Stage 1
Archaeological Assessment

338 & 338 ½ Cumberland Avenue
Part of Lots 14-16, Registered Plan 305
Part of Lot 8, Concession 3
Geographic Township of Barton
City of Hamilton

Prepared for:
2115616 Ontario Inc.
c/o Frank Bisignani
338 Cumberland Avenue
Hamilton, ON
L8M 2A1

Licensee: Michael Golloher
PIF: P1037-0121-2022
Original Report

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc.
2365 Watts Road,
Haliburton, Ontario
K0M 1SO

May 20, 2022

Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of an 0.31 hectare area located at 338 and 338 ½ Cumberland Avenue, legally described as part of Lots 14-16, Registered Plan 305, City of Hamilton, historically Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, Ontario. The assessment was undertaken as part of an Application for Site Plan Approval and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in defined in Section 3.4.2.12, Part a (iii) of the *Urban Hamilton Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a proposed development, site alteration, or redevelopment of lands has the potential to adversely affect areas of archaeological potential

Section 1.3 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* details a list of features that indicate archaeological potential when making an evaluation for developing recommendations. These include:

- Location of the study area within 300 metres of a watercourse.
- Location of the study area within 300 metres of a registered archaeological site
- Location of the study area within 100 metres of a historic transportation route.
- Location of the study area within areas of early European settlement.
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil.

Comparison of the study area with these criteria determined that none of these features were present. The nearest natural source of water is over 1 kilometre to the southeast and no archaeological sites are present within one kilometre of the site. Additionally, the nearest historic transportation route is the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway, which was first constructed in 1853 and was located approximately 115 metres southwest of the study area. Historic mapping also indicates the study area was likely uninhabited prior to its conversion into a registered plan in the 1870s, and mapping from 1893 does not indicate any development. Furthermore, property inspection did not identify any pockets of elevated or sandy soil that would indicate evidence of archaeological potential.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation, the study area does not contain archaeological potential due to subsurface disturbance, and as a result, no further archaeological assessments are recommended.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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Project Personnel

Managing Director:	**Anthony Butler, M.Sc. (P310)**
Project Manager:	**Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)**
Licensed Archaeologist:	**Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P1037)**
Property Inspection:	**Kia Ohora, B.A. (R1303)**
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	Shane McCartney, M.A. (P321)

1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained by 2115616 Ontario Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 archaeological assessment of an 0.31 hectare area located at 338 and 338 ½ Cumberland Avenue, legally described as part of Lots 14-16, Registered Plan 305, City of Hamilton, historically Part of Lot 8, Concession 3, Geographic Township of Barton, Wentworth County, Ontario (Map 1). The assessment was undertaken as part of an Application for Site Plan Approval (Map 2) and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in defined in Section 3.4.2.12, Part a (iii) of the *Urban Hamilton Official Plan*, which requires an archaeological assessment to be undertaken when a proposed development, site alteration, or redevelopment of lands has the potential to adversely affect areas of archaeological potential (City of Hamilton 2013:26).

The objective of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as outlined by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), are as follows:

- To provide information about the property's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork and current land condition

- To evaluate the property's archaeological potential.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the Hamilton Land Registry Office (LRO #62), and the Federal Canadian Census located online at Library and Archives Canada.

Permission to access the property was provided by Brandon Petter on behalf of 2115616 Ontario Inc.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990)

Table 1: Pre-Contact Indigenous Culture History of Southern Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare

1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous History

The surrounding area enters the historic record in 1626, when Father Daillon, a French missionary, spent three months in the Hamilton region attempting to conclude a trading alliance with the Neutral Confederacy. These negotiations ultimately failed due to opposition from Huron allies (White 1978:409). By 1638, the Neutral had expanded east to the Niagara River in response to a void left by the Wenro migrating to Huronia and the Erie migrating southwest. By the early 1640s, the Neutrals were engaged in large scale warfare with the Assistaeronons to the west while maintaining a neutral stance between the Huron and the League of Five Nations Iroquois. European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the late 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of the Neutral by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1651, the Neutral were destroyed and either moved west out of Ontario or were absorbed into the League of Five Nations (Trigger 1994:57).

The region appears to have been relatively unpopulated by permanent settlements in the latter half of the seventeenth century, with much of southern Ontario used as a hunting territory by the Iroquois. However, Ojibwa groups previously thought to have settled along the northern shores of Georgian Bay and Lake Superior gradually migrated into southern Ontario, and by the late seventeenth/early eighteenth century the Mississauga had settled in the Hamilton region (Rogers 1978:761).

By 1784, the British government purchased from the Mississauga over a million hectares of land between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, which became known as the Between the Lakes Purchase (Surtees 1994:102). The Mississauga eventually relocated to the Grand River at New Credit in 1847.

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The study area is located in the historic township of Barton, which was first surveyed in 1791 by Augustus Jones (Winearls 1991:464). The first settler in the region was Robert Land, a United Empire Loyalist who arrived in 1778 having been granted over 300 acres of land that stretched from Burlington Bay to the foot of the Hamilton Escarpment (Page & Smith 1875:xv). Following the conclusion of the American Revolutionary War, the region was settled by an initial wave of United Empire Loyalists, who were concentrated on the upper escarpment of Barton and Saltfleet townships and the neighbouring towns of Stony Creek, Dundas and Ancaster due to more favourable soil conditions for agriculture. Following the establishment of a canal that connected Burlington Bay to Lake Ontario, the northern section of Barton Township became a major port and was incorporated as a town in 1833 and the City of Hamilton in 1846. By the 1890s, Hamilton became a major industrial centre focussed on steel production and manufacture that continues to the present. The continuing expansion of the City eventually resulted in the annexation of the remainder of Barton Township in 1960.

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The study area is located within Lot 8, Concession 3 of the Geographic Township of Barton, which was first granted in 1801 to Peter Horning, a United Empire Loyalist whose family had arrived 1788 following refusal to participate in the American Revolutionary War, and who eventually obtained over 5,000 acres of land in Wentworth County (Wray 2020). The property remained in the possession of the Horning family until 1833, when Lewis Horning sold it to Oliver Jeffrey Springer. The property was willed to his wife Deborah in 1841, who subsequently married to John Triller. Mr. Triller is listed as an American farmer residing in a one storey brick house in the 1851 census, having cleared 150 acres from Lots 7 & 8, Concession 2 & 3 for agriculture (Government of Canada 1853:65-66,71). Lot 8 was released to Lewis Springer, an early Member of Parliament, in 1857, who subsequently leased out his lands to tenant farmers while listed as the Springer Estate on the 1859 Surtees Map (Map 3, Tile 1). The 1861 census lists the resident of Lot 8, Concession 3 as George Robertson, an English farmer residing in a one storey frame house, having cleared 110 of his available 130 acres for agriculture (Government of Canada 1863:19, 47). Mr. Springer is subsequently listed as the resident in the 1871 census, having cleared 95 of his available 105 acres for cultivation (Government of Canada 1873). Mr. Springer subsequently registered Plan 305 shortly thereafter, which is depicted in the 1875 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Wentworth* (Paige & Smith 1875; Map 3, Tile 2). Mr. Springer sold Lots 14 – 16 in 1877 to William Abbott (Lot 14), Edward Wright (Lot 15), and William Reid (Lot 16). Late nineteenth century mapping indicates the study area remained as vacant land as late as 1893 (Map 4). Analysis of historic topographic maps indicate the study area was a residential lot by the turn of the twentieth century and remained that way through to the present day (Map 5). The study area is located near the historic Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, which was founded in 1853 and once located approximately 115 metres southwest of the study area before being decommissioned following its purchase by the Southern Ontario Railway in 1997 (Brown 2011:66). The rail lines bordering the southern border of the study area were founded as the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo Railway, which was first established in 1892 (Helm 1978).

1.2.5 Historic Plaques

As per Section 1, Standard 1.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, Earthworks* consulted local historical plaques in order to inform archaeological potential and assessment strategies. No local plaques were found which related to the history of the current study area or informed archaeological potential.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The study area current conditions consist of a residential property with house, driveway and backyard attached to a commercial gravel lot (Images 1 thru 10).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area sits within a sand plain (Map 6) of the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of Southern Ontario. This region extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River, its width varying from a few hundred yards to about eight miles. The lowland bordering Lake, when the last glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois. The undulating till plains above its old shorelines make up the Iroquois Plain (Chapman and Putnam 1984). The surficial geology of the study area consists of glaciolacustrine sand deposits (Map 7).

The nearest water source is a tributary of Red Hill Creek, located approximately 1.2 kilometres southeast of the study area. Red Hill Creek empties into Lake Ontario approximately 5.5 kilometres northeast of the study area.

The study area is located within the Grimsby Ecodistrict of the Lake Erie – Lake Ontario Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 2,185,845 hectares, with the Grimsby Ecodistrict comprising 83,864 hectares. The Grimsby Ecodistrict is characterized by the Niagara Escarpment, which was formed by the differential erosion of Paleozoic bedrock (Crins et al 2018:414). This Ecodistrict is associated with the Eastern Temperate Deciduous Forest Vegetation Zone and the Niagara Section of the Deciduous Forest Region. A large section of this Ecodistrict has been converted to support agriculture and settlement (Crins et al 2018:416) and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It characterized by a mix of Carolinian forest remnants of tulip-tree, black gum, sycamore, Kentucky coffee-tree, pawpaw, various oaks and hickories, and common hackberry, in addition to the more widespread sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and eastern white pine.

> *Typical mammals inhabiting this ecoregion include white-tailed deer, northern raccoon, striped skunk, and the Virginia opossum which has increased its distribution and abundance since the latter half of the 20th century. Characteristic birds include green heron, Virginia rail, Cooper's hawk, eastern kingbird, willow flycatcher, brown thrasher, yellow warbler, common yellowthroat, northern cardinal, and savannah sparrow. Wild turkey has been re-introduced into the ecoregion. Herpetofauna, is diverse, including several provincially rare species (e.g., spiny softshell turtle), as well as more frequent species such as eastern red-backed salamander, American toad, eastern gartersnake, and Midland painted turtle. Longnose gar, channel catfish, smallmouth bass, yellow perch, walleye, northern hogsucker, banded killifish, and spottail shiner are among the fish species found in the lakes and rivers in this ecoregion.*
>
> (Crins et al. 2009:52)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MHSTCI Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. No archaeological sites were identified within one kilometre of the study area

1.3.4 Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

No archaeological surveys within 50 metres of the study area were identified.

2.0 Stage 1 Property Inspection

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on May 19, 2022 under PIF#: P1037-0121-2022, issued to Michael Golloher, M.Sc. (P137).

The entire study area and its periphery was inspected. The weather at the time was overcast and mild. The study area consisted of a residential property with house, driveway and backyard attached to a commercial gravel lot

The results of the Stage 1 property inspection are presented in Map 8.

3.0 Analysis & Conclusions

Section 1.3 of the *Standards & Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* details a list of features that indicate archaeological potential when making an evaluation for developing recommendations. These include:

- Location of the study area within 300 metres of a watercourse.
- Location of the study area within 300 metres of a registered archaeological site
- Location of the study area within 100 metres of a historic transportation route.
- Location of the study area within areas of early European settlement.
- Pockets of well drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil.

Comparison of the study area with these criteria determined that none of these features were present. The nearest natural source of water is over 1 kilometre to the southeast and no archaeological sites are present within one kilometre of the site. Additionally, the nearest historic transportation route is the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway, which was first constructed in 1853 and was located approximately 115 metres southwest of the study area. Historic mapping also indicates the study area was likely uninhabited prior to its conversion into a registered plan in the 1870s, and mapping from 1893 does not indicate any development. Furthermore, property inspection did not identify any pockets of elevated or sandy soil that would indicate evidence of archaeological potential.

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation, the study area does not contain archaeological potential due to subsurface disturbance, and as a result, no further archaeological assessments are required.

4.0 Recommendations

Based on the results of the Stage 1 background investigation the study area is considered to be free of archaeological material. Therefore, no additional archaeological assessments are recommended.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

5.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism, Culture and Sport 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 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 and Culture, 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 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 Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

Should previously undocumented archaeological resources be discovered, they may be a new archaeological site and therefore subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.* The proponent or person discovering the archaeological resources must cease alteration of the site immediately and engage a licensed consultant archaeologist to carry out archaeological fieldwork, in compliance with Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act.*

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act,* 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

6.0 References

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7.0 Images

Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 2: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 3: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 4: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 5: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northwest.

Image 6: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

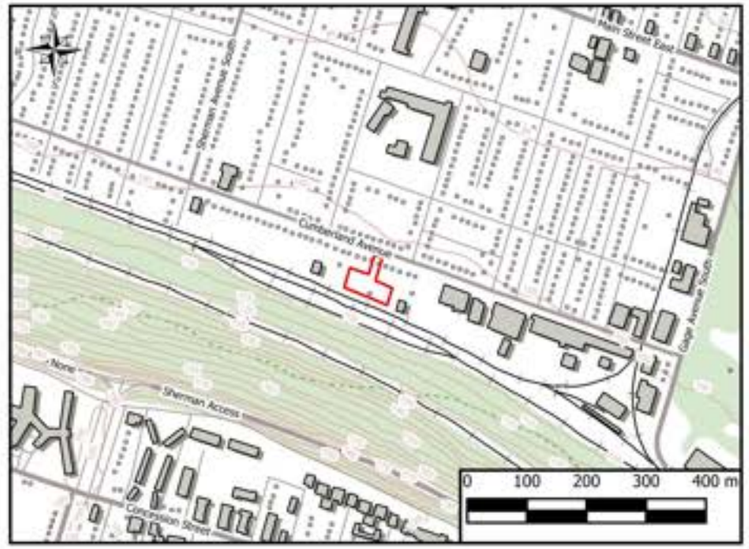
Image 7: Study Area Conditions. Facing Northeast.

Image 8: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

Image 9: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southeast.

Image 10: Study Area Conditions. Facing Southwest.

8.0 Maps

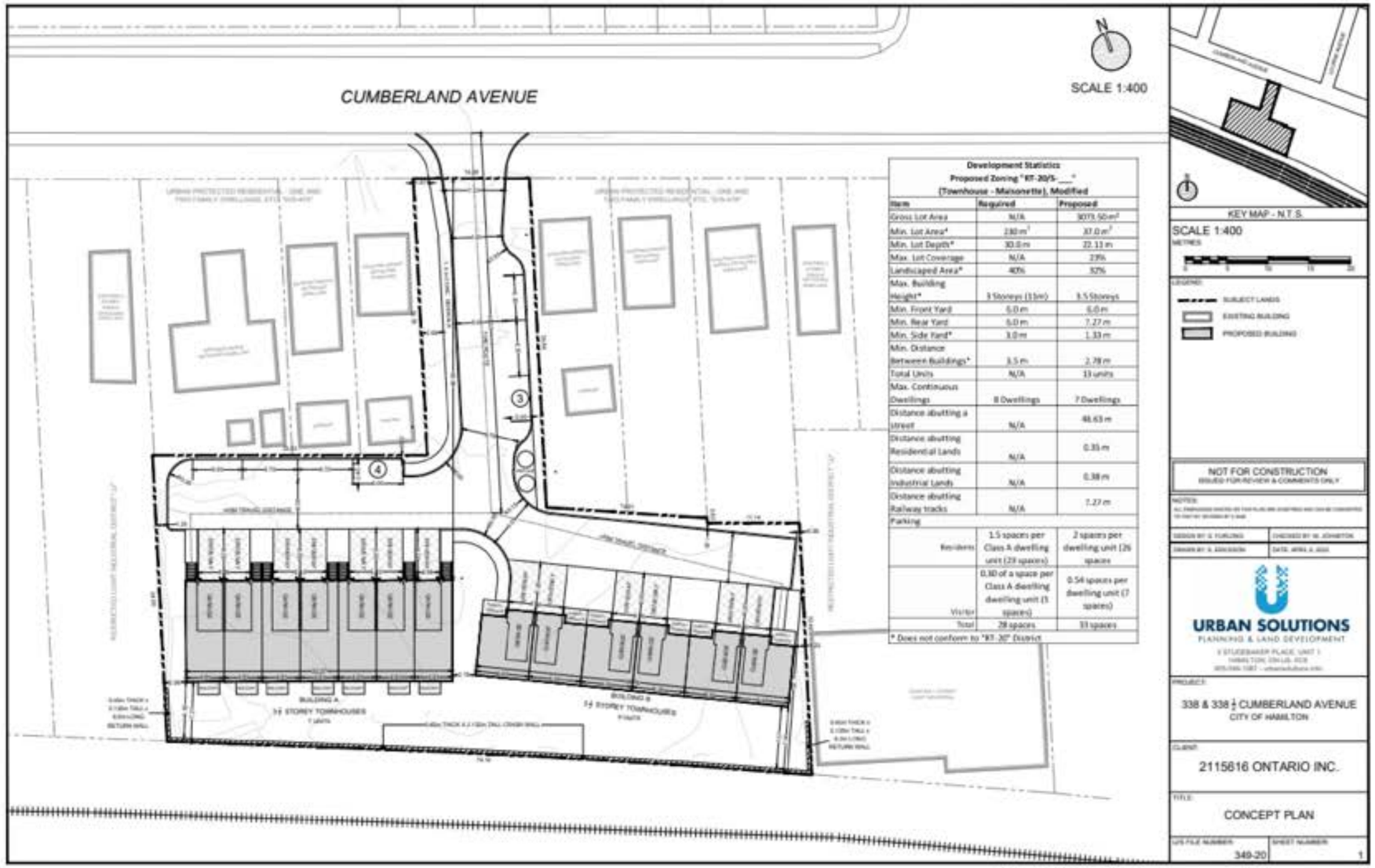


Legend

Study Area

Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
ESRI Basemap

Map 1: Regional Map



Map 2: Site Plan

Tile 1 - 1859

Tile 2 - 1879

Legend

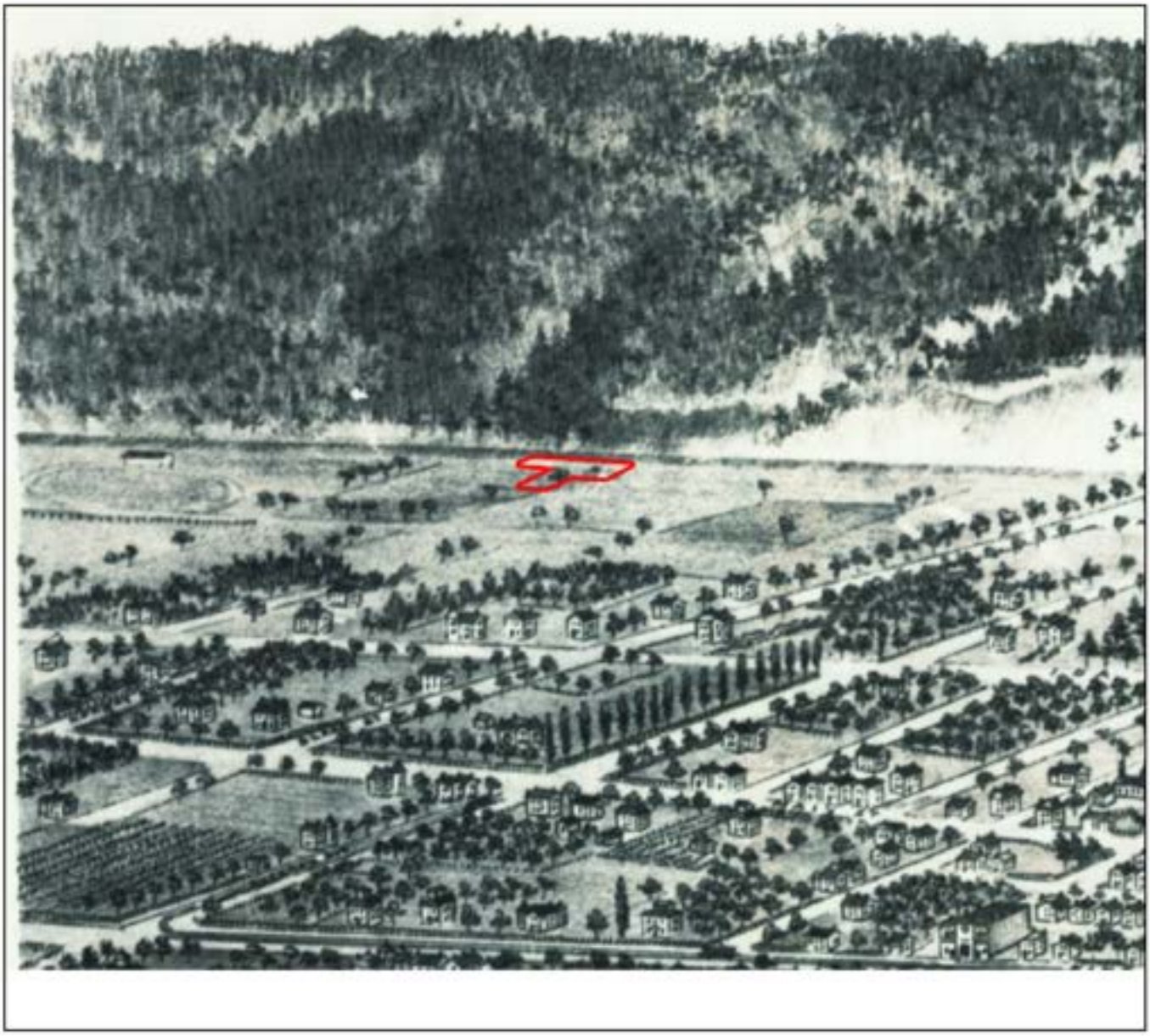
Study Area

Not to Scale

Tile 1 - Map of the County of Wentworth, Canada West. Compiled from Authentic Surveys by Robert Surtees, Civil Engineer, and Published by Hardy Gregory, Lithographer and Engraver. 1859

Tile 2 - Illustrated historical atlas of the county of Wentworth, Ont. H. Paige & Smith. 1875.

Map 3: Nineteenth Century Historic Mapping



Legend	Base Map:	Not to Scale
Study Area	*Bird's eye view of the City of Hamilton : Province Ontario, Canada, 1893*	

Map 4: 1893 Bird's Eye View of Hamilton

Legend

Study Area

0 250 500 750 1,000 m

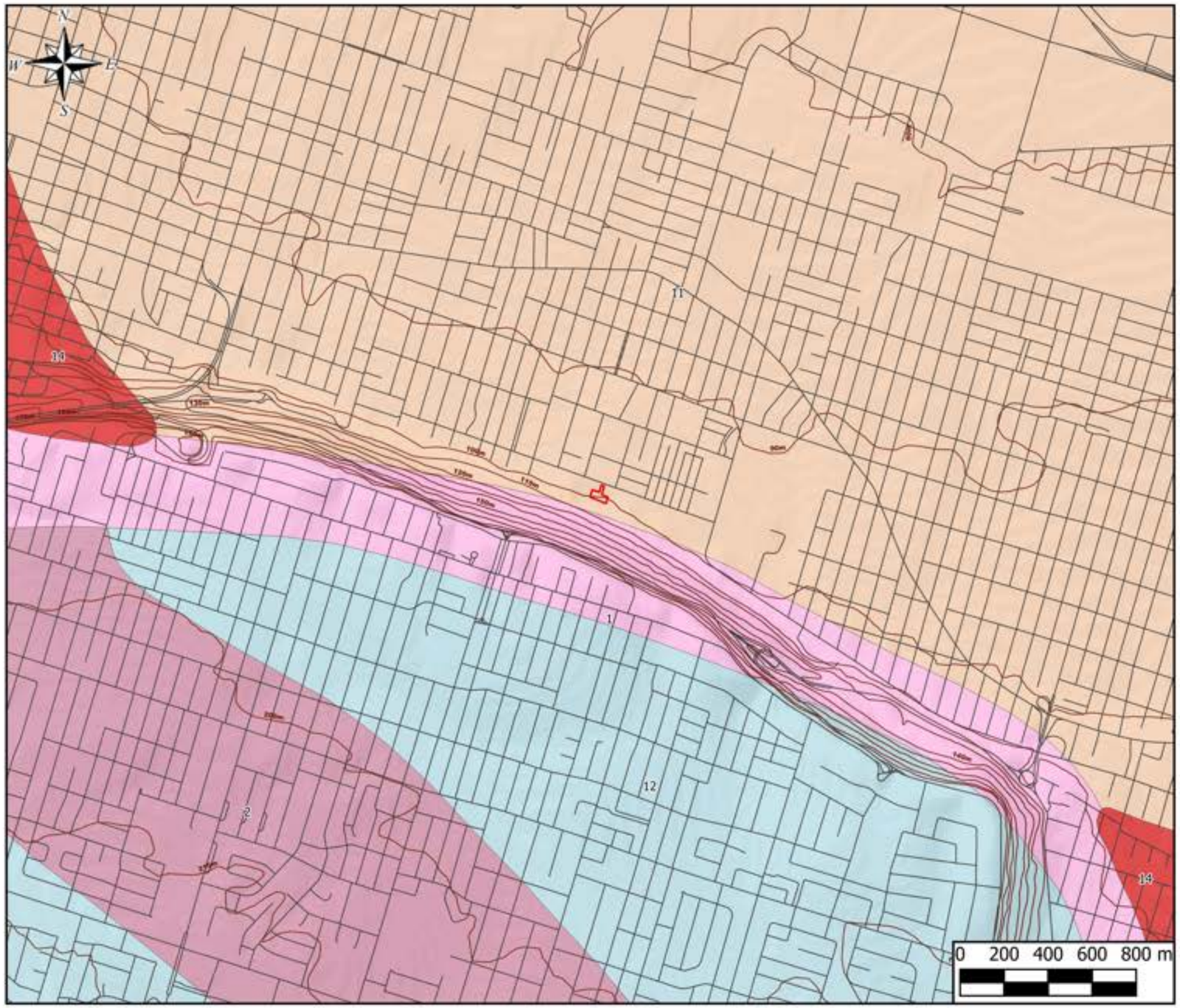
Tile 1 - Canada, Department of Militia and Defence [Department of National Defence]. Grimsby, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 030M04, [ed. 1], 1907.

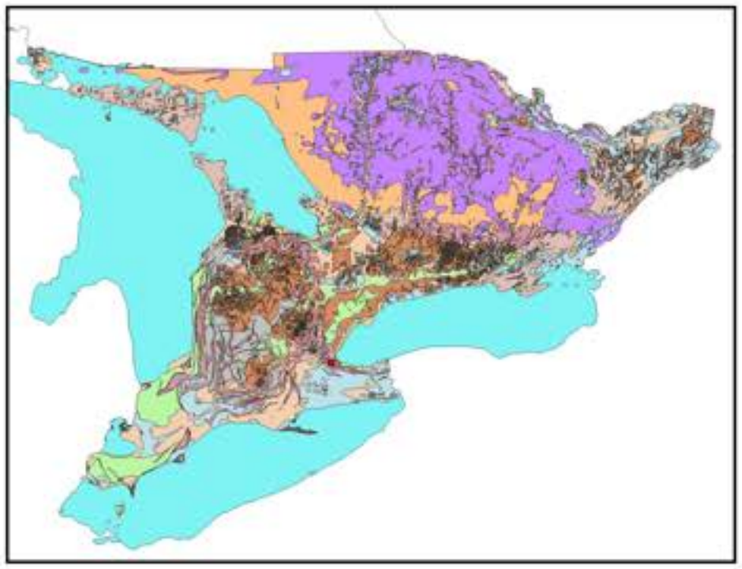
Tile 2 - Canada, Department of National Defence. Grimsby, Ontario. 1:63,360. Map Sheet 030M03, [ed. 5], 1938.

Tile 3 - Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources [Natural Resources Canada]. Mount Albion, Ontario. 1:25,000. Map Sheet 030M/4NE, ed. 3, 1973

Tile 4 - Canada, Natural Resources Canada. Hamilton-Grimsby, Ontario. 1:50,000. Map Sheet 30 M/4, ed. 7, 1996

Map 5: Twentieth Century Topographic Maps



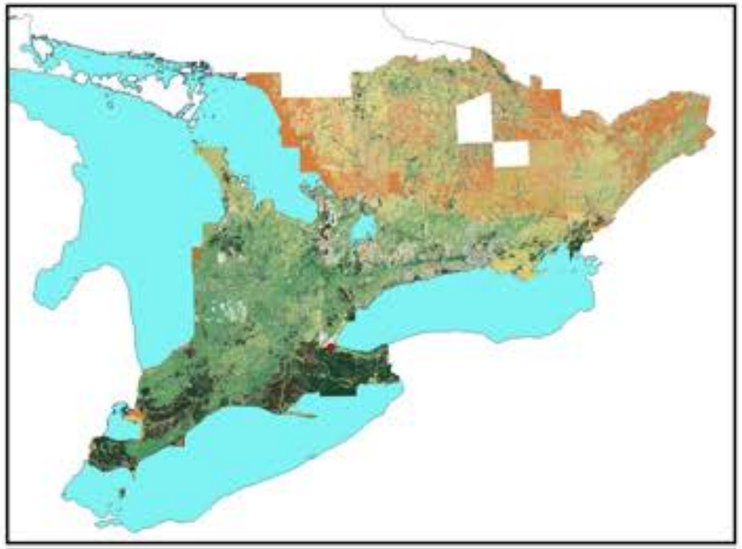


Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 1 - Escarpments
- 2 - Till Moraines
- 11 - Sand Plains
- 12 - Clay Plains
- 14 - Beaches

Base Data:
Chapman, L.J. and Putnam, D.F. 2007. Physiography of southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release—Data 228.

Map 6: Physiographic Landforms



Legend

- Study Area
- Road Network
- 3 - Dolostone (Limestone, Chert, And Shale)
- 3 - Sandstone, Shale, Limestone, And Dolostone
- 3 - Shale
- 5d - Clay or silt till
- 5d - Clayey Silt-Clay Till
- 8a - Glaciolacustrine Clay And Silt
- 9 - Glaciolacustrine Sand
- 9b - Glaciolacustrine Beach Sand And Gravel
- 9b - Gravel
- 9c, 7a - Sand
- 19 - Gravel, sand, silt and clay

Base Data:
Ontario Geological Survey 2010. Surficial geology of Southern Ontario; Ontario Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Release--Data 128-REV ISBN 978-1-4435-2483-4

Map 7: Surficial Geology

Legend

- Study Area
- Area of Low Archaeological Potential
- No Further Archaeological Assessments Recommended
- (#) Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Esri Basemap

Map 8: Stage 2 Assessment Results