

Appendix A8-4
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment –
Additional Footprint (Project Information
Form Number P1148-0067-2023)





**Addendum to Oshawa to
Bowmanville Service Extension
Environmental Project Report:
Stage 1 Archaeological
Assessment – Additional Footprint**

Part of Lot 8, Concession 1,
Geographic Township of East Whitby,
former County of Ontario, now City of
Oshawa, and part of Lots 26 and 27,
Concession 1 and Broken Front
Concession, Geographic Township of
Darlington, former County of Durham,
now Municipality of Clarington,
Regional Municipality of Durham,
Ontario.

June 28, 2023

Prepared for:
Metrolinx
20 Bay Street, Suite 600
Toronto, Ontario M5J 2W3

Prepared by:
Stantec Consulting Ltd.
300W-675 Cochrane Drive
Markham, Ontario L3R 0B8

Licensee: Heather Kerr, MA
License Number: P1148
Project Information Form Number:
P1148-0067-2023
Project Number: 165011019

ORIGINAL REPORT

**Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report:
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint**

Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Purpose of this Report.....	3
2.0	Project Context.....	5
2.1	Development Context.....	5
2.1.1	Objectives.....	5
2.2	Historical Context	6
2.2.1	Post-contact Indigenous Resources	6
2.2.2	Euro-Canadian Resources	9
2.3	Archaeological Context.....	14
2.3.1	Natural Environment.....	14
2.3.2	Pre-contact Indigenous Resources.....	15
2.3.3	Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys.....	18
2.4	Existing Conditions	22
3.0	Field Methods	23
4.0	Analysis and Conclusions.....	25
5.0	Recommendations	27
6.0	Advice on Compliance with Legislation	29
7.0	Bibliography and Sources	31
8.0	Images	36
8.1	Photographs	36
9.0	Maps	41
10.0	Closure	68



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Lots and Concessions included in the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Study Area.....	5
Table 2.2:	Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1860	12
Table 2.3:	Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1861	12
Table 2.4:	Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1877	13
Table 2.5:	Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1878	13
Table 2.6:	Generalized Cultural Chronology Related to the Study Area	15
Table 2.7:	Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area	19
Table 2.8:	Archaeological Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Area	20

List of Figures

Figure 1:	Location of the Project	42
Figure 2.1:	Detailed Location of Study Area	43
Figure 2.2:	Detailed Location of Study Area	44
Figure 2.3:	Detailed Location of Study Area	45
Figure 2.4:	Detailed Location of Study Area	46
Figure 2.5:	Detailed Location of Study Area	47
Figure 2.6:	Detailed Location of Study Area	48
Figure 2.7:	Detailed Location of Study Area	49
Figure 2.8:	Detailed Location of Study Area	50
Figure 2.9:	Detailed Location of Study Area	51
Figure 2.10:	Detailed Location of Study Area	52
Figure 3:	Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from Morris 1943)	53
Figure 4:	Portion of the 1860 Map of Ontario County.....	54
Figure 5:	Portion of the 1861 Map of Durham County.....	55
Figure 6:	Portion of the 1877 Map of the Township of East Whitby	56
Figure 7:	Portion of the 1878 Map of Darlington Township	57
Figure 8.1:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	58
Figure 8.2:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	59
Figure 8.3:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	60
Figure 8.4:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	61
Figure 8.5:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	62
Figure 8.6:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	63
Figure 8.7:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	64
Figure 8.8:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	65
Figure 8.9:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	66
Figure 8.10:	Stage 1 Results and Recommendations.....	67

List of Appendices

Appendix A Oral Histories



**Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report:
Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint**



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Executive Summary

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Metrolinx, an agency of the Province of Ontario, to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for additional land requirements associated with the Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension Project (the Project), formally referred to as the Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Expansion Project in the 2011 Environmental Project Report. The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), as per Ontario Regulation 231/08-*Transit Projects and Metrolinx Undertakings* (Government of Ontario 1990d) and the *Transit Project Assessment Process* (TPAP) (Government of Ontario 2015).

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was completed under Project Information Form number P1148-0067-2023 issued to Heather Kerr, MA by the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism (MCM). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on January 6, 2023. The total study area comprises approximately 5.68 hectares and consists of agricultural field, manicured lawn, scrubland, forest, as well as disturbed areas associated with roadways, sidewalks, below grade utilities, extensive landscaping, and extant structures.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that approximately 72.3% of the study area retains low to no archaeological potential as it includes extensive disturbance from buried utilities, municipally constructed drains, asphalt and gravel roadway, and extant structures. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for areas of low to no archaeological potential (see Figures 8.1 and 8.2).**

Background research also demonstrated that, approximately 14.4% of the study area, has been subject to previous archaeological assessment and not recommended for further study. In accordance with Section 1.1, Standard 1 and Section 7.5.8. Standard 4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for areas previously assessed (see Figure 8.2).**

The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 13.3%, retains archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of archaeological potential (see Figures 8.1 and 8.2).**



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

It is also recommended that interested Indigenous communities and Nations be engaged during Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area. Full and detailed recommendations are provided in the body of the report.

The MCM is asked to review the results presented and accept this report into the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.

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



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Abbreviations

A.A. Ltd.	Archaeological Assessments Limited
ASI	Archaeological Services Inc.
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BCE	Before Common Era
CE	Common Era
CLOCA	Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority
CP	Canadian Pacific
EPR	Environmental Project Report
ETR	Electronic Toll Route
GIS	Geographic Information Services
GM	General Motors
GTHA	Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area
GTR	Grand Trunk Railway
HNC	Higher National Certificate
Hwy	Highway
MA	Master of Arts
MCIP	Member of the Canadian Institute of Planners
MCM	Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism
M.Sc.	Master of Science
N/A	None Assigned



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

O.Reg	Ontario Regulation
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
RPP	Registered Professional Planner
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Ltd.
TPAP	<i>Transit Project Assessment Process</i>



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Personnel

Project Manager:	Lindsay Frith, MCIP RPP
Task Manager:	Paul David Ritchie, MA (P392)
Licensed Archaeologist:	Heather Kerr, MA (P1148)
Licensed Field Director:	Jodie Leach, BA (R1338)
GIS Specialist:	Brian Cowper, HNC
Report Writer:	Paul David Ritchie, MA (P392), Caitlin Simmons, M.Sc. (P1060)
Quality Review:	Colin Varley, MA, RPA (P002)
Independent Review:	Parker Dickson, MA (P256)

Acknowledgements

Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism:	Robert von Bitter, Archaeological Data Coordinator
Metrolinx:	Laura Filice, Environmental Project Manager



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Introduction
June 28, 2023

1.0 Introduction

Stantec Consulting Ltd. (Stantec) was retained by Metrolinx, an agency of the Province of Ontario, to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for additional land requirements associated with the Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Extension Project (the Project), formally referred to as the Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Expansion Project in the 2011 Environmental Project Report (EPR). The Project is located in the City of Oshawa and Municipality of Clarington, Ontario (Figure 1).

All-day rail service currently operates on the Lakeshore East Rail Corridor between Union Station in Downtown Toronto and the Durham College (DC) Oshawa GO Station (DC Oshawa GO) (formerly Oshawa GO Station). The Lakeshore East Rail Corridor extension from Oshawa to Bowmanville was originally identified as one of 52 rapid transit improvements and expansion projects in the *MoveOntario* 2020 plan, Ontario's multi-year \$17.5 billion rapid transit action plan for the Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area (GTHA). More recently, the expansion initiative was supported through the Initial Business Case Update (Metrolinx 2020) and a preferred alignment option for the Project was selected.

The Oshawa to Bowmanville Rail Service Expansion and Rail Maintenance Facility EPR was completed in 2011. The EPR was completed in accordance with the Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP) (Government of Ontario 2015), outlined in *Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 231/08 – Transit Projects and Metrolinx Undertakings* (Government of Ontario 1990d), to assess Metrolinx's plan to expand GO Transit rail services from Oshawa to Bowmanville utilizing the Canadian Pacific (CP) Rail corridor.

Since the completion of the 2011 EPR, Metrolinx has advanced the design of the rail expansion project, including updates to the alignment and infrastructure needs of the Project. As outlined in Section 15 (1) of *O. Reg. 231/08* (Government of Ontario 1990d), if a proponent wishes to make a change to a transit project that is inconsistent with a completed EPR, an addendum to the EPR must be prepared. In addition, as per Section 16 of *O. Reg. 231/08* (Government of Ontario 1990d), should a project not commence within 10 years of the Statement of Completion, a review of the project documentation is required. The Statement of Completion for the 2011 EPR is dated April 13, 2011, and more than 10 years has lapsed since the filing of this document.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Introduction
June 28, 2023

The current Project includes the extension of GO rail service from the DC Oshawa GO through to Bowmanville, with four new proposed GO stations. The following Project components are proposed to be located on or adjacent to the rail corridor between approximately the DC Oshawa GO and Bowmanville Avenue in the Municipality of Clarington (i.e., GO Subdivision Mile 11.67 in the west to CP Belleville Subdivision Mile 164.8 in the east):

- Tracking and supporting track infrastructure:
 - Proposed new track within the existing GO Lakeshore East Rail Corridor at the western limit of the Project, crossing Highway 401 via the existing General Motors (GM) Spur bridge. A new bridge will be constructed adjacent to the existing GM Spur bridge for the proposed realigned CP Rail track. The new GO track will extend north to the existing CP Rail corridor, ending at Bowmanville Avenue.
 - Retaining walls and grading to support the track infrastructure
- Proposed GO station locations in proximity to:
 - Fox Street (B1 Thornton's Corners East)
 - Front Street (B2 Ritson)
 - Courtice Road (B3 Courtice)
 - Bowmanville Avenue (B4 Bowmanville)
- New bridges at the following locations:
 - Highway 401
 - GM Spur
 - Oshawa Creek
 - Wilson Road
 - Farewell Creek
 - Harmony Creek
 - Green Road
- New multi-use crossing (bridge or tunnel, to be determined):
 - Front Street (Michael Starr Trail)
- Bridge replacements at the following locations:
 - Simcoe Street
 - Ritson Street



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Introduction
June 28, 2023

- Farewell Street¹
- Bridge removal at Albert Street
- Bridge expansions at the following locations:
 - DC Oshawa GO pedestrian bridge
 - Stevenson Road
 - Park Road
 - Harmony Road
 - Courtice Road
- Widening of at-grade crossings to accommodate GO track(s) at the following locations:
 - Bloor Street
 - Prestonvale Road
 - Private crossing for Dom's Auto
 - Trulls Road
 - Baseline Road (two crossings)
 - Rundle Road
 - Holt Road
 - Private farm crossing west of Maple Grove Road
 - Maple Grove Road

Stantec is undertaking an EPR Addendum to document the changes to the Project based on refinements to the design approach identified in the EPR, and to consider relevant updates to environmental conditions since the completion of the EPR in 2011.

1.1 Purpose of this Report

Metrolinx is conducting preliminary planning studies and developing a conceptual design for the Project. Potential environmental effects of the Project are being assessed to meet the requirements of the *O. Reg. 231/08* (Government of Ontario 1990d) and with the Ontario *Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a). Stantec completed a previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2023) of the Project Footprint plus a 20-metre buffer on the rail alignment, a 70-metre buffer on new crossings/bridges, and a 500-metre buffer on new station centre points. The Project Footprint has been subsequently revised. The majority of the current Project Footprint

¹ Multi-use crossing only. Multi-use crossings can be used by pedestrians and cyclists crossing the rail corridor.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Introduction
June 28, 2023

remains within the study area of the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment: (Stantec 2023) however, parts of the current Project Footprint extend outside of the previous study area. This Stage 1 archaeological assessment considers the potential effects to registered or potential archaeological resources for the updated Project Footprint outside of the study area of the previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment (Stantec 2023) and will be used to support the EPR Addendum.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

2.0 Project Context

2.1 Development Context

The study area for the Stage 1 assessment of the additional lands that associated with the Project comprises approximately 5.68 hectares on parts of Lot 8, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Whitby, former County of Ontario, now City of Oshawa, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 1 and Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Darlington, former County of Durham, now Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (Figure 2; Table 2.1). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment was conducted in accordance with the *Environmental Assessment Act* (Government of Ontario 1990a), as per *Ontario Regulation 231/08-Transit Projects and Metrolinx Undertakings* (Government of Ontario 1990d) and the TPAP (Government of Ontario 2015).

Table 2.1: Lots and Concessions included in the Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment Study Area

Lot	Concession	Geographic Township	Former County	Current Lower Tier Municipality	Current Upper Tier Municipality
8	1	East Whitby	Ontario	City of Oshawa	Durham Region
26-27	1	Darlington	Durham	Municipality of Clarington	Durham Region
26-27	Broken Front	Darlington	Durham	Municipality of Clarington	Durham Region

2.1.1 Objectives

In compliance with the provincial standards and guidelines set out in the Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism's (MCM) 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), the objectives of the Stage 1 are as follows:

- To provide information about the study area's geography, history, previous archaeological fieldwork, and current land conditions.
- To evaluate the study area's archaeological potential which will support recommendations for Stage 2 survey for all or parts of the study area.
- To recommend appropriate strategies for Stage 2 survey.

To meet these objectives, Stantec archaeologists employed the following research strategies:



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

- A review of relevant archaeological, historical, and environmental literature pertaining to the study area.
- A review of the land use history, including pertinent historical maps.
- An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* to determine the presence of registered archaeological sites in and around the study area.
- A query of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* to identify previous archaeological assessments within or within 50 metres of the study area.

Permission to enter private land had not been granted to the study area when the Stage 1 archaeological assessment commenced; thus, the property inspection was conducted from the public right-of-way.

2.2 Historical Context

2.2.1 Post-contact Indigenous Resources

“Contact” is typically used as a chronological benchmark when discussing Indigenous archaeology in Canada and describes the contact between Indigenous and European cultures. Contact in what is now the province of Ontario is broadly assigned to the 16th century (Loewen and Chapdelaine 2016).

During the early post-Contact period, the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by two distinct peoples with different cultural traditions: the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg (Mississauga Anishinaabeg) and the Huron-Wendat. It has long been the understanding of archaeologists that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was occupied by Iroquoian-speaking populations (Birch and Williamson 2013; Birch 2015; Dermarkar et al. 2016). Traditionally, the Huron-Wendat were farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers with a population of several thousand individuals (Louis Lesage, letter addressed to Metrolinx, September 23, 2021). The Huron-Wendat traveled widely across a territory stretching from the Gaspé Peninsula in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, along both sides of the Saint Lawrence River, and throughout the Great Lakes. According to the Huron-Wendat’s 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 Indigenous partners among the networks that stretched across the continent, and later incorporated the French into that trading network.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

Recently, the direct correlation in Ontario between archaeology and ethnicity, and especially regional identity, has been questioned (cf. Fox 2015:23; Gaudreau and Lesage 2016:9-12; Ramsden 2016:124). Recent considerations of Indigenous sources on cultural history have led to the understanding that prior to the 16th century the north shore of Lake Ontario was co-habited by Iroquoian and more mobile Anishinaabeg populations (Kapyrka 2018), the latter of whom have not been represented in previous analyses of the archaeological record and most likely left a more ephemeral archaeological record than that of more densely populated agricultural settlements. The apparent void of semi-permanent village settlement along the north shore of Lake Ontario continued through the first half of the 17th century; however, this does not preclude the occupation of the region by mobile Anishinaabeg peoples. Both Huron-Wendat and Mississauga traditional history indicate that the Huron-Wendat and Mississauga cohabited the region (Kapyrka 2018).

The Mississauga traditional homeland stretched along the north shore of Lake Ontario and its tributary rivers from present-day Gananoque in the east to Long Point on Lake Erie in the west. In the winter the communities dispersed into smaller groups and travelled in-land to the north, to the area around present-day Bancroft and the Haliburton Highlands. Mississauga oral history relates that their ancestors occupied this part of southern Ontario from the time of the last deglaciation and continued to occupy it up to the start of the Contact period (Migizi 2018:29).

The Mississauga traditional territory was located between two powerful confederacies: the Three Fires Confederacy (consisting of the Odawa, Ojibwa, and Pottawatomie) located to the north and west and the Haudenosaunee (Five Nations Iroquois) Confederacy on the south shore of Lake Ontario in present-day New York State. In this geo-political context, the Mississauga acted as peacekeepers among the various Indigenous communities and nations, acting as negotiators and emissaries (Kapyrka 2018).

By the turn of the 16th century, the region of the study area appears to have been abandoned of semi-permanent village settlement. In 1649, the Seneca and the Mohawk, led a campaign to the north shore of Lake Ontario and dispersed the Huron-Wendat, Tionontati (Petun), and Atawandaron (Neutral) nations (Trigger 1978:354-356). At this time, the semi-permanent settlements associated with the ancestral Huron-Wendat (the Huron) were abandoned and the Mississauga retreated from the area along the north shore of Lake Ontario into the hinterlands of their territory, waiting until the conflicts had ended and the political situation had stabilized before returning (Heidenreich 1990; Migizi 2018:122-123; Ramsden 1990).



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

After 1650, a series of villages affiliated with the Five Nations Iroquois were established along the north shore of Lake Ontario and through the Trent Valley. The study area is located roughly equidistant between the Seneca village of Ganestiquiagon, located at the mouth of the Rouge River in Scarborough, approximately 31 kilometres to the southwest, and the Cayuga village of Ganaraske, located at the mouth of the Ganaraska River at Port Hope, approximately 37 kilometres to the northeast (Konrad 1981:135-136). Travel along the north shore of Lake Ontario and the connecting rivers occurred frequently.

In 1667, surviving Huron-Wendat warriors joined in alliance with the French-allied Ojibwa and Mississaugas to counterattack the Iroquois who had settled along the north shore of Lake Ontario. By 1690, Ojibwa (Anishinaabe) speaking people had begun moving south into the lower Great Lakes basin (Konrad 1981; Rogers 1978). Mississauga oral traditions, as told by Chief Robert Paudash and recorded in 1905, indicate that after the Mississauga defeat of the Mohawk, the Mohawk retreated to their homeland south of Lake Ontario and a peace treaty was negotiated between those groups around 1695 (Paudash 1905). Upon the Mississaugas' return they decided to settle permanently in southern Ontario and began to re-establish their role as peacekeepers in the region, extending that to include the incoming Euro-Canadian settlers (Curve Lake First Nation 2023; Kapyrka 2018). The Huron-Wendat permanently left the region, moving to the east in Quebec and to the southwest in the present-day United States.

Since contact with European explorers and immigrants, and, later, with the establishment of provincial and federal governments (the Crown), the lands within Ontario have been included in various treaties, land claims, and land cessions. Though not an exhaustive list, Morris (1943) provides a general outline of some of the treaties within the Province of Ontario from 1783 to 1923 (Figure 3).

The study area falls within the territory of the seven Anishnaabeg First Nations which are signatories to the Williams Treaties (see parcel indicated as "AG" on Figure 3). These include the Mississaugas of Alderville First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Hiawatha First Nation, Scugog Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, Georgina Island First Nation, and the Rama First Nation (The Great Lakes Research Alliance 2022).

The Williams Treaty, between the Crown and the Chippewas in this area includes "parts of the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Ontario and York...[c]ommencing at the point where the easterly limit of that portion of the lands said to have been ceded...[as part of Treaty Number 13] intersects the northerly shore of Lake Ontario; thence northerly along the said easterly and northerly limits of the confirmed tract to the Holland River; thence northerly along the Holland River and along the westerly shore of Lake Simcoe and Kempenfeldt Bay to the narrows between Lake Couchiching and Lake



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

Simcoe; thence south easterly along the shores of Lake Simcoe to the Talbot River; thence easterly along the Talbot River to the boundary between the Counties of Victoria and Ontario; thence southerly along that boundary to the north west angle of the Township of Darlington; thence along the northern boundary of the Township of Darlington, Clarke, Hope and Hamilton to Rice Lake; thence along the southern shore of said Lake to River Trent, and along the River Trent to Bay of Quinte; thence westerly and southerly along the shore of the Bay of Quinte to the road leading to Carrying Place and Wellers Bay; then westerly along the northern shore of Lake Ontario to the place of beginning” (Morris 1943:62). It is also worth noting that this area also “included substantial portions of land that had been the object of previous land cession treaties” (Surtees 1986:1).

2.2.2 Euro-Canadian Resources

The study area is located on part of Lot 8, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Whitby, former County of Ontario, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 1 and Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Darlington, former County of Durham. The Euro-Canadian settlement history of the region of the study area is summarized below.

In 1791, the Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created from the former Province of Quebec by an act of British Parliament. At this time, Colonel John Graves Simcoe was appointed as the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada and was tasked with governing the new province, directing its settlement, and establishing a constitutional government modelled after that of Britain (Petrhyshyn 1985). In 1792, Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties consisting of previously settled lands, new lands opened for settlement, and lands not yet acquired by the Crown. These new counties stretched from Essex in the west to Glengarry in the east.

2.2.2.1 Ontario County

Ontario County was enclosed by the shores of Lake Ontario on the south, by York County and Lake Simcoe on the west, Durham and Victoria counties on the east, and by the District of Muskoka on the north. Initially attached to York and Peel counties for municipal and judicial purposes, Ontario County separated in 1852. The original townships that existed within Ontario County included: Brock, Mara, Pickering, Rama, Reach, Scott, Thorah, Uxbridge, and Whitby. Settlement began in the county in the late 1700s but remained sparse, with only a few families arriving to the area. However, following the War of 1812 there was a period of increased settlement and immigration to the region (Mika and Mika 1983:112).



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

Agriculture became one of the major industries in Ontario County, with the breeding and importing of cattle at its base. Apple growing in the southern areas of the county also brought commerce to the region. The Ontario lakeshore, bordering the southern edge of the county, provided for excellent harbours. These harbours facilitated greater access to trade and travel throughout the Great Lakes (Mika and Mika 1983:113). On January 1, 1974, Ontario County and Durham County were amalgamated into the Regional Municipality of Durham (Mika and Mika 1983:114).

2.2.2.2 Whitby Township

Whitby Township existed within Ontario County and, later, in the Municipality of Durham, with its southern border at the north shore of Lake Ontario. Whitby Township was originally surveyed between 1791 and 1795. Early settlement of the region was concentrated in two main areas: the space surrounding the natural harbour, known as Windsor Bay, and along Kingston Road (Mika and Mika 1983:642). By the 1820s, settlement had begun to increase and moved farther north from the lake and harbour (Griffith 1945:90). With this increasing settlement, the harbour became a focal point of the region and by the 1830s it had become a thriving shipping destination. Windsor Bay was eventually renamed Whitby Harbour in 1847 after conflict arose due to another Windsor already existing within the province (Mika and Mika 1983:642). From the 1840s to the 1870s, the harbour continued to prosper, making way for further developments in the surrounding areas.

In 1857, the Township of Whitby was divided when the Township of East Whitby was formed (Beers 1877:11). The division took place between Lots 17 and 18. Lots 1 to 17 became part of the Township of East Whitby, including the study area.

2.2.2.3 Oshawa

The first settler in Oshawa, which is believed to mean either "crossing between the waters" or "where the canoe is exchanged for the trail" was Benjamin Wilson in 1794 (Mika and Mika 1983). Wilson arrived from Vermont with his family and set up a homestead at the mouth of Oshawa Creek. A saw and grist mill were built on Harmony Creek and a tavern on Dundas Street shortly after the initial Euro-Canadian settlement of the area. The first school to be built in Oshawa was a one room log building, located at King and Simcoe Street. By 1840, a Post Office had been established and the settlement officially gained village status in 1850 when it numbered 1,100 individuals (Mika and Mika 1983).



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

The completion of the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto to Montreal in 1856 promoted industrial growth within Oshawa (Mika and Mika 1983). This included the Oshawa Manufacturing Company, the Ontario Malleable Iron Company, and R. McLaughlin's carriage company, which would go on to become part of General Motors. By 1879, Oshawa had been incorporated as a town (Mika and Mika 1983).

2.2.2.4 Durham County

Established in 1792, Durham County was originally composed of the townships of Cartwright, Manvers, Cavan, Darlington, Clarke, and Hope, and portions of what is now Peterborough County. In 1850, Durham County was administratively linked with Northumberland County to form the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham (Armstrong 2004). This larger county was subsequently dissolved in 1974 when half of the original Durham County was merged with the former Ontario County to establish the Regional Municipality of Durham.

2.2.2.5 Geographic Township of Darlington

The Township of Darlington was first settled in 1793 by United Empire Loyalists from the United States (Leetooze 1994). Settlement of Darlington Township was initially focused on the southern concessions along the north shore of Lake Ontario. In 1829, the township was home to approximately 350 inhabitants but by 1850 the population had exceeded 7,200 (Woodstock 1865). As settlement in the area grew, the need for commercial services arose and the construction of hotels, inns, general stores, tanneries, and grist mills soon followed (Belden & Co. 1878). By 1861, the population of the township had decreased slightly to 6,912 (Woodstock 1865).

2.2.2.6 Railways

The Grand Trunk Railway (GTR) was established in 1852, with the plan of a railway line between Toronto and Montreal. The GTR was the first railway to run through the study area, with the earliest construction arriving in the southern portion of town in 1853 (Mika and Mika 1983:642). The beginning of construction for the CP Rail officially began in 1881, although it was not until the following year that significant progress had been made. As part of an agreement of Confederation in 1867, the eastern provinces were to be linked together via a rail system. Manitoba and British Columbia followed suit in 1870 and 1871, respectively. Completion of the CP Rail main line took place in 1885, uniting the provinces from east to west (Canadian Pacific n.d.). The CP Rail line that runs through the City of Oshawa intersects Thornton Road and is adjacent to the south of the current study area.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

2.2.2.7 Historical Map Review

The 1860 *County of Ontario, Upper Canada* (Tremaine 1869) and 1861 *County of Durham, Upper Canada* (Tremaine 1861) maps were reviewed as part of this assessment. These maps show the study area prior to the construction of the CP Rail (Figure 4 and Figure 5) but do indicate that the study area is in close proximity to historical features (i.e., farmsteads) and historical transportation routes. Land tenure details, as illustrated on the 1860 and 1861 maps, are summarized below in Table 2.2 and Table 2.3.

Table 2.2: Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1860

Township	Lot	Concession	Parcel	Landowner	Features
East Whitby	8	1	Central part	John Ritson	No features illustrated
	8	1	Northwestern portion	D. Leonard	No features illustrated

Table 2.3: Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1861

Township	Lot	Concession	Parcel	Landowner	Features
Darlington	27	1	Southern portion	Henry Pearce	No features illustrated
		Broken Front	Northern parcel	Henry Pearce	GTR crosses immediately south of the study area
	26	1	Entire lot	Henry Pearce	No features illustrated
		Broken Front	Entire lot	J.C. Trull J.P.	GTR crosses immediately south of the study area

The 1877 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of County of Ontario* (Beers 1877) shows the study area prior the construction of the CP Rail (Figure 6). The 1877 map of the Township of Whitby indicates the limits of Oshawa had expanded to include the study area and no individual landowners are noted within the city limits. The map of Darlington Township in the 1878 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont.* (Belden & Co. 1878) depicts an agricultural landscape and illustrates that the study area continued to be located in proximity to historical features (i.e., farmsteads) and historical transportation routes (i.e., the GTR and municipal roadways) (Figure 7). Land tenure related directly to the study area, as illustrated on the 1877 and 1878 maps, is summarized below in Table 2.4 and Table 2.5.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

Table 2.4: Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1877

Township	Lot	Concession	Parcel	Landowner	Features
East Whitby	8	1	All	None assigned (N/A)	City of Oshawa

Table 2.5: Landowner Information for the Study Area from 1878

Township	Lot	Concession	Parcel	Landowner	Features
Darlington	27	1	Southern half	Henry Pearce	No features illustrated
		Broken Front	Northern half	Henry Pearce	Bisected by GTR
	26	1	Entire lot	Henry Pearce	No features illustrated
		Broken Front	Entire lot	C. Trull	Bisected by GTR

It must be remembered that many historical county atlases were produced primarily to identify factories, offices, residences, and landholdings of subscribers and were funded by subscription fees. Landowners who did not subscribe were not always listed on the maps (Caston 1997:100). As such, structures were not necessarily depicted or placed accurately (Gentilcore and Head 1984). Further, review of historical mapping has inherent accuracy difficulties due to potential error in georeferencing. Georeferencing is conducted by assigning spatial coordinates to fixed locations and using these points to spatially reference the remainder of the map. Due to changes in “fixed” locations over time (e.g., road intersections, road alignments, water courses, etc.), errors/difficulties of scale and the relative idealism of historical cartography, historical maps may not translate accurately into real space points. This may provide obvious inconsistencies during historical map review.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

2.3 Archaeological Context

2.3.1 Natural Environment

The study area is situated within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190-196). This physiographic region is described as:

The lowland bordering Lake Ontario, when the last Glacier was receding but still occupied the St. Lawrence Valley, was inundated with by a body of water known as Lake Iroquois which emptied eastward at Rome, New York State. Its old shorelines, including cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements are easily identifiable features.... The Iroquois plain extends around the western part of Lake Ontario, from the Niagara River to the Trent River..., its width varying from a few hundred meters to about eight miles.

(Chapman and Putnam 1984:190)

Three soil types are present within the study area, Darlington loam, Bondhead loam, and Newcastle clay loam. Darlington loam is classified as being a dark grey-brown loam with smooth deposits, good drainage with undulating to rolling hills, ideal for general agricultural purposes (Webber and Morwick 1946). Bondhead loam is described as being a grey-brown podzolic soil in areas of drumlins or elongated hills. Good drainage allows for the production of crops such as grains and hay, but also sees use for pasture, apple orchards, dairying, and for some canning crops. Measures to reduce soil erosion may be needed where steep slopes occur (Olding and Wicklund 1949). Newcastle clay loam is classified as being a dark grey-brown clay loam that is generally stone-free with fair to good draining and undulating gently sloping topography. Newcastle clay is a productive soil for general farm crops and dairying however, it may be susceptible to erosion and measures may need to be implemented to maintain adequate soil levels (Webber and Morwick 1946).

The south Oshawa study area historically includes Montgomery Creek (Figure 4; Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority [CLOCA] 2013b:14). Today, the nearest water courses are an unnamed tributary of Harmony Creek (CLOCA 2013a:4) located approximately one kilometre southeast of the study area, and Oshawa and Montgomery Creeks (CLOCA 2013b:4) located approximately 1.2 kilometres to the west and southeast, respectively. Both Oshawa Creek and Montgomery Creek empty into Lake Ontario at Oshawa Harbour approximately 2.8 kilometres to the south of the study area (Figure 1). Harmony Creek meets its confluence with Farewell Creek at Colonel Sam Drive and Waterfront Trail in Oshawa, and ultimately empties into Lake Ontario approximately 1.6 kilometres east of Oshawa Harbour (CLOCA 2013a:4).



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

An unnamed tributary of Tooley Creek crosses through the north Darlington study area (Figure 2.2). Tooley Creek empties into Lake Ontario approximately 3.2 kilometres southwest of the study area at Courtice Road (AECOM 2011:42).

2.3.2 Pre-contact Indigenous Resources

This portion of southwestern Ontario has been occupied by Indigenous peoples since the retreat of the Wisconsin glacier approximately 11,000 years ago. Much of what is understood about the lifeways of Indigenous peoples is derived from archaeological evidence and ethnographic analogy. In Ontario, Indigenous culture prior to the period of contact with European peoples has been distinguished into cultural periods based on observed changes in material culture. These cultural periods are largely based in observed changes in formal lithic tools, and separated into the Early Paleo, Late Paleo, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic periods. Following the advent of ceramic technology in the Indigenous archaeological record, cultural periods are separated into the Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, and Late Woodland periods, based primarily on observed changes in formal ceramic decoration. It should be noted that these cultural periods do not necessarily represent specific cultural identities but are a useful paradigm for understanding changes in Indigenous culture through time. The current understanding of Indigenous archaeological culture is summarized in Table 2.6, based on Ellis and Ferris (1990). The provided time periods are based on the “Common Era” calendar notation system, i.e., Before Common Era (BCE) and Common Era (CE).

Table 2.6: Generalized Cultural Chronology Related to the Study Area

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Early Paleo	Fluted Projectiles	9000 – 8400 BCE	Spruce parkland, caribou hunters
Late Paleo	Hi-Lo Projectiles	8400 – 8000 BCE	Smaller but more numerous sites
Early Archaic	Kirk and Bifurcate Base Points	8000 – 6000 BCE	Slow population growth
Middle Archaic	Brewerton-like Points	6000 – 2500 BCE	Environment similar to present
Late Archaic	Narrow Point	2500 – 1800 BCE	Increasing site size
	Broad Point	1800 – 1500 BCE	Large chipped lithic tools
	Small Point	1500 – 1100 BCE	Introduction of bow hunting
Terminal Archaic	Hind Points	1100 – 950 BCE	Emergence of true cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points	950 – 400 BCE	Introduction of pottery



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

Period	Characteristics	Time Period	Comments
Middle Woodland	Dentate / Pseudo-Scallop Pottery	400 BCE – 550 CE	Increased sedentism
	Princess Point	550 – 900 CE	Introduction of corn
Late Woodland	Early Late Woodland Pottery	900 – 1300 CE	Emergence of agricultural villages
	Middle Late Woodland Pottery	1300 – 1400 CE	Long longhouses (100+ metres)
	Late Late Woodland Pottery	1400 – 1650 CE	Tribal warfare and displacement

Between 9000 and 8000 BCE, Indigenous populations were sustained by hunting, fishing, and foraging and lived a relatively mobile existence across an extensive geographic territory. Despite these wide territories, social ties were maintained between groups. One method was through gift exchange, evident through exotic lithic material documented on many sites (Ellis 2013:35-40).

By approximately 8000 BCE, evidence exists and becomes more common for the production of ground-stone tools such as axes, chisels and adzes. These tools themselves are believed to be indicative specifically of woodworking. This evidence can be extended to indicate an increase in craft production and arguably craft specialization. This latter statement is also supported by evidence dating to approximately 7000 BCE of ornately carved stone objects which would be laborious to produce and have explicit aesthetic qualities (Ellis 2013:41). This is indirectly indicative of changes in social organization which permitted individuals to devote time and effort to craft specialization. Since 8000 BCE, the Great Lakes basin experienced a low-water phase, with shorelines significantly below modern lake levels (Stewart 2013: Figure 1.1.C). It is presumed that the majority of human settlements would have been focused along these former shorelines. At approximately 6500 BCE the climate had warmed considerably since the recession of the glaciers and the environment had grown more similar to the present day. By approximately 4500 BCE, evidence exists from southern Ontario for the utilization of native copper, i.e., naturally occurring pure copper metal (Ellis 2013:42). The recorded origin of this material along the north shore of Lake Superior indicates the existence of extensive exchange networks across the Great Lakes basin.

At approximately 3500 BCE, the isostatic rebound of the North American plate following the melt of the Laurentide glacier had reached a point which significantly affected the watershed of the Great Lakes basin. Prior to this, the Upper Great Lakes had drained down the Ottawa Valley via the French and Mattawa river valleys. Following this shift in the watershed, the drainage course of the Great Lakes basin had changed to its present course. This also prompted a significant increase in water-level to approximately modern levels (with a brief high-water period); this change in water levels is believed to



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

have occurred catastrophically (Stewart 2013:28-30). This change in geography coincides with the earliest evidence for cemeteries (Ellis 2013:46). By 2500 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for the construction of fishing weirs (Ellis *et al.* 1990: Figure 4.1). Construction of these weirs would have required a large amount of communal labour and are indicative of the continued development of social organization and communal identity. The large-scale procurement of food at a single location also has significant implications for permanence of settlement within the landscape. This period is also marked by further population increase and by 1500 BCE evidence exists for substantial permanent structures (Ellis 2013:45-46).

By approximately 950 BCE, the earliest evidence exists for populations using ceramics. Populations are understood to have continued to seasonally exploit natural resources. This advent of ceramic technology correlated, however, with the intensive exploitation of seed foods such as goosefoot and knotweed as well as mast such as nuts (Williamson 2013:48). The use of ceramics implies changes in the social organization of food storage as well as in the cooking of food and changes in diet. Fish also continued to be an important facet of the economy at this time. Evidence continues to exist for the expansion of social organization (including hierarchy), group identity, ceremonialism (particularly in burial), interregional exchange throughout the Great Lakes basin and beyond, and craft production (Williamson 2013:48-54).

By approximately 550 CE, evidence emerges for the introduction of maize into southern Ontario. This crop would have initially only supplemented the Indigenous diet and economy (Birch and Williamson 2013:13-14). Maize-based agriculture gradually became more important to societies and by approximately 900 CE permanent communities emerge which are primarily focused on agriculture and the storage of crops, with satellite locations oriented toward the procurement of other resources such as hunting, fishing, and foraging.

This archaeologically defined culture, known as the Late Woodland in southern Ontario, is often divided into three temporal components: Early, Middle, and Late Late Woodland. Sites associated with the Early Late Woodland period indicate that there was a continuation of similar subsistence practices and settlement patterns as the Middle Woodland. Villages tended to be small, with small longhouse dwellings that housed either nuclear or, with increasingly, extended families. Smaller camps and hamlets associated with villages served as temporary bases from which wild plant and game resources were acquired. Horticulture appears to have been for the most part a supplement to wild foods, rather than a staple.

The Middle Late Woodland period marks the point at which a fully developed horticultural system emerged, and at which point cultivars became the staple food source. By approximately 1250 CE, evidence exists for the common cultivation of the historical Indigenous cultigens, such as maize, beans, squash, sunflower, and tobacco.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

In this period villages become much larger than in the Early Late Woodland period, and longhouses also become much larger, housing multiple, though related, nuclear families. For those Indigenous peoples who began practicing cultivation, food production through horticulture resulted in the abandonment of seasonal mobility that had characterized Indigenous life for millennia. Hunting, fishing, and gathering of wild food activities continued to occur at satellite camps. However, for the most part, most Iroquoian people inhabited large, sometimes fortified villages throughout southern Ontario.

During the Late Late Woodland period longhouses became smaller again, although villages became even larger. Several Huron village sites have been discovered in the region that contain material culture associated with both Huron and St. Lawrence Iroquoians, suggesting that St. Lawrence Iroquoians who had abandoned their home territory along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River and found refuge in the Trent Valley and Kawartha Lakes area. The villages were abandoned in the 16th century and the region was used as a buffer between the Huron and the Five Nations Iroquois.

The Late Late Woodland period in the Trent River system and along the north shore of Lake Ontario is marked by the emergence of the Huron-Wendat people, one of several discrete groups that emerge out of the Middle Late Woodland period. Pre-Contact Huron villages have been documented in clusters along the north shore of Lake Ontario from just west of Toronto to Belleville, and north up through the Kawartha Lakes region. The Huron were similar to other Iroquoian societies in many ways, including material culture, semi-permanent settlement practices, and a tendency toward agricultural mixed with hunting and gathering subsistence strategy (Ramsden 1990). Huron settlements include large villages of several longhouses and camps for specialized extractive activities such as hunting and fishing, although there is discussion that these camps may be ancestral Mississauga sites (J. Kapyrka, personal communication, 2019). During the Late Late Woodland period, Huron settlements along the north shore of Lake Ontario begin to move through the Humber River, Don River, Duffins Creek/Rouge River, and Trent River systems and eventually coalesce into what is now Simcoe County and the area traditionally identified as “Huronian” (Birch 2015).

2.3.3 Registered Archaeological Sites and Surveys

In Canada, archaeological sites are registered within the Borden system, a national grid system designed by Charles Borden in 1952 (Borden 1952). The grid covers the entire surface area of Canada and is divided into major units containing an area that is two degrees in latitude by four degrees in longitude. Major units are designated by upper case letters. Each major unit is subdivided into 288 basic unit areas, each containing an area of 10 minutes in latitude by 10 minutes in longitude. The width of basic units reduces as one moves north due to the curvature of the earth. In southern Ontario, each basic unit measures approximately 13.5 kilometres east-west



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

by 18.5 kilometres north-south. In northern Ontario, adjacent to Hudson Bay, each basic unit measures approximately 10.2 kilometres east-west by 18.5 kilometres north-south. Basic units are designated by lower case letters. Individual sites are assigned a unique, sequential number as they are registered. These sequential numbers are issued by the MCM who maintain the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. The study area under review is within Borden Blocks AIGq and AIGr.

Information concerning specific site locations is protected by provincial policy and is not fully subject to the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (Government of Ontario 1990b). The release of such information in the past has led to looting or various forms of illegally conducted site destruction. Confidentiality extends to media capable of conveying location, including maps, drawings, or textual descriptions of a site location. The MCM will provide information concerning site location to the party or an agent of the party holding title to a property, or to a licensed archaeologist with relevant cultural resource management interests.

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* has shown that there are 14 archaeological sites registered within a one-kilometre radius of the study area; no sites are present within 50 metres the study area (Government of Ontario 2023a). Table 2.7 provides a summary of the registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area.

Table 2.7: Registered Archaeological Sites within One Kilometre of the Study Area

Borden #	Site Name	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
AIGq-17	Osbourne	None Assigned (N/A)	Indigenous, Archaic
AIGq-18	Robertson	N/A	Indigenous, Woodland
AIGq-19	Schlact	N/A	Indigenous, Late Archaic
AIGq-31	Courtice	N/A	Indigenous
AIGq-69	Osborne	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AIGq-73	Clarington 1	Campsite	Indigenous; Early Woodland
AIGq-74	Camp 30 H1	Campsite	Euro-Canadian
AIGq-96	Casey Trull (East H6)	Farmstead	Euro-Canadian
AIGq-100	Location 1	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AIGq-101	Location 2	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AIGq-102	Location 4	Homestead	Euro-Canadian
AIGq-126	GTR	N/A	Euro-Canadian
AIGq-153	AIGq-153	Scatter	Indigenous, Early/Late Archaic
AIGq-157	East H27-P	Homestead	Euro-Canadian



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

In addition to the above, an examination of the *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports* (Government of Ontario 2023b) identified four archaeological assessments which document work within 50 metres of the study area. Stantec completed a previous Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the original Project footprint (Stantec 2022) and four other reports are adjacent within 50 metres to the current study area. A summary of previous archaeological assessments completed within 50 metres of the study area is presented in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Archaeological Assessments within 50 metres of the Study Area

Company	Report	Project Information Form (PIF) Number	Year
Archaeological Services Inc.	<i>Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 407 East Environmental Assessment</i>	P163-022-2007	2007
Archaeological Services Inc.	<i>Stage 2 Property Assessment Highway 407 East Owner's Engineer Assignment, Phase One and Phase Two (407 ETR to Hwy 35/115) City of Pickering, Town of Whitby, City of Oshawa, and Municipality of Clarington (Former Townships of Pickering, Whitby, & East Whitby in County of Ontario; Former Townships of Darlington, and Clarke in County of Durham), Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario</i>	P046-068-2013	2015
Archaeological Assessment Limited	<i>The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 480, 484 and 506 Ritson Road South, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Whitby, City of Oshawa, Regional Municipality of Durham</i>	P013-1242-2019	2019
Stantec	<i>Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment. Various Lots and Concessions, former Township of East Whitby, former County of Ontario, now City of Oshawa, and former Darlington Township, former County of Durham, now Municipality of Clarington; Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario.</i>	P1148-004-2021	2023

Archaeological Services Inc. (ASI) was retained to complete a Stage 1 archaeological assessment for the 407 East Completion Environmental Assessment. The Stage 1 was conducted under PIF number P163-022-2007, issued to Peter Carruthers by the MCM (ASI 2007). The Stage 1 assessment identified areas of archaeological potential within the original Project study area and recommended Stage 2 assessment (ASI 2007). ASI's Stage 1 assessment (ASI 2007) made no recommendations for the current study area.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

ASI conducted Stage 2 archaeological assessment for the Highway 407 East Owner's Engineer Assignment, Phase One and Phase Two (407 Electronic Toll Route (ETR) to Highway (Hwy) 35/115) in the City of Pickering, Town of Whitby, City of Oshawa, and Municipality of Clarington (Former Townships of Pickering, Whitby, & East Whitby in County of Ontario; Former Townships of Darlington, and Clarke in County of Durham), Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (ASI 2015). The assessment was conducted under PIF number P046-068-2013, issued to Andrew Clish by the MCM (ASI 2015). The Stage 2 covered approximately 889 hectares and identified 24 archaeological sites recommended for further assessment (ASI 2015). The Stage 2 also identified 12 sites that did not meet the MCM criteria for Stage 3 (ASI 2015). This assessment included the survey of some lands within the current study area; none of which were recommended for additional archaeological assessment (see Figure 8.2).

In 2019, Archaeological Assessments Limited (A.A. Ltd) conducted a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of 480, 484, and 506 Ritson Road South, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Whitby, City of Oshawa, Regional Municipality of Durham (A.A. Ltd 2019). The Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment was completed under PIF number P013-1242-2019, issued to Rick Sutton by the MCM (A.A. Ltd 2019). The Stage 1-2 assessment did not recover any archaeological material and no further archaeological assessments were recommended for the study area (A.A. Ltd 2019). The A.A. Ltd (2019) assessment did not survey lands within the current study area.

Stantec completed the Stage 1 archaeological assessment of lands associated with the original footprint of the Project in 2021 (Stantec 2023). The subject lands comprised approximately 484 hectares of various Lots and Concessions, former Township of East Whitby, former County of Ontario, now City of Oshawa, and former Darlington Township, former County of Durham, now Municipality of Clarington; Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario (Stantec 2023). The Stage 1 archaeological assessment determined that approximately 42.76% of the subject lands retained archaeological potential, while the remaining lands either had low to no archaeological potential or had been previously assessment and determined not to retain cultural heritage value or interest (Stantec 2023). Areas that retained archaeological potential were recommended for Stage 2 archaeological assessment and in addition one archaeological site within the subject lands, the Bates Site (AIGq-170), was recommended for Stage 4 archaeological mitigation prior to construction impacts of the recorded site's locations (Stantec 2023). The current Stage 1 archaeological assessment is in addition to and directly adjacent to the Stantec (2023) study area.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Project Context
June 28, 2023

2.4 Existing Conditions

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on January 6, 2023, under PIF P1148-0067-2023 issued to Heather Kerr, MA by the MCM. The study area for the Project comprises approximately 5.68 hectares on parts of Lot 8, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Whitby, former County of Ontario, now City of Oshawa, and part of Lots 26 and 27, Concession 1 and Broken Front Concession, Geographic Township of Darlington, former County of Durham, now Municipality of Clarington, Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario. Broadly, the study area consists of agricultural field, manicured lawn, scrubland, forest, as well as disturbance associated with roadways, sidewalks, below grade utilities, extensive landscaping, and extant structures.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Field Methods
June 28, 2023

3.0 Field Methods

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted on January 6, 2023 under PIF number P1148-0067-2023 issued to Heather Kerr, MA, of Stantec by the MCM. The study area comprises approximately 5.68 hectares and consists of agricultural field, manicured lawn, scrubland, forest, as well as disturbance associated with roadways, sidewalks, below grade utilities, extensive landscaping, and extant structures.

Prior to the start of the Stage 1 archaeological assessment, Metrolinx provided AutoCAD files which defined the study area. These files were geo-referenced by Stantec's Geographic Information Services (GIS) team and a digital file (i.e., a shape file) was created of the Project's study area. The digital file was uploaded to handheld devices for use in the field.

During the Stage 1 property inspection it was cool with intermittent rain. Visibility was good and field, weather, and lighting conditions were suitable for the identification of features of archaeological potential. At no time was the archaeological assessment conducted when the field, weather, or lighting conditions were detrimental to the identification of features of archaeological potential. Photographic documentation in Section 8.1 of this report confirms that portions of the property met the requirements for a Stage 1 archaeological assessment, as per the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Section 7.8.6 Standard 1a.; Government of Ontario 2011). Figures 8.1 and 8.2 provide an illustration of the Stage 1 assessment methods and photograph locations and directions.

The study area was visually inspected from the public road ROW. The study area was inspected for features indicating archaeological potential and features which may affect recommendations for Stage 2 archaeological assessment, in accordance with the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), Section 1.2 Standards 3 to 6. Representative photographs were taken to document the study area's conditions.

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that approximately 72.3% of the study area retains low to no archaeological potential due to previous extensive disturbance from buried utilities, municipally constructed drains, asphalt and gravel roadways, and extant structures (Photos 1 to 8).

Background research also demonstrated that approximately 14.4% of the study area, has been subject to previous archaeological assessment and not recommended for further study.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Field Methods
June 28, 2023

The Stage 1 research and property inspection identified that the remainder of the study area, approximately 13.3%, is composed of active agricultural fields, scrub land, and manicured lawns (Photo 3).

Photographs of features indicating archaeological potential, as well as areas of low to no archaeological potential, have been documented in Section 8.0 of this report.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Analysis and Conclusions
June 28, 2023

4.0 Analysis and Conclusions

Archaeological potential is established by determining the likelihood that archaeological resources may be present on a subject property. Stantec applied archaeological potential criteria commonly used by the MCM (Government of Ontario 2011) to determine areas of archaeological potential within the study area. These variables include proximity to registered archaeological sites, distance to various types of water sources, soil texture and drainage, glacial geomorphology, elevated topography, and the general topographic variability of the area. However, it is worth noting that extensive land disturbance can eradicate archaeological potential (Government of Ontario 2011).

Potable water is the single most important resource for any extended human occupation or settlement and since water sources in Ontario have remained relatively stable over time, proximity to drinkable water is regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. In fact, distance to water is one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modeling of archaeological site locations. Distance to modern or ancient water sources is generally accepted as the most important determinant of past human settlement patterns and considered alone, may result in a determination of archaeological potential. However, any combination of two or more other criteria, such as well-drained soils or topographic variability, may also indicate archaeological potential.

As discussed above, distance to water is an essential factor in archaeological potential modeling. When evaluating distance to water it is important to distinguish between water and shoreline, as well as natural and artificial water sources, as these features affect site location and type to varying degrees. The MCM categorizes water sources in the following manner:

- Primary water sources: lakes, rivers, streams, and creeks.
- Secondary water sources: intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, and swamps.
- Past water sources: glacial lake shorelines, relic river or stream channels, cobble beaches, and shorelines of drained lakes or marshes.
- Accessible or inaccessible shorelines: high bluffs, swamp or marshy lake edges, and sandbars stretching into marsh.

As stated in Section 1.3.1, the south Oshawa study area historically includes Montgomery Creek. Tooley Creek crosses the north Darlington study area. Further examination of the study area's natural environment identified soil conditions suitable for early agricultural practices.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Analysis and Conclusions
June 28, 2023

An examination of the *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database* identified 14 registered archaeological sites within one kilometre of the study area, including six Indigenous sites and eight Euro-Canadian sites. None of the registered archaeological sites are within 50 metres of the study area.

Archaeological potential can also be extended to areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of military or pioneer settlements; early transportation routes; and properties listed on the municipal register or designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) or property that local histories or informants have identified with possible historical events, activities, or occupations. Historical mapping demonstrates that the study area follows the early road structure, and that numerous farmsteads, historical railways, early residential structures, churches, and industrial structures are in the vicinity of or within the study area. Much of the established road and some of the agricultural settlement from the early 19th century is still visible today.

When the above criteria are applied the study area would be considered to demonstrate characteristics that identify archaeological potential. However, the property visit confirmed that approximately 72.3% of the property has been subject to extensive and intensive ground disturbance, including construction of roadways, landscaping, extant structure, and a large numbers of buried utility infrastructure components that have removed archaeological potential (Figure 8.1 and 8.2). These areas retain low to no potential for the recovery of archaeological resources.

Background research also demonstrated that approximately 14.4% of the study area, has been subject to previous archaeological assessment and not recommended for further study.

The remaining 13.3% of the study area, comprising active agricultural fields, scrub land, forested areas, and manicured lawns, retains archaeological potential.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Recommendations
June 28, 2023

5.0 Recommendations

The Stage 1 archaeological assessment, involving background research and a property inspection, resulted in the determination that approximately 72.3% of the study area retains low to no archaeological potential as it includes extensive disturbance from buried utilities, municipally constructed drains, asphalt and gravel roadway, and extant structures. In accordance with Section 1.3.2 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for areas of low to no archaeological potential (see Figures 8.1 and 8.2).**

Background research also demonstrated that, approximately 14.4% of the study area, has been subject to previous archaeological assessment and not recommended for further study. In accordance with Section 1.1, Standard 1 and Section 7.5.8. Standard 4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **no further archaeological assessment is recommended for areas previously assessed (see Figure 8.2).**

The remaining portion of the study area, approximately 13.3%, retains archaeological potential. In accordance with Section 1.3 and Section 7.7.4 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011), **Stage 2 archaeological assessment is recommended for any portion of the Project's anticipated construction which impacts an area of archaeological potential (see Figures 8.1 and 8.2).**

The objective of Stage 2 archaeological assessment is to document archaeological resources within the portions of the study area still retaining archaeological potential and to determine whether these archaeological resources require further assessment. For portions of the study area accessible for ploughing, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment must involve pedestrian survey as outlined in Section 2.1.1 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The MCM standards require that agricultural land, both active and inactive, be recently ploughed and sufficiently weathered to improve the visibility of archaeological resources. Ploughing must be deep enough to provide total topsoil exposure, but not deeper than previous ploughing, and must provide at least 80% ground surface visibility.

For portions of the study area retaining archaeological potential that are inaccessible for ploughing, the Stage 2 archaeological assessment will involve test pit survey as outlined in Section 2.1.2 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011). The MCM standards require that each test pit be at least 30 centimetres in diameter, excavated to at least five centimetres into subsoil, and have excavated soil screened through six-millimetre hardware cloth to



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Recommendations
June 28, 2023

facilitate the recovery of any cultural material that may be present. Prior to backfilling, each test pit will be examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill.

If the archaeological field team determines any lands to be bedrock, low and permanently wet, steeply sloped, or disturbed during the Stage 2 field work, those areas will not require survey, but will be photographically documented in accordance with Section 2.1 of the MCM's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011).

It is also recommended that interested Indigenous communities and Nations be engaged during Stage 2 archaeological assessment of the study area.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Advice on Compliance with Legislation
June 28, 2023

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

In accordance with Section 7.5.9 of the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011), the following standard statements are a required component of archaeological reporting and are provided from the MCM's 2011 Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (Government of Ontario 2011).

This report is submitted to the Minister of Citizenship and Multiculturalism as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c O.18 (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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 study area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the MCM, 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* (Government of Ontario 1990c) 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 Archaeological Reports* referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

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* (Government of Ontario 1990c). 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* (Government of Ontario 1990c).

The *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (Government of Ontario 2002), requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Public and Business Service Delivery is also immediately notified.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Advice on Compliance with Legislation
June 28, 2023

Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological fieldwork or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Government of Ontario 1990c) and may not be altered, or have artifacts removed, except by a person holding an archaeological license.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Bibliography and Sources
June 28, 2023

7.0 Bibliography and Sources

AECOM. 2011. Robinson Creek and Tooley Creek Watershed Management Plan. Electronic document: [Watershed Management Plan \(clarington.net\)](http://www.clarington.net). Last accessed on February 17, 2023.

Archaeological Assessments Ltd. 2019. *The Stage 1-2 Archaeological Assessment of 480, 484 and 506 Ritson Road South, Part of Lot 9, Concession 1, Geographic Township of East Whitby, City of Oshawa, Regional Municipality of Durham*. Report on file, Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. PIF P013-1242-2019.

Archaeological Services Inc. 2007. *Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment, 407 East Environmental Assessment*. Report on file, Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. PIF P163-022-2007.

Archaeological Services Inc. 2015. *Stage 2 Property Assessment Highway 407 East Owner's Engineer Assignment, Phase One and Phase Two (407 ETR to Hwy 35/115) City of Pickering, Town of Whitby, City of Oshawa, and Municipality of Clarington (Former Townships of Pickering, Whitby, & East Whitby in County of Ontario; Former Townships of Darlington, and Clarke in County of Durham), Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario*. Report on file, Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. Report on file, Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism. PIF P046-068-2013.

Armstrong, Frederick H. 2004. *Handboook of Upper Canadian Chronology*. Hamilton: Dundurn Press, Ltd.

Beers, J.H. 1877. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ont.* Toronto: J.H. Beers and Co.

Belden, H.R. & Co. 1878. *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham*. Toronto: Union Publishing Company.

Birch, Jennifer. 2015. Current Research on the Historical Development of Northern Iroquoian Societies. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 22(4):263-323.

Birch, Jennifer and Ronald F. Williamson. 2013. *The Mantle Site: An Archaeological History of an Ancestral Huron Wendat Community*. Lanham: Altamira Press.

Borden, Charles E. 1952. A Uniform Site Designation Scheme for Canada. *Anthropology in British Columbia* 3:44-48.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Bibliography and Sources
June 28, 2023

- Canadian Pacific. n.d. *Our History*. Electronic Document: [Connecting Canada \(cpconnectingcanada.ca\)](http://cpconnectingcanada.ca) . Last accessed February 1, 2023.
- Caston, Wayne A. 1997. Evolution in the Mapping of Southern Ontario and Wellington County. *Wellington County History* 10:91-106.
- Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority (CLOCA). 2013a. Black/Harmony/Farewell Creek Watershed Plan. Electronic document: [Black,Harmony,Farewell Creek Watershed Plan \(cloca.com\)](http://blackharmonyfarewellcreekwatershedplan.cloca.com). Last accessed on February 17, 2023.
- Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority (CLOCA). 2013b. Oshawa Creek Watershed Plan. Electronic document: [Oshawa Creek Watershed Plan \(cloca.com\)](http://oshawacreekwatershedplan.cloca.com). Last accessed on February 17, 2023.
- Chapman, L.J. and D.F. Putnam. 1984. *The Physiography of Southern Ontario*. Third edition. Ontario Geological Survey. Special Volume 2. Toronto: Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources.
- Curve Lake First Nations. 2023. History. Electronic Document: <https://www.curvelakefirstnation.ca/about-us/history/>. Last Accessed February 1, 2023.
- Dermarker, Susan, Jennifer Birch, Termeh Shafie, John P. Hart, and Ronald F. Williamson. 2016. St. Lawrence Iroquoians and Pan-Iroquoian Social Network Analysis. *Ontario Archaeology*, 96: 87-103.
- Ellis, C.J. 1989. The Explanation of Northeastern Paleoindian Lithic Procurement Patterns. In *Eastern Paleoindian Lithic Resource Use*, edited by C.J. Ellis and J. Lothrop, pp. 139-164. Boulder: Westview Press.
- Ellis, Christopher J. 2013. Before Pottery: Paleoindian and Archaic Hunter-Gatherers. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, edited by Marit K. Munson and Susan M. Jamieson, pp. 35-47. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
- Ellis, Chris J. and Neal Ferris (editors). 1990. *The Archaeology of Southern Ontario to A.D. 1650*. Occasional Publication of the London Chapter, Ontario Archaeological Society, Number 5.
- Ellis, Chris J., Ian T. Kenyon, and Michael W. Spence. 1990. The Archaic. In Ellis and Ferris 1990, pp. 65-124.
- Ferris, Neal. 2009. *The Archaeology of Native-Lived Colonialism: Challenging History in the Great Lakes*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Bibliography and Sources
June 28, 2023

- Fox, William. 2015. Ethnogenesis in the Lower Great Lakes and St Lawrence Region. *Ontario Archaeology*. Volume 95:21-32
- Gaudreau, Mariane and Louis Lesage. 2016. Understanding Ethnicity and Cultural Affiliation: Huron-Wendat and Anthropological Perspectives. *Ontario Archaeology*. Volume 96: 6-16.
- Gentilcore, R. Louis and C. Grant Head. 1984. *Ontario's History in Maps*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Griffith, Taylor. 1945. Towns and Townships in Southern Ontario. *Economic Geography*. 21(2): 88-86.
- Government of Canada. n.d. *Map of Treaty Areas in Upper Canada*. Ottawa: Department of Indian Affairs, Survey Branch.
- Government of Ontario. 1990a. *Environmental Assessment Act*. R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18. Electronic document: [Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18 \(ontario.ca\)](https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90e18). Last accessed on February 17, 2023.
- Government of Ontario. 1990b. *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. F.31. Electronic document: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90f31>. Last accessed February 1, 2023.
- Government of Ontario. 1990c. *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, CHAPTER O.18. Electronic document: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/90o18>. Last accessed February 1, 2023.
- Government of Ontario. 1990d. *Transit Projects and Metrolinx Undertakings, under Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. E.18. Electronic document: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/080231>. Last accessed February 1, 2023.
- Government of Ontario. 2002. *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002*, S.O. 2002, c. 33. Electronic document: <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/02f33>. Last accessed February 1, 2023.
- Government of Ontario. 2011. *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*. Toronto: Ministry of Citizenship and Multiculturalism.
- Government of Ontario. 2015. *Transit Project Assessment Process, Environmental Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c.e.18. Electronic document: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/guide-environmental-assessment-requirements-transit-projects>. Last accessed February 1, 2023.
- Government of Ontario 2023a. *Ontario Archaeological Sites Database*. Electronic database. Last accessed January 4, 2023.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Bibliography and Sources
June 28, 2023

Government of Ontario 2023b. *Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports*.
Electronic database. Last accessed January 4, 2023.

Heidenreich, Conrad E. 1990. History of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Area to A.D.
1650. In Ellis and Ferris 1990, pp. 475-492.

Kapyrka, Julie. 2018. Remembering Original Relationships: Mississauga and Wendat.
Arch Notes, 23(1): 5-7.

Konrad, Victor. 1981. An Iroquois Frontier: The North Shore of Lake Ontario during the
Late Seventeenth Century. *Journal of Historical Geography* 7(2):129-144.

Leetooze, Sherrel Branton. 1994. *The First 200 Years: A Brief History of Darlington
Township*. Bowmanville: Lyn Michael-John Associates.

Loewen, Brad and Claude Chapdelaine (editors). 2016. *Contact in the 16th Century:
Networks among Fishers, Foragers and Farmers*. Mercury Series Archaeology
Paper 176. Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press.

Migizi, Gitiga. 2018. Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg: This Is Our Territory. Winnipeg: ARP
Books.

Mika, Nick and Helma Mika. 1983. *Places in Ontario: Their Name Origins and History*.
Volume III. Belleville: Mika Publishing Company.

Morris, J.L. 1943. *Indians of Ontario*. 1964 reprint. Toronto: Department of Lands and
Forests.

Olding A.B. and Wicklund R.E. 1949. Soil survey of Ontario County; Report No. 23 of
the Ontario Soil Survey. Guelph: Ontario Agricultural College.

Paudash, Robert. 1905. The Coming of the Mississagas. *Ontario Historical Society,
Papers and Records*. Volume VI: 7-11. Toronto: Ontario Historical Society.

Petrhyshyn, J. 1985. An Imperial Proconsul in a Wilderness Province: John Graves
Simcoe in Upper Canada, 1791-1796. In *The Shaping of Ontario: from
Exploration to Confederation*, compiled by Nick and Helma Mika, pp. 51-59.
Belleville: Mika Publishing Company.

Ramsden, Peter G. 1990. The Hurons: Archaeology and Culture History. In Ellis and
Ferris 1990, pp. 361-384.

Ramsden, Peter. 2016. Becoming Wendat: Negotiating a New Identity around Balsam
Lake in the Late Sixteenth Century. *Ontario Archaeology*. Volume 96: 121-132.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Bibliography and Sources
June 28, 2023

Rogers, Edward S. 1978. Southeastern Ojibwa. In *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 15 Northeast*. Edited by Bruce G. Trigger, pp. 760-771. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.

Stantec Consulting Ltd. 2023. *Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment. Various Lots and Concessions, former Township of East Whitby, former County of Ontario, now City of Oshawa, and former Darlington Township, former County of Durham, now Municipality of Clarington; Regional Municipality of Durham, Ontario*. Project Information Form number P1148-004-2021. Report on file with Metrolinx, Toronto.

Stewart, Andrew M. 2013. Water and Land. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, edited by Marit K. Munson and Susan M. Jamieson, pp. 24-34. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

The Great Lakes Research Alliance. 2022. The Williams Treaties. Electronic document: [The Williams Treaties \(utoronto.ca\)](https://www.utoronto.ca/the-williams-treaties). Last accessed on February 16, 2023.

Tremaine, George C. 1860. *Tremaine's Map of the County of Ontario, Upper Canada*. Toronto: Geo. C. Tremaine.

Tremaine, George C. 1861. *Tremaine's Map of the County of Durham, Upper Canada*. Toronto: Geo. C. Tremaine.

Trigger, Bruce G. 1978. Early Iroquoian Contacts with Europeans. In: Bruce G. Trigger (ed.). *Handbook of North American Indians, Volume 15: Northeast*. Pp. 344-356. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.

Webber, L.R. and Morwick F.R. 1946. *Soil Survey of Durham County; Report no.9 of the Ontario Soil Survey*. Guelph: Ontario Agricultural College.

Williamson, Ronald F. 2013. The Woodland Period, 900 BCE to 1700 CE. In *Before Ontario: The Archaeology of a Province*, edited by Marit K. Munson and Susan M. Jamieson, pp. 48-61. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Woodstock, C.W. 1865 *Gazetteer and General Business Directory for the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, for 1865-6*. Woodstock: Messrs. Sutherland & Co.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Images
June 28, 2023

8.0 Images

8.1 Photographs

Photo 1: View of study area, showing disturbance (landscaping, roadway, below-grade utilities), facing southwest



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Images
June 28, 2023

Photo 2: View of study area, showing disturbance (landscaping, roadway), facing northwest



Photo 3: View of study area, showing manicured lawn, facing southeast



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Images
June 28, 2023

Photo 4: View of study area, showing disturbance (landscaping, roadway), facing east



Photo 5: View of study area, showing disturbance (landscaping, roadway), facing northeast



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Images
June 28, 2023

Photo 6: View of study area, showing disturbance (landscaping, below-grade utilities), facing northeast



Photo 7: View of study area, showing disturbance (landscaping, roadway) , facing southeast



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Images

June 28, 2023

Photo 8: View of study area, showing disturbance (landscaping, roadway), facing northwest



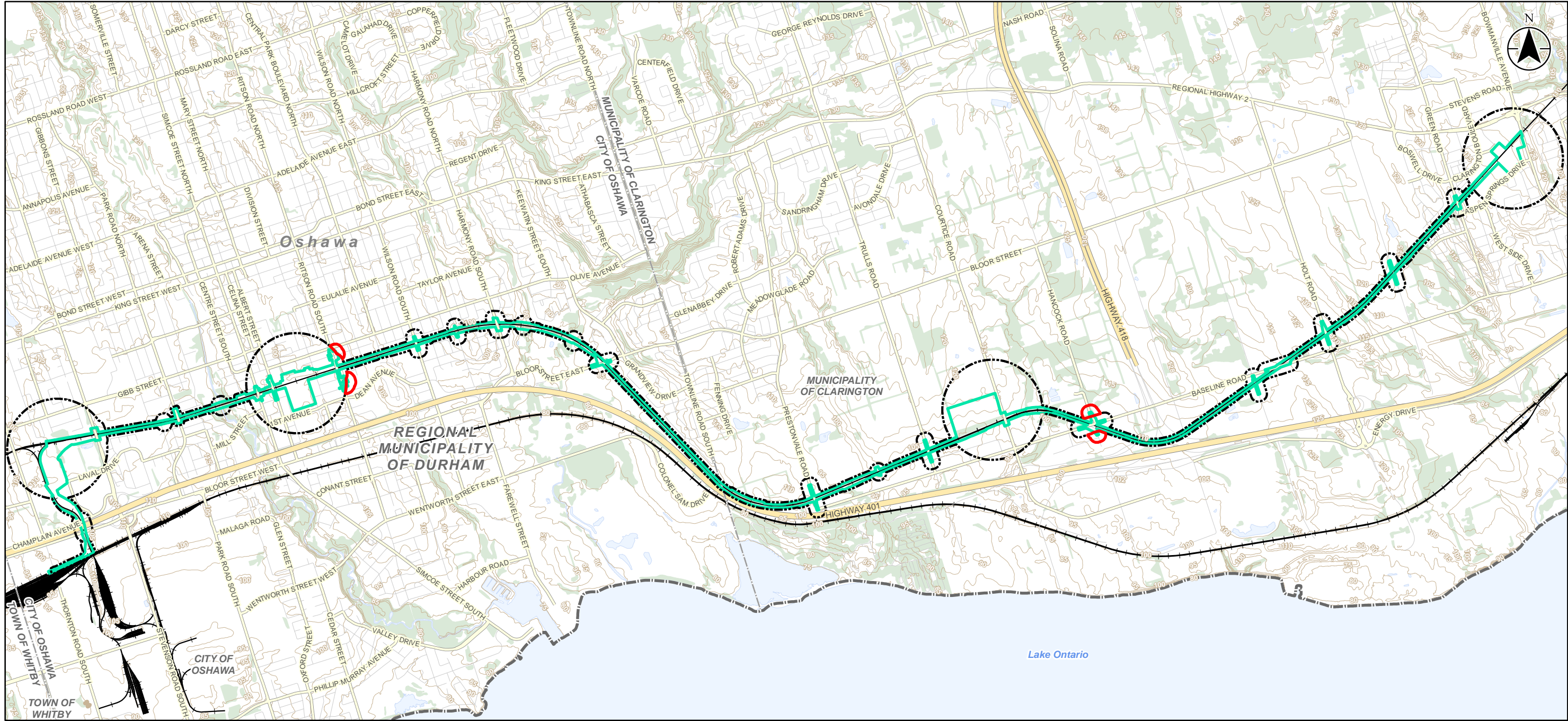
Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Maps
June 28, 2023

9.0 Maps

The following pages provide various maps of the study area.

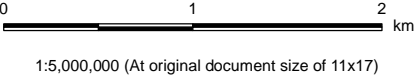




Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2021.

Legend

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges) | Existing Railway |
| Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023) | Topographic Contour (m AMSL) |
| Project Footprint | Waterbody |
| Expressway / Highway | Wooded Area |
| Major Road | Municipal Boundary, Upper |
| Minor Road | Municipal Boundary, Lower |



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019
Prepared by SVD on 2/28/2023

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
1
Title
Location of the Project

\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\016501\chive\65011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add\165011019_Add_agi_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowper



- Legend**
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Project Footprint
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Property Boundary

0 100 200 Meters
1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location 165011019 REVA
Region Municipality of Durham Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

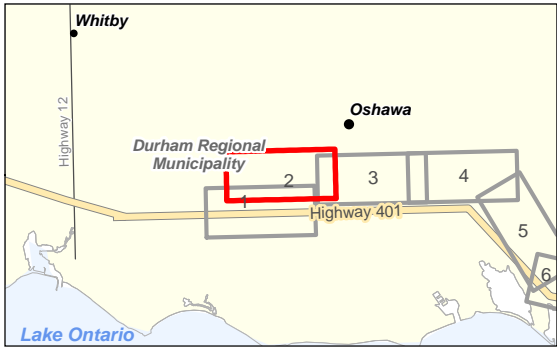
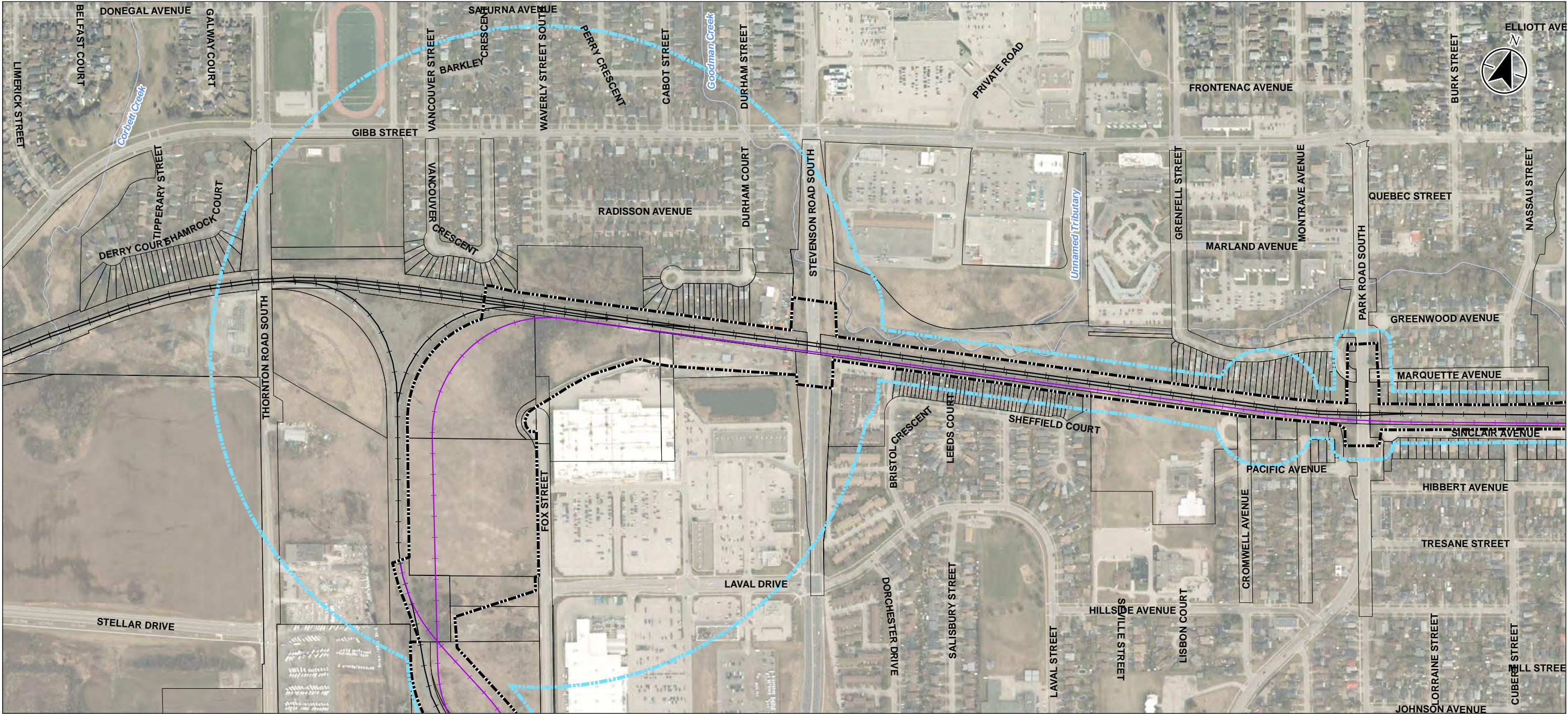
Figure No.
2.1
Title
Detailed Location of Study Area

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendments\Assignment11_data\gis_cad\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_01_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowmper

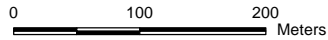


Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Legend

- Existing Railway
- Proposed Corridor (2021)
- Watercourse
- Project Footprint
- Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
- Property Boundary



1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.

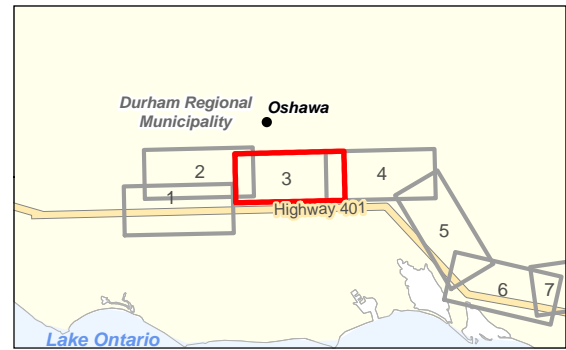
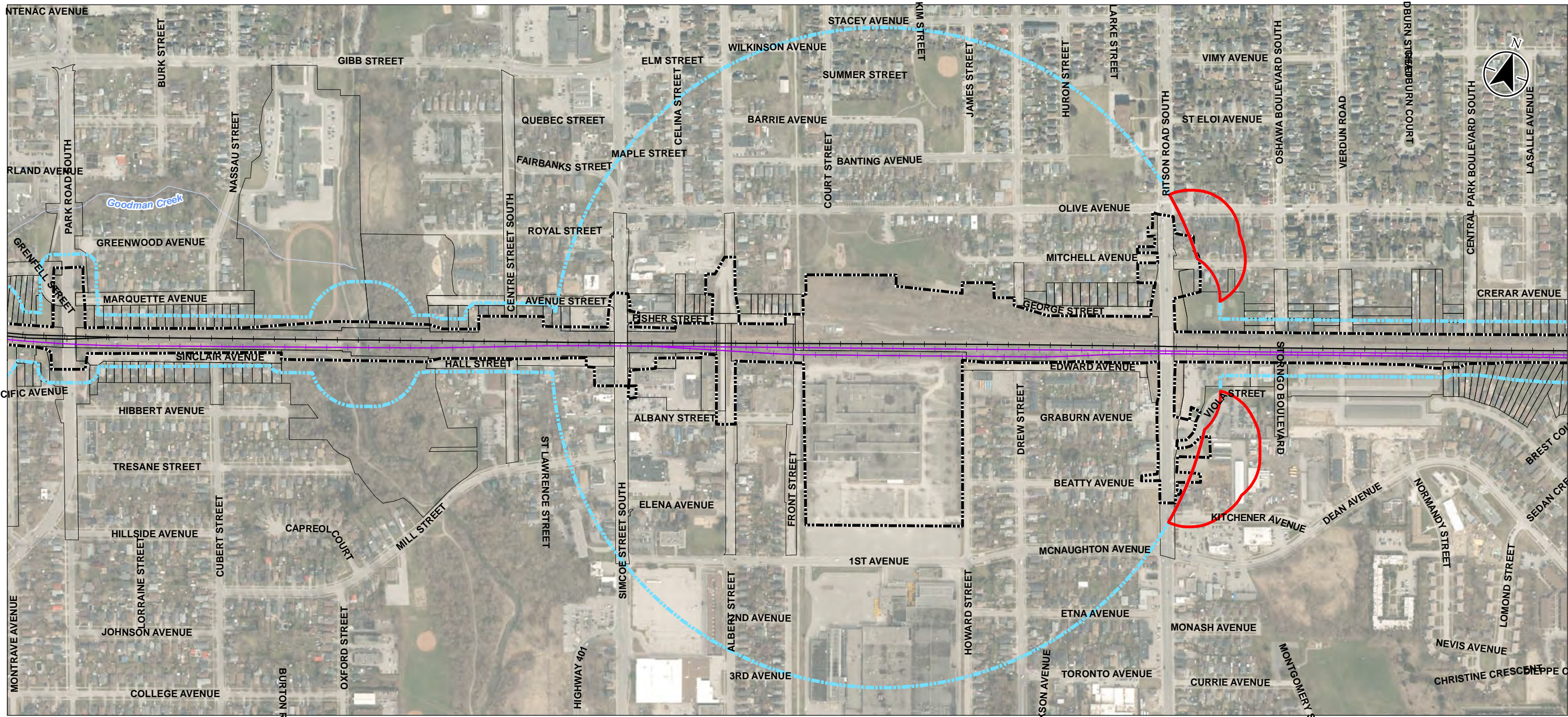
2.2

Title

Detailed Location of Study Area

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\gis_cad\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_001_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd
Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowmpier



- Legend
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Project Footprint
 - Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges)
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Property Boundary

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

0 100 200 Meters
1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



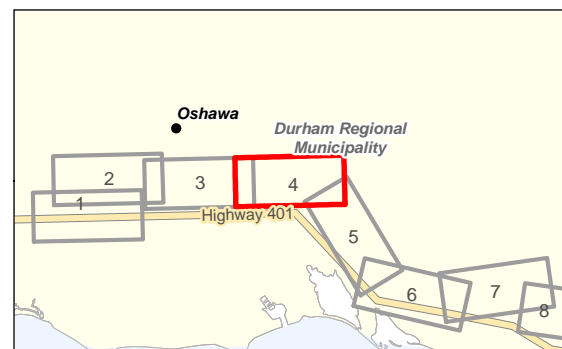
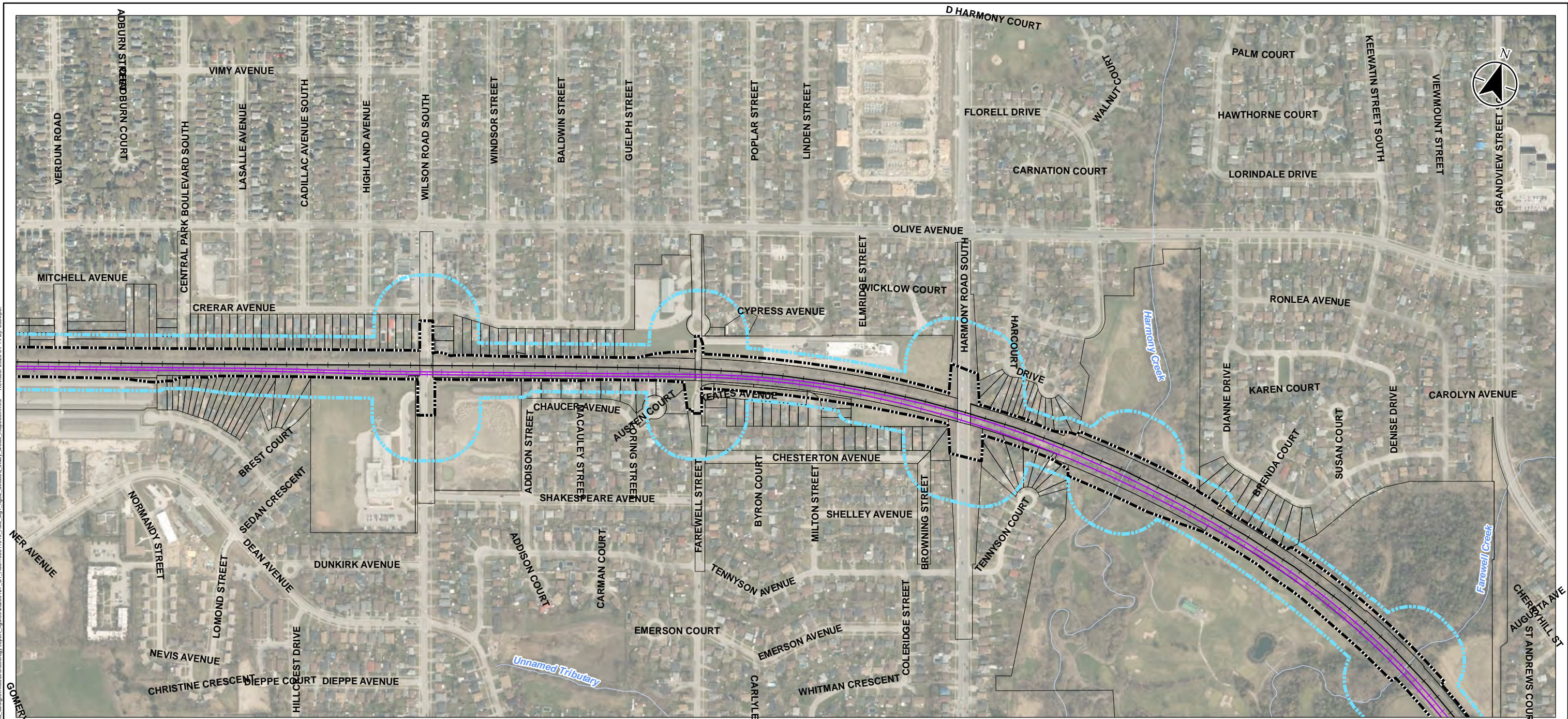
Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2.3
Title
Detailed Location of Study Area

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

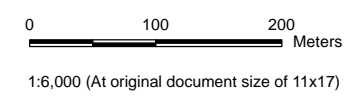
\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\016501\div6\65011019 - Bowmanville\402_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\gis_cadd\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add\165011019_Add_001_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd
Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowmper




- Legend
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Project Footprint
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Property Boundary

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.



**Stantec**

Project Location
Region of Durham

165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

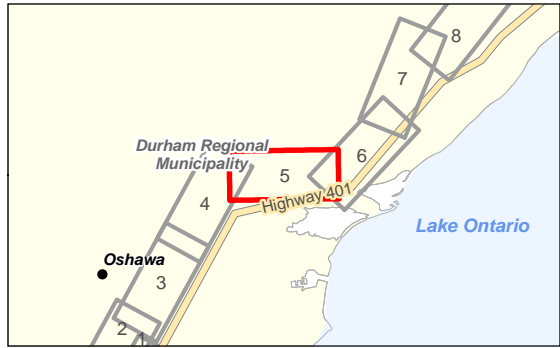
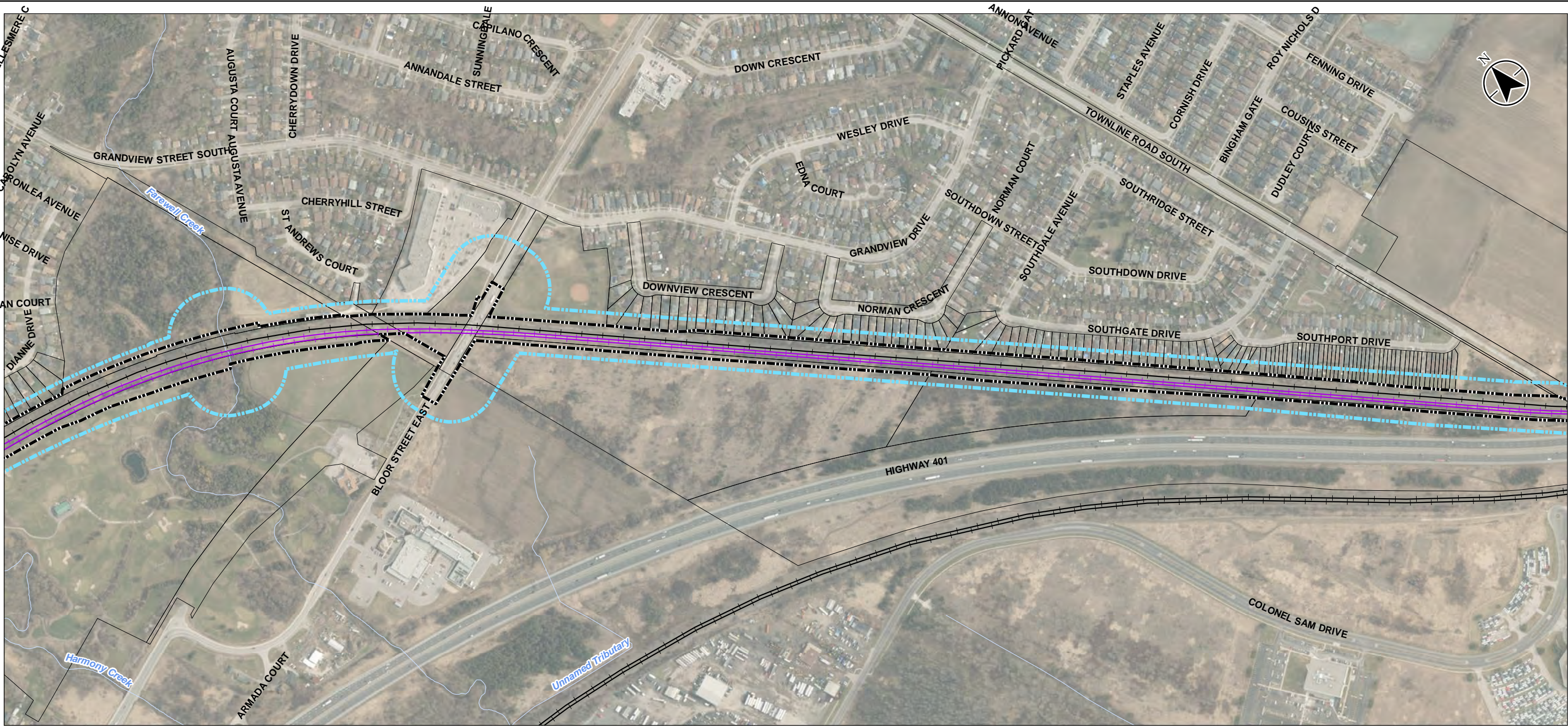
Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2.4

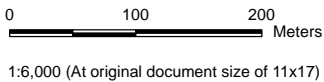
Title
Detailed Location of Study Area

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

\\ao215-rpts\01work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02 - Amendment2 - Assignment\11 - data\gis_cad\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_1_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd
Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowmper



- Legend
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Project Footprint
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Property Boundary



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.

2.5

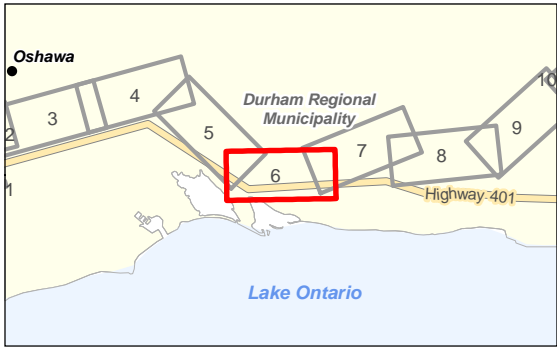
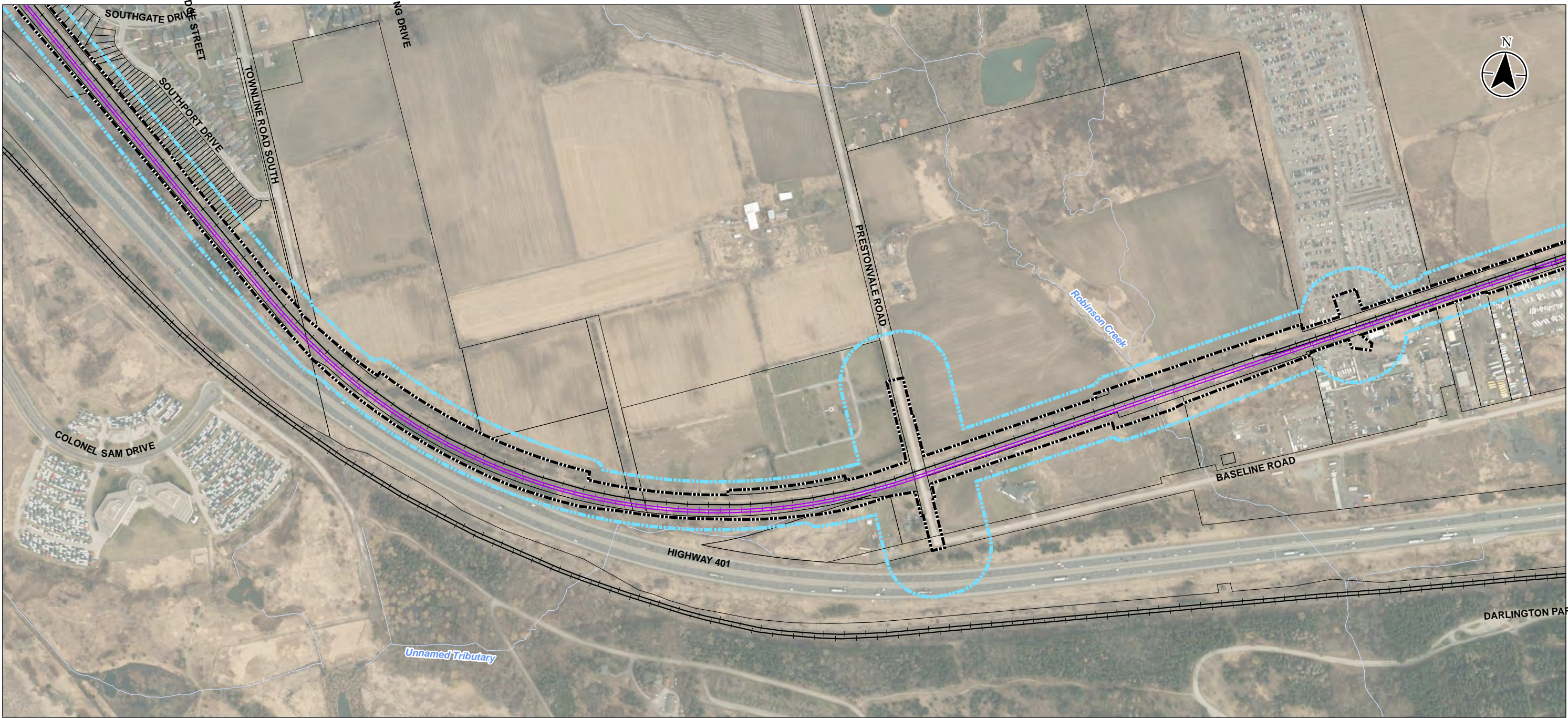
Title

Detailed Location of Study Area

- Notes
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
 - Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 - Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\016501\active\65011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\figs_cad\figs\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_1_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd
Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowmper



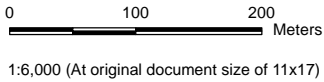
Legend

- Existing Railway
- Proposed Corridor (2021)
- Watercourse
- Project Footprint
- Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
- Property Boundary

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



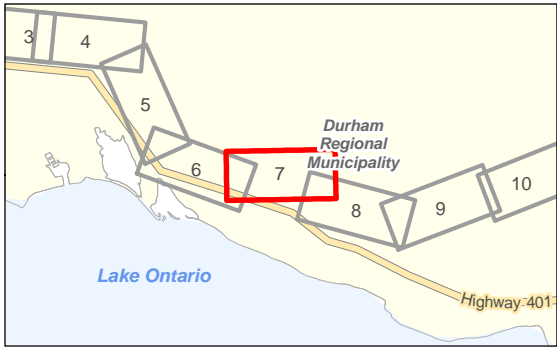
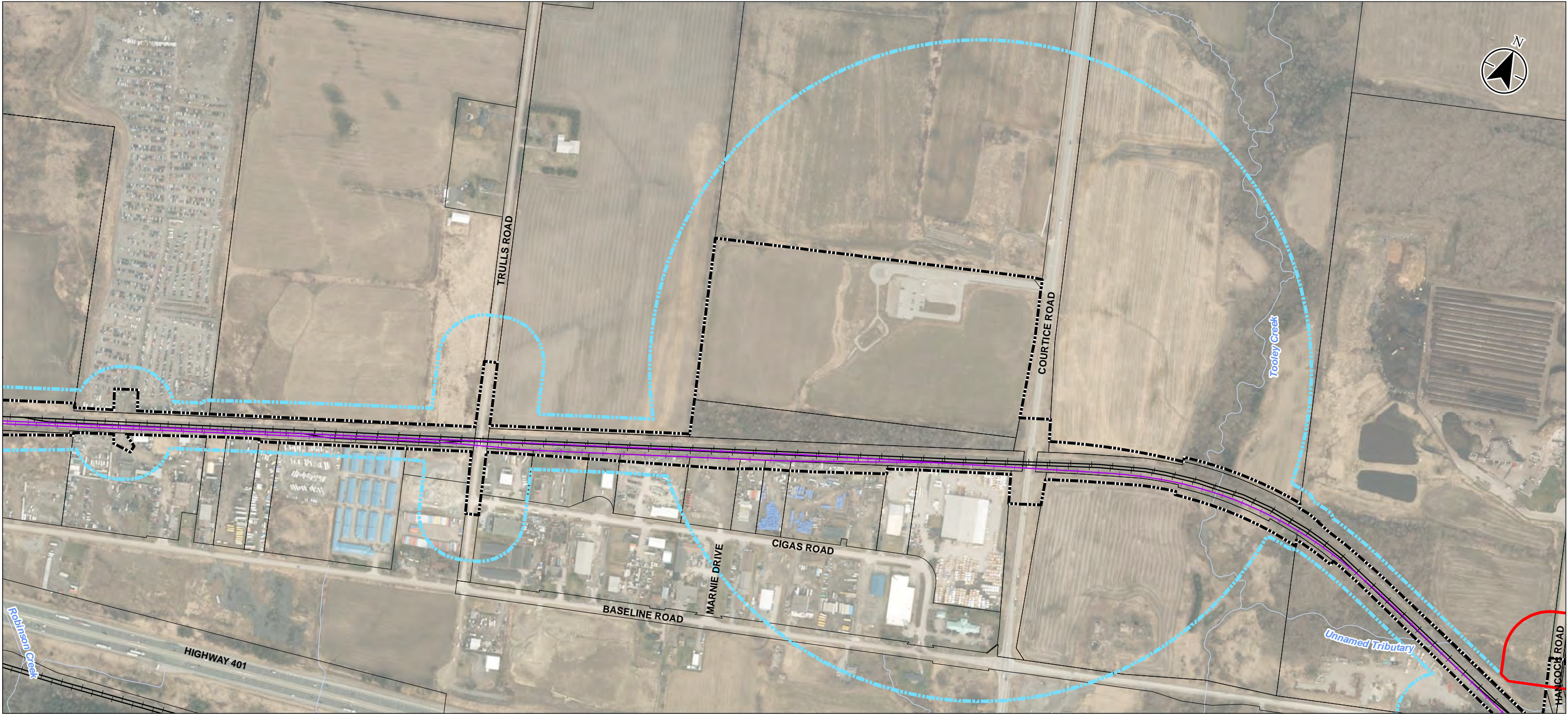
Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2.6

Title
Detailed Location of Study Area

\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\016501\chive\65011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\gis_cad\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add\165011019_Add_fig1_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd
Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowmper



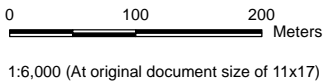
Legend

- Existing Railway
- Proposed Corridor (2021)
- Watercourse
- Project Footprint
- Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges)
- Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
- Property Boundary

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



Project Location
Region of Municipality
of Durham

165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

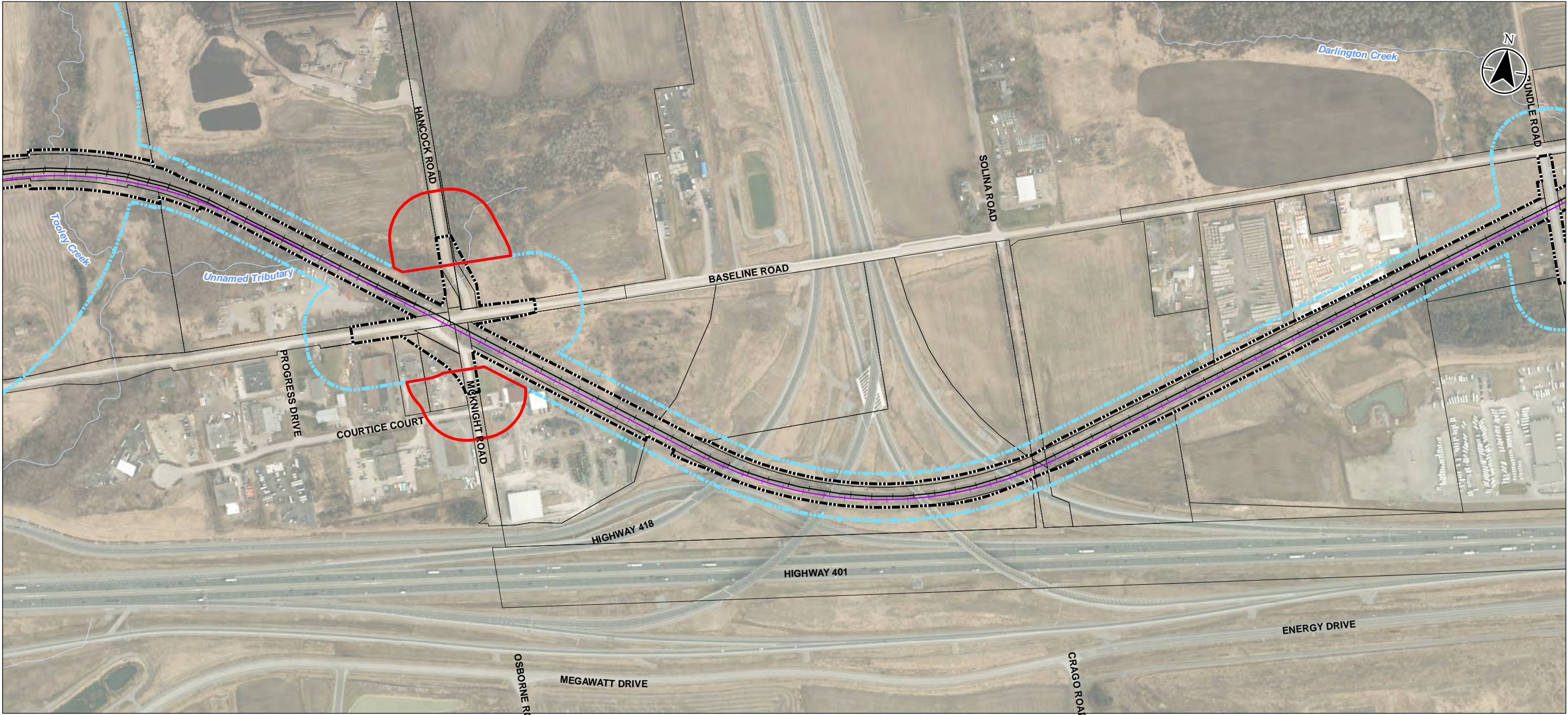
Figure No.

2.7

Title

Detailed Location of Study Area

\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\016501\clive\6165011019 - Bowmanville\402_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\gis_cad\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_1_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowper



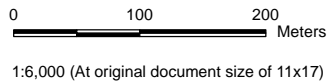
Legend

- Existing Railway
- Proposed Corridor (2021)
- Watercourse
- Project Footprint
- Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges)
- Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
- Property Boundary

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



Project Location
Region Municipality
of Durham

165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

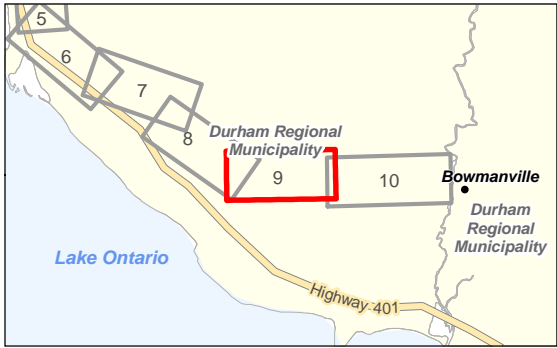
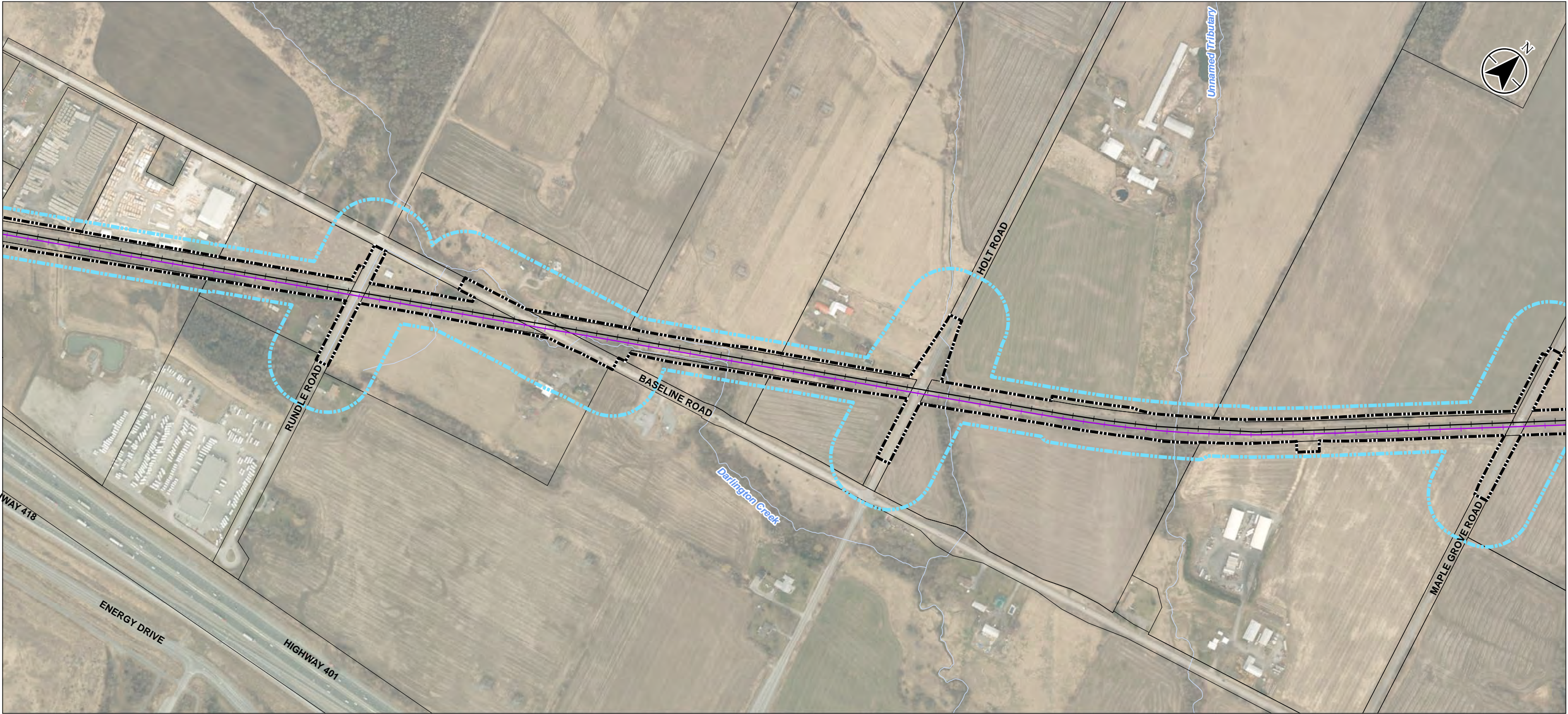
Figure No.

2.8

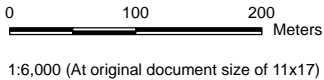
Title

Detailed Location of Study Area

\\ao215-rplsa01\work_group\016501\active\65011019 - Bowmanville\02 - Amendment2 - Assignment\11 - data\figs_cad\figs\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_01_fig02_detailed_study_areas_mapbook.mxd Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bowmpier



- Legend
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Project Footprint
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Property Boundary



1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by BCC on 2023-04-14

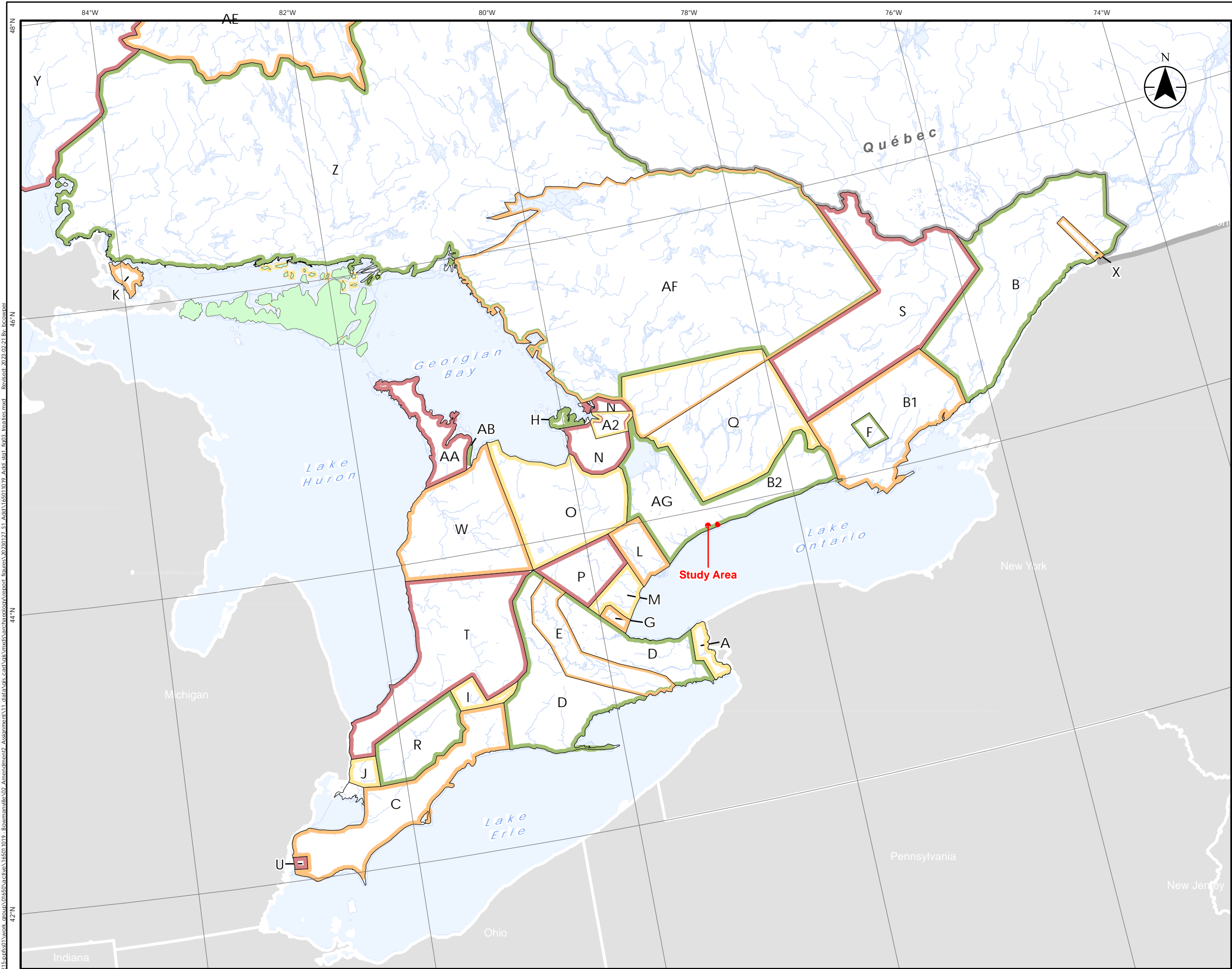
Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
2.9

Title
Detailed Location of Study Area

- Notes
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
 - Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 - Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



Legend

- Study Area
- Waterbody

- A** Treaty No. 381, May 9th, 1781 (Mississauga and Chippewa)
- AA** Treaty No. 72, October 30th, 1854 (Chippewa)
- AB** Treaty No. 82, February 9th, 1857 (Chippewa)
- AE** Treaty No. 9, James Bay 1905, 1906 (Ojibway and Cree)
- AF** Williams Treaty, October 31st and November 15th, 1923 (Chippewa and Mississauga)
- AG** Williams Treaty, October 31st, 1923 (Chippewa)
- A2** John Collins' Purchase, 1785 (Chippewa)
- B** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Algonquin and Iroquois)
- B1** Crawford's Purchase, October 9th, 1783 (Mississauga)
- B2** Crawford's Purchase, 1783, 1787, 1788 (Mississauga)
- C** Treaty No. 2, May 19th, 1790 (Odawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomi, and Huron)
- D** Treaty No. 3, December 2nd, 1792 (Mississauga)
- E** Haldimand Tract: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- F** Tyendinaga: from the Crown to the Mohawk, 1793
- G** Treaty No. 3 3/4: from the Crown to Joseph Brant, October 24th, 1795
- H** Treaty No. 5, May 22nd, 1798 (Chippewa)
- I** Treaty No. 6, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- J** Treaty No. 7, September 7th, 1796 (Chippewa)
- K** Treaty No. 11, June 30th, 1798 (Chippewa)
- L** Treaty No. 13, August 1st, 1805 (Mississauga)
- M** Treaty No. 13A, August 2nd, 1805
- N** Treaty No. 16, November 18th, 1815 (Chippewa)
- O** Treaty No. 18, October 17th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- P** Treaty No. 19, October 28th 1818 (Chippewa)
- Q** Treaty No. 20, November 5th, 1818 (Chippewa)
- R** Treaty No. 21, March 9th, 1819 (Chippewa)
- S** Treaty No. 27, May 31st, 1819 (Mississauga)
- T** Treaty No. 27½, April 25th, 1825 (Ojibwa and
- U** Treaty No. 35, August 13th, 1833 (Wyandot or
- V** Treaty No. 45, August 9th, 1836 (Chippewa and Odawa, "For All Indians To Reside Thereon")
- W** Treaty No. 45½, August 9th, 1836 (Saugeen)
- X** Treaty No. 57, June 1st, 1847 (Iroquois of St. Regis)
- Y** Treaty No. 60, Robinson, Superior, September 7th, 1850 (Ojibwa)
- Z** Treaty No. 61, Robinson, Huron, September 9th, 1850 (Ojibwa)

0 50 100 Km
1:3,000,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

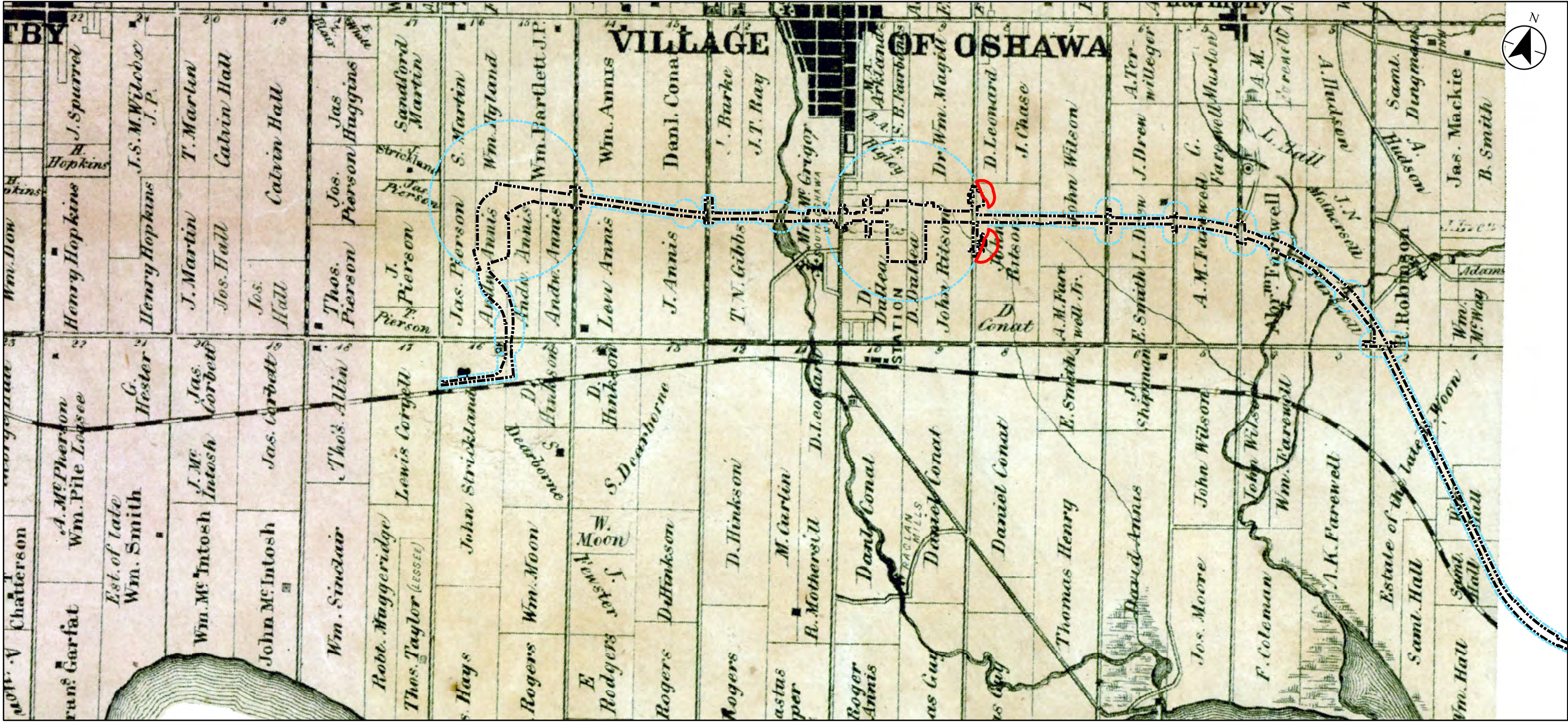
- Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 3. Treaty boundaries adapted from Morris 1943 (1964 reprint). For cartographic representation only.

Project Location 165011019 REVA
Ontario Prepared by BC

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE
RAIL SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
3
Title
Treaties and Purchases (Adapted from
Morris 1943)

\\va0215-rpt\sa01\work_group\01650\active\65011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_apt_fig04_07_habrie.mxd
Revised: 2023.02.02 By: boowper



Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Reference: Tremaine, George C. 1861. Historical County Map of Ontario County. Toronto: Tremaine

- Legend
- Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges)
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Project Footprint

NOT TO SCALE



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019
Prepared by SVD on 2/2/2023

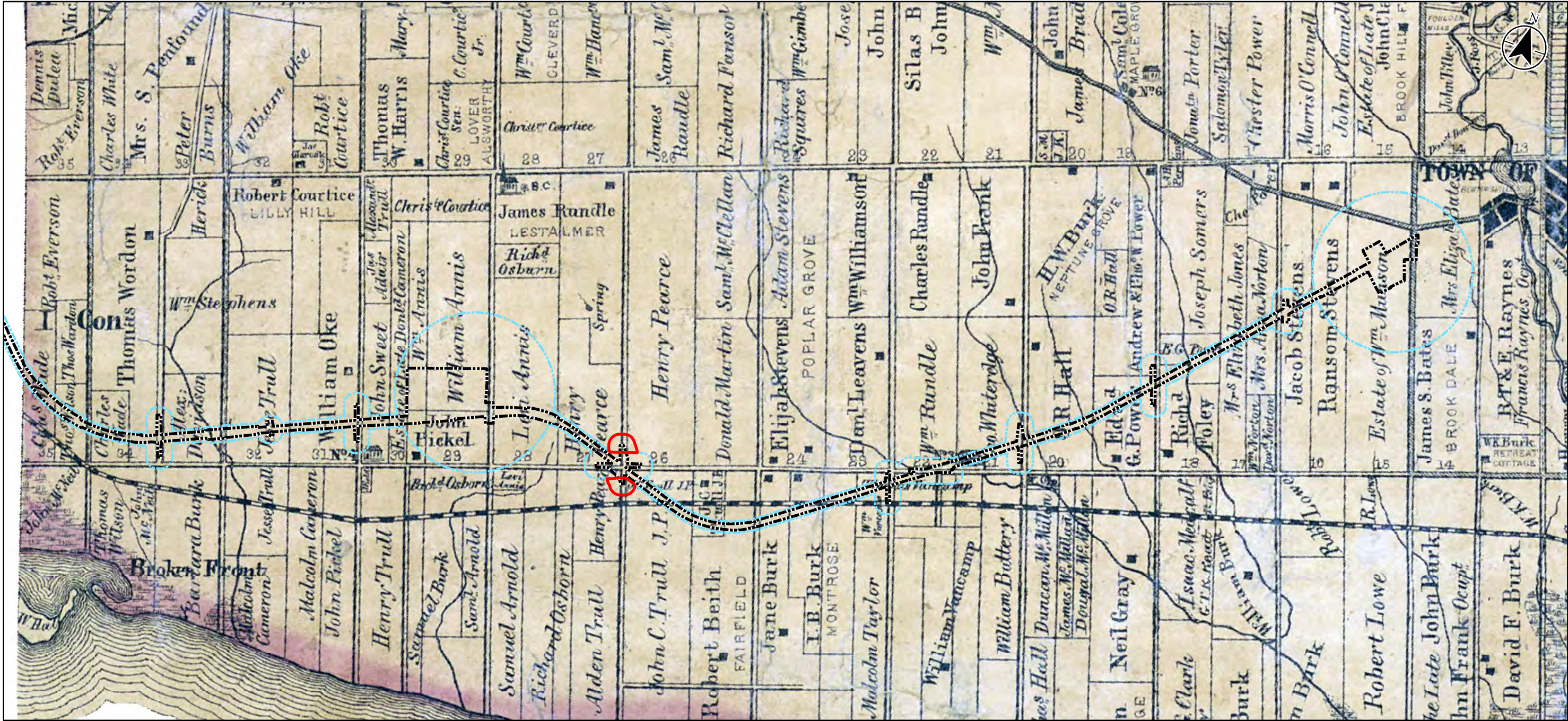
Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE
RAIL SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
4
Title

Portion of the 1860 Map of Ontario County

Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its officers, employees, consultants and agents, from any and all claims arising in any way from the content or provision of the data.

\\ao215-rpts\01\work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendments\Assignment11_data\gis_data\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Adt\165011019_Adt_apt_fig04_07_historic.mxd Revised: 2023-02-02 By: boomer



Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Reference: Tremaine, George C. 1861. Historical County Map of Durham County. Toronto: Tremaine

- Legend
- Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges)
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Project Footprint

NOT TO SCALE



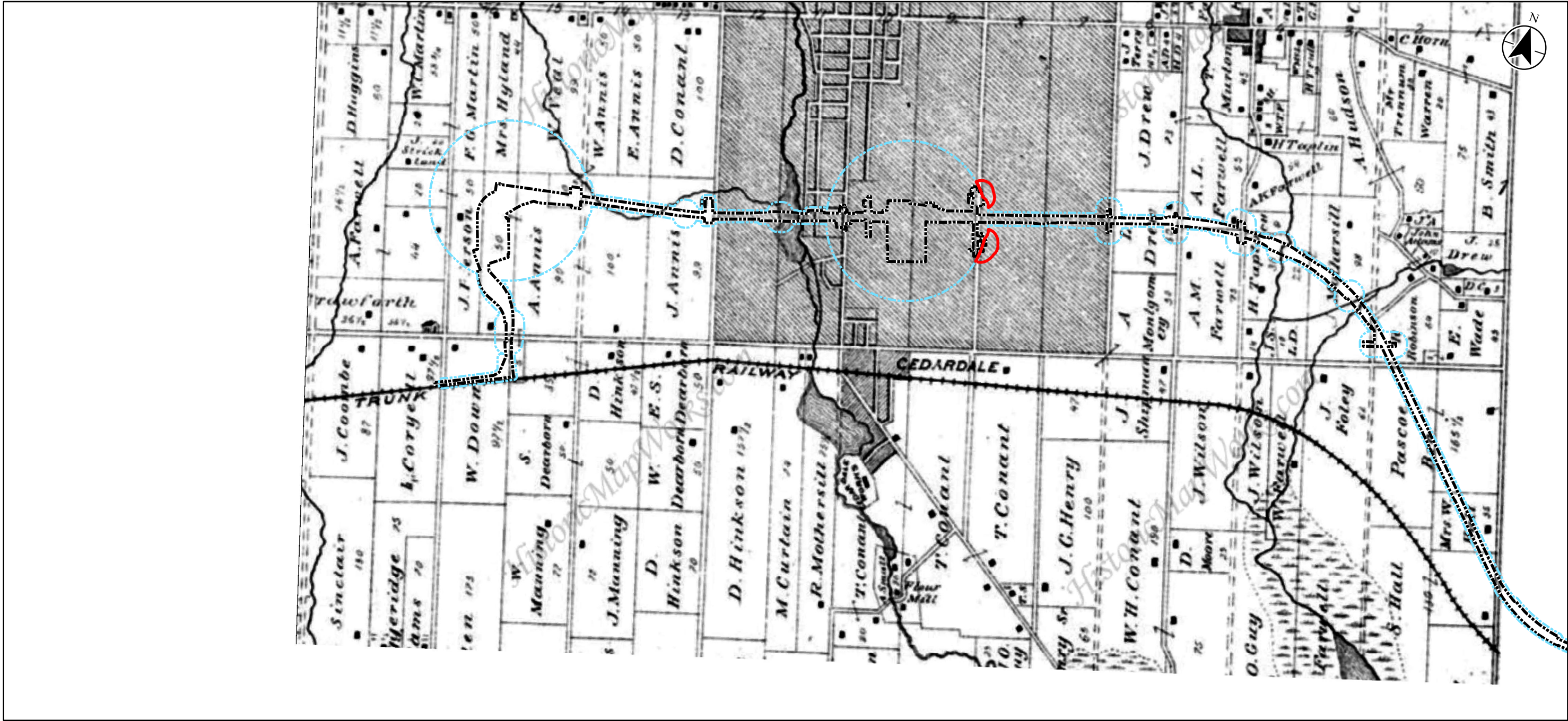
Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019
Prepared by SVD on 2/2/2023

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE
RAIL SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
5
Title
Portion of the 1861 Map of Durham County

Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its officers, employees, consultants and agents, from any and all claims arising in any way from the content or provision of the data.

V:\01650\active\165011019 - Bowmanville 02 - Amendment2_Assignment11_data\gis_cad\gis_cad\archaeology\report_figure\202302127_S1_Addr165011019_Add_spt_1np04_07_historic.mxd
Revised: 2023-02-16 By: bcowper



Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Reference: Beers, J.H. 1877. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Ontario, Ont. Toronto: J.H. Beers & Co.

- Legend
- Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges)
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Project Footprint

NOT TO SCALE



Project Location
Region of Municipality of Durham
165011019
Prepared by SVD on 2/16/2023

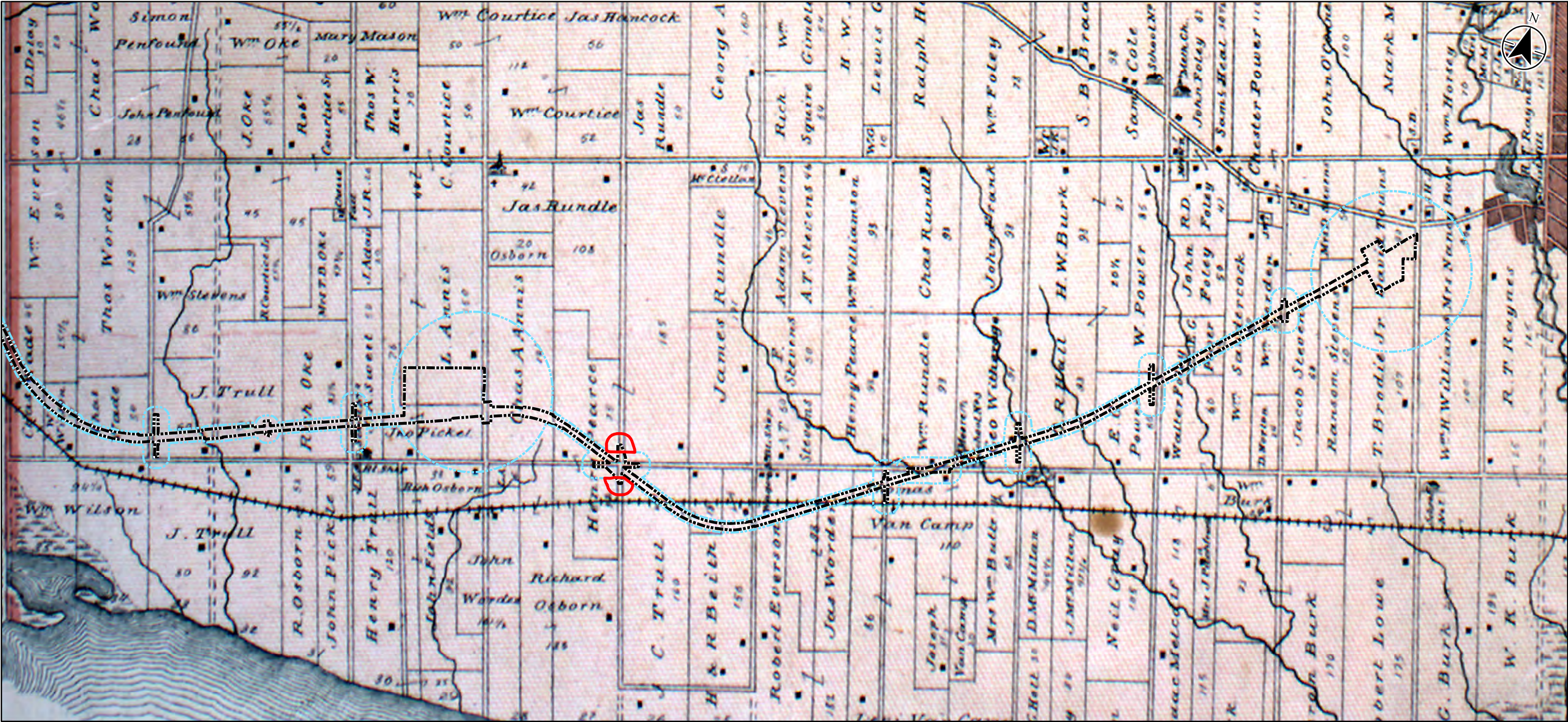
Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE
RAIL SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
6
Title

Portion of the 1877 Map of the Township of East Whitby

Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its officers, employees, consultants and agents, from any and all claims arising in any way from the content or provision of the data.

V:\01650\active\165011019 - Bowmanville 02 - Amendment2_Assignment11_data\gis_cad\gis_cad\archaeology\report_figures\20230217_S1_Adr\165011019_Adr_spl_fig04_07_historic.mxd
Revised: 2023-02-16 By: bcooper



Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Reference: Belden, H. 1878. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ont. Toronto: H. Belden & Co.

- Legend
- Additional Stage 1 Archaeology Assessment Study Area (70 m Buffer New Crossings/Bridges)
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)
 - Project Footprint

NOT TO SCALE



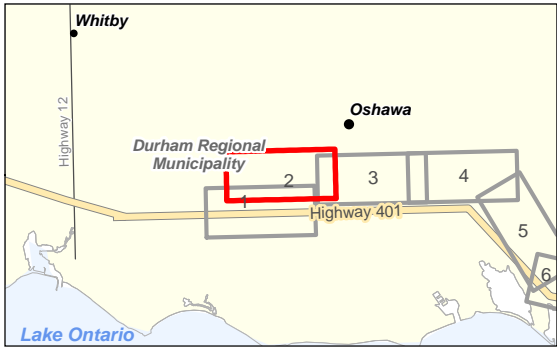
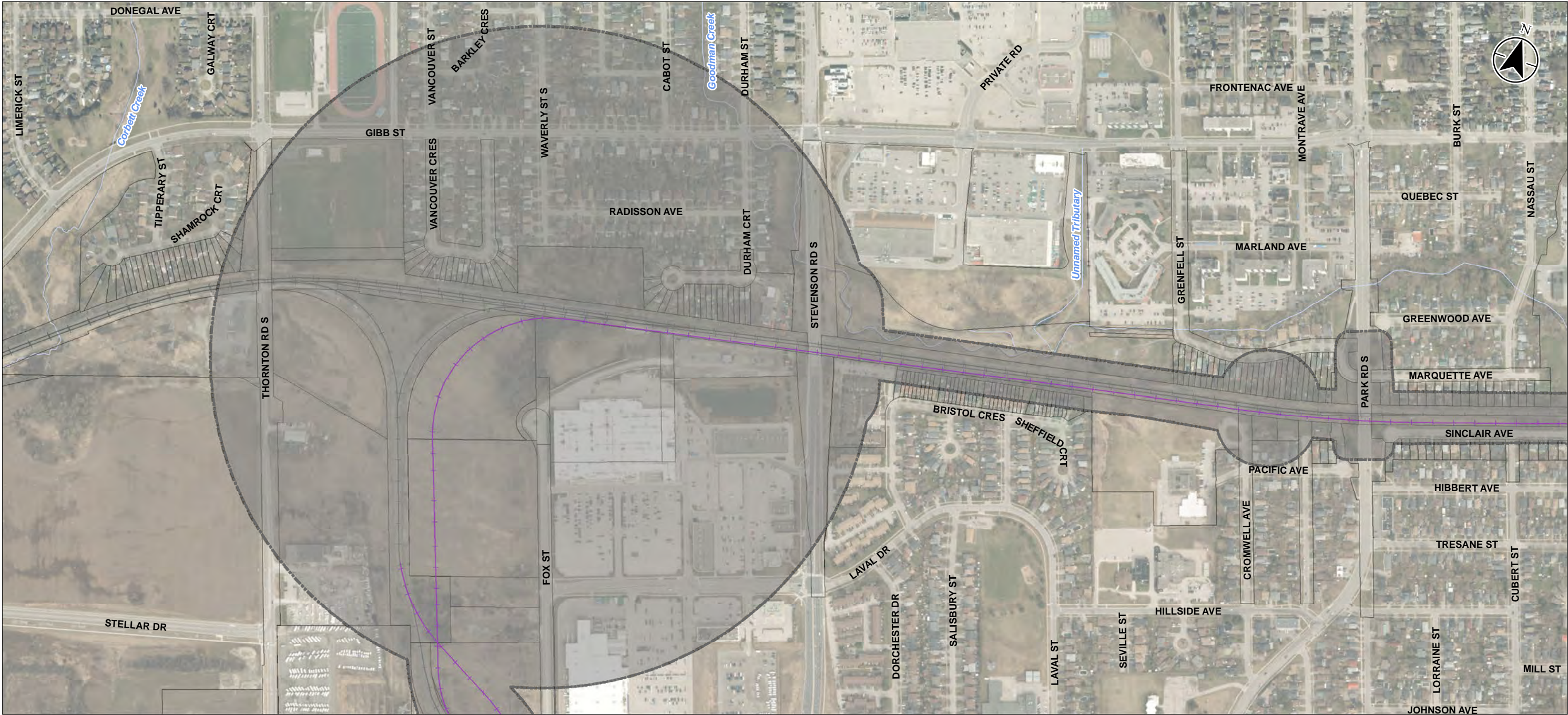
Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019
Prepared by SVD on 2/16/2023

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE
RAIL SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
7
Title
Portion of the 1878 Map of Darlington Township

Disclaimer: Stantec assumes no responsibility for data supplied in electronic format. The recipient accepts full responsibility for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data. The recipient releases Stantec, its officers, employees, consultants and agents, from any and all claims arising in any way from the content or provision of the data.

\\ao215-rpts\01\work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02 - Amendment2 - Assignment\11_data\gis_cad\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add\165011019_Add_agi_fig08_results.mxd Reviewed: 2023-04-14 By: bcowper



- Notes**
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

- Legend**
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
8.2

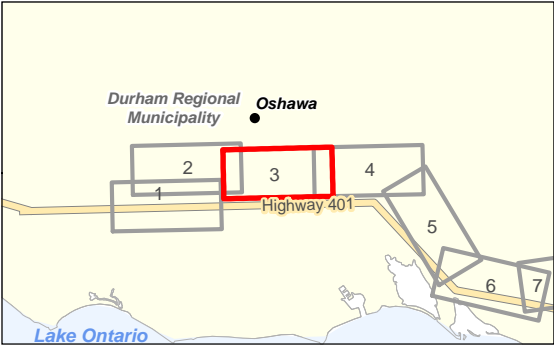
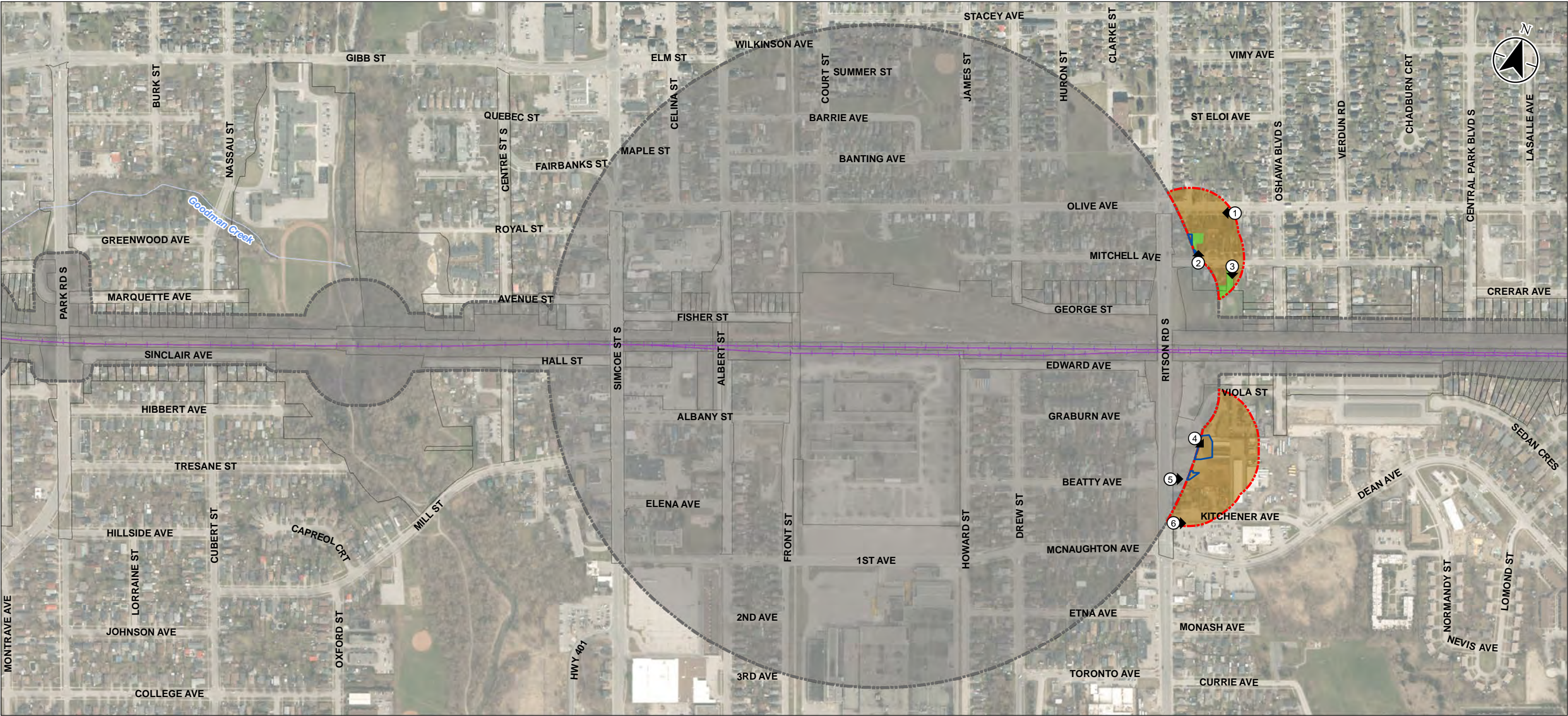
Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

0 100 200 Meters

1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

\\a0215-rpt\sa01\work_group\016501\active\65011019 - Bowmanville\402 - Amendment2 - Assignment\11_data\figs_cad\figs\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_001_fig08_results.mxd Reviewed: 2023-04-14 By: bcowper



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10

2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.

3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Study Area
 - Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Report Photograph and Direction

- Assessment**
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
 - Archaeological Potential (Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Recommended)
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)



Project Location
Region of Durham

165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
8.3

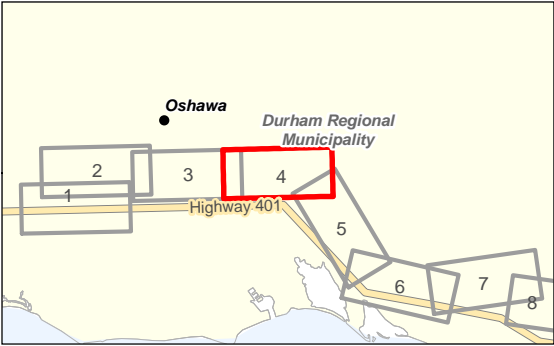
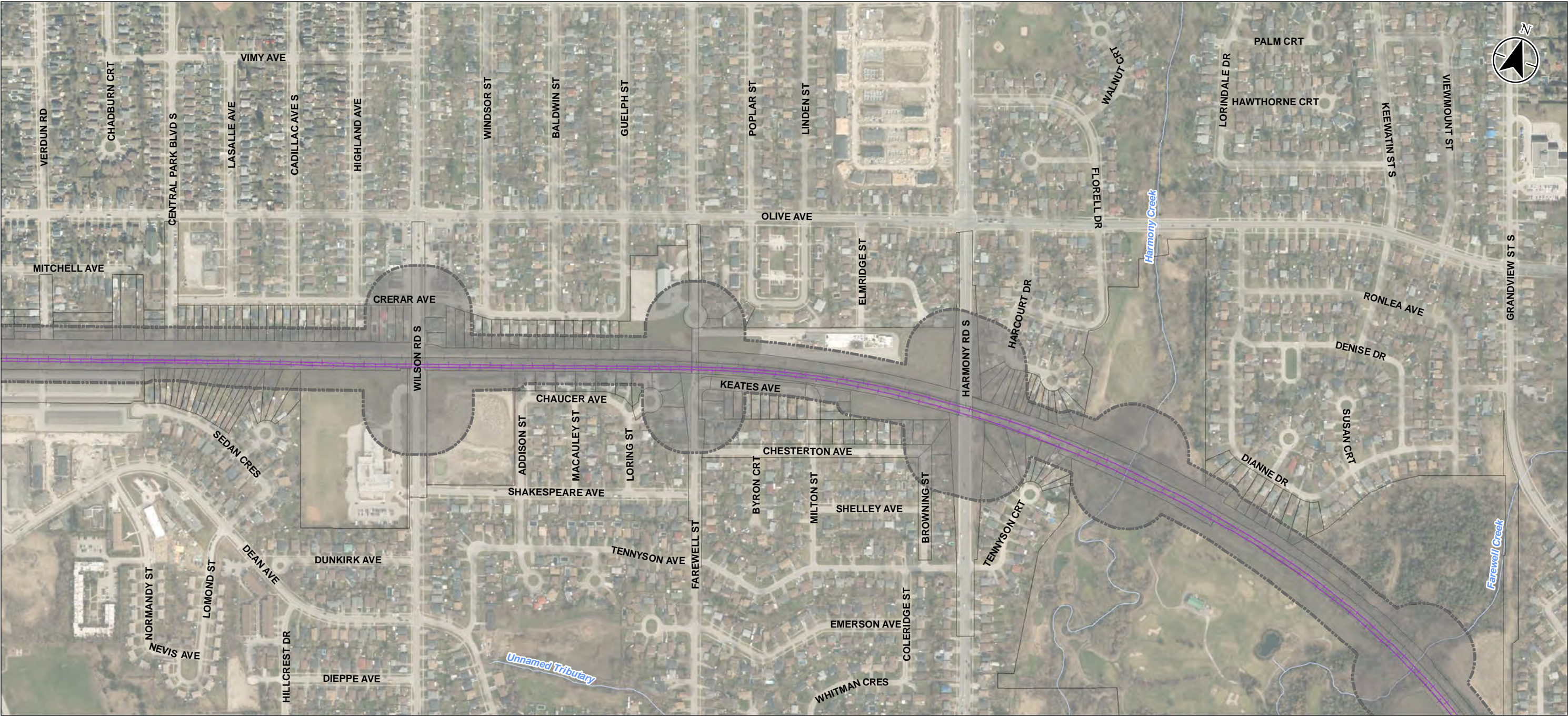
Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

0 100 200 Meters

1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

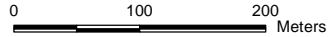
Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

\\ao215-rpts\st1\work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02_Amendment2_Assignment\11_data\gis_data\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_ST1_Add\165011019_Add_ag1_fig08_results.mxd Reviewed: 2023-04-14 By: bcowper



- Notes**
- 1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
 - 2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 - 3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

- Legend**
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)



1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
8.4

Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

\\ao215-rpts\01work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02 - Amendment2 - Assignment\11_data\figs_cad\figs\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add1\65011019_Add_1_fig08_results.mxd Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bcowper



- Legend
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

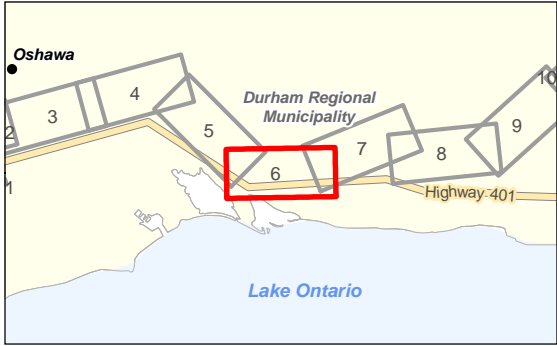
Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
8.5

Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

0 100 200 Meters

1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



- Legend**
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

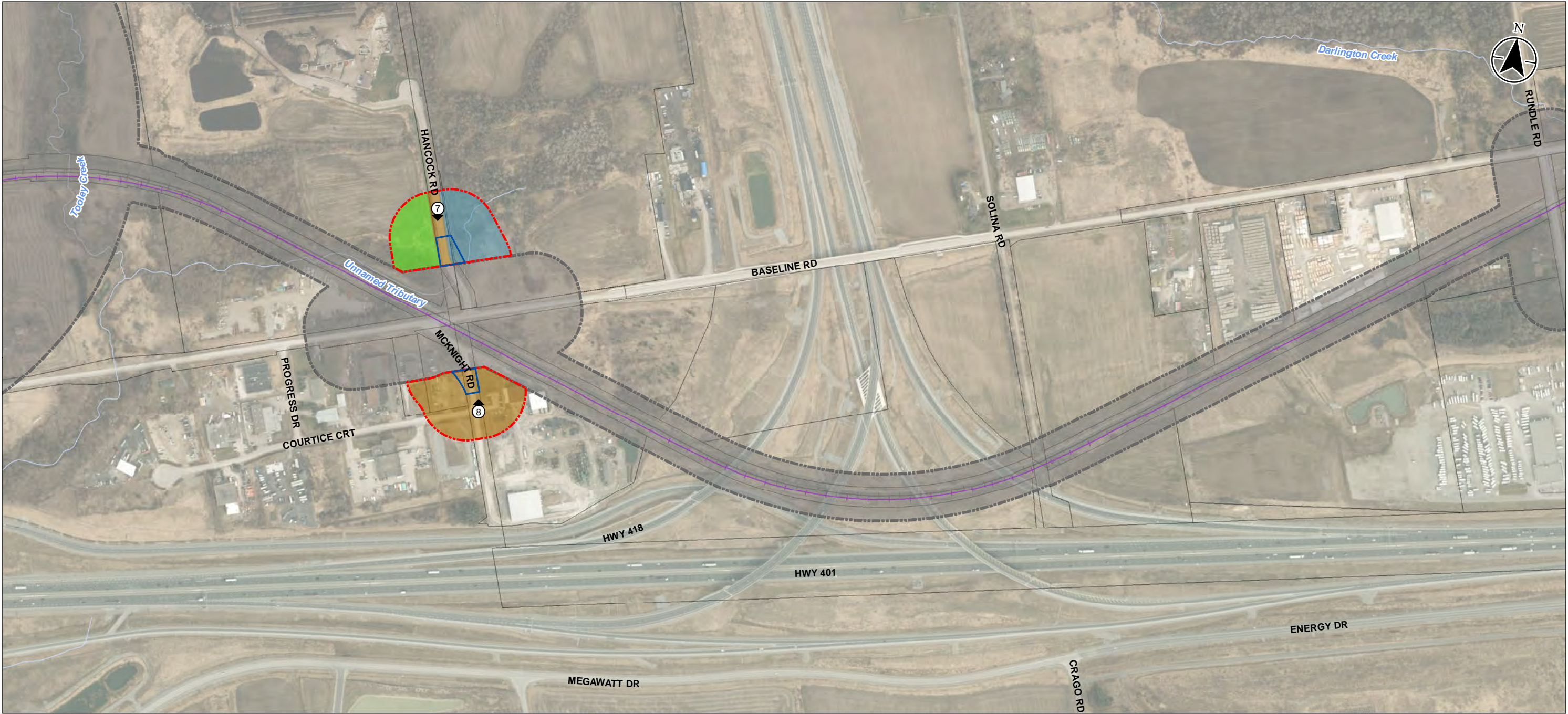
Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
8.6

Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

0 100 200 Meters

1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)



Notes

1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
2. Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
3. Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

- Legend**
- Project Footprint
 - Study Area
 - Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Report Photograph and Direction

- Assessment**
- Previously Disturbed, Low to No Archaeological Potential - No Further Archaeological Work Required
 - Archaeological Potential (Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Recommended)
 - Previously Assessed (ASI 2015). No Further Work Recommended
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)



Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

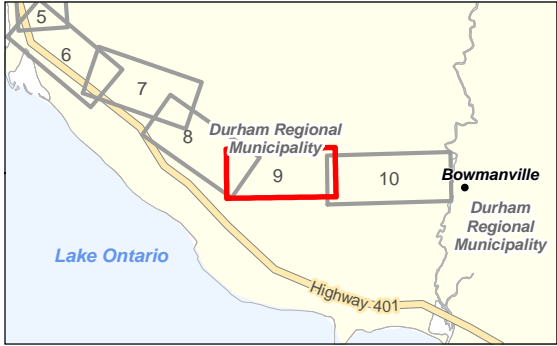
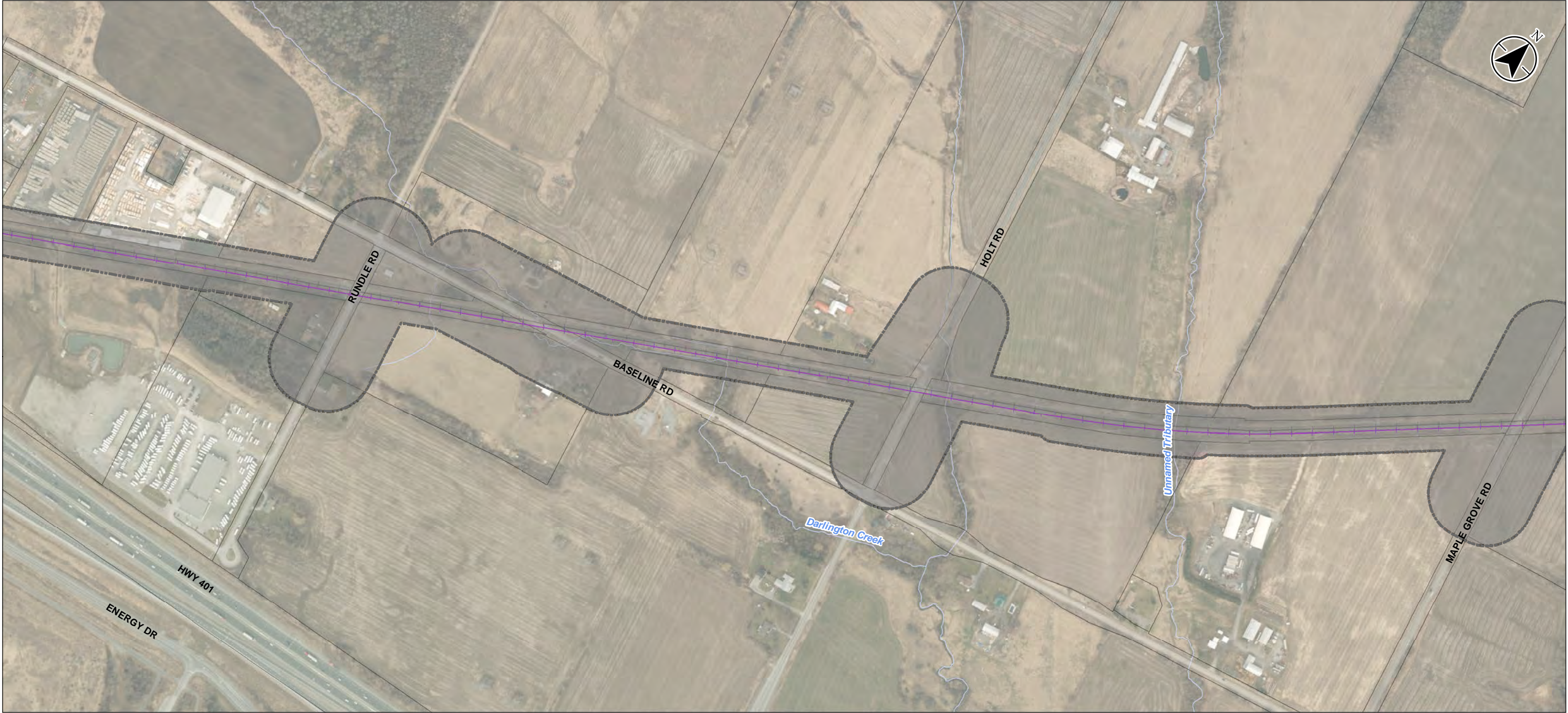
Figure No.
8.8

Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

0 100 200 Meters

1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



- Legend**
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)

Notes

- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
- Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
- Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.



Project Location
Region Municipality
of Durham

165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

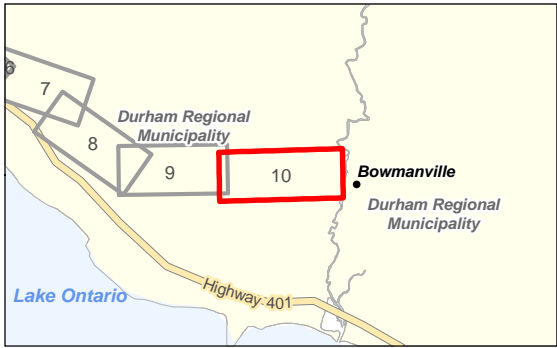
Figure No.
8.9

Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations

0 100 200 Meters

1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

\\ao215-rpts\01\work_group\0165011019 - Bowmanville\02 - Amendment2 - Assignment\11 - data\gis\mxd\archaeology\report_figures\20230127_S1_Add\165011019_Add_fig1_fig08_results.mxd Revised: 2023-04-14 By: bcowper



- Legend
- Existing Railway
 - Proposed Corridor (2021)
 - Watercourse
 - Property Boundary
 - Project Study Area Reported on Previously (Stantec 2023)

- Notes
- Coordinate System: NAD 1983 CSRS MTM 10
 - Base features produced under license with the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry © Queen's Printer for Ontario, 2018.
 - Orthoimagery © First Base Solutions, 2018. Imagery Date, 2019.

Disclaimer: This figure has been prepared based on information provided by others as cited under the Notes section. Stantec has not verified the accuracy and/or completeness of this information and shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions which may be incorporated herein as a result.

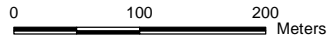


Project Location
Region of Durham
165011019 REVA
Prepared by SVD on 2023-04-14

Client/Project
METROLINX, OSHAWA TO BOWMANVILLE RAIL
SERVICE EXTENSION PROJECT
STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Figure No.
8.10

Title
Stage 1 Results and Recommendations



1:6,000 (At original document size of 11x17)

Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Closure
June 28, 2023

10.0 Closure

This report documents work that was performed in accordance with generally accepted professional standards at the time and location in which the services were provided. No other representations, warranties or guarantees are made concerning the accuracy or completeness of the data or conclusions contained within this report, including no assurance that this work has uncovered all potential archaeological resources associated with the identified property.

All information received from the client or third parties in the preparation of this report has been assumed by Stantec to be correct. Stantec assumes no responsibility for any deficiency or inaccuracy in information received from others.

Conclusions made within this report consist of Stantec's professional opinion as of the time of the writing of this report and are based solely on the scope of work described in the report, the limited data available and the results of the work. The conclusions are based on the conditions encountered by Stantec at the time the work was performed. Due to the nature of archaeological assessment, which consists of systematic sampling, Stantec does not warrant against undiscovered environmental liabilities nor that the sampling results are indicative of the condition of the entire property.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client identified herein and any use by any third party is prohibited. Stantec assumes no responsibility for losses, damages, liabilities or claims, howsoever arising, from third party use of this report. We trust this report meets your current requirements. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you require further information or have additional questions about any facet of this report.

Quality Review

Digitally signed by Colin
Varley
Date: 2023.06.28
10:58:16 -04'00'

(signature)

Colin Varley - Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist

Independent Review

Dickson, Parker
2023.06.28
11:10:45 -04'00'

(signature)

Parker Dickson - Senior Associate, Senior Archaeologist



Appendix A

Oral Histories



Appendix A Oral Histories

The oral histories presented below were provided by Curve Lake First Nation and the Huron-Wendat Nation. These oral histories are provided verbatim as they were provided to Stantec and do not necessarily reflect the views of other Indigenous communities and Nations or the licensed consultant archaeologist.

Michi Saagiig (From Curve Lake First Nation)

The following was prepared by Gitiga Migizi, a respected Elder and Knowledge Keeper of the Michi Saagiig 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 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



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

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.

“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.



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

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.”



Addendum to Oshawa to Bowmanville Service Extension Environmental Project Report: Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment – Additional Footprint

Huron-Wendat Nation

“As an ancient people, traditionally, the Huron-Wendat, a great Iroquoian civilization of farmers and fishermen-hunter-gatherers representing between 30,000 and 40,000 individuals, traveled widely across 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.

“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 1497 on-reserve members and 2390 off-reserve members for a total of 3900 members of the Huron-Wendat Nation.

“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 Nionwentsïo, 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.”

