

Stage 1
Archaeological Assessment Report

1151 Hurlwood Lane
Township of Severn
County of Simcoe
Historic Township of Orillia South
Historic County of Simcoe

October 7, 2024

Prepared for: The Proponent

Prepared by: Irvin Heritage Inc.

Archaeological Licensee: Thomas Irvin, P379

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Irvin Heritage Inc. was contracted by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Study Area which is approximately 125.40 Ha in size.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment report indicates that no previous archaeological assessments have occurred within the Study Area and there are currently no registered archaeological sites within or directly adjacent to the Study Area. The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment indicated that the Study Area retains archaeological potential.

Given the results and conclusions of the completed Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area and must conform to the following methodologies:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A visual survey must be undertaken along 5 m survey intervals.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a test pit survey with the following conditions:
 - ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
 - ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
 - ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
 - ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
 - ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
 - ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
 - ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

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Archaeological Resources Reported On Herein (Bordenized & Non-Bordenized)

Resource Name	Borden	Affinity	Type	CHVI	Notes
-	-	-	-	-	-

1. ASSESSMENT CONTEXT

1.1. Development Context

Irvin Heritage Inc. was retained by the proponent to conduct a Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment of their property (the Study Area) located within part 1151 Hurlwood Lane Township of Severn, County of Simcoe, Historic Township of Orillia South in the Historic County of Simcoe (Map 1).

The requirement for an Archaeological Assessment was triggered by the Approval Authority in response to a Development Application under the Planning Act for the construction of a residential units. The assessment reported on herein was undertaken after direction by the Approval Authority and before formal application submission.

The Archaeological Assessment reported on was undertaken for the entirety of the approximately 125.40 Ha Study Area.

1.2. Environmental Setting

The Study Area is irregular in shape, approximately 125.40 Ha in size, and is predominantly an extant, serviced and active golf course (Hawk Ridge Golf Course). In addition, various outbuildings, artificial ponds and wooded areas are present (Map 2 & 3).

Silver Creek and associated tributaries are present within the Study Area. Provincial topographic mapping indicates that the northern portion of the Study Area may be Low Lying & Wet.

The Study Area is situated within the Simcoe Lowlands (35) physiographic region of Southern Ontario (Chapman & Putnam 1984).

2. INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

2.1. Indigenous Peoples Archaeological Context

A search was conducted within the Sites Module of the provincial PastPort System for all pre-contact registered archaeological sites within a 5 km radius of the Study Area. The Sites Module is the online registry of all known and registered archaeological sites and is maintained by the Archaeology Program Unit of the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism

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(MCM). This determined that a total of 17 such sites have been registered as of the date noted above.

This baseline review was conducted to place the specific Study Area within the known archaeological landscape of the surrounding area, in specific relation to inferred land use patterns by Indigenous peoples. A 5 km radius was chosen, by the licensee, to sample the registered archaeological landscape in which the Study Area is situated by reviewing sites identified as 'Pre-Contact' and/or 'Indigenous'. It should be noted that low numbers, or an absence of registered archaeological sites, is directly tied to the degree of archaeological survey conducted within the search area. Further, absence or productivity of sites may not accurately reflect the land use patterns of Indigenous peoples within the landscape.

Within the data reviewed for this assessment, it is of note that there are distinct Woodland period occupations. Specifically of note is the number of sedentary sites such as Villages (n=4) and Campsites / Cabins (n=2). Further evidence of prolonged habitation of the general area is indicated by the noted Burial/Village/Cemetery/Midden/Ossuary site. This indicates that the general landscape in which the Study Area is situated has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples, notably within the Woodland period and focused in sedentary and established site types.

While it is known that Southern-Ontario, as a whole, has been inhabited by Indigenous peoples from the Paleo-Indian period, the specific past land use of the Study Areas location suggests a focused and sustained occupation by various Indigenous peoples.

TABLE 1: REGISTERED INDIGENOUS SITES WITHIN 5 KM RADIUS OF STUDY AREA

Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Late Woodland	12
Village	4
Camp / Campsite	1
Burial / Village / Cemetery / Midden / Ossuary	1
None Provided	6
Archaic / Late Woodland	2
Seasonal	1
None Provided	1

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Site Periods & Types	# of Registered Sites
Woodland	2
Findspot	1
Seasonal	1
Middle Woodland	1
Campsite	1

It should be noted that this list contains site types and designations created in the 20th/21st century and may not accurately reflect the true nature or purpose of the identified sites.

3. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CULTURAL HISTORIES

3.1. Curve Lake First Nation

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by Curve Lake First Nation:

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

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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

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began skirmishes with the various nations living in Ontario at the time. The Haudenosaunee engaged in fighting with the Huron-Wendat and between that and the onslaught of European diseases, the Iroquoian speaking peoples in Ontario were decimated.

The onset of colonial settlement and missionary involvement severely disrupted the original relationships between these Indigenous nations. Disease and warfare had a devastating impact upon the Indigenous peoples of Ontario, especially the large sedentary villages, which mostly included Iroquoian speaking peoples. The Michi Saagiig were largely able to avoid the devastation caused by these processes by retreating to their wintering grounds to the north, essentially waiting for the smoke to clear.

Michi Saagiig Elder Gitiga Migizi (2017) recounts:

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

There is a misnomer here, that this area of Ontario is not our traditional territory and that we came in here after the Huron-Wendat left or were defeated, but that is not true. That is a big misconception of our history that needs to be corrected. We are the traditional people, we are the ones that signed treaties with the Crown. We are recognized as the ones who signed these treaties and we are the ones to be dealt with officially in any matters concerning territory in southern Ontario.

We had peacemakers go to the Haudenosaunee and live amongst them in order to change their ways. We had also diplomatically dealt with some of the strong chiefs to the north and tried to make peace as much as possible. So we are very important in terms of keeping the balance of relationships in harmony.

Some of the old leaders recognized that it became increasingly difficult to keep the peace after the Europeans introduced guns. But we still continued to meet, and we still continued to have some wampum, which doesn’t mean we negated our territory or gave up our territory – we did not do that. We still consider ourselves a sovereign nation despite legal challenges against that. We still view ourselves as a nation and the government must negotiate from that basis.”

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

This historical context was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig Nation.
(Gitiga Migizi & Kapryka 2015)

3.2. The Chippewas of Rama First Nation

The following indigenous history was written and provided by The Chippewas of Rama First Nation:

The Chippewas of Rama First Nation are an Anishinaabe (Ojibway) community located at Rama First Nation, ON. Our history began with a great migration from the East Coast of Canada into the Great Lakes region. Throughout a period of several hundred years, our direct ancestors again migrated to the north and eastern shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay. Our Elders say that we made room in our territory for our allies, the Huron-Wendat Nation, during their times of war with the Haudenosaunee. Following the dispersal of the Huron-Wendat Nation from the region in the mid-1600s, our stories say that we again migrated to our territories in what today is known as Muskoka and Simcoe County. Several major battles with the Haudenosaunee culminated in peace being agreed between the Anishinaabe and the Haudenosaunee, after which the Haudenosaunee agreed to leave the region and remain in southern Ontario. Thus, since the early 18th century, much of central Ontario into the lower parts of northern Ontario has been Anishinaabe territory.

The more recent history of Rama First Nation begins with the creation of the “Coldwater Narrows” reserve, one of the first reserves in Canada. The Crown intended to relocate our ancestors to the Coldwater reserve and ultimately assimilate our ancestors into Euro-Canadian

culture. Underlying the attempts to assimilate our ancestors were the plans to take possession of our vast hunting and harvesting territories. Feeling the impacts of increasingly widespread settlement, many of our ancestors moved to the Coldwater reserve in the early 1830s. Our ancestors built homes, mills, and farmsteads along the old portage route which ran through the reserve, connecting Lake Simcoe to Georgian Bay (this route is now called “Highway 12”). After a short period of approximately six years, the Crown had a change of plans. Frustrated at our ancestors continued exploiting of hunting territories (spanning roughly from Newmarket to the south, Kawartha Lakes to the east, Meaford to the west, and Lake Nipissing to the north), as well as unsuccessful assimilation attempts, the Crown reneged on the promise of reserve land. Three of our Chiefs, including Chief Yellowhead, went to York under the impression they were signing documents affirming their ownership of land and buildings. The Chiefs were misled, and inadvertently allegedly surrendered the Coldwater reserve back to the Crown.

Our ancestors, then known as the Chippewas of Lakes Simcoe and Huron, were left landless. Earlier treaties, such as Treaty 16 and Treaty 18, had already resulted in nearly 2,000,000 acres being allegedly surrendered to the Crown. The Chippewas made the decision to split into three groups. The first followed Chief Snake to Snake Island and Georgina Island (today known as the Chippewas of Georgina Island). The second group followed Chief Aissance to Beausoleil Island, and later to Christian Island (Beausoleil First Nation). The third group, led by Chief Yellowhead, moved to the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching and eventually, Rama (Chippewas of Rama First Nation).

A series of purchases, using Rama’s own funds, resulted in Yellowhead purchasing approximately 1,600 acres of abandoned farmland in Rama Township. This land makes up the core of the Rama Reserve today, and we have called it home since the early 1840’s. Our ancestors began developing our community, clearing fields for farming and building homes. They continued to hunt and harvest in their traditional territories, especially within the Muskoka region, up until the early 1920’s. In 1923, the Williams Treaties were signed, surrendering 12,000,000 acres of previously unceded land to the Crown. Once again, our ancestors were misled, and they were informed that in surrendering the land, they gave up their right to access their seasonal traditional hunting and harvesting territories.

With accessing territories difficult, our ancestors turned to other ways to survive. Many men guided tourists around their former family hunting territories in Muskoka, showing them places to fish and hunt. Others worked in lumber camps and mills. Our grandmothers made crafts

such as porcupine quill baskets and black ash baskets, and sold them to tourists visiting Simcoe and Muskoka. The children were forced into Indian Day School, and some were taken away to Residential Schools. Church on the reserve began to indoctrinate our ancestors. Our community, along with every other First Nation in Canada, entered a dark period of attempted genocide at the hands of Canada and the Crown. Somehow, our ancestors persevered, and they kept our culture, language, and community alive.

Today, our community has grown into a bustling place, and is home to approximately 1,100 people. We are a proud and progressive First Nations community

3.3. Nation Huronne-Wendat

The following Indigenous history was written and provided by the Nation Huronne-Wendat:

As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers and also the masters of trade and diplomacy, represented several thousand individuals. They lived in a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and up along the Saint Lawrence Valley on both sides of the Saint Lawrence River all the way to the Great Lakes. Huronia, included in Wendake South, represents a part of the ancestral territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation in Ontario. It extends from Lake Nipissing in the North to Lake Ontario in the South and Île Perrot in the East to around Owen Sound in the West. This territory is today marked by several hundred archaeological sites, listed to date, testifying to this strong occupation of the territory by the Nation. It is an invaluable heritage for the Huron-Wendat Nation and the largest archaeological heritage related to a First Nation in Canada.

According to our own traditions and customs, the Huron-Wendat are intimately linked to the Saint Lawrence River and its estuary, which is the main route of its activities and way of life. The Huron-Wendat formed alliances and traded goods with other First Nations among the networks that stretched across the continent.

Today, the population of the Huron-Wendat Nation is composed of more than 4000 members distributed on-reserve and off-reserve.

The Huron-Wendat Nation band council (CNHW) is headquartered in Wendake, the oldest First Nations community in Canada, located on the outskirts of Quebec City (20 km north of the city) on the banks of the Saint Charles River. There is only one Huron-

Wendat community, whose ancestral territory is called the Nionwentsio, which translates to "our beautiful land" in the Wendat language.

The Huron-Wendat Nation is also the only authority that have the authority and rights to protect and take care of her ancestral sites in Wendake South.

(Nation Huronne-Wendat 2024)

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

4.1. Treaty History

The Study Area is situated the boundaries of two treaties; the John Collins' Purchase and the Williams Treaties. The John Collins' Purchase was signed in 1785 by a representative of the Crown and certain members of the Anishinaabe community. It covers the land between Matchedash Bay in the West to Couchiching Lake in the East. This early Upper Canada treaty was conducted during an expedition of Captain William Crawford and surveyor John Collins, along the Toronto Carrying Place from the Humber River to Lake Simcoe (MIA 2022).

The Williams Treaties which also cover the Study Area were signed on October 31st and November 15th 1923 by 7 Anishinaabe First Nations and representatives of the Crown for the purpose of defining lands not yet surrendered (MIA 2019). The Williams Treaties overlap the previously established John Collins' Purchase Treaty (MIA 2022).

The Study Areas is also within the boundaries of the Williams Treaties. The Williams Treaties were signed by several Chiefs and Headmen representing a number of Anishinaabe First Nations and representatives of the Government of Canada and Ontario on October 31 and November 15, 1923. This treaty was the result of a commission which was established under the direction of Treaty Commissioner A.S. Williams which sought to address lands not yet ceded in prior treaties. Encompassing roughly 52,000 km² between Lake Ontario and Lake Nipissing, the Williams Treaties overlap several existing treaties including the Robinson-Huron Treaty, the Rice Lake Purchase, and the Gun-Shot Treaty (MIA 2024). In 2015, the Government of Canada entered into talks with the Williams Treaties First Nations of Alderville, Chippewas of Beausoleil, Chippewas of Georgina Island, Chippewas of Rama, Curve Lake, Hiawatha, and Mississaugas of Scugog Island. These talks evolved into an agreement and settlement in 2018 which included recognition of pre-existing treaty harvesting rights, financial compensation, additional reserve lands, and Federal and Provincial apologizes for the negative impacts of the 1923 Williams Treaties on the Williams Treaties First Nations (GOC 2024).

4.2. County History

Simcoe County is located between the west shore of Lake Simcoe and the east shore of Georgian Bay. It is bordered on the south by Highway 9 at the Regional Municipality of York and to the north by the Trent Severn and The District Municipality of Muskoka. The lands of Simcoe County were well known to Europeans prior to formal settlement as they were traversed by French Fur traders and Jesuit missionaries from the early 1600s. Jesuit missionaries set up a number of settlement forts to preach Christianity to the indigenous people of the area, learning their language and life ways. The largest of these forts was Saint Marie. By 1650, all forts were abandoned due to ongoing conflict in the area (Belden & Co 1881)(Mika & Mika 1983).

In 1798, Simcoe was loosely defined within the Home District, formally Nassau (MOPBSD 2022). It wasn't until the end of the eighteenth century that the harbour at Penetanguishene was rediscovered and ear marked for a military port by the British (Belden & Co 1881). The area was named after Colonel John Graves Simcoe the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and pledged to veterans, loyalists, and other civil servants (Mika & Mika 1983). The first wave of settlers to Simcoe arrived in 1815 from Red River, Manitoba. They were 140 Highland Scottish settlers unhappy with the isolated western Selkirk Settlement in today's Manitoba. They travelled by river and lake to where they eventually settled in West Gwillembury (Hunter 1909) (Mika & Mika 1983). Around this time, the Penetanguishene Road was constructed connecting Toronto and Barrie to aid prospective settlers. Settlers began to slowly put down roots and by 1820, a majority of the area was surveyed. The 1830s brought the next influx of settlers from Britain and Ireland and by 1843, Simcoe was declared a separate district (Belden & Co 1881). Simcoe became a county in 1850 with Barrie as its county town with the county's primary industries being lumber, milling, agriculture, and ship building. However, these industries deforested the county and industry slowed until the arrival of the Northern Railway in 1855 and subsequent rail line in the next couple decades. In 1922, a reforestation project was launched and the county slowly had its rustic charm brought back (Mika & Mika 1983).

The county went through a number of municipal restructurings throughout its existence but its present structure was fixed in 1994 and includes the Towns of Bradford West Gwillembury, Collingwood, Innisfil, Midland, New Tecumseth, Penetanguishene, and Wasaga Beach as well as the Townships of Adjala-Tosorontio, Clearview, Essa, Oro-Medonte, Ramara, Severn, Springwater, Tay, and Tiny. The Cities of Barrie and Orillia are municipally separate as are the reserves of Christian Island and Mnjikaning First Nation (Ontario 1993). Modern Simcoe County still relies heavily on agriculture but also contains some technology, manufacturing, engineering

and automotive industries. The education, military, and policing sectors also play a prominent roll in Simcoe's economy (Simcoe EDO 2022). Simcoe is also a growing centre for commuters from the Greater Toronto Area.

4.3. Township History

The Orillia Townships, North and South, are located on the west side of Lake Couchiching with Orillia south also bordering the northwestern shore of Lake Simcoe. Orillia was first surveyed in 1820 and surveyed into town plots in 1849 (Ontario Heritage Trust 2022). The Townships of Orillia were slow to settle starting as primarily fur trapping and summer resort destinations (Francis 2022). Orillia South was the more populous one with more than three times the inhabitants in 1850 as Orillia North (H. Belden & Co. 1881).

The historic community was known as Invermara or "The Narrows" was renamed Orillia in 1822 by Lt-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland. The origin of the name is contentious but is widely considered to be after the Spanish word orilla, meaning 'bank' or 'shore' as Lt-Governor Sir Peregrine Maitland served in Spain (Francis 2022)(Rayburn 1997). In 1835, the post office for the community was known as Newtown, but was changed to Orillia in 1836 (Rayburn 1997). Orillia was incorporated as a village in 1867 and became a town in 1875 (Francis 2022). By the early 1880s the population of Orillia had reached 3000 which can largely be credited to its ideal situation on a number of main forms of transportation including roads, water, and rail (H. Belden & Co 1881). Orillia utilized the Trent Severn in 1902 to create the first municipally owned hydroelectric generating station (Francis 2022). Modernly, Orillia's economy is made up of a wide range of industries including culture, tourism, manufacturing, and engineering (Francis 2022).

4.4. Study Area History

A review of historical resources resulted in the following data relevant to the Study Area:

Map 5: Simcoe County Map (Hogg 1871)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lots 1-4, Concession 4. The land containing the Study Area is highly subdivided and is listed under the ownership of D. L. Wigmore, J. P. Campbell, J. E. Wannam (?), J. Wannam (?), G. Wannam (?), Canada Co., M Duffy and A. Kerr. There are no structures within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

Map 6: Orillia South Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada (Belden 1881)

The Study Area is situated within part of Lots 1-4, Concession 4. The land containing the Study Area is highly subdivided and is listed under the ownership of Wm. Armstrong, and F. Arens. There are no other names associated with ownership of the subdivided lands, however, they are now numbered. There is a structure within the Study Area associated with the lands of F. Arens.

The following should be noted in regard to the review of historic maps:

- Study Area placement within historic maps is only approximate
- Many historic maps were subscriber based, meaning only individuals who paid a fee would have their property details mapped

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

5.1. Registered Archaeological Sites

A search of the Ontario Sites Database conducted using a Study Area centroid of 17T E 623036 N 4943107 indicated that there are 5 registered archaeological sites within a 1 km radius of the Study Area. None of the registered archaeological sites are within the Study Area nor are any within a 50 m buffer which would indicate encroachment of archaeological resources into the Study Area.

TABLE 2: SITES WITHIN 1 KM

Borden #	Site Name	Time Period	Affinity	Site Type
BdGu-49	Location 1	Post-Contact	None Provided	House
BdGu-46	None Provided	Post-Contact, Woodland	Aboriginal, Euro-Canadian	Farmstead/Findspot
BdGu-45	None Provided	Post-Contact	Euro-Canadian	Farmstead/Findspot
BdGu-15	Orsi	Late Woodland	Aboriginal, Huron-Wendat	Village
BdGu-13	McNeely	Other	None Provided	Other Burial

5.2. Related and/or Adjacent Archaeological Assessments

A review of Archaeological Assessment reports currently accepted into the provincial register of archaeological reports that have been completed within, directly adjacent too, or detail site excavations within a 50 m buffer of the Study Area resulted in the following accepted reports.

PIF/CIF#: 99-054 & 200-056

Consultant Firm: AIMCK Consultants

Report Title: *Report on the 1999 & 2000 Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Residential Development/Silver Spring View Estates Ltd., Area 2 of OPA No. 2, Part of Lots 1 & 2 , Concession 4, Township of Severn, County of Simcoe (AMICK 2000)*

Executive Summary:

This report describes the results of the Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Residential Subdivision, Silver Spring View Estates, Area 2 of OPA No.2, Part of Lots 1&2, Concession 4, Township of Severn, Simcoe County conducted by AMICK Consultants on behalf of The Jones Consulting Group. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting Licenses #99-054 and 2000-056 issued to Mr. Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation for the Province of Ontario. The assessment of the subject property was voluntarily undertaken by the property owner. This assessment was undertaken in order to address likely future conditions of Draft Plan Approval of subdivision or condominium. At the time that fieldwork was undertaken and the preparation of this report, a Draft Plan had not been prepared or approved. All work was conducted in conformity with the guidelines as stipulated within the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (OMCzCR 1993) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1980). AMICK Consultants was engaged by The Jones Consulting Group, to undertake this assessment on April 12, 1999. The property was subjected to assessments by surface examination over a period from May - August 1999. As a result of the assessment, a site originally documented by A.J. Hunter at the turn of the Twentieth century was rediscovered. The Orsi Site (BdGu-15) was subjected to a Stage 3 Investigation consisting of a Controlled Surface Pickup (CSP) and limited Test Excavations. The Orsi Site will require at least partial mitigative excavations or protective measures through activity restrictions prior to this area of the subject property being developed. The flood plain area bordering Silver Creek was low lying and wet and therefore not assessed

Relation to Study Area: This reports documents the discovery of a Late Woodland Site in the property north-east of the Study Area. The reporting and associated mapping provide no indication as to the actual location of the site. While documenting a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation the report does not provide any mapping showing the placement or artifact productive of the Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment Excavation. This report has no impact as to the findings or recommendations of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reported on herein.

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

PIF/CIF#: 99-054-17

Consultant Firm: AIMCK Consultants

Report Title: *Report on the 1999 Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Mixed-Use Development, Mark Rich Homes Ltd., Area 3 of OPANo.2, Lots 41 & 42 Plan 51M-459 & Part of Lots 4 & 5, Concession 4, (formerly Orillia Township) Township of Severn, County of Simcoe (AMICK 1999)*

Executive Summary: This report describes the results of a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Mixed-Use Development, Area 3 OPS No. 2 Lots 41-42 of Plan 51M-459 and Part of Lots 4 & 5, Concession 4, Township of Severn (former Township of Orillia), Simcoe County, conducted under Archaeological Consulting Licence #99-054 issued to Mr. Michael Henry by the Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation for the Province of Ontario. All work conducted in conformity with the guidelines as stipulated within the Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines (OMCZR 1993) and the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1980).

Relation to Study Area: This reports documents a Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of lands directly to the south-east of the Study Area. No archaeological resources were identified. This report has no impact as to the findings or recommendations of the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment reported on herein.

5.3. Cemeteries & Burials

As per a cursory search conducted there are no known or registered cemeteries or burials within or directly adjacent to the Study Area.

5.4. Archaeological Management/Master Plan

The Study Area is situated within limits of the Simcoe County Archaeological Management/Master Plan. This plan and associated potential model indicates that the Study Area retains archaeological potential. This plan was reviewed and had no bearing as to the findings or recommendations of this report.

5.5. Heritage Conservation District

The Study Area is not situated within an existing or proposed Heritage Conservation District (OHT 2024).

5.6. Heritage Properties

There are no Heritage Properties Listed / Designated on the property.

5.7. Historic Plaques

There are no historic plaques within a 100 m radius of the Study Area (Ontario Heritage Trust 2024).

5.8. Study Area Archaeological Potential

The Study Area retains the following criteria of indicating archaeological potential:

- Present or past water sources within 300 m of the Study Area
- Proximity to early historic transportation routes
- The Study Area is situated within a landscape suitable for resource procurement, transit and habitation by both pre and post-contact Indigenous Peoples.

The Study Area is situated within an overall historic landscape that would have been appropriate for both resource procurement and habitation by both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian peoples.

6. STAGE 1 ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

It is clear that the Study Area retains archaeological potential owing to the presence of one or more indicators of archaeological potential. Based on this analysis, it is concluded that a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment is required of the Study Area.

7. STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

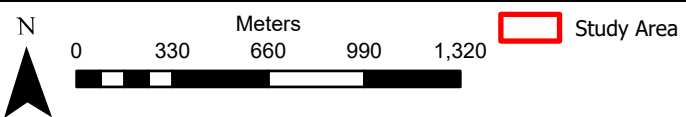
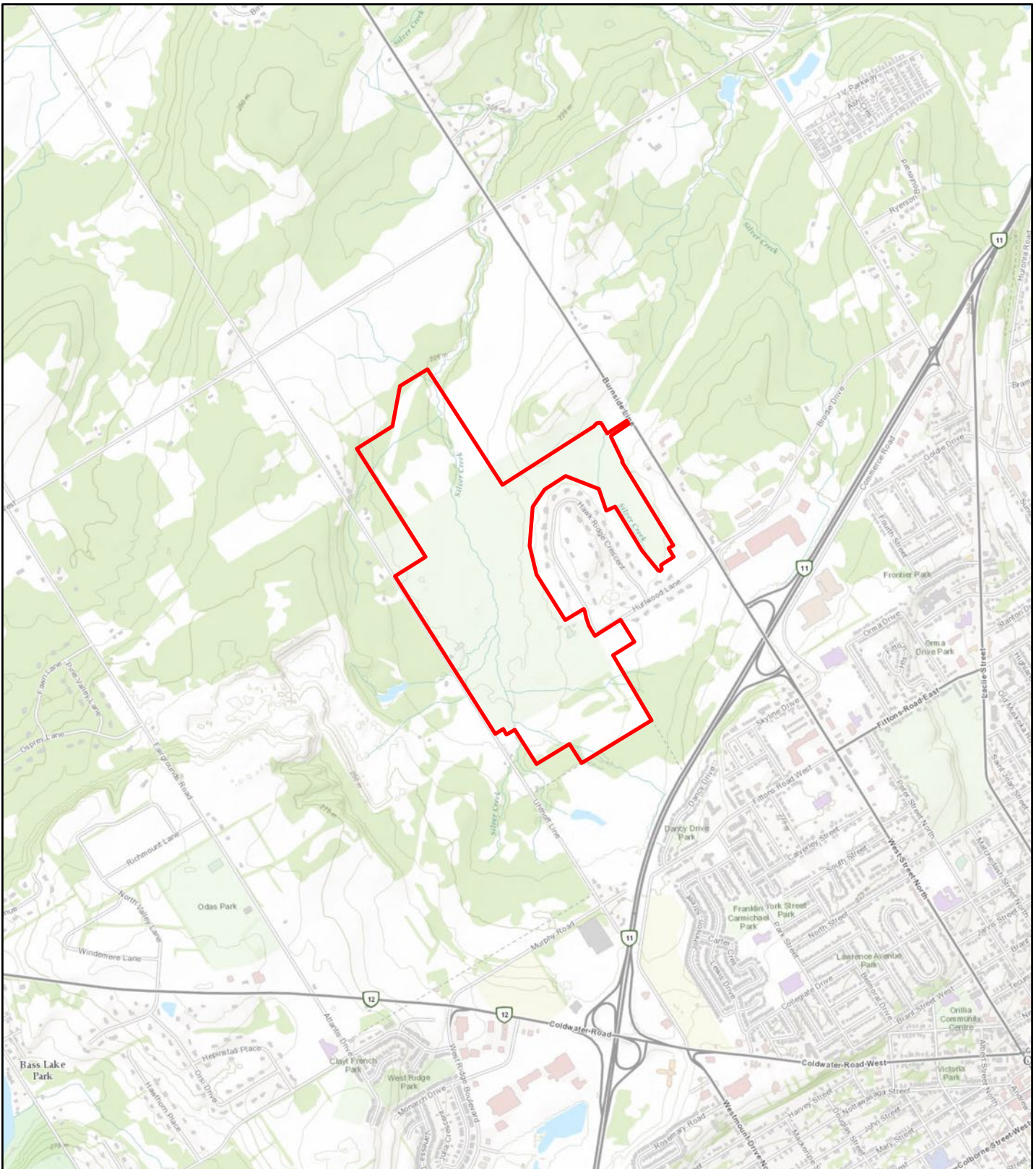
Given the results of the completed Stage 1 Analysis & Conclusions the Study Area retains archaeological potential and should be subject to a Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey and should conform to the following:

- Lands which can be subject to agricultural ploughing must be prepared via ploughing to ensure a minimum 80% of soil visibility; the objective being to invert the soil column and ensure the exposed soils has minimal chaff. The use of chisel ploughs, harrow, or tined equipment are not archaeologically acceptable means of field preparation. Prepared lands must be allowed to weather under a significant rainfall event, or several lighter rains. A Pedestrian Survey must be undertaken along transects not greater than 5 m.
- Lands which are not viable to plough must be subject to a Test Pit Survey with the following conditions:

Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment

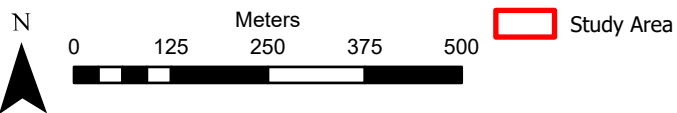
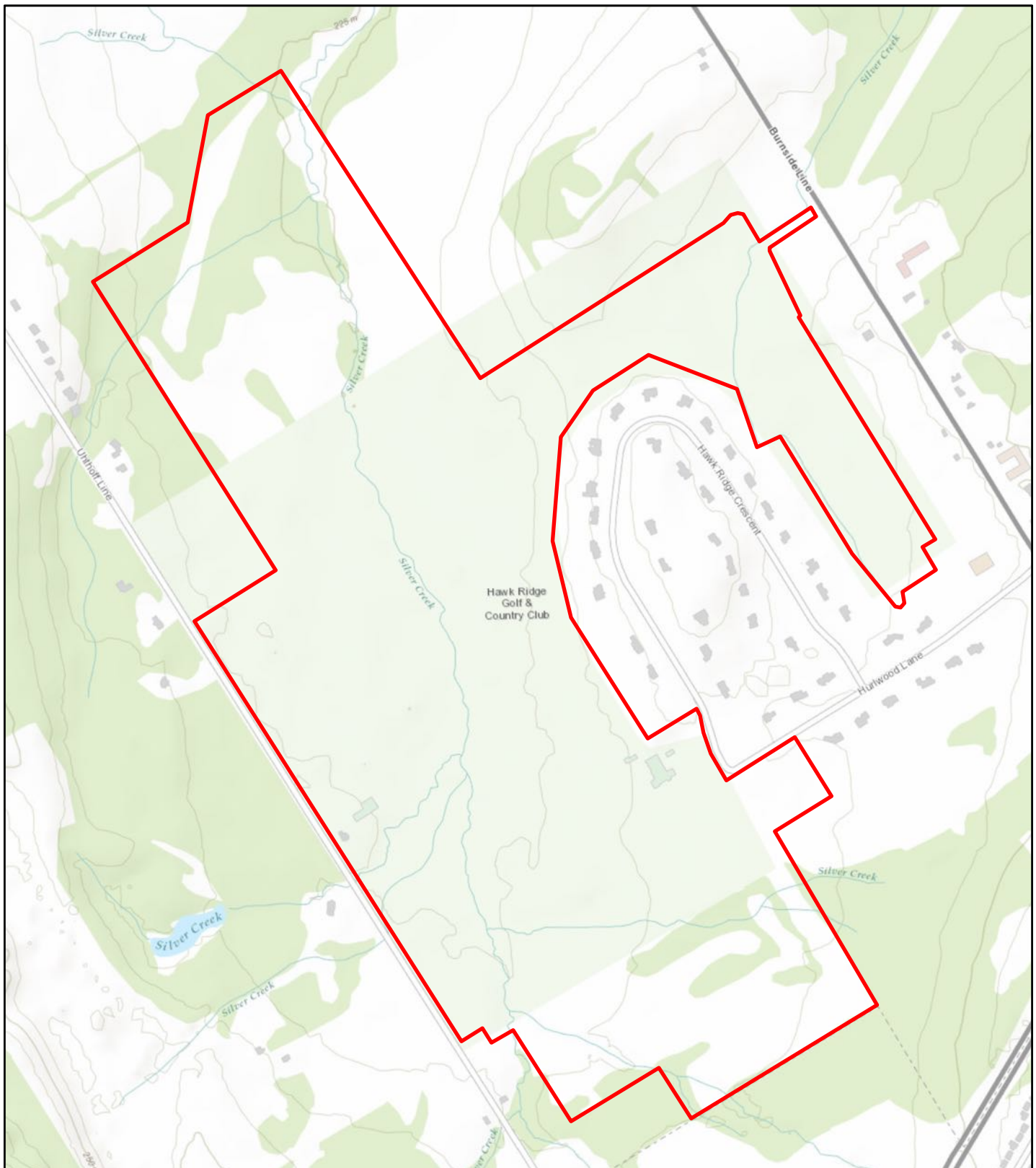
- ▶ All test pits are to be excavated by hand at 5 m intervals along 5 m transects
- ▶ Test pits must be excavated to within 1 m of all extant and/or ruined structures when present
- ▶ All test pits must be 30 cm in diameter and be excavated into the first 5 cm of subsoil
- ▶ All test pits must be examined for evidence of fill, stratigraphy or cultural features
- ▶ All excavated soils must be screened through 6 mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery
- ▶ All artifacts recovered must be retained via their associated test pit
- ▶ All test pits are to be backfilled unless instructed otherwise by the landowner

8. MAPS



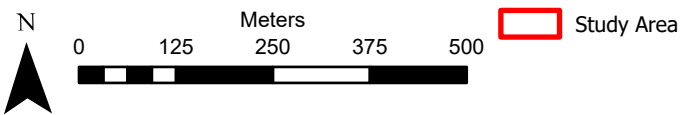
Source: County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 1: Study Area Location



Source: County of Simcoe, Province of Ontario, Ontario MNR, Esri Canada, Esri, HERE, Garmin, INCREMENT P, Intermap, USGS, METI/NASA, EPA, USDA, AAFC, NRCan

Map 2: Study Area Topographic Detail



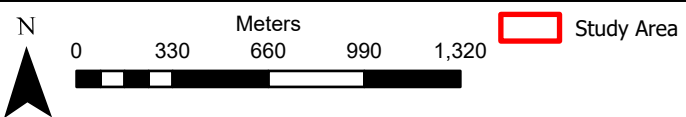
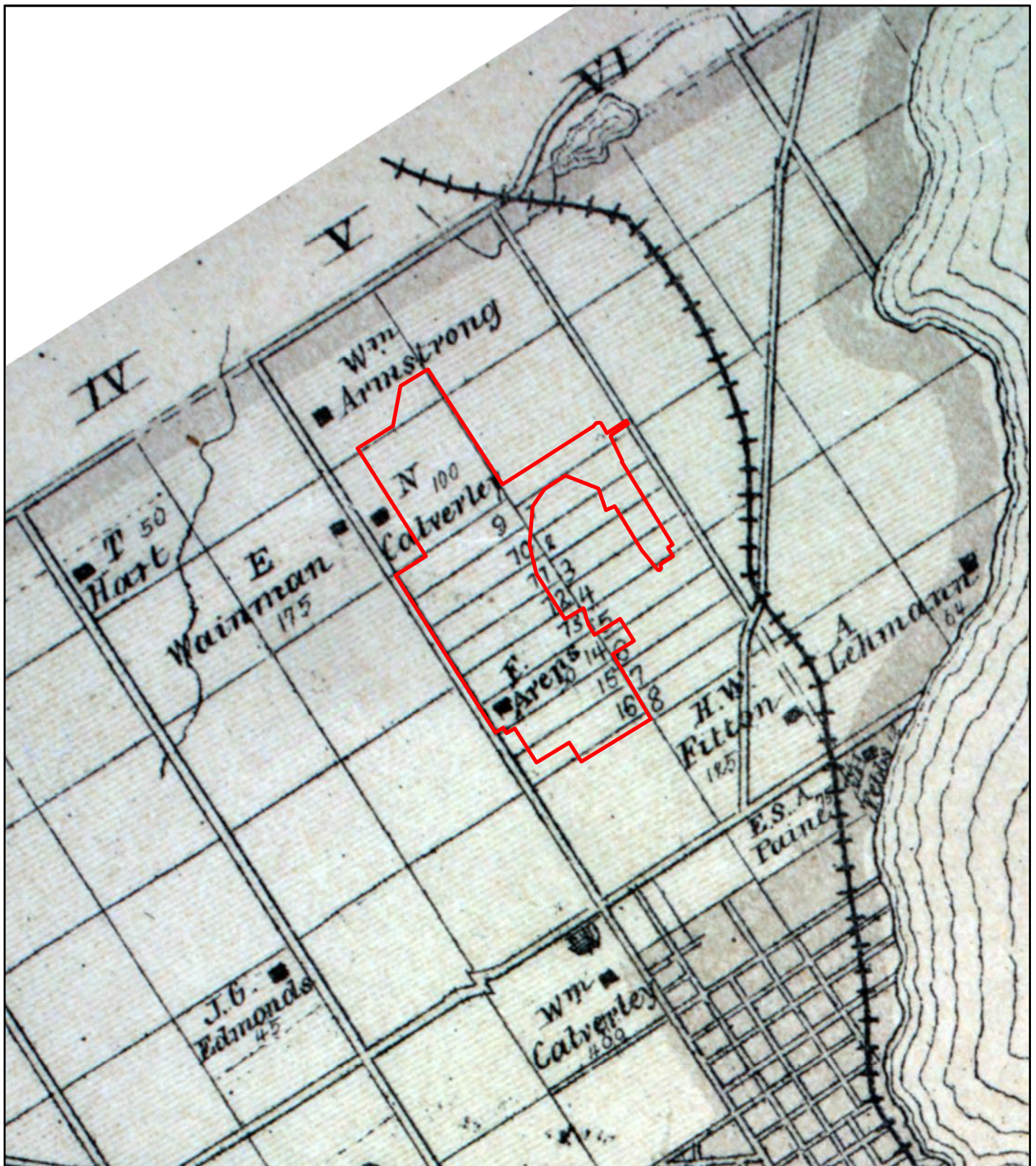
Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Map 3: Study Area Environmental Detail



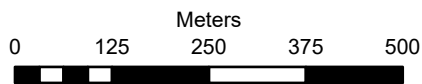
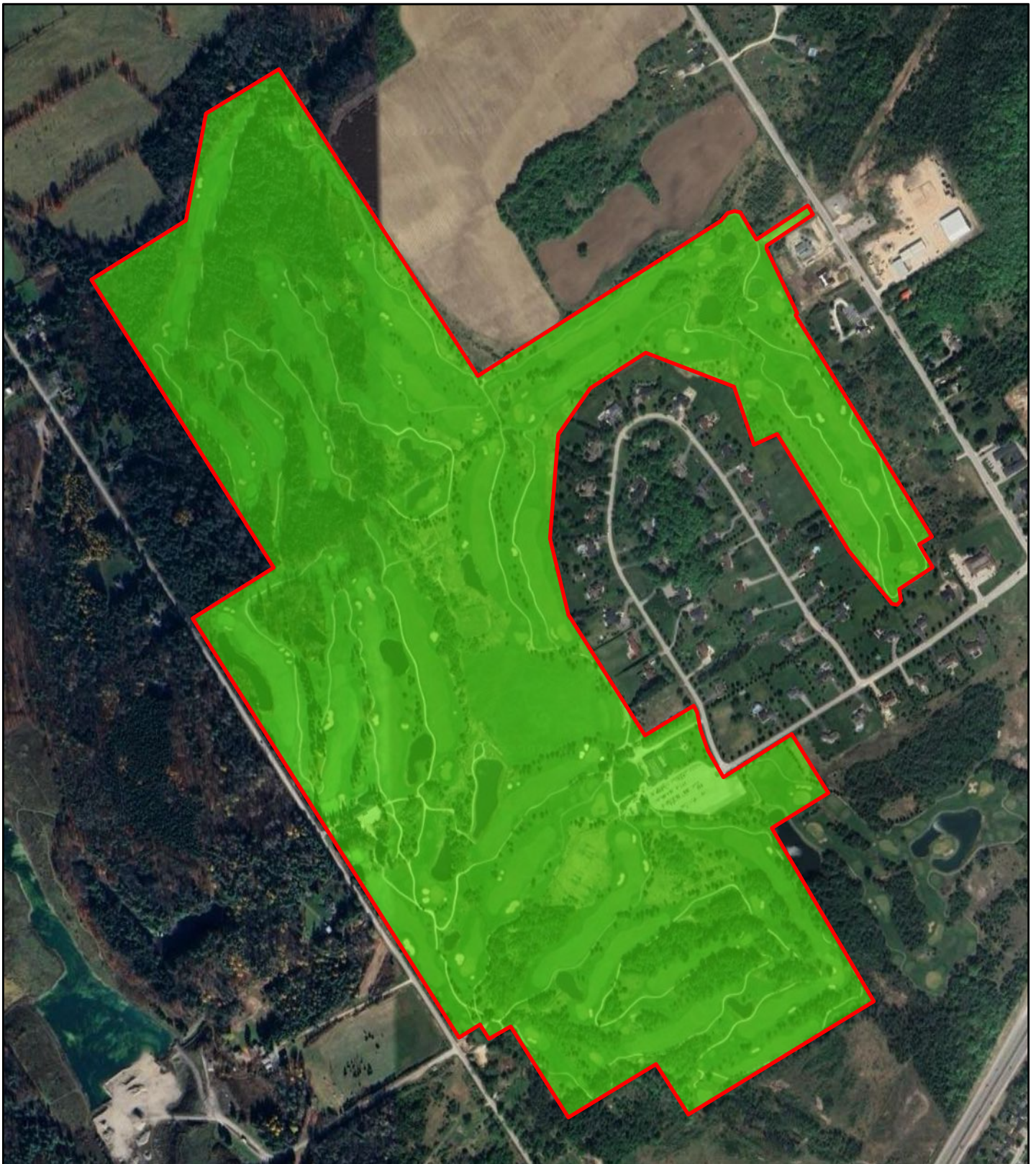
Source: Hogg 1871


Map 4: Study Area atop 1871 Map



Source: Belden 1881

Map 5: Study Area atop 1881 Map



 Study Area

 Archaeological Potential: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Survey Recommended

Source: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA

Map 6: Stage 1 Results & Recommendations

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