

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
PART OF 1280 DUNDAS STREET WEST,
PART 1, PIN 24925-8461 (LT),
PART OF LOT 23, CONCESSION 1 SDS,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF TRAFALGAR, HALTON COUNTY,
TOWN OF OAKVILLE, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF HALTON**

ORIGINAL REPORT

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Archaeological Licence P449 (Robb Bhardwaj)
MHSTCI PIF P449-0441-2020
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by DelManor West Oak Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of 1280 Dundas Street West, Part 1, PIN 24925-8461 (LT), part of Lot 23, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS), Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The overall size of the subject property is approximately 5.1 ha.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends and consultation of the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton*. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted July 31st to August 6th, 2020, by means of test pit survey conducted at five-metre intervals, increased to intervals of ten metres when disturbance was encountered. This assessment resulted in the identification of the Bowman Tannery Stand site (AiGw-1029), for which a Stage 3 site-specific archaeological assessment is recommended.



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by DelManor West Oak Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of 1280 Dundas Street West, Part 1, PIN 24925-8461, part of Lot 23, Concession 1 South of Dundas Street (SDS), in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is approximately 5.1 ha in size.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), the project management of Ms. Emily Fitzpatrick (R1092), and the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries (MHSTCI) PIF P449-0441-2020. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a proposed re-zoning application as required by the Town of Oakville and the *Ontario Planning Act* (MMAH 1990). The proposed development includes the construction of a retirement village. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990, now administered by MHSTCI) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (S & G) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by MHSTCI).

All work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* (ASI 1998, 2008), which provides further refinement with regards to potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics which affect archaeological potential.

Permission to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on July 8, 2020.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through background research.

The subject property is located within part of Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS, in the Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The irregularly shaped subject property is bounded to the west and north by Fourth Line, to the southwest by a paved road connecting St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre to Dundas Street West, and to the east by a ravine where a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows in a southeasterly direction. The majority of the subject property comprises maintained greenspace with trees and is bordered on the north, east, and south by treelines. A small woodlot extends from the central area of the subject property towards the ravine to the east. A gravel laneway spans from the side road bisecting 1280 Dundas Street West to the northwestern area of the subject property where a storage structure once stood. A pond and an unnamed tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a southeasterly direction on 1:25,000 scale mapping (Figure 1).



1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	11,000 – 10,500 BP	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	10,500 – 9,500 BP	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	9,800 – 8,000 BP	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	8,000 – 2,000 BP	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	4,500 – 2,500 BP	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	2,800 – 2,400 BP	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	2,400 – 1,200 BP	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	1,200 – 700 BP	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	700 – 600 BP	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	600 – 400 BP	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORICAL			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600 – 1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650 – 1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800 – present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Between 1784 and 1791, this part of southern Ontario formed a part of the Nassau District in the judicial District of Montreal in the Province of Quebec. The judicial capital for the district was situated in the Town of Newark (Niagara) after 1787-88. In 1791, the old Province of Quebec was divided into Upper and Lower Canada, and in 1792 the old District of Nassau was renamed as the Home District of Upper Canada (Armstrong 1985:137).

While other lands in the “Golden Horseshoe” at the western end of Lake Ontario were acquired by the British government for settlement by the United Empire Loyalist refugees during the 1780s, Halton County (including Trafalgar Township) remained in the hands of the Mississauga Nation until August 1805, when the lands were alienated from them under the terms of two provisional treaties (numbers 13a and 14) which were dated August 1805 and September 1806 (Armstrong 1985). Under the terms of the purchase, the British acquired the lands to a depth of six miles from the lakeshore, which extended from the westerly boundary of the “Toronto Purchase” to Burlington Bay (approximately 85,000 acres). The purchase price was £1,000 “in goods at the Montreal price.” The treaty contains a schedule or list of the goods delivered as payment for this land, which included guns, gun powder, flint, shot (ammunition), blankets, cloth, hats, fishing hooks, silk handkerchiefs, farm tools, kettles, knives, mirrors, ribbon, thread, scissors, tobacco, and vermilion. The north part of the township was acquired by a treaty (number 19) made with the Mississaugas in October 1818. The fishery at the mouth of the Credit River was reserved by the Mississaugas, but this was eventually sold to the British in February 1820 (Canada 1891:35–40).



Trafalgar Township

Trafalgar Township comprised part of the west riding of York in the Home District that was administered from Niagara between 1792 and 1800. York was planned to be the unofficial capital of Upper Canada in the winter of 1796, but it was not until February 1798 that it was selected by the Duke of Portland as the “seat of Government on mature deliberation.” On January 1, 1800, the Home District was elevated into a separated administrative jurisdiction from Niagara. In March 1816, parts of the west riding of York and portions of Lincoln and Haldimand counties were separated to form the Gore District. The new district included two new counties (Wentworth and Halton) and Hamilton was selected as the district town. Following the abolition of the districts in 1849, the Gore District was succeeded by the United Counties of Wentworth and Halton. This judicial union was dissolved in 1854-55 and Halton was elevated to separate county status. This was succeeded by the Regional Municipality of Halton in 1973-74 (12 Vic. c. 81; Pope 1877:53-54; Firth 1962:24, 47; Armstrong 1985:138-140, 146, 170-172; Jonasson 2006:191-209).

Dundas Street, the baseline survey road in Trafalgar Township, had been surveyed in 1793 as a military road connecting Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron, as well as a road to aid Loyalist settlement and deter expansionist claims in Upper Canada. After the two concessions south of Dundas St. were opened up, two new east-west concession line access roads, the Upper Middle Road and the Lower Middle Road, were surveyed. The first township survey was undertaken in the spring of 1806 by Samuel S. Wilmot. An office copy of the plan was prepared by William Chewett for the Surveyor General’s office ca. 1819. The north half of the township was surveyed by Richard Bristol in 1819. Additional survey work was undertaken following orders issued by Thomas Parke in 1843 (Winearls 1991:578). These early east-west roads were later complemented in 1832, by Lakeshore Road, which was constructed nearby and was parallel to an Indigenous pathway skirting Lake Ontario. The concession roads of the 1806 Old Survey and the line roads running perpendicular at a space of every five lots blocked out the township in areas a mile and quarter square with five 200-acre lots to a square (Mathews 1953:45).

The two earliest gazetteers of the province did not refer to Trafalgar Township by name but did note that the “Mississaugues” people inhabited the tract between the “Tobycocke [Etobicoke] and the head of the lake (Smith 1799:28; Boulton 1805:48). Trafalgar was simply known as Township Number 2 during the Wilmot survey, and was subsequently renamed Alexander Township in honour of Alexander Grant, who was president and administrator of the Province of Upper Canada (Mathews 1953:6). The name Trafalgar came from Cabo (Cape) Trafalgar on the coast of Spain, the site of the naval battle between Admiral Horatio, Viscount Nelson against the French and Spanish fleets in October 1805. Halton County was named in honour of William Halton, who was the secretary to Sir Francis Gore, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada between 1806-11 and 1815-17 (Gardiner 1899:242-243; Rayburn 1997:237).

The New Survey of Trafalgar was undertaken by Richard Bristol between April and June 1819. His survey diaries and notes are still extant on microfilm, and we learn from it that the survey of the township proceeded westward from Concession 11 along the Peel County line towards Milton. The crew encountered wet snow “nearly an inch deep” on May 17th, and by May 22nd Bristol noted “the musketoes beginning their hostilities against us.” On June 6, while in the vicinity of Concessions 1 and 2, the crew was inundated by a thunderstorm: “we necessiated [sic] to grin and bear it. . .no sleep this night for us,” and a few days later “mosquitoes rather too many for us.” The survey of Concession 2 was completed between June 5-7, 1819, and Bristol dismissed his men on June 10, 1819. Bristol noted that the timber was primarily elm, beech, maple, white oak, black ash and pine. Trafalgar was described as having sandy soil, with rolling terrain. It was covered with a mixture of pine and various types of hardwood. The forests there contained “deer, bears, game of all kinds, and the streams abounded in fish, particularly salmon” (Pope 1877:59).



The first families to settle in Trafalgar Township arrived “around 1807” and by 1817 Trafalgar had 548 inhabitants. The township then contained one grist mill and four sawmills. A post office was established to serve the area in 1820. By 1846, approximately 40 % of the arable land in the township was under cultivation that was assessed at £109,789. It was then considered to be a “well-settled township” with “well cleared and cultivated farms, most of which have good orchards.” In the mid-1840s Trafalgar contained seven grist mills and twenty-three sawmills, and seventeen schools. By 1850 the population had increased to 4,513; in 1860 it was 5,846, and by 1871 it had reached 5,027. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Trafalgar was noted for its “well-tilled farms, beautiful residences, and everything that constitutes a thriving and well-to-do community” (Smith 1846:197–198; Smith 1851:261, 263, 267–268; Pope 1877:59; Sutherland 1869:67). The principal crops grown in Trafalgar in 1849-50 included wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, “Indian corn,” potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, hay, and mangel wurzel. Other important agricultural farm products included: maple sugar, butter, cheese and wool. Livestock included “neat cattle,” horses, sheep and pigs (Smith 1851:267–268).

Town of Oakville

The Town of Oakville began as a “flourishing” post office town situated on parts of Lots 12 to 16, Concession 3 SDS, and on parts of Lots 11-17, Broken Front Concession (BFC), in Trafalgar Township. It was developed as a town site in 1827 by merchant-miller William Chisholm. The place was originally named Sixteen Mile Creek, but the name was changed to “Oakville” at the suggestion of Robert Baldwin Sullivan, on account of the large number of white oaks that grew in the area. Two wharves extended into Lake Ontario at the mouth of the Sixteen Mile Creek which formed a protective harbour, and Oakville was therefore a port of entry. Registered plans of subdivision for this village date from 1837-1861. This town was also served by the Hamilton and Toronto Branch of the Great Western Railroad (now part of the CNR). The original depot was located in the vicinity of the present Oakville GO Station (Mika and Mika 1983).

Sixteen Hollow

Sixteen Hollow (also known as Sixteen Village) is a historical community situated where the “Governor’s Road” (Dundas Street) crosses Sixteen Mile Creek, established primarily on the east bank. The community was established by George Chalmers, who built a grist and saw mill, a store, and an ashery in 1827 (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.). The primary exports from Sixteen Hollow were flour, potash, timber, lumber, and staves, which were exported to the newly-constructed harbour at Oakville (ASI 2006; Mathews 1953).

In 1840, Chalmers sold an area of 400 acres, including among other buildings the mill, a distillery, a dwelling house, a tavern-stand with barns, and a blacksmith shop, to John Proudfoot. Proudfoot renamed the hamlet Trafalgar Mills, though it would later come to be known as Proudfoot’s Hollow (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.; 2020; Mathews 1953). The village declined in the 1860s, due to a combination of factors including the collapse of the grain industry following the Crimean War, construction of a railway removing much of the local traffic, removal of a stage coach route along Dundas, and the growth of nearby Oakville (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.; ASI 2006; 2011). By the 1880s, after Proudfoot had sold his land holdings and moved to Ohio, operations at the mill had ceased and only two houses remained in the Hollow (Mathews 1953; ASI 2006:200). Construction of the bridge at Dundas Street over Sixteen Mile Creek demolished the remaining traces of the village (Trafalgar Township Historical Society n.d.).



Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS

The 200-acre (80.94 ha) Crown patent for this lot was granted to Sarah Overfield (née Fairfield) on 26 December 1807. Sarah Overfield was born in Ernestown in the Midland District of Upper Canada, the daughter of William and Abigail (Baker Fairfield), UEL¹ (AO n.d.b; AO n.d.d). Sarah was married to Manuel Overfield, one of the early settlers in the Town of Dundas, in August 1805.

In January 1809, Overfield sold this lot to Sampson Howell (b. 11 August 1772) (AO n.d.c:n. #1268R), a native of New Jersey. Sampson “commenced in business in 1799,” and he was married in August 1800 to Mary Charity Triller (Feb. 24, 1776-May 17, 1854) (AO 1816). The Howells settled in Upper Canada in 1806 and Sampson Howell was referred to as one of the earliest settlers on the Sixteen Mile Creek. Howell served as a private in the War of 1812 in the 1st Flank Company of the 5th Regiment of Lincoln Militia, and in the 2nd Regiment of York Militia (Methodist Book and Publishing House 1851a; Methodist Book and Publishing House 1851b; Methodist Book and Publishing House 1851c). The Howells constructed a house on the Fourth Line south of Dundas Street West overlooking Sixteen Mile Creek in Trafalgar. Howell was enumerated in the 1816 assessment for Trafalgar as the owner of Lots 23 and 24 Con. 1 SDS; he had 246 acres (99.55 ha) under cultivation, with an additional 50 acres (20.23 ha) that were uncultivated (AO 1816). Sampson Howell was listed in the 1842 census of Trafalgar as a farmer. Sampson and his wife raised a family of at least five children, including three sons and two daughters, who were born between 1801 and 1805 (Methodist Book and Publishing House 1851a; Methodist Book and Publishing House 1851b; Methodist Book and Publishing House 1851c). Howell severed two small parcels from this lot, as well as the southerly 100 acres (40.47 ha), which he sold to other private owners (Aaron Stevens, Clayton Bowman, and Colin Drummond) between May 1810 and April 1829 and in January 1816, Howell transferred the remaining northerly 100 acres to himself (AO n.d.c:n. #1660R, #2646R, #468E, #45F). In 1851, ownership over the subject property passed by inheritance through the will of Sampson Howell to his eldest son, John Triller Howell (AO n.d.c:n. #30B).

John Triller Howell (b. Aug. 26, 1801) was a native of New Jersey who settled in Trafalgar Township in 1806 when he was still a child. Howell was married at Grimsby in March 1828 to Hannah Smith (Dec. 17, 1805-June 22, 1880). Howell may have served in the local militia since some records referred to him as “Lieut. John T. Howell.” Howell was primarily a farmer and in 1869 he was lauded as being one of the principal cultivators of strawberries in the vicinity of Oakville (n/a 1869). He and his wife raised a family of nine children (four sons and five daughters) who were born between 1830 and 1846. The family was Methodist but later belonged to the Church of England. In 1858, Howell constructed a substantial home for his family on the property. The house is now known as the Capt. G.E. Morden house and has since been relocated to within Oakville (ERA Architects Inc. 2021; Mathews 1953). Unfortunately, the 1851 census for Trafalgar Township is incomplete. The “personal” returns are missing pages and J.T. Howell was not found in the surviving portions of the census (AO 1851). It is interesting to note, however, that a tannery was illustrated on Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS, labelled the “John T. Howell” property on the 1858 Tremaine map of Halton County (Figure 2).

In December 1860, Howell sold the northerly 95 acres of this lot to Samuel Bowman, a native of New Hampshire who moved to Upper Canada in 1831 (AO n.d.c:n. #566C). Bowman was married at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in July 1836 to Ann B. Marr and together they raised a family of eight children born in Trafalgar between 1837 and 1856. The Bowman family belonged to the Presbyterian Church, with the exception of Samuel who was listed as “no religion” (AO 1851). The 1851 census returns for Trafalgar referred to Samuel as a “tanner and farmer” (AO 1851). The census records from 1851 indicated that Bowman resided in Trafalgar with his family in a one-and-a-half storey frame house,

¹ UEL = United Empire Loyalist



with the annotation “leather store.” His tannery produced 1,200 sides of leather “wrought by steam.” Bowman had £1,000 “fixed capital” in his tannery business, which employed four hands (AO 1851).

The 1861 census named three tannery employees in the Bowman household: John Crozier (22, b. Canada), Michael Lidelia (25, b. Ireland), and Philip Drummond (26, b. Ireland) (AO 1861). The Bowman family possessed sufficient means to employ a domestic servant (Ellen Brown) in addition to the tannery staff. Samuel died in Trafalgar on July 17, 1866, and the property was inherited by Samuel Albert Bowman (S.A.), the eldest surviving son of Samuel and Ann Bowman.

S.A. Bowman was a native of Trafalgar township and had worked as a tanner under his father. With the assistance of his mother, Samuel took over the tannery in 1866 through his late father’s estate. Between 1869 and 1881, Samuel Albert’s five siblings released their respective inherited interests in the Bowman family land, part of which included the “tannery dwelling house on the tannery stand” (AO n.d.c.n. #337G, 1052I, 3698, 3699). Census records from 1871 indicate that S.A. Bowman owned 200 acres (80/94 ha), of which 176 acres (71.22 ha) were “improved” (AO 1871a). Forty acres (16.18 ha) were in pasture, and four acres (1.61 ha) were “garden/orchard.” The farm produced 50 bushels of spring wheat, 497 bushels of fall wheat, 147 bushels of barley, 230 bushels of oats, 120 bushels of peas, 25 bushels of potatoes, 4 bushels of grass/clover seed, 100 bushels of apples, and 25 tons of hay (AO 1871a). Livestock included eight horses, eight milch cows, nine “horned cattle”, 30 sheep, and six pigs. Additional farm products included barrels of cured beef and mutton, 600 lbs. of butter (272 kg), 140 lbs. of wool (63.5 kg) and 25 cords of firewood. The family owned two houses, one shop, four barns and/or sheds, two carriages, six wagons, five ploughs, one reaper, one horse rake, and one fanning mill. The tannery operation was steam powered (15 horsepower), capable of converting 800 hides (valued at \$6,500) into 1,600 sides of leather worth \$10,000. The tannery was assessed at \$3,000 in fixed capital and \$7,000 in floating capital (AO 1871a). The Bowman family employed four men at the tannery as well as a domestic servant.

S.A. Bowman was married three times between 1871 and 1883. He married his first wife May Alice Wilson (b. 1848) in 1871, who died in 1872 from “puerperal peritonitis and mania”(AO 1871a; AO n.d.a, n. Death #23120/1872). S.A. Bowman married his second wife, Eliza McMillan (b. ca. 1853), in September 1876, and the marriage lasted until Eliza died of tuberculosis on July 27, 1881 (AO n.d.a:n. marriage registration #3494/1876; Death #6068/1881). Samuel was married for a final time in August 1883 in Bracebridge to Mary Susan Hollingsworth (b. 1857) (AO n.d.a:n. marriage registration 7350/1883). Samuel Albert and Mary Susan had two sons, Samuel Oliver (b. 1885) and Charles James (b. 1889). The Bowman family belonged to the Presbyterian Church and lived on the property for the rest of their lives. Samuel Bowman died on April 11, 1908 from “acute dilation of the heart”, and was survived by his widow Mary Susan, who was granted “the use of the house” on the north end of the property “during her life or widowhood”, and lived on the property until her death in May 14, 1925 (AO n.d.a:n. Deaths 12896/1908; 15438/1925; AO n.d.c:n. #9694). Both Samuel Albert and Mary Susan Bowman are interred at Knox Church Cemetery in Sixteen Mile Creek.

If the tannery was still in operation on Lot 23 at the time the 1877 Historical Atlas of Halton County was published, it was not labelled as such (Figure 3). The subject property remained in the Bowman family until December 1940, when Samuel Albert and Mary Susan’s children Samuel Oliver and Charles James Bowman sold their interests in Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS to Mr. Robert Kenneth Slater for \$7,000 (AO n.d.c:n. #19572, 19573). The land changed hands several times in the mid-twentieth century, eventually being sold to the Trustees for the Eastern Eparchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada in 1954, before being transferred to Trustees of St. Vladimir’s Cathedral in Toronto of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada (AO n.d.c:n. #29356, 29357, 49377). Between November 1954 and October 1992, a number of documents were registered on title that included: an easement for Western Pipelines, Highway Plan 880, an easement for Union Gas Ltd., an easement for the Halton Region Conservation



Authority, and various agreements with regard to these easements. Two small parcels were transferred by the church trustees to the Town of Oakville in 1980 and 1987, and in March 1983 an order was registered on title by the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations under the Cemeteries Act (Ministry of Consumer Services 1990). The cemetery is located east of the subject property at the base of an incline, demarcated from the property limits by a woodlot and a watercourse. In April 1988, part of this land was leased to the St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre. Several “20R” Reference Plans have also been registered on title (AO n.d.c.n. #31184, 533410, 572710, 676710, 689197, 790871, 794559).

In summary, the subject property has a long history of Euro-Canadian occupation. The Crown patent for Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS was first granted to Sarah Overfield in 1807 and the land was sold to Sampson Howell in 1809. Howell severed the lot into northerly and southerly halves in 1816, and bequeathed the north half of the property, including the subject property, to his son, John T. Howell, who took possession in 1851. By 1858, a tannery was in operation on Lot 23. It was taken over by Samuel Bowman, a colonist from New Hampshire, who purchased the north half of Lot 23 in 1860. Bowman, and later his son Samuel Albert Bowman operated this lucrative, steam-powered tannery, details of which were recorded in the 1871 census. The property remained in the hands of the Bowman family until 1940. In 1954, the property was purchased by the trustees of the of the Eastern Eparchy of the Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church of Canada.

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth-Century Mapping

A review of historical mapping was undertaken to determine the presence of historical features within the subject property during the nineteenth century that may represent potential historical archaeological sites (Figures 2-3)². It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

On the 1858 *Tremaine Map of the County of Halton* (Tremaine 1858) (Figure 2), the subject property is depicted within a parcel of land owned by John T. Howell. The property is bounded by Dundas Street West to the northwest and by Fourth Line to the northeast. A structure identified as a tannery is depicted in the northeastern corner of the property at the intersection of the aforementioned roads. A schoolhouse is depicted on the opposite side of Fourth Line approximately 30 metres northwest of the subject property. Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a southeasterly direction approximately 150 metres northeast of the subject property.

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton* (Pope 1877) (Figure 3) depicts the subject property within a parcel of land now owned by S. A. Bowman. Three structures and two orchards are depicted within northeastern area of the property. The subject property is bound by Dundas Street West in the northwest and by Fourth Line in the northeast. A watercourse is depicted flowing southeast at the eastern limits of the property, and Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a southeasterly direction

² Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



approximately 125 metres north of the subject property. Settlement features, including a church and residences, are depicted fronting the northern side of Dundas Street West opposite the property limits.

1.2.4 Review of Twentieth-Century Mapping and Aerial Imagery

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Figure 4 illustrates the subject property on 1919 Hamilton topographic mapping (DMD 1919), where land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots and elevation are clearly illustrated. A frame structure is depicted in the northeastern corner of the property, in the approximate location of structures found on the earlier historical mapping. The subject property is bound by Dundas Street West to the northwest, by Fourth Line to the northeast, and by deciduous woodlots to the south. The property is depicted as cleared for agriculture in the west, and a forested area is depicted in the east. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted flowing in a north-easterly direction, and a bridge is depicted crossing this watercourse along the eastern property limits. A school is depicted approximately 100 metres east of the property limits, similar to the previous 1858 map, though the school is depicted at a greater distance on the 1877 map (Figures 2-3). Sixteen Mile Creek is depicted approximately 75 metres north of the property limits, flowing southeast towards Lake Ontario. A contour line depicts an elevation of 500 feet above sea level within the property, which is depicted along a bluff overlooking Sixteen Mile Creek. Terrain beyond the north limits of the property is steeply sloped, with a declivity of approximately 100 feet between the bluff and the banks of Sixteen Mile Creek.

In order to further assess the past land use of the subject property, aerial imagery from 1954 was reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited 1954). Figure 5 depicts the subject property comprising an area that has been mostly cleared for agricultural use, with the exception of a treed area on either side of the tributary to Sixteen Mile Creek, which flows eastward. Multiple structures and two orchards are depicted within the western area of the property. The aerial image shows the property as bounded by Dundas Street West to the northwest, by Fourth Line to the northeast, by agricultural land to the southwest and southeast. A gravel road connects the structures to Dundas Street West. A steep ravine separates the subject property from Sixteen Mile Creek to the north.

1.2.5 Review of Twentieth-First Century Aerial Imagery

In order to assess more recent land use of the subject property, twenty-first century satellite imagery was reviewed (Figure 6). Imagery from 2005 (Google Earth Pro 2020a) depicts an artificial pond in the western area of the subject property adjacent to a gravel driveway that connects a large barn structure to the laneway between the subject property and the St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre. In the eastern area of the subject property there is a playground with multiple structures including a climber and two swing sets. In the 2009 imagery (Google Earth Pro 2020b), all structures within the playground area have been demolished. The western area of the property remains largely unchanged from the 2005 image. In the 2015 imagery (Google Earth Pro 2015), some degree of grading and ground-moving activity has happened in the eastern area of the subject property in the vicinity of the former playground. In the western area of the property, the gravel laneway and the barn structure remain largely unchanged. Water levels in the artificial pond at the western property limits have lowered significantly, likely due to the earth-moving activities related to the realignment of the Fourth Line ROW and the road widening of Dundas Street West. In the 2016 imagery (Google Earth Pro 2016), the barn structure has been demolished. Water levels in the artificial pond have further decreased from the levels observed in the 2015 image. The eastern area of the property remains largely unchanged from the earlier imagery.



1.2.6 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register, designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmarks or sites, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations, are also considered to have archaeological potential. The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators.

For the Euro-Canadian historical period, most early nineteenth-century farmsteads (*i.e.*, those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints as pre-contact Indigenous occupations. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton* also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered historical sites (ASI 1998; ASI 2008), and Euro-Canadian site AiGw-451 is known to be located within this catchment (see a detailed description of the site in Sections 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 below).

Due to the proximity of Sixteen Mile Creek, the proximity of a registered nineteenth-century archaeological site (AiGw-451), the depiction of historical features on the nineteenth-century atlases within the property limits, the proximity of the property to the historical community of Sixteen Hollow / Proudfoot's Hollow, and the location of the property fronting the historically important transportation route of the former alignment of Dundas Street West and modern-day Fourth Line, the lands have potential for encountering nineteenth-century historical Euro-Canadian resources, dependant on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology, and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered archaeological sites housed at MHSTCI, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MHSTCI. This database contains archaeological sites



registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the AiGw Borden block.

There are 33 archaeological sites registered in the OASD within an approximate one-km radius of the subject property. The closest of these sites, AiGw-451, is located within the Fourth Line ROW approximately five metres northwest of the subject property limits. Sites can be expected to relate to the cultural/temporal categories outlined in Table 1. A full table of nearby archaeological sites sourced from the OASD can be found in Appendix A.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

Within the Property Limits

In 2010, ASI conducted a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of the Dundas Street Bus Rapid Transit Planning Study (ASI 2011). A total of 128 archaeological sites had been registered within a study corridor along Dundas Street stretching from Brant Street to Trafalgar Road in Oakville. All undisturbed lands with potential for recovering archaeological material, including areas within the current subject property, were recommended for Stage 2 assessment.

Within 50 Metres of the Property Limits

In 2006, ASI conducted a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment in advance of the proposed widening and reconstruction of Dundas Street (ASI 2006). The study corridor spanned Dundas Street West from Neyagawa Boulevard to Proudfoot Trail, including the area immediately northwest of the current subject property. The assessment determined that undisturbed lands beyond the Dundas Street right-of-way (ROW), including those within the current subject property, were documented as having archaeological potential and must be subject to further archaeological assessment. Four archaeological sites were registered in the OASD, including AiGw-451. The AiGw-451 site was identified near the proposed intersection between the re-aligned Dundas Street West and Fourth Line, approximately five metres northwest of the current property limits. The site consisted of five test pits positive for nineteenth century artifacts across sixty metres within the Fourth Line ROW. It was determined that the site was associated with one of the mid-nineteenth century industries of Proudfoot's Hollow and further archaeological assessment was recommended. An additional three archaeological sites (AiGw-448, AiGw-449, and AiGw-450) were documented along Dundas Street West in the vicinity of Proudfoot's Hollow and the current subject property, though none are within 50 metres of the property limits.

A Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment was carried out at the AiGw-451 site in 2007, by New Directions Archaeology (NDA 2007). Six test units were excavated within the Fourth Line ROW, approximately five metres northwest of the current property limits. Approximately 124 artifacts were recovered from six one-metre-square test units. NDA determined that the site had been extensively disturbed by ground-moving activities in the area, including the construction of Fourth Line, the construction of the roadway leading to the St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre, and the excavation and drainage of the artificial pond in the current subject property and its associated culvert underneath Fourth Line. The AiGw-451 site was considered clear of further archaeological concern.



In 2003, ASI conducted an archaeological assessment of the St. Volodymyr Lands in Part of Lot 23, Concession 1 S.D.S. in advance of a proposed subdivision (ASI 2003). The study area was located in the southeastern corner of Lot 23, Concession 1, approximately 35 metres south of the current subject property. No archaeological resources were documented during this assessment and the property was considered clear of further archaeological concern.

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is located within the South Slope physiographic region, which is the southern slope of the Oak Ridges Moraine (Chapman and Putnam 1984:172-174). The South Slope meets the Moraine at heights of approximately 300 metres above sea level, and descends southward toward Lake Ontario, ending, in some areas, at elevations below 150 metres above sea level. Numerous streams descend the South Slope, having cut deep valleys in the till. In the vicinity of the subject property, the South Slope is ground moraine of limited relief. Soils within the subject property are drumlinized till plains (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

Elevation within the subject property is approximately 150 metres above sea level. The subject property abuts ravines to the north and east. The plateau at the northern limit of the subject property overlooks a ravine with a declivity of 34 metres to the banks of the Sixteen Mile Creek, which sits at 116 metres above sea level. The plateau at the eastern property limits overlooks a ravine with a gentler declivity of approximately 10 metres.

The subject property is located within the watershed of Sixteen Mile Creek, which flows in a southeasterly direction 100 metres north of the subject property limits. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows eastward through the southern area of the subject property. The Sixteen Mile Creek drainage covers approximately 357 square km, originating in the South Slope physiographic region and draining into Lake Ontario at the Town of Oakville (Conservation Halton 2020; Halton-Hamilton Source Protection Committee 2017).

1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The S & G stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches), as well as accessible or inaccessible shorelines (high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location.

The generic distance to water potential model has been refined for the Region of Halton. According to the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton*, undisturbed lands within 250 metres of an extant or formerly mapped river or creek, or within 250 metres of the pre-development shoreline of Lake Ontario, have potential for the presence of pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites. In addition, this potential zone is extended to any floodplain lands, and to lands in



close proximity to the Lake Iroquois strand (i.e., lands above and within 200 metres of the strand, or below and within 100 metres of the strand).

The subject property is located within 100 metres of Sixteen Mile Creek, also depicted on historical mapping from 1876 and 1881, as well as later twentieth and twenty-first century mapping (Figures 4-7), and a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows through the subject property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. The subject property is in an area of elevated topography, with a plateaux overlooking a steep ravine to the northeast and a shallower ravine abutting the property to the southeast.

Given the close proximity of Sixteen Mile Creek, the presence of a tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek within the property, and the elevated topography at both the northeastern and southeastern limits of the subject property, there is potential for the identification of Indigenous archaeological material, dependent on the degree of later developments or soil alteration.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 5.1 ha in size (Figure 7). The property is bounded on three sides by paved roadways: Fourth Line to the west and north, and by the laneway connecting St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre and St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Cemetery to Dundas Street West to the southwest. The southeastern property limit is bounded by a treed ravine overlooking a St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Cemetery. A tributary of Sixteen Mile Creek flows eastward, and the banks of this tributary are flanked by deciduous woodlots. An artificial pond is located at the northwestern property limits near Fourth Line. The subject property is the former site of a storage barn associated with nearby St. Volodymyr Cultural Centre. This structure caught fire on Tuesday, October 27, 2015 (Anon 2015), and the charred remains were later demolished. A gravel driveway connects the former structure to the paved laneway. The balance of the subject property consists of maintained greenspace with low scrub vegetation and dotted with deciduous trees. The topography of the area is uneven, sloping towards the north before a steep drop off to the banks of Sixteen Mile Creek beyond the northern limit of the property.

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on July 31 and August 4,5,6, and 7, 2020, in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Dr. Poorya Kashani (P1133) and Mr. Wesley Oldham (R292), and was carried out in accordance with the S & G. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.

Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst DA1 GPS unit using WGS 84. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Plates 1-19; Figure 8).



Photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 7.0 of this report.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review in order to identify areas of no archaeological potential.

A small artificial pond is located in the western area of the subject property and a long, seasonal tributary flows in an easterly direction across the central area of the property (Plates 1-2; Figure 8). The permanently low-and-wet areas account for approximately 3.3 % of the total subject property (0.17 ha). According to the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2(a)i, areas identified as permanently wet are considered to have low to no archaeological potential and no further survey is required.

Steeply-sloped terrain (*i.e.*, with an incline of greater than 20°) was identified on either side of the watercourse in the central and eastern area of the subject property, accounting for approximately 7.5 % of the total subject property (0.38 ha) (Plates 3-5; Figure 8). According to the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2(a)iii, terrain with a slope greater than 20° is considered to have low or no potential and no further survey is required.

During this review, approximately 3.3 % of the subject property was identified as having been previously disturbed (0.17 ha). The areas of disturbance consist of the footprints of the three existing structures, the gravel driveway, and the underground drainage system (Plates 6-12; Figure 8). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas of disturbance are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey.

In total, approximately 14.1 % of the subject property was identified as having no archaeological potential (Figure 8) and did not warrant further archaeological survey.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining 4.38 ha of the subject property (approximately 85.9 %) comprised an area of low scrub vegetation and lightly treed woodlots. This area was subject to test pit survey, initiated at intervals of five metres, increased to 10 metres where disturbance was encountered in accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2 (Plates 13-14; Figure 8). All test pits were hand-excavated by natural strata at least five cm into subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm aperture wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures when possible. Test pits were backfilled upon completion of the survey.

2.2.1 Intensified Test Pit and Test Unit Excavation

One site, the Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029), was identified during the course of test pit survey. Twenty-five positive test pits were excavated across an area measuring approximately 30 metres north-south by 45 metres east-west.

Test Pit 1 yielded a single Early Archaic Nettling type project point fragment. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 (Option A), an additional eight test pits were excavated at intensified 2.5-



metre intervals around the location of the initial find (TP 1). Of these, only one was positive for Euro-Canadian cultural material (TP 25) and no additional pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered. As well, one one-metre square test unit was excavated directly over Test Pit 1 (Plate 15). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.3, Standard 2 (Option B), the intensification of the historical Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) site involved the excavation of three one-metre-square test units over the location of positive test pits within the site area.

2.2.2 Stratigraphy

Undisturbed stratigraphy was encountered in the central and eastern areas of the property (Figure 8). Stratigraphy in these areas consisted of approximately 25 to 30 cm of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) loamy clay A-horizon (Lot 1) overlaying strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) clay sterile subsoil (B-horizon) (Lot 2) (Plate 16). In several areas of the subject property, the A-horizon (Lot 1) was buried underneath a layer of construction fill. Stratigraphy in these areas consisted of approximately 25 cm of strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) construction fill with gravel, red brick, and concrete fragments (Lot 3), overlaying approximately 25 cm of A-horizon (Lot 1) overlaying sterile subsoil (B-Horizon) (Lot 2) (Plates 17-18).

Disturbed soil profiles were encountered in the western area of the subject property and in a small area in the southeast (Figure 8). Stratigraphy in this area consisted of strong brown (7.5 YR 4/6) construction fill with gravel, red brick, and concrete fragments (Lot 3) to a minimum depth of one metre. Subsoil was not encountered in these areas (Plate 19). In these areas of disturbed stratigraphy where test pit survey was conducted at 10-metre intervals, gravel and construction debris was encountered on the ground surface (Plates 20-21).

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

During the course of the Stage 2 Assessment, one archaeological site was identified. Two hundred and twenty-three historical artifacts and one flaked lithic artifact were recovered from this location.

This site has been registered in the OASD under the Borden designation AiGw-1029.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 2 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the S & G, Section 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Digital files stored in ASI project folder 20PL-181 1280 Dundas Street West; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers



Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Field Photography (Digital)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers
Artifacts	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material is housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). The artifact assemblage is stored in one box labeled: 20PL-181 1280 Dundas Street West

3.2 Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029)

The Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) site is located in the north-central area of the subject property, approximately 30 metres south of Fourth Line within an area of scrub vegetation. This site measures approximately 30 metres north-south by 45 metres east-west. In total, 223 historical artifacts and one flaked lithic artifact were recovered from 25 test pits and four test units.

3.2.1 Flaked Lithic Artifact

The flaked lithic artifact is a midsection fragment of an Early Archaic Nettling type (ca. 9,500 – 8,900 BP) projectile point (Ellis et al. 1991) recovered from Test Pit 1 (Plate 22). The point measures 18 mm in length, 22 mm in width, and 5 mm in thickness. The point features serration and bilateral notching and is manufactured from Lockport chert.

3.2.2 Historical Artifact Assemblage

A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (> 20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made and by the type of decoration / motif they feature. Table 3 provides a summary of the date ranges of nineteenth-century artifacts in Ontario.

Table 3: Nineteenth Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Ceramic Wares	Pearlware Creamware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE) Ironstone introduced	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain introduced
Edge	Blue and Green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All Blue or Early Palette*	Late Palette**	Late Palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns	Many colours; over glaze



Flow Yellowware	Not found Not found Flintlocks;	Not found Introduced in 1840's	Popular Present	popular in 1880's Not common Present	Revival of Flow Present
Guns	Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in cline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
Glass Bottles: Manufacture	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Cup mould, two piece open mold, and three piece mold	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip
Glass Bottles: Finish					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1891 requires country of origin to be marked on goods.
Other					

Early Palette* = Mustard yellow, blue, earthy green, Orange, brown
Late Palette** = Bright yellow, blue, bright green, pink, black

Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists
(derived from Adams 1993)

A total of 223 artifacts was recovered at the Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) site, including 91 artifacts from 25 positive test pits and 132 artifacts recovered from four test units. Test pit yields ranged from one artifact (in eight separate test pits) to 10 (Test Pit 1). Test unit yields ranged from seven artifacts (Test Unit 3) to 86 artifacts (Test Unit 2). All artifacts were recovered from the intact A-horizon (Lot 1) and all artifacts were collected and retained for analysis (See Section 2.3).

The historical artifact assemblage consists of a varied assortment of domestic, architectural, and personal use artifacts representative of a mid-nineteenth century occupation.

The *Classification System for Historical Collections* (Canadian Parks Service 1992) was used to organize the 223 artifacts recovered from the site. The category of "organic" was added to account for faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. The artifacts were divided into seven classes: architectural, furnishings, indeterminate, kitchen/food-related, organic, personal artifacts, and tools/equipment (Table 4). Detailed historical artifact catalogues can be found in Appendix B. A sample of the recovered artifacts is displayed in Section 7.0 (Plates 23-26).

Table 4: Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) Site Artifact Count by Functional Class

Functional Class	Quantity	Relative Frequency
Architectural	125	56.1%
Nail, hand-wrought	2	0.9%
Nail, machine-cut	96	43.0%
Nail, wire-cut	8	3.6%
Nail, indeterminate	1	0.4%
Window glass	18	8.1%
Kitchen/Food-related	53	23.8%
Container (food)	1	0.4%



Functional Class	Quantity	Relative Frequency
Container (liquor)	2	0.9%
Container (mineral water)	3	1.3%
Kitchenware	7	3.1%
Tableware	37	16.6%
Teaware	3	1.3%
Organic	8	3.6%
Faunal, mammal	8	3.6%
Personal	8	3.6%
Smoking pipe	8	3.6%
Tools/Equipment	2	0.9%
Hinge	2	0.9%
Indeterminate	27	12.1%
Container (unidentifiable)	16	7.2%
Container (other)	2	0.9%
Unidentified	9	4.0%
Total	223	100.0%

The kitchen/food-related artifact class accounts for 23.8 % (n = 53) of the total assemblage (Plates 23-24). These artifacts are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages. This artifact class is dominated by the ceramic assemblage (n = 46) (Table 5), which is represented by 36 pieces of tableware, seven pieces of kitchenware, and three pieces of teaware (Appendix B-1) (Plate 23). The remaining artifacts (n = 7) in the kitchen/food-related class include three light aqua glass mineral water container body fragments, two dark olive-green liquor bottle fragments, one clear glass threaded mason jar finish, and one solarized rim fragment of a glass dish (tableware) (Appendix B-2) (Plate 24). In 1858, Mason patented the finish-forming bottle mould which produced a jar with embossed threads that could then be sealed with a liner or screw band (Jones and Sullivan 1989).

Table 5: Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) Site Ceramic Ware and Motif Summary

Motif	Total	Relative Frequency	Ironstone	Pearlware	RE ² (Coarse)	RWE ³	Semi-Porcelain	Unidentifiable
Factory Slip	2	4.3%						
Engine-Turned	2	4.3%	0	0	0	2	0	0
Glazed	7	15.2%						
Glazed	7	15.2%	0	0	7	0	0	0
Hand Painted	1	2.2%						
Early Palette	1	2.2%	0	1	0	0	0	0
Moulded	2	4.3%						
General	1	2.2%	1	0	0	0	0	0
Moulded (repeating image)	1	2.2%	1	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer print	4	8.7%						



Motif	Total	Relative Frequency	Ironstone	Pearlware	RE ² (Coarse)	RWE ³	Semi-Porcelain	Unidentifiable
General (blue)	4	8.7%	2	0	0	2	0	0
Undecorated	30	65.2%						
Undecorated	30	65.2%	9	0	0	6	1	14
Total	46	100.0%	13	1	7	10	1	14

¹RE = Red Earthenware

²RWE = Refined White Earthenware

Pearlware (2.2 %) was one of the most common ceramics of the early nineteenth century (Plate 23). Pearlware was invented in the mid-1770s by English potters to keep their refined earthenwares competitive with the porcelain market. Potters tried to imitate Chinese porcelain with this new ware type by adding a small amount of cobalt oxide to the glaze thus creating a slightly bluish tint (Miller and Hunter Jr. 2001). Decorated with a variety of mostly blue motifs, pearlware vessels continued to be sold in Ontario until the mid-1830s, when they were replaced with refined white earthenware (RWE) (Kenyon 1995). The pearlware recovered from the site is a painted early palette blue and green saucer.

Approximately 21.7 % of the recovered ceramic assemblage consists of refined white earthenware (RWE) (Plate 23). RWE came into common use in Ontario by 1835 (I. Kenyon 1995), replacing the earlier creamware and pearlware. Decorative motifs present in the RWE assemblage include engine-turned factory slip (n = 2) and transfer print (blue) (n = 2). In the 1840s, ironstone (28.3 %) was produced in England as a heavier, cheaper alternative to the influx of hard-paste porcelains from France into the Canadian market (Majewski and O'Brien 1987) (Plate 23). Ironstone first appeared in Ontario merchants' records in 1847 and steadily increased in popularity over the next few decades (I. Kenyon 1995). Decorative motifs present in the ironstone assemblage include two variations of moulded motifs (n = 2), popular until the 1880s, and transfer print (blue) (n = 2). Ironstone is the most frequently represented ceramic ware type in this assemblage. The majority of the assemblage of ironstone is undecorated.

Local Ontario manufacture of redware vessels (15.2 %) began around 1790 and continued until the First World War, but was especially common from the 1830s to the 1880s before the stoneware potteries began to dominate the industry (Newlands 1979) (Plate 23).

Semi-porcelain was first available in Ontario after 1890 (2.2 %). This ware type was fired to hard-paste consistency and has a very dense, fine-grained hard porcelain body whose clear glaze has a glassy appearance (Delorit 1970) (Plate 23).

Other functional classes of historical material are represented in the assemblage (Plate 33) (Appendix B-2). The architectural functional class is the most strongly represented in the assemblage, and consists of two hand wrought nails, 96 machine-cut nails, commonly used from 1830 to 1900 (Wells 1998), and eight wire-cut nails, and 18 fragments of window glass (Plate 25). One nail of indeterminate type was also recovered. The personal artifacts class is represented by eight smoking pipe fragments (Plate 26). One pipe stem features an impressed maker's mark that reads “_ENDERSON / MONTREA_” (Cat.# 22), pertaining to William Henderson (ca. 1847 to 1867) of Montreal (Kenyon 1981; Walker 1983) (Plate 26). The tools/equipment functional class is represented by two ferrous metal hinge fragments. The organic class consists of nine specimens of mammalian bone. Artifacts that could not be confidently placed in any



of the other classes (n = 27) were categorized as indeterminate class. Thermally-altered artifacts (n = 21) account for approximately 9.4 % of the total recovered assemblage.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by DelManor Oak West Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of part of 1280 Dundas Street West, Part 1, PIN 24925-8461 (LT), part of Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS, Geographic Township of Trafalgar, Halton County, now in the Town of Oakville, Regional Municipality of Halton. The subject property is approximately 5.1 ha.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth century settlement trends and consultation with the *Master Plan of Archaeological Resources of the Regional Municipality of Halton*. This research concluded there was the potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian resources on the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of shovel test pit survey at five-metre intervals, increased to intervals of 10 metres where disturbance was encountered. This assessment resulted in the identification of one archaeological site that was registered in the OASD under the Borden designation AiGw-1029.

The Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) site was identified in the north-central area of the subject property. The assemblage includes a single Early Archaic Nettling type (ca. 9,500 – 8,900 BP) projectile point fragment manufactured from Lockport chert. The balance are Euro-Canadian historical artifacts (n = 223). More than half (56 %) of the recovered artifacts belonged to the architectural class. Within this artifact class, the machine-cut nail, commonly used from 1830 to 1900, is the most strongly represented (n = 96). The kitchen/food-related artifact class contains only 16 ceramic sherds decorated with chronologically diagnostic motifs. Included among these are hand painted (early palette) pearlware (sold in Ontario until the mid-1830s), RWE in factory slip and transfer print motifs (commonly in use in Ontario from 1835 until 1900), and ironstone in moulded and transfer print motifs (available in Ontario after 1847). Other chronologically diagnostic artifacts in the assemblage include three mendable white ball clay pipe stem fragments impressed with a maker's mark pertaining to William Henderson (ca. 1847 to 1867) of Montreal and the threaded finish of a mason jar, patented in 1858.

The subject property has a long history of Euro-Canadian occupation. The Crown patent for Lot 23, Concession 1 SDS was initially granted to Sarah Overfield in 1807, and the parcel of land comprising the current subject property was first sold to the Howell family, who farmed the land in the early part of the nineteenth century, before eventually being sold to the Bowman family, who retained ownership from 1860 until 1940. A tannery was established on the property that operated into the 1870s.

In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1(b)iii, the Early Archaic Nettling type projectile point fragment found at the AiGw-1029 site represents an archaeological resource with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI), as it represents an artifact of special interest. In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1c, the Euro-Canadian historical material found at the AiGw-1029 site has CHVI as more than 20 artifacts that pre-date 1900 were recovered.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. The isolated Early Archaic Nettling type projectile point fragment found at the Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) site possesses CHVI. As such, it is recommended that it be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G.
 - a) The Stage 3 should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum established at Test Pit 1 where the artifact was found, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS.
 - b) A series of one-metre-square test units will then be excavated at five-metre intervals on an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of cultural deposits. An additional 20 % of the total number of units excavated on the grid will be strategically excavated throughout the site, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. The test units should be excavated five cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six-mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be trowelled, and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
 - c) Given the presence of an Early Archaic projectile point, screening soil fills through three-mm wire mesh will be required for 20 % of the total number of units within the grid.
 - d) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of the Early Archaic Nettling type projectile point fragment and develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.
2. The Euro-Canadian historical artifacts found at the Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029) site possess CHVI. As such, it is recommended that the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Site-specific Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposit, in accordance with the S & G.
 - a) The Stage 3 assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS. A series of 1 m by 1 m units will then be excavated across the site areas at 5 m intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grids will be strategically excavated at 5 m intervals throughout the sites, around units of high artifact counts or other significant areas of the sites. The test units should be excavated 5 cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits.
 - b) The results of the Stage 3 assessment will be used to evaluate the significance of each site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options that may be necessary.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict,



account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries should be immediately notified.

6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism, and Culture Industries, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002. c.33*, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer and Government Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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7.0 IMAGES



Plate 1: Permanently low and wet terrain, looking east.



Plate 2: Permanently low and wet terrain, looking south.



Plate 3: Terrain with slope greater than 20°, looking east.



Plate 4: Terrain with slope greater than 20°, looking south.



Plate 5: Terrain with slope greater than 20°, looking south.



Plate 6: View of former foundation on the subject property, looking north.



Plate 7: View of shed and gravel stockpile on the subject property, looking south.



Plate 8: Gravel driveway in the western area of the property, looking east.



Plate 9: Gravel driveway in the western area of the property, looking south.



Plate 10: Paving stones in the northwestern area of the property, looking west.



Plate 11: Metal beams and debris on ground surface in the northwestern area of the property, looking south.



Plate 12: Subterranean drainage system south of the gravel driveway.



Plate 13: Field crew conducting test pit survey, looking south.



Plate 14: Field crew conducting test pit survey, looking south.



Plate 15: Field crew conducting intensified test unit excavation, looking north.



Plate 16: Test pit showing typical stratigraphy. Approximately 30 cm of dark greyish brown loamy clay loam A-horizon (Lot 1) overlaying strong brown clay B-horizon (Lot 3) (sterile subsoil).



Plate 17: Test pit showing buried A-horizon. Approximately 25 cm of construction fill (Lot 2) overlaying 30 cm of A-horizon (Lot 1) overlaying B-horizon (Lot 2) (sterile subsoil).



Plate 18: North wall profile of Test Unit 1. Approximately 25 cm of construction fill (Lot 3) overlaying 25 cm of A-horizon (Lot 1) overlaying subsoil (Lot 2).



Plate 19: Test pit showing disturbed stratigraphy. Construction fill (Lot 3) to a minimum depth of one metre. Subsoil (Lot 2) was not encountered.



Plate 20: Gravel and ground surface debris in areas where construction fill (Lot 3) was encountered during test pit survey.



Plate 21: Gravel and ground surface debris in areas where construction fill (Lot 3) was encountered during test pit survey.

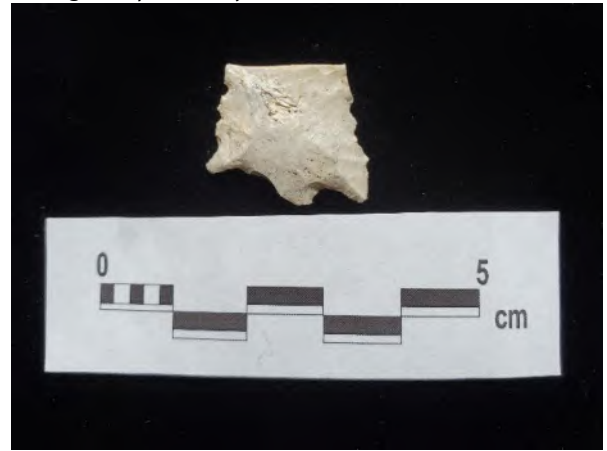


Plate 22: Early Archaic Nettling type projectile point fragment (Cat.# L1) recovered from Test Unit 1.

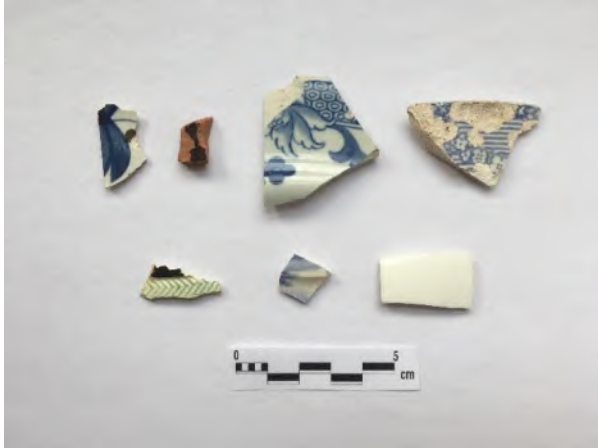


Plate 23: Sample of decorative motifs on ceramic kitchen/food-related artifacts.
Top, l to r: early palette hand-painted pearlware (Cat.#41), glazed redware (Cat.# 78), transfer print ironstone (Cat.# 99), transfer print RWE (Cat.# 71).
Bottom, l to r: engine-turned factory slip RWE (Cat.# 70), transfer print RWE (Cat.# 60), semi-porcelain (Cat.# 76).

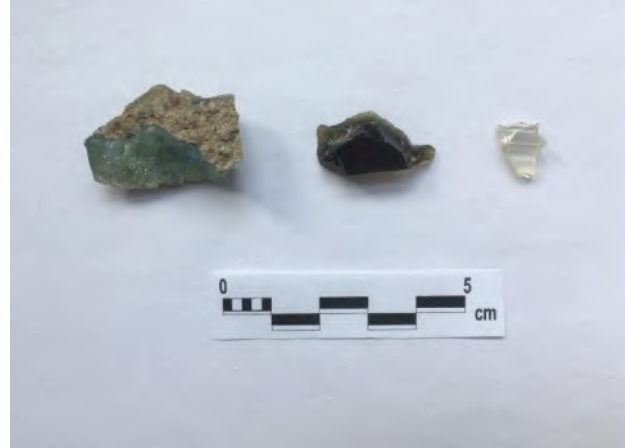


Plate 24: Sample of glass kitchen/food-related artifacts.
L to r: mineral water bottle fragment (Cat.# 68), liquor bottle fragment (Cat.# 86), threaded finish of mason jar (Cat.# 83).



Plate 25: Sample of architectural class artifacts.
Top and middle, l to r: machine cut nails (n = 4) (Cat.# 68).
Bottom: hand wrought nail (Cat.# 59).

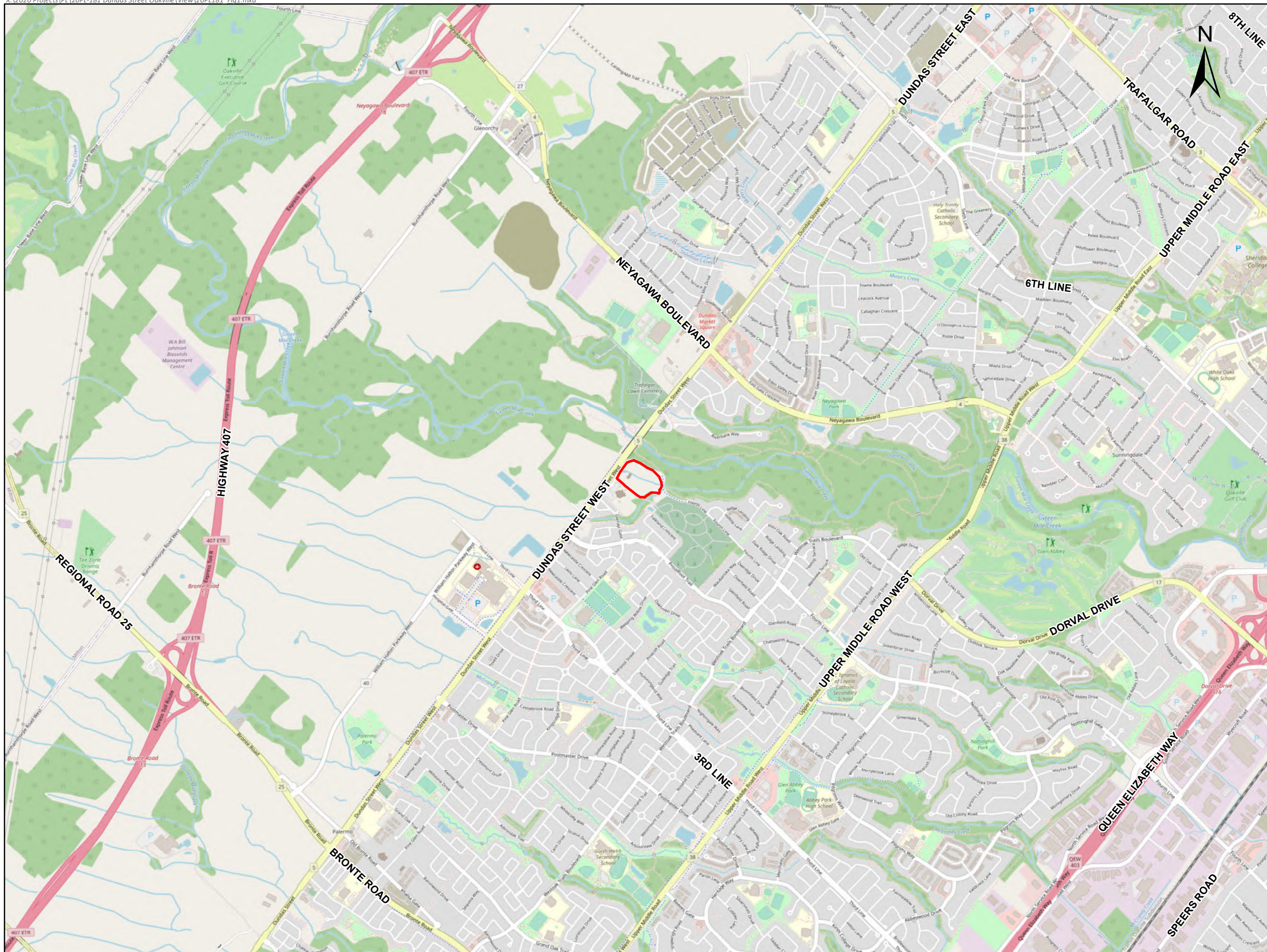


Plate 26: Sample of white ball clay pipe fragments
L to r: Cat.# 89, Cat.# 88, Cat.# 22.

8.0 MAPS

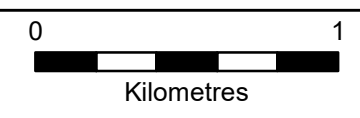
See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: OpenStreetMap
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:25,000
 Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181
 DATE: 2020-07-09
 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 FILE: 20PL181_Fig1



Providing Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services
 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9
 T 416-966-1069 F 416-966-9723 asiheritage.ca

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property



Figure 2: Subject Property Located on the 1858 Tremaine Map of the County of Halton

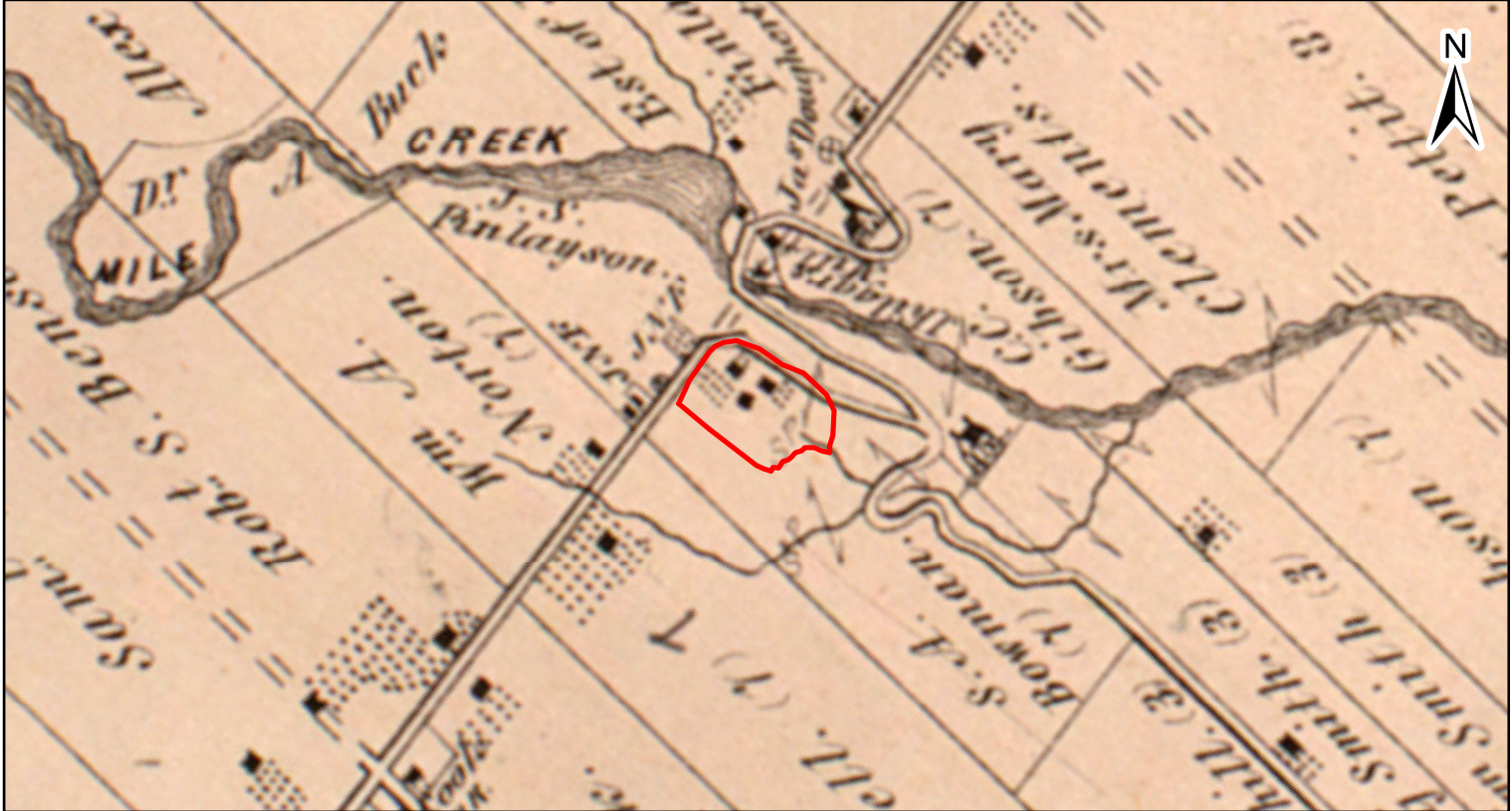



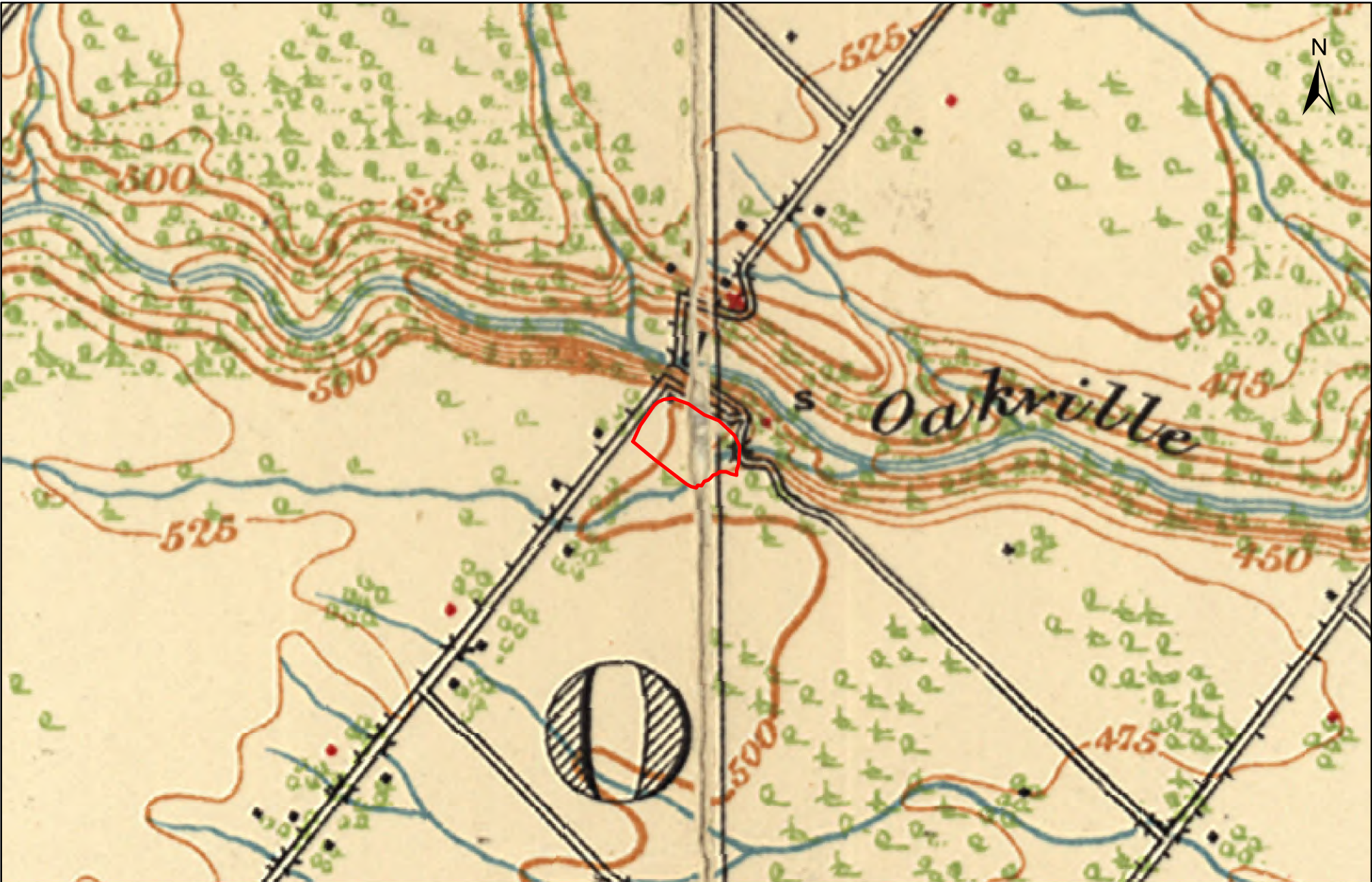


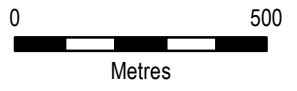
Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Halton

	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 15,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11	 0 500 Metres ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C. DATE: 2020-08-06 FILE: 20PL181_Fig2-3
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 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
 Scale: 1:15,000
 Page Size: 8.5 x 11



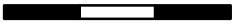
ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 DATE: 2020-08-06 FILE: 20PL181_Fig4

Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1919 NTS Sheet Hamilton-Burlington



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources:
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:10,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

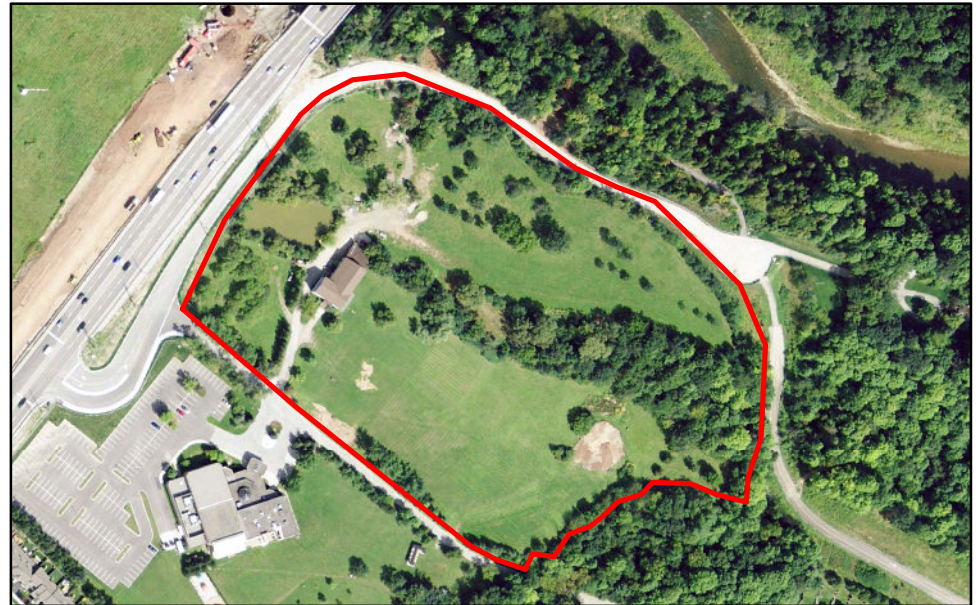
0  300
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2020-08-06 FILE: 20PL181_Fig5

Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1954 Aerial Imagery



2005



2009



2015



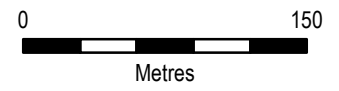
2016



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: Google Earth Pro, 2020

Projection: NAD 1983 MTM 10
Scale: 1:4,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL_181 DRAWN BY: ESB
DATE: 2020-08-11 FILE: 20PL181_Aerials

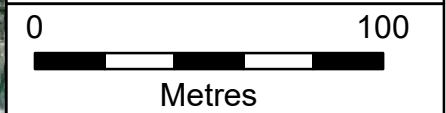
Figure 6: Subject Property Located on Twenty-First Century Imagery



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

Source: Google Earth

Projection: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere
Scale: 1:2,173
Page Size: 11 x 17



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2020-08-06 FILE: 20PL181_Ex_Con

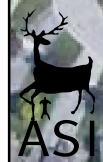








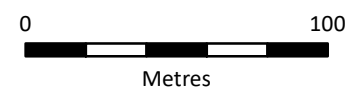


Figure 7: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



	SUBJECT PROPERTY		DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL		TEST PIT SURVEY - 10m INTERVALS
	PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION		SLOPE - NO POTENTIAL		TEST PIT SURVEY - 5m INTERVALS
	TEST PIT PHOTO		LOW AND WET - NO POTENTIAL		

Sources: Google Earth Imagery
 Scale: 1:2,500
 Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 20PL-181 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 DATE: 2021-02-10 FILE: 20PL181_Fig8

Figure 8: Stage 2 Assessment Results

APPENDIX A Sites Registered within One Kilometre of the Subject Property

A total of 33 archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database are located within a one-kilometre radius of the current subject property (accessed from Past Portal on 10 July 2020).

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AiGw-203	Proudfoot's Hollow	Euro-Canadian	Bridge, Mill, Village	Triggs 1989, Brooks 2012
AiGw-209	Pettit	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1990
AiGw-213	Descartes	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 1990
AiGw-214	Hazelnut	Late Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1990
AiGw-217	Walnut	Middle Archaic	Findspot	ASI 1990
AiGw-220	Benjamin-Smith	Late Archaic; Euro-Canadian	Campsite, homestead	ASI 1992
AiGw-221	Line	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1992
AiGw-223	Vista	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1992
AiGw-224	Peninsula	Middle Archaic	Campsite	ASI 1992
AiGw-226	William Smith	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 1992
AiGw-278	n/a	Early Archaic	Campsite	ASI 1996
AiGw-279	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 1996
AiGw-280	n/a	Late Archaic; Euro-Canadian	Findspot, homestead	ASI 1996
AiGw-282	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1996
AiGw-294	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	ASI 1997
AiGw-422	Benson	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AAL 2005
AiGw-423	Benson	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AAL 2005, Leskovec 2015
AiGw-448	Finch	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2006, NDA 2008
AiGw-449	Parkes	Euro-Canadian	Scatter	ASI 2006, NDA 2007
AiGw-450	House	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	ASI 2006, NDA 2007
AiGw-451	n/a	Euro-Canadian	House	ASI 2006, NDA 2007
AiGw-472	Evergreen I	Late Archaic	Scatter	AAL 2007a
AiGw-480	Buck	Euro-Canadian	Homestead	AAL 2007
AiGw-485	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	Capella 2007
AiGw-486	n/a	Late Archaic	Scatter	Capella 2007
AiGw-487	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	Capella 2007
AiGw-502	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Findspot	n.a 2007
AiGw-503	n/a	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	n.a 2007
AiGw-506	House II	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 2008, 2014
AiGw-508	AiGw-508	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2008, 2014
AiGw-509	AiGw-509	Pre-Contact Indigenous	Scatter	ASI 2008, 2014
AiGw-533	n/a	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	AAL 2009
AiGw-571	J. Biggar	Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 2014



Appendix B-1 **Ceramic Catalogue**
Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
1	1	Test Pit TP1	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragment. One side completely exfoliated.
2	1	Test Pit TP1	L1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; Small fragment. Interior glazed. Exterior exfoliated.
7	1	Test Pit TP2	L1	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Exfoliated. There is a small amount of indeterminate mould visible.
8	1	Test Pit TP3	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; Fragment is exfoliated but might be moulded.
9	1	Test Pit TP3	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragment. One side completely exfoliated.
10	1	Test Pit TP3	L1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; Interior is glazed. Exterior is not glazed.
13	1	Test Pit TP5	L1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Plate - Supper	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Pattern is floral on a geometric background (repeating horizontal lines).
14	2	Test Pit TP5	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragments; almost completely exfoliated.
20	1	Test Pit TP6	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring; Folded footring with a small diameter. Fragment is small but body extends sharply upward from footring and this is likely either a deep saucer or small bowl. The interior (or top) is completely exfoliated.
26	1	Test Pit TP7	L1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Small fragment. Pattern might be botanical.
27	1	Test Pit TP7	L1	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragment. One side completely exfoliated.
32	1	Test Pit TP9	L1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; Small fragment. One side completely exfoliated.
41	1	Test Pit TP14	L1	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Saucer	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue, Green; Motif is floral in blue and dark olive green.
45	2	Test Pit TP16	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragments. One fragment completely exfoliated and one is completely exfoliated on one side.
51	1	Test Pit TP18	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragment. One side completely exfoliated. Likely ironstone.
57	1	Test Pit TP19	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Rim; One side completely exfoliated.
58	1	Test Pit TP20	L1	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragment. One side completely exfoliated.

Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
20PL-181 - H1 (20PL-181 - H1)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
60	1	Test Pit TP21	L1	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; Small fragment. Pattern is part of an (indeterminate) narrative scene. Bell-shaped body.
63	1	Test Pit TP23	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small and exfoliated fragment.
64	1	Test Pit TP24	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; Exfoliated.
65	1	Test Pit TP25	L1	RWE	Undecorated	Teacup	Portion: Body; Exterior is completely exfoliated.
66	1	Test Unit TU1	L1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; Exfoliated.
70	2	Test Unit TU2	L1	RWE	Factory Slip - Engine Turned	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Black, Green, White; Mendable. Motif is white chevrons on a green band and this is framed with a black band.
71	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Ironstone	Moulded - Repeating Image	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Small and exfoliated fragment. Indeterminate repeating moulded motif is visible.
72	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; One side is completely exfoliated.
73	3	Test Unit TU2	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small and exfoliated fragments.
74	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Footring; Small fragment. Surface completely exfoliated.
75	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring; Small and exfoliated fragment with part of a footring visible.
76	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Porcelain - English Bone China	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
77	2	Test Unit TU2	L1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown; One fragment is glazed both sides. One fragment is glazed one side and other exfoliated.
78	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; Interior glazed. Exterior exfoliated.
99	1	Test Unit TU3	L1	Ironstone	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; Rim and brink are present. Pattern incorporates a geometric band at the rim with a fish roe motif visible. There is also a floral motif and this overlays the band and extends from the brim onto the brink.
100	1	Test Unit TU3	L1	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink; Exfoliated.
105	1	Test Unit TU4	L1	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Indeterminate; Small exfoliated fragment. Might be part of a footring.
106	2	Test Unit TU4	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Indeterminate; Small exfoliated fragments. Might be part of a footring.
107	2	Test Unit TU4	L1	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Small fragments. One side completely exfoliated.

Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
20PL-181 - H1 (20PL-181 - H1)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
108	2	Test Unit TU4	L1	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; One side glazed and other completely exfoliated.

Grand Total : 46 artifacts

Appendix B-2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue
Bowman Tannery Stand (AiGw-1029)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
3	1	Test Pit TP1	L1	Unidentified	Rubber	Round hard rubber inlay. Small diameter. Bottom is flat. There is a grooved line running circumference on top. Hole in centre.
4	1	Test Pit TP1	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
5	3	Test Pit TP1	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off and absent.
6	3	Test Pit TP1	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
11	1	Test Pit TP4	L1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Small plain pipe bowl fragment.
12	1	Test Pit TP4	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
15	1	Test Pit TP5	L1	Unidentified	Glass	Small thermally altered fragment; shattered on one edge to expose colourless glass.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
16	1	Test Pit TP5	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off and absent.
17	1	Test Pit TP5	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
18	1	Test Pit TP5	L1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
19	2	Test Pit TP5	L1	Unidentified	Metal - Cuprous	Likely mendable. Item is made from thin sheet metal and is in the form of a relatively narrow band (each fragment is approx 30 mm in length and 15mm width). Each fragment has an oblong hole cut into the (upper?) half of the band. Fragments are bent.
21	1	Test Pit TP6	L1	Unidentified	Glass	Flat and relatively thin bodied. Fragment is too small to identify for certain but might be window glass.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
22	3	Test Pit TP6	L1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Mendable. Impressed maker's mark reads: _ENDERSON / MONTREA_ i.e. maker is Henderson; Montreal; c.1847-1867 (Kenyon).
23	2	Test Pit TP6	L1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	
24	1	Test Pit TP6	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
25	1	Test Pit TP6	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft broken off and absent.
28	2	Test Pit TP7	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft broken off.
29	3	Test Pit TP7	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Shaft fragments.
30	2	Test Pit TP8	L1	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
31	2	Test Pit TP8	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Mendable.
33	1	Test Pit TP9	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Cylindrical.; Colour: Modern Green; Manufacture: Unknown
34	1	Test Pit TP9	L1	Tableware	Glass	Thermally altered. Rim fragment of what is likely the lid of a dish. There is a press moulded decoration.; Colour: Solarized; Manufacture: Unknown
35	2	Test Pit TP10	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Mendable.
36	2	Test Pit TP11	L1	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
37	1	Test Pit TP11	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
38	1	Test Pit TP12	L1	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

20PL-181 - H1 (20PL-181 - H1)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
39	2	Test Pit TP12	L1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
40	1	Test Pit TP13	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
42	2	Test Pit TP14	L1	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
43	1	Test Pit TP14	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off and absent.
44	1	Test Pit TP15	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Nail is bent.
46	3	Test Pit TP17	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Fragments are likely from the side of an ovoid shaped bottle.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
47	1	Test Pit TP17	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Small fragment.; Colour: Cobalt Blue; Manufacture: Unknown
48	2	Test Pit TP17	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
49	2	Test Pit TP17	L1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	Mendable.
50	1	Test Pit TP17	L1	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	Rounded head. Shaft has square cross section.
52	1	Test Pit TP18	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Small shattered fragment. Mould seam visible.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
53	1	Test Pit TP18	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Small fragment. Relatively thin bodied.; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Unknown
54	2	Test Pit TP18	L1	Container - Other	Glass	Mendable. Medium sized panelled bottle of poison. Horizontal embossed lettering reads: REG // THE CH_ // CHEMICA_ // CL_.; Colour: Cobalt Blue; Manufacture: Unknown
55	1	Test Pit TP18	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
56	2	Test Pit TP18	L1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Mendable. Bent. Narrow band. This might be the rim of a 'tin can'.
59	1	Test Pit TP20	L1	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	Round head. Shaft has square cross section.
61	1	Test Pit TP21	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off and absent.
62	1	Test Pit TP22	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off and absent.
67	2	Test Unit TU1	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
68	6	Test Unit TU1	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft broken off and absent.
69	1	Test Unit TU1	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
79	7	Test Unit TU2	L1	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
80	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Cylindrical. Relatively thin bodied.; Colour: Solarized; Manufacture: Unknown
81	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Small fragment. Cylindrical.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
82	3	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Small fragments. Cylindrical. Thin bodied. Two fragments have a mould seam visible.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
83	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Food	Glass	Small fragment. Lower portion of an external threaded finish of a 'Mason Jar'.; Colour: Colourless; Finish: One Part; Lip: Threaded; Manufacture: Unknown

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

20PL-181 - H1 (20PL-181 - H1)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
84	3	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Mineral Water	Glass	Cylindrical. Thick bodied.; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown
85	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Small fragment. Mould seam visible. Might be part of a bottle panel.; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown
86	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Liquor	Glass	Small fragment.; Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Unknown
87	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Plastic	Thin bodied bottle. Embossed lettering reads: _M. Might be a medicine bottle.
88	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Plain pipe bowl fragment.
89	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	Lower portion of pipe bowl with spur and part of the stem. The lower bowl is decorated with thin tapering ribs.
90	8	Test Unit TU2	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
91	23	Test Unit TU2	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft broken off.
92	10	Test Unit TU2	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
93	4	Test Unit TU2	L1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
94	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off and absent.
95	2	Test Unit TU2	L1	Hinge	Metal - Ferrous	Mendable. Hinge with a round cap top. The hinge has a round cap with a narrow band across its top. This band attaches to a hinge component and the lower part of the hinge is a band that runs below the cap. This lower band ends in a flat circle with a hole in its centre.
96	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	Small fragment. Thin narrow band that is broken at both ends.
97	2	Test Unit TU2	L1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
98	1	Test Unit TU2	L1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
101	1	Test Unit TU3	L1	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
102	1	Test Unit TU3	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Cylindrical. Thin bodied. Small diameter bottle. Likely a small medicine bottle.; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown
103	1	Test Unit TU3	L1	Unidentified	Glass	Small shattered fragment. Might be from an (unidentified) bottle.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
104	2	Test Unit TU3	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
109	3	Test Unit TU4	L1	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
110	1	Test Unit TU4	L1	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	Small fragment. Thin bodied. Slightly rounded body. Might be part of a small bottle.; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
111	1	Test Unit TU4	L1	Container - Liquor	Glass	Small thermally altered fragment. Thin bodied.; Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Unknown
112	2	Test Unit TU4	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	
113	3	Test Unit TU4	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off.
114	9	Test Unit TU4	L1	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	

Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue

20PL-181 - H1 (20PL-181 - H1)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
115	1	Test Unit TU4	L1	Nail - Indeterminate	Metal - Ferrous	Lower portion of shaft is broken off. Nail is corroded. Might be wire cut.
116	1	Test Unit TU4	L1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
117	1	Test Unit TU4	L1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
118	1	Test Pit TP2	L1	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	Small mammal radius.

Grand Total : 177 artifacts