

**THE STAGE 1-3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE
LOCKHART INNISFIL INVESTMENTS LIMITED,
LOCKHART INNISFIL INVESTMENTS (II) LIMITED AND THE
LOCKMAPLE INNISFIL INVESTMENTS LIMITED LANDS,
PART OF LOTS 13, 14 AND 15, CONCESSION 11,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF INNISFIL,
CITY OF BARRIE, COUNTY OF SIMCOE**



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CITY OF BARRIE, COUNTY OF SIMCOE**

Prepared by

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PROJECT PERSONNEL

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lockhart Innisfil Investments Limited, Lockhart Innisfil Investments (II) Limited And The Lockmaple Innisfil Investments Limited Lands, Part Of Lots 13, 14 And 15, Concession 11, Geographic Township Of Innisfil, City Of Barrie. It consisted of three sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; Stage 2, archaeological survey; and Stage 3, surface collection and test excavations at two sites. An archaeological assessment was required by the Planning Act (1996) as a component of a future application for a subdivision development.

The 289 acre subject property consists of a large area of agricultural lands, as well as some forested lands and scrublands. The Stage 2 physical assessment was conducted in November, 2011 and March, 2012. The agricultural fields were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. The well drained scrubland and forested areas were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals. The subject property contains a 45 acre area which is environmentally protected and will be preserved from any development activities. Consequently this 45 acre area was excluded from the Stage 2 field assessment.

Three archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and have been registered as the Wice Site (BcGv-37), Collins Site (BcGv-38) and the Lockhart site (BcGv-39). The Wice Site (BcGv-37) is a mid 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Collins Site (BcGv-38) is a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Lockhart site (BcGv-39) is a isolated Middle Archaic findspot that is not significant and did not require any further investigation.

A Stage 3 assessment of the two Euro-Canadian sites was carried out in April and May, 2012. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the Collins Site (BcGv-38) is not a significant archaeological resource because of its late 19th century date of occupation and is no longer a planning concern. However, the Wice Site (BcGv-37) is a significant archaeological resource and will require Stage 4 mitigation prior to any development activities on this property.

The 45 acres of EP lands will require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment if any of these lands are subjected to any development activities in the future.

1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This report details the rationale, methods and results of the Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Lockhart Innisfil Investments Limited, Lockhart Innisfil Investments (II) Limited and the Lockmaple Innisfil Investments Limited Lands, Part Of Lots 13, 14 And 15, Concession 11, Geographic Township Of Innisfil, City Of Barrie. It consisted of three sequential stages: Stage 1, background research; Stage 2, archaeological survey; and Stage 3, surface collection and test excavations at two sites. An archaeological assessment of this property was required by the Planning Act as a component of a future application for a subdivision development.

Permission for access to the property and to remove and curate artifacts was granted by the land owner. All fieldwork was conducted under archaeological consulting licence No. P013, issued to Rick Sutton. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act (Government of Ontario 1980), and with the technical guidelines for archaeological assessments formulated by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTC 2011). Archaeological Assessments Ltd. accepts responsibility for the long term curation of any artifacts recovered or documents produced as a result of the assessment.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

The 289 acre subject property is located southeast of the urban core of Barrie, on the north side of Lockhart Road, 500 metres west of Yonge Street (Figure 1 and 2). The Stage 2 field assessment of the subject property was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (P361) between November 23-28, 2011 and March 24-28, 2012.

The subject property contains a series of agricultural fields of varying sizes. A small, rectangular woodlot is situated in the northeast section of the property. Two abandoned farm building complexes are located in the southern portion of the property. Both of the abandoned farm building complexes are accessed by gravel laneways from Lockhart Road, with one being located in the southwest corner of the property and the other in the southeast. Both feature standing and ruined farm buildings, building debris and modern refuse. The topography of the subject property is gently rolling, with a number of small knolls, level tablelands and seasonal drainage channels.

The western portion of the property is bisected by a low lying forested and scrubland area, which is associated with a tributary of Lovers Creek and runs northwest-southeast. This 45 acre area is environmentally sensitive and will be preserved from any development activities. Consequently this 45 acre area was excluded from the Stage 2 field assessment. This is the lowest lying area of the subject property, with those areas to the north and south generally sloping gently down towards it. A number of scrubland areas which are adjacent to the EP lands are also low lying with poor drainage and do not have any archaeological potential.

The subject property is located within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region (Figure 1). The Simcoe Uplands consist of a series of broad rolling till plains which were islands in glacial Lake Algonquin (Chapman and Putman 1984:182). The upland till plains stand 60 m above the adjoining lowland lake plains. The upland areas are encircled by a series of bluffs, terraces and minor beaches which form steps down the hillsides. Several tributaries of Lovers Creek pass through the subject property.

There are currently no registered archaeological sites located either on or immediately adjacent to the subject property (Rob Von Bitter, MTCS: personal communication). The background research determined that there are six registered archaeological sites located within a one kilometre radius of the subject property (Table 1). The closest registered site is the Quantz site (BcGv-26), which is located 100 metres north of the subject property (D.R. Poulton & Associates 1996). This site was found as a result of a Stage 1-2 archaeological assessment of a large parcel of land located on the north side of Mapleview Drive East. The Quantz site (BcGv-26) was a late 19th to early 20th Century Euro-Canadian homestead. Due to the late date of the occupation, the site was not considered to be a planning concern and did not require further assessment (D.R. Poulton & Associates 1996).

Table 1. Registered Archaeological Sites Located Within 1km of the Subject Property

Borden Number	Site Name	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation	Site Type
BcGv-20	Heritage Glen	Late Iroquoian	village
BcGv-21	Little Heritage Glen	Middle to Late Iroquoian	campsite
BcGv-22	Warnica Brick House	Late 19 th Early 20 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
BcGv-23	George F. Warnica Jr.	Mid 19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
BcGv-25	Bradford Road	Mid 19 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead
BcGv-26	Quantz	Late 19 th Early 20 th Century Euro-Canadian	homestead

1.3 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Information on potential Euro-Canadian archaeological planning concerns was derived from an examination of the 1881 Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County (Beldon 1881). The historic mapping indicates that the subject property was originally located on Part of Lots 13, 14 and 15, Concession 11, in Innisfil Township (Figure 3). A homestead occupied by John Collins is shown in the southwestern corner of the subject property on the historical atlas map. The Collins homestead is in the same general location as the Collins site (BcGv-38), which was found as a result of our Stage 2 assessment. The historical atlas map also shows another homestead belonging to a P. Wice in the southeastern section of the subject property. This homestead is associated with a abandoned farm building complex.

2.0 STAGE 2 ASSESSMENT

2.1 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment of the subject property was conducted under the supervision of Chris brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., between November 23-28, 2011 and March 24-28, 2012 under variable weather conditions ranging from rain showers and cool temperatures to sunny and mild.

All of the former and active agricultural lands on the property (206 acres or 71% of property area) were ploughed for the assessment and were well weathered with excellent visibility when they were pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals (Figure 4).

All of the well drained scrubland and forested sections of the property (excluding the EP Lands) were shovel test pitted at 5 metre intervals (Figure 4). The area which was shovel test pitted covered an area of approximately 18 acres, or 7% of the subject property. This included the shovel test pitting of the two abandoned farm building complexes. Each test pit measured more than 30 cm (one foot) in diameter and was excavated 5cm into the subsoil. The soil from each test pit was screened through 6mm mesh in order to look for artifacts. Each test pit was then backfilled. Test pits were placed to within one metre of all abandoned buildings and building foundations. The results of the shove test pitting indicated that both of the abandoned farm building complexes were disturbed and represented occupations that extended into the late 20th century. Two scrubland areas located in the northern section of the property have been disturbed in the past and contained areas of fill or subsoil with no intact topsoil horizon. The woodlot in the northeastern section of the property contained undisturbed topsoil horizons which were 20-30 cm deep.

Some low lying poorly drained areas are situated in the southwestern section of the property and are adjacent to the EP lands. These poorly drained lands have no archaeological potential and were not shovel test pitted. The poorly drained lands cover an area of about 20 acres, or 7% of the subject property. The EP lands cover an area of 45 acres (9% of subject property) and are associated with poorly drained forested and scrubland areas in the southwestern section of the subject property along the course of a tributary of Lovers Creek. The EP lands will be preserved and were therefore excluded from the Stage 2 archaeological assessment.

2.2 RECORD OF FINDS

Three archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and have been registered as the Wice Site (BcGv-37), Collins Site (BcGv-38) and the Lockhart site (BcGv-39). The Wice Site (BcGv-37) is a mid 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Collins Site (BcGv-38) is a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Lockhart site (BcGv-39) is a isolated Middle Archaic findspot.

All of the sites were found while the ploughed agricultural fields were being pedestrian surveyed at 5 metre intervals. A map showing the location of the sites and their GPS coordinates are provided in the supporting documents that accompany this report. The Wice Site (BcGv-37) and the Collins Site (BcGv-38) were subjected to a Stage 3 assessment and are discussed in more detail in Section 3.0 of this report.

The Lockhart site (BcGv-39) is a isolated Middle Archaic findspot consisting of a single projectile point. The site was found on March 28, 2012 while walking a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The site is centrally located in a large agricultural field in the northern section of the subject property. The site is situated on level, elevated terrain, overlooking lower-lying lands to the south and the southwest. Despite an intensive survey at one metre intervals with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the projectile point, no additional artifacts were found.

One complete corner notched projectile point made from onondaga chert was recovered from the Lockhart site. It is a medium sized broad point with a length of 45mm, a blade width of 24mm, and is 6mm thick. The blade has convex lateral edges and the base is straight with a width of 21mm. This appears to be a Otter Creek type projectile point, which dates to the Middle Archaic period (ca. 6,500-5,000 B.P.) (Ellis et. al. 1990).

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE:

SITE/ UNIT	PRO	TOTALS
LOCKHART (BcGv-39) Surface	1	1

The documentary record for the Stage 2 assessment of the subject property includes 38 digital photographs, two field maps and 3 pages of field notes.

2.3 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Three archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and have been registered as the Wice Site (BcGv-37), Collins Site (BcGv-38) and the Lockhart site (BcGv-39). The Wice Site (BcGv-37) is a mid 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Collins Site (BcGv-38) is a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Lockhart site (BcGv-39) is a isolated Middle Archaic findspot.

The Wice Site (BcGv-37) and the Collins Site (BcGv-38) will both require a Stage 3 assessment. The MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35) state that 19th century domestic archaeological sites where most of the time span of occupation (80% or more) dates to before 1870, are considered to have cultural heritage value and will require Stage 4 mitigation. In order to determine whether or not the majority of two site occupations predate or postdate 1870, they will require a Stage 3 archaeological assessment. For these types of sites this will involve conducting a controlled surface collection and test excavations. A series of one metre square test units should be excavated at 5-10 metre intervals across the site. Additional units, amounting to 20% of the initial grid total, should also be excavated in areas of interest within the sites if their cultural heritage value is questionable (MTC 2011: 28).

The Lockhart site (BcGv-39) is not considered to be a potentially significant site and is not a planning concern. The projectile point was probably lost while hunting. This site does not warrant any further investigation. Isolated findspots are generally not considered to be significant

archaeological sites and are not a planning concern unless they consist of aboriginal ceramics, or isolated Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic diagnostic artifacts (MTC 2011: 21).

3.0 STAGE 3 ASSESSMENT

3.1 THE WICE SITE (BcGv-37)

3.1.1 Field Methods

The Wice site (BcGv-37) is a mid 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site was found on November 24, 2011 while conducting a pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The site is located in the southern section of the subject property, in the northeast corner of a large agricultural field. The site is situated atop and on the south-facing slope of a moderate ridge which runs east-west through the field. The ground gently slopes to the south. The surface scatter of historic artifacts measured 45 metres north-south by 35 metres east-west (Figure 6). A map showing the location of the site and its GPS coordinates are provided in the supporting documents which accompany this report.

The Stage 3 assessment of the site was conducted under the supervision of Chris Brown (P361), Archaeological Assessments Ltd., between April 13 and May 12, 2012, under a mixture of sun and cloud and mild temperatures. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on April 13, 2011. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination of the site at one metre intervals and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 187 historic artifacts.

Stage 3 test excavations were then carried out at the site. A temporary datum was established in the central section of the site (200N 100E) and was tied into a property datum (see supporting documents). A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the site was located. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for the Stage 3 assessment of significant small post-contact sites, a total of 25 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5 metre intervals across the site (Figure 6).

All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. The test units revealed typical ploughzone soil profiles ranging in depth from 21-29 centimeters. All of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 2-84 per unit (Figure 6). No potential features or midden areas were identified in the test units.

3.1.2 Record Of Finds

The artifact assemblage recovered from the Wice site is summarized in Table 2. As indicated, a total of 1,182 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 2-3 investigations. The assemblage consists of household ceramics (n= 978: 82.7%), followed by architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n=173: 14.6%), household glass (n=24: 2.0%), and personal material (n=7: 0.6%). The most common ceramic type within the ceramic assemblage was white ware (n=515: 52.7%), followed by red earthenware (n=132: 13.5%), transfer printed ware (n=98: 10.0%), ironstone (n=54: 5.5%), , small fragmented unidentified ceramics (n=41: 4.2%), sponged ware (n=41: 4.2%), hand painted ware (n=32: 3.2%), edged ware (n=23: 2.4%), banded ware (n=16: 1.6%), and a small amount of yellow ware and relief moulded ironstone.

Table 2. Wice Site (BcGv-37) Artifact Assemblage

COMPONENT/CATEGORY	Site Total	%
Household Ceramics		
White Ware	515	
Course Earthenware	132	
Ironstone	54	
Relief Moulded Ironstone	2	
Transfer Printed	98	
Hand Painted	32	
Banded	16	
Sponged	41	
Edged	23	
Stoneware	15	
Yellow Ware	5	
Unidentified	41	
Subtotal	978	82.7
HOUSEHOLD GLASS		
Bottle Glass	24	
Subtotal	24	2.0
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS & HARDWARE		
Brick Fragments	69	
Window Glass	43	
Cut Nails	38	
Unidentified Nails	23	
Miscellaneous Metal Items	4	
Subtotal	173	14.6
PERSONAL MATERIAL		
Pipe Bowls and Stems	4	
Buttons	3	
Subtotal	7	0.6
TOTALS	1182	

The 98 transfer printed sherds include 80 blue, 6 black, 5 brown, 5 red and 2 mulberry. Collections of transfer printed ceramics exhibiting a diversity of colour are most common from the 1830's to 1850's, but some colours such as green and brown were readily available into the 1880's (Kenyon 1991:10). The large number of blue printed ceramics would suggest the site dates closer to 1850 rather than to 1830-50 (Kenyon 1991). There are 41 sherds of sponged ware in the ceramic assemblage including 39 blue and two that are purple. Sponged ware was introduced into Ontario during the 1840's, and was most popular from 1840 to 1870.

The 32 hand painted sherds included 31 polychrome and one blue floral. Blue painted floral ceramics are commonly found on sites from the first half of the nineteenth century and can be found on later sites as well. All of the others fit with the Late Palette range of colours dating to after 1830 (Kenyon 1991).

The 23 sherds of edged ware include 21 with a blue straight edge, one with a red straight edge and one with a blue scalloped edge. The scalloped forms of edged ware were more common on sites dating prior to 1850, with the straight edged forms after that time.

There are 16 sherds of banded ware including 8 blue, 6 tan and brown and 2 tan and blue. Banded ware was used throughout the nineteenth century, with the more ornate types (such as the two mocha ware sherds here) more typical of the first half, and the simpler blue banded wares most common after 1850.

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the Wice site is typical of a site occupied sometime between the 1840's and the 1860's. After white ware, one of the most common ceramics in the assemblage is ironstone which was introduced into southern Ontario in the 1840's, and became dominant by the 1870's (Kenyon 1991). The hand-painted ceramics are dominated by those of the late palette period dating from 1830 to 1870. Yellow ware was introduced in the 1840's and was common after that. Scalloped edged ware was common before 1850 and straight edged ware becomes the most popular by the 1860's. Sponged ware was popular from the 1840's to 1870's. Salt glazed stoneware does not appear in Ontario until 1849.

Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site include brick fragments (n=69), window glass (n=43), cut iron nails (n=38), unidentified nails (n=23), and miscellaneous scrap metal items (n=4).

Household Glass

The 24 pieces of bottle glass include aqua (n=16), green (n=6) and clear (n=2).

Personal Material

The personal items recovered from the site include 3 plain pipe stem fragments, one plain pipe bowl fragment and 3 white agate buttons.

Wice Site (BcGv-37) Artifact Catalogue

UNIT	BRI	STO	RED	YEL	WHI	IRO	IRM	PAI	ED	BAN	SP	TR	CUN	PBL	PST	GWI	GBO	NCU	NUN	PER	MM	TOTAL
Surface	6	7	17		60	14	1	5	6	6	22	23	7		1	5	7					187
185N 100E	1	1	1	1	16				1		2	4						2				29
190N 90E			2		2	1		1				1	1							1		9
190N 95E	1		3		14							3	1				1	1	1			25
190N 100E			11		27	2		2	1	3		7	2			2		2	2			61
190N 105E	5		4		11	1						3					2		2			28
190N 110E	1	1	6		22	4		1			1	3	2			1				1		43
195N 90E		1	4	1	14	3		1				1				2	1					28
195N 95E	3		7		27	4		1	2			3				2	1	2	1	1	1	55
195N 100E	4		9		45			1	2	1	1	4	6		1	5	2	2	1			84
195N 110E	2		8		37	4		1	2		1	5	5	1		2		5	1			74
195N 115E		1	7	1	18	2		1	3		3	6	2		1	5		1	2			53
200N 85E					1								1									2
200N 90E	2	1	4		15	1					1							2	1			27
200N 95E	7		3		15		1	1			1	3	2			1	1	2				37
200N 100E	4		10		22	3		7	2	1	2	7	1			2	2	2		1	1	67
200N 105E	4	1	4	1	36	2		4			4	3	1			3	1		2			66
200N 110E	3		3		22	2		1	1	1	1	2	3			2	1	2	1			45
205N 90E	1		3		20	1		1		1	1	4										32
205N 95E	4		4	1	23	1						5	1			3	1	3	1			47
205N 100E	5	2	9		27	4		1		1	1	5	2			4	2	3	3		2	71
205N 105E	9		2		21	4		2	2	2		2	2			2		3	1			52
210N 90E	3				11				1				1			1	1	1		1		20
210N 100E	4		11		8	1		1				4	1			1	1	4	1			37
210N 110E					1																	1
215N 100E																		1	1			2
TOTAL	69	15	132	5	515	54	2	32	23	16	41	98	41	1	3	43	24	38	23	3	4	1182

ARTIFACT CATALOGUE LEGEND

Artifact Catalogue Legend

RED – Red Earthenware

STO- Stoneware

YEL- Yellow Ware

IRM- Relief Moulded Ironstone

TR – Transfer Printed

PAI- Hand Painted Ware

SP- Sponged Ware

PST- Pipe Stems

GWI – Window Glass

NUN – Unidentified Nails

MM– Miscellaneous Metal

BRI- Brick

IRO- Ironstone

WHI – Plain Whiteware

ED- Edged Ware

BAN- Banded Ware

CUN – Unidentified Ceramics

PBL- Pipe Bowls

GBO – Bottle Glass

NCU – Cut Nails

PER- Personal Items

3.1.3 Analysis And Conclusions

The Wice site is located in the South Half of Lot 14, Concession 11 in Innisfil Township. The Abstract Index Book for Innisfil and Medonte Townships (199) reveals that the 100 acre South Half of Lot 14 was initially patented to Joseph Orchard in 1837. Thirty acres in the southwest corner of the lot were shortly sold to Richard Norton, who in turn sold them to Emanuel Horner in 1842. This 30-acre parcel was then sold to Samuel Wise in 1845. The Wice site (BcGv-37) is located on this 30 acre parcel. The 30 acre parcel was sold to Peter Wice in 1861 and remained in the Wice family well into the twentieth century (Abstract Index Book, Innisfil Township, Vol. 2: 82).

Table 3. Partial land ownership history of the South Half of Lot 14, Concession XI, Innisfil Township, Simcoe County (Abstract Index Book, Innisfil & Medonte Townships (before 1866): 199; Abstract Index Book, Innisfil Township, Vol. 2: 82)

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
1837	Patent	Crown	Joseph Orchard	South ½, 100 acres
1838	Bargain & Sale	Joseph Orchard	Richard Norton	Part, South ½, 30 acres in SW corner
1842- 1872	Bargain & Sale	Richard Norton et ux	Emanuel Horner	West part of South ½, 30 acres
1845	Bargain & Sale	Emanuel Horner et ux.	Samuel Wise	Part, South ½, 30 acres in SW corner
1845	Bargain & Sale	Frederick Quartz et ux	John Quartz	South ½, 100 acres
1857	Bargain & Sale	Joseph Orchard	Robert McConky	East part of South ½, 70 acres
1858	Bargain & Sale	John Quartz et ux	Robert McConky	East part of South ½, 70 acres
1858	Bargain & Sale	Robert McConky et ux	James Irving	East part of South ½, 70 acres
1861	Bargain & Sale	Samuel Wise et ux	Peter Wice	West part of South ½, 30 acres
1886	Bargain & Sale	Peter Wice et ux	John S. Wice	West part of South ½, 30 acres
1886	Bargain & Sale	James Irving et ux	Thomas W. Irving	East part of South ½, 70 acres
1888	Bargain & Sale	Thomas W. Irving	Jane Irving, wife of James	East part of South ½, 70 acres
1889	Bargain & Sale	Jane Irving	Thomas W. Irving	East part of South ½, 70 acres
1916	Quitclaim	Mary H. Wice, spinster	John S. Wice	West part of South ½, 30 acres

Unfortunately, the 1851 census returns for Innisfil Township have not survived. In 1861, three occupants are listed for Lot 14, Concession XI. Peter Wice occupied 50 acres across Lots 13 and 14, 35 of which were cultivated, with 28 under crop, 7 used as pasture and 15 acres which were wooded or wild (1861 Census of Canada West, Innisfil Township: 86). Peter Wice is listed as a 33-year-old Canadian farmer, who lived with his Irish wife Margaret and their three Canadian-born children in a single-storey log house (1861 Census of Canada West, Innisfil Township: 54).

It appears that the Wice site (BcGv-37) represents the location of a homestead which was occupied by either Samuel or Peter Wice from the 1840's to the 1860's. By 1881 (Figure 3), Peter Wice was living in a house situated 250 metres southwest of the Wice site (BcGv-37), where the remains of an abandoned farm building complex can still be seen today.

As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), domestic archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more) have cultural heritage value and require Stage 4 mitigation. No midden areas were identified at the site. Consequently, the Stage 4 mitigation of the Wice site (BcGv-37) would involve stripping the topsoil from the site with a gradall and recording and excavating all subsurface culture features by hand.

3.2 THE COLLINS SITE (BcGV-38)

3.2.1 Field Methods

The Collins site is a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The site was found on November 25, 2011 while conducting a pedestrian survey of a ploughed field at 5 metre intervals. The site is located in the southwestern corner of the subject property, along the southern edge of a small agricultural field close to Lockhart Road. The site is situated on land gently sloping to the east, overlooking lower lands to the north and east. The surface scatter of historic artifacts measured 50 metres north-south by 65 metres east-west (Figure 7).

Stage 3 test excavations were carried out under the field supervision of Chris Brown (P361) between April 27 and May 24, 2012 under mild weather conditions with a mixture of sun and cloud. A temporary datum was established in the northern section of the site (200N 100E) and was tied into a property datum (see supporting documents). A five metre grid system was then established in the area where the site was located. A Stage 3 controlled surface collection of the site was conducted on May 2, 2012 under cloudy but mild weather conditions. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection consisted of an intensive surface examination at one metre intervals of a large area with a minimum radius of 25 metres surrounding the surface artifacts, and the recording of all artifact locations with a transit and stadia rod. All of the artifacts were then collected for washing and cataloguing. The Stage 3 controlled surface collection resulted in the recovery of a total of 227 surface artifacts (Figure 7).

A total of 32 one metre square test units were then excavated at 5-10 metre intervals across the site (Figure 7). As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 28) for sites whose cultural heritage value is not known, another six units (20% of grid unit total) were placed in between the 5 metre interval test units in areas of interest.

All of the soils from each square were screened through 6mm mesh to facilitate the recovery of artifacts. The units varied in depth from 21-29 cm and consisted of a sandy loam ploughzone. All of the units were excavated into the first 5cm of the subsoil. A total of 38 one metre square test units were excavated. All of the test units were positive with artifact counts ranging from 8-72 per unit (Figure 7). No potential subsurface cultural features were observed.

3.2.2 Record Of Finds

The artifact assemblage recovered from the Collins site is summarized in Table 4. As indicated, a total of 1,518 artifacts were recovered from the site during the Stage 2-3 investigations. The total assemblage consists of household ceramics (n =972: 64.0%), followed by architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware (n=368: 24.2%), household glass (n=166: 10.9%), and personal material (n=12: 0.8%).

Table 4. Collins Site (BcGv-38) Artifact Assemblage

COMPONENT/CATEGORY	Site Total	%
Household Ceramics		
Ironstone	519	
Course Earthenware	151	
Transfer Printed	109	
Relief Moulded Ironstone	10	
Stoneware	25	
White Ware	59	
Sponge Ware	8	
Semi-Porcelain	14	
Banded Ware	3	
Edge Ware	6	
Yellow Ware	3	
Unidentified	66	
Subtotal	972	64.0
HOUSEHOLD GLASS		
Bottle Glass	166	
Subtotal	166	10.9
ARCHITECTURAL ELEMENTS & HARDWARE		
Brick Fragments	28	
Window Glass	128	
Cut Nails	124	
Wire Nails	19	
Unidentified Nails	49	
Miscellaneous Metal Items	20	
Subtotal	368	24.2
PERSONAL MATERIAL		
Pipe Stems	2	
Slate Board Fragments	3	
Buttons	6	
Coins	1	
Subtotal	12	0.8
TOTALS	1518	

Ceramics

The most common ceramic within the ceramic assemblage is ironstone (n=519), followed by red earthenware (n=151), transfer printed ware (n=109), unidentified ceramics (n=66), whiteware (n=59), stoneware (n=25), semi- porcelain (n=14), relief moulded ironstone (n=10), sponge ware (n=8), edged ware (n=6), banded ware (n=3), and yellow ware (n=3).

Overall, the ceramic assemblage from the Collins site is typical of a site occupied sometime between the 1870's and the 1880's. Plain ironstone and relief moulded ironstone became available after 1845 and were very common by the 1860's and 70's (Kenyon 1980). Ceramic assemblages which are dominated by ironstone such as this one, indicate a occupation dating to the 1870's or 1880's. The majority of the transfer printed ceramics appear to have been made from ironstone and include blue (n=97), brown (n=7), and flow blue (n=5) patterns. Ironstone transfer printed ceramics were very popular in the 1880's (Kenyon 1991). Ceramics with flowing colours were introduced in Ontario after 1845 (Kenyon 1991:6).

All of the relief moulded ironstone appeared to be from plates. The transfer printed ceramics included 11 from plates and 7 from saucers.

The semi-porcelain recovered from the site included plain and relief moulded patterns and included 4 from bowls. Semi-porcelain did not become available in Ontario until the 1880's (Kenyon 1991). Most of the stoneware recovered from the site consists of Bristol ware, which was not imported into Ontario until the 1880's (Kenyon 1991).

The 8 sponged ware ceramics were all coarse blue patterns which were popular during the second half of the nineteenth century (Kenyon 1991: 5-6). Of the sponged ceramics, there were 2 from saucers and one from a tea cup. The 6 edge ware ceramics were all from straight blue saucers which were generally available after 1850 (Kenyon 1991:8). The 3 banded ware sherds from the all has blue bands. Banded ware was used throughout the nineteenth century.

Architectural Elements and Miscellaneous Hardware

Architectural elements and miscellaneous hardware recovered from the site include window glass (n=128), cut iron nails (n=124), unidentified nails (n=49), brick fragments (n=28), miscellaneous metal items (n=20), and wire nails (n=19). The miscellaneous metal includes scrap metal (n=12), metal strapping (n=4), screws (n=2) and wire (n=2). Wire nails were introduced into Ontario in the late 1880's or early 1890's.

Household Glass

The 166 pieces of bottle glass display a variety of colours including aqua (n=80), clear (n=52), green (n=28), brown (n=4), and blue (n=2).

Personal Material

The personal items recovered from the site include 6 white agate buttons, 3 slate board fragments, 2 plain pipe stem fragments, and one coin. The coin was a 1870 Canadian five cent piece.

Collins Site (BcGv-38) Artifact Catalogue

UNIT	BRI	STO	RED	YEL	WHI	IRO	IRM	SEM	ED	BAN	SP	TR	CUN	PST	GWI	GBO	NCU	NUN	NWI	PER	MM	TOTAL
Surface		1	6		18	102	4	2	3	1	3	14	26	1	2	38			2	4		227
190N 100E			2			7		1				4	1		1	2				1		19
195N 90E	1	1	3			8	1					2			3	3	1		1			24
195N 95E			7			12			1			1	2		3	4	3	1			1	35
195N 100E	2		4		1	9						2	2		2	2	1	1			1	27
195N 105E			5		3	13				1		1	2		3	4	5	1		1		39
195N 110E			2			6		1					2		2	1	1	1	1		1	18
200N 80E				1		4									1		2					8
200N 90E	5		5		4	20		1				3	4			5	3	2		1	1	54
200N 96E	3	1	5		3	19						2	2		3	4	2	1	1			46
200N 100E	1		4		2	13						5	3		3	3	2	1	1		1	39
200N 105E	1		4		1	10		1				2	2		3	4	1	1	1			31
200N 110E		2	1			11						3	1		4	9	3	2	1		1	38
200N 115E						5						2	1									8
205N 85E	1	1	7		2	19		1			2	2	3		4	5	5				2	54
205N 90E			10	1	4	21						6	1		6	2	14	1	2		1	69
205N 95E	1					6					1	1			1	2	3					15
205N 100E	2	1	4			4						2	1		5	4	11	2		1	1	38
205N 105E	1		2		2	7			1							2	3			1	1	20
205N 115E			3		1	10						2			3	5	2	1			1	28
208N 87E		2	4		1	11		2				7			7	5	4	3	2		1	49
208N 92E	1	1	5		2	15	2	1				4	1		2	3	1	1	1		1	41
210N 80E		2	2			6						2			1	5	3	1				22
210N 85E		2	4		2	15						7			8	5	6	5				54
210N 90E		2	8		5	26					1	4	3		1	6	12	4				72
210N 95E			11			20						3			18	3	7	4	2			68
210N 100E	2	1	4		1	8						1	4		8	2	5	2				38
210N 110E		2	1			8			1							2						14
210N 120E	1	1	2			6						1			2	2						15
213N 87E	1		5		1	11		1				2	2		4	2	1	1	1		2	34
213N 92E	1	1	5			15	2	1		1		4	1	1	2	3	1	2	1		2	43
213N 97E	1	1	4			4		1				2	1		5	4	8	2		1	1	35
215N 85E	1		3		1	15		1				1			3	4		1				30
215N 90E		1	8	1	2	16						6	1		5	6	8	3	1			58
215N 95E			1		1	11						3	2		6	3	2	1				30
215N 100E	1		3			8	1					2	1		3	2	1	1	1		1	25
215N 105E	1		4		1	9						1	1		2	3		1				23
215N 115E			1			4									1	2		1				9
219N 92E		2	2			5						2			1	5	3	1				21
TOTAL	28	25	151	3	58	519	10	14	6	3	8	109	66	2	128	166	124	49	19	10	20	1518

Artifact Catalogue Legend

RED – Red Earthenware

STO- Stoneware

YEL- Yellow Ware

IRM- Relief Moulded Ironstone

TR – Transfer Printed

SEM- Semi-Porcelain

SP- Sponged Ware

PST- Pipe Stems

BRI- Brick

IRO- Ironstone

WHI – Plain Whiteware

ED- Edged Ware

BAN- Banded Ware

CUN – Unidentified Ceramics

PBL- Pipe Bowls

GWI – Window Glass
 NUN – Unidentified Nails
 NWI- Wire Nails
 PER- Personal Items

GBO – Bottle Glass
 NCU – Cut Nails
 MM– Miscellaneous Metal

3.2.3 Analysis And Conclusions

Archival Research

The Collins site is located in the South Half of Lot 13, Concession 11 in Innisfil Township. The Abstract Index Book for Innisfil and Medonte Townships (198) reveals that the 100 acre southern half of Lot 13 was initially patented to Simeon Teel in 1822. Emanuel Horner obtained the land in 1841 through a quitclaim deed, and soon sold the southwest 50 acres to Richard Norton, who in turn quickly sold it to Samuel Wice. One year later, in 1845, Samuel Wice obtained an additional 25 acres. By 1854, it appears that Samuel Wice (Wise) owned most of the south half of Lot 13. Fifty acres were sold to Nathaniel Wice in 1867, while the western 30 acres were sold to Peter Wice et al in 1875. The lot remained in the Wice family (Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Peter and John) through to the beginning of the twentieth century (Abstract Index Book, Innisfil Township, Vol. 2: 80).

Table 5. Partial Land Ownership History of the South Half of Lot 13, Concession XI, Innisfil Township, Simcoe County (Abstract Index Book, Innisfil & Medonte Townships (before 1866): 198; Abstract Index Book, Innisfil Township, Vol. 2: 80)

Date	Type	Grantor	Grantee	Notes
1822	Patent	The Crown	Simeon Teel	South ½, 100 acres
1838	Bargain & Sale	William Gamble et ux (Etobicoke)	Thomas Shookes (London, England)	South ½, 100 acres
1841	Quitclaim	Simeon Teel (Whitchurch)	Emanuel Horner (Markham)	
1842	Bargain & Sale	Emanuel Horner	Richard Norton	Southwest ¼, 50 acres
1844	Bargain & Sale	Richard Norton et ux	Samuel Wice	Southwest ¼, 50 acres
1845	Bargain & Sale	Emanuel Horner et ux	Samuel Wice	Part of South ½, 25 acres
1847	Bargain & Sale	Thomas Shooks	Frederick Quartz	Part of South ½, 80 acres
1854	Bargain & Sale	Frederick Quartz et ux	Samuel Wice	Part of South ½, 80 acres
1867	Bargain & Sale	Samuel Wise	Nathaniel Wise	Part of South ½, 50 acres
1875	Bargain & Sale	Elizabeth Wice, widow of Samuel Wice	Peter Wice et al	Western 30 acres of South ½
1875	Bargain & Sale	Peter Wice et al	Elizabeth Wice, widow of Samuel Wice	Western 30 acres of South ½
1875	Bargain & Sale	Elizabeth Wice	Nathaniel Wise	Western 30 acres of South ½
1886	Bargain & Sale	Peter Wice et ux	John S. Wice	Eastern 20 acres of South ½
1907	Release	John L. W. Wice et al	Nathanial H. Wise, et al, Executors of Nathaniel Wice	South ½

Unfortunately, the 1851 census returns for Innisfil Township have not survived. In 1861, two occupants are listed for Lot 13, Concession XI. Peter Wice occupied 50 acres across Lots 13 and 14, 35 of which were cultivated, with 28 under crop, 7 used as pasture and 15 acres which were wooded or wild (1861 Census of Canada West, Innisfil Township: 86). Peter Wice is listed as a 33-year-old Canadian farmer, who lived with his Irish wife Margaret and their three Canadian-born children in a single-storey log house (1861 Census of Canada West, Innisfil Township: 54). Nathaniel Wice occupied 30 acres in Lots 13, 12 of which were under crop, and 18 acres which were wooded or wild (1861 Census of Canada West, Innisfil Township: 85). Nathaniel Wice is listed as a 28-year-old Canadian, who lived with his Irish wife Margaret and their single child in a single-storey frame house (1861 Census of Canada West, Innisfil Township: 46).

The Wice family leased the western 30 acres of the south half of the lot to John Collins in the 1870's and 1880's. John Collins was a tenant farmer who leased this section of the property from 1874 until sometime in the 1880's (Digital Collection Program 2001). The 1881 illustrated historical atlas map shows the location of a homestead occupied by John Collins in the southwestern corner of the subject property (Figure 3). The Collins homestead is in the same general location as the Collins site (BcGv-38).

The archival research indicates that the Collins site (BcGv-38) represents the location of a homestead occupied by John Collins, who leased part of the south half of Lot 13 from 1874 until sometime in the 1880's. The artifact assemblage recovered from the Collins site (BcGv-38) indicates that it represents a domestic occupation from the 1870's to the 1880's. The diagnostic components in the artifact assemblage indicate that the vast majority of the site occupation post dates 1870. As per the MTC's Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (2011: 35), domestic Euro-Canadian archaeological sites in southern Ontario which were primarily occupied before 1870 (80% or more), have cultural heritage value. Euro-Canadian domestic sites which were primarily occupied after 1870 generally do not have cultural heritage value and do not require Stage 4 mitigation. Given the relatively late date of occupation, the Carlton site (AlHa-42) is not considered to be a significant archaeological resource. This site will not require Stage 4 mitigation and is no longer a planning concern.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & COMPLIANCE ADVICE

4.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

As detailed in this report, three archaeological sites were located during the course of the Stage 2 assessment and have been registered as the Wice Site (BcGv-37), Collins Site (BcGv-38) and the Lockhart site (BcGv-39). The Wice Site (BcGv-37) is a mid 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Collins Site (BcGv-38) is a late 19th century Euro-Canadian homestead. The Lockhart site (BcGv-39) is a isolated Middle Archaic findspot that is not significant and did not require any further investigation.

A Stage 3 assessment of the two Euro-Canadian sites was carried out in April and May, 2012. The results of the Stage 3 assessment indicate that the Collins Site (BcGv-38) is not a significant archaeological resource because of its late 19th century date of occupation and is no longer a planning concern. However, the Wice Site (BcGv-37) is a significant archaeological resource and will require Stage 4 mitigation prior to any development activities on this property.

The subject property contains a 45 acre area which is environmentally protected and will be preserved from any development activities. Consequently this 45 acre area was excluded from the Stage 2 field assessment. The EP lands will require a Stage 2 archaeological assessment if any of these lands are subjected to any development activities in the future.

4.2 COMPLIANCE ADVICE

This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c 0.18. The report is reviewed to ensure that it complies with the standards and guidelines that are issued by the Minister, and that the archaeological fieldwork and report recommendations ensure the conservation, protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological fieldwork on the site, submitted a report to the Minister stating that the site has no further cultural heritage value or interest, and the report has been filed in the Ontario Public Register of Archaeology Reports referred to in Section 65.1 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

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

The *Cemeteries Act*, R.S.O. 1990 c. C.4 and the *Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act*, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33 (when proclaimed in force) require that any person discovering human remains must notify the police or coroner and the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services.

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

5.0 MAPS

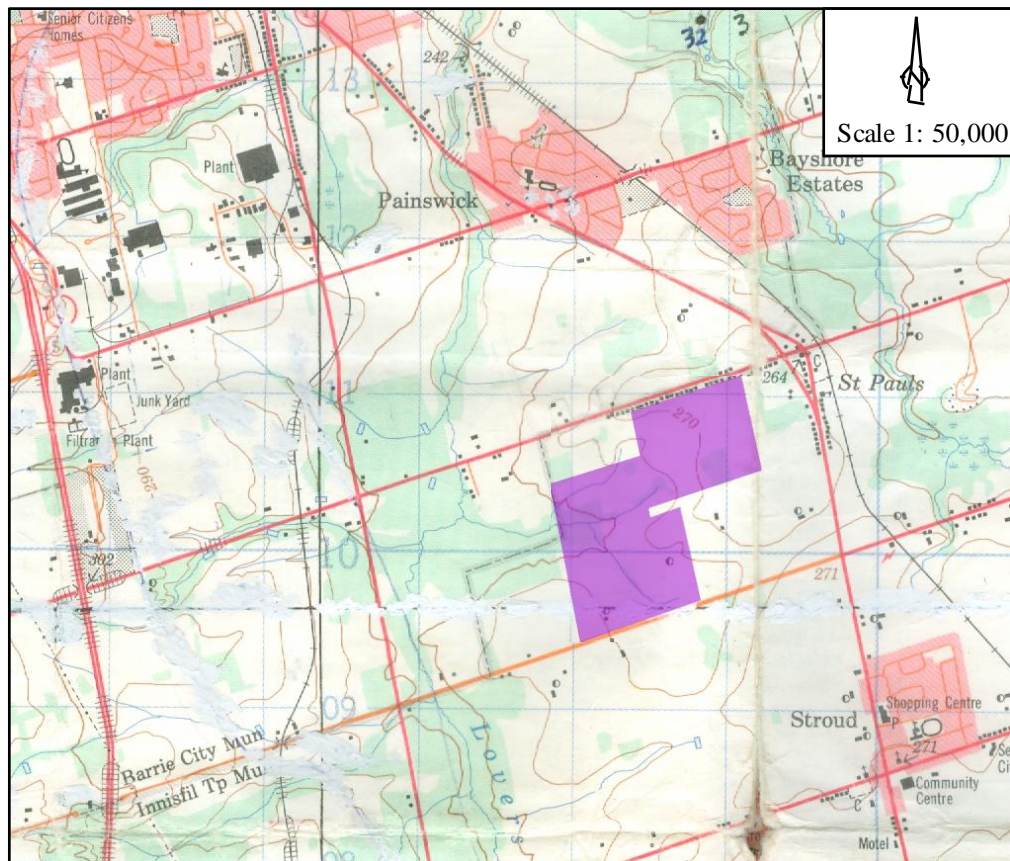


Figure 1. Location of the Subject Property
(Department of Energy, Mines and Resources 1986 Barrie 31 D/5)



Figure 2. Satellite Image of the Subject Property (Google Earth 2012)

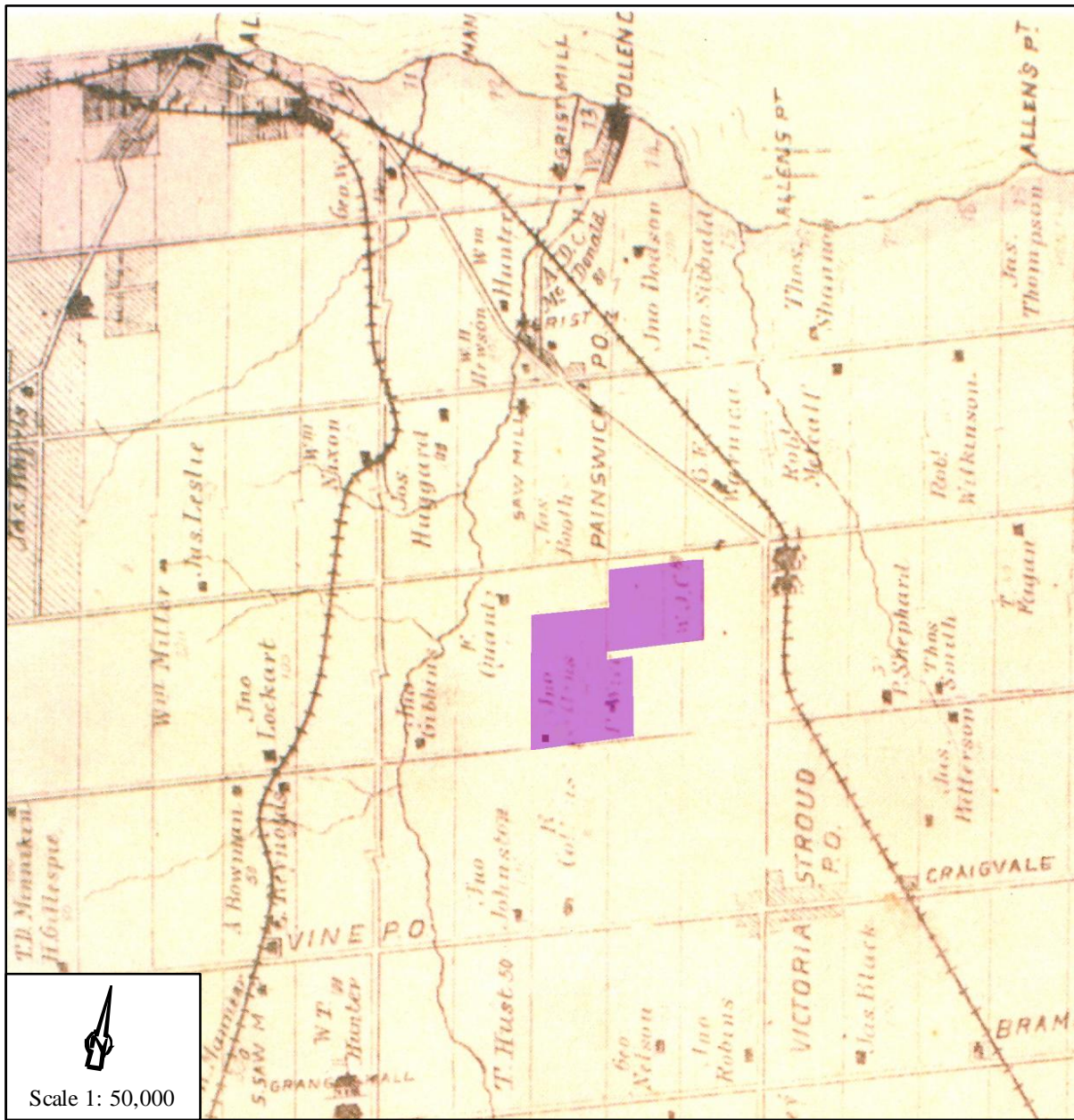


Figure 3. 1881 Historical Atlas Map of the Township of Innisfil Showing Location of the Subject Property (Beldon and Company 1881)



Figure 4. Archaeological Survey Coverage and Techniques



Figure 5. Location of Photographs

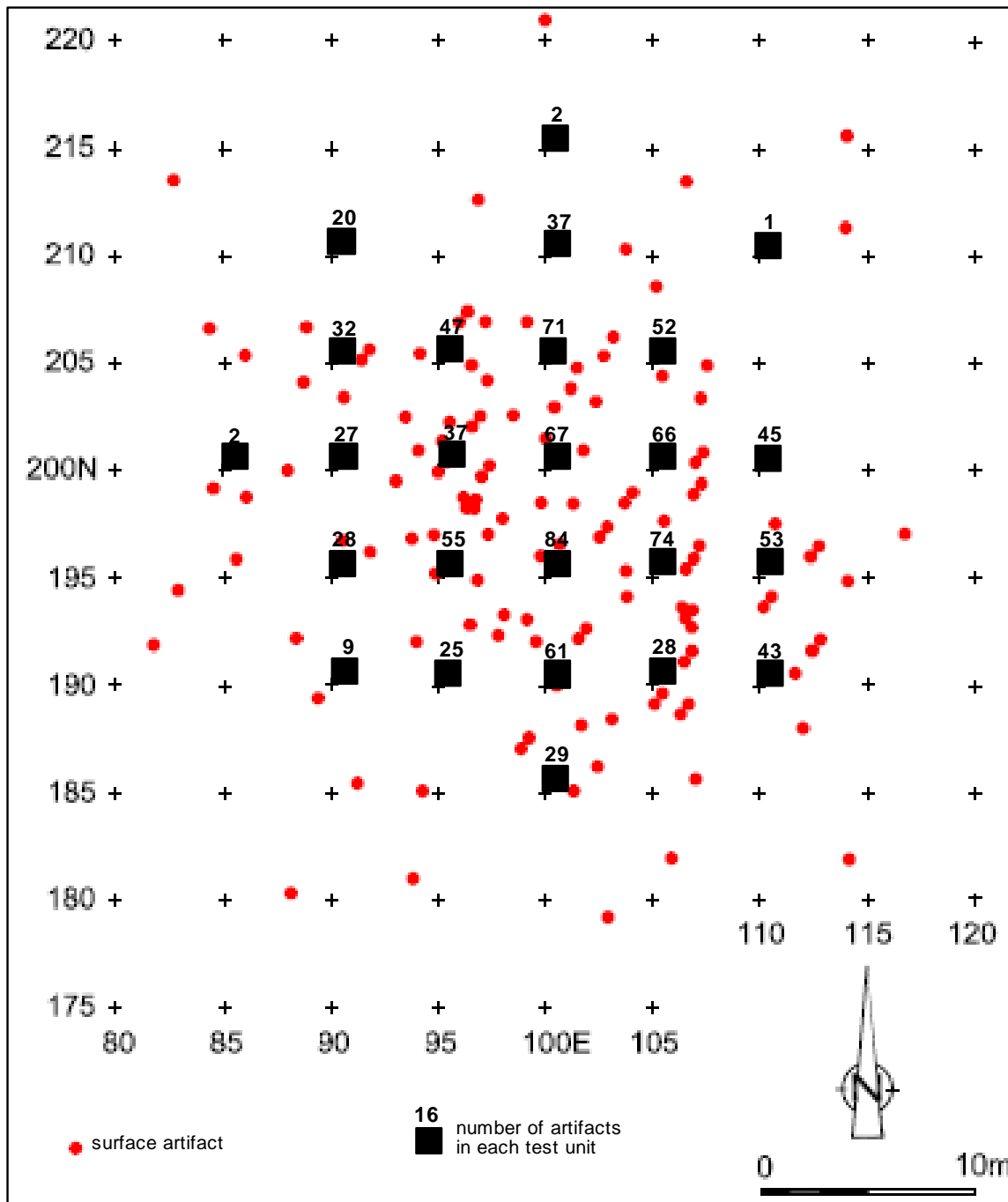


Figure 6. Results of the Stage 3 Assessment of the Wice Site (BcGv-37)

6.0 IMAGES



Plate 1. South Wetlands, View East



Plate 2. South Central Fields, View Southwest



Plate 3. South Central Fields, View West



Plate 4. Central Wetland, View North



Plate 5. Southern Laneway, View South



Plate 6. Demolished Farm Complex, View Southeast



Plate 7. Demolished Farm Complex, View Southeast



Plate 8. South Central Fields, View Northeast



Plate 9. Western Field, View East



Plate 10. Disturbed Lands Northwest Area, View East



Plate 11. Western Field, View West



Plate 12. Southwest Field, View Northwest



Plate 13. Southwest Field, View Northeast



Plate 14. South Field, View Southeast



Plate 15. Southwest Fields, View Northeast



Plate 16. Southwest Fields, View Northwest



Plate 17. Demolished Farm Complex, View Northwest



Plate 18. South Field, View East



Plate 19. Southwest Fields, View Southeast



Plate 20. Western Poorly Drained Lands, View North West



Plate 21. Southwest Fields, View Northeast



Plate 22. North Fields, View Northeast



Plate 23. Northeast Field, View Southeast



Plate 24. North Central Field, View Northwest



Plate 25. Disturbed Areas, North Section, View East



Plate 26. Northeast Field, View Southwest



Plate 27. Eastern Woodlot, View Southeast



Plate 28. Eastern Woodlot, View Northwest



Plate 29. Eastern Field, View Northeast



Plate 30. Central Field, View West



Plate 31. Southeast Field, View Southeast



Plate 32. Poorly Drained EP Lands Southeast Area, View West



Plate 33. Wice Site (BcGv37), View Northwest



Plate 34. Wice Site (BcGv37), View Northeast



Plate 35. Collins Site (BcGv-38), View Northeast



Plate 36. Collins Site (BcGv-38), View Southwest



Plate 37. Lockhart Site (BcGv-39) (view east)



Plate 38. Wice Site (BcGv-37) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view south)



Plate 39. Wice Site (BcGv-37) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view northeast)



Plate 40. Collins Site (BcGv-38) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view northwest)



Plate 41. Collins Site (BcGv-38) Stage 3 Test Excavations (view northeast)



Plate 42. Poorly Drained Lands, Eastern Section of Property (view northwest)



Plate 43. Disturbed Lands, Northwestern Section of Property (view northwest)



Plate 44. Poorly Drained EP Lands, Southeastern Section of Property (view west)



Plate 45. Poorly Drained Lands, Southwestern Section of Property (view west)



Plate 46. Poorly Drained Lands, Southwestern Section of Property (view west)



Plate 47. Lockhart Site (BcGv-39) Projectile Point



Plate 48. Wice Site (BcGv-37) Artifacts



Plate 49. Collins Site (BcGv-38) Artifacts

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