Stage 3
Archaeological Assessment

Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53)
893 and 911 Lockhart Road
Part of Lot 25 Concession 10
Geographic Township of Innisfil
City of Barrie
Simcoe County

Prepared for:
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PIF: P321-0118-2020
Original Report

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Executive Summary

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. was retained to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53), A Euro-Canadian historic site located on part of Lot 25 Concession 10, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 4.2.18 of the *Town of Innisfil Official Plan*, which states that "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential, unless it has been determined that significant archaeological resources have been conserved"

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) was conducted between April 22 and April 25, 2020 under PIF #: P321-0118-2020, issued to Shane McCartney M.A (P321).

Following the relocation of the positive test pits, permanent datum points were established for the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) oriented along the southern edge of the study area. A total of 16 test units were placed and excavated at 5 metre intervals based on the datum points. An additional four test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total, were placed within the areas of interest or high artifact concentration. Each unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand, into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 15 and 35 centimetres. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation and stratigraphic layer.

The soil stratigraphy consisted of a medium brown-grey sand overlaying a mottled medium to light orange sand subsoil. The Stage 3 assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) resulted in the recovery of 161 artifacts from test unit excavations.

The presence of pearlware, whiteware and cut nails within the artifact assemblage suggests the possibility that a portion of the time span of the occupation of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) dates to before 1870. The 1861 Federal Census indicates that Henry Wice, an Upper Canadian farmer was residing on the Lot in a log house. The time frame of the documented occupation correlates relatively well with the most chronologically sensitive artifacts recovered from the site. Earlier dated recovered artifacts include pearlware and refined white earthenware. Spatial analysis of these artifact types does not indicate a concentration of earlier artifacts within the boundaries of the site. Section 3.4.2 Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* requires that 80% or more of the time span of occupation of the site date to before 1870 when assessing for further cultural heritage value or interest. Based on an analysis of the artifact assemblage and historic documentation, the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) meets these criteria and contains further cultural heritage value or interest and exhibits evidence of Euro-Canadian settlement dating to before 1870. As a result, a Stage 4 mitigation is required.

The preferred method of Stage 4 mitigation is through avoidance and protection. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53), is situated within a portion of the study area that is integral to development and cannot be easily avoided. As a result, Stage 4 mitigation by excavation is recommended for Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53).

Analysis presented in Section 4.1 suggests the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) site dates to after 1830. As a result, the Stage 4 mitigation will consist of the excavation of 1 metre units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the midden areas, centred around the high artifact yielding

units of 305E 505N:1. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature.

If excavation uncovers a cultural feature, all exposed subsoil surfaces will be cleaned by shovel or trowel to aid in identifying the feature. Excavations will extend, regardless of yield, 2 metres beyond any cultural features uncovered. Cultural features will be excavated only when it has been completely exposed.

Following hand excavation, the remainder of the Henry Wice site (BcGv-53) will be excavated via mechanical topsoil removal, using heavy machinery that pulls soil away (e.g., excavator, backhoe with flat-edged bucket, grader with extendable arm). Topsoil removal shall be carried out using heavy machinery that pulls soil (e.g. excavator, backhoe with flat edged bucket, grader with extendable arm). Mechanical topsoil removal must stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface and will extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond any uncovered cultural features. All exposed cultural features shall be mapping, excavated and recorded. All exposed subsoil surfaces will be cleaned by shovel or trowel following mechanical topsoil removal.

The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

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Project Personnel

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1.0 Project Context

1.1 Development Context

Earthworks Archaeological Services Inc. (Earthworks) was retained by MMS Lockhart Holdings Inc. to conduct a Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53), A Euro-Canadian historic site located on part of Lot 25 Concession 10, Geographic Township of Innisfil, City of Barrie, Simcoe County, Ontario. The assessment is undertaken as part of a Plan of Subdivision Application and was conducted as part of the requirements defined in Section 4.2.18 of the *Town of Innisfil Official Plan*, which states that "development and site alteration shall not be permitted on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential, unless it has been determined that significant archaeological resources have been conserved" (Town of Innisfil 2018:4-6).

The objective of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment, as outline by the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries' (MHSTCI) *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* (Government of Ontario 2011) is as follows:

- To determine the extent of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) and the characteristics of the artifacts
- To collect a representative sample of artifacts
- To assess the cultural heritage value or interest of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53)
- To determine the need for mitigation of development impacts and recommend appropriate strategies and future conservation.

As part of this assessment, background research was conducted in Earthworks corporate library, the OnLand Registry database, and the Federal Canadian Census located online.

Permission to access the property was provided by Soheil Fayaz-Esfahani of MMS Lockhart Holdings Inc.

1.2 Historic Context

1.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous History

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the general culture history of southern Ontario, as based on Ellis and Ferris (1990).

Table 1 Pre-Contact Cultural History of Southern Ontario

Culture Period	Diagnostic Artifacts	Time Span (Years B.P.)	Detail
Early Paleo-Indian	Fluted Projectile Points	11,000-10,400	Nomadic caribou hunters
Late Paleo-Indian	Hi-Lo, Holcombe, Plano Projectile Points	10,400-10,000	Gradual population increase
Early Archaic	Nettling and Bifurcate Points	10,000-8,000	More localized tool sources
Middle Archaic	Brewerton and Stanly-Neville Projectile Points	8,000-4,500	Re-purposed projectile points and greater amount of endscrapers
Narrow Point Late Archaic	Lamoka and Normanskill Projectile Points	4,000-3,800	Larger site size
Broad Point Late Archaic	Genessee, Adder Orchard Projectile Points	3,800-3,500	Large bifacial tools. First evidence of houses
Small Point Late Archaic	Crawford Knoll, Innes Projectile Points	3,500-3,100	Bow and Arrow Introduction
Terminal Archaic	Hind Projectile Points	3,100-2,950	First evidence of cemeteries
Early Woodland	Meadowood Points, Cache Blades, and pop-eyed birdstones	2,950-2,400	First evidence of Vinette I Pottery
Middle Woodland	Pseudo-scallop shell	2,450-1550	Burial Mounds
	Princess Point pottery	1550-1100	First evidence of corn horticulture
Late Woodland	Levanna Point	1,100-700	Early longhouses
	Saugeen Projectile Points	700-600	Agricultural villages
	Nanticoke Notched Points	600-450	Migrating villages, tribal warfare

1.2.2 Post-Contact Indigenous History

The study area enters the historic record in 1615, where Samuel de Champlain travelled through the area with soldiers on the way to attack the Ononondaga tribe of the Five Nations Iroquois. Early accounts by European explorers suggest the study area was considered part of a loosely defined hunting territory associated with the Huron Confederacy (Trigger 1994). European influence in the region was generally restricted to the beaver pelt trade, and Aboriginal groups practiced a way of life that did not differ significantly from the pre-Contact period. By the 1640's, the increasing scarcity of beaver pelts prompted the invasion of Huronia by the League of Five Nations Iroquois. By 1649, five Huron villages were destroyed and the remainder abandoned, resulting in the complete disintegration of the Huron Confederacy and the absorption of their survivors into the Petun, Neutral and other groups (Stone and Chaput 1978). The study area remained virtually unpopulated as an Iroquoian hunting territory for the proceeding fifty years prior to the migration of the Ojibwa into the region in the early eighteenth century (Rogers 1978). There is little evidence to suggest a concentrated period of settlement in the region throughout the eighteenth century, with activities being largely restricted to hunting and fur trading. Following the War of 1812, settlement pressures prompted the British Government to enter into negotiations with the Odawa to purchase over five hundred thousand hectares of land south and west of Lake Simcoe. These negotiations were concluded with the Lake Simcoe-Nottawasaga purchase in 1818 (Surtees 1994:116).

1.2.3 European Settlement History

The study area is located within the historic township of Innisfil, which was first surveyed by Richard Birdsall in 1820 (Winearls 1990:518). The first settler in the area, Francis Hewson, purchased 500 acres of land at Big Bay Point and settled in 1820 (Hunter 1909:67). The earliest groups of settlers arrived from Markham Township, taking advantage of Yonge Street, which linked Barrie with York and was completed in 1825. The first settler of the village of Painswick was George Warnica, who settled in 1825. Early settlement centred on timber production and subsistence agriculture, and early growth was slow, with the population listed at 762 in 1842. The construction of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway in nearby Allandale led to a significant population expansion. By 1991, population growth resulted in the Town of Innisfil being formed when the Township of Innisfil amalgamated with the Village of Cookstown and parts of the Townships of West Gwillimbury and Tecumseh

1.2.4 Land Use History of Study Area

The Crown Patent for Lot 25, Concession 10 was issued to Grant Powell on September 24 1822 who sold it to Anne Seymour in 1836. She is listed as a widow and resident of Toronto. The northern half of the Lot was sold to Mary Luxon of Albion in 1854. Fifty acres of the northwest portion of the Lot were then sold by her husband, John Luxon, to William James Soules in 1854.

Luxon then sold the fifty acres making up the Northeastern quadrant of the lot to David Galloway of Maryborough in 1857. The study area is located in the northern half of Lot 25, Concession 10 divided by the Northeast and Northwest quadrants of the lot which were established in the 1850's.

Northwest Quadrant of Lot 25 Concession 10 Land Use History

William James Soules (1822-1864) was the descendant of George Soules, a passenger on the Mayflower who arrived in North America in 1620. William married Elizabeth Soules in 1851 and they were known to have a farmstead on Big Bay Point (Warnica 1999:2). It appears Mr. Soules leased the property to a tenant, as the 1861 census lists the resident of the property as Henry Wice, an Upper Canadian born farmer residing in a one storey log house who had cleared 30 acres of the 50 acre parcel for cultivation (Government of Canada 1861a:39; 1861b:84).

The property was sold to Samuel Craig of Innisfil in 1863, who is shown as the owner in the 1871 Hogg's Map of Simcoe County and listed as an Irish farmer in the 1871 census (Government of Canada 1871: 68). Mr. Craig resided on the property until 1879, when it was sold to William D. Ardagh of Barrie, who then sold it to John Johnston of Innisfil in 1881. John Johnston's lands were willed to John E Johnston in 1929.

Northeast Quadrant of Lot 25 Concession 10 Land Use History

The northeast fifty acres of Lot 25 Concession 10 was sold to David Galloway in 1857. It appears Mr. Galloway was also a tenant landlord, as the 1861 census lists the resident of the property as James Fagan, an Irish farmer residing in a one storey log house who had cleared 20 acres of the 50 acre parcel for cultivation (Government of Canada 1861a:38; 1861b:84). Mr. Fagan is listed as the owner in the 1871 Hogg's Map of Simcoe County, and he eventually purchased the property in 1873. The Northeast 50 acres was then passed on to Samuel Fagan in 1884 for $1. Samuel sold the lands to John Reid of Innisfil in 1889. John Reid passed it to William J. Reid of Innisfil for $1 in 1918.

Historic Topographic Maps

Topographic mapping made in 1928 indicates scattered wooded areas and open grass or agricultural lands. No structures are indicated within the study area at this time and later mapping indicates no structures until the latter half of the 20th century.

1.3 Archaeological Context

1.3.1 Current Conditions

The Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) gently slopes downward to the north and is located in a lightly wooded area with small deciduous trees (Image 1).

1.3.2 Natural Environment

The study area is located on a glacial beach strand that serves as the boundary between the Peterborough Drumlin Field and the Simcoe Lowlands physiographic regions. The Peterborough Drumlin Field region of Ontario an area comprised of rolling till plains with an associated trio of landscape features: frequent stone inclusions, steep slopes, and wet, swampy hollows (Chapman & Putnam 1984: 169-171). The Simcoe Lowlands physiographic region consists of a series of steep sided, flat floored valleys which were flooded by Lake Algonquin, and is bordered by beaches and terraces (Chapman & Putnam 1984:176)

The surficial geology of the study area consists of moderately stoney to stoney sandy silt to silt till, and the soils of the study area consists of a mix of Tioga Sandy Loam, Bondhead Loam, and Granby Sandy Loam. Tioga Sandy Loam is characterized as a well drained sandy very dark greyish brown Podzol with a low natural fertility or moisture holding capacity (Hoffman et al. 1962:43-45). Bondhead loam is characterized as a light greyish brown loam with a granular structure and friable consistency belonging to the Grey-Brown Podzolic Great Soil Group with a shallow surface horizon and good drainage, making it suitable for agricultural use (Hoffman et al. 1962:33-34). Granby Sandy Loam is characterized as a dark grey loam with poor drainage of the Dark-Grey Gleisolic Great Soil Group (Hoffman et al. 1962:47).

The nearest potable water source is an unnamed creek tributary located approximately 72 metres north of the study area and which connects to Sandy Cove creek and drains into Lake Simcoe approximately 1.6 kilometres to the northeast.

The study area is located within the Barrie District of the Lake Simcoe – Rideau Ecoregion, which itself is situated within the Mixedwood Plains Ecozone. This region encompasses 6,311,957 hectares, and contains a diverse array of flora and fauna. It is characterized by diverse hardwood forests dominated by sugar maple, American beech, white ash, eastern hemlock, and numerous other species are found where substrates are well developed on upland sites. Lowlands, including rich floodplain forests, contain green ash, silver maple, red maple, eastern white cedar, yellow birch, balsam fir, and black ash. Peatlands (some quite large) occur along the northern edge and in the eastern portion of the ecoregion, and these contain fens, and rarely bogs, with black spruce and tamarack.

> *Characteristic mammals include white-tailed deer, Northern raccoon, striped skunk, and woodchuck. Wetland habitats are used by many species of water birds and shorebirds, including wood duck, great blue heron, and Wilson's snipe. Open upland habitats are used by species such as field sparrow, grasshopper sparrow, and eastern meadowlark. Upland forests support populations of species such as hairy woodpecker, wood thrush, scarlet tanager, and rose-breasted grosbeak.*

Reptiles and amphibians found in this ecosystem include American bullfrog, northern leopard frog, spring peeper, red-spotted newt, snapping turtle, eastern gartersnake, and common watersnake. Characteristic fish species in the ecoregion include the white sucker, smallmouth bass, walleye, northern pike, yellow perch, rainbow darter, emerald shiner, and pearl dace.

(Crins et al. 2009:48-49)

1.3.3 Known Archaeological Sites

A search of registered archaeological sites within the MTCS Archaeological Sites Database was conducted. One archaeological site, the Sandy Cove Creek Site (BcGv-45) was identified within a one kilometre radius of the study area, and consisted of two positive test pits containing Late Woodland Period ceramics (AMICK 2017).

1.3.4 Previous Archaeological Assessments

A Stage 1 & 2 archaeological assessment of the study area was conducted by Earthworks on n October 24 and October 25, 2019 under PIF #: P321-0074-2019. The Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) was located during the test pit assessment of the property. A total of 31 historic Euro-Canadian artifacts were recovered over 11 positive test pits over an area measuring 25 metres on a NE-SW axis by 15 metres on a NW-SE axis. The report suggested an age range of the recovered historic ceramics to a period of occupation from approximately 1850 to 1890. The Stage 3 recommendations are cited below:

The Stage 3 site-specific assessment will consist of the excavation of 1 metre test units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the site, and based on a permanent datum to at least the accuracy of transit and tape measurements. Placing test units in unmeasured, estimated locations will not be acceptable. Additional test units, amounting to 20% of the grid unit total will be placed and excavated, focusing on areas of interest within the site extent. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature. If test excavation uncovers a feature, the feature's plan will be recorded, and geotextile fabric will be placed over the unit floor prior to backfilling the test unit.
All excavated soil will be screened through mesh with an aperture of no greater than 6 millimetres, and all artifacts will be collected and recorded according to their corresponding grid unit designation.

(Earthworks 2020:21)

2.0 Field Methods

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) was conducted between April 22 and April 25, 2020 under PIF #: P321-0118-2020, issued to Shane McCartney M.A (P321).

Following the relocation of the positive test pits using GPS coordinates, permanent datum points were established for the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53), oriented along the southern edge of the study area.

A network of five by five metre grid squares was established across the extent of the site as determined by the extent of the GPS points recorded of positive test pits established during the stage 2 archaeological assessment. The grid squares are referred to by the intersection coordinates of their southwest corner. Each five metre unit was further subdivided into 25 one metre units, with sub-square number one located in the southwest corner of the five metre unit, number five in the southeast corner, number six located immediately north of number one, and so on. GPS UTM coordinates of the grid datums were recorded employing the North American Datum 83 using a Trimble Catalyst with a stated Real Time Kinetic fixed accuracy of 0.02 centimetres.

A total of 16 one metre by one metre units were excavated along the 5 metre by 5 metre grid (Images 2 and 3). An additional 4 infill units amounting to 20% of the total number of units were excavated in areas of high artifact concentration or interest following Table 3.1 of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* for Post-Contact sites where it is not yet evident that the level of cultural heritage value or interest will result in a recommendation to proceed to Stage 4 mitigation.

Each unit was excavated stratigraphically by hand, into the first 5 centimetres of subsoil. Depth varied between 15 and 35 centimetres. Each unit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, or evidence of fill, and all soil was screened through wire mesh of 6 millimetre width. All artifacts were retained and recorded by the corresponding grid unit designation and stratigraphic layer.

The soil stratigraphy consisted of a medium brown-grey sand overlaying a mottled medium to light orange sand subsoil (Images 4 and 5).

The results of the Stage 3 archaeological assessment are presented on Map 3.

3.0 Record of Finds

Table 2 provides an inventory of the documentary record generated in the field

Table 2: Information Inventory of Documentary Record

Document	Location	Description
Field Notes	Earthworks Office Project File	2 pages of notes
Photographs	Earthworks Office Project File	22 digital photographs,
Field Map	Earthworks Office Project File	1 page
UTM Coordinates	Earthworks Office Project File	2 coordinates in an excel file

The recovered artifacts were washed, catalogued, and analyzed and are currently stored in one banker's box, measuring 40.0 x 31.5 x 25 centimetres at the Earthworks Corporate Storage Unit. The artifacts and documents will be stored by Earthworks until arrangements can be made to transfer them to an MHSTCI approved storage facility.

The Parks Canada's *Database Artifact Inventory Guide* was used as a template during the cataloguing phase of artifact analysis and was modified accordingly. This guide classifies artifacts according to specific functional classes, subgroups, and types. Classes are intended to reflect related behaviour and general functionally-related activities. For example Classes used include "Foodways" and include artifacts related to all aspects of food preparation, storage and consumption. Likewise, the "Architectural" class is a catch-all category for items such as brick, nails, window glass, etc. These Classes are further subdivided into Groups reflecting more specialized activities. The "Architectural" class, for example, includes groups such as construction materials, nails and window glass. Groups are then further refined into "Types", defined by attributes that are either functionally or temporally diagnostic, and so on. By classifying archaeological material in this manner, general trends can be discerned concerning on how an area was used in the past. A sample of artifacts recovered from the Stage 3 archaeological assessment are presented in Images 6 and 7.

3.1 Terms of Reference

This section provides definitions of the most commonly used artifact terms utilized in the site artifact catalogues and descriptions.

3.1.1 Ceramic Tableware Types

Tablewares are the cream or white-bodied wares intended primarily for use at the table, be it for the kitchen table or for a more formal dining room setting. Though each artifact contributes to the dating of a site's occupation, the ceramic assemblage, and the tableware assemblage in particular is generally the most significant temporal indicator on domestic sites. What counts is not so much when the ceramic was made, but when it was made available. Since there was very little ceramic tableware production in North America during the 19th century in North America, this means it had to be shipped to Canada across the Atlantic, and it came predominantly from England. If new ceramic styles were very popular, they might be "sold out" in England for several years after their initial appearance. Only as their popularity waned at home did they begin to be exported. They were likely to be sent first to wealthy colonies such as Virginia or Georgia where demand was high and the relatively poorer colonies, such as Canada, received most ceramics later still.

3.1.1.1 Pearlware

Pearlware is a white earthenware first made in 1779 and has a slightly bluish glaze owing to the addition of cobalt in the manufacturing process, and declined in importance and manufacture by the 1830's (Adams et al 1994:102).'

3.1.1.2 Whiteware

Refined white earthenware is a slightly porous, white-pasted earthenware with a near colourless glaze that replaced earlier near white ceramics, such as pearlware and creamware, by the early 1830s. The use of refined white earthenware continued throughout the 19th century, and is still used today, but its popularity began to decline by the 1840s with the introduction of ironstone and vitrified white earthenware (Adams et al 1994; Miller 2000:10, 13).

3.1.1.3 Ironstone

The term ironstone comes from "Mason's Patent Ironstone China", first patented by Mason in 1813 (Godden 1980:102). Early 'Stone Chinas' were produced by several other potters during the first quarter of the 19th century as well, and were vitrified or semi-vitrified, heavy dense wares. They tended to be heavily decorated, usually with a combination of painting and printing, yet faintly coloured to resemble oriental porcelain. Most of the patterns were inspired by the East, and the majority were made before the 1830s (Collard 1967:125-127; Miller 1991:9-10).

The 'Ironstone' ware that came on the Ontario market in the late 1840s evolved out of these earlier wares, but were much less vitrified (Wetherbee 1980:6). Despite being more durable, it was rather plain looking beside the more colourful wares of the mid-19th century and expensive too, costing about the same as printed. It became an increasingly popular commodity during the 1860s, but it still took several decades to capture a significant place in the Ontario market. By the 1870s it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:8). Paste colour and porosity varies, from the more vitrified bluish/grayish-white wares typical from 1847 to the 1880s, and the lighter, more porous, creamier-coloured ironstone wares that began to appear in the 1880s and continued into the 20th century. Many of the American-made wares, most 20th century reproductions and a very few early patterns (mostly a few by Alcock), are of this colour as well (Wetherbee 1996:13). By the close of the 19th century, few Staffordshire potters made ironstone wares, and those that did largely restricted production to either toilet wares or hotel china (Wetherbee 1996: 10).

Many ironstone pieces are decorated with a maker's mark indicating manufacturing origin on the bottom of a ware. This likely dates a piece after 1891, as maker's marks were required as part of the McKinley Tarrif Act (Adams et al. 1994:102).

3.1.1.4 Unassigned White Earthenware

A number of ceramics were too exfoliated or burnt to assign to a specific ware. These sherds were catalogued as the Unassigned White Earthenware type.

3.1.2 Ceramic Tableware Decorative Types

Decorative types must also be considered as they too are temporally sensitive and help to tighten the occupation time frame for the site's occupation. Most general stores stocked a variety of tablewares and although local availability varied, a customer's choice also depended not only on their personal taste but also on their pocketbook. Different decorative types were differentially priced, and this is particularly true for the first half of the 19th century, after which point the relationship between a vessel's cost and the way in which it was decorated began to weaken (Miller 1991b:40). Since ceramics are consumer items, the relative value of various types may provide some insight into the socio-economic status for the household.

3.1.2.1 Hand Painted Wares

This decorative category is generally used to describe the under-glaze, monochrome and polychrome hand painted white earthenwares, almost always floral, commonly in use from before the 1790s into the 1870s (Miller 1991a: 7-8). It was found mostly on teawares and bowls

and was one of the most inexpensive tableware varieties available in the 19th century. The use of painted earthenware teas, especially monochrome painted vessels, dwindled rapidly from the 1850s onward. Although it is known that such painted wares continued to be made in the late 19th century, few were reaching Ontario by the 1880s (Kenyon 1991: 10). Hand painted styles included monochrome blue (1810-1860), polychrome earth toned 'early palette (1810-1860), and polychrome bright coloured 'late palette', popular in the 1830s and 1840s (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:41, Miller 1991a: 5).

3.1.2.2 Edged Wares

This decorative type is found predominantly on plates and platters and dates from ca. 1775 to the very end of the 19th century (Miller and Hunter 1990:118). Like the painted wares, edged ceramics were one of the cheapest types of tablewares around during the 19th century. Shell edged wares continued to be marketed and readily available into the 1860s but, after this date, they are not commonly found in quantity in archaeological assemblages despite the fact that production continued into the 1890s and possibly later (Majewski and O'Brien 1984:37-39; Kenyon 1991: 4-5). Edged decorative styles include scalloped (1810-1850), unscalloped (1825-1897), impressed curved incising (1825-1891), and embossed (1820-1845) designs (Miller and Hunter 1990:116-117).

3.1.2.3 Sponged and Stamped Wares

Earthenwares with sponged decorations (ca. 1843-1900) (Miller 1991:6) first came on the Canadian market around the middle of the 19th century along with stamped wares (ca. 1843-1920) (Kenyon 1980: 10). Both sponged and stamped wares seem to have been made largely for the "out-markets" and, although a good number of Staffordshire potters began producing these wares in quantity just before the middle of the 19th century, this decorative style may be of Scottish origin. Scottish potteries made extensive use of these types of decoration, and a good deal of it did make its way to Canada, and these wares were widely advertised by crockery merchants throughout Victorian Canada as crockery excellent for the country trade since they were so cheap (Collard 1967: 145-146; Robacker and Robacker 1968: 78-83). Though flatware forms such as plates do occur, most of the specimens found in Ontario are from bowls and tea wares. By the mid 1840s, sponged wares were commonplace on tables in Canada West, yet by the mid 1870s, they had virtually disappeared. Sponged bowls, however, last out the century (Kenyon 1995: 10; Miller 1991a:6).

Densely sponged wares were made throughout spongeware's production and 30 of the sherds in the collection are of this type. The more coarsely sponged wares, with a lot of white

background showing, were not generally seen prior to ca. 1850 (Kenyon 1980: 9). Blue, in varying shades, was by far the most common colour employed though polychrome-sponged wares were also popular before ca. 1850 (Kenyon 1980: 9).

Stamped wares (ca. 1843-1920) (Kenyon 1980: 10) were nowhere near as popular as the sponged wares, or any of the other inexpensively decorated varieties available for that matter, and are not generally very common on Ontario sites (Kenyon 1991: 10).

3.1.2.4 Transfer Printed Wares

Transfer printed ceramics (1783+) tended to be more costly during the 19th century than the simpler decorative wares discussed above, and a high proportion of printed sherds may be an indicator of the occupant's wealth or, at the very least, their middle class aspirations (Kenyon 1980). Common printed (1783+) tablewares reached their peak during the 1830s and 1840s and enjoyed a revival again in the 1880s (Kenyon 1995: 12). Flown transfer prints (ca. 1844-1920s) were most popular in the late 1840s and 1850s (Collard 1967: 118; Lofstrom and Tordoff 1982: 9). Vessels with flown prints were premium priced wares selling for about 20% more than the common transfer printed ceramics until the 1850s (Kenyon 1991: 6). Transfer printed tablewares, in general, began to decline in popularity during the 1850s in face of the increase in use of white ironstone. Domestic sites dating from the middle of the 1830s into the last third of the 19th century are often conspicuous by the diversity of transfer printed colours.

Blue printed ceramics only became a relatively common sight on Canadian tables during the 1810s despite the fact that they had been in production for at least three decades. They appeared, however, largely as tea wares, and dinner wares such as plates were not really seen until the mid. 1820s or so (Kenyon 1995: 3-4). Blue was, and still is, the most popular colour used in transfer printing. Despite its continued popularity, however, blue printed tablewares did hit something of a low point in the last quarter of the 19th century (Kenyon 1991: 9). The earliest under-glaze prints on earthenwares are the Willow design and other chinoiserie patterns (Majewski and O'Brien 1984: 35). Although the Willow pattern had been developed by English potters in the 18th century, it was not commonly exported to the Canadas until the early 1830s and appeared only as dinnerwares. By 1814, this pattern was already considered the cheapest and most common printed pattern available. Willow-patterned tea wares were not introduced until 1883 (Miller 1991a: 8).

3.1.2.5 Moulded Wares

Non-vitrified white earthenware with moulded relief patterns tend to date before 1860 (Majewski and O'Brien 1984: 38). Moulded ironstone only became an increasingly popular during the 1860s and it was not until the 1870s that it was often the dominant tableware in many Ontario households (Kenyon 1991:8).

Moulded relief pattern was by far the most popular way of decorating ironstone. The earliest moulded ironstone shapes produced by Staffordshire potters were introduced during the 1840s and 1850s and belong to the Gothic of shapes with the hexagonal and octagonal lines so

popular during the 1840s and 1850s (Wetherbee 1980: 37). The Sydenham-type patterns were brought out in the early 1850s and were similar in many ways to the earlier Gothic shapes, echoing their geometric forms though round shapes were being made as well (Wetherbee 1980: 48).

During the 1860s, Staffordshire ironstone potters also took inspiration from the fields, forests, gardens and orchards for their patterns (Wetherbee 1996: 106, 108). Two other common motifs seen on ironstone during the 1860s are classical Greek and Roman motifs and/or names and narrow ribbing (Wetherbee 1980:106; Wetherbee 1996:129).

The best known, and most popular, ironstone pattern through the years is the wheat design. It has been continuously reproduced since 1859, and there are still several British and American companies making it today. Despite the fact that the earliest wheat type pattern was registered in England in 1859, the first mention of a wheat pattern in Ontario is 1865 (Kenyon 1995: 10).

Although innumerable other patterns were available throughout the next three or four decades, the wheat pattern continued to be as popular as ever even at the end of the 19th century (Kenyon 1991: 9).

3.2 The Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53)

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) resulted in the recovery of 161 artifacts from test unit excavations. A summary of artifact classes is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Artifact Summary Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53)

Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Frequency	Percentage
Activities	*barn/stable*	1	0.62%
	Subtotal	**1**	**0.62%**
Architectural	*nail*	13	8.07%
	windowglass	27	16.77%
	Subtotal	**40**	**24.84%**
Faunal	*bone*	4	2.48%
	Subtotal	**4**	**2.48%**
Foodways	*Glass Containers*	4	2.48%
	Tableware, Ceramic	86	53.42%
	Utilitarian, Ceramic	15	9.32%
	Subtotal	**105**	**65.22%**
Smoking	*Pipe*	2	1.24%

	Subtotal	**2**	**1.24%**
Unassigned material	*Miscellaneous material*	9	5.59%
	Subtotal	**9**	**5.59%**
Total		**161**	**100.00%**

3.2.1 Activities Class

A single horseshoe nail was recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) this was categorized within the Barn/Stable Group.

3.2.2 Architectural Class

A total of 37 artifacts assigned to the Architectural Class were recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53). These included 27 fragments of pane window glass and 13 cut nails which made up 24.84 % of the total assemblage.

During the 19th century, window glass was produced by the cylinder glass technique. A molten ball of glass was blown into a sphere, and then swung into a cylinder shape. While the glass was still workable, the cylinder's ends were cut off, and the cylinder was cut along its length forming two curved panes, which were then flattened, cooled and cut into smaller panes (Weiland 2009:29). Over the course of the 19th century, the demand for larger windows increased resulting in thicker windows. The chronological variability in the thickness of window glass has been applied as a dating method for archaeological sites; however, it has been determined that the accuracy of this dating method is largely dependent upon the presence of relatively large sample sizes and the availability of regionally developed chronological models (Jones and Sullivan 1989:172).

Machine cut nails were first invented about 1790, and were in popular use between the 1830s and 1890s. The nails were "cut" from flat sheets of iron, and results in a nail of even thickness and flat, square head (Adams et al 1994: 94).

3.2.3 Faunal Class

A total of four artifacts were recovered from the Faunal Class. These were all large mammalian and included three longbone fragments and one cow rib fragment. None of these fragments showed indications of thermal alteration or butchering activity.

3.2.4 Foodways Class

The Foodways Class is, in general, one of the largest and most temporally diagnostic artifact classes in the material culture assemblage recovered from a domestic site. As such, it is relied upon heavily to determine the occupation time frame. The artifacts classed here are related to the preparation, storage, distribution and consumption of food and beverages. This class can be divided into a number of groups and is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Foodways Class Artifact Summary Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53)

Group	Artifact	Frequency	Percentage
Glass Containers	*Moulded bottle glass*	**4**	**3.81%**
	Subtotal	**4**	**3.81%**
Tableware, Ceramic	*Ironstone*	10	9.52%
	Pearlware	11	10.48%
	Unassigned white earthenware	20	19.05%
	Whiteware	45	42.86%
	Subtotal	**86**	**81.90%**
Utilitarian, Ceramic	*Coarse red earthenware*	13	12.38%
	Refined red earthenware	1	0.95%
	Stone ware	1	0.95%
	Subtotal	**15**	**14.29%**
TOTAL		**105**	**100.00%**

3.2.4.1 Glass Containers Group

Artifacts four artifacts within this group were moulded bottleglass. Two of these fragments contained embossed lettering of a partial maker's mark which could not be assigned to any specific manufacturer.

Semi-automatic glass blowing machines were first developed in the early 1880s by Michael Owens (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35-39). In general, commercial production for narrow-mouthed and wide-mouthed containers using semi-automatic machines began in 1889 and 1893 respectively. Both peaked ca. 1917, and ended. Fully-automatic commercial production on the Owen's machine commenced in 1904. They began to be replaced by feeders in the 1920's and production ended as late as 1960. Containers produced by either method are virtually indistinguishable (Jones and Sullivan 1989: 35-39). Bottle glass colour has proven ineffective in providing dates of manufacture, and the sherds do not provide any chronologically sensitive features that would assist in dating BaGr-68 (Lindsey 2019).

3.2.4.2 Ceramic Tableware Group

A total of 86 pieces of ceramic tableware were recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) and includes pearlware, refined white earthenware, and ironstone. A summary is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: **Ceramic Tableware by Ware Type and Decorative Style from BcGv-53**

Material	Decoration	Date Range	Frequency	Percentage
Ironstone	*flow transfer print*	*1850-1890*	2	2.33%
	moulded	*1850-1890*	1	1.16%
	transfer print	*1850-1890*	1	1.16%
	undecorated	*1850-1950*	6	6.98%
	Subtotal		**10**	**11.63%**
Pearlware	*Undecorated*	*1780-1840*	**11**	**12.79%**
	Subtotal		**11**	**12.79%**
Whiteware	*edged ware flat incised*	*1840-1900*	1	1.16%
	flow transfer print	*1830-1860*	13	15.12%
	Painted, polychrome late	*1840-1880*	11	12.79%
	sponged ware	*1840-1900*	1	1.16%
	sponged ware, cut	*1850-1900*	1	1.16%
	transfer print	*1830-1860*	5	5.81%
	Undecorated	*1830-1870*	13	15.12%
	Subtotal		**45**	**52.33%**
Unassigned white earthenware	*flow transfer print*	-	1	1.16%
	sponged ware, cut	-	5	5.81%
	transfer print	-	1	1.16%
	undecorated	-	13	15.12%
	Subtotal		**20**	**23.26%**
TOTAL			**86**	**100.00%**

3.2.4.3 Utilitarian Ware Group

Utilitarian wares were generally made of clays that fired red, grey, buff or tan, and were glazed with lead or salt glazes. These vessels were meant for the kitchen, cellar, laundry, pantry and milk house. In the general absence of temporally diagnostic shapes and/or maker's marks, these ceramic utilitarian wares tend to be more indicative of function than date. The sherds all look to be derived from hollowware forms such as crocks, bowls, jugs, etc.

Coarse Earthenware was usually used in crockery such as open-mouth crocks, jugs, bottles and preserve jars, and was present throughout the nineteenth century prior to declining in use at the beginning of the twentieth century (Adams et al 1994:101).

A total of 15 Utilitarian ware fragments were recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53). These included 13 fragments of coarse red earthenware, one fragment of black glazed refined red earthenware, and one salt glazed stone ware fragment.

3.2.5 Smoking Class

Two white ceramic pipe stem fragments were recovered during the Stage 3 assessment of BcGv-52. Both fragments were undecorated with no maker's mark.

Throughout the 17th and 18th century, smoking was a common pastime not for just English men, but for women as well, including the upper class. By the 1850s, however, pipe smoking in general became associated with the working class and female smoking began to decline, at least in public. By the 19th century, clay pipes were being mass produced in England, Scotland, France and Germany; and by the second half of the century, in Canada as well. Smoking pipes are the most common smoking item found on 19th century sites.

3.2.6 Unassigned Material Class

Unassigned material recovered included two metal strapping fragments, possibly used to secure a wooden barrel, a single rail road spike, and six fragments of miscellaneous metal.

3.2.7 Artifact Catalogue

Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Motif	Function	Freq.	Comments
1	300	500	1	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Pearlware	undecorated			hollow ware	1	
2	300	500	1	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	undecorated			hollow ware	1	
3	300	500	1	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	flow transfer print	blue	indeterminate	indeterminate	1	
4	300	500	1	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	sponged ware	green		hollow ware	1	
5	300	500	1	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	transfer print	black	indeterminate	unknown	1	
6	300	500	1	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	undecorated			indeterminate	1	
7	305	515	1	1	22	Faunal	large mammalian	large mammalian bone				longbone fragment	1	
8	295	505	1	1	19	Foodways	glass	bottle glass, moulded		olive			1	
9	295	505	1	1	19	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	albany slip				1	
10	295	505	1	1	19	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	polychrome painted ware		floral	hollow ware	1	chrome green leaf
11	305	500	1	1	22	Foodways	glass	bottle glass, moulded	embossed	blue			1	embossed "J.R"...
12	305	500	1	1	22	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					1	
13	305	500	1	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	flow transfer print	blue		indeterminate	1	
14	300	510	1	1	34	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	undecorated			hollow ware	1	
15	300	510	1	1	34	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	undecorated			indeterminate	2	
16	300	510	1	1	34	Foodways	glass	indeterminate		clear			1	
17	300	510	1	1	34	unassigned material	misc. material	misc. metal					1	
18	310	500	1	1	26	Architectural	nail	cut nail					1	
19	310	500	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	stone ware	salt glazed				1	
20	310	500	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	buff slip				1	
21	310	500	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	flow transfer print	blue		hollow ware	2	
22	315	510	1	1	25	Activities	barn/stable	horseshoe nail					1	
23	315	510	1	1	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	transfer print	black		indeterminate	1	
24	315	510	1	1	25	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	sponged ware, cut	blue		hollow ware	1	
25	305	510	1	1	35	Architectural	nail	cut nail					3	
26	315	510	1	1	25	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					1	
27	305	510	1	1	35	unassigned material	misc. material	misc. metal					1	
28	305	510	1	1	35	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	undecorated			hollow ware	2	
29	305	510	1	1	35	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	undecorated			hollow ware	3	
30	305	510	1	1	35	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					1	
31	305	510	1	1	35	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	flow transfer print	blue	floral	indeterminate	1	rim fragment
32	305	510	1	1	35	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	albany slip				2	
33	310	505	21	1	30	Architectural	nail	cut nail					2	
34	310	505	21	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	albany slip				1	

Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Motif	Function	Freq.	Comments
35	310	505	21	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	transfer print	blue		flat ware	1	
36	305	505	5	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	unglazed				2	
37	305	505	5	1	22	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					2	
38	305	505	5	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Pearlware	undecorated			hollow ware	2	
39	305	505	5	1	22	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	sponged ware, cut	blue		indeterminate	1	
40	300	495	1	1	20	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	albany slip				1	
41	300	505	13	1	27	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					2	
42	300	505	1	1	23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	undecorated			hollow ware	2	
43	300	505	1	1	23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	undecorated			hollow ware	2	
44	300	505	1	1	23	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					3	
45	300	505	1	1	23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	flow transfer print	blue		indeterminate	1	
46	300	505	1	1	23	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	transfer print	blue		hollow ware	1	
47	300	505	1	1	23	unassigned material	misc. material	misc. metal					2	
48	300	505	1	1	23	unassigned material	misc. material	railroad spike					1	
49	305	500	18	1	29	Faunal	large mammalian	Bos taurus				rib fragment	1	
50	305	500	18	1	29	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	buff slip				1	
51	305	500	18	1	29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	flow transfer print	blue		hollow ware	1	
52	305	500	18	1	29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	polychrome painted ware			hollow ware	2	chrome green leaf
53	305	500	18	1	29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	undecorated			hollow ware	2	
54	305	500	18	1	29	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	undecorated				2	
55	305	500	18	1	29	Architectural	nail	cut nail					2	
56	305	500	18	1	29	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					1	
57	300	500	23	1	26	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					5	
58	300	500	23	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	undecorated			indeterminate	4	
59	300	500	23	1	26	Architectural	nail	cut nail					2	
60	300	500	23	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	flow transfer print	blue		indeterminate	1	
61	300	500	23	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	albany slip				1	
62	300	500	23	1	26	unassigned material	misc. material	misc. metal					1	
63	300	500	23	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	sponged ware, cut	blue		hollow ware	2	
64	300	500	23	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	moulded		wheat pattern	indeterminate	1	
65	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	flow transfer print	blue		flat ware	3	
66	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	edged ware	blue	flat/incised	flat ware	1	
67	305	505	13	1	30	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					2	
68	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	undecorated			indeterminate	1	
69	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	sponged ware, cut	blue		hollow ware	2	
70	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	polychrome painted ware			hollow ware	1	floral red and chrome green, black stems

Cat. #	Easting	Northing	Sub-unit	Context (TS/SS/LOT)	Depth (cm)	Artifact Class	Artifact Group	Artifact Type	Decoration	Colour	Motif	Function	Freq.	Comments
71	305	505	13	1	30	unassigned material	misc. material	metal strapping					1	
72	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	glass	bottle glass, moulded	embossed	aqua			1	partial "R"
73	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Pearlware	undecorated			flat ware	4	
74	305	505	13	1	30	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	albany slip				2	
75	305	505	13	1	30	Smoking	pipe	pipe stem, ceramic	undecorated	white			2	
76	305	505	13	1	30	unassigned material	misc. material	misc. metal					1	
77	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	transfer print	blue	blue willow	flat ware	3	
78	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	polychrome painted ware		floral	hollow ware	7	
79	305	505	1	1	26	Faunal	bone	large mammalian bone				longbone fragment	2	
80	305	505	1	1	26	Architectural	windowglass	pane glass					9	
81	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	refined red earthenware	black glazed			hollow ware	1	
82	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Unassigned white earthenware	undecorated			indeterminate	5	
83	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	ironstone	undecorated			hollow ware	1	
84	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	Pearlware	undecorated			hollow ware	4	
85	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	nail	cut nail					3	
86	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	undecorated			hollow ware	3	
87	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Utilitarian Ware	coarse red earthenware	albany slip				1	
88	305	505	1	1	26	Foodways	Ceramic Tableware	White ware	flow transfer print	blue		hollow ware	5	
89	305	505	1	1	26	unassigned material	misc. material	metal strapping					1	

4.0 Analysis and Conclusion

The Stage 3 archaeological assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) documented evidence of archaeological material dating from the 1840s to the late nineteenth century, which is consistent with what was recorded in the Stage 2 archaeological assessment. The site likely relates to a cabin known from the 1860 Federal census to be occupied by Henry Wice, an Upper Canadian born farmer. The timeframe of the documented occupation correlates relatively well with the most chronologically sensitive artifacts recovered from the site. Earlier dated artifacts include undecorated pearlware and refined white earthenware. Spatial analysis of these artifact types does not indicate a concentration of earlier artifacts within the boundaries of the site. Additionally, artifact distribution shows a clear concentration of artifacts in unit 305E 505N:1, with the largest diversity of artifact classes, including faunal material, also located here.

Section 3.4.2 Standard 1a of the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* requires that 80% or more of the time span of occupation of the site date to before 1870 when assessing cultural heritage value or interest. Based on the analysis of the artifact assemblage and historic documentation, the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) meets this criteria and contains further cultural heritage value or interest, As a result, a Stage 4 mitigation is required.

5.0 Recommendations

Based on the Stage 3 assessment of the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53), a Stage 4 archaeological mitigation is recommended.

The preferred method of Stage 4 mitigation is through avoidance and protection. Through discussions with the proponent, it has been determined that the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53), is situated within a portion of the study area that is integral to development and cannot be easily avoided. As a result, Stage 4 mitigation by excavation is recommended for Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53).

Analysis presented in Section 4.1 suggests the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53) site dates to after 1830. As a result, the Stage 4 mitigation will consist of the excavation of 1 metre units placed on a 5 metre grid established over the midden areas, centred around the high artifact yielding units of 305E 505N:1. Test units will be excavated by hand, in systematic levels into the first 5 centimetres of the subsoil layer, unless excavation uncovers a cultural feature.

If excavation uncovers a cultural feature, all exposed subsoil surfaces will be cleaned by shovel or trowel to aid in identifying the feature. Excavations will extend, regardless of yield, 2 metres beyond any cultural features uncovered. Cultural features will be excavated only when it has been completely exposed.

Following hand excavation, the remainder of the Henry Wice site (BcGv-53) will be excavated via mechanical topsoil removal, using heavy machinery that pulls soil away (e.g., excavator, backhoe with flat-edged bucket, grader with extendable arm). Topsoil removal shall be carried out using heavy machinery that pulls soil (e.g. excavator, backhoe with flat edged bucket, grader with extendable arm). Mechanical topsoil removal must stop at or above the topsoil/subsoil interface and will extend a minimum of 10 metres beyond any uncovered cultural features. All exposed cultural features shall be mapping, excavated and recorded. All exposed subsoil surfaces will be cleaned by shovel or trowel following mechanical topsoil removal.

The MHSTCI is requested to review this report and provide a letter indicating their satisfaction that the fieldwork and reporting for this archaeological assessment are consistent with the Ministry's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists* and the terms and conditions for archaeological licences, and to enter this report into the Ontario Public Register of Archaeological Reports.

6.0 Advice on Compliance with Legislation

This report is submitted to the Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries 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 Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries, 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 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 *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.

7.0 References

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8.0 Images

Image 1: Study Area Conditions. Facing South.

Image 2: Test Unit Excavation in Progress. Facing Northeast.

Image 3: Test Unit Excavation in Progress. Facing Northeast.

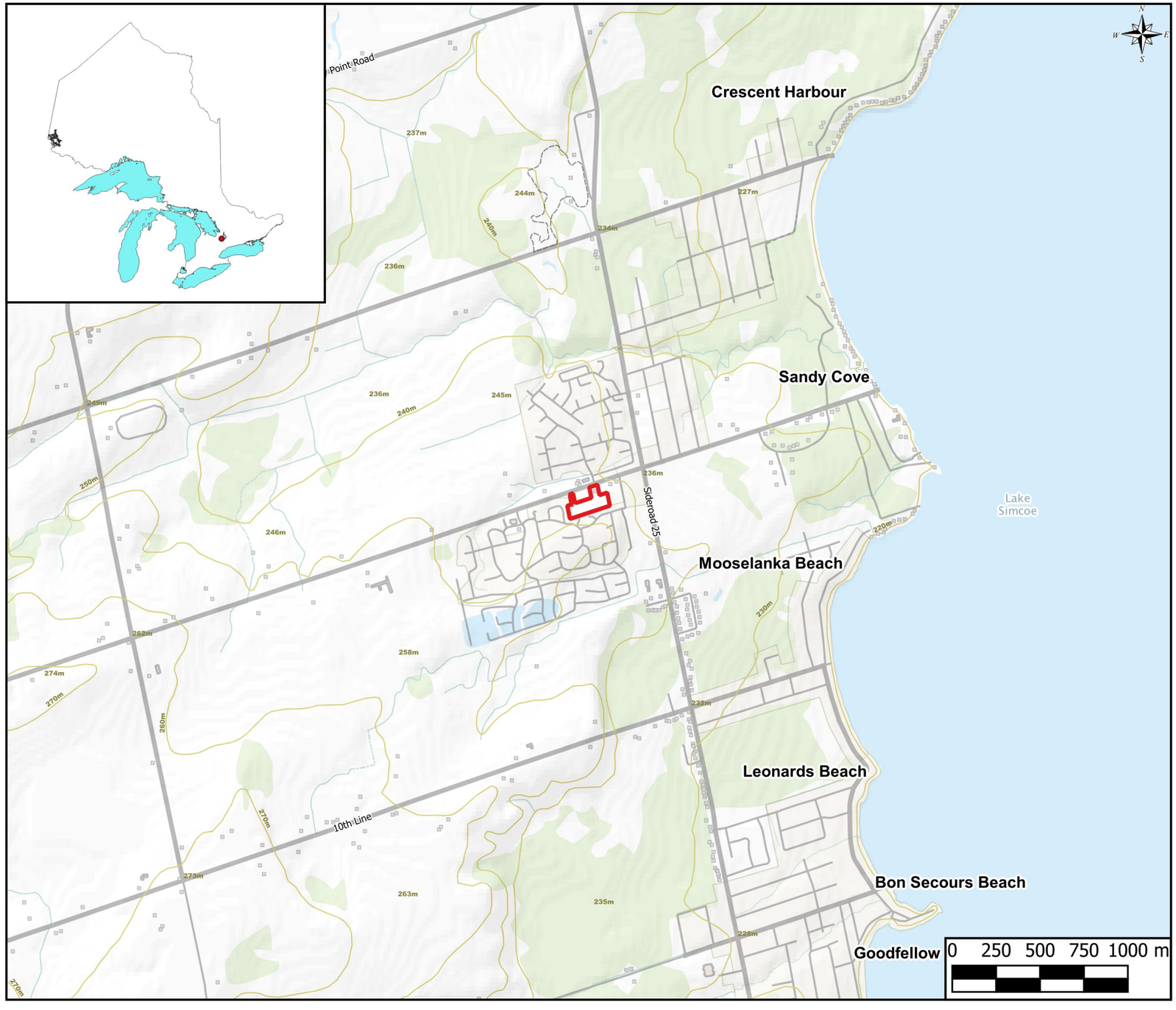
Image 4: Unit 305E 510N:1. Facing Grid North.

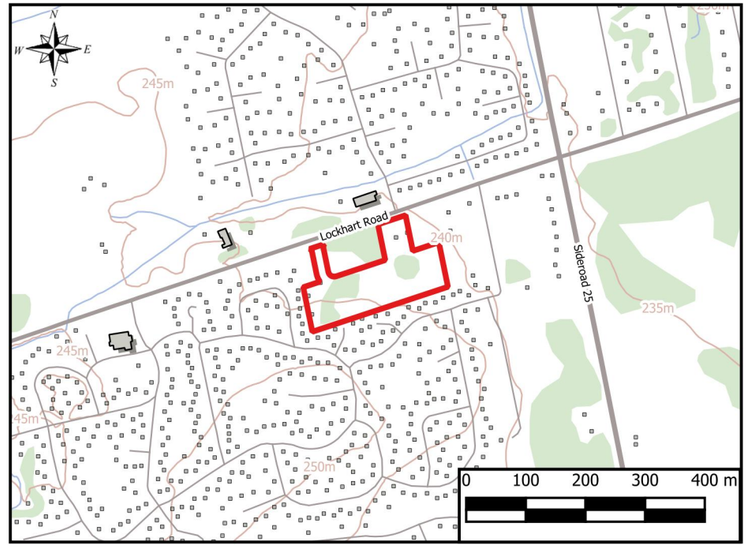
Image 5: Unit 300E 500N:1. Facing Grid East.

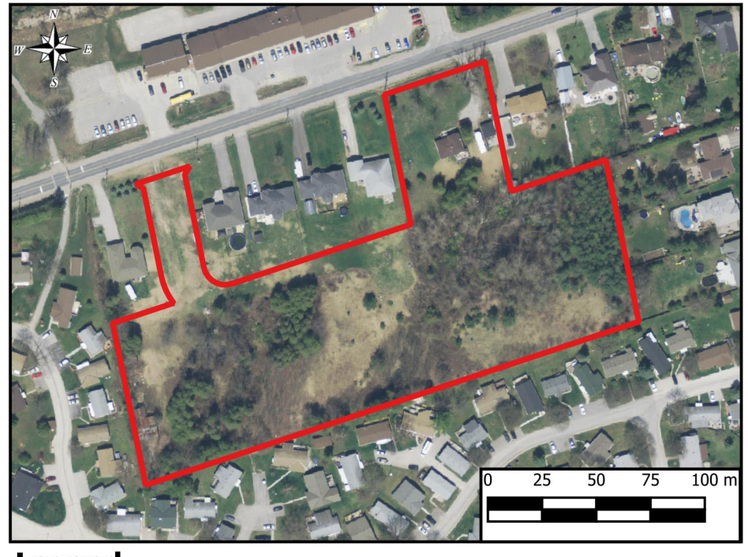
Image 6: Sample of Artifacts Recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53).

Image 7: Sample of Artifacts Recovered from the Henry Wice Site (BcGv-53).

9.0 Maps





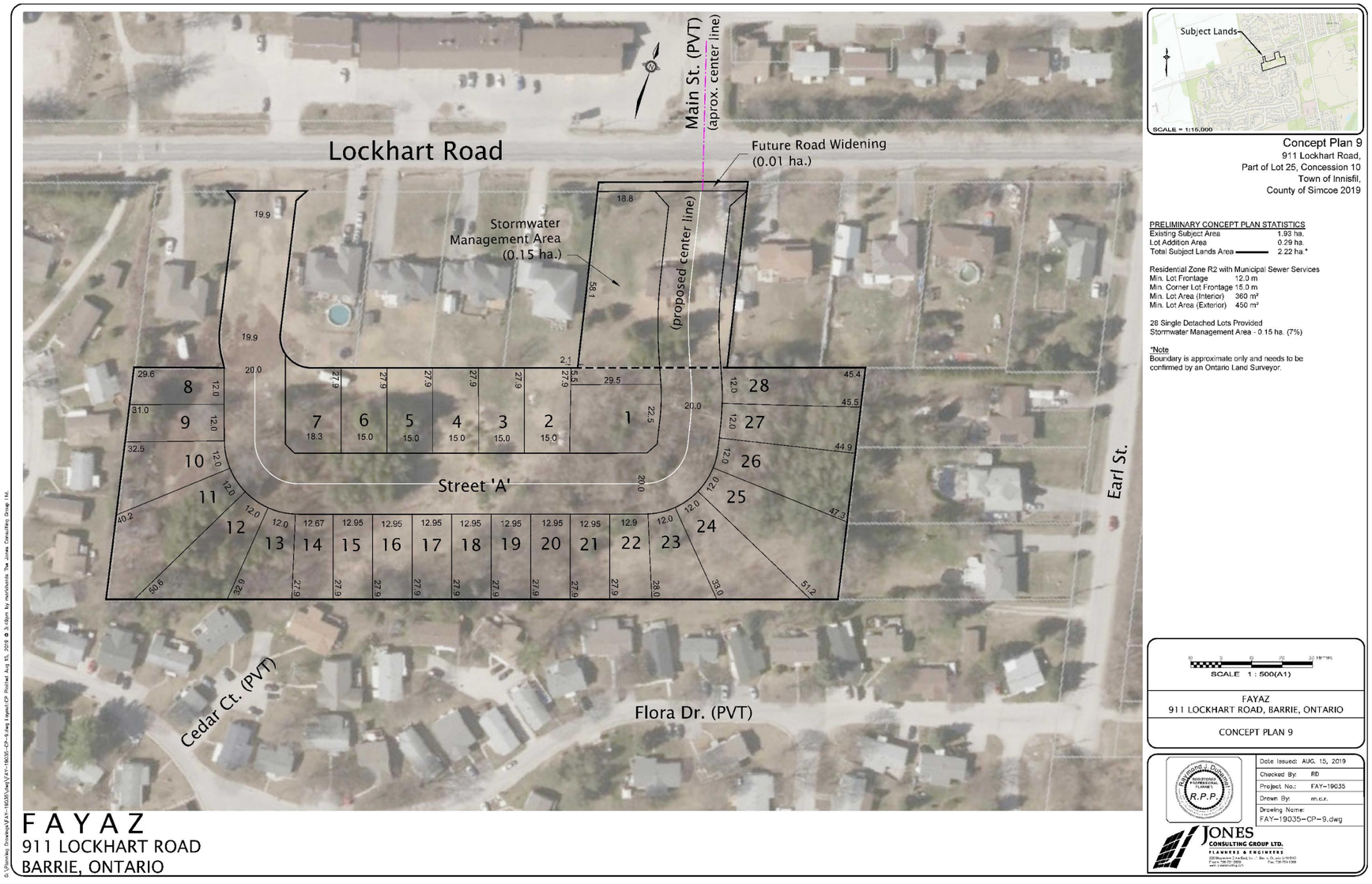


Legend

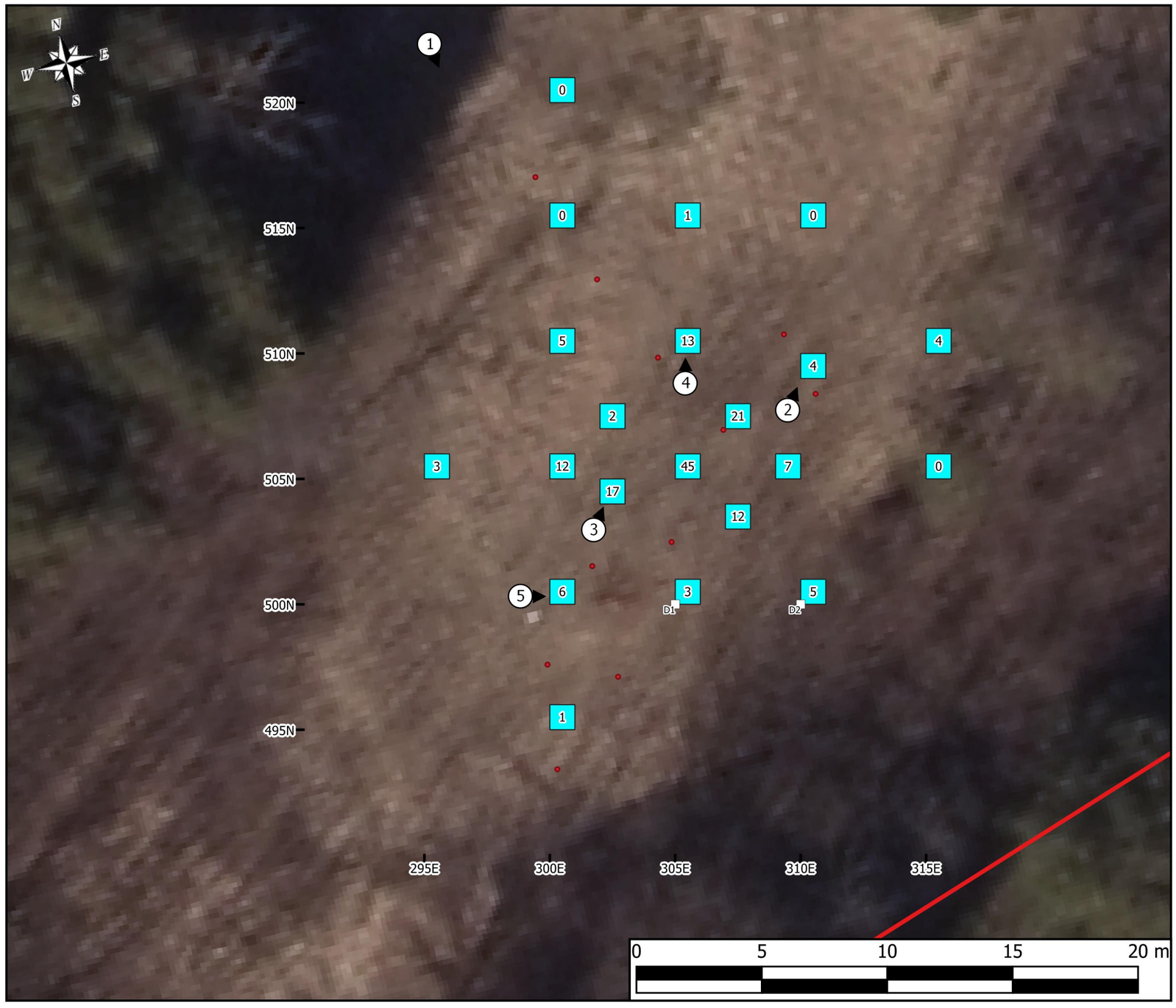
Study Area

Reference:
Canvec Data. Scale 1:50000
Ontario Basic Mapping. Scale 1:10000
Simcoe County 2013 Aerial Imagery

Map 1: Regional Map



Map 2: Site Plan



Legend

- Study Area
- Datums
- Stage 2 Test Pits
- Stage 3 Test Unit
- (#) Photo Location and Direction

Reference:
Simcoe County 2016 Aerial Imagery

Map 3: Stage 3 Assessment Results