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Mar 8, 2019

Kim Slocki (P029)
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RE: Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Residential Subdivision Development at 3053 Eighth Line, Within Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), Former County of Halton, Now the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario", Dated Jan 5, 2018, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on N/A, MTCS Project Information Form Number P029-0971-2017, MTCS File Number 0008266

Dear Ms. Slocki:

The above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18, has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports without technical review.¹

Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require further information, please do not hesitate to send your inquiry to Archaeology@Ontario.ca

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Katy Schofield, Capoak Inc.
Town of Oakville, Town of Oakville

¹In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Residential Subdivision Development at
3053 Eighth Line
Within Part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street
In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South)
Former County of Halton
Now the Town of Oakville
Regional Municipality of Halton
Ontario**

**Project #: 032-OA203B-17
Licensee (#): Kim Slocki (P029)
PIF#: P029-0971-2017**

Original Report

January 5th, 2018

Presented to:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Capoak Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA) in support of the proposed residential development located at municipal address 3053 Eighth Line, within part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street, Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), former County of Halton, now Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.”

Stage 1 AA background research established elevated potential for the recovery of archaeologically significant materials within the study area in undisturbed locations. Where minor disturbances were noted (ie: existing structures, driveways), these locations were identified as having their archaeological potential removed. Additionally, low archaeological potential locations, tied to permanently wet areas, were identified.

Based on the findings within this Stage 1 AA study, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed (i.e., areas of identified deep and extensive disturbance) need to be documented through on-site inspection during the Stage 2 AA before being exempted from test pit or pedestrian survey.
2. Parts of the study area that were identified as having low archaeological potential (i.e., permanently wet areas) need to be documented through on-site inspection during the Stage 2 AA before being exempted from test pit or pedestrian survey.
3. Parts of the study area that were identified as retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with *Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition;
- To evaluate in detail the property's archaeological potential, which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was retained by *Capoak Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed subdivision development of a parcel of land located on the east side of Eighth Line and north of Dundas Street, in the Town of Oakville, with a municipal address of 3053 Eighth Line. This property will herein be referred to as the "study area." The study area is located within part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), former County of Halton, now part of the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*).

This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. This Stage 1 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Kim Slocki, under the archaeological consultant licence number P029, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Capoak Inc.* on November 24th, 2017.

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history, and a review of available historic mapping.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research**.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The Pre-Contact Period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the Pre-Contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario highlighting the three main Periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and European Contact) and, where appropriate, the subperiods (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland: Early Ontario Iroquois, Middle Ontario Iroquois, and Late Ontario Iroquois).

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Paleo-Indian	ca.11,000 to 7,500 B.C.	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads. - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Archaic	ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.	Descendants of Paleoindian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow. - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Early Woodland	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes. - Meadowood side-notched (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Middle Woodland	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	<p>Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scallop-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen point (Saugeen) - Vanport point (Couture) - Snyder Point <p>(Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).</p>
Late Woodland (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	<p>Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present. Artifacts include ‘Princess Point Ware’ vessel that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points. <p>(Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).</p>
Late Woodland (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	<p>Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave points, with downward projecting corners or spurs. <p>(Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).</p>
Late Woodland (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	<p>Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched Points. <p>(Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).</p>

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Late Woodland (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	<p>Ontario Iroquoian sites describes two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat and to the east; “concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County” (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouse; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash, and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe; pre-contact ancestral Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat) Natives; distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment and present in Halton; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; longhouses present; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and ancestral Huron-Wendat peoples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular. - Neutral points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched. <p>(Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2000, p.446-454; Warrick, 2008, p.15; Brown, 2009, p.26).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The Contact Period of Southern Ontario is dominated by European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. The Contact Period has been greatly documented by those early explorers, religious missionaries, fur traders and colonial administrative records. **Table 2** includes a summary of some of the main historical events and developments that occurred during the Contact Period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Periods	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	<p>The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; Neutral Natives were clustered around the Niagara Peninsula; Credit River may have continued to function as a frontier boundary between groups; French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron and French establish; referred as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit missionaries; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.42-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245, 80).</p>

**STAGE 1 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF 3053 EIGHTH LINE
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Periods	Date Range	Overview
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; Haudenosaunee attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec; attacked Neutrals ca.1650s and caused their dispersal; Haudenosaunee established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continues (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, etc.) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region; term 'Mississauga' was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario; by 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; Mississauga granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; Métis groups form; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized First Nations land title; Beaver Wars between groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Colony/Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	Large number of United Empire Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, military claimants, European immigrants, and groups facing persecution in the United States arrive to settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; in 1805 a tract of land "reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)" was ceded by the Mississauga (Fix, 1967, p.13); one mile on either side of the Credit River and the 'flat lands' bordering the Etobicoke Creek were to remain property of the Mississauga; the Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek; this treaty included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County; a confirmatory surrender was issued in 1806. (N.A., 1891, p.lv; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Government of Ontario, 2014)

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (1800s to present)

After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into southern Ontario, putting greater demand on the quantity of available lands for settlement within Upper Canada. In 1805, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs on behalf of the British Crown, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga to surrender 35,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract at the head of Lake Ontario, in what is now known as the Head-of-the-Lake Purchase (Surtees, 1994, p.109). This tract included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas” (Fix, 1967, p.13). The Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and retained their fishing sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek (Surtees, 1994, p.110).

The southern portion of the Township of Trafalgar, within Home District, was surveyed by Mr. Samuel L. Wilmot in 1806 and included two concessions north and four concessions south of Dundas Street, with lots numbered from east to west (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Areas along Dundas Street — surveyed in 1793 and cleared in 1800 to serve as military link between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, as well as to encourage the settlement of Upper Canada — were among the first within the present-day boundaries of the Town of Oakville to be settled by Europeans, given that what are now downtown Oakville and Bronte were only ceded by the Mississaugas in 1820 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Most settlers were granted their patents between 1807 and 1810; soon after they proceeded in clearing and cultivating their lots (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Many grew wheat, which was shipped for export from the Port of Oakville (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Some parts of Trafalgar Township also produced excellent quality building stone (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.55). However, the Fourteen Mile Creek and Sixteen Mile Creek and their tributaries proved to be a more successful source of wealth for settlers through the construction of multiple mills along the entire length of the creeks (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.59). By 1850, 4,513 individuals resided in Trafalgar; the township contained three grist mills and 19 saw mills (Smith, 1851, p.261). In the late 1800s the agricultural industry in Trafalgar consisted of mixed crop-, livestock- and dairy-farming, as well as fruit orchards (Town of Oakville, 2010, p. 23).

The study area is in close proximity to the historic community of Trafalgar, which lies less than a kilometre to the southwest. The pre-1851 name “Post’s Corners” derives from Ephraim Post, who operated a tavern at the southwest corner of the intersection of Dundas Street and Trafalgar Road (formerly Seventh Line) (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.21-23). The hamlet, also called Postville in the mid-19th century, once had a local store, steam saw mill, school, inn, drill shed for local militia and post office — the first in Halton County, and the only one between York (now Toronto) and Dundas (now part of Hamilton) (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The hamlet thrived as a stagecoach stop along Dundas Street; old log cabins were gradually replaced by frame and brick houses (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The community started to decline in the late 1800s with the decrease in commerce and traffic along Dundas Street resulting from the rise in popularity of rail transport (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). Only a small number of Trafalgar hamlet’s historic buildings remain, as most were torn down in the 1960s (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The area

was annexed to the Town of Oakville in 1962, changing its primarily rural agricultural character and becoming more suburban (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23).

1.3.4 Past Land Use

To further assess the study area's potential for the recovery of Euro-Canadian remains, several documents were reviewed to gain an understanding of the land use history.

In the 1858 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton, Canada West* (*see Map 2*) the southwest quarter of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street is occupied by Eliza Fish, but no structures are depicted inside, or within a 300-metre radius of the study area. The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton, Ontario* (*see Map 3*) still identifies Eliza Fish as the occupant. This time, however, a farmhouse is depicted in the study area's extreme southeast corner.

It must also be noted that the study area is located along Dundas Street, an important military and settlement road; its segment within Trafalgar was the first road to be opened in the township, in 1800 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.21).

In Ontario, the 2011 *S&G* considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Therefore, based on the proximity of both early Euro-Canadian settlements and a historic transportation route, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area which lie within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The study area is situated within a rural area of the Town of Oakville, lying immediately east of Eighth Line, and north of Dundas Street East. Across these roads, to the west and south, are suburban residential developments. The present land use of the study area, which lies within North Oakville development area, is primarily agricultural, although the western and northern margins remain wooded, and the uncultivated southern portion hosts is currently used partly for residential purposes and partly kept as open space. However, since 2009 it has already been classified as "existing development" under Zoning By-law 2009-189 (Town of Oakville, 2017b).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* conducted a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research are documented below and summarized in **Appendix B – Summary of Background Research.**

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in, or within 300 metres of, a designated or listed heritage property (Town of Oakville, 2017a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute to establishing archaeological potential in the study area.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (MTCS, 2017a; Town of Oakville, 2017a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements, which may include their history, local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (Ontario Historical Plaques, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (OGS, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

According to the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database there are 35 sites within a one-kilometre radius of the study area limits (MTCS, 2017). In accordance with *Standard 1, Section 1.1* and *Standard 1, Section 7.5.8* of the 2011 S&G, a list of these sites is provided as **Table 3**. Four of the sites are specifically located within 300 metres of the study area; per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 S&G, the close proximity of these previously registered archaeological sites help establish potential to encounter archaeological resources within the study area.

Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area			
AiGw-376	Lane	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead, midden
AiGw-413	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-522	Shieldbay 1	Aboriginal Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AiGw-523	Shieldbay 2	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Camp/campsite
Other registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area			
AiGw-179	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-180	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-181	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-182	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AiGw-187	Iroquois Shoreline	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-235	PenEquity 2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-334	Iroquois Ridge #1	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-335	Iroquois Ridge #2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-336	Iroquois Ridge #3	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-337	Iroquois Ridge #4	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-416	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-427	Landing	Aboriginal (Archaic)	Camp/campsite
AiGw-431	-	Aboriginal (Middle Woodland)	Findspot
AiGw-432	-	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-433	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-434	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-497	-	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Diffuse scatter
AiGw-498	-	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Diffuse scatter
AiGw-545	AiGw-545	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Farmstead, homestead, house
AjGw-227	Lernan	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
AjGw-305	Phoenix	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead, other building
AjGw-306	Albertson II	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
AjGw-307	Albertson I	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead
AjGw-308	Raptor	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Camp/campsite
AjGw-387	-	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Scatter
AjGw-388	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AjGw-426	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-427	P3	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AjGw-428	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-483	P7	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AjGw-484	P8	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot

"-" denotes detail not provided in Past Port.

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1., Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, in order to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area, as documented by all available reports, was undertaken. Eight previous AA reports were identified (*see Table 4*):

Table 4: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company [Citation]	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
Archeoworks Inc. [2005; 2008]	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses the entire study area	Large portions of north Oakville (bounded by Highway 407/Burnhamthorpe Rd. to the north, Ninth Line to the east, Dundas St. to the south and Bronte Rd. to the west) were found to still contain archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA was recommended for undisturbed portions, including those within the current study area limits.
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) [2017]	Stages 1 and 2 AA	Immediately NE of the study area	Property with municipal address 1086 Burnhamthorpe Rd. E was assessed to have archaeological potential, and then subjected to Stage 2 AA. SW wooded part of this property, which lies within 50 metres of the current study area's NE corner, was subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd. [2011]	Stage 2 AA	Immediately S of the study area	Portions of the Dundas St. right-of-way assessed as part of road widening. Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals conducted within undisturbed parts of the ROW adjacent to current study area. No archaeological resources were encountered.
The Archaeologists Inc. (TAI) [2016]	Stage 1 AA	Immediately SW of the study area	Portions of the parcels with municipal addresses 1005 Dundas St. E and 3033 Eighth Line which lies within 50 m of the current study area limits were assessed to have archaeological potential; Stage 2 AA, consisting of test pit survey at five-metre intervals where ploughing and pedestrian survey is not possible, was recommended.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. [2013a]	Stages 1 and 2 AA	Immediately W of the study area	The eastern edge of the northernmost cultivated field of the property was ploughed and subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals in 2006. No archaeological resources were encountered within 50 metres of the NW corner of the study area.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. [2013b]	Stages 1 and 2 AA	Immediately W of the study area	<i>Report not available from Past Port. Report requested from consultant, but not yet received at time of writing.</i>

Company [Citation]	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. [2013c]	Stages 2 and 3 AA	Immediately W of the study area	Remaining unsurveyed eastern edge of the southern uncultivated area of the property (directly opposite the study area's existing residential lot) was subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals in 2010. No archaeological resources were encountered. Stage 3 AA for the Shieldbay 1 (AiGw-522) Site was also carried out, yielding 37 more artifacts. The lithic scatter was assessed to have significant cultural heritage value, and further work was recommended.
D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. [2013d]	Stage 4 Excavation	Immediately W of the study area	<i>Report not available from Past Port. Report requested from consultant, but not yet received at time of writing.</i>

In addition to the above reports, the Regional Municipality of Halton's 2008 update to its *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources* identifies the study area as having archaeological potential due to the presence of a historic structure as depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* and its proximity to Dundas Street, a historic road (ASI, 2009, p.11).

1.4.7 Physical Features

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, and is characterized by a smooth, faintly drumlinized, clay till plain that slopes gently towards Lake Ontario. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west, where the study area lies, are developed upon more clay-like than sandy tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Early settlers in this area practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

The native soil type within the study area is Chinguacousy clay loam, an imperfectly drained clay loam till, and the topography is simple (2 to 5% slope) and stone-free (Ontario Agricultural College, 1971). Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as those with good drainage or are stone-free, have the potential for past settlement and can support greater population density; subsequently these characteristics contribute to elevated archaeological potential.

Additionally, hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Intermittent tributaries of Morrison Creek drain the study area, and a seasonally wetland can be found in its west-central

portion. Elevated potential to encounter archaeological resources within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these features can therefore be established.

1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

The study area mostly encompasses open agricultural fields and wooded margins. However in the southwest portion is a residential lot, and the southern portion is an open grassed area. The topography within the study area is gently rolling, with the elevation increasing from 178 metres above sea level in the south to 190 metres in the north.

1.4.9 Date of Fieldwork

A desktop review of field conditions using historical aerial photographs, and the most recent high-quality satellite imagery obtained through the Google Earth application, was undertaken on December 19th, 2017.

1.5 Confirmation of Archaeological Potential

Based on the information gathered from the background research documented in the preceding sections, elevated archaeological potential has been established within the study area boundary. Features contributing to archaeological potential are summarized in **Appendix B**.

2.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

In combination with data gathered from the background research (*see Sections 1.3 and 1.4*) and an inspection of aerial photography and satellite imagery, an evaluation of the established archaeological potential was performed.

2.1 Historical Mapping and Imagery

To facilitate the evaluation of the established archaeological potential, a detailed review of historical maps, aerial photographs and satellite imagery from 1909 to 2016 (*see Maps 4-7*) was undertaken.

As of ca. 1907 the farmhouse depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* was no longer standing, as revealed in a topographic map published in 1909 (*see Map 4*). The 1909 topographic map also reveals that the north end of the study area was a woodlot, while the rest was cleared. The 1938 topographic map (*see Map 5*) depicts for the first time the low-lying wet area by the west-central portion of the study area and also depicts more trees in the southern portion, whilst confirming the absence of structures. A similar situation can be seen in the 1954 aerial photograph of the study area (*see Map 6*). The extant house in the study area was therefore built after 1954.

The current conditions in the study area are described in *Section 1.4.8*, and is depicted in **Map 7**.

2.2 Identified Deep and Extensive Disturbances

The study area was evaluated for extensive disturbances that have removed archaeological potential. Disturbances may include but are not limited to: quarrying, major landscaping involving grading below topsoil, building footprints, or sewage and infrastructure development. *Section 1.3.2* of the *2011 S&G* considers infrastructure development among those “features indicating that archaeological potential has been removed.”

Disturbances consisting of but not limited to, the extant residential structure, asphalt driveway, and a gravel pad and driveway, are located within the study area (*see Map 8*). The construction of these features would have resulted in severe damage to the integrity of any archaeological resources which may have been present within their footprints. However, the areas of deep and extensive disturbances should only be considered as *likely* not requiring Stage 2 survey. A visual inspection is still required to provide on-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of the disturbance.

2.3 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was also evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. These usually include but are not limited to: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs, as per *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the *2011 S&G*.

Physical features of no or low archaeological potential that will need to be confirmed and documented on-site include the wet area in the mid-west section of the study area (*see Map 8*). However it must be noted that this area should only be considered as *likely* not requiring Stage 2 survey. A visual inspection is still required to provide on-site confirmation and documentation of the actual condition and exact extent of the wet area.

2.4 Identified Areas of Archaeological Potential

Portions of the study area that neither exhibit extensively disturbed conditions nor contain physical features of low to no archaeological potential are considered to retain the established archaeological potential. These areas include, but are not limited to, open fields, wooded margins, areas of overgrown vegetation, and manicured yardage (*see Map 8*). Given the established potential to recover archaeological resources within these identified areas, a Stage 2 AA will be required. Fields that have been actively or recently ploughed must be subjected to a Stage 2 pedestrian survey at five-metre transects in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. Where ploughing in advance of survey is not a viable option due to the presence of overgrown vegetation, woodlots, and existing infrastructure, a Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals must be performed, in accordance with the standards outlined in *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. Parts of the study area that were identified as having archaeological potential removed (i.e., areas of identified deep and extensive disturbance) need to be confirmed and documented through on-site inspection during the Stage 2 AA before being exempted from test pit or pedestrian survey.
2. Parts of the study area that were identified as having low archaeological potential (i.e., permanently wet areas) need to be confirmed and documented through on-site inspection during the Stage 2 AA before being exempted from test pit or pedestrian survey.
3. Parts of the study area that were identified as retaining archaeological potential must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with *Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

4.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MTCS*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.

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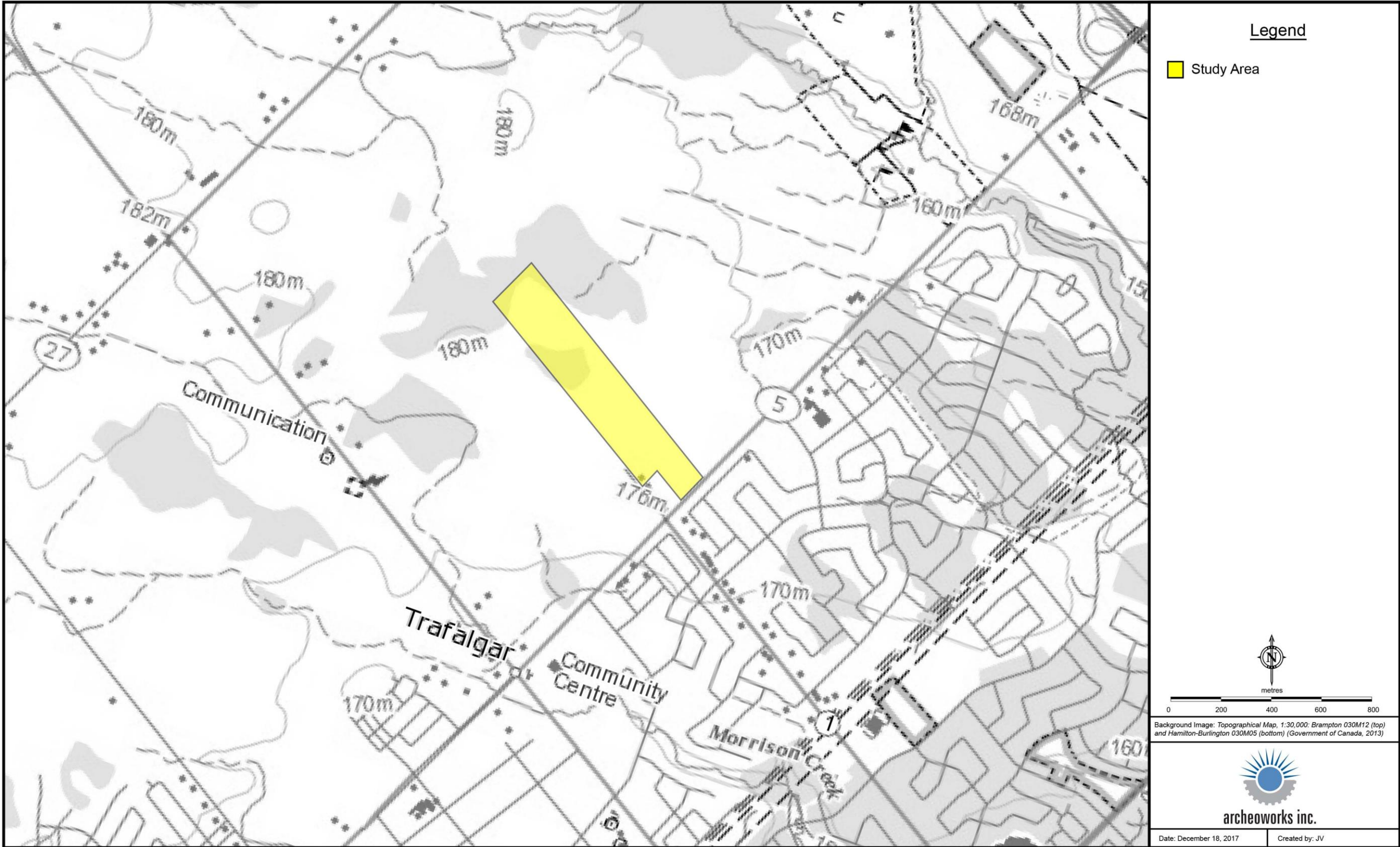
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APPENDICES

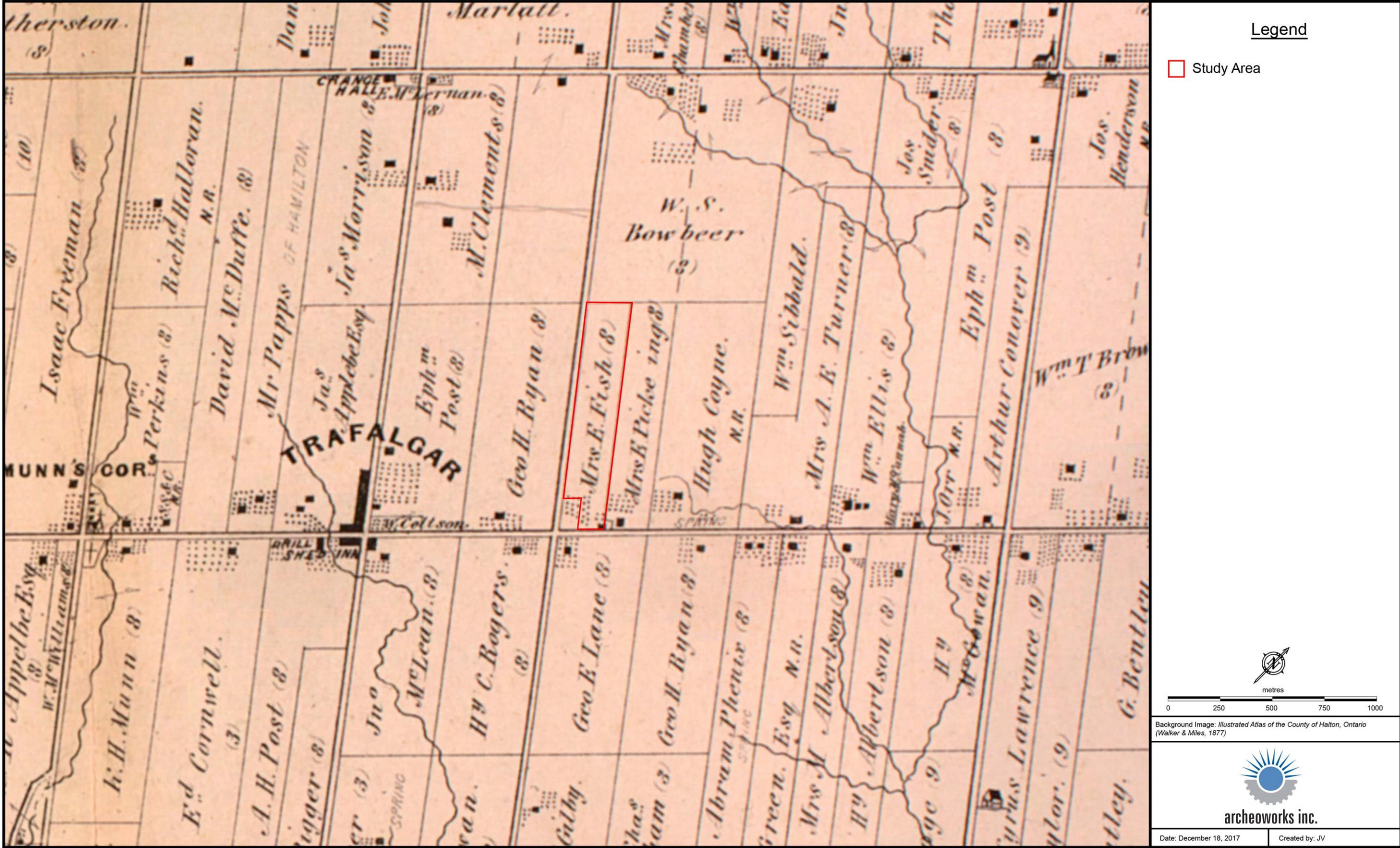
APPENDIX A: MAPS



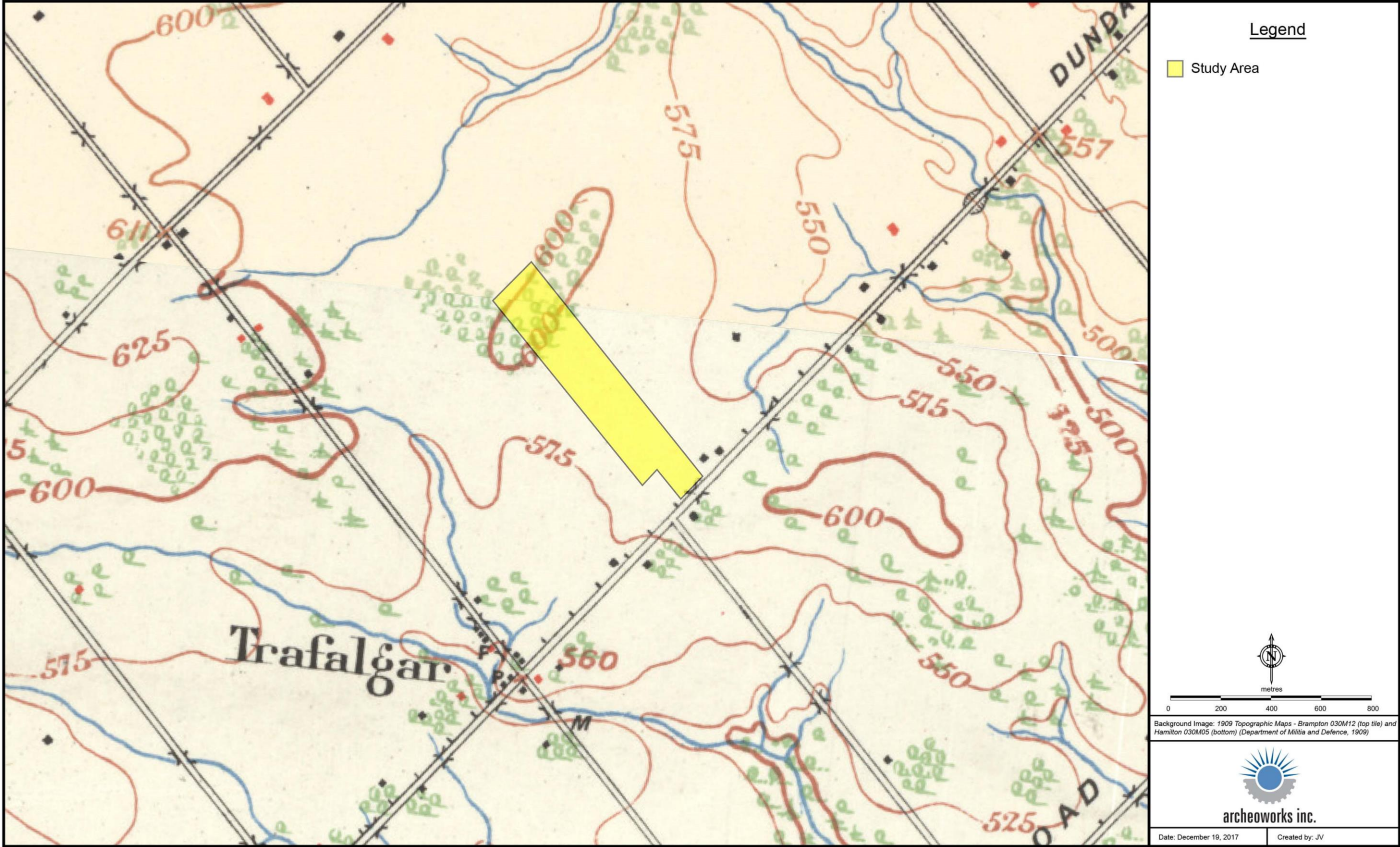
Map 1: Topographical map 1:30000, NTS 030M12 Brampton and 030M05 Hamilton (Government of Canada, 2013) identifying the Stage 1 AA study area.



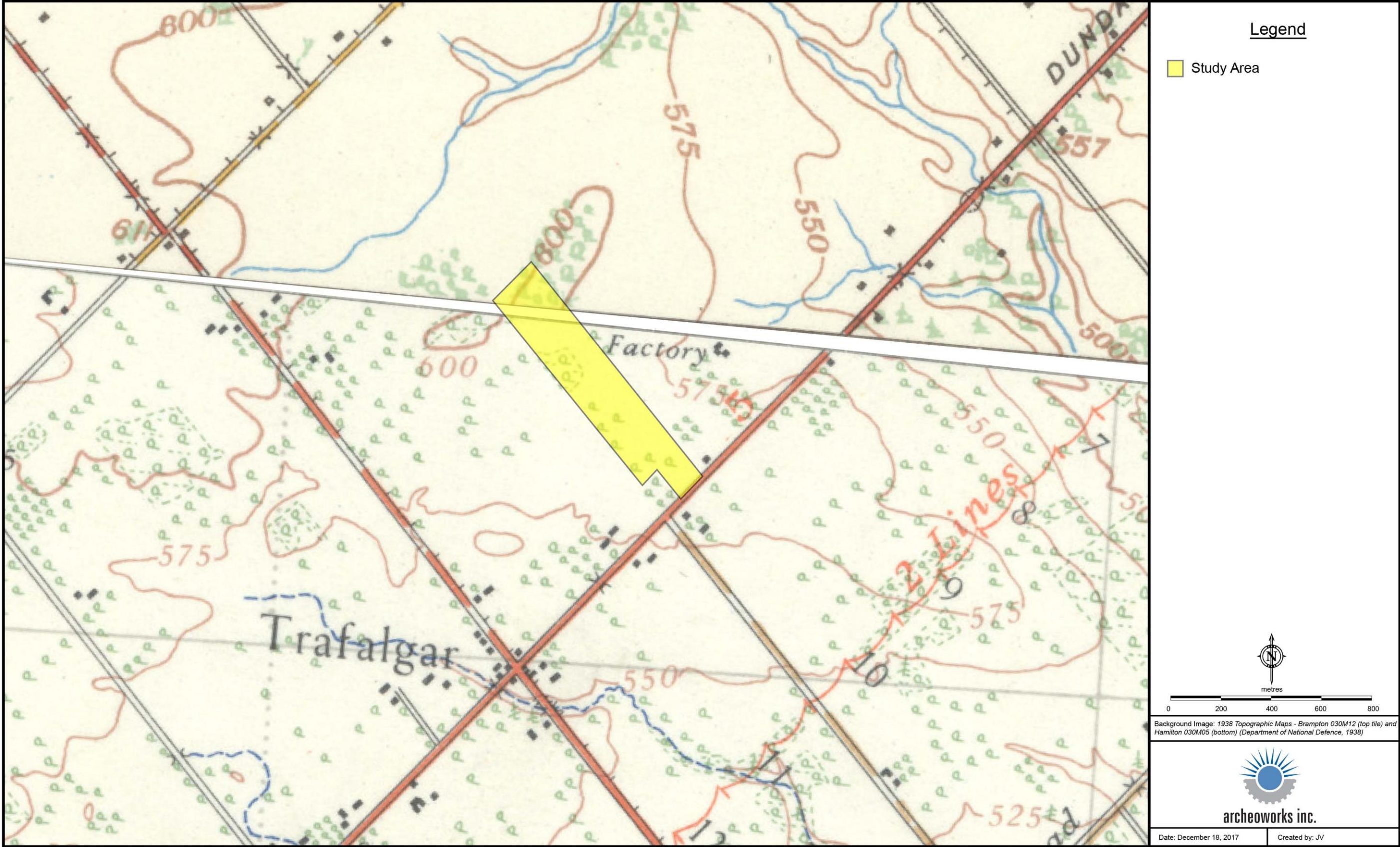
Map 2: Stage 1 AA study area within Tremain's 1858 Map of the County of Halton (Tremain, 1858).



Map 3: Stage 1 AA study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton (Walker & Miles, 1877).



Map 4: Stage 1AA study area within the 1909 *Topographic Maps - Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33* (Department of Militia and Defence, 1909a; 1909b).



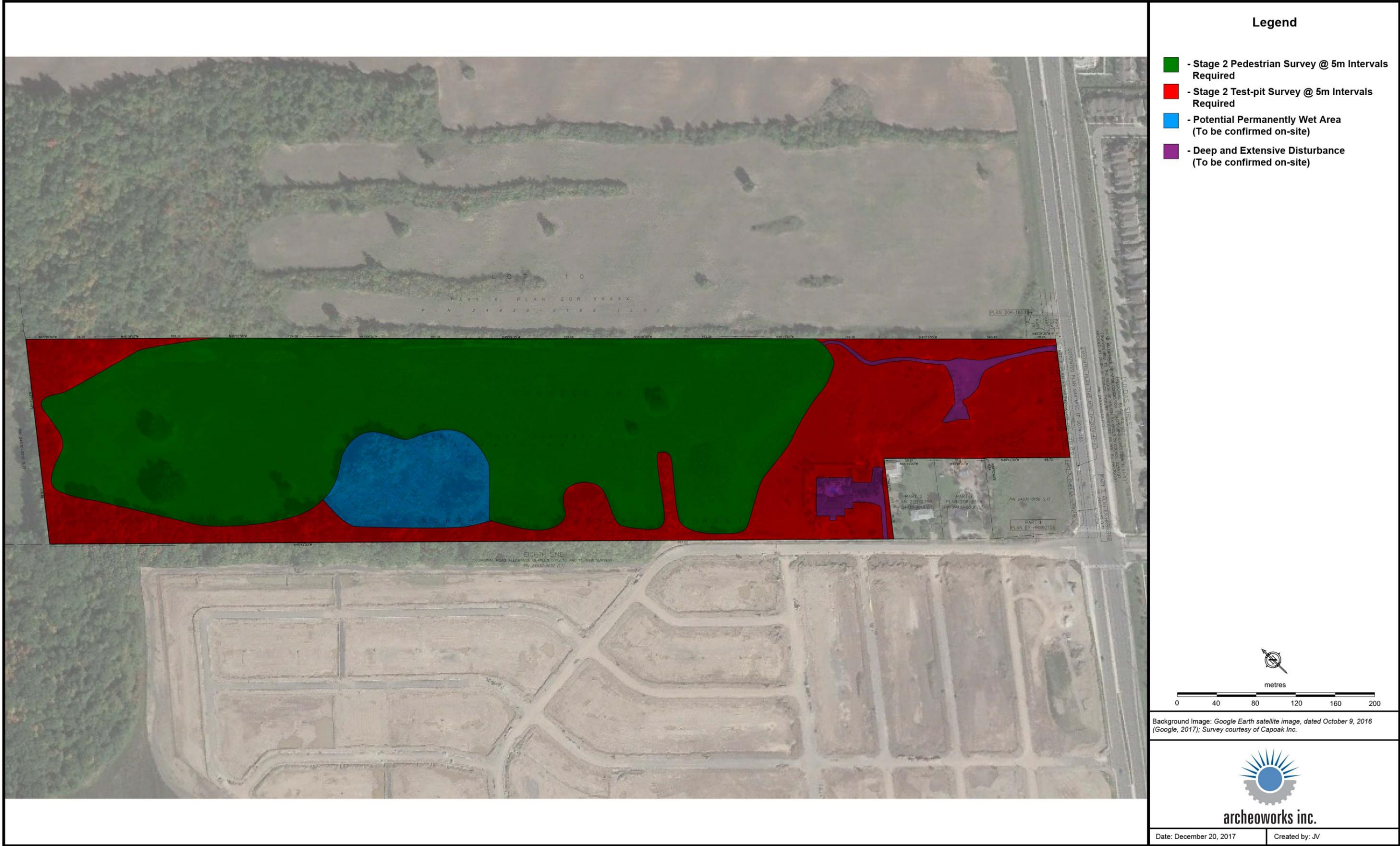
Map 5: Stage 1AA study area within the 1938 Topographic Maps - Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33 (Department of National Defence, 1938a; 1938b).



Map 6: Stage 1 AA study area within a 1954 aerial photograph (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).



Map 7: Stage 1 AA study area within a 2016 satellite image (Google, 2017).



Map 8: Stage 1 AA results.

APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Feature of Archaeological Potential		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
1	Known archaeological sites within 300 m?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
Physical Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
2	Is there water on or adjacent to the property?	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2a	Presence of primary water source within 300 metres of the study area (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2b	Presence of secondary water source within 300 metres of the study area (intermittent creeks and streams, springs, marshes, swamps)	X			If Yes, potential confirmed
2c	Features indicating past presence of water source within 300 metres (former shorelines, relic water channels, beach ridges)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
2d	Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
3	Elevated topography (knolls, drumlins, eskers, plateaus, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
4	Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
5	Distinctive land formations (mounds, caverns, waterfalls, peninsulas, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Cultural Features		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
6	Is there a known burial site or cemetery that is registered with the Cemeteries Regulation Unit on or directly adjacent to the property?		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
7	Associated with food or scarce resource harvest areas (traditional fishing locations, food extraction areas, raw material outcrops, etc.)		X		If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
8	Indications of early Euro-Canadian settlement (monuments, cemeteries, structures, etc.) within 300 metres	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
9	Associated with historic transportation route (historic road, trail, portage, rail corridor, etc.) within 100 metres of the property	X			If Yes to two or more of 3-5 or 7-10, potential confirmed
Property-specific Information		Yes	No	Unknown	Comment
10	Contains property designated under the Ontario Heritage Act		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
11	Local knowledge (aboriginal communities, heritage organizations, municipal heritage committees, etc.)		X		If Yes, potential confirmed
12	Recent ground disturbance, not including agricultural cultivation (post-1960, extensive and deep land alterations)	X – parts of the study area			If Yes, low archaeological potential is determined

APPENDIX C: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		032-OA203B-17		
Licensee:		Kim Slocki (P029)		
MTCS PIF:		P029-0971-2017		
Document/ Material		Location		Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2017/032-OA203B-17 - Capoak - Oakville	Archeoworks Inc., 16715- 12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”

Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

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Programs and Services Branch
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May 16, 2019

Kassandra Aldridge (P439)
Archeoworks Inc.
1029 - 16715-12 Yonge Newmarket ON L3X 1X4

RE: Review and Entry into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports: Archaeological Assessment Report Entitled, "Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Residential Subdivision Development Within the East Part of the South Half of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South) Former County of Halton Now the Town of Oakville Regional Municipality of Halton Ontario ", Dated Feb 21, 2019, Filed with MTCS Toronto Office on Mar 22, 2019, MTCS Project Information Form Number P439-0042-2018, MTCS File Number 0008265

Dear Miss Aldridge:

This office has reviewed the above-mentioned report, which has been submitted to this ministry as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18.¹ This review has been carried out in order to determine whether the licensed professional consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their licence, that the licensee assessed the property and documented archaeological resources using a process that accords with the 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* set by the ministry, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations are consistent with the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

The report documents the Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of the study area as depicted Maps 1 and 9 in the above titled report and recommends the following:

1. Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) and Redoak H2 sites represent domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources with no further cultural heritage value or interest. No further work is recommended at either location.

Based on the information contained in the report, the ministry is satisfied that the fieldwork and reporting for the archaeological assessment are consistent with the ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences. This report has been entered into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports. Please note that the ministry makes no representation or warranty as to the completeness, accuracy or quality of reports in the register.

Should you require any further information regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Shari Prowse
Archaeology Review Officer

cc. Archaeology Licensing Officer
Katy Schofield, Redoak G&A Inc.
Town of Oakville, Town of Oakville

¹*In no way will the ministry be liable for any harm, damages, costs, expenses, losses, claims or actions that may result: (a) if the Report(s) or its recommendations are discovered to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent; or (b) from the issuance of this letter. Further measures may need to be taken in the event that additional artifacts or archaeological sites are identified or the Report(s) is otherwise found to be inaccurate, incomplete, misleading or fraudulent.*

ARCHEOWORKS INC.

**Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment for the
Proposed Residential Subdivision Development
Within the East Part of the South Half of
Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street
In the Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South)
Former County of Halton
Now the Town of Oakville
Regional Municipality of Halton
Ontario**

**Project #: 032-OA202B-17
Licensee (#): Kassandra Aldridge (P439)
PIF#: P439-0042-2018**

Original Report

February 21, 2019

Presented to:

Redoak G&A Inc.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archeoworks Inc. was initially retained by *Redoak G&A Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed subdivision development of a parcel of land located in the east part of the south half of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), former County of Halton, now part of the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario. This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The Stage 1 AA found parts of the study area to retain archaeological potential, thereby necessitating a Stage 2 AA (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2018a).

Archeoworks Inc. was subsequently retained by *Redoak G&A Inc.* to conduct a Stage 2 AA of the study area, which will be the subject of the report documented herein. During the Stage 2 AA, low-lying and wet terrain and steeply sloping areas were identified within the study area. A systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

The ploughed agricultural field was subjected to a pedestrian form of survey at five-metre intervals. The remainder of the study area, consisting of wooded areas, their surrounding grass margins and treed areas within the open field, was subjected to a test pit form of survey at five-metre intervals. During the pedestrian survey, two Euro-Canadian artifact collections were encountered and subsequently designated as the Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) and Redoak H2 sites.

Considering the findings documented in this report, the following recommendations are presented:

1. **Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003)** and **Redoak H2** sites represent domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources with no further cultural heritage value or interest. No further work is recommended at either location.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Director.....Kassandra Aldridge – MTCS licence P439

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Report PreparationCassandra Lamoureux

Report Review.....Kim Slocki - MTCS licence P029

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 Objective

The objectives of a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment (AA), as outlined by the *2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* ('2011 S&G') published by the *Ministry of Tourism, Culture, and Sport (MTCS)* (2011), are as follows:

- To document all archaeological resources on the property;
- To determine whether the property contains archaeological resources requiring further assessment; and,
- To recommend appropriate Stage 3 assessment strategies for archaeological sites identified.

1.2 Development Context

Archeoworks Inc. was initially retained by *Redoak G&A Inc.* to conduct a Stage 1 AA in support of the proposed subdivision development of a parcel of land located in the east part of the south half of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South), former County of Halton, now part of the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton, Ontario (*see Appendix A – Map 1*). This property will herein be referred to as the “study area.” The Stage 1 AA found parts of the study area to retain archaeological potential, thereby necessitating a Stage 2 AA (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2018a).

Archeoworks Inc. was subsequently retained by *Redoak G&A Inc.* to conduct a Stage 2 AA of the study area, which will be the subject of the report documented herein. This study was triggered by the *Planning Act*. The Stage 2 AA was conducted pre-submission under the project direction of Ms. Cassandra Aldridge, under the archaeological consultant licence number P439, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2009). Permission to investigate the study area was granted by *Redoak G&A Inc.* on August 23rd, 2018.

The Regional Municipality of Halton has a *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources* which identifies the study area as having archaeological potential due to the presence of a historic structure as depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* and its proximity to Dundas Street, a historic road (ASI, 2009, p.11).

1.3 Historical Context

To establish the historical context and archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously conducted the Stage 1 AA (*Archeoworks Inc.*, 2018a). This report included a review of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlement history and available historical mapping.

The results of this background research, as well as additional research conducted, are summarized below.

1.3.1 Pre-Contact Period

The pre-contact period of Southern Ontario includes numerous Aboriginal groups that continually progressed and developed within the environmental constraints they inhabited. **Table 1** includes a summary of the pre-contact Aboriginal history of Southern Ontario highlighting the three main periods (Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Woodland and European Contact) and, where appropriate, the subperiods (Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland: Early Ontario Iroquois, Middle Ontario Iroquois, and Late Ontario Iroquois).

Table 1: Pre-Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview
Paleo-Indian	ca. 11,000 to 7,500 B.C.	Small groups of nomadic hunter-gathers who utilized seasonal and naturally available resources; sites are rare; hunted in small family groups who periodically gathered into larger groups/bands during favourable periods in the hunting cycle; artifacts include fluted and lanceolate stone points, scrapers, dart heads - Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield Fluted Points (Early Paleo-Indian) - Holcombe, Hi-Lo, Lanceolates (Late Paleo-Indian) (Ellis and Deller, 1990, pp.37-64; Wright, 1994, p.25).
Archaic	ca. 7,800 to 500 B.C.	Descendants of Paleoindian ancestors; lithic scatters are the most commonly encountered site type; trade networks appear; artifacts include reformed fluted and lanceolate stone points with notched bases to attach to wooden shaft; ground-stone tools shaped by grinding and polishing; stone axes, adzes and bow and arrow - Side-notched, corner-notched, bifurcate (Early Archaic) - Stemmed, Otter Creek/Other Side-notched, Brewerton side and corner-notched (Middle Archaic) - Narrow Point, Broad Point, Small Point (Late Archaic) (Ellis et al., 1990, pp.65-124; Wright, 1994, pp.26-28; Ellis, 2013, pp.41-46).
Early Woodland	ca. 800 to 0 B.C.	Evolved out of the Late Archaic Period; introduction of pottery (ceramic) where the earliest were coil-formed, under fired and likely utility usage; two primary cultural complexes: Meadowood (broad extent of occupation in southern Ontario) and Middlesex (restricted to Eastern Ontario); poorly understood settlement-subsistence patterns; artifacts include cache blades, and side-notched points that were often recycled into other tool forms; primarily Onondaga chert; commonly associated with Saugeen and Point Peninsula complexes - Meadowood side-notched (Spence et al., 1990, pp.125-142; Wright, 1994, pp.29-30; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.89-97; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Middle Woodland	ca. 200 B.C. to A.D. 700	Three primary cultural complexes: Point Peninsula (generally located throughout south-central and eastern Southern Ontario), Saugeen (generally located southwestern Southern Ontario), and Couture (generally located in southwestern-most part of Ontario); introduction of large “house” structures; settlements have dense debris cover indicating increased degree of sedentism; burial mounds present; shared preference for stamped, scalloped-edged or tooth-like decoration, but each cultural complex had distinct pottery forms

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Period	Date Range	Overview
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saugeen point (Saugeen) - Vanport point (Couture) - Snyder Point (Spence et al., 1990, pp.142-170; Wright, 1994, pp.28-33; Ferris and Spence, 1995, p.97-102; Wright, 1999, pp.629-649; Williamson, 2013, pp.48-61).
Late Woodland (Transitional)	ca. A.D. 600 to 1000	Princess Point exhibits few continuities from earlier developments with no apparent processors; hypothesized to have migrated into Ontario; the settlement data is limited, but oval houses are present; artifacts include 'Princess Point Ware' vessels that are cord roughened, with horizontal lines and exterior punctation; smoking pipes and ground stone tools are rare; introduction of maize/corn horticulture; continuity of Princess Point and Late Woodland cultural groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular projectile points (Fox, 1990, pp.171-188; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.102-106).
Late Woodland (Early Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 900 to 1300	Two primary cultures: Glen Meyer (located primarily in southwestern Ontario from Long Point on Lake Erie to southwestern shore of Lake Huron) and Pickering (encompassed north of Lake Ontario to Georgian Bay and Lake Nipissing); well-made and thin-walled clay vessels with stamping, incising and punctation; multi-family longhouses and some small, semi-permanent palisade villages; increase in corn-yielding sites; crudely made smoking pipes, and worked bone/antler present; evolution of the ossuary burials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular-shaped, basally concave points, with downward projecting corners or spurs (Williamson, 1990, pp.291-320; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.106-109).
Late Woodland (Middle Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1300 to 1400	Fusion of Glen Meyer and Pickering caused by conquest and absorption of Glen Meyer by Pickering; two primary cultures: Uren (A.D. 1300-1350) and Middleport (A.D. 1350-1400); decorated clay vessels decrease; well developed clay pipe complex that includes effigy pipes; increase in village sizes (0.5 to 1.7 ha) and campsites (0.1 to 0.6 ha) appear with some palisades; classic longhouse takes form; increasing reliance on maize and other cultigens such as beans and squash <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Triangular and (side of corner or corner removed) notched projectile points - Middleport Triangular and Middleport Notched Points (Dodd et al., 1990, pp.321-360; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.109-115).
Late Woodland (Late Ontario Iroquois Stage)	ca. A.D. 1400 to 1600	Ontario Iroquoian sites describe two major groups east and west of the Niagara Escarpment: the ancestral Neutral Natives to the west, and the ancestral Huron-Wendat to the east; "concentrations of sites occur in the areas of the Humber River valley, the Rouge and Duffin Creek valleys, the lower Trent valley, Lake Scugog, the upper Trent River and Simcoe County" (Ramsden, 1990, p.363); longhouses; villages enlarged to 100 longhouses clustered together as horticulture (maize, squash and beans) gained importance in subsistence patterns; villages chosen for proximity to water, arable soils, available fire wood and defensible position; diet supplemented with fish; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; relocation to north of Lake Simcoe; pre-contact ancestral Neutral (called Attiewandaron by the Huron-Wendat) Natives; distributed west of the Niagara Escarpment and present in Halton; varying settlements include villages up to five acres in size to isolated fishing cabins; villages tend to be located along smaller creeks, headwaters and marshlands; diet dependent on hunting, gathering, fishing and farming; ossuaries; tribe/band formation; theorized that Credit River may have

Period	Date Range	Overview
		<p>functioned as a boundary marker between the ancestral Neutral Natives and ancestral Huron-Wendat peoples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Huron-Wendat points are limited but change from predominantly side-notched to unnotched triangular - Neutral points are typically small but long and narrow, frequently side-notched <p>(Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Ramsden, 1990, pp.361-384; Trigger, 1994, p.42-47; Ferris and Spence, 1995, pp.115-122; Warrick, 2000, p.446-454; Warrick, 2008, p.15; Brown, 2009, p.26).</p>

1.3.2 Contact Period

The contact period of Southern Ontario is dominated by the European arrival, interaction and influence with the established Aboriginal communities of Southern Ontario. The contact period has been greatly documented by those early explorers, religious missionaries, fur traders and colonial administrative records. **Table 2** includes an overview of some of the main developments that occurred during the contact period of Southern Ontario.

Table 2: Contact Period

Period	Date Range	Overview
European Contact	ca. A.D. 1600s	The area “south of Lake Simcoe and along the north shore of Lake Ontario remained a no-man’s land, with no permanent settlements and traversed only by raiding parties from the north or from the south” (Robinson, 1965, p.11); Huron-Wendat villages north of Lake Simcoe; Neutral Natives were clustered around the Niagara Peninsula; Credit River may have continued to function as a frontier boundary between groups; French arrival into Ontario; trade relationship with Huron and French established; referred to as <i>la Nation neutre</i> by Samuel de Champlain but limited European contact with Neutrals; no direct commercial trade relationship was formed between the French and Neutral natives; trade goods begin to replace traditional tools/items; Jesuit missionaries; epidemics (Jury, 1974, pp.3-4; Heidenreich, 1978, pp.368-388; White, 1978, pp.407-411; Lennox and Fitzgerald, 1990, pp.405-456; Trigger, 1994, pp.42-55; Warrick, 2008, pp.12, 245, 80).
Five Nation (Haudenosaunee) Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s	The Five (later Six) Nations (or Haudenosaunee), originally located south of the Great Lakes, engaged in warfare with Huron-Wendat neighbours as their territory no longer yielded enough furs; Haudenosaunee attacked and destroyed numerous Huron-Wendat villages in 1649-50; the small groups that remained became widely dispersed throughout the Great Lakes region, ultimately resettling in Quebec; attacked Neutrals ca. 1650s and caused their dispersal; Haudenosaunee established settlements along the Lake Ontario shoreline at strategic locations along canoe-and-portage routes and used territory for extensive fur trade; European fur trade and exploration continues (Robinson, 1965, pp.15-16; Schmalz, 1991, pp.12-34; Trigger, 1994, p.53-59; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Anishinaabeg Arrival	ca. A.D. 1650s to 1700s	Algonquin-speaking and cultural groups within the Anishinaabeg (Ojibway, Chippewa, Odawa, etc.) began to challenge the Haudenosaunee dominance in the region; term ‘Mississauga’ was applied to those on the north shore of Lake Ontario; by 1690s, Haudenosaunee settlements were abandoned; battles fought throughout Southern Ontario; by 1701, Haudenosaunee were

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Period	Date Range	Overview
		defeated and the Anishinaabeg replaced the Haudenosaunee in Southern Ontario; gathered collectively as First Nations to participate in Great Peace negotiations; Mississauga granted land extending northward of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie; Mississauga focused on hunting/fishing/gathering with little emphasis on agriculture; temporary and moveable houses (wigwam) left little archaeological material behind (Hathaway, 1930, p.433; Trigger, 1994, pp.57-59; Johnston, 2004, pp.9-10; McMillian and Yellowhorn, 2004, pp.110-111; Gibson, 2006, pp.35-41; Smith, 2013, pp.16-20; Williamson, 2013, p.60).
Fur Trade Continues	ca. A.D. 1750s	The Anishinaabeg continued to trade with both the English and the French; Métis groups form; Seven Years War between France and Britain resulted in French surrender of New France in 1763; Royal Proclamation of 1763 recognized First Nations land title; Beaver Wars between groups within the Haudenosaunee and groups within the Anishinaabeg against the British; fur trade continued until Euro-Canadian settlement (Schmalz, 1991, pp.35-62, 81; Surtees, 1994, pp.92-97; Johnston, 2004, pp.13-14).
British Colony/Land Treaties	ca. A.D. 1750s to 1800s	Large numbers of United Empire Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, military claimants, European immigrants, and groups facing persecution in the United States arrived to settle in Upper Canada; Treaty of Paris signed in 1784; in 1805 a tract of land “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas (or Eglinton Avenue)” was ceded by the Mississauga (Fix, 1967, p.13); one mile on either side of the Credit River and the ‘flat lands’ bordering the Etobicoke Creek were to remain property of the Mississauga; the Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and the right to retain their fishery sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek, and Twelve Mile Creek; this treaty included lands in the southern parts of the Township of Toronto in Peel County and Trafalgar and Nelson Townships in Halton County; a confirmatory surrender was issued in 1806. (N.A., 1891, p.lv; Loverseed, 1987, p.21; Surtees, 1994, p.110; Government of Ontario, 2014).

1.3.3 Euro-Canadian Settlement Period (A.D. 1800s to present)

After the American War of Independence in the late 1700s, a large number of United Empire Loyalists and American immigrants began to move into southern Ontario, putting greater demand on the quantity of available lands for settlement within Upper Canada. In 1805, William Claus, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs on behalf of the British Crown, entered into negotiations with the Mississauga to surrender 35,000 acres of the Mississauga Tract at the head of Lake Ontario, in what is now known as the Head-of-the-Lake Purchase (Surtees, 1994, p.109). This tract included lands “reaching from the Etobicoke Creek on the East for twenty-six miles westward to the outlet of Burlington Bay, these lands stretching back from the Lake shore line for from five to six miles to what we now know as the Second Concession North of Dundas” (Fix, 1967, p.13). The Mississauga obtained £1000 worth of goods and retained their fishing sites at the mouths of the Credit River, Sixteen Mile Creek and Twelve Mile Creek (Surtees, 1994, p.110).

The southern portion of the Township of Trafalgar, within Home District, was surveyed by Mr. Samuel L. Wilmot in 1806 and included two concessions north and four concessions south of

Dundas Street, with lots numbered from east to west (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Areas along Dundas Street — surveyed in 1793 and cleared in 1800 to serve as military link between Lakes Huron, Erie and Ontario, as well as to encourage the settlement of Upper Canada — were among the first within the present-day boundaries of the Town of Oakville to be settled by Europeans, given that what are now downtown Oakville and Bronte were only ceded by the Mississauga in 1820 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Most settlers were granted their patents between 1807 and 1810; soon after they proceeded in clearing and cultivating their lots (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Many grew wheat, which was shipped for export from the Port of Oakville (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.17). Some parts of Trafalgar Township also produced excellent quality building stone (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.55). However, Fourteen Mile Creek, Sixteen Mile Creek and their tributaries proved to be a more successful source of wealth for settlers through the construction of multiple mills along their entire lengths (Walker & Miles, 1877, p.59). By 1850, 4,513 individuals resided in Trafalgar; the township contained three grist mills and 19 saw mills (Smith, 1851, p.261). In the late 1800s the agricultural industry in Trafalgar consisted of mixed crop-, livestock- and dairy-farming, as well as fruit orchards (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23).

The study area is in close proximity to the historic community of Trafalgar, which lies less than a kilometre to the southwest. The pre-1851 name “Post’s Corners” derives from Ephraim Post, who operated a tavern at the southwest corner of the intersection of Dundas Street and Trafalgar Road (formerly Seventh Line) (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.21-23). The hamlet, also called Postville in the mid-19th century, once had a local store, steam saw mill, school, inn, drill shed for local militia and post office — the first in Halton County, and the only one between York (now Toronto) and Dundas (now part of Hamilton) (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The hamlet thrived as a stagecoach stop along Dundas Street; old log cabins were gradually replaced by frame and brick houses (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The community started to decline in the late 1800s with the decrease in commerce and traffic along Dundas Street resulting from the rise in popularity of rail transport (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). Only a small number of Trafalgar hamlet’s historic buildings remain, as most were torn down in the 1960s (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23). The area was annexed to the Town of Oakville in 1962, changing its primarily rural agricultural character and becoming more suburban (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.23).

1.3.4 Past Land Use

1.3.4.1 Pre-1900 Land Use

A review of available archival data pertaining to the Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site area was conducted at the *Archives of Ontario*. The *Abstract Land Indexes, Crown Patent Index, Instruments and Deeds, Township Papers, Tax Assessment and Collectors Rolls, Census Records, and County Directories* were consulted for information from the earliest available records up to approximately 1901 (*see Appendix B, Tables B1-2*).

The Redoak H1 site area lies within the southeasterly part of Lot 10, Concession 1 North of Dundas Street (NDS), Township of Trafalgar (South), in the County of Halton. The land grant for all 200 acres was issued to George McKinley, who was originally from the Township of Ancaster. By 1806, George McKinley had relocated to the Township of Trafalgar and had fulfilled his

settlement duties and was issued the crown patent in 1810. He was listed in the *Tax Assessment Rolls* as early as 1816, and by 1819 had sold the north half of Lot 10. After this time, his total acreage was noted to be 100 acres of the south half of Lot 10. George McKinley continued to farm the south 100 acres of Lot 10 until 1841, when he sold the southeasterly 50 acres to Robert Elliott.

From 1841 to 1845, Robert Elliott was renting the southeasterly 50 acres to Richard Proctor, and during this time land was cleared and an under two-storey frame structure had been constructed. In 1845, the southeasterly 50 acres of Lot 10 was sold to Harland Pickering, who was originally from the Township of Chinguacousy. A one-and-a-half storey frame house was enumerated with Harland Pickering in the 1861 *Census Record*. Harland Pickering and his family continued to occupy the one-and-a-half storey frame house until his death in 1872. After his death, his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Pickering, continued to live there until her death in 1884. After this time, John Pickering, Harland and Elizabeth’s son, lived in the house until ca. 1883; he had previously purchased 100 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS) and relocated there around this time. After 1883, the southeasterly part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS was likely utilized as a tenant farm. By 1901, John Pickering was noted in the *Census Record* as owning two structures: one occupied and one vacant; the vacant one was likely located on Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS.

The complete timeline of recorded occupation of the Redoak H1 site to the year 1901 is presented in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Timeline of Recorded Occupation of the Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site up to 1901

Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
All of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton – 200 acres		
1804-1819	George McKinley – ca. 1808 to 1841	Vacant
<p>* The land grant for all 200 acres of Lot 10 was issued to George McKinley, who was of the Township of Ancaster, in July 1804. By 1810, George McKinley appeared before the Justice of the Peace for the Home District to state that “five acres (of land) cleared and fenced on Lot number ten in the first concession north side of Dundas Street in the said Township of Trafalgar that a house of sixteen feet by twenty is erected on the said lot that all the trees in front of clearing and within 100 feet of the road are cut down. And that half the road allowance for road in front of said lot is completely cleared” [Trafalgar Township Papers, RG 1-58, MS 658(485)].</p> <p>*Since George McKinley had fulfilled his settlement duties, he was issued the Crown Patent for all of Lot 10 on the 10th of July 1806 (Index to Land Patents Arranged by Township 1793-1852, RG 53-55, microfiche 063). This was registered in the Abstract Land Index on the 18th of September 1810.</p> <p>* George McKinley is listed on 100 acres in the 1816 <i>Assessment for the Township of Trafalgar</i>, where 84 acres were uncultivated, 16 acres were available for pasture or meadow and George McKinley had two horses and two cows.</p> <p>*George McKinley is listed on 200 acres in the 1818 and 1819 <i>Assessment for the Township of Trafalgar</i>, where 170 acres were uncultivated, and 30 acres were in pasture or meadows.</p> <p>* In December 1819, George McKinley, who was noted to be of the Township of Trafalgar, sold the north 100 acres (north half or rear half) of Lot 10 to William Phoenil. Two years later, William Phoenil sold the north 100 acres to William Bowbeer.</p>		

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Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
South ½ Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton – 100 acres		
1820-1841	George McKinley – ca. 1808 to 1841	Vacant
<p>* Between 1823 and 1833, George McKinley (Sr.) is listed on 100 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>. During this time, his cultivated acreage increased from 35 acres to 50 acres. Beginning in 1834, a house under two-storeys was enumerated with George McKinley (Sr.) within the south 100 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS.</p> <p>* By 1839, George McKinley could not be found in the <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i>, but Matthew Mitchel was listed on the south half of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS. Of the 100 acres, 50 acres were uncultivated, 50 acres were cultivated and a framed, under two-storey house was listed.</p> <p>* In 1840, George McKinley was listed again in the <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i> on Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS. Of the 100 acres, 50 acres were uncultivated, and 50 acres were cultivated. One framed, under two-story house was also listed. The following year, Richard and Joshua were enumerated in the <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i> each on 50 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS. George McKinley likely unofficially divided the south 100 acres of Lot 10 at this time.</p> <p>* In 1841, George McKinley, who was a yeoman of the Township of Trafalgar, sold 50 acres of the south easterly part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS to Robert Elliott, a yeoman of the Township of Trafalgar for £100 (Instrument and Deed B887, GSU 179010) - since George McKinley continued to reside on the southwest part of Lot 10, it suggests that the two-storey house enumerated in the 1823 to 1840 <i>Assessment Rolls</i> was likely located in the southwest part of Lot 10. Furthermore, most of the early development in Lot 10 associated with George McKinley was likely located in the southwest part of Lot 10.</p>		
South easterly ¼, Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton – 50 acres		
1842-1872	Robert Elliott – 1841 to 1845	Richard Proctor – ca. 1841 to 1845
	Harland Pickering – 1845 to 1872	Harland Pickering – 1845 to 1872
	Elizabeth Pickering – 1872 to 1884	Pickering Family – 1872 to 1884
<p>* In the 1843 <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i>, Richard Proctor was listed on the southeast part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS. Of the 50 acres, 20 acres were uncultivated, 30 acres were cultivated and a framed, under two-storey house was listed with Richard Proctor.</p> <p>* In the 1845 <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i>, Robert Elliott was listed on the southeast part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, where 50 acres were uncultivated, and 50 acres were cultivated. A framed, under two-storey house was also listed. Richard Proctor was also listed and may have been a tenant on Robert Elliott's land.</p> <p>* In November of 1845, Robert Elliott sold 50 acres of the south easterly part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS to Harland Pickering, a farmer from the Township of Chinguacousy, for £242.10 (Instrument and Deed P426, GSU 179013) - this increase in purchase value indicates improvements were made to the south easterly part of Lot 10.</p> <p>* Harland Pickering is listed on the south part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS in the 1847 <i>Tax Assessment Roll</i>. Of the 50 acres, 10 acres were uncultivated, and 40 acres were cultivated. A framed, under two-storey house was also listed and he had horses and cows.</p> <p>* The 1851 <i>Census Record</i> of the Township of Trafalgar did not survive.</p> <p>* The 1851 to 1853 <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> listed Harland Pickering on Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS on land valued between £195 to £255.</p> <p>* In 1857, Harland Pickering purchased an additional 10 acres of land to the south of the study area in Lot 10, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS) (Instrument and Deed, No. B601). After this time, 10 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS was listed as additional acreage owned by Harland Pickering in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>.</p>		

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Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
	<p>* Review of the 1858 <i>Tremaine's Map of the County of Halton – Township of Trafalgar (see Map 2)</i> depicts the site area within lands owned by Harland Pickering. No structures are depicted in the study area, or within 300 metres of the site area.</p> <p>* From 1859 to 1863, Harland Pickering was listed in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i> as also farming (as a tenant) 100 acres of Lot 9, Concession 1 SDS, which was owned by John Cusham. Harland Pickering likely farmed this land to increase his financial gains.</p> <p>* Harland Pickering is listed on Lot 10 in Enumeration District No.3 in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i>. His total acreage held was noted to be 160 acres (10 acres of which was in Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS, and 100 acres of Lot 9, Concession 1 SDS). Harland Pickering was listed as a 53-year old farmer from England who lived with his wife Elizabeth, and their six children: Thomas (b. 1843), William (b. 1844), John (b. 1848), Mary Elizabeth (b. 1850), Elizabeth Sabine (b. 1852), E. (b. 1851) in a one-and-a-half storey frame house. Of the 160 acres held, 112 acres were under cultivation, 106% acres were under crops, five acres were under pasture, ¼ acres were under orchards/gardens and 48 acres were under wood/wild. The total cash value of the farm was listed at \$6,900. Harland Pickering farmed wheat, peas, oats, potatoes, turnips and hay, and had cows, sheep and pigs (1861 Census Record, Township of Trafalgar, c-1031).</p> <p>* From 1865 to 1871, Harland Pickering was listed on a total of 60 acres of land in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>: 50 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS and 10 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS.</p> <p>* Harland Pickering is listed on Lot 10 in Sutherland's 1869-70 <i>County of Halton Gazetteer and Directory</i>.</p> <p>* Harland Pickering is listed in the 1871 <i>Census Record</i> as a 64-year-old farmer from England who lived with his wife Elizabeth, and their three children: Henry, Mary E., and Elizabeth. Harland Pickering was listed as an owner of 60 acres of Lot 10, where 50 acres were improved, and two acres were in gardens/orchards. Harland Pickering owned one dwelling house, one warehouse/store/factory/shop and two barns/stables (AO, 1871 Census Record, Township of Trafalgar, c-9955, 9956) - 10 acres of the 60 acres included land in Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS.</p> <p>* On the 15th of January 1872, Harland Pickering passed away. At the time of his death, he had no will. His wife Elizabeth applied for and successfully obtained a Grant of Letters of Administration for the Estate of Harland Pickering (Surrogate Court, Halton County, Will No. 500, GS 1, reel 543).</p> <p>* From 1873 to 1875, Henry Pickering, a son of Harland Pickering, was listed on 50 acres of Lot 10. By 1877 and until 1881, John Pickering, another son of Harland's was also enumerated in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>; after 1881, John Pickering had relocated to 100 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS. Mrs. Pickering was also listed on Lot 10 until 1883.</p> <p>* Review of the 1877 <i>Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton – Township of Trafalgar (see Map 3)</i> depicts the site area in property owned by Mrs. E. Pickering. The homestead of the Pickering Family is depicted within the study area, fronting Dundas Street. This house was likely the one-and-a-half storey frame house described in the 1861 <i>Census Record</i> and listed as a dwelling structure in the 1871 <i>Census Record</i>.</p> <p>* Elizabeth Pickering is listed in the 1881 <i>Census Record</i> as a 73-year old widow from England who lived with her adult son John, his wife Jane E. and their daughter Ellen (1881 Census Record, Township of Trafalgar, c-13257) - In 1881, John Pickering purchased the north 90 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street, increasing his acreage in that lot to 100 (10 acres from the purchase his father Harland made in 1857) (Instrument and Deed No., N3304).</p> <p>* In 1884, Elizabeth Pickering had passed away (ancestry.ca, 2018). Consequently, her sons Thomas and Henry both sold the southeast part of Lot 10 to John Pickering, their brother (Instrument and Deed, No. P4222).</p>	
Southeast ¼ Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton – 50 acres		
	John Pickering –1884 to 1915	Tenants

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Date	Owner	Occupant(s)
1873-1901		<p>* From 1881 to 1887, John Pickering was listed on 100 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS in the <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>. He acted as the freeholder of 50 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS but did not appear to live there during this time.</p> <p>* John Pickering is listed on Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS and on Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS in Union Publishing Co.'s 1884-5 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Brant, Halton, Waterloo and Wentworth</i>.</p> <p>* John Pickering is the only individual listed on Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS in Union Publishing Co.'s 1888 <i>Farmers' Directory and Business Directory for the Counties of Brant, Haldimand, Halton, Lincoln, Welland & Wentworth</i>.</p> <p>* John Pickering was listed in the <i>Tax Collectors Rolls</i> from 1889 to 1891 on land that included 49¼ acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS valued at \$1,700; a ¼ acre parcel had been rented to George Fisher and John Johnston. He also had 100 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After this time, it appears that John Pickering had relocated to Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS, and utilized his land holdings in Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS as a tenant homestead - by 1893, the ¼ acre parcel was no longer independently enumerated, and was reincorporated into the 50 acres of the southeast part of Lot 10. <p>* John Pickering is listed in the 1891 <i>Census Record</i> as a 44-year old farmer from England who lived with his wife Jane, and his children: Elizabeth, Charlie, Dawn, Hattie, Ida and Amia and two domestics: Alice Bowbee and William Holland. John Pickering was listed as having an inhabited two-storey wood house with seven rooms (1891 <i>Census Record</i>, Township of Trafalgar, t-6341)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - this two-storey wood house was likely located in Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS. <p>* Between the 1893 and 1895 <i>Tax Assessment Rolls</i>, tenants were listed on the southeast part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS that was owned by John Pickering. From 1894 to 1895, Charles Ryan was noted to be a tenant of John Pickering on 50 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS.</p> <p>* Two individuals are listed on Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS in Union Publishing Co.'s 1896 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Halton, Waterloo and Wellington</i>: R. Y. Fish and James Sheridan. John Pickering is listed on Lot 10, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS).</p> <p>* From 1897 to 1899, it appears that no individuals resided on the southeast part of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS while the acreage was included in acreage owned by John Pickering.</p> <p>* Two individuals are listed on Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS in Union Publishing Co.'s 1899 <i>Farmers' and Business Directory for the Counties of Halton, Waterloo and Wellington</i>: John Appelbe and James Sherwood. John Pickering is listed on Lot 10, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS).</p> <p>* John Pickering was listed on 150 acres that included 100 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 SDS and 50 acres of Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS in the 1901 <i>Census Record</i>. He was listed as a 45-year old farmer from Ontario, who lived with his (new) wife Catherine, and five children: Elizabeth, Charlie, Hattie, Ida Amie and Harland. Two wood dwelling houses (one vacant, one occupied) and three barns/stables/outbuildings were assessed with John Pickering [1901 <i>Census Record</i>, Township of Trafalgar, t-6471].</p>

Additionally, the study area is located along present-day Dundas Street, an important military and settlement road; its segment within Trafalgar was the first road to be opened in the township in 1800 (Town of Oakville, 2010, p.21). In Ontario, the 2011 S&G considers areas of early Euro-Canadian settlements (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes, early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries), early historic transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, as features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential (per *Section*

1.3.1 of the 2011 S&G). Therefore, based on the proximity of historic structures and a historic transportation route, there is elevated potential for the location of Euro-Canadian archaeological resources (pre-1900) within portions of the study area that are within 300 metres and 100 metres, respectively, of these historic features.

1.3.4.2 Post-1900 Land Use

In order to more fully understand land conditions within the study area and how they could affect the potential to recover archaeological resources, a review of topographic maps from 1909 and 1938 (*see Maps 4 and 5*), an aerial photograph from 1954 (*see Map 6*), and satellite images from 2006 and 2016 (*see Maps 7 and 8*) was undertaken.

The topographic map published in 1909 reveals a newer house had been constructed to east of the farmhouse depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* (*see Map 4*). The 1909 topographic map also reveals that the north end of the study area was a woodlot, while the rest was cleared. By 1938, however, only one house — probably the original farmhouse depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* — remained (*see Map 5*). It is difficult to confirm with certainty whether this structure appears in the 1954 aerial photograph of the study area due to the blurry image (*see Map 6*), but what is clear is that the house has not survived to this day.

By 2006, the study area encompassed an agricultural field dotted with trees with a woodlot at the north end (*see Map 7*). By 2016, the study area had remained relatively unchanged (*see Map 8*).

1.3.5 Present Land Use

The study area is situated within a rural area of the Town of Oakville, located east of Eighth Line, and north of Dundas Street East. Across the street, to the southeast, are suburban residential developments. The present land use of the study area, which lies within North Oakville development area, is primarily agricultural. However, since 2009 it has already been classified as “existing development” under Zoning By-law 2009-189 (Town of Oakville, 2019b).

1.4 Archaeological Context

To establish the archaeological context and further establish the archaeological potential of the study area, *Archeoworks Inc.* previously completed a comprehensive review of designated and listed heritage properties, heritage conservation districts, commemorative markers and pioneer churches and early cemeteries in relation to the study area. Furthermore, an examination of registered archaeological sites and previous AAs within proximity to the study area limits, and a review of the physiography of the study area were performed.

The results of this background research with updated information are summarized below.

1.4.1 Designated and Listed Cultural Heritage Resources

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, property listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or that is a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a designated or listed heritage property (Town of Oakville, 2019a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, heritage resources listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a Heritage Conservation District (MTCS, 2018; Town of Oakville, 2019a). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.3 Commemorative Plaques or Monuments

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, commemorative markers of Aboriginal and Euro-Canadian settlements and history, which may include local, provincial, or federal monuments, cairns or plaques, or heritage parks are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a commemorative plaque or monument (OHT, 2019; Ontario Historical Plaques, 2019). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.4 Pioneer/Historic Cemeteries

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, pioneer churches and early cemeteries are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The study area is not located in or within 300 metres of a pioneer/historic church or cemetery (OGS, 2017). Therefore, this feature does not contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

1.4.5 Registered Archaeological Sites

Per *Section 1.3.1* of the *2011 S&G*, previously registered archaeological sites are considered features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* and *Section 7.5.8, Standard 1* of the *2011 S&G*, 26 archaeological sites have been registered within one-kilometre of the study area; three are located within 300 metres of the study area (MTCS, 2018) (*see Table 4*). Therefore, this feature does contribute in establishing the archaeological potential of the study area.

Table 4: Registered Archaeological Sites within One-Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Type
Registered archaeological sites within 300 metres of the study area			
AiGw-376	Lane	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Homestead, midden
AiGw-413	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-522	Shieldbay 1 site	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	-
Registered archaeological sites within one-kilometre of the study area			
AiGw-180	-	-	-
AiGw-181	-	-	-
AiGw-182	-	-	-
AiGw-235	PenEquity 2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-236	PenEquity 3	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Unknown
AiGw-240	PenEquity 8	Aboriginal (Early Woodland)	Findspot
AiGw-241	PenEquity 9	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-243	PenEquity 11	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-261	Macoakville	Aboriginal (Late Woodland)	Findspot
AiGw-334	Iroquois Ridge #1	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AiGw-335	Iroquois Ridge #2	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-336	Iroquois Ridge #3	Aboriginal (Middle Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-337	Iroquois Ridge #4	Aboriginal (Early Archaic)	Findspot
AiGw-523	Shieldbay Site 2	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Camp/campsite
AjGw-305	Phoenix	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Other: building, homestead
AjGw-386	Sullivan Site	Euro-Canadian (Post-Contact)	Cabin
AjGw-387	-	-	-
AjGw-388	-	-	-
AjGw-426	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-427	P3	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Scatter
AjGw-428	-	Aboriginal (Pre-Contact)	Findspot
AjGw-483	P7	Aboriginal (Late Archaic)	Findspot
AjGw-484	P8	Aboriginal (Late Archaic, Lamoka)	Findspot

“-“ denotes details not provided within Pastport

1.4.6 Previous Archaeological Assessments

Per *Section 1.1, Standard 1* of the 2011 S&G, to further establish the archaeological context of the study area, a review of previous AAs carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (i.e., within 50 metres) to the study area (as documented by all available reports) was undertaken. Eight previous AA reports were identified (*see Table 5*):

Table 5: Previous Archaeological Assessments

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
Previous assessment tied to current development project			
Archeoworks Inc., 2018a (Draft)	Stage 1 AA	Within the study area	Stage 2 AA recommended.
Previous assessment tied to other development projects			
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), 2006a	Stage 1-2	Immediately northeast of the study area	Adjacent property to the northeast was assessed to have archaeological potential, and then subjected to a Stage 2 AA. An abandoned farmstead fronting Burnhamthorpe Road was

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Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
			subject to test pit survey while ploughed agricultural fields were subject to pedestrian survey. One pre-contact Aboriginal findspot (AjGw-428), two pre-contact Aboriginal sites (AjGw-387 and AjGw-388), and one historic Euro-Canadian site (AjGw-386) were encountered during pedestrian survey. The findspot was cleared of further archaeological concern and further Stage 3 AA was recommended for the two Aboriginal sites and the Euro-Canadian site. These sites are greater than 50 metres from the study area and will not be impacted by the current development.
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), 2006b	Stage 1-2 AA	Immediately east of the study area	Adjacent property to the east was assessed to have archaeological potential, and then subjected to Stage 2 AA. Wooded northern section of the west edge which lies adjacent to the current study area was subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals; no archaeological resources were found here. Southern section of the west edge was ploughed and subjected to pedestrian survey, also at five-metre intervals. The only archaeological resource found within the 50-metre wide strip adjacent to the current study area was a fragment of Onondaga chert shatter (P1), for which no further work was recommended owing to its isolated context.
Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI), 2017	Stage 1-2 AA	Immediately north of the study area	Property with municipal address 1086 Burnhamthorpe Road East was assessed to have archaeological potential, and then subjected to Stage 2 AA. Wooded southern edge of this property, which lies within 50 metres of the current study area's northern limits, was subjected to test pit survey at five-metre intervals. No archaeological resources were encountered.
Archeoworks Inc., 2005; 2008	Stage 1 AA	Encompasses the entire study area	Large portions of North Oakville (bounded by Highway 407/Burnhamthorpe Road to the north, Ninth Line to the east, Dundas Street to the south and Bronte Road to the west) were found to still retain archaeological potential. Stage 2 AA was recommended for undisturbed portions, including those within the current study area limits.
Archeoworks Inc., 2018b (Draft)	Stage 1 AA	Immediately west of the study area	Adjacent property to the west was assessed to have archaeological potential. Areas identified as having low archaeological potential or archaeological potential removed need to be confirmed during the Stage 2 AA. Areas

Company	Stage of Work	Relation to Current Study Area	Details + Recommendation
			identified as retaining archaeological potential recommended to be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey.
Archeoworks Inc., 2019 (Draft)	Stage 2 AA	Immediately west of the study area	Stage 2 of the above-mentioned property. No archaeological resources were encountered; the subject area is recommended to be considered free of further archaeological concern.
New Directions Archaeology Ltd., 2011	Stage 2 AA	Immediately south of the study area	Portions of the Dundas Street right-of-way (ROW) assessed as part of road widening. Stage 2 test pit survey at five-metre intervals conducted within undisturbed parts of the ROW adjacent to current study area. No archaeological resources were encountered.

In addition to the above reports, the Regional Municipality of Halton’s 2008 update to its *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources* identifies the study area as having archaeological potential due to the presence of a historic structure as depicted in the 1877 *Atlas* and its proximity to Dundas Street, a historic road (ASI, 2009, p.11).

1.4.7 Physical Features

The study area is situated within the South Slope physiographic region. This region covers approximately 2,400 square kilometres from the Niagara Escarpment to the Trent River, and is characterized by a smooth, faintly drumlinized, clay till plain that slopes gently towards Lake Ontario. The South Slope contains a variety of soils that have been conducive to agricultural use. The soils in the west, where the study area lies, are developed upon more clay-like than sandy tills, and the slopes are less steep than in the east. Early settlers in this area practiced mixed subsistence agriculture, although grain exportation did confer a measure of prosperity across the region, as evidenced by the construction of many fine fieldstone houses, the building of railroads and the improvement of main haulage roads. The decline of wheat growing, however, resulted in the replacement with commercial mixed farming in which beef cattle, hogs, and dairy butter were the primary income sources (Chapman and Putnam, 1984, pp.172-174).

The native soil type within the study area is Chinguacousy clay loam, an imperfectly drained clay loam till, and the topography is simple (2 to 5% slope) and stone-free (Ontario Agricultural College, 1971). Soils more conducive to agriculture, such as those with good drainage or stone-free, have the potential for past settlement and can support greater population density; subsequently these characteristics contribute to elevated archaeological potential.

Additionally, hydrological features such as primary water sources (i.e. lakes, rivers, creeks, streams) and secondary water sources (i.e. intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps) would have helped supply plant and food resources to the surrounding area and are indicators of archaeological potential (per *Section 1.3.1* of the 2011 *S&G*). Intermittent tributaries of Joshua Creek drain the study area, while a spring is known to exist in the adjoining parcel to

the east of the study area, as documented in the 1877 *Atlas (see Map 3)*. Elevated potential to encounter archaeological resources within portions of the study area that fall within 300 metres of these features can therefore be established.

1.4.8 Current Land Conditions

The majority of the study area is an open agricultural field dotted by several solitary trees; towards the rear half, the field is trisected by two tree rows running northwest-southeast. A woodlot comprises a significant part of the rear portion of the study area. The topography within the study area is gently rolling, with the elevation increasing from 178 metres above sea level in the south to 197 metres in the north.

1.4.9 Date of Fieldwork

The Stage 2 AA of the study area was undertaken on October 15th and November 13th, 2018. The weather during the Stage 2 investigation was overcast, with a temperature average of 4° Celsius. The weather and lighting conditions during the Stage 2 investigation permitted good visibility of all parts of the study area and were conducive to the identification and recovery of archaeological resources.

1.4.10 Stage 2 Fieldwork Strategy

The Stage 1 AA report (Archeoworks Inc., 2018a) recommended the following fieldwork strategies, all of which were followed in the Stage 2 AA:

“Considering the findings detailed in preceding sections, the following recommendations are presented:

1. The entirety of the study area, having been identified as retaining archaeological potential, must be subjected to a Stage 2 AA. These areas must be subjected to pedestrian or test pit survey at five-metre intervals in accordance with *Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.2 of the 2011 S&G.*”

2.0 FIELD METHODS

This field assessment was conducted in compliance with the *2011 S&G*. The results of the Stage 2 AA are provided within **Maps 9-11**. Photographic images of the study area are presented within **Appendix C** and photographic image locations are presented within **Map 11**.

2.1 Physiographic Features of No or Low Archaeological Potential

The study area was evaluated for physical features of no or low archaeological potential. *Section 2.1, Standard 2.a.* of the *2011 S&G* considers such features to include: permanently wet areas, exposed bedrock, and steep slopes (greater than 20°) except in locations likely to contain pictographs or petroglyphs.

Physical features of low or no archaeological potential include areas of steep slope and low-lying and wet terrain (*see Map 9; Images 1 and 2*). The systematic survey of these areas was not undertaken due to their low to no archaeological potential classification.

Physical features of low to no archaeological potential amounted to approximately 1.39 hectares or 6.26% of the study area.

2.2 Pedestrian Survey

The study area consists of one ploughed field which was subjected to a pedestrian survey (*see Maps 9, 11; Images 3-5*) as per *Section 2.1.1* of the *2011 S&G*. This form of survey involves systematically walking ploughed areas, and mapping and collecting any artifacts found on the ground surface. Ploughing was conducted deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing and was subjected to the appropriate weathering requirements (*see Image 4*). Greater than 80% of the ploughed ground surface was visible at the time of survey and the ploughed areas were tested at survey transects spaced at five metre intervals (per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 1-6* of the *2011 S&G*).

During the pedestrian survey, two Euro-Canadian collections (designated as **Redoak H1** and **Redoak H2**) were encountered (*see Maps 9-11; see Section 3.0 for Record of Finds*). Upon encountering the initial artifact, survey intervals were reduced to one metre over a 20 metre-radius around the find to determine whether it was an isolated find or part of a larger scatter (*see Map 9, 11, Image 5*). When additional artifacts were encountered, this intensification was continued until the full extent of the surface scatter was defined within the study area limits. All artifacts were mapped, recorded by their GPS coordinate and collected, (per *Section 2.1.1, Standards 7-9* of the *2011 S&G*).

Approximately 13.85 hectares or 62.30% of the study area was subjected to pedestrian survey at five-metre transects.

2.3 Test Pit Survey

The remaining balance of the study area consisted of wooded areas, their surrounding grass margins and treed areas within the open field (*see Map 9*). Per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*, due to the presence of overgrown vegetation and heavily wooded areas, ploughing was not viable; therefore, these areas were subjected to a test pit form of survey (*see Map 9; Images 2, 6-8*). A test pit form of survey involves the systematic walking of an area, excavating 30-centimetre diameter pits by hand, and examining their contents. The test pit survey was performed in a grid pattern at five-metre intervals. The topsoil was screened through six-millimetre wire mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill (*see Image 8*) and were test-pitted to within one metre of built structures, where encountered. All test pits were excavated into the first five centimetres of subsoil and all test pits were backfilled (per *Section 2.1.2* of the *2011 S&G*).

Approximately 6.99 hectares or 31.44% of the study area was subjected to shovel test-pit survey at five-metre intervals. Within this, approximately 2,800 test pits were excavated to depths ranging from 20 to 30 centimetres in sandy loam soil. No archaeological resources were encountered during test pit survey.

3.0 RECORDS OF FINDS

A catalogue of the artifacts from the Redoak H1 and Redoak H2 sites is provided within **Appendix D, Tables D1 and D2**. Photographs of a representative sample of artifacts from each site are provided as **Images 9 and 10**. Maps detailing the location of the sites are provided within **Maps 9-11**.

A *Trimble GeoExplorer* handheld GPS device was employed and the North American Datum (NAD) 1983 Canadian Spatial Reference System (CSRS) was utilized to record all GPS readings to an accuracy of less than one metre. A Base Differential Correction method was applied to all GPS data. Detailed site location information is provided within **Tables 1-5 of Appendix E**.

An inventory of the documented record generated in the field can be found within **Appendix F**. All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 032-OA202B-17-ST2-01.

3.1 Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site

The Redoak H1 site collection was found in the southwest corner of the study area, within the ploughed field adjacent to Dundas Street East. The findspots were dispersed over a large area, measuring approximately 56 metres (north-south) by 60 metres (east-west). The site area is situated approximately 176 metres above sea level.

A total of 178 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered with the majority coming from the Foodways Class. As a collection of 10 or more nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius were encountered, the Redoak H1 site was registered with the MTCS under the Borden number AiGw-1003, in accordance with Section 7.12, Standard 1.b. of the *2011 S&G*. All artifacts encountered during pedestrian survey were collected and the GPS readings of their locations were recorded.

3.2 Redoak H2 site

The Redoak H2 site collection was found in the southwest corner of the study area, within the ploughed field approximately 135 metres northwest of the Redoak H1 site. The findspots were dispersed over a small area, measuring approximately 15 metres (north-south) by 19 metres (east-west). The site area is situated approximately 177 metres above sea level.

A total of 11 Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered with the majority coming from the Foodways Class. All artifacts encountered during pedestrian survey were collected and the GPS readings of their locations were recorded.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The “Classification System for Historical Collections” (Canadian Parks Service, 1992) was used to organize all artifact data recovered during the Stage 2 AA of the Redoak H1 and Redoak H2 sites, both 19th to mid-20th century Euro-Canadian domestic sites. All artifacts were classified according to specific functional classes. These classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally related activities. The “Foodways” class, for example, includes all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the “Architectural” class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window pane glass, etc. In the catalogue, these Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The “Architectural” class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window pane glass. The Groups are then further refined into Types defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends on how an area was used may be discernible.

4.1 Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site

A total of 178 Euro-Canadian artifacts (*see Image 9; Appendix D*) were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Redoak H1 site from 100 findspots. The assemblage as a whole dates from the middle of the 19th century to the later part of the 20th century, with most of the artifacts (n=78) falling into the ca. 1870s to pre-ca. 1950 time frame. No distinct concentration of early and/or late material was discernible, with material spanning almost one century being found scattered across the site. Artifact frequency, illustrated in **Table 6** below, shows the classes present on the site.

Table 6: Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) Site Artifacts by Class

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Architectural	44	24.72
Domestic Activity	1	0.56
Floral/Faunal	3	1.68
Foodways	121	67.98
Medical/Hygiene	4	2.25
Unidentified	5	2.81
TOTAL	178	100

4.1.1 Architectural Class

The Architectural Class is represented by fragments of bricks (n=2), drainage tile (n=1), plastic pipe (n=1), wall/floor tiles (n=12), a faucet handle (n=1), a door knob (n=1), a grate (n=1), an electrical insulator (n=1), nails (n=5) and window glass (n=19).

Bricks

The brick fragments are small, completely exfoliated ones of indeterminate manufacture made of coarse red earthenware. The small sample size suggests that it is likely part of a brick fireplace chimney and/or pad from a house of wood construction.

Drainage Tile

The drainage tile fragment is made of unglazed, coarse red earthenware and is of extruded manufacture. Although the extrusion method (1848 onward) for manufacturing drainage is still being used today, most tile produced after ca. 1890 is moulded and the ceramic tile made of a vitrified, as opposed to a porous, clay (Treichler, 1994).

Plastic Pipe

A white plastic polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe piece was found on the site. It is of later 20th century origin and may be drainage tile.

Wall/Floor Tiles

A variety of different wall/floor tile sherds were collected from the site, with ten ceramic tile fragments and two vinyl ones. The former include: four vitrified red earthenware ones with an opaque white, matte glaze (n=4); one small, cut, rectangular tan coloured porcelain sherd with a clear, white speckled glaze; one 2.5 hexagonal white, unglazed porcelain tile; and four fragments made of an indeterminate whiteware and glazed with a thick, opaque white glaze. Two of the latter are glossy, and the other two are matte. Apart from the hexagonal sherd which may be from the later part of the 19th century, the other ceramic tiles are of 20th century origin.

The two vinyl tile pieces are vinyl composition tiles, known in the flooring industry as VCT. It was first introduced in 1933 but not widely marketed until the late 1940s. (FindAnyFloor.com, 2018; FloorsToYourHome.com, 2012).

Faucet Handle

The faucet is a clear glazed, white porcelain tap faucet with four knobs and “HOT” printed in black at its centre. It is likely of early 20th century origin.

Door Knob

The first ceramic door knobs, or “mineral” knobs as they were called, were patented in England in 1851. From the 1860s into the early part of the 20th century, these knobs were the norm of the time, and were made for the common man in the average home, especially in rural areas, and in the service areas of wealthier households (Hall, 2018). The one found here has a marbled buff and red vitrified body and a mottled dark brown glaze.

Grate

Part of a cast iron wall or floor grate was collected from the site. It could be from either the later part of the 19th or early 20th century.

Electrical Insulator

The electrical insulator fragment is a white porcelain with a clear exterior glaze and an unglazed interior. The piece represents the knob component of knob and tube wiring, the earliest standardized method of electrical wiring in buildings that was in common use from about 1880 to the 1930s (Croft and Summers, 1987).

Nails

The nail collection is a small one comprised of five nails. Four, including the only complete nail at 1 1/2", were identified as "modern", machine headed, cut nails (ca. 1835-ca. 1890) (Phillips, 1994) and the fifth nail is of indeterminate manufacture. The latter was, however, noted as not being a wire nail (1880s onward) (Horn, 2005). Due in large part to a change in technology which allowed for nails to be mass produced, machine cut nails began to replace hand wrought iron nails during the 1820 to 1830 period (Nelson, 1968; Phillips, 1994). The transition from cut nails to wire nails took place between the 1880s to the early 1900s (Horn, 2005). Many builders, however, still preferred using cut nails well into the 20th century since they did not split the wood on entry as wire nails were apt to do (Nelson, 1968).

Window Glass

The 19 window pane glass sherds include 14 window pane glass fragments greater than 1.55 mm in thickness (post-ca. 1850) (Kenyon, 1980; Weiland, 2009), one thick, textured, amber/yellow piece of decorative pane glass and four sherds of 20th century plate glass ranging from 5.77 mm to 6.4 mm in size.

4.1.2 Domestic Activity Class

The single item in this class is an 11 cm diameter, salt glazed, coarse stoneware (1849-1920s, Ontario made) (Newlands, 1979) bottle with a glazed exterior surface and unglazed interior one. It would likely have once contained boot polish, stove blacking or possibly ink as opposed to some sort of foodstuff. It is only by the last quarter of the 19th century that stoneware and glass containers became common items on domestic sites.

4.1.3 Floral/Faunal Class

Three small mammal bone fragments, including one derived from a large sized animal, make up the faunal assemblage for the site.

4.1.4 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class (n=121) comprises over two-thirds of the total assemblage (n=178) and is by far the best represented class on this site. The artifacts in this class are related to the storage, preparation, distribution, and consumption of food and beverages. The Foodways Class is one of the most diagnostic classes on historic sites, and generally the most ubiquitous, and is ultimately relied on quite heavily to determine the time frame for a site's occupation. This class is made up of ceramic table (n=60) and kitchen/utilitarian (n=6) wares as well as and food-related glass wares including beverage (n=28) bottles, tablewares (n=1) and a good number of unidentified glass containers (n=26).

Ceramic Assemblage:

Ceramic Tablewares

Tablewares are the cream or white-bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting. Four different ware types were discernible. The dominant ware type in this collection is refined white earthenware (ca. 1820

onward) (Burke, 1982) with 29. Refined white earthenware largely replaced the earlier whitewares, creamware and pearlware, by ca. 1830 and was the most common ware type between ca. 1830 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller, 2000). At least 21 of them have a slightly blue tinted glaze (ca. 1820-ca. 1860) (Burke, 1982), a common tint seen on a transitional type of pearlware/refined white earthenware. The others are untinted (1840 onward) (Burke, 1962).

With a count of 23 sherds, ironstone (late 1840s-early 20th century) (Wetherbee, 1980) runs a close second to refined white earthenware. All display a gray/blue hue typical of ironstone produced during the 1840s to 1880s period, with later period ironstone being slightly cream coloured and less vitrified (ca. 1880s-end of production) (Wetherbee, 1980). Ironstone only became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon, 1991). By 1891, when the American law was passed requiring imports to be marked with the country of origin, most Staffordshire potteries had forsaken the production of cheap white ironstone, except for hotel wares. Potters were busy trying to perfect finer porcelain bodies to tempt the North American market (Wetherbee, 1980).

The other two ware types observed in the tableware assemblage are porcelain (1805 onward) (Jouppien, 1980) (n=6) and semi-porcelain (n=2), the latter introduced in the 1890s (Kenyon, 1991). Finer wares such as porcelain and bone china were never as important in the Canadian market as the earthenwares due to their high cost and fragility but there was still a decided demand for it by the upper class. After mid-century cheap porcelain wares from the potteries of both Great Britain and the Continent came to Canada in increasing quantities, and, though old distinctions relaxed, earthenware still dominated the Canadian market. It was not until ca. 1900 that they began to account for a significant amount, about 40%, of imported tablewares into Canada (Kenyon, 1991). Ironstone, porcelain and semi-porcelain were the three principal ceramic ware types used in the manufacture of tablewares at the turn of the 20th century, from ca. 1890 to 1910, with semi-porcelain being the major new ware of the 1890s (Kenyon, 1991).

Just over half of the 60 tableware sherds, 33 of them or 55%, displayed identifiable decorative types. The rest were either undecorated (n=26) or displayed only a bit of colour (n=1). Different decorative types were differentially priced, and this is particularly true for the first half of the 19th century, after which point the relationship between a vessel's cost and the way in which it was decorated began to weaken. Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types may provide some insight into the socio-economic status for the household (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987).

General decorative types observed include: *Plain* patterned ironstone (1870s-1880s) (Wetherbee, 1980) (n=1); hand painted earthenwares (1790s-1870s) (Miller, 1991a) (n=1); densely (ca. 1843-1900) (n=2) and coarsely (post-ca. 1850-1900) (n=3) sponged wares (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller, 1991) (n=1); slip wares (1790-1920) (Burke, 1982) (n=2); common, under-glaze transfer printed wares (ca. 1783 onward, peaks 1830s-1840s, revives 1880s) (Kenyon, 1995) (n=12); flown transfer prints (ca. 1844-1850s, revives 1920s) (Collard, 1967; Lofstrom and

Tordoff, 1982) (n=1); moulded ironstone (late 1840s-late 19th century) (Wetherbee, 1980) (n=4) and porcelain (n=2); decal wares (ca. 1880-1920s) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984; Savage and Newman, 1985) (n=3); and hotel wares (late 19th-early 20th century) (Wetherbee, 1980) (n=2).

The hand painted, sponged and slip decorated earthenwares recovered from the site were some of the cheapest types of decorated ceramics available throughout the 19th century, and were stocked by most local stores even in the most rural of areas. These inexpensive tableware varieties (n=8) comprise 24.24% of the total decorated assemblage (n=33). No fewer than nine of the sherds in the decorated collection, or 27.27% of them, post-date 1870.

A number of the sherds within some of the decorative types merit further discussion as they display additional temporally diagnostic attributes. The hand painted sherd, for example, is a refined white earthenware one with a floral design done in the bright colours of the late palette (ca. 1830-early 1870s) (Miller, 1991a) in the bold peasant style of floral execution. This style was popular in the 1830s and again after mid-century (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984).

The two slip decorated fragments have bands of bright blue and white. Slipwares produced after ca. 1840 in general became increasingly more simply decorated than those made during the earlier years of its production (Sussman, 1997), and the pieces found here are typical of the later period.

The common transfer printed wares were noted in a number of different colours including blue (ca. 1750 onward) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984) (n=9), brown (ca. 1810-ca.1860, revives 1880s) (Dawson, 1984; Lofstrom and Tordoff, 1982; Kenyon, 1991) (n=1), purple (n=1) and red (n=1) (ca. 1829 onward) (Collard, 1967). Four of the blue printed sherds are printed in the *Willow* pattern. Although the *Willow* pattern had been developed by English potters in the 18th century, it was not commonly exported to the Canadas until the early 1830s and appeared only as dinner wares. By 1814, this pattern was already considered the cheapest and most common printed pattern available (Miller, 1991a). The pattern continues to be made to this day. All but one of the printed sherds, including the flown one, look to belong to the initial period of popularity of each colour, the exception being the red one which is from the late 19th century revival period. The red printed refined white earthenware sherd is slightly cream-coloured and the print sparse/open.

Only one of the four moulded ironstone sherds had an identifiable pattern type, with a floral/foiated element. During the 1860s, Staffordshire ironstone potters took inspiration from the fields, forests and gardens for their patterns (Wetherbee, 1990). As for the moulded porcelain ones, both are later 19th or 20th century pieces. One is made from a cream coloured paste and the other has a scalloped rim and an embossed brim with a light blue wash applied over its glaze. Scalloped rims, embossed brims, colour washes and/or gold tracings are all typical elements that were often combined on single late 19th and early 20th century tablewares, producing a decided rococo flair (Kenyon, 1995; Miller 1991b).

One of the undecorated porcelain sherds deserves mention as it displays a partial, temporally diagnostic mark, with "...al.../BAVARIA..." printed in a dark green. Bavaria is a region in Europe

where many types of porcelain were made. In the 19th century, potteries often included the word “Bavaria” in their marks. After 1871, the words “Bavaria, Germany”, were used (Kovels’ Antiques, Inc., 2018). The colour of the print suggests a late 19th to early 20th century date for this piece.

Ceramic Utilitarian/Kitchen Wares

Utilitarian wares are the bulkier, generally non-white wares meant for use in the kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry and milk house as opposed to the dining room. The six utilitarian vessel sherds are all on coarse red earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario-made) (Newlands, 1979) (n=1). Five have a reddish clear glaze on both surfaces and the remaining one has a mottled light and dark brown Rockingham-type glaze. This glaze variety was a common and inexpensive ware in England by the 1850s, and, by the late 1850s, it became popular in Canada as well (Webster, 1972, p.174).

Glass Assemblage:

The Foodways Class glass assemblage (n=55) is comprised predominantly of machine made (late 1880s onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) container sherds, with 38 sherds making up 69.09% of it. The rest are either of mould blown (pre-1920s) (n=11), pressed (mid-1820s onward) (Miller, 2000) (n=1) or indeterminate (n=5) manufacture.

Glass Beverage Containers

Twenty-eight glass fragments in the site assemblage were identified as being derived from beverage bottles. Of these, nine are mould blown (pre-ca. 1920) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) and 19 are of machine made manufacture (late 1880s onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989).

The mould blown sherds include olive green (n=5), amber (n=3) and aqua (n=1) coloured glass. Olive green, in varying shades, is a glass colour most commonly associated with the liquor industry, and the majority of the bottles would have contained wine, beer or spirits. Dark green glass is one of the earliest glass colours and was most common prior to 1880, being made to protect the bottles’ contents from damaging sunlight (Lindsey, 2013). Amber is another colour commonly used for alcohol bottles though it is also seen on bottles of almost every kind as well (Lindsey, 2013). The amber sherds include a brandy/wine type finish (Fike, 2006) made using a lipping, or finishing, tool (mid-ca. 1830s-ca. 1920) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989).

The mould blown aqua (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2013) bottle was noted as having fairly thick walls and may once have contained some sort of carbonated beverage such as soda, mineral water, ginger beer, ale or porter. Although carbonated beverages were being bottled in both glass and ceramic throughout the 19th century, there was a boom in the industry for these products starting during the last quarter of the 19th century (Lindsey, 2013).

The machine made bottle sherds include medium olive green (n=4), amber (n=1), clear (n=12) and bright green (n=2) glass. The olive green sherds come from at least two cylindrical bottles with basal diameters of 6.2 cm and 8 cm. The clarity of the glass, along with embossed devices on their bases, indicate they are of fully automatic, machine made manufacture (post-1904 onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989). The smaller bottle has a “D” in a diamond logo with a “1”.

This logo indicates that it was made by the Dominion Glass Company Limited (1913 onward) of Montreal, Quebec and other locations (Stevens, 1979). The company reportedly first employed the “D” within a diamond in 1928, and additional numbers and/or letters around this device generally denote a date after ca. 1940 (Whitten, 2018). The second bottle was manufactured by the Consumers Glass Company of Ville St. Pierre, Montreal, Quebec between 1917 and 1961 as suggested by the “C” in an inverted triangle device. After 1962, the triangle faces point up (Whitten, 2018).

Clear bottle and container glass, generally speaking, is fairly uncommon prior to the 1870s and most common from the mid-to late 1910s onward with the widespread use of automatic bottle machines (Lindsey, 2013). The 12 clear bottle glass fragments are also all of fully machine made, automatic manufacture (1904 onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989). Eight of the sherds are made of bright, very clear glass and include six sherds with partial applied enamel labels (post-1934) (Lindsey, 2013) and another has a diamond superimposed over an “O” with an “I” inside along with “56” embossed on its base. It was made by the Owens-Illinois Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio and other plant locations (1929 onward). The mark found here was used between 1929 up to ca. 1957 (Whitten, 2018). Four of the other clear sherds display a slight yellow, or straw coloured, tint in the thick parts of the glass which dates them to containers made between ca. 1912 into the 1950s (Lindsey, 2013).

The intense colour of the one bright green sherd in the machine made collection is almost exclusively a 20th century plus feature and was used mostly for soda pop and alcohol (Lindsey, 2013).

Glass Tablewares

The single glass tableware sherd comes from a pressed glass (mid-1820s onward) (Miller, 2000) (n=3) vessel. Pressed glass was first introduced in the mid-1820s and became available to the British buying public during the 1830s and 1840s (Miller, 2000, p.7). By the 1850s, pressed glass is seen in Canada. It could be cheaply produced and was intended for everyday use, being both durable and attractive. It was very popular from the 1850s until 1910 and was particularly popular in Canada from the 1870s onward (Battie and Cottle, 2000).

Indeterminate Glass Containers

The 27 glass sherds in the assemblage that are likely food-related are predominantly fully automatic, machine made ones (1904 onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) made of a bright, clear glass, with a count of 19, and one sherd’s base includes “...Rd. 1927”. There are two mould blown (pre-1920s) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) sherds in this group, with one each on light green and aqua coloured glass (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2013), as well as five container fragments of indeterminate manufacture. The latter included aqua (n=2) and amethyst (n=3) coloured glass. The latter colouration indicates that manganese dioxide was used in its manufacture as a clarifying agent (ca. 1875-WWI) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989). Originally clear when made, the amethyst colour is caused by prolonged exposure to the sun’s ultraviolet rays, and this type of glass is also commonly known as “solarized” glass (Jones and Sullivan, 1989). By the 1880s, public concern with the purity of preserved foodstuffs, and with pharmaceuticals to a lesser degree, brought

about a great demand for clarified glass, forcing food manufacturers to clarify the normally light green to aqua blue glass used in containers. The most prominent method used added manganese dioxide to the glass mixture (Lindsey, 2013).

4.1.5 Medical/Hygiene Class

This class is comprised of four glass sherds belonging to two different items. One (n=1) is a mould blown, light green (pre-1920s) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989; Lindsey, 2013) pharmaceutical bottle that, according to its partial embossed label, contained some form of ointment. The second vessel is a fully automatic, machine made (1904 onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) cosmetic or ointment jar with a threaded finish made of thick, opaque white “milk” glass. Ointment/cream jars in this colour were manufactured primarily from the 1890s into the mid-20th century (Lindsey, 2013).

4.1.6 Unidentified Class

Items that could not definitively be assigned to any particular class, or were unidentifiable in general as to form or function, were lumped into the Unidentified Class, and in this assemblage, they numbered five. They include indeterminate and/or incomplete artifacts made of ceramic (n=1), glass (n=3) and plastic (n=1).

Ceramic Item

The ceramic sherd classed here comes from a larger, thick bluish/gray ironstone (late 1840s-ca. 1880s) (Wetherbee, 1980) vessel that is geometric in form. Vessels with hexagonal and octagonal lines were most popular during the 1840s and 1850s (Wetherbee, 1980). It is a lidded vessel with a galley style lid seat and may represent either a chamber set item, such as a chamber pot, or a tableware serving vessel.

Glass Items

The three glass sherds classed here are of mould blown (pre-ca. 1920) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) (n=2) or indeterminate manufacture (n=1) and include light green and aqua glass (pre-1920s) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989).

Plastic Item

The last artifact in the assemblage is a an indeterminate, curved, moulded object made of a dark brown/black plastic that is likely bakelite. Bakelite, recognized as the first true plastic, was invented between 1907 and 1909 and was used to manufacture many items from pipe stems, buttons, costume jewelry, plates and telephone handsets to engine parts and electronics (Bellis, 2017). Bakelite products in general largely went out of production by the 1950s (Fadem and Fadem, 2018).

4.1.7 Conclusions and Recommendations

The assemblage of 178 Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from Redoak H1 site is representative of a domestic occupation dating predominantly from the last quarter of the 19th century to the middle of the 20th century. Only 47 of the artifacts in the collection, or 26.4%, could be assigned a pre-1900 date, while 61 of them, or 34.27%, are definitively of 20th century origin. Finally, an

absolute minimum of 41.57% (n=78) of the collection was readily identified as post-dating 1870. Archival records and aerial photography indicate that this property, in the area of the Redoak H1 site, was continuously occupied up until ca. 1950; the artifact collection mirroring this land use. The artifactual collection, based on its timeframe, can be tied to the long occupation of the Pickering family (Harland Pickering – ca.1845-1872; various member of the Pickering family – ca. 1872 to mid 20th century). This gives the assemblage an occupational timeframe of 105 years, with only 25 of those years predating ca.1870. Due to the predominately late 19th to 20th century timeframe of the site, this site is not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest and is not recommended for further assessment.

4.2 Redoak H2 site

A total of 11 Euro-Canadian artifacts (*see Image 10; Appendix D*) were recovered during the Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the Redoak H2 site from ten findspots. The assemblage as a whole may be assigned an 1840s to late 20th century date. Three of the artifacts could be definitively assigned a pre-1900 date and another four are of 20th century origin. Artifact frequency, illustrated in **Table 7** below, shows the classes present on the site.

Table 7: Redoak H2 Site Artifacts by Class

Class	Frequency	Percentage
Architectural	3	27.27
Foodways	6	54.55
Unassigned	1	9.09
Unidentified	1	9.09
TOTAL	11	100

4.1.1 Architectural Class

One piece of thick window pane glass (post-ca. 1850) (Kenyon, 1980; Weiland, 2009) and two later 20th century, white glazed stoneware wall/floor tiles comprise this class.

4.1.2 Foodways Class

This class is represented by ceramic table (n=3) and kitchen/utilitarian (n=1) wares as well as food-related glass wares including beverage (n=1) and unidentified (n=1) containers.

Ceramic Tablewares

The three tableware sherds in this group are on tinted refined white earthenware (ca. 1820-ca. 1860) (Burke, 1982) (n=1) and bluish/gray ironstone (1840s-1880s) (Wetherbee, 1980) (n=2). Refined white earthenware largely replaced the earlier whitewares, creamware and pearlware, by ca. 1830 and was the most common ware type between ca. 1830 and 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien, 1987; Miller, 2000). Ironstone only became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon, 1991).

Two of the sherds are decorated. The refined white earthenware fragment is coarsely sponged

(post-ca. 1850-1900) (Miller, 1991) and one of the ironstone sherds is decaled (ca. 1880-1920s) (Majewski and O'Brien, 1984; Savage and Newman, 1985).

Ceramic Kitchen/Utilitarian Ware

One piece of coarse buff earthenware (1796-1920, Ontario-made) (Newlands, 1979) with a clear glaze was found on the site.

Glass Beverage Container

The single glass bottle sherd is a medium olive green one of indeterminate manufacture. Olive green, in varying shades, is a glass colour most commonly associated with the liquor industry, and the majority of the bottles would have contained wine, beer or spirits.

Indeterminate Glass Container

One piece of bright clear, fully automatic, machine made (1904 onward) (Jones and Sullivan, 1989) container glass was encountered on the site.

4.1.3 Unassigned Class

A piece of scrap ferrous metal was found belonging to this class which is, in general, not a particularly diagnostic one.

4.1.4 Unidentified Class

This class is represented by a fully automatic, machine made (post-1904 onward) (Jones and Sullivan) bottle finish fragment made of aqua coloured glass (pre-1920s) (Lindsey, 2013). It has a flat sided ring or oil type finish (Fike, 2006) and could be derived from either a food-related or pharmaceutical bottle.

4.1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The small assemblage of 11 Euro-Canadian artifacts recovered from the Redoak H2 site may be assigned an 1840s to late 20th century date, with five of the artifacts post-dating 1870. As per *Section 2.2, Standard 1.c.* of the 2011 S&G published by the MTCS, with a total site collection containing less than 20 artifacts predating 1900, the Redoak H2 site is not considered to be of historic cultural value and/or interest and will not require a Stage 3 archaeological assessment.

As a collection of less than 10 nineteenth century artifacts within a 10-metre radius, the Redoak H2 site was not registered with the MTCS, in accordance with Section 7.12, Standard 1.b. of the 2011 S&G.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the findings outlined within this report, the following recommendation is presented:

2. **The Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003)** and **Redoak H2** sites represent domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological resources with no further cultural heritage value or interest. No further work is recommended at either site location.

No construction activities shall take place within the study area prior to the *MTCS* (Archaeology Programs Unit) confirming in writing that all archaeological licensing and technical review requirements have been satisfied.

6.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

1. This report is submitted to the *MTCS* as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the *MTCS*, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
2. It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
3. Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
4. The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the *Ministry of Consumer Services*.
5. Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.

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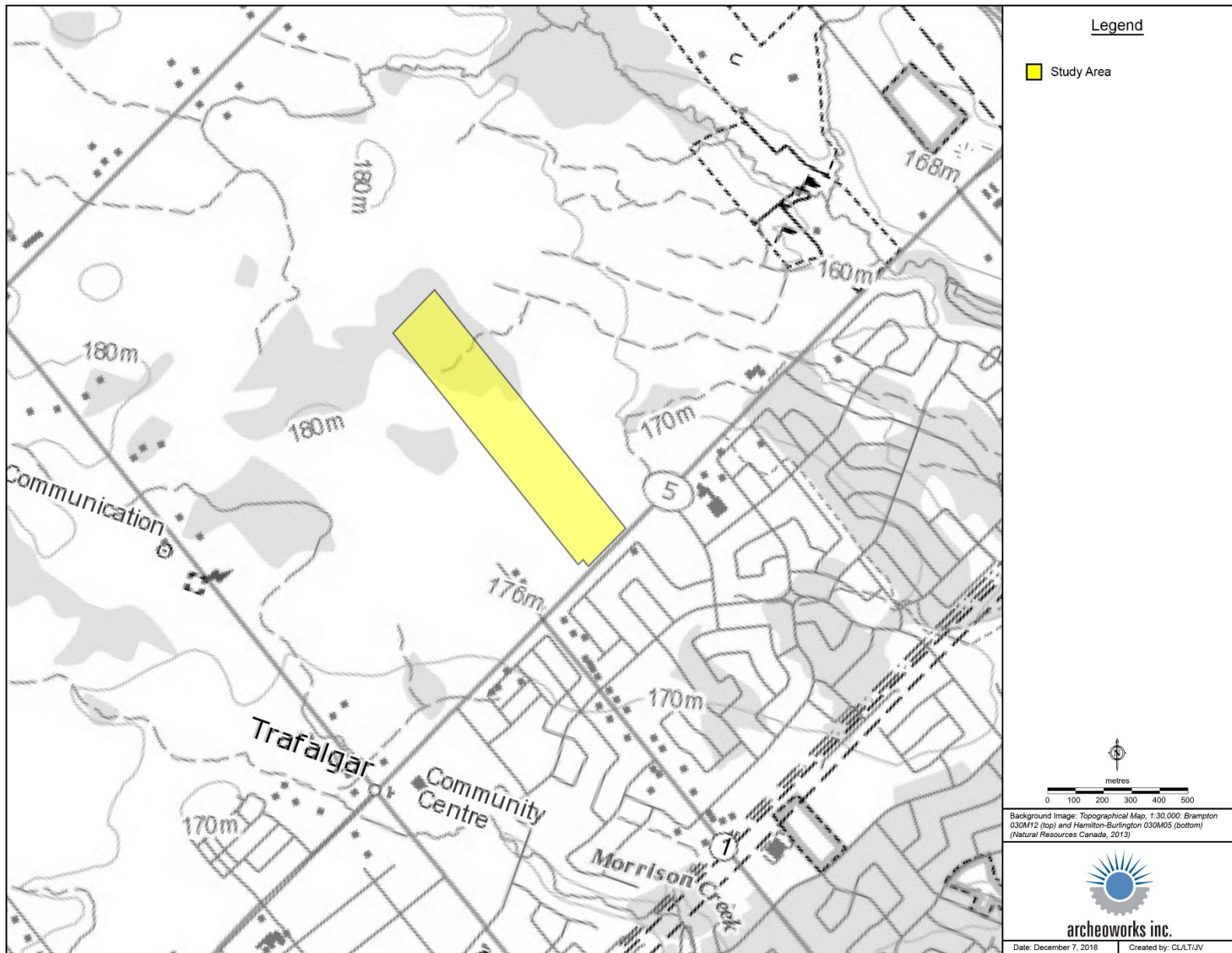
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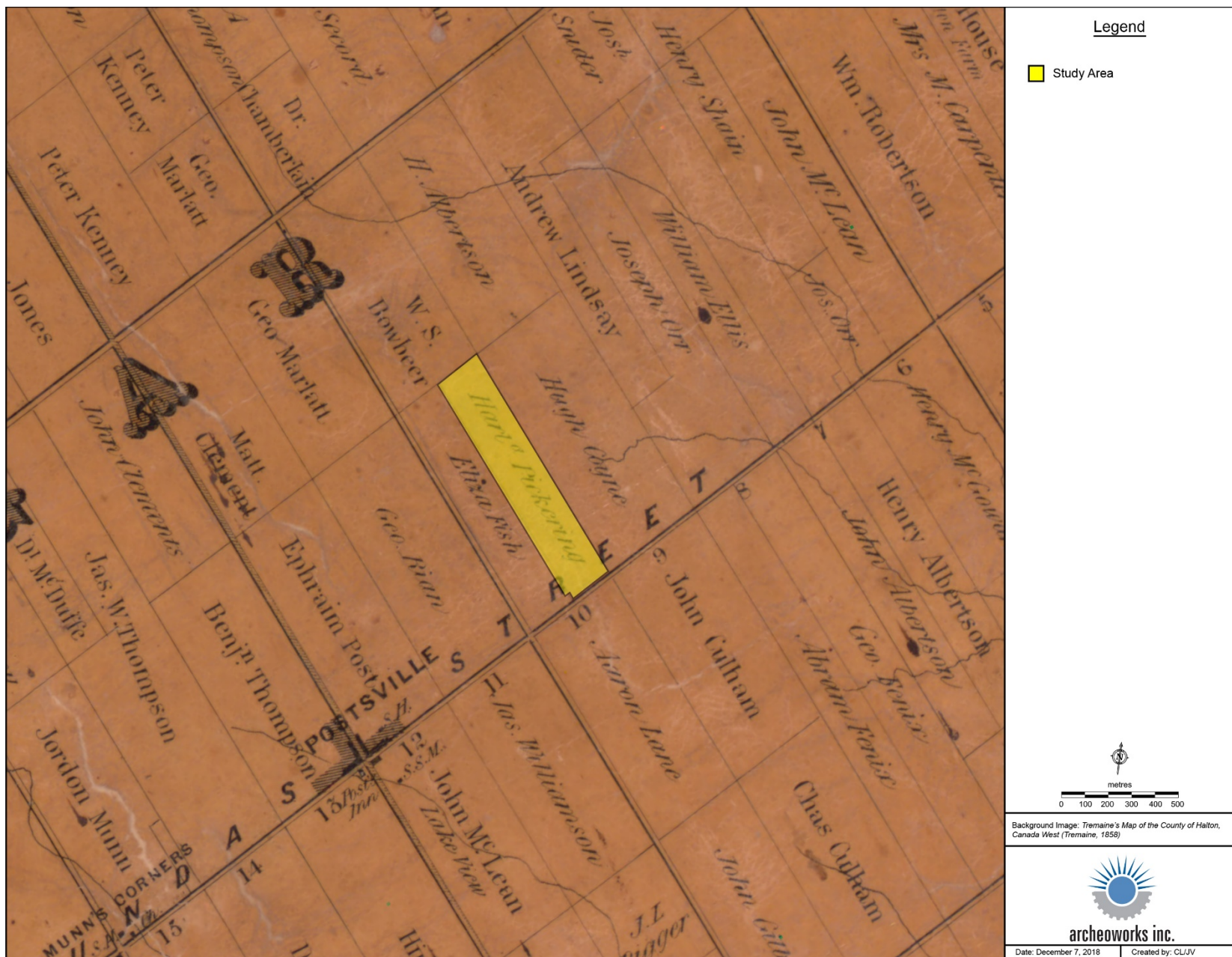
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MAPS



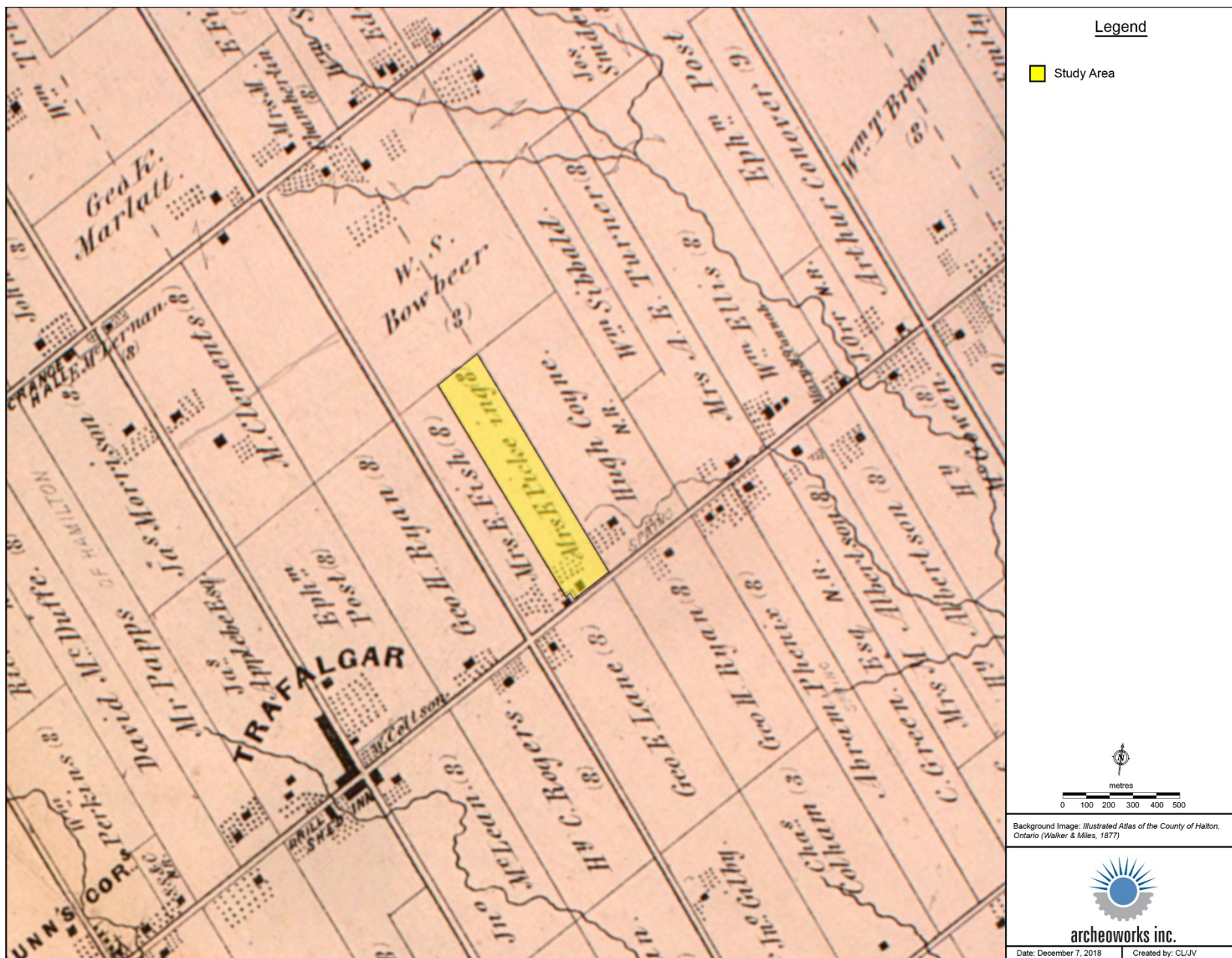
Map 1: National Topographic Maps 1:30,000, NTS Brampton 030M12 and Hamilton-Burlington 030M05 (Natural Resources Canada, 2013a; 2013b) identifying the Stage 2 AA study area.

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
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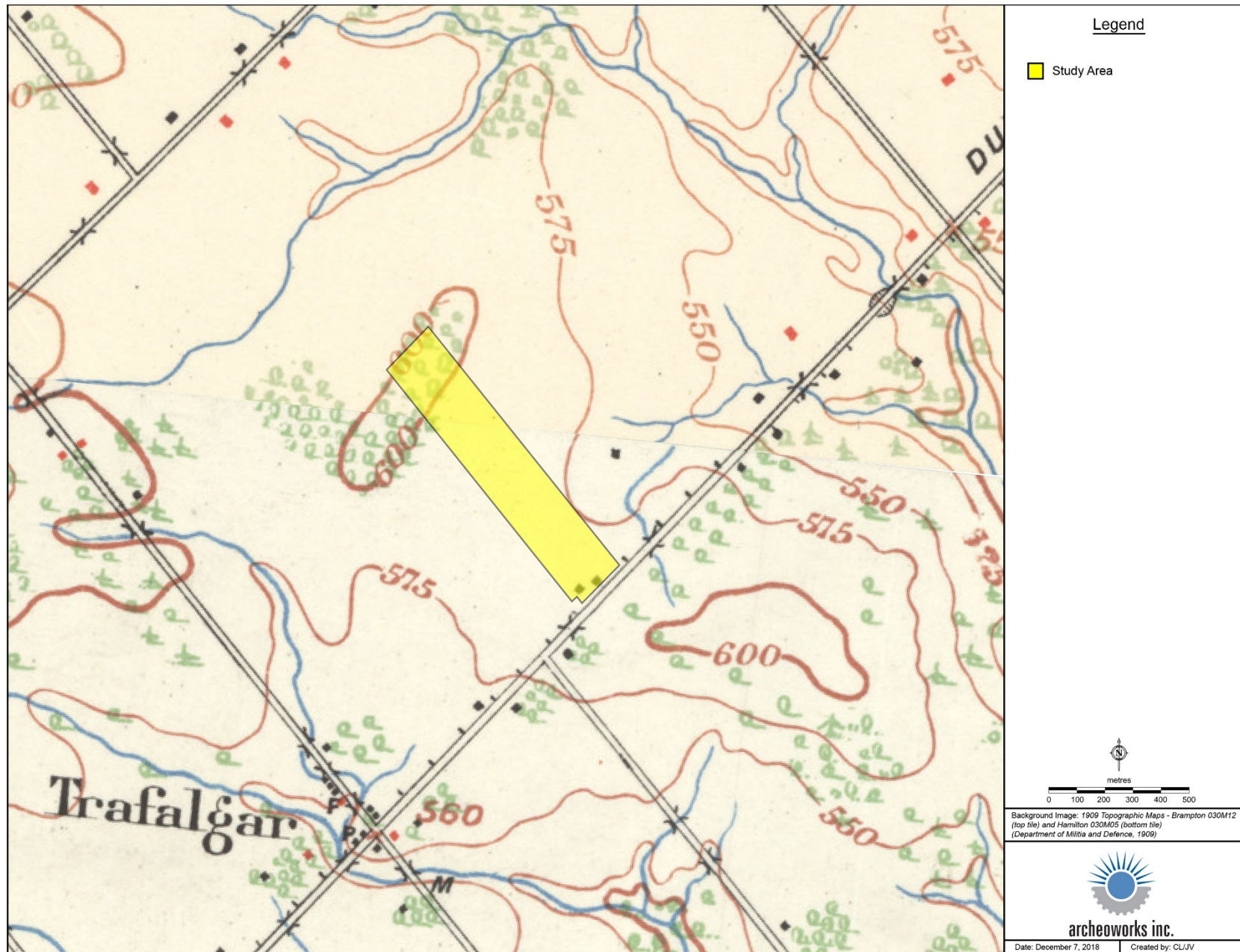
Map 2: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1858 Tremaine’s Map of the County of Halton – Geographic Township of Trafalgar (Tremaine, 1858).

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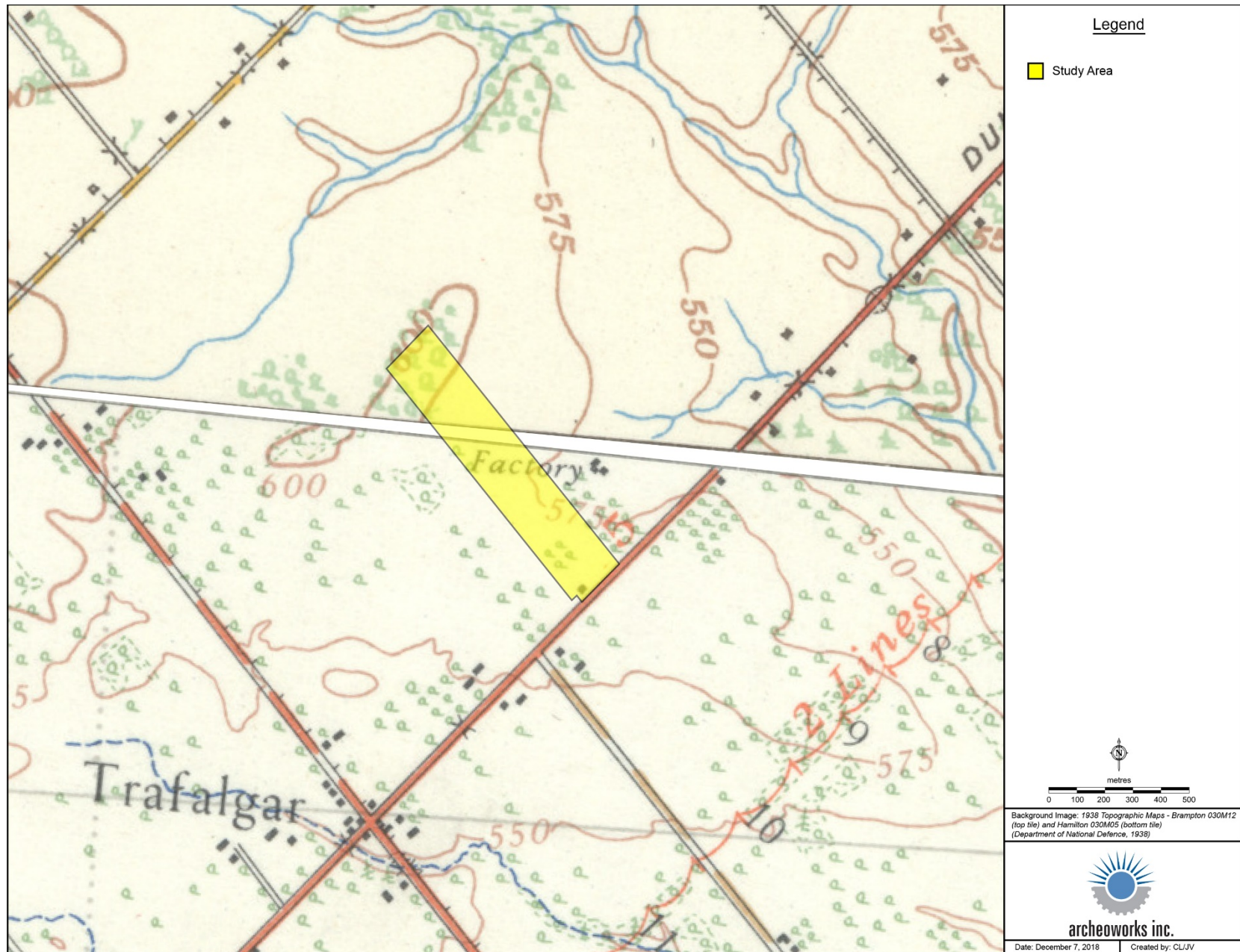
Map 3: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton – Geographic Township of Trafalgar (South) (Walker & Miles, 1877).

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Map 4: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1909 Topographic Maps – Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33 (Department of Militia and Defence, 1909a; 1909b).

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Map 5: Stage 2 AA study area within the 1938 Topographic Maps – Brampton Sheet No. 35 and Hamilton Sheet No. 33 (Department of National Defence, 1938a; 1938b).

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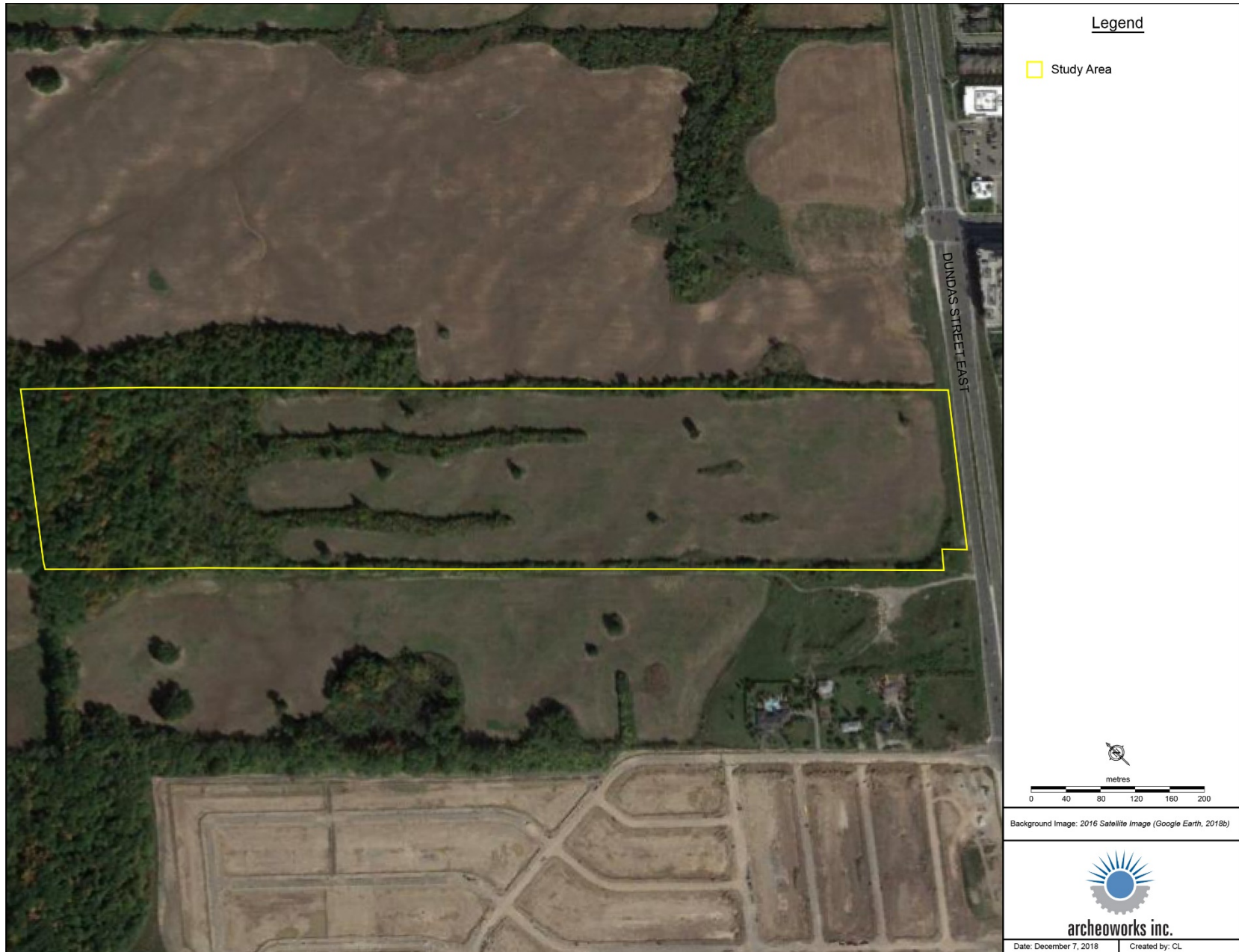
Map 6: Stage 2 AA study area within 1954 aerial photographs (Hunting Survey Corporation Ltd., 1954).

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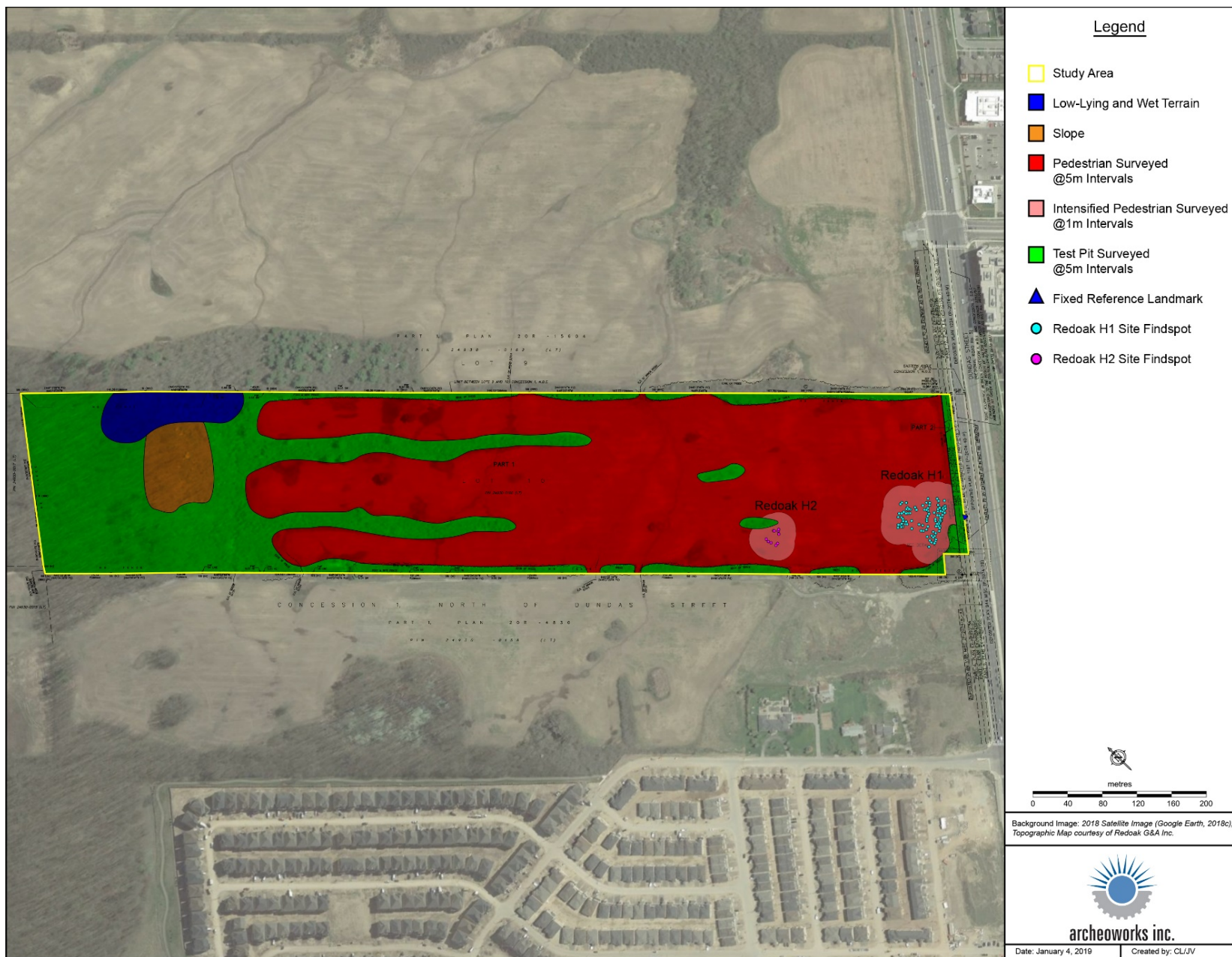
Map 7: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2006 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018a).

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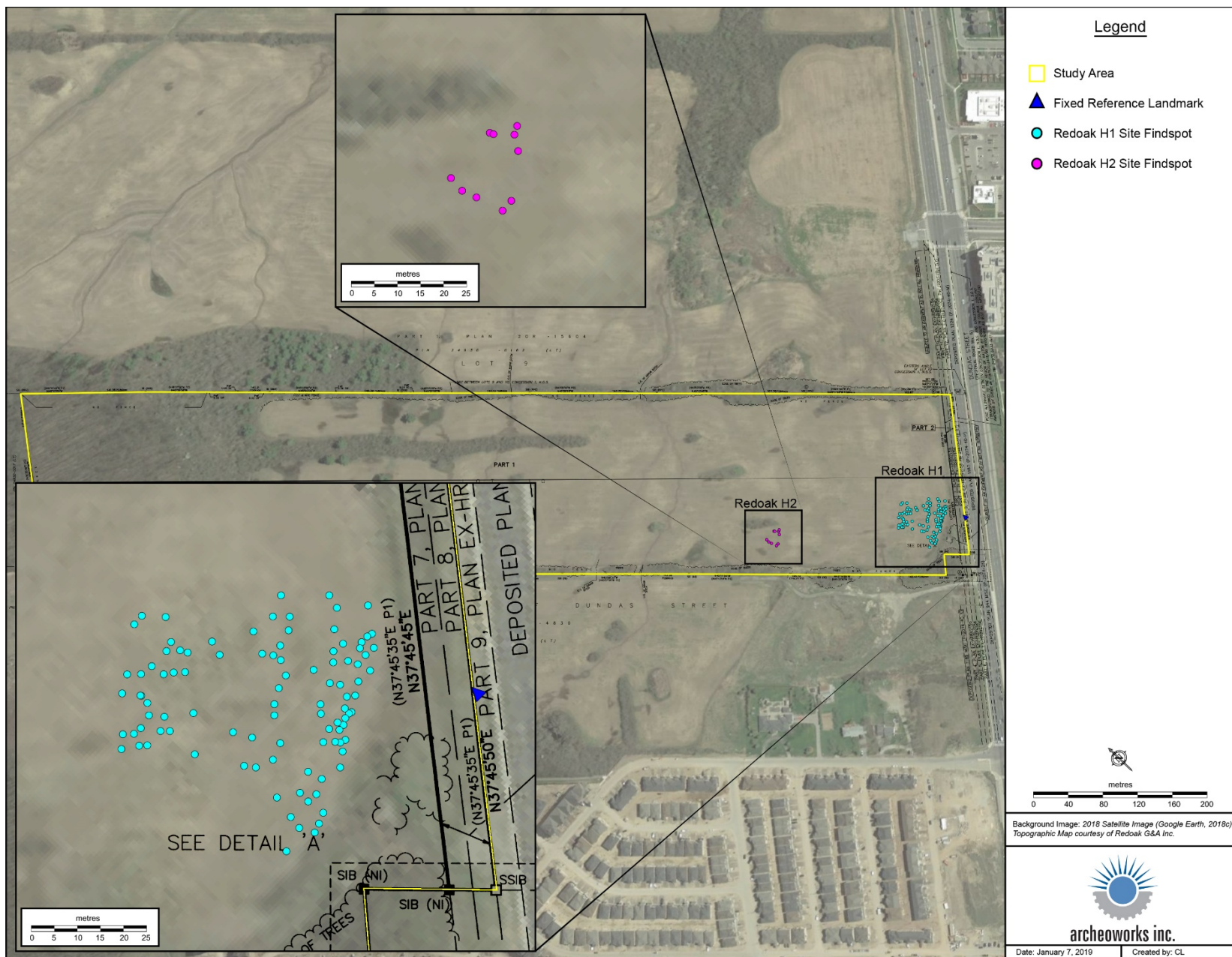
Map 8: Stage 2 AA study area within a 2016 satellite image (Google Earth, 2018b).

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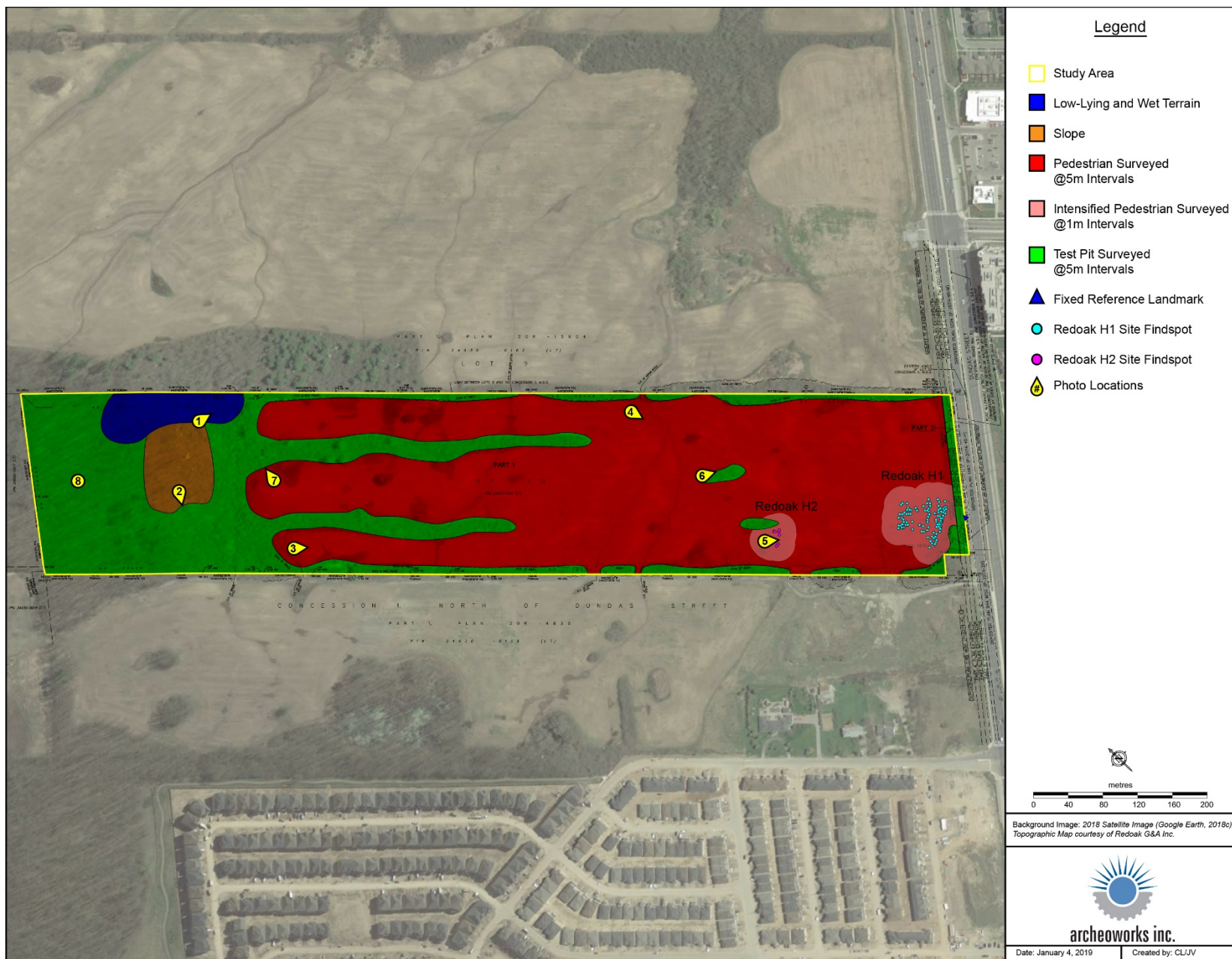
Map 9: Stage 2 AA results with Redoak H1 and H2 sites depicted.

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
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Map 10: Detailing findspot distribution with Redoak H1 and H2 Sites.

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Map 11: Stage 2AA results with photo locations indicated.

APPENDIX B: ARCHIVAL DATA

Table B1: Abstract Index Books, ca. 1798 -1900 – Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton

No.	Instrument	Dated	Registered	From	To	Acres	Description, & c.	Amount
	Patent	18Sept1810		Crown	George McKinley	200	All	
887 M	B&S	13Mar1841	17Mar1841	George McKinley	Robert Elliott	50	SEly part	
426 P	B&S	28Nov1845	13Jan1846	Robert Elliott & wife	Hartland Pickering	50	SEly part	
4222 P	B&S	28Oct1884	26Sec1884	Thomas Pickering & wife; Henry Pickering & wife, heirs at law of Harland Pickering, deceased	John Pickering	50	Undivided $\frac{2}{3}$ part of the Ely $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sly $\frac{1}{2}$ & other lands	
4223 S	Mortgage	24Dec1884	26Sec1884	John Pickering & wife	The Corporation of the Township of Trafalgar	50	Ely $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sly $\frac{1}{2}$ & other lands. Disch 11684 C	\$1,880
5999 T	Mortgage	30Aug1892	1Sept1892	John Pickering & wife	Guelph & Ontario L & S Society	10.6	disch. 7235	\$3,900
11676C	B&S	1Apr1915	6Apr1915	John Pickering & wife	Charles Wilson Pickering	50 acres	E $\frac{1}{2}$ of S $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1

Table B2: Tax Assessment Rolls, ca. 1820 -1900 – Lot 10, Concession 1 NDS, Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1823	George McKinley						35	65			Lot 10, North of Street: 2 milch cows; 2horned cows;
1825	George McKinley						35	65		£84	Lot 10, N: 8 inhabitants: 4 horses; 5 milch cows; 4 horned
1827	George McKinley						35	65		£86	No. 10, NS, south part: 8 inhabitants: 1horse; 2oxen; 5milch cows; 8 horned cows
	William Bowbeer							100		£111	No. 10, NS, north part: also on L.15, NS, north part
1829	George McKinley						40	60		£83	Lot 10, 1NDS, S.part: 6 in family: 5horses; 5oxen; 2milch cows

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1831	George McKinley						40	60		£82	Lot 10, SH: 6 in family: 3horses; 6cows
	William Bowbeer							100		£101	Lot 10, NH: also on L.15, north part
1833	George McKinley Sr.						50	50		£84	S½: 4 in family: 2horses;2oxen;4cows
	William Bowbeer							100		£111	N½: also on L.15, north part
1834	George McKinley Sr.						50	50		£122	Spt: 5 in family: frame, under 2 storey
	William Bowbeer						4	96		£135	Npt: also on L.15, north part
1839	Matthew Mitchel						50	50		£127	10, NS, OS: framed, under 2 stories: 2horses;5 milch cows; 1cow: 9 in family
	William Bowbeer						20	80		£142	10, NN, OS: also on L.15, north part
1841	Richard McKinley						25	25			S.P.NDS: framed, under 2 stories: 1horse
	Joshua McKinley						25	25			S.P.NDS: framed, under 2 stories: 1horse: 1milch cow; 1 cow
1843	Richard Proctor						30	20		£75	EP, NDS: framed, under 2 stories house: 1milch cow; 5colts
	George McKinley						30	20		£118	SP, NDS: framed, under 2 stories house: 3horses; 7milch cows: also on 10 acres of L.14, Con.1 NDS
	William Bowbeer						35	65		£78	NP, NDS: 2horses; 2oxen; 2cows
1845	Sumerset Bowbeer						40	60		£155	N.H., NDSt.:1 framed, under 2 stories house: 2horses;2oxen;2milch cows;2cows

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TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
	George McKinley						50	50		£121	S.H, NDSt: 1 framed, under 2 stories house: 2horses; 4milch cows; 2cows
	Robert Elliott						50	50		£85	S.E. part, NDSt: 1 framed, under 2 stories house
1847	Somerset Bowbeer					100	50	50		£128	N.H.: 1 framed, under 2 stories house: 2horses;2oxen;2milch cows;3cows
	Harland Pickering					50	40	10		£99	S.P.: framed, under 2 stories house: 2horses;2 milch cows
	George McKinley					50	30	20		£100	S.P.: 1 framed, under 2 stories house: 2horses; 5milch cows
1849	Somerset Bowbeer					100	60	40		£131	
	George McKinley					50	30	20		£105	
	Pickering					50	40	10		£99	
1851	W. S. Bowbeer								£455	£482.10	
	Harland Pickering								£255	£288.10	
	George McKinley								£280	£328	
1852	Harland Pickering		f						£195	£226	
	George McKinley		f						£290	£352	
	Aaron Lane		f						£400	£406	
	Sommett Bowbeer		f						£420	£464	
	John Phenix		f						£330	£318	
1853	Harland Pickering		f			50			£240	£262	
	George McKinley		f			50			£250	£294	
	James L. Hewson		h			100			£490	£520	
	W. S. Bowbeer		f			100			£500	£545	
	John Phenix		f			100			£400	£424	

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TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1855	W. S. Bowbeer	farmer	f	36		100			£525	£550	N
	Harland Pickering	farmer	f	41		50			£750	£775	N
	Fish	farmer	f	40		50			£250	£250	N
1857	W. S. Bowbeer		f			100			£900	£1000	ND
	Harland Pickering		f			50			£400	£530	ND: also on 10 acres of L.10, 1SD valued at £80
	John Fish		h			53			£424	£499	ND
1859	Wm. S. Bowbeer	farmer	f			100			\$2,500	\$2,650	NW¼
	Harland Pickering	farmer	f			50			\$1,200	\$3,740	Ept: also householder of 100 acres of L.9, Co. 1SDS owned by John Cusham and valued at \$2300; and freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS valued at \$240.
	John Fish	farmer	f			50			\$1,200	\$1,260	Spt
1861	Wm. S. Bowbeer	farmer	f			100			\$2,500	\$2,650	
	Harland Pickering	farmer	f			50			\$1,200	\$3,720	also householder of 100 acres of L.9, Co. 1SDS owned by Mr. Cusham and valued at \$2200; and freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS valued at \$220.
	John Fish	farmer	h		Mrs. Fish	50			\$1,200	\$1,300	
1863	William S. Bowbeer	farmer				100			\$2,500	\$2,650	
	Harland Pickering	farmer				50			\$3,600	\$3,700	also householder of 100 acres of L.9, Co. 1SDS owned by Mr. Cusham ; and freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS.
	Abraham Fish	farmer				50			\$1,200	\$1,300	
1865	Harland Pickering	farmer	f	58		50			\$1,420	\$1,570	also freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS: value combines both 50 acres and 10 acres

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Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
	Abraham Fish	farmer	f			50			\$1,200	\$1,300	
1867	Wm. S. Bowbeer	farmer	f			100			\$2,500	\$2,700	
	Abraham Fish	farmer	t			50			\$1,200	\$1,300	
	Harland Pickering	farmer	f			50			\$1,400	\$1,500	also freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS: value combines both 50 acres and 10 acres
1869	Wm. S. Bowbeer	farmer	f			100			\$2,400	\$2,755	
	Abraham Fish	farmer	f			50			\$1,100	\$1,200	
	Harland Pickering	farmer	f			60			\$1,200	\$1,300	also freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS: value combines both 50 acres and 10 acres
1871	Wm. S. Bowbeer		f			100	70		\$2,400	\$2,700	
	Harland Pickering		f			50	50		\$1,400	\$1,550	also freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS: value combines both 50 acres and 10 acres
	Oliver C. Fish		f			50	50		\$1,200	\$1,200	
1873	Wm. S. Bowbeer		f			100			\$2,400	\$4,900	also freeholder of 100 acres of L.9, Con.1NDS; value combines both 100 acres and 100 acres
	J. Pickering		f			50			\$1,100		
	H. Pickering		f			10			\$200	\$1,480	10 acres is Lot 10, Con.1SDS
	Mrs. E. Fish		f								
	J. Secord		t			50			\$1,100	\$1,100	
1875	Wm. S. Bowbeer	farmer	f	55		100			\$2,400	\$4,550	also freeholder of 100 acres of L.9, Con.1NDS; value combines both 100 acres and 100 acres: NH: 7 in family: 22cows;30sheep;3hogs;4horses

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TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
	Henry Pickering	farmer	f	25		50			\$1,200	\$1,525	also freeholder of 10 acres of L.10, Co. 1SDS valued at \$200: value combines both 50 acres and 10 acres: EH: 3 in family: 2cows;6sheep;1hog;2horses
	Eliza Fish		f			50			\$1,200	\$123	WH: 2 in family: 3cows
1877	Mrs. Pickering		f			10			\$200		10 acres is Lot 10, Con.1SDS
	John Pickering		t	30		50			\$1,500	\$1,700	3 in family: 3cows;6sheep;2hogs;2horses
	Mrs. E. Fish		f			50			\$1,500	\$1,500	2 in family: 3cows;2hogs
	John Dickens		t	28	Wm. S. Bowbeer	100			\$3,000	\$5,550	value combined with L.9, Con.1NDS: 7 in family: 4cows;40sheep;7hogs;3horses
1879	Mrs. Pickering		f			10			\$200		10 acres is Lot 10, Con.1SDS
	John Pickering		o	30		50			\$1,500	\$1,850	3 in family: 3cows;7sheep;2horses
	Mrs. E. Fish		f			50			\$1,400	\$1,400	2 in family: 2cows;1hog;1horse
	John Dickens		t	33	Wm. S. Bowbeer	100			\$3,000	\$5,320	value combined with L.9, Con.1NDS: 4 in family: 4cows;30sheep;13hogs;4horses
1881	James Gilby		f	59		100			\$3,600	\$3,810	3 in family: 6cows;6sheep;3hogs;3horses
	George Lane		t			90			\$200	\$200	3 in family: 1cow;4sheep;1hog;1horse
	John Pickering		o						\$2,800	\$2,800	
	Mrs. Turner		f								
	John Pickering		f	34		50			\$1,950	\$2,380	NDS: value combined with 10acres on L.10, C.SDS1 valued at \$250: 4 in family: 3cows;8sheep;1hog;2horses
	Mrs. J. Fish		f			50			\$1,800	\$1,900	

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Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
1883	Mrs. Pickering		f			50			\$1,700	\$2,050	2 in family: 3cows;7sheep;1hog;1horse
	John Pickering		f	35		10			\$200		10 acres is Lot 10, Con.1SDS: John Pickering is also on 90 acres of L.10, Con.1SDS valued at \$2700 and he is listed there with family and animals
	Mrs. E. Fish		f			50			\$1,600	\$1,700	5 in family: 5cows;2sheep;1hog;1horse
	Robert J. Fish		h								
1885	John Pickering		f	37						\$4,650	John Pickering is on 100 acres of L.10, Con.1SDS valued at \$2,700
	Arthur Ryan		t			50			\$1,700		
	Robert J. Fish		h								
	Mrs. E. Fish		f			50			\$1,600	\$1,700	3 in family: CM: 2cows;1horse
	John Bowbeer		f			100			\$3,200	\$3,400	2 in family: CM: 6cows;5sheep;1hog;2horses
1887	John Pickering		f	39		100 (SD S)			\$2,800	\$4,850	John Pickering is on 100 acres of L.10, Con.1SDS: 8 in family: M: 12cows;15sheep;2hogs;4horses
	John Pickering		f			50			\$1,700		
	Robert J. Fish		f								
	Mrs. E. Fish	widow	f			50			\$1,600	\$1,700	2 in family: M: 3cows;2hogs;1horse
1889	James Stephens	farmer	f		Trafalgar						
	John P. Stephens	farmer	t	27	Trafalgar	100			\$3,700	\$3,700	3 in family: M
	John Pickering	farmer	f	41	Trafalgar	100 (SD S)			\$2,900	\$4,400	John Pickering is on 100 acres of L.10, Con.1SDS: 8 in family: M: 10cows;12sheep;2hogs;6horses
	John Pickering		f			49%			\$1,500		
	Robert J. Fish	merchant	f		Waterloo						
	Mrs. E. Fish	widow	f		Trafalgar	50			\$1,600	\$1,700	3 in family: M: 3cows;1horse

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Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
	John Pickering	farmer	f								
	George Fisher	carpenter	t	42	Trafalgar	¼			\$200	\$200	7 in family: RC: 1cow
1890	James Stephens		f								
	John Stephens		f			100			\$3,700	\$3,700	
	John Pickering		f			100			\$2,900		
	John Pickering		f			49%			\$1,700	\$4,000	
	Mrs. J. Fish		f								
	Eliza Fish		f			50			\$1,600	\$1,600	
1891	James Stephens		f								
	Geo. Pratt		t			100			\$3,700	\$3,700	
	John Pickering		f			100			\$2,900		SDS
	John Pickering		f			49%			\$1,500	\$4,400	
	Robert Y. Fish		f								
	Mrs. E. Fish		f			50			\$1,600	\$1,600	
	John Pickering		f								
	John Johnston		t			¼			\$200	\$200	
	James Gilby		f			100			\$300	\$3,200	
1893	John Pickering		f			100			\$2,900	\$2,900	SDS
	Mrs. Y. Fish		f			50			\$1,600	\$1,600	
	Chas. Bryan		t			50			\$1,700	\$1,700	
	James Stephens		f			100			\$3,400	\$6,000	also freeholder of 87 acres of L.15, Con.1 valued at \$2600 - value combined
1894	Robert Y. Fish		f			50			\$1,400		NDS
	Wm. Pull		t						\$200	\$1,600	NDS
	John Pickering		f			100			\$2,900	\$2,900	SDS
	John Pickering		f								
	Charles Ryan		t			50			\$1,700	\$1,700	NDS

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Year	Name	Occupation	f/h/t	Age	Owner/ Address	No. of Acres	Cultivated/ Cleared	Uncultivated	Value of Real Property	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Remarks
	Edward Fish		f			100			\$3,600	\$3,600	NDS: acreage and value includes L.9 and 10.
1895	James Sherwood		f	65		100			\$3,700	\$3,700	4 in family: M: 2cows;1hog;4horses
	Robert C. Sherwood		fs	26							
	Robert J. Fish		f			50			\$1,600	\$1,600	
	John Pickering		f								
	Charles Ryan		t			50			\$1,700	\$1,700	4 in family: M: 5cows;1horse
1897	James Sherwood		f	67	Trafalgar	100			\$3,700	\$3,700	5 in family: M: 3cows;4hog;3horses
	Robert Sherwood		fs	28	Trafalgar						
	John Pickering		f	49	Trafalgar	100 (SD S)			\$2,900	\$4,600	John Pickering is on 100 acres of L.10, Con.1SDS: 9 in family: M: 12cows;9sheep;2hogs;3horses
	John Pickering				Trafalgar	50			\$1,700		
	Robert J. Fish		f		Linwood						
	George Lawrence		t			50			\$1,700	\$1,600	George Lawrence also freeholder of 70 acres of L.8, Con.1SDS valued at \$2100
1899	John Pickering		f	50	Trafalgar	100 (SD S)			\$2,900	\$4,600	John Pickering is on 100 acres of L.10, Con.1SDS: 9 in family: M: 17cows;18sheep;11hogs;7horses
	John Pickering		f		Trafalgar	50			\$1,700		
	John Appelbe		f			50			\$1,700	\$1,700	4 in family: M: 2cows;2horses
	R. Appelbe		fs								#NAME?

APPENDIX C: IMAGES



Image 1: View of area of low-lying and wet terrain.



Image 2: View of test pit survey at the top of a steeply sloping area.



Image 3: View of pedestrian survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 4: View of excellent ground conditions during pedestrian survey.

STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO



Image 5: View of intensified pedestrian survey conducted at one-metre intervals.



Image 6: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 7: View of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 8: View of stratigraphy of test pit during survey conducted at five-metre intervals.



Image 9: Representative sample of artifacts from the Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site.



Image 10: Representative sample of artifacts from the Redoak H2 site.

APPENDIX D: ARTIFACT CATALOGUE¹

Table D1: Artifact Catalogue from the Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
1	FS001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated,tint	y	
2	FS002	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated,tint	y	
3	FS002	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Whiteware, glazed	XWE	flat,1side thick opaque white,other=bisque,more #84		y
4	FS003	1	Plastic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	VCT		flat,off white w light gray marbeling,black adhsive on back,more#8		y
5	FS004	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Drainage Tile	CEW, red unglazed, extruded	CEW	cylindrical,approx.10cm d.,blunt end		
6	FS004	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2.25mm		
7	FS005	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Fine Red Earthenware, glazed	RCE	thick opaque white matte glaze 1 side,other exfoliated,vitrified,more# 11		y
8	FS006	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/ Pulls	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
9	FS006	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,3.15mm		
10	FS006	1	Plastic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	VCT		flat,off white w light gray marbeling,black adhsive on back,more#4		y
11	FS007	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Fine Red Earthenware, glazed	RCE	thick opaque white matte glaze 1 side,other exfolaited,vitrified,more# 7		y
12	FS008	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Porcelain, unglazed	POR	white,2.5cm hexagonal,gray grout 1 side		y
13	FS008	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Electrical	Insulator	Knob & Tube Wiring System	POR	white,clear glaze extr,unglazed intr,knob part		
14	FS009	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,round fluted body,flat area w green enamel label,more#19		y

¹ All artifacts were stored within one plastic bin (L: 40.0 cm x W: 31.0 cm x H: 30.0 cm), identified as Box: 032-OA202B-17-ST2-01.

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
15	FS010	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW	exfoliated		
16	FS010	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated	y	
17	FS010	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VEW, decal	VWE	stylize purple&yllw floral on drk blu band w yllw&bick lines each side,thick	y	
18	FS010	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2.5mm		
19	FS010	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,round fluted body,more#14		y
20	FS011	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
21	FS011	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware, late	RWE	bright blue&white lines,tint,more#70	y	
22	FS011	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2.85-3mm		
23	FS011	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,orange peel like texture above heel,likely more#24		y
24	FS012	2	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,1pc. w orange peel texture on base,likely more#23		y
25	FS013	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
26	FS013	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
27	FS013	3	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale,1.95-2.85mm		
28	FS013	2	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,fairly thick		y
29	FS014	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
30	FS014	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,round fluted body,more#14		y
31	FS014	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,curved		y
32	FS014	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Construction Materials	Grate	Cast		flat w holes,1straight edge,thick		
33	FS015	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated		

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
34	FS015`	2	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2.1-2.5mm		
35	FS015`	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright med olive green,curved		y
36	FS015`	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved		y
37	FS016	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	SPR, decal	SPR	yellow/red motif on med blue band btwn red lines,red swag tiny leaf vine,mr#80		
38	FS016	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,1.85mm		
39	FS017	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
40	FS017	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/ Pulls	Porcelain	POR	undecorated,odd shaped pc w dark green printed mark incl."Gal.../BAVARIA"		y
41	FS018	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated		
42	FS018	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		amber,curved,likely beer		y
43	FS018	1	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone			large sized		
44	FS019	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2mm		
45	FS020	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged, coarse	RWE	blue,quite vitrified,tint	y	
46	FS020	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unidentifiable	Machine Made		bright clear,curved10cm d.base		y
47	FS021	1	Brick	Architectural	Construction Materials	Sample	CEW, red unglazed	CEW	exfoliated		
48	FS022	2	Bone	Faunal/Floral	Bone	Mammal Bone					
49	FS023	1	Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Hollowware	VEW, moulded	VWE	indt pattern,geometric shape,larger vessel w galley style lid,thick,cont#50	y	
50	FS023		Ceramic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Hollowware	VEW, moulded	VWE	cont#49,either chamber pot or serving tableware		
51	FS024	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VEW, plain	VWE		y	
52	FS024	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated		

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
53	FS025	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated		
54	FS025	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable		aqua,curved		
55	FS026	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	incl.lined background,mostly exfoliated,tint	y	
56	FS027	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
57	FS028	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VEW, moulded	VWE	incl.floral	y	
58	FS029	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
59	FS029	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	VEW, moulded	VWE	indt pattern	y	
60	FS030	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
61	FS031	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated extr,reddish clear intr,more#62		
62	FS032	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	reddish clear both sides,approx.25cm d thick flat rim w flat side,more#61		
63	FS032	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, ind't decoration	RWE	bit of blue extr,mostly exfoliated,blue line intr?		
64	FS032	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Porcelain, moulded	POR	scalloped rim,flutes&curved dot rows,light blue overglaze wash		
65	FS032	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		dark olive green,curved		
66	FS032	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable		aqua,curved		
67	FS033	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2.1mm		
68	FS034	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
69	FS035	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	reddish clear both sides,more#61		
70	FS036	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, slipware, late	RWE	bright blue&white lines,tint,more#21	y	

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
71	FS037	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
72	FS038	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	Thick		pale green,6.4mm,more#92		y
73	FS038	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unidentifiable	Machine Made		bright clear,curved		y
74	FS039	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, red transfer	RWE	blank border w raised dots,stylized red floral motifs,slightly cream coloured		y
75	FS039	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tap Faucet	Porcelain	POR	clear glazed white 4knob faucet handle w "HOT" printed in black		y
76	FS040	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Porcelain	POR	undecorated		
77	FS040	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,thick,part white enamel label incl"THIS...ERAGE cont#78		y
78	FS040		Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		cont#77,IS MADE FRO.../...HE EST INGREDI.../...AND SUR../..BOT..",mr#143		
79	FS041	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Porcelain, glazed	POR	tan,clear glaze w white speckled/blotches,2.2cm Wx4+cml,cut at angle		y
80	FS042	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	SPR, decal	SPR	yellow/red motif on med blu band btwn red lines,red swag tiny leaf cont#81		y
81	FS042		Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	SPR, decal	SPR	cont#80,vine,worn areas,more#37		
82	FS043	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Decorative Glass	Thick		light yellowish amber,1side flat,other=wavy/textured, 3mm		
83	FS044	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VEW, hotel ware	VWE	wide cobalt blue band,25cm d.,similar#166		
84	FS045	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Whiteware, glazed	XWE	flat,1side thick opaque white,other=bisque,more #3		y

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
85	FS045	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
86	FS046	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged, dense	RWE	blue,tint	y	
87	FS047	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed, Rockingham	CEW	mottled yellowish&dark brown extr,clear intr		
88	FS047	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Whiteware, glazed	XWE	opaque white textured matte glazed surface,underside exfoliated,more#91		y
89	FS048	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue flown	RWE	incl.floral,dense		
90	FS049	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Fine Red Earthenware, glazed	RCE	thick opaque matte white glaze1side,other dots/grooves,vitrified,more#7		y
91	FS050	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Whiteware, glazed	XWE	opaque white textured matte glazed surface,underside unglazed,more#99		y
92	FS051	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	Thick		pale green,6.4mm,mirrored adhesion 1 side,more#72		y
93	FS052	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Fine Red Earthenware, glazed	RCE	thick opaque matte white glaze1side,other dots/grooves,vitrified,more#7		y
94	FS053	1	Ceramic	Domestic Activity	General Storage	Hollowware	C Stoneware, salt-glaze	CSW	gray paste,orangy brown extr,unglazed intr,approx.11cm d.		
95	FS053	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, purple transfer	RWE	indt pattern		
96	FS053	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		dark olive green,1/4 8cm d. concave base embossed"...B...8...:		
97	FS054	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		dark olive green,curved		
98	FS055	1	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		light green,likely rectang w flat corners,flat panel emboss"...O OINT..."		
99	FS056	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	Willow pattern		
100	FS057	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	Thick		pale green,5.7mm	y	

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
101	FS057	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Plate Glass	Thick		aqua,4.57mm	y	
102	FS057	1	Plastic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Pipe	20th Century		white pvc pipe,likely drainage tile		y
103	FS058	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved		y
104	FS058	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Door/Window Hardware	Door Knob	Fine Red/Buff Earthenware, glazed	RCE	marbled vitrified body,mottled dark brown glaze		
105	FS059	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	incl.white floral on very stippled background,tint	y	
106	FS060	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2.15mm		
107	FS061	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, red glazed	CEW	exfoliated extr,reddish clear intr,more#62		
108	FS061	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, brown transfer	RWE	blank bordr band,incl.white scrolls on dot stippled bckgrnd,likely geom,tint	y	
109	FS061	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown		aqua,curved,fairly thick		
110	FS062	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	VEW, sponged, dense	VWE	blue,sponging on rim only,thick	y	
111	FS063	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, sponged, coarse	RWE	blue,sponging over rim to intr,tint	y	
112	FS063	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable		incomplete,corroded,not wire	y	
113	FS064	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	Willow pattern,tint	y	
114	FS064	3	Glass	Medical/Hygiene	Pharm. Containers	Cosmetic/Toiletry	Machine Made		opaque white milk glass,thick,curved,thread ed finish,likely cream/ointment		y
115	FS065	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	Porcelain, moulded	POR	indt motif,cream coloured paste		
116	FS066	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown		light green,curved		
117	FS067	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated,tint	y	
118	FS067	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, painted, poly, late palette	RWE	floral,peasant,red leaf?,tint	y	

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
119	FS067	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
120	FS068	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,thick		y
121	FS069	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable, Solarized		amethyst,curved		
122	FS070	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Refined White EW	RWE	undecorated,tint	y	
123	FS071	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		med aqua,curved,fairly thick		
124	FS072	3	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Flask	Mould blown, Lipping Tool		amber,likely flat rectanglr,2part finish,wine/brandy type finish,larger vessel		
125	FS072	2	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Unidentifiable		incomplete,corroded,not wire		
126	FS073	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable		aqua,curved		
127	FS074	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		light olive green,curved,thick		
128	FS074	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		incomplete		
129	FS075	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Mould blown		light olive green,curved		
130	FS076	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable, Solarized		med amethsyt,curved,fairly thick		
131	FS077	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	extr=incl.floral in large dot circle,tint	y	
132	FS077	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	extr=no border,incl.landscape,likely geometric shape,tint	y	
133	FS078	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Unidentifiable, Solarized		med amethyst,curved		
134	FS079	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,textured extr		y
135	FS080	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,thick		y

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
136	FS081	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown		light green,curved		
137	FS082	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright med olive green,6.2cm d. complete base "D" in diamond&"1"		y
138	FS082	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		straw/clear,5cm d. base,"D" in diamond,"...SS COMPANY..."arnd base cont#139		y
139	FS082		Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		cont#138,&"UNITED/1/R D.1927"inside,mend#140		
140	FS083	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		straw/clear,mend#138		y
141	FS083	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright green,curved		y
142	FS084	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,thick		y
143	FS085	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,curved,thick,white enamel label incl"...ENTS/... cont#144		y
144	FS085		Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		cont#143,...PPLIED/.../...A ND/,more/mende#77		
145	FS086	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		straw/clear,curve,apprx6 cm d,white enamel heel,label"...IMITED;,. "emb".6"#147		y
146	FS087	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear,1/2 lrg 6.5cmWxapprox.10cmLbase,emboss diamond onO&"I" in mid,"56"		y
147	FS088	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		straw/clear,curved,appro x.6cm d,,more#145		y
148	FS089	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,shattered		y
149	FS090	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved		y

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
150	FS091	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear, 1/2 5.5cm d. base, emboss "...N CANADA...", "ONT" & device w "3" to left		y
151	FS091	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear, curved, thick, worn enamel label w man & "...BEL", faded		y
152	FS091	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear, curved, blank & finely ribbed band		y
153	FS091	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright green, curve, part faded enamel label "...TY/..." & "...RVED" in white banner		y
154	FS091	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Pressed		clear, curved, alternating 2 vertical lines & vertical bands stacked curved, thick		
155	FS092	2	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev. Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright med olive green, 3/4 8cm d. base emboss inverted diamond & "C" inside, "35" blw		y
156	FS093	2	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	RWE, blue transfer	RWE	Willow pattern, tint	y	
157	FS093	1	Ferrous	Architectural	Nails	Nail	Machine Cut		1 1/2", bent		
158	FS094	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Handles/Pulls	VEW, moulded	VWE	undecorated	y	
159	FS095	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VEW, moulded	VWE	undecorated	y	
160	FS095	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		bright clear, curved		y
161	FS096	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear, curved, thick		y
162	FS097	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid. Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Mould blown		light green, likely large geometric shape		
163	FS098	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Tableware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated	y	
164	FS098	1	Plastic	Unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	20th Century		dark brown/black, moulded		y

**STAGE 2 AA FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WITHIN LOT 10, CONCESSION 1 N.D.S.
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, R.M. OF HALTON, ONTARIO**

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Pre-1900	20 th C.
									stepped curved pc.,bakelite		
165	FS099	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged, coarse	RWE	blue,tint	y	
166	FS100	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	VEW, hotel ware	VWE	wide cobalt blue band,narrow brim,similar#83		

Table D2: Artifact Catalogue from the Redoak H2 site

Rec.	Prov.	FQ	Material	Class	Group	Object	Datable Attribute	Ware	Comments	Post-1870	20 th C.
1	FS001	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	RWE, sponged, coarse	RWE	blue,tint		
2	FS002	1	Glass	Foodways	Unid.Glass Containers	Unid. Bottle/Cont. Glass	Machine Made		bright clear,curved	y	y
3	FS003	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	VEW, decal	VWE	pink,green&turquoise floral motif applie over glaze,worn	y	
4	FS004	1	Glass	Unidentified	Unid.Glass Containers	Bottle	Machine Made		aqua,one part machine made finish,larger vessel	y	y
5	FS005	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	Vitrified White Earthenware	VWE	undecorated		
6	FS006	1	Glass	Foodways	Glass Bev.Containers	Bottle	Unidentifiable		med olive green,curved		
7	FS007	1	Ceramic	Foodways	Ceramic Util. Ware	Hollowware	CEW, buff glazed	CEW	exfoliated extr,clear intr		
8	FS008	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Stoneware, glazed	CSW	buff vitirified paste,thick opaque white matte glaze,more#9	y	y
9	FS009	1	Ceramic	Architectural	Construction Materials	Tile	Stoneware, glazed	CSW	buff vitirified paste,thick opaque white matte glaze,more#8	y	y
10	FS009	1	Ferrous	Unassigned	Misc. Material	Scrap Metal			elongated chunk		
11	FS010	1	Glass	Architectural	Window Glass	Pane Glass	Thick		pale green,2.55mm		

APPENDIX E: DETAILED SITE LOCATION INFORMATION

Table 8: Location Information for all sites

GPS Device	Trimble GeoExplorer
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) grid zone	17T
Datum	NAD 1983 CSRS
Method of Correction	Base Differential Correction
Accuracy	Less than one metre
Fixed reference landmark	17T 604191 4816676 (road sign indicating traffic lights ahead, located on the north side of Dundas Street East)

Table 9: Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site

Description of Location	Within the southwest corner of the study area; approximately 100 metres north of Dundas Street East c/l and 375 metres east of Eighth Line c/l
Size of Site	Roughly measures 56 metres (N-S) by 60 metres (E-W)
Recorded GPS Coordinate(s)	N – 17T 604151.6 4816738.6 E – 17T 604187.6 4816706.1 S – 17T 604145.2 4816679.5 W – 17T 604138.1 4816681 17T Centre – 17T 604154.47 4816708.69
Recommendations	Stage 3 AA is recommended for this site

Table 10: Redoak H2 site

Description of Location	Within the southwest portion of the study area, northwest of the H1 site; approximately 372 metres north of Dundas Street East c/l and 350 metres east of Eighth Line c/l
Size of Site	Roughly measures 15 metres (N-S) by 19 metres (E-W)
Recorded GPS Coordinate(s)	N – 17T 604025.3 4816818.6 E – 17T 604030.5 4816815.5 S – 17T 604015.6 4816804.8 W – 17T 604012.4 4816813.9 Centre – 17T 604020.12 4816811.79
Recommendations	No further CHVI; Stage 3 not recommended

Table 11: Redoak H1 (AiGw-1003) site

Provenience	GPS Coordinates
FS 1	17T 604183.9 4816701.2
FS 2	17T 604182.8 4816701.5
FS 3	17T 604181.1 4816701.4
FS 4	17T 604179.9 4816700.8
FS 5	17T 604179.7 4816698.9
FS 6	17T 604177.2 4816698.7
FS 7	17T 604178.1 4816695.8
FS 8	17T 604174.7 4816695.9
FS 9	17T 604172 4816694.3
FS 10	17T 604169 4816692.3
FS 11	17T 604168.4 4816692.5

Provenience	GPS Coordinates
FS 12	17T 604168.5 4816693.9
FS 13	17T 604167.1 4816692.3
FS 14	17T 604165.8 4816691.6
FS 15	17T 604165.3 4816692.8
FS 16	17T 604164.5 4816691.4
FS 17	17T 604163.9 4816689
FS 18	17T 604162.7 4816689.4
FS 19	17T 604162 4816690.3
FS 20	17T 604160.2 4816692
FS 21	17T 604163.1 4816693.1
FS 22	17T 604161.7 4816687.7

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Provenience	GPS Coordinates
FS 23	17T 604158.9 4816685.6
FS 24	17T 604154.4 4816686.6
FS 25	17T 604151.3 4816685.1
FS 26	17T 604149.5 4816681.3
FS 27	17T 604147.2 4816680.3
FS 28	17T 604145.2 4816679.5
FS 29	17T 604143.6 4816682.6
FS 30	17T 604138.1 4816681
FS 31	17T 604143.9 4816685.5
FS 32	17T 604149 4816687.8
FS 33	17T 604148.9 4816685.3
FS 34	17T 604144.8 4816690.6
FS 35	17T 604153.4 4816689.8
FS 36	17T 604164.1 4816696.7
FS 37	17T 604165.5 4816698.2
FS 38	17T 604170.6 4816695.4
FS 39	17T 604171.4 4816698.2
FS 40	17T 604170.1 4816700
FS 41	17T 604173.7 4816702.6
FS 42	17T 604175.4 4816704.3
FS 43	17T 604176.2 4816700.6
FS 44	17T 604178 4816704
FS 45	17T 604182.1 4816698.7
FS 46	17T 604187.6 4816706.1
FS 47	17T 604182.5 4816710.4
FS 48	17T 604183.2 4816713.4
FS 49	17T 604178.8 4816707.5
FS 50	17T 604175.9 4816720.7
FS 51	17T 604174 4816716.2
FS 52	17T 604171.4 4816718.7
FS 53	17T 604171.8 4816714.2
FS 54	17T 604168.2 4816713.2
FS 55	17T 604166.1 4816710.9
FS 56	17T 604164.5 4816707.8

Provenience	GPS Coordinates
FS 57	17T 604169.6 4816704.5
FS 58	17T 604161.6 4816706.9
FS 59	17T 604158.5 4816705.2
FS 60	17T 604156.8 4816703.5
FS 61	17T 604153.5 4816698.3
FS 62	17T 604149.9 4816696.9
FS 63	17T 604146.1 4816698.3
FS 64	17T 604144.6 4816700.3
FS 65	17T 604150 4816703.4
FS 66	17T 604148 4816707.1
FS 67	17T 604138.8 4816709.5
FS 68	17T 604144.8 4816716
FS 69	17T 604149.7 4816723.5
FS 70	17T 604153.1 4816726.1
FS 71	17T 604158.4 4816724.1
FS 72	17T 604157.6 4816720.9
FS 73	17T 604164.2 4816714.7
FS 74	17T 604165.6 4816712.7
FS 75	17T 604166.3 4816719.4
FS 76	17T 604155.1 4816734.8
FS 77	17T 604151.6 4816738.6
FS 78	17T 604149.2 4816738.4
FS 79	17T 604152.1 4816730.2
FS 80	17T 604150.1 4816729.5
FS 81	17T 604152.3 4816727.5
FS 82	17T 604147.9 4816725.1
FS 83	17T 604146.2 4816726.4
FS 84	17T 604145.6 4816729.4
FS 85	17T 604142.7 4816729.8
FS 86	17T 604140.6 4816731.9
FS 87	17T 604136.9 4816729.7
FS 88	17T 604139.5 4816726.5
FS 89	17T 604139.4 4816726.7
FS 90	17T 604139.3 4816724.5

Provenience	GPS Coordinates
FS 91	17T 604137.7 4816722.4
FS 92	17T 604139.8 4816719.8
FS 93	17T 604137.1 4816718.2
FS 94	17T 604138.5 4816716.8
FS 95	17T 604133 4816718.1
FS 96	17T 604131.6 4816719.2
FS 97	17T 604132.6 4816721.8
FS 98	17T 604134.5 4816721.6
FS 99	17T 604130.9 4816723.4
FS 100	17T 604128.4 4816721.4

Table 12: Redoak H2 site

Provenience	GPS Coordinates
FS 1	17T 604018.4 4816805
FS 2	17T 604015.6 4816804.8
FS 3	17T 604013.6 4816810.8
FS 4	17T 604012.4 4816813.9
FS 5	17T 604012.6 4816817.6
FS 6	17T 604025.3 4816818.6
FS 7	17T 604025.7 4816817.8
FS 8	17T 604026.9 4816811.6
FS 9	17T 604028.8 4816814.6
FS 10	17T 604030.5 4816815.5

APPENDIX F: INVENTORY OF DOCUMENTARY AND MATERIAL RECORD

Project Information:				
Project Number:		032-OA202B-17		
Licensee:		Kassandra Aldridge (P439)		
MTCS PIF:		P439-0042-2018		
Document/ Material		Location		Comments
1.	Research/ Analysis/ Reporting Material	Digital files stored in: /2017/032-OA202B-17 - Redoak - Oakville/	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers
2.	Written Field Notes/ Annotated Field Maps/ Images	Digital Images: 64 digital photos Field Note(s): Four (4) pages Field Map(s): Two (2) maps	Archeoworks Inc., 16715-12 Yonge Street, Suite 1029, Newmarket, ON, Canada, L3X 1X4	Stored on Archeoworks network servers

Under Section 6 of Regulation 881 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, *Archeoworks Inc.* will, “keep in safekeeping all objects of archaeological significance that are found under the authority of the licence and all field records that are made in the course of the work authorized by the licence, except where the objects and records are donated to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario or are directed to be deposited in a public institution under subsection 66 (1) of the Act.”