



TOWN OF CALEDON  
PLANNING  
RECEIVED  
Dec 19, 2024

# Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III Lands, 12156 and 12306 Chinguacousy Road, Part Lots 18 and 19, Concession 3 West, Former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now Town of Caledon, Ontario

<b>Project Number:</b> P2022-0042	<b>PIF:</b> P1153-0040-2022
<b>Report Type:</b> Original	<b>Report Date:</b> December 14, 2023
<b>Licensee:</b> Adam Long, MSc.	
<b>Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.</b> 883 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4	<b>Argo Development Corporation</b> 4900 Palladium Way, Suite 105, Burlington, ON, L7M 0W7

## Table of Contents

---

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Project Personnel.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Project Context.....</b>	<b>7</b>
Development Context .....	7
Historical Context.....	7
Indigenous History.....	7
European Treaties and Deeds .....	10
Euro-Canadian Settler History .....	11
Past and Current Uses of the Study Area.....	13
Archaeological Context.....	14
Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments .....	14
Previous Assessments within 50 metres of study area and Registered Sites within 300 metres.....	16
The Natural and Physical Environment.....	17
<b>Field Methods .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Record of Finds .....</b>	<b>21</b>
Chert Types .....	21
Indigenous Archaeological Sites.....	22
AkGx-727 .....	22
AkGx-728 .....	22
AkGx-735 .....	22
Isolated Indigenous Findspots .....	24
Euro-Canadian Settler Archaeological Sites.....	24
AkGx-736 .....	24
AkGx-729 .....	26
<b>Analysis and Conclusion.....</b>	<b>28</b>
Results of the Stage 1 Background Research .....	28
Archaeological Potential.....	28
Archaeological Integrity.....	29
Results and Analysis of the Stage 2 Property Survey .....	29
<b>Recommendations .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Advice on Compliance with Legislation.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Images.....</b>	<b>37</b>

## List of Tables and Images

---

Table 1: overview of the cultural chronology of southern Ontario.....	7
Table 2: Archaeological Assessments within 1km of the study area .....	14

Table 3: Weather conditions during Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment .....	19
Table 4 - Record of Finds .....	21
Table 5: AkGx-735 Lithic Artifact Assemblage.....	22
Table 6: AkGx-735 Debitage Assemblage.....	23
Table 7: Settler artifact assemblage from AkGx-736. ....	24
Table 8: AkGx-729 Artifact Assemblage .....	26
.....	37
Image 1: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, crew completing test pit survey within manicured lawn in front of the existent house and front driveway. View facing South. ....	37
.....	37
Image 2: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd property, driveway and existent house. View facing East....	37
.....	38
Image 3: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, Test Pit, disturbed test pit located behind the existent house within the manicured lawn. View facing West. ....	38
.....	38
Image 4: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd property, view alongside the east half of the existent house and buried water utilities (well). View facing North. ....	38
.....	39
Image 5: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, Test Pit, disturbed test pit within the overgrown gravel lot located at the southeast corner of the study area. View facing North.....	39
Image 6: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, intensification at 1m. View facing South. ....	39
Image 7: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, crew field walking at 5m intervals. View facing South. ....	40
Image 8: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, field and outbuilding. View facing east. ....	40
Image 9: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, study area. View facing North-east.....	41
Image 10: 12156 Chinguacousy Rd, fielding walking at 5m intervals. View facing East. ....	41
.....	42
Image 11: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd property, view from the driveway towards the laid gravel farmyard, and non-testable portion of the study area. View facing South. ....	42
.....	42
Image 12: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd property, farm machinery and grain silos along the edge of the farmyard next to the field. View facing North. ....	42
.....	43
Image 13: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd property, outbuilding located within the farmyard. View facing north. ....	43
.....	43
Image 14: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, standing water in the low and wet area and the southern edge. View facing North.....	43
Image 15: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, crew walking in 1-meter intervals during intensification. View facing South-west.....	44
Image 16: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, crew walking in 5-meter intervals during field walking. View facing North-east.....	44

Image 17: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, Northwestern edge of field showing the curve of the boundary and the water plants growing on the boundary. Also shows the proximity of the low and wet area on the field. View facing North-east. ....	45
Image 18: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, crew walking in 1-meter intervals during intensification. View facing South-west.....	45
.....	46
Image 19: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, crew completing test pit survey at 5 metre intervals at the SW corner of the study area within the manicured lawn. View facing North.....	46
.....	46
Image 20: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, Test Pit, natural test pit displaying loamy brown topsoil and yellowish-brown clay subsoil. View facing North.....	46
.....	47
Image 21: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, Test pitting within 1m of structure at 12306. View facing North-east. ....	47
.....	47
Image 22: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd property, trucks and farming machinery parked within the farmyard. View facing North.....	47
.....	48
Image 23: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, re-aligned 5m interval line. View facing West. ....	48
.....	48
Image 24: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, crew intensifying near Scatter 1. View facing East. ....	48
Image 25: 12306 Chinguacousy Rd, North view of field. view facing North. ....	49
Image 26: Diagnostic Projectile Points from AkGx-735 .....	49
.....	49
Image 27: AkGx-735 Bifaces (L to R); Cat#10, Cat#9, Cat#18, Cat#5.....	50
Image 28: AkGx-735 Retouched flakes; (L to R) Cat#13, Cat#17, Cat#14, Cat#41, Cat#11 .....	50
Image 29: AkGx-735 Debitage; (L to R) Shatter, (top row) Secondary flakes, (bottom row) Tertiary flakes .....	51
Image 30: AkGx-735 Euro-Canadian Settler Historic artifacts.....	51
Image 31: AkGx-727 Partial Lamoka Projectile Point.....	52
Image 32: AkGx-728 Isolated findspot P2 Brewerton Projectile Point.....	52
Image 33: Isolated Indigenous Lithic Artifacts .....	53
Image 34: Biface Fragment from AkGx- 736 .....	53
Image 35: AkGx-736 Ceramic Assemblage; (L to R) Pearlware, Creamware, Moulded porcelain, transferprint RWE, Coarse red earthenware, Brisol glaze stoneware.....	54
Image 36: AkGx-736 Household Glass Assemblage; (L to R) 1871-75 Hero Glassworks jar base, Lavender solarized glass, aqua bottle finish, mineralized early green bottle glass.....	54
Image 37: AkGx-729 Artifact Assemblage; (L to R) Gun flint, bottle glass, coarse red earthenware, transfer print RWE, Sponge decorated RWE.....	55
Image 38: Assortment of Isolated Settler Findspots .....	55

Appendix A – Mapping

Appendix B – Artifact Catalogue



## Executive Summary

---

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Argo Development Corporation as part of a development application for the Mayfield West I, II, and III properties located at 12156 and 12306 Chinguacousy Road, Part Lot 19, Concession 3 West, Former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario, herein known as the study areas (**Map 1**).

Mayfield West I and II is approximately 99.6 acres in size and currently consists of agricultural fields, a farmstead, woodlot, and wetland area, while Mayfield West III is approximately 14 acres in size, and consists of an agricultural field, farmstead, and residential structure with associated lawn and garden (**Map 2**). This archaeological assessment is triggered by a Site Plan application to develop the study area under the *Planning Act* (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

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

- ▶ Review of relevant historic and environmental literature pertaining to the study area,
- ▶ Review of an updating listing of archaeological sites within 1 km from the MCM Archaeological Sites Database,
- ▶ Review of all archaeological assessments within 300m and 50m of the study area,
- ▶ Consultation with individuals knowledgeable about the study area, and
- ▶ Review of historic maps of the study area.

The Stage 2 property survey was undertaken between April 27 and October 16, 2023, following MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1 via a combination of test pit and pedestrian survey. For Mayfield West I and II, 1.2 acres or 1.2% of the study area underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, 0.2 acres or 0.2% of the study area was found to be disturbed and test pitted at 10 metre intervals, 1.95 acres or 1.96% of the study area's ground surface was visibly disturbed and photo documented, 0.84 acres or 0.84% of the study area was permanently low and wet, 11.5 acres or 11.5% of the study area was removed from assessment due to NHS constraints, and the remaining 83.91 acres or 84.4% of the study area underwent pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. For Mayfield West III, 0.53 acres or 3.78% of the study area underwent test pit survey at 5 metres but was found to be seasonally low and wet, 0.57 acres or 4.07% exhibited visual ground disturbance and was photo documented, 0.1 acre or 0.71% was disturbed in the form of existing structures, 1.21 acres or 8.64% was found to be disturbed and test pitted at 10 metre intervals, with the remaining 11.59 acres or 82.78% undergoing pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals.

The property survey of Mayfield West I and II resulted in the identification of four archaeological sites: AkGx-728, AkGx-729, AkGx-735, and AkGx-736. AkGx-728 is an isolated nearly complete Brewerton projectile point made from Onondaga chert dating to the Middle Archaic period (3000-2000 BCE), AkGx-729 is a scatter of 102 Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts dating from the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century (ca. 1840-1900), AkGx-735 is a Multi-Component Indigenous site with diagnostic artifacts from the Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland periods (3000 BCE – 900 CE), and AkGx-736 is a Euro-Canadian Settler site surrounding the current farmhouse on the property, with diagnostic artifacts indicating a mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation (ca. 1840-

1880). An additional 24 Isolated Settler and 7 Indigenous findspots were identified and intensified upon but did not meet requirements for further levels of assessment.

The property survey of Mayfield West III resulted in the identification of one archaeological site: AkGx-727 which is comprised of an isolated partial Lamoka projectile point made from Fossil Hill chert and dating from the Middle-Late Archaic period (3200-2200 BCE). There were an additional 5 Isolated Settler findspots found on this property, but intensification did not result in any additional artifacts being recovered.

Based on the findings of this assessment the following recommendations are made:

- ▶ Intensification did not result in additional artifacts being recovered at AkGx-727 and AkGx-728. Therefore, this assessment has fully assessed their Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and no further work is recommended for these sites.
- ▶ AkGx-735 retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) under MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i.1 and 2 and is recommended to undergo Stage 3 assessment per MCM Standards and Guidelines Table 3.1 Standards 3 and 4.
- ▶ AkGx-729 and AkGx-736 retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) under MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2 Standard 1c and are recommended to undergo Stage 3 assessment per MCM Standards and Guidelines Table 3.1 Standards 1 and 2.
- ▶ Intensification around remaining Isolated findspots did not result in the recovery of additional artifacts; therefore, they are considered fully assessed by this Stage 2 assessment and further work is not recommended.
- ▶ A portion of the Mayfield West I and II lands depicted on Map 8 was excluded from this assessment due to planned NHS constraints, should future development plans change to affect this portion of the property it should undergo Stage 2 assessment via MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.2.

PHC and Argo have engaged Mississauga of the Credit First Nation throughout this assessment, an account of which will be provided in Supplementary Documentation.

## Project Personnel

---

Project Manager/Licensee	Adam Long, MSc. (P1153)
Field Directors	Brianne Glaves (R1324) Mike Grajnar (R1351) Tina Kagi (R1173) Jessica Russell (R1357)
Field Crew	Mackenzie Greenhalgh Leah Gukathasan Thomas Malcolm Shkumbin Nasufi Michelle Nguyen Ethan Pomes Hamish Raynor Paul Schweitzer Jessica Thomas Rosemary Wilson
Field Liaisons	Mark Barrowcliffe (MCFN -DOCA)
Artifact Cataloging and Analysis	Andrew Sparling April Telford Adam Long
Report Preparation	Tina Kagi (R1173) April Telford Adam Long, MSc. (P1153)
Graphics	Gabe Dunk-Gifford, B.A.
Review	Carla Parslow, PhD
Acknowledgements	Anil Datt and Justin Marr, Argo Development Corporation Adam LaForme – Mississaugas of the Credit Department of Consultation and Accommodation

## Project Context

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

### Development Context

Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc. (PHC) completed a combined Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment on behalf of Argo Development Corporation as part of a development application for the Mayfield West I, II, and III properties located at 12156 and 12306 Chinguacousy Road, Part Lot 19, Concession 3 West, Former Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, Peel County, now in the Town of Caledon, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario, herein known as the study areas (**Map 1**).

Mayfield West I and II is approximately 99.6 acres in size and currently consists of agricultural fields, a farmstead, woodlot, and wetland area, while Mayfield West III is approximately 14 acres in size, and consists of an agricultural field, farmstead, and residential structure with associated lawn and garden (**Map 2**). This archaeological assessment is triggered by a Site Plan application to develop the study area under the *Planning Act* (MCM Section 7.5.6 Standard 1).

Permission to enter the study area was given by Anil Datt and Justin Marr of Argo Development Corporation.

All archaeological work documented in this report was completed under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011).

### Historical Context

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

### Indigenous History

Indigenous peoples of southern Ontario have left behind archaeologically significant resources throughout the province that show continuity with past peoples even if they were not recorded in historic Euro-Canadian documents. Table 1 illustrates this continuity and demonstrates over 11,000 years of Indigenous occupation of southern Ontario (Ellis and Ferris 1990).

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

Period	Characteristics	Time	Comments
<b>Early Paleo</b>	Fluted Points	9,000 – 8,400 BC	Caribou hunters
<b>Late Paleo</b>	Hi-Lo Points	8,400 – 8,000 BC	Smaller but more numerous sites
<b>Early Archaic</b>	Kirk, Nettling, and Bifurcate Base Points	8,000 – 6,000 BC	Slow population growth

<b>Middle Archaic I</b>	Stanley/Neville, Stemmed Points	6,000 – 4,000 BC	Environment similar to present
<b>Middle Archaic II</b>	Thebes, Otter Creek Points	4,000 – 3,000 BC	
<b>Middle Archaic III</b>	Brewerton Side and Corner Notched Points	3,000 – 2,000 BC	
<b>Late Archaic I</b>	Narrow Point (Lamoka, Normanskill)	2,000 – 1,800 BC	Increasing site size
	Broad Point (Genesee, Adder Orchard)	1,800 – 1,500 BC	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point (Crawford Knoll, Innes, Ace-of-Spades)	1,500 – 1,100 BC	Introduction of bow hunting
<b>Terminal Archaic</b>	Hind Points	1,100 – 950 BC	Emergence of true cemeteries
<b>Early Woodland</b>	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BC	Introduction of pottery
<b>Middle Woodland</b>	Dentate/Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BC – AD 500	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	AD 550 – 900	Introduction of corn
<b>Late Woodland</b>	Early Ontario	AD 900 – 1,300	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Ontario	AD 1,300 – 1,400	Large longhouses (100m+)
	Late Ontario (Neutral)	AD 1,400 – 1,650	Tribal warfare and displacement
<b>Contact</b>	Various Algonkian and Iroquoian Groups	AD 1,700 – 1,875	Early written records and treaties

Most of the archaeological record found in Ontario – the tools, animals, plants, structures, soils and contexts recovered from the landscape – are the direct heritage of the Indigenous Communities that currently reside in south-central Ontario and adjacent provinces and states. Archaeology is but one means of reconstructing this ancient past thus, understanding the lives and histories of these early people is both a challenge and a responsibility. Every new site identified and documented provides a unique opportunity to learn more about the 13,000-year history in Ontario. In archaeology, sites are identified by periods of time whereby there was a consistency in livelihood and technology among various Indigenous populations. In southern

Ontario, there are three archaeological periods of time that give insight into the ancient past: Paleo, Archaic and Woodland.

### *Paleo and Archaic Time Periods*

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

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

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

### *Woodland Time Period*

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

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

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



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

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

The late 17<sup>th</sup> and early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries represent a turning point in the Indigenous occupation of Southern Ontario. It was at this time that various Iroquoian-speaking communities began migrating from New York State, followed by the arrival of new Algonkian speaking groups from northern Ontario (Konrad 1981; Schmalz 1991).

### *Colonialism in Canada*

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

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

With this knowledge, we see now that initial attempts at settlement and colonization occur in 1534 with Jacques Cartier who traveled across the Atlantic Ocean and entered the Gulf of the St. Lawrence whereby he landed on the shores of what is now Gaspé, Quebec. However, Cartier’s attempts to establish a permanent settlement failed and it was not until 1603, with Samuel de Champlain, that permanent settler colonialism start in Canada with the establishment of New France.

### **European Treaties and Deeds**

The study area first enters the Euro-Canadian historic record as part of Treaty Number 19, signed between the Crown and various representatives from the Mississauga Nations on 28<sup>th</sup> of October 1818. Known as the “Ajetance Treaty”, it secured 648,000 acres of lands north of the earlier “Head of the Lakes” treaty. Modern towns and cities within this area include Milton, Halton Hills, Brampton, and Caledon.



*“ARTICLES OF PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT entered into on Wednesday, the twenty eighth day of October, 1818, between the Honorable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, of the one part, and Adjutant, Chief of the Eagle Tribe, Weggishigomin of the Eagle Tribe, Kawwahkitahqubi of the Otter Tribe, Cabibonike of the Otter Tribe, and Pagitaniquatoibe of the Otter Tribe, Principal Men of the Mississague Nation of Indians inhabiting the River Credit, Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, within the home District, of the other part, Witnesseth: that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of five hundred and twenty-two pounds ten shillings Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly and every year by His said Majesty to the said Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract, which may be otherwise known as follows: "A tract of land in the Home District, called the Mississague tract," bounded southerly by the purchase made in 1806; on the east by the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan and King; on the south-west by the Indian purchase, extending from the outlet at Burlington Bay, north forty-five degrees west fifty-miles, and from thence north seventy-four degrees east or thereabout to the north-west angle of the Township of King, containing by computation six hundred and forty-eight thousand acres; and the said Adjutant, Weggishigomin, Cabibonikem, Pagitaniquatoibe and Kawahkitahquebi, as well for themselves as for he Mississague Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described, do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without reservation or limitation in perpetuity. And the said William Claus, on behalf of His Majesty does hereby, promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned, yearly and every year for ever the said sum of five hundred and twenty two pounds then shillings currency in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the said Principal Chiefs and people, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.*

*IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day first above mentioned in the Township of Toronto.”*

(J. Morris 1943:18).

## Euro-Canadian Settler History

### Peel County

During most of the 1600s the Iroquois Confederacy or Five Nations controlled vast portions of Southern Ontario, including the area that is now Peel. Around 1700 the Iroquois, weakened by disease and warfare with the French, were pushed out of the area by the Anishinabeg, a group migrating southward. The Anishinabeg who settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario were given a different name by the European settlers: The Mississaugas (PAMA, 2019).

The American Revolution (1775-1783) and the subsequent migration of Loyalist settlers from the newly formed United States of America to British lands convinced the British Crown of the desirability of formally acquiring new lands for settlement (PAMA, 2019). In 1819 the land was surveyed and divided into Townships. The Peel area now included an enlarged Toronto Township, as well as four additional townships: Chinguacousy, Toronto Gore, Albion, and Caledon. Peel County, named after Sir Robert Peel, Home Secretary and Prime Minister of Britain (1830s-1840s), was created in 1851 as part of the United Counties of York, Peel, and Ontario (PAMA, 2019).

The Peel area was originally settled as a rural farming community, composed of vast tracts of farmland punctuated with small crossroad hamlets. With the building of grist and woolen mills and the coming of the railroad through Peel, various settlements grew in prominence. As settlements grew there was a shift away from self-sufficient family farms to the creation of larger farms with a more urban focus, and the economy saw an upswing in industrial growth. Rail connections to Guelph, Barrie, and Toronto ensured that people and products could be moved at an ever-increasing rate, driving both migration and innovation (PAMA, 2019).

#### *Caledon Township (Formerly Albion)*

In Caledon and Chinguacousy townships, six concessions were laid out on either side of Hurontario Street, also known as Centre Road (and currently known as Provincial Highway 10). As this centre baseline duplicated the numbering of the concessions, concessions in these two townships were further denoted by 'West of Hurontario Street' (WHS) or 'East of Hurontario Street' (EHS) (Caledon, 2019).

Caledon is famous for its caves, quarries, Rockside Pioneers and the Caledon Hills. It is situated on a ridge of the Niagara Escarpment, commanding an unsurpassed view and located in the southwestern portion of the township. A book by Berniece Trimble tells of the first settlers arriving in 1820, with dreams of making their fortunes in America (Caledon, 2019).

Caledon Township was the last township to be settled and is quite hilly, but the greater part is arable and well settled, with farming the major occupation. It was in 1850 that a township system was set up. According to the *1877 Peel County Atlas*, the township was thickly dotted with thriving villages, namely, Alton, Charleston, Silver Creek, Mono Mills, Orangeville and Paisley (Halton Peel, 2018).

#### *Chinguacousy Township*

The 130 square miles which became Chinguacousy Township was part of the 1818 Mississauga Tract Purchase, and was initially surveyed by Richard Bristol in 1819. Many settlers were British in origin, the children of United Empire Loyalists, or from Maritime provinces such as New Brunswick. The first registered Euro-Canadian settlers in Chinguacousy were John Scott and John Bagot, and other early settlers include the Bleaklys, the Graham family, Charles Haynes, the Campbells, the McCollums, and the Hewitts (Halton-Peel OGS nd). Unlike other parts of Peel County, Chinguacousy's early economy was heavily agricultural and did not depend as heavily on mills. The Credit River only touches the western boundary of the township, and Etobicoke Creek was not always reliable year-round. Therefore, Chinguacousy's population relied heavily on throughfares such as McLaughlin and Chinguacousy Roads to transport goods and people. Settlers tended to make their own roads, as the township did not have military roads such as Dundas Street to the south to rely on. Nevertheless, the population continued to increase, from 412 people in 1821 to 7,469 in just 30 years (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967).

By 1846, Chinguacousy was considered a first class agricultural township with rolling hills and many finely constructed farmhouses. According to *A History of Peel County to Mark Its Centenary*, Chinguacousy Township, along with the Gore of Toronto, produced the greatest amount of wheat in Upper Canada, which was sent south to Port Credit on Lake Ontario to be shipped both domestically and abroad (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). The resulting prosperity allowed for farmers to build distinctive farmhouses of red and buff bricks, likely made locally in the brickworks at Terra Cotta and Cheltenham. Schoolhouses and churches sprang up around the township, and early villages like Campbell's Cross, Salmonville/Terra Cotta, Cheltenham, Huttonville, Springbrook, Boston Mills, Tullamore, Victoria, Snelgrove, and

Brampton served the needs of the settlers. However, with the arrival of railroads in the middle of the 19th century, most of these settlements declined in importance, with a few notable exceptions such as Brampton.

Brampton was by far Chinguacousy's most important settlement. Initially called Buffy's Corners, most early business was performed at the intersection of Centre Road (Huronario Street) and Fifth Sideroad, where Martin Salisbury had a tavern alongside Etobicoke Creek (Corporation of the County of Peel 1977). In 1834, John Elliott began to advertise lots in an area he called Brampton, a name which was soon adopted by other residents. By 1853, Brampton was the site of a major agricultural fair and was incorporated as a village the same year. The Grand Trunk Railroad arrived in 1856, linking Brampton and Chinguacousy with the markets in Toronto. The railway connection, combined with the continued importance of Huronario Street, allowed Brampton to grow in influence and population; it was subsequently made the county seat in 1865 and designated as a town in 1873 (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). After World War II, the population in Chinguacousy Township swelled with the popularity of planned residential subdivisions located on the outskirts of Brampton, and most of the early pioneer hamlets disappeared with only a few preserved villages such as Cheltenham remaining (Halton-Peel OGS nd). Chinguacousy Township was incorporated into the City of Brampton and Town of Caledon in 1974, leading to the urban development in the bedroom communities of Heart Lake, Snelgrove, and Tullamore.

#### *Crossroads Hamlet of Alloa*

Located at the intersection of Mayfield and Creditview Roads, the small hamlet of Alloa was initially settled in 1828 as Troughton's Corners, although the name was changed in honour of settler William Sharp's Scottish birthplace (Corporation of the County of Peel 1967). At one point the settlement possessed a post office inside a general store, a butcher, an abattoir, a blacksmith and carriage shop, two hotels, a school, a Methodist church, and a cemetery (Home United Church nd). The land for the church, school, and cemetery was donated by a William Clarridge, and a log structure was built on the property as early as 1829. A new church was constructed on the same site in 1862, with a new school (S.S. No. 6) built in 1870. By 1873, the population of Alloa was 70 individuals, although there might have been a higher population during the earlier part of the 19th century (Lynch 1874).

In 1925, the creation of the United Church, an amalgamation of Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregationalist denominations, necessitated the construction of a new church at the northeast corner of Mayfield and Creditview Roads, although the 1862 church still remains. The cemetery was used until approximately 1937, with a restoration performed in 1970. Several tombstones found in a nearby field were relocated to the cemetery at this time, and a cairn was erected to commemorate the 1870 schoolhouse, which has been demolished (Home United Church nd). The current landscape around Alloa consists of suburban residential development to the south, with agricultural fields, including the study area, to the north.

#### **Past and Current Uses of the Study Area**

To examine the past and current land use of the study area a series of historical documents and maps were examined. Land registry books for the study area were consulted from OnLand (2023), however the only records available dated to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century so were later than the timeframe of interest for this assessment. **Map 4** illustrates the study areas on the 1859 Tremaine Map of Peel County. At this time Mayfield West I and II were under the ownership of a "James Gaden" who owned the entire 100 acres on the eastern half of Lot 19, Concession 3W, while Mayfield III was part of lands owned by the "Estate of J. McLean". There are no structures

or watercourses depicted within the study areas at this time, however a watercourse is visible just north of James Gaden’s land within Part of Lot 20. Examination of the Peel Directory of 1873 lists James McLean and David McBride as occupants of Lot 18 Conc 3W, and Isaac Vanfleet and Joseph Vanderlip as owners of Lot 19 Conc 3W.

**Map 5** illustrates the study area on the 1878 Illustrated Atlas of Peel County; by this time the Mayfield West I and II lands were under the ownership of the “Estate of Jos. Greydon, Farmer”, an alternate spelling of “James Gaden” from the 1859 Atlas. A homestead and orchard are depicted on this map in the same location as the current farm house on the property. By this time Mayfield West III had also taken its current shape, with the northern half of Lot 18 Conc. 3W being divided into 3 Parts, and Mayfield West III being under the ownership of A. Clarridge, including a farmstead and orchard within the study area directly fronting Chinguacousy Road. Examination of the 1881 Census found an Alphaeus Clarridge residing on the property. The census enumerates Alphaeus, a 60 year old carpenter from England living on the property with his wife Ann (nee McLean), a 60 year old of Irish descent, and their 18 year old daughter Delilah.

**Map 6** illustrates the study area in aerial imagery from 1954. At this time the Mayfield West I and II study area appears much the same as the 1878 Atlas image, with a farmstead in the same location as indicated on the earlier map and the remainder being agricultural fields and woodlot. Mayfield West III does not appear to have any structures on it at this time and is completely agricultural except for a small woodlot in the southwest corner.

At the time of field assessment both Mayfield West I and II, and Mayfield West III were primarily agricultural in nature, with farmstead complexes surrounding existing residential structures on the properties.

## Archaeological Context

### Archaeological Sites and Previous Assessments

The registered archaeological site records kept by the MCM were consulted so that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled. In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database maintained by the MCM. This database contains archaeological sites registered according to the Borden system. Under the Borden system, Canada is divided into grid blocks based on latitude and longitude. A Borden block is approximately 13km east to west and approximately 18.5km north to south. Each Borden block is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The study area is located within Borden block AkGx.

According to Section 7.5.8, Standard 1 of the Standards and Guidelines, all registered or known archaeological sites within a minimum one-kilometre distance from the study area must be listed. Twenty-six archaeological sites were found recorded or registered in the OASD within 1km, seven of which occur within 300m and are indicated below with an asterisk.

**TABLE 2: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS WITHIN 1KM OF THE STUDY AREA**

Borden Number	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Review Status
AkGx-79	M1	Post-Contact		Other, Artifacts related to adjacent occupation	No Further CHVI

<b>AkGx-78*</b>	h1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-76</b>		Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
<b>AkGx-706*</b>	Patrick McLean	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	farmstead	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-705*</b>	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 2	Archaic		findspot	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-704*</b>	12529 Chinguacousy WHS 1	Archaic		findspot	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-703*</b>	Beech Wood Farm Site	Post-Contact		scatter	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-697</b>	Hunter Site	Post-Contact		homestead	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-696</b>	H3	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-695</b>	Johnston Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-694</b>	M1	Archaic, Late, Post-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite, dump, manufacturing, short term	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-693*</b>	P13	Archaic, Middle		findspot	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-692*</b>	P10	Archaic, Late		scatter	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-691</b>	P6	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	scatter	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-690</b>	P4	Pre-Contact		scatter	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-689</b>	P5	Archaic, Late	Aboriginal	camp / campsite, domestic, manufacturing, short term	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGx-61</b>	Alloa H1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian		
<b>AkGx-56</b>		Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Other, camp/campsite, scatter	
<b>AkGx-46</b>	Alloa General Store Site	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Other, commercial, residential	
<b>AkGw-490</b>	Chinguacousy Hills	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	camp / campsite	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGw-489</b>	Hare	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	No Further CHVI
<b>AkGw-475</b>	Landmart P1 site	Archaic, Middle	Aboriginal	findspot	
<b>AkGw-474</b>	Landmart H2				
<b>AkGw-379</b>					
<b>AkGw-120</b>	Brampton Historic 2	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	



<b>AkGw-119</b>	Brampton Historic 1	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	homestead	
-----------------	---------------------	--------------	---------------	-----------	--

\* Within 300 metres

### Previous Assessments within 50 metres of study area and Registered Sites within 300 metres

A search on archaeological fieldwork carried out within the limits of, or immediately adjacent (within 50 metres) to, the study area (MCM Section 7.5.8 Standard 4) found one assessment:

#### AkGx-78 – H1 Site

- ▶ Stage 2 PIF: P334-201-2012, Stage 3 PIF: P059-0690-2016. Stage 4 PIF: P059-0707-2016

Archeoworks Inc. conducted a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment in 2012. During the Stage 2 investigations, one historic Euro-Canadian site, identified as the H1 Site (AkGx-78), was identified. This Land Archaeology Inc. conduct a Stage 3 and 4 Archaeological Assessment on the H1 (AkGx-78) site in 2016. The Stage resulted in the collection of 944 artifacts from 282 findspots; the Stage 3 unit excavations resulted in the collection of 2,137 artifacts from 45 positive units. A review of the archival research in tandem with an analysis of the artifacts recovered suggests the H1 Site (AkGx-78) represents an occupation beginning in the 1830's and spanning into the 20th century. As such, the site is of further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, Stage 4 was recommended. Stage 4 excavation resulted in the collection of 3,561 artifacts; Block excavation contributed 2,503 artifacts to the assemblage; and the one feature found and investigated, Feature 1 resulted in the collection of 1,058 artifacts. A total of 1,400 square meters was subject to mechanical stripping. The H1 site and outbuilding feature are most likely remnants of the occupation of Lot 18 by William and John Craig. In summary, the H1 Site is indicative of a domestic occupation of the site area from the early 19th to late 20th century. The site has been fully excavated, removed, and recorded. As such this site has no further Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

#### AkGx-703 – Beechwood Farm Site

- ▶ Stage 2 PIF: P038-0847-2016, Stage 3 PIF: P1024-0210-2017, Stage 4 PIF: P038-0889-2017

AMICK Consultants Limited Completed Stage 1-4 assessment of 11690 Chinguacousy Road, Part of Lot 17, Concession 3 W.H.S., City of Brampton, Regional Municipality of Peel, Ontario. During Stage 2 assessment a large scatter of historic Euro-Canadian material was documented. The Stage 3 controlled surface pickup (CSP) resulted in the recovery of 31 artifacts and the Stage 3 test unit excavation resulted in the excavation of 120 one-metre square units and the recovery of 730 artifacts. A total of 761 artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment. The results of the test unit excavations indicate that the Beech Wood Farm site (AkGx-703) retained further cultural heritage value or interest. Therefore a stage 4 was recommended. The entirety of the site, based on the Stage 2 and Stage 3 results, was subject to mechanical topsoil stripping. As a result, no subsurface cultural features or middens were identified, and it was determined that there is no remaining CHVI for this location.

#### AkG-704 & AkGx-705 - 12529 Chinguacousy WHS 1 & 2

- ▶ Stage 2 PIF: P1024-0182-2016

AMICK Consultants Limited Completed Stage 1-2 of 12529 Chinguacousy Road, Part of Lot 20, Concession 2, Town of Caledon, Region of Peel, Ontario. Assessment included both pedestrian

and test pit survey. A series of thirty (30) isolated finds were recovered from the property. Two of which were diagnostic finds and registered as 12529 Chinguacousy WHS 1 (AkGx-704) and 12529 Chinguacousy WHS 2 (AkGx-705). No more than two finds were located within proximity to one another and intensification of survey intervals surrounding these finds failed to produce evidence of more substantial sites. As such, the potential to obtain more data from continued research is very low and the locations have likely yielded as much information as is likely to be obtained. No further work was recommended.

#### AkGx-706- Patrick McLean Site

- ▶ Stage 3 PIF: P128-0154-2016, Stage 4 PIF: P125-0261-2017

Archaeological Services Inc was contracted by IBI Group (Toronto West) to conduct Stage 3 Site-Specific Assessments of the Patrick McLean site (AkGx-706), formerly field designated Site H3, in advance of the widening of Mayfield Road. Twenty-one one-metre test units were excavated over an area of 40 m E-W by 20 m N-S. A total of 1,504 Euro-Canadian historical artifacts was recovered during the Stage 3 assessment, controlled surface pick-up and test unit excavations at this site. One potential feature was documented. This site could not be avoided and protected within the final detailed design for Mayfield Road widening, and therefore a Stage 4 was necessary. The Stage 4 excavation resulted in five cultural features being documented. In total, 10,691 historical artifacts and three pre-contact Indigenous lithic artifacts were recovered from ploughzone and feature contexts. The artifacts can be dated to the period when Irish immigrants James and Mary McLean and members of their family occupied Lot 18 circa 1831 to 1865. The part of the site within the Mayfield Road widening has been completely excavated and no further assessment is required.

#### AkGx-692 & AkGx-693

- ▶ Stage 2 PIF: P1016-0036-2014

Archeoworks Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment in support of the development of the Caledon Development LP parcel within the Mayfield Station Secondary Plan. Within the ploughed agricultural fields, pedestrian survey was conducted at five metre transects, where 13 Aboriginal lithic findspots/collections (designated P1 to P7 and P9 to P14 Sites), four historic Euro-Canadian artifact collections (designated H2 to H5 Sites) and one mixed-component site (designated the M1 Site) were encountered. However, these sites were not considered to have cultural heritage value or interest and were not recommended for any further work.

### The Natural and Physical Environment

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

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



The dominant soil in this region is a grey-brown Podzolic Chinguacousy clay. The area is smooth and gently sloping, with imperfect drainage which it is good for agriculture, particularly cereal grains (Hoffman and Richards, 1953).

As is depicted on several historical and current period maps, a small tributary of the West Credit River runs across the northern edge of Mayfield West I and II, as well as a small stream across the eastern edge of Mayfield West III. These watercourses would have provided local populations with stable sources of potable water for drinking and agricultural purposes.

## Field Methods

The Stage 1 background assessment and Stage 2 property survey were conducted under archaeological consulting license P1153 issued to Mr. Adam Long by the MCM (P1153-0042-2022). Field director duties were delegated to PHC archaeologists Brianne Glaves (R1324), Mike Grajnar (R1351), Tina Kagi (R1173), and Jessica Russel (R1357). The field director delegated the responsibility of undertaking the archaeological fieldwork at the study area as per Section 12 of the MCM's 2013 *Terms and Conditions for Archaeological Licenses*, issued in accordance with clause 48(4)(d) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (2005).

Photographic images of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment are presenting as Images 1-25, while the results are illustrated on Map 8.

The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted between 27 April 2023 and 16 October 2023, following MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1 via a combination of test pit and pedestrian survey. The weather ranged from 10°C and 26°C. Assessment conditions were good and at no time were the field, weather, or lighting conditions detrimental to the recovery of archaeological material. Table 3 illustrates the weather conditions, ground visibility, and task during fieldwork.

**TABLE 1: WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING STAGE 1-2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT**

Date	Temperature and Conditions	Ground Visibility	Assessment Method
<b>27 April 2023</b>	12°C, sun and cloud	n/a	Test Pit Survey
<b>15 June 2023</b>	21°C, overcast	80% or greater	Pedestrian Survey
<b>16 June 2023</b>	22°C, overcast	80% or greater	Pedestrian Survey
<b>19 June 2023</b>	25°C, sunny	80% or greater	Pedestrian Survey
<b>22 June 2023</b>	26°C, sunny	80% or greater	Pedestrian Survey
<b>23 June 2023</b>	22°C, overcast	80% or greater	Pedestrian Survey
<b>16 October 2023</b>	10°C, overcast	80% or greater	Pedestrian Survey, Test Pit Survey

Mayfield West I and II, 1.2 acres or 1.2% of the study area underwent test pit survey at 5 m intervals, 0.2 acres or 0.2% of the study area was found to be disturbed and test pitted at 10 m intervals, 1.95 acres or 1.96% of the study area's ground surface was visibly disturbed and photo documented, 0.84 acres or 0.84% of the study area was permanently low and wet, 11.5 acres or 11.5% of the study area was removed from assessment due to NHS constraints, and the remaining 83.91 acres or 84.4% of the study area underwent pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

For Mayfield West III, 0.53 acres or 3.78% of the study area underwent test pit survey at 5 m but was found to be seasonally low and wet, 0.57 acres or 4.07% exhibited visual ground disturbance and was photo documented, 0.1 acre or 0.71% was disturbed in the form of existing

structures, 1.21 acres or 8.64% was found to be disturbed and test pitted at 10 metre intervals, with the remaining 11.59 acres or 82.78% undergoing pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals.

The agricultural fields were subject to ploughing and weathering per Section 2.1.1; following which the area was subject to pedestrian survey at 5 m intervals. Upon the identification of an archaeological resource, the survey transect was decreased to a 1 m interval, spanning a minimum of 20 m radius around the identified artifact. This approach established whether or not the artifact was an isolated find, or if it was part of a larger scatter. Field visibility was 80% or greater across the study area.

The test pit survey was conducted per Section 2.1.2, excavating test pits to a minimum 30 cm in diameter, test pits were excavated at least 5 cm into the subsoil unless cultural features were encountered. Test pits were excavated within 1 m of built structures, or until test pits showed evidence of recent ground disturbance. Soil from all test pits was screened through a 6 mm hardware mesh to facilitate the identification and recovery of archaeological resources. All test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill.

All intact test pits exhibited a medium brown sandy loam clay topsoil and a yellow-brown silty clay subsoil. There was little colour change between topsoil and subsoil, however, there was a noticeable texture change between the two. Test pits ranged from 20 cm to 30 cm in depth. All test pits were backfilled once completed.

During the Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of Mayfield I and II, a total of four archaeological sites were identified: AkGx-728, AkGx-729, AkGx-735, and AkGx-736. During the Stage 1-2 Archaeological assessment of Mayfield III, one archaeological site, AkGx-727, was identified.

All artifacts were collected and inventories by findspot location and were recorded using a handheld GPS unit. The GPS coordinates have been taken from a Garmin etrex 10 GPS unit using North American Datum (NAD) 83, with a minimum of  $\pm 3$  m accuracy. A field log was maintained during the duration of the investigations detailing pertinent information and digital photographs were taken of the surveyed areas and topography.

## Record of Finds

The purpose of this section is to document all finds according to the standards (MCM Section 7.8.2). An inventory of the documentary record generated by the property Inspection is provided in Table 4 (MCM Section 7.8.2 Standard 2).

TABLE 4 - RECORD OF FINDS

Document Type	Location of Document	Additional Comments	Quantity
<b>Maps Provided by Client</b>	PHC Office	In project file (Site Map)	2 maps
<b>Notes</b>	PHC Office	Stored digitally in project file	18 pages, stored on PHC servers
<b>Photos</b>	PHC Server		215 images
<b>Artifact Collection</b>	PHC Office	Stored in 1 bankers box	3 bags of artifacts
<b>Artifact Catalogue</b>	PHC Server		5 pages, typed

The property survey of Mayfield West I, II, and III resulted in the identification of five archaeological sites: AkGx-727, AkGx-728, AkGx-729, AkGx-735, and AkGx-736 as well as 29 Isolated Settler Findspots, and 5 Isolated Indigenous findspots. Each site will be discussed below, as well as a quick discussion of the isolated finds.

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

## Chert Types

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

All chert type identifications were accomplished visually using reference materials located in PHC's Toronto office and published source material referenced in this regard includes: DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998; Eley and von Bitter 1989; Ludetke 1992; and Fox 2009. Also, the complete flake assemblage was subject to morphological analysis following the classification scheme described by Lennox et al. (1986) and expanded upon by Fisher (1997).

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

**Flint Ridge** is a high quality raw material occurring in the Vanport Limestone Member of the Allegheny Group of the Pennsylvanian System that outcrops in central to central-eastern Ohio.

This material ranges in colour and is frequently banded or mottled with red, white, blue and/or grey. Flint Ridge is often referred to as ‘chalcedony’ and is a homogeneous, glossy and glass-like chert. It is often translucent and has been called “vitreous, smooth, and porcelaneous” (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:53).

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

## Indigenous Archaeological Sites

### AkGx-727

This site is comprised of an isolated partial Lamoka point made from Fossil Hill chert, that was found during pedestrian survey of the Mayfield West III lands. Intensification did not result in any additional artifacts being recovered within a 20 metre radius. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa* 3200-2200 B.C., during the Narrow Point Late Archaic (Ellis et al. 2009:812; Ritchie 1971:29, 82-85). **Image 31** photo documents this point.

### AkGx-728

This site is comprised of an isolated partial Brewerton projectile point made from Onondaga chert that was found during pedestrian survey of the Mayfield West I and II lands. The tip of the point is broken and rounded but not in an intentional manner. Intensification did not result in any additional artifacts being recovered within a 20 metre radius. with a broken, rounded tip. In Ontario, this projectile point type dates to *circa* 3780-3200 B.C., during the Middle Archaic (Ellis et al. 2009:807-811; Kenyon 1981b). **Image 32** photo documents this point.

### AkGx-735

This site was identified during pedestrian survey of the ploughed agricultural fields in the northwest corner of Mayfield West I and II, adjacent to the woodlot and permanently low and wet area. The site is quite expansive, covering an area of approximately 130 metres by 90 metres. A total of 36 Indigenous lithic, and 6 Settler artifacts were recovered. As seen in **Table 5**, the lithic assemblage contains 28 pieces of chipping detritus (77.8% of the overall assemblage), as well as 4 diagnostic projectile points or fragments, as well as and 4 biface fragments.

**TABLE 5: AKGX-735 LITHIC ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	# Count	% of Artifact Type	% of Total Assemblage
CDE	<b>28</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>
<b>Tertiary</b>	15	53.6%	41.7%
<b>Retouched flake</b>	5	17.9%	13.9%
<b>Secondary</b>	5	17.9%	13.9%
<b>Shatter</b>	3	10.7%	8.3%
Projectile Point	<b>4</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
<b>Port Maitland</b>	1	25.0%	2.8%
<b>Brewerton Corner-notched</b>	1	25.0%	2.8%
<b>Saugeen</b>	1	25.0%	2.8%

<b>Snyders</b>	1	25.0%	2.8%
Biface	4	11.1%	11.1%
<b>Frag</b>	3	75.0%	8.3%
<b>Biface</b>	1	25.0%	2.8%
Grand Total	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Of the projectile points, all were made from Onondaga chert except for the partial Brewerton Corner Notched point which was made from Flint Ridge Chert. This point is also somewhat anomalous to the rest of the assemblage since it dates to the Middle Archaic period (Ellis et al. 2009: 807-811; Kenyon 1981), whereas the remainder of the diagnostic artifacts date to the Middle Woodland. The other diagnostic points recovered include: a Port Maitland point, and Saugeen and Snyders points – all of which date to the Middle Woodland period (Murphy 1988; Fox 1990:175; Kenyon 1979; Spence et al. 1990:151-157). **Image 26** photo documents these artifacts.

The bifaces recovered from this assemblage are not temporally diagnostic and are generally broken, however all are made from Onondaga chert. These are photo documented in **Image 27**.

Most of the debitage recovered from AkGx-735 was produced from Onondaga chert (n=26, 92.9%), with two flakes being made from Collingwood chert (n=2, 7.1%). The most ubiquitous debitage types were tertiary flakes (n=15, 53.6%), secondary flakes (n=5, 17.9%), retouched flakes (n=5, 17.9%), followed by shatter (n=3, 10.7%). None of the lithic artifacts recovered from AkGx-735 show signs of heat alteration. The overall makeup of this assemblage suggests the site is likely a small camp, where stone tools and hunting implements were refurbished and resharpened as part of an everyday tool kit, but not manufactured. **Table 6** shows the debitage material distribution. **Images 28 and 29** photo document these artifacts

**TABLE 6: AKGX-735 DEBITAGE ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
CDE	<b>28</b>	<b>77.8%</b>
Onondaga	<b>26</b>	<b>92.9%</b>
<b>Tertiary</b>	14	53.8%
<b>Retouched flake</b>	5	19.2%
<b>Secondary</b>	4	15.4%
<b>Shatter</b>	3	11.5%
Collingwood	<b>2</b>	<b>7.1%</b>
<b>Tertiary</b>	1	50.0%
<b>Secondary</b>	1	50.0%
Grand Total	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Included within the overall assemblage of this site were 6 Settler artifacts including one white glass trade bead, an acorn shaped crotal bell (sleigh or carriage bell), unidentifiable piece of metal, as well as 2 pieces of bottle glass and 1 piece of window glass. These items likely entered the site area through years of agricultural cultivation of the study area, as opposed to indicating any kind of later occupation or intentional use of the site area. These artifacts are photo documented in **Image 30**.

## Isolated Indigenous Findspots

Five isolated Indigenous findspots were also identified during pedestrian survey, with intensification around each findspot not resulting in additional artifacts being recovered. These artifacts include a broken biface tip, complete biface, complete scraper, and several pieces of chipping detritus – all manufactured from Onondaga chert. **Image 33** photo documents the biface fragment, biface and scraper.

## Euro-Canadian Settler Archaeological Sites

### AkGx-736

This site consists of 152 Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts and 1 Indigenous lithic artifact that were recovered over an area approximately 75 metres by 50 metres in size located through a combination of test pit and pedestrian survey of the manicured lawn and agricultural field directly adjacent to the farmhouse on Mayfield West I and II. The site was first identified through pedestrian survey of the field, with 68 Settler artifacts being recovered; an additional 83 Settler artifacts and 1 Indigenous biface fragment were recovered from 17 positive test pits located in the manicured lawn in between the field edge and extant house; test units were not excavated as there was already CHVI evident to inform a recommendation for Stage 3 assessment. This site corresponds to roughly the same location as the farmstead and orchard visible on the 1878 Atlas, and 1954 aerial imagery. **Images 34-37** document the artifact assemblage.

**TABLE 7: SETTLER ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE FROM AKGX-736.**

Artifact Type	#	%
Household	<b>41</b>	<b>27.0%</b>
<b>Glass</b>	41	100.0%
Refined Ceramics	<b>40</b>	<b>26.3%</b>
<b>RWE</b>	24	60.0%
<b>VWE</b>	6	15.0%
<b>Ironstone</b>	6	15.0%
<b>Porcelain</b>	4	10.0%
Structural	<b>27</b>	<b>17.8%</b>
<b>Nails</b>	19	70.4%
<b>Window Glass</b>	6	22.2%
<b>Structural Other</b>	2	7.4%
Utilitarian Ceramics	<b>26</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
<b>Coarse Earthenware</b>	26	100.0%
Faunal	<b>14</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
<b>Bone</b>	14	100.0%
Miscellaneous	<b>4</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Misc. Metal</b>	3	75.0%
<b>Gun Flint</b>	1	25.0%
Grand Total	<b>152</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



### *Refined Ceramics and Utilitarian Ceramics*

Refined ceramics represents 26.3% of the overall AkGx-736 assemblage, with 40 pieces collected. Of the refined ceramics, Refined White Earthenware is the most ubiquitous, making up 60% of the ceramic assemblage. Refined White Earthenware (RWE) is a lead-glazed, slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware of uniform texture that became the dominant ceramic type in Ontario after 1830. The body is generally very dense with pure paperwhite background, although puddling around foot rings may have a bluish tint. Decorative features such as painted or transfer-printed designs were applied before or in some cases after the application of the lead glaze.

An additional 17.8% of overall artifacts recovered were of the coarse earthenware variety, which are classified as utilitarian ceramics. Red and yellow earthenware vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and were the most common utilitarian wares used for food storage and cooking in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels and iron cookware. (Adams 1994: 100).

### *Household Artifacts*

Household glass represents 27% of the overall total assemblage with a total of 41 pieces recovered. Of the glass assemblage, 39 pieces are bottle glass. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries glass, several different chemical additives were used to decolorize the raw glass material during production of bottles. Over time, and when exposed to sunlight, a process referred to as “solarization” takes place which causes the glass to develop a coloured tint corresponding with which decolorizing agent was used. Due to the discontinuation of certain decolorizers over time, the tint present in solarized glass provides a useful diagnostic quality to determine the date range of when it was produced.

Of the total assemblage of bottle glass, 35.9% are shades of aqua, a naturally occurring colour resulting from levels of iron found in the raw materials and is commonly seen in soda water bottles throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Glass with a solarized lavender tint represents the second largest colour group, at 25.6%. Lavender tinted glass indicates the presence of manganese which was used to produce “colourless” glass throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century until the 1910s.

In addition to the tint, some other diagnostic qualities were present in a handful of pieces, including the base of a Hero Glass Works “Pearl” fruit canning jar which was embossed with patent numbers corresponding to a narrow date of production between 1871 and 1875. Bottle fragments with evidence of 3-piece mold and applied finish construction also correspond with bottle making technologies in use during the 1840s to 1870s.

### *Structural Artifacts*

Structural artifacts represent 17.8% of the overall Settler assemblage and consist primarily of nails and window glass. Of the nails, 9 are wire drawn, 1 is handwrought, 4 are transitional, and 3 are machine cut. Machine-cut nails were cut from a metal sheet with a flat rectangular head. Although this type of nail dates back to 1790, it was not widely used in Ontario until 1830. (Phillips 1994; Noel Hume 1969). The wire-drawn nails utilized in the past resemble the nails we currently use, with a flat, round head and a wire shaft. Wire-drawn nails first emerged in the 1850s, but they were initially limited to small sizes suitable for picture frames and other similar applications. During the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the prevalence of larger nail sizes in building construction began to increase. However, these larger wire-drawn nails did not immediately replace machine-cut nails like the previously wrought nails. Their presence generally indicates late 19<sup>th</sup>-century repairs, alterations and/or maintenance to an existing, earlier structure.

### *Indigenous Artifact*

A broken biface fragment made from Onondaga chert was recovered from Test Pit 2, along with Settler artifacts such as chicken bone, and machine cut nails – this suggests that the artifact was likely found by 19<sup>th</sup> century occupants of the study area, and was discarded alongside other later materials during household improvements in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This artifact is photo documented in **Image 34**.

### **AkGx-729**

This scatter of mid 19<sup>th</sup> Century Settler artifacts was found during pedestrian survey of the agricultural fields on Mayfield West I and II, consisting of 102 artifacts found within an area of 27 metres x 40 metres.

Of the total 102 artifacts collected, 71.6% are refined ceramics (n=73), with refined white earthenware (RWE) making up most of the assemblage, as well as 27 pieces of utilitarian coarse red earthenware representing an additional 26.5% of the total artifacts. A piece of English gun flint was also found.

**TABLE 8: AKGX-729 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE**

Artifact Type	#	%
Refined Ceramics	73	71.6%
<b>RWE</b>	62	84.9%
<b>Pearlware</b>	8	11.0%
<b>Yellowware</b>	2	2.7%
<b>Creamware</b>	1	1.4%
Utilitarian Ceramics	27	26.5%
<b>Coarse Earthenware</b>	27	100.0%
Household	1	1.0%
<b>Glass</b>	1	100.0%
Miscellaneous	1	1.0%
<b>Firearms</b>	1	100.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### *Refined Ceramics and Utilitarian Ceramics*

A total of 62 pieces of refined white earthenware (RWE) were recovered, representing 60.8% of the total assemblage. RWE is slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics, such as pearlware and creamware, by the early 1830s. The use of RWE continued throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of ironstone and vitrified white earthenware (Adams et al 1994, Miller et al 2000).

Of the RWE assemblage, 30 pieces (48.4%) were exfoliated; thus, a decorative type was not identified. A total of 14 pieces (7.4%) of transfer printed RWE were recovered; transfer printed RWE became popular quite early in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and involved the transfer of an intricate pattern from a sheet of treated paper to the unglazed surface of the clay vessel. Before 1830, almost all transfer printed wares were blue, as cobalt was the only colouring agent at the time. As technology improved other colours became available for use. Black was one of the first variations in colour followed by various shades of brown, purple/mulberry, green, red, and

lavender (Samford 2014). After 1830, colours such as light blue, black, brown, green, purple, and red became more common. The colours represented in this assemblage are blue (n=12), brown (n=1), and blank (n=1). 11 pieces (17.7%) of the RWE recovered was sponged. Sponged wares had colour applied by dipping a natural sponge, or a sponge cut into a pattern, into the coloured glaze and then applying it to the exterior of a vessel (Samford 2014). Sponged RWE ceramics were a form of inexpensive tableware for which a sponge was used to apply an underglaze pigment. Sponged decorations were available and common as of the 1820s. The fragments recovered from AkGx-729 include blue spatter, and open sponged motifs.

Pearlware, also known as "China glazed," was a type of earthenware that was fashionable between 1780 and 1840 (Samford 2014). It can be challenging to distinguish pearlware from later whiteware ceramics due to their similar appearance. However, the addition of cobalt gives the pearlware glaze a light blue to blue-green tint. When applied to white earthenware bisque, this particular glaze creates the appearance of a brighter and whiter material compared to the previously used creamware with a yellowish tint. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, there was a high demand for blue and green-edged wares. However, after 1830, the popularity of green-edged wares declined. (Miller et al. 2000). The pearlware recovered from AkGx-729 consists of black transferwares.

Creamware, was first produced in the 1750s, and later perfected by Josiah Wedgwood in the 1760s, producing the first royally commissioned tea service in 1765, whereupon he began to market the ceramic as "Queen's Ware" (Gardiner Museum 2023). This type of tableware became very common in Upper Canada by the late eighteenth century and continued in popularity until about 1820 when it started to be replaced by later pearlware and whiteware types. Creamware is a refined, thin bodied earthenware with a clear lead-glaze that appears creamy yellow to yellowish-green in colour. A total of 2 pieces of exfoliated creamware were recovered from AkGx-729.

Yellowware originated in the 1840s and is still produced in small amounts today (Saint Mary's University 2015). Yellowware is a type of earthenware that has been fired at high temperatures. It has a yellowish-buff appearance and is coated with a lead or alkaline glaze (Samford 2014). One piece of exfoliated yellowware was recovered from AkGx-729.

26.5% of the assemblage consists of red earthenware fragments. These vessels were manufactured throughout the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and were the most common utilitarian wares used for food storage and cooking in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, eventually being replaced by more durable stoneware vessels and iron cookware. (Adams 1994: 100).

**Images 35-37** photo document this assemblage.

### **Isolated Euro-Canadian Settler Findspots and Scatters**

An additional 17 isolated Euro-Canadian artifacts were identified during the Stage 2 assessment, comprised of the same artifact types found in the site areas. Areas these artifacts likely represent items dispersed from these sites through the agricultural fields through nearly two centuries of agricultural activities. Image 38 photo documents a selection of these artifacts.

## Analysis and Conclusion

---

### Results of the Stage 1 Background Research

#### Archaeological Potential

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

- ▶ Previously identified archaeological sites;
- ▶ Water sources:
  - Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks);
  - Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks; springs; marshes; swamps);
  - Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised gravel, sand, or beach ridges; relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography; shorelines of drained lakes or marshes; and cobble beaches);
  - Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g. high bluffs, swamps or marsh fields by the edge of a lake; sandbars stretching into marsh);
- ▶ 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;
  - Scarce raw minerals (e.g. quartz, copper, ochre or outcrops of chert);
  - Early Euro-Canadian industry (fur trade, mining, logging);
  - Areas of Euro-Canadian settlement; and,
  - Early historical transportation routes.

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

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

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

### Archaeological Integrity

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

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

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

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

### Results and Analysis of the Stage 2 Property Survey

For Mayfield West I and II, 1.2 acres or 1.2% of the study area underwent test pit survey at 5 metre intervals, 0.2 acres or 0.2% of the study area was found to be disturbed and test pitted at 10 metre intervals, 1.95 acres or 1.96% of the study area's ground surface was visibly disturbed and photo documented, 0.84 acres or 0.84% of the study area was permanently low and wet, 11.5 acres or 11.5% of the study area was removed from assessment due to NHS constraints, and the remaining 83.91 acres or 84.4% of the study area underwent pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals. For Mayfield West III, 0.53 acres or 3.78% of the study area underwent test pit survey at 5 metres but was found to be seasonally low and wet, 0.57 acres or 4.07% exhibited visual ground disturbance and was photo documented, 0.1 acre or 0.71% was disturbed in the form of existing structures, 1.21 acres or 8.64% was found to be disturbed and test pitted at 10 metre intervals, with the remaining 11.59 acres or 82.78% undergoing pedestrian survey at 5 metre intervals.

The property survey of Mayfield West I and II resulted in the identification of four archaeological sites: AkGx-728, AkGx-729, AkGx-735, and AkGx-736. AkGx-728 is an isolated nearly complete Brewerton projectile point made from Onondaga chert dating to the Middle Archaic period (3000-2000 BCE), AkGx-729 is a scatter of 102 Euro-Canadian Settler artifacts dating from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century (ca. 1840-1900), AkGx-735 is a Multi-Component Indigenous site with diagnostic artifacts from the Middle Archaic through Middle Woodland periods (3000 BCE – 900 CE), and AkGx-736 is a Euro-Canadian Settler site surrounding the current farmhouse on the property, with diagnostic artifacts indicating a mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation (ca. 1840-1880). An additional 24 Isolated Settler and 7 Indigenous findspots were identified and intensified upon but did not meet requirements for further levels of assessment.

The property survey of Mayfield West III resulted in the identification of one archaeological site: AkGx-727 which is comprised of an isolated partial Lamoka projectile point made from Fossil Hill chert and dating from the Middle-Late Archaic period (3000-1500 BCE). There were an

additional 5 Isolated Settler findspots found on this property, but intensification did not result in any additional artifacts being recovered.

The high proportion of diagnostic Indigenous artifacts found throughout the property illustrate the deep history of returned human occupation of the study area from at least the Middle Archaic period (3000 BCE) through to Middle Woodland period (900 CE). The artifact assemblage recovered from AkGx-735 is suggestive of a seasonally occupied campsite, returned to over hundreds of years, where stone tools were kept, retouched, and maintained – but not produced.

AkGx-729 represents a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century scatter of Settler artifacts consisting primarily of refined and utilitarian ceramics, as well as other household items such as glass and a gun flint. The ceramic wares present trend slightly early, with no ironstone or VWE being present – suggesting that this site dates to 1840-1850 and may represent an earlier occupation of the property by the McLean family before they built the late 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse that still exists slightly north where AkGx-736 has been identified. However, the lack of structural items within the AkGx-729 assemblage is curious if it represents an occupied structure as opposed to a dumpsite.

AkGx-736 was found in the manicured lawn and agricultural field immediately surrounding the late 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse that is on the Mayfield West I property. While no features were observed during the Stage 2 assessment, portions of this site appear to have been impacted by disturbance in the form of later utility installations, landscaping (berming), and septic installation. The location of this site corresponds to the location of the farmstead and orchard complex on the 1877 Atlas of the property, and makers marks on glass artifacts recovered, combined with the refined ceramics assemblage recovered indicate an occupation period of 1860-1910s. Interesting, a single Indigenous biface fragment was recovered from an intact test pit along with several settler artifacts. This may represent a 19<sup>th</sup> century occupant of the property finding this artifact while farming, and it later being discarded along with the other Settler materials.



## Recommendations

---

Based on the findings of this assessment the following recommendations are made:

- ▶ Intensification did not result in additional artifacts being recovered at AkGx-727 and AkGx-728. Therefore, this assessment has fully assessed their Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) and no further work is recommended for these sites.
- ▶ AkGx-735 retains Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) under MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2 Standard 1a.i.1 and 2 and is recommended to undergo Stage 3 assessment per MCM Standards and Guidelines Table 3.1 Standards 3 and 4.
- ▶ AkGx-729 and AkGx-736 retain Cultural Heritage Value or Interest (CHVI) under MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.2 Standard 1c and are recommended to undergo Stage 3 assessment per MCM Standards and Guidelines Table 3.1 Standards 1 and 2.
- ▶ Intensification around remaining Isolated findspots did not result in the recovery of additional artifacts; therefore, they are considered fully assessed by this Stage 2 assessment and further work is not recommended.
- ▶ A portion of the Mayfield West I and II lands depicted on Map 8 was excluded from this assessment due to planned NHS constraints, should future development plans change to affect this portion of the property it should undergo Stage 2 assessment via MCM Standards and Guidelines Section 2.1.2.

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



## Advice on Compliance with Legislation

---

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

- ▶ This report is submitted to the Minister of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Cultural Industries as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection, and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, a letter will be issue by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- ▶ It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licenced archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licenced archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be representative of a new archaeological site or sites and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- ▶ The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.

## References

---

Adams, Nick, Kenyon, Ian and Doroszenko, Dena

1994 Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologist, the Ontario Archaeological Society Incorporated.

Armstrong, G.H.

1930 *The Origin and Meaning of Place Names in Canada*. Macmillan of Canada, Toronto, ON.

AMICK

2016 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 12529 Chinguacousy Road, Part of Lot 20, Concession 2 WHS as in CH23528 S/T RO1038035, RO1108516, RO1108517 (Geographic Township of Chinguacousy, County of Peel) Town of Caledon, Region of Peel.

Chapman, Lyman John and Donald F. Putnam

1984 *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. 3rd edition. Ontario Geological Survey Special Volume 2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources: Toronto.

DeRegnaucourt, Tony and Jeff Georgiady

1998 *Prehistoric Chert Types of the Midwest*. Occasional Monographs Series, No. 7. Upper Miami Valley Archaeological Research Museum, Arcanum, OH.

Eley, B, von Bitter, P

1989 *Cherts of Southern Ontario*. Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors)

1990 *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5.

Ellis, Christopher, Peter Timmins and Holly Martelle

2009 *At the Crossroads and Periphery: The Archaic Archaeological Record of Southern Ontario*. In *Archaic Societies: Diversity and Complexity across the Midcontinent*, edited by Thomas E. Emerson, Dale L. McElrath and Andrew C. Fortier, pp. 787-837. State University of New York Press, Albany, NY.

Ferris, N, Spence, M

1995 *The Woodland Traditions in Southern Ontario*. *Revista de Arqueología Americana* 9:83-138.

Fisher, J

- 1997 *The Adder Orchard Site: Lithic Technology and Spatial Organization in the Broadpoint Late Archaic*. Occasional Publications of the London Chapter, OAS, No. 3. London, Ontario.

Fox, William

- 1990 The Middle Woodland to Late Woodland transition. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by Christopher Ellis and Neal Ferris, pp. 171-188. Occasional Papers of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, No. 5. Ontario: Ontario Archaeological Society, London.
- 2009 Ontario Cherts Revisited. In *Painting the Past with a Broad Brush: Papers in Honour of James Valliere Wright*, edited by David Keenlyside and Jean-Luc Pilon, pp. 353-370. Mercury Series, Archaeology Paper 170. Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau.

Gardiner Museum

- 2023 Creamware. Available Online.  
[https://www.gardinermuseum.on.ca/collection\\_type/creamware/](https://www.gardinermuseum.on.ca/collection_type/creamware/) Accessed October 2023.

Government of Ontario

- 2022 Map of Ontario Treaties and Reserves. [HTTPS://WWW.ONTARIO.CA/PAGE/MAP-ONTARIO-TREATIES-AND-RESERVES](https://www.ontario.ca/page/map-ontario-treaties-and-reserves), Accessed October 13<sup>th</sup>, 2023.
- 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists. Queen's Printer, Toronto.
- 2005 The Heritage Act, R.S.O. 2005. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

Hoffman, DW, Richards, NR.

- 1953 Soil Survey of Peel County. Ontario Soil Survey Rept. No. 18. Canadian Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College

Kenyon, Ian

- 1979 Saugeen Points. *KEWA* 79(9).
- 1981 Brewerton Corner-Notched Points. *KEWA* 81(8):11.
- 1985 A History of Ceramic Tableware in Ontario, 1780-1840. *Arch Notes* 85(3): 41-57.

Konrad, Victor

- 1981 An Iroquois Frontier: the North Shore of Lake Ontario during the Late Seventeenth Century. In *Journal of Historical Geography* 7(2):129-144.

Lennox, Paul A.

- 1986 The Innes Site: A Plow-Disturbed Archaic Component, Brant County, Ontario. *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 11 (2): 221-268.

Library and Archives Canada

- 1881 Census of Canada, 1881. Electronic resource: <https://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/census/1881/Pages/1881.aspx>

Lynch, John

- 1874 Directory of the County of Peel for 1873-1874. Brampton Progress Chromatic Printing House. <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~wjmartin/genealogy/peeltop.htm>. Accessed: October 13, 2023.

Miller, G, Samford, P, Shlasko, E, and A Madson

- 2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. In *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, 29 (1): 1-22.

Murphy, Carl

- 1988 Snyders Points. *KEWA* 88(3).

Noel Hume, I

- 1969 A Guide to the Artifacts of Colonial America. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Middleton, J.E., and F. Langdon

- 1927 The Province of Ontario: A History, 1615-1927. Dominion Publishing Co., Toronto.

Morris, J.L.

- 1943 Indians of Ontario. 1964 reprint. Department of Lands and Forests, Government of Ontario.

Ritchie, William

- 1971 *A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points*. Revised Edition. New York State Museum and Science Service, Bulletin Number 384. The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Albany, New York.

Saint Mary's University

- 2015 Yellow Ware. Saint Mary's University.  
<https://smu.ca/academics/departments/anthropology-yellow-ware.html>. Accessed June 2023

Samford, PM

- 2014 Colonial and Post-Colonial Ceramics: Pottery Presentation Fall 2014. Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum.

Schmalz, Peter S.

- 1991 The Ojibwa of Southern Ontario. University of Toronto Press.

Spence, Michael, Robert Pihl and Carl Murphy

- 1990 Cultural complexes of the Early and Middle Woodland periods. In *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*, edited by Christopher Ellis and Neal Ferris, pp. 125-169. Occasional Papers of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, No. 5. Ontario Archaeological Society, London.

Sussman, L.

- 1977 Changes in Pearlware Dinnerware, 1780–1830. *Historical Archaeology* 11(1):105–111.

Tremaine, George R.

- 1859 Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel, Canada West. George Tremaine Co. Toronto.

Walker & Miles

- 1877 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peel County. Toronto: Walker & Miles

Williamson, RF

- 2013 The Woodland Period, 900 BCE to 1700 CE. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*. Edited by M.K. Munson and S. M. Jamieson. McGill University Press, Montreal and Kingston.



## Images



**IMAGE 1: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, CREW COMPLETING TEST PIT SURVEY WITHIN MANICURED LAWN IN FRONT OF THE EXISTENT HOUSE AND FRONT DRIVEWAY. VIEW FACING SOUTH.**



**IMAGE 2: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD PROPERTY, DRIVEWAY AND EXISTENT HOUSE. VIEW FACING EAST.**





**IMAGE 3: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, TEST PIT, DISTURBED TEST PIT LOCATED BEHIND THE EXISTENT HOUSE WITHIN THE MANICURED LAWN. VIEW FACING WEST.**



**IMAGE 4: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD PROPERTY, VIEW ALONGSIDE THE EAST HALF OF THE EXISTENT HOUSE AND BURIED WATER UTILITIES (WELL). VIEW FACING NORTH.**





**IMAGE 5: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, TEST PIT, DISTURBED TEST PIT WITHIN THE OVERGROWN GRAVEL LOT LOCATED AT THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE STUDY AREA. VIEW FACING NORTH.**



**IMAGE 6: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, INTENSIFICATION AT 1M. VIEW FACING SOUTH.**





**IMAGE 7: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, CREW FIELD WALKING AT 5M INTERVALS. VIEW FACING SOUTH.**



**IMAGE 8: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, FIELD AND OUTBUILDING. VIEW FACING EAST.**





**IMAGE 9: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, STUDY AREA. VIEW FACING NORTH-EAST.**



**IMAGE 10: 12156 CHINGUACOUSY RD, FIELDING WALKING AT 5M INTERVALS. VIEW FACING EAST.**





**IMAGE 11: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD PROPERTY, VIEW FROM THE DRIVEWAY TOWARDS THE LAID GRAVEL FARMYARD, AND NON-TESTABLE PORTION OF THE STUDY AREA. VIEW FACING SOUTH.**



**IMAGE 12: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD PROPERTY, FARM MACHINERY AND GRAIN SILOS ALONG THE EDGE OF THE FARMYARD NEXT TO THE FIELD. VIEW FACING NORTH.**





**IMAGE 13: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD PROPERTY, OUTBUILDING LOCATED WITHIN THE FARMYARD. VIEW FACING NORTH.**



**IMAGE 14: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, STANDING WATER IN THE LOW AND WET AREA AND THE SOUTHERN EDGE. VIEW FACING NORTH.**





**IMAGE 15: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, CREW WALKING IN 1-METER INTERVALS DURING INTENSIFICATION. VIEW FACING SOUTH-WEST.**



**IMAGE 16: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, CREW WALKING IN 5-METER INTERVALS DURING FIELD WALKING. VIEW FACING NORTH-EAST.**





**IMAGE 17: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, NORTHWESTERN EDGE OF FIELD SHOWING THE CURVE OF THE BOUNDARY AND THE WATER PLANTS GROWING ON THE BOUNDARY. ALSO SHOWS THE PROXIMITY OF THE LOW AND WET AREA ON THE FIELD. VIEW FACING NORTH-EAST.**



**IMAGE 18: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, CREW WALKING IN 1-METER INTERVALS DURING INTENSIFICATION. VIEW FACING SOUTH-WEST.**





**IMAGE 19: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, CREW COMPLETING TEST PIT SURVEY AT 5 METRE INTERVALS AT THE SW CORNER OF THE STUDY AREA WITHIN THE MANICURED LAWN. VIEW FACING NORTH.**



**IMAGE 20: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, TEST PIT, NATURAL TEST PIT DISPLAYING LOAMY BROWN TOPSOIL AND YELLOWISH-BROWN CLAY SUBSOIL. VIEW FACING NORTH.**





**IMAGE 21: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, TEST PITTING WITHIN 1M OF STRUCTURE AT 12306. VIEW FACING NORTH-EAST.**



**IMAGE 22: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD PROPERTY, TRUCKS AND FARMING MACHINERY PARKED WITHIN THE FARMYARD. VIEW FACING NORTH.**



**IMAGE 23: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, RE-ALIGNED 5M INTERVAL LINE. VIEW FACING WEST.**



**IMAGE 24: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, CREW INTENSIFYING NEAR SCATTER 1. VIEW FACING EAST.**





**IMAGE 25: 12306 CHINGUACOUSY RD, NORTH VIEW OF FIELD. VIEW FACING NORTH.**

**IMAGE 26: DIAGNOSTIC PROJECTILE POINTS FROM AKGx-735**





**IMAGE 27: AKGX-735 BIFACES (L TO R); CAT#10, CAT#9, CAT#18, CAT#5**



**IMAGE 28: AKGX-735 RETOUCHE FLAKES; (L TO R) CAT#13, CAT#17, CAT#14, CAT#41, CAT#11**



**IMAGE 29: AKGX-735 DEBITAGE; (L TO R) SHATTER, (TOP ROW) SECONDARY FLAKES, (BOTTOM ROW) TERTIARY FLAKES**



**IMAGE 30: AKGX-735 EURO-CANADIAN SETTLER HISTORIC ARTIFACTS**



**IMAGE 31: AKGX-727 PARTIAL LAMOKA PROJECTILE POINT**



**IMAGE 32: AKGX-728 ISOLATED FINDSPOT P2 BREWERTON PROJECTILE POINT**



IMAGE 33: ISOLATED INDIGENOUS LITHIC ARTIFACTS



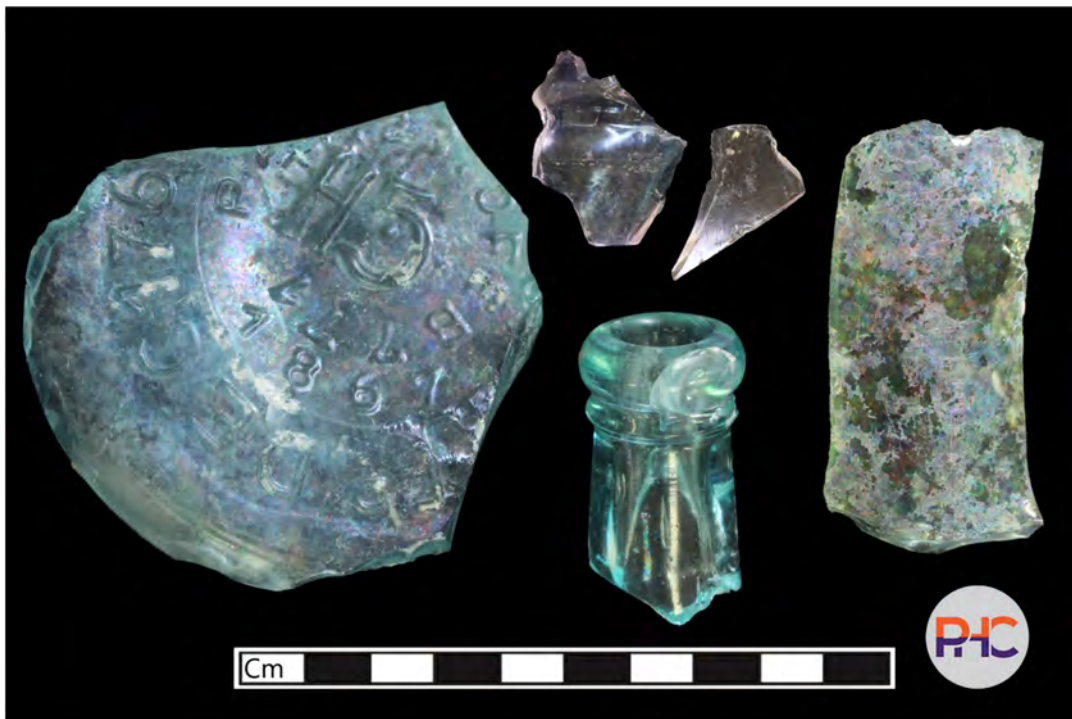
IMAGE 34: BIFACE FRAGMENT FROM AKGX- 736



**IMAGE 35: AKGx-736 CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE; (L TO R) PEARLWARE, CREAMWARE, MOULDED PORCELAIN, TRANSFERPRINT RWE, COARSE RED EARTHENWARE, BRISOL GLAZE STONEWARE**



**IMAGE 36: AKGx-736 HOUSEHOLD GLASS ASSEMBLAGE; (L TO R) 1871-75 HERO GLASSWORKS JAR BASE, LAVENDER SOLARIZED GLASS, AQUA BOTTLE FINISH, MINERALIZED EARLY GREEN BOTTLE GLASS**





**IMAGE 37: AKGX-729 ARTIFACT ASSEMBLAGE; (L TO R) GUN FLINT, BOTTLE GLASS, COARSE RED EARTHENWARE, TRANSFER PRINT RWE, SPONGE DECORATED RWE**



**IMAGE 38: ASSORTMENT OF ISOLATED SETTLER FINDSPOTS**



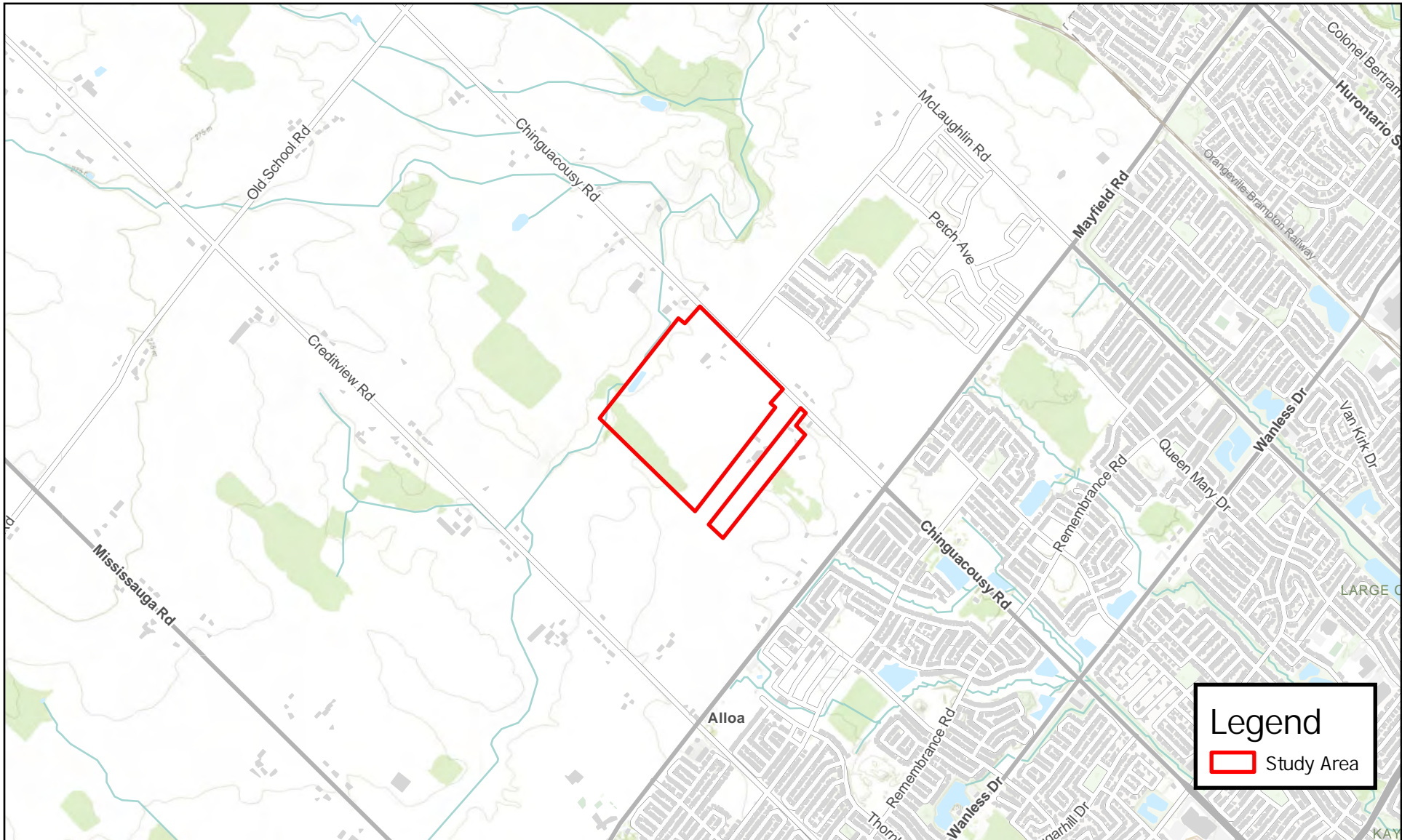


# Appendix A

---



Mapping

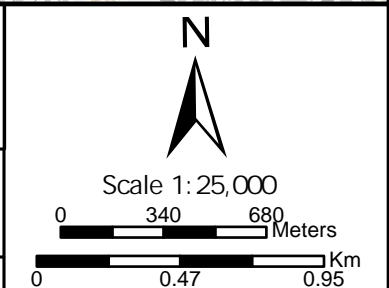


# Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

Map 1: Topographic Map of the Study Area

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada







**Legend**

Study Area



## Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

Map 2: Study Area on Modern Aerial Image

Town of Oakville, Maxar

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

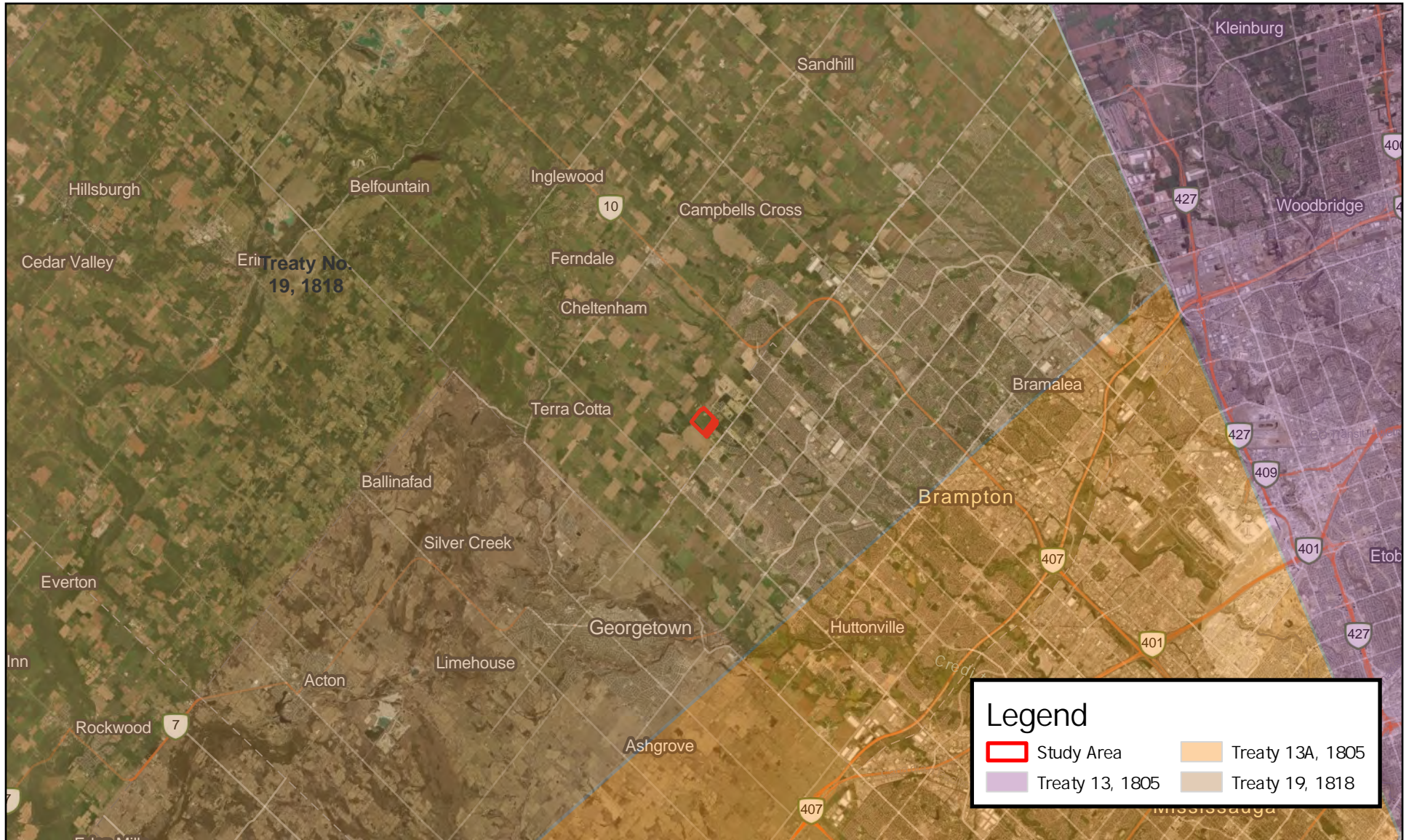
N

Scale 1:10,000

0      135      270 Meters

0      0.17      0.35 Km





Legend	
	Study Area
	Treaty 13, 1805
	Treaty 13A, 1805
	Treaty 19, 1818

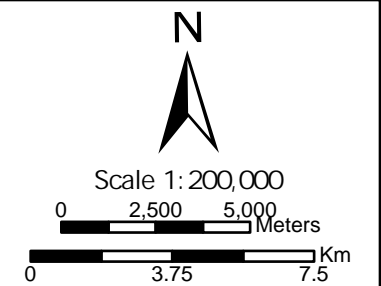


# Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

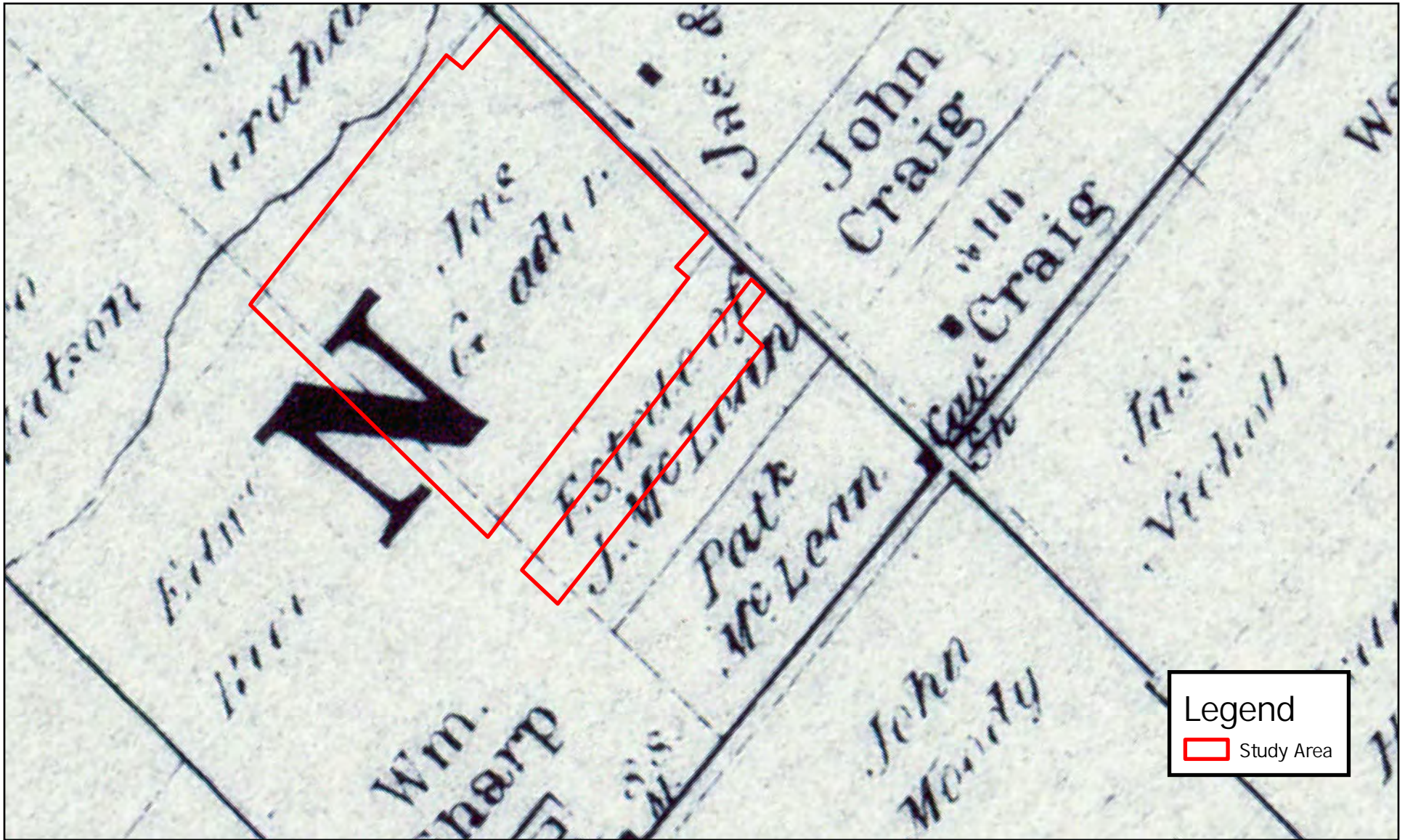
Map 3: Study Area on Treaties Map

Town of Oakville, Earthstar Geographics

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N







**Legend**

Study Area



## Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

Map 4: Study Area on 1859 Tremaine Map

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCAN, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

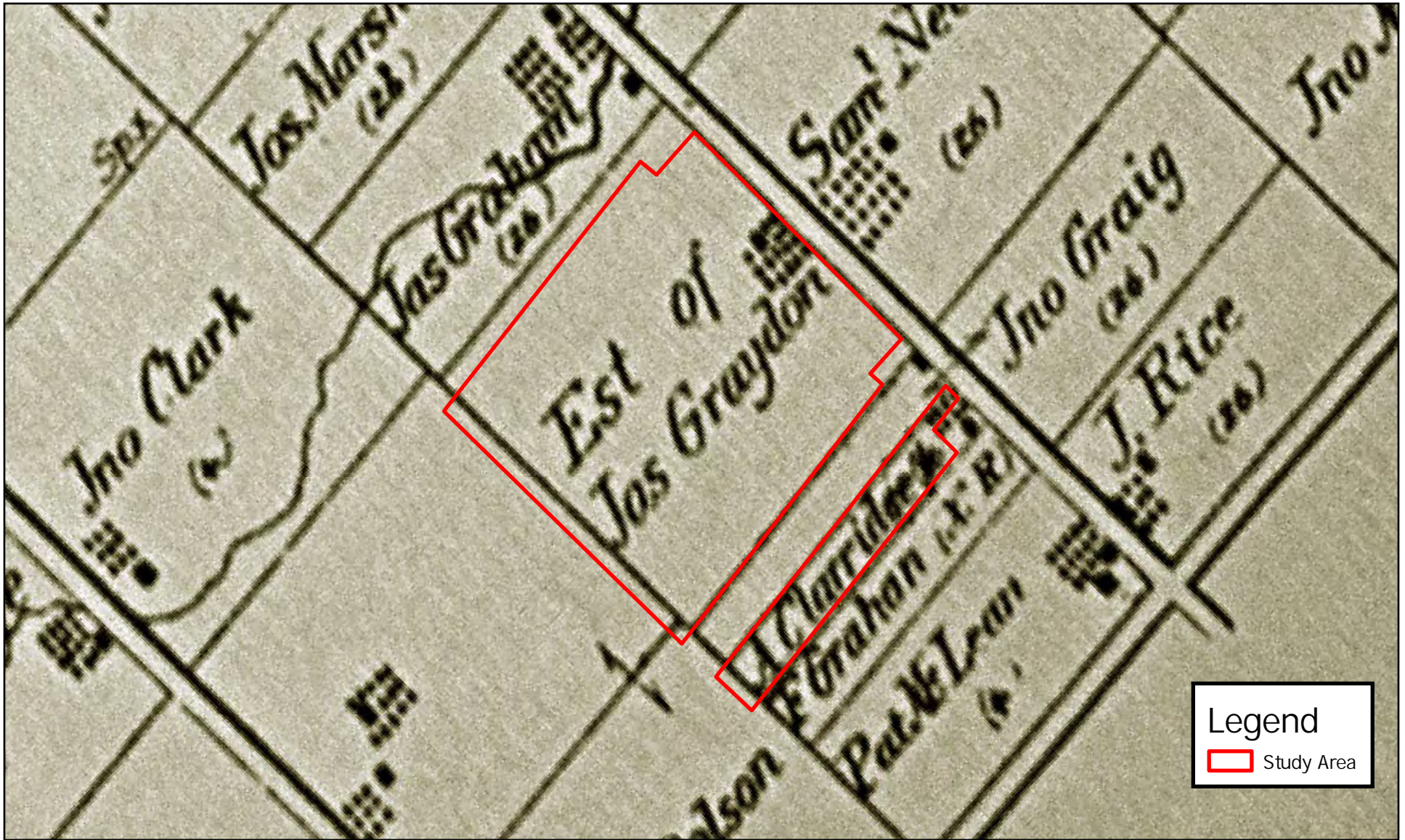
N

Scale 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km





**Legend**

Study Area



## Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

Map 5: Study Area on 1878 Historical Atlas

Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

N

Scale 1:10,000

0 135 270 Meters

0 0.17 0.35 Km



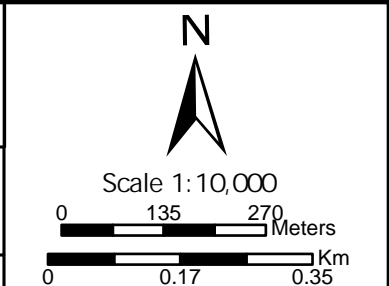


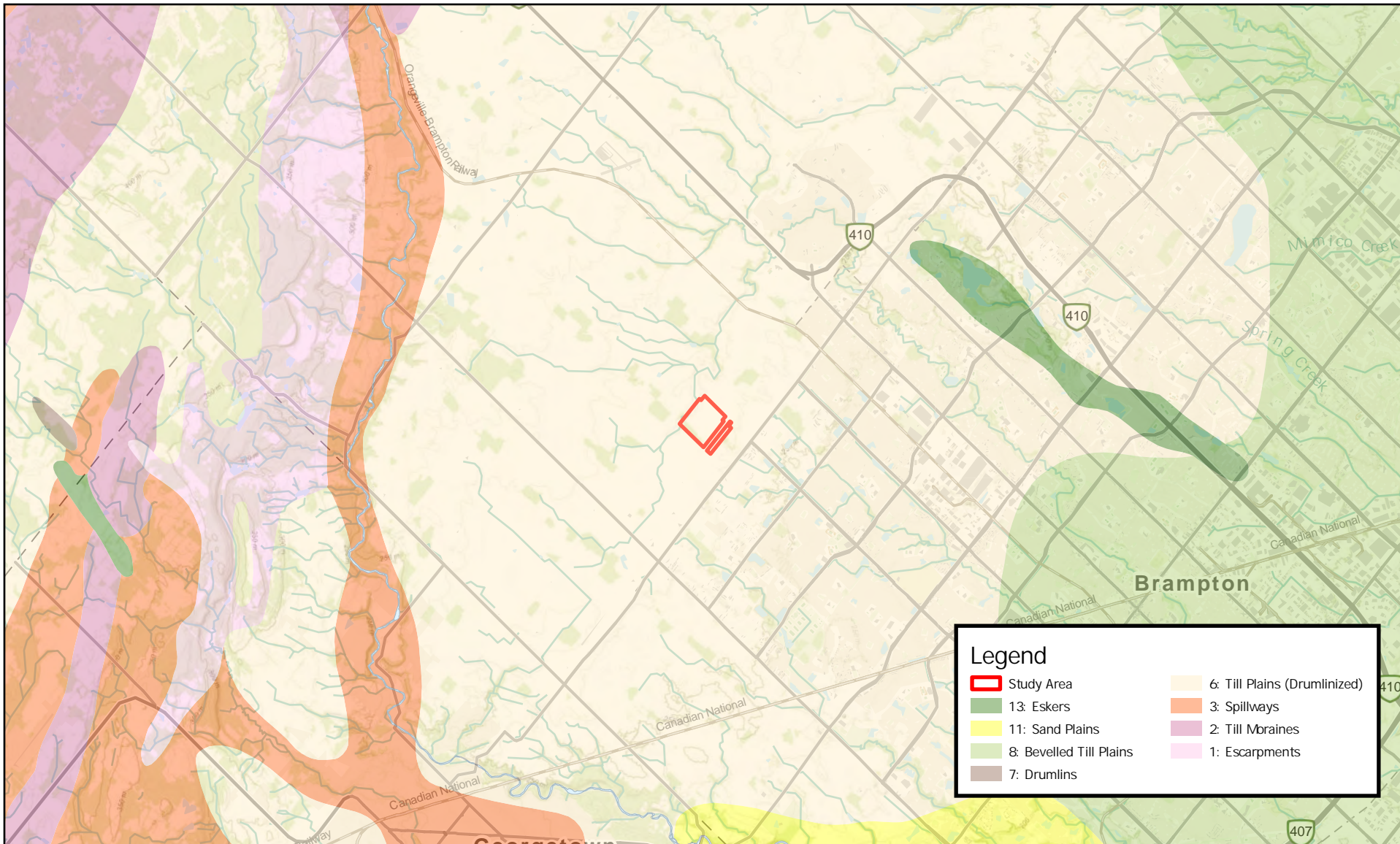
## Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

Map 6: Study Area on 1954 Aerial Image










Esri Community Maps Contributors, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, US Census Bureau, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada, Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N





**Legend**

 Study Area	 6: Till Plains (Drumlinized)
 13: Eskers	 3: Spillways
 11: Sand Plains	 2: Till Moraines
 8: Bevelled Till Plains	 1: Escarpments
 7: Drumlins	



# Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

Map 7: Physiographic Map of the Study Area

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS, FEMA, Province of Ontario, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, NRCan, Parks Canada

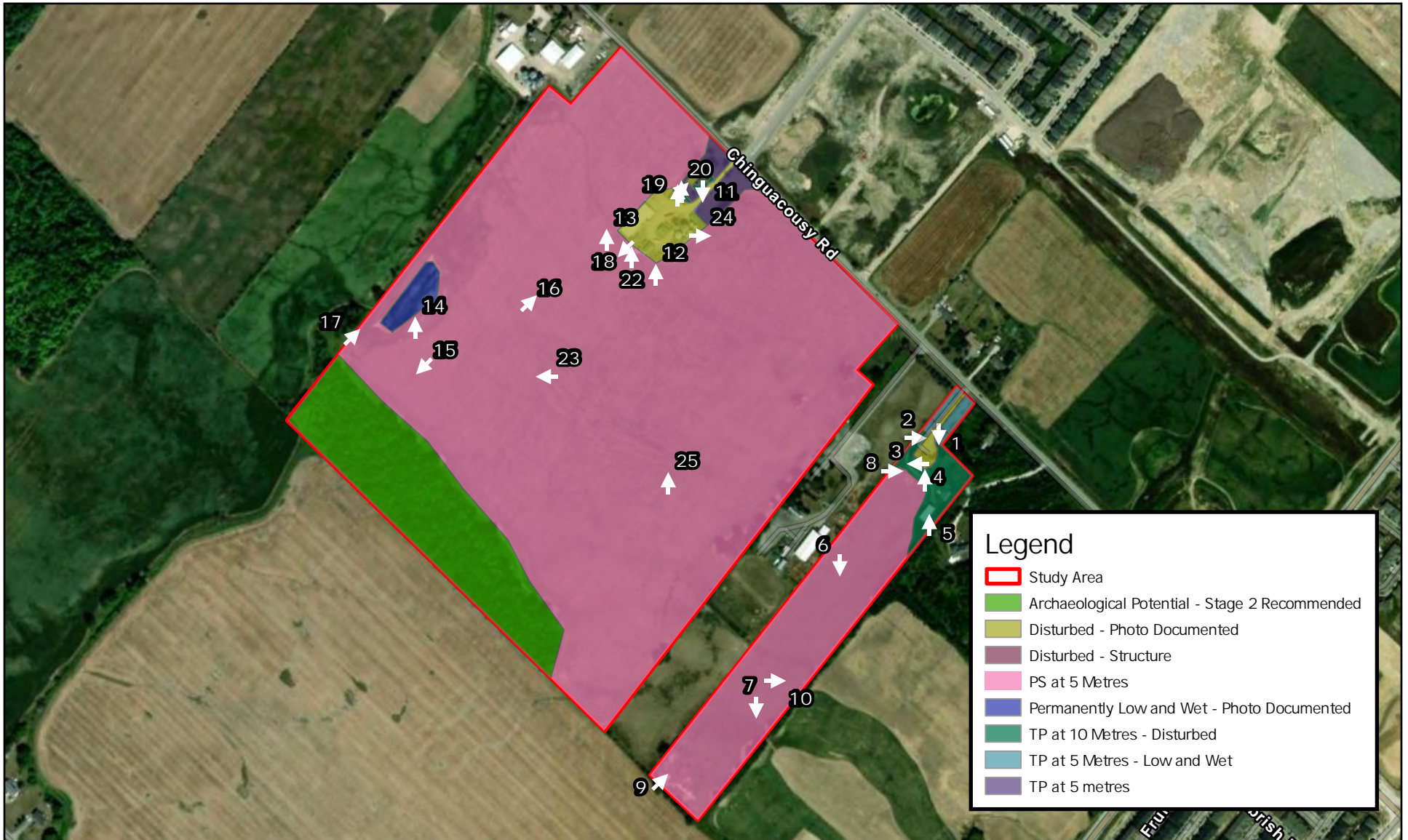
N

Scale 1:100,000

0 1,250 2,500 Meters

0 1.75 3.5 Km



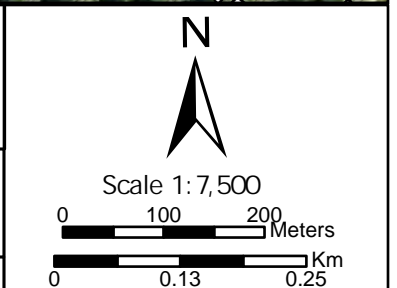


# Stage 1-2 Assessment - Argo Mayfield West I, II, and III, Caledon, ON

Map 8: Results and Photo Locations

Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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



# Appendix B

---



## Artifact Catalogue





Project Name:	Mayfield West
Project No.:	2022-0042
Scatter:	AkGx-735
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	April Telford

## Historic Catalogue

Cat No.: 1-6

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Count	Comments/Feat
1	2023-06-22	H2	Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green	1	
2	2023-06-22	H5	Household	Glass	Bottle	Straw	1	
3	2023-06-22	H3	Structural	Windowglass	Household		1	
4	2023-06-22	H4	Miscellaneous	Misc.Other	Unidentified	Metal disk	1	
5	2023-06-22	H6	Miscellaneous	Misc.Other	Other	Crotal bell	1	"Acorn" shaped
6	2023-06-22	H1	Personal	Bead	Trade	Opaque White	1	Drawn "Hot tumbled" glass

Project Name:	Mayfield West
Project No.:	2022-0042
Scatter:	AkGx-735
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	Andrew Sparling

## Pre-Contact Catalogue

Cat No.: 7-42

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Material Type	Artifact Type	Diagnostic/Flake Type	Heat treated	Freq.	Dimensions (mm)			Comments
								Length	Width	Thickness	
7	2023-06-22	L1	Flint Ridge Chert	PP0	Brewerton Corner-notched		1	31.9	26.1	7	missing top point, fine serrations along edge
8	2023-06-22	L4	Onondaga	PPO	Port Maitland		1	22.4	19.6	4.8	
9	2023-06-22	L3	Onondaga	BIF	Frag		1	30.6	17.3	6.7	incomplete, no base, rounded top with no point
10	2023-06-22	L6	Onondaga	BIF	Biface		1	45.1	29.2	9.4	No base, broken off
11	2023-06-22	L13	Onondaga	CDE	RTF		1	32.3	26.2	5.5	retouched tertiary flake
12	2023-06-22	L16	Onondaga	PP0	Saugeen		1	54.9	29.7	7	Some of base chipped away
13	2023-06-22	L18	Onondaga	CDE	RTF		1	54.7	40.8	8.3	retouched, could be attempted scraper
14	2023-06-22	L22	Onondaga	CDE	RTF		1	33.9	25.3	7.9	Potential base broken off, abandoned point attempt
15	2023-06-22	L25	Onondaga	BIF	Frag		1	20.4	23.1	5	potential tip to broken point
16	2023-06-22	L33	Onondaga	PP0	Snyders		1	64.1	40.6	11.6	broken base and rounded tip
17	2023-06-22	L35	Onondaga	CDE	RTF		1	40.4	32.4	7.5	
18	2023-06-22	L36	Onondaga	BIF	Frag		1	20	18.3	5.6	tip of a point
19	2023-06-22	L2	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
20	2023-06-22	L5	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
21	2023-06-22	L7	Onondaga	CDE	Sec		1				
22	2023-06-22	L8	Onondaga	CDE	Sec		1				
23	2023-06-22	L9	Collingwood	CDE	tert		1				
24	2023-06-22	L10	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
25	2023-06-22	L11	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
26	2023-06-22	L12	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
27	2023-06-22	L14	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
28	2023-06-22	L15	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
29	2023-06-22	L17	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
30	2023-06-22	L19	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
31	2023-06-22	L20	Onondaga	CDE	SHAT		1				
32	2023-06-22	L21	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
33	2023-06-22	L23	Onondaga	CDE	Sec		1				
34	2023-06-22	L24	Onondaga	CDE	Sec		1				
35	2023-06-22	L26	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
36	2023-06-22	L27	Collingwood	CDE	Sec		1				
37	2023-06-22	L28	Onondaga	CDE	Shat		1				
38	2023-06-22	L29	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
39	2023-06-22	L30	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
40	2023-06-22	L31	Onondaga	CDE	tert		1				
41	2023-06-22	L34	Onondaga	CDE	RTF		1	23.9	21.2	6.1	
42	2023-06-22	L32	Onondaga	CDE	SHAT		1				



Project Name: Mayfield West  
 Project No.: 2022-0042  
 Scatter: AKGx-736  
 Stage: 2  
 Analysis by: April Telford

## Historic Catalogue

Cat No	Date	Findspot	Depth	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Count	Comments/Features	Diagnostic Date
65	2023-10-16	TP2	32cm	Faunal	Bone	Chicken		1		
89	2023-10-16	TP11	29cm	Faunal	Bone	Horse		1		
64	2023-10-16	TP2	32cm	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	butchered longbone	1		
101	2023-10-16	TP15	30cm	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	butchered longbone	8		
69	2023-10-16	TP3	30cm	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	end of longbone	2		
77	2023-10-16	TP7	31cm	Faunal	Bone	Mammal	fragmentary	1		
26	2023-06-19	H9	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Amber		1		
2	2023-06-19	H19	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1	Thick, bubbled	
7	2023-06-19	H12	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1	Solarized	
10	2023-06-19	H9	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1	Fruit jar lid fragment	
18	2023-06-19	H11	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		2		
19	2023-06-19	H11	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1	3-piece mold applied finish, square	1840-1870s
20	2023-06-19	H16	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1	"Double ring" tooled finish	1885-1910s
29	2023-06-19	H9	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		2		
36	2023-06-19	H5	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1	Solarized	
42	2023-06-19	H6	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1		
50	2023-06-19	H14	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1		
55	2023-06-19	H4	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua		1	1 jar base. Hero Glass Works "Pearl" with patent	1871-1875
60	2023-10-16	TP2	32cm	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Solarized bottle base, suction scar	
22	2023-06-19	H3	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Colourless		1		
74	2023-10-16	TP5	34cm	Household	Glass	Bottle	Colourless	4		
40	2023-06-19	H6	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Corrflower		1	Solarized	
41	2023-06-19	H6	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Early green		1	Heavily mineralized/solarized, thick	
6	2023-06-19	H20	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		1	Solarized	
9	2023-06-19	H8	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		1		
12	2023-06-19	H13	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		2	Solarized	
14	2023-06-19	H15	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		2	Solarized	
28	2023-06-19	H9	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		1	Fruit jar lid fragment	
37	2023-06-19	H5	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		1	Solarized	
52	2023-06-19	H14	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender		2		
38	2023-06-19	H5	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Olive		1	Side seam	
54	2023-06-19	H6	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Olive		1		
43	2023-06-19	H7	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green		1		
58	2023-06-19	H10	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green		1	Marked base "WR & CO."	
59	2023-10-16	TP1	28cm	Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green	1		
67	2023-10-16	TP3	30cm	Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green	1	Partial fruit jar lid insert	
51	2023-06-19	H14	CSP Household	Glass	Bottle	Straw		1		
53	2023-06-19	H14	CSP Household	Glass	Decorative	Moulded dish		1	Lavender solarized	
23	2023-06-19	H1	CSP Household	Glass	Milk Glass	Cold cream jar		1	Unidentified marks on base	
90	2023-10-16	TP11	29cm	Miscellaneous	Misc.Metal	Scrap		3		
46	2023-06-19	H7	CSP Miscellaneous	Misc.Other	Lead	Cast lead finial		1		
61	2023-10-16	TP2	32cm	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded		1		
32	2023-06-19	H17	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Scalloped		1		
4	2023-06-19	H21	CSP RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated			1	Cobalt tinted glaze, earlier	
103	2023-10-16	TP17	31cm	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		3		
95	2023-10-16	TP13	26cm	RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Moulded	Chelsea-sprig	2		
34	2023-06-19	H5	CSP RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Moulded	Floral		1	Highly vitrified	
97	2023-10-16	TP14	28cm	RefinedCeramics	Porcelain	Undecorated		1		
81	2023-10-16	TP7	31cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded	Blue	1		
39	2023-06-19	H6	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated			1		
84	2023-10-16	TP8	29cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1		
94	2023-10-16	TP13	26cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1		
100	2023-10-16	TP15	30cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		6		
99	2023-10-16	TP15	30cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Moulded	Wheat	2		
68	2023-10-16	TP3	30cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1	blue	
8	2023-06-19	H12	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Black		1		
49	2023-06-19	H14	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue		1		
86	2023-10-16	TP9	31cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1		
87	2023-10-16	TP10	27cm	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	2		
15	2023-06-19	H18	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated			2		
16	2023-06-19	H11	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated			1		
21	2023-06-19	H2	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated			1		
44	2023-06-19	H7	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated			1		
48	2023-06-19	H14	CSP RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated			1		
13	2023-06-19	H13	CSP RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated			1		
17	2023-06-19	H11	CSP RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated			1		
25	2023-06-19	H9	CSP RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated			1		
33	2023-06-19	H17	CSP RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated			1		
35	2023-06-19	H5	CSP RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated			1		
56	2023-06-19	H10	CSP RefinedCeramics	VWE	Undecorated			1		
71	2023-10-16	TP4	33cm	Structural	Nails	Handwrought		1		
62	2023-10-16	TP2	32cm	Structural	Nails	Machine cut		1		
83	2023-10-16	TP7	31cm	Structural	Nails	Machine cut		1		
102	2023-10-16	TP16	29cm	Structural	Nails	Machine cut		1		
66	2023-10-16	TP3	30cm	Structural	Nails	Transitional		1		
70	2023-10-16	TP4	33cm	Structural	Nails	Transitional		2		
96	2023-10-16	TP13	26cm	Structural	Nails	Transitional		1		
98	2023-10-16	TP14	28cm	Structural	Nails	Transitional		1		
63	2023-10-16	TP2	32cm	Structural	Nails	Wire drawn		1	Attached by thin metal strip	
76	2023-10-16	TP6	32cm	Structural	Nails	Wire drawn		1		
88	2023-10-16	TP10	27cm	Structural	Nails	Wire drawn		7	Fragmentary, could be bits of wire	
82	2023-10-16	TP7	31cm	Structural	StructuralOther	Bob		1		
75	2023-10-16	TP6	32cm	Structural	StructuralOther	Screw		1		
1	2023-06-19	H19	CSP Structural	Windowglass	Household			1		
5	2023-06-19	H21	CSP Structural	Windowglass	Household			1		
27	2023-06-19	H9	CSP Structural	Windowglass	Household			2		
31	2023-06-19	H17	CSP Structural	Windowglass	Household			1		
91	2023-10-16	TP12	30cm	Structural	Windowglass	Household		1		
92	2023-10-16	TP12	30cm	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	1		
93	2023-10-16	TP13	26cm	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	1		
3	2023-06-19	H19	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze		1		
24	2023-06-19	H9	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze		2	Brown	
45	2023-06-19	H7	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze		1	Brown	
47	2023-06-19	H14	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze		1	Brown, sheen	
57	2023-06-19	H10	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze		4	Brown, sheen	
72	2023-10-16	TP5	34cm	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	2	Tan	
78	2023-10-16	TP7	31cm	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	5	black	
79	2023-10-16	TP7	31cm	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	3	brown	

80	2023-10-16	TP7	31cm UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1 pink
85	2023-10-16	TP8	29cm UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1 tan
11	2023-06-19	H9	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Unglazed	1
73	2023-10-16	TP5	34cm UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Yellow Earthenware	Exfoliated	1
30	2023-06-19	H17	CSP UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Yellow Earthenware	Lead Glaze	1 Brown

137

Project Name:	Mayfield West
Project No.:	2022-0042
Scatter:	2
Stage:	2
Analysis by:	Andrew Sparling

71

## Pre-Contact Catalogue

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Material Type	Artifact Type	Diagnostic/Flake Type	Count	Comments
104	2023-10-16	TP2	Onondaga BIF	Frag		1	Tip only





Project Name:	Mayfield West
Project No.:	2022-0042
Scatter	AkGx-729
Stage:	2 CSP
Analysis by:	April Telford

## Historic Catalogue

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Description	Count	Comments/Features
1	2023-06-15		H12 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
2	2023-06-15		H27 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black
3	2023-06-15		H22 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1	Blue
4	2023-06-15		H26 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
5	2023-06-15		H26 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1	
6	2023-06-15		H11 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer		1	Earlier tissue transfer
7	2023-06-15		H13 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
8	2023-06-15		H13 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	1	
9	2023-06-15		H13 Miscellaneous	Firearms	Gun Flint	English flint	1	
10	2023-06-15		H19 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		3	
11	2023-06-15		H18 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
12	2023-06-15		H18 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted	Broad cobalt	1	
13	2023-06-15		H23 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black
14	2023-06-15		H23 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	2	
15	2023-06-15		H23 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded	Pink	1	
16	2023-06-15		H23 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Brown	1	Black band, childrens plate
17	2023-06-15		H23 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		1	
18	2023-06-15		H23 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1	
19	2023-06-15		H23 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Black	1	
20	2023-06-15		H20 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	4	Black
21	2023-06-15		H20 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown
22	2023-06-15		H20 Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green	1	
23	2023-06-15		H20 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	4	
24	2023-06-15		H20 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Black	2	
25	2023-06-15		H20 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Banded	Brown	1	
26	2023-06-15		H20 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
27	2023-06-15		H14 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		3	
28	2023-06-15		H14 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1	Pink, green
29	2023-06-15		H14 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black
30	2023-06-15		H14 RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Exfoliated		1	
31	2023-06-15		H24 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1	
32	2023-06-15		H24 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black
33	2023-06-15		H15 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	3	Black
34	2023-06-15		H15 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	3	
35	2023-06-15		H15 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Open-sponge	1	Blue
36	2023-06-15		H15 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1	Pink, green
37	2023-06-15		H15 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1	
38	2023-06-15		H15 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Black	1	
39	2023-06-15		H15 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		3	
40	2023-06-15		H25 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2	
41	2023-06-15		H25 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Black	1	
42	2023-06-15		H25 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	blue	1	
43	2023-06-15		H25 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1	blue
44	2023-06-15		H25 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black
45	2023-06-15		H25 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	1	
46	2023-06-15		H21 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	1	
47	2023-06-15		H21 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	black
48	2023-06-15		H21 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		5	
49	2023-06-15		H21 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1	blue
50	2023-06-15		H21 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	2	
51	2023-06-15		H21 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Black	1	Teacup handle
52	2023-06-15		H21 RefinedCeramics	Creamware	Exfoliated		1	

53	2023-06-15	H21 RefinedCeramics	Yellowware	Exfoliated		1
54	2023-06-15	H16 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	2 Black
55	2023-06-15	H16 UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Exfoliated	3
56	2023-06-15	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1 Blue
57	2023-06-15	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Open-sponge	1 Blue
58	2023-06-15	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	2 Pink
59	2023-06-15	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Painted	Broad cobalt	2
60	2023-06-15	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Transfer	Blue	1
61	2023-06-15	H16 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2
62	2023-06-15	H14 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edged	Impressed, straight	1 Blue chicken-foot
63	2023-06-15	H14 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Edged	Neoclassical	1
64	2023-06-15	H14 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Spatter	1 Pink, green
65	2023-06-15	H14 RefinedCeramics	RWE	Exfoliated		2
66	2023-06-15	H14 RefinedCeramics	Pearlware	Transfer	Black	2



Project Name: Mayfield West  
 Project No.: 2022-0042  
 Scatter: Isolated Findspots  
 Stage: 2 CSP  
 Analysis by: April Telford

### Historic Catalogue

Catalogue 1 of 2  
 Cat No.: 1-16

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Context 1	Context 2	Context 3	Description	Count	Comments/Features	Find notes
1	2023-06-19	H4	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Solarized	
2	2023-06-19	H3	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1	Solarized	
3	2023-06-19	H5	Household	Glass	Bottle	Lavender	1	Solarized	
4	2023-06-19	H1	Household	Glass	Bottle	Aqua	1		
5	2023-06-19	H2	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Sponged	Open spatter	1	Blue	
6	2023-06-23	H7	Household	Glass	Bottle	Olive	1		
7	2023-06-23	H6	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Decalomania	Floral	1		
8	2023-06-15	H9	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black	
9	2023-06-15	H10	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown	
10	2023-06-15	H13	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Brown	
11	2023-06-15	H29	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Makers Mark	Partial Coat of Arms	1		
12	2023-06-15	H28	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Moulded	Wheat	1		
13	2023-06-15	H30	Personal	Pipe	Bowl	Frag	1		
14	2023-06-15	H30	Household	Glass	Bottle	Cobalt	1		
15	2023-06-15	H32	RefinedCeramics	Ironstone	Undecorated		1	Partial cup with handle	
16	2023-06-16	H31	Household	Glass	Bottle	Pale green	1		
17	2023-10-16	H1 (121156 Property)	Household	Household other	Bell	Crota	1		
18	2023-06-15	H6	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	*Formerly Scatter 1	
19	2023-06-15	H8	RefinedCeramics	RWE	Undecorated		1	*Formerly Scatter 1	
20	2023-06-15	H5	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Unglazed	2	*Formerly Scatter 1	
21	2023-06-15	H3	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Unglazed	1	*Formerly Scatter 1	
22	2023-06-15	H7	RefinedCeramics	Redware	Jetsware	Moulded dots	1	*Formerly Scatter 1	
23	2023-06-15	H1	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Lead glaze	1	Black	*Formerly Scatter 1
24	2023-06-15	H4	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Unglazed	2	*Formerly Scatter 1	
25	2023-06-15	H2	UtilitarianCeramics	CoarseEarthenware	Red Earthenware	Unglazed	1	*Formerly Scatter 1	

Project Name: Mayfield West  
 Project No.: 2022-0042  
 Scatter: Isolated Findspots  
 Stage: 2 CSP  
 Analysis by: Andrew Späring

### Pre-Contact Catalogue

Catalogue 2 of 2  
 Cat No.: 17-24

Cat No.	Date	Findspot	Depth	Material Type	Artifact Type	Diagnosis/Fake Type	Heated	Frag.	Dimensions (mm)			Comments	
									Length	Width	Thickness		
17	2023-06-22	L1		CSP Onondaga	BIF	Frag			1	16.2	17.5	4.3	tip of a point, fine serration
18	2023-06-22	L3		CSP Onondaga	SCR				1	41.9	26.2	8.7	oval, worked from centre to all edges
19	2023-06-22	L6		CSP Onondaga	SCR				1	59.6	27.2	9.7	oval, one side flared out
20	2023-06-22	P2/AkGx-728		CSP Onondaga	PP0	Brewerton			1	33.8	28.4	7.8	tip broken and rounded (not intentional)
21	2023-06-22	L2		CSP Onondaga	CDE	sec			1				
22	2023-06-22	L4		CSP Onondaga	CDE	sec			1				
23	2023-06-22	L5		CSP Onondaga	CDE	shat			1				
24	2023-06-22	L8		CSP Onondaga	CDE	shat			1				
25	2023-10-16	P1/AkGx-727		CSP Fossil Hill	PP0	Lamoka point			1	33.9mm	18.1mm	2.5mm	



© Parslow Heritage Consultancy Inc.

883 St. Clair Avenue West, Rear, Toronto, ON, M6C 1C4

Telephone: [647-348-4887](tel:647-348-4887)

Email: [admin@phcgroup.ca](mailto:admin@phcgroup.ca)

Website: [www.phcgroup.ca](http://www.phcgroup.ca)

