



INTERIM

**Report on the 2005 Stage 4 Mitigative Archaeological Excavations of the
Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25) & Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)
within the
Proposed Stone Ridge Subdivision (43T-03602),
Part of Lots 6, 7, 8 & 9 Concession 2,
Part of the Original Road Allowance between Concessions 2 & 3,
Geographic Township of Orillia (South Orillia),
Part of Blocks 107, 112 & 115, Plan 51m-613
All of Blocks 114 & 25, Plan 51m-613,
City of Orillia, Simcoe County.**

Submitted to

Charter Construction

&

The Ontario Ministry of Culture

Prepared by

AMICK Consultants Limited

Lakelands District

Michael B. Henry CD BA, Managing Partner
380 Talbot Street, P.O. Box 29, Port McNicoll, ON L0K 1R0

Tel: (705) 534-1546 Fax: (705) 534-7855

www.amick.ca

Archaeological Consulting License # P058
OMC #P058-046 Alia Kendra III (BdGu-25)
P058-045 continuation of P058-031 Alex Harvie (BdGu-21)
Corporate Project # 25578

December 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project Personnel	4
Executive Summary	4
1.0 INTRODUCTION	5
2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	5
3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH	6
4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT	7
5.0 ALEX HARVIE (BdGu-21) TEST EXCAVATIONS	10
6.0 ALIA KENDRA III (BdGu-25) TEST EXCAVATIONS	11
7.0 ALEX HARVIE (BdGu-21) MITIGATIVE EXCAVATIONS	15
8.0 ALIA KENDRA III (BdGu-25) MITIGATIVE EXCAVATIONS	21
9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	22
10.0 REFERENCES CITED	23
LIST OF TABLES	
Table 1 Cultural Chronology of Southern Ontario	25
LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure 1 Location of the Subject Property	26
Figure 2 Segment of the Historic Atlas Map (1878)	27
Figure 3 Detailed Plan of the Archaeological Assessment	28
Figure 4 Location Map of the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	29
Figure 5 Feature Map of the Alex Harvey Site (BdGu-21)	30
Figure 6 Location Map of the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25)	31
Figure 7 Key for Features of the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	32
Figure 8 Profiles of Features 1, 2, 3, & 4 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	33
Figure 9 Profiles of Features 5, 6, 7, & 8 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	34
Figure 10 Profiles of Features 9, 10, 11, & 12 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	35
Figure 11 Profiles of Features 13, 14 & 15 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	36
Figure 12 Profiles of Feature 16 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	37
Figure 13 Profiles of Feature 17 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	38
Figure 14 Profiles of Features 18, 20 & 21 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	39
Figure 15 Profiles of Feature 22 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	40
Figure 16 Profiles of Features 23, 24 & 26 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	41
Figure 17 Profiles of Feature 25 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	42
Figure 18 Profiles of Feature 27 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	43
Figure 19 Profiles of Feature 28 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	44
Figure 20 Profiles of Features 30, 31, 32, & 35 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	45
Figure 21 Profiles of Feature 33 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	46
Figure 22 Profiles of Feature 34 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	47
Figure 23 Profiles of Feature 36 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	48
Figure 24 Profiles of Features 37, 38, 39, & 40 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	49

Figure 25	Profiles of Features 41, 42, 43, & 44 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	50
Figure 26	Profiles of Features 45, 46, 47, & 48 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	51
Figure 27	Profiles of Features 49 & 51 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	52
Figure 28	Profiles of Features 50, 53, 54, & 55 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	53
Figure 29	Profiles of Features 56, 57 & 58 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	54
Figure 30	Profiles of Features 59 & 61 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	55
Figure 31	Profiles of Feature 60 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	56
Figure 32	Profiles of Features 62, 63, 64, & 65 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	57
Figure 33	Profiles of Feature 67a for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	58
Figure 34	Profiles of Feature 67b for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	59
Figure 35	Profiles of Features 68, 70a & 70b for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	60
Figure 36	Profiles of Feature 71 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	61
Figure 37	Profiles of Feature 73 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	62

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1	The Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) Stage 3 Excavations	63
Plate 2	Artifacts of the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25)	63
Plate 3	Topsoil Stripped Area of the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)	64
Plate 4	Plan View of Feature 11	64
Plate 5	Profile View of Feature 11	65
Plate 6	South Profile of the Southeast Quadrant of Feature 17	65
Plate 7	East Profile of the Northwest Quadrant of Feature 25	66
Plate 8	Overview of the Southeast Quadrant of Feature 25	66
Plate 9	The Exposed Skeleton of the Headless Horse in Feature 59	67
Plate 10	The East Profile of the Northwest Quadrant of Feature 71	67
Plate 11	Bank of Montreal 1842 Half Penny Token	68
Plate 12	Indian Department Commissioned Officers Button	68
Plate 13	United States of America 1831 Silver Ten Cent Piece	69

Project Personnel

Consulting Archaeologist	Marilyn E. Cornies
Project Archaeologists	Michael B. Henry Jason Wootton-Radko
Report Preparation	Michael B. Henry
Field Assistants	Derek Howard James Hyland Philip Rice Ivy Ripley Will Daigle
Draughting/Photography	Derek Howard Michael B. Henry Philip Rice

Executive Summary

This report describes the results of the Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigative Excavations of the Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) within the Proposed Stone Ridge Subdivision (43T-03602), Part of Lots 6, 7 & 8, Concession 2, Part of the Original Road Allowance between Concessions 2 & 3, Geographic Township of Orillia (South Orillia), Part of Blocks 107, 112 & 115, Plan 51m-613 and All of Blocks 114 & 25, Plan 51m-613, City of Orillia, Simcoe County conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited on behalf of Charter Construction. This study was conducted under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued to Mr. Michael Henry by the Minister of Culture for the Province of Ontario. All pertinent records, photographs and artifacts are presently in the possession of AMICK Consultants Limited until such time as they can be transferred to an appropriate institution, with the approval of the Ontario Ministry of Culture.

AMICK Consultants Limited was engaged by Charter Construction to undertake Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations of the Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) on December 5, 2003. This work commenced on June 21, 2005 and was completed on August 6, 2005. The site area to be impacted through development has now been fully excavated and documented. Accordingly, it is recommended that any condition respecting archaeological resources be considered as addressed and that no further studies are warranted for the proposed undertaking within the known site area.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Archaeological License Report details the conduct and findings of Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigative Excavations of the Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) within the Proposed Stone Ridge Subdivision (43T-03602), Part of Lots 6, 7 & 8, Concession 2, Part of the Original Road Allowance between Concessions 2 & 3, Geographic Township of Orillia (South Orillia), Part of Blocks 107, 112 & 115, Plan 51m-613 and All of Blocks 114 & 25, Plan 51m-613, City of Orillia, Simcoe County conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited on behalf of Charter Construction. The subject land consists of roughly 181.09 hectares at the southwest corner of Fittons Road West and Harvie Settlement Road on the west edge of the City of Orillia (see Figure 1). All work was conducted in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Ontario Heritage Act (RSO 1980) under Archaeological Consulting License #P058 issued by the Minister of Culture for the Province of Ontario to Mr. Michael Henry.

2.0 LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This Archaeological License Report details the conduct and findings of Stage 4 Archaeological Mitigative Excavations of the Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) within the Proposed Stone Ridge Subdivision (43T-03602), Part of Lots 6, 7 & 8, Concession 2, Part of the Original Road Allowance between Concessions 2 & 3, Geographic Township of Orillia (South Orillia), Part of Blocks 107, 112 & 115, Plan 51m-613 and All of Blocks 114 & 25, Plan 51m-613, City of Orillia, Simcoe County conducted by AMICK Consultants Limited on behalf of Charter Construction. The subject land consists of roughly 181.09 hectares at the southwest corner of Fittons Road West and Harvie Settlement Road on the west edge of the City of Orillia (see Figure 1).

The subject property consists primarily of agricultural lands which were ploughed in advance of the physical assessment. In addition, four (4) areas of woodlot were subjected to test pit survey. The first area of woodlot is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the subject property. The second area of woodlot runs east to west across the south end of the western portion of the property. A third woodlot area subject to assessment by test pit methodology is associated with the large low-lying and wet area surrounding Lac du Castor in the north half of the subject property. This woodlot area runs around almost the entire wet area surrounding the lake. The fourth area of woodlot to be test pit surveyed lies immediately to the east of Lac du Castor and is surrounded by pedestrian surveyed ploughed fields.

In general, tree lines dividing ploughed fields were not subject to test pit survey unless they were wider than 15 metres. Two such tree lines were subject to test pit survey: one is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the subject property and one is located near the southwest corner of the subject property. Finally, two existing and one former farm complexes were subject to assessment by test pit survey. One of the existing farm complexes is situated adjacent to Harvie Settlement Road on the east edge of the

property. The second existing farm complex and the former farm complex are situated on the west edge of the property fronting onto Line 15 North. All of the above areas and methods of assessment are illustrated on Figure 3 of this report.

The subject property is situated within the Simcoe Uplands physiographic region. The Simcoe Uplands is composed of a series of rolling till plains which were formerly islands in glacial Lake Algonquin (Chapman and Putnam 1984: 183).

3.0 BACKGROUND RESEARCH

As part of the archaeological assessment of the subject property, background research was conducted in order to determine if any archaeological resources had been formerly documented within or in close proximity to the subject property and, if these same resources might be subject to impacts from the proposed undertaking. This data was also collected in order to assist in the assessment of the archaeological potential of the subject property and in order to establish the significance of any resources which might be encountered during the conduct of the present study. The requisite data was collected from the Archaeology Unit, Heritage Branch, Ontario Ministry of Culture (OMC) and the corporate research library of AMICK Consultants Limited.

3.1 Native Occupation

The data gathered from the Archaeological Sites Database of the OMC was limited to a 2 km radius about the subject property. As a result, it was determined that 7 archaeological sites related to First Nations activity in the area had been formerly documented. These sites are briefly described below:

Site Name	Borden #	Site Type	Cultural Affiliation
BdGu-3	Little	Village	Woodland
BdGu-5	Birch	Cabin	Woodland
BdGu-7	Kennel	Campsite	Archaic
BdGu-9	Pern	Findspot	Archaic
BdGu-10	Holly	Village	Woodland
BdGu-11	Fowler	Campsite	Palaeo
BdGu-12	Standing Tree	Indeterminate	Woodland

3.2 Euro-Canadian Settlement

The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County (1878) indicates that no structures were situated on Lots 6, 7, 8 or 9 Concession 2 of South Orillia Township at that time.

However, Andrew Hunter's A History of Simcoe County asserts that there were several settler families in South Orillia Township who arrived shortly after Coldwater Road was opened around 1830. In the area of what was to become the Town of Orillia, Walton's Directory (1836) provides a listing of settlers within the fledgling

community. Located within Lot 9, Concession 4 were Gerald Alley, Robert Bailey, Andrew Borland, Michael Bowers, James Dallas, Peter Lamb, J. M. Lawrence (Larmour?), and John J. Rowe. Andrew Moffatt and Reverend Jonathan Scott were teachers amongst the Ojibwa settled at Orillia. Moffatt and Scott were settled on Lot 9, Concession 5. Jacob Gill, Leonard Wilson were settled on Lot 10, Concession 5. Although no place of residence is provided, Neil Morrison is also said to be an early resident of Orillia (Hunter Vol. 2 1909: 160).

During the same period not many more settlers were located in the remainder of the Township. Along Concession 1 Charles Rowe was situated on Lot 5, John Harvie on Lot 9, John Finch on Lot 11 and a family of the surname Johnson was located on Lot 10. Settled on Concession 2 were William Mulock (Lot 5), Paul Darling (Lot 6) and James Sanson (Lot 9). Frederick Dallas was resident on Lot 11, Concession 3. Andrew St. John was settled on Lot 6, Concession 5. Philemon Squires was located on Lot 8 and William Sibbald was located on Lot 11 of the fifth Concession. Three settlers were to be found along Concession 6: William Kersop on Lot 4 and both John Thompson and Antoine Godoir (Gaudaur) were residents of Lot 11 (Hunter Vol. 2 1909: 168-169)

3.3 Lot 6, Concession 2, Orillia Township

As part of the Stage 4 investigations of the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21), more in depth archival research was undertaken in order to relate the archaeological material recovered to the documentation of the history of occupation of the property.

The earliest Tax Assessment records available for Orillia Township are from 1858. At that time, “John Millen” is noted as the resident of the property, while the owner is listed as “W. Darling” of Oro Township. W. Darling is presumed to be the wife of Paul Darling. Paul Darling had passed away on September 27, 1849. He was buried at St. James Cemetery in Penetanguishene. Millen is shown to be resident on the property at least as late as 1861. The Tax Assessment record of 1866 indicates that W. Darling is still the owner of the property but no other resident of the property is indicated. Presumably, Mr. Millen moved at some time between 1861 and 1866. We have no assessment records available for the intervening years.

The Canada Census Records for the year 1861 provides a great deal more information. John Millen (age 51) and his wife Sarah (age 47) were “Free Presbyterians” who were born in Ireland. All of their children were born in “Upper Canada”: Ellen (age 22), John (age 20), Solomon (age 18), Margaret (age 16), Sarah A. (age 14), George (age 12), Hugh L. (age 9), Elizabeth (age 7), Arthur G. (age 4), and Thomas (age 3). The family was living in a frame house which is undoubtedly one of the structures uncovered during the excavation of the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21).

The 1861 Canada Census Records also list Mrs. Darling, a widow aged 57, living with her 21 year old daughter, Miss M. B. Darling. Mrs. Darling was born in England and her daughter was born on Manitoulin Island. They are listed as of the Episcopalian faith.

The next available Tax Assessment record is for the year 1871. At this time “Mrs. Darling” of Oro is listed as the owner and “David Clarke” as tenant. The 1872 record provides some further detail. The entry for this year indicates that David Clarke’s family included 5 members, that he was 34, and that the family was Methodist.

The 1871 Canada Census Records indicate that David Clarke of Ontario (age 34) was married to Eleanor (age 30) of England. Their three children were all born in Ontario: David H. (age 8), Overton (Age 4), and Florence (age ½). The family is listed as Methodists.

S. S. Darling, a widow of 66 years old, was now living with 2 daughters: Marion B. (age 30) and Sophia (age 24).

The period between 1872 and 1876 is not covered in the available Tax Assessment records. By 1876, the tenant had changed again. In 1876 the property was occupied by “Myles Stewart”, a Presbyterian of 38 years of age. The owner of the property is now listed as “Mrs. M. B. Darling” of the Town of Orillia. It seems likely that the change in both the name and the location of the owner indicates that another member of the Darling family now owns the property. This is presumed to indicate that Paul Darling’s wife had by now passed away and that her elder daughter, Marion had inherited it.

In the 1878 Tax Assessment records, the owner of the property is now shown to be “Sophia Darling”. It would appear that the property had again changed ownership within the Darling family. The resident of the property at this time was “Aaron Stewart”. Mr. Stewart is listed as a 28 year old Baptist. He was apparently married with no children at this time, as his family is shown to have had 2 members.

The next available Tax Assessment record is for the year 1881. By this date Timothy Coffey (aged 52) and his family, consisting of 11 members, were both residents and owners of the property. The Coffeys were Roman catholic. The last Tax assessment record examined for the property indicates that the Coffeys were still resident on the property in 1891.

The Canada Census Records for the year 1881 show that the property was occupied by Timothy Coffey (aged 60) and his wife Julia (no age provided) who were both originally from Ireland. John Coffey (24) and his wife Hannah (24) were also resident on the property. A number of children are listed but no distinction is made between the children of the two generations: Johannah (22), Timothy (19), Julia (18), Denis (16), Catherine (14), Patrick (12), Margaret (10), Mary (6), James (4), and Daniel (1). It seems clear that most of the children would have to be those of Timothy and Julia. However, it seems more likely that Daniel is the child of John and Hannah. James and Mary may also be the children of John and Hannah but there is no indication.

The Canada Census Records for 1891 separates the Coffeys into three nuclear families. John and Hannah are no longer listed. It is presumed that they and their children have moved. Timothy is shown to be aged 62 and his wife Julia is 52 in 1891. Both are shown to have originated in Ireland. Their children include: Patrick (22), Margaret (19), and Mary (17). A servant is also listed with this group: Mary O'Connor, aged 48, from Ireland. Tomthy Jr. (aged 32) was married to Josie (aged 36). They had no children at this time. Denis Coffey (28) was married to Selia (30) who came from Ireland. Their children included Samuel (5), Timothy (4), Edward (2), Denis (1), and John (0).

3.4 Paul Darling, M.D.

Based upon the above information, it would appear that the first settler on the subject property was Dr. Paul Darling. Although the analysis of the artifacts recovered from this site is ongoing, it is clear from the preliminary information derived from the Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations of the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) that this site is the original residence of Dr. Darling. An abundance of artifacts dating to the 1820s and early 1830s was recovered during the excavation of this site. Included among these finds was a military style silver gilt copper alloy shanked button of the early 19th Century. The obverse of the button is bordered with laurel leaves and the ground is of a faint weave pattern. In the centre of the button is the capital letter "I" for Indian Department, a crown Agency of the British Government in North America.

Andrew Hunter wrote the following passage concerning Dr. Darling in his account of the founding settlers of South Orillia Township:

"The opening of the Coldwater Road along the line of the ancient trail, in 1830, or soon afterward, afforded one of the most important arteries to the inflowing tide of settlement. Some settlers came at that time and located on either side of the highway. Amongst those who settled upon it in South Orillia in 1832 was Paul Darling, M.D. Dr. Darling was the first physician to practice in this section of the country, became surgeon to the Indian Department, married a daughter of Captain Hamilton, of Matchedash and Penetanguishene, and went to live in Manitoulin Island, when Captain T.G. Anderson, the Indian Superintendent, moved with the Indians to that island in 1837." (Hunter Vol. 2 1909: 169).

Elsewhere in Hunter's work, he lists Dr. Darling as one of the original settlers of the Town of Orillia on Lot 9, Concession 4 (Hunter 1909 Vol. 2: 268) This would place Dr. Darling in the heart of the original settlement of the Town of Orillia. This is not especially of concern since Dr. Darling may have first been posted to this location when what was to become Orillia was considered to be the main settlement site of the Ojibwa First Nation. It is presumed that Dr. Darling then moved to Lot 6, Concession 2 and then on to Manitoulin Island. This pattern of movement conforms to what we know of the movements of First Nations communities. Dr. Darling's movements mirror those of the First Nations he served as Physician with the Indian Department.

“Prior to 1830 the Indians had wandered indiscriminately about the Lake Simcoe region; but in that year, Sir John Colborne, the Lieut-Governor, collected them on a reserve of 9,800 acres, stretching from the narrows to Coldwater. They consisted for the most part of three bands of Ojibways under chiefs Yellowhead, Aisance, and Snake, besides a band of Pottawatamies, lately from Drummond Island, or Michigan. They numbered in all about 500, and were placed under the superintendence of Captain T. G. Anderson. The headquarters of Chief Snake’s band was the island named after him; Yellowhead’s band, which afterward removed to Rama, was then located at Orillia and the Narrows; while that of Chief Aisance was settled at Coldwater, the other extremity of the reserve.” (Hunter Vol. 1 1909: 18).

“In 1836 the Indians surrendered this Reserve to the Government. Yellowhead’s band removed, in 1838, from Orillia and the Narrows to Rama, where they made a purchase of 1,600 acres of land for L800 paid out of their annuities... Aisance’s band settled at Coldwater, removed to Beausoleil and Christian Islands, where they have resided ever since.” (Hunter Vol. 1 1909: 18).

3.5 Conclusion

Background research conducted at the time of the archaeological assessment indicated that the subject property exhibits high potential for significant archaeological resources of Native origins and relatively low potential for those of Euro-Canadian origins. The Harvie family had owned much of the subject lands during the 19th Century. As the artifacts recovered from the Alex Harvie site during the archaeological assessment suggested a mid-19th Century occupation, it was assumed that the site represented one of the Harvie homesteads. However, the results of the excavation of the Alex Harvie site clearly indicates that the site occupation originated before the Harvies arrived in the area. Further archival research conducted as part of the Stage 4 Investigations indicates that the Harvie family had never owned Lot 6, Concession 2 within the subject property although they did own most of the surrounding properties. The location of the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21) corresponds to the property owned by Paul Darling in the 1830s.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD ASSESSMENT

4.1 Methodological Approach

Figure 3 of this report illustrates the subject property and the survey methods used to complete the physical assessment of the subject property. Due to the proximity of Lac du Castor with a large associated wetland area and the numerous previously documented sites, the property was tested at a five metre interval.

The subject property consists primarily of agricultural lands which were ploughed in advance of this assessment. Ploughed areas were examined after numerous heavy rainfalls using pedestrian survey methodology. These ploughed fields were walked at a fixed interval of five (5) metres between individual transects. Artifacts were marked with nylon flags as encountered and every artifact location was examined intensively using one metre transects walked in a radius of 20 metres out from the find.

In addition, four (4) areas of woodlot were subjected to test pit survey. The first area of woodlot is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the subject property. The second area of woodlot runs east to west across the south end of the western portion of the property. A third woodlot area subject to assessment by test pit methodology is associated with the large low-lying and wet area surrounding Lac du Castor in the north half of the subject property. This woodlot area runs around almost the entire wet area surrounding the lake. The fourth area of woodlot to be test pit surveyed lies immediately to the east of Lac du Castor and is surrounded by pedestrian surveyed ploughed fields. In general, tree lines dividing ploughed fields were not subject to test pit survey unless they were wider than 15 metres. Two such tree lines were subject to test pit survey: one is situated in the extreme northeast corner of the subject property and one is located near the southwest corner of the subject property. Finally, two existing and one former farm complexes were subject to assessment by test pit survey. One of the existing farm complexes is situated adjacent to Harvie Settlement Road on the east edge of the property. The second existing farm complex and the former farm complex are situated on the west edge of the property fronting onto Line 15 North. All of the above areas and methods of assessment are illustrated on Figure 3 of this report.

Within areas subject to test pit methodology (as indicated in Figure 3), test pits measured roughly 30 cm in diameter and were dug to sterile subsoil. The excavated earth from these units was screened through 6 mm (1/4 inch) wire mesh to ensure that any artifacts would be recovered. All units were backfilled and the sod replaced to eliminate possible injury to users of the property. When artifacts were encountered during test pit survey an area measuring 2 metres from the artifact in all directions was examined at a higher intensity interval of 2.5 metres between individual test pits.

4.2 Results

As a result of the archaeological survey, five (5) archaeological sites were discovered. The Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) was discovered in a ploughed field immediately to the south of a woodlot just to the west of the northwest corner of the subject property. Test pitting of the woodlot area demonstrated that the site extended northward from the field into the wooded area. The Alia Kendra I Site (BdGu-19) was discovered during the pedestrian survey of the ploughed field to the west of the large quarry area on the east edge of the subject property. The Alia Kendra II Site (BdGu-20) was discovered in the largest of the woodlots which runs across the entire west side of the property from east to west. The Alia Kendra III & Alia Kendra IV Sites (BdGu-25 & 26) were discovered in the same ploughed field immediately to the southwest of the woodlot containing Alia Kendra II (BdGu-20) and west of the existing farm complex fronting onto Harvie Settlement Road. The locations of these sites are illustrated in Figure 3 of this report and detailed plans of each site are presented as Figures 4, 5 & 6. These plans include the distribution of surface finds/positive test pits as applicable.

All five of these sites were subject to Stage 3 Test Excavations as reported in earlier reports (AMICK 2003, 2004a). Based on the results of the Stage 3 Test Excavations, it was recommended that Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations should be carried out on the Alia Kendra I Site (BdGu-19), the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25), and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21). The Alia Kendra I Site (BdGu-19) was previously subject to Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations, the results of which are reported in a separate report (AMICK 2004b).

5.0 ALEX HARVIE (BdGu-21) TEST EXCAVATIONS

Methodology

The Stage 3 strategy for the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21) consisted of the excavation of a series of 56 one metre squares. The squares were placed at a 5 metre interval to cover the entire site area. The one metre excavation units are illustrated in Figure 4 of this report. Square numbers were assigned based on the position of the southwest corner of each of the one metre squares along the imposed grid plan. All squares were excavated to the bottom of the topsoil layer. All excavated material was screened through ¼ inch wire mesh in order to ensure that any artifacts contained within the topsoil were recovered.

Results

As a result of the Stage 3 Test Excavations, no subsurface features were encountered and no direct evidence was encountered which would indicate the presence of significant subsurface deposits. However, the test excavation units did produce significant quantities of material. All together, a total of 2692 artifacts were recovered from this site during the Stage 2 assessment and the Stage 3 Test Excavations. The surface collection and test pit collection accounts for 139 artifacts of this total.

The artifacts recovered as a result of the Stage 1-2 Archaeological assessment and the Stage 3 Test Excavations at the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21) are presented in catalogue form as an appendix to this report. A detailed discussion of all the artifacts will be presented in the final Stage 4 Mitigative Excavation report on this site.

The artifact assemblage produced from the surface collection and test excavations at this site is unusual for South Orillia Township. Figure 2 of this report shows a segment of the township map included in the illustrated atlas of Simcoe County printed in 1881. South Orillia Township is shown to be thinly inhabited even at this late period of the 19th century. However, the collection from the Alex Harvie site indicates a much earlier occupation.

The vast majority of material recovered indicates a pre-1850 occupation. Within the ceramics class of artifacts, the largest single category represented is coarse red earthenware with 468 pieces. This is not remarkable since coarse red earthenware was the dominant utilitarian ware throughout most of the 19th century. The next most prolific ceramic type is represented by plain refined white earthenware with 443 pieces. The dominant position of this ceramic is typical from about 1830-1870. Cobalt blue transfer printed refined white earthenware is represented by 93 pieces. The large number of this type accords well with the large amount of plain refined white earthenware. The ceramic types represented by somewhat smaller quantities include: sponge decorated refined white earthenware (n=48); stamp decorated refined white earthenware (n=21); colour transfer printed refined white earthenware (n=39); flown transfer printed refined white earthenware (n=28); hand painted refined white earthenware (n=14); straight rim shell edge refined white earthenware (n=11). Smaller quantities of other types are also represented in the collection. Notably, plain ironstone is represented by 7 pieces.

The ceramics recovered from the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21) represent the most popular types of the mid-19th century. The numerous types of refined white earthenware within this collection typify the post-1830 period with most decorative types (i.e. sponged, stamped, colour transfers, flown transfers) being of the post 1840 period. The very slight representation of late 19th century wares such as ironstone is notable. The ceramics of the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21) suggest a date range of 1830-1860.

Although no in-situ evidence of architecture was encountered at this site, architectural elements and artifacts were recovered which support the interpretation that a structure once stood at this location. Within the collection there are 14 brick fragments. Many more were observed in the field but only a few were collected as samples since these items are not readily datable. In addition, 64 fragments of window glass were collected. The most interesting architectural components collected from this site were the nails. Cut nails (n=732) are present in the Alex Harvie site assemblage. Cut nails were developed in the late 18th century and displaced forged nails as the dominant nail used in construction by about 1825. The presence of this type of nail on the site would suggest that a structure stood on this location at some time between 1825 and 1890.

The results of the Stage 3 Test Excavations indicated that the Alex Harvie site (BdGu-21) is a Euro-Canadian domestic site which was most probably occupied from 1840-1870. This makes the site a very early example of Euro-Canadian occupation in rural South Orillia Township and a significant archaeological resource. It was recommended that this site should be conserved through avoidance or subject to Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations. The proponent advised AMICK Consultants Limited that this site could not be avoided and that full excavation was required.

6.0 ALIA KENDRA III (BdGu-25) TEST EXCAVATIONS

Methodology

The Stage 3 strategy for the Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) consisted of the excavation of a series of 20 one metre squares. The squares were placed at a 5 metre interval to pass through the area of artifact concentration and to connect outlying finds. The one metre excavation units are illustrated in Figure 4 of this report. Square numbers were assigned based on the position of the southwest corner of each of the one metre squares along the imposed grid plan. All squares were excavated to the bottom of the topsoil layer. All excavated material was screened through ¼ inch wire mesh in order to ensure that any artifacts contained within the topsoil were recovered. Artifacts were recovered from 7 of the excavated squares.

Results

As a result of the Stage 3 Test Excavations of the Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) a total of 37 artifacts were recovered from squares in addition to the 10 artifacts collected from the surface of the site during the CSP. The following analysis includes the Stage 2 & 3 results. The artifacts recovered consisted of the following categories: 32 fragmentary sherds; 6 body sherds, 2 fragmentary rim sherds; 4 neck sherds; 1 rim sherd; 1 utilized flake; 1 chert nodule; and 1 complete celt was found on the surface of the site during the excavation of squares. As in most artifact assemblages, the vast majority of the artifacts are nondiagnostics.

It is primarily through ceramics and more specifically rim sherds that we recover data relating to each individual site. The ceramics of the Alia Kendra III site account for roughly 93.75% (N=45) of the total artifact assemblage (N=48). Fragmentary sherds are those sherds which are lacking either the interior or exterior surface, are smaller than a quarter and cannot be classified as a fragmentary rim sherd. In contrast, body sherds possess an interior and exterior and are larger than a quarter. Most fragmentary sherds are fragments of body sherds. Smoothed over exteriors predominates the assemblage.

The bulk of decoration on ceramics or pottery is on the rim. It is through the decoration present on rim sherds that much of our cultural and temporal information is derived. In order to be truly analyzable, a rim sherd must exhibit sufficient portions of the interior, lip, collar, and neck to determine the decorative motif and technique employed. A sherd in which any of these traits is absent is classified as a fragmentary rim sherd. The

single rim sherd recovered from this site can all be typed as Lawson Incised within the ceramics typology as defined by R. MacNeish (1952).

The Alia Kendra III site is a Late Woodland occupation site which appears to be related to the Huron culture and precedes contact with Europeans. This inference is based on the lack of trade goods present on the site. As a result, the site is significant as an early occupation of the Huron Confederacy in the Orillia area. However, the very limited numbers of artifacts produced through the conduct of both a CSP and Test Excavations suggest that there is little data contained within the topsoil of the site. Data from the test excavations also suggests that there is unlikely to be any evidence of subsurface features at this site. However, Stage 4 Excavations were recommended at this site as there remained the possibility for deeply buried significant deposits. It was recommended that this site should be conserved through avoidance or subject to Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations. The proponent advised AMICK Consultants Limited that this site could not be avoided and that full excavation was required.

7.0 ALEX HARVIE (BdGu-21) MITIGATIVE EXCAVATIONS

7.1 Stage 4 Methodology

The site area was stripped of topsoil using a caterpillar tracked excavator fitted with a toothless straight edge ditching bucket in order to expose subsurface features beneath the plough zone. The stripped area was then subject to shovel shining in order to locate hard to find features as few were evident after topsoil stripping. A total of 73 features were exposed. This figure represents an extraordinary number of subsurface features for a Euro-Canadian domestic site. The locations of the features within the area of topsoil stripping were recorded using Total Station. The limits of topsoil stripping and the locations of the features are illustrated in Figure 5 of this report.

All features were then sectioned and excavated according to strata. All soil removed from all features was screened through 6 mm wire mesh to ensure that any artifacts contained within the soil matrix were recovered. Artifacts were bagged and labeled according to the feature and the strata in which they were recovered. Scale plan views and profiles were drawn of all features and photographs were taken to record these features in plan and profile views.

7.1.2 Stage 4 Results

The exposed area of the Robert Site (AjGx-162) appears to represent a cluster of at least three (3) 19th Century structures and associated refuse areas. Feature 71 is a cellar feature with a stone foundation. Features 16 and 17 also represent small cellar features. Their close proximity to one another and the associated cluster of square post molds to the southeast (Features 1-11) suggest that these may be features associated with a single frame structure although the special arrangement of these features is unusual. Features 28, 33, 42, 49, and 51 appear to be shallow footings to a structure. It is

speculated that perhaps a stone or brick footing to a building was robbed of building material for a later building situated elsewhere. Alternatively, all of these features except 71 could represent a single residential structure with divided areas or additions represented by the arrangement of subsurface features as they seem to have a common alignment. Feature 71 is too far from the other features to be a part of this cluster and it is oriented on a different axis than the above features. Several of the other features also appear to be structural in nature but their precise purpose is not clear. Feature 25 is a stone lined well.

A particularly unusual find was made in Feature 59. This feature contained the fully articulated skeleton of a horse. This, in and of itself, is not especially unusual for a 19th Century domestic site. What is unusual is that the skeleton was headless. What possible explanation could there be for burying the body of a horse but not the head? It is clear from the excavation that the horse was buried in a decapitated state. There is no evidence of damage to any other elements that one would expect had the burial been struck by the plough or had someone dug up the skull for some reason. There is likewise, no evidence of any digging into this grave after it was filled in. It is clear from the remains that this horse had a hard life of labour, to judge from the advanced state of osteoarthritis on many of the skeletal joints. A number of the vertebrae were fused and other joints exhibited pronounced wear and bone growths. It was noted that deep cuts had been made by a sharp instrument into the leg joints. This seems to have been done with an axe in order to force the horse's body into a hole which was not quite large enough to receive the intended occupant without undue difficulty. We thought that perhaps the horse's head was removed as part of this cramming effort. However, the head was nowhere to be found, not elsewhere within this feature, nor within any other on the site.

The remaining features appear to represent domestic refuse deposits.

The contents of the features excavated are summarized below. Although work on cataloging and analyzing this collection has been ongoing since completion of the Stage 4 Excavations, the volume of material has not allowed us to complete this work by the time of this report submission. Accordingly, a full description of all deposits and detailed artifact analyses will be presented in the final report to be submitted on or before December 31, 2006. As will be seen from the summary below, this site presented an extraordinary volume of material. These finds include an abundance of wares much earlier than either the surface collection or the test excavations suggested would be found at this site. A large amount of mendable pearlware vessels predating 1830 were recovered from this site, in addition to some creamware examples also of the pre-1830 period.

During topsoil stripping of the site and shovel shining of the exposed surface of the subsoil a number of artifacts were collected including 83 ceramic sherds, 43 shards of glass, 16 metal objects, and 11 faunal elements.

Feature 1 produced 2 glass shards, 16 metal fragments, and 10 faunal elements.

Feature 2 produced 1 metal fragment.

Feature 3 produced 10 ceramic sherds, 13 glass shard, 9 metal fragments, and 3 faunal elements.

Feature 4 produced 1 metal fragment.

Feature 5 produced 1 ceramic sherd, 9 glass shards, and 8 metal fragments.

Feature 6 produced 9 ceramic sherds, 8 glass shards, 5 metal fragments, and 2 faunal elements.

Feature 7 produced 2 ceramic sherds, 1 glass shard.

Feature 8 produced 3 metal fragments.

Feature 9 produced no artifacts.

Feature 10 produced 2 glass shards and 4 metal fragments

Feature 11 produced 451 ceramic sherds, 112 glass shards and 51 metal fragments.

Feature 12 produced 747 ceramic sherds, 855 glass shards, 767 metal fragments, and 217 faunal elements.

Feature 13 produced 12 glass shards, 5 metal fragments, and 1 faunal element.

Feature 14 produced 3 glass shards and 3 metal fragments.

Feature 15 produced 9 ceramic sherds, 3 glass shards, 1 metal fragment, and 4 faunal elements.

Feature 16 produced 37 ceramic sherds, 113 glass shards, 110 metal fragments, 265 faunal elements, and 2 pieces of early plastic.

Feature 17 produced 132 ceramic sherds, 1033 glass shards, 3528 metal fragments, 113 faunal elements, and 2 pieces of early plastic.

Feature 18 produced 1 ceramic sherd and 1 metal fragment.

Feature 19 produced no artifacts.

Feature 20 produced 7 ceramic sherds, 1 metal fragment, and 3 faunal elements.

Feature 21 produced no artifacts.

Feature 22 produced 73 ceramic sherds, 61 glass shards, 36 metal fragments, and 9 faunal elements.

Feature 23 produced 8 ceramic sherds, 9 glass shards, and 5 metal fragments.

Feature 24 produced no artifacts.

Feature 25 produced 527 ceramic sherds, 99 glass shards, 101 metal fragments, and 15 faunal elements.

Feature 26 produced 2 ceramic sherds.

Feature 27 produced 43 ceramic sherds, 70 glass shards, 27 metal fragments, and 7 faunal elements.

Feature 28 produced 58 ceramic sherds, 106 glass shards, 504 metal fragments, and 16 faunal elements.

Feature 29 produced 7 ceramic sherds, 3 glass shards, 95 metal fragment, and 1 faunal elements.

Feature 30 produced 2 ceramic sherds.

Feature 31 produced no artifacts.

Feature 32 produced 3 ceramic sherds and 5 metal fragments.

Feature 33 produced 340 ceramic sherds, 2 glass shards, 56 metal fragments and 42 faunal elements.

Feature 34 produced 142 ceramic sherds, 50 glass shards, 51 metal fragments, and 44 faunal elements.

Feature 35 produced 1 ceramic sherds.

Feature 36 produced 6 ceramic sherds, 5 glass shards, 1 metal fragment, and 5 faunal elements.

Feature 37 produced 21 ceramic sherds, 38 glass shards, 131 metal fragments, and 40 faunal elements.

Feature 38 produced 3 ceramic sherds, 2 glass shards, 14 metal fragments, and 14 faunal elements.

Feature 39 produced 1 glass shard, 3 metal fragments, and 1 faunal element.

Feature 40 produced 1 ceramic sherd, 3 glass shards, 3 metal fragments, and 2 faunal elements.

Feature 41 produced 2 ceramic sherds and 1 faunal element.

Feature 42 produced 98 ceramic sherds, 2 glass shards, and 3 metal fragment.

Feature 43 produced 109 ceramic sherds, 34 glass shards, 206 metal fragments, and 54 faunal elements.

Feature 44 produced 2 ceramic sherds, 1 glass shard, and 2 metal fragments.

Feature 45 produced 123 ceramic sherds, 36 glass shards, 72 metal fragments, and 23 faunal elements.

Feature 46 produced 50 ceramic sherds, 4 glass shards, and 3 metal fragments.

Feature 47 produced 6 ceramic sherds, 8 glass shards, 8 metal fragments, and 2 faunal elements.

Feature 48 produced 19 ceramic sherds, 23 glass shards, 76 metal fragments, and 43 faunal elements.

Feature 49 produced 21 ceramic sherds, 67 glass shards, 25 metal fragments, and 50 faunal elements.

Feature 50 produced 5 ceramic sherds, 48 glass shards, 1 metal fragment, and 3 faunal elements.

Feature 51 produced 84 ceramic sherds, 149 glass shards, 30 metal fragments, and 36 faunal elements.

Feature 52 produced no artifacts.

Feature 53 produced 2 glass shards, 3 metal fragments, and 1 faunal element.

Feature 54 produced 8 glass shards and 1 metal fragment.

Feature 55 produced no artifacts.

Feature 56 produced 2 ceramic sherds, 1 metal fragment, and 1 faunal element.

Feature 57 produced 13 ceramic sherds, 7 glass shards, 4 metal fragments, and 4 faunal elements.

Feature 58 produced 1 ceramic sherd1.

Feature 59 produced 134 ceramic sherds, 73 glass shards, 97 metal fragments, and 480 faunal elements, and 2 leather scraps.

Feature 60 produced 56 ceramic sherds, 18 glass shards, 19 metal fragments, and 58 faunal elements.

Feature 61 produced 1 ceramic sherd, 1 glass shard, 1 metal fragment, and 2 faunal elements.

Feature 62 produced 24 ceramic sherds, 50 glass shards, 13 metal fragments, and 4 faunal elements.

Feature 63 produced 18 ceramic sherds, 463 glass shards, 27 metal fragments, and 9 faunal elements.

Feature 64 produced 27 ceramic sherds, 43 glass shards, 43 metal fragments, and 10 faunal elements.

Feature 65 produced 8 ceramic sherds, 9 glass shards, 9 metal fragments, and 9 faunal elements.

Feature 66 produced no artifacts.

Feature 67 produced 161 ceramic sherds, 104 glass shards, 146 metal fragments, and 86 faunal elements.

Feature 68 produced 61 ceramic sherds, 13 glass shards, 11 metal fragments, and 5 faunal elements.

Feature 69 produced no artifacts.

Feature 70 produced no artifacts.

Feature 71 produced 66 ceramic sherds, 74 glass shards, 146 metal fragments, and 26 faunal elements.

Feature 72 produced 42 ceramic sherds, 10 glass shards, and 1 metal fragment.

Feature 73 produced no artifacts.

The total number of artifacts recovered from the Stage 4 Investigations of this site is 16613. This total includes 3859 ceramic sherds, 3904 glass shards, 7114 metal fragments, 1732 faunal elements, 2 scraps of leather and 2 pieces of early plastic. It

should be noted that these totals do not include numerous brick, mortar and plaster specimens collected. In addition, these totals by material subsume both complete and partial artifacts.

Although the sorting of material and the totals provided, represent a minimal level of sorting, the heavy predominance of metals over all other categories of material is noteworthy and highly unusual as metal goods were rarely discarded in the 19th century if they could be recycled.

Feature plans and profiles are included in this report as Figures 8-37. The Site Plan depicting the arrangement and relationship of these features to one another is included as Figure 5.

8.0 ALIA KENDRA III (BdGu-25) MITIGATIVE EXCAVATIONS

8.1 Methodology

The 2005 excavation strategy for the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25) was based upon AMICK Consultants Limited May 2004 report describing the results of the Stage 1-3 archaeological investigations of the Phase II portion of the subject property (AMICK 2004a). This document contains and represents the extent of information concerning the site which was known in advance of these excavations. The paucity of artifacts found on the surface and within the test excavation units dug across the entire site area; as well as the lack of any evidence of subsurface remains led to a recommendation that no hand excavations were necessary in advance of topsoil stripping. Ministry of Culture staff concurred with this recommendation.

The site area was mechanically stripped of topsoil using a caterpillar track excavator fitted with a toothless, straight edged ditching bucket. Nearly a full hectare was stripped of topsoil. The area stripped of topsoil was based on the distribution of artifacts observed in 2003 and the limits of the test excavations in 2003. The area of topsoil stripping extended 5 metres beyond the outer rows of one metre excavation units. The limits of topsoil stripping are illustrated in Figure 6 of this report. Following the mechanical removal of topsoil from the site area, the exposed subsoil was shovel shined in order to ensure that all possible subsurface features and posts were discerned.

8.2 Results

Topsoil stripping of the site area and shovel shining of the exposed subsoil revealed no subsurface remains.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of the archaeological survey, five (5) archaeological sites were discovered: The Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21), the Alia Kendra I Site (BdGu-19), the Alia Kendra II Site (BdGu-20), the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25) & Alia Kendra IV Site (BdGu-26). The locations of these sites are illustrated in Figure 3.

All five of these sites were subject to Stage 3 Test Excavations as reported in earlier reports (AMICK 2003, 2004a). Based on the results of the Stage 3 Test Excavations, it was recommended that Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations should be carried out on the Alia Kendra I Site (BdGu-19), the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25), and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21). The Alia Kendra I Site (BdGu-19) was previously subject to Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations, the results of which are reported in a separate report (AMICK 2004b).

The Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25) and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) have now been subject to comprehensive Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations. As the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25) and the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21) have been fully excavated and recorded, it is recommended that the affected areas within the proposed development be cleared of archaeological conditions and that development work be allowed to proceed.

All planning concerns with respect to archaeological resources within the subject property have now been addressed. Accordingly, it is recommended that all conditions of development relating to archaeological resources be considered as addressed and further, that no requirements remain for archaeological research within the subject property.

It must also be pointed out at this time that no archaeological survey or excavation, regardless if intensity, can entirely negate the presence of archaeological deposits. This is particularly true of deeply buried remains, notably human interments. Should either cultural materials or human remains be exposed during the course of construction activities AMICK Consultants, the Regional Archaeologist/Heritage Planner for the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Recreation and/or Cemeteries Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Affairs must be contacted immediately.

All artifacts, photographs, field notes, diagrams and records pertaining to the archaeological investigations conducted within the subject property are presently stored on the premises of AMICK Consultants Limited. AMICK Consultants Limited is prepared to transfer this collection to a facility approved by the Ontario Ministry of Culture.

10.0 REFERENCES CITED

AMICK Consultants Limited

- 2003 Report on the 2001 Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed **Stone Ridge Phase I Subdivision** (43T-03602), Part of Lots 6, 7 & 8, Concession 2, Part of the Original Road Allowance between Concessions 2 & 3, Geographic Township of Orillia (South Orillia), Part of Blocks 107, 112 & 115, Plan 51m-613; All of Blocks 114 & 25, Plan 51m-613, City of Orillia, Simcoe County. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Culture.
- 2004a Report on the 2003-2004 Stage 1-3 Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed **Stone Ridge Phase II Subdivision** (43T-03602), Part of Lots 6, 7 & 8, Concession 2, Part of the Original Road Allowance between Concessions 2 & 3, Geographic Township of Orillia (South Orillia), Part of Blocks 107, 112 & 115, Plan 51m-613; All of Blocks 114 & 25, Plan 51m-613, City of Orillia, Simcoe County. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Culture.
- 2004b Report on the 2004 Stage 4 Mitigative Excavations of the Alia Kendra Site (BdGu-19), a Prehistoric Huron Village Site within the Proposed Stone Ridge Phase I Subdivision (43T-03602), Part of Lots 6, 7 & 8, Concession 2, Part of the Original Road Allowance between Concessions 2 & 3, Geographic Township of Orillia (South Orillia), Part of Blocks 107, 112 & 115, Plan 51m-613; All of Blocks 114 & 25, Plan 51m-613, City of Orillia, Simcoe County. Report on file with the Ontario Ministry of Culture.

Chapman, L.J. & D.F. Putnam

- 1984 The Physiography of Southern Ontario (Third Edition). Ontario Geological Survey, Special Report #2. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Toronto.

Government of Ontario

- 1980 The Heritage Act, RSO 1980. Queen's Printer, Toronto.
- 1983 The Planning Act, RSO 1983. Queen's Printer, Toronto.

H. Belden & Company

- 1878 The Illustrated Historical Atlas of Simcoe County. H. Belden & Company, Toronto.

Hunter, Andrew F.

- 1909 A History of Simcoe County. (2 Volumes). Simcoe County Council, Barrie.

MacNeish, Richard S.

- 1952 Iroquois Pottery Types: A Technique for the Study of Iroquois Prehistory. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada.

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (OMCzCR)

1993 Archaeological Assessment Technical Guidelines, Stages 1-3 and Reporting Format. OMCzCR, Cultural Programs Branch, Archaeology and Heritage Planning, Toronto.

Table 1 Cultural Chronology for South-Central Ontario

PERIOD	GROUP	DATE RANGE	TRAITS
Palaeo-Indian			
	Fluted Point Hi-Lo	9500-8500 B.C. 8500-7500 B.C.	Big Game hunters small nomadic groups
Archaic			
Early		8000-6000 B.C.	hunter-gatherers
Middle	Laurentian	6000-2000 B.C.	territorial divisions arise
Late	Lamoka	2500-1700 B.C.	ground stone tools appear
	Broadpoint Crawford Knoll Glacial Kame	1800-1400 B.C. 1500- 500 B.C. ca. 100 B.C.	elaborate burial practices
Woodland			
Early	Meadowood Red Ochre	1000-400 B.C. 1000-500 B.C.	introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula Princess Point	400B.C.-500 A.D. 500-800 A.D.	long distance trade horticulture
Late	Pickering Uren Middleport Huron	800-1300 A.D. 1300-1350 A.D. 1300-1400 A.D. 1400-1650 A.D.	villages & agriculture larger villages warfare
Historic			
Early	Odawa, Ojibwa	1700-1875 A.D.	social displacement
Late	Euro-Canadian	1785 A.D. +	European settlement

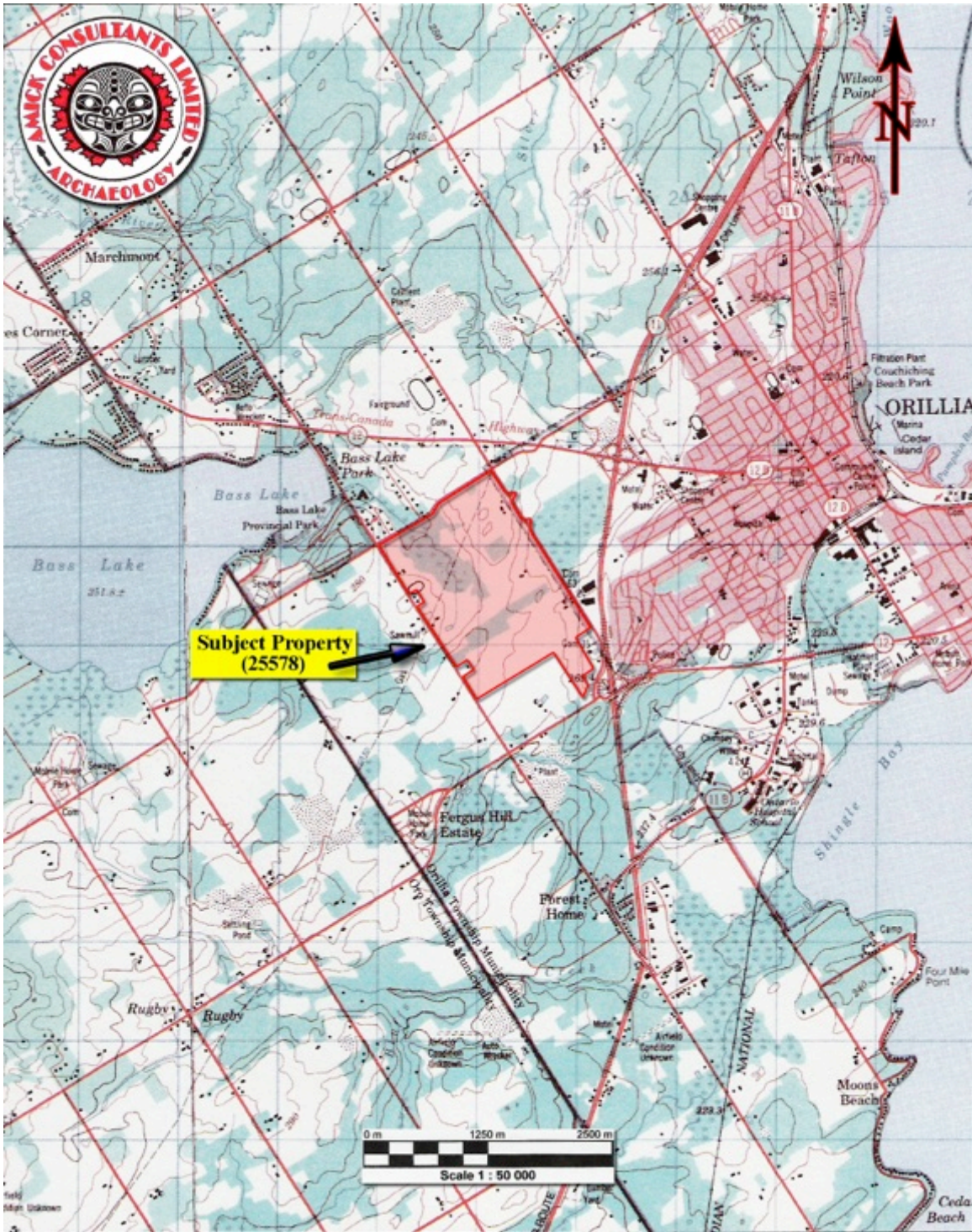


Figure 1 Location of the Subject Property

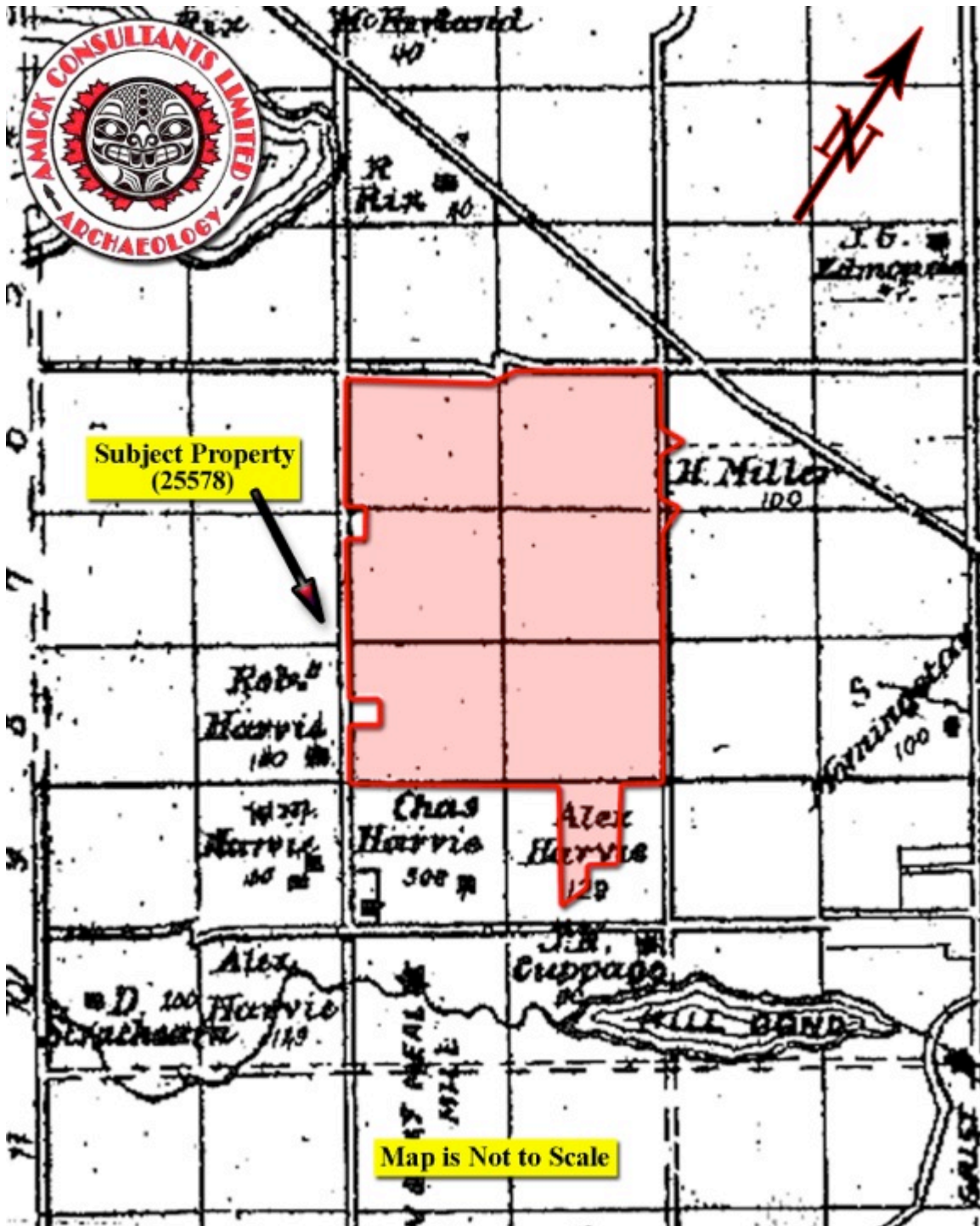


Figure 2 Segment of the Historic Atlas Map (1881)

Figure 3 Detailed Plan of the Archaeological Assessment

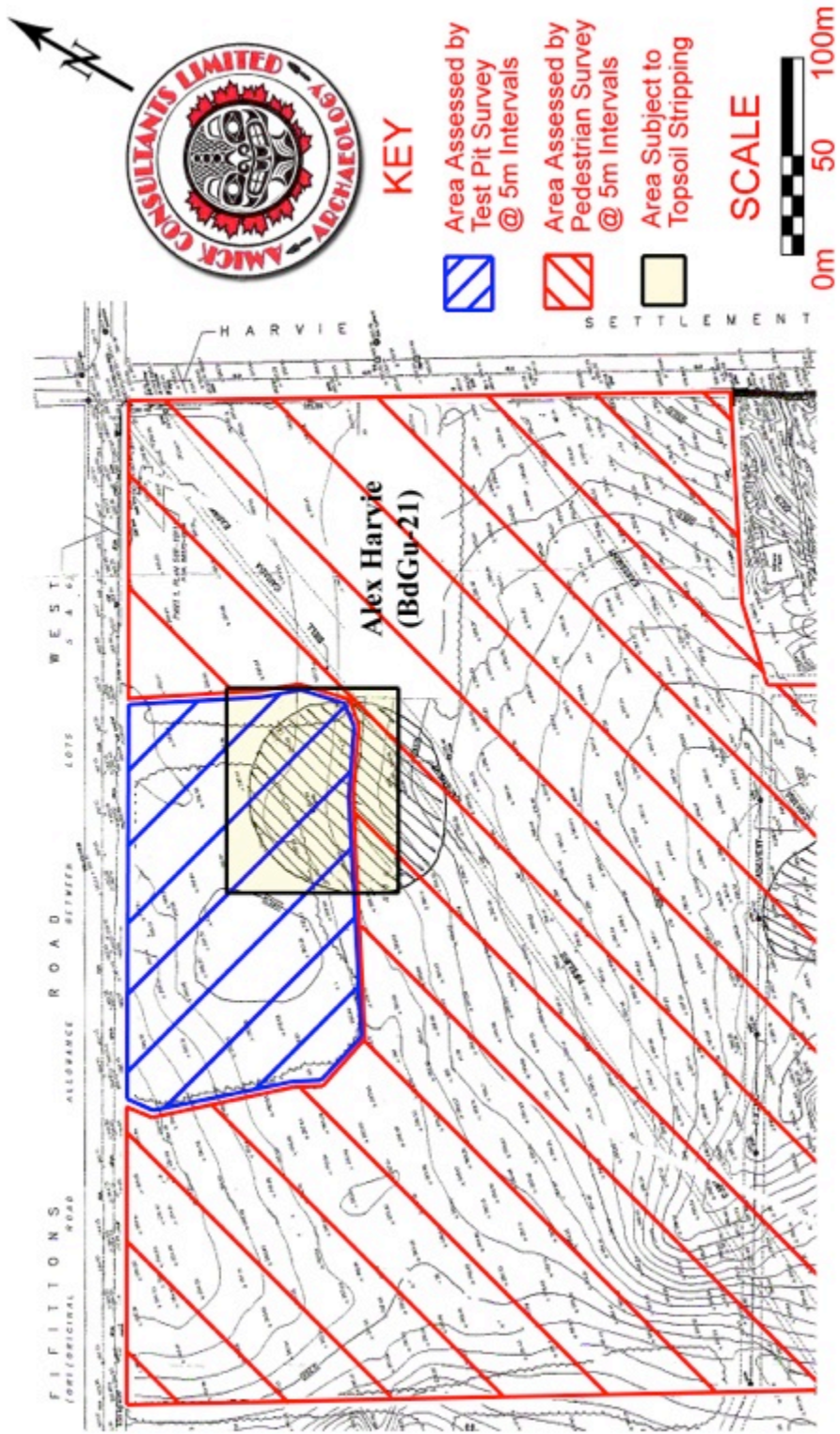


Figure 4 Location Map of the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

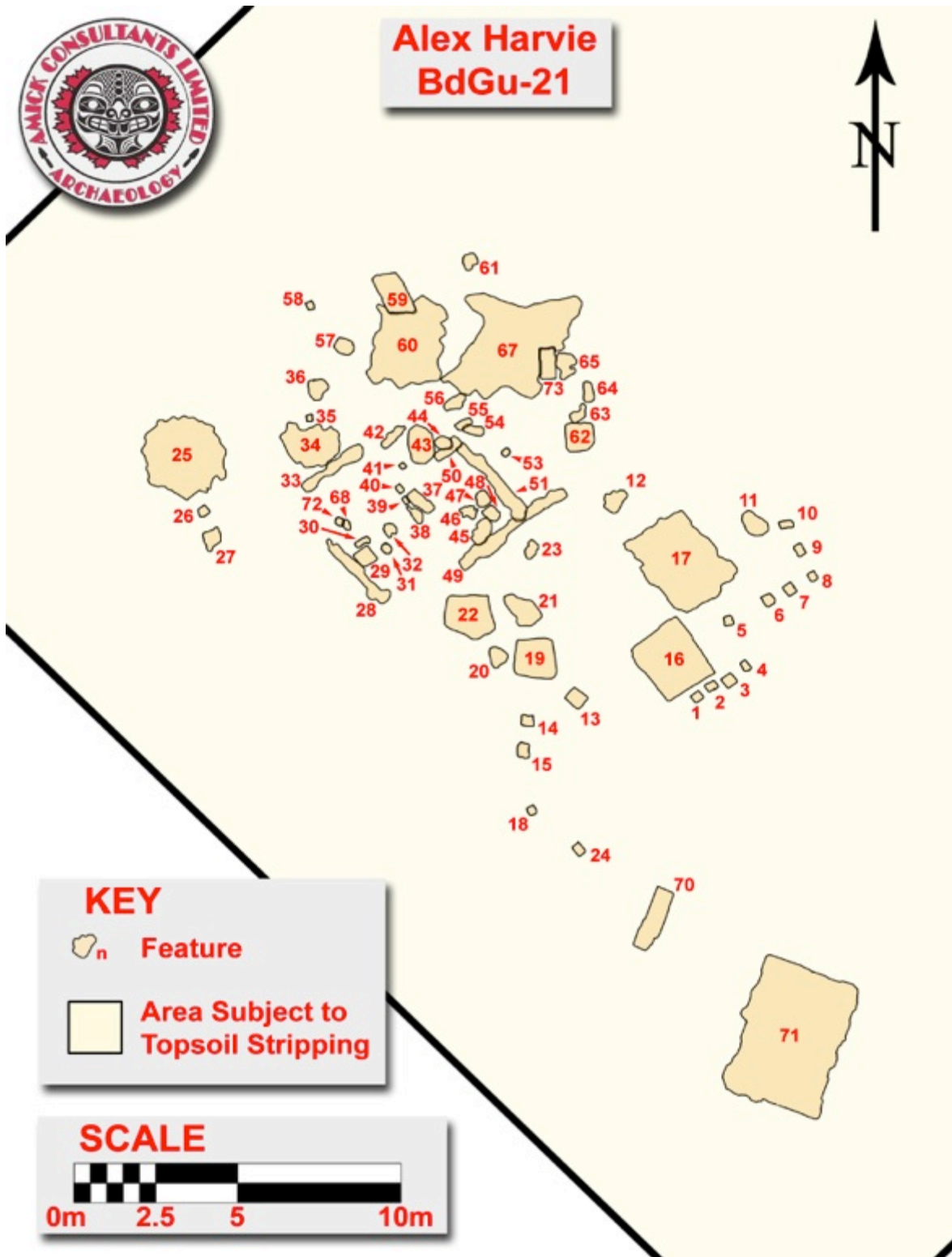


Figure 5 Feature Map of the Alex Harvey Site (BdGu-21)

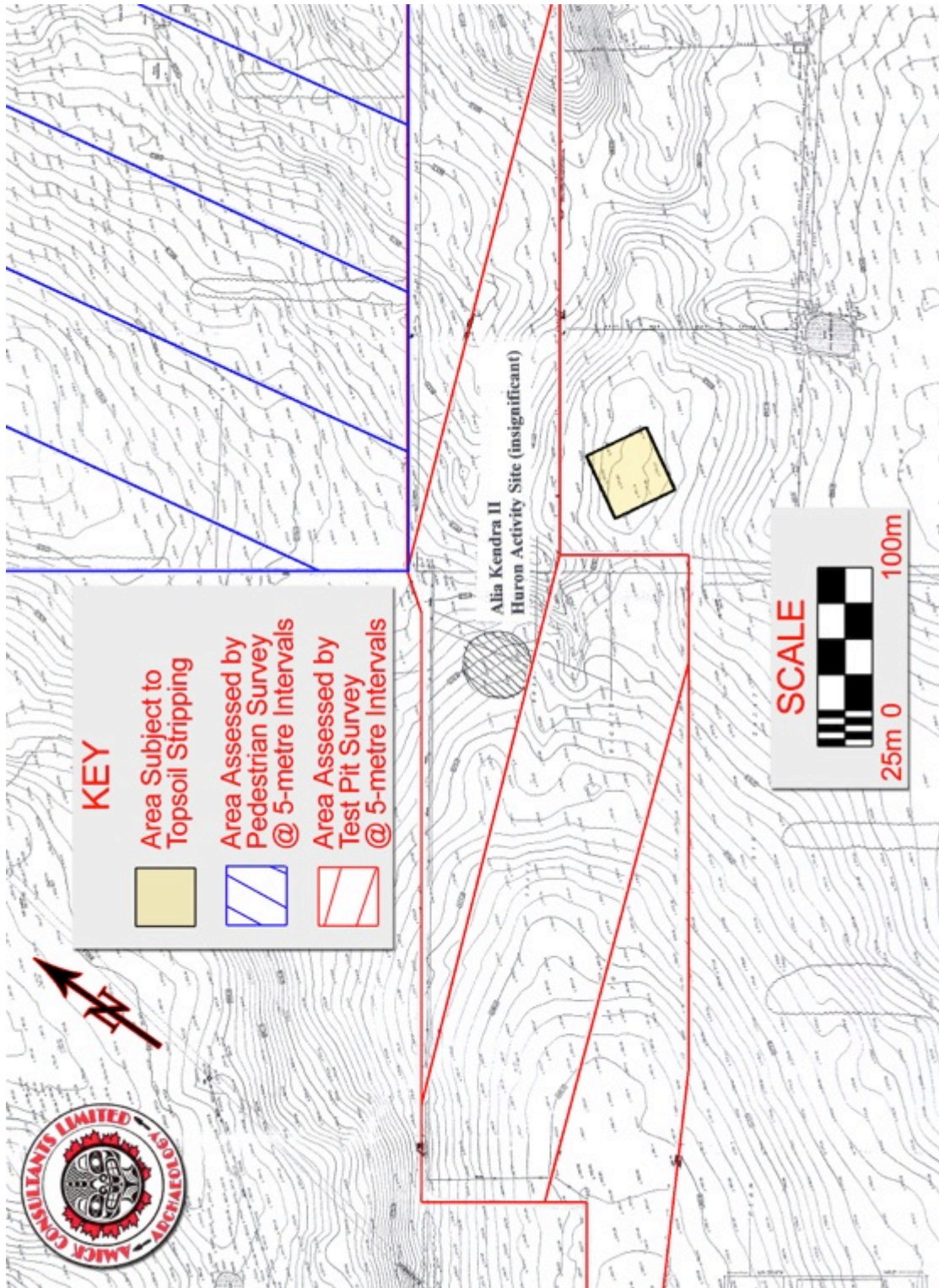


Figure 6 Location Map of the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25)



Figure 7 Key for Features of the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

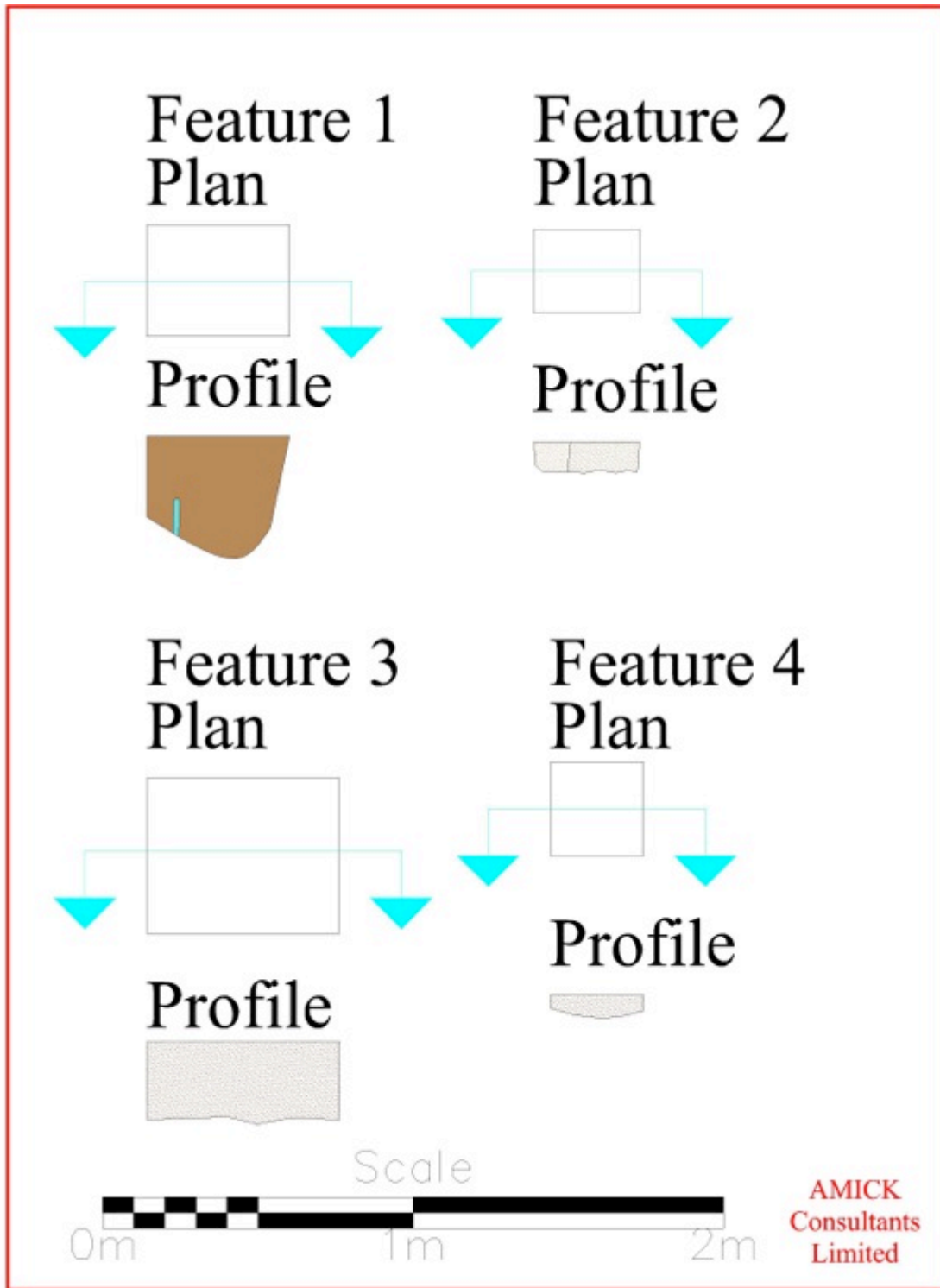


Figure 8 Profiles of Features 1, 2, 3, & 4 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

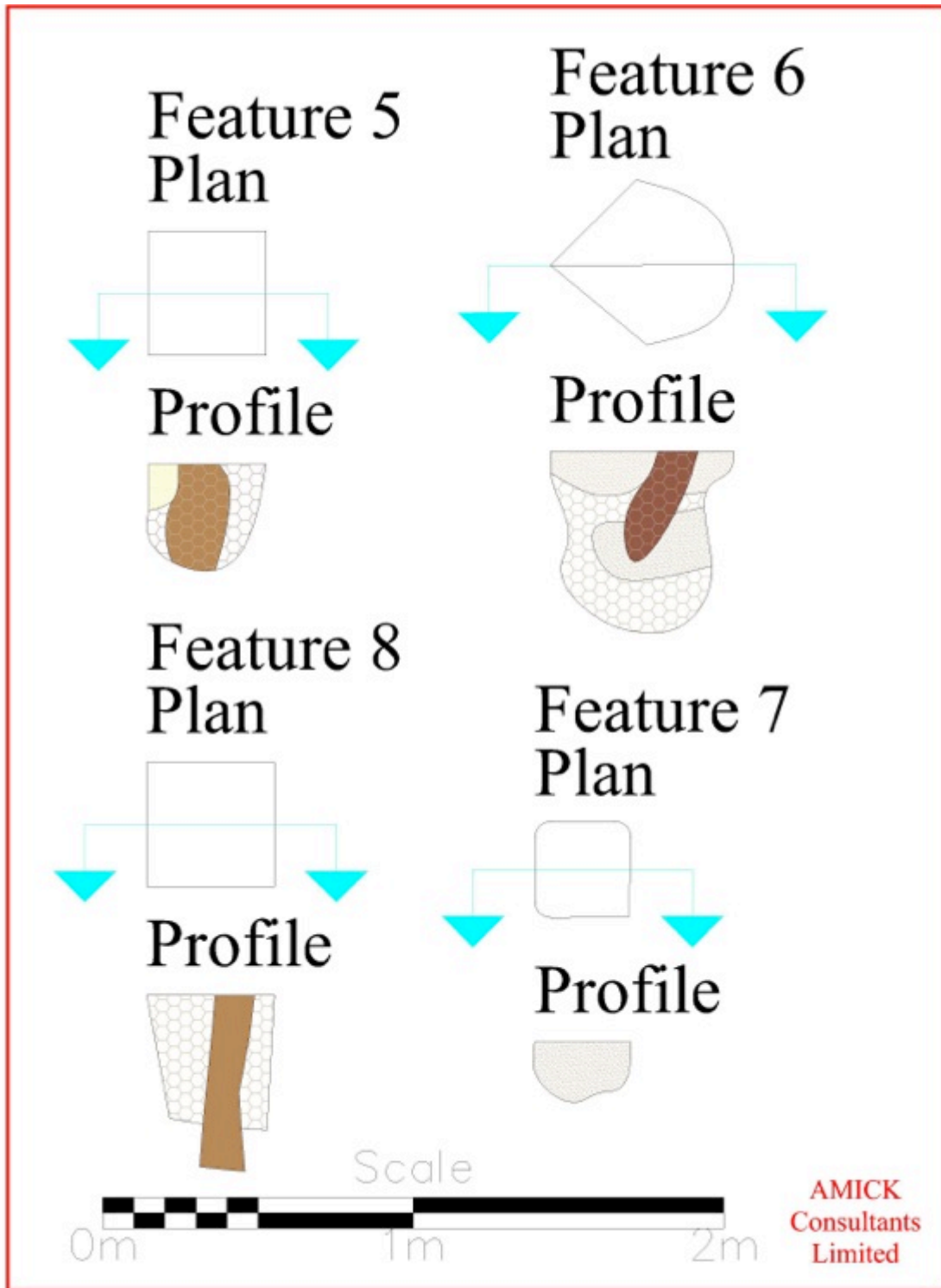


Figure 9 Profiles of Features 5, 6, 7, & 8 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

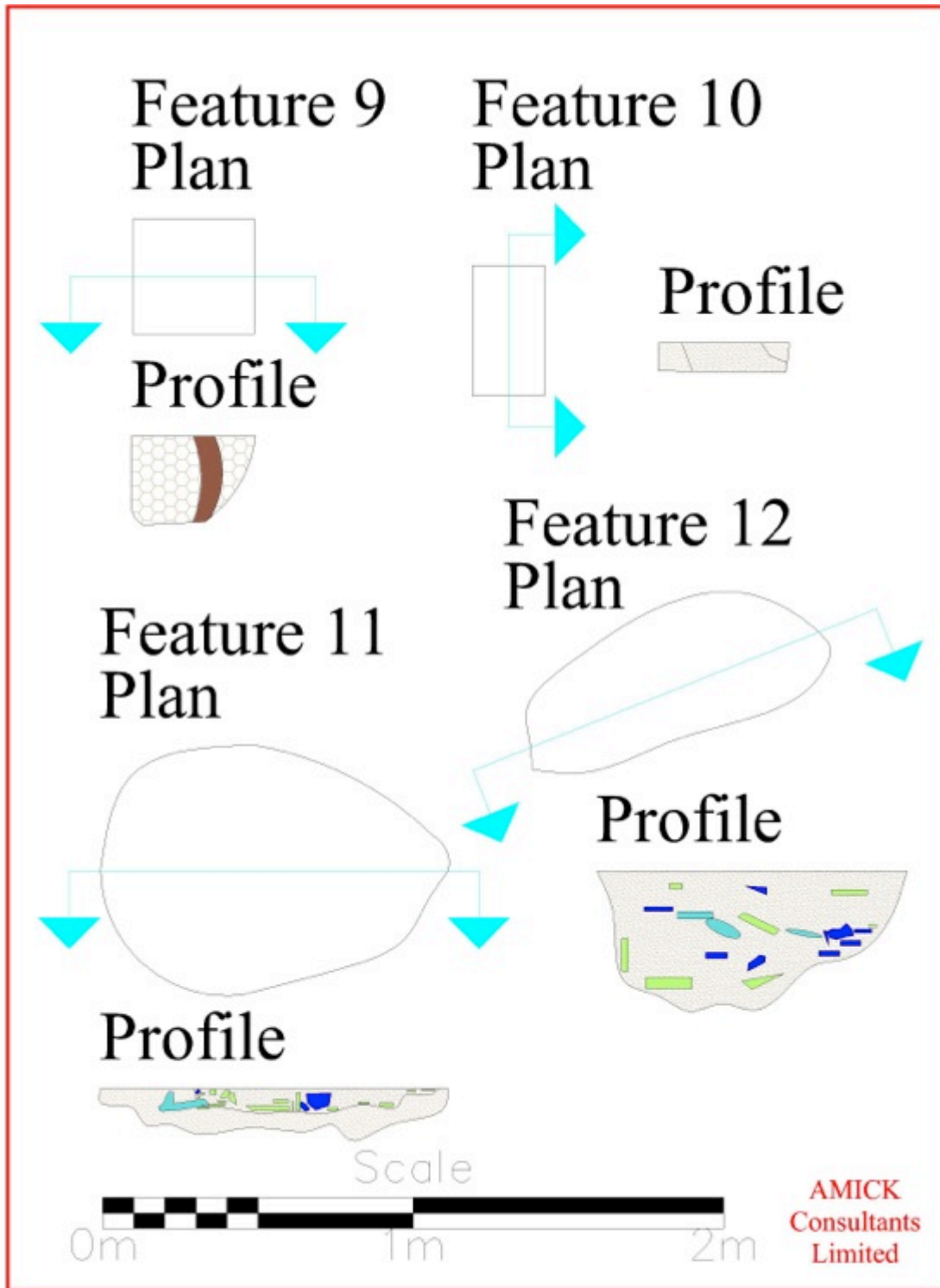


Figure 10 Profiles of Features 9, 10, 11, & 12 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

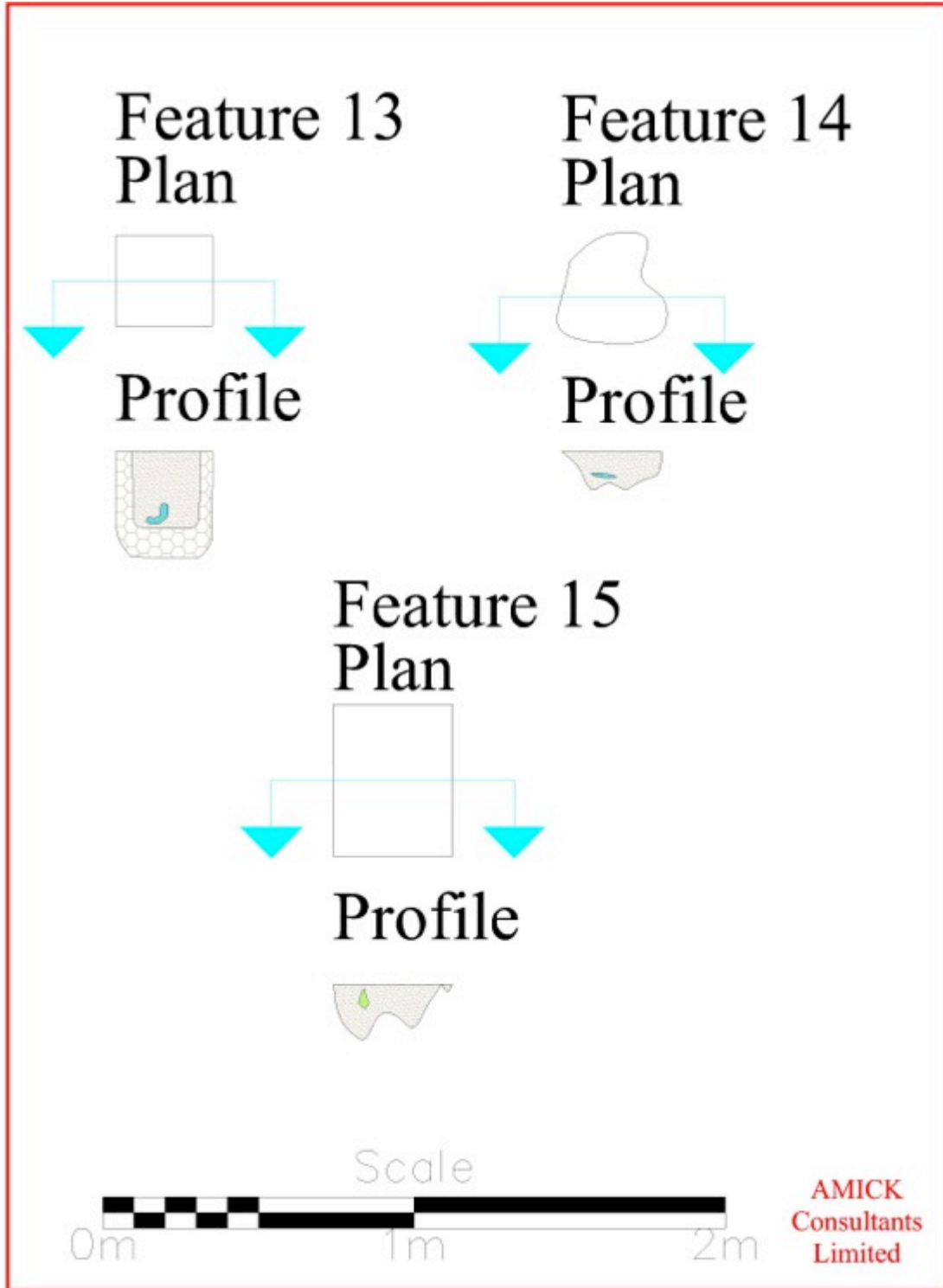


Figure 11 Profiles of Features 13, 14 & 15 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

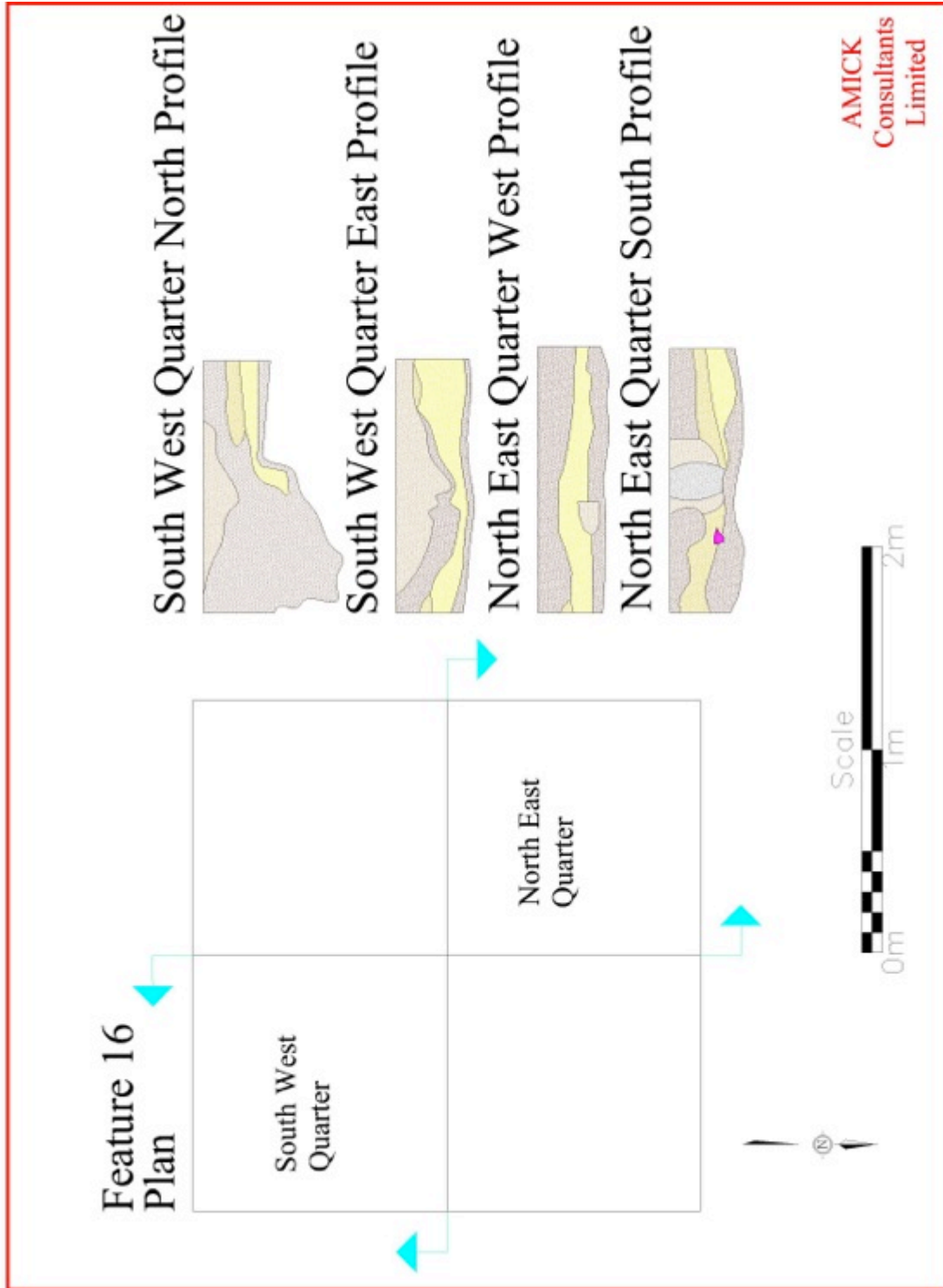


Figure 12 Profiles of Feature 16 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

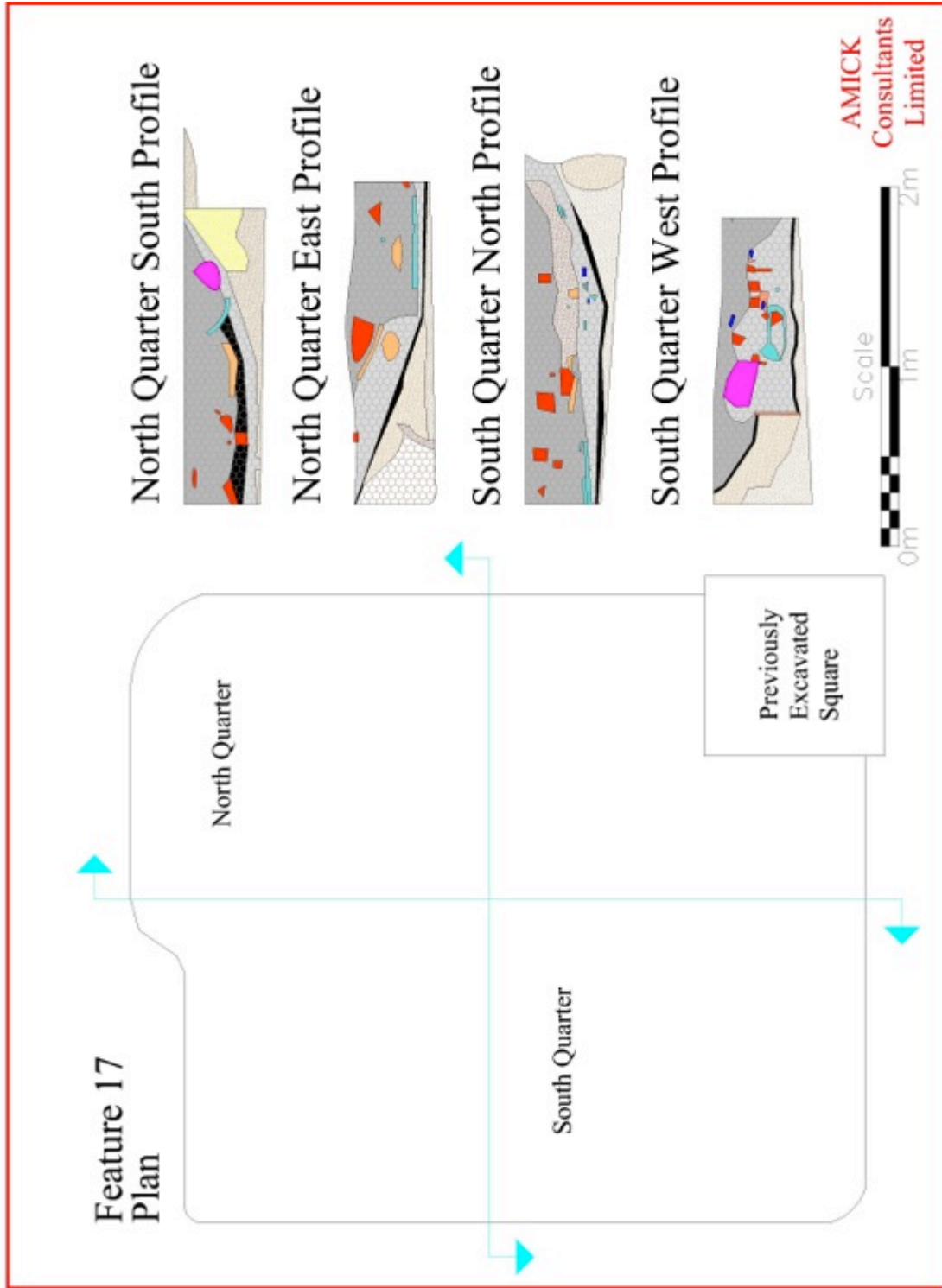


Figure 13 Profiles of Feature 17 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

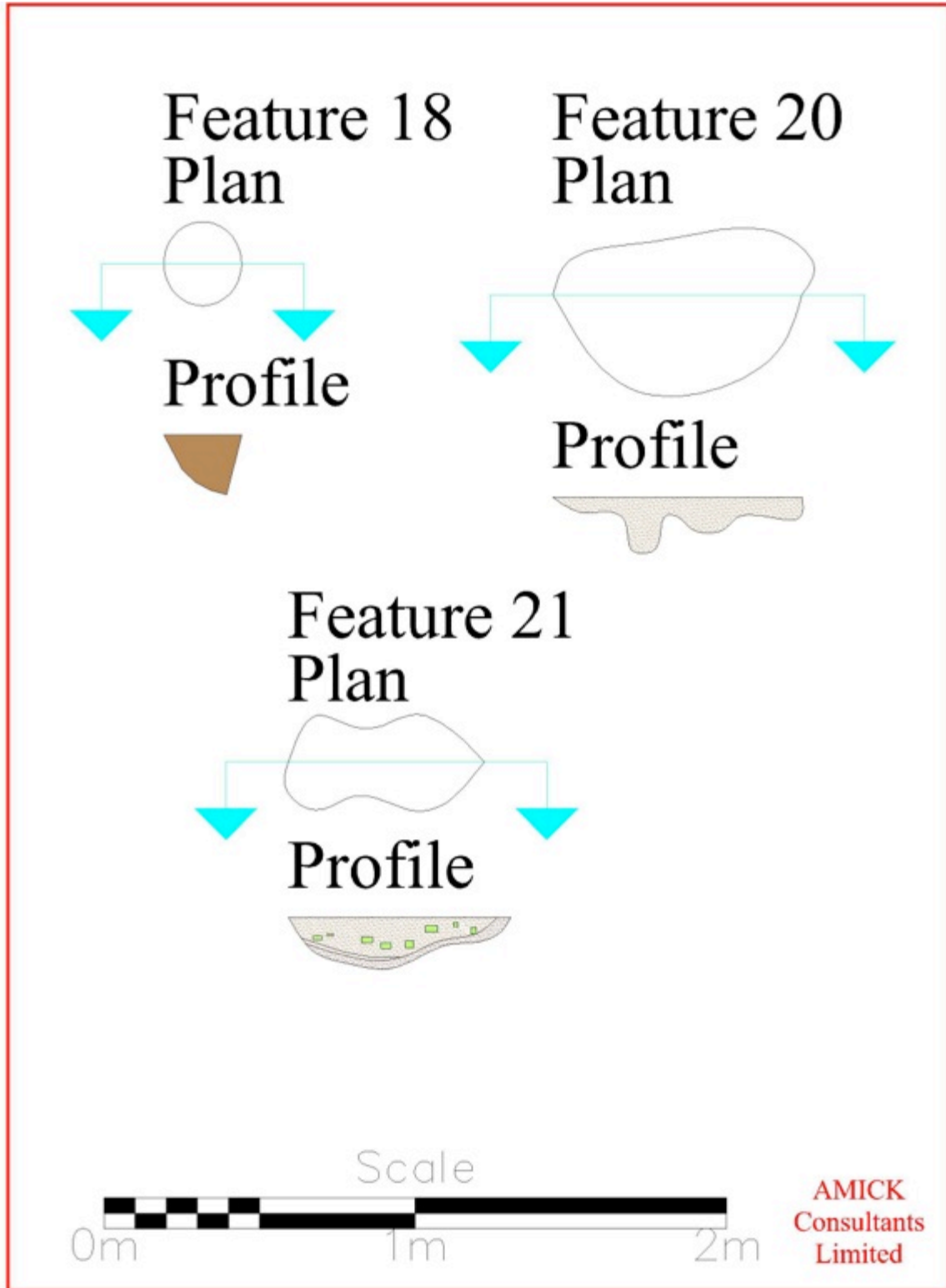


Figure 14 Profiles of Features 18, 20 & 21 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

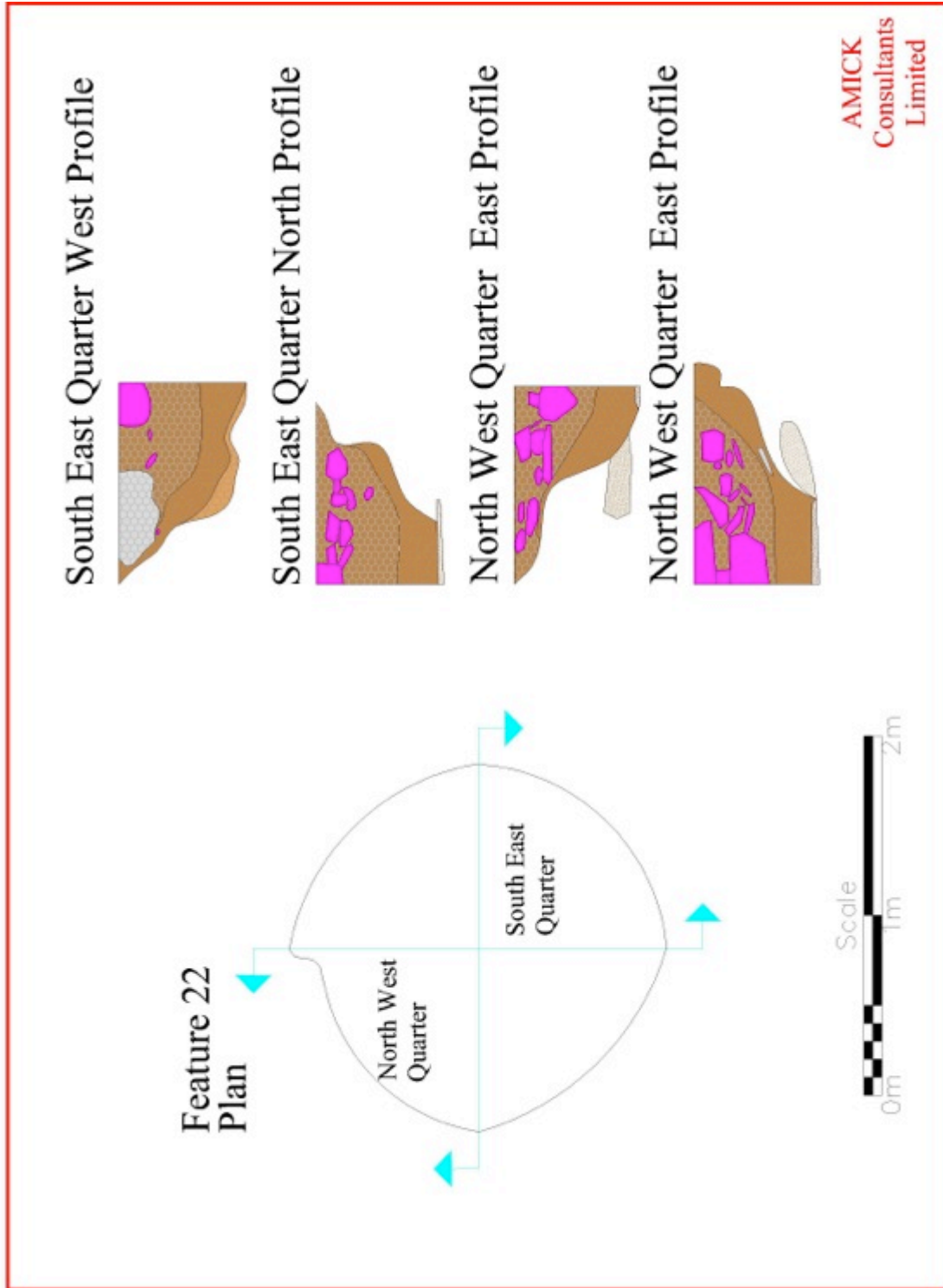


Figure 15 Profiles of Feature 22 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

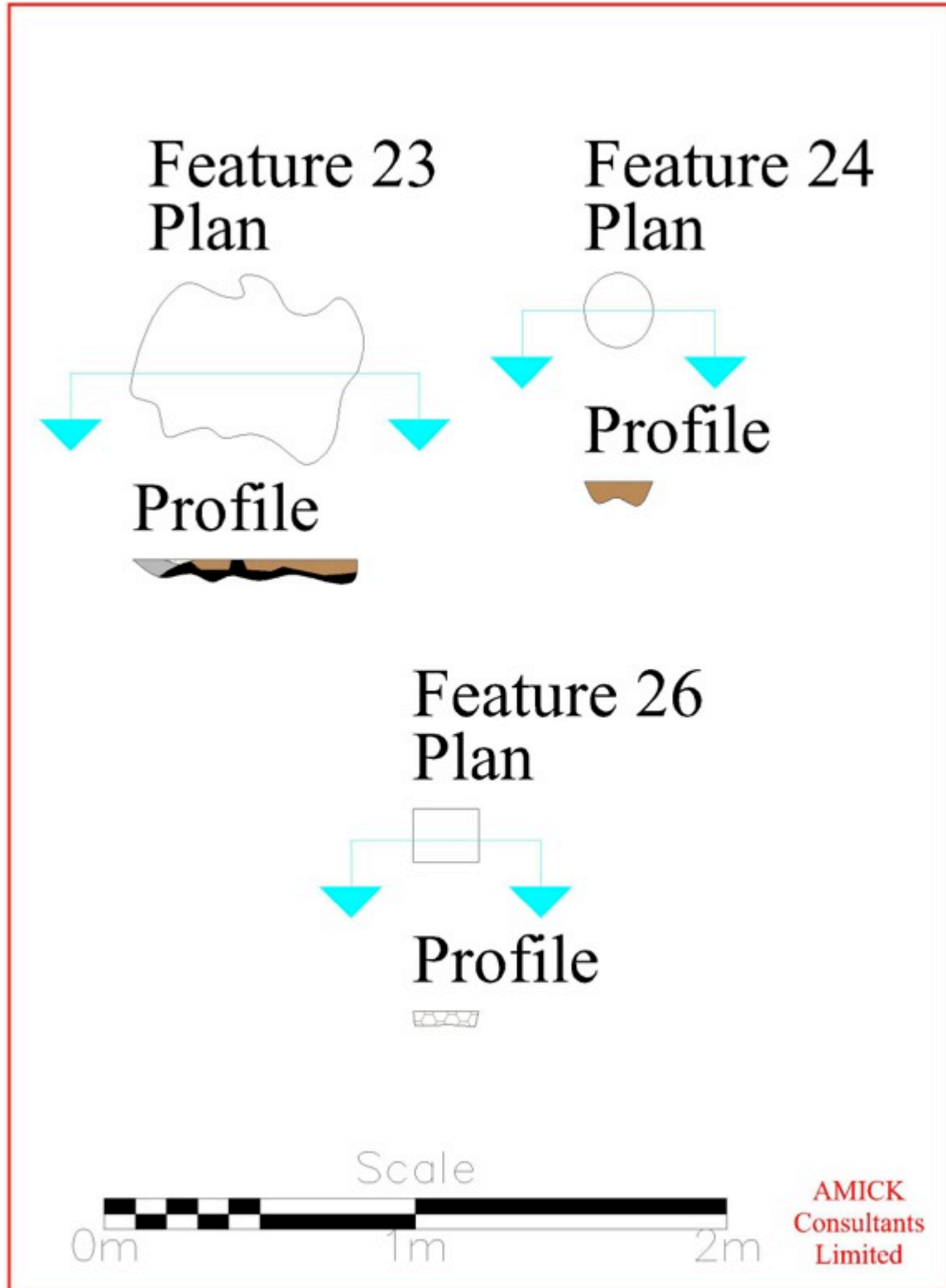


Figure 16 Profiles of Features 23, 24 & 26 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

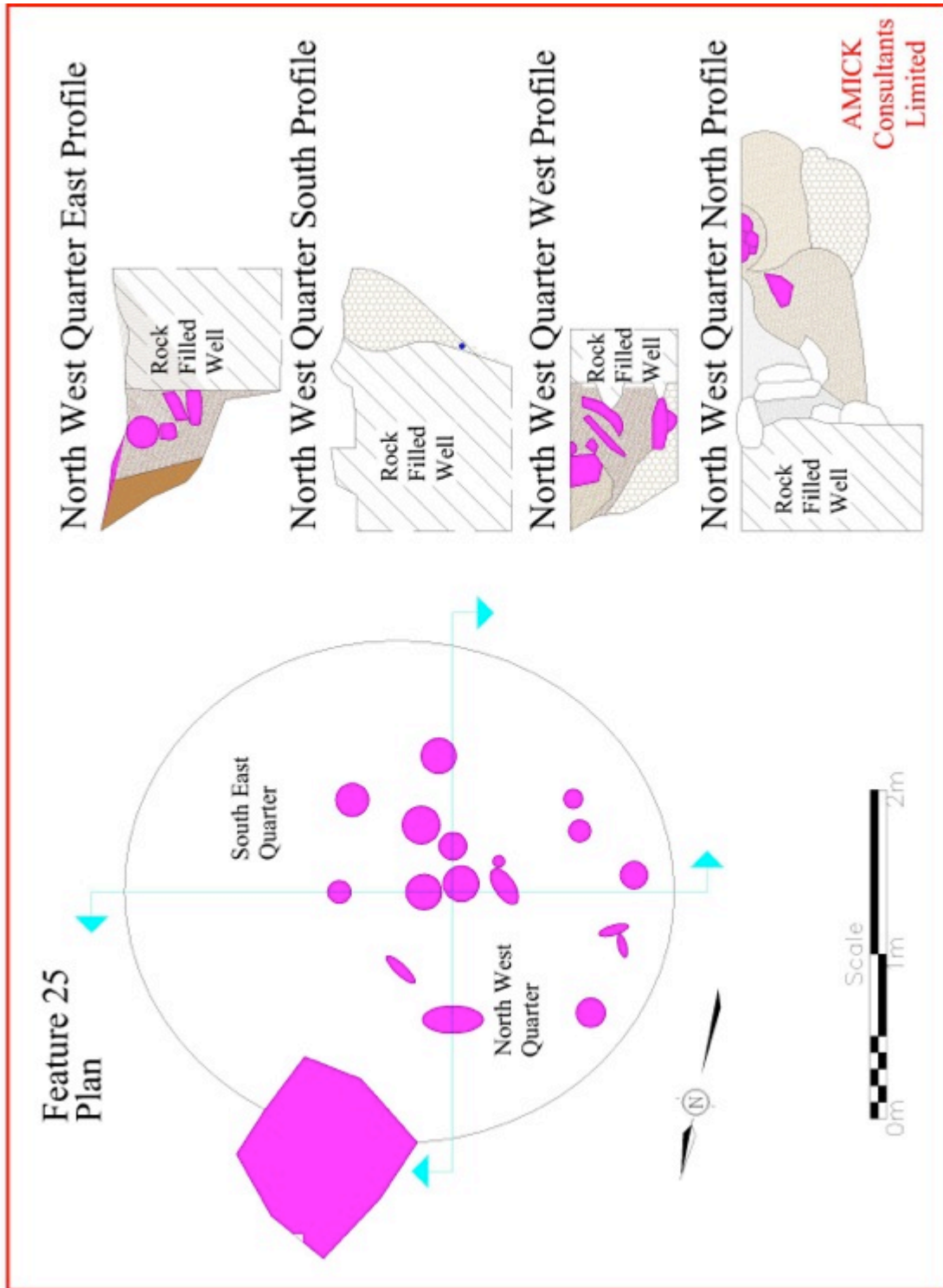


Figure 17 Profiles of Feature 25 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

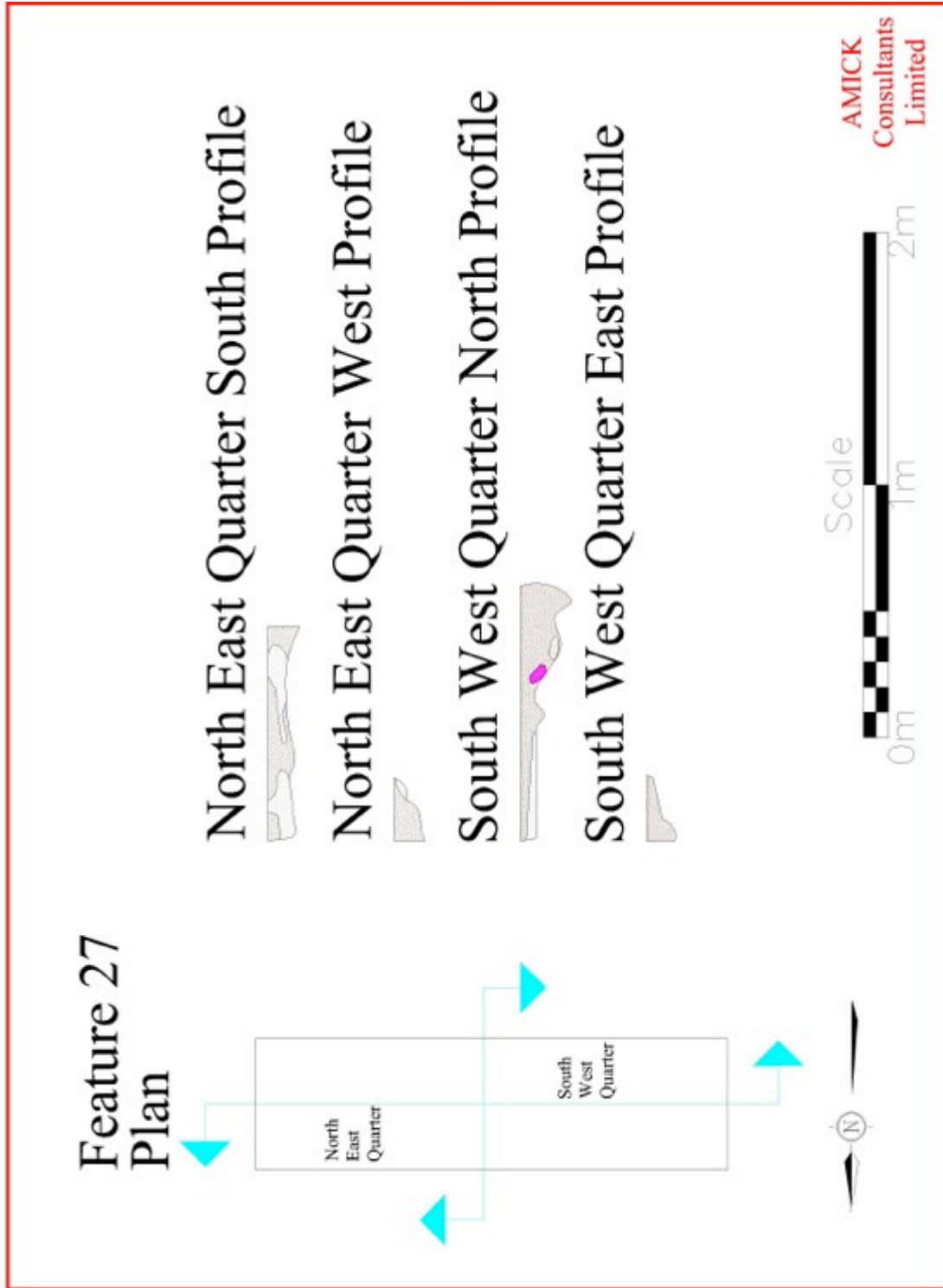


Figure 18 Profiles of Feature 27 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

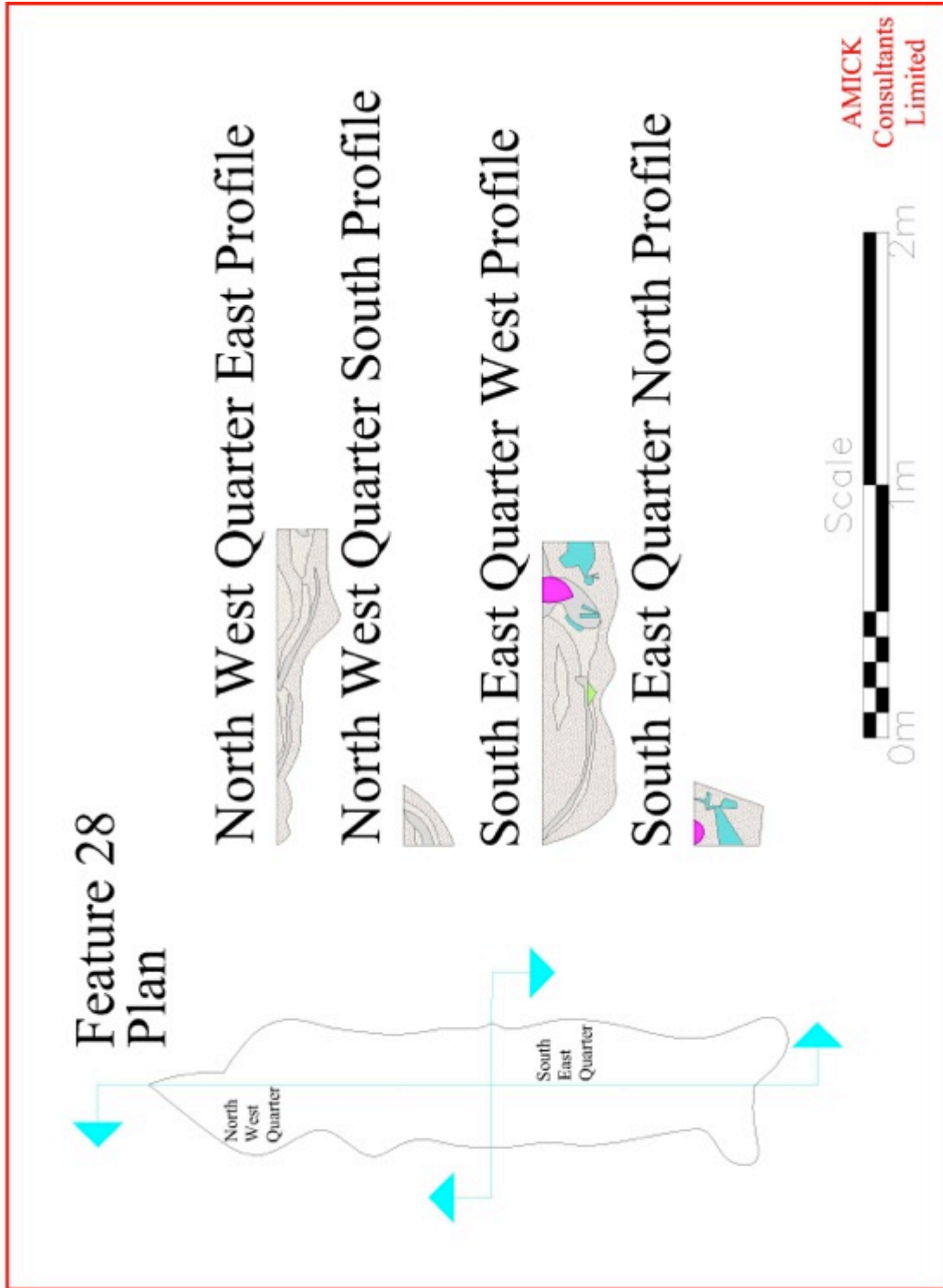


Figure 19 Profiles of Feature 28 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

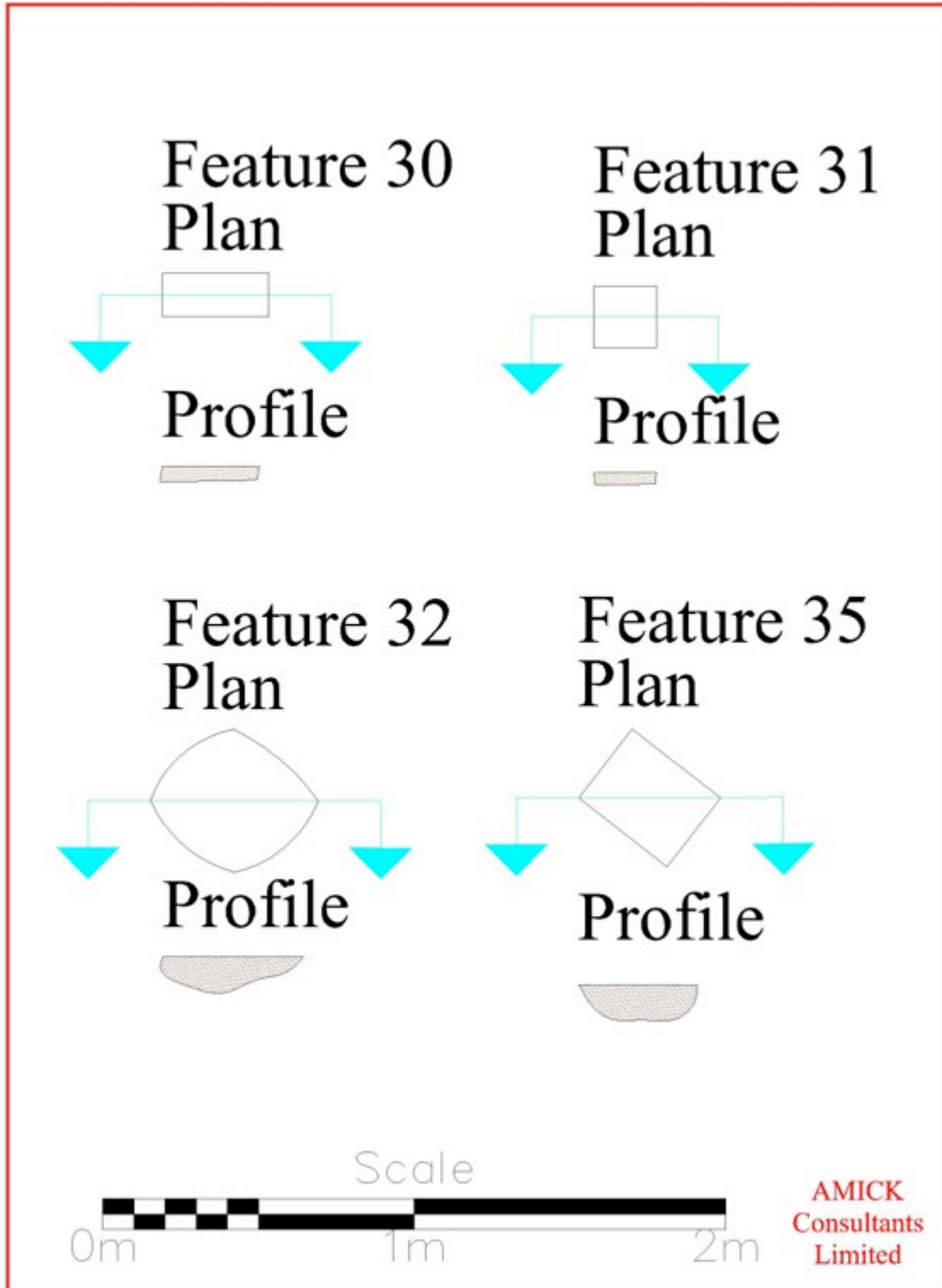


Figure 20 Profiles of Features 30, 31, 32, & 35 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

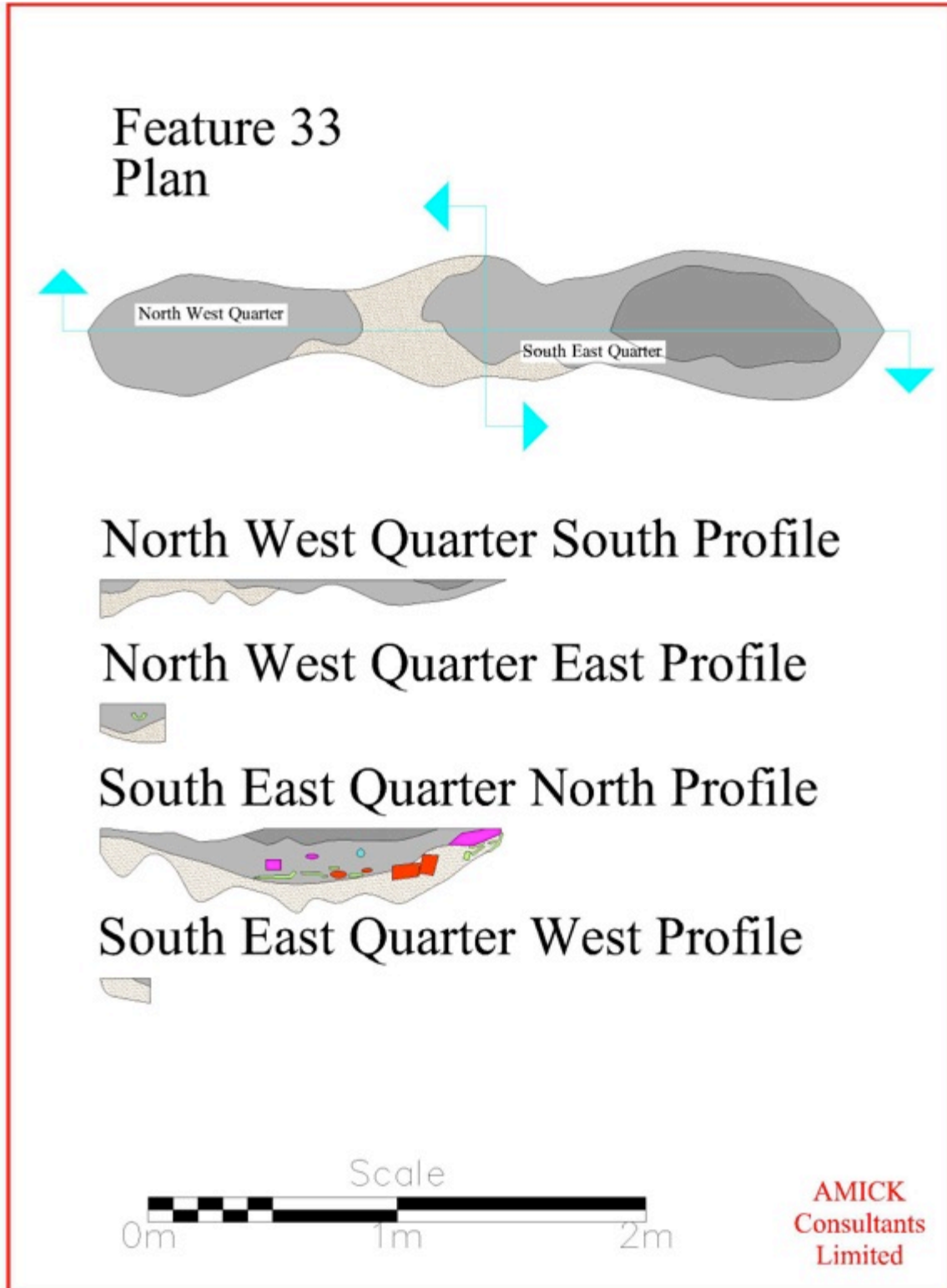


Figure 21 Profiles of Feature 33 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

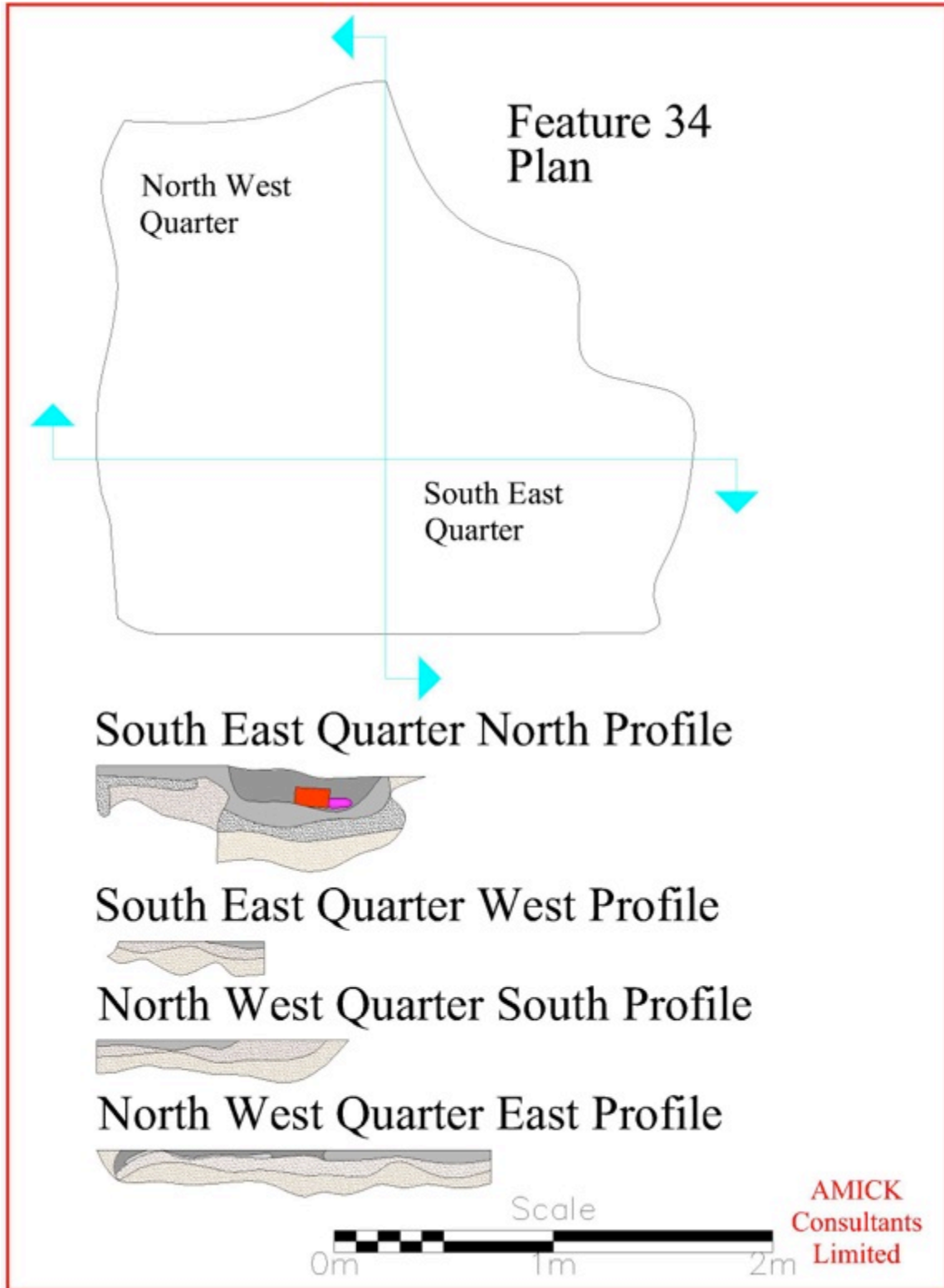


Figure 22 Profiles of Feature 34 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

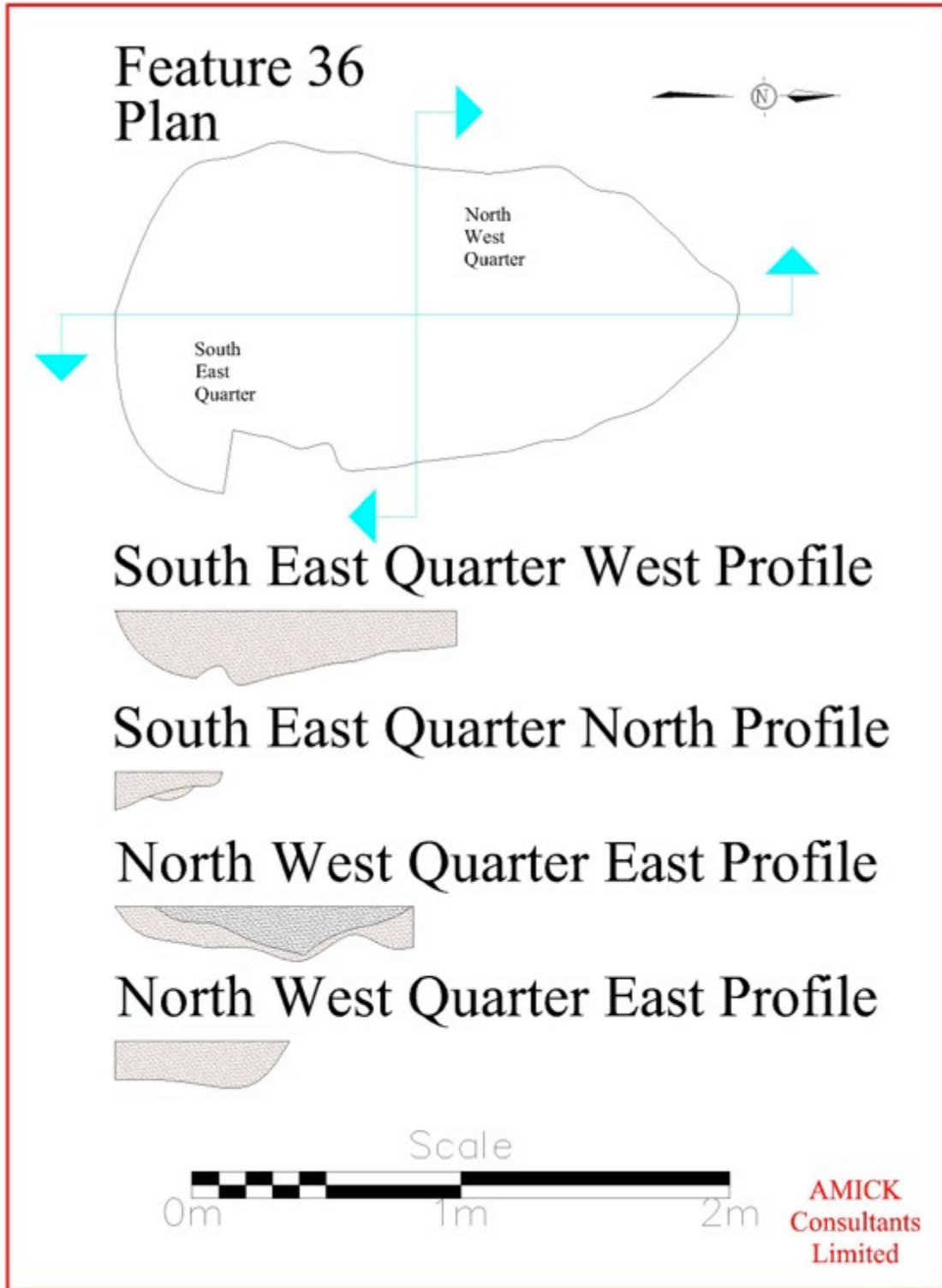


Figure 23 Profiles of Feature 36 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

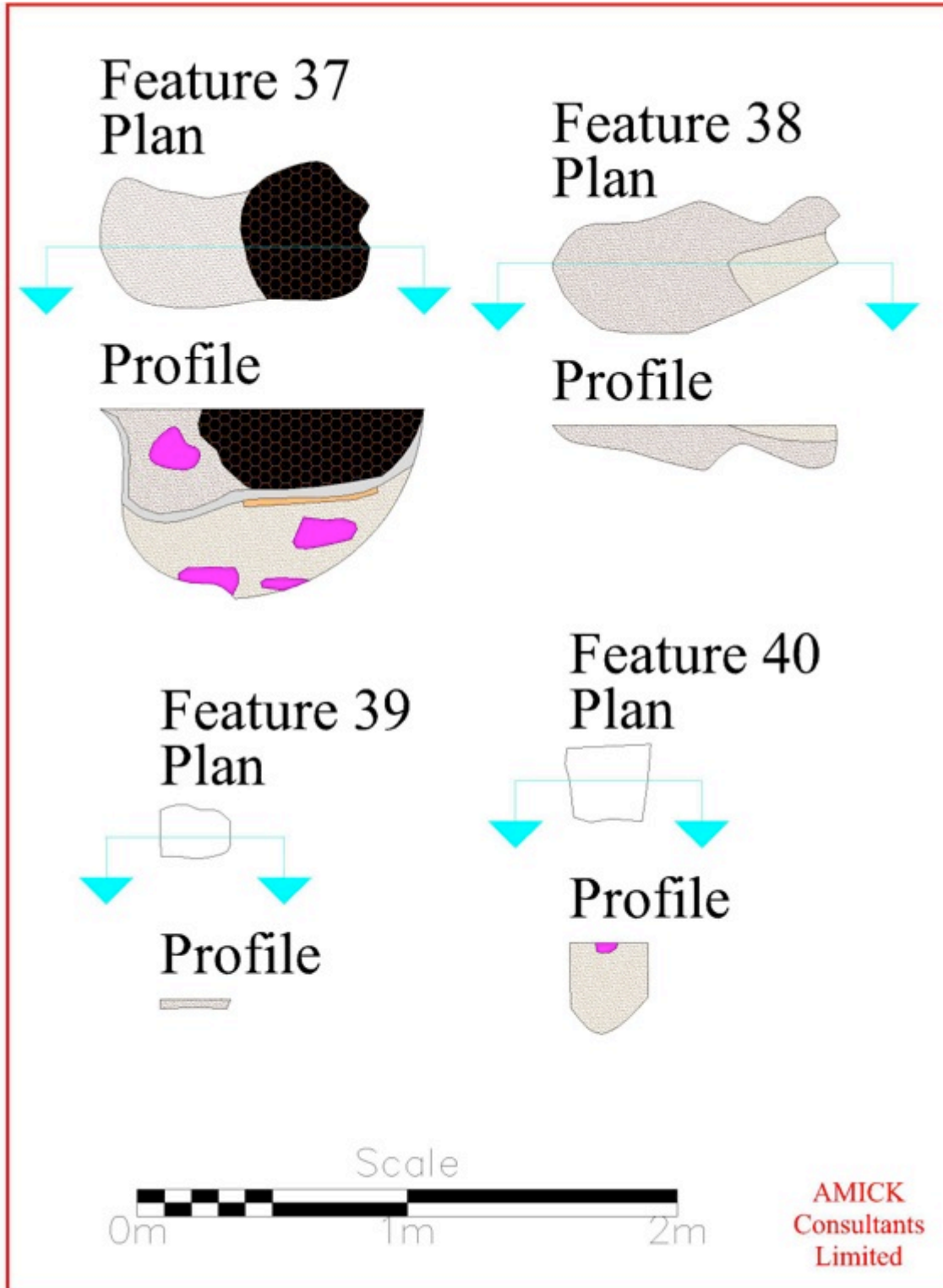


Figure 24 Profiles of Features 37, 38, 39, & 40 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

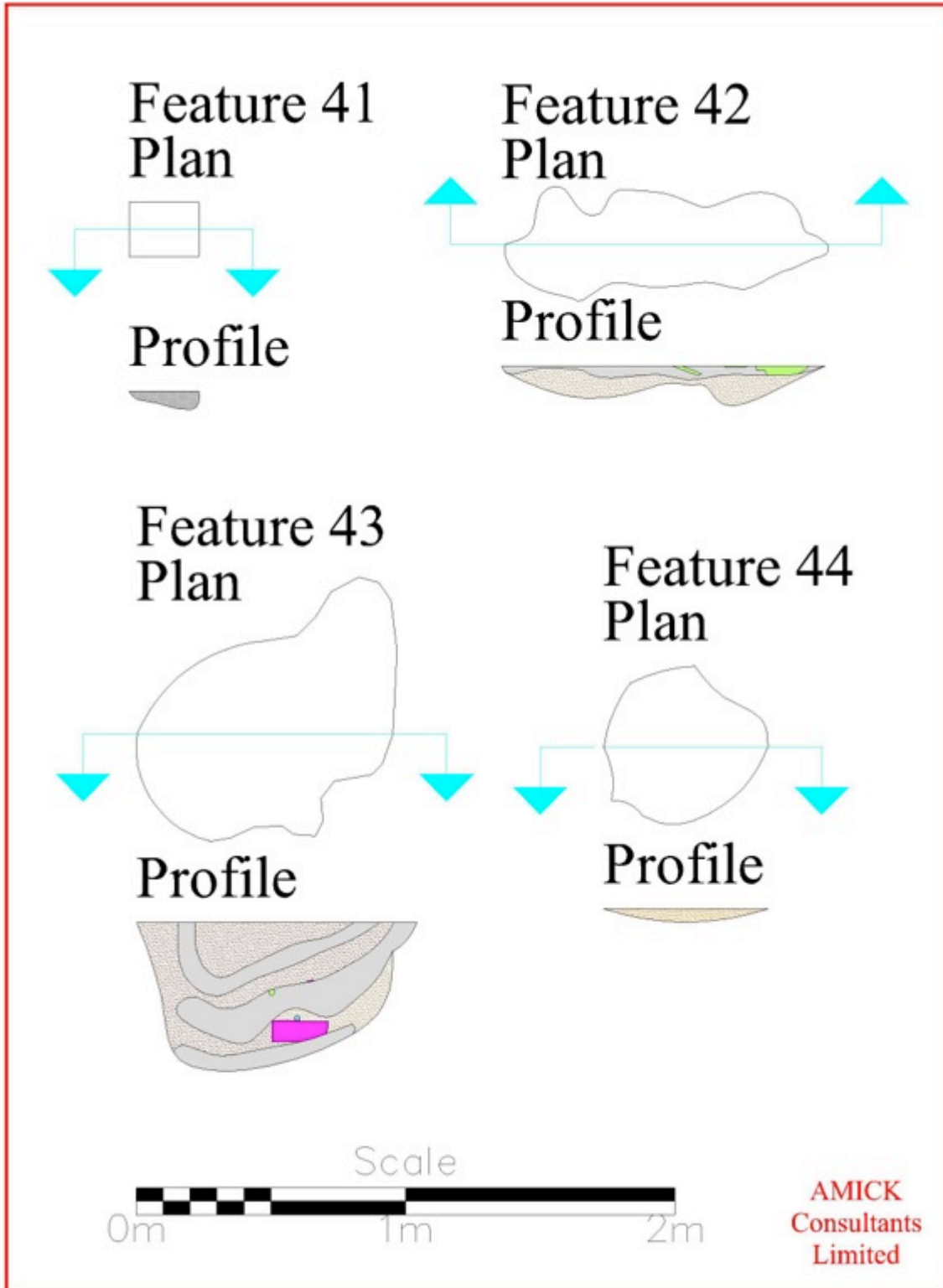


Figure 25 Profiles of Features 41, 42, 43, & 44 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

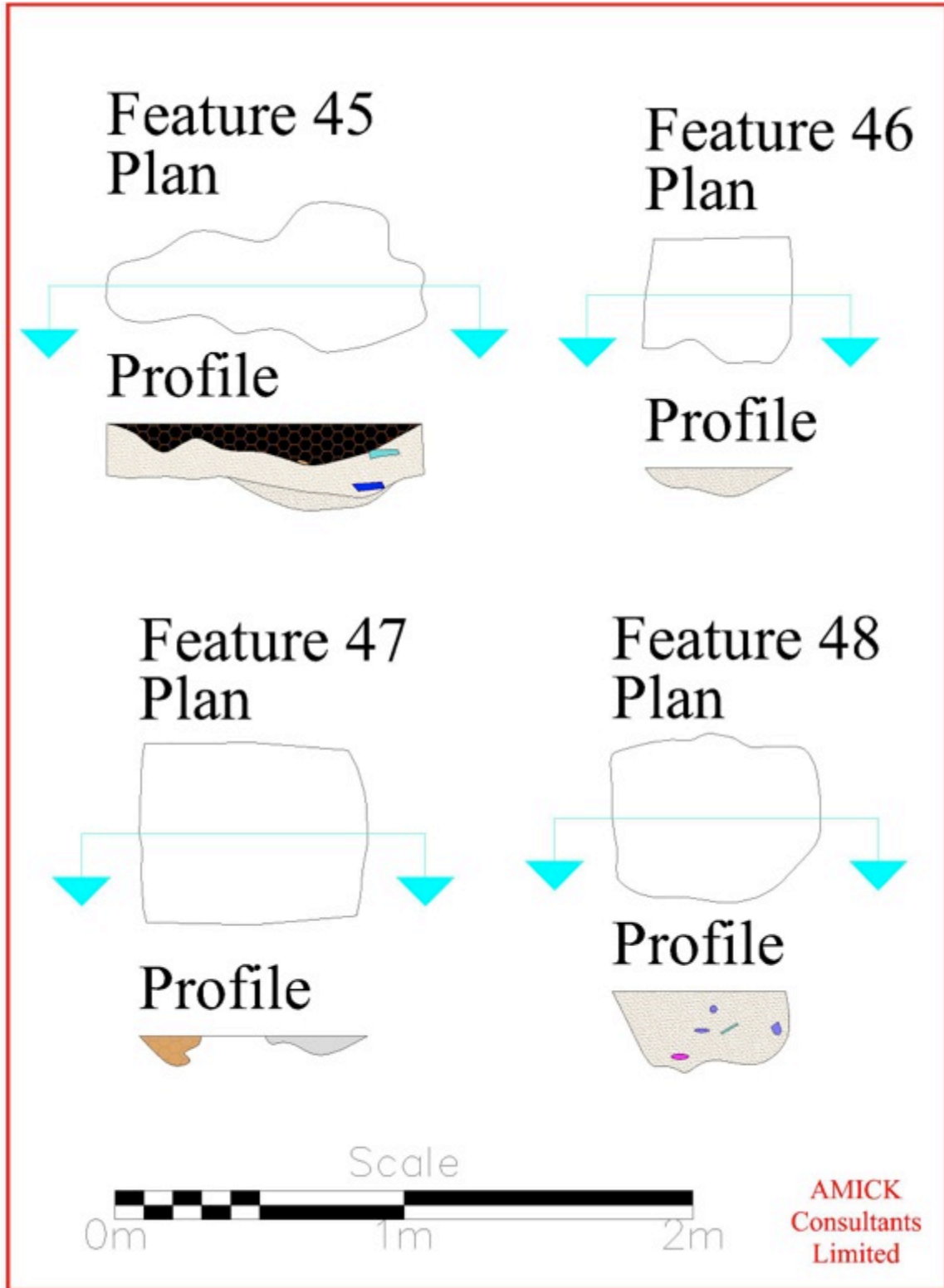


Figure 26 Profiles of Features 45, 46, 47, & 48 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

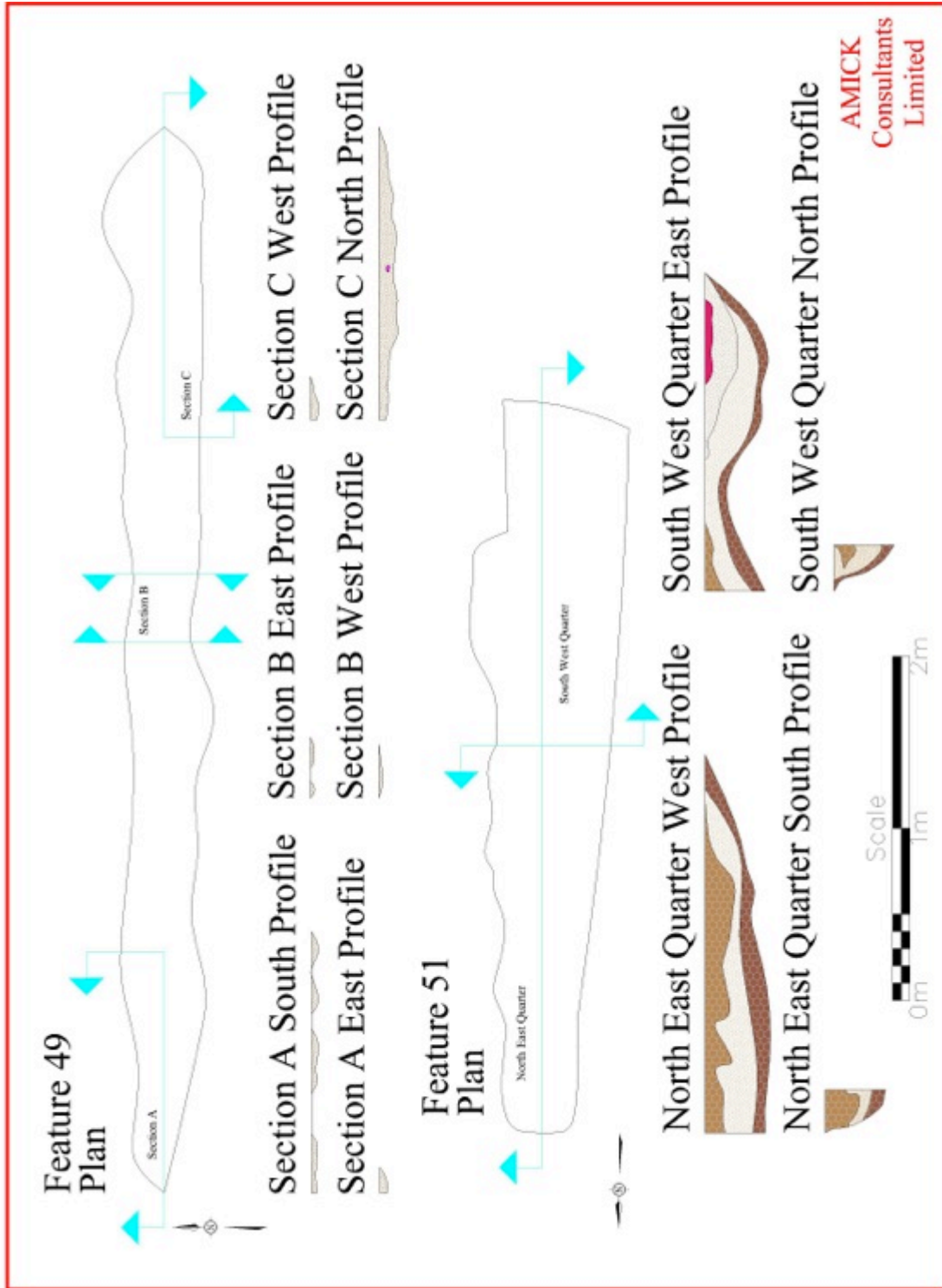


Figure 27 Profiles of Features 49 & 51 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

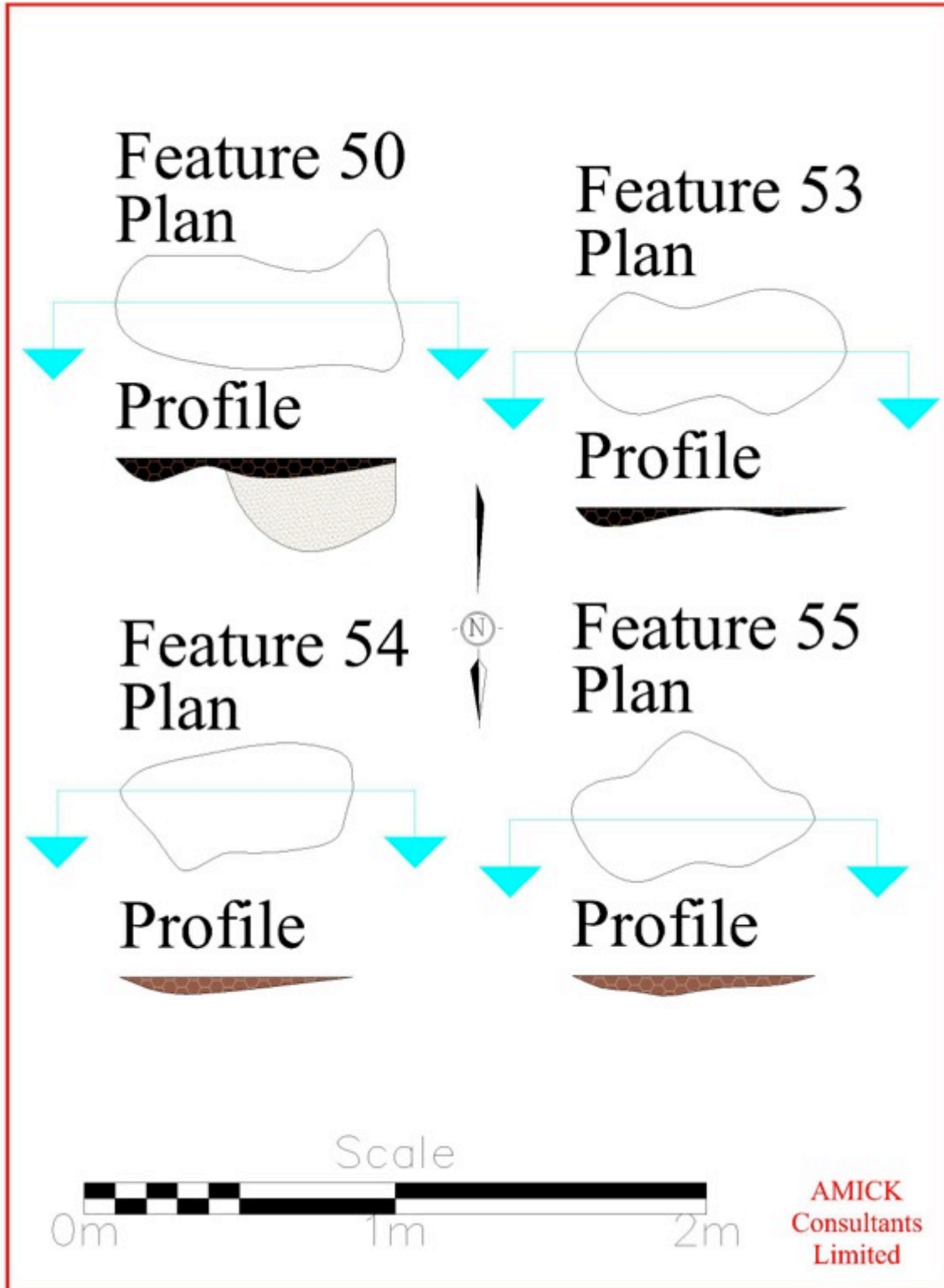


Figure 28 Profiles of Features 50, 53, 54, & 55 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

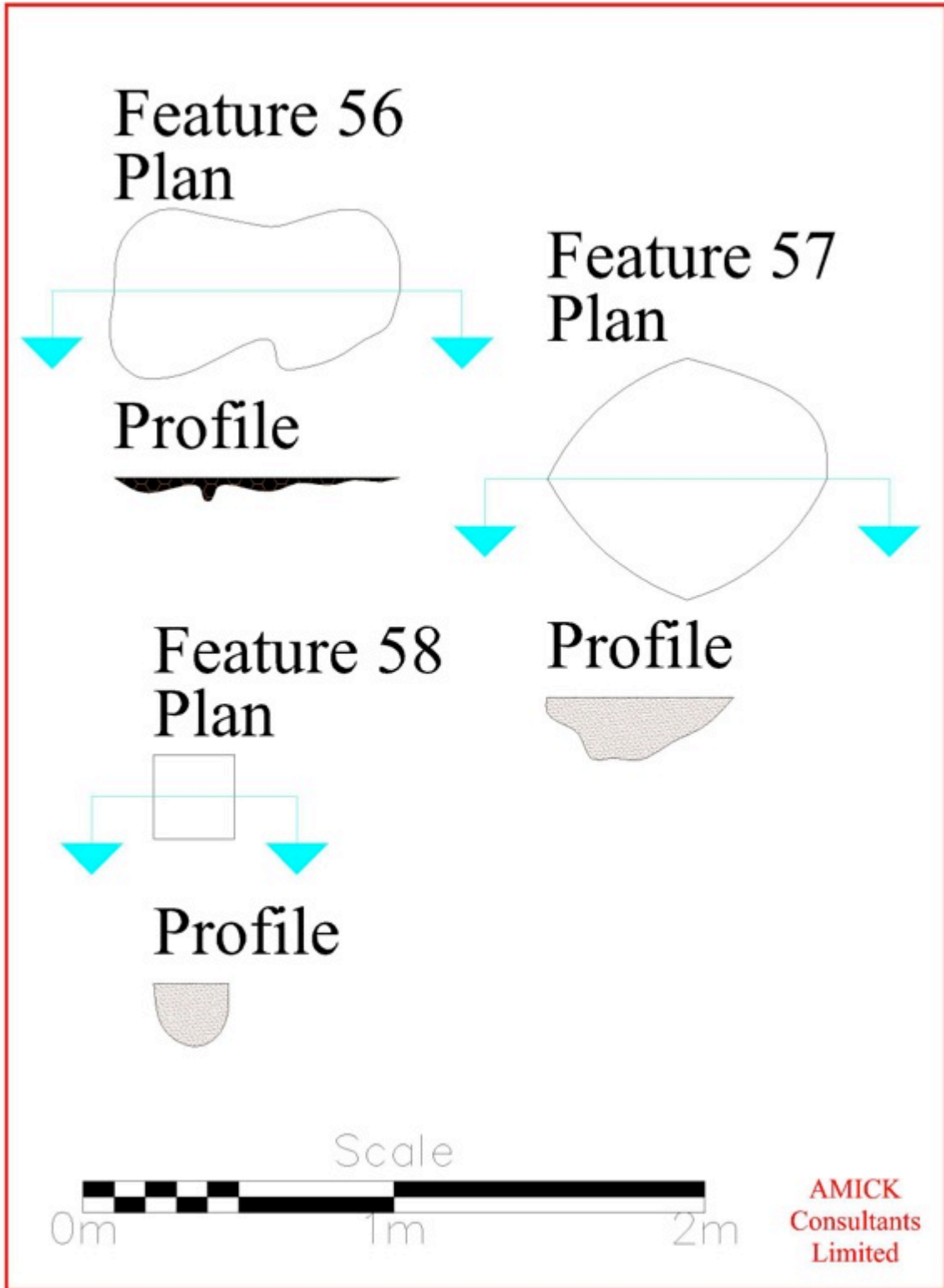


Figure 29 Profiles of Features 56, 57 & 58 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

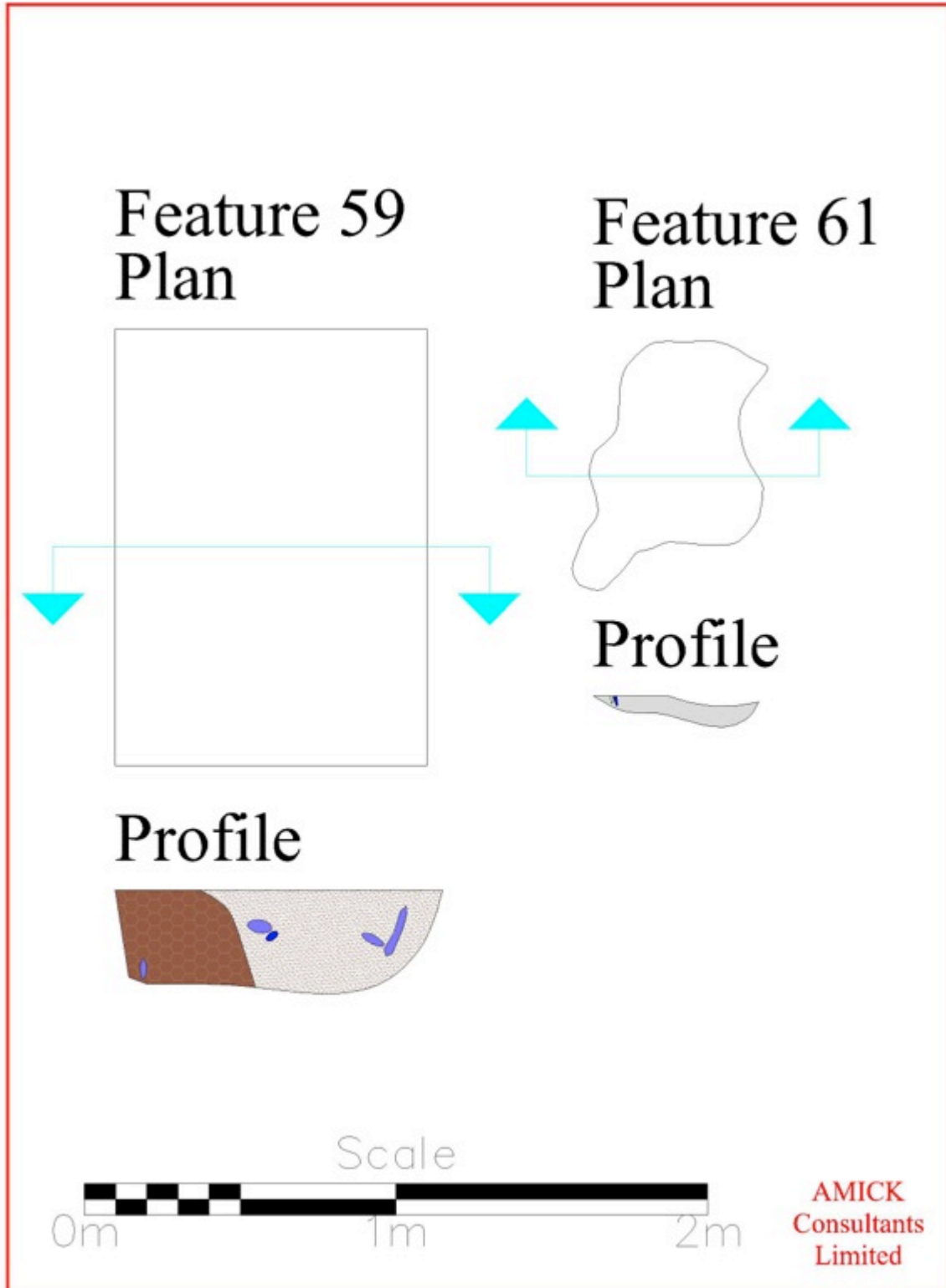


Figure 30 Profiles of Features 59 & 61 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

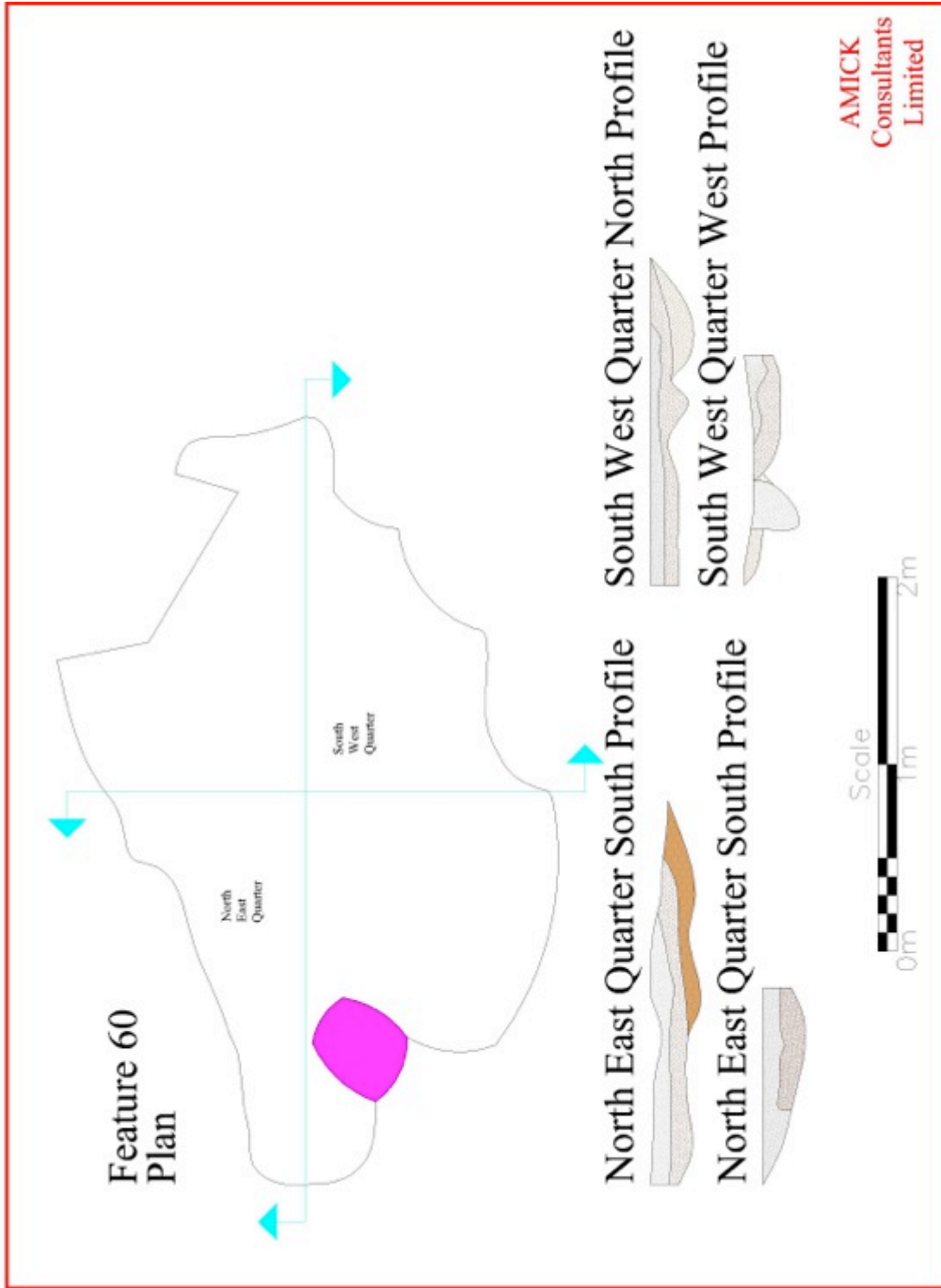


Figure 31 Profiles of Feature 60 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

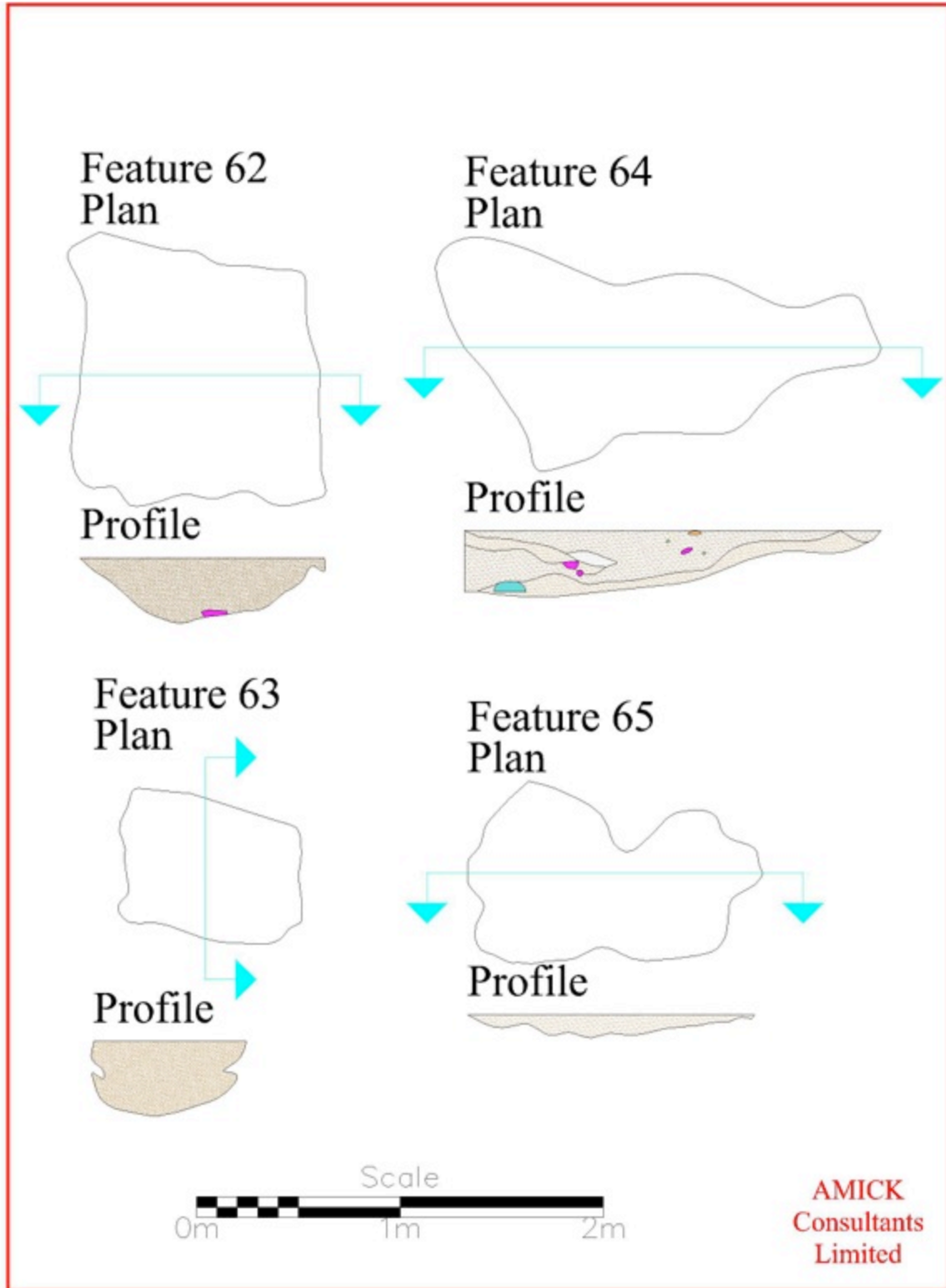


Figure 32 Profiles of Features 62, 63, 64, & 65 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

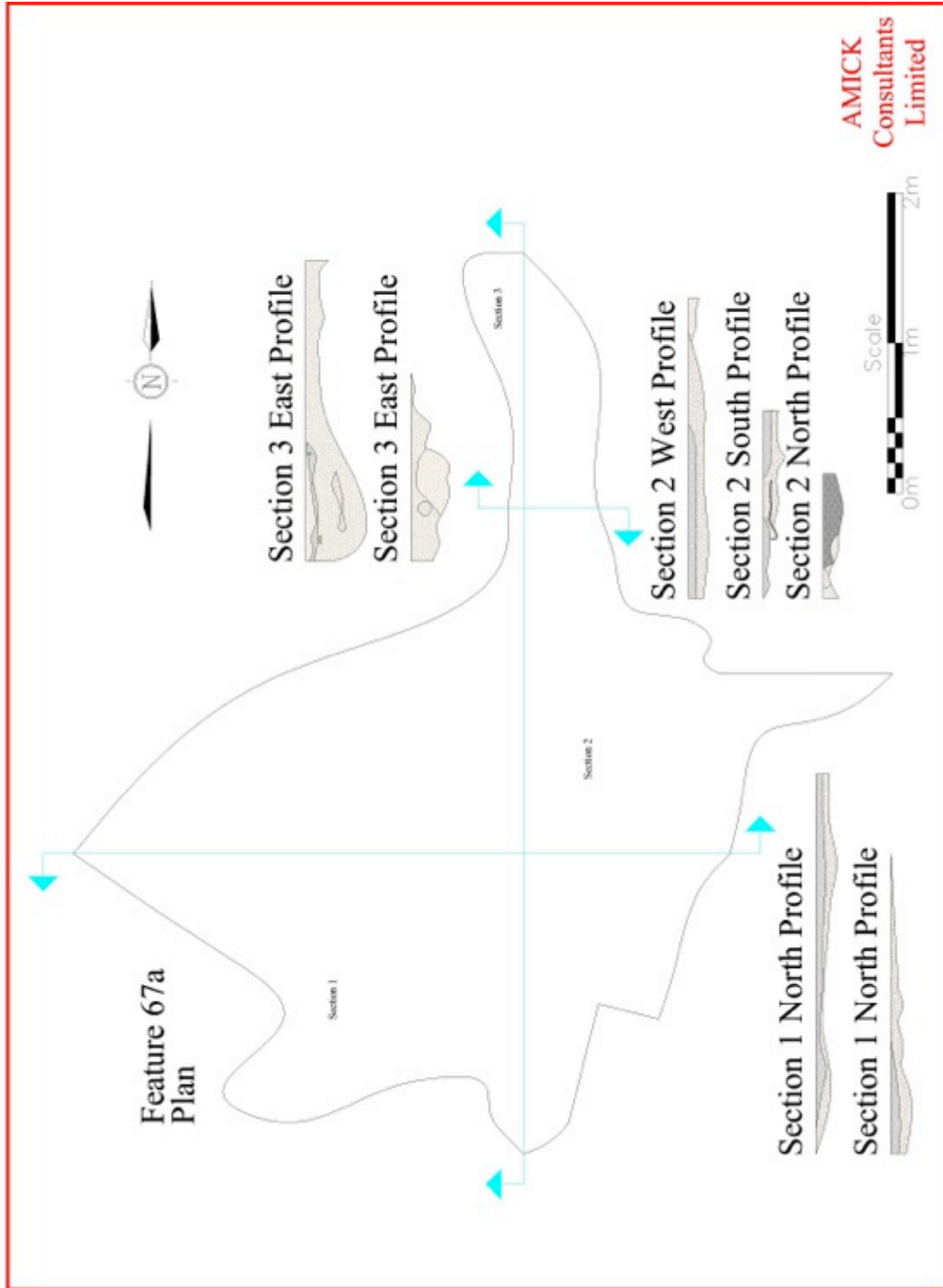


Figure 33 Profiles of Feature 67a for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

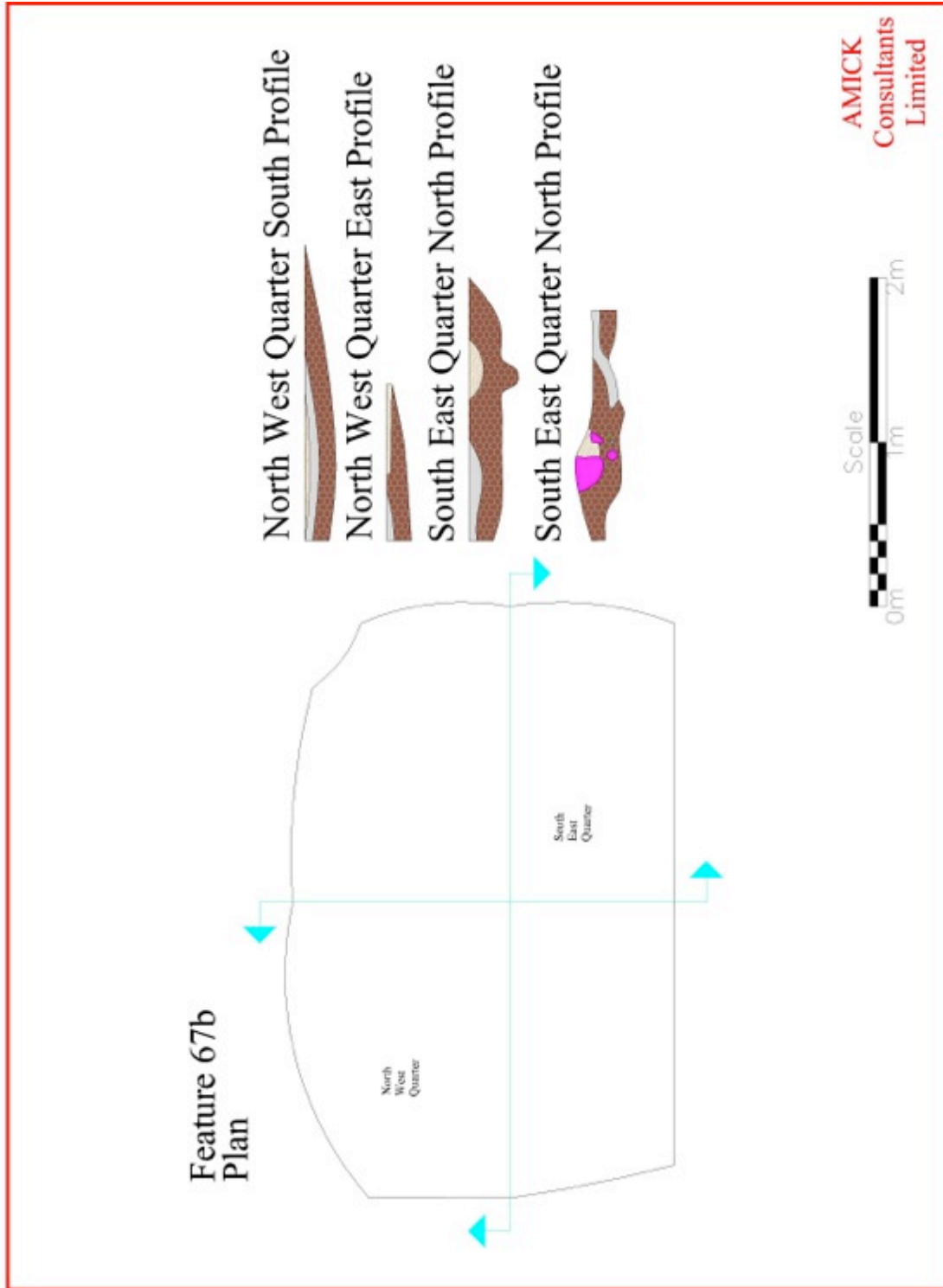


Figure 34 Profiles of Feature 67b for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

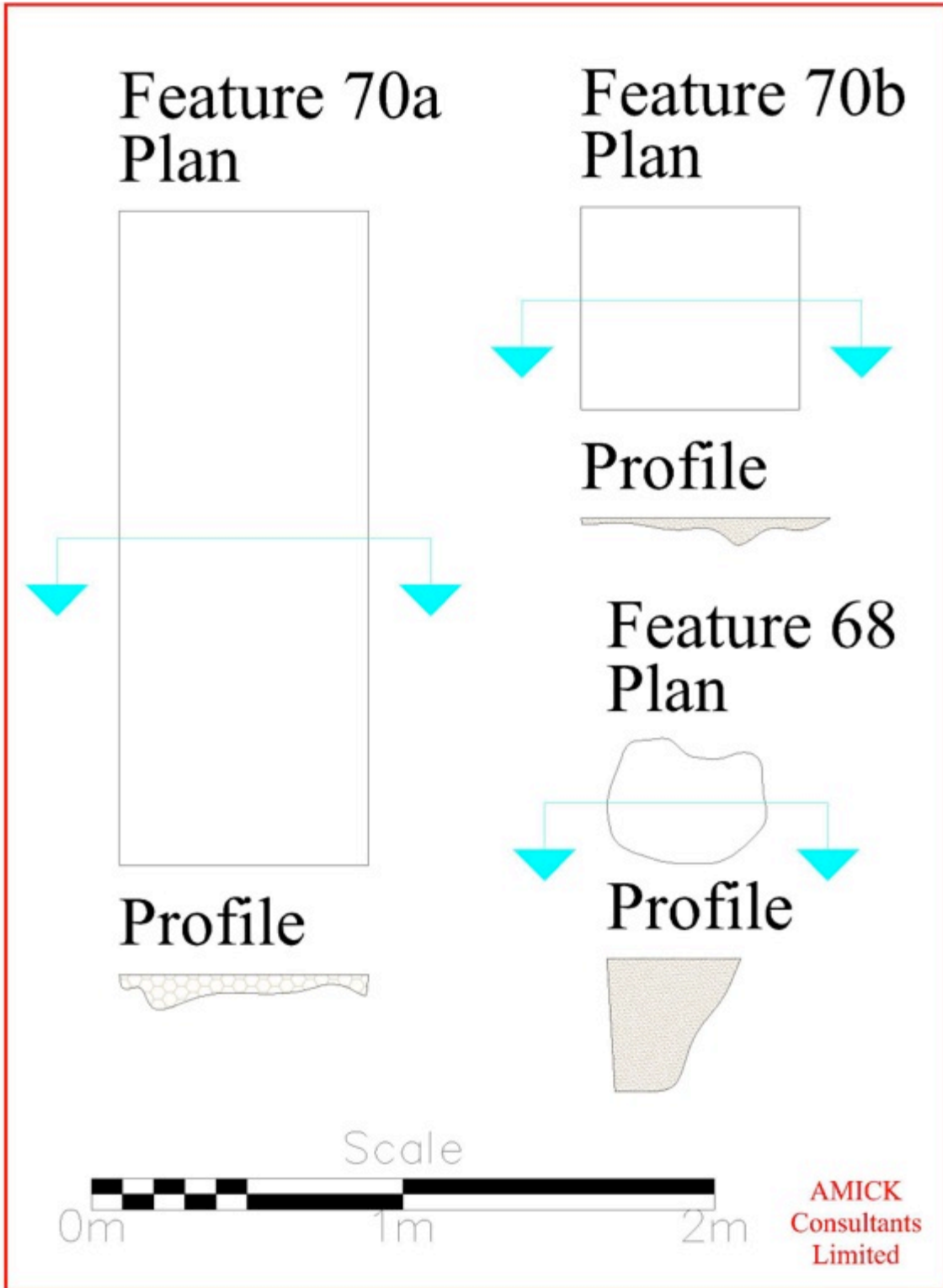


Figure 35 Profiles of Features 68, 70a & 70b for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

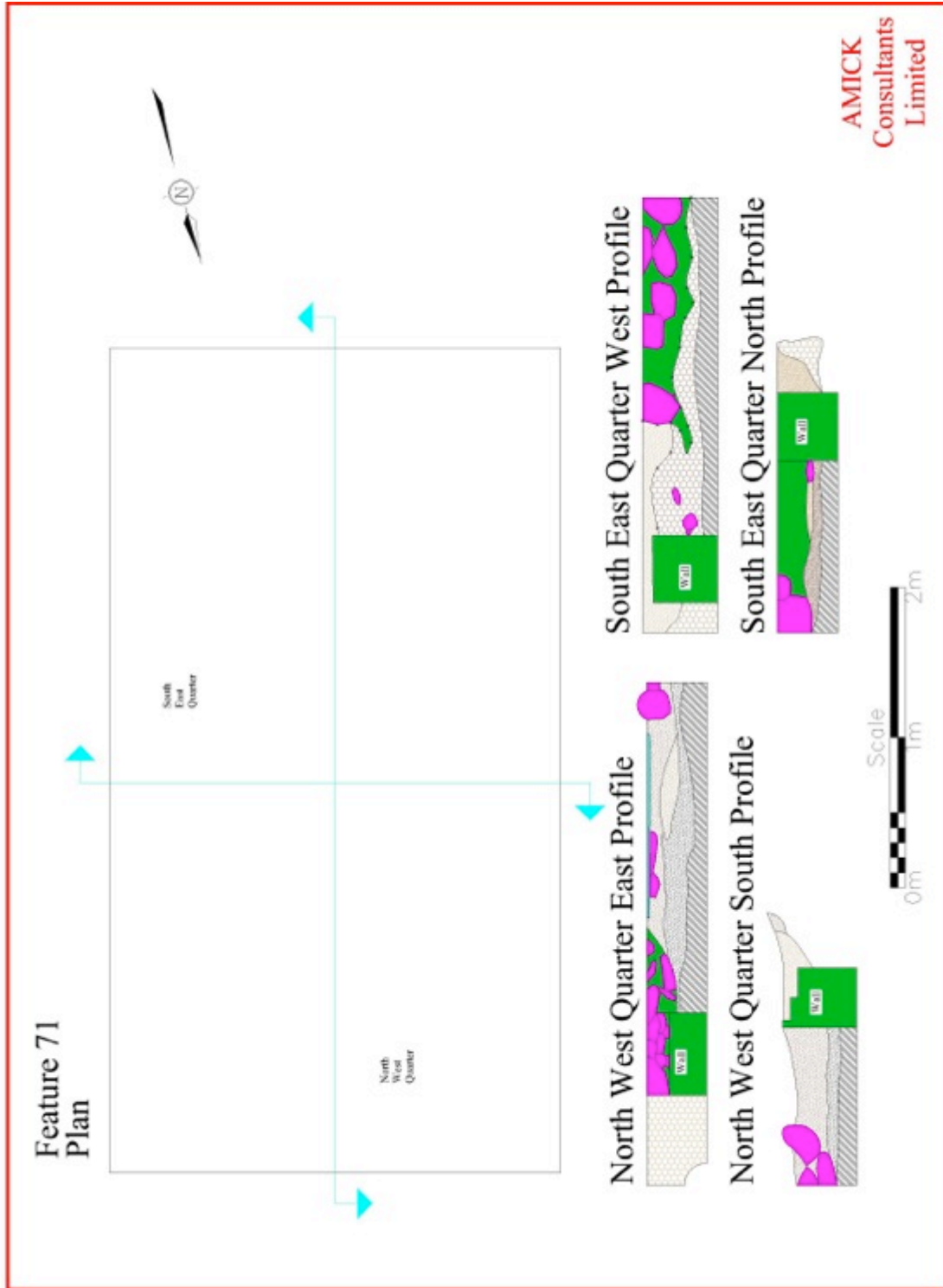


Figure 36 Profiles of Feature 71 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)

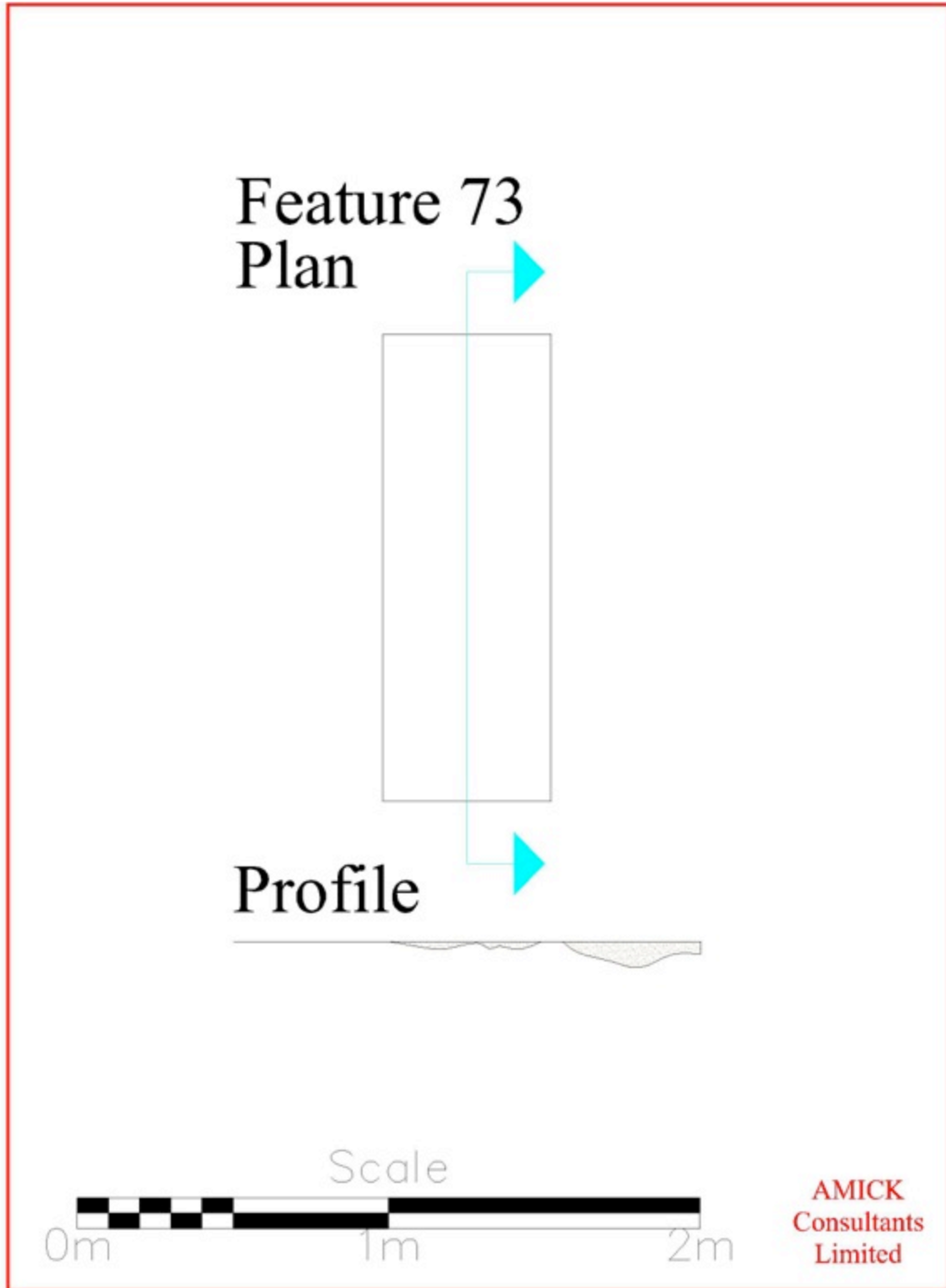


Figure 37 Profiles of Feature 73 for the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)



Plate 1 The Alia Kendra III site (BdGu-25) Stage 3 Excavations



Plate 2 Artifacts of the Alia Kendra III Site (BdGu-25)
a) Onondaga Chert Flake (CSP #2); b) Fragmentary Rim Sherd (CSP# 6);
c) Rim Sherd from Square 115E-125N; Celt (CSP#12)



Plate 3 Topsoil Stripped Area of the Alex Harvie Site (BdGu-21)



Plate 4 Plan View of Feature 11



Plate 5 Profile View of Feature 11



Plate 6 South Profile of the Southeast Quadrant of Feature 17



Plate 7 East Profile of the Northwest Quadrant of Feature 25



Plate 8 Overview of the Southeast Quadrant of Feature 25



Plate 9 The Exposed Skeleton of the Headless Horse in Feature 59



Plate 10 The East Profile of the Northwest Quadrant of Feature 71



Plate 11 Bank of Montreal 1842 Half Penny Token



Plate 12 Indian Department Commissioned Officers Silver Gilt Copper Alloy Die-Stamped Shank Button



Plate 13 United States of America 1831 Silver Ten Cent Piece