

Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 9174 Airport Road, Lot 44, Registered Plan 313, and Part of Lot 5, Concession 4, Geographic Township of Glanford, County of Wentworth, Now in the City of Hamilton

Original Report

Prepared for:

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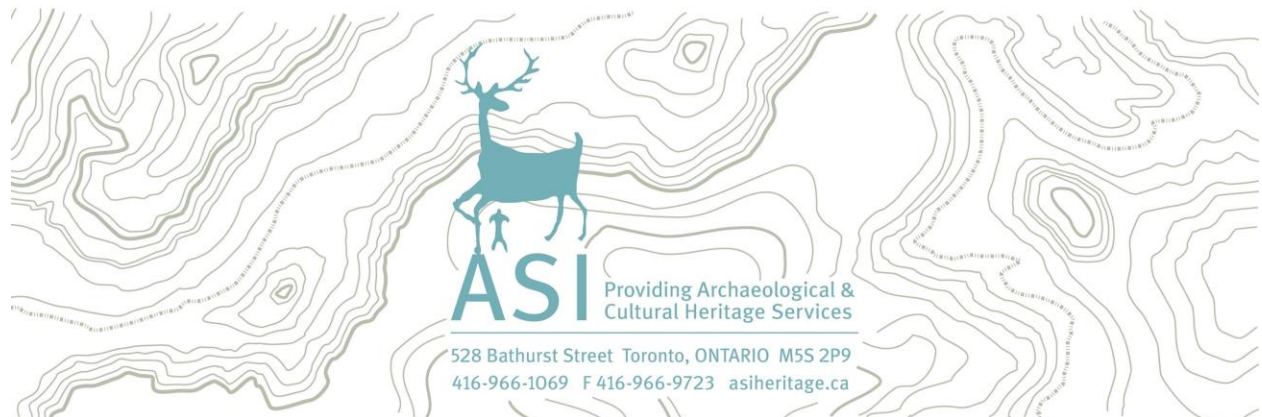
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Archaeological Licence: P449 (Bhardwaj)

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by 9174 Airport Nominee Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 9174 Airport Road, Lot 44, Registered Plan 313, and Part of Lot 5, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Glanford, County of Wentworth, now in the City of Hamilton. The subject property is approximately 0.9 hectare.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research indicated there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on October 31 and November 1, 2022, by means of a combined pedestrian and test pit survey. This assessment resulted in the identification of two non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots.

Given the ephemeral nature and low artifact density of Findspots P3 and P4, these components do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological assessment of the subject property be required.



Project Personnel

- **Senior Project Manager:** Jennifer Ley, Honours, Bachelor of Arts (R376), Lead Archaeologist, Manager, Planning Assessment Division
- **Project Manager:** Robb Bhardwaj, Master of Arts (P449) Associate Archaeologist, Project Manager, Planning Assessment Division
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1.0 Project Context

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by 9174 Airport Nominee Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 9174 Airport Road, Lot 44, Registered Plan 313, and Part of Lot 5, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Glanford, County of Wentworth, now in the City of Hamilton (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 0.9 hectare.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the senior project management of Jennifer Ley (R376), and the project management and direction of Robb Bhardwaj (P449) under the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (hereafter “the Ministry”) Project Information File P449-0682-2022. All activities carried out during this assessment were completed prior to a proposed development application, as required by the City of Hamilton, and the *Planning Act* (Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, 1990). All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Citizenship and Culture [now the Ministry], 1990), the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (hereafter “the Standards”) (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [now the Ministry], 2011).

The work carried out for this assessment was also guided by the *City of Hamilton Archaeological Management Plan* (City of Hamilton, 2016), which provides further refinement regarding potential buffers surrounding any noted features or characteristics that affect archaeological potential.

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on October 6, 2022. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and settlement history, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research. First, a summary is presented of the



current understanding of the Indigenous land use of the subject property. This is followed by a review of historical Euro-Canadian settlement trends.

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Settlement

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that began approximately 13,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.

Table 1: Pre-contact Indigenous Temporal Culture Periods in Southern Ontario.

Period	Description
Paleo 13,000 Before Present- 9,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● First human occupation of Ontario ● Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers ● Language Unknown ● Small occupations ● Non-stratified populations
Archaic 9,000 Before Present – 3,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers ● Small occupations ● Non-stratified populations ● Mortuary ceremonialism ● Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects
Early Woodland 3,000 Before Present – 2,400 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers ● General trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal ● Small and large occupations ● First evidence of community identity ● Mortuary ceremonialism ● Extensive trade networks for raw materials and finished objects



Period	Description
Middle Woodland 2,400 BP – 1,300 Before Present Transitional Woodland 1,300 Before Present – 1,000 Before Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Astronomers/ Artists/ Hunters/ Gatherers/ Foragers • A general trend in spring/summer congregation and fall/winter dispersal into large and small settlements • Kin-based political system • Increasingly elaborate mortuary ceremonialism • Incipient agriculture in some regions • Longer term settlement occupation and reuse
Late Woodland (Early) <i>Anno Domini</i> 900 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foraging with locally defined dependence on agriculture • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Socio-political system strongly kinship based
Late Woodland (Middle) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1300 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major shift to agricultural dependency • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Development of socio-political complexity
Late Woodland (Late) <i>Anno Domini</i> 1400 – <i>Anno Domini</i> 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complex agricultural society • Villages, specific and special purpose sites • Politically allied regional populations

1.2.2 Post-Contact Settlement

Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3)

The subject property is within the Between the Lakes Purchase (Treaty 3). Following the American Revolutionary War, the British Crown needed to find lands on which to settle United Empire Loyalists, including approximately 2,000 members of the Six Nations confederacy who had fought alongside British troops. Led by Sir Frederick Haldimand who was the governor of Quebec at that time, the Crown was initially planning on providing lands for Loyalist settlers in Quebec and Southeastern Ontario, including providing land in the Bay of Quinte for Six



Nations refugees. This was not suitable for many of the members of Six Nations and a contingent of approximately 1,800 community members, led by Chief Joseph Brant, requested land north of Lake Erie along the Grand River. Brant felt that the location in the Bay of Quinte was too isolated and that his followers could be better served by being closer to the Six Nations communities that chose to remain in the United States in western New York (Surtees, 1984:21).

Recognizing that under the terms of the Royal Proclamation the land needed to be purchased prior to settlement, Colonel John Butler was sent to negotiate with the Mississaugas of the Credit for lands east of Lake Ontario and north of Lake Erie. On May 22, 1784, the Mississaugas of the Credit agreed to cede approximately 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 hectares) of land containing all or part of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, and Wellington Counties as well as the Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Halton, Hamilton-Wentworth, Niagara, and Waterloo. In exchange for these lands, the Mississaugas received £1180.74 worth of trade goods (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984). Of the 3,000,000 acres (1,214,057 hectares), approximately 550,000 acres (222,577 hectares) was set aside for the settlement of Six Nations people.

However, due to uncertainties with the description of the lands in the original surrender, Treaty 3 was renegotiated on December 7, 1792, to clarify what was ceded. This largely revolved around the northern boundary of the Treaty area and in particular the area set aside for Six Nations settlement along the Grand River (see Haldimand Tract and Treaty 4). The signees on the side of the British included Lieutenant Governor John Graves Simcoe, John Butler, Robert Kerr, Peter Russell, John McGill, and Davie William Smith. The signees on the side of the Mississauga included Chiefs Wabakayne, Wabanip, Kautabus, Wabaniship and Mottotow (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Surtees, 1984; Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, 2017).

The original text stipulated that the northwest boundary of the parcel was an imaginary line between Burlington Bay and the Thames River, which is inconsistent with the geography of the area. The boundaries of the parcel were corrected to create a polygon encompassing the Niagara peninsula up to Burlington Bay and then up north to the present-day town of Arthur then south to



the present-day town of Woodstock to finally meet Lake Erie at Port Bruce. Treaty 3 lands exclude a corridor along the Grand River set aside for Six Nations (Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs, 2016; Native Land Digital, 2018).

Township of Glanford

The land within Glanford Township was acquired by the British from the Mississaugas in 1784. The first township survey was undertaken in 1794, and the first legal settlers occupied their land holdings in the same year. The township is said to have been named after a town called Glanford Brigg in Lincolnshire, England. Glanford was initially settled by disbanded soldiers, mainly Butler's Rangers, and other Loyalists following the end of the American Revolutionary War. In 1805, Boulton noted that Glanford contained good soil, and only required time to render it a valuable township. The township was slow to grow, with only fifty ratepayers recorded in 1815 (Middleton and Landon, 1927). However, by the 1840s, the township was noted for its good farms and "a mixed population". The township was originally created in Lincoln County, and then transferred to Wentworth County in 1854, and later amalgamated with Binbrook Township to form Glanbrook Township (Boulton, 1805:79; Smith, 1846:63; Armstrong, 1985:143; Rayburn, 1997:134).

Mount Hope

The subject property is located just outside of the historical community of Mount Hope, which formed at the crossroads of present-day Homestead Drive and Airport Road. The first grants of land made by the Crown in the Mount Hope area occurred in 1802, with the first settlers arriving in circa 1810. Due to the location of a poorly drained marsh area on the former Port Dover Road (present-day Homestead Drive), the road was diverted, the course of which can be seen in the 1859 and 1875 historical mapping (Figures 2 and 3). The settlement was laid out around this diverted route, and most of the village buildings were located on the west side of Homestead Road, within Lot 5, Concessions 4 and 5 in order to avoid the wet area. In 1803, John Dawson was granted Lot 5, Concession 4, subsequently selling the lot to Bela Hibbard Senior in the same year, which was inherited by his son, Bela Hibbard Junior in 1837 after his father died at an early age. Bela Hibbard Junior then sold the lot to his mother, who was remarried, to a



Mr. J. Frazier (name variants include Frazer and Fraser). By 1859, Mr. Frazier had subdivided Lot 5, Concession 4, with the majority of the Mount Hope village frontage located within these two parcels along the west side of Homestead Drive, which remained under the ownership of the Frazier family.

The settlement at Mount Hope was originally known as Swayzie's Corners in the early nineteenth century, after a Mr. Swazie (Swayze) who owned a hotel on the corner of Airport Road and Homestead Drive, and then later as 'Hines Corners' after an early settler who took over the hotel after Mr. Swayze left. Renamed Mount Hope in the mid-nineteenth century, the village's location in the centre of Glanford Township and its proximity to historical transport routes, resulted in steady growth and it prospered. By 1859, the village is labelled Mount Hope (Figure 2), which also depicts a schoolhouse, post office, church and sawmill. By the late-nineteenth century, Mount Hope had a post office (recorded as 'Glanford Post Office' on Figure 3), three blacksmith stores, two hotels, three butchers, two wagon-makers, a shoemaker, two carriage-makers and an undertaker. Of note, is that Mount Hope is labelled as Glanford in early topographic mapping (Figure 4), and then appears as Mount Hope again on later mapping (Glanbrook Heritage Society, 2007).

1.2.3 Review of Map Sources

A review of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century mapping was completed to determine if these sources depict any nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian settlement features that may represent potential historical archaeological sites within or adjacent to the subject property. Historical map sources are used to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape by cross-referencing points between the various sources and then georeferencing them in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property from historical mapping sources. The results can be imprecise (or even contradictory) because sources of error, such as the vagaries of map production, differences in scale or resolution, and distortions caused by the reproduction of the sources, introduce error into the process. The impacts of this error are dependent on the size of the feature in question, the constancy of reference points on mapping, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both are depicted on historical mapping.



In addition, not all settlement features were depicted systematically in the compilation of these historical map sources, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided. Thus, not every feature of interest from the perspective of archaeological resource management would have been within the scope of these sources.

On the 1859 *Tremaine Map of the County of Wentworth* (Tremaine, 1859)(Figure 2), the subject property is located within the southwest corner of Lot 5, Concession 4 fronting Airport Road, and depicted under the ownership of Jacob Fraser. The subject property is depicted to the west of a series of subdivided lots within Mount Hope. A schoolhouse on the western limit of the village, is depicted approximately 40 metres to the east of the subject property. There are no settlement features depicted within the subject property.

On the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* (Page and Smith, 1875)(Figure 3), the subject property remains under the ownership of the J. Frazer, west of the village of Mount Hope, which had expanded by this time. The western limit of the village is now depicted approximately 160 metres to the east of the subject property. Whilst there is now a scatter of homesteads depicted along the north and south sides of Airport Road, no settlement features are depicted within the subject property.

Early topographic mapping was also reviewed for the presence of potential historical features. Land features such as waterways, wetlands, woodlots, and elevation are clearly illustrated on this series of mapping, along with roads and structure locations. On the 1907 Grimsby Topographic Map, (Department of Militia and Defence, 1907)(Figure 4), the subject property remains on the outskirts of the Mount Hope, at this time labelled as Glanford. No structures or settlement features are depicted within the subject property. A house in a neighbouring lot is depicted approximately 25 metres to the west.



1.2.4 Review of Aerial and Satellite Imagery

In order to further understand the previous land use on the subject property, twentieth-century aerial imagery and twenty-first century satellite imagery were reviewed (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited, 1954; Google Earth Pro, 2021).

In 1934, the subject property is shown as part of a rural landscape fronting Airport Road in Mount Hope (Figure 5). The subject property consists of agricultural fields, with an access driveway from Airport Road. There are no structures within the subject property at this time.

By 2005, residential development has intensified on both the north and south of sides of Airport Road, and to the west of the subject property (Figure 6). The surrounding landscape remains predominantly agricultural; the north portion of the subject property remains part of a larger agricultural field, with the south portion consisting of a driveway with trees and a lawn. A barn is shown in the central portion of the property.

In 2020, the subject property has remained largely unchanged since 2005 (Figure 6). The central portion of the property is now more heavily treed and the driveway visible in 2005 is less apparent. New roads and adjacent development have begun abutting the northwest corner of the subject property.

1.3 Archaeological Context

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

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the project area, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites housed at the Ministry, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of Archaeological Services Inc.



In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, which is maintained by the Ministry. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Doctor Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator. Sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The project area is located in the AgGx Borden block.

A total of 88 archaeological sites are registered within a one kilometre radius of the subject property (the Ministry, 2022). Many of which have been documented during a survey of the lands north and east of the subject property, the closest of which is AgGx-1062, a Late Archaic-type Indigenous projectile point fragment, located approximately 50 metres from the property boundary. A detailed summary of all sites is available in Appendix A.

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

During the course of the background research, one previous archaeological assessment was identified within 50 metres of the subject property.

In 2022, Detritus Consulting Limited completed a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 3054 Homestead Drive, under Ministry Project Information File: P017-0886-2020 (Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022). The approximate 30.5-hectare study area, is located immediately north and east of the subject property, largely occupying agricultural lands. The pedestrian survey identified 297 Indigenous artifacts and 56 Euro-Canadian artifacts, from a total of 352 findspots. A total of 23 Indigenous sites and one Euro-Canadian site were registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, and of those, Indigenous sites AgGx-1033, AgGx-1034, AgGx-1035 and AgGx-1037, and Euro-Canadian site AgGx-1038, require Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment. As previously mentioned, an isolated Late Archaic-type projectile point fragment is the nearest site to the current subject property, found approximately 50 metres from the boundary, while Findspot 28, an isolated portion of a knife is the nearest find, found approximately 12 metres from the current property boundary. In conclusion, the report interpreted the Indigenous archaeological resources in the study area as



part of a much larger area of ongoing seasonal occupation by Indigenous people from the Middle Archaic period until the Late Woodland period.

1.3.3 Physiography

The majority of the subject property is located in the till moraines of the Haldimand Clay Plain physiographic region. This physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam, 1984:156-159) is among the largest of the 53 defined physiographic regions in southern Ontario, comprising approximately 3,500 square kilometres (MacDonald, 1980:3). Generally, this region is flat and poorly drained, although it includes several distinctive landforms including dunes, cobble, clay, and sand beaches, limestone pavements, and back-shore wetland basins.

Soil profiles in the subject property consist of fine-textured glaciolacustrine deposits with silt and clay, minor sand and gravel (Ontario Geological Survey, 2000).

The subject property is within the Upper Welland River watershed (Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, 2012). Multiple tributaries of the Welland River are located south of the subject property (Figure 1) and seasonal courses are found immediately surrounding the property, most apparent on the 2005 imagery (Figure 6).

1.3.4 Existing Conditions

The subject property is approximately 0.9 hectare and is located within a mixed-use agricultural, commercial and residential landscape in the community of Mount Hope (Figure 7). The subject property is bound by an active agricultural field to the north and northeast, residential lots to the east and west, lands associated with the John C. Munro Hamilton International Airport to the northwest, and Airport Road to the south. The subject property consists of a portion of an active agricultural field in the north, a woodlot with a barn in the centre, and a maintained lawn and overgrown driveway to the south.



1.3.5 Review of Archaeological Potential

The Standards, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks), secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

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

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for indigenous populations, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie), and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert) are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential.

For the post-contact period, Section 1.3.1 of the Standards stipulates those areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military or pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early



historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or a federal, provincial, or municipal historical landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

The majority of early nineteenth century farmsteads, which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth century maps, are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly, undisturbed lands within 100 metres of an early historical transportation route are considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The *City of Hamilton Archaeology Management Plan* considers a similar suite of criteria or indicators, along with a 250-metre buffer around all registered and unregistered archaeological sites (City of Hamilton, 2016).

Given the presence of an abundance of water, the proximity to historical roads and the historical village of Mount Hope, in addition to multiple archaeological sites and findspots in the vicinity, the subject property is considered to have high potential for the presence of Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources.

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment was conducted on October 31 and November 1, 2022, to identify, inventory, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Sean Heafner (R1253) and was carried out in accordance with the Standards. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features.



Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 field fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report, and photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Images 1-12; Figure 8). Field observations and photographs were recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

The assessment was initiated by conducting a visual review to identify areas with no archaeological potential. During this review it was confirmed that approximately 4% of the subject property was disturbed (Figure 8). This disturbance consists of an overgrown, compacted gravel driveway (Image 1) and the footprint of an existing barn on the property (Images 2-3). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these areas retain no archaeological potential and were not surveyed.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

Approximately 53% of the subject property consists of a woodlot in the central portion and a maintained lawn in the southern portion fronting Airport Road West (Images 4-7). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.2, areas with closed surface visibility were assessed by means of a test pit survey conducted at intervals of five metres. Test pits were hand excavated at least five centimetres into the subsoil and all soil was screened through six-millimetre mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Test pits were examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. All test pits were at least 30 centimetres in diameter and excavated within one metre of all structures and/or disturbances when possible. Upon completion, all test pits were backfilled.

Disturbed test pit profiles, consisting of 30% of the property were observed throughout the maintained lawn within the southern portion of the property and the central portion of the woodlot, around the extant barn. Disturbed test pits around the barn consisted of approximately 50 centimetres of mixed soils with gravel and concrete, overlying a yellow brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam subsoil (Image 8). Disturbed test pits in the maintained lawn were found to be shallower, comprising approximately 10 centimetres of a dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam



mixed with gravel, overlying a yellow brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam subsoil (Image 9).

Intact test pit profiles, consisting of 23% of the property, were observed within the eastern and western portion of the woodlot. Typical intact test pit profiles consisted of approximately 35-50 centimetres of dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy loam topsoil overlying a yellow brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam subsoil (Image 10).

2.3 Pedestrian Survey

The balance of the subject property, approximately 43%, consists of a ploughed field that was assessed by means of a pedestrian survey at five-metre intervals (Images 11-12; Figure 8). In accordance with Section 2.1.1 of the Standards, the field was ploughed and allowed to weather appropriately prior to survey, and ploughing was deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure but did not extend beyond the depth of previous ploughing. Visibility conditions were excellent at well over 80% and the soils consisted of sandy loam.

2.3.1 Intensified Pedestrian Survey

During the course of the pedestrian survey, Indigenous artifacts were encountered (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). In accordance with the Standards, Section 2.1.1, Standard 7, when archaeological material was encountered, an intensified survey at one-metre transects was conducted at a radius of 20-metres around all surface artifacts (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). The location of each artifact was recorded, and all artifacts encountered during the pedestrian survey were collected and retained for analysis.

3.0 Record of Finds

During the course of the Stage 2 survey, two Indigenous findspots were identified within the subject property (see Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). None of the findspots meet the requirements for registry into the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, as defined by the Standards.



Location information for the archaeological material documented during this assessment was recorded with a Trimble Catalyst Global Navigation Satellite System unit using World Geodetic System 1984.

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Written field notes, annotated field maps, Global Positioning System logs and other archaeological data related to the subject property are located at Archaeological Services Inc.

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by Archaeological Services Inc. until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to His Majesty the King in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, and any other legitimate interest groups.

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

Table 2: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written field notes, Annotated field maps, Global Positioning System Logs, etc.	Archaeological Services Inc., 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Digital files stored in Archaeological Services Inc. project folder 22PL-401; Global Positioning System and digital information stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	Same as above.	Stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.



Document/Material	Location	Comments
Research, Analysis and Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	Same as above.	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on Archaeological Services Inc. network servers.
Artifacts	Same as above.	All artifacts collected are stored by class and provenience. Artifacts are stored in 12.7 centimetre by 20.32 centimetre plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 centimetre by 7.62 centimetre plastic bags. All material is housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 centimetres, depth 38 centimetres, height 25 centimetres). The artifact assemblage is stored in one box labeled: 22PL-401 9174 Airport Road, Hamilton.

3.2 Indigenous Locations

A pre-contact Indigenous site is distinguished from a findspot by either the quantity of material encountered (three or more artifacts) or by the presence of a diagnostic artifact, for example, a projectile point.

Whenever artifacts were encountered, a unique field designation (P-number) was assigned. A total of four P-numbers were originally assigned in the field (P1-P4), however, after analysis only two were retained (P3 and P4), with P1 and P2 identified as non-cultural natural chert. The field designation (P-number), artifact yield, artifact types, and any pertinent comments regarding each findspot are



summarized in Table 3. A full catalogue of all findspot material is presented in Appendix B and the artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Images 13-15). All of the artifacts are non-diagnostic.

Table 3: Indigenous Findspots Documented within Subject Property

Findspot	Quantity	Artifact Types	Artifacts (collected/observed)	Comments
P3	1	1 secondary knapping flake	1/1	Indeterminate material
P4	2	1 projectile point; 1 core	2/2	Artifacts 1 metre apart

3.2.1 Findspot P3

Findspot P3 was encountered in the north portion of the agricultural field, approximately 33 metres southeast of the corner of East Cargo Drive (Supplementary Documentation Figure 1). Findspot P3 consists of single secondary knapping flake (Image 13). The material is indeterminate, as it is a fossiliferous mottled light blue and grey, and may represent local Grimsby chert, or Bois Blanc chert.

3.2.2 Findspot P4

Findspot P4 was encountered in the south portion of the agricultural field, approximately 50 metres southeast of the corner of East Cargo Drive (Supplementary Documentation: Figure 1). Findspot P4 consists of a side-notched projectile point and a core, both made from Onondaga chert (Images 14-15). Findspot P4 is located approximately 25 metres south of Findspot P3.



Considering the results of the previous Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment completed by Detritus Consulting Limited to the immediate north and northeast, the nearest documented find is a hafted knife of Ancaster chert, located more than 50 metres from Findspots P3 and P4 (Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022: Findspot 28).

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological Services Inc. was contracted by 9174 Airport Nominee Inc. to undertake a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 9174 Airport Road, Lot 44, Registered Plan 313, and Part of Lot 5, Concession 4, in the Geographic Township of Glanford, County of Wentworth, now in the City of Hamilton (Figure 1). The subject property is approximately 0.9 hectare.

The Stage 1 background research entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for the presence of both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted on October 31 and November 1, 2022, by means of a combined test pit and pedestrian survey in all areas deemed to have archaeological potential. During the Stage 2 assessment, two non-diagnostic Indigenous findspots (P3 and P4) were identified.

Due to the location of the subject property in relation to several registered Indigenous archaeological sites and findspots, evidence of pre-contact Indigenous activity was highly likely. These findspots, represent ephemeral activity and/or casual losses. The dispersed nature of these findspots does not reflect loci of prolonged activity or occupation, and neither of these findspots meet the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest outlined in the Standards, Section 2.2, Standard 1, for requiring Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment.



5.0 Recommendations

In light of these results, and in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*, the following recommendations are made:

1. Given the isolated and non-diagnostic nature of Indigenous Findspots P3 and P4, they do not exhibit cultural heritage value or interest and may be considered free of any further archaeological concern.
2. No further archaeological assessment of the subject property is required.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, Archaeological Services Inc. notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism must be immediately notified.

The above recommendations are subject to Ministry approval and it is an offence to alter any archaeological site without Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism concurrence. No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any archaeological sites are permitted until notice of Ministry approval has been received.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

Archaeological Services Inc. advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, RSO 2005, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation, and protection of the cultural heritage of



Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the subject property of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regards to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the Ontario Heritage Act for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act. The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with sec. 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Government and Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



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8.0 Images



Image 1: View of the compacted gravel driveway.



Image 2: Front view of barn within the woodlot.



Image 3: Side view of barn within the woodlot.



Image 4: Field crew test pitting at the northwest side of the woodlot.



Image 5: Field crew test pitting within the eastern portion of the woodlot.



Image 6: Field crew test pitting along the side of the barn, in the centre of the woodlot.



Image 7: Field crew conducting test pit survey within the maintained lawn.



Image 8: Typical disturbed test pit profile in part of the woodlot.



Image 9: Typical disturbed test pit profile in the maintained lawn.



Image 10: Typical intact test pit profile in the northern part of the woodlot.



Image 11: View of the ploughed agricultural field taken facing northeast.



Image 12: Field crew conducting pedestrian survey in the ploughed agricultural field.



Image 13: View of the dorsal face of the secondary knapping flake from Findspot P3 (Catalogue Number: P3-L1).



Image 14: Fragment of a side-notched projectile point from Findspot P4 (Catalogue Number: P4-L1).

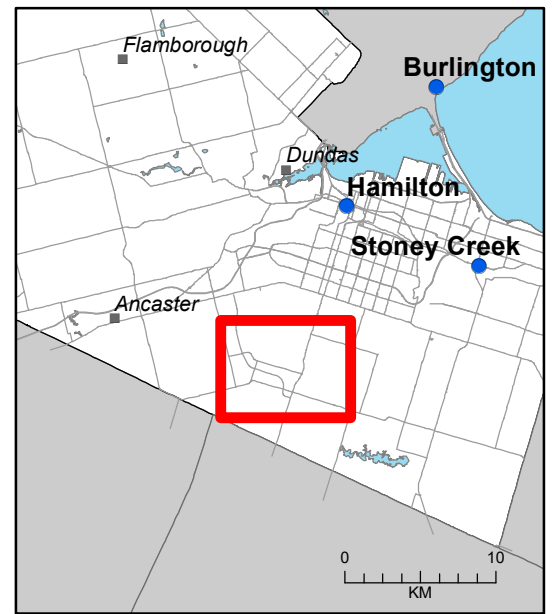
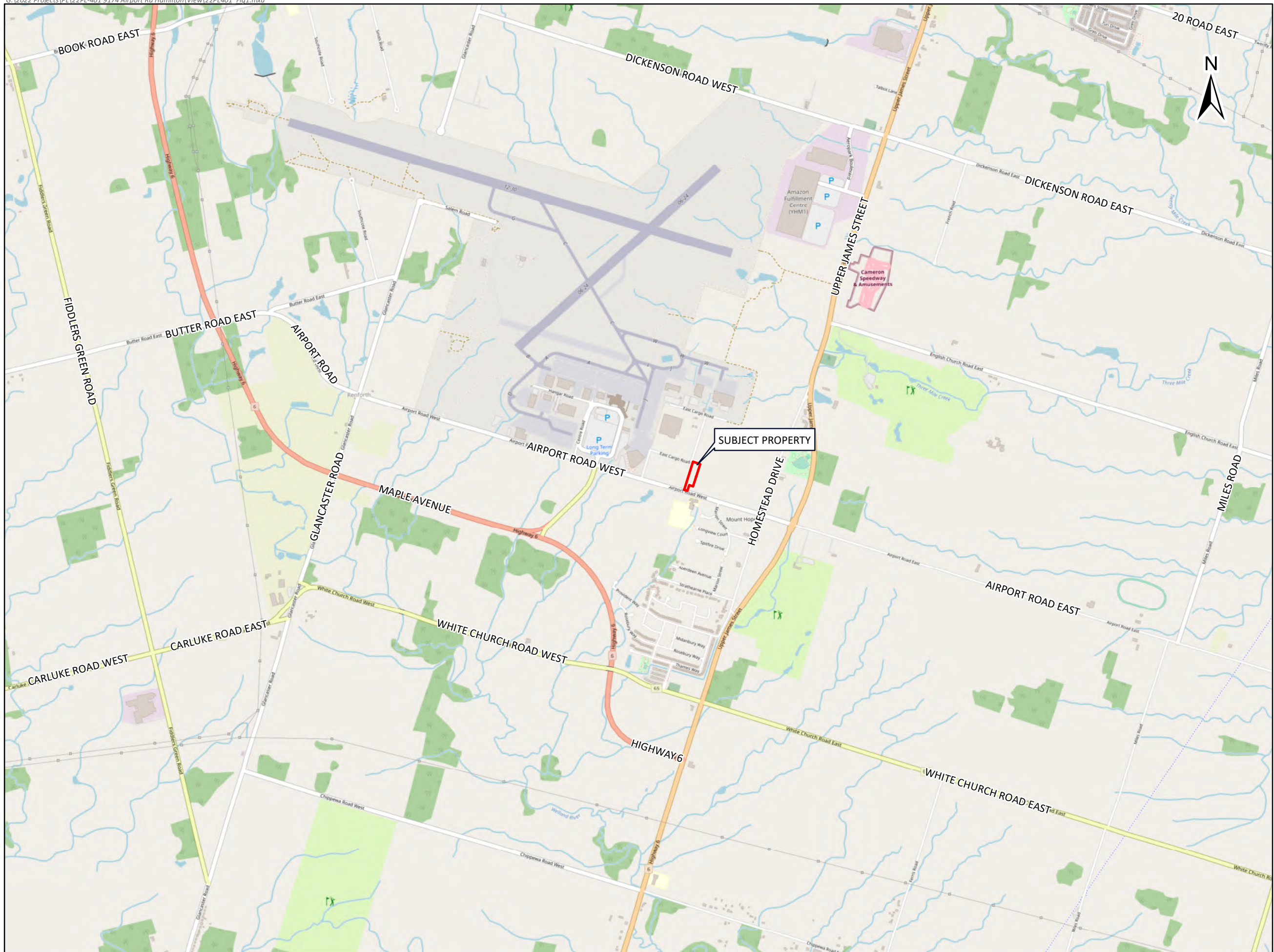


Image 15: Core from Findspot P3 (Catalogue Number: P3-L2).

9.0 Maps

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.





 SUBJECT PROPERTY

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



ASI PROJECT NO.: 22PL-401
 DATE: 2022-10-13
 DRAWN BY: A.C.
 FILE: 22PL401_Fig1

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

Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property

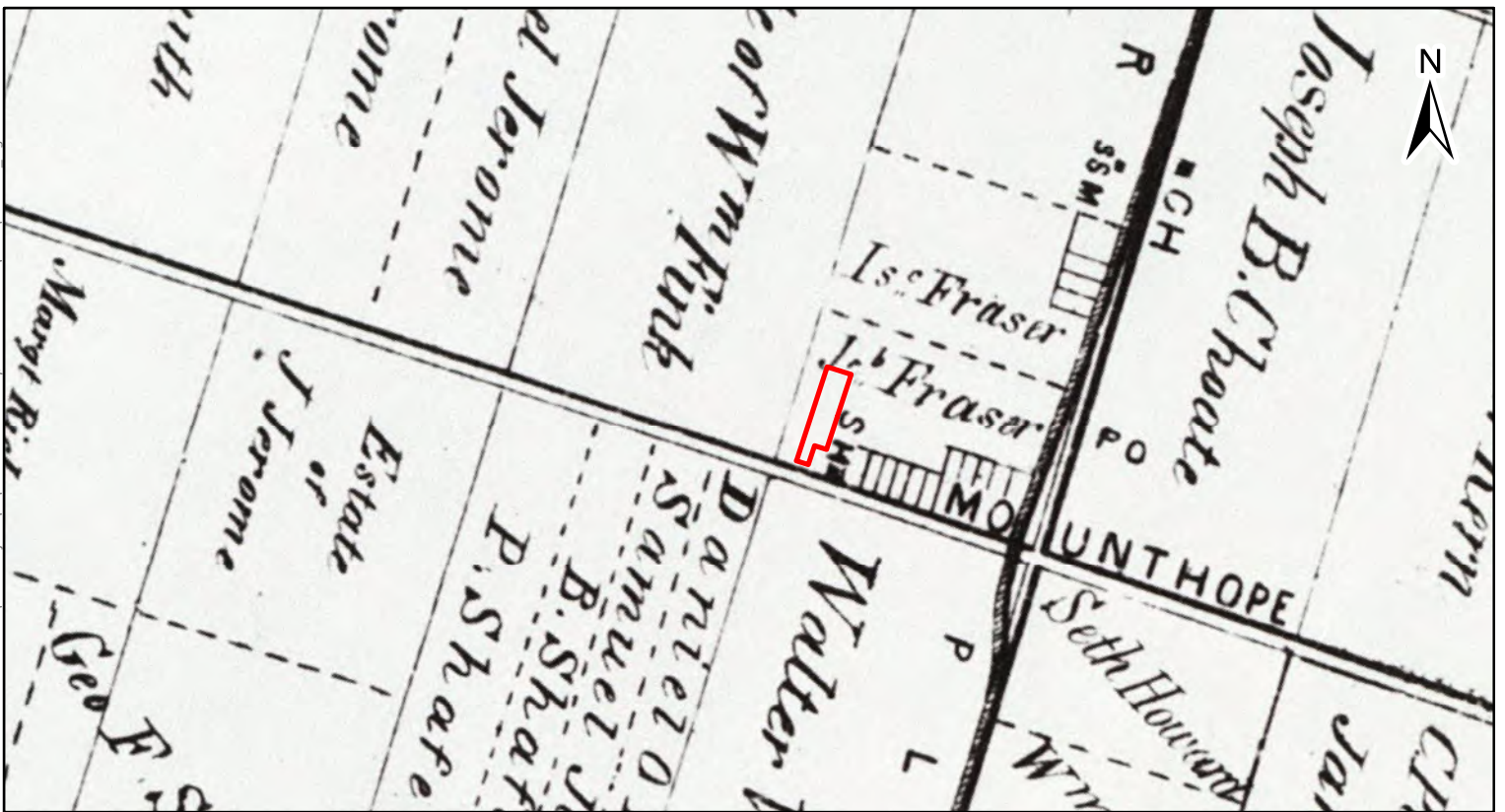


Figure 2: Subject Property Located on the 1859 Map of the County of Wentworth



Figure 3: Subject Property Located on the 1875 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth

	SUBJECT PROPERTY	Sources: Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:15,000 Page Size: 8.5 x 11		ASI PROJECT NO.: 22PL-401 DRAWN BY: A.C. DATE: 2022-10-21 FILE: 22PL401_Fig2-3
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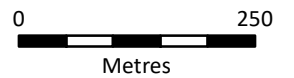
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Figure 4: Subject Property Located on the 1907 Grimsby Topographic Map



SUBJECT PROPERTY

Sources: McMaster University



Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:8,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11

ASI PROJECT NO.: 22PL- 401 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-12-06 FILE: 22PL401_Fig5-Rev

Figure 5: Subject Property Located on 1934 Aerial Imagery



2005



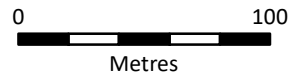
2020



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

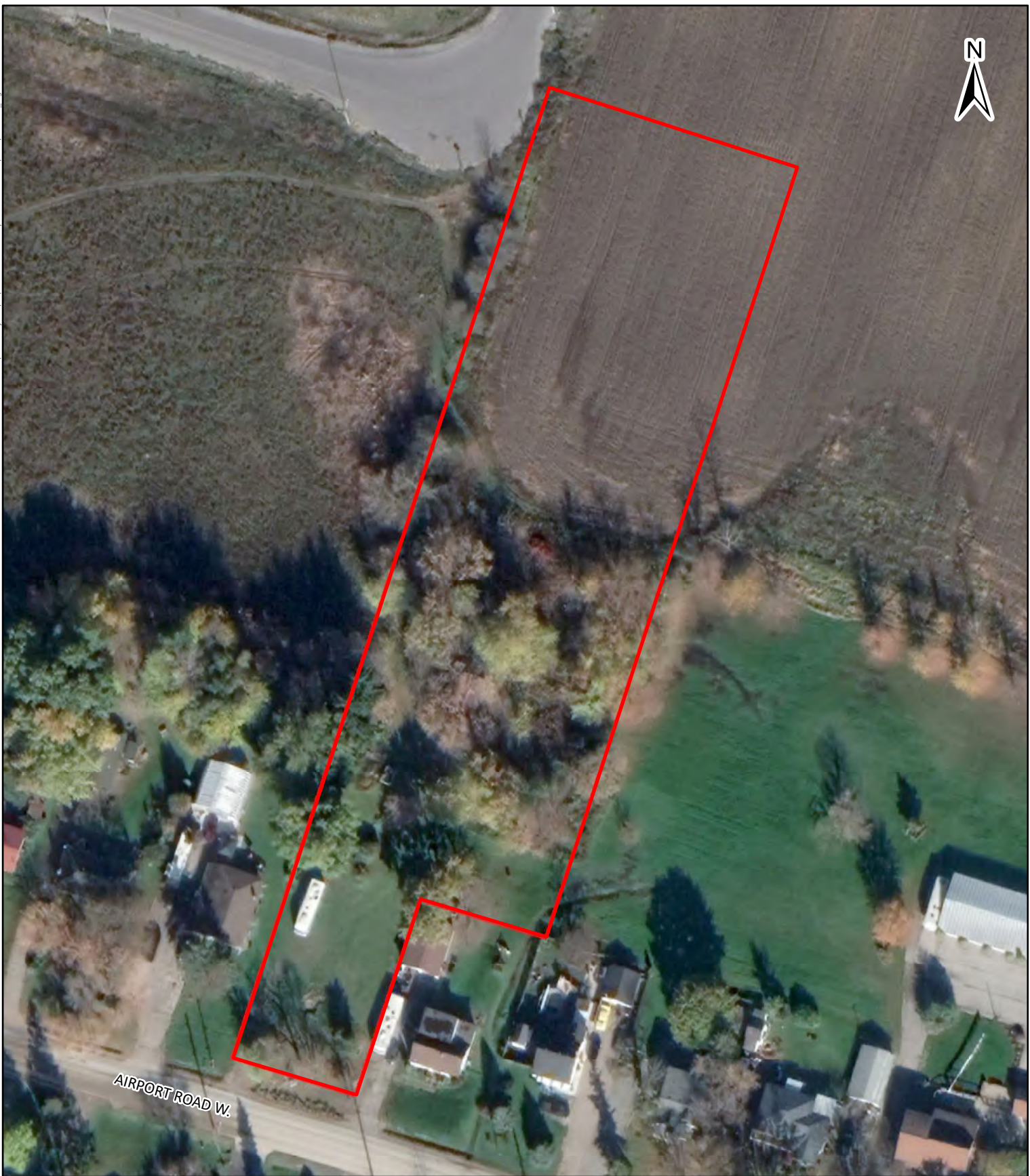
Sources: Google Earth

Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Scale: 1:3,000
Page Size: 8.5 x 11



ASI PROJECT NO.: 22PL-401 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-12-06 FILE: 22PL401_Fig6-Rev

Figure 6: Subject Property Located on 2005 and 2020 Satellite Imagery

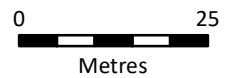


AIRPORT ROAD W.



 SUBJECT PROPERTY

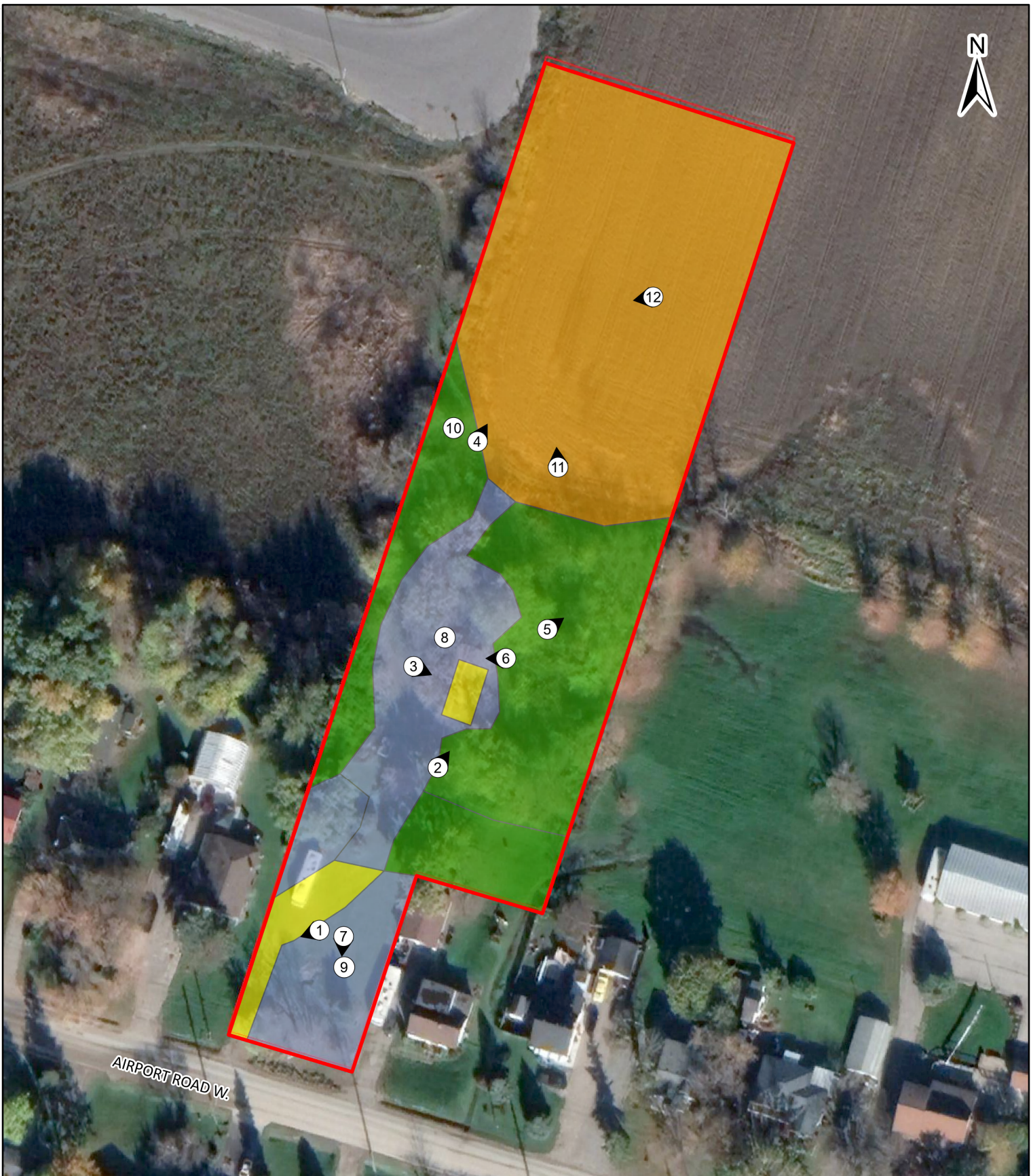
Sources: Google Earth



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

ASI PROJECT NO.: 22PL- 401 DRAWN BY: A.C.
DATE: 2022-12-06 FILE: 22PL401_Fig7-Rev

Figure 7: Existing Conditions of Subject Property



AIRPORT ROAD W.










	 SUBJECT PROPERTY	 DISTURBED - NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	
	 TEST PIT PHOTO	 PEDESTRIAN SURVEY - 5 METRE INTERVALS	 DISTURBED TEST PIT PROFILES - SURVEYED AT 5 METRE INTERVALS
	 PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION	 INTACT TEST PIT PROFILES - SURVEYED AT 5 METRE INTERVALS	

Figure 8: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

Appendix A: Registered Sites within a One-Kilometre Radius

A total of 88 archaeological sites registered in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database are located within a one-kilometre radius of the subject property.

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-114	Jerome 4	Archaic	Lithic Scatter	Ambrose, M., 1986; Mayer Heritage Services Limited, 1997
AgGx-128	Jerome 5	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Ambrose, M., 1986; Mayer Heritage Services Limited, 1997
AgGx-162	Babyzac	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Unknown
AgGx-164	White Church	Indigenous	Campsite	Hagerty, 1996; New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2001

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-172		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc., 1990
AgGx-173		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc., 1990
AgGx-174		Indigenous	Artifact Scatter	Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc., 1990
AgGx-175		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Mayer, Poulton and Associates Inc., 1990
AgGx-184	Jerome Historic	Euro-Canadian	Cabin, Homestead	Unknown
AgGx-257	Lancaster	Late Woodland/Iroquoian	Hamlet	Ministry of Transportation, 1994
AgGx-286	Southern Pine	Indigenous	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2001

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-289	Miles	Early Archaic	Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2001
AgGx-294	Mount Hope	Early Archaic, Middle Archaic	Campsite	Archaeological Services Inc., 2001
AgGx-295	Kirk	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2001
AgGx-297	Glanford	Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Services Inc., 2001
AgGx-299	Trimble	Early Archaic/Kirk-Nettling	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2001; New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2003
AgGx-341		Early Archaic/Kirk Nettling	Findspot	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2003

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-342		Indigenous	Findspot	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2003
AgGx-344		Indigenous	Findspot	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2003
AgGx-345		Middle Woodland/Saugeen	Findspot	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2003
AgGx-346		Late Archaic	Findspot	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2003
AgGx-470	Mountain Gate I	Indeterminate Indigenous	Unknown	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-471	Mountain Gate II	Indigenous	Campsite	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-472	Mountain Gate III	Indeterminate Indigenous	Unknown	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-473	Mountain Gate IV	Indeterminate Indigenous	Unknown	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-474	Mountain Gate V	Indeterminate Indigenous	Unknown	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-475		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-476		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-477		Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-478	Mountain Gate IX	Indeterminate Indigenous	Unknown	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-479		Indigenous	Findspot	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-480		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-481		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Assessments Limited, 2007
AgGx-499		Late Woodland	Findspot	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2009
AgGx-500		Middle Archaic	Unknown	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2009
AgGx-501		Indigenous/Brewerton	Findspot	New Directions Archaeology Limited, 2009
AgGx-726	Homestead 1	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2017
AgGx-727	Homestead 2	Late Archaic/Normanskill	Findspot	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2017

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-728		Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2017
AgGx-729		Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2017
AgGx-730	Homestead 5	Late Archaic/Crawford Knoll	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2017
AgGx-731		Indigenous; Euro-Canadian	Campsite; Farmstead	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2017
AgGx-758	H1	Euro-Canadian	Artifacts	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017
AgGx-759	P1	Late Archaic/Ace of Spades	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017; Amick Consultants Limited 2018

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-760	P2	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017
AgGx-761	P3	Late Woodland	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017
AgGx-762	P4	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017
AgGx-763	P8	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017
AgGx-764	P9	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017
AgGx-765	P10	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017
AgGx-766	P14	Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeoworks Inc., 2017

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-965		Euro-Canadian	Residential	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2017
AhGx-851/852 ¹		Indigenous	Campsite/Scatter/ Worksite	Archaeological Services Inc., 2017; 2018; 2019
AhGx-853		Woodland	Lithic Scatter	Archaeological Services Inc., 2018; 2019
AhGx-854		Late Woodland	Workshop	Archaeological Services Inc., 2018; 2019
AgGx-1001		Woodland	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2020; 2021

¹ AgGx-851 was amalgamated with AgGx-852.

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-1002		Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2020; 2021
AgGx-1021		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2020
AgGx-1026		Middle Archaic/Brewerton	Findspot	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2020
AgGx-1027		Late Archaic	Findspot	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2020
AgGx-1033	P2	Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021; 2022
AgGx-1034	P3	Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021; 2022
AgGx-1035	P7	Middle Woodland/Point Peninsula	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021; 2022

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-1036		Late Archaic/Normanskill	Hunting	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1037	H6	Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021; 2022
AgGx-1038	H4	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021; 2022
AgGx-1061		Late Archaic/Crawford Knoll	Hunting loss	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1062		Late Archaic/Crawford Knoll	Findspot (Hunting Loss)	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1063		Middle Woodland	Hunting loss	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1064		Middle Archaic/Brewerton	Hunting loss	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-1065		Late Archaic/Crawford Knoll	Hunting loss	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1066		Late Archaic/Hind	Hunting loss	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1067		Late Woodland	Hunting loss	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1068		Late Archaic/Normanskill	Hunting loss	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2021
AgGx-1071	Terryberry Sawmill	Indigenous; Euro-Canadian	Scatter; Mill	Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2021
AgGx-1072		Indigenous; Euro-Canadian	Scatters	Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2021

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-1073		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc., 2021
AgGx-1075		Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1076		Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1077		Indigenous	Campsite	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1078		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1079		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1080		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022

Borden number	Site Name	Temporal/Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AgGx-1081		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1082		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1083		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022
AgGx-1084		Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Detritus Consulting Limited, 2022

Appendix B: Lithic Catalogue



Stage 2 Lithic Catalogue

Cat#	Qty	Provenience	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
P3						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Secondary Knapping Flake	Indeterminate	the presence of stacked step fractures along one dorsal margin point to this flake as being a resharpening flake; the material is fossiliferous mottled light blue and grey and may represent local Grimsby chert and in the least Bois Blanc chert
Total : 1 artifact						
P4						
1	1	Surface	Layer 1	Projectile Point	Onondaga Chert	Side-Notching; L:28.1 mm W:25.6 mm T:5.1 mm; lower medial section with one extant small side notch missing base and tip; exhibits two oblique fractures
2	1	Surface	Layer 1	Core	Onondaga Chert	L:41.4 mm W:32.7 mm T:16.1 mm; exhibits two flake removals with worn cortex at one end; it is a possibility this artifact is made from local Grimsby chert which can resemble Onondaga chert in appearance
Total : 2 artifacts						
Grand Total : 3 artifacts						