

This report pertains to the sections of the proposed and alternate forcemain routes beyond the boundary of Piers 5 to 8 that were deemed to have archaeological potential in the Stage 1: Background Study. These areas included sections of the Brock Street and Mary Street right-of-ways and three sections within Eastwood Park. The Stage 2 assessment concluded that "...the landscape had been extensively altered over the past century" (FAC 2016). Several stone foundation segments were identified in Eastwood Park and are now "...registered with the province as archaeological site AhGx-728)" (ibid). Other than these foundations, nothing of cultural heritage value or interest was identified within the Stage 2 assessment. The entirety of this assessment was conducted outside of the current Study Area, and located approximately 100 metres south of the Study Area's southwest corner.

It should be noted that since the above Stage 2: Assessment did not include any work within Pier 8 and Catharine Street, those sections recommended for monitoring during the proposed sewer construction in the previous Stage 1 report still require monitoring.

The City of Hamilton's Archaeological Master Plan (AMP, draft) was consulted to determine if there was any relevant information pertaining to the Study Area. The AMP recognizes the potential for sites to have been buried during the extensive 20th century infilling of the water lots on the irregular shoreline (Hamilton AMP 2012: Appendix D-7). "The alteration of waterbodies is another activity impacting archaeological resources because of the link between humans and water sources...The infill of lots along Hamilton... Harbour also capped or destroyed many archaeological resources" (Hamilton AMP 2012: 9). The AMP is a general guide that requires a detailed Stage 1 study to refine this potential mapping. FAC's study provides this refinement.

1.3 Historical Context

1.3.1 Aboriginal History

The history of Aboriginal people in southern Ontario is a long and varied one. This section provides a brief synopsis of the people who have been in the province for millennia — from Paleo-Indians through the Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland periods to the post-European contact period in the general Hamilton-Burlington area. Most of this section was written by one of this report's author, J. Fisher (CRM Group et al. 2002: Section 2).

The earliest recognized people inhabiting Ontario were Paleo-Indians who were non-agriculturalists and depended upon hunting and foraging of wild foods in order to survive. They would have moved their camps on a regular basis to the areas that would have provided resources as they became available. The size of the groups of people would in part have depended upon the size and nature of those resources available at a particular location (Ellis & Deller 1990:52). People would have gathered or dispersed throughout the year depending on the availability of resources and social constraints. The environmental conditions of spruce parkland/woodland to pine forests would have necessitated frequent moves and a large range of territory in order to acquire adequate resources.

While the Paleo-Indian period lasted for a millennium, the Archaic horizon lasted for approximately seven times that length spanning from 8,000 B.C. to 800 B.C. It would appear that the Archaic peoples in Southern Ontario were subsisting in smaller territories than the former Paleo-Indians, thereby becoming more regionalized. Their population was increasing, probably due to the more reliable food resources as well as greater biodiversity in these resources. One of the major differences between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (800 B.C. to ca. 0 B.C.) in the archaeological record of southern Ontario was the

appearance of pottery. By the time of the Middle Woodland, there was a major shift in the way people settled the landscape and procured foods. It is at this time (500 B.C. to A.D. 700) that people were making fish a more important aspect of their diet, although hunting and foraging continued. As a consequence, rich and large sites began to appear on river valley floors. The sites were inhabited periodically for sometimes hundreds of years, and represented a warm season macroband base camp, to take advantage of spawning fish. People kept returning to particular fish spawning grounds, and became more reliant on this resource. People were becoming more sedentary and had a restricted band territory, compared to the people from the Archaic.

When exactly the Late Woodland began and the Middle Woodland waned has been debated by archaeologists, but the designation has been based on a number of material distinct differences. Differences included new settlement and subsistence strategies, a new type of pottery construction, different pottery decorating techniques, and a variety of projectile point forms. Based on these characteristics, it is generally felt that the Late Woodland period began at around A.D. 800 and continued until A.D. 1650, after which the time frame is designated as post-contact period. The Hamilton area is extremely rich in Aboriginal sites that represented vibrant cultures. Paleo-Indian groups lived and hunted along the top of the escarpment in Stoney Creek. Aboriginal people from the Archaic time frame inhabited up-land as well as areas closer to the lake. Woodland sites are also located in the Hamilton area and have been excavated in Burlington below the Lake Iroquois shoreline, and further inland. Villages from the Late Woodland are numerous, showing that these people were prosperous and farmed many acres in the region. European contact changed all that, and social upheaval was catastrophic to the way of life for these people. Population levels plummeted and various groups were displaced or tragically, entirely wiped out.

The area that would become Ontario around the northern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie were relatively undisturbed by significant European settlement until around the time of the American Revolution. Previously, the French had generally restricted settlement to the St. Lawrence and Richelieu river valleys, and had established trading posts in the interior, but without too much demand for land (Surtees 1994:92). All this changed after the British defeat of the French in 1760, and policy changed dramatically. The Royal Proclamation of 1763 established the procedures for land surrenders from Aboriginal Peoples for over the next two centuries. The proclamation stated that only the Crown could purchase lands in the “Indian Territory”, the mechanism for this was through formal and public councils between the Crown and the Aboriginal People whose lands were involved in the negotiations (Surtees 1994:93). Once the land was acquired, then the Crown could redistribute it either by sale or land grant.

The European and American political milieu of the time created major social upheavals, including the displacement and migration of a number of people. The first substantial influx of people into Ontario was after the American Revolution, and the area saw a migration of United Empire Loyalists fleeing the turmoil to the south, and displaced Iroquoian People. Therefore, although Lady Simcoe had noted the Hamilton area has having been “thickly settled” by Native populations in the 18th century (from Hamilton AMP: Appendix D-7), by the War of 1812, Aboriginal Peoples in Ontario found themselves being displaced and pushed away from the waterfront tracts of land around Lakes Ontario and Erie, the upper St. Lawrence River, the Detroit River, and the Niagara River (Surtees 1994:92). The second wave of immigrants occurred shortly after the War of 1812 and expanded beyond the waterfronts to the interior of the province, when the British government required land for settlers (both to emigrants and as settlements to disbanded military personnel – ie. Butler’s Rangers). In 1784 and 1792 Treaty #6 called “Between the

Lakes Purchase” was signed between the Mississauga. These lands included “the Niagara Peninsula, lands close to the head of Lake Ontario, and the north shore of Lake Erie as far as the mouth of Cat Fish Creek” (Surtees 1994:102). It was from this large tract of land that the Grand River tract was carved.

Today, the closest First Nations are Six Nations and Mississaugas of the New Credit. Note that the Wendake Nation, of the Huron-Wendat near Quebec City have interests in some archaeological sites in Hamilton.

1.3.2 Euro-Canadian History of the Township/City Development

Between January 15th and March 12th, 1788, the Head-of-the-Lake townships within Lincoln County were surveyed and named. One of the townships in this county, established in 1791, was Barton Township, named in honour of Barton upon Humber in Lincolnshire, England (Hamilton Public Library). In 1816, the Gore District was formed including sections of the Home and Niagara districts. At the same time, two new counties were created; Halton County and Wentworth County. Wentworth County came to include the townships of Barton, Ancaster, Beverly, Binbrook, Flamborough (East and West), Glanford and Saltfleet.

The population of the Hamilton area, as elsewhere in Ontario, was augmented by the exodus of many United Empire Loyalists (UEL) at the end of the American Revolution in the late 18th century. In the early 1800s, when Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby) of the Mississauga Nation was a boy, he described Burlington Heights and its environs when he “...traverse[d] the shores of its clear waters in a the light birchbark canoe; here ..[he] ranged the forest, and shot many a partridge, squirrel, and pigeon, where now may be seen the fine brick or stone house, and the productive farm of white man” (Smith 1987:16). By 1833, Hamilton was incorporated as a town within Wentworth County, and became a city in 1846. “For the next few decades the city had its ups and downs, almost going bankrupt in the 1860s. ... The bailiffs seized the furniture of the city hall along with the portraits of the past esteemed mayors of Hamilton and put them on the block to raise money on Hamilton's debt. No one wanted them. A public spirited citizen finally bought them and donated them back to the city. To stall off the auditors the City Clerk took a vacation with the Assessment Rolls until the crisis was over and Hamilton was safe once more” (Canadian Government (CG) web page: History of Hamilton). During the 1890s, Hamilton became an industrial power house with iron and steel manufacturing becoming the dominant industries.

The neighbourhood section immediately south of the Study Area was part of the City of Hamilton by 1859, whereas the piers were officially incorporated sometime between then and 1875. Although the political boundaries determined their location name, based on a variety of maps it appeared as though the wharves and piers were used and treated as part of the city from the beginning.

The rapid growth of the city required more lands and so began the annexation of sections of Barton Township, as evidenced in the *Map of the County of Wentworth*, by Robert Surtees, 1859. With the final annexation in 1960, the township ceased to exist. In 1974 a regional government was implemented and the City of Hamilton became part of the Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth. On January 1, 2001, the amalgamation of the city with Dundas, Stoney Creek, Ancaster and Glanbrook created the New City of Hamilton.

1.3.3 Shipping in Hamilton Harbour

The bay area of Hamilton has been known by a number of names, early ones being Lake Geneva (map of