

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
MONITORING AT THE  
EARL'S RESTAURANT SITE**

Submitted to

**T-WEST CANADA LTD.**

**QUATERNARY  
CONSULTANTS  
LIMITED**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A heritage resource monitoring program was undertaken for the installation of services during the development of the Earl's Restaurant at the corner of Main Street and York Avenue. The program consisted of archaeological monitoring of sub-surface excavations. There were two discrete components within the construction project:

- a. inspection of augering for pilings, and
- b. inspection of trenches excavated for sanitary sewer, land drainage, and watermain installations.

No evidence of Precontact Aboriginal occupation was encountered, nor was there any evidence relating to the Fur Trade era. All artifact and stratigraphic data derives from the Urban Development period, which begins in 1873 at this site. Structural remnants of two buildings, the North-West Laundry and the Bain Building, were encountered. Artifacts dating to the very early 1900s were recovered from four of the excavation trenches. Most of these reflect residential activities that occurred at the location.

The urban structural history and land use patterns of the site have been compiled and indicate irregular use of portions of the site. Four buildings at the site were each occupied for 60 years or more. Other structures were less permanent. Businesses occupying the buildings on the site ranged from long-term to ephemeral.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |    |
|---|----|
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....                   | i  |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS .....                   | ii |
| LIST OF APPENDICES .....                  | iv |
| LIST OF FIGURES .....                     | iv |
| LIST OF TABLES .....                      | iv |
| LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES .....         | iv |
| <br>                                      |    |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION .....                    | 1  |
| 1.1 Manitoba Heritage Resources Act ..... | 1  |
| <br>                                      |    |
| 2.0 METHODOLOGY .....                     | 2  |
| 2.1 Study Team .....                      | 2  |
| 2.2 Field Methodology .....               | 2  |
| 2.3 Laboratory Procedures .....           | 3  |
| 2.4 Scope of Project .....                | 4  |
| <br>                                      |    |
| 3.0 OBSERVATIONS AND STRATIGRAPHY .....   | 6  |
| <br>                                      |    |
| 4.0 ARTIFACT RECOVERIES .....             | 15 |
| 4.1 Hole 10 .....                         | 15 |
| 4.2 Trench 1 .....                        | 15 |
| 4.3 Trench 2 .....                        | 15 |
| 4.3.1 Architectural Objects .....         | 15 |
| 4.3.2 Lighting Artifacts .....            | 15 |
| 4.3.3 Transportation Artifacts .....      | 16 |
| 4.3.4 Glass Containers .....              | 16 |
| 4.3.4.1 Canning Sealers .....             | 16 |
| 4.3.4.2 Condiment Containers .....        | 16 |
| 4.3.4.3 Medicine Containers .....         | 16 |
| 4.3.4.4 Ink Bottles .....                 | 19 |
| 4.3.4.5 Beverage Bottles .....            | 19 |
| 4.3.4.6 Gin Bottles .....                 | 22 |
| 4.3.4.7 Whisky Bottles .....              | 22 |
| 4.3.5 Ceramic Dinnerware .....            | 22 |
| 4.3.6 Glass Dinnerware .....              | 23 |
| 4.3.7 Ornamental Containers .....         | 23 |
| 4.3.8 Faunal Remains .....                | 23 |
| 4.4 Trench 3 .....                        | 23 |
| 4.4.1 Architectural Objects .....         | 23 |
| 4.4.2 Ceramic Containers .....            | 24 |
| 4.4.3 Glass Containers .....              | 24 |

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 4.4.3.1 Stoppers . . . . .           | 24 |
| 4.4.3.2 Medicine Bottles . . . . .   | 24 |
| 4.4.3.3 Liquor Bottles . . . . .     | 26 |
| 4.4.3.4 Wine Bottles . . . . .       | 26 |
| 4.4.4 Ceramic Dinnerware . . . . .   | 26 |
| 4.5 Trench 5 . . . . .               | 26 |
| 4.5.1 Glass Containers . . . . .     | 26 |
| 4.5.1.1 Medicine Bottles . . . . .   | 26 |
| 4.5.1.2 Soft Drink Bottles . . . . . | 26 |
| 4.5.1.3 Beer Bottles . . . . .       | 27 |
| 4.5.1.4 Liquor Bottles . . . . .     | 27 |
| 4.5.2 Dinnerware . . . . .           | 27 |
| 4.5.3 Faunal Remains . . . . .       | 28 |
| 5.0 INTERPRETATION . . . . .         | 29 |
| 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .        | 35 |
| 7.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .           | 36 |

## LIST OF APPENDICES

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>APPENDIX A: Heritage Permit</b> . . . . .                          | 40 |
| <b>APPENDIX B: Historic Maps and Panoramas</b> . . . . .              | 43 |
| B-1 McPhillips' Insurance Plan (1880) . . . . .                       | 44 |
| B-2 Strong's Panorama of Main Street (1881) . . . . .                 | 45 |
| B-3 Steele's Main Street Panorama (1892) . . . . .                    | 46 |
| B-4 Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (1895-1905) . . . . .                  | 47 |
| B-5 Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (1906/1914) . . . . .                  | 48 |
| B-6 Western Canada Fire Insurance Underwriter's Plan (1918) . . . . . | 49 |
| B-7 Western Canada Fire Insurance Underwriter's Plan (1927) . . . . . | 50 |
| B-8 Western Canada Insurance Underwriter's Plan (1955) . . . . .      | 51 |
| <b>APPENDIX C: Catalogue of Artifacts</b> . . . . .                   | 52 |

## LIST OF FIGURES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1: Site Plan Showing Auger Holes and Trench Locations . . . . .      | 5  |
| 2: Vertical Profile of Trench 2 . . . . .                            | 9  |
| 3: Advertisements for the Gordon-Mitchell Drug Co. . . . .           | 18 |
| 4: Drewry 'Refined Ale' Label. . . . .                               | 21 |
| 5: 1880 Henderson Directory Advertisement for Medical Hall . . . . . | 25 |
| 6: Structural History of the Site . . . . .                          | 30 |
| 7: A North-West Laundry Advertisement from 1908 . . . . .            | 32 |

## LIST OF TABLES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1: Stratigraphic Levels - Trench 3 . . . . . | 11 |
|--|----|

## LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1: Auger Drilling Hole for Piling . . . . .            | 4  |
| 2: Profile of North Wall of Trench 1 . . . . .         | 8  |
| 3: North Wall of Trench 2 . . . . .                    | 10 |
| 4: East Wall of Trench 3 . . . . .                     | 11 |
| 5: Structural Debris in Trench 4 . . . . .             | 12 |
| 6: Basement Wall at South End of Trench 4 . . . . .    | 13 |
| 7: West and North Wall of Gasoline Tank Site . . . . . | 14 |
| 8: North Wall of Gasoline Tank Site . . . . .          | 14 |
| 9: Concrete East Wall of North-West Laundry . . . . .  | 31 |

## 1.0 Introduction

The proponent (Earl's Restaurant) is developing a new building at the northeast corner of York Avenue and Main Street. Some components of the construction will entail sub-surface impact. Concerns were expressed by the provincial heritage regulatory agency (Historic Resources Branch [HRB] of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship). Accordingly, Quaternary Consultants Ltd. was contracted by the project manager, T-West Canada Ltd., to undertake all necessary archaeological monitoring and mitigation, if such action became necessary.

Quaternary Consultants Limited proposed an archaeological management program which was approved by HRB, who issued Heritage Permit #A1-94 (Appendix A) for the project. The project consisted of on-site monitoring of auger drilling for pilings and of trench excavations for site service installations.

### 1.1 Manitoba Heritage Resources Act

As both the proponent and the project manager are from out-of-province, it was felt that a brief over-view of the applicable heritage legislation is germane. All activities relating to, or potentially impacting upon, heritage resources are addressed by the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act.

The act was assented to on July 11, 1985 and was proclaimed in May, 1986. It is concerned with the preservation and protection of heritage site resources within the jurisdiction of the Province of Manitoba. A heritage resource is defined as including:

1. *a heritage site (i.e., a site designated as a heritage site under Section 2),*
2. *a heritage object, and*
3. *any work or assembly of works of nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic features, and may be in the form of sites or objects or a combination thereof (Section 1).*

Two of the regulatory provisions in the act state that:

*No person shall destroy, damage or alter any heritage object, whether or not the person is the owner thereof, or any human remains (Section 51), and*

*Every person who finds an object that is or that the person believes to be a heritage object, or remains that are or the person believes to be human remains, shall forthwith report the find to the minister and shall not handle, disturb or do anything to the object or the remains except in accordance with such requirements as the minister may prescribe (Section 46).*

Both of the above sections apply to operations which are not covered by a heritage permit. Basically, a heritage permit recognizes ministerial approval and permission for the implementation of an activity at a site which contains heritage resources. Often this proceeds in conjunction with a heritage resource impact assessment (HRIA) which is defined as "a written assessment showing

the impact that work, activity or development or a proposed project is likely to have upon heritage resources or human remains" (Section 1). The operative clause states, in part, that:

*Where the minister has reason to believe that heritage resources or human remains upon or within or beneath a site, ... are likely to be damaged or destroyed by reason of any work, activity, development or project ... that is being or is proposed to be carried out upon the site, the minister may ... require the owner or lessee to ... submit to the minister an application for a heritage permit authorizing the work, activity, development or project, and thereafter, if the minister ... so requires, to submit ... a heritage resource impact assessment or development plan or both, ... prepared at the cost of the owner or lessee (Subsection 12[2]).*

In cases like the development of the restaurant, in which sub-surface activity will only impact a minimal portion of the entire site, issuance of the permit is often made with the understanding that archaeological monitoring of the sub-surface activity can occur in lieu of a prior HRIA. This is covered by Subsection 13[2] under which:

*Where the minister deems it advisable to do so, the minister may issue a heritage permit under subsection [1] without requiring the submission of a heritage resource impact assessment or any or all of the additional things which may be required under Section 12.*

Further, Subsection 14[1] states that:

*No person shall carry out any work, activity, development or project ... upon or within a site ... that is a site with respect to which the minister has made and served an order under subsection 12[2], unless and until the minister has issued a heritage permit under section 13 authorizing the work, activity, development or project, and unless the work, activity, development or project is carried out in accordance with such terms and conditions as the minister may impose and as may be set out in or attached to the heritage permit.*

## **2.0 Methodology**

The primary focus of the construction monitoring program was the determination of the number and extent of cultural horizons. Artifacts were retrieved and analyzed to provide temporal and cultural data. All recovery locations were recorded.

### **2.1 Study Team**

The on-site archaeological monitoring was conducted by Sid Kroker (Senior Archaeologist). Archival research was undertaken by Pam Goundry (Research Archaeologist). Artifact preparation and computer cataloguing was completed by Pam Goundry. Artifact analysis, artifact and archival interpretation, and document preparation was conducted by Sid Kroker and Pam Goundry.

### **2.2 Field Methodology**

All trench excavations and the majority of the piling augerings were monitored by the archaeologist who observed the excavations and continually checked the walls of the excavation for relict soil horizons and evidence of Precontact occupation. This entailed development of a rapport with the

construction workers, the equipment operators, and the foremen. Enthusiastic cooperation was received from all personnel.

When recent archaeological material was encountered, it was hand-retrieved from the backhoe bucket or the backdirt pile at the side of the excavations. Most of the archaeological recovery activities took place at the side walls of the excavations and did not require any disruption of the construction schedules.

The historic strata consisted of thick deposits of recent debris (gravel, cinders, and clay fill) containing metallic, glass, and ceramic fragments. As these horizons are the result of secondary deposition, only diagnostic specimens were retrieved. All recoveries were placed in labelled unit bags and taken to the laboratory facilities of Quaternary Consultants for processing.

Stratigraphic profiles were recorded at relevant locations. The trench walls were examined and the thicknesses of each stratum (cultural horizon, fluvial deposit, relict soil zone, etc.) were recorded.

### ***2.3 Laboratory Procedures***

The artifacts were brought to the laboratory facilities, washed, and sorted by excavation area and material class. When dry, all artifacts were identified by the lab personnel. Material of the same type (i.e., clear glass sherds) from the same locality were combined under a single catalogue number. Identification was carried to the limit obtainable by available reference works and staff expertise. Faunal remains were, where possible, identified to element and species.

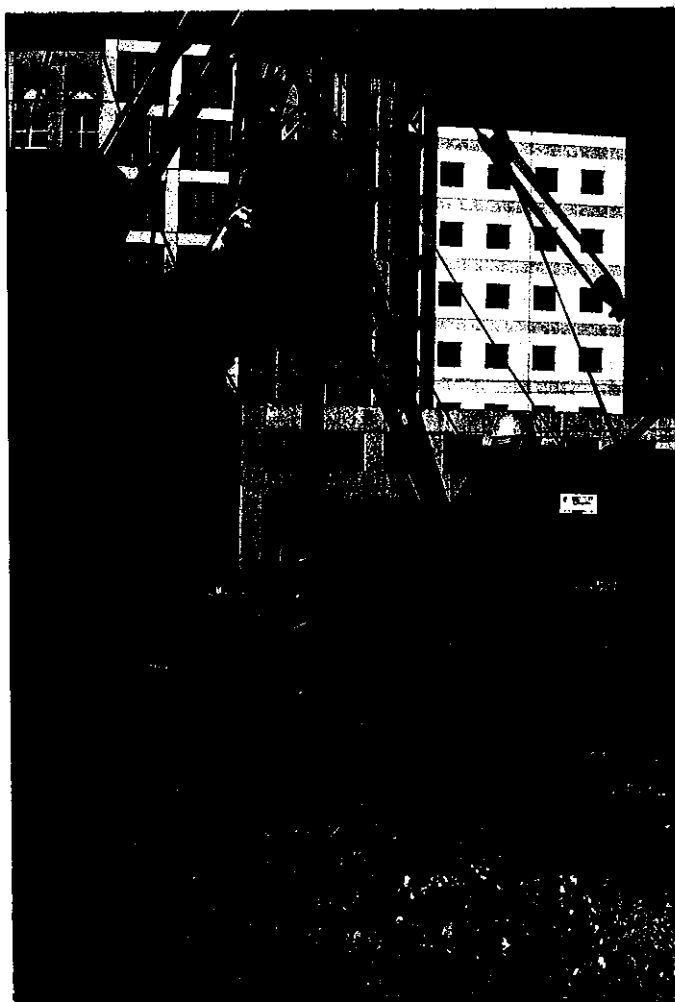
Each artifact, or cluster of artifacts, received a sequential catalogue number which consisted of the Borden designation for the site (DILg-67) and the specimen number (e.g., DILg-67/12). The Borden site designation system is a geographical-based, Canada-wide system which gives each archaeological site a unique designation. The four letter prefix defines a geographical area based on latitude and longitude with the numeric suffix representing a sequential listing of the number of sites found within that block. All pertinent data associated with each artifact were entered into the computer cataloguing system. The cataloguing system is based upon the Canadian Heritage Inventory Network (CHIN) system (Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature 1986). The computer cataloguing program was developed by Brian Lenius, based upon DBASE3, for use on personal computers. The project used an IBM SX clone computer and a dot matrix printer for the generation of individual artifact catalogue cards on fanfold 3" x 5" cards.

Processed artifacts were prepared for storage by inserting the specimens and the catalogue card into a standard plastic storage bag and stapling the bag closed. All subsequent analysis and research on the artifacts has been undertaken in the facilities provided by Quaternary Consultants Ltd. All recovered artifacts will be housed at the facilities of Quaternary Consultants until the client designates a final repository. It will be recommended that the artifacts and copies of supporting documents be donated to the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature which is the provincial repository.



## ***2.4 Scope of Project***

The project consisted of two components. The first part entailed visual monitoring of auger cuttings from 30 piling drillings (Plate 1). The location of these pilings are plotted on Figure 1. The piling holes were augered with various bits (12", 14", or 16") and were excavated on a continuous run except where sub-surface concrete features interfered. In several locations on the south portion of the site, remnants of a concrete foundation and basement floor were encountered, requiring the substitution of a special cutting bit. Most of the piling holes were augered to a depth of eight meters.



**Plate 1: Auger Drilling Hole for Piling**

The second component consisted of visual inspection of six trenches which were excavated for site services installations. The locations of these trenches are depicted on Figure 1. The average width of the trenches were 1.5 meters, with the length dependant upon required junctions. The depth averaged three meters. Sub-surface piping was installed between the trenches by boring, thereby resulting in minimal impact.

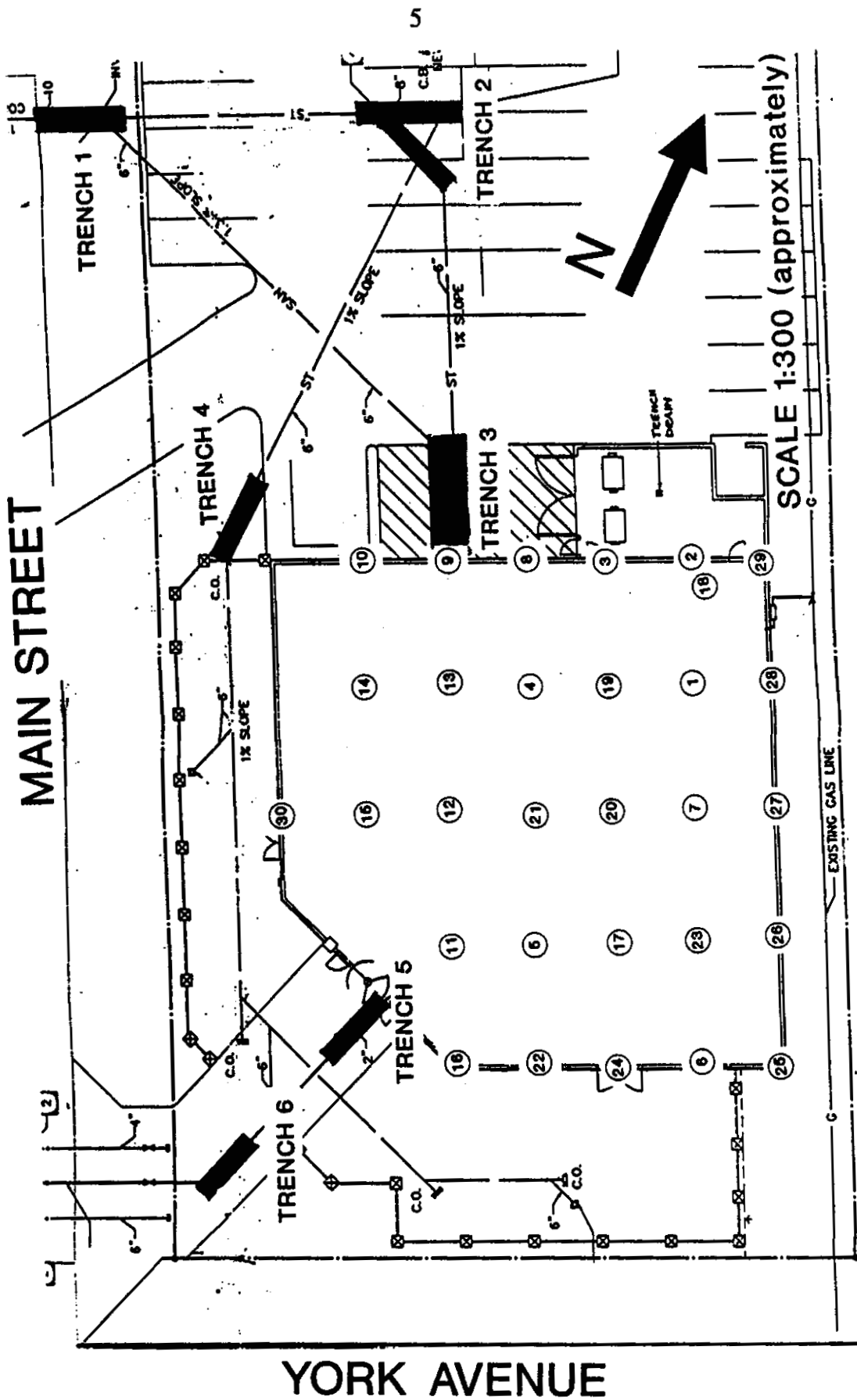


Figure 1: Site Plan Showing Auger Holes and Trench Locations

### 3.0 Observations and Stratigraphy

The piling auger holes indicated a degree of uniformity across the site. Natural, undisturbed soil was encountered in most locations at a depth of 8.5 to 10.5 feet (2.5 to 3.0 meters). The upper horizons were a varied mix of materials: gravel, clay, and building materials. Inasmuch as the augering was a continuous run to base depth, the soil columns were extremely distorted by the time they could be observed as extruded cuttings.

In no cases were distinct relict soil horizons observed within the natural sediments. While deformation of the soil column would require that the relict horizons would have had to be thicker than 5 cm to be observable, the colouration of the cuttings remained relatively uniform. Thicker horizons of differing sediments could be distinguished. The predominate sediment was a very dark red-brown silty clay with some representation of yellow-brown clayey silt and dark grey-brown clayey silt layers. While exact profiles and sediment deposition sequences cannot be developed from the auger cuttings, it is possible to draw comparisons with known stratigraphy from adjacent sites. The lack of buried soil horizons is similar to the situation encountered during the impact assessment and construction monitoring programs at 200 Main Street which is located directly across Main Street from this project (Kroker and Goundry 1990a:92-93). The profiles at that project and this site are relatively complacent in contrast to those recorded closer to the rivers (Kroker 1989; Kroker and Goundry 1990b; Quaternary 1989, 1990a, 1990b)

Most of the stratigraphic variability observed during the augering was within the upper levels. Rather than repeatedly detailing similarities, specific occurrences will be described. Generally, most of the upper three meters of each hole were composed of blackish clay fill with admixtures of sand, gravel, ash, or cinder. The two western rows of holes (particularly Holes 25 to 29) had black, hydrocarbon (diesel fuel?) staining of the sediments, beginning at the natural sediments and extending downward for considerable depths. It probably derived from leakage from railroad rolling stock, which had seeped through the recent fill and settled at the natural soil horizon.

The following listing of observations uses a hole numbering sequence based upon order of drilling and monitoring. The absence of a hole number indicates that the cuttings were standard within the context of this site. It must also be noted that depths are approximated and could vary from actual by as much as 0.5 meters, especially for the deeper notations.

- Hole 3: Brick and concrete fragments; manure/decayed organic horizon at 2.1 meters.
- Hole 4: Wood fragments at 2.4 meters.
- Hole 5: Yellow-brown clay at 6.0 meters.
- Hole 6: Concrete floor; buried gasoline tank.
- Hole 8: Brick and black cinders (1.0 - 1.4 meters); wood at 1.6 meters; yellow-brown clay at 4.0 meters.

- Hole 9: Brick, cinders, and fieldstone (1.4 - 2.2 meters); yellow-brown clay at 4.0 meters.
- Hole 10: Black cinders (1.2 - 1.5 meters); artifact recovery.
- Hole 11: Yellow-brown clay at 3.0 meters.
- Hole 12: Yellow-brown clay at 3.5 meters.
- Hole 13: Yellow-brown clay at 3.5 meters.
- Hole 15: Brick and rubble (1.2 - 2.5 meters).
- Hole 17: Concrete wall about 30 cm wide to depth of 2.5 meters.
- Hole 18: Black cinder at 1.4 meters; wood at 1.6 meters.
- Hole 19: Wood at 2.4 meters.
- Hole 21: Gravel fill to 2.5 meters; concrete pipe (abandoned sewer?)

The trenching for services installation provided opportunities to record the various layers of soil present at the site. A brief description of the stratigraphy will be provided for each trench.

- Trench 1: This trench was oriented east/west, beginning at the current sidewalk and extending for a length of 3.5 meters. It was excavated to a depth of 3.05 meters.

The stratigraphy generally sloped to the west (Plate 2). The upper layers consisted of asphalt (5 cm) and gravel (14 cm) overlying a layer of blackish clay fill which contained brick and other building rubble. The fill layer averaged 85 cm in thickness. Under the fill, a thick (20 cm) layer of black loam overlay a very thick layer of dark red-brown silty clay which extended to the base of excavation. No discernable structure was present within the silty clay, indicating that it was transported to this location as fill for landscaping purposes rather than representing natural deposition.

- Trench 2: This trench actually had two linear sections which meet at a 45° angle. One portion was oriented east/west while the other section was oriented northwest/southeast. Both sections were approximately 1.5 meters wide and were excavated to a depth of 3.10 meters.

The stratigraphy varied slightly between the two sections of the trench. The variations consisted mainly of thickness and slope of the layers. A slightly generalized profile, relying on average depths and thickness of the recorded strata is presented in Figure 2.



Plate 2: Profile of North Wall of Trench 1

Artifacts were recovered from three discrete layers: the loam/cinder/ash complex at 70 to 100 cm; the yellow clay/ash component at 170 cm; and the loam/ash component at 300 cm (Plate 3). Most of the recoveries derived from the highest layer, although stratigraphic sequence does not appear to indicate age of deposition. One of the Drewry bottles, dated 1902, came from the bottom horizon and the other bottle, dated 1901, derived from the top horizon. Very few artifacts were recovered from the middle horizon, the most notable being the axle spindle.

The stratigraphic sequence seems to indicate continual land modification activities. The relatively thick loam horizon at 270 cm could indicate the land surface during the 1880s, in which case the brown silt layer immediately below could represent sediment deposition by the 1882 flood. If this is the case, the loam/ash horizon at 300 cm would represent original ground surface in the 1870s, when the first urban activity began on the site. This loam/ash horizon would be resting upon sediments deposited by either, or both, of the 1861 or 1852 floods.

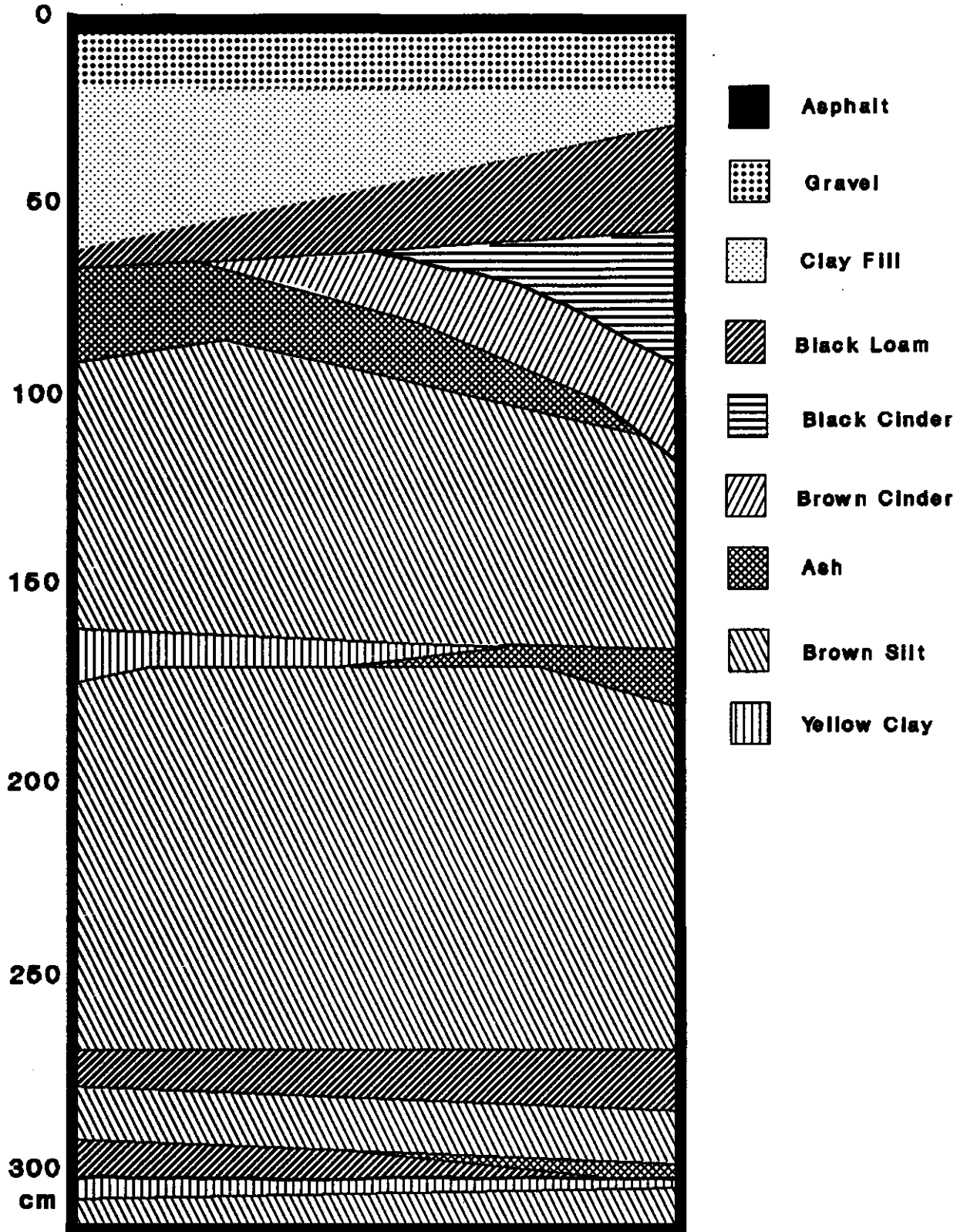


Figure 2: Vertical Profile of Trench 2



**Plate 3: North Wall of Trench 2**

**Trench 3:** The trench was oriented north/south, parallel to Main Street. Due to the installation of two service lines, the trench was wider than any of the others (3.5 meters). The base of excavation was 2.90 meters below surface.

The stratigraphic sequence (Plate 4) was similar to that observed in Trench 2, albeit the materials composing the layers were different (Table 1). Most artifact recoveries derived from the central cinder horizon. The natural soil surface of the 1880s was encountered at a depth of 280 cm, consisting of a loam layer 7 cm thick. Ash deriving from coal and wood fires, as well as fragments of brick, lay on top of this horizon. The brick may have resulted from nearby construction activities rather than demolition as would be the case in higher levels.

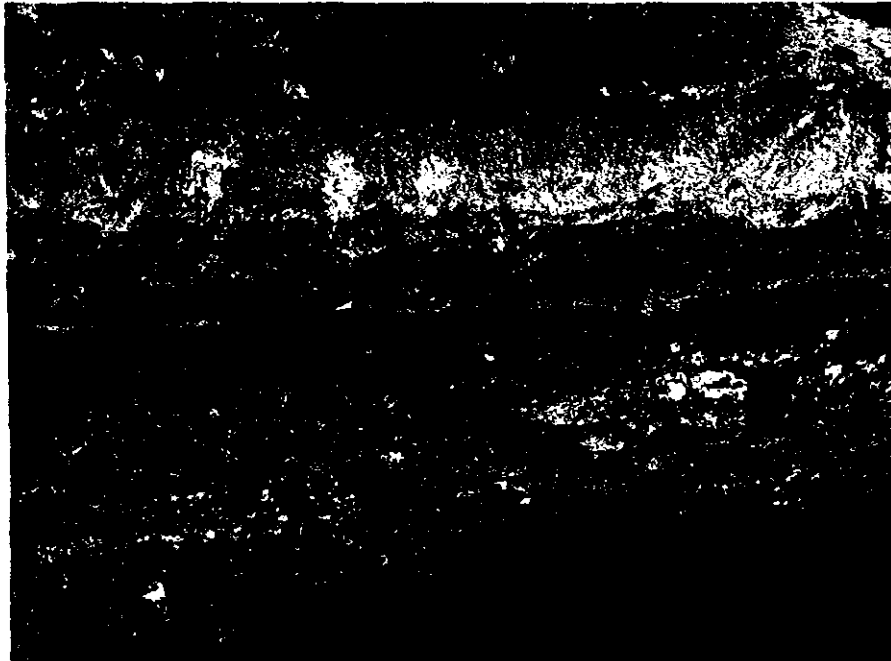


Plate 4: East Wall of Trench 3

| Depths of layers | Description of layers                      |
|------------------|--|
| 0 - 3 cm         | Asphalt                                    |
| 3 - 20 cm        | Pea gravel (Yellow-orange)                 |
| 20 - 35 cm       | Greyish clay fill                          |
| 35 - 50 cm       | Black clay fill                            |
| 50 - 52 cm       | Yellow sand                                |
| 52 - 67 cm       | Three thin black over grey silt bands      |
| 67 - 95 cm       | Cinder fill: brown to north, grey to south |
| 95 - 133 cm      | Yellowish clay fill                        |
| 133 - 265 cm     | Black clay fill with grey clay inclusions  |
| 265 - 280 cm     | Grey ash with brick fragments              |
| 280 - 287 cm     | Black loam                                 |
| 287 - 290 cm     | Brown silt                                 |

Table 1: Stratigraphic Levels - Trench 3



**Trench 4:** The trench was oriented northeast/southwest and extended approximately six meters in length. A concrete floor was encountered at a depth of 240 cm.

The entire excavation area was filled with building rubble: fieldstone, brick, and concrete (Plate 5). A fieldstone foundation wall, topped with courses of brick was present at the south end of the trench (Plate 6). A concrete wall was encountered six meters to the north. Both walls were oriented east/west and sat upon a concrete floor. Service installation required the removal of the floor which rested upon blackish clay fill. No artifacts were curated from this location.



**Plate 5:** Structural Debris in Trench 4

**Trench 5:** The trench was oriented northeast/southwest and extended approximately 3.5 meters. The base of excavation was at 255 cm.

The stratigraphy represents relatively recent activities. The upper 80 cm consisted of a repetitious sequence of asphalt, gravel, black clay fill, asphalt, and gravel. These strata overlay a thick (80 to 115 cm) layer of red-orange sand (or finely crushed brick) which contained a small quantity of artifacts. Below the sand, a layer of black clay fill which contained structural residue (brick, wood, and windowpane) continued to the base of excavations. A concrete basement footing wall was encountered at the southwest end of the trench.

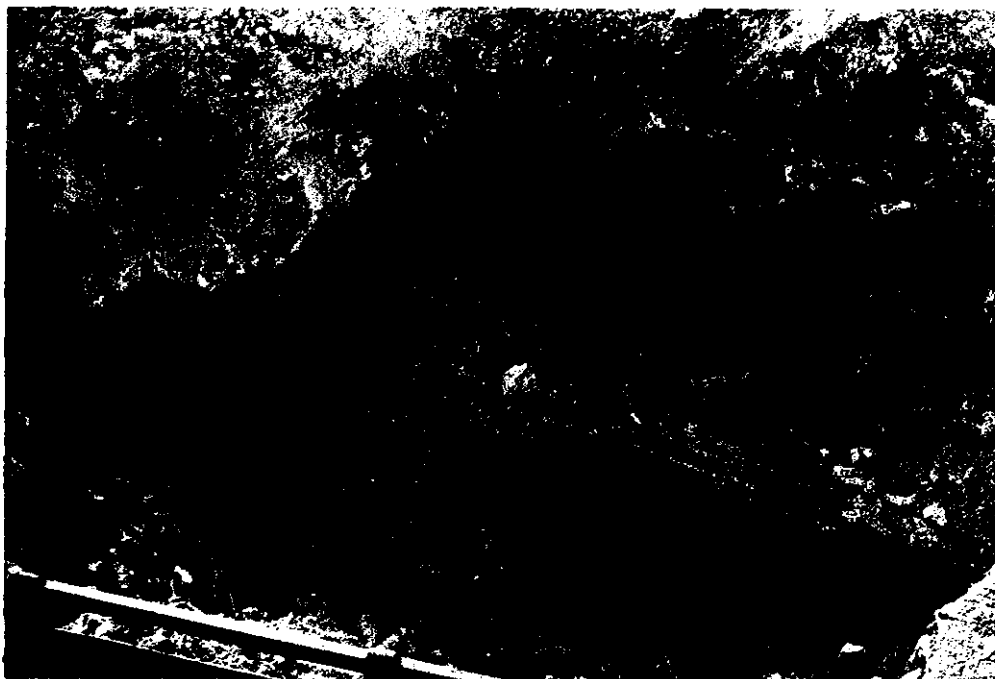


Plate 6: Basement Wall at South End of Trench 4

**Trench 6:** The trench was 3.0 meters long and was oriented northeast/southwest. The base of excavation was slightly below the concrete floor which was encountered at 240 cm.

Below the standard asphalt/gravel/black clay upper component, the entire excavation area was filled with building rubble. Service installation required the removal of the floor which rested upon blackish clay fill. No artifacts were recovered.

One other notable occurrence of recent site history was observed. During the piling augering program, a gasoline storage tank was encountered in the southeast corner of the site. The tank was excavated and removed. The cavity in which the tank had been placed appears to be a former basement room. The cavity measured 4.5 meters (north/south) by 6.0 meters (east/west). The west wall (Plate 7) appears to be the oldest, as it was composed of mortared fieldstone. The east wall was concrete, which had been painted green. When the tank was installed, a holding form was constructed by layering unmortared brick on the north and south sides to stabilize the tank (Plate 8). Black clay fill, containing building structural residue, was present on both sides.



**Plate 7: West and North Wall of Gasoline Tank Site**



**Plate 8: South Wall of Gasoline Tank Site**

## 4.0 Artifact Recoveries

A total of seventy artifacts (Appendix C) were recovered from five locations. The locations consisted of one auger hole and four trench excavations.

### 4.1 Hole 10

One artifact was recovered from Hole 10. DILg-67/1 is a lip, body, base portion of a white saucer with a single faded gold line on the lip. This specimen is broken across what may be the maker's mark so that no manufacturer could be assigned to this piece. This particular pattern is a relatively common one and similar specimens have been recovered from nearby archaeological projects, i.e., the Manitoba Sports Federation Building Site (200 Main Street) (Kroker and Goundry 1990a) and the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay (Kroker and Goundry 1993a).

### 4.2 Trench 1

Two artifacts were recovered from this locus. DILg-67/3 is a blue, six-sided, ceramic wall tile, typical of the kind used on bathroom or kitchen walls and counters.

DILg-67/2 is a complete, aqua, medicine bottle. A remnant of a cork stopper is inside this bottle. The front recessed panel is embossed with "HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY", a worn-down logo, and "INCORPORATED 1670". Chopping (1978:238) illustrates an identical bottle and types it as MWIN MW10. He also notes that on his specimen there appears to be a 432 embossed on the base. DILg-67/2 has an extremely worn mark on the base but it does appear to be "432" also. Similar bottles, of varying colours, have been recovered from nearby projects (Kroker 1989; Kroker and Goundry 1993a).

The shape of this bottle is that of an 'X Panel' (Sydenham 1908:16). It has a double-ring, Perry Davis type, applied lip finish (Jones and Sullivan *et al.* 1985:88). The mold seam extends part way up the neck indicating a date of manufacture between 1900 and 1921.

### 4.3 Trench 2

#### 4.3.1 Architectural Objects

DILg-67/29 is a complete, white, round, porcelain doorknob. A portion of the spindle is attached to the knob. An identical doorknob was recovered from Trench 3.

#### 4.3.2 Lighting Artifacts

One clear sherd, possibly from a candlestick, was recovered. DILg-67/51 is a thick, cylindrical artifact which shows evidence of breakage at both ends. The medial portion is solid glass and the top is hollowed out. A rounded ring (8.5 mm thick) is molded onto the cylindrical body at the

lower end, while a grooved ring (21.0+ mm thick) around the cavity results in a wider diameter at the top.

### 4.3.3 *Transportation Artifacts*

DILg-67/23 is a machined and threaded cast iron artifact. The specimen is circular and tapers in stages. Both ends are threaded, with the larger distal end having a coarse-threaded 1/2 inch (14.1 mm) diameter and the proximal end having a fine-threaded 1/4 inch (7.3 mm) diameter. The overall length is 92.8 mm. Surmounting the distal threaded portion is a hexagonal flange which would fit a 3/4 inch open end or box end wrench. While the exact function and name of this artifact are not determinable, it is reminiscent of axle spindles from early automobiles.

A complete horseshoe, DILg-67/24, was recovered from Trench 2. The measurements of this horseshoe are 16 cm in width and 17.5 cm in length.

### 4.3.4 *Glass Containers*

#### 4.3.4.1 *Canning Sealers*

Canning sealers were introduced in the late 19th century. Food could now be preserved in large quantities on a household basis. A variety of companies, Crown, Gem, and Perfect Seal, competed for customers. One clear, glass sherd (DILg-67/45) was assigned to the sealer category. Based upon the neck style, this sealer was closed by a bale clamp and was known generically as the 'Lightning' closure (Stevens 1967:146). The most common brand names using this type of closure were Perfect Seal, Safety Seal, Queen, Atlas, Amazon, and Acme (Barclay 1977; Bird *et al.* 1971).

#### 4.3.4.2 *Condiment Containers*

DILg-67/44 is an aqua, body, base sherd from a square bottle. Embossed on one side are the letters "...ONS HP SAUCE". The base has "M V..." embossed on it. The contents were obviously HP Sauce, probably produced by Masons. The initials on the base cannot be traced in the references and may represent the designation of a private mold.

#### 4.3.4.3 *Medicine Containers*

One style of artifact that seems to cross-cut categories is the white glass jar. Other projects have yielded these types of jars that contained a variety of materials. Some have had a product name, such as 'Pond's' that identify the jar as containing cold cream (Kroker and Goundry 1993a:53) while others have had script and a logo that identifies the jar as containing a food product, i.e., 'MacLaren's Imperial Cheese' (Kroker and Goundry 1990b:61). In addition, white glass jars were also used for holding unguents and ointments, a precursor to the plastic jars dispensed at pharmacies today. Two complete and one incomplete white, glass jars were curated from this project. None of these artifacts had any indication of a manufacturer or the contents. Until further information can be found for these particular glass jars, they were assigned to the Medicine category.

DILg-67/30 is a complete, undecorated, screw-cap jar. It is 6.9 cm in height and is square in cross-section. DILg-67/31 is a complete, round, decorated, screw-cap jar. It is shorter in height, 5.0 cm, than DILg-67/30 and is decorated with four raised ovals separated by raised columns. One of the ovals may have at one time had a paper label which would have denoted the contents. DILg-67/32 is the body, base portion of a jar that is identical to DILg-67/31.

Five other catalogue numbers were assigned to the Medicine category. DILg-67/34 is a complete, blue bottle. Embossed on the side is "BROMO-SELTZER" "EMERSON DRUG CO." and "TORONTO, ONT.". This company began in Baltimore, Maryland and then opened a branch in Toronto, Ontario (Kroker and Goundry 1993a:48). While in Baltimore, a wholly-owned subsidiary glass manufacturing company, Maryland Glass Corporation, was established in 1907 to produce bottles for use by the Emerson Drug Company (Toulouse 1971:339-341). DILg-67/34 dates from after the establishment of the Toronto branch.

DILg-67/33 is a complete, clear, 3 ounce medicine bottle. Embossed on the front panel of the bottle is "THE GORDON-MITCHELL DRUG CO." and "WINNIPEG, MAN.". Chopping states that J.C. Gordon was a Winnipeg druggist, with his premises located opposite the C.P.R. depot (Main Street near Higgins Avenue). Chopping lists him as an independent druggist from 1890 until 1904. Research in the Winnipeg Henderson Directories shows that J.C. Gordon was in business by 1880 and may have moved his establishment several times (Fort Street, 309 Main, 471 Main, 662 Main, 718 Main, 706 Main). Some of these addresses may be the result of Directory errors or renumbering of addresses by the City of Winnipeg. Chopping also records a W.J. Mitchell, who was in business under his own name from 1883 to 1904 or 1905, and was located at 394 Main Street on the corner of Portage Avenue. The Winnipeg Henderson Directories show that Mitchell's earliest establishment was at 350 Main Street (1883 - 1887). Mr. Mitchell expanded from a druggist to a wholesale business with two outlets - 250 Main Street and 17 McDermot E. in 1887. This continued for a couple of years until, in 1890, he is listed as being at 394 Main.

Chopping illustrates a copy of a letterhead which indicates that the two druggists amalgamated their businesses and maintained both former establishments under the name of The Gordon-Mitchell Drug Company. This firm is listed as being in operation from 1904 until 1916 (Chopping 1978:311, 312, 314, 366). Again, research through the Henderson Directories has shed further light on this amalgamation. In 1905, a new company was formed with William J. Mitchell listed as President and residing in Toronto, Ontario. John C. Gordon was listed as the Vice-President and Manager of the Gordon-Mitchell Drug Company which had three outlets at 394 Main, 676 Main, and 655 Ross (Figure 3). By 1910, the Ross Street store had been closed but two new outlets were opened at 280 and 648 Portage Avenue. In addition, J.C. Gordon was listed as the President and W.J. Mitchell no longer appears to be associated with the company. As of 1912, the 280 Portage store had been relocated to 336 Portage Avenue. Listings remain the same until 1916, after which the firm is no longer listed as an active business.

The bottle is 13 cm tall and is closest to Chopping type MWIN PL5. The mold number "983" is embossed on the base. Chopping (1978:325) illustrates a similar oval-style medicine bottle, Type 44, with a mold number of 982 and manufacturer or jobber designation of 'S. G. CO. W.' on the

## CUT DRUG PRICES

To cut or not to cut, is the question that seems to worry some of the druggists in this town. **NOT SO AT OUR STORES.** About six months ago we decided to place our stores on a cut-rate basis. We have had no cause to regret that step. From the very moment of its inception it was a success. The public, both throughout the city and country, have shown in a thousand ways that they are in thorough sympathy with the movement. In appreciation of this, we have given our best efforts towards the building up of the most perfect drug store service that it is possible to give. All our prices are cut prices, and they are lower than anywhere else.

- Strong's Arthra Tooth Soap...19c
- Holmes' Frostilla .....13c
- Angier's Emulsion .....23c, 6c
- Beechum's Pills, imported...23c
- Carter's Pills .....13c
- Jayne's Expectorant .....\$1.23
- Lyon's Tooth Powder .....24c
- Muripo .....39c
- Nurse's Treasure .....18c
- Chase's Linseed and Turpentine .....15c
- Gray's Red Spruce Gum.....15c
- Shoop's Restorative.....83c
- Shoop's Rheumatic .....83c

**THE**  
*Gordon-Mitchell*  
**DRUG CO.**

J.C. GORDON | W.J. MITCHELL  
OPP. C.P.R. DEPOT | COR. MAIN-PORTAGE  
BRANCH, COR. NENA-ROSS STS.

Saturday, January 28, 1905  
Manitoba Free Press

## Where Two Years Meet

### A Word of Appreciation

At the beginning of the new year we desire to thank our customers for the trade and good will extended us during the past twelve months.

The year 1905 was most satisfactory, both in amount of business done and in the pleasant relations existing between ourselves and customers.

We trust we may merit a continuance of these favors, for we shall in the coming year, as in the past one, conduct stores that shall appeal to careful buyers—stores where everything in drugs and sundries can be had with utmost confidence.

Again acknowledging our appreciation, we extend to all our friends best wishes for a

Happy and Prosperous  
New Year

**THE**  
*Gordon-Mitchell*  
**DRUG CO.**

J. C. GORDON | W. J. MITCHELL  
Opp. C.P.R. Depot. Main and Portage.  
City Hall Branch, 124 Main Street.

Monday, January 1, 1906  
Manitoba Free Press

Figure 3: Advertisements for the Gordon-Mitchell Drug Co. (Courtesy Winnipeg Free Press)

base. The shape of the bottle is the general medicine oval, similar to the graduated National Oval or Marwyn Oval. This specimen is ungraduated and has no direct evidence of the manufacturer or the specific style of oval. The lip is a modified wide square ring, having a slight external downward taper thus eliminating Sydenham as a possible producer (Sydenham 1908:8-15). A similar bottle was recovered during the North Assiniboine Node Assessment (Kroker 1989:70). The mold number on that bottle, however, was different - "32A".

Two complete, clear, round bottles (DILg-67/35) were both embossed with "LISTERINE", "LAMBERT", and "PHARMACAL COMPANY" on the body as well as the number "500 in a Diamond" on the base. Both these bottles are machine-made 'round shouldered prescription' (Sydenham 1908:6) bottles with square ring necks. Similar listerine bottles have been recovered from other projects, and, in two instances, remnants of the cork closures have been found in the bottles (Kroker and Goundry 1990b:64, 1993a:50). There are no corks in the bottles in DILg-67/35. In the report on the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay Project (Kroker and Goundry 1993a), it was noted that the 500 in a Diamond mold mark may belong to the Diamond Glass Company of Royersford, Pennsylvania (Toulouse 1971:550-552). It should be noted that many glass manufacturing companies utilized some form of the diamond mark, whether with a number or a letter. Therefore, it is not possible to assign the 500 in a Diamond mark to any one company, at this time, until further research elicits an answer.

DILg-67/38 consists of 8 sherds from the same clear, 16 ounce, graduated medicine bottle with a prescription lip. Other than the size of the bottle and the graduated marks, there is no embossing on any of the body sherds to indicate the contents. The basal sherd has "NATIONAL" and "OVAL" embossed on it. This bottle type is illustrated in Chopping (1978:321-10B) as a graduated medicine bottle.

The final artifact in the medicine category is a small 8.6 cm, clear, screw-cap bottle. DILg-67/43 is square with a front recessed panel which is embossed with "WATKINS" and "WINONA, MINN. U.S.A.". The base has a blurred mold number which appears to be "851" and a possible "I in Diamond" maker's mark which was used by the Illinois Glass Company from 1916 to 1929 (Toulouse 1971:264). The use for this little bottle is somewhat tentative, as it could also have contained chemicals or food condiments.

#### 4.3.4.4 Ink Bottles

DILg-67/47 is the body, base portion of a small, clear bottle. This could possibly be part of an ink bottle. The circumference of the sherd indicates that this bottle may have been 3.9 to 4.5 cm in diameter. This falls into the range of small ink bottles recovered from the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay Project (Kroker and Goundry 1993a:42). There are no indications of the manufacturer of the bottle or which brand of ink it contained.

#### 4.3.4.5 Beverage Bottles

Many breweries often tended to bottle soft drinks as well as beer, and used the same type of bottle for both products. It is often impossible to ascribe a specific function to an archaeologically



recovered bottle, if the paper label is missing. Therefore, these bottles are assigned to the general 'beverage' class. Four catalogue numbers were assigned to this category.

DILg-67/39 is a complete, clear bottle. Embossed on the body of this specimen is the name of the maker "PELISSIER & SONS" and informational text which states that "THIS BOTTLE IS OUR PROPERTY ANY CHARGE MADE THEREFOR SIMPLY COVERS ITS USE WHILE CONTAINING GOODS BOTTLED BY US AND MUST BE RETURNED WHEN EMPTY" "PELISSIER AND SONS". In addition, there is a beaver logo, with the word "TRADE" above it and the word "MARK" below it, embossed on the base.

The history of the Pelissier Brewery is somewhat convoluted. In 1911, Pelissier & Sons manufactured soda water at 721 Furby, in Winnipeg. In 1914, the company, which still manufactured soda water, changed its name to Beaver Brewing and Bottling Company and, in 1918, it expanded its premises on Furby Street. In 1920, the brewery became known as the Home Brewery and expanded further still on Furby. At this time, Alphonse, Cleophas, and Henry Pelissier were all listed as executives of the company. In 1924, the Home Brewery expanded once again, and in 1925, perhaps looking for larger premises, the company moved to Osborne and Mulvey and changed its name to Pelissiers Limited. It remained at this location, with variations of the name, until 1977 when it became Kiewel-Pelissier's Breweries. The Henderson Directory of 1977 lists the Kiewel-Pelissier's Brewery as a Division of Labatts Brewery (Kroker and Goundry 1990b:74, 1993a:64).

The combination of the Pelissier & Sons name with the beaver logo indicates that this bottle would have been manufactured between 1911 and 1914. Chopping (1978:141) labels this as type MWIN BR6-1 and states that it is a 2-piece, private mold.

The remaining three catalogue numbers are all products of the E.L. Drewry company of Winnipeg. Two are complete bottles and one is a body,base sherd.

DILg-67/40 is a complete, clear bottle. The body is embossed with "E.L. DREWRY", "WINNIPEG", and "THIS BOTTLE IS OUR PROPERTY ANY CHARGE MADE THEREFOR SIMPLY COVERS ITS USE WHILE CONTAINING GOODS BOTTLED BY US AND MUST BE RETURNED WHEN EMPTY". The base has "E.L. DREWRY" "WINNIPEG" embossed in a circle with the number "02" in the centre of the circle. In addition to all the embossing on the body, this artifact also has remnants of a paper label. The label has red printing on a yellow background which is not clear but appears to be "...EFIN...D" with a "...E" below it. There is also the word "MANITOBA" printed on a red over yellow background, in an arc, at the bottom of this label.

The Drewry company began in 1877 when E.L. Drewry leased the Redwood Brewery and produced beverages labelled with his name. According to Stock (1978:11-13), the company name was changed to E.L. Drewry Limited by 1904. Seriation of the bottles illustrated by Chopping (1978:116, 117) suggests that the name change as embossed on bottles, occurred in 1901. In 1921,

the business became known as Drewrys Limited. As well as beers and ales, the firm produced several brands of soft drinks (Stock 1978:11-13).

The number "02" on the base indicates the year this bottle was manufactured, 1902. Chopping (1978:117) has this type listed as MWIN BG9-1. The incomplete paper label has elements which are very similar to those portrayed in the label on MWIN BG1 (Chopping 1978:113) as well as a label portrayed in an advertisement in the 1903 Henderson Directory (Figure 4).

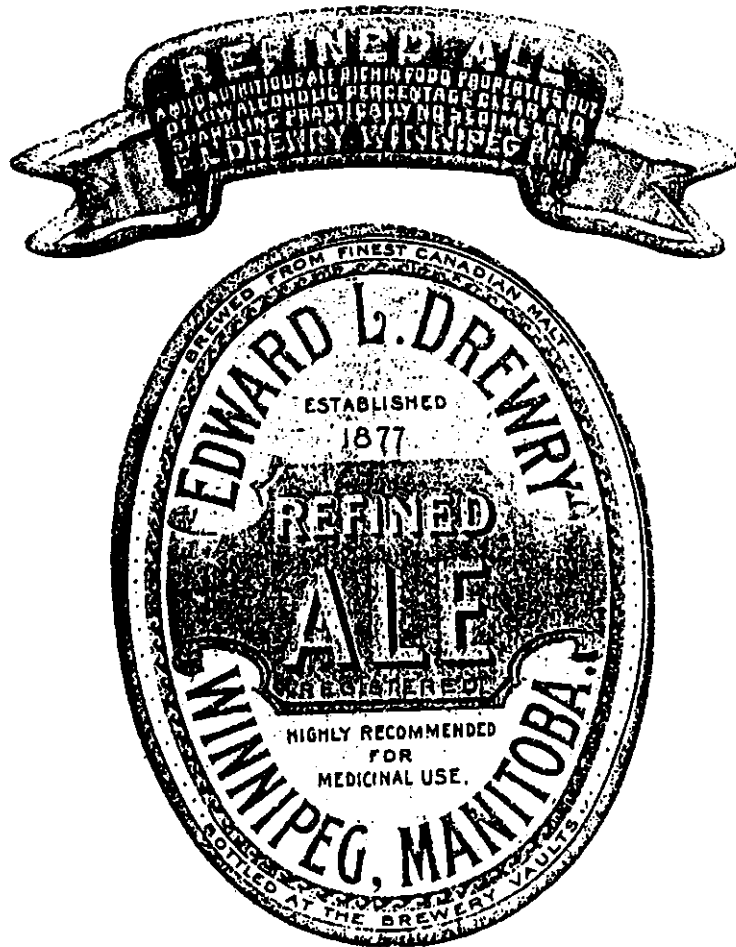


Figure 4: Drewry 'Refined Ale' Label (Chopping 1978:113)

DILg-67/41 is an almost complete, amethyst, Drewry bottle. The lip of this artifact has been slightly chipped. The embossing on the body and the base of DILg-67/41 is identical to that on DILg-67/40, however no remnants of a paper label appear on this artifact. Chopping (1978) lists the MWIN BG9 series as clear, although given the date of manufacture (pre-1914) it is possible that the glass mix contained small amounts of manganese resulting in some specimens from the production run having a slight amethyst tint. The degree of colour change could be indicative of the amount of exposure to bright sunlight which causes manganese glass to turn purple.

The Drewry body, base sherd (DILg-67/42) is clear in colour, with most of the same embossing on the body. The base has "E.L. DREWRY" and "WINNIPEG" in a circle on it with the number "01" inside the circle. This mold number is listed in Chopping (1978:117) as being on a bottle that is a Golden Key Aerated Waters bottle (Chopping type MWIN BG8). Chopping lists this type as aqua in colour, however DILg-67/42 has, at most, the extremely faint bluish tinge indicative of soda ash glass. One of the products that the Redwood Brewery (later the E.L. Drewry Limited) was producing during the 1890s was the Golden Key Brand Aerated Waters (Stock 1978:13). The date for this bottle would be 1901.

#### 4.3.4.6 Gin Bottles

One artifact, DILg-67/46, is the body, base portion of an olive-coloured case gin bottle. Case gin bottles are identified by their square tapered shape and decorative vertical ribbing. The shape of the bottle was a function of ocean shipment of the product. Square bottles were less likely to break than were round bottles and more could be packed in a box. The bottles were manufactured in the 19th century in Holland, England, and America. Bottles with no embossing were probably made prior to 1850 while bottles with embossing were manufactured after 1850 (Klamkin 1971:82-83). This specimen has a six-pronged star with six dots, three in a line on each side of the star, embossed on the base. No additional information can be noted about this sherd, other than its production date as post-1850.

#### 4.3.4.7 Whisky Bottles

DILg-67/48 and 49 are two separate portions of two whisky bottles. DILg-67/48 is the lip, neck, body portion of an oval, aqua bottle. The elongated air bubbles in the neck indicate that it was blown-in-mold. The mold seam ceases at the neck/shoulder juncture. The finish consists of a two-part rounded-side lip (Jones and Sullivan *et al.* 1985:87, 93), which would have been sealed with a glass stopper with a shell cork fitting.

DILg-67/49 is the body, base portion of another aqua bottle. This bottle has a "C" and an "8" embossed on the base. Toulouse (1971:99) suggests that 'C' could possibly be the mark used by Cunninghams & Co. of Pittsburgh from 1879 until 1909, but he states there are problems with this assignment.

#### 4.3.5 Ceramic Dinnerware

Several sherds of porcelain dinnerware pieces were recovered from Trench 2. DILg-67/25 consists of two lip, body, base sherds (which fit together) of a patterned porcelain saucer. The lip of this artifact is scalloped. The border pattern consists of a single gold line which follows the scalloped edge, an embossed Greek Key pattern (8.0 mm wide) below that, and another single gold line below the key pattern. The floral pattern that rims the cup circle consists of full-blown mainly pink roses, with the occasional white or yellow rose, entwined in a garland of light green leaves. There is no indication of a manufacturer or pattern name on the base of these sherds. The rose theme is a fairly common pattern for dinnerware, and the pattern on these sherds could be a variation of any one of several patterns.

DILg-67/27 is a single blue-on-white body,base sherd of a plate. This sherd is ornately patterned with a phoenix, hearts, curlicues, and what may be portions of flowers. There is no manufacturer or pattern name on the base of this sherd.

DILg-67/28 consists of three pieces of a cup or a bowl. These sherds are heavily stained with rust. One large sherd has a nail adhering to the external surface. Although the corrosion covers most of the pattern, the sherds all seem to have green scroll-like designs on a white background.

DILg-67/26 is the lip,body portion of a thick, plain white bowl sherd. The specimen is heavily crazed and stained with a rust-coloured coating.

#### ***4.3.6 Glass Dinnerware***

In addition to the porcelain dinnerware, two glass artifacts were assigned to the dinnerware category. DILg-67/36 is the body,base portion of a clear tumbler. The lower body of this glass is decorated with widely-spaced vertical incised lines. There were no markings on the base of this specimen.

DILg-67/37 consists of two pieces of the base of a clear wine glass. There is no indication of whether the body would have been plain or decorative glass.

#### ***4.3.7 Ornamental Containers***

Artifacts assigned to this category were used primarily for their decorative features rather than having a utilitarian function. A blue, body,base sherd, DILg-67/50, was identified as a portion of a bowl. The exterior of the body is frosted and the shape of the bowl appears to have been globular.

#### ***4.3.8 Faunal Remains***

Two artifacts were catalogued as Butchering Remains. DILg-67/21 is a rib from a Bovidae (cow/bison family). Both ends of the rib have been sawn and there are cut marks on one side. The second artifact, DILg-67/22, is a metatarsus of a sheep (*Ovis aries*). This specimen is from a juvenile animal as the epiphysis has not been fused.

### ***4.4 Trench 3***

Trench 3 recoveries consist of a single architectural object and several glass and ceramic storage containers and dinnerware.

#### ***4.4.1 Architectural Objects***

DILg-67/11 is a complete, white, round, porcelain doorknob. A rusted portion of the spindle adheres to this artifact. A second identical doorknob was recovered from Trench 2.

#### 4.4.2 Ceramic Containers

A single stoneware sherd, DILg-67/9, was recovered from Trench 3. This sherd is a tan, body portion of a medium-sized (possibly one gallon) crock. Other examples of similar crocks have been recovered from nearby sites (Kroker and Goundry 1993a). Many of these crocks came from either the Medalta Potteries Limited of Medicine Hat, Alberta (Symonds 1974) or one of the stoneware companies in Red Wing, Minnesota (DePasquale *et al.* 1983). However, DILg-67/9 has no indication of any company logo.

#### 4.4.3 Glass Containers

##### 4.4.3.1 Stoppers

Modern containers have a variety of closures, metal or plastic caps. Older containers had corks and glass stoppers. DILg-67/5 is a broken, aqua, glass stopper. It has no markings to indicate a manufacturer or a product.

##### 4.4.3.2 Medicine Bottles

One artifact, DILg-67/4, is a complete, clear, medicine bottle. This specimen has "W. WHITEHEAD", a wreath logo with an intertwined "M" and "H", and "WINNIPEG" "MANITOBA" embossed on the front panel. The 1880 Winnipeg Henderson Directory has a listing for a William Whitehead, Druggist, who ran a business called Medical Hall at 327 Main Street on the corner of Bannatyne (Figure 5). In 1882, this business moved north to 474 Main Street, where it stayed until 1888 after which there are no longer any listings for William Whitehead or Medical Hall. Chopping (1978:367) lists two styles of the name Whitehead. Whitehead & Co. were in business from 1880 to 1888, while Whitehead, Wm. & Co. were in business from 1882 to 1885. Research in the Winnipeg Henderson Directories indicates that these two names are variations of William Whitehead's name and company. The address of the business remains the same, even though the Directories list the name differently.

On the base of this bottle, the initials "M&C" are embossed. The exact mark could not be located in the references, however, Toulouse (1971:351) does list the 'M<sup>c</sup>C' mark without the underline under the middle 'c' as being a product of the William McCully glass plant located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This particular mark was used by the company from 1832 to ca. 1886 which falls within the timeline of William Whitehead's Medical Hall pharmacy.

The bottle is an 'American Panel' (Sydenham 1908:15). As would be expected from a medicine container, it has an in-sloped prescription lip to prevent dripping. The mold seam extends part way up the neck indicating manufacture prior to 1921. In addition, the bottle has a slight amethyst tint which indicates manufacture prior to 1914.

---

# MEDICAL HALL.

**W. WHITEHEAD,**  
**Chemist & Druggist!**

327 Main Street, Cor. Bannatyne,

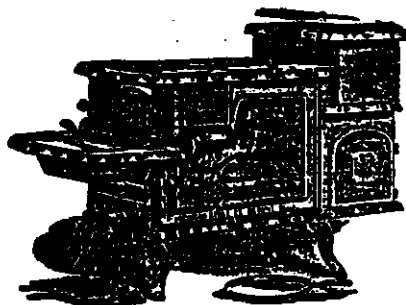
WINNIPEG.

Sunday Attendance :—9.30 to 10.30 A.M.; 5 to 6 P.M.

Night Bell.

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**STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!**  
**WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**



**R. WYATT,**

244 Main St., Winnipeg.

*Agent for the Celebrated McClary Manufg. Co., London, Ont.*

**A full assortment of Cook, Parlor & Box Stoves**

Always on hand. Also, Tin Plates, Wire, Stove Pipe, Iron and Tinsmiths' Trimmings, and Japanned Ware at Lowest prices. N.B.—Country Dealers will do well to examine my stock before purchasing.

**WAREHOUSE PORTAGE ROAD.**

Figure 5: 1880 Henderson Directory Advertisement for Medical Hall

#### 4.4.3.3 Liquor Bottles

Two catalogue numbers were assigned to this category. DILg-67/6 is a single, green, body,base sherd. Embossed on the base are portions of a "D in Diamond", a dot at the 12:00 position over the diamond, a mold number of "V-...73-C", and an "0". The D in Diamond mark denotes the Dominion Glass Company of Canada, which has been in business from 1913 until the present. The dot over the diamond signifies that this bottle was made at the Hamilton Plant. The V prefix on the mold number narrows the years of manufacture to between 1945 and 1953 and the 0 beside the diamond places the actual year of manufacture of this bottle as 1950 (Miller and Jorgensen 1986:4).

The second catalogue number, DILg-67/7, consists of six, aqua, body sherds from a single bottle. There are no marks on any of the specimens to assign a manufacturer or the contents.

#### 4.4.3.4 Wine Bottles

DILg-67/8 is a complete, dark green, wine bottle. There are no marks embossed on this bottle, but it has a very large kick-up and corresponding mamelon. Early wine bottles had this raised section of the base to act as a sediment trap and this stylistic convention has continued to the present. The tapered neck has a sloped top champagne finish with a flattened string rim (Jones and Sullivan *et al.* 1985:88, 96).

#### 4.4.4 Ceramic Dinnerware

Two catalogue numbers, consisting of two sherds, were assigned to this category. DLLg-67/10 is a large, white, lip,body,base sherd from a bowl, while DILg-67/12 is a white body,base portion of a plate. These sherds are only fragments of larger specimens, and the complete artifacts may have had coloured patterns.

### 4.5 Trench 5

#### 4.5.1 Glass Containers

##### 4.5.1.1 Medicine Bottles

One brown, body,base sherd, DILg-67/18, was assigned to the Medicine category. The specimen derives from a small- to medium-sized oval bottle. The base of this sherd is recessed and has the number "159" embossed on it. The number 159 has been noted, with different letter suffixes, on similar oval bottles recovered from other projects (Kroker and Goundry 1990b:65, 1993a:49). This mold number has not been traced to date.

##### 4.5.1.2 Soft Drink Bottles

Two artifacts could be definitely assigned to soft drink companies. DILg-67/14 is the body,base portion of an aqua, blown-in-mold, truncated torpedo bottle. The remnants of "...EY" are embossed linearly on the body, while "SMS" and "C S & Co LD" are embossed on the base. The Stanley

Mineral Springs Company originated in Stanley, Ontario, but did have an outlet in Winnipeg from approximately 1910 until 1915 (Chopping 1978:144; Stock 1978:30; Winnipeg Henderson Directories). The embossing on DILg-67/14 identifies the specimen as Chopping Type MWIN BH2. The "C S & Co LD" indicates that the bottle was manufactured by Cannington, Shaw & Co. of St. Helens, Lancashire, England (Toulouse 1971:147-150). Bottles of this company, which was in operation from 1875 to 1913, are found throughout western North America.

DILg-67/16 is a ribbed, clear, body sherd with "...IC DRINK" and "...TURING COMPANY" embossed on the exterior plain surface above the ribbing. This bottle is a product of the Arctic Drink Company of Winnipeg. According to Stock (1978:49), this company began in 1925 as the Pick-Me-Up Soft Drink Mfg. Company at 863 Selkirk Avenue. In 1926, the name was changed to the Arctic Drink Company and it was still listed in the 1993 City of Winnipeg Telephone Directory.

#### 4.5.1.3 Beer Bottles

DILg-67/17 consists of two body sherds of an aqua bottle. The sherds fit together and have several designs embossed on them. The words "BRANDON BREWING CO." are embossed in an arc above a logo. The logo consists of a horseshoe-shaped ribbon tied at the bottom with a bow. A beaver is *en couchant* at the apex of the ribbon and the words "THE" and "BEST" are printed within it. Below the bow, is a banner with the word "WATERS" on it. Additional wording in an arc shape below the logo consists of "...TERED" and "...MAN". The words "...DE" and "MARK" occur on either side of the logo.

The history of the Brandon Brewing Company is somewhat vague and convoluted. Chopping (1978:81) notes that new owners purchased an already existing brewery in 1899 and that in 1905 the brewery burned down. The brewery was resurrected, as the Brandon Brewing Company in 1911 but disappeared in 1919. In 1924 a new Brandon Brewing Company appears, with a change of name, to the Premier Brewing Co. Ltd., in 1925. In 1931, there was a reincorporation of the Brandon Brewing Company which lasted until 1934. The Premier Brewing Company disappears in 1941. The sherds in DILg-67/17 most closely resemble Chopping Type MBRA BB2-2 (Chopping 1978:78). The base of this bottle was not recovered, but it should be noted that Chopping lists a very similar complete bottle which was manufactured by Cannington, Shaw & Co. as was the Stanley bottle (DILg-67/14). This may indicate that the British glass firm had representatives based in Winnipeg or, at least, in Canada.

#### 4.5.1.4 Liquor Bottles

DILg-67/19 consists of two body sherds of an olive bottle. There are no distinguishing marks on these sherds.

#### 4.5.2 Dinnerware

Two artifacts were identified as dinnerware items. DILg-67/13 is the lip, body portion of a white, porcelain cup. DILg-67/15 is the body, base portion of a clear, glass tumbler. The body portion is ribbed and there is an "H" embossed on the base. The H has serif marks on it and no identical



mark could be found in the references. The Hocking Company was known as a tableware manufacturer prior to its amalgamation with Anchor in 1938. An illustration of the logo of the amalgamated company (Toulouse 1971:48) shows an H with serifs superimposed over an anchor. The style of this H is similar to that on the base of the tumbler. Subject to further confirmation, the tumbler probably was produced by the Hocking Company prior to 1938.

### *4.5.3 Faunal Remains*

DILg-67/20 is a portion of a Bovidae femur. This bone has been sawn and was probably part of a beef rump roast.

## 5.0 Interpretation

No data was obtained which can provide information concerning Precontact activities at the site. In the adjacent vicinity, east of the railroad berm, several locations indicating extensive Precontact occupations have been recorded. Occupation evidence, near the north bank of the Assiniboine River, extends back approximately 6000 years (Kroker and Goundry 1990b). An extensive trade centre and campsite of the Archaic period (3000 years ago) on the north bank of the Assiniboine has been investigated (Kroker 1989; Kroker and Goundry 1993a, 1993b, 1994; Quaternary 1993). Several sites relating to the Late Woodland ceramic period (A.D. 800 - 1500) have been recorded (Adams *et al.* 1990; Kroker and Goundry 1990b; Quaternary 1990b). Given the extent of utilization of the riverbank, people would have used the development site, albeit not as a campsite. Rather, given the dearth of occupational evidence, the site could have been used as a place to harvest plants, to gather firewood, or to hunt small game.

The advent of the fur trade and the histories of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company are closely linked to The Forks area. Fort Gibraltar I (Priess *et al.* 1986; Kroker *et al.* 1990, 1991, 1992) and Fort Gibraltar II (Priess *et al.* 1986) were built by the North West Company in the early 1880s. Fort Douglas was established by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Selkirk Settlers slightly to the north. After amalgamation of the two companies, Fort Gibraltar II was renamed Fort Garry and became the administrative capital of Rupertsland. In 1835, Upper Fort Garry, a stone-walled establishment, was built at the current location of Main Street and Broadway Avenue (one block south of the development site).

The centre of the village of Winnipeg was a short distance north of the corner of Portage Avenue and Main Street. It was not long before development began to occur along the street linking Upper Fort Garry with the mercantile centre. Buildings were constructed on the west side of Main Street prior to development on the east side of the street (Kroker and Goundry 1990a).

The occupation history of the site (Lots 9 to 14) during the urban period has been comprehensively detailed by National Testing Laboratories Limited (1993). Their report is the primary reference for the following synthesis. Additional data has been obtained from City of Winnipeg Henderson Directories for the years 1880 to 1925. Several of the structures existed for considerable time (Figure 6), even if the companies or individuals occupying them tended to change with a rapid frequency. For ease of reading, repetitious citations of the two sources will not be included, however, the data can be attributed to either source. It must be cautioned that addresses for locations or businesses listed in the Henderson Directories are not always consistent. In extreme cases, a location will have different addresses in successive years, some of which will indicate renumbering of the location by City Authorities while others represent recording or typographical errors. It must also be noted that information in the Directories does not always correspond with maps produced the same year. The maps depicted by National (1993:Appendix E) and Main Street panoramas (National 1993:Appendix D) have been reproduced in this report as Appendix B.

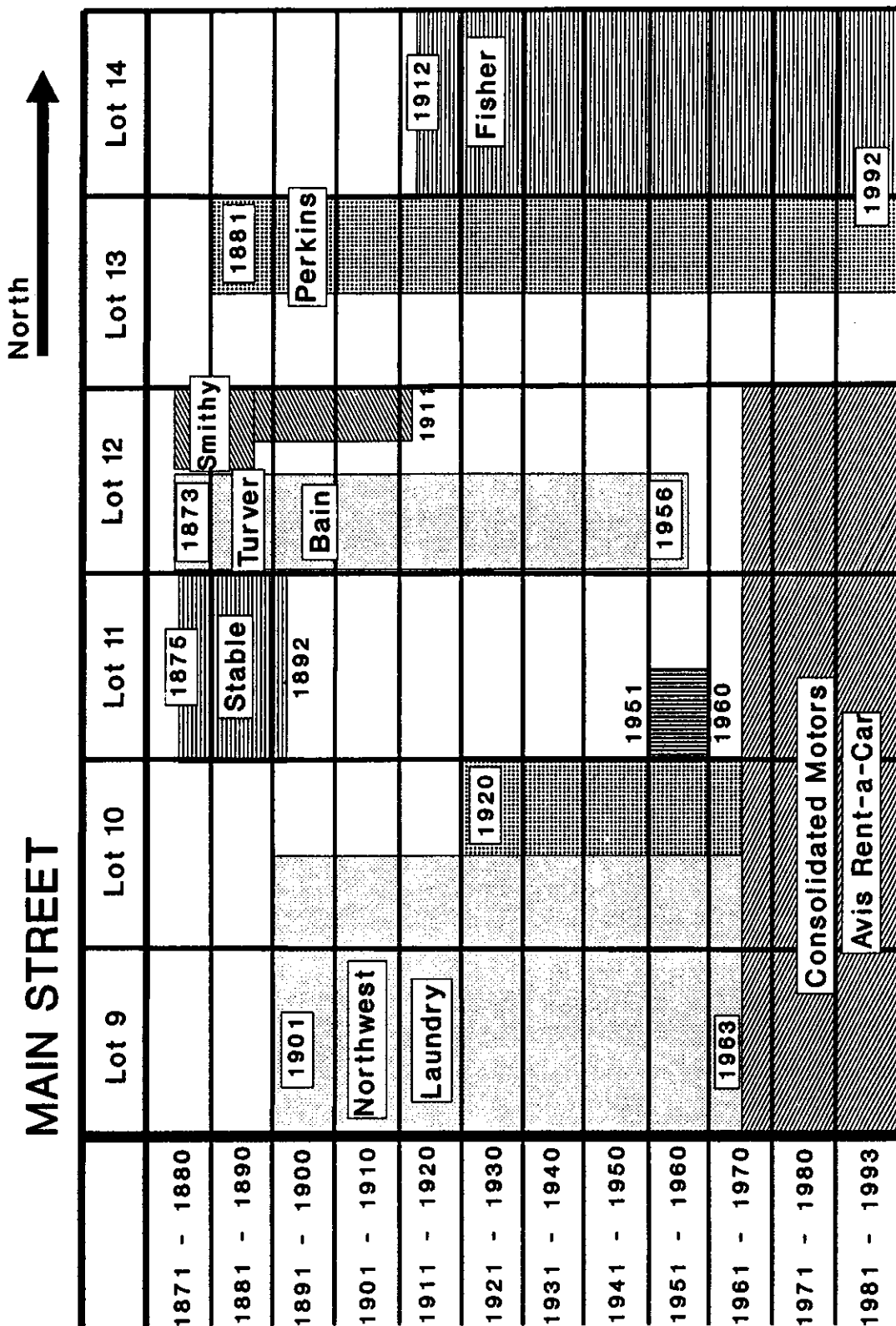


Figure 6: Structural History of the Site

The corner of York Avenue and Main Street remained vacant until 1901, when a two storey brick building was constructed on Lot 9 and part of Lot 10 by The North-West Laundry Company. This firm appears to have had a major presence in Winnipeg as exemplified by their advertisement (Figure 7), which indicates that they will pick up and deliver throughout the urban area. This structure included a fieldstone basement with a concrete floor (Figure B-4 to B-8). By 1905, the basement was extended eastward with concrete vertical walls on the west end (Plate 9). The above ground portion of the structure was demolished in 1963 for the establishment of a car lot operated by Consolidated Motors. During piling augering, a gasoline tank was excavated from a holding area which had been devised using the original laundry company basement walls (Plates 7, 8, and 9). The cylindrical tank was stabilized with support walls of unmortared brick on the north, west, and south sides.



Plate 9: Concrete East Wall of North-West Laundry

53

**THE EMPIRE CAFE** RESTAURANT  
AND  
LUNCH COUNTER

W. R. BAYLEY & CO., Props.

Choice Fruits, Cigars, and Confectionery

Cakes and Pastry

522 SARGENT, Cor. YOUNG ST. Phone 4841

**The North-West Laundry Co. Ltd.**

Dyeing Cleaning and Pressing a Specialty  
Satisfaction guaranteed. Rigs call everywhere  
in the city. Short orders given special attention.

Cor. of Main and York Sts.

Office Phone 5178

Stable Phone 2982



**PAUL SALA.**

WHOLESALE  
WINES & LIQUORS

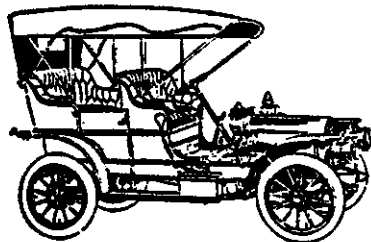
546 MAIN STREET,  
WINNIPEG.

Direct importation from France and  
Foreign Countries

Telephone 241

Family Trade a Specialty

**Automobile and Bicycle Repairing**



Marine Gasoline Engines and  
Launches

Repaired or made to order

Gun Repairing

**SEVERN THORNE**

219 GRAHAM

Figure 7: A North-West Laundry Advertisement from the 1908 Henderson Directory

Other portions of the basement of the North-West Laundry building were encountered during trenching for site service installation. Trench 6 was located totally within the building footprint and encountered only building rubble, resting atop a concrete floor. Trench 5 was located at the immediate north edge of the laundry basement, as the excavation exposed a basement footing wall in the southwest corner of the trench.

The north portion of Lot 10 remained undeveloped until 1920, when a one storey metal and brick building was constructed. This location was given the address 183-183 1/2 Main Street (Figures B-6, B-7, B-8). The structure was expanded in 1928 and was occupied by a brick and tile company. As well, this building also served as a residence. It was demolished in 1964 by Consolidated Motors.

Lot 11 was the site of a one and a half storey wooden stable, built in 1875 (Figure B-1). In 1882, this premises is listed as being the J.W. Johnson Livery and Sale Stables at 187 Main Street. An undated photograph (National 1993:Appendix D) shows signage on a false front as "... LIVERY SALE & FEED STABLES". National has annotated the photograph and Strong's Panorama (Figure B-2) with the address 185 Main Street, which may indicate that, at some point, the building may have been renumbered. The Henderson Directory for 1886 lists the Winnipeg City Express Company as being at this location. The structure appears to have been demolished before 1892, as it does not appear on Steele's Main Street panorama of that date (Figure B-3) or the 1895 map (Figure B-4).

The first structures on Lot 12 were the Turver building (1873) on the south half and a blacksmith shop (1873) on the north half (Figure B-1, B-2). These appear to be the first permanent buildings on the entire site. The Turver building was a two storey wooden structure which housed a series of businesses, notably the North British Canadian Investment Company (Limited), The Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Company (Limited), The Real Estate Loan Company of Canada (Limited), and the Manitoba Assets Company. In 1893, the land and building was owned by Alexander Bain, a principal in the above four businesses. He demolished the wooden structure and replaced it with a two storey brick building on a stone foundation (Figures B-4 to B-8). In its latter years, the building was occupied by machine supply companies (1947-1953) and fell vacant until its demolition in 1956. Trench 4 encountered the basement of this structure. An east/west fieldstone wall with upper courses of mortared brick occurred at the south end of the trench. A parallel concrete wall was encountered 6 meters to the north, with a concrete floor between. The entire space between the walls was filled with building rubble - concrete and brick. Trench 3, located 12.5 meters east, did not encounter any residual structural components. As noted earlier, two occupational horizons were noted between layers of fill. The lowest layer of ash (265 - 280 cm) would relate to the earlier Turver building and represents the ash dump for coal and wood ash. The upper level of cinder would represent the ash dump of the Bain building. The layer of fill between the two ash horizons represents land raising activities which could have occurred when the wooden building was demolished and replaced by the brick structure in 1893.

King's blacksmith building and adjoining shop on the north half of Lot 12 were constructed in 1873. The Henderson Directories are less than comprehensive for this portion of Winnipeg until

after 1900. However, the 1882 directory lists James Cope at 195 Main and Thomas Perkins, blacksmith, at 197 Main. Based upon McPhillips' 1880 insurance plan (Figure B-1), it would appear that the blacksmith shop at the front of the lot was numbered 195 and the dwelling(s) at the rear of the lot were 197. The building at the front was removed by 1884 while the structure at the rear remained until 1911 (Figures B-4, B-5). This rear building appears to be a wood frame structure which functioned as a dwelling or rooming house. The artifacts from Trench 3, excepting the recent green bottle sherd (DILg-67/6) could derive from the residential occupation. The rooming house may have been sub-divided and dual numbered after the removal of the front building, as the Henderson Directories list 195 Main after 1884, with a series of individuals as occupants: William Byron, C. Boes (cattle dealer), Arnold Kohnen (photographer), as well as indications of multiple occupancy.

The address, 197 Main, first appears in the directories, in 1882. From 1882 until 1889, Thomas Perkins is listed at that address, although by 1886 he is recorded as a commission merchant, rather than a blacksmith. In 1890, William Byron, a driver, is listed at 197 Main, but in 1891, and subsequently, he is listed as being at 195 Main. Indications are that 197 Main functioned as a rooming house until 1898, when it was occupied by Oliver Pollard, a printer. In 1900, a lumberman resided there and in 1901, a stonemason. After 1901, the address is not recorded in the directories.

In 1881, Thomas Perkins constructed a two storey brick building (Figure B-3) on the north half of Lot 13, which eventually became 199 Main Street. Based upon the Henderson Directories, it would appear that he resided at 197 Main and the building he owned, which became known as the Perkins Block, was leased by a plumber or a series of plumbing firms (Figures B-4, B-5). In 1902, the premises are occupied by Walter McKay as a carpenter shop but in the following year, Brooking and Montgomery (tailors) are the occupants. In 1905, the building is again occupied by a plumbing supply company until 1911, when it is the site of Canadian Arrestor Company. In 1914, it became the office of J.R. Watkins Medical Company. By 1918, the Winnipeg Marble and Tile Company occupied the building (Figure B-6) until the late 1920s when it became a second hand shop. From 1927 (Figure B-7) through the 1980s, it housed an artificial limb factory, after which it became a mobile radio repair shop. The structure was demolished in 1992.

The upper storey seems to have been a residence and, in 1893, when the building expanded to the rear, an apartment block. The artifact recoveries from Trench 2 indicate residential occupation and could derive from a common waste deposit area for the residents of the apartment block at 199 Main and the rooming house at 195/197 Main. Most of the diagnostic recoveries derive from the turn of the century: Gordon-Mitchell medicine bottle (1904-1916); Pelissier beverage bottle (1911-1914); Drewry beverage bottle (1902); and Golden Key bottle (1901). Other undatable artifacts included fragments of a candlestick, liquor bottles, dinnerware, and faunal remains.

The southern portion of Lot 13 does not appear to have been developed. This would account for the lack of structural remains in Trench 1.

The northernmost portion of the site, Lot 14, was undeveloped until 1914 when J. Fisher built a one storey brick building with three store fronts (Figure B-5). These were assigned the numbers 201, 203, and 205 Main Street and were occupied by restaurants (Figure B-6), such as Hamerton's Cafe and Dydes Cafe. Later tenants tended to be machinery-based firms, i.e., Sommers Cream Separator Works, A-1 Furniture Shop, Ryder Machinery, S & F Industries, and Leemer Tool and Die Works. The last firm occupied the premises from the 1970s until the building was demolished in 1992.

In summary, occupation of the site has been sporadic with a mix of long-standing buildings and short-term structures. The occupants have ranged from major businesses, such as the North-West Laundry, to small firms, to multiple residences, and to individual dwellings. The recovered artifacts relate more to the residential component of the site history than the business component.

## **6.0 Recommendations**

In light of the construction monitoring program and the type and quantity of recovered artifacts, Quaternary Consultants Ltd. can recommend that all necessary heritage resource management activities have been completed.

With regard to the disposition of the recovered artifacts, Quaternary Consultants Ltd. recommends that they be donated to the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature (Winnipeg). If the proponent wishes, in the future, to use some of the recovered artifacts for interpretive displays, arrangements for loan of the artifacts can be made with Dr. E. Leigh Syms, Curator of Archaeology, at the Museum of Man and Nature.



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**APPENDIX A**

**HERITAGE PERMIT**



**Heritage Permit No.**

A1-94

FORM 11

**PURSUANT** to Section/Subsection 53 of *The Heritage Resources Act*:

Name: Quaternary Consultants Ltd  
Address: 130 Fort St  
Winnipeg MB. R3C 1C7  
  
ATTENTION Mr. S. Kroker

(hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee"),

is hereby granted permission to:

monitor installation of sub-surface site services -- water, sewer, hydro, gas; monitor augering for piling placements, at the northeast corner lot at Main Street and York Avenue Winnipeg, to record the stratigraphic sequence of soil agradation and the significance of cultural resources if present;

during the period:

March 14 to June 30, 1994

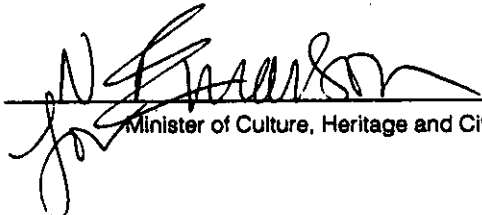
This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the information provided in the application for this permit dated the 8th day of March 1994, is true in substance and in fact;
- (2) That the Permittee shall comply with all the provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* and any regulations or orders thereunder; PLEASE NOTE ATTACHMENT RE CUSTODY AND OWNERSHIP OF HERITAGE OBJECTS
- (3) That the Permittee shall provide to the Minister a written report or reports with respect to the Permittee's activities pursuant to this permit, the form and content of which shall be satisfactory to the Minister and which shall be provided on the following dates:  
July 31, 1994
- (4) That this permit is not transferable;
- (5) This permit may be revoked by the Minister where, in the opinion of the Minister, there has been a breach of any of the terms or conditions herein or of any provision of *The Heritage Resources Act* or any regulations thereunder;

(6) Special Conditions:

- a. The permittee must obtain permission from any land owner, lessee or regulatory authority, as applicable, concerning access to any property to be examined.
- b. Completed Manitoba Archaeological Site Update form and copies of a complete set of archaeological field records, catalogue sheets, laboratory analysis records, photographs, etc. are to be deposited with the Historic Resources Branch by July 31, 1994.
- c. That neither the Government of Manitoba nor the party issuing this permit be liable for any damages, specifically resulting from any activities carried out pursuant to this permit, and the Permittee specifically agrees, in consideration for receiving this permit, to indemnify and hold harmless the Minister and the Government of Manitoba, against any and all actions, liens, demands, loss, liability, costs, damage and expense including without limitation, reasonable legal fees, which the Government, Minister or any employee or official of the Government may suffer or incur by reason of any of the activities pursuant to or related to this permit.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, this 11th day of March 1994.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship

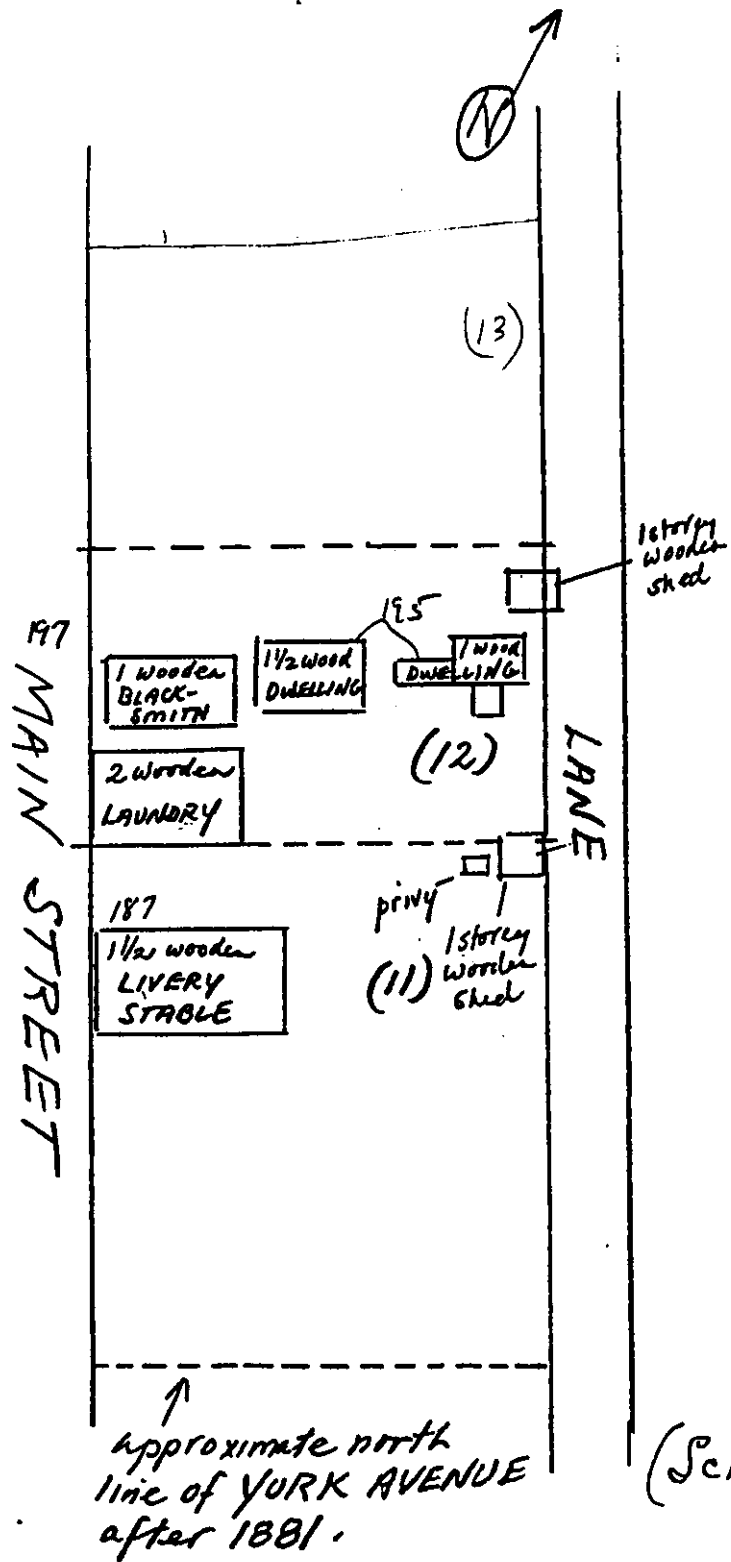
**APPENDIX B**

**HISTORIC MAPS AND PANORAMAS**



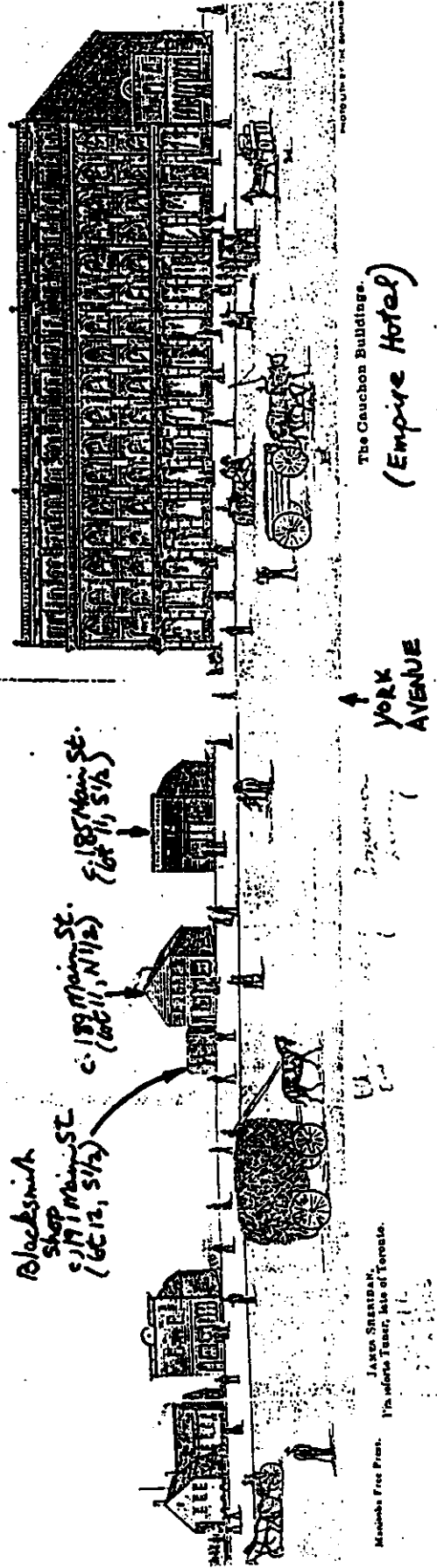
McPHILLIPS' INSURANCE  
PLAN FOR  
WINNIPEG  
1880  
SHEET 22.

note: lot lines are  
only approximate



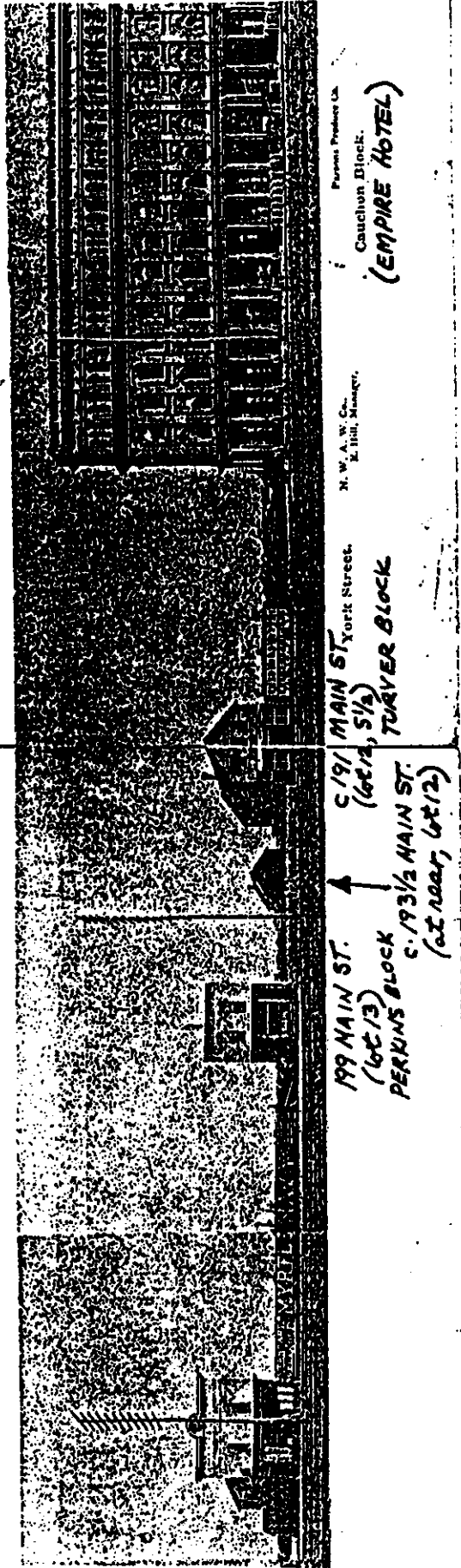
(SCALE: UNKNOWN)

Figure B-1: McPhillips' Insurance Plan (1880)



Strong's Panorama of Main Street, Autumn 1881 (not to scale)

Figure B-2: Strong's Panorama of Main Street (1881)



CLARENCE STEELE'S MAIN STREET PANORAMA, 1892 (not to scale)

Figure B-3: Steele's Panorama of Main Street (1892)

CHARLES H. GOAD'S  
FIRE INSURANCE PLAN  
OF WINNIPEG  
1895-1905.  
SHEET 2.

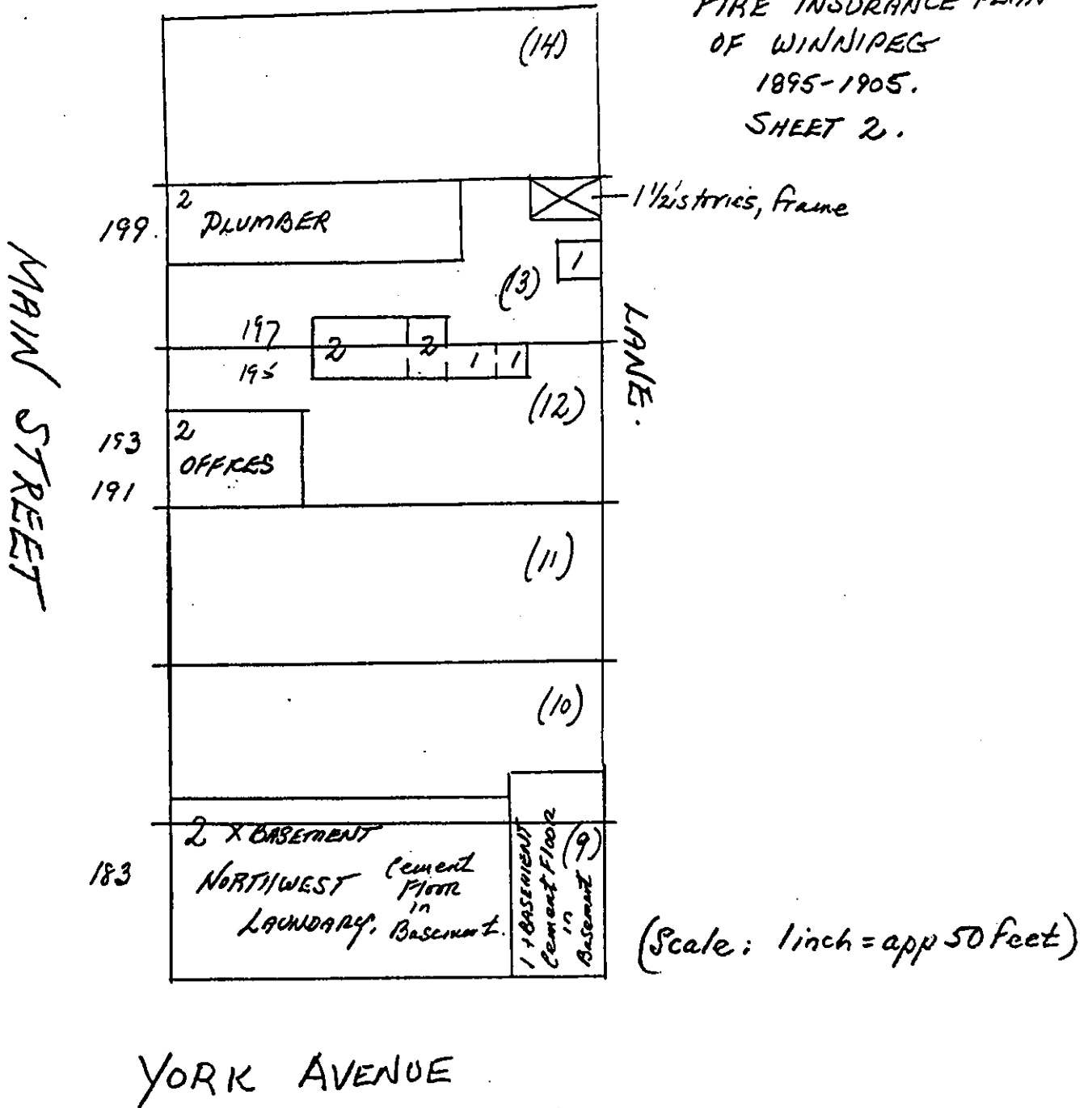
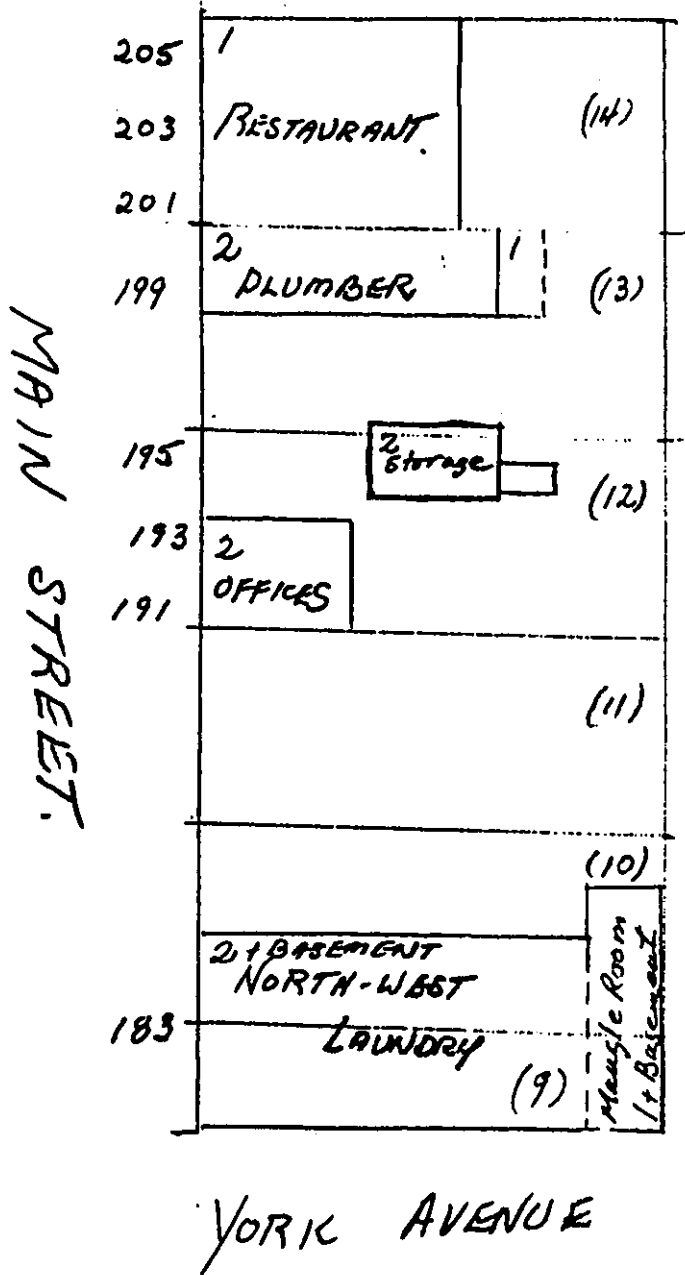


Figure B-4: Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (1895-1905)



CHARLES H. GOAD'S  
INSURANCE PLAN OF  
THE CITY OF WINNIPEG  
AUGUST 1906  
(REVISED MAY 1914)  
SHEETS 2 & 3.

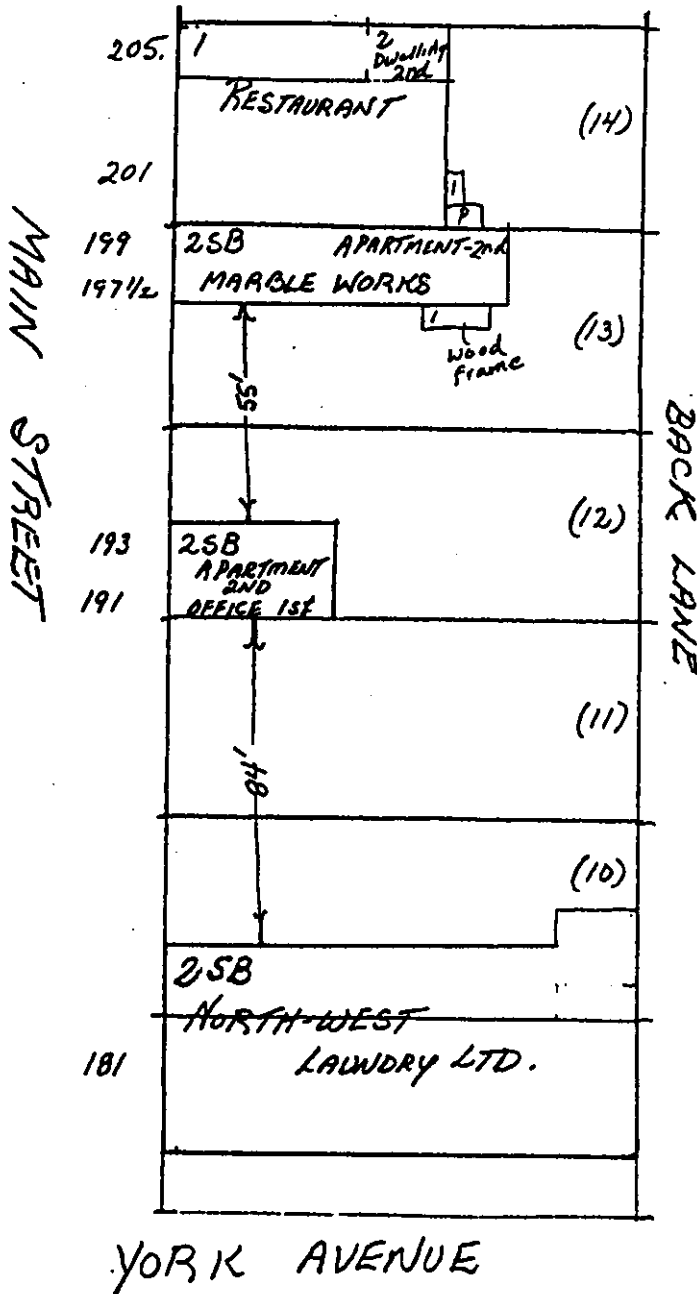


notes:

- (A) All buildings brick construction
- (B) 195 Main, a frame structure, gone by May 1912.

(Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet)

Figure B-5: Goad's Fire Insurance Plan (1906/1914)



WESTERN CANADA FIRE  
 UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION  
 FIRE INSURANCE PLAN  
 of  
 WINNIPEG  
 FEBRUARY 1918.

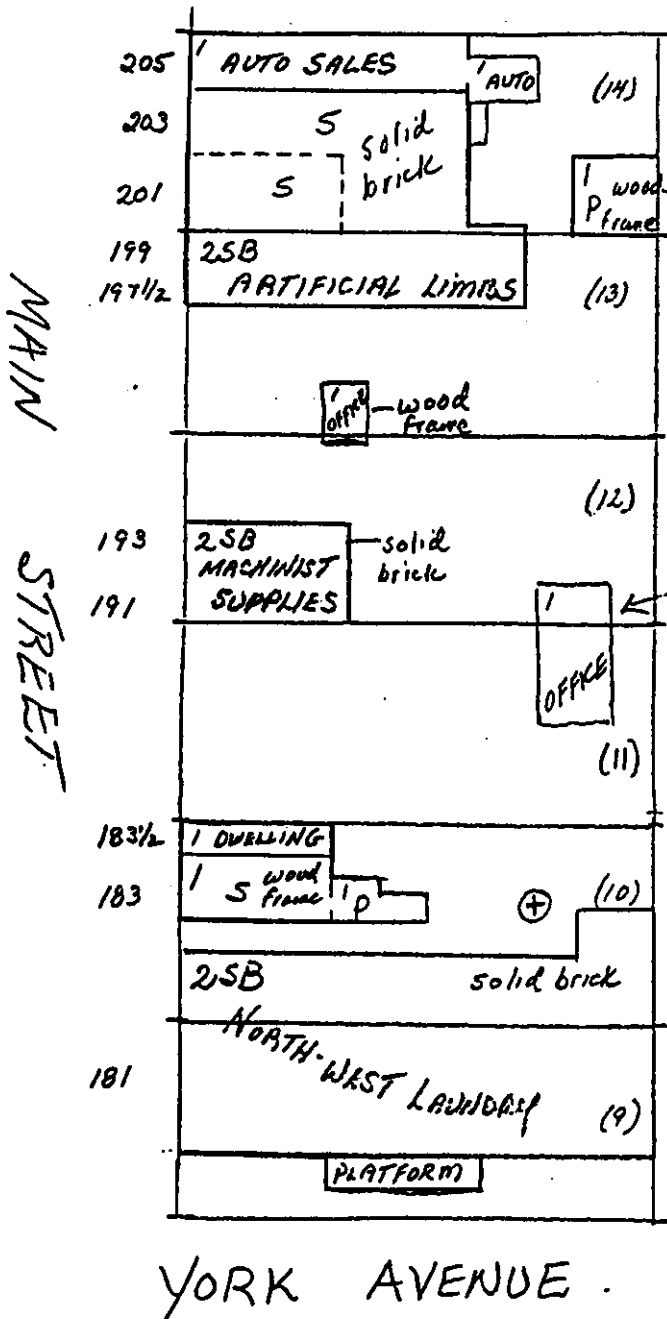
SHEET 112.

note:

- ① All buildings are of solid brick construction
- ② SB = Stone Basement.

Scale: 1 INCH = 100 FEET.

Figure B-6: Western Canada Fire Insurance Underwriters' Plan (1918)



WESTERN CANADA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION  
 FIRE INSURANCE PLAN  
 of  
 WINNIPEG.  
 JANUARY 1927  
 (updates to APRIL 1950)  
 SHEET 112.

Note:

- ① Office drawn in c. 1970s to denote Used Car Lot.
- ② Gasoline Tank on lot 10 at ⊕
- ③ Gasoline Station on lots 17 and 18.

Scale: 1 INCH = 100 FEET

Figure B-7: Western Canada Fire Insurance Underwriters' Plan (1927)

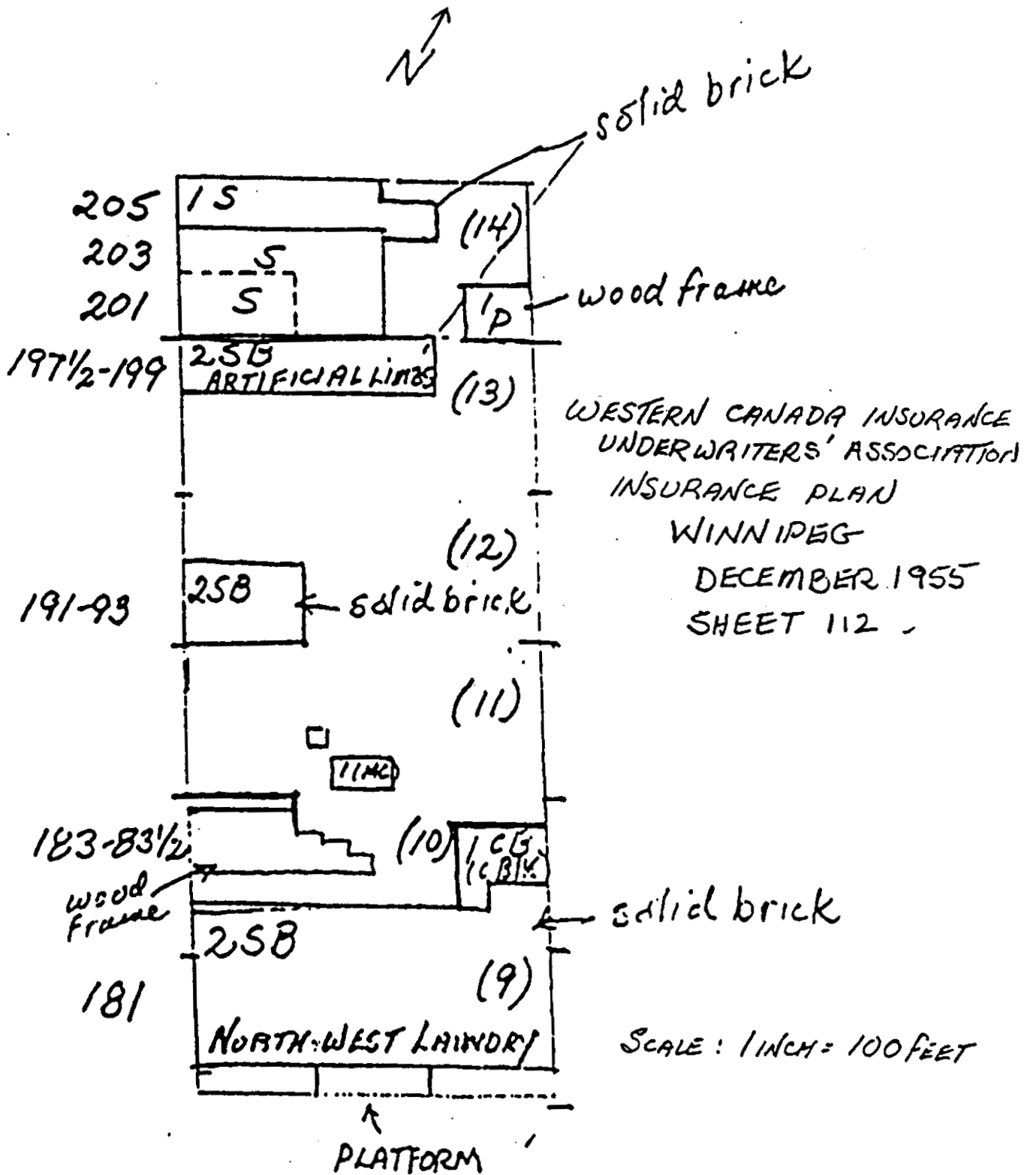


Figure B-8: Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Plan (1955)



**APPENDIX C**

**CATALOGUE OF ARTIFACTS**

## SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLG-67Area: RED RIVER

Client: \_\_\_\_\_

Acc. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

| Cat. # | Qty | Object Name / Object Type | Material / Cultural Phase | Location / Unit | Coll. Date |
|--------|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 26     | 1   | SHERD BOWL                | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 27     | 1   | SHERD PLATE               | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 28     | 3   | SHERD BOWL?/ CUP?         | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 29     | 1   | DOOR KNOB                 | PORCELAIN; IRON HISTORIC  | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 30     | 1   | JAR JAR                   | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 31     | 1   | JAR JAR                   | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 32     | 1   | SHERD JAR                 | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 33     | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 34     | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 35     | 2   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 36     | 1   | SHERD TUMBLER             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 37     | 2   | SHERD WINE GLASS          | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 38     | 8   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 39     | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 40     | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS; PAPER HISTORIC     | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 41     | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 42     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 43     | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 44     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 45     | 1   | SHERD SEALER              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 46     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 47     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 48     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 49     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 50     | 1   | SHERD BOWL                | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |

## SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLG-67Area: RED RIVERClient: EARL'S RESTAURANT

Acc. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

| Cat. # | Qty | Object Name / Object Type | Material / Cultural Phase | Location / Unit | Coll. Date |
|--------|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1      | 1   | SHERD SAUCER              | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | HOLE 10         | 19940323   |
| 2      | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS; CORK HISTORIC      | TRENCH 1        | 19940324   |
| 3      | 1   | TILE                      | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 1        | 19940324   |
| 4      | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 5      | 1   | STOPPER                   | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 6      | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 7      | 6   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 8      | 1   | BOTTLE BOTTLE             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 9      | 1   | SHERD CROCK               | STONEWARE HISTORIC        | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 10     | 1   | SHERD BOWL                | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 11     | 1   | DOOR KNOB                 | PORCELAIN; IRON HISTORIC  | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 12     | 1   | SHERD PLATE               | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 3        | 19940324   |
| 13     | 1   | SHERD CUP                 | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 14     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 15     | 1   | SHERD TUMBLER             | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 16     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 17     | 2   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 18     | 1   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 19     | 2   | SHERD BOTTLE              | GLASS HISTORIC            | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 20     | 1   | FEMUR BOVIDAE             | BONE HISTORIC             | TRENCH 5        | 19940328   |
| 21     | 1   | RIB BOVIDAE               | BONE HISTORIC             | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 22     | 1   | METATARSUS OVIS ARIES     | BONE HISTORIC             | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 23     | 1   | SPINDLE AXLE              | IRON HISTORIC             | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 24     | 1   | HORSESHOE                 | IRON HISTORIC             | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |
| 25     | 2   | SHERD SAUCER              | PORCELAIN HISTORIC        | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-67 Area: RED RIVER  
 Client: \_\_\_\_\_ Acc. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

| Cat. # | Qty | Object Name / Object Type | Material / Cultural Phase | Location / Unit | Coll. Date |
|--------|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 51     | 1   | CANDLESTICK?              | GLASS<br>HISTORIC         | TRENCH 2        | 19940324   |

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