2640573 ONTARIO CORP

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

39 PINE STREET NORTH

MAY 06, 2024

ORIGINAL REPORT

PIF P1107-075-2023

RANDY HAHN – P1107

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

39 PINE STREET NORTH

2640573 ONTARIO CORP

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT: 39 PINE STREET NORTH, PART OF LOTS 6 AND 7 CONCESSION 1, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF HOPE, FORMERLY DURHAM COUNTY, NOW NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, MUNICIPALITY OF PORT HOPE, ONTARIO.

ORIGINAL

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Original Report

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment: 39 Pine Street North, part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Hope, formerly Durham County, now Northumberland County, Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario.

Prepared for:

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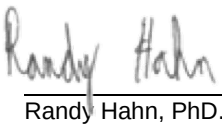

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Executive Summary highlights key points from the report only; for complete information and findings, as well as the limitations, the reader should examine the complete report.

WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) was retained by 2640573 Ontario Corp. (the Client) to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment to support a proposed new school dormitory at 39 Pine Street North in Port Hope, Ontario (the study area). The study area subject to assessment is located on part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Hope, formerly Durham County, now Northumberland County, Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario.

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are defined in the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (2011) and include background contextual research to evaluate archaeological potential and provide appropriate recommendations and mitigation strategies where additional assessment may be required. Background research indicates that within the study area was the Union School, also known as the Model School, which operated between 1866 and 1897. The current building in the study area, the Central School, was built in 1912 and operated until 2009. The former Central School building is now occupied by the Globe Cambridge High School. The study area is a heritage property designated under Municipality of Port Hope By-law 34/2017, enabled under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*
A property inspection was conducted on September 13, 2023, which documented that portions of the study area have been previously disturbed by the construction of the 1912 Central School building and associated parking areas. Portions of the study area retain potential for deeply buried archaeological resources associated with the 1866 to 1912 Union School and two potential privy buildings.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment resulted in the following recommendations:

- Archaeological resources from the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School and associated privies are predicted to survive in the west and east portions of the study area (Map 6). Therefore, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required prior to any ground disturbance or construction in the study area.
    - The portion of the study area associated with the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School is recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment following the Standards of Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* As there is potential for archaeological resources both near the surface and deeply buried under demolition debris and landscaping fill, the Stage 2 survey of the western portion of the study area should begin with a test pit survey at 5 m intervals to identify any archaeological sites and to determine the extent and degree of disturbance following Standard 2 of Section 2.1.7. Following the test pit survey, additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment through mechanical test trenching at maximum intervals of 10 m should be conducted. The Stage 2 mechanical excavation should target the footprint of the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School, as depicted on the 1904 Fire Insurance Plan.
    - As archaeological resources from with the potential privies of the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School are predicted to be deeply buried under the asphalt parking lot in the east portion of the study area (Map 6), the Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted through mechanical test trenching in areas targeting the footprint of each privy, as depicted on the 1904 Fire Insurance Plan. The Stage 2 mechanical excavation should follow the Standards of Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.

- Portions of the study area were subjected to extensive and deep land alterations during construction of the 1912 Central School (1912) and associated parking areas that would have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. These areas, identified as disturbed in Map 6, are exempt from Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

- Should the project extend beyond the study area defined in Map 6, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

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*, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that the licensed consultant archaeologist has met the terms and conditions of their archaeological license, and that the archaeological field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

Project Manager	Randy Hahn, PhD (P1107) *Professional Archaeologist*
Professional Licensee	Randy Hahn, PhD (P1107)
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1 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment are:

- To provide information regarding the geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land condition for the property;
- To provide a detailed evaluation of the archaeological potential of the property; and
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey, when required.

1.2 DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

WSP was retained by the Client to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment to support a proposed new school dormitory at 39 Pine Street North in Port Hope, Ontario (the study area). The study area subject to assessment is located on part of Lots 6 and 7, Concession 1, Geographic Township of Hope, formerly Durham County, now Northumberland County, Municipality of Port Hope, Ontario (Map 1 and Map 2).

This archaeological assessment was triggered by the requirements of the *Planning Act, 1990*, in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act, 1990.* The assessment was carried out in accordance with the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area includes a review of previous archaeological research, historical maps, aerial imagery, land registry documents, and local histories. As part of the Stage 1 assessment a property inspection was completed on September 13, 2023.

Permission to enter the property was provided by the Client and no limits were placed on access.

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The following sections provide a general historical framework for the archaeological assessment, comprising a review of the pre-contact and post-contact periods of southern Ontario and a specific history of the study area.

1.3.1 PRE-CONTACT PERIOD

PALEO PERIOD

Human occupation of southern Ontario dates back approximately 11,000 Before Present (BP) (Ellis & Deller 1990: 39). The first period of occupation is referred to by archaeologists as the Paleo period (11,000 – 9,500 BP). Paleo-Indian populations occupied the shorelines of vast glacial lakes such as Lake Algonquin, in the area that is now southern Georgian Bay, and along the north shore of present-day Lake Ontario (Ellis & Deller 1990: 50). Available evidence from excavations of sites such as the Udora site located in south central Ontario suggests that they were highly mobile hunter gatherers relying on caribou, small game (including hare and arctic fox), fish, and wild plants found in the sub-arctic environment (Ellis & Deller 1990: 53; Storck & Spiess 1994).

Early Paleo (11,000 – 10,500 BP) populations were characterized by the production of projectile points with channel flakes or flutes predominately manufactured from Collingwood or Onondaga chert. Their distinctive dart heads have been found only in southern Ontario since the continental glacier still covered northern Ontario (Wright 1994).

Late Paleo Period (10,500 - 9,500 BP) projectile points transitioned to smaller unfluted projectiles along with lanceolate parallel flaked stemmed and non-stemmed Plano points, examples of which have been reported from the Napanee and Prince Edward County area (Roberts 1985, Ellis and Deller 1997). Further east, Paleo sites have been identified near Lake St. Francis and along the St. Lawrence at Gordon Island (Wright 1972). Additionally, a portion of a Plano point was recovered along the Cataraqui/Rideau system at Allen's Point in Kingston (Heritage Quest 2000).

Investigation of the western Rice Lake Basin by Lawrence Jackson also resulted in the identification of six small late Paleo occupations (Jackson et. al. 2000). Two fluted artifacts have been documented from the Lower Rideau Lakes area (Watson 1982) and one recovered in association with the Lake Iroquois shoreline in Durham County by Arthur Roberts (1985).

Jackson et. al. (2000) suggests that there may be many more Paleo sites submerged along the north shore of Lake Ontario as lake levels were as much as 100 m below present water levels during the Paleo-Indian Period. Sites identified in the Rice Lake area have been interpreted as representing "small task groups", most likely nuclear families utilizing interior resources, congregating in larger numbers along lake edges that are now submerged, where more abundant resources (e.g., caribou) were intensively utilized.

ARCHAIC PERIOD

During the subsequent Archaic Period (ca. 9,500 - 2,900 BP), the environment of southern Ontario approached modern conditions (Ellis et. al. 1990: 69) opening areas for occupation as the glacial lakes drained and water courses such as the Ottawa River receded.

The production of lanceolate blades during the Late Paleo Period transitioned to the production of corner and side notched points, some of which featured serrated edges developed by Early Archaic (9,500 – 8,000 BP) populations. Archaic assemblages consisted of crudely made flaked points, a greater variety of lithic raw material, the production of larger ground stone tools presumed to have been used in wood working, manufacture of bone tools, and the use of copper (Ellis et. al. 1990: 65-66). The appearance of copper by the Middle Archaic indicated that Archaic populations participated in an extensive trade network, which resulted in less extensive territories utilized for subsistence (Ellis et. al. 1990: 93).

The Middle Archaic Period (8,000 – 4,500 BP) is characterized by the continued trend towards more diverse toolkits. The presence of net sinkers suggests that fishing had become an important aspect of the subsistence economy. It was also at this time that "bannerstones" were first manufactured (Ellis et. al. 1990), which consist of carefully crafted ground stone devices that served as a counterbalance for "atlatls" or spear-throwers. Another characteristic of the Middle Archaic is an increased reliance on local, often poor-quality chert resources, for manufacturing of projectile points. It is probable that during earlier periods, when groups traversed large territories, it was possible to visit a primary outcrop of high-quality chert at least once during their seasonal round. However, during the Middle Archaic, groups inhabited smaller territories that often did not encompass a source of high-quality raw material. In these instances, lower quality materials deposited by the glaciers in the local till and river gravels were utilized.

This reduction in territory size was probably the result of gradual region-wide population growth which led to the infilling of the landscape (Ellis et. al. 1990). This process resulted in a reorganization of Indigenous subsistence practices, as more people had to be supported by the resources of a smaller area. This is evidenced in southeastern

and central Ontario by the larger number of identified Middle Archaic sites. However, the number of these sites is still sparse in comparison to the density of sites noted in southwestern Ontario, in particular along the north shore of Lake Erie. Middle Archaic sites have also been identified in the various watersheds that drain into Lake Ontario.

During the latter part of Middle Archaic, technological innovations have been documented such as the fish weirs at the Mnjikaning site located in the Atherley Narrows between Lake Simcoe and Lake Couchiching (Needs-Howarth 2013: 120-121). There was also the development of stone tools specifically designed for the preparation of wild plant foods. It is also during the latter part of the Middle Archaic Period that long-distance trade routes began to develop, predominately spanning the northeastern part of the continent. In particular, native copper tools manufactured from a source located northwest of Lake Superior were being widely traded (Ellis et. al. 1990).

During the Late Archaic (4,500 – 2,900 BP) the trend towards decreased territory size and a broadening of subsistence practices continued. Late Archaic sites are far more numerous than either Early or Middle Archaic sites, and it appears the local population of southern Ontario was expanding. It is during the Late Archaic that the first true cemeteries appear (Ellis et. al. 1990). Prior to this period, individuals were traditionally interred close to the location where they died. Territorial burial grounds developed during the Late Archaic which meant that if an individual died while his or her group happened to be some distance from their group cemetery, the bones would be kept until they could be returned to the community and interred in the local cemetery. Consequently, it is not unusual to find disarticulated skeletons, or even skeletons lacking minor elements such as fingers, toes or ribs, in Late Archaic burial pits (Ellis et al. 1990).

The appearance of cemeteries during the Late Archaic has been interpreted as a response to increased population densities and competition between local groups for access to resources (Ellis et. Al 1990). It is argued that cemeteries would have provided strong symbolic claims over a local territory and its resources. These cemeteries are often located on heights of well-drained sandy/gravel soils adjacent to major watercourses (Ellis et. al. 1990). While population densities in southwestern and south-central Ontario increased during the Late Archaic, there is insufficient evidence to suggest that there was appreciable growth of populations in eastern Ontario.

The suggestion of increased territoriality is also consistent with the regional variations present in Late Archaic projectile point styles, when distinct local styles of projectile points began to appear. Also, during the Late Archaic, trade networks, which had been established during the Middle Archaic, continued to flourish. Copper from northern Ontario and marine shell artifacts from as far away as the Mid-Atlantic coast are frequently encountered as grave goods (Ellis et. al. 1990; Ellis et. al. 2009). Other artifacts, such as polished stone pipes and banded slate gorgets, also appear on Late Archaic sites. One of the more unusual and interesting features of the Late Archaic artifact assemblage is the "birdstone" (Ellis et. al. 1990); small bird-like effigies usually manufactured from green banded slate.

WOODLAND PERIOD

The Woodland Period (ca. 2,900 - 450 BP) is distinguished from the earlier Archaic by the introduction of ceramics (Wright 1972). While the introduction of ceramics provides a useful demarcation point for archaeologists, it likely made less difference in the lives of the Early Woodland (2,900 – 2,200 BP) peoples. Though the innovation of ceramics marked a technological change, its impact on culturally change was slow progression. The first pots were very crudely constructed, thick walled, friable, and decorated by rough cord marked impressions. It has been suggested that they were used in the processing of nut oils by boiling crushed nut fragments in water and skimming off the oil (Spence et. al. 1990). These vessels were not easily portable, and individual pots must not have been used for long periods of time. There have also been numerous Early Woodland sites identified where no pottery was found, suggesting that these poorly constructed, undecorated vessels had yet to be standard in the everyday lives of Early Woodland peoples. Other than the introduction of this rather limited ceramic technology, the lifeways of Early Woodland peoples show a great deal of continuity with the preceding Late Archaic Period. For example, the

manufacturing of birdstones continued into the Early Woodland, with the introduction of varieties featuring "pop-eyes" that protrude from the sides of their heads (Spence et. al. 1990).

Likewise, the thin, well-made projectile points which were produced during the terminal part of the Archaic Period continued to be used. However, the Early Woodland variants were side-notched rather than corner-notched, giving them a slightly altered and distinctive appearance. During the last 200 years of the Early Woodland Period, projectile points manufactured from high quality raw materials from the American Midwest begin to appear in southern Ontario (Spence et. al. 1990).

The trade networks which were established in the Middle and Late Archaic also continued to function, although there does not appear to have been as much traffic in marine shell commodities during the Early Woodland Period (Spence et. al. 1990).

While relatively few Early Woodland sites have been identified in eastern Ontario, some Early Woodland materials have been recovered from the 1,000 Island's area including at Button Bay on Wolfe Island and a large component at the Yarker site situated at the interface between the Lake Ontario lowlands and the Canadian Shield.

It was during the Middle Woodland Period (2,200 – 1,100 BP) that a shift in settlement and subsistence patterns occurred compared to the Archaic and Early Woodland Periods. While Middle Woodland peoples still relied on hunting and gathering to meet their subsistence requirements, fish were becoming a more important part of the diet (Spence et. al. 1990), with some Middle Woodland sites producing literally thousands of bones from spring spawning species such as walleye and sucker. Varieties of nuts, including acorns, were also being collected and consumed more regularly (Spence et. al. 1990). Another shift demonstrated during the Middle Woodland Period was the increased reliance on ceramic technology. Middle Woodland vessels were often decorated with hastily impressed designs covering the entire exterior surface and upper portion of the vessel interior, which allows even very small fragments of Middle Woodland vessels to be easily identifiable.

It is also at the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period that substantial, densely occupied sites appear on the valley floor of major rivers. Middle Woodland sites are significantly different in that the same location was seasonally occupied for as long as several hundred years (Spence et. al. 1990). Because of this phenomenon, vast deposits of artifacts and related occupation features often accumulated.

Unlike earlier seasonally utilized locations, these Middle Woodland sites likely functioned as base camps, occupied on and off over the course of the year. This shift towards a greater degree of sedentism continues the trend witnessed from at least the Middle Archaic Period and provided a prelude to the developments that followed during the Late Woodland Period (1,100 – 450 BP).

In southern Ontario, the Middle Woodland has been divided into three different complexes based on regional cultural traditions: the Point Peninsula Complex, the Couture Complex, and the Saugeen Complex. These groups are differentiated by sets of characteristics that are unique to regions within the province, specifically regarding ceramic decorations.

The practice of interring the deceased in burial mounds was associated with the Middle Woodland Period in eastern Ontario. Examples of this emerging burial practice has been documented in the Rice Lake and Lower Trent River areas and reported in Prince Edward County, reflecting continued influences from mid-continental North America (e.g., Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois). The proliferation of sites during the Middle Woodland also indicates a perceptible increase in population and the internments have led some archaeologists to suggest increasing social stratification.

The extensive trade networks that prevailed through the Late Archaic and Early Woodland continue through much of the Middle Woodland Period. Middle Woodland populations continued to utilize local chert sources supplemented by Onondaga chert secured from the Niagara Escarpment area.

The density of Middle Woodland sites is much greater than those of previous periods. Representative sites are concentrated along the principal waterways and interior lakes such as Charleston and South Lakes within the Gananoque Drainage Basin, Rice Lake along the Trent/Severn River system, as well as many sites documented on the 1,000 Island's in the St. Lawrence River (Ross & Dunlop 1993).

The later Middle Woodland or Transitional Period (1,600 – 1,100 BP) is marked by an increased concentration of settlement, specifically along resource abundant flood plains (e.g., Grand and Moira Rivers). The Princess Point Tradition of southwestern Ontario and the Sandbanks Tradition of south-central and eastern Ontario mark the introduction of cultigens into these areas. Settlements became more permanent with the emergence of small villages such as the early occupation of the Upper Gap site near Napanee (Murphy, 1997). The trade networks that characterized much of the Late Archaic through to Middle Woodland populations were not used as prominently as in previous periods.

During the Late Woodland period, village size significantly increased as did the complexity of community and political systems. Villages were often fortified with palisade walls and ranged in size from smaller villages with a few longhouses to larger villages with over 100 longhouses. Larger longhouses oriented differently than others in the village have been associated with primary familial groups, while longhouses that were located outside of palisade walls may have been for visiting groups for the purposes of trade or social gatherings (Ramsden, 1990). More recent research has indicated that smaller, temporary camp or cabin sites were often used seasonally for the tending of agricultural fields or as fishing camps (Ramsden, 1990). By this time, large-scale agriculture had taken hold, making year-round villages even more practical with the improved ability to store large crop yields over winter.

Early contact with European settlers at the end of the Late Woodland period resulted in extensive changes to the traditional lifestyles of most populations inhabiting Ontario including settlement size, population distribution, and material culture. The introduction of European-borne diseases significantly increased mortality rates, resulting in a drastic drop in population size (Warrick, 2000).

ONTARIO IROQUOIAN PERIOD

The Ontario Iroquoian Period (1,100 BP to 700 BP) is primarily focused on the edge of Lake Ontario. Village sites dating between 1,100 BP and 700 BP share many attributes with historically reported Iroquoian sites, including the presence of longhouses and occasionally palisades. However, these early longhouses were comparatively small, averaging only 12.4 m in length (Dodd et. al. 1990; Williamson 1990). It is also quite common to find the outlines of overlapping house structures, suggesting that these villages were utilized over several periods of occupation. The Jesuits reported that the Huron moved their villages once every 10-15 years, when the nearby soils had been depleted by farming, and conveniently collected firewood grew scarce. It seems likely that Early Ontario Iroquoians occupied their villages for considerably longer, as they relied less heavily on corn than later groups. Their villages were also much smaller, placing less demand on nearby natural resources as a result.

The presence of carbonized corn kernels and cob fragments recovered from sub-floor storage pits provides evidence that agriculture became a vital part of the Early Ontario Iroquoian subsistence practices, although it would reach a greater level of importance during the Middle and Late Ontario Iroquoian Periods. There is also ample evidence to suggest that more traditional resources continued to be exploited and comprised a large part of the subsistence economy. Seasonally occupied, special purpose sites related to deer procurement, nut collection and fishing activities, have all been identified at a variety of excavated sites (Williamson 1990). While beans are known to have

been cultivated later in the Late Woodland Period, they have yet to be identified on Early Ontario Iroquoian sites (Williamson 1990).

The Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (700 – 600 BP) produced several interesting developments in terms of settlement patterns and artifact assemblages. Diachronic changes in ceramic styles during this period have been carefully documented, which allows for accurate dating of sites to the first or second half of this 100-year period. Moreover, villages, which averaged approximately 0.6 hectares in size during the Early Ontario Iroquoian Period, now consistently range between one and two hectares (Dodd et. al. 1990; Smith 1990).

House lengths also change dramatically, with many examples more than doubling to an average of 30 m and some documented to reach up to 45 m. A variety of interpretations have been inferred related to this increase in longhouse length. The simplest possibility is that increased house length is the result of a gradual, naturally induced increase in population size (Dodd et. al. 1990; Smith 1990). However, this does not account for the sudden shift in longhouse lengths that began around 700 BP. One theory suggests that changes in economic and socio-political organization precipitated this evolution (Dodd et. al. 1990). Another theory suggests that small villages were amalgamating to form larger communities for mutual defence during the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period (Dodd et. al. 1990) with military leaders absorbing some of the smaller family groups into their households, thereby requiring longer structures. This hypothesis draws support from the fact that some sites had up to seven rows of palisades, indicating at least an occasional need for strong defensive measures, although it should be noted that not all Middle Ontario Iroquoian villages had palisades present (Dodd et. al. 1990). While these theories are based on historical and archaeological evidence, more research is required to facilitate a more complete understanding of house length tradition during this period.

Initially, the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period (600 – 350 BP) continued many of the trends that have been documented for the preceding century. For instance, between 550 and 500 BP house lengths continued to grow, with the average length reaching 62 m. Some longhouses were considerably longer, for example one longhouse excavated on a site southwest of Kitchener stretched 123 m (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

After 500 BP, house lengths begin to decrease, with houses dating between 450 – 370 BP averaging only 30 m in length. The reason house lengths decreased is poorly understood, although it is believed that even shorter houses observed on historic period sites can be partially attributed to population reductions associated with the introduction of European diseases such as smallpox (Lennox and Fitzgerald 1990).

Village size also continues to expand throughout the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period, with many of the larger villages showing signs of periodic expansions. The latter part of the Middle Ontario Iroquoian Period and the first century of the Late Ontario Iroquoian Period represent a period of village amalgamation. One large village situated in London expanded by one-fifth of its original size (Anderson 2009) while another village north of Toronto expanded no fewer than five distinct occasions (Ramsden 1990). These large villages were often heavily defended with numerous rows of wooden palisades, suggesting that defence may have been one of the rationales for smaller groups banding together.

One characteristic of the Late Iroquoian period occupation of southeastern Ontario is the concentration of St. Lawrence Iroquoian village clusters in the Prescott and Spencerville areas, near the head waters of the South Nation River and further east near Cornwall. Ancestral Huron sites have been documented further west in Kingston (e.g., Kingston Outer Station Site) and Prince Edward County (e.g., Payne and Waupoos Sites). More detailed investigations of Late Iroquoian sites in south-central Ontario have provided evidence of the coalescence of communities through the Late Woodland Period (Birch 2012)

1.3.2 POST-CONTACT PERIOD

By the time Samuel de Champlain explored the upper St. Lawrence Valley in 1612, the St. Lawrence Iroquois had been absorbed by other Iroquoian groups including Huron and possibly by Algonquin groups (Pendergast 1999). The Huron had moved further inland from Lake Ontario, eventually settling between Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. As a result, the project study area appears to have been visited but not permanently settled by groups along the St. Lawrence and Lower Great Lakes.

Following the dispersal of the Huron Wendat populations in the mid-seventeenth century due to the Five Nations Iroquois, a series of villages, including Ganaraska at the mouth of the Ganaraska River within Port Hope (Adams 1986), were established along the north shore of Lake Ontario. They were subsequently dispersed by pressure from the Mississauga who occupied the region until the end of the American Revolution. After the American Revolution, United Empire Loyalists and other American settlers were granted land in southern Ontario, as were Iroquois who had fought on the British side during the war. They established communities at Akwesasne (Cornwall), Tyendinaga (Deseronto), and Six Nations along the Grand River.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Northumberland County is located along the northern shore of Lake Ontario comprising seven Townships. In 1792, Lieutenant-Governor John Graves Simcoe further divided Upper Canada into 19 counties and thereby defined the boundaries of Northumberland County. According to the decree of Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe, Northumberland was to be the 12th county of Upper Canada (Belden & Co. 1878). Lt. Gov. Simcoe's decree of Northumberland further outlines that all the islands in Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte, which lie close to the boundaries, are to be incorporated into and administered by the County of Northumberland (Belden & Co. 1878).

In 1798, the newly formed County of Northumberland was amalgamated with Durham County to form part of the Home District. In 1802, Durham County and Northumberland County had reached a combined size that facilitated their severance from the Home District court system and were re-parcelled to form the District of Newcastle. With the formation of the District of Newcastle, court offices were constructed in the Town of Newcastle. Soon after they moved again to the Town of Amherst (now Cobourg) as residents found travel to the Town of Newcastle inconvenient (Belden & Co. 1878).

As with the other counties located along the north shore of Lake Ontario, many of the early settlers to Northumberland County were United Empire Loyalists. In an effort to entice immigrants to settle in the emerging County of Northumberland, literature was distributed detailing the fertile soils and vast potential for agriculture in the area with the promise of land available for permanent settlement. These advertisements also enticed entrepreneurs with the availability of harvestable timber and readily available coal, as well as boasting of established rail and roadways, which would facilitate the ability to transport commercial goods to urban markets (Hardy and Spence, 1886).

The marketing campaign was successful with a significant increase in immigration to Northumberland County through the early and mid-nineteenth century. The increase in population also correlated to a significant increase in accessible transportation routes connecting the rural plots to nearby towns and villages. By the mid-nineteenth century, a significant portion of Northumberland County, especially along the southern townships, had been cleared and transformed into profitable agricultural enterprises.

PORT HOPE

Port Hope was one of the first settlements in the region that would become Hope Township. In the 17th century, the site was the location of an Indigenous Cayuga village known as Cochingomink or Pemetask-Watiang (Mika & Mika 1983: 236). In the 1770s, a trading post operated there known as Smiths Creek. Smith's Creek was laid out as a town

plot in the 1790s following the arrival of its first settlers, 40 families brought in by Elias Smith and Jonathan Walton. The economy of the early settlement was primarily agriculture. The first school in the township was a private school that opened in the Elias Smith residence of Smith's Creek in 1797. The name of the town was changed to Port Hope in 1819 in honour of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, Col. Henry Hope. Port Hope was incorporated into a town in 1834 (Mika and Mika, 1983).

In the 1850s the Midland Railway was constructed with its line running from Port Hope north to the Township of Lindsay. The Grand Trunk Railway also passed through the township connecting Montreal to Toronto (Port Hope Archives, N.D.)

During the 1920s, brothers Charles and Gilbert Labine discovered pitchblende ore deposits in the Northwest Territories, a raw material with component parts of radium and uranium (PHAI, N.D.). Port Hope was chosen as the location for their radium extraction operations due to its location on the shores of Lake Ontario, which provided easy access for shipping. In 1932, they opened the Eldorado Gold Mines Ltd. plant in a factory located along the town's waterfront (Mika & Mika 1983). During World War II, the plant produced glow-in-the-dark paints for military equipment and may have contributed uranium used in the development of the atomic bomb. In 1944, the plant was purchased by the Government of Canada and became Eldorado Limited, a Crown Corporation (PHAI, N.D.). Radium refinement stopped between 1953-1954. The facilities were dismantled and removed from the plant site with waste management operations moved to Port Granby in the Clarke Township. In 1955, the site was used to produce uranium metal and then uranium dioxide in 1958 to provide fuel for CANDU reactors (Northumberland News, 2004). In 1962, the company became Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. During the 1960s and 1970s, a new uranium hexafluoride plant was built on site to produce fuel for light-water nuclear reactors and a zirconium plant for nuclear fuel cladding. Production of uranium hexafluoride was transferred to a new plant located to the west of the original site in 1984. In 1988, Eldorado Nuclear Ltd merged with the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation to create Cameco, the Canadian Mining and Energy Corporation, which still continues operations in Port Hope. In the early 2000s, the Port Hope facility was used to convert nuclear-grade uranium trioxide into uranium hexafluoride and uranium dioxide for use as fuels in light water and heavy water reactors.

1.3.3 STUDY AREA SPECIFIC HISTORY

Based on the 1853 map of Port Hope, the majority of the study area was owned by M. Burnham (Map 3). M. Burnham is likely Mark Burnham who is listed in the 1861 Canada Census records as 70 years old and from Upper Canada. He was married to Sophronia Burnham (age 58). Though he owned the property adjacent to Pine Street and North Street, his primary residence was just south on Walton Street (PHD 1856). There is no record of what this land was used for during his ownership. The southeast portion of the study area is partially on properties owned by E.P. Smith and J. Smith.

In 1866, the two-storey Union School, then known as Model School, was built on the northwestern corner of the study area, and is denoted on the 1878 Northumberland and Durham Counties map of Port Hope (Map 3). The school, which appears to have been brick-clad and had a large central tower, was used until 1897 when it was vacated for a larger building further north on Pine Street (PPH ND). Based on the 1904 Fire Insurance Plan of Port Hope (Map 3), the Union School building was located in the front lawn of the study area. The 1904 Fire Insurance Plan shows the study area also contained two storey-and-a-half outbuildings within fenced areas east of the school, probably privies associated with the boys and girls sections of the school (Map 3). Additionally, a single-storey "driving shed" was located in the southern portion of the study area; based on its length, it was probably associated with the Methodist Church, now Port Hope United Church (see below).

In 1912, the Union School was torn down and replaced with a new Central School constructed immediately east of the former Union School building (PPH ND). The Central School operated until 2009 and now houses the Globe

Cambridge High School (PPHS ND). The study area is a heritage property designated under Municipality of Port Hope By-law 34/2017, enabled under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

The study area is on the same block as two churches. St. John's Anglican Church is on the southwest border of the study area. The church was built in 1869 to hold a larger congregation than the original Anglican church in Port Hope, today known as St. Mark's (SJEAC ND). The Port Hope United Church is adjacent to the study area at its southeast corner. This church was erected in 1875 as the Methodist Church. The Port Hope United Church expanded its facilities in 1958 to accommodate a growing congregation (PHUC ND).

No cemeteries associated with these churches were located near the study area. The cemeteries used by both the Anglican and Methodist congregations are located at 114 Toronto Road, Port Hope, approximately 1.6 km northwest of the study area.

An aerial photograph (Map 4) from 1928 shows the southern section of the study area as covered in trees. The resolution of the 1954 aerial photograph are poor but appears to show less tree cover in the south than can be seen the 1928 aerial photograph. By 1965, the area around the Central School was mostly cleared of trees and was either grass covered or paved.

Google Earth imagery from 2002 shows the north, south, and east portions of the study area as covered in asphalt. A rear wing was added to the Central School between 2002 and 2011, as were parking lot islands southeast of the Central School's southeast corner.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

1.4.1 CURRENT CONDITIONS

The study area is an L-shaped parcel located at the southeast quadrant at the intersection of Pine Street North and North Street. To the west, northwest, and north are vacant lots, while to the east is a house fronting North Street and the rear yards of houses fronting Brown Street. Immediately sound the study area is St. John's Anglican Church. The study area comprises the schoolhouse and wing in the central portion, paved and parking areas on the north, east, and south, and a maintained lawn with paved pedestrian path on the west.

1.4.2 PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ECOLOGY

The study area is located within the Iroquois Plains physiographic region. The Iroquois Plains formed as the lake bottom of glacial Lake Iroquois. It extends along the western shore of Lake Ontario from the Niagara River to the Trent River (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 190). North of Port Hope, the region is characterized by many large drumlins that served as islands in the glacial lake. The terrace is now largely dry, cut at intervals by deep stream valleys. Port Hope is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario at the mouth of Ganaraska River. The Ganaraska River is located approximately 200 m east of the study area.

The physiographic landform of the study area is drumlinized till plain. The surficial geology consists of poor stone with sandy silt to silty sand-textured till on Paleozoic terrain (Map 5).

1.4.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS

A search of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* indicates that there are no archaeological assessments that have been conducted on or within 50 m of the study area. It should be noted that this does not preclude the completion of recent archaeological work as reports in progress and those not yet accepted by the MCM are not yet publicly available.

1.4.4 REGISTERED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the MCM's archaeological site database conducted on September 8, 2023, determined that there are three registered archaeological sites located within 1 km of the study area. All three sites are located over 300 m from the study area. AlGn-5 and AlGn-6 were documented as findspots of Indigenous projectile points. These sites were reported by residents who were working on their private property, as such limited information is available for these sites. AlGn-32 is a Euro-Canadian burial site that is associated within St. Mark's Anglican Church cemetery.

Table 1: Registered Archaeological Sites within 1 km

Borden	Site Name	Cultural Affinity	Site Type	Current Development Status	Distance from Study Area(m)
AlGn-5	Monk	Aboriginal	Unknown	-	1000
AlGn-6	Clarke	Aboriginal	Unknown	-	960
AlGn-32	-	Euro-Canadian	Burial	Further CHVI	750

As mentioned above, no cemeteries are associated with the two church properties adjacent to the south boundary of the study area.

1.4.5 HERITAGE DESIGNATIONS

The study area is a heritage property designated under Municipality of Port Hope By-law 34/2017 (enabled under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*) for its Central School built in 1912. The Classical Revival style school building stands two-storeys with full basement partially above grade and is constructed in red brick with concrete accents.

2 FIELD METHODS

A visual property inspection of the study area was conducted by WSP Archaeologist Randy Hahn (P1107) on September 13, 2023, under PIF P1107-0075-2023 issued to Randy Hahn. The weather was overcast with a high temperature of 17° Celsius. At no time were the weather or lighting conditions detrimental to the assessment of features representing archaeological potential. A total of 82 photos were taken in the field. These documentary records are stored electronically on the WSP server. Permission to access the study area was granted by the Client.

Portions of the study area have been disturbed through the construction of the Central School and grading and levelling for the surrounding parking lots (Images 1 to 4, pp. 19 -22). The eastern portion of the study area, located behind the school building, has been impacted by grading followed by infilling to build the parking area higher than the natural topography (Images 5 to 10, pp. 23-28)

The results of the Stage 1 property inspection and the location and direction of all images are provided on Map 6.

3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The criteria for determining the level of archaeological potential are primarily focused on physiographic variables that include distance and nature of the nearest source/body of water, distinguishing features in the landscape (e.g., ridges, knolls, eskers, wetlands), the agricultural viability of soils, resource availability, and other features which would have made the area suitable for settlement and occupation. Historic background and archival research, including reviews of historic maps and county/township histories, provide the basis for determining historic archaeological potential. A more comprehensive list of features indicative of archaeological potential, as outlined in the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (MCM 2011), can be found in Appendix B.

The assessment of the study area included a review of previous archaeological research, historical maps, aerial imagery, land registry documents, local histories, and a property inspection.

The results of the Stage 1 background study determined that there is potential for pre-contact archaeological resources due to the presence of the Ganaraska River within 300 m of the study area. The river would have been a source of potable water and food resources during the pre- and post-contact periods.

The study area also has potential for Euro-Canadian archaeological resources, principally the structural remains of the former Union or Model School (1866-1912), which was located immediately west of the extant Central School/ Globe Cambridge High School building. As there is potential for archaeological remains of the Union School (considered to have potential cultural heritage value or interest) to be deeply buried under demolition debris and landscaping fill, this portion of the study area is recommended for Stage 2 mechanical test trenching with trenches placed at a maximum of 10 m intervals to target the structural footprint of the Union School/Model School, following Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Map 6).

The eastern portion of the study area is known to have contained three outbuildings, including two buildings that may be privies and the drive shed. The potential privies appear to be associated with the boys and girls sections of the school on the 1904 fire insurance plan (Map 3) while the drive shed is likely associated with the Methodist Church, now Port Hope United Church, at the northwest quadrant of South Street and Brown Street. While much of the eastern portion of the study area has been impacted by grading during the construction of the parking lot, there is the potential for deeply buried archaeological resources in the area of the two potential privy buildings. As privies, these buildings may have had dry-laid stone shafts as deep as 12-feet (3.7 m) (Geismar 1993:57). Since the location of the privies is currently paved and the features likely deeply buried by recent fill, Stage 2 mechanical excavation of trenches to target the privies is required, following Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Map 6).

In contrast, the single-storey drive shed in the southeast portion of the study area is considered to have low potential cultural heritage value or interest and is unlikely to have had a significant foundation or other substantial features that would have survived the extensive grading associated with laying the parking lot. Therefore, archaeological potential in this portion of the study area is considered to be low and it requires no further work (Map 6).

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

This Stage 1 archaeological assessment has resulted in the following recommendations:

- Archaeological resources from the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School and associated privies are predicted to survive in the west and east portions of the study area (Map 6). Therefore, Stage 2 archaeological assessment is required prior to any ground disturbance or construction in the study area.
    - The portion of the study area associated with the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School is recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment following the Standards of Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists.* As there is potential for archaeological resources both near the surface and deeply buried under demolition debris and landscaping fill, the Stage 2 survey of the western portion of the study area should begin with a test pit survey at 5 m intervals to identify any archaeological sites and to determine the extent and degree of disturbance following Standard 2 of Section 2.1.7. Following the test pit survey, additional Stage 2 archaeological assessment through mechanical test trenching at maximum intervals of 10 m should be conducted. The Stage 2 mechanical excavation should target the footprint of the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School, as depicted on the 1904 Fire Insurance Plan.
    - As archaeological resources from with the potential privies of the 1866-1912 Union School/ Model School are predicted to be deeply buried under the asphalt parking lot in the east portion of the study area (Map 6), the Stage 2 archaeological assessment should be conducted through mechanical test trenching in areas targeting the footprint of each privy, as depicted on the 1904 Fire Insurance Plan. The Stage 2 mechanical excavation should follow the Standards of Section 2.1.7 of the MCM's (2011) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.
- Portions of the study area were subjected to extensive and deep land alterations during construction of the 1912 Central School (1912) and associated parking areas that would have severely damaged the integrity of any archaeological resources. These areas, identified as disturbed in Map 6, are exempt from Stage 2 archaeological assessment.
- Should the project extend beyond the study area defined in Map 6, additional archaeological assessment may be required.

It should be noted that the results of this Stage 1 archaeological assessment are not considered final until the above stated recommendations have been reviewed by the MCM and the report has been accepted into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

5 ADVICE ON COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

This report is submitted to the Minister Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing 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 and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011a) 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 Citizenship and Multiculturalism, a letter will be issued by the Ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological 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 filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological 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 Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 requires that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar, *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act* at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery.

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7 IMAGES

Image 1: View of school with asphalt parking lot on northern side. Photo facing southeast.

Image 2: Manicured lawn in front of the school. Photo facing south.

Image 3: Back of school showing asphalt covering. Photo facing southwest.

Image 4: Back of school. Areas not covered in asphalt show signs of gravel and fill. Photo facing northwest.

Image 5: Gravel and fill in proposed new building zone. Photo facing southeast.

Image 6: Disturbed area covered with gravel and comprised of fill. Photo facing southwest.

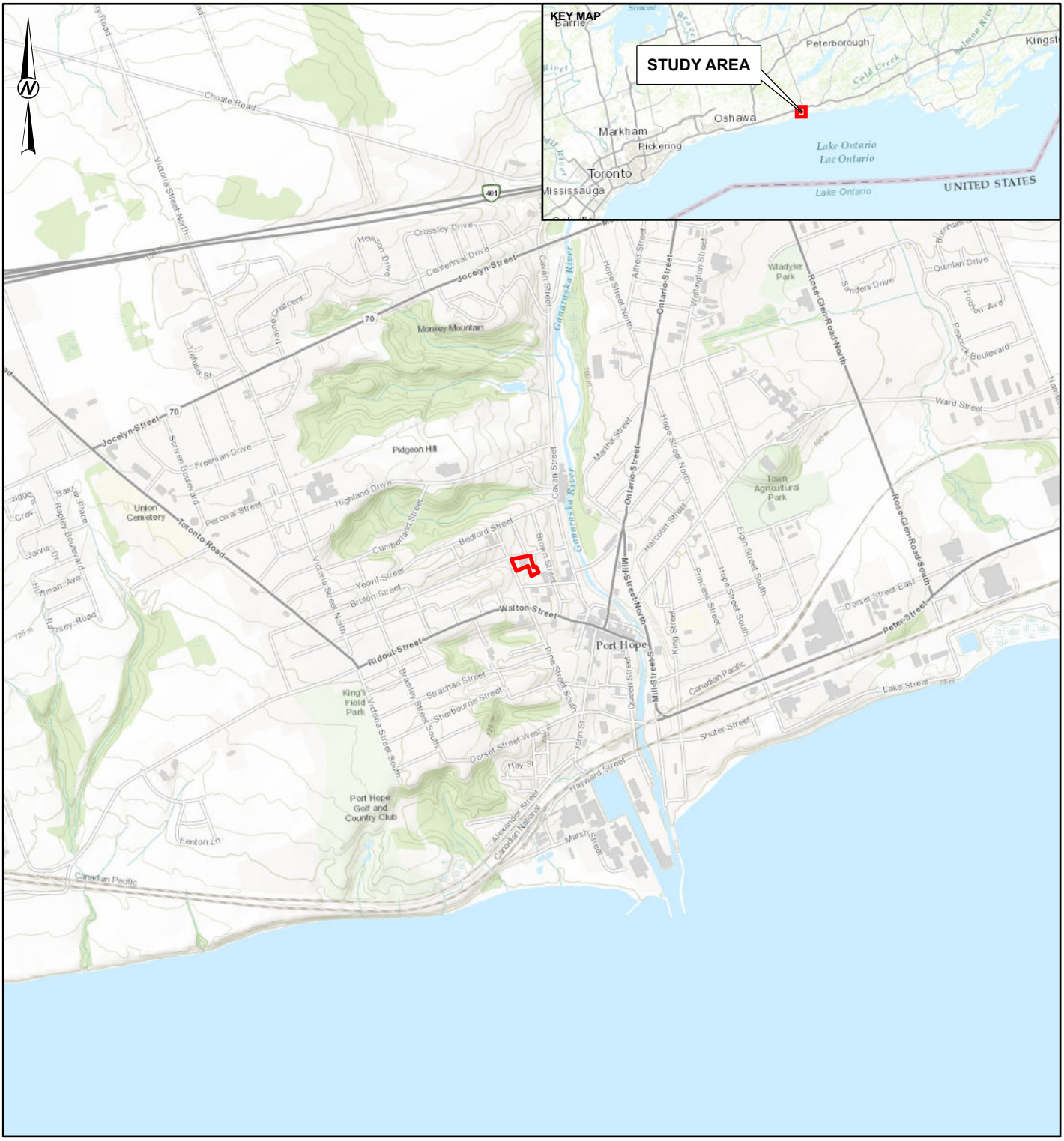
Image 7: Paved walkway along southwestern corner of study area. Photo facing west.

Image 8: Disturbance caused by fill and utilities. Photo facing west.

Image 9: Paved driveway along south side of school. Photo facing west.

Image 10: Level of parking lot compared to natural topography, view northwest.

8 MAPS



LEGEND

STUDY AREA

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, ONTARIO MNR, ESRI CANADA, ESRI, HERE, GARMIN, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCAN
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
2640573 ONTARIO CORP.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 39 PINE STREET N, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

TITLE
KEY PLAN

CONSULTANT

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PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	HC

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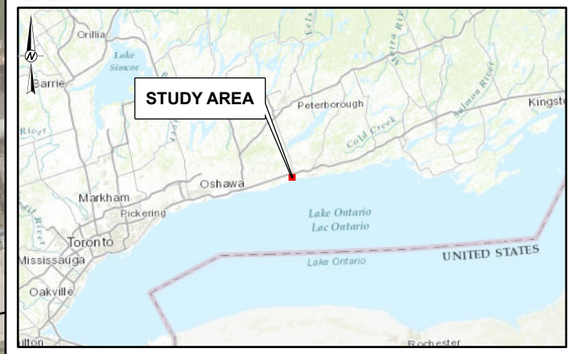

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LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- ROADWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, METRES
- TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT

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NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
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3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

2640573 ONTARIO CORP.

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 39 PINE STREET N, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

TITLE

SITE PLAN

CONSULTANT

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PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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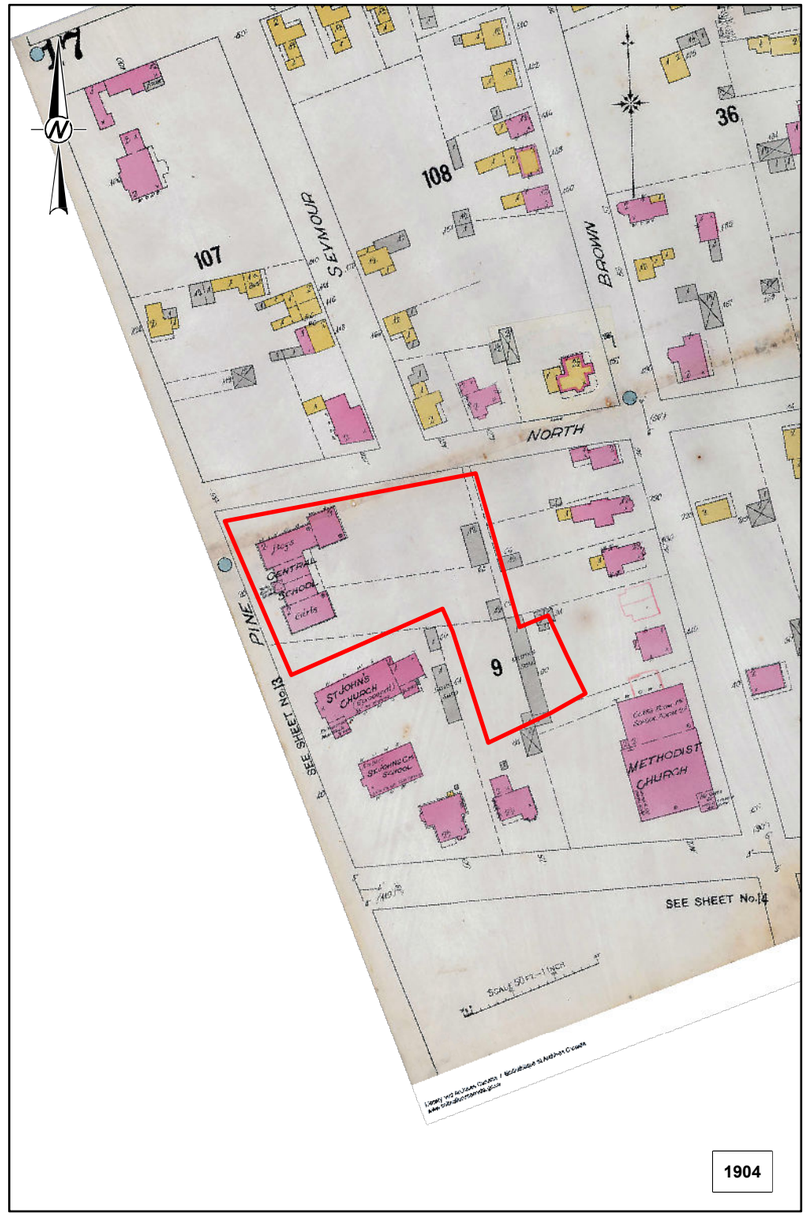

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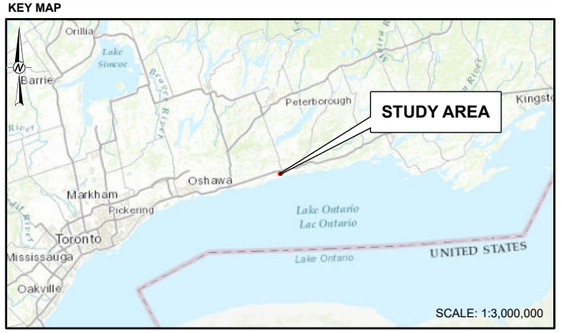

NOTE(S)
1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)
1. WALL AND FORREST, 1853, MAP OF PORT HOPE, CANADA WEST. WALL AND FORREST ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, NEW YORK.
2. H. BELDEN & CO., 1878, ILLUSTRATED HISTORICAL ATLAS OF THE COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM ONT. H. BELDEN & CO., TORONTO.
3. CHAS. E. GOAD, 1904, INSURANCE PLAN OF PORT HOPE, DURHAM COUNTY, ONTARIO.
4. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
5. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN6. COORDINATE SYSTEM:

LEGEND
STUDY AREA

0 50 100
1:2,000 METRES

CLIENT
2640573 ONTARIO CORP.

CONSULTANT
wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-05-06
DESIGNED	ML
PREPARED	DB
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	HC

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 39 PINE STREET N, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

TITLE
1853 MAP OF PORT HOPE, 1878 PLAN OF PORT HOPE, AND 1904 PORT HOPE FIRE INSURANCE PLAN

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B
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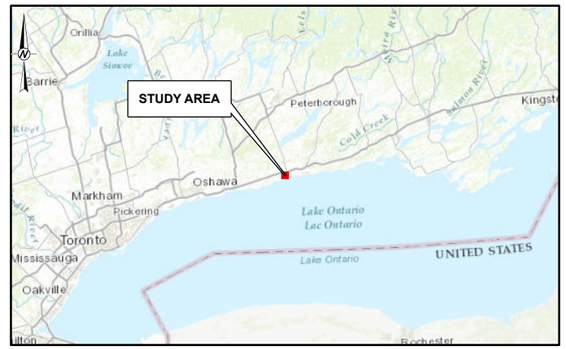

SCALE: 1:3,000,000

LEGEND

STUDY AREA

0 50 100 200

1:5,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. AERIAL PHOTO 1928, NAPL, PHOTO NO. A208-49
2. AERIAL PHOTO 1954, ONTARIO, DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND FORESTS, PHOTO NO. 438782
3. AERIAL PHOTO 1965, NAPL, PHOTO NO. A18742-59
4. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
5. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
6. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
2640573 ONTARIO CORP.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 39 PINE STREET N, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

TITLE
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-05-06
DESIGNED	ML
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	HC

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
CA0010130.4641	0001	0	4

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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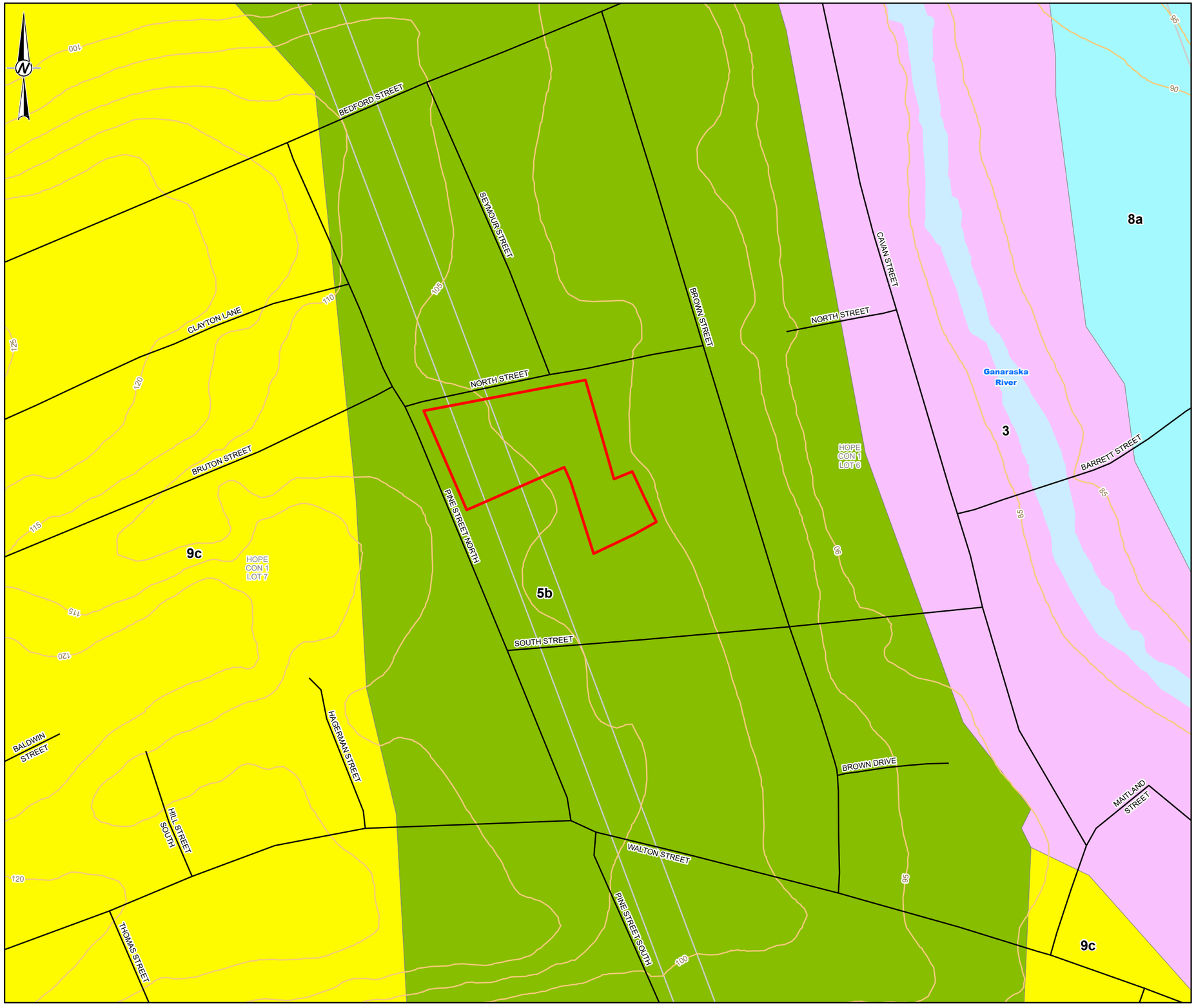

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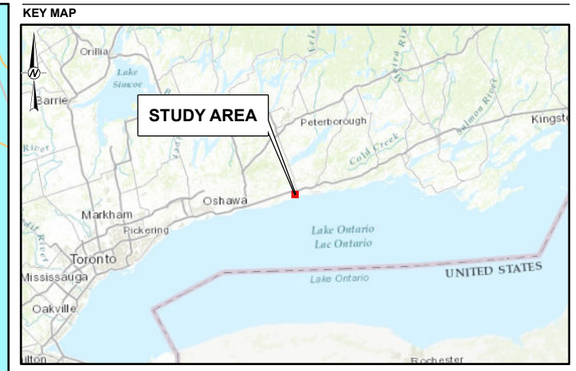

SCALE: 1:3,000,000

LEGEND

- STUDY AREA
- 3. **PALEOZOIC BEDROCK**
- 5b. **TILL:** STONE-POOR, SANDY SILT TO SILTY SAND-TEXTURED TILL ON PALEOZOIC TERRAIN
- 8a. **FINE-TEXTURED GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** SILT AND CLAY, MINOR SAND AND GRAVEL; MASSIVE TO WELL LAMINATED
- 9c. **COARSE-TEXTURED GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS:** SAND, GRAVEL, MINOR SILT AND CLAY; FORESHORE AND BASINAL DEPOSITS
- ROADWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, METRES
- TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT
- WATERBODY

0 25 50 100

1:2,000 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2010. SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN ONTARIO; ONTARIO GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MISCELLANEOUS RELEASE--DATA 128-REV
2. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
3. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
4. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT
2640573 ONTARIO CORP.

PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 39 PINE STREET N, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

TITLE
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

CONSULTANT

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-05-06
DESIGNED	ML
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	HC

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
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IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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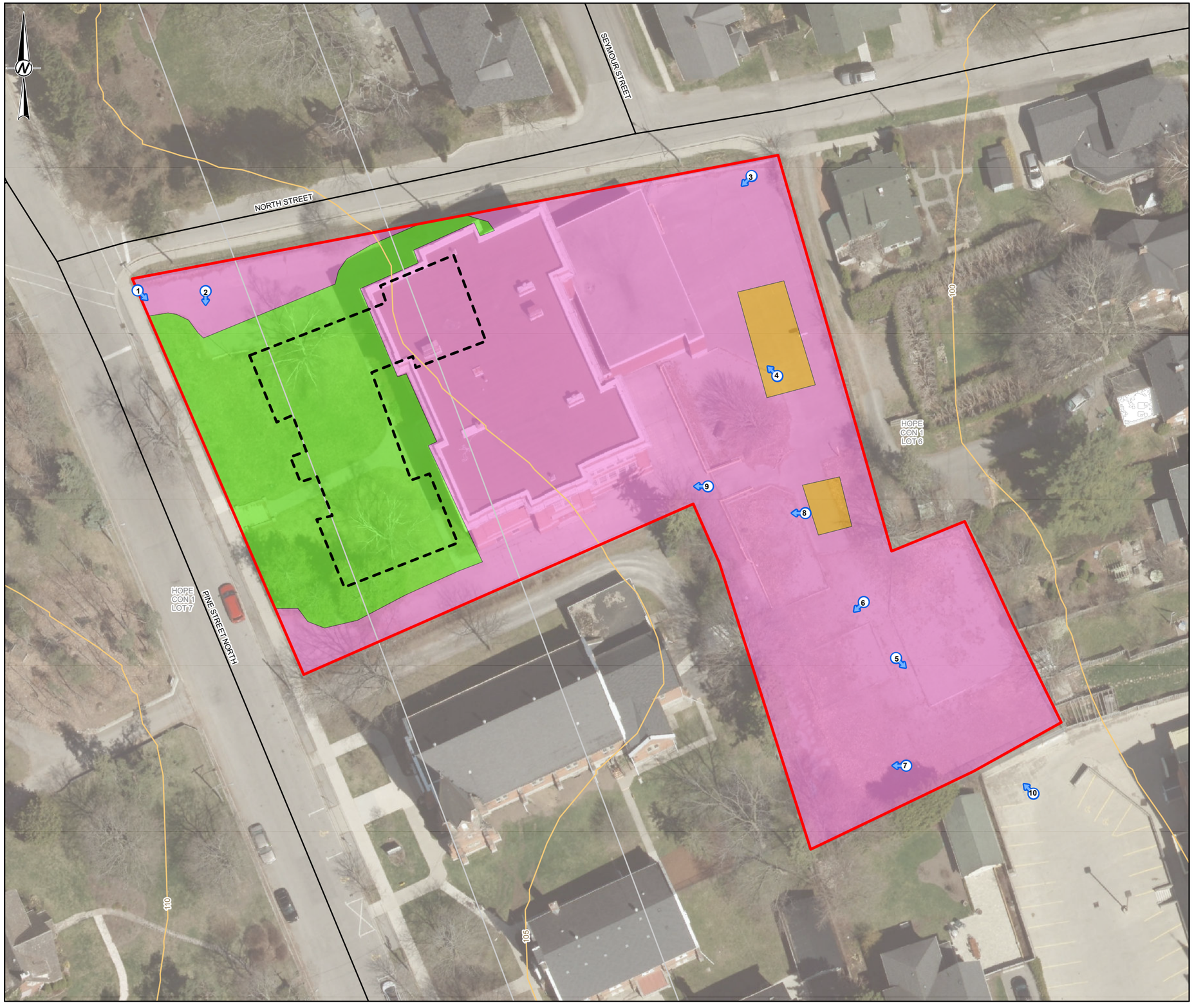

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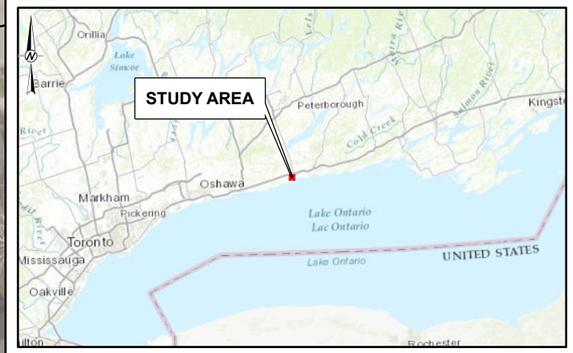

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LEGEND

- PHOTO LOCATION AND DIRECTION
- STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED
- STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDED THROUGH MECHANICAL EXCAVATION
- DISTURBED
- STUDY AREA
- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF FORMER SCHOOL
- ROADWAY
- TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOUR, METRES
- TOWNSHIP, CONCESSION AND LOT

0 5 10 20

1:500 METRES

NOTE(S)

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE

REFERENCE(S)

1. CONTAINS INFORMATION LICENSED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE - ONTARIO
2. BASE MAP: ESRI, © OPENSTREETMAP CONTRIBUTORS, HERE, GARMIN, FAO, USGS, EPA, NPS, AAFC, NRCAN
3. COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 1983 CSRS UTM ZONE 17N

CLIENT

2640573 ONTARIO CORP.

PROJECT

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF 39 PINE STREET N, PORT HOPE, ONTARIO

TITLE

STAGE 1 RECOMMENDATIONS AND PHOTO LOCATIONS

CONSULTANT

wsp

YYYY-MM-DD	2024-05-06
DESIGNED	ML
PREPARED	BR
REVIEWED	RH
APPROVED	HC

PROJECT NO.	CONTROL	REV.	MAP
CA0010130.4641	0001	0	6

IF THIS MEASUREMENT DOES NOT MATCH WHAT IS SHOWN, THE SHEET SIZE HAS BEEN MODIFIED FROM: ANSI B

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APPENDIX

A MICHI SAAGIIG ORAL HISTORY

APPENDIX

MICHI SAAGIIG HISTORICAL/BACKGROUND CONTEXT:

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 500-1000 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/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, and Neutral 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.

APPENDIX

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.

Note: This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.

Source

Migizi, G. & J Kapyrka (2015). Before, During, and After: Mississauga Presence in the Kawarthas. In D. Verhulst (eds.) *Peterborough Archaeology* (pp.127-136). Peterborough, Ontario: Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society.

APPENDIX

B

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

APPENDIX

FEATURES INDICATING ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The following are features or characteristics that indicate archaeological potential:

- Previously identified archaeological sites.
- Water sources:
- Primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks).
- Secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps).
- Features indicating past water sources (e.g. glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches).
- Accessible or inaccessible shoreline (e.g., high bluffs, swamp or marsh fields by the edge of a lake, sandbars stretching into marsh).
- Elevated topography (e.g., eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux).
- Pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground.
- Distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places, such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases.
- Resource areas, including:
- Food or medicinal plants (e.g., migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie).
- Scarce raw materials (e.g., quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert).
- Early Euro-Canadian industry (e.g., fur trade, logging, prospecting, mining).
- Areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement. These include places of early military or pioneer settlement (e.g., pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches and early cemeteries.
- Early historical transportation routes (e.g., trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes).
- Property listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or that is federal, provincial or municipal historic landmark or site.
- Property that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historic events, activities, or occupations.

Source

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists

Section 1.3