



SAINT-LOUIS MISSION

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
OF CANADA

Management Plan



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February, 2007

Foreword



Canada's national historic sites, national parks and national marine conservation areas offer Canadians from coast-to-coast-to-coast unique opportunities to experience and understand our wonderful country. They are places of learning, recreation and fun where Canadians can connect with our past and appreciate the natural, cultural and social forces that shaped Canada.

From our smallest national park to our most visited national historic site to our largest national marine conservation area, each of these places offers Canadians and visitors unique opportunities to experience Canada. These places of beauty, wonder and learning are valued by Canadians - they are part of our past, our present and our future.

Our Government's goal is to ensure that each of these special places is conserved.

We see a future in which these special places will further Canadians' appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of Canada, the economic well-being of communities, and the vitality of our society.

Our Government's vision is to build a culture of heritage conservation in Canada by offering Canadians exceptional opportunities to experience our natural and cultural heritage.

These values form the foundation of the new management plan for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada. I offer my appreciation to the many thoughtful Canadians who helped to develop this plan, particularly to our dedicated team from Parks Canada, and to all those local organizations and individuals who have demonstrated their good will, hard work, spirit of co-operation and extraordinary sense of stewardship.

In this same spirit of partnership and responsibility, I am pleased to approve the Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada Management Plan.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "John Baird". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

John Baird
Minister of the Environment

This Plan has been recommended for approval by:



Alan Latourelle
Chief Executive Officer
Parks Canada Agency



Ken East
Field Unit Superintendent
Central Ontario Field Unit

Parks Canada Agency

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction1

2.0 Importance Within the National Historic Sites System2

3.0 Commemorative Intent and Designated Place2

4.0 Current Situation3

5.0 Vision5

6.0 Management Objectives and Actions5

7.0 Ongoing Partnerships and Public Involvement7

8.0 Implementation9

9.0 Summary of the Environmental Assessment10

Appendix: Minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada11

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Parks Canada's responsibility for a national historic site is to protect and present the place and the meaning of the place, its resources and its values so that this and succeeding generations benefit from an understanding of its commemorative integrity. The *Parks Canada Agency Act*, the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*, and *Parks Canada's Guiding Principles and Operational Policies* set the context for this responsibility.

The management plan for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada (NHSC) ensures that decision-making is based upon commemorative integrity, appropriate use and enjoyment, and will aid in the effective use of public funds in its management. Parks Canada also has the responsibility to provide meaningful experiences to visitors, within the context of ensuring commemorative integrity. As a strategic document, a management plan is not an end in itself; rather, it provides a framework within which subsequent management, planning and implementation take place. Implementation of the management plan will be tied directly to Central Ontario Field Unit business plans.

This is the first management plan for Saint-Louis Mission NHSC. Saint-Louis Mission is a non-operational site with important Aboriginal history elements, located on part of Lot 11, Conc. VI, Township of Tay, Simcoe County, near Victoria Harbour, Ontario. It commemorates a large mid-17th century palisaded Huron-Wendat village which was destroyed by the Iroquois in 1649, sealing the fate of the Huron-Wendat confederacy. It also commemorates two prominent Jesuit priests (Fathers Brébeuf and Lalemant) who were captured here by the Iroquois and taken away to be killed. Parks Canada owns a small 0.25 hectare parcel of land enclosing a cairn and small parking area, and an unpaved access road 450 metres long; no other facilities exist [Figures 1, 2]. This property was donated to Parks Canada in 1921 for purposes of commemoration. However, there

was some confusion on the part of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the time as to which of two closely related sites was Saint-Louis and which was Saint-Ignace; hence Figure 2 identifies this property as Saint-Ignace.

Three First Nations groups are interested in the future of the site. These include the community of Wendake, present-day home of the Wendat (Huron) in Loretteville, Quebec; the local Chippewa Tri-Council; and the Mohawk community of Wahta in Muskoka. In addition, the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church, better known as the Jesuit Order, has an interest since the two Jesuit priests captured at Saint-Louis and later killed are regarded as saints by the Church.

There is a need to carry out appropriate and adequate consultation with these four groups and with the general public, and to reconcile potentially divergent viewpoints as to the events that occurred here and their meaning. Parks Canada will invite the three Aboriginal groups, the Jesuits and other stakeholders to participate in discussions leading to the implementation of this management plan.

2.0 IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE SYSTEM

Saint-Louis Mission is one of over 900 National Historic Sites of Canada which speak to the full breadth and depth of our common history. Within the National Historic Sites Systems Plan, it represents the sub-theme 'Settlement' under the theme 'Peopling the Land'. It is also one of 154 National Historic Sites administered by Parks Canada which, together with our National Parks and National Marine Conservation Areas, comprise our unique heritage places - places which foster a sense of national identity and pride as well as appreciation for this rich and diverse country we share.

Saint-Louis Mission is linked geographically and thematically to several other NHSCs in Simcoe County which are not administered by Parks Canada. These include Sainte-Marie-Among-the-Hurons in Midland, site of the Jesuit headquarters in Huronia, and Ossossané, chief village of the Bear Clan of the Huron prior to 1634.

3.0 COMMEMORATIVE INTENT AND DESIGNATED PLACE

The goal of management planning for national historic sites is to ensure commemorative integrity, a term which refers to the wholeness and health of an historic site. A site is said to possess commemorative integrity when the resources that symbolize or represent its importance are not impaired or under threat, when the reasons for the site's national historic significance are effectively communicated to the public, and when the site's heritage values are respected by all whose decisions or actions affect the site.

Saint-Louis Mission was designated a national historic site in 1920. The first plaque was installed in 1923 and subsequently replaced in 1955 and again in 1978. In October 2005, the Status of Designations Committee of

the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) clarified the Statement of Commemorative Intent for Saint-Louis Mission and reordered the phrasing as follows, noting that this change did not require a revised plaque text:

- The 1649 destruction of Saint-Louis and Saint-Ignace II sealed the fate of the Huron/Wendat confederacy; and,
- The missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant were captured here when the village was attacked by the Iroquois on March 16, 1649.

Saint-Louis Mission does not have a Commemorative Integrity Statement (CIS). This needs to be developed as part of the implementation program.

Designated Place: On the basis of the information before it in October 2005, the Status of Designations Committee of the HSMBC determined that the designated place for Saint-Louis Mission NHSC is defined as:

- A 5-hectare polygon [see Figure 3, based on Submission Report 2005-79] enclosing the limits of the village and mission as defined by a 30-metre perimeter set back from the edge of the palisade on the south and west sides, and by the river banks on the east and north sides. This will include both of the midden areas that were found outside the palisade. It also includes the ravine edge slopes on the east, north and west sides (up to 5 metres high) that were part of the defensive properties of this village location. Parks Canada administers a 0.25 hectare portion of the designated place and an access road.

4.0 CURRENT SITUATION

Saint-Louis Mission is managed from Georgian Bay Islands National Park of Canada as a non-operational day-use destination during the warm weather months. Entering the site from a township road, the long driveway (450 metres) is flanked on both sides by a pine and hardwood forest. A naturalized grassy area with a central stone cairn and attached HSMBC plaque, a small parking area, and a garbage receptacle are all surrounded by a tall chain link fence. No other site amenities exist and there are no buildings. Inspections by Parks Canada staff take place in the spring and fall.

The long access road bisects a parcel of private property; gates on both sides of the road allow the landowners to travel between the two parts of their land. The designated place of the village site lies mainly on this private property. In the off-season, the driveway into the site is gated and locked.

Excavations at the site were carried out in the summers of 1951, 1952 and 1953 by archaeological field schools from the University of Western Ontario, led by Wilfred and Elsie Jury. In the course of the excavations they mapped the palisade line of the village and concluded that it showed French influence in straight lines and square corners. They also found the remains of 12 structures within the palisade, identified as 11 longhouses and a church. French trade goods, including an iron cross, as well as Huron artifacts were recovered. Jury noted at the time that there were relatively few artifacts on site and that those recovered were in a very fragmentary state, which he attributed both to the original destruction and looting of the village by the Iroquois as well as to many years of amateur pothunting.

At the time of the excavations a small portion of the site had been under federal ownership, as a National Historic Site, for thirty years. The village extends northeast to southwest, and the area owned by Parks Canada lies in the centre of the northeastern end (see

map). According to Jury's site map, only a very small portion of one longhouse lies within the federally-owned land. It should be noted that given the sudden destruction of the village in 1649, human remains could potentially exist both inside and outside the former palisades.

The site's archaeological resources are protected within the place administered by Parks Canada and by the adjacent landowners, who are aware of the national significance of the site. Although no further investigations have been undertaken since the Jurys' work, the site is well known in the local community and to the heritage sector. The exact condition of the resources is unknown but it appeared in 2004 to be undisturbed as an archaeological site. Collections and archaeological records associated with the excavation of the site by University of Western Ontario archaeologists in the 1950s are presumed to be housed at the university, but this needs to be confirmed. The university will be contacted and invited to contribute to the background information for the site.

There are development proposals in advanced stages of discussion at the Township of Tay (Simcoe County), including a golf course and condominium complex adjacent to the site, which may pose a threat to its peaceful and undisturbed nature. The planning department of the Township of Tay are aware of the site, and have been invited to contribute to site protection strategies. As well, various provincial ministries such as Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, etc. shall be invited to contribute to site protection strategies, since most of the site is on private property and therefore is protected under provincial statutes.

Messages of national significance will need to be identified as part of the Commemorative Integrity Statement.

People who visit the site can read the HSMBC plaque text. The Directory of Designations available on the Parks Canada web site provides a very brief

description of the site as “Site of Huron village destroyed by Iroquois in 1649” (updated 2004). The Parks Canada web site also contains one page of information about Saint-Louis Mission at http://www.pc.gc.ca/lhn-nhs/on/saintlouis/index_e.asp. The site does not meet minimum standards for heritage presentation at non-operational sites. In addition there are opportunities to link this site to other historic sites in the Midland area, such as the Martyrs’ Shrine Catholic Church and Sainte-Marie-Among-the-Hurons NHSC, both of which deal with the themes of Jesuit presence and influences on the Wendat of the same time period. Cooperation in presentation will lead to a more complete experience and understanding of this period of our history, and these parties have agreed that this will be of mutual benefit.

On-site visitor experiences are limited to reading the plaque text, and Parks Canada will explore opportunities to encourage more quiet reflection of the site’s importance to Canadian history. No visitor surveys have ever been undertaken at the site, and the number of visitors at present is unknown. The site and its story are not well integrated into the local network of relevant historical attractions such as Saint-Marie Among the Hurons or the Martyrs’ Shrine at this time.

First Nations have not been involved in telling their own stories about ancestral connections to the site and will be invited to do so.

5.0 VISION

A vision has been proposed for the long-term future of Saint-Louis Mission. This vision will be further refined through discussions with First Nations and others who may be interested in the site.

- Saint-Louis Mission NHSC will be a place where quiet contemplation of Canada's 17th century history and culture is encouraged.
- The commemorative integrity of the site will be ensured through the application of CRM principles and practice.
- Working with others, Parks Canada will enhance public education and appreciation of the tumultuous events that brought about the dislocation of the Wendat people and the removal of the French and Jesuit presence from Huronia.

6.0 MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

This, the first management plan for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada, will provide broad guidance for the management of the site as part of the system of national historic sites. The plan represents a commitment to help build long-term relationships between Parks Canada and those who care about the site, particularly First Nations, through plan implementation. With this plan for Saint-Louis Mission, Parks Canada will:

- protect heritage resources under Parks Canada's jurisdiction and encourage protection of heritage resources on adjacent lands;
- engage Canadians in their history and communicate the site's messages to on-site and off-site visitors;
- invite First Nations, Aboriginal organizations, the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order) and others to participate in site protection strategies and interpretation of our common heritage;

- be a model for sound and responsible management of public funds by working with partners.

Resource Protection

Parks Canada's responsibility is to ensure that the designated place and cultural resources under its administration are not impaired or under threat. In consultation with First Nations and stakeholders, Parks Canada will develop a Commemorative Integrity Statement as the first step in defining what the resources are, how they should be protected, what the key messages are, and what additional management actions will be undertaken.

Since the administered place is very small in comparison to the designated place (the entire site), Parks Canada will engage the local landowner, the Municipality and the Province in devising protection strategies for the rest of the designated place, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Province and its Ontario Heritage Act.

Most of the site area is covered with mature forest or mature pine plantation; Parks Canada will work with the adjacent property owners to develop vegetation management objectives, to prevent tree falls from uprooting cultural resources.

Parks Canada will, in consultation with the Museum of Archaeology in London and the Huronia Museum in Midland, identify, assess and prepare inventories of the artifact collections from the site. Parks Canada will also, in consultation with Aboriginal Elders, develop a protection plan for these objects, some of which may be considered sacred to First Nations' people. Other institutions will be contacted to see if they also hold collections from the site.

Heritage Presentation

Once the Commemorative Integrity Statement has defined the key messages and the context messages for understanding the site in relation to the history of Canada, Parks Canada will establish presentation objectives that will be in keeping with the Field Unit's ability to run it as a non-operational site.

Further, Parks Canada will meet these objectives for non-operational sites within five years. Additional interpretive panels will be installed on-site near the HSMBC plaque, to improve the visitor's understanding of what happened there. While personal interpretation will not be carried out on-site, First Nations and others may wish to take on this function and Parks Canada will invite them to do so.

Parks Canada has contacted the Huronia Museum, Sainte-Marie-Among-the-Hurons NHSC, and the Martyrs' Shrine (all nearby in Midland), to invite them to contribute to the story of Saint-Louis through interpretation and presentation at their own locations. Parks Canada will offer the experience of quiet contemplation at the original and authentic location.

Parks Canada will undertake research to define potential audiences for Saint-Louis Mission. Potential audiences include school groups, independent travellers and tour groups. Each audience has different needs. School groups need curriculum-linked educational material that enhances appreciation of Canada's tumultuous 17th century history. Independent travellers need direction to understand the links among historic sites in the area such as Sainte-Marie-Among-the-Hurons, the Martyrs' Shrine, and Saint-Louis.

Visitor Experience

Very limited experiences are offered on-site today. Parks Canada will provide additional modest interpretative displays to enhance understanding of what the village might have looked like to complement the existing HSMBC plaque. Parks Canada will improve directional signage to the site and will provide additional visitor services to support a quiet, contemplative experience (benches, etc.).

Off-site experiences are limited to reading a brief statement about Saint-Louis on the Parks Canada web site and gleaning information about the Jesuit presence in Huronia from other sites and museums in the area. Parks Canada will develop linkages between

this site and other nearby locations so that visitors' understanding can be improved. Partner sites will be encouraged to present the story with an invitation to visit the authentic location as a follow-up. Parks Canada will develop educational material relevant to Saint-Louis and 17th century history for the Teacher Resource page of the Parks Canada web site, along with links to partner organizations.

Site Management

Saint-Louis NHSC is administered from Georgian Bay Islands National Park of Canada, in Midland. The gate to the site is left open during the visitor season.

Additional Research Requirements

Parks Canada will consult with First Nations regarding additional research into Aboriginal traditional knowledge about the history of the site and the aftermath of the events that took place there. Other needed research has been identified as relating to the existence of artifact collections and their current state of curatorial care. Parks Canada will also carry out visitor research to determine audiences and outcomes from statistical information.

7.0 ON-GOING PARTNERSHIPS AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Relations Between Parks Canada and First Nations

Parks Canada has good working relations with several First Nations in the Midland area through their involvement with the Cultural Advisory Committee (CAC) of Georgian Bay Islands National Park of Canada. The Cultural Advisory Committee has been briefed on the management plan, and has expressed interest in being kept up to date on implementation actions. The CAC however, does not speak expressly for each First Nation in the area - each Chief and Council has been contacted separately to seek their views on site management now and in the future.

One community with a direct and abiding concern for the site is that of Wendake, the present-day home of the Wendat in Loretteville, Quebec. Some of the Hurons (called Wendat in their own language) accompanied the remaining Jesuits and other French people back to Quebec City from Huronia shortly after the village of Saint-Louis was destroyed. Chiefs and Elders of Wendake maintain contact with Aboriginal people and organizations in the Georgian Bay area, and are on record as wanting to be informed when actions affecting sites of their past are contemplated. The Council has appointed a representative to deal with Parks Canada on all matters relating to their interests here and meetings will continue to take place either at Wendake or in the Midland area, as appropriate.

Another is the local Chippewa Tri-Council, composed of the Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation, the Chippewas of Mnjikaning First Nation, and the Chippewas of Beausoleil First Nation, all of whom lived in the immediate area of the site for generations preceding the 1850s and who may have been aware of its importance then. The Chippewa Tri-Council acts as a steward of sacred Aboriginal sites and historically significant places of interest to all Aboriginal people in

the area. Again, each First Nation has been contacted to invite their dialogue. The Chippewa Tri-Council has been briefed on the management plan for the site.

The Mohawk community of Wahta in the Muskoka area also cares about the site's future since they are descended from the Haudenosaunee groups that attacked and destroyed the site in 1649 and thus have a direct connection to the story represented here. The Mohawks have been contacted to see what their interest and involvement in the site might be in the future.

Relations Among the First Nations

The Chippewa Tri-Council has had formal dealings with the Wendat Confederacy in the past and acts as local steward of many places formerly associated with the Huron people in Simcoe County. It is thought that this respectful and courteous relationship will continue throughout the implementation of the management plan.

Other Partner / Stakeholder Involvement

Parks Canada has contacted the Society of Jesus of the Roman Catholic Church, better known as the Jesuit Order, to determine if it has an interest in the site, since the two Jesuit priests captured at Saint-Louis and later killed are regarded as saints by the Church. The Jesuit Order itself has been designated as being of national significance and is commemorated by a plaque in Montreal to 'The Jesuit Fathers'. Fathers Brébeuf and Lalement have not been designated as persons of national significance.

Other partners have been contacted, including Huronia Historic Parks, which manages Sainte-Marie-Among-the-Hurons NHSC, and the Martyrs' Shrine, a church and tourist attraction sacred to the memories of the Jesuit priests killed in Huronia during the conflicts noted above. Parks Canada has invited each to participate in discussions about how heritage presentation and visitor experiences can be enhanced at all three sites, and how the travel trade and tourism sectors can be drawn to the area. In addition, the

Hurononia Museum interprets the history of the Midland area and has artifacts from the site in its collection. Its staff will also be invited to participate in discussions regarding the implementation of management plan actions.

The Province of Ontario through the Ministry of Culture has overall site protection responsibility for the greater part of the designated place that is in private ownership. Parks Canada will discuss long-range protection objectives and actions with Ministry staff. The Ministry of Culture also reviews subdivision plans and should be aware of potential developments adjacent to Saint-Louis Mission. Additionally, the planning staff from Simcoe County have been invited to contribute to discussions.

Parks Canada will invite the Simcoe County Board of Education and Simcoe Muskoka Catholic District School Board and their curriculum consultants to partner in telling the story of the site more fully.

Public Consultation Strategies and Opportunities for Involvement

This plan represents a commitment by Parks Canada to develop long-term relationships with several First Nations and other partners to protect the site of Saint-Louis Mission, and to present its stories to the public more effectively. Parks Canada recognizes the importance of partnerships in the development of this site, particularly since two histories (Aboriginal and French) converge here. As the plan is implemented, there will be opportunities for re-evaluation of the proposed actions.

8.0 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of this management plan is the responsibility of the Superintendent of Georgian Bay Islands National Park. The implementation of the prescribed actions is dependent on the availability of financial resources and an adequate base of research. Parks Canada uses its annual business planning process to identify the funding and timing of actions called for in management plans. The business plan will ensure that priorities are implemented with a view toward client service and the wise and efficient use of resources.

Summary of Key Actions

Immediate Priority:

- further engage First Nations, the Jesuit Order, and stakeholders in discussions on implementation of the management plan;
- working with First Nations, the Jesuit Order, and stakeholders, develop a Commemorative Integrity Statement for the site;
- confirm research needs and develop research programme;
- contact Museum of Ontario Archaeology at the University of Western Ontario regarding records and artifacts from 1950s excavations;
- contact Huronia Museum and other institutions regarding their records and collections from the site;
- initiate contacts with adjacent landowners and Provincial and municipal officials regarding long-term protection of that portion of the site not under Parks Canada's ownership.

Longer-range Priority:

- following completion of the Commemorative Integrity Statement, develop the heritage presentation plan, including on-site, off-site and web-related initiatives; involve First Nations and stakeholders in the development of this plan;

- assess the need for and implement modest site developments which will enhance the quiet, contemplative visitor experience proposed.

9.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

This management plan for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada has been assessed to identify any adverse environmental effects of proposed strategies and actions. In addition, the plan was assessed to consider environmental effects on the site that should be taken into account when setting management direction. The environmental assessment was conducted according to direction in the Parks Canada Management Directive 2.4.2-Impact Assessment (1998), Parks Canada Guide to the Environmental Assessment of Management Plans (2000) and the Environmental Assessment Process for Policy and Programs (Federal Environmental Assessment Review Office, 1993). The environmental assessment ensures the plan adheres to Parks Canada's environmental policies and those of the Government of Canada in general. The environmental assessment of the management proposal was conducted in the final stage of drafting the management plan to allow for incorporation of necessary changes into the final document.

The proposed activities and actions of Saint-Louis NHSC management plan are positive in nature and supportive of the overall goals of the site. Management proposals resulting in positive impacts on the natural, cultural and socio-economic environments were noted and include actions such as the development of an on-going dialogue between Parks Canada, First Nations and stakeholders of the site. The plan initiatives contribute to the commemorative integrity of the site and clearly demonstrate adherence to Parks Canada's cultural resource management goals and objectives. In so doing, they should enable the site to achieve its vision for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada.

APPENDIX

Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada:

Minutes of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada

January 1920 Meeting:

The Secretary read correspondence between Mr. Hunter and Mr. Newton in connection with the St. Ignace site.

Resolution.

Moved by Mr. Harkin,

Seconded by Dr. Sulte.

That General Cruikshank ask Mr. Hunter for a memorandum giving any evidence which induced him to identify site as St. Ignace, and any counter views that Father Jones had in connection with, the site, and further the Board is prepared to accept the offer to acquire the site by Mr. Newton providing an arrangement can be made for a right-of-way, and that General Cruikshank should visit the site in the spring and go over the ground with Mr. Hunter and Mr. NEWTON.

Carried.

June 1954 Meeting:

SITE OF ST. LOUIS, NEAR VICTORIA HARBOUR, ONT.

Moved by Father d'Eschambault,

Seconded by Professor Long.

That the old tablet be taken down and replaced by a new one bearing the following inscription:-

SITE OF ST. LOUIS

Palisaded Huron Village and Jesuit Mission, destroyed by Iroquois invaders 16th and 17th March, 1649. Here Jean de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant, missionaries, were captured and after frightful

tortures died at St. Ignace II. The Iroquois invasions dispersed the Hurons and sealed their fate as a nation.

Carried

June 1978 Meeting:

New plaque text approved:

SAINT-LOUIS

Saint-Louis was the name given by the Jesuits to the stockaded village of the Ataronchronon tribe of the Wendat, or Huron Confederacy, which stood here in the 1640's. On the morning 16 of March 1649 a large Iroquois war party stormed the neighbouring village of Taenhatentaron (Saint-Ignace), then fell on Saint-Louis. Among those captured and carried off to be put to death amid the ruins of Saint-Ignace were Fathers Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalemant who had been conducting a mission at Saint-Louis. Within a year the Iroquois raids had devastated Huronia and dispersed its once numerous population.

December 2005 Meeting:

C. Confirmation of the Designated Place for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada, Simcoe County, Ontario

(Ref. 2005-79, "To Confirm the Designated Place for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada")

The Status of Designations Committee is asked to confirm the designated place of Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada because the Minutes are not clear. On the basis of the information before it, the Committee determined that the designated place for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada is defined as:

- a 5-hectare polygon (See Figure 2, Submission Report 2005-79) enclosing the limits of the village and mission as defined by a 30-metre perimeter set back from the edge of the palisade on the south and west sides, and by the river banks on the east and north sides. This will include both of the midden areas that were found outside the palisade. It also includes the ravine slopes on the east, north and

west sides (up to 5 metres high) that were part of the defensive properties of this village location. Parks Canada administers a 0.25-hectare portion of the designated place.

The Committee also reviewed the Statement of Commemorative Intent for Saint-Louis Mission National Historic Site of Canada and reordered the phrasing as follows, noting that this change did not require a revised plaque text:

- the 1649 destruction of Saint-Louis and Saint-Ignace II sealed the fate of the Huron/Wendat confederacy; and,
- the missionaries Jean de Brébeuf and Gabriel Lalement were captured here when the village was attacked by the Iroquois on March 16, 1649.

Figure 1
Location of Saint-Louis Mission NHSC
in Central Ontario



Figure 2

Original plan of property donated by Mr. Newton for commemoration.
(Library and Archives of Canada RG 84, Volume 1335, Reel T-14097)

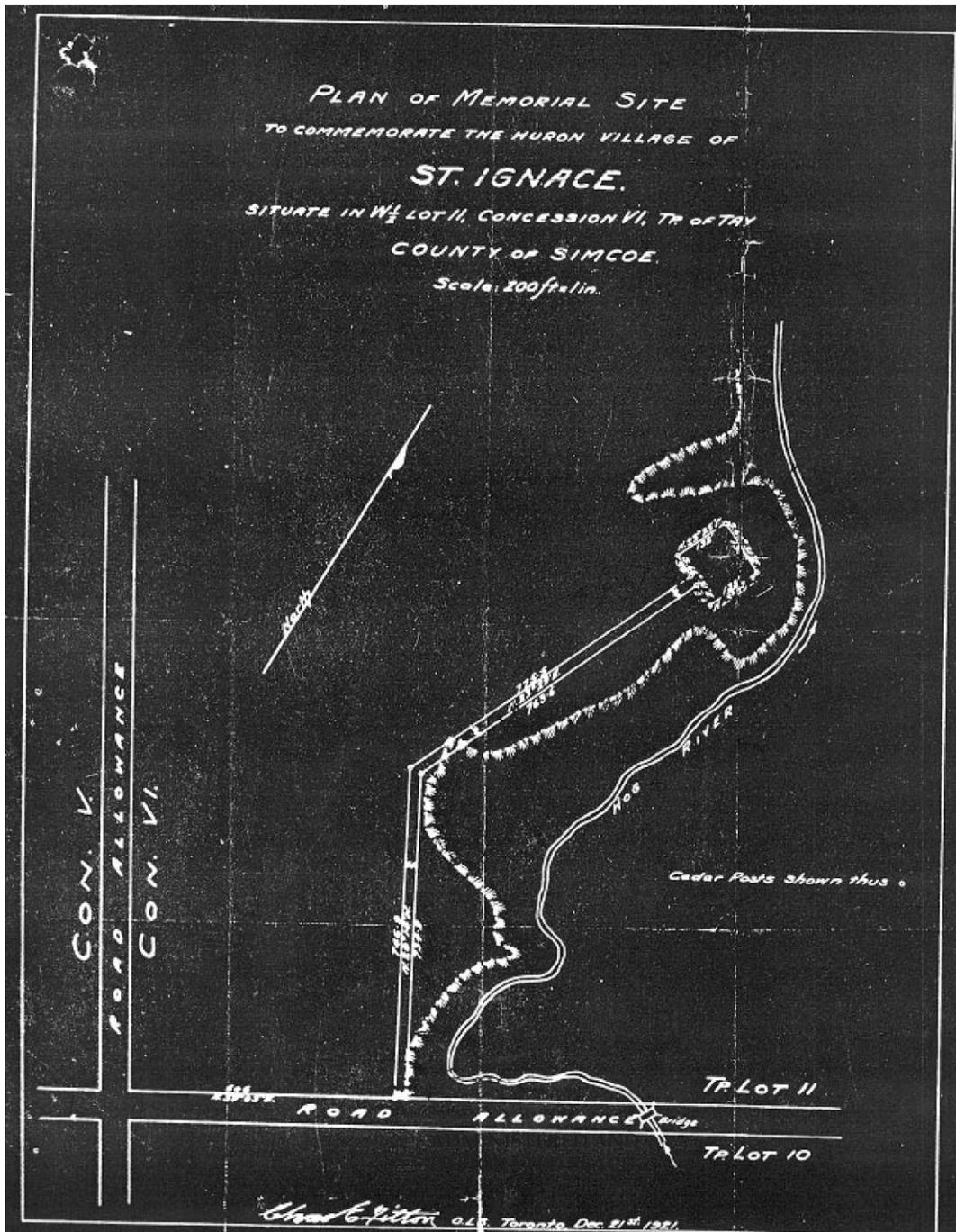


Figure 3
Designated Place as Determined by HSMBC, October 2005

