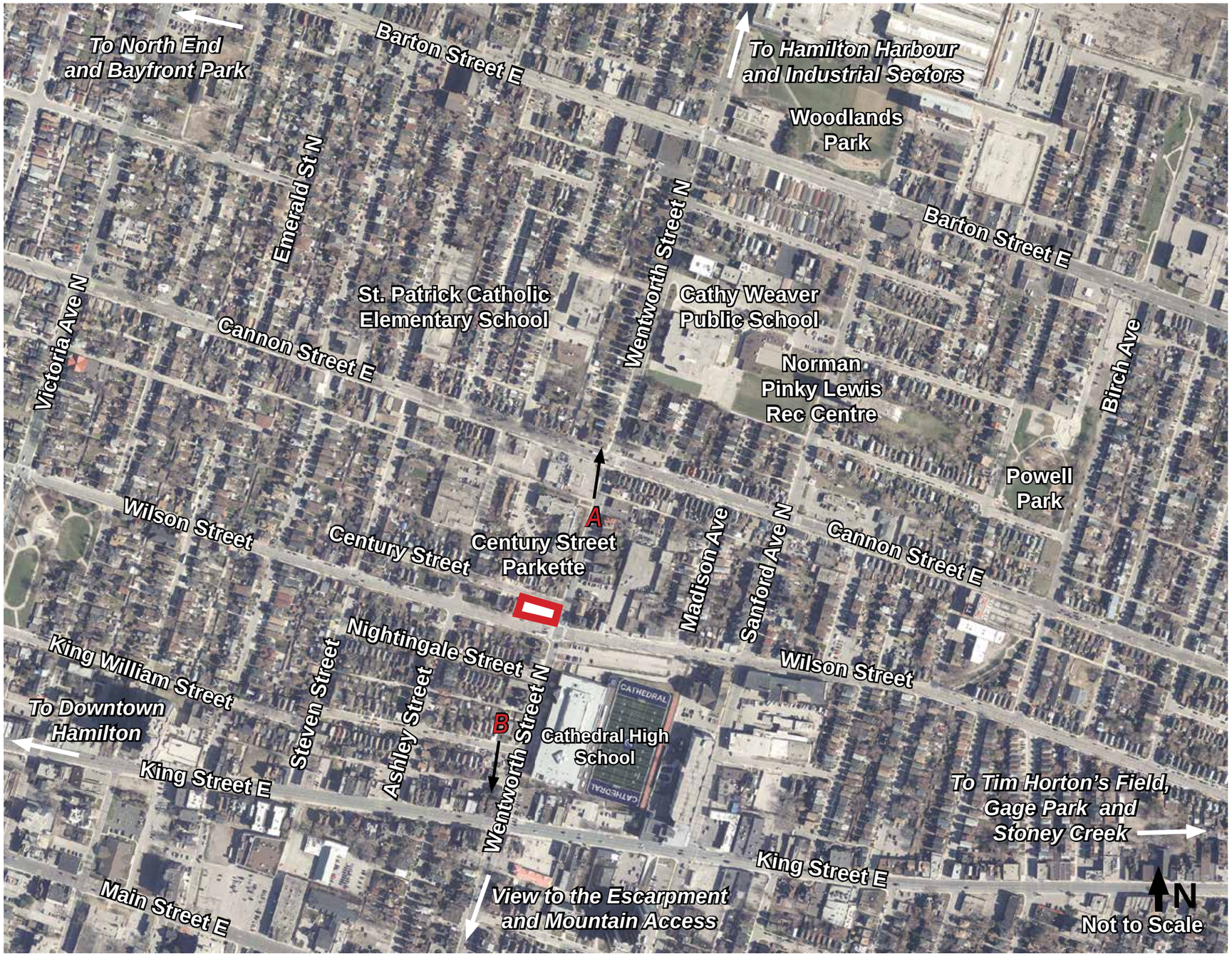
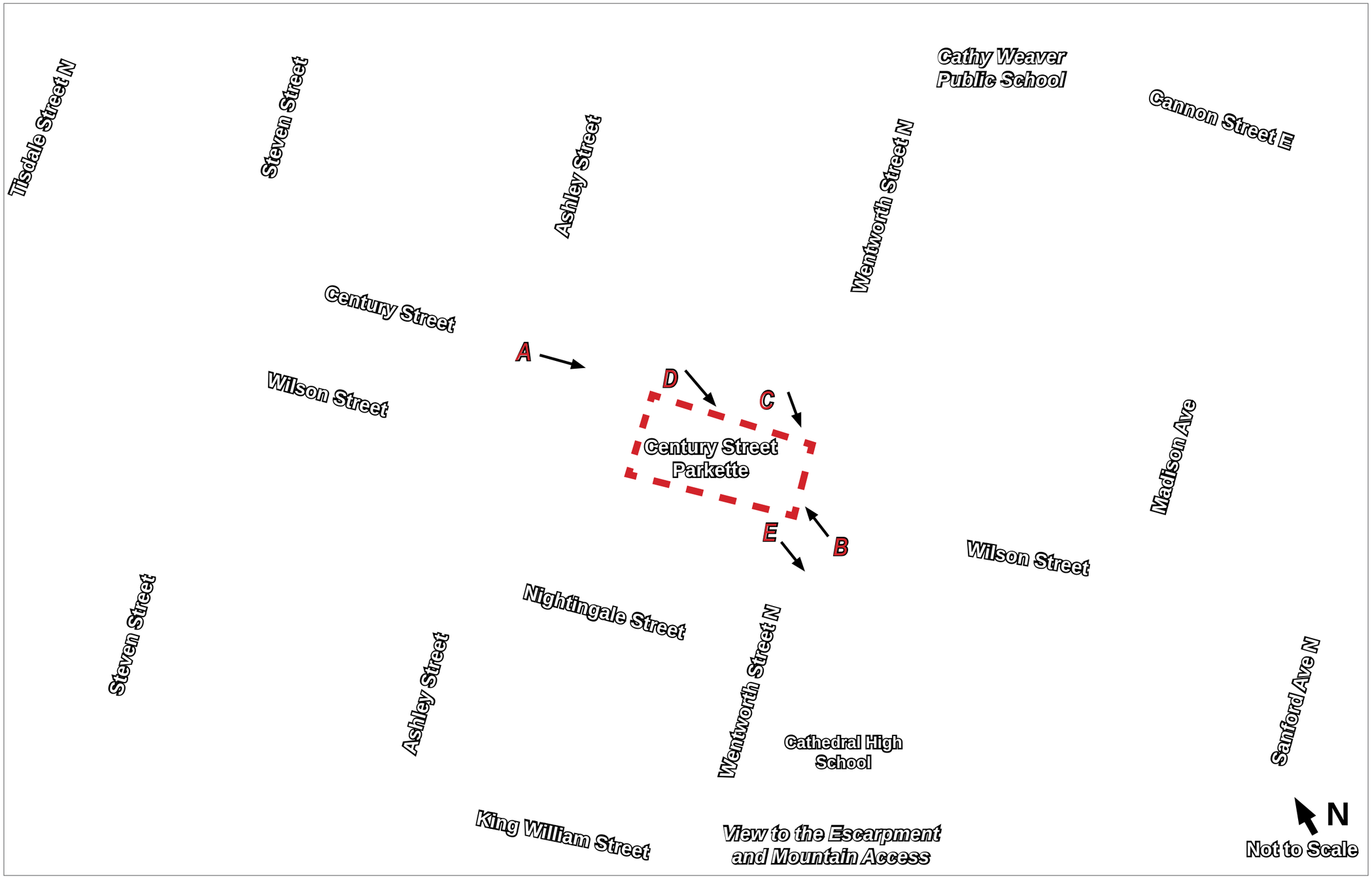
APPENDIX B - KEY MAP

A

B



APPENDIX B - NEIGHBOURHOOD CONTEXT MAP - PHOTOS



A→ Symbol corresponds to site photographs documented on pg 3

APPENDIX B - SITE, HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Ward 3 Indigenous Archaeological Resources

The area of Hamilton, including Ward 3, has attracted human settlement for approximately 12,000 years, due to favourable geography and climate. The resources offered by the many streams and inlets along the edge of the Bay allowed human settlement on the land following the receding glacial ice sheets. Indigenous settlement occurred early, with the Paleo Culture (13,000-10,800 BP), followed by Early, Middle and Late Archaic periods (10,800-3,100 BP). Population increased substantially in the later Woodland period (3,100 BP -1,050BP), typified in the later Woodland by longhouse villages interspersed with seasonal cabin and hunting camps. Archaeological sites around Burlington Bay from these periods are known from Cootes Paradise, Burlington Heights, the Red Hill Valley and beach strip areas. (For a fulsome chronology from the Ontario Archaeological Society: www.ontarioarchaeology.org)

Ward 3 is within lands that were part of Treaty Number 3, between the Mississaugas and the Crown, December 7, 1792. The treaty and earlier (1784) purchase of the territory were undertaken to establish land on which members of the Six Nations Iroquois coming into Canada could settle following the American Revolution. The land included part of Lincoln County, Saltfleet, Binbrook, Glanford, and Ancaster Townships, and Barton Township incorporating Ward 3 (among other townships). Colonization intensified subsequent to this transfer of much of the Niagara Peninsula to the Crown in 1784.

The location of what is now Ward 3 along the waterfront made it among the earliest areas in the city to experience this colonial settlement. But while indigenous populations have left behind abundant archaeological resources elsewhere in Hamilton, the early urbanization and industrialization appears to have effectively demolished, or at least obscured such resources in Ward 3. Early urban growth drastically altered the original landscape. At the time of Treaty 3, Hamilton Harbour and its deep inlets were forested, with thriving riverine and lacustrine habitats. By the 1920s, between two-thirds and one-half of all original wetlands and inlets had been infilled, and the ecology severely compromised.

Modern Images of Cootes Paradise show the natural beauty of Hamiltons shoreline. Indigenous nations were historically known to settle near the Site at Sherman Inlet, prior to industrialization. Lake Ontario is likely to have submerged evidence of occupations along the shoreline prior to 5000 BC due to fluctuations in water depth within Hamilton Harbour over time.

Land reclamation in Ward 3 was aggressive, the period 1890-1914 witnessing a massive eastward expansion of industry along the waterfront. The firms involved in this expansion included Westinghouse of Canada Ltd., the Steel Company of Hamilton (Stelco), and International Harvester of Canada, among many others. By 1914, Westinghouse, International Harvester and the Steel Company of Hamilton (Stelco) together employed more than 7000 Hamiltonians, a majority of whom lived in Ward 3 and adjacent Wards.

This intense industrial development and the parallel requirement of housing for labour pre-dated legislation requiring archaeological surveys prior to construction. Unfortunately, as a result, the archaeological record is almost entirely lacking in Ward 3. There is only one registered archaeological site in the Ward, Euro-Colonial, Mid-to-Late 19th century in date. There is however, one highly significant unregistered indigenous archaeological site known to have been found in Ward 3.

The unregistered site is recorded in the remembrances of the family which speaks of having destroyed it. John Land, grandson of early Ward 3 settler Robert Land, reported in the Wentworth Historical Society journal in 1915 of the Land family denuding and destroying an indigenous burial mound while ploughing over it on the family's waterfront property. The burial mound was located where the Otis-Elevator and later Studebaker factories stood, by Mars Avenue.

Historically the shoreline of Hamilton Harbour was an important Indigenous trading route, with the Sherman Inlet acting as an important early settlement in what is now known as the GALA Neighbourhood.

The Century Street Parkette, as part of the City of Hamilton, is situated upon the traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, Huron-Wendat, Haudenosaunee and Mississaugas. The land is covered by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, which was an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabek to share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes. The land is covered by the Between the Lakes Purchase, 1792, between the Crown and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. This information is stated in the City of Hamilton's official land acknowledgement, and Artists are encouraged to consider these agreements so as to better understand their role as residents, neighbours, partners and caretakers.

The Shoreline of Hamilton Harbour slowly shifted from a natural condition to one of increasing industrialization with the establishment of the The Hamilton Harbour Commissioners in 1912, and the development of the Industrial sectors that currently exist to the North of the site.

APPENDIX B - SITE, HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Hamilton Radial Electric Railway (HRER) History Near Century Street Parkette (excerpt from http://www.trainweb.org/hamtransithist/HRER.html)

The first trip over the HRER was made by the board of directors and their families on HRER #20 on the morning of September 7, 1896, running from the powerhouse to the Hamilton station.

Several small changes would be made to the road network in Hamilton as a result of the building of the HRER. At the time, Gore and Wilson St did not meet up, but were separated by a residential neighbourhood. The City of Hamilton stipulated that the HRER extend Wilson St one block westwards to Catharine St, and to open a new street connecting Gore & Wilson. Further to the east, Wilson St made a jog to the northwards between Steven St and Wentworth before resuming its original alignment. The HRER kept heading eastwards on a private right of way for these two blocks before rejoining Wilson St.

This map excerpt from 1913 shows the Electric Rail lines through Hamilton Centre. Note the disjointed section of Wilson St between Steven and Wentworth Sts, now known as Century Street.

left: HSR 501 at the Sanford carhouse on MAY 13 1950 - Photographer Norman Rolfe 1950
right: Hamilton Street Railway car #431 on the Sanford Avenue line - HPL ARCHIVES_files 1950

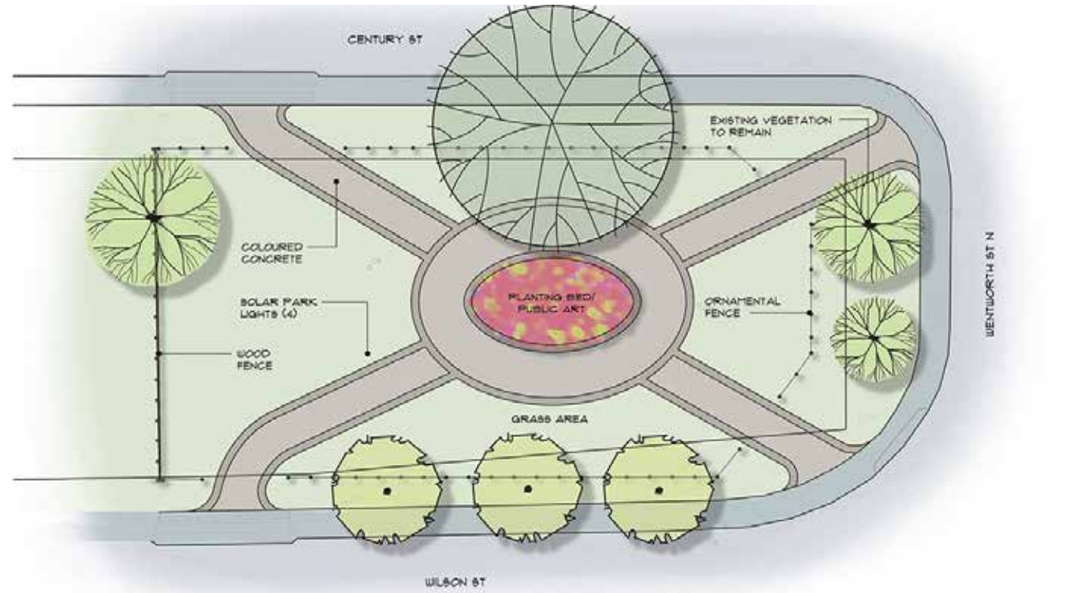
Neighbourhood Context for Century Street Parkette

Located within Hamilton's historic GALA (Gibson and Landsdale) neighbourhoods, Century Street Parkette is sited within a context of Urban repair resulting from the past presence of the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway (established 1896) along the original radial trail, known today as Wilson St, and resulting street realignments when the electric rail was removed in the 1960's.

Century Street Parkette is the site of a former municipal parking lot that was established in 1982. The lands have been vacant for the past 15 years with the City agreeing to develop the lands into a parkette in 2015.

The GALA neighbourhood is a diverse and changing community, with strong cultural ties and a proud history of neighbours living, working, learning and recreating together. The parkette is located near both the Cathy Weaver Elementary School and Cathedral High School, as such, the needs of students and educators is of great importance to the site. Students will take advantage of the Parkette amenities including the future Public Art work(s) as they walk to and from school and as they recreate at lunch or after school hours and on weekends.

There is an opportunity for the proud local history and strong human stories of GALA neighbourhood to be reflected in the Public Art work for Century Street Parkette.



The conceptual plan for the Century Street Parkette, created by City Staff in the Landscape Architectural Services (LAS) Section, depicts the context of the proposed Public Art Work. Note that work can be cited by preference of the Artist, limits to foundation depth and project boundaries are noted on page 4 of this document. Along with the opportunity for a Public Art Project, the new parkette will provide new seating, solar lighting, walking paths and planting beds within the GALA neighbourhood.