

**STAGE 1 AND 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF
226-228 MAIN STREET EAST,
PART OF LOTS 3 AND 4, CONCESSION 2,
GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF GRIMSBY, COUNTY OF LINCOLN,
TOWN OF GRIMSBY, REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF NIAGARA**

ORIGINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

David Latchford Inc.
226 Main Street East
Grimsby, ON L3M 1P6
T 905-945-9106

Archaeological Licence P449 (Bhardwaj)
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport PIF P449-0257-2018
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASI was contracted by David Latchford Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 226-228 Main Street East, Part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Grimsby, County of Lincoln, Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara. The overall size of the subject property is 0.47 hectare. Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on August 21, 2018.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian archaeological resources within the property.

The Stage 2 assessment was conducted on October 10 and 11, 2018 by means of a test pit survey at five-metre intervals in areas deemed to have archaeological potential. The excavation of three one-metre-square test units was also conducted in an area where cultural material was recovered. This assessment resulted in the identification of one multi-component site, the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52).

The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) represents an early-to-mid nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian domestic occupation with cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) requiring further archaeological assessment, with a small pre-contact Indigenous lithic component (Locus P1) of indeterminate CHVI. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport's 2011 *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists*.



PROJECT PERSONNEL

<i>Project Managers:</i>	Beverly Garner, Hons. BA Senior Archaeologist Manager — Planning Assessment Division Jennifer Ley, Hons. BA (R376) Associate Archaeologist Assistant Manager — Planning Assessment Division
<i>Project Director:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj, MA (P449) Associate Archaeologist Field Director — Planning Assessment Division
<i>Field Director:</i>	Simon Belanger, BA (R1063) Associate Archaeologist Field Director — Mitigation Division
<i>Field Archaeologists:</i>	Benjamin Armstrong, Hons. BA Alicia Yuen Sean Haefner, Hons. BA
<i>Report Preparation:</i>	Robb Bhardwaj Jamie Houston-Dickson, MA (P398) Associate Archaeologist Project Manager — Planning Assessment Division
<i>Graphics:</i>	Jonas Fernandez, MSc. (R281) Lead Archaeologist Assistant Manager — Fleet & Geomatics Specialist, Operations Division Robin Latour, MPhil, PDip Associate Archaeologist Geomatics Specialist – Operations Division
<i>Historical Research:</i>	Colin McFarquhar, PhD Brian Narhi, MA
<i>Artifact Processing:</i>	Lauren Vince, Hons. BA Archaeologist Acting Laboratory Coordinator — Laboratory & Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
<i>Artifact Photography:</i>	Jamie Houston-Dickson Douglas Todd Associate Archaeologist Analyst – Laboratory and Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
<i>Historical Artifact Analysis:</i>	Karen Hansen, BA Archaeologist Laboratory Coordinator — Laboratory & Fieldwork Services, Operations Division
<i>Lithic Artifact Analysis:</i>	Douglas Todd
<i>Report Reviewers:</i>	Jennifer Ley Eva MacDonald, MSc (P125) Senior Archaeologist Manager — Historical Archaeology, Mitigation Division



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1.0 PROJECT CONTEXT

ASI was contracted by David Latchford Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 226-228 Main Street East, Part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Grimsby, County of Lincoln, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara (Figure 1). The overall size of the subject property is 0.47 hectare.

1.1 Development Context

This assessment was conducted under the project management of Ms. Beverly Garner and Ms. Jennifer Ley (R376), and under the project direction of Mr. Robb Bhardwaj (MTCS P449-0257-2018). All activities carried out during this assessment were completed as part of a proposed Draft Plan of Subdivision as required by the *Ontario Planning Act*. All work was completed in accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act* (Ministry of Culture [MCL] 1990) and the *Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists (S & G)* (Ministry of Tourism and Culture [MTC] 2011; now administered by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport [MTCS]).

Permission to access the subject property and to carry out all activities necessary for the completion of the assessment was granted by the proponent on August 21, 2018. Buried utility locates were obtained prior to the initiation of fieldwork.

1.2 Historical Context

The purpose of this section is to describe the past and present land use and the settlement history of the subject property, and any other relevant historical information gathered through the Stage 1 background research.

The subject property overlaps portions of the northwest and northeast corners, respectively, of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2 in the Geographic Township of Grimsby, County of Lincoln. The property is currently located within a residential area and fronts the south side of historic Main Street West. The west half of the property on Lot 4 (226 Main Street East) is a residential lot occupied by a single-family residence constructed in 1951. The east half on Lot 3 (228 Main Street East) was previously occupied by a Ukrainian monastery and museum (formerly a nineteenth-century residence), but the structure was demolished at the end of the twentieth century and this half of the property is now a vacant lot.

1.2.1 Indigenous Overview

Southern Ontario has a cultural history that begins approximately 11,000 years ago and continues to the present. Table 1 provides a general summary of the pre-contact Indigenous settlement of the subject property and surrounding area.



Table 1: Outline of Southern Ontario Prehistory

Period	Archaeological/ Material Culture	Date Range	Lifeways/ Attributes
PALEO-INDIAN			
Early	Gainey, Barnes, Crowfield	9000-8500 BC	Big game hunters
Late	Holcombe, Hi-Lo, lanceolate	8500-7500 BC	Small nomadic groups
ARCHAIC			
Early	Nettling, Bifurcate-base	7800-6000 BC	Nomadic hunters and gatherers
Middle	Kirk, Stanley, Brewerton, Laurentian	6000-2000 BC	Transition to territorial settlements
Late	Lamoka, Genesee, Crawford Knoll, Innes	2500-500 BC	Polished/ground stone tools (small stemmed)
WOODLAND			
Early	Meadowood	800-400 BC	Introduction of pottery
Middle	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	400 BC-AD 800	Incipient horticulture
Late	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 800-1300	Transition to village life and agriculture
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1300-1400	Establishment of large palisaded villages
	Algonkian, Iroquoian	AD 1400-1600	Tribal differentiation and warfare
HISTORIC			
Early	Huron, Neutral, Petun, Odawa, Ojibwa	AD 1600-1650	Tribal displacements
Late	Six Nations Iroquois, Ojibwa	AD 1650-1800's	
	Euro-Canadian	AD 1800-present	European settlement

1.2.2 Historical Overview

Township Survey and Settlement – Grimsby Township

Grimsby was originally known as “Township No. 6,” but was also called “The Forty” due to its location on the Forty Mile Creek. It was re-named after a place called “Great Grimsby” in Lincolnshire, England (Gardiner 1899:268).

Grimsby Township was first surveyed and settled in 1787-88. Some of the original land owners were disbanded soldiers who had served in Butler’s Rangers during the American Revolutionary War, while others were classified as “Late Loyalists” and Americans who arrived in the province between 1785 and 1789. The first known township meeting in Ontario was held at Grimsby in April 1790. A post office was established there in 1816 (Smith 1851:153; Armstrong 1985:144; Scott 1997:94).

The township was described in an early gazetteer as being “in the county of Lincoln, lies west of Clinton, and fronts Lake Ontario.” It was observed that Grimsby contained “soil of a good quality” and was in a “good situation.” Grimsby was, however, “but indifferently circumstanced for roads,” although it had “full advantage of water communication” by means of Lake Ontario with other settlements. Early mills and various industries were established in Grimsby on the Forty Mile Creek (Smyth 1799:86; Boulton 1805:80).

In 1846, Grimsby was described as a “well settled township” with “rolling land” and “excellent farms.” Approximately 35% (9,745 acres or 3,943 hectares) of the land within the township was under cultivation. The principal crops included wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas, Indian corn, potatoes, buckwheat, turnips, mangel wurzel, hay, and various fruit cultivars. Additional farm products of note included hay, wool, cheese, butter, and maple sugar. Real property in the township was assessed at £35,498. The timber was a mixture of pine and hardwood. The population of 1,784 was a mixture of Canadians (Loyalists), Americans, and Europeans. The township contained thirteen public schools by the early 1850s (Smith 1846:71; Smith 1851:211, 216-217).



The original township was split into North and South Grimsby Townships in 1882. Following the creation of the Regional Municipality of Niagara in 1970, South Grimsby was annexed and joined with other nearby townships to form part of present-day West Lincoln (Rayburn 1997:144).

Historical Development of Lot 3, Concession 2, Grimsby Township

According to the Abstract Index to Deed Titles, the Crown Patent for Lot 3, comprised of 100 acres, was granted to United Empire Loyalist Robert Nelles in 1792. The lot was one of many awarded to Nelles, whose home is now a heritage house museum located at present-day 126 Main Street West in Grimsby (Nelles Manor 2016). The next transaction in the deed abstracts recorded the sale of the lot (100 acres) by Samuel Kitchen to Jacob Kitchen in 1855 (Archives Ontario [AO] n.d. [a]). It is probable that Samuel Kitchen's wife Elizabeth was a daughter of Robert Nelles, and thus he obtained title to the property through marriage.

Jacob Kitchen sold the 100 acres to Cyrus Kilburn in 1867, who then sold the land to Jane Kitchen on the same day. Jacob and Jane Kitchen then sold the lot to John Bowslaugh in 1871. Bowslaugh then sold a narrow strip of land totalling 13 5/8 acres to John Hewitt in 1875 (AO n.d.[b]). Part of that parcel, located along the west boundary of Lot 3, is within the subject property.

John Hewitt sold the 13 5/8 parcel, along with another 10.8 acre piece he acquired in 1877, to Lavinia McIntosh in 1887. Lavinia and John Hewitt sold the 13 5/8 and 10.8 acre pieces to Teresa Bridgman in 1900. Harvey Bridgman sold the 13 5/8 and 10.8 acre pieces to John Hewitt in 1904. The executors of John Hewitt et al. then granted part of the lot to Jennie Wouters in 1920 (OnLand 2018).

The agricultural portion of the 1851 Census of Grimsby Township is no longer extant to confirm who occupied Lot 3 at that time. Information about the landowner Samuel Kitchen can be found in the personal portion of the census. Samuel Kitchen was listed as a 69-year-old American-born Baptist farmer who lived with his 69-year-old American-born wife Elizabeth, 61-year-old Canadian-born Elizabeth Kitchen, 17-year-old Deborah Lambert, and 13-year-old Louisa Harkness (or Hoskins). The family resided in one-storey frame dwelling (AO 1851).

After Samuel Kitchen sold Lot 3 to his son Jacob Kitchen, who was a cabinet maker by trade, it would appear that the lot was farmed by his grandson William Kitchen. The agricultural returns included with the 1861 census did note, however, that seven acres in Lot 3 were farmed by Samuel Kitchen, of which five were devoted to crops and the other two to pasture. The crops included Indian corn, potatoes, and hay, while the livestock included cows and horses. The age of Samuel Kitchen was listed as 78 years old, but this time he was recorded as born in Upper Canada and not the United States. He and his wife Elizabeth continued to reside in a one-storey frame house along with 22-year-old Louisa Hoskins (AO 1861).

After Jacob Kitchen sold Lot 3 to John Bowslaugh in 1871, there were no families enumerated for Lot 3 in the 1871 census (AO 1871).

Two families were enumerated for Lot 3 in the 1901 census, including that of "fruit gardener" Harvey Wilson Bridgman, whose wife Teresa had purchased 25 acres in 1900. The Ontario-born couple were in their fifties and lived in a 13-room house along with two domestic servants (AO 1901).

In summary, the Crown patent for Lot 3 was awarded to Robert Nelles in 1792. It is probable that Nelles' daughter Elizabeth was the first to settle the property with her husband Samuel Kitchen. The property was



sold to their son Jacob Kitchen in 1855, but a seven-acre homelot within the property was maintained by Samuel and Elizabeth Kitchen up until their death. The 1851 and 1861 censuses indicated that they resided in a frame house. No one was listed with that address in the 1871 census.

Homestead and Ukrainian Monastery at 228 Main Street East

Additional research regarding the early land use of 228 Main Street East, which forms the east half of the subject property on Lot 3, indicates a former nineteenth-century frame house was constructed at the south end of the property ca. 1855, with an addition added ca. 1905 (Turcotte 1995; ASI 2018:17). The house was converted into a Ukrainian monastery and museum in the 1950s, used in part to house older Ukrainian men and orphaned Ukrainian boys, and was eventually demolished at the end of the twentieth century (Main Street East Buildings Collection n.d.; ASI 2018:18).



Photo (dated 1949) of former 1855 house with 1905 addition located at south end of subject property at 228 Main Street East; converted into a Ukrainian monastery ca. 1950s (Grimsby Historical Society Archives 1949)

The estimated construction date of the original frame house coincides with the sale of Lot 3 to Jacob Kitchen in 1855. The 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* depicts a structure at the north end of the narrow west parcel of Lot 3 owned by John Hewitt which appears to front Main Street East immediately east of the subject property (Figure 3). Given the scale and potential for error in the degree of accuracy on the historical mapping, it is possible this structure correlates the frame house on the subject property during this period (see Section 1.2.3 below). The 1855 structure can be seen at the south end of the property on the aerial imagery from 1934 and 1954 (Figure 5); the modern extant house in the east half of the property (226 Main Street East), constructed in 1951, is also visible on the 1954 imagery (Hunting Survey Corporation Limited [HSCL] 1954; Google Earth Pro 2018).

1.2.3 Review of Nineteenth- and Twentieth-Century Historical Mapping

A review of historical mapping was undertaken to determine the presence of historical features within the subject property during the nineteenth century and early twentieth century which may represent potential



historical archaeological sites on the property (Figures 2-4)¹. It should be noted that not all features of interest were mapped systematically in the Ontario series of historical atlases, given that they were financed by subscription, and subscribers were given preference with regards to the level of detail provided on the maps. Moreover, not every feature of interest would have been within the scope of the atlases.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1862 *Tremaine Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Figure 2), is located at the north end of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2, fronting the south side of present-day Main Street East. The map indicates that Jacob Kitchen (Jacob “Kithen”) was the owner of Lot 3 as well as a small parcel along the east limit of Lot 4, which includes the west portion of the subject property. Although there are no structures within the subject property, there is a structure depicted at the northwest corner of Lot 3 fronting the north side of Main Street East, directly opposite the subject property. There are no sources of water depicted within the subject property or in the nearby vicinity.

The subject property, as overlaid on the 1876 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland* (Figure 3), is again shown fronting the south side of the concession road corridor of present-day Main Street East along the north limit of Lots 3 (east half) and 4 (west half), Concession 2. At this time the northeast and northwest corners encompassing the subject property were owned by John Hewitt and E. Uddel (or Udell), respectively. The map indicates the subject property was comprised primarily of orchard lands and two structures are depicted adjacent to the east and west limits of the property near the road. The structure to the west is likely the original Udell homestead which was replaced by the extant Udell House, a designated heritage property constructed in 1888 (Town of Grimsby 2018). However, given the potential for error on the historical maps, the house to the east on the map could potentially represent to the known 1855 frame house formerly situated at the south end of the subject property within the Hewitt parcel on Lot 3, as discussed in Section 1.2.2 above. No sources of water are depicted in the vicinity of the property.

Also consulted was the early twentieth-century topographic map series, which includes features such as structures, streams, roads, and woodlots. On the 1907 *NTS Grimsby Sheet* (Figure 4), the surrounding transportation network is visible, and the north limit of the subject property is once again shown fronting the south side of Main Street East. The vegetation depicted in the general vicinity of the property most likely represents the multitude of orchard farms situated on either side of the road. There is a brick structure shown immediately east of the property which likely corresponds to the designated Udell House currently located at 224 Main Street East. The mid-nineteenth-century frame house known to have been located at the south end of the subject property is not represented on the map. As with the nineteenth-century mapping, the 1907 NTS map does not identify any nearby sources of water.

1.2.4 Review of Aerial Imagery

A review of available aerial imagery was conducted to further assess the previous land use of the subject property during the twentieth- and early twenty-first centuries (Figure 5). Imagery from 1934 shows the

¹ Use of historic map sources to reconstruct/predict the location of former features within the modern landscape generally proceeds by using common reference points between the various sources. These sources are then georeferenced in order to provide the most accurate determination of the location of any property on historic mapping sources. The results of such exercises are often imprecise or even contradictory, as there are numerous potential sources of error inherent in such a process. These include the vagaries of map production (both past and present), the need to resolve differences of scale and resolution, and distortions introduced by reproduction of the sources. To a large degree, the significance of such margins of error is dependent on the size of the feature one is attempting to plot, the constancy of reference points, the distances between them, and the consistency with which both they and the target feature are depicted on the period mapping.



property fronting the south side of historic Main Street East and shows portions of the property, particularly at the southwest end, covered by orchards which appear to extend into the neighbouring properties to the east, west, and south (Google Earth Pro 2018). There is a long driveway extending from the road through the east half of the property (228 Main Street East) to a structure situated at the south end; this structure corresponds to the frame house constructed on Lot 3 in 1855. The imagery also indicates a cleared area toward the centre of the west half (226 Main Street East) with a smaller structure, possibly a small barn or shed, located at the end of a second driveway leading from the road.

Subsequent imagery from 1954 shows several significant changes to the property, particularly in the west half at 226 Main Street East (HSCL 1954). All trees have been removed from this portion of the property, as has the small structure visible near the centre of the west half on the 1934 imagery. The west driveway now extends further south to a newly-constructed house (ca. 1951) surrounded by lawns. Few changes have occurred in the east half at 228 Main Street East: the driveway and 1855 frame house can still be seen, and a row of mature trees remains between the driveway and east property limit. It was around this time that the frame house was converted into a Ukrainian monastery (see Section 1.2.2 above).

The property has undergone further changes over the course of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries (Figure 6). The property is now located in a residential subdivision and is bordered by multiple houselots. In the west half of the property at 226 Main Street East, the driveway and 1951 house remain, but a large detached garage and additional length of driveway have been added to the rear (south) of the house. The east half at 228 Main Street East is now a vacant lot: the structure once located at the south end of the property has been demolished and filled in, the old gravel driveway leading to this structure has been removed, and many of the trees have also been removed.

1.2.5 Review of Historical Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that areas of early Euro-Canadian settlement, including places of early military pioneer settlement (pioneer homesteads, isolated cabins, farmstead complexes), early wharf or dock complexes, pioneer churches, and early cemeteries, are considered to have archaeological potential. There may be commemorative markers of their history, such as local, provincial, or federal monuments or heritage parks. Early historical transportation routes (trails, passes, roads, railways, portage routes), properties listed on a municipal register or designated under the Ontario Heritage Act or a federal, provincial, or municipal historic landmark or site, and properties that local histories or informants have identified with possible archaeological sites, historical events, activities, or occupations are also considered to have archaeological potential.

The Udell House, a designated heritage property, is located 17 metres to the west of the subject property at 224 Main Street East (Town of Grimsby 2018). The house was built in 1888 by Eugene Udell, the son of a United Empire Loyalist, for his son George and wife Annie. The family's adjoining lands were occupied by horses, cattle, a nursery stock, and fruit orchards. The house was built in the Ontario Italianate style and was occupied by the family up until 1979 (ASI 2018). This structure correlates to the brick house shown adjacent to the subject property on the 1907 *NTS Grimsby Sheet* (Figure 4).

For the Euro-Canadian period, the majority of early nineteenth-century farmsteads (i.e., those which are arguably the most potentially significant resources and whose locations are rarely recorded on nineteenth-century maps) are likely to be captured by the basic proximity to the water model, since these occupations were subject to similar environmental constraints. An added factor, however, is the development of the network of concession roads and railroads through the course of the nineteenth century. These transportation routes frequently influenced the siting of farmsteads and businesses. Accordingly,



undisturbed lands within 100 metres of early settlement roads or railroads are also considered to have potential for the presence of Euro-Canadian archaeological sites.

The subject property fronts the historic Main Street East. A frame house constructed ca. 1855 is known to have been present at the south end of the property and the 1876 *Illustrated Historical Map* depicts two structures immediately west and east of the property, the latter of which may potentially correspond to the 1855 house. The property is also immediately adjacent to a designated heritage property. Although development activities occurred throughout the property during the twentieth century, including building construction and demolition, there remains potential for encountering nineteenth-century historical material within the subject property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3 Archaeological Context

This section provides background research pertaining to previous archaeological fieldwork conducted within and in the vicinity of the subject property, its environmental characteristics (including drainage, soils or surficial geology, and topography, etc.), and current land use and field conditions.

1.3.1 Registered Archaeological Sites

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for the subject property, three sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered archaeological sites housed at the MTCS, published and unpublished documentary sources, and the files of ASI.

In Ontario, information concerning archaeological sites is stored in the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database (OASD) which is maintained by the MTCS. This database contains archaeological sites registered within the Borden system. The Borden system was first proposed by Dr. Charles E. Borden and is based on a block of latitude and longitude. Each Borden block measures approximately 13 km east-west by 18.5 km north-south and is referenced by a four-letter designator, and sites within a block are numbered sequentially as they are found. The subject property under review is located within the southeast corner of the AhGv Borden block.

While no archaeological sites have been registered within the subject property, 23 have been registered within a one km radius (Table 2) (MTCS 2018). The Dorchester Estates 4 (AhGv-17) site is an indeterminate lithic scatter situated approximately 26 metres southwest of the subject property, while the historic site AhGv-48 is situated approximately 160 m east of the property. All other sites are located more than 200 metres from the subject property.

Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
AhGv-2	Aikens Quarry	Indeterminate Indigenous	Quarry	W. Fox 1979
AhGv-6	Holmes	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	ASI 1988
AhGv-8	Baker	Historic Euro-Canadian	Unknown	ASI 1988
AhGv-14	Dorchester Estates 1	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	MHCI 1994
AhGv-15	Dorchester Estates 2	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	MHCI 1994
AhGv-16	Dorchester Estates 3	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	MHCI 1994
AhGv-17	Dorchester Estates 4	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	MHCI 1994
AhGv-18	Ricenburg 1	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	MHCI 1994
AhGv-19	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	ASI 1997
AhGv-24	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	Archaeologix Inc.



Table 2: Registered Sites within a 1 km Radius of the Subject Property

Borden No.	Name	Temporal/ Cultural Affiliation	Site Type	Researcher
				2001
AhGv-25	Grimsby-on-the-Green	Late Archaic	Campsite	LMA 2001
AhGv-26	Vineyard Valley	Indeterminate Indigenous	Campsite	LMA 2001
AhGv-27	P1	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	ASI 2007
AhGv-28	P2 & P3	Indeterminate Indigenous	Lithic Scatter	ASI 2008
AhGv-36	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 2009, 2010
AhGv-37	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 2009, 2010
AhGv-38	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 2009, 2010
AhGv-39	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 2009, 2010
AhGv-40	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 2009
AhGv-41	--	Indeterminate Indigenous; Late Paleo-Indian	Campsite; findspot	ASI 2009
AhGv-42	--	Indeterminate Indigenous	Campsite	ASI 2009, 2010
AhGv-47	Parkridge Site	Late Woodland	Homestead,	ASI 2017
AhGv-48	H1	Historic Euro-Canadian	Homestead	W.F. McCall 2018

MHCI = Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc.

LMA = London Museum of Archaeology, now Museum of Ontario Archaeology

1.3.2 Previous Assessments

Mayer Heritage Consultants Inc. (MHCI) conducted a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of an adjacent property within 50 metres of the current subject property in 1994 (License identification number: 94-082:17). During the course of their survey, four pre-contact Indigenous archaeological sites were identified: Dorchester Estates 1-4 (AhGv-14, AhGv-15, AhGv-16, AhGv-17). Dorchester Estates 1 (AhGv-14) consisted of six pieces of debitage within a four-metre by seven-metre area, Dorchester Estates 2 (AhGv-15) consisted of four pieces of debitage within a three-metre by five-metre area, Dorchester Estates 3 (AhGv-16) consisted of six pieces of debitage within a five-metre by eight-metre area, and Dorchester Estates 4 (AhGv-18), located 26 metres southwest of the current subject property, consisted of 15 pieces of debitage within a six-metre by twelve-metre area. Dorchester Estates 2 (AhGv-15) was not recommended for further investigation, while Dorchester Estates 1, 3, and 4 (AhGv-14, AhGv-16, AhGv-17) were recommended for further archaeological assessment (MHCI 1994); there are no records in the OASD of any subsequent Stage 3 assessments conducted on these sites (MTCS 2018).

1.3.3 Physiography

The subject property is situated in sand plains within the Iroquois Plain physiographic region of southern Ontario, which is a lowland region bordering Lake Ontario. This region is characteristically flat and formed by lacustrine deposits laid down by the inundation of Lake Iroquois, a body of water that existed during the late Pleistocene. This region extends around the western part of Lake Ontario from the Trent River to the Niagara River, spanning a distance of 300 km (Chapman and Putnam 1984:190). The old shorelines of Lake Iroquois include cliffs, bars, beaches, and boulder pavements. The old sandbars in this region are good aquifers that supply water to farms and villages. The gravel bars are quarried for road and building material, while the clays of the old lake bed have been used for the manufacture of bricks (Chapman and Putnam 1984:196). The subject property is situated on a terrace approximately 800 metres below the top of the escarpment and 600 metres below the Glacial Lake Iroquois strand line at the foot. Soils on the terrace belong to the Vineland soil Series, which is characteristically well-drained, fine sandy loam (Kingston and Presant 1989).



The general vicinity of the subject property is part of a subsection known as the Niagara Fruit Belt, located between Lake Ontario and the Niagara Escarpment from Hamilton to the Niagara River. The property itself is situated approximately 400 metres north of the base of the Niagara Escarpment and 1.1 km south of the current Lake Ontario shoreline, within the Lake Ontario watershed.

1.3.4 Review of Indigenous Archaeological Potential

The S & G, Section 1.3.1 stipulates that primary water sources (lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, etc.) and secondary water sources (intermittent streams and creeks, springs, marshes, swamps, etc.), as well as ancient water sources (glacial lake shorelines indicated by the presence of raised sand or gravel beach ridges, relic river or stream channels indicated by clear dip or swale in the topography, shorelines of drained lakes or marshes, cobble beaches, etc.) are characteristics that indicate archaeological potential. Geographic characteristics also indicate archaeological potential and include distinct topographic features and soils.

Potable water is the single most important resource necessary for any extended human occupation or settlement. Since water sources have remained relatively stable in south-central Ontario after the Pleistocene era, proximity to water can be regarded as a useful index for the evaluation of archaeological site potential. Indeed, distance from water has been one of the most commonly used variables for predictive modelling of site location. The nearest watercourse is illustrated on the current 1:25,000 km mapping (Figure 1) and is not illustrated on any other mapping. This watercourse is located 450 metres to the east of the subject property.

Other geographic characteristics that can indicate pre-contact archaeological potential include: elevated topography (eskers, drumlins, large knolls, plateaux), pockets of well-drained sandy soil, especially near areas of heavy soil or rocky ground, and distinctive land formations that might have been special or spiritual places for Indigenous populations such as waterfalls, rock outcrops, caverns, mounds, and promontories and their bases. There may be physical indicators of their use by Indigenous peoples, such as burials, structures, offerings, or rock paintings or carvings. Resource areas, including food or medicinal plants (migratory routes, spawning areas, prairie) and scarce raw materials (quartz, copper, ochre, or outcrops of chert), are also considered characteristics that indicate pre-contact archaeological potential. The S & G also defines buffers of 100 metres around registered archaeological sites.

The closest known water source is located approximately 450 metres from the property. However, the location of the property at the base of the Niagara Escarpment and the presence of several registered pre-contact Indigenous sites in the nearby vicinity, including one located less than 50 metres to the southwest, indicates there is potential for encountering Indigenous resources within the property, depending on the degree of more recent land disturbances.

1.3.5 Existing Conditions

The subject property is irregular in shape and approximately 0.47 hectare in size (Figure 6). It fronts the south side of Main Street East and is surrounded by residential lots; the historic Udell house, also fronting Main Street East, is located adjacent to the northwest corner of the property at 224 Main Street East (Plate 1). The west half of the subject property (226 Main Street East) currently consists of a modern vinyl-clad house with detached garage, asphalt and gravel driveways, utilities, stone patios and walkways, and maintained lawns (Plates 2-4). Various utilities were located adjacent to the east side of the driveway from the road to the house and through a portion of the west lawn. The extant house was constructed in



1951 while the garage to the south of the house is a later addition to the property. The east half (228 Main Street East) is a vacant lot consisting of an open, maintained lawn and the remnants of an old gravel driveway which previously extended southward from the road to the Ukrainian monastery and museum formerly located at the south end of the property; the gravel surface has been removed and covered over with landscape fill (Plates 6-9).

The terrain throughout the subject property is flat. The property owner confirmed to ASI that the former monastery previously located at the back (south) end of the property was demolished and filled, and that multiple mature trees were removed from the east half of the property and approximately 15 cm of topsoil was added in 2017 (personal communication, Mr. Simon Belanger, October 2018).

It should be noted that at the time of the assessment, several large piles of backdirt from the ongoing excavation of a backyard pool on one of the adjacent residential lots backing on to the east limit of the property had been dumped onto a portion of the east lawn within the footprint of the old gravel driveway (Plates 4 and 7).

2.0 FIELD METHODS

The Stage 2 field assessment was completed on October 10 and 11, 2018 in order to inventory, identify, and describe any archaeological resources extant within the subject property prior to development. All fieldwork was conducted under the field direction of Mr. Simon Belanger (R1063) and was carried out in accordance with the S & G. The weather conditions were appropriate for the completion of fieldwork, permitting good visibility of the land features. Photo locations and field observations have been compiled on project mapping (Figure 7). Representative photos documenting the field conditions during the Stage 2 fieldwork are presented in Section 8.0 of this report.

2.1 Areas of No Potential

Approximately 38% of the subject property was identified as disturbed with no archaeological potential (Figure 7). The areas of disturbance include the footprints of the house and detached garage, driveways, stone patios and walkways, and underground utilities in the west half of the property, as well as the piles of backdirt located in the east half of the property that was inaccessible (Plates 2-5, 7). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1, Standard 2b, these disturbances are considered too deep and extensive to warrant further survey.

2.2 Test Pit Survey

The remaining portions of the property were covered by lawn with mature trees, maintained grass, and shrubs. In accordance with the procedures outlined in the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2, these areas of closed surface visibility were subject to a test pit survey at five-metre intervals (Plates 5-7; Figure 7). All test pits were excavated stratigraphically by hand to no less than five cm into subsoil, and all soil was screened through six mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery (Plate 7). All test pits were at least 30 cm in diameter and excavated within approximately one metre of all structures and disturbances where possible. Each test pit was examined for stratigraphy, cultural features, and evidence of fill. Test pits were backfilled upon completion of the survey.



The south portion of the east half, comprising approximately 10.5% of the subject property, was found to be thoroughly disturbed. The soil profiles encountered in this location consisted of 15 cm of dark brown (7.5YR 3/4) sandy landscape fill (Layer 1) over 40-60 cm of yellowish-red (5Y 4/6) sandy fill (Layer 2) (Plate 10). Remnants of the foundation of the former Ukrainian monastery and museum were encountered approximately 70 cm below surface, preventing excavation from reaching sterile subsoil in this location.

The remainder of the test pit survey area contained an intact A-horizon layer. Soil profiles observed throughout the lawn in the west half of the property and the majority of the lawn on either side of the old gravel driveway in the east half revealed 15-20 cm of Layer 1 landscape fill, over 20-30 cm very dark grayish-brown (7.5YR 2.5/2) sandy A-horizon (Layer 3), over a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy B-horizon (Layer 4) (Plate 11). Profiles within the old gravel road varied slightly, consisting of 15 cm of Layer 1 landscape fill, over 5-10 cm of gravel fill (Layer 5), over 20-30 cm of Layer 3 buried A-horizon, over Layer 4 B-horizon (Plate 12). A small area at the north end of the property between the paved driveway and the old gravel driveway did not have any overlying fill layers, with soil profiles consisting solely of 20-25 cm of Layer 3 A-horizon over Layer 4 B-horizon (Plates 13-14).

Table 3 provides a master list of all stratigraphic layers documented throughout the portions of the property which were subject to test pit survey. Historical material was recovered from five test pits located at the north end of the lawn between the paved driveway and the old gravel driveway. All artifacts originated from the Layer 3 A-horizon and all were retained according to provenience.

Table 3: Master List of Layers Across Subject Property

Layer	Composition	Munsell	Interpretation
1	Dark brown sand with minor gravel inclusions	7.5YR 3/4	Landscape fill
2	Yellowish-red sand	5Y 4/6	Sandy fill
3	Very dark grayish-brown sand	7.5YR 2.5/2	A-horizon
4	Strong brown sand	7.5YR 4/6	B-horizon
5	Gravel	N/A	Gravel fill

2.3 Test Unit Excavation

Historical material was recovered from five positive test pits (Test Pits #4-8) in the north portion of the lawn where the Layer 3 A-horizon was at the ground surface with no overlying fill layers (see Supplementary Documentation [SD]: Figures 1-2). In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.1.2, Standard 2 (Option B), intensification of the site involved the excavation of three one-metre-square test units. Test Unit #1 was placed over Test Pit #4, Test Unit #2 was placed over Test Pit #5, and Test Unit #3 was placed over Test Pit #8. Note that test pits designated as Test Pits #1-3 were located elsewhere on the property; those test pits did not yield any cultural material and are not associated with the archaeological site.

In accordance with the S & G, Section 3.2.2, the one-metre-square test units were excavated stratigraphically by hand to a minimum of five cm into sterile subsoil and all soil was screened through six mm mesh to facilitate artifact recovery (Plate 8). The profiles and the subsoil floors were examined for the presence of undisturbed cultural strata and potential features; no cultural features were encountered. All artifacts were retained separately according to provenience. Upon completion, the test units were backfilled and leveled.



As expected, the soil profiles of Test Units #2 and #3 reflected the profiles observed in the associated test pits. Both of these units consisted of 20 cm of Layer 3 A-horizon over Layer 4 B-horizon, with the exception of the southeast corner of Test Unit #3, where the Layer 3 A-horizon reached a depth of 30 cm (Plates 13-14). The majority of Test Unit #1 revealed a similar soil profile to that of the associated Test Pit #4, with an average of 20 cm of Layer 3 A-horizon over Layer 4 B-horizon. In the southeast corner of the test unit, however, the soil profile consisted of 10 cm of Layer 1 landscape fill, over 10 cm of Layer 3 A-horizon, over Layer 4 B-horizon (Plate 15). This portion of the test unit where the landscape fill has cut into the A-horizon corresponds to the limit of the more recent topsoil deposition observed during the initial test pit survey. See Table 3 in Section 2.2 for a master list of all stratigraphic layers encountered during the test unit excavation.

All three test units yielded nineteenth-century cultural material. A small quantity of pre-contact Indigenous material was also recovered from Test Units #1 and #3. All artifacts originated from the Layer 3 A-horizon and were retained according to provenience; no cultural material was encountered in the Layer 1 landscape fill of Test Unit #1.

3.0 RECORD OF FINDS

One nineteenth-century historical site with a small pre-contact Indigenous component (Locus P1) was identified during the course of the Stage 2 field survey. This multi-component site has been registered into the OASD as the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52).

3.1 Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

The documentation and materials related to this project will be curated by ASI until such a time that arrangements for their ultimate transfer to Her Majesty the Queen in right of Ontario, or other public institution, can be made to the satisfaction of the project owner(s), the Ontario Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport, and any other legitimate interest groups.

Table 4 provides an inventory and location of the documentary and material record for the project in accordance with the S & G, Sections 6.7 and 7.8.2.3.

Table 4: Inventory of Documentary and Material Record

Document/Material	Location	Comments
Written Field Notes, Annotated Field Maps, GPS Logs, etc.	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy notes stored in ASI project folder 18PL-211; GPS and digital information stored on ASI network servers.
Field Photography (Digital)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Research/Analysis/Reporting Materials (Various Formats)	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	Hard copy and/or digital files stored on ASI network servers and/or CD-ROM.
Artifacts	ASI, 528 Bathurst Street, Toronto, ON M5S 2P9	All artifacts collected stored by class and provenience. Artifacts stored in 12.7 cm x 20.32 cm plastic bags and further separated into 5.08 cm x 7.62 cm plastic bags. All material housed in a standard banker's box (width 30 cm, depth 38 cm, height 25 cm). Artifact assemblage stored in one box labeled: 18PL-211, 226-228 Main Street East, Grimsby.

GPS coordinates for all recovered surface artifacts and positive test pits and test units were recorded using a Garmin Oregon 450 handheld GPS receiver unit, using NAD 83. No correction was used for the



coordinates, and conditions (clear skies, tree cover etc.) were optimal for recording accuracy. Detailed site mapping and GPS coordinates are located in the Supplementary Documentation associated with this project.

3.2 The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) was identified during test pit survey on the level, maintained lawn at the north end of the subject property on the 228 Main Street East portion of the property, situated between the paved driveway (west) and old gravel driveway (east). The site, which measures approximately 17 metres north-south by eight metres east-west, is a nineteenth-century Euro-Canadian historical occupation with a small locus of pre-contact Indigenous activity (Locus P1) situated in the centre of the site (see SD: Figures 1-2). Artifacts were recovered from a total of five test pits and three test units. All other test pits in the surrounding area were devoid of cultural material.

3.2.1 Pre-Contact Indigenous Component

The pre-contact Indigenous Locus P1 covers an area approximately five metres east-west by one metre north-south near the centre of the overall site area (see SD: Figure 2).

Three pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered from the Layer 3 A-horizon during the test unit excavation (Table 5; Plate 16). Two of the artifacts, both secondary retouch flakes, were recovered from Test Unit #1 and one secondary knapping flake was recovered from Test Unit #3; no pre-contact artifacts were recovered from Test Unit #2 nor from any of the associated test pits. All artifacts are non-diagnostic and made of Onondaga chert; no retouch or thermal alteration was observed.

Table 5: Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) – Locus P1 Lithic Catalogue

Cat. #	Qty	Provenience	Type	Material
L1	2	Test Unit #1	Secondary retouch flake	Onondaga
L2	1	Test Unit #3	Secondary knapping flake	Onondaga

3.2.2 Euro-Canadian Historical Component

A historical site is evaluated based on the quantity of the material encountered (>20 artifacts) and the presence of diagnostic artifacts pre-dating 1900. Historical artifacts are dated by both the material from which they are made and by the type of decoration and motif which they feature; these ranges are organized as described in Table 6 below.



Table 6: Nineteenth-Century Artifact Date Ranges in Ontario

Artifact Type	Before 1830	1830-1845	1845-1870	1870-1890	After 1890
Nails	Wrought	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Machine Cut	Wire
Ceramic Wares	Pearlware; Creamware	Refined White Earthenware (RWE)	Refined White Earthenware (RWE); Ironstone introduced	Ironstone common	Semi-porcelain introduced
Edge	Blue and Green scalloped	Mostly blue scalloped	Blue straight	Not common	Not common
Painted	All Blue or Early Palette*	Late Palette**	Late Palette	Not common	Not common
Sponged	Not found	Rare	Common	Becomes rare	Rare
Printed	Blue only	Blue, brown, black, red, purple or green	Blue, brown, black	Blue and browns popular in 1880's	Many colours; over glaze
Flow	Not found	Not found	Popular	Not common	Revival of Flow
Yellow Ware	Not found	Introduced in 1840's	Present	Present	Present
Guns	Flintlocks; Percussion invented in 1807	Percussion; Flintlocks in decline	Percussion; rise of cartridge in 1860s	Cartridge	Cartridge
Glass Bottles: Bases	Pontil mark	Pontil mark	Pontil mark in cline	No pontil mark	No pontil mark
Glass Bottles: Manufacture	Cup mould, two piece open mould, and three piece mould	Cup mould, two piece open mould, and three piece mould	Cup mould, two piece open mould, and three piece mould	Seam from base to lip	Seam from base onto lip and over lip
Glass Bottles: Finish					"Crown" finish; threaded lips common
Other					U.S. McKinley tariff act of 1890 requires country of origin to be marked on goods

Early Palette*= Mustard Yellow, Blue, Earthy Green, Orange, Brown
Late Palette**= Bright Yellow, Blue, Bright Green, Pink, Black

Field Manual for Avocational Archaeologists.
Derived from: Adams, Nick; 1993 OAS, London, Ontario

The "Classification System for Historical Collections" (Canadian Parks Service 1992) was used to organize the historical artifacts recovered during the Stage 2 assessment. The category of "Organic" was added to account for floral and faunal remains commonly found on historical sites. The artifacts were divided into seven artifact classes: architectural, furnishings, kitchen/food, organic, personal artifacts, tools/equipment, and indeterminate.

The historical component of the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) was encountered during the initial test pit survey of the maintained lawn at the north end of the subject property, approximately 15 metres south of Main Street East (see SD: Figures 1-2). The site consists of five positive test pits (Test Pits #4-8) and three positive test units (Test Units #1-3). Test Unit #1 was placed over Test Pit #4, Test Unit #2 was placed over Test Pit #5, and Test Unit #3 was placed over Test Unit #8. A total of 410 historical artifacts was recovered, of which 25 originated from test pits and 385 from test units. The counts in the test pits ranged from one (in Test Pit #6) to nine (in Test Pit #4). Test Unit #1 yielded 123 artifacts, Test Unit #2 yielded



146 artifacts, and Test Unit #3 yielded 116 artifacts. All cultural material was recovered from the Layer 3 A-horizon; no features were identified.

A detailed catalogue of the artifacts recovered from the historical component of the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) is provided in Appendix A. The artifact assemblage is summarized in Table 7 and samples of these artifacts are displayed in Section 8.0 (Plates 17-20).

Table 7: Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) – Historical Artifact Counts by Functional Class

Artifact Class	Quantity	% Total
<i>Architectural</i>	65	15.9%
Hook	1	
Nail, hand-wrought	13	
Nail, machine-cut	5	
Nail, wire	1	
Nail, indeterminate	3	
Pipe	1	
Window glass	41	
<i>Furnishings</i>	6	1.5%
Flower pot	6	
<i>Kitchen/Food-Related</i>	233	56.8%
Container, liquor	3	
Cutlery, handle	1	
Kitchenware	32	
Tableware	147	
Teaware	50	
<i>Organic</i>	73	17.8%
Faunal, avian	2	
Faunal, mammal	71	
<i>Personal</i>	5	1.2%
Button	1	
Smoking pipe	4	
<i>Tools/Equipment</i>	1	0.2%
Musket ball	1	
<i>Indeterminate</i>	27	6.6%
Container, unidentifiable	19	
Unidentified	8	
Total Assemblage	410	100%

The kitchen/food-related class is the most well-represented class, accounting for 56.8% (n=233) of the total artifact assemblage. These artifacts are related to the consumption, preparation, service, and storage of food and beverages. Included in this class are three fragments of olive-green liquor container glass and one incomplete portion of a cutlery handle made from bone with incised cross-hatching (cat. #138) (Plate 17). The remaining artifacts in the kitchen/food-related class belong to the ceramic collection.

The ceramic collection includes the artifact types of tableware (n=147), teaware (n=50), and kitchenware (n=32). Some identifiable ware types and decorative motifs recorded in this collection are useful in providing temporal information as they correspond with the evolution of industrial-era ceramic production and trends in consumer preference over time (Table 8; Plates 18-19). The table and teaware ceramics are comprised of various ware types, the most abundant being pearlware (n=95), and the kitchenware ceramics consist solely of coarse red earthenware.



Table 8: Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) – Historical Ceramic Counts by Ware & Motif

Type	Ware	Motif	Quantity	Frequency (%)
<i>Tableware & Teaware</i>				
	Creamware		19	8.3%
		Undecorated	19	
	Ironstone		6	2.6%
		Hand-painted, general	1	
		Moulded, general	1	
		Undecorated	4	
	Pearlware		95	41.5%
		Edgeware, evenly scalloped	3	
		Edgeware, general	1	
		Factory slip, banded	1	
		Hand-painted, early palette	4	
		Hand-painted, general	1	
		Hand-painted, monochrome blue	19	
		Transfer print, general	1	
		Transfer print, olde blue	3	
		Undecorated	62	
	Red earthenware, coarse		4	1.7%
		Glazed	4	
	Red earthenware, refined		24	10.5%
		Glazed	2	
		Jackfield	22	
	RWE		37	16.2%
		Edgeware, evenly scalloped	1	
		Factory slip, banded	4	
		Factory slip, general	1	
		Hand-painted, monochrome blue	1	
		Hand-painted, late palette	1	
		Transfer print, general	7	
		Undecorated	22	
	Semi-porcelain		1	0.4%
		Undecorated	1	
	Unidentifiable		11	4.8%
		Moulded, general	4	
		Undecorated	7	
<i>Kitchenware</i>				
	Red earthenware, coarse		32	14.0%
		Glazed	32	
Total Ceramic Assemblage			229	100%

The earliest ceramic ware types found within the ceramic collection are creamware (n=19), and pearlware (n=95), both of which began appearing in Ontario in the late eighteenth century and eventually fell out of common use by the 1830s (Jouppien 1980; Kenyon 1995) (Plate 18). None of the creamware pieces were decorated but multiple decorative motifs were observed on the pearlware, including blue edgeware (evenly scalloped and general), brown banded factory slip, general and olde blue transfer prints, and monochrome blue, general blue, and early palette (blue, brown, green, yellow) hand-painted. Several of these motifs, such as the scalloped edgeware, early palette and monochrome blue hand-painted, and olde blue transfer print, were more commonly found in the early nineteenth century (Jouppien 1890; Miller 1991) (see Table 6). In addition to the early creamware and pearlware ceramics, the assemblage also contained 22 examples of refined red earthenware featuring a Jackfield decorative motif (Plate 18); the



remaining two examples of this ware type had a dark brown glaze. The Jackfield motif, first developed in the 1740s, had a similar early range of availability in Ontario, ca. 1796 to 1830 (Jouppien 1980). Together, these examples of early nineteenth-century wares and motifs represent 59% (n=136) of the ceramic collection and 33% of the overall artifact assemblage.

RWE is the second-most well-represented ware type after pearlware, accounting for 16.2% (n=37) of the ceramic collection (Plate 19). RWE came into common use in Ontario by 1835, replacing earlier wares such as creamware and pearlware (Kenyon 1995). The RWE assemblage includes blue evenly scalloped edgeware, late palette (blue) and monochrome blue hand-painted, general (orange, yellow) and banded (orange, brown, dark brown) factory slip, and general transfer print (blue, red, pink) decorative motifs.

The ceramic collection also contains six examples of ironstone and one example of semi-porcelain (Plate 19). One of the ironstone pieces has a general moulded motif and one features a red and green hand-painted motif, while the remaining ironstone pieces and the semi-porcelain fragment are all undecorated. Ironstone, or white granite, was first produced in England in the 1840s as a heavier, cheaper alternative to the influx of hard paste porcelains from France into the markets of Canada and the United States (Majewski and O'Brien 1987). Due to its very hard, durable body, it became ubiquitous in frontier households and started appearing in Ontario merchants' records in 1847; it grew in popularity steadily during the late nineteenth century, peaking in the 1880s. Because of this, ironstone is found in very high frequencies in late nineteenth-century sites, with a concurrent decline in the frequency of RWE (Kenyon 1995). Semi-porcelain, a later ware type, became common in Ontario in the 1890s, replacing ironstone as the preferred ware for domestic use, and was a familiar household item by the 1910s (Kenyon 1995; Majewski and O'Brien 1987).

The remaining ceramic artifacts within the assemblage include 32 examples of glazed coarse red earthenware, which was manufactured in Ontario throughout the nineteenth century, and 11 examples of one or more unidentified ware types, four of which feature general moulded motifs (Plate 19).

Overall, the ceramic wares and motifs present in the assemblage are reflective of a long range beginning as early as the late eighteenth century and extending into the 1900s. However, the predominance of early nineteenth-century ware types and motifs over that of later ware types such as RWE and ironstone are more indicative of a primary occupation in the first decades of the nineteenth century, when RWE was becoming increasingly popular in Ontario but had not yet reached predominance. This is consistent with the initial occupation of the property by Samuel and Elizabeth Kitchen, who likely acquired the property from Elizabeth's father, Robert Nelles, at the end of the eighteenth century or the beginning of the nineteenth century.

After the kitchen/food-related class, the organic class is the most well-represented in the assemblage, accounting for 17.8% (n=73) of the overall artifact yield. Two of the specimens were identified as avian while the remainder are mammalian. Signs of butchering were observed on two of the mammalian specimens while 32 other mammalian specimens exhibited signs of calcination.

The architectural class accounts for 15.9% (n=65) of the total artifact assemblage. The class is comprised primarily of window glass and an assortment of nails, including 13 hand-wrought, five machine-cut, one wire, with an additional three nails of indeterminate type (Plate 20). Hand-wrought nails were used during the early nineteenth century and were replaced by machine-cut nails, which were commonly used from 1830 to 1900 (Wells 1998); machine-cut nails were subsequently replaced by wire nails in the early twentieth century. The greater number of hand-wrought nails suggests the site may be the location of the original dwelling and further supports the early-mid nineteenth-century occupation date indicated by the



ceramic assemblage. The remaining artifacts in this class include a copper pipe cap or stopper and a ferrous metal hook (Plate 20).

Other functional classes of historical material are also represented. The furnishings class is comprised of six fragments of a flower pot and the tools/equipment class consists of a lead musket ball with a diameter of 16.2 mm (0.64 in) (cat. #140; Plate 20). The personal class consists of one cuprous metal button and four bowl fragments from one or more white ball clay smoking pipes. The metal button is round and flat with a diameter of 21.5 mm; the alpha shank is broken and no decoration or lettering is visible (cat. #139; Plate 20). One of the smoking pipe bowl fragments features the impressed letters “TD” within an impressed circular rope frame, as well as a moulded rib design in relief running vertically up the sides (cat. #61; Plate 17). Decorated pipes featuring the “TD” lettering were first manufactured ca. 1755 and are commonly found on nineteenth-century sites in Canada; the decorative elements on the artifact recovered from the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) are reminiscent of those which have been observed on pipe bowls recovered from the early-mid nineteenth century (Kenyon 1982). The other three pipe bowl fragments are undecorated and exhibit signs of burning.

Finally, the indeterminate class is comprised of artifacts that could not be confidently placed in any of the other classes. This class includes 19 fragments of unidentified container glass, one piece of orange plastic, two lead fragments, four ferrous metal fragments and one long ferrous metal fragment with a finished, rounded end opposite a broken end and two large pins which may would have been attached to wood (Plates 17 and 20). The container glass includes of two colourless fragments, two thermally altered aqua fragments, and 15 amber fragments, two of which consist of a neck and partial shoulder featuring a vertical mould seam (Plate 20).

4.0 ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

ASI was contracted by David Latchford Inc. to conduct a Stage 1 and 2 Archaeological Assessment of 226-228 Main Street East, Part of Lots 3 and 4, Concession 2, Geographic Township of Grimsby, County of Lincoln, now in the Town of Grimsby, Regional Municipality of Niagara. The overall size of the subject property is 0.47 hectare.

The Stage 1 background assessment entailed consideration of the proximity of previously registered archaeological sites and the original environmental setting of the property, along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century settlement trends. This research led to the conclusion that there was potential for encountering both Indigenous and Euro-Canadian resources within the subject property.

The Stage 2 field assessment was conducted by means of a test pit survey at five-metre intervals across 62% of the subject property which was deemed to have archaeological potential; the remaining 38% of the property was thoroughly disturbed with no potential for the recovery of archaeological resources. One historical Euro-Canadian site with a pre-contact Indigenous component was encountered in good context at the north end of the property; the site falls within the 228 Main Street East residential parcel in the northwest corner of Lot 3. The site was further investigated through the excavation of three one-metre-square test units placed throughout the positive test pit area. The site has been registered in the OASD as the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52).

The site is approximately 15 metres south of historic Main Street East and is situated between the extant paved driveway on 226 Main Street East and a former gravel driveway on 228 Main Street East. It measures approximately 17 metres north-south by eight metres east-west, covering an area of approximately 136 square metres. A total of 410 historical artifacts was recovered, of which 25 were



yielded from five positive test pits and 385 from three one-metre-square test units. Two of the test units also yielded a total of three pre-contact lithic artifacts. All historical and pre-contact artifacts were recovered from the Layer 3 A-horizon, which was encountered at the ground surface throughout the site with the exception of a very small portion of a test unit at the southeast corner of the site where the A-horizon had been overlaid by landscape fill (Layer 1); the Layer 1 landscape fill did not yield any cultural material.

The majority of the historical artifacts from the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) belong to the kitchen/food-related class (n=233, or 56.8%), which is comprised almost entirely by the ceramic collection. The majority of the ceramic artifacts (59%) consist of ware types and decorative motifs that date primarily to the early nineteenth-century, while only 19% of the collection represent ware types and motifs which became common after 1830; the remaining 22% of the ceramic artifacts were available throughout the nineteenth century. The artifact assemblage also contains a greater number of hand-wrought nails (n=13) over later machine-cut (n=5) and wire (n=1) nails. Overall, the historical artifact assemblage suggests a primary occupation in the early-mid nineteenth century.

Research regarding the west half of Lot 3, Concession 2, Grimsby Township was conducted at the Ontario Archives to place the site within the context of the historical land use. The Crown Patent for the Lot 3 was granted to Robert Nelles in 1792, and it is probable that Nelles' daughter Elizabeth first settled the property with her husband Samuel Kitchen in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. The couple sold the property to their son Jacob Kitchen in 1855 but maintained a seven-acre homelot within the property until their deaths ca. 1860s. Jacob Kitchen sold Lot 3 to John Bowslaugh in 1871, and John Hewitt acquired a small parcel in the west end of the lot, which encompasses the east half of the subject property, from Bowslaugh in 1875. A frame house was constructed on Lot 3 near the south end of the subject property ca. 1855; the house was converted into a Ukrainian monastery in the 1950s and was eventually demolished in the late twentieth century.

The composition of the artifact assemblage in conjunction with the land use history suggest the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52), located at the north end of the subject property near the road, represents the original homelot settled by Samuel and Elizabeth Kitchen in the early nineteenth century, while the 1855 frame house at the south end of the subject property, located approximately 75 metres south of the site, was likely constructed and occupied by Jacob Kitchen after he acquired the lot from his parents in the same year. Samuel and Elizabeth Kitchen were listed as occupying a frame house in the 1851 and 1861 censuses. Given the limited presence of some later ceramic wares and architectural material in the artifact assemblage, it is possible that the couple continued to reside in the same location until their deaths in the mid-nineteenth century.

Locus P1 represents a small pre-contact Indigenous component consisting of three non-diagnostic lithic artifacts recovered from two test units in a five-metre by one-metre area near the centre of the site. These artifacts were encountered in the same context as the historical material.

In accordance with the S & G, Section 2.2, Standard 1c, the historical occupation of the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) meets the criteria for cultural heritage value or interest (CHVI) for post-contact sites as more than 20 artifacts pre-dating 1900 were recovered, and a Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment is recommended. The CHVI of Locus P1 will be further evaluated during the Stage 3 assessment.



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of these results, the following recommendation is made:

1. The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) represents a multi-component site consisting of an early-to-mid nineteenth-century historical occupation as well as a small pre-contact Indigenous lithic component (Locus P1) of indeterminate CHVI. Therefore, it is recommended that the site be subject to a comprehensive Stage 3 Archaeological Assessment in order to more fully identify the character, extent, and significance of the archaeological deposits, in accordance with the S & G. The following detailed assessment strategy will satisfy the historical component as well as the more intensive assessment requirements appropriate for the pre-contact Indigenous component, in accordance with the S & G:
 - a) The Stage 3 assessment should commence with the creation of a recording grid on a fixed datum, the position of which has been recorded using a GPS;
 - b) A series of one-metre by one-metre units should then be excavated across the entire site area at five-metre intervals within an established grid in order to determine the nature and extent of the cultural deposits. An additional 20% of the total number of units excavated on the grid should be strategically excavated at five-metre intervals throughout the site, around units of high artifact counts, or in other significant areas of the site. The test units should be excavated five-cm into the sterile subsoil and soil fills screened through six-mm wire mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. The sterile subsoil should be troweled and all soil profiles examined for undisturbed cultural deposits; and
 - c) The results of the Stage 3 assessments will be used to evaluate the significance of the site and to develop a series of recommendations concerning any further mitigative options and strategies that may be necessary for both the historical and pre-contact Indigenous components.

No grading or other activities that may result in the destruction or disturbance of any of the archaeological sites documented by this assessment are permitted until notice of Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport acceptance has been received.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results and recommendations presented in this study, ASI notes that no archaeological assessment, no matter how thorough or carefully completed, can necessarily predict, account for, or identify every form of isolated or deeply buried archaeological deposit. In the event that archaeological remains are found during subsequent construction activities, the consultant archaeologist, approval authority, and the Cultural Programs Unit of the Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport should be immediately notified.

6.0 LEGISLATION COMPLIANCE ADVICE

ASI advises compliance with the following legislation:

- This report is submitted to the Minister of Tourism and Culture and Sport as a condition of licensing in accordance with Part VI of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, RSO 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 field work and report recommendations ensure the conservation, preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of Ontario. When all matters relating to archaeological sites within the project area of a development proposal have been addressed to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Sport, a letter will be issued by the ministry stating that there are no further concerns with regard to alterations to archaeological sites by the proposed development.

- It is an offence under Sections 48 and 69 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for any party other than a licensed archaeologist to make any alteration to a known archaeological site or to remove any artifact or other physical evidence of past human use or activity from the site, until such time as a licensed archaeologist has completed archaeological field work 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 sec. 48 (1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- The Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33, requires that any person discovering or having knowledge of a burial site shall immediately notify the police or coroner. It is recommended that the Registrar of Cemeteries at the Ministry of Consumer Services is also immediately notified.
- Archaeological sites recommended for further archaeological field work or protection remain subject to Section 48(1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and may not be altered, nor may artifacts be removed from them, except by a person holding an archaeological license.

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8.0 PLATES



Plate 1: View of Udell House located adjacent to property at 224 Main Street East



Plate 2: View of extant house in west half of property at 226 Main Street West



Plate 3: View of rear garage and gravel driveway in west half of property



Plate 4: View of paved driveway in west half and grass lawn in vacant east half (dirt piles visible)



Plate 5: View of test pit survey in lawn on west side of extant house



Plate 6: View of remnants of old gravel driveway in east half; test pit survey in progress



Plate 7: View of test pit survey adjacent to dirt piles in footprint of old gravel road



Plate 8: View of lawn at north end of property fronting road; test unit excavation in progress



Plate 9: View of lawn at south end of property in location of former monastery (formerly 1855 house)



Plate 10: Typical soil profile in location of former monastery: Layer 1 landscape fill over Layer 2 sand fill



Plate 11: Typical soil profile throughout majority of lawn: Layer 1 landscape fill, over Layer 3 A-horizon, over Layer 4 B-horizon



Plate 12: Typical soil profile in old gravel driveway: Layer 1 landscape fill, over Layer 5 gravel, over Layer 3 A-horizon, over Layer 4 B-horizon



Plate 13: South wall profile of Test Unit #2 in north lawn: Layer 3 A-horizon over Layer 4 B-horizon



Plate 14: East wall profile of Test Unit #3 in north lawn: Layer 3 A-horizon over Layer 4 B-horizon



Plate 15: South wall profile of Test Unit #1: Layer 3 A-horizon over Layer 4 B-horizon, with overlying Layer 1 landscape fill cutting into Layer 3 at southeast corner



Plate 16: Lithic artifacts recovered from Locus P1 at the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52). From left: cat. #L1, #L1, #L2



Plate 17: Select glass and miscellaneous artifacts recovered from the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)



Plate 18: Select early nineteenth-century ceramic artifacts recovered from the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)



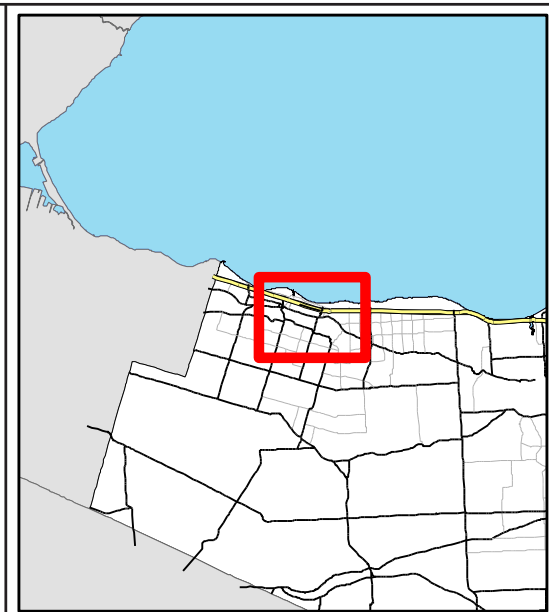
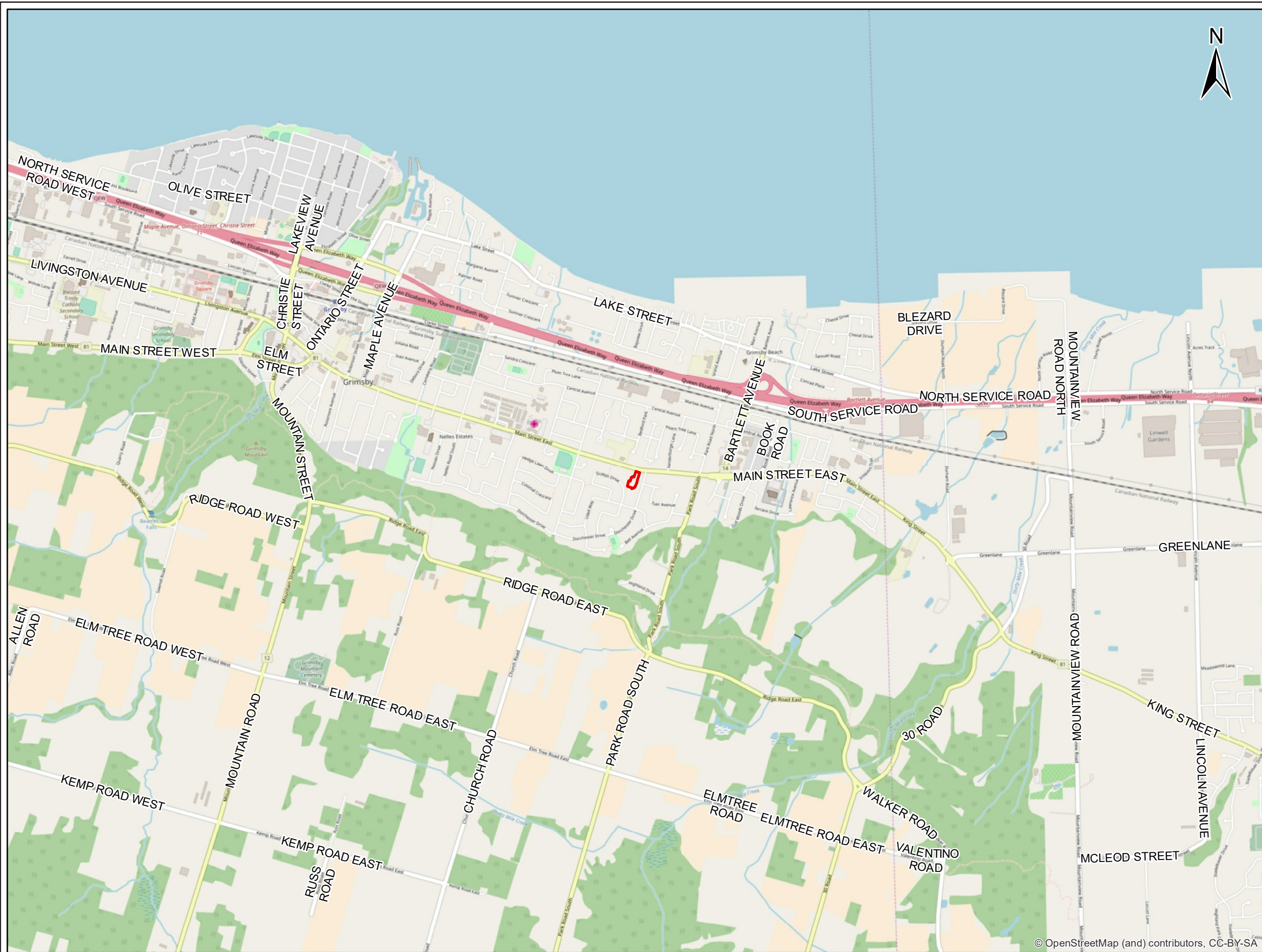
Plate 19: Select mid-to-late nineteenth- and twentieth-century ceramic artifacts recovered from the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)



Plate 20: Select metal artifacts recovered from the Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

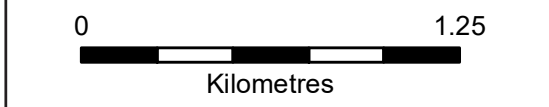
9.0 FIGURES

See following pages for detailed assessment mapping and figures.




 Subject Property

BASE: Ortho
 Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA,
 USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN,
 IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community;
 Google Earth 2018



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-211
 DATE: 9/4/2018
 DRAWN BY: JF
 FILE: 18PL211_fig1



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Figure 1: Location of the Subject Property




Figure 2: Subject Property located on the 1862 Tremaine Map of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland



Figure 3: Subject Property located on the 1876 Illustrated Historical Atlas of the Counties of Lincoln and Welland





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Subject Property

Base:
 National Topographic Service
 Grimsby Sheet (1907)

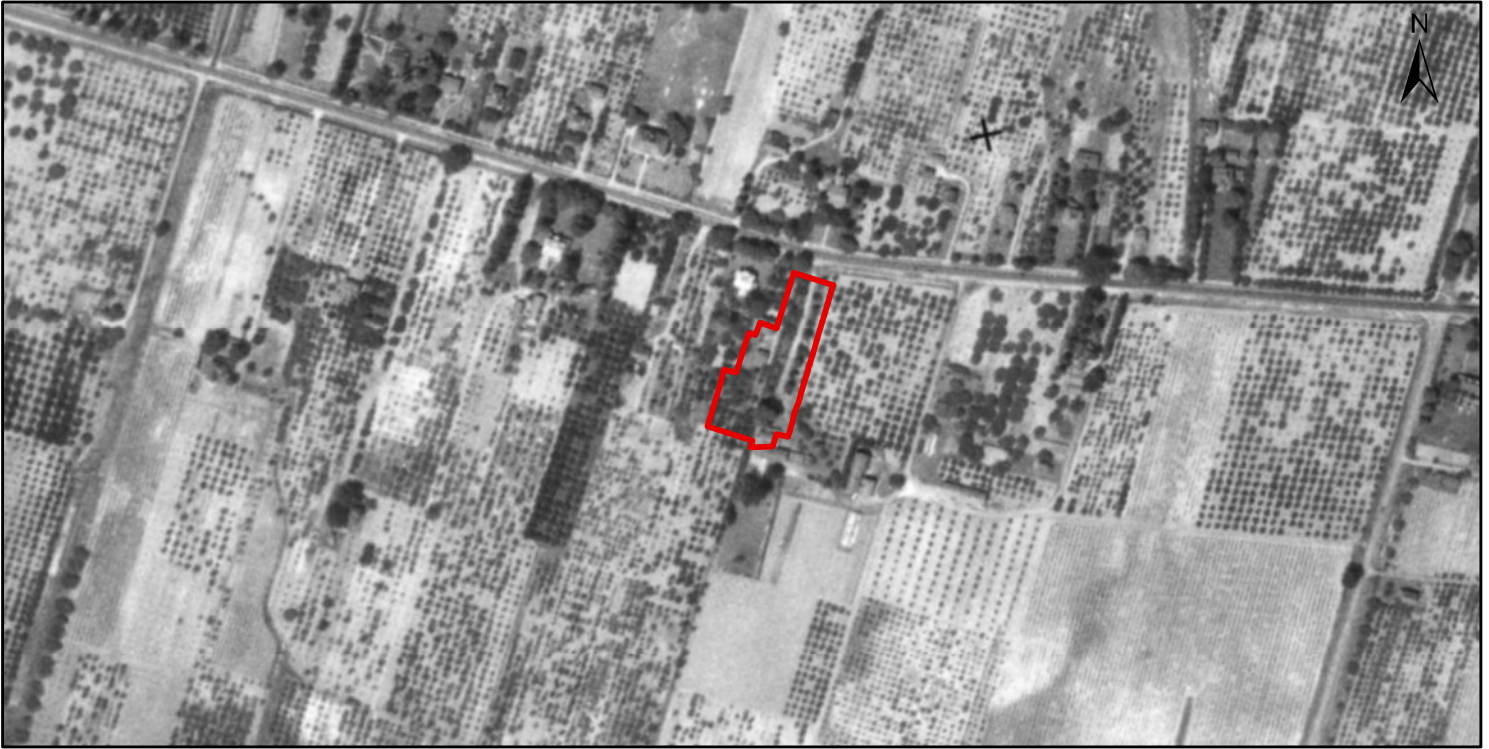


0 500
Metres

ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-211
 DATE: 10/19/2018

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 FILE: 18PL154_fig4_hist_v2

Figure 4: Subject Property located on the 1907 NTS Grimsby Sheet



1934



1954




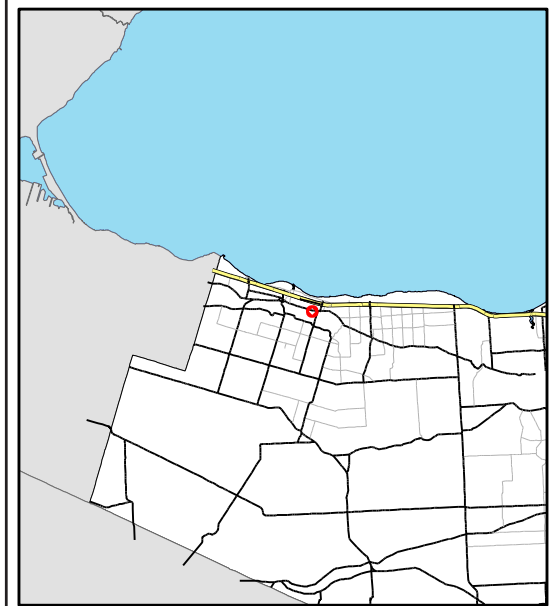
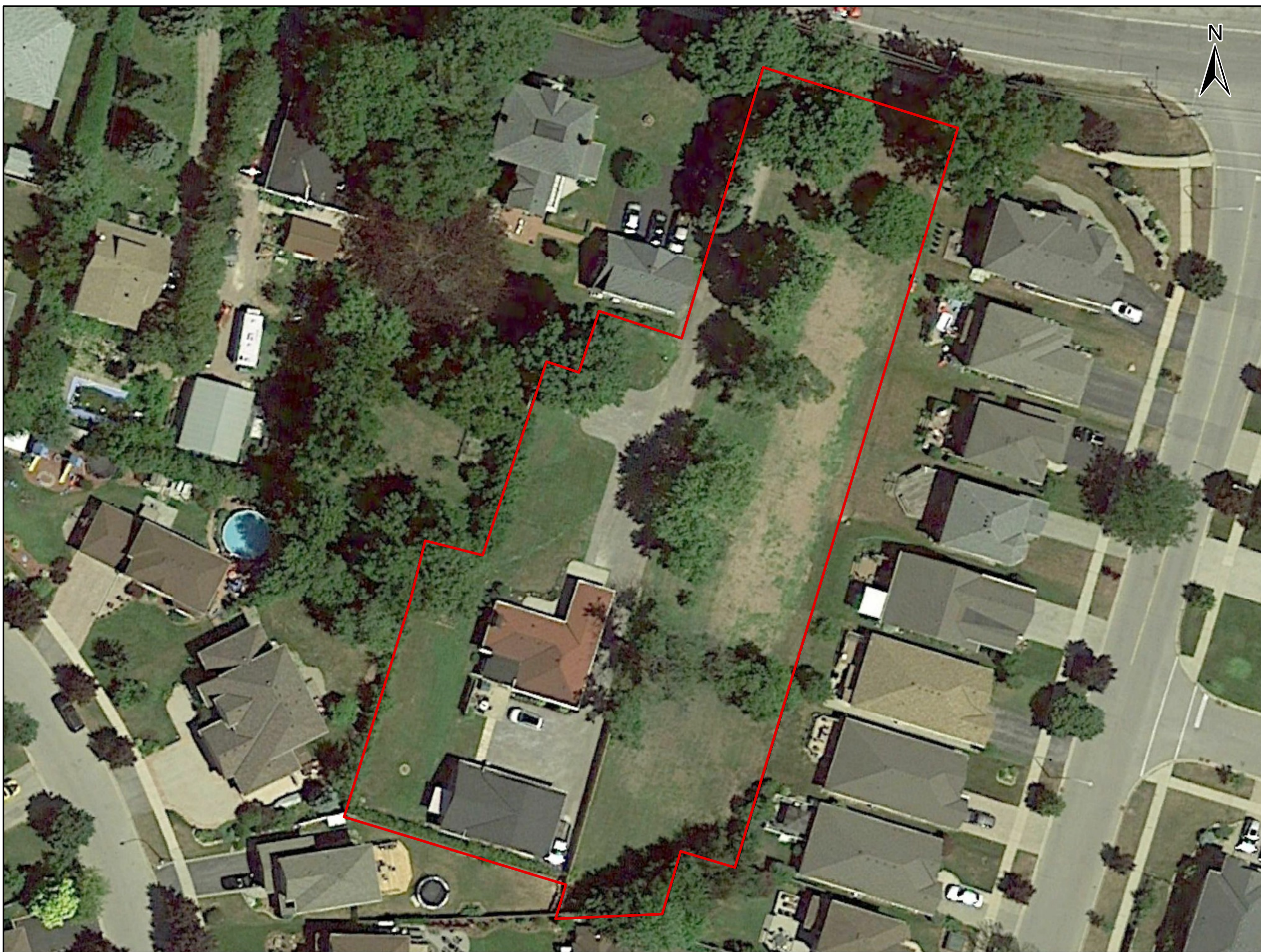

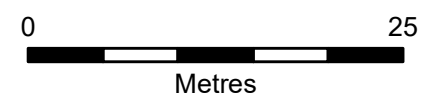
 <p>Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Services 528 Bathurst Street Toronto, ONTARIO M5S 2P9 416-966-1069 F416-966-9723 asih heritage.ca</p>	 Subject Property	<p>Base: Brock University Map, Data and GIS Library</p>	<p>0  125 Metres</p> <p>ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-211 DATE: 9/4/2018</p> <p>DRAWN BY: RL FILE: 18PL211_Fig5</p>
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Figure 5: Subject Property located on the 1934 and 1954 Aerial Imagery



 Subject Property

BASE: Ortho
Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA,
USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN,
IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community;
Google Earth 2018



ASI PROJECT NO.: 18PL-211 DRAWN BY: JF
DATE: 11/19/2018 FILE: 18PL211_fig6_fieldmap_GE2018_v2

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Figure 6: Existing Conditions of the Subject Property



Figure 7: Stage 2 Archaeological Assessment Results

APPENDIX A: Kitchen Site (AhGv-52) Historical Artifact Catalogue



Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
1	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
2	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
3	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	RWE	Factory Slip - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Orange, Yellow; small portion of orange paint; possibly banded
4	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Jackfield	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; Colour: Black; glossy black glaze
5	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Brown; glazed interior and outer rim; exterior surface unglazed; rim comes to a point; straight walls
6	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown; glazed interior surface; yellow-brown glaze; exterior surface unglazed
7	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; glazed interior; exterior exfoliated
10	1	Test Pit 5	Layer 3	RWE	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; large floral pattern
11	1	Test Pit 5	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
12	2	Test Pit 5	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
13	1	Test Pit 5	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body; burnt
14	1	Test Pit 6	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown; interior surface glazed; exterior surfaced unglazed
15	1	Test Pit 7	Layer 3	Pearlware	Edgeware - General	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; moulded; likely scalloped blue edgeware; heavily exfoliated
16	1	Test Pit 7	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
17	1	Test Pit 7	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; nearly completely exfoliated
18	1	Test Pit 8	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
19	1	Test Pit 8	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; glazed interior; exfoliated exterior
20	1	Test Pit 8	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Light Brown; light yellow-brown glaze on interior surface; exterior surface exfoliated
23	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Factory Slip - Banded	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; carinated; two brown annular bands

Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
24	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue, Green; carinated
25	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Factory Slip - Banded	Hollowware	Portion: Footring; Colour: Dark Brown; high rounded footring; single dark brown linear band
26	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Saucer	Portion: Body; Colour: Green
27	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Transfer Print - Olde Blue	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; unidentifiable pattern
28	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
29	9	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
30	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Footring; bottom of footring broken off
31	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Hand Painted - Late Palette	Saucer	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; heavily exfoliated
32	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Edgeware - Evenly Scalloped	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
33	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Red; floral design; stippling
34	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Hand Painted - General	Hollowware	Portion: Indeterminate; Colour: Red, Green; possible foot broken off hollowware vessel or part of a figurine; bottom of foot is larger and triangular shaped; moving vertically upwards the foot becomes cylindrical in shape
35	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; large floral design
36	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; carinated
37	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; footring missing
38	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
39	8	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
40	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
41	8	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
42	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Pearlware	Transfer Print - General	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; heavily exfoliated; unidentifiable design
43	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; unidentifiable design

Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
44	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; unidentifiable moulding
45	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
46	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; completely exfoliated
47	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Rim; burnt
48	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; burnt
49	3	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; burnt
50	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Semi-porcelain	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
51	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Jackfield	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown, White; interior has solid white glaze; exterior has dark brown glaze with some form of overglaze that has worn off; very thin walls
52	6	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Jackfield	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Black; glossy black glaze
53	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown
54	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Dark Brown; glazed interior; exterior exfoliated
55	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown; interior surface gently ribbed and glazed; exterior surface unglazed
56	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; glazed interior surface; exterior exfoliated
71	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Edgeware - Evenly Scalloped	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
72	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Saucer	Portion: Body; Colour: Yellow
73	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	RWE	Factory Slip - Banded	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Orange, Brown; thin brown and orange annular bands
74	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Early Palette	Teacup	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; murky yellow-brown line
75	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Transfer Print - Olde Blue	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; unidentifiable design
76	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Pink; stippling
77	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue; floral design

Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
78	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - General	Teacup	Portion: Base; Colour: Blue; base; missing footring; small portion of blue paint on exterior surface
79	17	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Hand Painted - Monochrome Blue	Saucer	Portion: Body; Colour: Blue
80	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; completely exfoliated
81	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Rim; exfoliated exterior surface
82	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Teacup	Portion: Handle; small piece of handle where attached to body of teacup
83	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
84	18	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
85	8	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Body
86	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Brink
87	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring; delicate; rounded footring
88	3	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring; high rounded footring
89	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; footring missing
90	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring; broken sherds; thick footring
91	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body
92	6	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	RWE	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
93	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; heavily burnt
94	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; footring missing; heavily burnt
95	6	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Jackfield	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; Colour: Black; glossy black glaze
96	5	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Jackfield	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Black; glossy black glaze
97	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; exterior and interior surfaces glazed; exterior surface is ribbed
98	5	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown

Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
99	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown; glazed interior surface; unglazed exterior
100	3	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown
101	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: White; small portion of exterior rim; interior exfoliated; exterior has band of white glaze around apex of rounded rim
116	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Pearlware	Edgware - Evenly Scalloped	Plate - Supper	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; shell-edged pearlware with impressed feather
117	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Pearlware	Edgware - Evenly Scalloped	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue
118	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Pearlware	Transfer Print - Olde Blue	Flatware	Portion: Rim; Colour: Blue; unidentifiable pattern
119	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	RWE	Factory Slip - Banded	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; two brown annular bands
120	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	RWE	Transfer Print - General	Flatware	Portion: Brink; Colour: Red; stippling
121	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Ironstone	Undecorated	Hollowware	Portion: Base; base and partial side; missing footring
122	3	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Moulded - General	Plate - Table	Portion: Rim; cascading foliage; heavily burnt and encrusted
123	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Moulded - General	Flatware	Portion: Brink; heavily burnt and encrusted; unidentified moulding
124	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body; heavily burnt and encrusted
125	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Base; base with small rounded footring
126	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Footring; small rounded footring
127	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Base; prominent high footring; footrim broken off
128	5	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Pearlware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
129	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Creamware	Undecorated	Flatware	Portion: Body
130	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Unidentifiable	Undecorated	Unidentifiable	Portion: Body; completely exfoliated; fragmentary
131	3	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Refined	Jackfield	Hollowware	Portion: Body; glossy black glaze; handle broken off

Appendix A: Stage 2 Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Ware	Motif	Form	Comments
132	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Base; Colour: Light Brown; glazed interior; some spotty glaze on exterior
133	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Brown; ribbed interior surface with glaze; exfoliated exterior surface
134	3	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Dark Brown; glazed interior; exfoliated exterior
135	7	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Red Earthenware - Coarse	Glazed	Hollowware	Portion: Body; Colour: Light Brown; glazed interior surface; glaze-free exterior

Grand Total : 229 artifacts

Appendix A: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
8	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
9	1	Test Pit 4	Layer 3	Container - Liquor	Glass	curved; Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Unknown
21	1	Test Pit 8	Layer 3	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
22	3	Test Pit 8	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
57	6	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
58	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
59	13	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	curved; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Unknown
60	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	neck and partial shoulder; vertical mould seam; Colour: Amber; Manufacture: Unknown
61	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	impressed "TD" within an impressed circular rope frame; moulded design in relief running vertically up sides
62	7	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	calcined
63	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
64	12	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
65	4	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
66	2	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	missing tips
67	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
68	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Hook	Metal - Ferrous	metal hook; opposite end is threaded; washer attached; white paint present on hook portion
69	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	missing tip; missing head
70	1	Test Unit 1	Layer 3	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	flat; fragmentary scrap metal
102	4	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Flower Pot	Terracotta	
103	17	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
104	2	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Container - Liquor	Glass	curved; Colour: Dark Olive Green; Manufacture: Unknown
105	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	slight curve; Colour: Colourless; Manufacture: Unknown
106	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	plain
107	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Faunal - Avian	Bone	
108	3	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
109	6	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	calcined
110	3	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	missing tips; heavily corroded
111	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	missing head
112	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Nail - Indeterminate	Metal - Ferrous	heavily corroded
113	3	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	fragmentary flat pieces; scrap metal
114	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Pipe	Metal - Cuprous	cap or stopper to copper pipe; "A" embossed on end of cap; threaded; modern manufacture
115	1	Test Unit 2	Layer 3	Unidentified	Lead	long shaft; roughly rectangular profile
136	16	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Window Glass	Glass	Manufacture: Unknown
137	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Container - Unidentifiable	Glass	thermally altered; Colour: Light Aqua; Manufacture: Unknown

Appendix A: Stage 2 Non-Ceramic Catalogue
The Kitchen Site (AhGv-52)

Cat#	Qty	Context	Stratum	Type	Material	Comments
138	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Cutlery - Handle	Bone	bone handle with incised cross-hatching; one pin present
139	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Button	Metal - Cuprous	shank is partially broken; no visible decoration; Flat Disks; Metal - Cuprous; Diameter: 21.5 mm
140	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Musket Ball	Lead	
141	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Smoking Pipe	White Ball Clay	no decoration
142	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Flower Pot	Terracotta	
143	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Unidentified	Plastic	thin orange plastic with a 90 degree angle
144	4	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
145	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Faunal - Avian	Bone	
146	21	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	burnt
147	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	butcher marks
148	11	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Faunal - Mammal	Bone	
149	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
150	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Nail - Hand-Wrought	Metal - Ferrous	
151	3	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Nail - Machine Cut	Metal - Ferrous	missing points
152	2	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Nail - Indeterminate	Metal - Ferrous	heavily corroded; hand-wrought or machine-cut
153	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Nail - Wire	Metal - Ferrous	
154	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Unidentified	Lead	no purposeful shape; thin long piece with one bulbous end
155	1	Test Unit 3	Layer 3	Unidentified	Metal - Ferrous	long rectangular piece of metal; one end is rounded and the opposite end is broken off; thins towards finished rounded end; two large pins; likely attached to wood

Grand Total : 181 artifacts
