

STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF LANDS WITHIN  
PLAN 39R-14329, PART OF LOT 16, CONCESSION 8, GEOGRAPHIC  
TOWNSHIP OF HOPE, MUNICIPALITY OF PORT HOPE, COUNTY OF  
NORTHUMBERLAND, ONTARIO

Original Report

For:

Monument Geomatics & Estimating Inc.

From:

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd.

Licensed to: Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P-025)

PIF#: P025-0776-2022

September 16, 2022

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope was contacted by a representative of Monument Geomatics & Estimating Inc. requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted at lands within Plan 39R-14329, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Hope, Municipality of Port Hope, County of Northumberland, Ontario. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, as part of a subdivision application. Permission to enter the property was provided by the proponent.

The subject property consists of six agricultural fields, a southeastern permanently wet stream and pond, a residential house, a semi-collapsed structure, a barn and concrete paddock, three sheds, maintained lawn surrounding the standing structures, a southwest permanently wet pond, a southwest heavily overgrown pasture area, gravel roads less than 5m wide created prior to the assessment to provide access for borehole equipment, a northern forested section with multiple permanently wet ponds, a cleared “hydro easement”, and a forested section north of the hydro corridor. The subject property was marked by the edge of a forest and iron property bars to the north, by multiple fencelines to the east, by Ganaraska Road and residential fencelines to the south, and by Mill Street and residential fencelines to the west. All borders were also confirmed through discussions with the proponent and through the use of provided mapping and GPS.

The entire property was not assessed as the western edge and northern quarter of the subject property is outside of the development boundary. The assessed portion of the subject property consists of six agricultural fields, a southeastern permanently wet stream and pond, a residential house, a semi-collapsed structure, a barn and concrete paddock, three sheds, maintained lawn surrounding the standing structures, a southwest permanently wet pond, a southwest heavily overgrown pasture area, gravel roads less than 5m wide created prior to the assessment to provide access for borehole equipment, and a northern forested section with multiple permanently wet ponds. The subject property was marked by the southern edge of hydro easement to the north, by multiple fencelines to the east, by Ganaraska Road and residential fencelines to the south, and by residential fencelines and landmarks to the west. All borders were also confirmed through discussions with the proponent and through the use of provided mapping and GPS.

Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011), due to its proximity to water sources, areas of historic development, historic transportation corridors, the depiction of a structure within the subject property on historic mapping, and registered archaeological sites with 2km to the subject property as per standard 1.3.1.

This assessment did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural significance. Given this result, it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited that



no further archaeological assessment be required within the assessed portion of the subject property. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted.

Additionally, if any area not assessed in this report is to be affected by any development an archaeological survey must be carried out by a licenced archaeologist prior to any groundbreaking activities taking place.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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## 1.0 PROJECT PERSONNEL

<b>Project Director:</b>	Dr. Lawrence Jackson (P025) - Report Preparation
<b>Field Directors:</b>	Daniel Smith (R1216) - Report Preparation - Map Preparation Justin Tighe (R421)
<b>Field Technicians:</b>	Julie Bazeley (R1279) Darci Clayton (R1185) Brooke Driscoll Jelissa Kollaard - Background Research Philip Abbott
<b>First Nation Liaison</b>	Susan Feeley – Curve Lake First Nation

Table 1: Project Personnel and Breakdown of Relevant Duties

## 2.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

### 2.1 Development Context

The Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. O.18, requires anyone wishing to carry out archaeological fieldwork in Ontario to have a license from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS). All licensees are to file a report with the MTCS containing details of the fieldwork that has been done for each project. Following standards and guidelines set out by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (2011) is a condition of a licence to conduct archaeological fieldwork in Ontario. Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. confirms that this report meets ministry report requirements as set out in the 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and is filed in fulfillment of the terms and conditions of an archaeological license.

Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited, Port Hope was contacted by a representative of Monument Geomatics & Estimating Inc. requesting that, in compliance with the requirements outlined by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport (MTCS), a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment be conducted at lands within Plan 39R-14329, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Hope, Municipality of Port Hope, County of Northumberland, Ontario. The assessment of the subject property was triggered by the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, as part of a Subdivision application. Permission to enter the property was provided by the proponent. Stage 1 research indicated that the property is of high archaeological potential, as outlined by the Standards and Guidelines for Consulting Archaeologists (MTC 2011),



due to its proximity to water sources, areas of historic development, historic transportation corridors, the depiction of a structure within the subject property on historic mapping, and registered archaeological sites with 2km to the subject property as per standard 1.3.1.

The contract was awarded to Northeastern Archaeological Associates Limited by in May of 2021. This report has been provided to Hiawatha First Nation for comments prior to its submission.

The subject property consists is an approximately 36.6 hectare rectangular area consisting of six agricultural fields, a southeastern permanently wet stream and pond, a residential house, a semi-collapsed structure, a barn and concrete paddock, three sheds, maintained lawn surrounding the standing structures, a southwest permanently wet pond, a southwest heavily overgrown pasture area, gravel roads less than 5m wide created prior to the assessment to provide access for borehole equipment, a northern forested section with multiple permanently wet ponds, a cleared “hydro easement”, and a forested section north of the hydro corridor. The subject property was marked by the edge of a forest and iron property bars to the north, by multiple fencelines to the east, by Ganaraska Road and residential fencelines to the south, and by Mill Street and residential fencelines to the west. All borders were also confirmed through discussions with the proponent and through the use of provided mapping and GPS.

The entire property was not assessed as the western edge and northern quarter of the subject property is outside of the development boundary. The assessed portion of the subject property consists of six agricultural fields, a southeastern permanently wet stream and pond, a residential house, a semi-collapsed structure, a barn and concrete paddock, three sheds, maintained lawn surrounding the standing structures, a southwest permanently wet pond, a southwest heavily overgrown pasture area, gravel roads less than 5m wide created prior to the assessment to provide access for borehole equipment and a northern forested section with multiple permanently wet ponds. The subject property was marked by the southern edge of hydro easment to the north, by multiple fencelines to the east, by Ganaraska Road and residential fencelines to the south, and by residential fencelines and landmarks to the west. All borders were also confirmed through discussions with the proponent and through the use of provided mapping and GPS.

The assessment was conducted on May 10 and 17, and June 3, 10, 11, 17, and 22, 2022 under warm and clear conditions. Any documentation generated in relation to this property is shown in this report.



## 2.2 Historical Context

### Indigenous Knowledge

Northeastern includes this section provided by Curve Lake First Nation because it amplifies on indigenous history and treaty history for the area.

“The traditional homelands of the Michi Saagiig (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) encompass a vast area of what is now known as southern Ontario. The Michi Saagiig are known as “the people of the big river mouths” and were also known as the “Salmon People” who occupied and fished the north shore of Lake Ontario where the various tributaries emptied into the lake. Their territories extended north into and beyond the Kawarthas as winter hunting grounds on which they would break off into smaller social groups for the season, hunting and trapping on these lands, then returning to the lakeshore in spring for the summer months. The Michi Saagiig were a highly mobile people, travelling vast distances to procure subsistence for their people. They were also known as the “Peacekeepers” among Indigenous nations. The Michi Saagiig homelands were located directly between two very powerful Confederacies: The Three Fires Confederacy to the north and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy to the south. The Michi Saagiig were the negotiators, the messengers, the diplomats, and they successfully mediated peace throughout this area of Ontario for countless generations. Michi Saagiig oral histories speak to their people being in this area of Ontario for thousands of years. These stories recount the “Old Ones” who spoke an ancient Algonquian dialect. The histories explain that the current Ojibwa phonology is the 5th transformation of this language, demonstrating a linguistic connection that spans back into deep time. The Michi Saagiig of today are the descendants of the ancient peoples who lived in Ontario during the Archaic and Paleo-Indian periods. They are the original inhabitants of southern Ontario, and they are still here today.

The traditional territories of the Michi Saagiig span from Gananoque in the east, all along the north shore of Lake Ontario, west to the north shore of Lake Erie at Long Point. The territory spreads as far north as the tributaries that flow into these lakes, from Bancroft and north of the Haliburton highlands. This also includes all the tributaries that flow from the height of land north of Toronto like the Oak Ridges Moraine, and all of the rivers that flow into Lake Ontario (the Rideau, the Salmon, the Ganaraska, the Moira, the Trent, the Don, the Rouge, the Etobicoke, the Humber, and the Credit, as well as Wilmot and 16 Mile Creeks) through Burlington Bay and the Niagara region including the Welland and Niagara Rivers, and beyond. The western side of the Michi Saagiig Nation was located around the Grand River which was used as a portage route as the Niagara portage was too dangerous. The Michi Saagiig would portage from present-day Burlington to the Grand River and travel south to the open water on Lake Erie. Michi Saagiig oral histories also speak to the occurrence of people coming into their territories sometime between 800-1000 A.D. seeking to establish villages and a corn growing economy – these newcomers included peoples that would later be known as the Huron-Wendat, Neutral, Petun, and Tobacco





Nations. The Michi Saagiig made Treaties with these newcomers and granted them permission to stay with the understanding that they were visitors in these lands. Wampum was made to record these contracts, ceremonies would have bound each nation to their respective responsibilities within the political relationship, and these contracts would have been renewed annually (see Gitiga Migizi and Kapyrka 2015). These visitors were extremely successful as their corn economy grew as well as their populations. However, it was understood by all nations involved that this area of Ontario were the homeland territories of the Michi Saagiig. The Odawa Nation worked with the Michi Saagiig to meet with the Huron-Wendat, the Petun, Neutral, and Tobacco Nations to continue the amicable political and economic relationship that existed – a symbiotic relationship that was mainly policed and enforced by the Odawa people. Problems arose for the Michi Saagiig in the 1600s when the European way of life was introduced into southern Ontario. Also, around the same time, the Haudenosaunee were given firearms by the colonial governments in New York and Albany which ultimately made an expansion possible for them into Michi Saagiig territories. There began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated. The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

*“We weren’t affected as much as the larger villages because we learned to paddle away for several years until everything settled down. And we came back and tried to bury the bones of the Huron but it was overwhelming, it was all over, there were bones all over – that is our story.*

*There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario. We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony. Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace*



*after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn't mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”*

Often times, southern Ontario is described as being “vacant” after the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat peoples in 1649 (who fled east to Quebec and south to the United States). This is misleading as these territories remained the homelands of the Michi Saagiig Nation. The Michi Saagiig participated in eighteen treaties from 1781 to 1923 to allow the growing number of European settlers to establish in Ontario. Pressures from increased settlement forced the Michi Saagiig to slowly move into small family groups around the present-day communities: Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, New Credit First Nation, and Mississauga First Nation. The Michi Saagiig have been in Ontario for thousands of years, and they remain here to this day.”

### **Pre-contact Period**

The Precontact period began with the arrival of nomadic peoples after the gradual retreat of the glaciers approximately 12,000 years ago (Karrow and Warner 1990).

Palaeo-Indian Period (12,000-10,000 BP) - The Palaeoindian period was characterized by people that lived in small family groups, using a highly distinctive stone tool technology (fluted and lanceolate points) to hunt large Late Pleistocene and other fauna associated with the cooler environments of the period (Ellis and Deller 1990; Jackson 1998, 2019). Small group mobility is believed to have ranged up to 200 km annually.

Archaic Period (10,000-3000 BP) - As the climate in southern Ontario warmed, indigenous populations adapted to these new environments. New technologies and subsistence strategies were introduced and developed. Woodworking implements such as groundstone axes, adzes and gouges began to appear, as did net-sinkers (for fishing), numerous types of spear points and items made from native copper, which was mined from the Lake Superior region. The presence of native copper on archaeological sites in southern Ontario and adjacent areas suggests that Archaic groups were involved in long distance exchange and interaction. The trade networks established at this time were to persist between indigenous groups until European contact. Archaic peoples became seasonal hunters and gatherers to exploit seasonably available resources in differing geographic areas. As the seasons changed, these bands split into smaller groups and moved inland to exploit other resources available during the fall and winter such as deer, rabbit, squirrel and bear, which thrived in the forested margins of these areas (Ellis et al. 1990).



Woodland Period (3000 BP to European contact) – This period saw the gradual establishment of important technological and subsistence changes, initially the appearance of clay pots (Jackson 1982; Spence et al. 1990) in the Early Woodland period among Algonkian speaking populations. Population increases also led to the establishment of larger camps and villages during the Middle Woodland. Elaborate burial rituals and the interment of numerous exotic grave goods with the deceased distinguish the Early and Middle Woodland. Increased trade and interaction between southern Ontario populations and groups as far away as the Atlantic coast and the Ohio Valley was taking place. During the late Middle Woodland, there were two major subsistence innovations, the harvesting of wild rice throughout south-central and northern Ontario and the introduction of maize agriculture which prelude the archaeological Late Woodland period. Algonkian speaking (Anishinabek) peoples relied heavily on wild rice and Iroquoian speaking peoples on maize (Jackson n.d). The Late Woodland is known for large sedentary villages in south-central and southwestern Ontario after about 1000 A.D. and increasing development of trade and warfare just prior to European contact. Both Algonkian and Iroquoian speaking peoples occupied the landscape of southern Ontario during this period. Although it is widely assumed that Iroquoian speaking peoples were sedentary in southern Ontario, populations did shift regionally, for unknown and likely socio-political reasons, and locally due to soil depletion from maize horticulture requiring regular relocation of villages. Anishinabek peoples had extensive hunting and gathering territories throughout south-central Ontario and have been described as strategic sedentarists (Thomas 2014).



A general timeline of archaeological periods and associated cultural groups in Central Ontario is provided as Table 2 below.

Period	Group(s)	Date Range	Culture/Technology
Palaeo-Indian			
	Fluted Point	11800-10500 B.P.	Seasonal Hunters
	Holcombe, Hi-Lo	10500-9800 B.P.	Paleo Point Technology
Archaic			
Early	Side Notched Corner Notched Bifurcate Point	9800-9500 B.P. 9500-8900 B.P. 8900-8000 B.P.	Hunters and Gatherers
Middle	Early Middle Archaic Laurentian	8000-5500 B.P. 5500-4000 B.P.	Focused Seasonal Resource Areas
Late	Narrow Point Broad Point Small Point Glacial Kame	4500-3000 B.P. 4000-3500 B.P. 3500-3000 B.P. ca. 3000 B.P.	Polished and Groundstone Tools, River/Lakeshore Settlement, Burial Ceremonialism
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Middlesex	2800-2300 B.P. 2300-2000 B.P.	Introduction of Pottery Elaborate Burials
Middle	Point Peninsula/Laurel Sandbanks/Princess Point	2000-1300 B.P. 1500-1200 B.P.	Long-Distance Trade Burial Mounds, Agriculture
Late	Pickering Middleport Anishinabek and Iroquois	1100-600 B.P. 600-360 B.P.	Transition to Fortified Villages, Horticulture, Large Village Sites, Alliances, Trade/Warfare
Historic			
	Mississauga	360-present	Mission villages and Reserves
	Euro-Canadian		European Settlement

**Table 2: General Archaeological Timeline of Central Ontario**



## Indigenous Treaty History

The subject property is located within Treaty Lands of the Williams Treaties First Nations. Signatories of the Williams Treaties include Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina First Nation, Rama First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, and Hiawatha First Nation. The first three groups are more commonly known as Chippewas while the latter four are more commonly known as Mississaugas. Geographically, the closest First Nation to the subject property is Hiawatha First Nation. The subject property is in lands which under the Williams Treaties (1923) recognized a prior surrender to the government of Upper Canada known as Rice Lake Treaty #20. This treaty was with various principal men of the tribes of the “Chippewas” who “inhabited the back parts of the Newcastle District”. By the mid to late 19th century some of these same peoples were referred to as Mississaugas. Signatories to Rice Lake Treaty #20 were Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation and Scugog Island First Nation (Dave Mowat, pers. comm. 2018).

Hiawatha First Nation is the closest William Treaties First Nation which is located about 19km northeast of the subject property. The first Crown Treaty that the Hiawatha band was officially involved with was the Rice Lake Purchase (Treaty 20) which saw the ‘surrender’ of 1,951,000 acres of land on November 5, 1818. Despite Crown representative reassurance, that the Islands of Rice Lake would not be surrendered in Treaty 20, they were assumed by the Crown. Chief George Paudash wrote consistently in protest. Due to the general confusion of ownership, Paudash was approached by several European settlers asking if the islands could be sold or leased (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Ten years later, on June 14, 1828, Richard Scott, a New England Company Agent, petitioned for a small town to be constructed on the north side of Rice Lake or *Pemedashcoutayang* (Lake of the Burning Plains) near the Otonabee River to instruct indigenous peoples in farming and the Protestant faith. This proposal was accepted by the Mississauga’s of Chief Paudash and the band members under his leadership. In addition to the instruction of agriculture at Hiawatha, traditional seasonal activities were still observed. This included the gathering of turtle eggs, collection and boiling of maple sap, trapping, and fishing in the spring, collecting birch bark and berries, hunting frogs, and acting as guides in the summer, trapping, hunting, and the collecting of wild rice in autumn, and gathering lumber, hunting and trapping in the winter (Shpuniarsky 2015).

In 1856 Hiawatha and neighboring Mississauga communities sold the disputed Islands to the Crown. Due to flooding caused by the construction of the dam at Hastings at the east end of Rice Lake in 1836, they were not paid for the land. However, a land claim was filed and settled in 2012 involving the communities of Hiawatha, Curve Lake, and Scugog for compensation for the sold flooded land (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Land for the settlement of Hiawatha was initially granted to Captain Charles Anderson and a section of his land was later granted “to Trustees for the benefit of the Indian tribes of the province, and with a view to their conservation and civilization”. Early trustees included Reverend Richard Scott, Reverend Mark Burnham, and Bishop Bethune. An early report by Reverend Scott notes that by July of 1829 approximately 400 acres had been cleared and fenced. In 1850 George Coppaway noted that the settlement consisted of 1550 acres, the 1,120 acres that were granted for the village's creation, and another 430 acres purchased with the bands' funds. The village is recorded as having 114 people, 30 houses, 3 barns, a schoolhouse, and a chapel with a bell in 1850. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of April 1850, Chief Paudash recorded all of the residents of the village and noted four Chiefs: George Paudash (Gemoaghpenasse), John Crow (Kaagagi), John Coppaway (Crane Clan), and John Taunchy. Chief George Paudash was recognized as the traditional Head-Chief of Hiawatha, and the community operated with three to four other chiefs. Other chiefs that are recorded in the mid-1800s include “George”, Monsang Paudash, Jacob Crane, and Peter Nogie (Shpuniarsky 2015).

Hiawatha has a long history with Methodist Christians, with relationships beginning in 1826. The first mission house was constructed in the 1830s. The first in Peterborough County was used until 1926 (Hiawatha First Nations n.d.). The village was initially visited by Methodist preachers travelling along Rice Lake in 1825 under the instruction of Peter Jones. Jones was instructed by the General Superintendent of Methodist Indian Missions, William Case, to bring the Methodist faith to the indigenous communities of the Bay of Quinte area. Jones began his conversion of the indigenous peoples surrounding the modern city of Bellville, which attracted the attention of George Paudash and others within the Hiawatha community. In 1826 the annual Methodist conference was held in Cobourg and many individuals including Paudash are recorded as attending and being baptized by Dr. Nathaniel Bangs. Jones saw great success in converting indigenous peoples in the Rice Lake area to the Methodist faith by linking aspects of Christianity to traditional Anishinaabe beliefs and learning indigenous languages (Shpuniarsky 2015). Peter Jones himself became a Chief of the Mississauga's of New Credit.

After 1840 residential schools began to be promoted within Hiawatha and two were constructed within the vicinity of Hiawatha, one at Alderville and one at “Muceytown”. Initially, the premise was supported by the local indigenous population before the reality of the school's operations was realized. Many children were sent to residential schools in Alderville and Brantford where the focus was on manual labour and the schools were rife with physical, sexual, and emotional abuse (Shpuniarsky 2015).

As a result of the passing of the Gradual Enfranchisement Act in 1869 and the Indian act of 1876 the governmental structure of Hiawatha shifted away from its traditional system. As a result of the legislation, the area was placed under the governance of the Rice Lake and Mud Lake Agency with an Indian Affairs officer sitting in on all Chief and Council meetings with the power



to give the final vote or veto discussions. Additionally, despite an election process being imposed on the community, many people continued to vote for their hereditary chief continuing the traditional leadership roles within the community. Although Hiawatha generally had a good working relationship with their Indian Affairs officers, they were not exempt from officers who ignored their requests and engaged in corruption (Shpuniarsky 2015).

### **Post-Contact History of Northumberland County and The Geographic Township of Hope**

The subject property was within the Geographic Township of Hope, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and is now within the Town of Port Hope (now Municipality of Port Hope), (Belden, 1978).

Survey of Northumberland County begun as early as 1791 with “Mr. Jones” surveying portions of Hamilton, Haldimand, Cramahe, Murray, Darlington, and Hope townships. The districts of Northumberland and Durham were directly referred to in Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe Graves’s proclamation which divided Upper Canada into 19 districts. Later in 1798, the original districts were re-organized with the Districts of Northumberland and Durham being placed within the Home District. Two years later January 1, 1800, the “townships of Murry, Cramahe, Haldimand, Hamilton, Alnwick, Percy and Seymour, with the peninsula of Newcastle” were amalgamated into the County of Northumberland within the Home District. In 1802 The county of Northumberland, along with the county of Durham, was taken from the Home District and placed within the District of Newcastle (Belden 1877).

The Town of Port Hope began as a trading post constructed in 1778, at which time a small Mississauga village called Cochingomink existed at the mouth of the Ganaraska. The residents of Cochingomink traded furs with a European named Peter Smith, who built a log cabin near the mouth of the Ganaraska. The first permanent residence in the area is attributed to Myndert Harris, a United Empire Loyalist from Nova Scotia. The Crown patent for the land representing present day Port Hope was granted in 1797 to Elias Smith and Jonathan Walton, who constructed grist and lumber mills and laid out the first village plan. The first post office was constructed in 1817, and the village was at that time officially named Smith’s Creek. Prior to this, the village had been referred to by a variety of names including ‘Toronto’ for a number of years. The name Port Hope was suggested by a man named G.S. Bolton, and was officially changed in 1834 (Belden 1878). The two railways which served the town of Port Hope and are visible in Maps 10.4 and 10.5 were the Grand Trunk Railway and the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, both constructed in 1857. The latter, which was renamed the Midland Railway, was immediately adjacent to the study area as shown in Map 10.5. Port Hope at one time was home to at least five distilleries and two breweries (Belden 1878).





In 1831 an English immigrant named William Barrett dammed the Ganaraska River and built a grist mill on the east bank just upstream from the present day bridge. By the 1850's Barrett owned property on both sides of the river and had constructed a carriage works, flouring mill, saw mill and planing mill on the west bank. William Barrett's son, also named William, joined his father's business and invested heavily in real estate. In the early 1850s the Barretts constructed Barrett's Terrace, a block of ten row houses. An eleventh house, constructed at 42 Barrett Street by Harold Barrett has been granted historic status by the Town of Port Hope under the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990. Floods in 1858 destroyed the dam, and in 1878 both the dam and bridge were destroyed. A fire in 1885 destroyed the large flour mill and brought an end to the Barrett's industry in the area.

### **Subject Property History**

The southern half of lot 16, totaling 100 acres, was patented from the Crown on November 2, 1832. On November 22, 1837, this portion of the lot was purchased by John Williams. The land was then purchased by William Kilpatrick on October 1, 1852.

According to the 1851 census, farmer William Kilpatrick (born, 1812) and his wife Mary (born, 1822) originated from Ireland. Their children Mary (born, 1840), William (born, 1841), Margaret (born, 1843), Harriet (born, 1845), Ann (born, 1846), Margery (born, 1847), and Allen (born, 1850) were all born in Ontario.

William Kilpatrick sold three separate portions of land to James Grant beginning with 50 acres on October 20, 1854. A 6-acre portion was sold on October 18, 1855, and a 12-acre portion was sold on December 24, 1855. On October 29, 1856, 12 acres were sold to Francis Beamish. On November 9, 1858, another 27-acre portion was sold to Isaac Brock Ostrom.

Francis Beamish was born in Ireland in 1822. In the 1861 census, he is recorded as a widow living with several members of his extended family: Samuel (born, 1827), Franny (born, 1832), Sarah (born, 1838), Frank (born, 1854), Sarah (born, 1853), and William (born, 1856).

The land owned by James Grant, which totalled 68 acres, was transferred to the Bank of Upper Canada on December 29, 1865. The deed for these 68 acres was transferred to [illegible] on December 27, 1865, and later sold by Robert Cassells to William Cougley on January 2, 1867. The 27-acre parcel owned by Isaac B. Ostrom was purchased by Samuel Sou[illegible] in December of 1867. Sou[illegible] also purchased the 68 acres owned by Thomas and William Cougley on January 23, 1868. On January 31, 1868, the 95 acres on lot 16 owned by Sou[illegible] were purchased by Mary J. Kilpatrick.





Mary Kilpatrick was born in Ireland in 1821. The 1871 census records Mary as a widow living with her children William (born, 1847), Ann (born, 1850), Matilda (born, 1852), Abner (born, 1854), Caroline (born, 1854), and Georgina (born, 1859). Mary's two sons William and Abner worked as farmers.

On August 25, 1868, Mary Kilpatrick sold 12 acres to Francis Beamish which were sold to James Dyer on the following day. Richard Bear purchased a single acre from Mary Kilpatrick on August 19, 1871.

According to the 1871 census, Richard Bear was born in England in 1850, and worked as a carpenter. Richard's wife Harriet was born in Ontario in 1851. James Dyer also appears in the 1871 census. James Dyer was a clothier born in Nova Scotia in 1826. His wife Clarissa was born in Ontario in 1829 and the couple had five children: Eldad (born, 1851), Matilda (born, 1853), Birritte (born, 1854), James (born, 1856), and Arlette (1863). James and Clarissa's oldest son, Eldad was also employed as a clothier.

On February 12, 1873, the 12 acres owned by James Dyer were sold to the James Dyer [illegible] Studies Church. The remaining 94 acres owned by Mary Kilpatrick were sold to John Wilson on January 2, 1878. Mary Kilpatrick purchased 4 acres back from John Wilson on January 18, 1878.

The map of Hope Township published in 1878 by H. Beldon and Co. (Map 10.7) shows Mary J. Kilpatrick as the owner of a portion of southern half of lot 16 totaling 90 acres. This map shows a structure in the southwest corner of the land under Kilpatrick's ownership on the north side of what was then Queen Street. To the west of this structure the one-acre portion owned by Richard Bear which is outside of the subject property is depicted in the insert map of Garden Hill included in the map of Hope Township. The one-acre parcel encompasses an even smaller portion of the lot owned by James Dyer which is situated in the southwest corner of lot 16 at the corner of Queen Street to the south and the side road to the west. A structure is shown in the southwest corner of the land owned by James Dyer, and another is shown within the acre owned by Richard Bear also on the north side of Queen Street (Belden and co. 1878).

An aerial photograph of the subject property from 1965 (Map 10.8) depicts a house in the southwest corner of the property which is still present today. This house appears to be situated in the approximate same spot as the structure shown on the 1878 map of Hope Township. To the north of this house, a rectangular barn is situated in the same location where a larger barn, roughly twice the size of this old barn stands today.



The rectangular structure which today stands to the northeast of the house, is not present in the 1965 photograph. This location instead appears as part of a large, cleared field. The southwest corner of this field has been separated by a fence which runs east to meet the northwest corner of the barn and continues south from the northeast corner of the barn to meet the fence which runs along the south border of the property.

The gravel driveway which today extends north from Ganaraska Road and ends beside the large barn is shown in the 1965 photograph to extend further north past the old barn to a rectangular structure, which is still present. Since 1965, another small square structure has been constructed to the north of the rectangular structure as well as two small square structures which stand between this rectangular structure and the barn.

### **Physiography and Registered Archaeological Sites**

The subject property is located in the South Slope physiographic region of southern Ontario (Chapman and Putnam 1984). It is the southern slope of an interlobate moraine and is approximately six (~9.65km) to seven (~11.27km) miles with an average height of 800-1,000 feet (243.8-304.8m) above sea-level. The region lies atop Trenton limestone, grey Collingwood shale, Dundas shale, and red Queenston Shale. The soils of the South Slope were well suited for agriculture and contain Bondhead, Darlington, Woburn and Dundonald series soils. The soils contain more sand to the east and become more clay-like to the west, with slopes generally being more severe in eastern portions of the physiographic area. The central portion of the region, within Ontario and Durham Counties, contain drumlins which, when streams form between them, create sharp valleys cut into the glacial till (Chapman and Putnam 1984).

The assessed portion of the subject property consists of six agricultural fields, a southeastern permanently wet stream and pond, a residential house, a semi-collapsed structure, a barn and concrete paddock, three sheds, maintained lawn surrounding the standing structures, a southwest permanently wet pond, a southwest heavily overgrown pasture area, gravel roads less than 5m wide created prior to the assessment to provide access for borehole equipment and a northern forested section with multiple permanently wet ponds.

A search of the archaeological sites database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport indicated that there are nine registered archaeological sites within two kilometers of the subject property.

<b>Borden Number</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Affinity</b>	<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Current Development Review Status</b>
BaGo-10	Walker	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	
BaGo-11	Rob Roy	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	Unknown	
BaGo-23	Garden Hill				
BaGo-28	Mark Gardiner	Woodland, Late	Aboriginal	Othercamp/campsite	
BaGo-29	Gibbs	Woodland, Late	Iroquoian	village	
BaGo-32	Underhill				
BaGo-35	Gray	Woodland, Early	Aboriginal	findspot	
BaGo-4	Hatrick Point	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Othercamp/campsite	
BaGo-7	Austin 1	Pre-Contact	Aboriginal	findspot	

**Table 3: Registered Archaeological Sites in a 2 km radius of Subject Property.**

A search of the archaeological report database of the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport indicated that there are no other archaeological assessment reports for lands within 50m of the subject property edges.

Stage 1 background research found the subject property to have high archaeological potential for First Nations and Euro-Canadian sites based on the following identified features of archaeological potential:

- Proximity to a Secondary Water Source: Tributary of the North Ganaraska River
- Areas of Historic Development: Garden Hill
- Proximity to a Historic Transportation Corridor: Ganaraska Road (Previously Queen Street)
- Historic Mapping Depiction of a Structure within the Subject Property
- Proximity to Registered Archaeological Sites



### 3.0 FIELD METHODS

This property is considered high potential according to the 2011 Standards set out for consulting Archaeologists by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture due to its proximity to water sources, areas of historic development, historic transportation corridors, the depiction of a structure within the subject property on historic mapping, and registered archaeological sites with 2km to the subject property as per standard 1.3.1. In accordance with these standards, the property was surveyed at 5-meter intervals. Stage 2 survey methodologies are illustrated in Map 10.5. The location, number, and orientation of all photos displayed in this report are illustrated in Map 10.6.

All shovel tests were excavated to a minimum of 30cm in diameter and into the top 5cm of subsoil or to bedrock. All excavations were examined for evidence of cultural features, stratigraphy, or evidence of disturbance. Additionally, test pits were conducted within 1m of all standing structures within the subject property. All shovel test pits were backfilled after they were screened through a 6mm mesh rocker screen. The topsoil consisted of a brown sandy-loam soil and was 15-25cm in depth, with subsoil consisting of an orange sandy-loam soil.

All pedestrian survey was conducted after the agricultural fields were ploughed and disked, and after the area has been thoroughly weathered as per Standard 3 of Section 2.1.1 (MTC, 2011). Additionally, pedestrian survey was conducted only when visibility was 80% or greater as per Standard 5 of Section 2.1.1 (MTC, 2011).

The subject property was marked by the southern edge of hydro easement to the north, by multiple fencelines to the east, by Ganaraska Road and residential fencelines to the south, and by residential fencelines and landmarks to the west. All borders were also confirmed through discussions with the proponent and through the use of provided mapping and GPS.

Approximately 37% of the subject property was assessed using pedestrian survey at 5m transect intervals as per Standards 1.6. of Section 2.1.1 (MTC, 2011). This consisted of consists of six agricultural fields. Please note that the gravel roads put in prior to the assessment to conduct bore hole assessments did not impact the assessment as they were less than 5m in width. Areas assessed by pedestrian survey are visible in report Images 9.1 to 9.8, and are shaded yellow in Map 10.6

Approximately 20% of the subject property was assessed using test pit survey at 5m transect intervals as per Standards 1., e. of Section 2.1.2 (MTC, 2011). This consisted of maintained lawn surrounding the standing structures, a northern forested section, and the southwest heavily overgrown pasture area. The overgrown pasture was not able to be ploughed were overgrown with trees and heavy brush and therefore shovel tested as per Standards 1., c. of



Section 2.1.2 (MTC, 2011). Areas assessed by shovel test survey are visible in report Images 9.9, 9.10, 9.12 and 9.14, and are shaded green in Map 0.6.

Approximately 2% of the study area was considered low potential and not suitable for archaeological assessment due to permanently wet areas and was not tested during Stage 2 as per standard 2.a.I., section 2.1 (MTC 2011). This consisted of a southeastern permanently wet stream and pond, a southwest permanently wet pond, and the multiple permanently wet ponds within the northern forested section. They are visible in Images 9.11 and 9.13 and are shaded blue in Map 10.6.

Approximately 1% of the subject property was completely disturbed. This consisted of a residential house, a semi-collapsed structure, a barn and concrete paddock, and three sheds. These areas were not assessed as per Standard 2.b., Section 2.1 (MTC 2011). They are visible in Image 9.10, and shaded orange in Map 10.6.

The assessment was conducted on May 10 and 17, and June 3, 10, 11, 17, and 22, 2022 under warm and clear conditions.

## **4.0 RECORD OF FINDS**

Stage 2 assessment of the subject property did not result in the discovery of any material of cultural significance or otherwise.

## **4.1 FIELD DOCUMENTATION**

Stage 2 assessment produced 128 fieldwork and field condition photos, nine modified aerial photograph/subject property maps, and seven pages of field notes. All documents are on file at *Northeastern Archaeological Associates* offices.

## **5.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS**

No material of cultural significance, value, or interest (CHVI) was recovered during Stage 2 test-pit assessment at 5 meter transect intervals of the assessed portion of the property, as described in Section 3.0 of this report. The lack of recovered material during Stage 2 Assessment makes it unlikely that any archaeological resources exist within the assessed portion of the subject property at the lands added to at lands within Plan 39R-14329, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Hope, Municipality of Port Hope, County of Northumberland, Ontario.



## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the Stage 1 and 2 assessment results it is the recommendation of Northeastern Archaeological Associates Ltd. that the assessed portions of property at lands within Plan 39R-14329, Part of Lot 16, Concession 8, Geographic Township of Hope, Municipality of Port Hope, County of Northumberland, Ontario do not possess any cultural heritage value or interest, and that no further archaeological work is required within the assessed portion of the subject property. If any archaeological resources should be discovered during the course of development, all excavation must stop immediately, and an archaeologist must be contacted.

Additionally, if any area not assessed in this report is to be affected by any development an archaeological survey must be carried out by a licenced archaeologist prior to any groundbreaking activities taking place.



## 7.0 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

- a. This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport as a condition of licencing in accordance with Part VI of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards 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 issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- b. 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 issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.
- c. 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 licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been entered in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- d. 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 licenced consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- e. The Cemeteries Act, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (proclaimed in force July 01, 2012) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48 (1) of the Ontario Heritage Act and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological licence.



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## Section 9.0: Figures



*Image 9.1: Oriented NE- View of Northeastern Employees Conducting Pedestrian Survey in the Southeast Ploughed and Weathered Field*



*Image 9.2: Oriented N – View of Ploughed and Weathered Soil*





*Image 9.3: Oriented E – View of Ploughed and Weathered South-Central Field*



*Image 9.4: Oriented N – View of Ploughed and Disked Field Within the South-Central Field*





*Image 9.5: Oriented E – View of Northeastern Employees Testing Conducting Pedestrian Survey Within the East-Central Ploughed and Weathered Field*



*Image 9.6: Oriented W – View of The Less than 5m Bore Hole Gravel Road*





*Image 9.7: Oriented E – View of Northeastern Employees Conducting Pedestrian Survey Adjacent to the Less Than 5m Gravel Road*



*Image 9.8: Oriented W – View of Northeastern Employee Conducting Pedestrian Survey Within the Northwestern Ploughed and Weathered Field*





*Image 9.9: Oriented N – View of Northeastern Employees Shovel testing Adjacent to the Tributary to the North Ganaraska River*



*Image 9.10: Oriented N – View of Northeastern Employee Shovel testing Adjacent to the Collapsed Structure*





*Image 9.11: Oriented NW – View of The Permanently Wet Southwest Pond*



*Image 9.12: Oriented N – View of Northeastern Employee Shovel Testing Within the Overgrown Pasture*





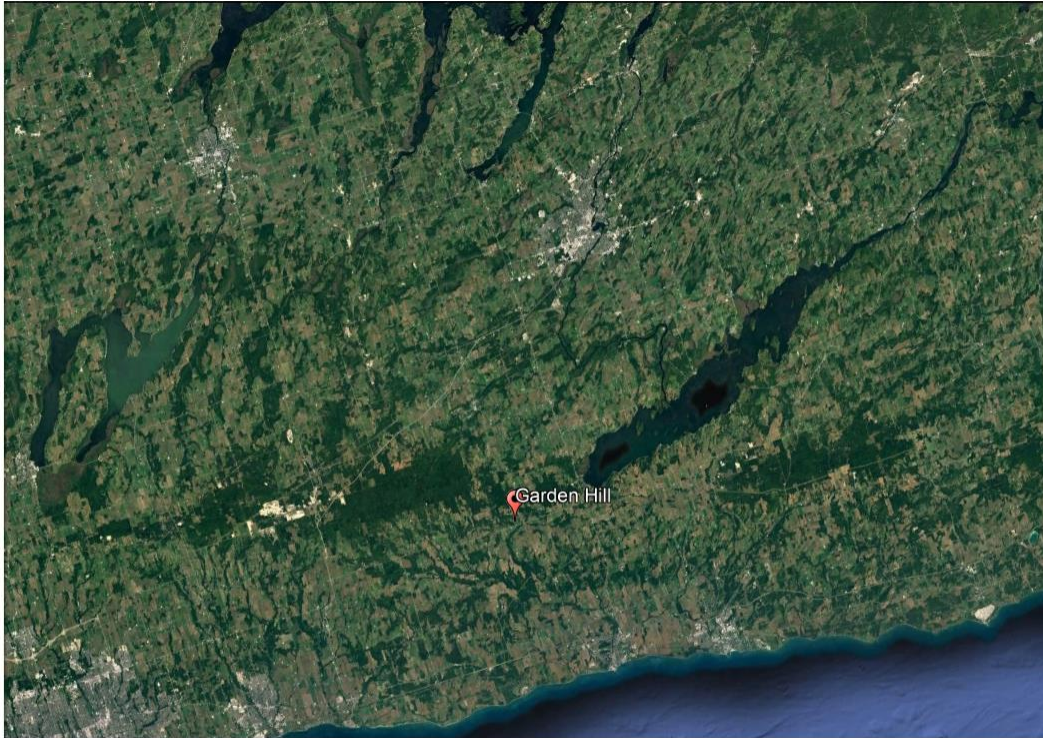
*Image 9.13: Oriented N – View of Northern Permanently Wet Ponds within The Northern Forest*



*Image 9.14: Oriented E – View of Northeastern Employee Shovel Testing Within the Northern Forest Section*

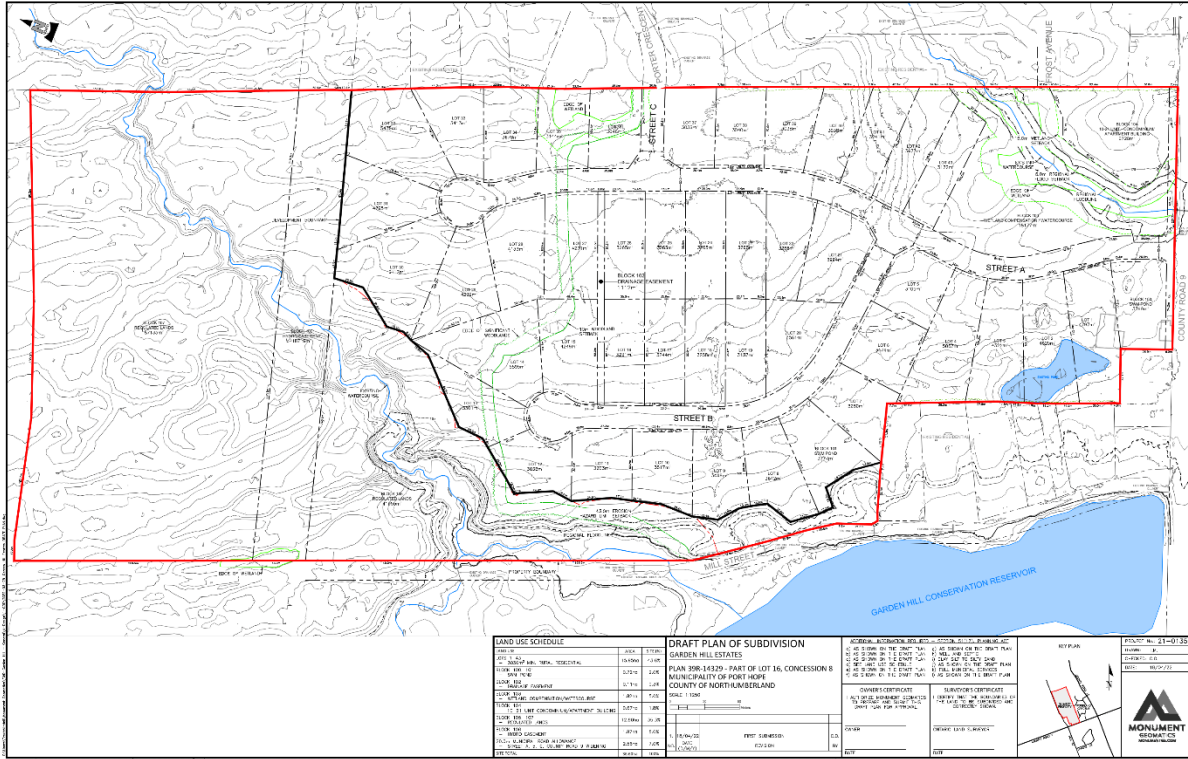


## Section 10.0: Mapping and Graphics

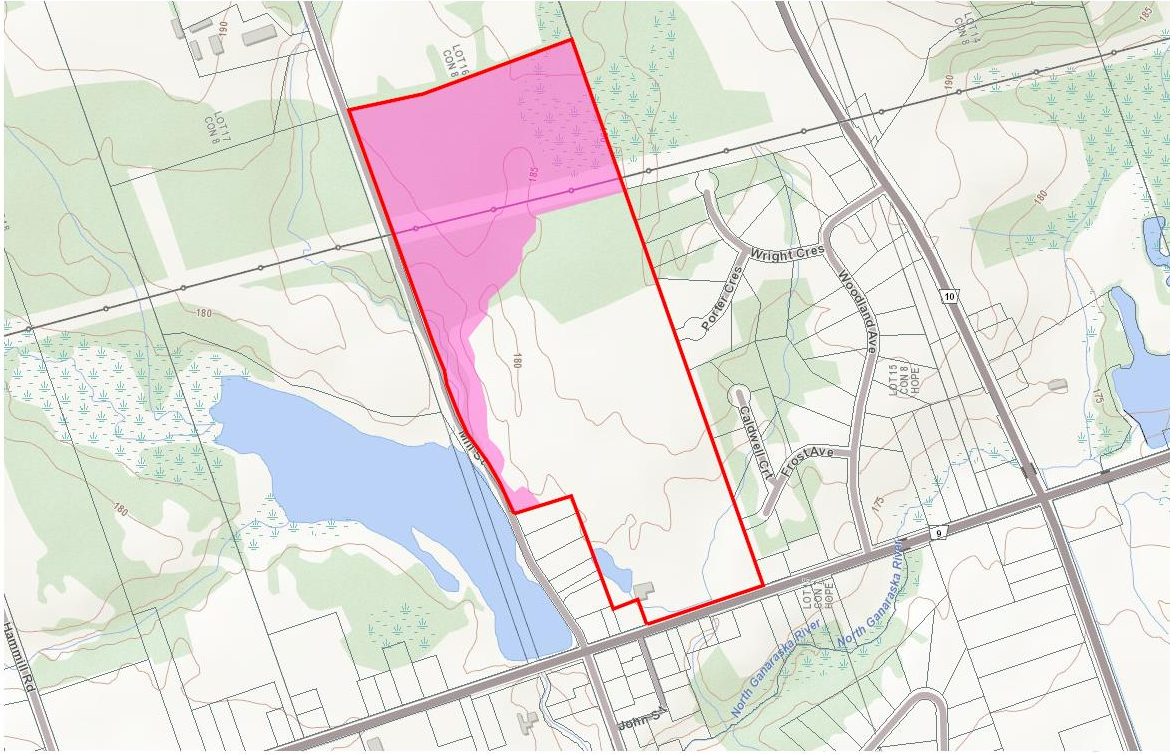


Title: Garden Hill	Project: P025-0776-2022		Scale:  10km
 Subject Property Outline			© Google Earth 2022

***Map 10.1: View of the Subject Property within Northumberland County***



**Map 10.2. Plan of Subdivision Indicating the Development Boundary -  
Courtesy of Proponent**



Title: Garden Hill

Project: P025-0776-2022

- Subject Property Location
- Area Requiring Future Stage 2 Assessment



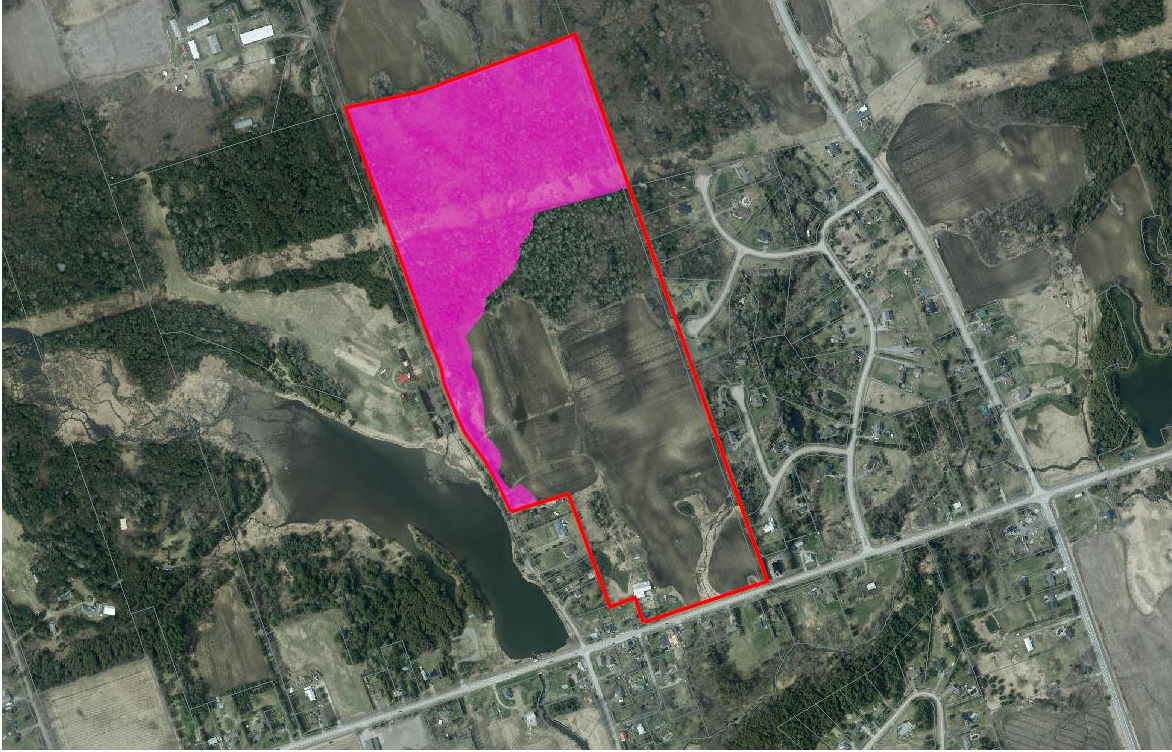
Scale:

0 100 200m

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Ontario 2022

**Map 10.3: Topographic Map of the Subject Property**





Title: Garden Hill

Project: P025-0776-2022

- Subject Property Location
- Area Requiring Future Stage 2 Assessment

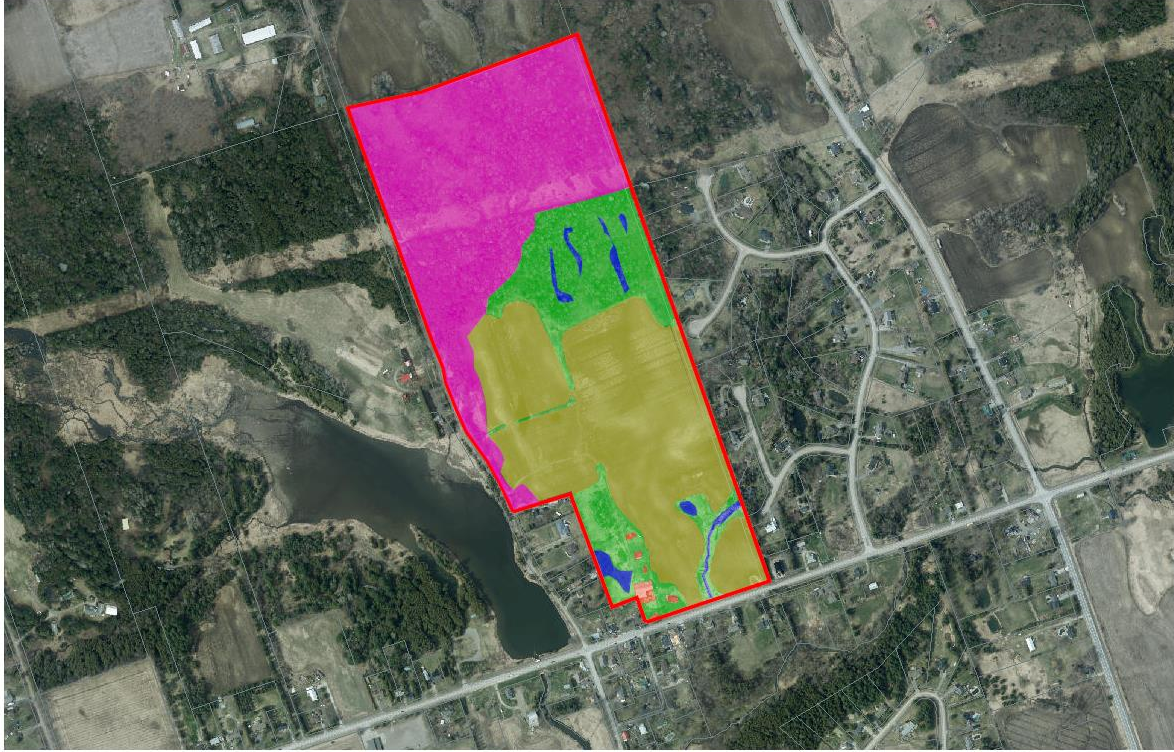







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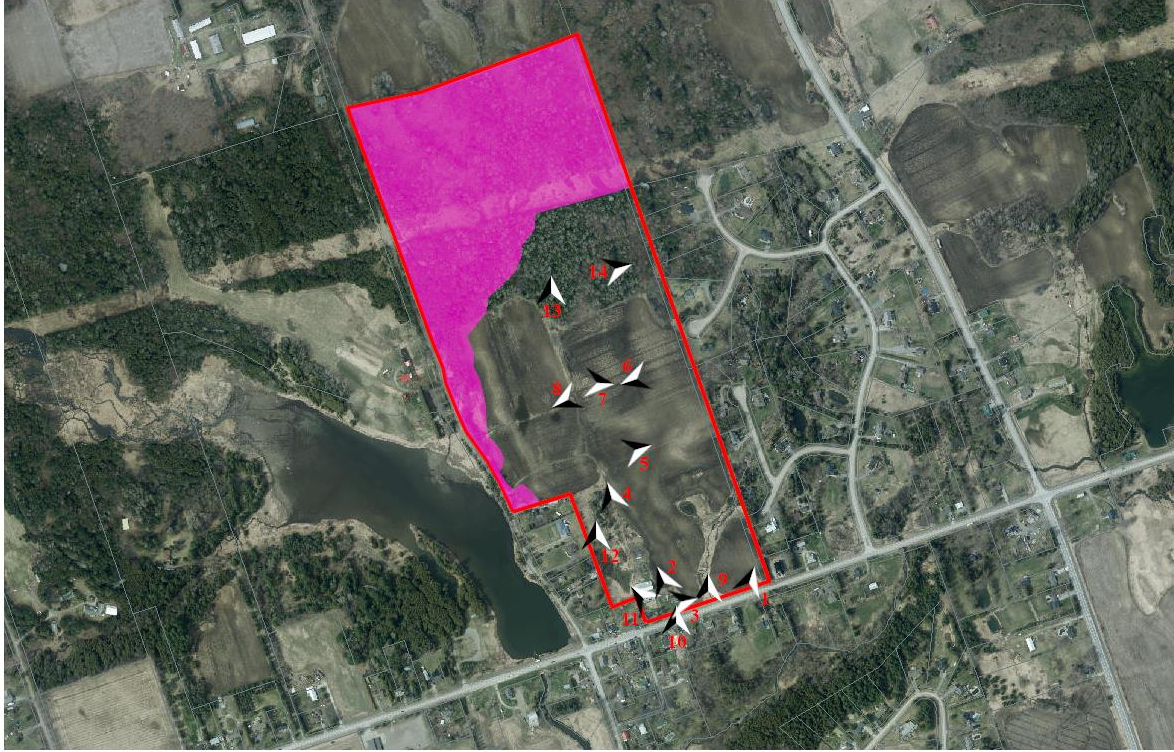
*Map 10.4: Aerial View of the Subject Property*








Title: Garden Hill		Project: P025-0776-2022			Scale: 0 100 200m
 Subject Property Location	 High Potential: Assessed Through Shovel Test Survey	 Low Potential: Complete Disturbance	 Low Potential: Permanently Wet		© Queens Printer For Ontario 2022

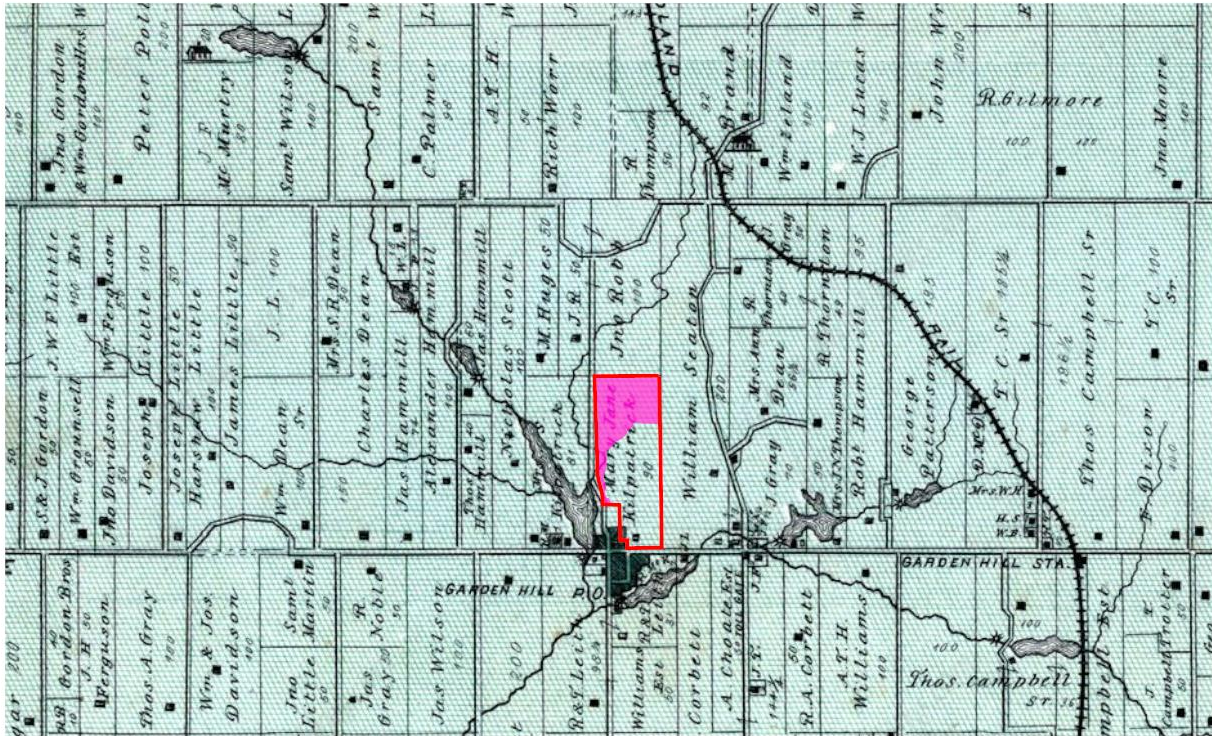
***Map 10.5: Breakdown of Assessment Methodology Within the Subject Property***









Title: Garden Hill	Project: P025-0776-2022		Scale: 
 Subject Property Location  Area Requiring Future Stage 2 Assessment  # Location, Orientation, and Number of Report Photo		© Queens Printer For Ontario 2022	

***Map 10.6: Location and Orientation of Images Presented in this Report***



Title: Garden Hill	Project: P025-0776-2022		Scale:  800m (Approx.)
 Subject Property Location  Area Requiring Future Stage 2 Assessment	1875 H. Beldon and Co. of Hope Township		

**Map 10.7: 1875 Map of Hope Township Indicating the Approximate Location of the Subject Property**





Title: Garden Hill	Project: P025-0776-2022		Scale: 
 Subject Property Location	 Area Requiring Future Stage 2 Assessment		National Air Photo Library (A18327-124)

***Map 10.8: 1965 Aerial Photograph of The Assessed Lands Within the Subject Property***