

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES
AT THE MANITOBA SPORTS
FEDERATION BUILDING SITE
(200 MAIN STREET)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In accordance with the provisions of the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act, the developers of the Manitoba Sports Federation Building engaged Quaternary Consultants Ltd. to implement appropriate archaeological management procedures.

The initial operation was an archaeological impact assessment to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources in the western portion of the building site. These investigations recovered evidence of a historical flood and land modification related to the first construction activities in the 1870s.

The second phase of the archaeological resource management program, following the guidelines drafted by Historic Resources Branch, entailed archaeological monitoring of the excavation component of the construction. Diagnostic historic artifacts, which provided information about activities at the location, were collected by field archaeologists. Other facets of the monitoring program included recording of architectural and structural evidence of the early buildings, recording evidence of flood deposition and soil formation processes and investigating the possibility of Native occupation at the site, prior to the advent of the Fur Trade.

The third phase of the archaeological program consisted of archival research concerning the history of the site, as recorded in various documents at the Provincial Archives of Manitoba and other sources. This research provided the framework for the interpretation of the historic artifacts, which had been analyzed and curated at the Quaternary Consultants laboratory. The culmination of the archaeological resources management program is embodied in this report which details the recorded history of the site, the architectural evidence and the artifacts which illuminate the activities that have occurred at this location.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors wish to acknowledge the assistance of the many individuals who enabled the successful completion of this archaeological resource management program. Thanks are proffered to Doug Young and other staff members at Continental Equity Inc. Appreciation is extended to David McLeod and Pat Badertscher of Historic Resources Branch for providing assistance and historical data.

Thanks are provided to Warren Mills and Ken Unrau of Quantum Construction for expediting the archaeological activities during the excavation phase and to the equipment operators of Cambrian Construction who displayed sensitivity to the archaeological resources. Special thanks are due to the field archaeologists: Barry Greco, Vernon Nawagseic, Tony Scaletta, Andrew Thomson and Jack Wolk. Appreciation is extended to Leigh Hambly who entered the data into the computer cataloguing system.

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(Issued as separate volume)

On file with:

Historic Resources Branch
Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation

200 Main Street Inc.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The southeast corner of the city block bounded by York Avenue on the south and Main Street on the east has been developed as the site of the new Manitoba Sports Federation Building. Preparatory to the onset of construction, the developer (Continental Equities Ltd.) was apprised by Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation that a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment would be required. Quaternary Consultants Ltd. was requested to develop an initial archaeological impact assessment program by Continental Equities. This program, proposed to Continental Equities and approved by Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, was implemented on June 21, 1989 under the terms of Heritage Permit A27-89 (Appendix A).

1.1 HERITAGE RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The assessment (Appendix B) entailed the excavation of three trenches in the western portion of the building site. The trenches (Appendix B, Figure 1) were four meters long and 60 cm wide. They were excavated to a depth of 3.30 meters.

The trenches were excavated using a Case #680 backhoe with a 24" bucket. The operator was Ray Demarcke (Cambrian Excavators) who was familiar with archaeological requirements, having been involved in the North Assiniboine Node Assessment (Kroker 1989) and the Provencher Bridge Project Assessment (Quaternary 1989). The operation consisted of using the backhoe to excavate thin (5-10 cm) layers of soil, which were placed at the side of the trench. The field crew, using garden rakes and trowels, where necessary, spread and examined the extractant soil. The soil stratigraphy was carefully observed and soil profiles were recorded for each trench. The trenches were in-filled and tamped upon completion of the excavations.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The data obtained during the assessment was compiled and forwarded to the developer and Historic Resources Branch (Appendix B). In response, Historic Resources Branch determined the necessary level of archaeological monitoring which was to be undertaken during the construction phase. These guidelines (Appendix C) were submitted to Continental Equities Ltd and Quaternary Consultants Ltd.

Under the terms of reference, all construction excavation was to be monitored. This entailed the continual presence, during all earth removal, of an archaeologist whose role was to retrieve diagnostic historic artifacts, record the presence and location of historic structural features and to observe the presence or absence of Pre-Contact occupations. Staff members employed in this capacity were Sid Kroker, Tony Scaletta, Andrew Thomson and Jack Wolk.

Ancillary to the field archaeology, archival research was undertaken. Detailed investigation of the former occupants of the location was conducted by Pam Goundry. She consulted the resources of the Provincial Archives of Manitoba (PAM), the Henderson Directories at Winnipeg Centennial Library and the microfiche newspaper files at Winnipeg Centennial Library.

2.0 HISTORY OF 200 MAIN STREET

In 1989, construction of the Manitoba Sports Federation Building was begun at the junction of York Avenue and Main Street, on the northwest corner lot. From the late 1800s to the mid-1950s, the site was the location of numerous businesses and establishments. Research has revealed a long and interesting history for this property.

The early (pre-1880) Winnipeg Henderson Directories did not list street addresses, only street names. Thus during the 1870s, the Custom House (built in 1874), the Dominion Land Office (built in 1873 - 1874) and the Hudson's Bay Company Land Office (built circa 1875) were listed as being on Main Street South.

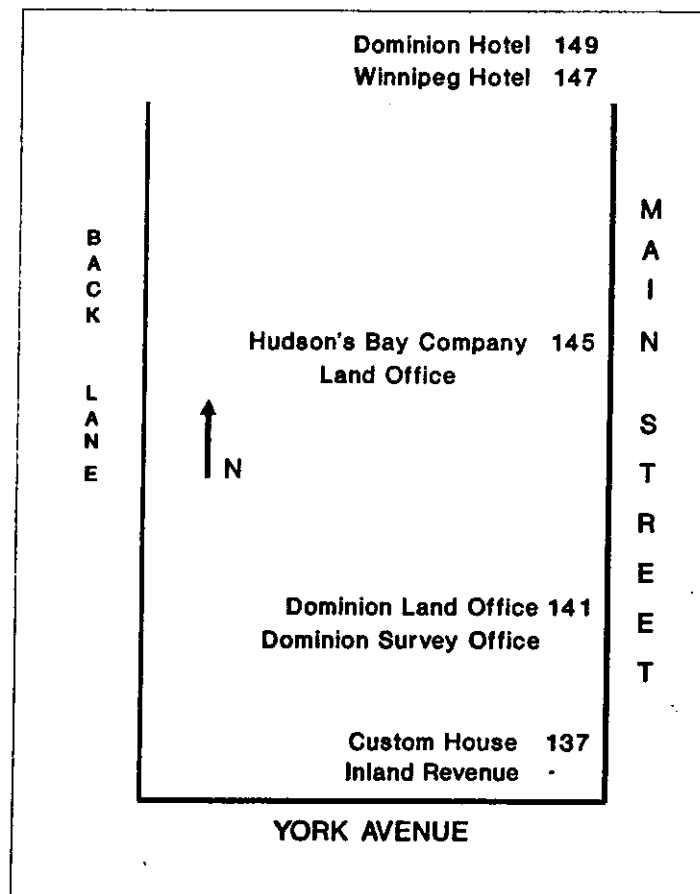


Figure 1: 1880/1881 Map of the Site

The 1880 and 1881 Henderson Directories listed the street numbers on the west side of Main Street as odd numbers. The Custom House was located at 137 Main, the Dominion Land Office was at 141 Main Street and the Hudson's Bay Company Land Office was located at 145 Main Street (Figure 1). These buildings are depicted on a 'Strong's Main Street Panorama' (1881) (Figure 2). It would appear that the streets are erroneously labelled, with York Street being unnamed and St. Mary being called York. The street lying immediately south of the Custom House is not named, but must actually be York Street.

It is known that the stone from the outer wall of Upper Fort Garry "was used in the construction of the Land Titles building" (Loewen & Monks 1986:154). Although it is unclear which building is being mentioned, it is probable that the re-cycled material became part of the Hudson's Bay Company Land Office structure. The thoroughfare now known as York Avenue was listed, on an 1880 - 1881 Fire Atlas Map (Figure 3) as being York Street, but in the 1880 Henderson Directory, York Street/Avenue was not mentioned at all.

By 1882, the street numbers had flip-flopped to even numbers, starting with the Custom House being located at 186 Main Street. It is not clear whether this street number inconsistency was due to an error in the Henderson Directories or whether, as Winnipeg was growing and expanding, the City Fathers felt it necessary to reverse the numbers. Also, by 1882, York Street had been designated as York Avenue (Figure 4).

The three buildings on the west side of Main Street, north of York Avenue, housed three separate businesses. These included the Custom House and Inland Revenue Office at 186 Main. As its name suggests, this outfit employed a number of people in a variety of customs-related positions: appraisers, clerks, excisemen and collectors (Figure 5). The business next door, at

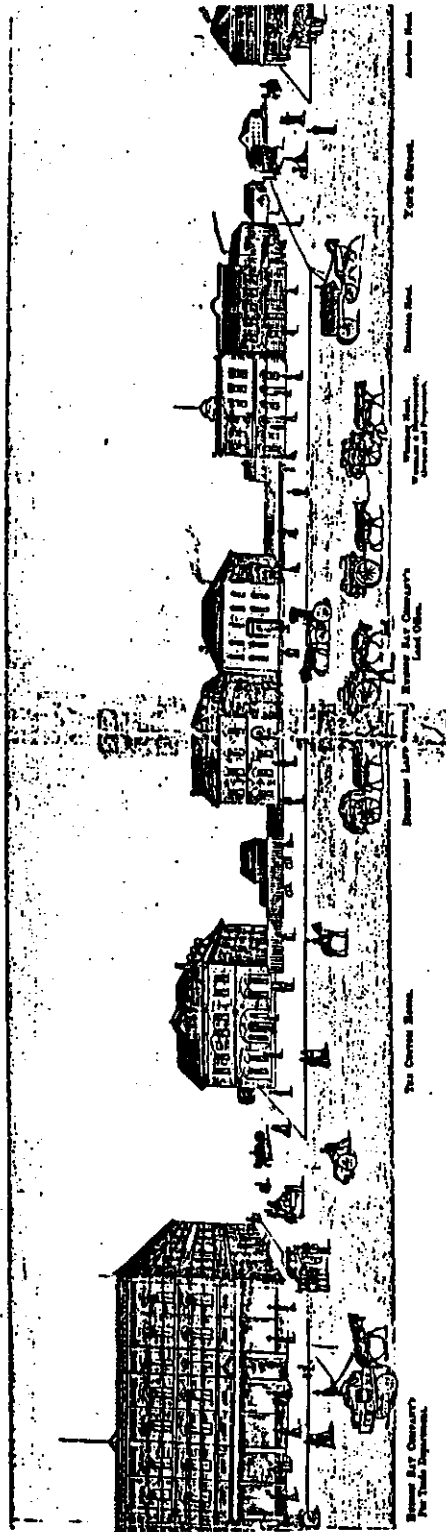


Figure 2: Strong's Main Street Panorama (1881)
(Courtesy of PAM)

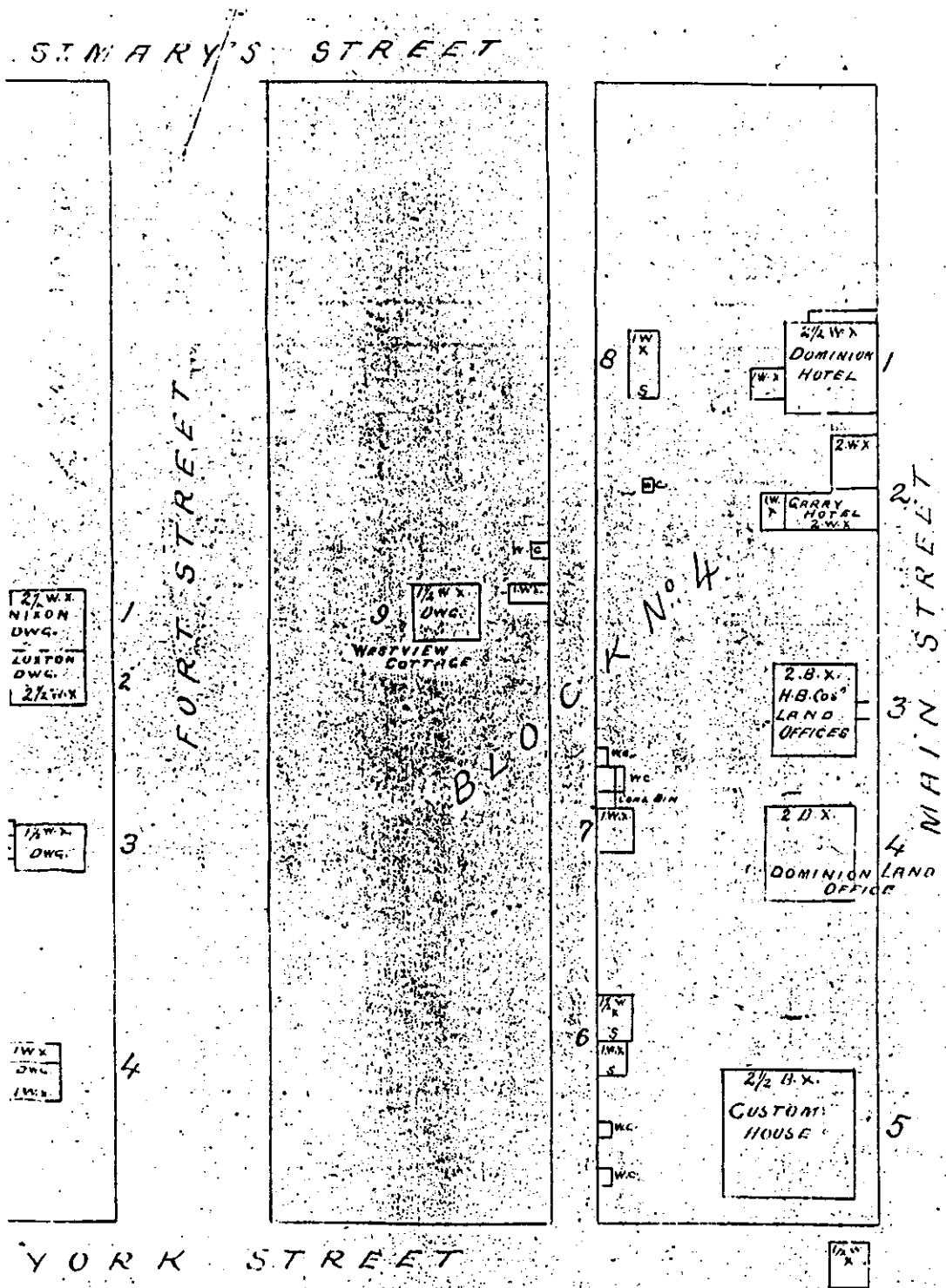


Figure 3: 1881 Fire Atlas Map of the Site
(Courtesy of PAM)

198 Main was the Dominion Land Office where Inspectors of Agencies, clerks and Crown and Timber agents were employed. The third business, at 208 Main, was the Hudson's Bay Company Land Office which employed land and survey officers.

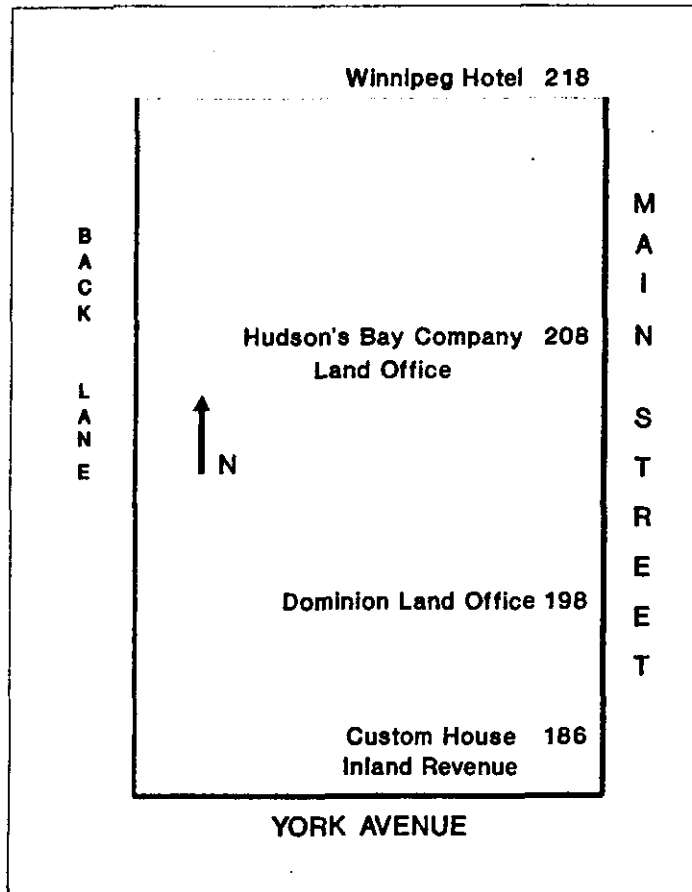


Figure 4: 1882 Map of the Site

To the immediate north of these three businesses was the Winnipeg Hotel, a long-time Winnipeg City landmark located at 218 Main Street (this address would later be changed to 216 Main then 214 Main). The hotel was built on the site of an earlier established hotel, The Garry Hotel. It is not known whether the Garry Hotel was torn down or renamed as the Winnipeg Hotel. On the north side of the Winnipeg Hotel was the Dominion Hotel, which was listed in the 1880 - 1881 directory. The Dominion Hotel was listed as being vacant in 1890 and may have been discontinued as

Winnipeg-Buildings-Federal N4666
-Dominion Custom House 5
-c1914, view of interior, 194 Main

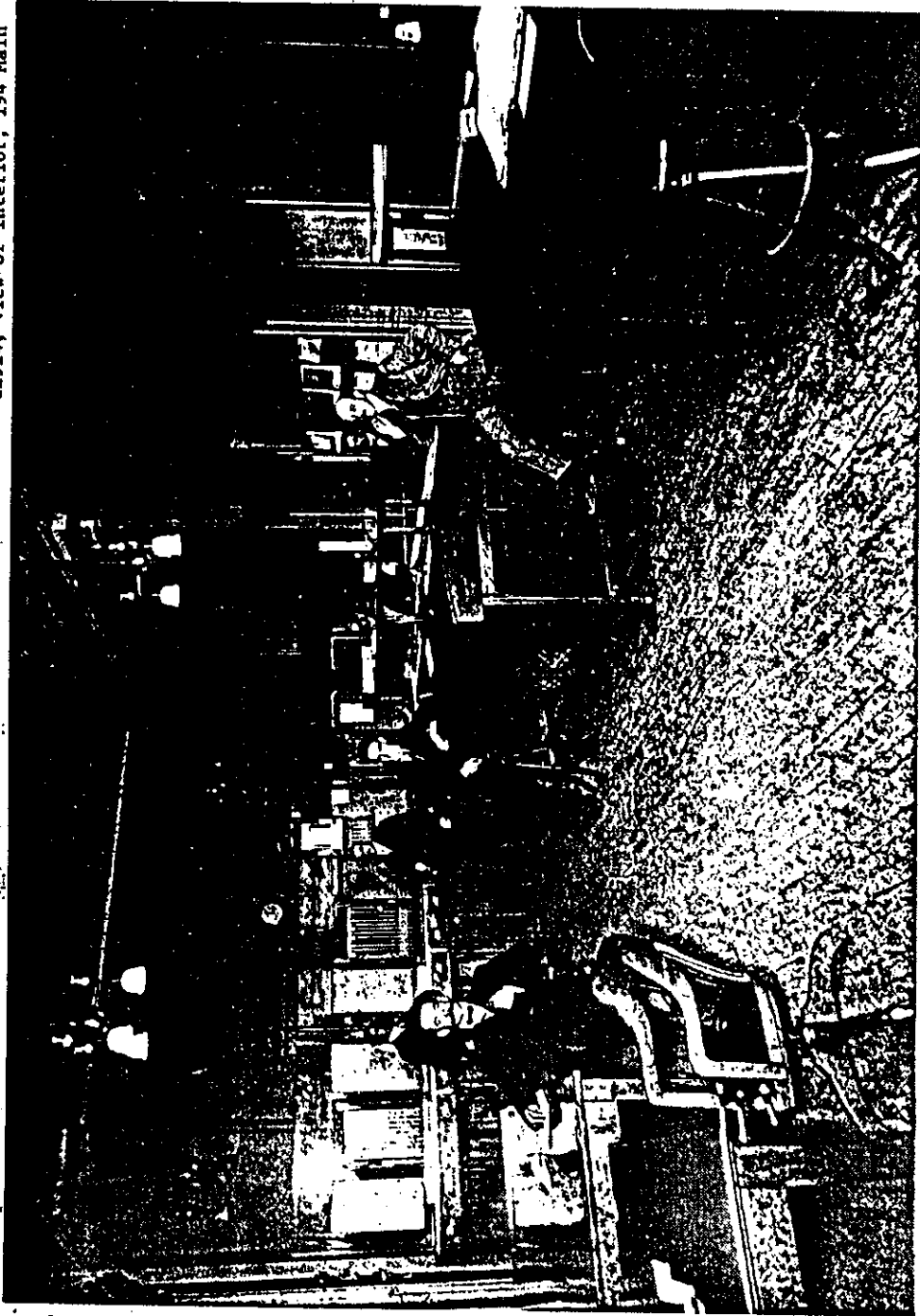


Figure 5: Clerks at Custom House (1914)
(Courtesy of PAM)

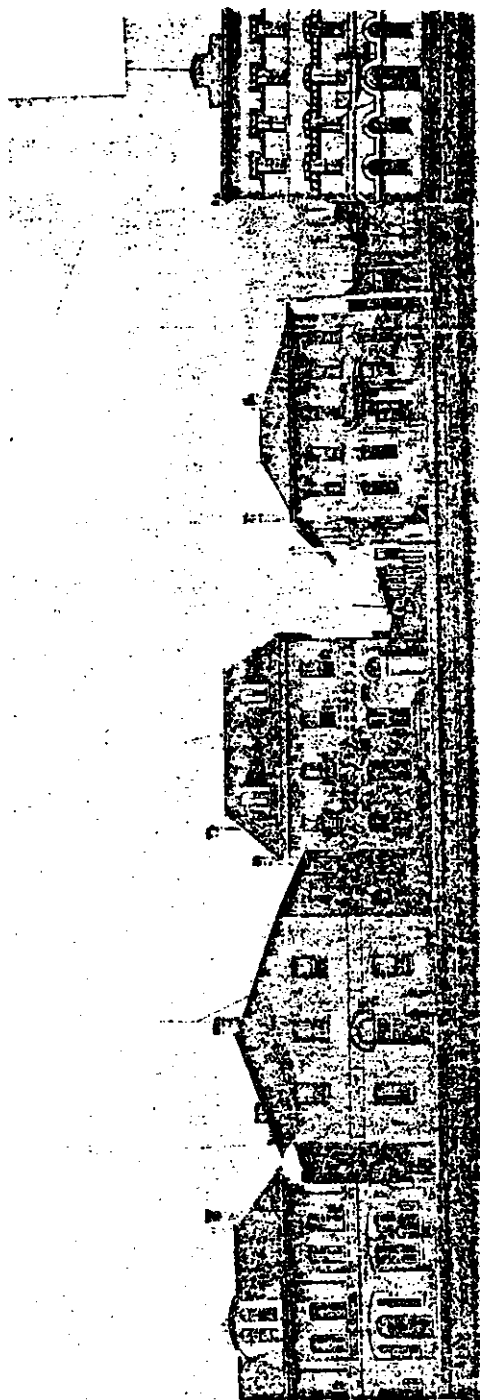
an hotel around that time. The Winnipeg Hotel, however, is still used as a residential hotel today. The remainder of this chapter will discuss the history of the area between York Avenue and the Winnipeg Hotel.

From 1882 until 1901 there were very few changes in the tenancies of these street addresses. In 1884 the Dominion Government Savings Bank and Assistant Receiver General's Office moved into a building at 188 Main, between the Custom House and the Dominion Land Office. A Post Office outlet (with clerks and letter carriers) was established at 190 Main in the same year. The Post Office was relocated to another site in 1886 and the Dominion Government Bank left the 188 Main address in 1887. By 1887, the only businesses located on this property were those that had been there in 1880 - 1881.

In 1892, the Hudson's Bay Company Land Office vacated 208 Main Street and the Trust and Loan Company of Canada moved in (Figure 6). Thus began a long line of successive businesses at this particular venue.

Over the years, the Custom House had a variety of live-in caretakers. For instance, in 1896, Mr. Joseph Orr resided on the premises in the capacity of caretaker. The fact that there were people living on these business sites may account for the recovery of personal artifacts, such as shoes (D1Lg-35/153, 313, 331, etc.), numerous containers and ceramic dinnerware (Section 4.14) and food items such as sawn and cut portions of cow, sheep and pig bones (Section 4.17). The proximity of the Winnipeg Hotel and the Dominion Hotel may also account for some of these recoveries.

By 1901, the buildings on the northwest corner of York and Main were experiencing changing tenants, altered names and in some cases changing street numbers (Figure 7).



Winnipeg Hotel

The Trust and Loan Co. of
Canada,
M. M. Patton, Manager.

H. H. Beck,
Land Office.

Dominion Lands Office.

Custom House.

Figure 6: West Main Street - 1892
(Courtesy of PAM)

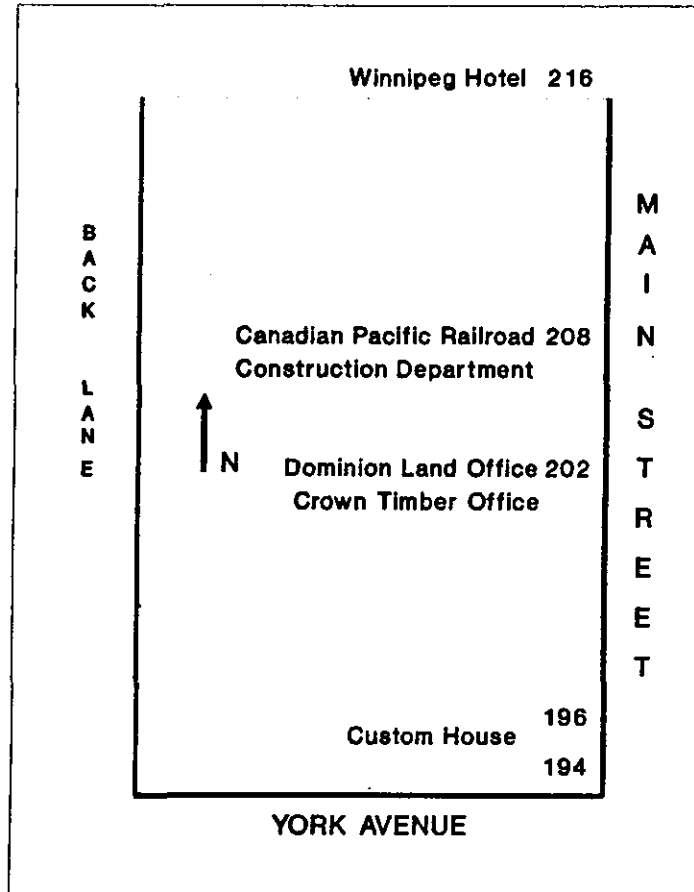


Figure 7: 1901 Map of the Site

The Custom House was renumbered to 194 - 196 Main Street. The Dominion Land Office was renamed the Dominion Lands Department and Crown Timber Office and was renumbered as 202 Main Street. Number 208 was the headquarters for the Canadian Pacific Railway Construction Department and the Winnipeg Hotel was no longer listed as 218 Main but as 216 Main Street.

During the heyday years of the railway era in Winnipeg, various departments of several companies had offices in buildings throughout the city. From 1901 to 1908, 208 Main Street housed a succession of these branch offices. The Canadian Pacific Railway Construction Department lasted from 1901 to 1903, the Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department occupied the premises from 1903

until 1906 and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Engineering Department was there from 1906 until 1908.

In 1909, the Manitoba Government Telephone Office established an outlet at 208 Main Street. This was a short-lived occupancy, however, and by 1910 a different outfit had taken over the building (Figure 8).

Meanwhile, the businesses at the other addresses on the property remained the same. One minor change occurred in 1906. The Custom House was listed as being at 194 Main and a Customs Examining Warehouse and Department of Public Works shared premises at 198 Main. By 1909 the Department of Public Works had left this address.

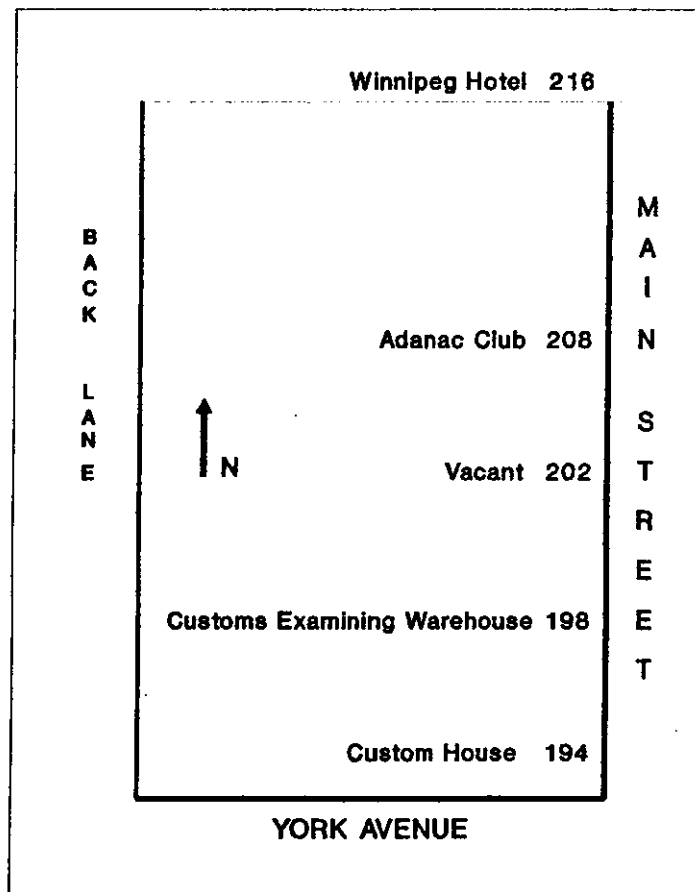


Figure 8: 1910 Map of the Site

In 1910, the Dominion Lands Department and Crown Timber Office vacated number 202 Main Street and this property stayed vacant until 1912. The Manitoba Government Telephone Office relocated to the new Post Office Building on Portage Avenue and the Adanac Club took over number 208 Main.

Lengthy research on the Adanac Club has failed to reveal any information concerning the nature of this club. It is not known whether the club had any particular affiliation or was perhaps a "gentlemen" club. The only reference found (Figure 9) shows

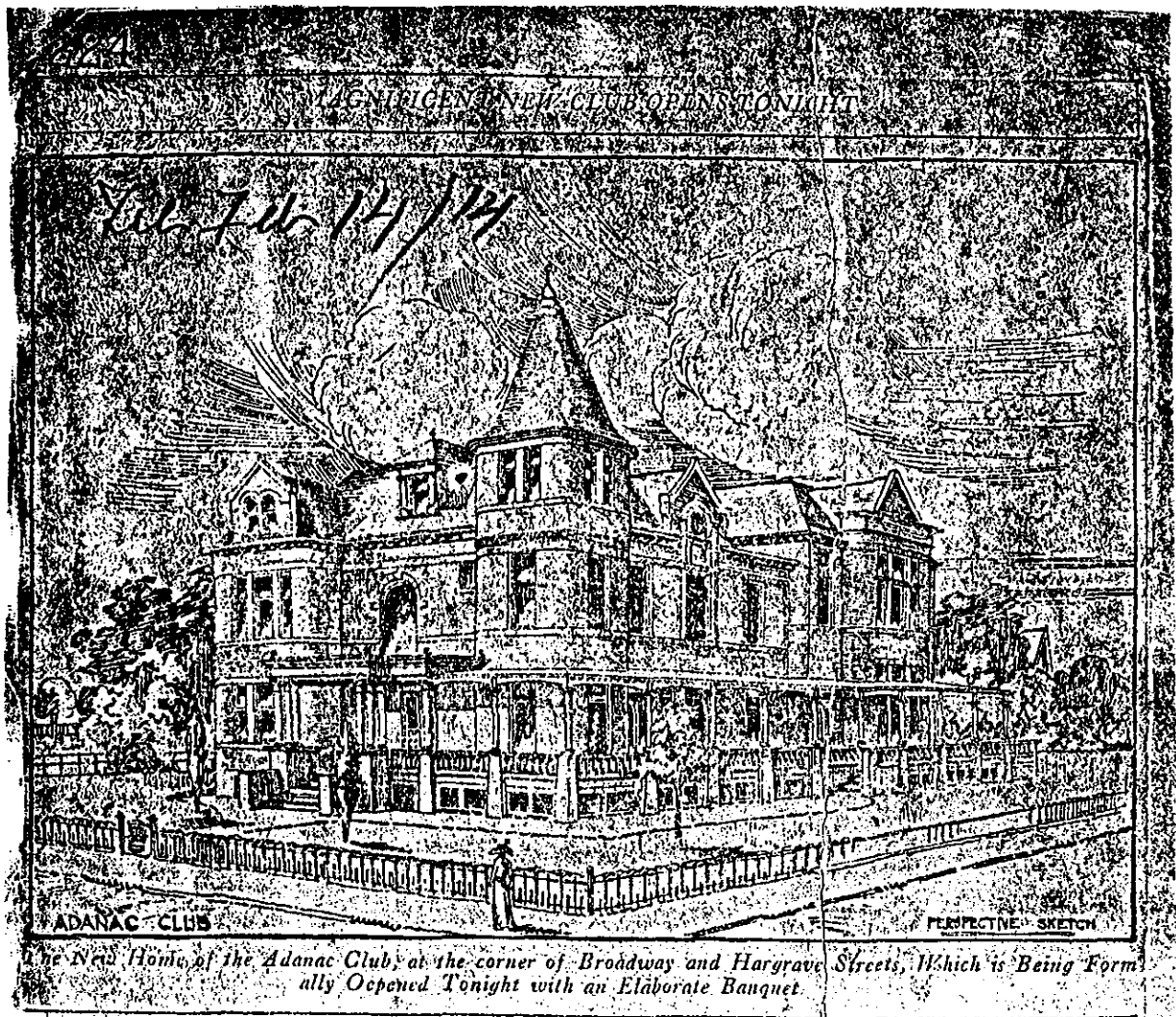


Figure 9: Newspaper Reference to the Adanac Club
(Courtesy of PAM)

that, in 1914, the Adanac Club moved from 208 Main Street to the corner of Hargrave Street and Broadway Avenue (Winnipeg Free Press 1914). One recovered artifact (D1Lg-35/229), a green-on-white plate sherd with a shield logo and the initials AC may be a remnant of the Adanac Club at 208 Main Street.

In 1911, the occupants of the Custom House and the adjacent Customs Warehouse relocated to the corner of McDermot and Rorie. Numbers 194, 198 and 202 Main Street remained vacant until 1912.

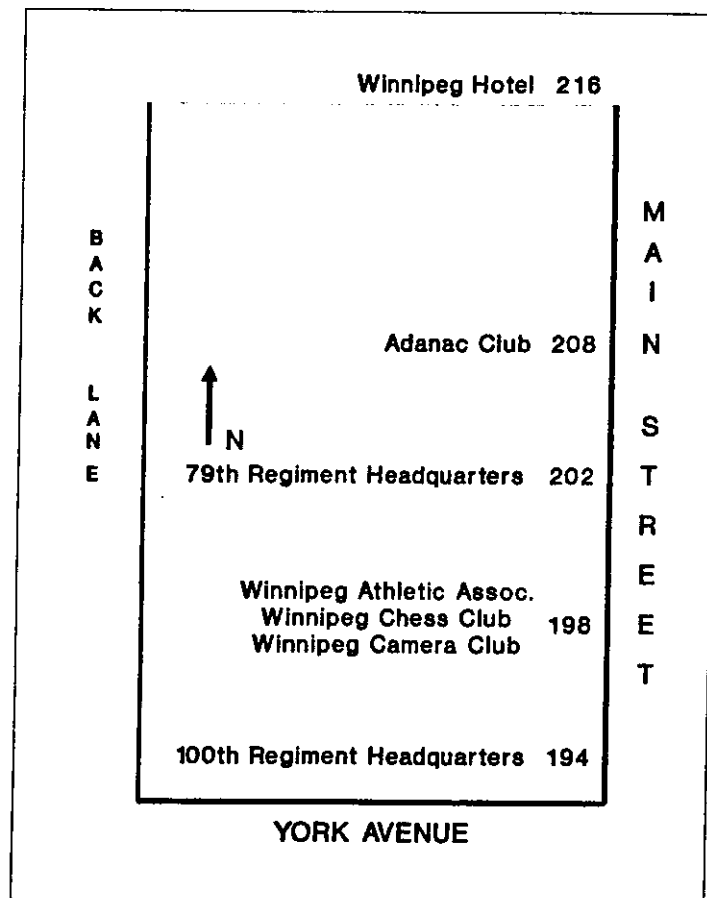


Figure 10: 1912 Map of the Site

The year 1912 saw several changes in the tenancy of the addresses on the corner of York and Main (Figure 10). Some of these would be long-term possessions while others would be short-lived. Numbers 194 and 202 became the homes of the 100th Regiment Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of

ST. MARY'S AVE.
(PAVED)

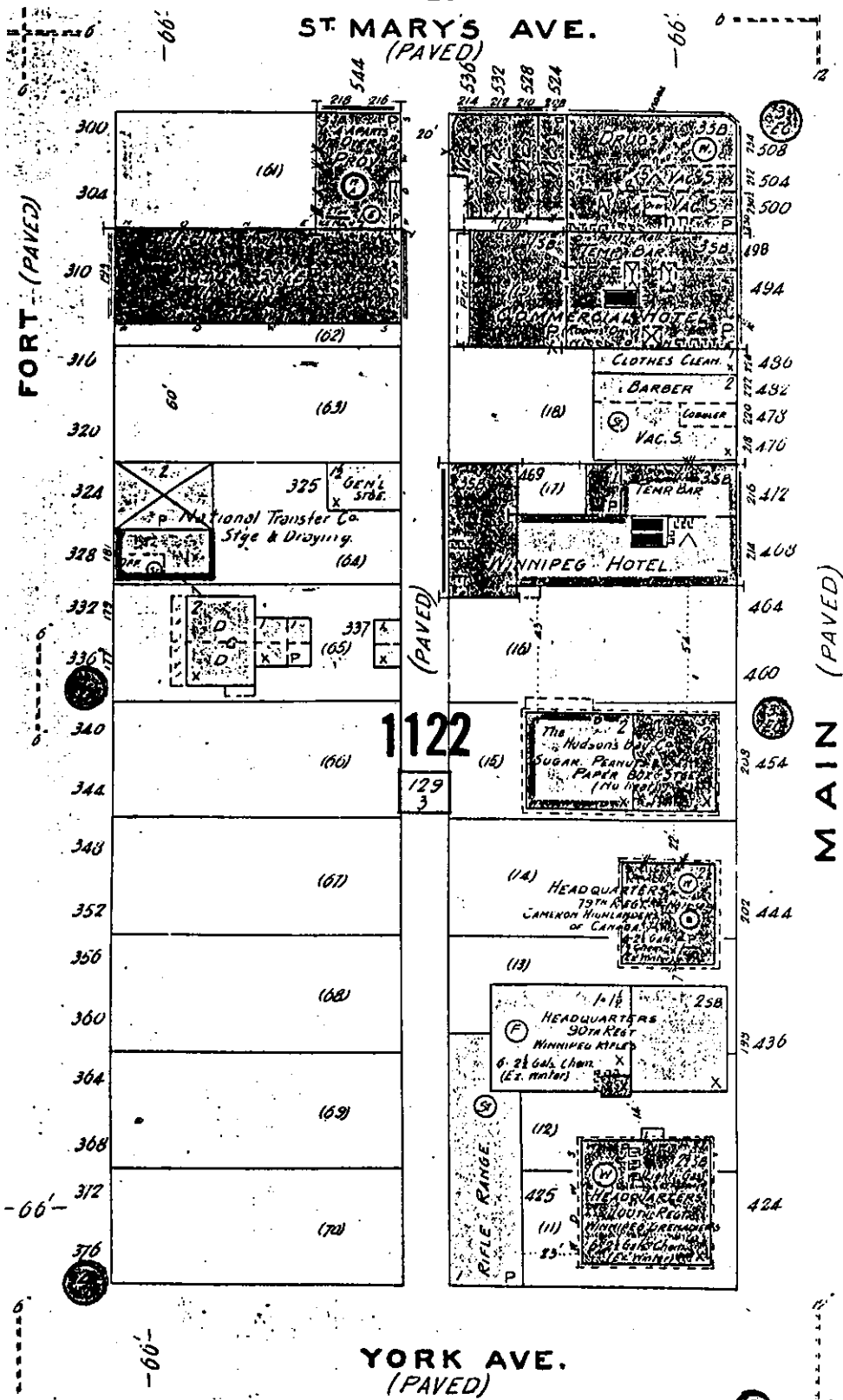


Figure 11: 1917/1918 Fire Atlas Map of the Site
(Courtesy of PAM)

Canada (79th Regiment), respectively. These buildings were used as armories until the mid-1950s by these regiments (Figure 11).

For one year (1912), 198 Main was used by three different groups. The Camera Club of Winnipeg, the Chess Club of Winnipeg and the Winnipeg Amateur Athletic Association shared space. In 1913, these three groups moved out and number 198 became the headquarters for the 90th Regiment Winnipeg Rifles. The 90th Regiment remained here until approximately 1944.

As noted on Figure 11, a rifle range existed behind the 100th and 90th Regiment armories. This would explain the recovery, during monitoring of the construction site, of five rifle cartridges (Section 4.6).

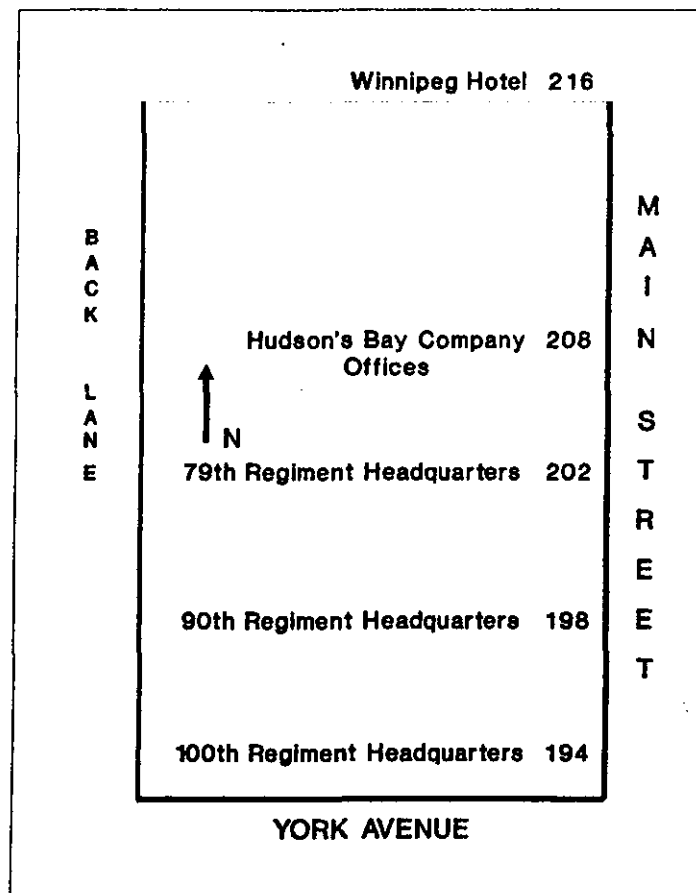


Figure 12: 1922 Map of the Site

In 1914, the Adanac Club moved from number 208 and the Canadian Northern Railway Car Service Department took over. By 1917, 208 was once again listed as being vacant.

Number 208 Main Street remained vacant from 1917 until 1922 when the Hudson's Bay Company had its executive offices located on the premises (Figure 12). These offices were there until 1924 at which time several businesses (most of which appear to be connected to Railway Companies) moved in and out of the building (Table 1). In 1938 the street address of 208 disappeared completely.

BUSINESS	YEARS
Canadian National Railways Land & Townsite Dept.	1924 - 1938
Grand Trunk Pacific Development Co. Ltd.	1924 - 1934
Canadian Northern Realities (became Canadian National Realities 1929)	1924 - 1938
Canadian Northern Town Properties Co. Ltd.	1924 - 1938
Canadian Land and Investment Co. Ltd.	1924 - 1938
Canadian National Railway Tax Office	1925 - 1938
Canadian National Railway Natural Resource and Development Dept.	1931 - 1932
Transcontinental Township Co. Ltd.	1931 - 1938

Table 1: Occupants of 208 Main Street (1924 - 1938)

In 1932, 210 Main Street was added (Figure 13). It was to be the future site of a succession of car dealerships, which may explain the various automobile related artifacts recovered. Three licence plates (DLg-35/80, 98 and 294) were retrieved as well as a fragment of a 'Prestone' Antifreeze can (DLg-35/100) and a fragment of a tube from the 'Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd.' (DLg-35/138).

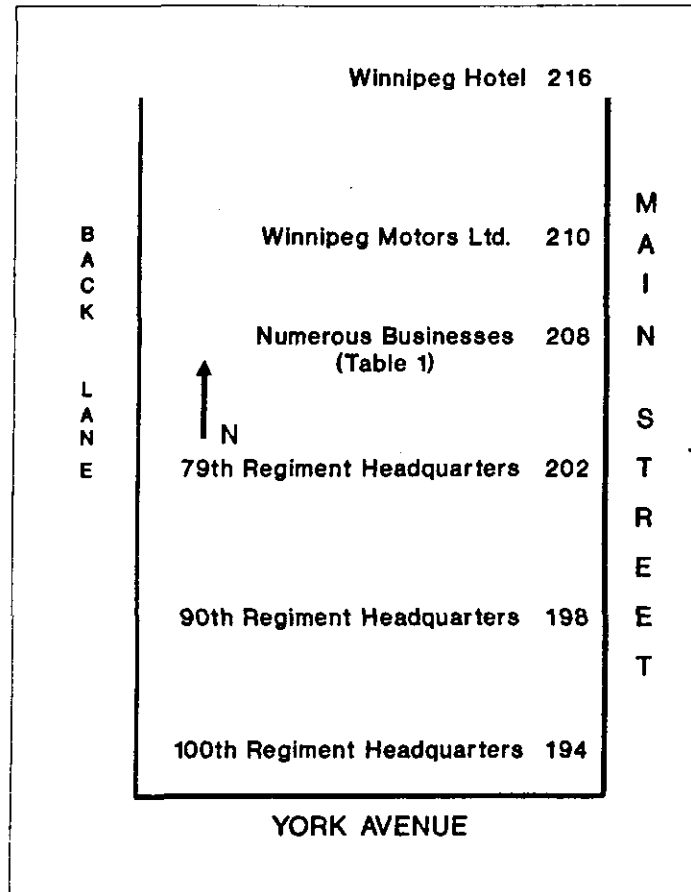


Figure 13: 1932 Map of the Site

The first dealership, Winnipeg Motors Ltd., established a business at 210 Main in 1932. In 1933, this business relocated one block west to Fort Street. In 1935, 210 became the home of McNeill & Corner Auto Dealers and in 1937 Mills Motors took over the lot.

As mentioned before, the street address of 208 Main disappeared in 1938 (Figure 14). A new street number, 212 Main, appeared and was used in conjunction with 210 Main as a used car lot - 210 was listed as Liberty Motors Car Co.; 212 was Leonard McLaughlin Motors. By 1942 no businesses were listed as being located at

these addresses and the addresses themselves disappeared from any references.

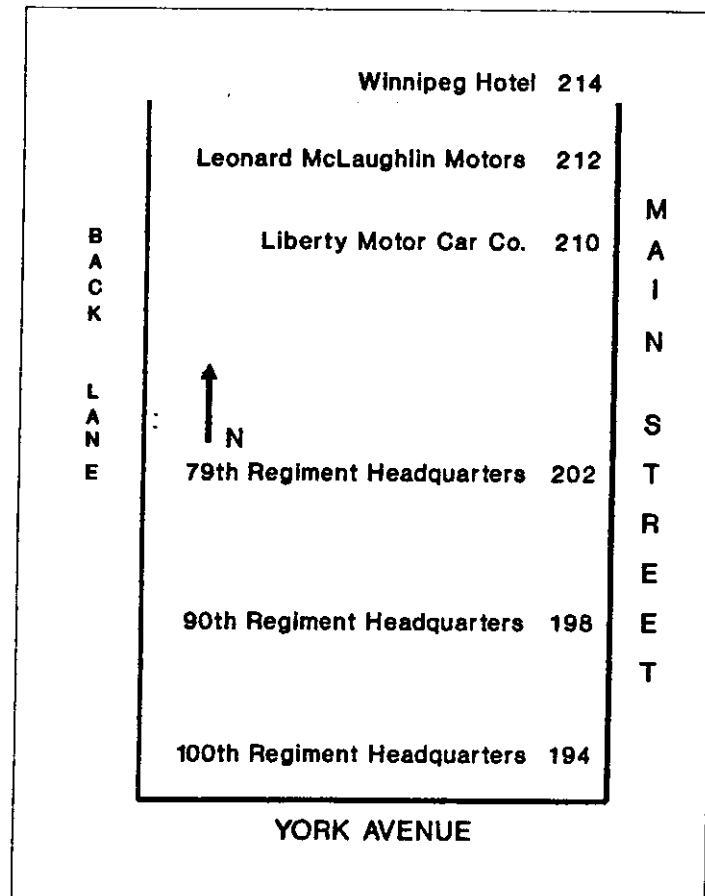


Figure 14: 1938 Map of the Site

In 1944, the 90th Winnipeg Rifles moved out of 198 Main Street. Only the armories of the 100th Regiment Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders of Canada (79th Regiment) remained on the northwest corner of York Avenue and Main Street (Figure 15).

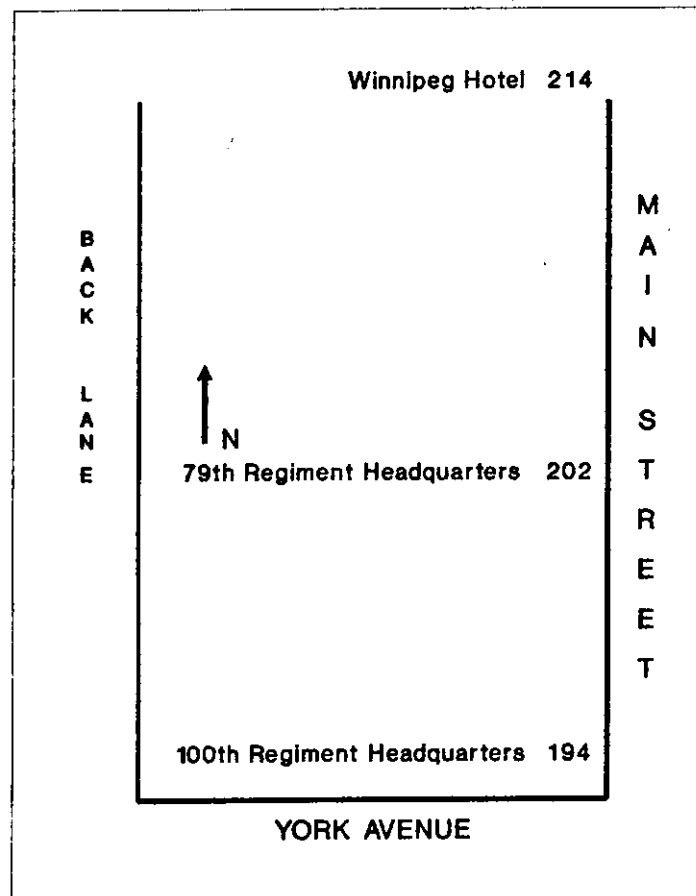


Figure 15: 1944 Map of the Site

By 1955, the ubiquitous empty lot syndrome had hit the northwest corner of York and Main (Figure 16). Only the Winnipeg Hotel remained as a reminder of the 1880 - 1881 map of this site. In 1967, Inman Motors, a firm that had been in business for several years at 180 Main Street, established a used car lot on the site. Eventually the car lot became the home of Gateway Chevrolet Oldsmobile (1970), Terry Balkan Chevrolet Oldsmobile Ltd. (1977) and finally, in 1983 - 1984, the site became a parking lot.

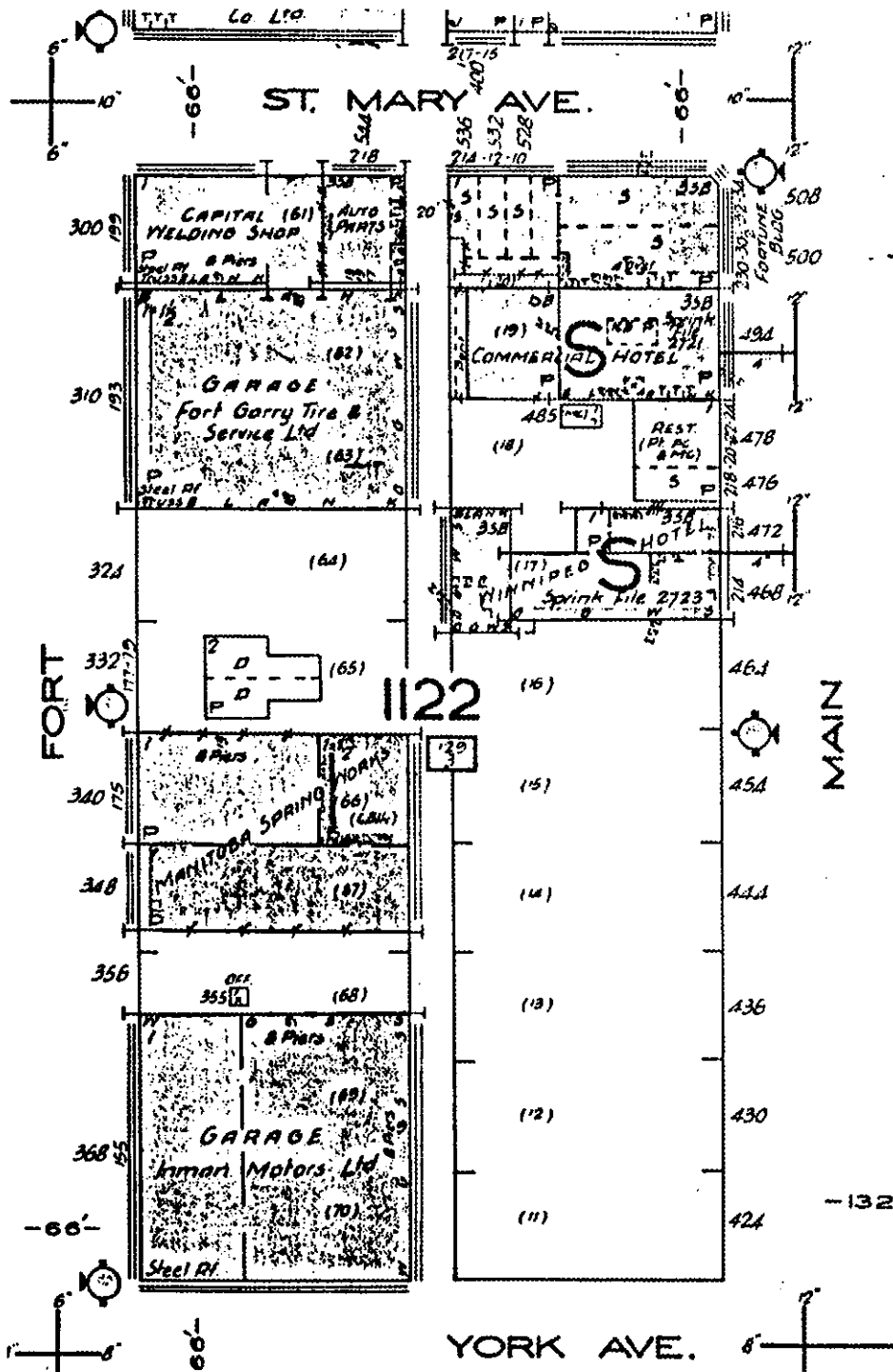


Figure 16: 1955 Fire Atlas Map of the Site
(Courtesy of PAM)

3.0 INVESTIGATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 PROVENIENCE CONTROL

In order to correlate locational information with historical data, it was decided to sub-divide the area into nine collection areas (Figure 17). These collection areas corresponded to the location of former buildings on the site. Thus recoveries from the western two-thirds of a sector could be related to the structure which had existed in the eastern section. This sub-division was particularly useful as excavation areas were accessed in an irregular manner, contingent upon truck and machinery access.

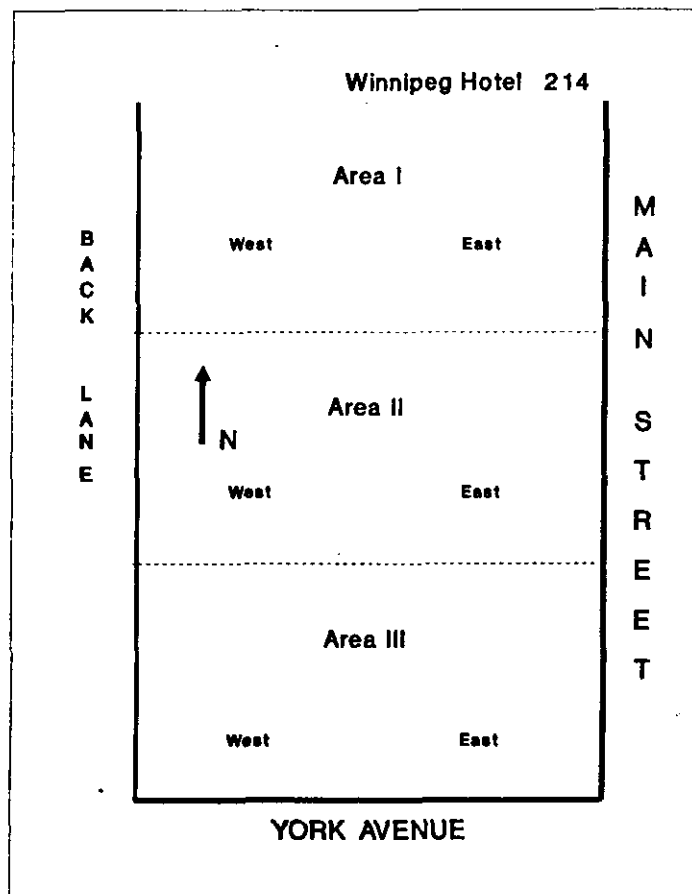


Figure 17: Site Collection Areas

3.2 DATA RETRIEVAL METHODOLOGY

All excavations were monitored by professional archaeologists. The archaeologists would observe the excavations from vantage locations which permitted easy access to the area of operation, while not being in the way of the construction crew. The monitors continually watched the excavation for diagnostic historic material, relict soil horizons and evidence of Pre-Contact occupation. This entailed development of a rapport with the construction workers, the equipment operators and the foremen. Enthusiastic cooperation was received from all.

Historic layers occurred throughout the site. These were observed as relatively thin layers of gray ash, containing numerous glass and ceramic fragments or as massive deposits of fill in the remnants of the basements of the former buildings. As excavation often entailed removal of the excavated soil by truck, minimal time was available for artifact retrieval. Accordingly, only diagnostic specimens were collected, rather than a total collection procedure which would have yielded greater numbers of unidentifiable sherds. The artifacts were retrieved from in front of bulldozers, from the side of bulldozer cuts, and from the face of backhoe excavations.

The decision to retrieve mainly diagnostic artifacts was based upon the need for expeditious operation. The recovery of numerous quantities of non-diagnostic artifacts would add considerably to the length of time required for laboratory processing, without increasing knowledge concerning the content or context of the horizon. Diagnostic, or identifiable, artifacts were collected to:

1. provide additional information concerning the products utilized by the occupants of the former buildings in the late 1800s and the early part of the 20th century,

2. provide additional data about the local companies which produced those products, and
3. provide additional information about national and international trade as exemplified by material culture.

All artifacts were retrieved and bagged according to the excavation locality. Recovery techniques occasionally involved the use of trowels and shovels to recover material, although hand collection was the primary method.

3.3 LABORATORY PROCEDURES

The recovered historic artifacts were brought to the laboratory facilities, where they were washed and sorted by material class. After the specimens had dried, all artifacts were identified by the lab personnel. Material of the same type (i.e., white porcelain saucer sherd with green lines) 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 catalog number which consisted of the Borden designation for the site (DLG-35). The Borden designation is a Canada-wide archaeological site identifier which denotes the latitude and longitude of the location. All pertinent data associated with the artifact was entered into the computer cataloguing system. The cataloguing system is based upon the Canadian Heritage Inventory Network (CHIN) system (Manitoba Museum of Man & Nature 1986) (FRC 1988:110, 171) (Appendix D). The computer cataloguing program was developed by Brian Lenius, based upon **DBASE3**, for use on personal computers. The project used an IBM AT clone computer with a 40 megabyte hard drive 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 analysis and research on the artifacts has been undertaken in the facilities provided by Quaternary Consultants Ltd.

3.4 ARTIFACT RECOVERIES

There were 427 artifacts recovered during the archaeological monitoring of the Sports Federation Building site project. A large quantity of material was derived from the upper levels. Chapter 4 will discuss the recovered historic artifacts.

Appendix F, issued as Volume 2 of this document, is the catalogue list of all 427 curated artifacts from this project. The catalogue has been produced in a limited quantity and is on file with 200 Main Street Inc., Quaternary Consultants Ltd. and Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

Selected artifacts were photographed (Appendix E). Rather than individual citations throughout the text, the pertinent page numbers are included in the plate captions.

4.0 HISTORIC ARTIFACT RECOVERIES

The historic artifacts, which were recovered during monitoring of the Sports Federation Building site, have been analyzed within functional categories. The cataloguing system is based on the Canadian Heritage Inventory Network (CHIN) system (Manitoba Museum of Man & Nature 1986) (FRC 1988:110; 171) (Appendix D). As the CHIN cataloguing format is organized on a functional basis, the analysis was undertaken within categories. Thus, all manufacturing equipment or all hardware will be examined together, rather than examining all glass artifacts and then all metal artifacts, as is often the case with reports upon historic archaeological recoveries.

4.1 ARCHITECTURAL OBJECTS

The functional category of architectural objects includes all artifacts which are used for the construction, the maintenance and the refurbishment of structures. The items can occur in many different types of materials: metal, glass, wood, etc., and can be divided into the following sub-categories:

- a. hardware - items which are used for the construction of the structure (e.g., nails);
- b. structure - elements which are part of the basic structure (e.g., lumber);
- c. accoutrement - items which complete the structure (e.g., windowpane);
- d. detached structure - elements or portions of elements which are not part of the basic structure but are attached to it (e.g., fence, sewer tile);
- e. furniture - artifacts which are part of the furnishing of the structure (e.g., chair);

A total of 41 artifacts were catalogued within the 'Architectural Object' category.

4.1.1 Hardware

The hardware sub-category contains the most disparate artifacts, ranging from metal nails to porcelain electrical fixtures.

4.1.1.1 Nails

Nails are one of the most common structural artifacts found in a site. In the Sports Federation Building site, 21 nails comprising twelve catalogue numbers, were analyzed.

Two different types of nails, representing two different manufacturing techniques, were recovered. The pre-dominant type of nails recovered (from almost all loci on the site) were of the 'sheet-cut' variety. Sheet-cut nails were developed in the 1880s and were manufactured on a mass basis. Sheets of iron or steel were rolled to a uniform thickness and then cut with a taper from top to bottom. The thickness remains constant from head to point, while the width tapers. Of the twelve catalogue numbers, 11 (17 nails) consisted of the sheet-cut variety (DLG-35/9, 48, 75, 76, 142, 155, 199, 233, 280, 333, and 349).

The heads on sheet-cut nails are usually in the shape of a T or an L. Although some specimens were too corroded for a head identification, the pre-dominant head style was a T.

The remaining catalogue number, DLG-35/234, consisted of four nails that were hand-wrought in manufacturing technique. Hand-wrought nails are the earliest form of nail. These nails were made on an individual basis by a blacksmith and were the only type until ca. 1885. They can be distinguished by a square cross-section with a relatively uniform taper from the head to the point.

Although there are several styles of heads for hand-wrought nails, the four found at the Sports Federation Building site all had 'rose' heads. A 'rose' head nail was the standard form, used for non-specialized functions. The name comes from the distinctive pattern of facets, ranging from three to six, on the head. These facets result from individual hammer strikes by the blacksmith while forming the head of the nail.

4.1.1.2 Hinges and Locks

Only one lock, a bolt type, was recovered during monitoring. DLG-35/304 had the words "WILLIAM MITCHELL'S IMPROVED" stamped on the top of the bolt. Further research elicited no information regarding this name.

4.1.1.3 Plumbing Equipment

DLG-35/287 was a section of a copper tube. This was similar to the type of tubing used in plumbing.

4.1.1.4 Porcelain House Insulators

Three artifacts were catalogued as house insulators. DLG-35/128 was a porcelain tubular pass-through insulator, while DLG-35/226 was a porcelain cleat style insulator (Amory 1969:661).

DLG-35/145 was a porcelain plate style (9.2 cm x 7.5 cm) house insulator with an iron screw through it. It had the number "991" and the words "RELIABLE ELECTRIC CO." stamped on the under side of it. No information, on this company, could be located.

4.1.1.5 Fuses

There is a partial overlap between the Lighting Equipment category (4.2) and electrical components which can be assigned as

hardware. Often the portion is too incomplete to ascertain which class should be ascribed. This confusion is a function of the cataloguing hierarchy and could be remedied by considering all electrical components as a sub-category under Architectural Object.

Two fuses were recovered during monitoring. DLG-35/58 was a copper and glass screw-in fuse. Embossed on the glass portion was the information "125V", "PAT. PEND" and two "S in diamond" logos. The company, represented by the "S" logos, could not be identified.

DLG-35/200 was the copper portion of a screw-in fuse. This fuse was larger in size and shape than DLG-35/58. There was no manufacturing information on this artifact.

4.1.2 Structural Elements

This category of artifacts consists of elements of structure, e.g., brick or lumber. While structural material was abundant at the Sports Federation Building site (Section 5.2), only one piece of lumber was curated.

DLG-35/298 is a piece of sawn, charred wood. It has been identified as hardwood (Class Angiospermae).

4.1.3 Accoutrements

Artifacts in this category are seen as the finishing touches to a structure, e.g., windowpane, bathroom fixtures, etc.

4.1.3.1 Windowpane

There were 5 catalogue numbers consisting of 7 pieces of windowpane. The windowpane came from various loci on the site.

Two types of windowpane were recovered: standard thickness and plate glass.

DlLg-35/237 consisted of two pieces of thick plate glass window reinforced with iron wire. The decorative technique, on one surface, was ribbed.

The remaining four catalogue numbers were all standard thickness clear glass but varied greatly in decorative technique. DlLg-35/296 was two pieces of plain windowpane. DlLg-35/201 was one piece of ribbed glass while DlLg-35/257 was one piece of embossed stippled glass and DlLg-35/195 was one piece of embossed windowpane with a floral pattern.

4.1.3.2 Bathroom Fixtures

Two porcelain sherds were identified as parts of bathroom fixtures. DlLg-35/292 was a heavy white vitreous sherd which could be designated as a portion of a toilet.

DlLg-35/321 was identified as a piece of a bathroom fixture but not necessarily a toilet. It could be a portion of a sink or bathtub.

4.1.4 Detached Structure

This category contains artifacts which, while not part of the basic structure, were attached to it in some form.

DlLg-35/55 and 56 were catalogued in this category. Both artifacts are iron filigree work. DlLg-35/55 resembles the decorative top portion of a wrought iron fence while DlLg-35/56 is a bracket style artifact that might have been a decorative addition to a piece of furniture or some portion of a building. It has posts that appear to fit into another piece.

4.1.5 Furniture

Only one artifact was identified as a component of furniture. This was an iron caster, DLG-35/57, that came from the leg of a piece of furniture, perhaps a dresser, a chest or a chair.

4.2 LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Artifacts in this category are varied, due to the rapid evolution in lighting techniques which occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century.

4.2.1 Oil Lighting

DLG-35/285 is a complete specimen. This is the glass base of a coal oil lamp similar to those illustrated in the Ashdown Hardware Company Catalogue (1909:843). This artifact is decorated with a zigzag pattern on the shoulder and alternating vertical bands of frosted and clear glass on the body.

4.2.2 Electric Lighting

Four sherds from lamp shades, either ceiling fixtures or torchière style lamps, were recovered. DLG-35/41 was a clear glass lip, body sherd while DLG-35/39, 209 and 224 were all white glass lip, body or body sherds from lamp shades. None of these specimens were decorated.

One artifact, DLG-35/150, was identified as a porcelain lighting fixture. The iron screws were still attached. The information "CGE" and "2.A.125V" was stamped on this piece. The "CGE" mark indicates the maker was the Canadian General Electric Company.

D1Lg-35/336 was identified as an electrical part. It is the inner bracket portion of a wall light. The light switch component would be bolted into this piece.

4.2.3 Batteries

Two carbon cores from dry cell batteries were recovered. D1Lg-35/242 was slightly larger in diameter and longer than D1Lg-35/127 which indicates a different size range. While not necessarily used to power electrical lights, larger batteries could have been the power source for low voltage systems which included electric lights as well as radios. The smaller artifacts may have been used in flashlights.

4.3 MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT

This category refers to tools and/or implements which are used to manufacture other artifacts. The sub-categories represented are Industrial, Building and Metalworking.

4.3.1 Industrial

D1Lg-35/344 is a carved wooden peg. The usage for this artifact cannot be discerned at this time.

4.3.2 Building

Two artifacts were assigned to this sub-category. D1Lg-35/49 is an iron handle from a shovel while D1Lg-35/297 is the carved wooden portion of a handle, probably also from a shovel.

4.3.3 Metalworking

The artifact in this sub-category (D1Lg-35/235) was tentatively identified as an iron wrench, although it is possible that it may

also be a lever, a handle or a portion of a more complex machine. Although the artifact is badly corroded, it was determined that it has a round head with a square socket. The handle has two small horizontal openings with a diamond opening just above and between them.

4.4 MEDICINE

One artifact, D1Lg-35/232, was assigned to this category in the sub-category pharmaceutical. This was a clear glass ampule with white painted letters on the side. The lettering indicated that the ampule had contained "XYLOCAINE", a "(BRAND OF LIDO..." "EPINEPHRIN...". According to the Compendium of Pharmaceuticals and Specialities (Canadian Pharmaceutical Association 1989), Xylocaine (Lidocaine - Epinephrine) has several uses, among them are use as a local spinal anesthetic, as a topical anesthetic in dentistry, and as a topical ointment in minor skin problems.

4.5 COMMUNICATION

Four communication-related artifacts were recovered. One artifact was sub-categorized as Telecommunication while the remaining three artifacts were sub-categorized as Written.

4.5.1 Telecommunication

D1Lg-35/236 was an incomplete molded vacuum tube from a radio. The recovered portion included the copper base and part of the glass filament. Vacuum tubes were used prior to the transistor era - circa pre-1960.

4.5.2 Written Communication

Three very unique artifacts were catalogued under this sub-category.

D1Lg-35/94 is a section of a newspaper or a handbill. It is extremely friable and could not be extensively handled. It is recommended that further conservation be done on this artifact to preserve what is left. Several portions of words could be discerned: "...UR", "SNOW...", "PON...", "...LECTR..." and "...ISIT".

D1Lg-35/132 is a large (30.5 x 45.0 cm) enamelled iron sign with black lettering on a white background. The sign is severely corroded and the lettering is exfoliating badly, however, it is possible to identify this artifact as an advertising sign for "TEA". The company is "...ROOKE B...NDS" which may stand for 'Brooke Bonds'. There are two female hands depicting an individual stirring a cup of tea.

D1Lg-35/174 is a portion of a neon tube. This may have been used in a sign advertising a place or a product. There is not enough of the tube to identify the letter.

4.6 FOOD PROCUREMENT

Five artifacts, all copper cartridge cases, were recovered from the site (Table 2). Three of these could be definitely assigned to the Dominion Cartridge Company of Canada (Ashdown Catalogue 1909:1254-1259), while the remaining two were unassignable to any particular company.

According to the CHIN hierarchy, rifle cartridges are catalogued as food procurement artifacts. In this instance, however, the context and archival information indicate that their presence on the Sports Federation Building site derived from military training activities on a rifle range (Figure 11).

MANUFACTURER	CAT. NO.	SIGNATURE	LOCATION
--	59	--	No Provenience
Dominion Cartridge	129	D;C;C;V	I/II - West
--	143	C;VI; ;C	II - West
Dominion Cartridge	339	D;Oval;1916;AB	III - West
Dominion Cartridge	348	D;C;07;4;C;VI; ;	III - West

Table 2: Copper Cartridge Cases

4.7 FOOD PROCESSING

One artifact within the 'Utensil' sub-category was recovered. D1Lg-35/354 is an iron bottle opener for the snap cap (crown seal) variety of bottle closure. It is very corroded and no other information was obtainable from it.

Two artifacts were assigned to the 'Cutlery' sub-category. D1Lg-35/97 was a copper spoon with the bowl and part of the handle present. The pattern consisted of a single raised line of dots on either side of the top of the handle.

D1Lg-35/196 was the handle portion of a knife. The material is plastic and is generically known as "French Ivory". There were no manufacturer's marks on this artifact.

4.8 COMMERCE

Only one artifact was catalogued in this category. D1Lg-35/161 was an extremely corroded iron corporate seal. The imprint of the stamp reads "CARTER - HALLS ALDINGER COMPANY LIMITED". In 1913, this company was listed as having offices at Room 1010 in

the Union Bank Building (504 Main Street). The Union Bank had moved its head office to 504 Main Street in 1904. After 1926, the Union Bank of Canada became the Royal Bank of Canada, and the building was then known as the Royal Bank Building.

Carter - Halls and Aldinger were listed as 'Engineers and Builders' specializing in "General Contracting, Hydro Electric Development, Railroad and Public Works, Drainage, Street Paving and Highway Construction, Mine Freighting, etc.". This company remained listed in the Henderson Directories, in the Royal Bank Building, until 1944 when the name disappeared. It is uncertain how the corporate seal for Carter - Halls and Aldinger would have ended up on the Sports Federation Building site.

4.9 CLOTHING

Representatives of different sub-categories were recovered during monitoring of the Sports Federation Building site. Fifteen catalogue numbers, consisting of nineteen artifacts, were analyzed.

4.9.1 Fastener

D1Lg-35/52 is an iron buckle with a small portion of the leather belt still attached. This buckle is a single frame type and is badly corroded.

4.9.2 Bodywear

D1Lg-35/51 is a portion of a leather belt. A belt loop is still attached to one end. The manufacturing technique of this piece would have been tanned and sewn.

4.9.3 Footwear

By far, the largest number of artifacts catalogued in the clothing category were in the sub-category of footwear. Thirteen catalogue numbers, consisting of seventeen artifacts, were portions of shoes. Of these, based on size, it was possible to identify four catalogue numbers (D1Lg-35/153, 313, 329, 331) as probably belonging to men and one (D1Lg-35/213) as either a woman's or a child's shoe. The remainder could have been either men's or women's or were too severely disintegrated to identify to size. The material composition of the shoes varied: leather, leather and iron, and iron and rubber.

4.10 TRANSPORTATION

Three forms of transportation are represented on the Sports Federation Building site: draught; vehicle and railroad.

4.10.1 Draught

Horse-drawn cartage activities were prevalent, in Winnipeg, at the turn of the century. Two railroad companies, Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had stable facilities at The Forks (Kroker 1989:180). In addition, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway office was located at 208 Main Street. However, the presence of horse-related artifacts does not necessarily imply cartage activities. Until the automobile became prevalent, the horse and buggy was the main form of private transportation.

Three artifacts were assigned to the draught category. D1Lg-35/334 and 352 were both iron horseshoes. D1Lg-35/50 was the nose portion of a bridle for a horse.

4.10.2 Railroad

Only one artifact was catalogued in this sub-category. It was listed as a component of the operational activities of the railroad. DLg-35/281 was a red glass sherd from a warning device. The letters "ST..." were embossed on the stippled side of the artifact.

4.10.3 Vehicle

Within the vehicle sub-category there was one artifact relating to a bicycle and the remainder were assignable to larger vehicles such as trucks or cars.

4.10.3.1 Bicycle

DLg-35/69 was a white bicycle licence plate with black embossed lettering. The licence number (4643) was issued during the year 1968 in the City of Winnipeg.

4.10.3.2 Cars and Trucks

Three of the catalogue numbers assigned to the vehicle category were licence plates (DLg-35/80, 98 and 294). Only one, DLg-35/294, had information embossed on it. This was "MANI...". Three other numbers in this category were parts of vehicles. DLg-35/125 was a copper clamp from a hose while DLg-35/126 was an iron coupling and DLg-35/295 was a piece of black rubber hosing.

4.11 RECREATION

Only one recovered artifact was categorized as recreation. This was identified under the sub-category of toy. DLg-35/227 was a small blue glass marble.

4.12 ADORNMENT

The adornment category includes items of toiletry and jewellery. At the Sports Federation Building site, there were two artifacts catalogued in the toiletry sub-category. D1Lg-35/70 was a pink plastic hair curler of the type popular in the 1950s and 1960s.

The other recovered artifact, D1Lg-35/360, was a portion of a brown tortoise shell comb. Although this was considered a toiletry item, the comb would have been used as an item of beautification.

4.13 HOUSEWARES

This category includes artifacts that would be used in a house either as a tool or as a decorative item. Only one artifact, a fragment of a glass coaster (D1Lg-35/73) was recovered. This item would have been used under a leg of a chair or table to prevent any damage to the floor. The words "...DE IN CANAD..." were embossed on the base.

4.14 CONTAINERS

This category includes all artifacts, or portions of artifacts, which are used to contain products. As such, it tends to cross-cut other functional divisions, with assignment to the category based upon form, as much as function. The category contains five major sub-categories:

- a. Storage - where the primary purpose of the container is to hold material, such as bottles, jars, tin cans, boxes, etc.
- b. Dinnerware - where the artifact is used in the serving of food (plate, cup, bowl, etc.) or is considered as tableware, such as salt shakers, cruets, etc.
- c. Ornamental - decorative items such as vases.
- d. Cooking - containers used in the preparation of food, such as pots and pans.
- e. Waste - artifacts such as spittoons, chamber pots and ashtrays. (Manitoba Museum of Man & Nature 1986).

This category, due to its wide-ranging inclusion of artifacts, also contains specimens of most materials. Within each sub-category, artifacts will be discussed by material type.

4.14.1 Storage Containers

Storage containers include most of the commonly used artifacts in today's material culture. Many products are sold, transported, carried or stored in a container of some type; bag, box, jar, sealer, bottle, etc. Within this sub-category, artifacts will be examined, first, by material composition: i.e., metallic, glass, ceramic, etc., and second, by functional type within the material grouping: i.e., medicine bottle, beverage bottles, etc.

4.14.1.1 Metal Containers

There were two fragments of cans, one fragment of a tube and eight bottle caps recovered from the Sports Federation Building site.

Two artifacts (DlLg-35/100 and 138) were representative of Automobile maintenance activities. DlLg-35/100 was an iron fragment of a 'Prestone' antifreeze can. This can has a blue, white and red label with the name and description of the contents, a picture of a thermometer and the words "CANADIAN NATIONAL...LIMITED" "MONTREAL" "TORONTO".

DlLg-35/138 was a fragment of an aluminum tube with an orange and black label. The label reads "PATC...LIQUID" and was produced by the "FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. OF CANADA LTD." of "HAMILTON".

DlLg-35/124 was a fragment of a lead can. A "6" or a "9" was stamped on the exterior body. There was no other information on the can.

The eight bottle caps were all from beer bottles and represented four different companies: Drewry (DlLg-35/277, 355), Pelissier (DlLg-35/74, 279), Kiewel (DlLg-35/274, 275, 276) and Shea (DlLg-35/278).

In 1877, E. L. Drewry leased the Redwood Brewery and produced beverages labelled with his name. The company name changed to E. L. Drewry Limited in 1904 and, in 1921 it became Drewrys Limited. As well as beers and ales, the firm produced several brands of soft drinks (Stock 1978:11-13).

The Pelissier Brewery has a rather convoluted history. In 1911, Pelissier & Sons manufactured Soda Water at 721 Furby. In 1914, the company, still manufacturing Soda Water, changed its name to

Beaver Brewing and Bottling Company and in 1918 it expanded from 721 to 719 Furby. 1920 saw another name change, to the Home Brewery, and a further expansion, from 719 to 723 Furby. At this time, Alphonse, Cleophas and Henry Pelissier were all listed as executives of the company. The final expansion of the Home Brewery, on the Furby site, took place in 1924, with the Brewery now occupying 715 to 723 Furby. In 1925, perhaps in search of larger premises, the company moved to Osborne and Mulvey and changed its name to Pelissiers Limited. It remained at this location, under variations of the same name, until 1977 when it became Kiewel-Pelissier's Breweries.

Kiewel Brewing Company Limited first began in 1926 at St. Joseph and Dumoulin in St. Boniface. In 1971, this company amalgamated with Pelissier Brewery and maintained both locations - the St. Boniface plant was called Kiewel-Pelissier's and the Fort Rouge site was called the Pelissier Cash & Carry Beer store. In 1976/1977, the St. Boniface plant closed. The Henderson Directory of 1977 lists the Kiewel-Pelissier's Brewery as a Division of Labatts Brewery with the head office at Notre Dame and Keewatin and a retail store at 409 Mulvey. The Mulvey location closed its doors in 1979/1980.

In 1887, John McDonagh and Patrick Shea purchased the Celestin Thomas Brewery of Winnipeg. In 1920 the business name was changed to Shea's Winnipeg Brewery (Chopping 1978:133-139).

4.14.1.2 Ceramic Containers

Fifteen sherds of broken ceramic containers were recovered (Table 3). These were remnants of crocks, jugs, jars, jars? and flowerpots.

The two sherds identified as flowerpots were brown in colour and made of terracotta. DLG-35/4 is an undecorated lip, body

portion of a flowerpot while DLG-35/47 is a large, ornately decorated sherd. It has grape vines, in bas-relief, on the exterior neck and incised wavy lines on the body portion.

Object Type	Cat No.	Material	Colour	QTY
Bottle	108	Stoneware	Grey	1
	45	"	"	1
Flowerpot	4	Terracotta	Brown	1
	47	"	"	1
Crock	106	Stoneware	Grey; Black	1
	368	"	Grey; Blue	1
Jar?	110	Stoneware	Brown	1
Jar	140	Porcelain	White	1
Jug	43	Stoneware	Brown	1
	107	"	Brown	1
	109	"	Brown	1
	141	"	Brown	1
	210	"	Brown	1
	225	"	Brown; Grey	1
	230	"	Brown	1

Table 3: Ceramic Storage Containers

The sherds, representing the remaining categories, were generally made of stoneware although one specimen was made of porcelain. Some artifacts had information regarding the manufacturer or the type of contents on them, while one sherd had a pattern on it.

Of the two stoneware bottle sherds, DLG-35/108 contained 'Golden Key' ginger beer made by the 'E.L. Drewry' company of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Chopping (1978:156) lists this as his type MWIN CA1. There is an obscure oval stamped manufacturer's mark "...ROWF..." "2" on the lower portion of the body of this sherd. This may be a bottle manufactured by the same company that made

D1Lg-35/45. This is the Henry Kennedy & Sons Limited of Glasgow, Scotland, although the logo does not bear Kennedy's name as part of the imprint.

The second bottle sherd, D1Lg-35/45, bears no indication of contents but does have an oval-shaped manufacturer's mark stamped on the body. The inscription reads "H. KENNEDY" "BARROWFIELD POTTERIES" and has the number "28". This is Henry Kennedy & Sons Limited of Barrowfield Potteries, Glasgow, Scotland. This firm was in business from 1866 to 1929 (Toulouse 1971:369).

In the crocks category, one of the sherds, D1Lg-35/106, had the black oval mark of the Medalta Company of Medicine Hat Alberta printed on it. A variety of this makers' mark has appeared on a wide range of stoneware items since the early part of the 20th century. The Medalta Stoneware Company was first established in Medicine Hat, Alberta in 1912. For the next 47 years the company produced a variety of wares from utilitarian crocks, jugs, bowls, dishes and hotelware to decorative items such as lamps, vases and knickknacks. In 1959 the Medicine Hat company went bankrupt but a company in nearby Redcliffe, Alberta resurrected the name and continued operations until 1988 when this company too closed its doors (Symonds 1974:4; Goundry, P., personal communication). The mark, on this crock, was used from the 1920s through the 1950s.

D1Lg-35/368 had no makers mark on it, but this crock sherd was unusual in that the exterior was decorated. There were two sets of intermeshed triangles around the circumference. These were separated by an incised line with blue painting in the line.

Only one sherd was tentatively identified as a Jar?. D1Lg-35/110 is the body, base portion of a brown stoneware artifact. It is 120 mm. high and is round in shape. There are no manufacturer marks on this specimen.

One artifact was identified as a Jar. D1Lg-35/140 was a portion of a small, white, porcelain jar. It may have been used, by a pharmacist, for creams or ointments. There are no identifying makers marks or indications of contents on this artifact.

The remaining seven catalogue numbers, consisting of seven sherds (Table 3) were all identified as jugs. Only three of these had any identifying marks on them.

D1Lg-35/107 had the stamp mark of "STEPHENS" "DERSCATE ST" "LONDON". This name could not be located in any of the references and no indication of contents was present, but "Stephens" may be the name of the distributor of the contents.

D1Lg-35/109 was stamped with "DOULTON" "LAMBETH". This jug was manufactured by the 'Doulton & Company' of Lambeth, London, England. The Doulton & Company (Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd.) has produced fine china and ceramic ware from 1853 to the present (Kovel 1986:152).

D1Lg-35/210 had the stamp mark "BOURNE" "DENBY" on the body. This is the mark of the 'Joseph Bourne & Son Ltd.' of Denby, Derbyshire, England. This company has been in business from 1809 to the present (Kovel 1986:163).

4.14.1.3 Glass Containers

There were several sherds and complete glass containers recovered during the monitoring of The Sports Federation Building site. Where possible, the specimens have been identified to type of container, i.e., bottle, sealer, jar, etc. Further identification, to the functional sub-type, such as ink bottle, milk bottle, or beer bottle, was done, where the completeness of the artifact permitted. Description of the recoveries will be organized by sub-type. Within the sub-types, data will be organized by colour of glass or brand names, where applicable.

4.14.1.3.1 Stoppers

Containers have a variety of closure types. Modern ones often have metal or plastic caps while older containers had corks and glass stoppers.

D1Lg-35/338 is a clear complete glass stopper. It is a stubby shape, being 20.0 mm in length. The circumference of the stopper portion is 20.6 mm while the circumference of the cap is 32.5 mm.

4.14.1.3.2 Canning Sealers

The introduction of the glass canning sealer (fruit jar) in the latter part of the nineteenth century resulted in a major shift in food preservation. Food products could now be preserved, in large quantities, on a household basis. The competition in the sealer industry was strong and all manufacturers attempted to engender customer loyalty by naming their product. Most sealers have a trade name embossed on the side of the container. Names like 'Crown', 'Gem' and 'Perfect Seal' are familiar to many people.

DLLg-35/162 and 347 are both body, base portions of clear sealers. DLLg-35/162 had an "8", "2", "D in a Diamond" and a second "8" embossed on the base. This sealer was manufactured by the Dominion Glass company of Canada.

DLLg-35/347 has a "C", "2", "1" , "D in a Diamond" and a large "M" embossed on the base. There is a faded eroded circular logo around the "D". This sealer was manufactured by the Dominion Glass Company of Canada in May - June of 1942 or 1952 (Miller & Jorgensen 1986:3-4). The actual plant where the sealer was manufactured could not be ascertained. The "M" represents the client for whom the sealer was made. However, this firm cannot be identified.

4.14.1.3.3 Condiment and Food Produce Bottles

Representatives of this class are often difficult to identify as many producers used unmarked bottles to which paper labels were added. Sometimes the shape of a sherd can identify the product, such as the distinctive 'Ketchup' bottle. Some producers had bottles manufactured in private molds which were embossed with their name (e.g., the Heinz company).

Eleven catalogue numbers comprised of 3 bottles, 6 jars and 2 sherds were catalogued in this sub-type. Jars are defined as 'containers which have a generally cylindrical body and a mouth which is greater than 2/3 of the diameter of the widest part of the base or body'. DLLg-35/86, 88, 254, 255 and 256 all fulfilled these requirement. All were clear in colour but varied in markings.

DLLg-35/256, a smaller jar, had the least information. It is an hour glass shaped jar with vertical ribbing on the body and the number "5" embossed on the base.

DlLg-35/254 has a "backward FF" in a circle and a "12" embossed on the base. The "FF" is the mark of the Foster-Forbes Glass Company of Marion, Indiana. This company has been in business since 1929 (Toulouse 1971:205). There is a small portion of a paper label adhering to the surface but not enough remains to indicate the product or trade name.

DlLg-35/88 is a panelled jar with a "C in a triangle" embossed on the base. This jar was manufactured by the Consumers Glass Company of Canada which has been in business since 1917 (Toulouse 1971:113). Again there is no information regarding the contents.

DlLg-35/86 and 255 were both manufactured by the Dominion Glass Company of Canada (both had the "D in a Diamond" logo). DlLg-35/86 has a "2" embossed below the Diamond trade mark while DlLg-35/255 has a date of manufacture designation (shaped like a gridded rectangle), a "5" and "V-1720-A" embossed on it. This was manufactured in November - December post-1953. No information was available for contents.

DlLg-35/178 is a small jar with "14" "7" "50" and an "I in a circle over a diamond". This is the logo of the Owens Illinois Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio. This company has been in business since 1929 (Toulouse 1971:403-406).

The three complete bottles DlLg-35/84, 113 and 369 had a variety of information. DlLg-35/84 is a clear bottle with a severely corroded iron cap still attached and remnants of a blue, red and white paper label. Embossed on the base are "CG COMPANY" "1933" "8" and "DES. REG". 1933 may be the year of manufacture or the year of registration of the company trade mark. No information can be found about the manufacturer or contents.

DlLg-35/113 is a green "LEA & PERRINS" "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" bottle. Embossed on the base are "A" "G" "B" "CO." and "12059".

This may be the Albion Bottle Company Ltd. (also called the Albion Glass Bottle Company) of England (Toulouse 1971:28;38). Toulouse (1971:38) notes that Lea & Perrins bottles, with these initials, have been found in "ghost-town dumps".

D1Lg-35/369 is a complete clear panelled bottle with only a "4" embossed on the base. There are no other markings but the bottle resembles an 'HP' sauce bottle in shape.

D1Lg-35/89 is a clear body, base sherd with "BLUE RIBBO...", "REGISTERED" and "HELLMA..." embossed on the base. This may be a Hellmann's mayonnaise container.

D1Lg-35/359 is a small bottle with only a tiny portion of the lip and neck missing. There is a 'Lyre-like' logo with "REGISTERED" "TRADEMARK" embossed on the base. Embossed on the flat collar is "J & E ATKINSON" "LONDON". Information on this company could not be found in the references. The contents of this container are unknown at this time.

4.14.1.3.4 Carboys

Due to the thickness of the sherd and the apparent large diameter, one specimen was identified as a carboy. D1Lg-35/102 was a rectangular aqua base, body sherd with "KXG", "13" and "D" embossed on it. There are also 3 large round bumps that might be feet.

4.14.1.3.5 Ink Bottles

Seven sherds comprising five catalogue numbers were identified as ink bottles. Five sherds were clear in colour while two were aqua. D1Lg-35/177 was a nearly complete ink bottle but had a small portion of the lip and body missing, therefore was classified as a sherd. This specimen had the slanting inner

well, for dipping a fountain pen, still intact. A "61", "5" and a "D in a Diamond" were embossed on the base. According to Miller & Jorgensen (1986:4) this artifact was made at the Dominion Bottling Company in Hamilton, Ontario.

The remaining specimens could all be ascribed to definite ink companies. DLg-35/25 was three small clear sherds of a bottle that had "HIGGINS" "INKS" "BROOKLYN, N.Y." embossed on the base.

DLg-35/32 and 133 were both larger aqua neck, shoulder sherds. DLg-35/32 had "CARTE..." and "MADE IN..." embossed on it while DLg-35/133 had "...ARTE..." embossed on it. DLg-35/245 is a square clear body, base portion of a bottle. It has "C5...." "8" and "CARTER..." embossed on the base. These artifacts are products of 'The Carter's Ink Company'. This company still produces ink and ink products, in Canada, with outlets in Toronto and Montreal.

4.14.1.3.6 Milk (or Dairy) Bottles

DLg-35/87 was a single specimen of a milk bottle. It is a clear lip, neck portion of a quart size bottle. This artifact cannot be ascribed to any particular dairy.

4.14.1.3.7 Medicine Bottles

There were 18 catalogue numbers consisting of 14 bottles, 1 jar and 3 sherds in this sub-type. Some specimens contained remnants of cork stoppers while others had caps attached. The sherds or bottles were assigned to this type partly due to shape and partly due to embossed characteristics. Most medicine bottles are rectangular or oval in shape although round bottles do occur. Often, medicine bottles were panelled, in form, and a paper label may have been attached to one of the larger panels. Recovered specimens were amethyst, blue, brown and clear in colour. For

ease of discussion, the specimens will be divided into the colour categories.

Only one amethyst sherd was recovered, D1Lg-35/30. It was a rectangular body, base portion of a bottle with "35...". "ST" "WINNIPEG" and "MAN" embossed on the front panel. This was a medicine bottle belonging to 'Dixon's Pharmacy' located at 352 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba (Chopping 1978:310). Chopping lists this bottle as his catalogue number MWIN PXNI TYPE 28.

There were two complete blue bottles, one complete blue jar and one blue sherd recovered. D1Lg-35/79 and 301 are identical small round screw-cap bottles. Neither has any embossing but these may have held tablets of some kind.

D1Lg-35/157 is a small, blue, screw-cap panelled jar. There is a greasy brown substance adhering to the interior of this artifact. Analysis of this material would be necessary to identify the contents. No embossing is present to denote the manufacturer, contents or distributor.

D1Lg-35/194 is the body, base portion of a rectangular blue bottle. There are no markings of any sort on this artifact.

A complete brown bottle and one brown sherd were recovered. The square brown bottle (D1Lg-35/151) has a screw-cap closure. There is a "0" a "6" and a "D in a Diamond" embossed on the base. This artifact was manufactured at the Wallaceburg plant of the Dominion Glass Company of Canada (Miller & Jorgensen 1986:4).

D1Lg-35/231 was placed in the medicine sub-type because of the rectangular panelled shape. There was an "8" and a "D in a Diamond" embossed on the base of this sherd. The manufacturer was the Dominion Glass Company of Canada. No date or plant of

manufacture could be identified for this sherd. Nor could the contents, trade name or distributor be identified.

The remainder of the medicine sub-type were eleven clear bottles. Table 4 lists the catalogue numbers, decorative technique and the company or product where identifiable.

Cat. No.	Marks/Attachments	Product	Company
85	Embossed/Paper Label	PERBORA... ...ORAL	E. P. Squibb
103	Embossed/Cork	--	--
104	Embossed/Plastic cap	?	P of W (4 ozs)
115	Embossed	?	Eaton's
148	Embossed/Cork	?	Rawleigh's
246	Embossed/Graduated	--	--
247	Embossed	Aspirin	The Bayer Co.
251	Embossed/Metal cap	Milk of Magnesia	?
253	Embossed/Plastic cap/Fluid	--	--
300	Embossed	--	--
353	Embossed/Metal cap	?	T. C. Wheaton Co.

Table 4: Markings on Clear Medicine Bottles

Of the eleven bottles, seven were manufactured by the Dominion Glass Company of Canada. As part of the markings on the base of a bottle, Dominion Glass, in addition to the mold number, included numbers denoting the year of production, symbols which indicated the month of manufacture and the placement of a dot on different sides of the company logo which indicated the plant where the bottle had been produced (Miller & Jorgensen 1986:3-4). There were a variety of dates and places where these bottles were manufactured. DLg-35/246 was made in Redcliffe, Alberta in May-June of 1950. DLg-35/247, 251, 253 and 300 were all manufactured in Hamilton, Ontario with DLg-35/247 being March-

April, 1954; DLG-35/251 and 253 being July-August, 1955?; and DLG-35/300 being September-October, 1943?/1953?. DLG-35/85 had "DESIGN PATENT RD 1935" embossed on it and was manufactured in either 1943 or 1953. The plant where it was manufactured is unknown. DLG-35/104 was made in January-February post-1953 but the place of manufacturer is again unknown.

Only one other clear bottle could be traced to the manufacturer. This was DLG-35/148 which had a "C in a Triangle" embossed on the base. This bottle was made by the Consumers Glass Company of Canada (Toulouse 1971:143) for Rawleigh's. The contents remain unidentified.

Finally, it should be noted that one bottle (DLG-35/253) contained fluid. This was brownish in colour and had a very strong medicinal smell. As with any unidentified substance, extra precautions were taken with this artifact. It was double bagged and placed in a sealed tin. Chemical analysis is necessary to determine the contents of this bottle.

4.14.1.3.8 Chemical Containers

Two sherds were assigned to the chemical sub-type. Neither had any trace of a label or embossing indicating for certain that they were chemical containers, however, these were designated as such based on colour and size.

DLG-35/8 was a large blue, body, base portion of a bottle. A "91" is embossed on the external base. DLG-35/136 is a clear lip, neck, shoulder portion of a large bottle. There was no embossing on this artifact.

4.14.1.3.9 Cosmetic Containers

Four artifacts were identified in this functional grouping. Two, DLg-35/5 and 273, are small white glass sherds. Neither had any identifying marks but both resembled DLg-35/258 and 259 in appearance and texture and, therefore, have been assigned to the cosmetic sub-type.

DLg-35/258 and 259 are complete white jars. Both are embossed on the base. DLg-35/258 has a "D in a Diamond" with "L" "5" "5" and "5554". This jar was made in March - April post 1953. DLg-35/259 has a "D in a Diamond" with "1" "5" "16" and "5363A". This jar was made in January - February post-1953.

Both jars have screw-cap closures with DLg-35/258 being a smaller jar - 34.8 mm in diameter, while DLg-35/259 is 60.9 mm in diameter. Although there is no indication of the actual contents of these jars, they would probably have held creams or ointments.

4.14.1.3.10 Soft Drink (Soda Pop) Bottles

There were two sherds and one complete bottle in this category. DLg-35/61 is the clear neck, body, base portion of a bottle. This is a product of "THE GOLDEN KEY BRAND AERATED WATERS" a product of "E.L. DREWRY, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA". The base is embossed with "DREWRY 900". This is Chopping (1978:116) type MWIN BG6-6 and the number ("900") is interpreted as indicating the year of manufacture, i.e., 1900.

DLg-35/220 is also a clear bottle sherd, body portion. It has "CONTENTS..." embossed on the exterior and two sets of vertical and horizontal ribbing for decoration. This sherd is identical to the illustration in Stock (1978:36) showing a bottle

belonging to 'THE BELL BOTTLING COMPANY' of Winnipeg. This artifact has been tentatively assigned to this firm.

In 1918, The Boroditsky Brothers began bottling soft drinks at 1087 Selkirk Avenue. In 1924 the name of the company was changed to The Bell Bottling Company and eventually the premises were expanded from 1087 to 1083 Selkirk Avenue. The Bell Bottling Company continued in business until the 1970s (Stock 1978:35).

D1Lg-35/180 is a complete clear bottle with "COCA COLA" painted, in white, on it. Embossed on the base is a "D in a Diamond", a "5", "2" and a "Oct/Nov grid" date designator. This indicates that the bottle was manufactured by the Dominion Glass Company of Canada in October - November, post 1953 (Miller & Jorgensen 1986:4).

4.14.1.3.11 Beer Bottles

Although it is tempting to ascribe all containers produced by brewing companies to the object sub-type of beer, it is not possible. Many companies, while producing beer, had side lines of other products such as soft drinks. Companies with multiple types of products are discussed under the 'Beverage' section.

Two companies are represented in the recovered sherds or bottles of the beer sub-type. These are McDonagh & Shea and Brewery Products Limited.

McDonagh & Shea is a Winnipeg, Manitoba company. In 1887, John McDonagh and Patrick Shea purchased the Celestin Thomas Brewery of Winnipeg. In 1920, the business name was changed to Shea's Winnipeg Brewery (Chopping 1978:133-139). Four catalogue numbers comprising eight sherds and one bottle could be assigned to this company. D1Lg-35/283 is a complete brown bottle with a flat

base. It is similar to Chopping Type MWIN BC6 (1978:137) and Type MWIN BC89-3 (1978:139).

The remaining three catalogue numbers are all sherds. DLG-35/111 and 282, both single brown sherds, are similar to DLG-35/283 in marking. DLG-35/111 has a rounded base while DLG-35/282 is missing the base.

DLG-35/20 is 6 sherds of a brown bottle. The 'D&S' logo has hachured marked in it while the base has "884 B" embossed on it. This could not be assigned to any specific Chopping type.

The Brewery Products Company Limited established a Winnipeg outlet in 1937 at 132 James Street. It remained at this address until 1962 when the Victor Fox Foods Ltd. was listed at this site. Brewery Products Limited disappeared at this time (Winnipeg Henderson Directories). It is known that Shea's Winnipeg Brewery (Post 1926) used bottles produced by the Brewery Products Company (Chopping 1978:133-135). Other breweries probably used the bottles, identifying their brands with paper labels.

Seven catalogue numbers comprised of six sherds and one bottle were assigned to this company. DLG-35/284 is a complete clear bottle embossed with "B.P. LTD." and a "C in a triangle". The manufacturer of this bottle is Consumers Glass Company (Toulouse 1971:113).

The remaining six catalogue numbers are all portions of Brewery Products Limited bottles with DLG-35/164, 218, 222 and 299 being clear sherds and DLG-35/271 and DLG-35/289 being brown sherds.

DLG-35/218 is tentatively assigned to this company based on the words "THIS BOTTLE BELONGING...MAY..." embossed near the base. This resembles the printing on other Brewery Products bottles.

DLlg-35/222 has no other information. The remainder were all manufactured by the Dominion Glass Company of Canada Limited (all had the "D in a Diamond" logo) with a variety of information (Miller & Jorgensen 1986:3-4). Table 5 outlines this information.

Catalogue Number	Month of Manufacture	Year	Plant Location
164	Nov. - Dec.	1943/53	Redcliffe, Alberta
271	Mar. - Apr.	-	--
289	Nov. - Dec.	-	Redcliffe, Alberta
299	May - June	1942/52	--

Table 5: Embossing on Brewery Products Sherds

4.14.1.3.12 Beverage Bottles

As noted earlier, breweries tended to also bottle soft drinks, as well as beer, and used the same type of bottle for both products. Without the paper labels, it is often impossible to ascribe a specific product to an archaeologically recovered bottle. Thus, the bottles are assigned to the generalized 'beverage' sub-type.

Two Winnipeg firms dominated the local market or, at least, their bottles are the most prevalent. Blackwood Brothers, later Blackwoods Limited, is better known as a bottler of soft drinks while E. L. Drewry Limited appears to have concentrated upon brewing beer. The advent of Prohibition resulted in both firms, and other Winnipeg brewers, turning solely to the manufacture of soft drinks, with a change back to beer production after Repeal.

Blackwoods has a long and involved history. It began as the Manitoba Brewing Company, in 1882, and became Blackwoods Brothers

shortly after. In 1901, the name was changed to Blackwoods Limited. Another name change occurred in 1921, this time to Blackwoods Beverages (Aerated Water Manufacturing Company Limited). In 1923, the Whistle Bottling Company was formed to take over Blackwoods' business and, in 1934, the name reverted to Blackwoods Beverages Limited (Stock 1978:19; Chopping 1978:99-109).

The Drewry company began in 1877 when E. L. Drewry leased the Redwood Brewery and produced beverages labelled with his name. In 1904, the company name was changed to E. L. Drewry Limited and, in 1921, it became Drewrys Limited. As well as beers and ales, the firm produced several brands of soft drinks (Stock 1978:11-13).

Table 6 is a compilation of specimens (7 catalogue numbers) which were identified as products of the Blackwoods and E.L. Drewry companies.

D1Lg-35/176 (2 sherds) and 263 (1 sherd), the Drewry bottles, may be remnants of 'Golden Key Aerated Waters' bottles, but not enough is present to determine this with absolute accuracy.

COMPANY	COLOUR	CHOPPING NO.	CATALOG NUMBER
BLACKWOODS	Clear	MWIN BA?	22
	Aqua	MWIN BA14-1	33
		MWIN BA19-4	42
DREWRY	Clear	MWIN BG?	176
	Aqua	MWIN BG6-7	263
BLACKWOODS?/ DREWRY'S?	Aqua	-	121
	Green	-	173

Table 6: Identified Winnipeg Beverage Bottles

The remaining five catalogue numbers were assigned to the Beverage sub-type based on the shape of the bottle or the type of closure.

D1Lg-35/46 is a torpedo shaped aqua bottle sherd. The lip and most of the neck are missing. There is no embossing on the bottle to denote a company. Many torpedo bottles held carbonated beverages.

D1Lg-35/62 is the lip, neck portion of a blue bottle. This sherd was put in the beverage sub-type because of the 'crown-seal' closure.

D1Lg-35/152 is a complete olive coloured bottle. It is 191 mm high with a "1" embossed on the body, near the base, and the letters "A.G.W." embossed on the base. These letters may be the signature letters of one of two companies. According to Toulouse (1971:41-44) the 'Alloa Glass Works' of Scotland (1740 to present) used these initials, however, the 'American Glass Works' of Pittsburgh, also used the same initials and produced bottles in "Bohemian Green", a possible colour designation of D1Lg-35/152.

D1Lg-35/179 is a complete green bottle. Embossed on the base of the bottle is the number "6" and the words "THIS BOTTLE MADE IN SCOTLAND". There is no other information on this artifact. It was assigned to the 'Beverage' sub-type based on the crown-seal closure.

D1Lg-35/241 is a complete green bottle (235 mm) with an "M in a circle" and a "6" embossed on the base. The "M" is the symbol of the Maryland Glass Corporation of Baltimore, Maryland (Toulouse 1971:339-341). This company has operated from 1907 to the present with this particular mark being used post-1916.

4.14.1.3.13 Wine Bottles

One identifying feature of early wine bottles is the 'kick-up'. The 'kick-up' was a raised section of the base which originated as a sediment trap, and is currently retained as a tradition.

Only one complete bottle was assigned to this sub-type. DLG-35/93 is a large green bottle with a kick-up and the remnants of a black and white paper label. No manufacturer or product information could be discerned from this bottle.

4.14.1.3.14 Gin Bottles

One complete bottle, DLG-35/105, was assigned to this sub-type. It is a large clear bottle with no embossing or paper label but it does have an aluminum screw-cap with a logo on it. The logo is a composite of two chess pieces, the castle and the knight with "W & A. GILBEY" printed below the logo. This is a Gilbey's gin bottle. Gilbey's is a Canadian liquor manufacturer.

4.14.1.3.15 Whiskey Bottles

Whiskey bottles are often identified by embossed labelling of the manufacturer or the trade name of the whiskey. There were six catalogue numbers, comprised of seven sherds, assigned to this sub-type. Table 7 outlines the information found on the recovered whiskey sherds from the Sports Federation Building site.

Three whiskey companies, McGuinness, Johnny Walker and Seagrams were noted while only one bottle manufacturer, North British Bottle Co. Ltd., was identified.

Catalogue Number	Colour	No. of Sherds	Company Country of origin
165	Clear	1	WHIS...
167	Clear	1	L.J. McGuinness - Canada
175	Clear	1	Johnny Walker?- Scotland
217	Olive	2	--
248	Brown	1	Seagrams - Canada
269	Green	1	North British Bottle Co. Ltd. - Scotland

Table 7: Identifications of Whiskey Bottles

4.14.1.3.16 Liquor Bottles

This sub-type is a catchall for bottles that held some type of spirits but could not be pinned down to whiskey, gin, etc. Table 8 outlines the information present on these bottles. In some cases the manufacturer of the bottle could be discerned but the contents or trade name of the contents remains unknown. There are seventeen catalogue numbers consisting of one complete bottle and seventeen sherds in this sub-type.

Cat. #	Colour	Markings	Identification
40	Green	63 S	--
44	Brown	W...& C ^o	--
67	Brown	30;15;S;box	Liqueur, Paper label/France
135	Brown	V261...;3;D	Dominion Glass Co./ Canada
137	Brown	--	--
187	Brown	KX220	Kinghorn Plant? / Scotland
189	Brown	V2...;D	Dominion Glass Co./ Canada
190	Brown	M in Circle;6	Maryland Glass Co./ U.S.A.
191	Brown	V261B;1;D	Dominion Glass Co./ Canada
215	Brown	V261A;5;D;25	Dominion Glass Co./ Canada
216	Aqua	--	--
239	Clear	5;6;D;Box;12	Dominion Glass Co./ Canada
262	Clear	22	Flask Shaped
267	Brown	V261B;11;D;25	Dominion Glass Co./ Canada
268	Brown	V261B;1;D	Dominion Glass Co./ Canada
270	Green	901YM;L	Latchford? / U.S.A.
288	Brown	M in circle	Maryland Glass Co./ U.S.A.

Table 8: Markings on Liquor Bottles

4.14.1.3.17 Unassignable Bottles

The specimens described in this category have some identifying characteristics, such as shape or manufacturer's marks. However, the data is insufficient to permit positive identification of the function of the container; i.e., sealer vs. milk bottle, or medicine bottle vs. condiment bottle.

There are 39 catalogue numbers in this sub-type representing 41 sherds. The sherds vary in colour; aqua, clear, brown, blue, green and olive and vary in shape from round to rectangular with some being panelled or ribbed. Eighteen of the 39 catalogue numbers have no embossing, whatsoever, to indicate a manufacturer or the contents. The remaining 21 catalogue numbers have some embossing on them.

Table 9 details the embossed data and resultant information that could be ascertained. Most of the identified specimens were produced by Canadian firms, either Consumers Glass or Dominion Glass.

Occasionally, the style of manufacture of the neck and lips of bottles provide information concerning the probable contents of the container. Also, the type of closure and evidence of manufacturing technique can provide approximate dates. For example, the length of the mold seam can indicate a general age; e.g., if the seam extends to the lip of the bottle, it was produced after 1920.

Cat. #	Colour	Markings	Identification
17	Brown	159 C	Dominion Glass Co. Canada
21	Brown	1	--
23	Clear	8	--
24	Clear	...LIES LTD A	--
26	Clear	4;7140;8;D	?
31	Olive	?GA...;...L?	?
68	Clear	B;D;2;EST112	Dominion Glass Co. Canada
91	Clear	Raised ovals	--
134	Brown	Crown;D	Dominion Glass Co. Canada
156	Brown	1145;20	--
169	Clear	9;29;C	Consumers Glass Co. Canada
182	Brown	R?	--
188	Brown	R	--
240	Brown	4/10;logo	Owens Illinois Glass U.S.A.
243	Clear	7;645;C	Consumers Glass Co. Canada
244	Clear	6;D;..DE IN C	Dominion Glass Co. Canada
250	Brown	2	--
252	Brown	3;D;5;9774-A	Dominion Glass Co. Canada
261	Green	B;8;425;D	Dominion Glass Co. Canada
266	Clear	25;D;V...	Dominion Glass Co. Canada
272	Brown	4	--

Table 9: Markings on Unassigned Bottles

4.14.1.3.18 Summary of Glass Storage Containers

In total, 147 glass sherds and complete glass containers were recovered during the monitoring of The Sports Federation Building site. The following chart (Table 10) illustrates the frequency of each type of artifact.

SEALER		2

CARBOY		1

STOPPERS		1

BOTTLE		143
Medicine	18	
Wine	1	
Whiskey	7	
Liquor	18	
Gin	1	
Cosmetic	4	
Chemical	2	
Ink	7	
Condiment	11	
Milk	1	
Beer	16	
Soft Drink	3	
Beverage	13	
Unassigned	41	

TOTAL QUANTITY		147

Table 10: Frequency of Recovered Glass Storage Containers

As noted in the above table, the frequency of bottles was higher than sealers, carboys or stoppers. Within the bottle category, Unassigned bottles were in higher proportions to other sub-types. The presence of Liquor, Beer and Beverage Bottles may be due, in part, to the proximity of the former Dominion Hotel and the present Winnipeg Hotel. Other sources could include Clubs, Military Messes and residential caretakers.

The recovered specimens demonstrated most of the techniques of glass manufacture which have evolved over the last century. Early containers showed evidence of being blown-in-mold, where the molten glass was forced into a mold by the glass-blower. Several types of these molds have commonly occurred: 2-piece cup; 2-piece post; 3-piece cup and 3-piece post, and specimens of most were noted during the analysis. Unfortunately, the identification of a specific mold does not indicate a temporal period, as most glass factories concurrently used several types of molds, as well as private molds provided by clients. In all cases, the neck of the bottle is drawn out and finished as a separate operation, either through breaking and grinding to a smooth edge, or by applying a second 'blob' of molten glass and forming the lip by a special 'lipping tool'. These bottles were sealed with corks, wax or glass stoppers. The stoppers usually matched the bottle in colour and had a cork or rubber sealing ring below the flat top.

The introduction of mechanization in the bottle industry is shown by the presence of 'Owens scars' on the bases of bottle made after 1903. This automatic machine greatly speeded up the production of glass containers and contributed to the widespread use of inexpensive bottles. With further evolution, the lip was formed at the same time as the rest of the bottle and 'mold seams' continue from the base to the lip. Recent specimens show none of the 'air bubbles' in the glass that are commonly seen in older specimens.

While the technology exists for recent bottles to display a wide range of colors, clear and brown predominate. Earlier specimens, due to the technology and the chemical ingredients used, tend to show more variation. Aqua (various shades of bluish-green) is more common than clear glass. Also, early clear glass was made with manganese, which causes the glass to turn to an amethyst colour after prolonged exposure to sunlight. The use of

manganese, to produce a clear glass, ceased in 1914, as Germany controlled the majority of the world's resources. Thus, an amethyst bottle can readily be dated prior to 1914.

4.14.2 Dinnerware

Most artifacts within this sub-category are made of glass or porcelain with a few being made of metal. The artifacts consist of flatware and hollowware articles which are used for the serving of food.

4.14.2.1 Metallic Artifacts

Two artifacts were catalogued in this category. DLG-35/123 is a white enamelware cup with an intact handle. DLG-35/185 is a white and green enamelware bowl. The bowl, 175 mm in circumference, has a green band around the lip.

4.14.2.2 Glass Artifacts

Thirteen catalogue numbers, consisting of 15 glass artifacts, were designated as dinnerware. All were sherds and all were portions of tumblers.

Seven of the thirteen catalogue numbers (DLG-35/166, 238, 260, 264, 302, 345 and 351) were identical clear glass sherds all with "G.L.C.C." and either "43" or "46" embossed on the base. These are the standard glasses used in beverage rooms of hotels. The "G.L.C.C." stands for Government Liquor Control Commission.

The remaining six catalogue numbers varied in style and pattern. DLG-35/181 was the only example of a clear undecorated unembossed sherd. DLG-35/28 was unembossed but had a vertical ribbing decorative technique.

DLG-35/90 and 183 were two sherds, both clear with additional coloured patterns. DLG-35/90, a large body sherd, had seven horizontal stripes (3 black, 1 red, 1 yellow, 1 orange and 1

green) painted on it. D1Lg-35/183, a smaller clear sherd, had 1 complete and 2 partial red circles painted on the exterior.

D1Lg-35/265 and 337, 2 sherds and 1 sherd respectively, were both clear but had different marks embossed on the bases. Both the body, base sherds in D1Lg-35/265 had an "M" underlined on the bottom. This mark could not be found in the references.

D1Lg-35/337 was embossed with a maple leaf. In the centre of the leaf is a "D in a Diamond". Miller & Jorgensen (1986) do not list any mould mark like this. This tumbler also had a chunk of iron jammed into the glass.

4.14.2.3 Ceramic Artifacts

Ceramic dinnerware containers include flatware, i.e., plates and saucers, and hollowware, such as bowls and cups. As archaeological recoveries are often fragmented, positive identification of a sherd to the original object is not always possible. This is reflected in the use of object types such as 'plate?/saucer?', 'bowl?' and 'bowl?/cup?'.

Dinnerware is often manufactured in 'sets', including plates, saucers, bowls, and cups, with the same pattern. Thus, the decorative features of a 'set' cross-cuts the types of objects. Accordingly, the recoveries will be discussed in groups based upon colour and decorative design.

4.14.2.3.1 White Ceramics

The white colour group consisted of a total of 36 catalogue numbers consisting of 44 sherds. Of these 36 catalogue numbers 16 had absolutely no makers marks or indications of a pattern. Of the remaining 20 catalogue numbers totalling 25 sherds, it was possible to divide them into two groups. Table 11 details the sherds that had all or portions of a manufacturers' mark while Table 12 lists all embossed white sherds.

Table 11 consisted of 13 catalogue numbers, 10 of which had information on the maker and 3 of which had information of some nature but not necessarily that of a manufacturer. The 13 catalogue numbers with maker marks will be discussed by manufacturer while the remaining numbers will be discussed individually or in groupings where applicable. The pertinent reference notations in Table 11 will not be repeated continually throughout the text.

Cat. No.	Manufacturer	Date	Reference
36	---	--	---
72	Grindley Hotel Ware Co. Ltd.	1908+	Godden 1964:293
95	---	--	---
118	Worcester Royal Porcelain Co.	1900+	Godden 1964:697
208	---	--	---
308	Medalta	1940-1960	Symonds 1974:11
310	Tams	1950+	Godden 1964:609
311	Tams	1952+	Godden 1964:609
312	Medalta	1940-1960	Symonds 1974:11
323	Tams	1952+	Godden 1964:609
324	Tams	1952+	Godden 1964:609
328	Medalta	1940-1960	Symonds 1974:11
358	St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.	1873-1899	Sussman 1985:36

Table 11: Identified Manufacturers on White Ceramics

4.14.2.3.1.1 Manufacturers of White Ceramics

A) Grindley Hotel Ware Company Limited

D1Lg-35/72 was one body, base sherd of a plate. There was a portion of a crown with "GRINDLEY" "EN..." and "VI..." printed, in green, below it. This mark has been used by the Grindley Company of Staffordshire since 1908.

B) Worcester Royal Porcelain Company Limited

D1Lg-35/118 is the basal part of a plate. It has the green Royal Worcester mark that has been used since 1891. Unfortunately, part of the mark is missing but this piece was produced post 1900.

C) St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company

D1Lg-35/358 is the base portion of a plate. The manufacturers' mark on the base is a crest with "ST. JOHNS, Q..." printed below it. The St. Johns Stone Chinaware Company was located in Saint-Jean, Quebec, Canada and was in business from 1873 until 1899.

D) John Tams (& Son) (Limited)

Four catalogue numbers, D1Lg-35/310, 311, 323 and 324, had variations of the 'Vitrified Hotel Ware' mark of this company. Tams was begun in 1875 in Longton, Staffordshire, England and has undergone several name changes over the years. D1Lg-35/311 has an elephant logo over the "TAMS...VITRIFIED" name which in turn is over a hammer and anvil trademark. The 'Elephant Brand' was used ca. 1952 and later. The three other sherds only have "TAMS" "HOTEL WARE" over the hammer and anvil. It is not known whether this is an earlier or later version of the 1952 mark.

E) Medalta

D1Lg-35/308, 312 and 328 are all types of hotelware produced by the Medalta company. According to the logo on the base, all were made during the 1940s and 1950s.

The Medalta Stoneware Company was first established in Medicine Hat, Alberta in 1912. For the next 47 years the company produced a variety of wares from utilitarian crocks, jugs, bowls, dishes and hotelware to decorative items such as lamps, vases and knickknacks. In 1959, the Medicine Hat company went bankrupt but a company in nearby Redcliffe, Alberta resurrected the name and continued operations until 1988 when this company, too, closed its doors. (Symonds 1974:4; Goundry, P., pers. communication).

4.14.2.3.1.2 Unidentified Marks on White Ceramics

D1Lg-35/36 has a black circular mark with an inverted triangle in the centre. The words "IRON..." and "CH..." are printed in the triangle. Below the circle is a banner with the letters "BU..." inside. It was not possible to trace this mark.

D1Lg-35/95 has a red circle with "MADE IN JAPAN" printed inside the circle. Inside the printing is a flower symbol with a "T" inside that. This, more than likely, represents the company but it cannot be identified at this time.

D1Lg-35/208, a saucer sherd, has "MADE IN ENGLAND", a "B", and "2814" printed on the base. No other information is available for this artifact.

4.14.2.3.1.3 Embossed White Ceramics

There were 7 catalogue numbers, totaling 8 sherds that had an embossed decorative design (Table 12).

Catalogue Number	Object Type	No. of Sherds	Pattern Description
65	Lid	2	?
81	Lid	1	Maple Leaf
82	Bowl?/Cup?	1	Panelled
120	Bowl	1	Panelled
340	Bowl	1	Wheat - 2 row
364	Bowl?	1	Curlicues
365	Pitcher	1	Wheat and Hops

Table 12: Designs on Embossed White Ceramics

D1Lg-35/340 is similar to the 'Wheat' - 2 row pattern pictured in Sussman (1985:36). As the embossing on the sherd is extremely

worn and there is no indication of a manufacturer, it is impossible to assign this piece to one particular company, of several, that produced the wheat pattern.

DLLg-35/365 is the 'Wheat and Hops' pattern (Sussman 1985:42-47), but again, due to the fact that there is not enough of this sherd, it cannot be assigned to any one stoneware company.

DLLg-35/65 and 81 are both portions of large white porcelain lids. DLLg-35/65 is two pieces with an unidentifiable design while DLLg-35/81 is one piece with a very distinct maple leaf embossed on the external surface.

DLLg-35/364 is a single sherd of a bowl?. The pattern is a curlicued embossed design on the exterior surface.

DLLg-35/82 and 120 both have a panelled design. DLLg-35/82 is the body, base portion of a cup?/bowl? while DLLg-35/120 is the lip, body, base portion of a bowl.

4.14.2.3.2 'Gold-on-White' Ceramics

Within the 'gold-on-white' colour category, there were three catalogue numbers representing four sherds. DLLg-35/71 was a single bowl sherd, DLLg-35/117 was two cup sherds and DLLg-35/362 was one plate sherd. All were decorated with a single gold line which varied in thickness on the individual sherds. The only mark of note was a potters' mark on the base of DLLg-35/117. This was "FE" and a "7". No further information was obtainable.

4.14.2.3.3 'Blue-on-White' Ceramics

There are six catalogue numbers consisting of ten sherds in this colour category (Table 13). All six catalogue numbers had unique

patterns. Of these six catalogue numbers, only two will be discussed further.

Catalogue Number	Object Type	No. of Sherds	Pattern Description
11	Plate	1	Broseley?; Temple?
13	Plate	3	Floral; Geometric
35	Bowl	3	Dendritic Tree
66	Plate?/Saucer?	1	Floral
203	Plate	1	Blue Lines; Geometric
303	Plate	1	Floral; Fence

Table 13: Patterns on 'Blue-on-White' Ceramics

D1Lg-35/11, a plate sherd, is similar to the Broseley (Sussman 1979:63) and Temple (Sussman 1979:230) patterns of Spode/Copeland. However, the sherd is a coarser china than that made by Spode. There is no manufacturers' information whatsoever on this sherd so it cannot be traced any further.

D1Lg-35/303, also a plate sherd, has a large blue floral pattern with a portion of a fence in the background. A minute segment of what might be a manufacturers' mark can be discerned on the base of this artifact. It may be a crown, but there is not enough present to locate the mark in any of the references.

4.14.2.3.4 'Green-on-White' Ceramics

There are ten catalogue numbers representing twelve sherds in the 'green-on-white' colour category. The only pattern in this group consists of one or more green lines on a white background. The identifiable object types are plates and a cream pitcher. Several fragments could not be definitively assigned to an object type. These were designated as bowl?/cup?, plate?/saucer? or bowl?.

DLlg-35/119, 306, 307, 325, 326, 327 and 357 had no information that would enable further identification of a manufacturer, jobber or company of use. The remaining three catalogue numbers had some information printed on them.

DLlg-35/34 consisted of two body, base sherds of a bowl?. A manufacturers' mark on the base of these sherds indicated that the artifact was "HOTELWARE" made by "G...NDLEY" of "ENGLAND". This mark refers to the 'Grindley Hotelware Company' of Staffordshire. This company has produced hotelware ceramics since 1908 (Godden 1964:293).

DLlg-35/139 is a small white cream pitcher with a thick green and a thin green line around the circumference just below the exterior lip. This pitcher has several pieces of information printed on the base. The pattern is "DURALINE" and it was manufactured by the "GRINDLEY HOTELWARE CO" of "ENGLAND" (Godden 1964:293). There is also a jobber company printed on the base. This is "CASSIDY'S LTD." of "VANCOUVER, WINNIPEG, TORONTO". Cassidy's Limited Wholesale first appears in the Winnipeg Henderson Directories in 1918 and was located at 168 Market East along with Gowans Kent & Company. In 1922 Cassidy's appears to have taken over Gowans Kent & Company and remained in the china, glassware, crockery, silverware wholesale business until 1941 when it, too, went out of business.

DLlg-35/229 is a plate sherd. Printed on the exterior base are the remnants of "KENT", "WI...". This more than likely refers to Gowans Kent & Company Ltd. The long history of Gowans Kent & Company Limited, in Winnipeg, is intertwined with that of Cassidy's Limited. Gowans Kent & Company Crockery first appears in the 1882 Henderson Directory and was located at Wesley East. For an unknown reason, this company was not listed in the 1884 through 1889 Directories but reappears in 1890 at 430 Main Street. In 1897, the company moved to 358 Main Street and, in

1908, the name changed to Gowans Kent Western Limited. A final move occurred in 1913 to 166 - 168 Market Street. As with many businesses of long standing in a community, the building where the business is headquartered often is called by that business' name. This is the case with Gowans Kent & Company. In 1922 the firm was succeeded by Cassidy's Limited which is listed as being located in the Gowans Kent Building. Cassidy's Limited lasted until 1941 but, in the 1948 Directory, businesses at 166 - 168 Market were listed as being in the Cassidy Block.

The pattern on D1Lg-35/229 consists of a solid green line below the interior lip, a thin green line directly below that, a logo on the body and another thin green line on the shoulder between the body and the base. The logo, all in green, is a shield with the initials "AC" intertwined inside. On the outside of the shield, there is a beaver sitting on the top with a ribbon below and floral branches climbing up each side. This artifact is tentatively identified as associated with the Adanac Club, which was located on this site (Section 2.0). Research on the Adanac Club failed to elicit further information.

4.14.2.3.5 Ceramics of Various Colours

As many of the recoveries consisted of only a few specimens of each colour combination, they will be discussed within a single section. Sub-headings will indicate the particular colour and the catalogue numbers of the specimens within that group.

'Black' (D1Lg-35/37)

D1Lg-35/37 is a stoneware sherd of a teapot. It is the lip, neck and shoulder portion of the teapot. There are no identifying marks on this artifact.

'Blue' (DlLg-35/309, 322)

DlLg-35/309 is two base, body sherds of a bowl. There is no manufacturing information on these artifacts.

DlLg-35/322 consists of seven sherds of a bowl?. There is no manufacturer information on these artifacts. However, they are identical to those in DlLg-35/309 and may be part of the same set.

'Green' (DlLg-35/63)

DlLg-35/63 is a green porcelain teapot. It is a one-cup size pot and may have been used as part of a hotel/restaurant set. Stamped on the base of this artifact is "MADE IN JAPAN".

'Brown' (DlLg-35/366)

DlLg-35/366 is a single body, base sherd of a bowl?/cup?. There are no manufacturers' marks on this piece.

'Pink and Blue' (DlLg-35/3)

DlLg-35/3 is a body sherd of a bowl?/cup?. The exterior is a deep blue while the interior is pink. There is no other information available for this artifact.

'Pink-on-White' (DlLg-35/2)

DlLg-35/2 is the lip, body portion of a plate?/saucer?. There is a band of pink below the interior lip.

'Black-on-White' (DlLg-35/342)

DlLg-35/342 is two sherds of a plate?/saucer?. It has a floral pattern of leaves and flowers on the interior surface and the lip is fluted.

'Brown-on-White' (DlLg-35/207)

DlLg-35/207 is a small lip, body sherd of a plate?/saucer?. The pattern is a painted abstract floral design.

'Red and Gold-on-White' (DlLg-35/12)

DlLg-35/12 is a body sherd of a bowl?. It has a large abstract red flower, with a gold centre, painted on the exterior.

'Pink and Green-on-White' (DlLg-35/96)

DlLg-35/96 is a body, base sherd of a plate?/saucer?. The transfer print design consists of pink flowers with green leaves.

'Pink, Green and Gold-on-White' (DlLg-35/116)

DlLg-35/116 is a bowl?/cup? sherd with a pink and green floral design on the exterior body and a single gold line just above the exterior base.

'Multicolour' (DlLg-35/92, 184, 206, 361, 363)

DlLg-35/92, a bowl sherd, has a gold band on the lip, a gold and blue band with curlicues just below the lip, on the interior surface, and a spray of multicoloured flowers below the band on the body.

DlLg-35/184 is the lip, body, base portion of a cup sherd. This artifact has a gold line on the lip, a pink and brown floral design on the exterior body and a brown floral pattern on the interior body.

DlLg-35/206 is a bowl?/cup? sherd with a black geometric pattern just below the exterior lip. Below this pattern, there is a yellow flower with black and green leaves.

DlLg-35/361 is a cup sherd. It has a gold line on the lip and a pink, salmon, blue, gold and green floral spray on the exterior body.

DlLg-35/363 is a cream coloured plate sherd. There is a gold line just below lip on the interior surface. Below this line is an intricate geometric design in black, red, gold and white.

4.14.2.3.6 Identified Ceramic Manufacturers

Although 112 ceramic dinnerware sherds were recovered during the monitoring of The Sports Federation Building site, only a limited number of ceramic companies were identified. This can, in part, be attributed to the shatter pattern of ceramic artifacts. The makers marks are usually printed on the base of the object, which becomes only one of several sherds when the item is broken.

Based on the analysis of the ceramic dinnerware artifacts, Table 14 outlines the companies and countries represented by the recovered sherds. Tentative identifications are indicated by (?). Jobbers or wholesalers are noted with an asterisk (*). To complete the listing of ceramic containers, manufacturers of storage containers (crocks and bottles) have been added to the compilation of dinnerware producers. This table indicates that numerous companies marketed their products in Winnipeg. The dates represented by the logos are listed.

COUNTRY	MANUFACTURING FIRM	TIME PERIOD
England	Joseph Bourne & Son Ltd.	?
	Doulton & Company	?
	Grindley Hotel Ware Co. Ltd.	1908+
	John Tams (& Son) (Ltd.)	1952+
	Worcester Royal Porcelain Co.	1900+
	* ? Stephens	?
Scotland	Henry Kennedy & Sons (Ltd.)	?
Canada	Medalta Potteries	1920 - 1950
	* Cassidy's Ltd. (Van. Wpg. Tor.)	?
	* Gowans Kent Western Ltd. (Wpg.)	?
	St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co.	1873 - 1899
Japan	?	--

Table 14: Manufacturers of Ceramic Dinnerware and Containers

4.14.3 Cooking Containers

Only one specimen was assigned to this sub-category. DLG-35/77 was a blue iron handle from a frying pan. This was an enamel-ware style of artifact. There were no identifying marks on this specimen.

4.14.4 Waste Containers

DLG-35/293, an interesting artifact, is a spittoon. It is a white and blue enamel-ware style object. The spittoon is crushed and very corroded and there are no marks to indicate a manufacturer.

4.14.5 Ornamental Containers

The artifacts assigned to this category were considered to be used primarily for their decorative features, rather than utilitarian function. The specimens include both glass and ceramic fragments. There were 8 catalogue numbers consisting of 8 sherds (6 glass and 2 porcelain). Sherds were designated as either bowl? or vase?.

4.14.5.1 Glass Artifacts

The single glass bowl? sherd (DLG-35/172) is amethyst in colour and decorated with raised dots and the remnants of a floral design. The decoration occurred during the manufacturing process and was done by pressing into a mold or by embossing.

The glass sherds which were identified as vase? were either pressed glass or 'colour slipped', where a second colour of glass was applied to the exterior of the vessel. DLG-35/38 is a pressed, clear glass specimen, decorated with a shell-like design. This pattern strongly resembles the 'shell and jewel'

pattern described in Lee (1944:Plate 75). The remaining clear, glass vase? specimens (DlLg-35/171, 223 and 228) all had variations of a ribbing pattern on the exterior.

DlLg-35/122 was a white and green 'colour slipped' glass sherd. This type of artifact was also found during the North Assiniboine Node Archaeological Impact Assessment (Kroker 1989:138), during the monitoring of the Assiniboine Quay Construction Project (Kroker & Goundry n.d.) and during the Archaeological Monitoring of the Stage I Construction Program (Kroker & Goundry 1990:120).

4.14.5.2 Ceramic Artifacts

There were 2 sherds catalogued in this category. DlLg-35/186 was catalogued as a vase?. It is a large white sherd with a light blue painted line flowing down from the lip overlapping vertical embossed lines on the interior surface. The lip edge is scalloped and has a single gold line on it. There are radiating waves of lines on the exterior surface.

DlLg-35/343 is another porcelain vase? sherd with ornate decoration on the exterior surface. There is a thick band of coral and a thick band of blue colouring separated by a thin band of black and gold. There is a gold floral design on the blue portion of the sherd.

4.15 DETRITUS

This category originated during cataloguing of pre-Contact artifacts. It was devised to systematically record the residue from manufacture of lithic tools. Application to historic materials resulted in a moderate change of definition. The category, when applied to historic artifacts, includes residue of manufacturing operations, such as slag from a blacksmith's forge, but mainly refers to specimens which are too broken or corroded to be identified. This is in contrast to the 'Unknown' category, where it is felt that the artifact has sufficient integrity to permit identification, with further research. Historic detritus is designated as 'Scrap' in the hierarchial code.

Only one recovered item was catalogued as detritus. This was a small scrap of wood (DLg-35/16) that had been cut. It was identified to class Angiospermae.

4.16 UNKNOWN

This category is reserved for artifacts which are incomplete or have preservation problems which preclude identification at the current level of investigation (Table 15). Further research may result in identification of the specimen. DLg-35/54 is a copper nozzle, while DLg-35/144 is an iron handle and DLg-35/214 is a flat iron plate.

Catalog No.	Material	Description
53	Iron	--
54	Copper	Nozzle, etched - LA-803; No. 2
144	Iron	Handle
202	Plastic	Black with red band
214	Iron	Flat plate
356	Iron	--

Table 15: Unidentified Artifacts

4.17 FAUNAL REMAINS

The recovered faunal remains appear to be the residue from food resources. No artifacts were identified as resulting from natural deposition.

All of the faunal remains were examined and identified as specifically as possible: body part, age of individual, and species, where possible. Any evidence of butchering techniques, such as cutting or sawing, was recorded. The condition of the specimens were noted, i.e., charred, broken, calcined, etc.

The specimens were identified using standard references: Olsen (1960, 1964), Gilbert (1973), DeBlase and Martin (1974), Mundell (1975), Clarke (1981). Specimens were identified to the lowest taxonomic ranking wherever possible, although incompleteness of the element often resulted in identification at the Family, Order or Class level. Exact identification is not always possible as certain elements, or portions of elements, like middle sections of mammal ribs, have no distinguishing characteristics which would permit identification beyond mammal.

Size ranges were used within the broader classifications, to provide additional information beyond the simple reporting of bird or mammal. The 'medium/large' and 'small/medium' categories are used for fragments which cannot be positively assigned to one of the three main categories: large, medium and small. Large mammal refers to bear, deer, moose, elk, bison, cow, pig, sheep and goat. Medium mammals range from muskrat to wolf, and include porcupine, rabbit, hare, otter, fox, dog, beaver, cat and lynx. Small mammals include squirrels and small rodents such as mice and shrews. Large birds are considered to include crane, swan, goose, hawk, loon, heron, eagle and turkey. Medium birds range in size from kingfishers to ducks and chickens, while small birds are the size of sparrows and warblers.

The faunal remains recovered from historic contexts are presented in Table 16.

Identification	Quantities
MAMMAL	19
Large Mammal	12
Medium Mammal	5
Bovidae	2
BIRD	1
Large Bird	1
SHELLFISH	2
Atlantic Oyster	2
TOTAL FOOD REMAINS	22

Table 16: Identification of Butchering Remains

The majority of the mammal food resources appear to derive from large, probably domesticated, animals: cow, sheep, pig and goat. Two bones (DLG-35/131) were identified to the cow family. The bird bone probably also derives from domesticated species (goose and turkey) although wild ducks and geese could have been harvested during migration seasons. Shellfish consisted of imported Atlantic oysters. No fish specimens were recovered from the Sports Federation Building site.

Several specimens exhibited evidence of butchering techniques. DLG-35/14 and 78 had cut marks while DLG-35/15, 131, 146, 147, 158, 160, 305, 335 and 350 had saw marks. This material was used as food. The specimens may have originated from the kitchen of the live-in caretakers in the Custom House or from the dining facilities of the adjacent hotels.

4.18 NATURAL OBJECT - MODIFIED

DlLg-35/60 is a clinker. It was collected as a representative sample of this type of artifact, which was found throughout the western portion of the site. A clinker is the inorganic residue left after the combustion of coal. Colours range from black through grey to red depending upon the mineral content.

4.19 SUMMARY OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

As explained in the methodology section (3.2), artifact recovery tends to be biased towards retrieval of diagnostic specimens (i.e., those which could be identified to manufacturer or function). Glass and ceramic fragments were more readily noticeable during monitoring than were rusted iron specimens. Accordingly, the preponderance of recovered historic artifacts are in the container category. Based upon the recoveries made during the North Assiniboine Node Archaeological Impact Assessment (Kroker 1989), such a proportion of the entire artifact resource base reflects a bias during field collection, rather than an actual frequency.

Table 17 details the summary of historic artifacts.

CATEGORY (Sub-Category)	QUANTITIES	
ARCHITECTURAL OBJECT		41
Hardware	28	
Structural Elements	1	
Accoutrements	9	
Detached Structural Elements	2	
Furniture	1	
LIGHTING		9
MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT		4
MEDICINE		1
COMMUNICATION		4
Telecommunication	1	
Written	3	
FOOD PROCESSING		3
COMMERCE		1
FOOD PROCUREMENT		5
CLOTHING		19
Fastener	1	
Bodywear	1	
Footwear	17	
TRANSPORTATION		11
Draught	3	
Railroad	1	
Vehicle	7	

Table 17: Quantities of Curated Historic Artifacts (Part 1)

Table 17 (continued)

CATEGORY (Sub-Category)	QUANTITIES	
RECREATION		1
ADORNMENT		2
HOUSEWARES		1
CONTAINERS		295
Storage	173	
Dinnerware	112	
Ornamental	8	
Cooking	1	
Waste	1	
DETRITUS		1
UNKNOWN		6
FAUNAL REMAINS		22
NATURAL OBJECT - MODIFIED		1
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS		427

Table 17: Quantities of Curated Historic Artifacts

5.0 STRATIGRAPHY AND FEATURES

During the archaeological monitoring of the excavation phase of the construction, particular attention was paid to observing and recording the natural soil stratigraphy of the location and the man-made modifications of those soil layers. The determination of the soil formation and riverine flood deposit history of a site enables a fuller understanding of the potential human utilization of that location. Former soil horizons indicate a stable period between floods when the area could have been used as a campsite location. Types of environmental conditions can be assessed and used to interpret potential land use activities.

In addition, the presence of all structural elements was recorded. In archaeological terminology, a concentration of artifacts, representing a specific activity or series of related activities, is termed a 'feature'. This designation refers to the evidence of past activity. Thus, size is not a criterion - a feature may be evidence of a single post hole or a small campfire or it may include the entire basement area of a former building.

5.1 STRATIGRAPHY

Sub-surface investigations during the impact assessment phase of the heritage resource management program indicated that the upper soil horizons were the result of human activity post-dating the 1870s (Appendix B). The upper meter contained asphalt, gravel, ash, loam and clay fill. These layers were sequential and relatively uniform within the test trenches. Monitoring during the construction phase confirmed that this depositional sequence occurred throughout the site, except in the areas which had been modified as building sites for the first structures in the area.

The historic horizons will be discussed as a generalized sequence. The thickness of each horizon varied across the site

and was not always present at all locations. The uppermost horizon was asphalt overlying a gravel base. These combined strata are evidence of the most recent use of the area as a car lot and a parking lot. As such, this horizon dates after 1932. Underlying the gravel, an obvious layer of fill was observed. This fill stratum varied in content, ranging from black loam containing lumber and other artifacts, to grey ash, to black cinder, to grey clay. The thickness of the stratum varied across the site, appearing to be deepest over locations of basements of former buildings. It is probable that this horizon is related to leveling of the area prior to the placement of the asphalt/gravel layers.

In some portions of the site, especially in the western half, it appears that minimal surface modification occurred for a considerable period. This is reflected by the formation of a soil horizon, usually 20 to 30 cm below the asphalt. Soil horizons generally require two or more decades to become recognizable as a distinct stratum. This stratum probably represents the period between the initial building construction during the 1870s and the paving operations sixty to eighty years later.

Two types of deposits occur below the upper portion of the soil horizon. Both are interrupted rather than continuous and are indicative of specific activities. Localized 'pockets' of grey ash were found in the western portion of the site, to the rear of the building locations. They probably represent midden (refuse) areas where residue from wood and coal heating facilities were deposited. Broken fragments of glass and ceramic containers, as well as pieces of butchered bone were associated with these deposits. The second horizon consisted of deposits of horse manure. Again, these deposits were localized rather than continuous. Most were concentrated in the western part of Area II.

A group of layers of fill (grey clay, loam, mixed clay and loam, ash, and black cinder) occur throughout the western half of the location. These layers have a combined depth of 1.0 to 1.5 meters. They are representative of initial construction and land modification activities on the site. The clay and loam would have derived from the excavations for basements under the three original buildings. The cinder may have been transported from the East Yards for use as fill. This material has the advantage of providing good drainage.

Below the fill layers, various stratigraphic layers were observed. Excavations were taken to a depth of nine meters. The faces of all excavations, including caisson holes, were examined. The various layers were observed to be dark-colored silts and clays, with one exception in the upper section of the stratigraphic column. These were all natural deposits and represent the depositional history of the site. It is especially noteworthy that no buried soil horizons were present, in contrast to the situation at the junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers where innumerable buried soil layers have been recorded during archaeological investigations (Kroker, 1989; Kroker & Goundry, 1990; Quaternary Consultants 1988; 1989).

A light-colored, yellowish layer consisting of silts and clays was observed in Test Trench 2 and Test Trench 3 (Appendix B). As the material was widespread, it must have been deposited at the site by a flood. Major historic floods have been recorded in 1882, 1861, 1852, 1826 and 1793. As the yellowish layer underlies the deepest construction fill horizons, the deposition must predate the 1870s. The 1826 flood was a major event with flood crest at 18 feet (six meters) above ground level. The excavations at the Fort Gibraltar I site at The Forks observed a layer of pale yellow sand related to the flood of 1826 (Kroker et al. 1990:48). It is possible that the yellow silts and clays at the Sports Federation Building site were also deposited by the

waters of this flood. The 1793 flood was also of major magnitude. The second yellow clay stratum (Test Trench 3) may derive from this event.

The remainder of the strata could rarely be distinguished by coloration. Most were dark brown silty clays. Variations in texture (i.e., proportion of clay content versus silt content) were often the only distinguishing characteristic. No buried soil horizons, as evidenced by black organic bands, occurred between the different strata. The favored explanation for this occurrence is that the area was always relatively high ground, in contrast with the areas immediately adjacent to the rivers, and that flood deposition consisted only of very thin layers of silts and clays. In such a scenario, the existing vegetation would be minimally affected by the floods and the thin deposit would be incorporated into the active surface soil horizon, which steadily rose in elevation but without evidence of catastrophic flooding.

5.2 FEATURES

All observed features are related to the construction and modification of historic buildings within the Manitoba Sports Federation Building site. The archaeological observations and recoveries confirm the archival data concerning the size and location of former structures on the site.

When each of the standing buildings was demolished, the basements were filled and the location leveled. Often, residue from the demolition was used to fill in the basements, resulting in a jumbled concentration of brick, dressed limestone, fieldstone, timber and lumber, broken concrete and distorted, rusted metal.

The Custom House, in Area III, had a basement with external walls built of dressed limestone and internal basement walls of yellow brick. Presence of a sub-basement floor of rough-hewn poplar

logs overlain by rough planking was observed under the concrete floor. An extension of the basement was located on the north wall and perhaps served as a coal bin. It had a concrete floor with dressed limestone walls on the east and west sides and a timber plank wall on the north side. The floor of this extension consisted of large timbers (tentatively identified as spruce) oriented north/south, covered with rough-cut planks (2" x 12") lying east/west. The debitage within the former basement consisted of yellow bricks, dressed limestone, lumber and cedar shakes.

The foundation of the Dominion Land Office was constructed of dressed fieldstone, laid on a concrete footing. The floor consisted of timbers oriented north/south. The debitage within the basement consisted of dressed limestone, red and yellow bricks, red bricks glazed with white enamel, grey-green slate, concrete, sheet metal flashing, lumber and roofing material.

The walls of the basement of the Hudson's Bay Company Land Office were constructed of dressed limestone. There appeared to have been a basement entrance to the building from the outside on the west wall. This entrance was constructed of yellow brick with an arched ceiling. The 'stairwell' was filled with wood ash and unidentifiable rusted iron fragments. The remainder of the basement contained debitage similar to the other two buildings. No evidence of a basement under the Customs Examining Warehouse was observed. It would appear that this building rested on a foundation without any subterranean component. Also, no evidence of privies, associated with any of the structures, was found. Initially, it had been expected, on the basis of the 1880 map (Figure 3), that evidence of privies would be located along the west (alley) side of the building site. The absence of any sub-surface evidence suggests that these facilities were above-ground structures which were emptied on a regular basis.

One other type of feature was found throughout the site. Intrusive cylindrical concrete pilings occurred. The depths of these pilings varied between 1.5 and 2.5 meters and are hypothesized to be the bases of electric light standards which were installed during the period when the site was occupied by a series of automobile dealerships.

6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SUMMARY

The excavation phase of the construction of the Manitoba Sports Federation Building was carried out with application of all necessary archaeological resource management procedures. As the entire site was excavated, no caveats are necessary for additional activities on the periphery.

Diagnostic artifacts, which aided in understanding the history of the locality, were collected, curated, identified and analyzed. As the activity specific to the individual artifacts often exemplified portions of the history of the site, the interpretation of these activities was included in the descriptive portion of this report.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the landowner (who has right of custody under Manitoba Heritage Resources Act [Section 44, Sub-section 1b]) transfer the right of custody to the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature. If the land-owners wish to display recovered artifacts at 200 Main Street, arrangements can be made with the Museum for appropriate loans of the artifacts. The designation of the Museum as the repository would not hinder the possibility of artifact display and provides a permanent location for the deposition of artifacts, accessible to future researchers.

Due to depositional conditions, certain artifacts are in poor or unstable condition. It is recommended that advice of the Conservation Department (Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature) be obtained concerning the necessary care of these artifacts (e.g., D1Lg-35/94 [handbill]). Other artifacts, which may be used for display purposes, may also require conservation attention.

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APPENDIX A
HERITAGE PERMIT



Heritage Permit No. A27-89

FORM 11

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

Name: Quaternary Consultants Ltd.
Address: 130 Fort Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1C7

(hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee"),

is hereby granted permission to:

carry out a heritage resource impact assessment of the proposed Manitoba Sports Federation building at 196 to 212 Main Street in the City of Winnipeg and to monitor construction activities;

during the period:

June 20 to September 30, 1989

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the information provided in the application for this permit dated the 15th day of June 19 89, 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;
- (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:
October 31, 1989
- (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:

That neither the Government of Manitoba, nor the party issuing this permit be liable for any damages 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, the Minister and any employees and officials of the Government, against any and all actions, liens, demands, loss liability, cost, 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 to or related to this permit.

ated at the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba , this 16th day of June 1989.



Minister of Culture, Heritage and Recreation

APPENDIX B
IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AT THE
MANITOBA SPORTS FEDERATION
BUILDING SITE**

Prepared For

CONTINENTAL EQUITIES INC.

**Quaternary
Consultants
Limited**

July, 1989

**PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AT THE
MANITOBA SPORTS FEDERATION BUILDING SITE**

INTRODUCTION

Quaternary Consultants Ltd was requested to develop an initial archaeological impact assessment program by Continental Equities. This program (QCL 1989a), proposed to Continental Equities and approved by Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, was implemented on June 21, 1989 under the terms of Heritage Permit A27-89 (Appendix A).

The assessment entailed the excavation of three trenches in the western portion of the building site. The trenches (Figure 1) were four meters long and 60 cm wide. They were excavated to a depth of 3.30 meters.

The trenches were excavated using a Case #680 backhoe with a 24" bucket. The operator was Ray Demarcke (Cambrian Excavators) who was familiar with archaeological requirements, having been involved in the North Assiniboine Node Assessment (FRC 1989) and the Provencher Bridge Project Assessment (QCL 1989b). The operation consisted of using the backhoe to excavate thin (about 10 cm) layers of soil, which were placed at the side of the trench. The field crew, using garden rakes and trowels, where necessary, spread and examined the extractant soil. The soil stratigraphy was carefully observed and soil profiles were recorded for each trench. The trenches were in-filled and tamped upon completion of the excavations.

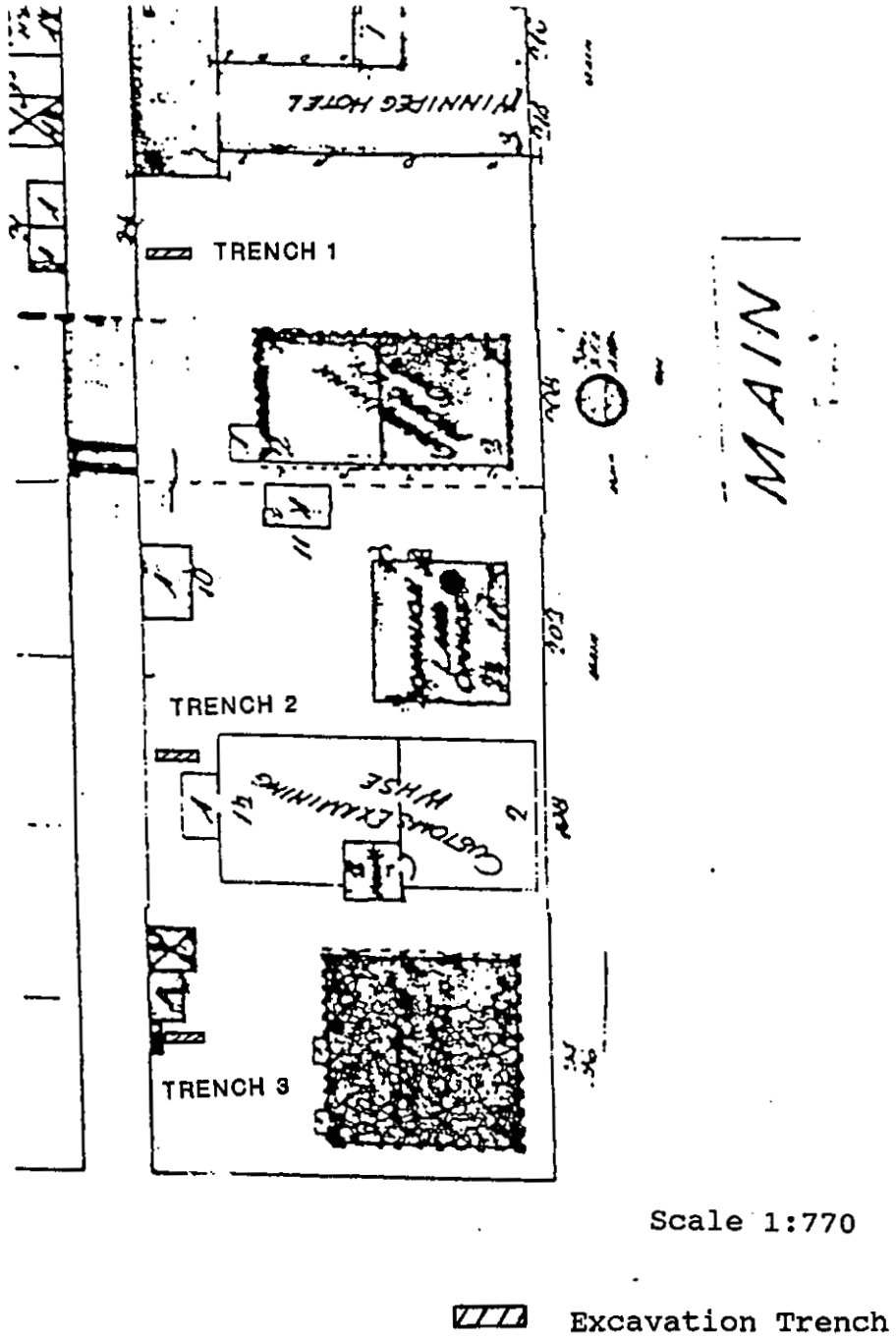


Figure 1: Location of Assessment Trenches
(Adapted from 1905 map by Goad)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECOVERIES

Archaeological material was recovered from the upper historic horizons of Trench 1 and Trench 3. The artifacts appear to date from the late 1800's and the early 1900's. A total of 19 artifacts were recovered (Appendix B).

Trench 1 (in the northwest corner of the site) contained an artifact-bearing stratum of soil directly below the asphalt and clay fill (Figure 2). Artifacts included sections of milled lumber which were not collected. These segments did not appear to be remnants of an in situ structure and were found in the north portion of the excavation unit.

The trench yielded three fragments of porcelain dinnerware: a plain white cup body sherd (D1Lg-35/1), a pink-on-white saucer rim sherd (D1Lg-35/2), and a blue and pink bowl?/cup? body sherd (D1Lg-35/3). The patterns of the coloured specimens are not distinctive enough to identify, but it would appear that they date to the first half of the 20th century. A rim section of an unglazed, brown flowerpot (D1Lg-35/4), a body sherd of a white glass container (D1Lg-35/5), and a shoulder section of a pale green glass bottle (D1Lg-35/6) were recovered. The bottle sherd contains air bubbles, suggesting a manufacture date prior to 1920. The other artifact, recovered from this unit, was a leather sole from a medium-sized shoe.

No artifacts were retrieved from Trench 2, in the middle of the building site. An unexpected structural feature - a concrete wall - was encountered at the eastern edge of the excavation (Figure 3).

The artifacts recovered from Trench 3, in the southeastern corner of the lot, appear to be earlier than those from Trench 1. Two sheet-cut iron nails (D1Lg-35/9) were recovered. Sheet-cut nails

were manufactured after 1885, although their deposition could be the result of discarding waste lumber containing those nails at a much later date. Some milled wood fragments were observed in the soil horizon (Figure 4); none of which contained nails - either sheet-cut or round.

Most of the Trench 3 artifacts derived from the grey ash horizon in the eastern section of the unit. These included a basal fragment of a blue bottle (DlLg-35/8), which has the mold number or year "91" embossed on the bottom. The diameter of the bottle is similar to that of a canning sealer, but the function of the container, or its contents, cannot be determined. A small neck sherd of a clear glass jar (DlLg-35/10) appears to be more recent. A fragment of a "Blue Willow" plate (DlLg-35/11) was collected, as well as three fragments of a plate with a transfer-printed floral design in purple-blue (DlLg-35/13). The floral pattern appears to be entwined morning-glory bordered on both edges by a keyhole-and-hastate leaf design. The floral pattern is very similar to "Convolvulus" , a pattern registered by Copeland in 1849 (Sussman, 1979:101). The border decoration has some resemblance to the Copeland design of the border of the "Jasmine" pattern (Sussman, 1979:137), but it is probable that the plate was manufactured by another firm which adapted the Copeland design. Another ceramic sherd (DlLg-35/12) has a painted red-and-gold floral design. Identification of the design or manufacturer is not possible. Two fragments relating to food were retrieved; a large mammal rib (DlLg-35/14) with cut marks, and a sawn section of a large mammal humerus (DlLg-35/15). Both probably are cow bones. A small section of a branch which appeared to be carved with a knife was recovered. It would appear that the artifacts from Trench 3 derive from a waste midden associated with "The Custom House" (196 Main Street). Apparently, living quarters were part of the structure, resulting in the deposition of dinnerware and food remains at the west end of the lot.

STRATIGRAPHY

The stratigraphy of the building site was quite different from that which had been encountered in the East Yard. No strongly defined relict soils were encountered below the layer of fill. The fill layer occurred in all three test trenches, with a thin soil horizon above it and below the asphalt layer.

Trench 1

The stratigraphic profile indicated at least three historic episodes, probably beginning in the 1870's. The soil profile (Figure 2) consisted of the following strata:

0- 10 cm	Asphalt
10- 15 cm	Clay Fill - yellow brown
15- 21 cm	Black Loam Fill (containing lumber)
21- 29 cm	Soil Horizon
29- 41 cm	Grey Clay Fill
41-187 cm	Mixed Grey Clay/Black Loam Fill
187-220 cm	Dark Brown Clay (Natural)
220-233 cm	Red-brown Clay (Hematite inclusions)
233-333 cm	Dark Brown Clay (some marl inclusions)

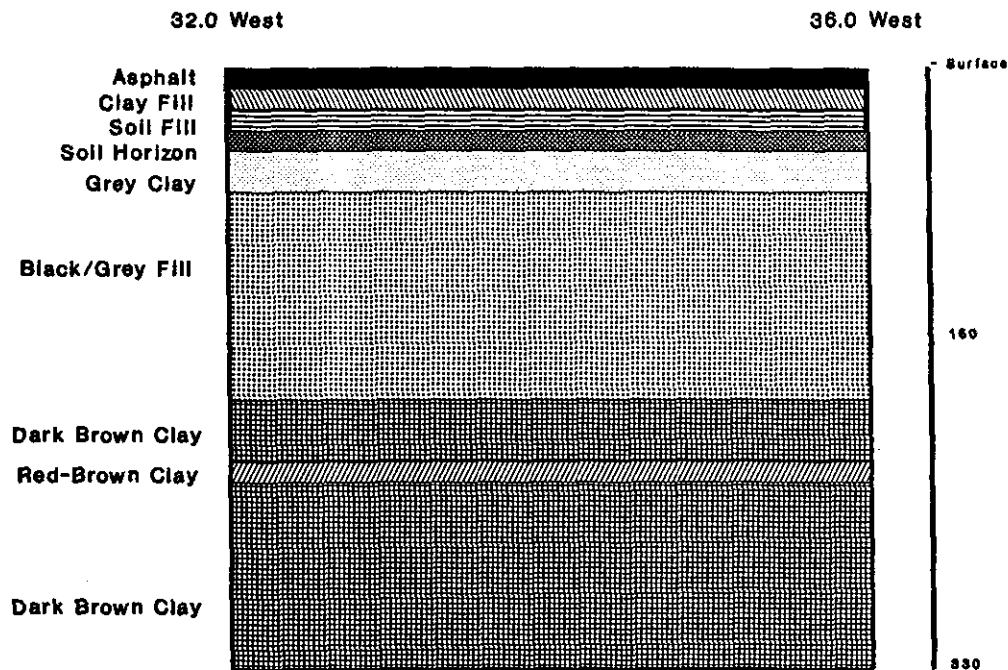


Figure 2: Stratigraphy of Trench 1.

It would appear that the Mixed Fill and Grey Clay Fill layers would have derived from excavations for the Winnipeg Hotel (1881) or the Hudson's Bay Company Land Office (1875). A soil horizon, which formed on this fill deposit, contained most of the recovered artifacts. A layer of black topsoil, containing lumber and some artifacts, was added at a later date, perhaps during levelling of the lot preparatory to asphaltting it.

Trench 2

Trench 2 also contained a series of fill layers, extending to a depth of 158 cm. The eastern edge of the excavation encountered a remnant of a concrete foundation wall, resting on a gravel base. No structural remnants had been expected at this location (Figure 1) as no building had been portrayed at this location on the available maps. It is hypothesized that an extension was built on the west end of the Dominion Land Office after 1905.

The stratigraphy, where not interrupted by the building feature, was recorded, as follows:

West Corner	East Corner	Description
0- 25	0- 18	Asphalt over Gravel
.....	18- 25	Grey Ash
25-116	25-122	Black Loam/Grey Clay Fill
116-153	122-158	Yellow-brown Sandy Silt Fill
153-330	158-330	Dark Brown Clay (Natural)

The Yellow-brown Sandy Silt and Mixed Fill layers are probably associated with the initial construction of the Dominion Land Office (1873). The Grey Ash layer, truncated by the concrete wall (Figure 3), probably is a result of wood/coal heating of the building. No artifacts were recovered from the ash horizon or the surface of the Mixed Fill layer, although considerable numbers of tree roots were noticed.

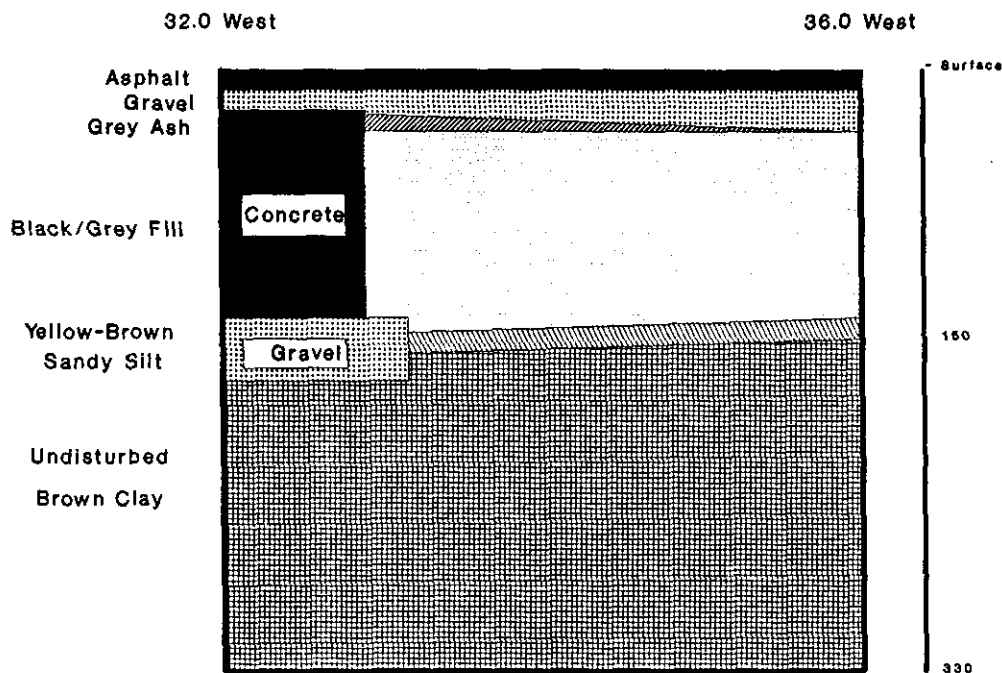


Figure 3: Stratigraphy of Trench 2.

Trench 3

The stratigraphic profile of Trench 3 was similar to Trench 1. The sequence of fill strata was identical, although there was a difference in the thicknesses of the layers. Some variation occurred in the sedimentation regime of the undisturbed clay deposits, with two bands of yellow-brown clay occurring. The complete profile (Figure 4) consisted of:

0- 10 cm	Asphalt over Yellow Clay Fill
10- 18 cm	Black Loam Fill
18- 25 cm	Soil Horizon
25- 38 cm	Grey Ash (only in eastern part of trench)
25-152 cm	Mixed Black Loam/Grey Clay Fill
152-155 cm	Yellow-brown Clay (Natural)
155-215 cm	Dark Brown Clayey Silt
215-224 cm	Yellow-brown Clay
224-340 cm	Dark Brown Clay (some marl inclusions)

All artifacts were recovered from the Grey Ash Layer and the Soil Horizon. As noted before, the ceramics and nails appear to derive from a late 1800's deposit, which would be consistent with the early phase of The Custom House.

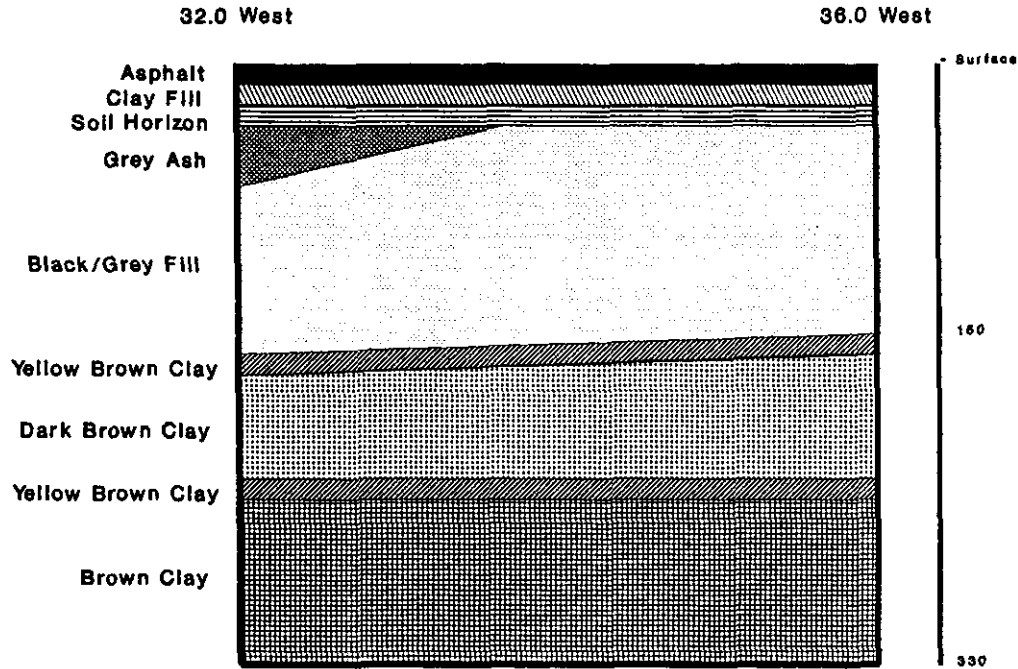


Figure 4: Stratigraphy of Trench 3.

Summary

All areas appear to have a substantial layer of fill and late historic deposits (1.5 meters) overlying undisturbed natural sediments. The natural clays do not show any evidence of formation of relict soils, as would occur if large flood deposition layers eradicated existing vegetation, thereby effecting a regrowth successional cycle. It would appear that, as the pre-fill ground level was higher than that in the East Yard, minimal silt and clay deposition occurred during each flood. These small increments would be readily incorporated into the existing soil horizon, especially if the vegetation consisted of trees with a shrub understory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the results of the three test trenches, it does not appear that evidence of pre-Contact occupation will occur within the impact zone. Historic construction, especially during the latter part of the 19th century would have disrupted the majority of the eastern portion of the site. Unmapped construction, after 1905, could have impacted portions of the western half of the site. Accordingly, Quaternary Consultants **can recommend** that no mitigative excavations are required prior to initiation of the construction phase.

In accordance with the "Terms of Reference" provided to Continental Equities by Historic Resources Branch (1989), **it is recommended** that an archaeologist be on-site to monitor the excavations for the sub-surface component of the project. The archaeologist would:

- a. collect artifacts relating to the historic occupation of the site,
- b. undertake any mitigative actions which would be necessitated by the discovery of pre-Contact occupational evidence.

Such mitigative actions would be undertaken after consultation with the developer and Historic Resources Branch. The operations would be planned in coordination with the contractor, in order to minimize downtime.

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Historic Resources Branch, Man. Culture, Heritage & Recreation

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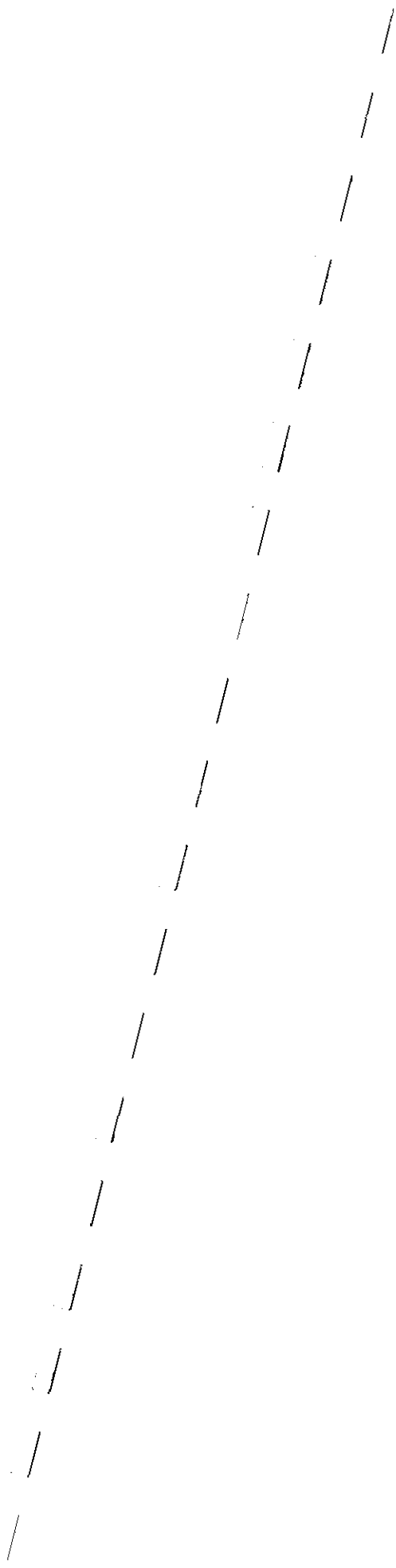
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APPENDIX C

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR HERITAGE RESOURCE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
CONTINENTAL EQUITIES PROJECT

BACKGROUND

At the beginning of July, 1989, Continental Equities ^{LLP} Inc. will start construction of a seven-storey office block and parkade on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and York Avenue in Winnipeg. In compliance with Section 12(2) of The Heritage Resources Act (1986), Continental Equities will hire an archaeological consultant to carry out an Heritage Resource Impact Assessment (HRIA) of those lands to be impacted by construction activities.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the HRIA is to obtain a comprehensive inventory of the archaeological resources that are present on the lands to be affected by construction and to recommend mitigative measures as necessary.

STUDY AREA

Those lands to be impacted are located on the west side of Main Street, from its intersection with York Avenue northward to the Winnipeg Hotel, and corresponding to the addresses 196 - 212 Main Street.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the HRIA are to:

1. Monitor excavation of the foundation of the building and parkade. (In general, archaeological deposits will be found in the upper 3 - 4 metres of soil. No human occupation in the Winnipeg area would have been possible until glacial Lake Agassiz had drained, approximately 10,000 years ago. Consequently, when glacial Lake Agassiz clays are reached in the excavation, no further occurrence of heritage resources is to be expected.)
2. Collect heritage objects associated with previous historical structures on, and/or occupations of, the site as they occur and as deemed significant by the archaeological consultant.
3. Collect all archaeological materials relating to prehistoric occupations and/or use of the site as they occur.

If concentrations of heritage objects or archaeological features are observed during the monitoring process, a systematic investigation may be necessary to

determine the nature and extent of these deposits. Subject to consultation with Continental Equities or its agents and the Historic Resources Branch, these investigations can be carried out by shovel testing, augering, or machine-assisted removal of the overburden to a point immediately above the intact heritage resources, so that controlled excavation can proceed in a manner appropriate for the accurate recording and removal of the resources.

4. Identify and map the locations of the prehistoric and historic archaeological deposits located in 2 and 3 above.

HUMAN REMAINS

In the event that remains known or thought likely to be human are encountered during excavation of the building site, all construction activity in the near vicinity will cease and the Historic Resources Branch will be notified immediately. The location and circumstances of the human remains will be recorded and the occurrence kept confidential. The Historic Resources Branch will consult with Continental Equities and its agents in order to arrange for the rapid and respectful removal of the remains.

REQUIREMENTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT

1. The archaeological consultant shall prepare a written report of his/her activities, four copies of which, along with appropriate maps, drawings, photographs, etc. shall be presented to the Historic Resources Branch (2) and Continental Equities (2) no later than December 31, 1989.
2. A draft report, complete with maps, drawings, photographs, etc. shall be presented to the Historic Resources Branch for review no later than four (4) weeks following completion of the excavation.
3. Upon completion of the excavation, the archaeological consultant will verbally report the results of his/her investigation to the Historic Resources Branch and Continental Equities.
4. Upon notification of receipt of the contract, the archaeological consultant will apply immediately to the Historic Resources Branch for the necessary Heritage Permit to conduct archaeological field activities.
5. The permit holder must personally supervise 75% of the field operations.
6. No staffing changes from those identified in the proposal and/or permit application shall be permitted without the prior written approval of the Historic Resources Branch.

7. All data and information obtained during the HRIA shall be confidential and the property of Continental Equities. Heritage objects and human remains recovered during the course of the HRIA are the property of the Crown. With the exception of human remains, these are to be held in trust for the Crown by Continental Equities, or by the Historic Resources Branch or its designate if Continental Equities does not wish to retain custody.

REQUIREMENTS OF CONTINENTAL EQUITIES AND THE HISTORIC RESOURCES BRANCH

1. Continental Equities and the Historic Resources Branch shall make available all information in their possession related to the HRIA, including maps and file data on known heritage resources.
2. The Historic Resources Branch shall act as expeditiously as possible on all matters presented to it by the archaeological consultant.

SCHEDULE

The archaeological consultant must be available immediately upon award of the contract and be prepared to carry out the field portion of the HRIA early in July.

APPENDIX D
CHIN HIERARCHY

HIERARCHICAL CHART

Category	Sub-Category	Object	Object Type		
Architectural Object	Hardware	Bolt	Carriage Eye Machine		
		Burr			
		Bushing			
		Cable			
		Chain; Hook			
		Cotter Pin			
		Electrical Part			
		Fuse			
		Hinge			
		Hook			
		Insulator	Pass-through Round Knob Cleat		
		Knob	Door Cupboard		
		Lock	Padlock Latch Door		
		Nail	Square Round		
		Pin			
		Plug	Electric		
		Ring			
		Screw			
		Staple			
		Strap			
		Strapping			
		Tube			
		Washer			
		Water Pipe			
		Wire			
			Structure	Asbestos	
				Brick	
				Grout	
				Linoleum	
				Lumber	
				Paint	
				Peg	
				Plaster	
				Rod	
				Shackle	
				Shingle	
				T-bar	
				Tile	

HIERARCHICAL CHART

Category	Sub-Category	Object	Object Type
Architectural Object	Accoutrement	Bathroom Fixture	
		Bracket	
		Coat Hanger	
		Coat Hook	
		Flashing	
		Grate	
		Rod	Curtain
		Stove Pipe	
		Windowpane	Standard Plate
		Detached Structure	Sewer Pipe
	Sewer Tile		
	Weeping Tile		
	Furniture	Coaster	
		Spring	
Lighting		Battery	Dry Cell
		Candlestick	
		Light Bulb	
		Lighting Fixture	
		Sherd	Lamp
Manufacturing Equipment	Industrial	Drive Belt	
		Drive Chain	
		Gauge	Water
		Lever	
	Building	Pick	
	Metalworking	Carborundum	
		Chisel	
		File	
		Welding Rod	
		Whetstone	
		Wrench	
Science	Equipment	Pipette	
		Telescope	

HIERARCHICAL CHART

Category	Sub-Category	Object	Object Type
Medicine	Dentistry	Dentures	
		Instrument	Eye Dropper
	Pipette		
	Rod		
	Syringe		
Test Tube			
Communication	Telecommunication	Insulator	
		Insulator Peg	
	Written	Newspaper	
Pen			
Food Procurement	Fishing	Float	
		Sinker	
	Horticulture	Tool	
Food Processing	Appliance	Stove	
		Cutlery	Knife
	Spoon		
	Utensil	Can Opener	
Spoon		Ladle	
Commerce	Currency	Coin	
	Device	Weight Scale	
Clothing Manufacture	Implement	Awl	
	Material	Fabric	
Clothing	Fastener	Button	Stud
			Vertical Hole
	Bodywear	Belt	
Glove			
Footwear	Shoe		

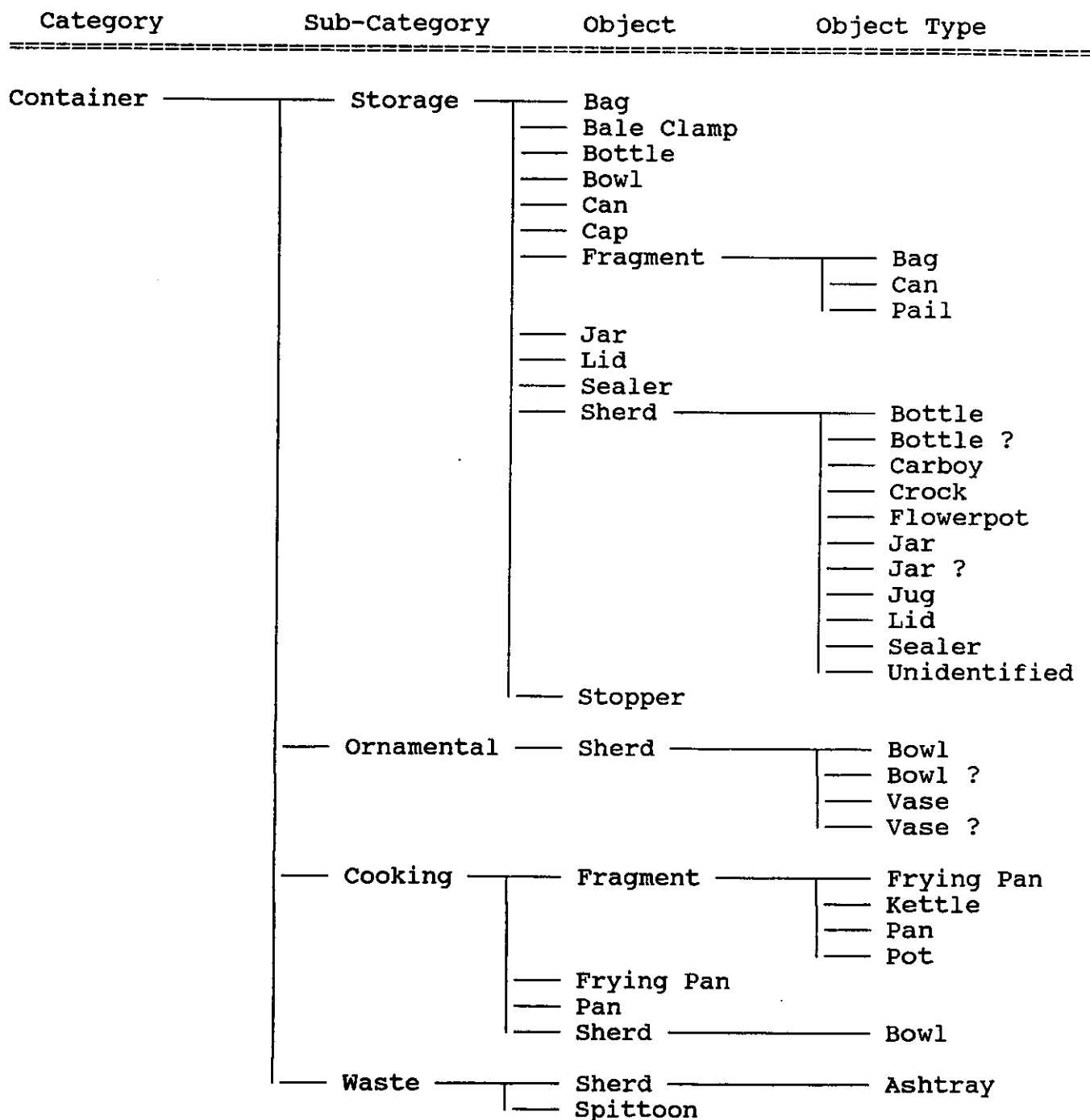
HIERARCHICAL CHART

Category	Sub-Category	Object	Object Type
Transportation	Water	Anchor	
	Draught	Harness	
		Horseshoe	
		Horseshoe Cover	
	Railroad	Brake Shoe	
		Cart Tongue	
		Chock	
		Gauge	
		O-ring	
		Pin	
		Section Bolt	
		Sherd	Lantern
		Spike	
		Steam Whistle	
		Track	
		Track Brace	
		Warning Device	
		Vehicle	Battery
	Bicycle		Drive Chain
			Frame
			Inner Tube
	Bushing		
	Cap		Axle
			Radiator
	Cover		
	Distributor Cap		
	Gasket		
	Gear		
	Headlight		
	Hose		Heater
			Radiator
	Leaf Spring		
License Plate			
Reflector			
Spark Plug			
Spring	Coil		
Strap			
Tail Light			
Tie Rod			
Universal Joint			
Valve			
Windshield Wiper			

HIERARCHICAL CHART

Category	Sub-Category	Object	Object Type
Recreation	Smoking Equipment	Pipe	
		Toy	
		Car	
		Doll	China
		Sherd	Saucer
	Musical Instrument	Recorder ? Tuning Peg	
Adornment	Toiletry	Comb	
		Mirror	
		Razor	Straight
		Waving Iron	
	Jewellery	Hairpin	
Housewares	Bric-a-brac	Coaster	
		Filigree	
	Tool	Broom	
		Mop	
		Paint Brush	
Detritus		Scrap	
Unknown		Unknown	
Faunal Remains	Butchering Remains	(Name of body part represented)	
		Sample	
		Undetermined	
	Natural	(Name of body part represented)	
		Sample	
		Undetermined	
Floral Remains	Food	Nut	
		Seed	
	Natural	Bark	
		Wood	

HIERARCHICAL CHART



HIERARCHICAL CHART

Category	Sub-Category	Object	Object Type	
Container	Dinnerware	Bowl		
		Fragment	Teapot	
		Lid		
		Pitcher		
		Cup		
		Saucer		
		Sherd	Bowl	
			Bowl ?	
			Bowl ?/Cup ?	
			Cup	
			Egg Cup	
			Pitcher	
			Plate	
			Plate?/Saucer?	
			Salt Shaker	
Saucer				
Sugar Bowl				
Teapot				
Tumbler				
Unidentified				
Wine Glass				
Sieve	Teapot			
Teapot				
Natural Object - Modified		Charcoal		
Natural Object - Unmodified		Coal		

APPENDIX E
PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES

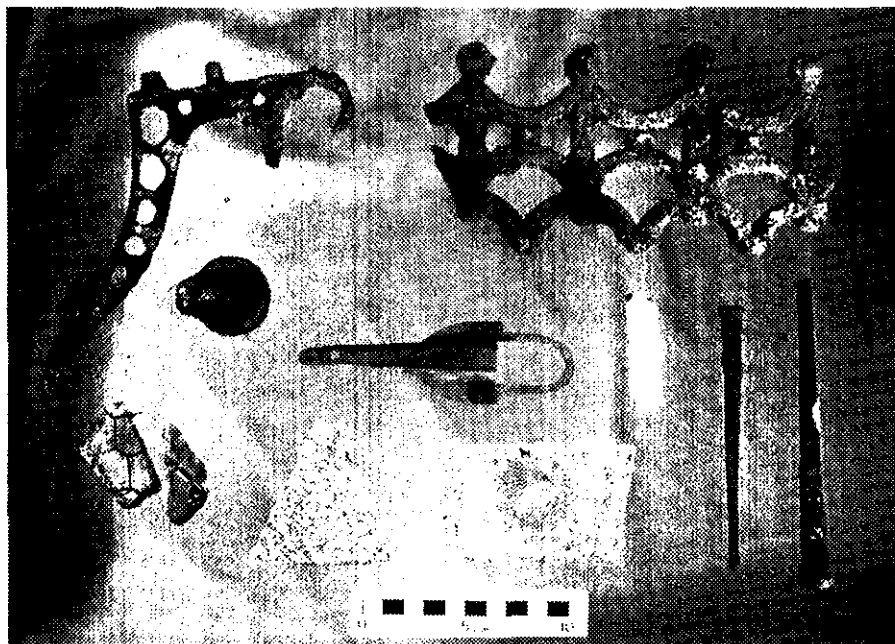


Plate 1: Architectural Artifacts

Top Row	: Filigree (Iron) (DlLg-35/56)	page 30
	: Fence? (Iron) (DlLg-35/55)	page 30
Middle Row:	Caster (Iron) (DlLg-35/57)	page 31
	: Lock (Iron;Copper) (DlLg-35/304)	page 28
	: Pass-Through Insulator (Porcelain)	page 28
	(DlLg-35/128)	
Bottom Row:	Reinforced Windowpane (Glass;Iron)	page 30
	(DlLg-35/237)	
	: Stippled Windowpane (DlLg-35/257)	page 30
	: Floral Windowpane (DlLg-35/195)	page 30
	: Sheet-cut Nail (DlLg-35/142)	page 27
	: Sheet-cut Nail (DlLg-35/76)	page 27

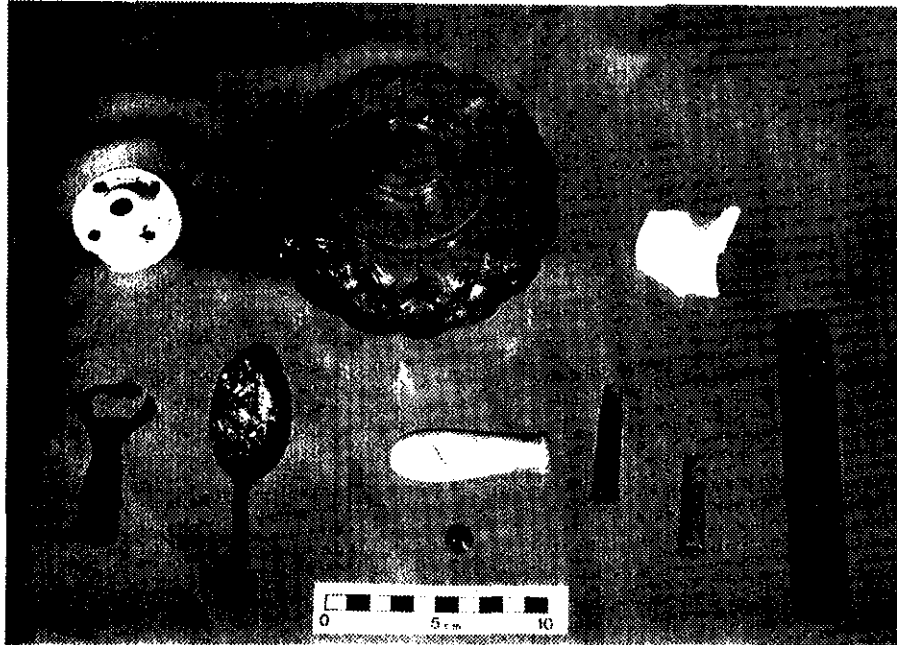


Plate 2: Miscellaneous Artifacts

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Top Row | : Lighting Fixture (Porcelain;Iron) | page 31 |
| | (DlLg-35/150) | |
| | : Coal Oil Lamp (DlLg-35/285) | page 31 |
| | : Lamp Sherd (Porcelain)(White) | page 31 |
| | (DlLg-35/39) | |
| Bottom Row: | Bottle Opener (Iron) (DlLg-35/354) | page 35 |
| | : Spoon (Copper) (DlLg-35/97) | page 35 |
| | : Knife Handle (French Ivory) | page 35 |
| | (DlLg-35/196) | |
| | : Marble (Blue) (Glass) (DlLg-35/227) | page 38 |
| | : Cartridge Case (Copper) (DlLg-35/143) | page 34 |
| | : Cartridge Case (Copper) (DlLg-35/348) | page 34 |
| | : Battery Core (Carbon) (DlLg-35/242) | page 32 |



Plate 3: Personal Artifacts

Top Row	: Large Shoe (DlLg-35/313)	page 37
	: Small Shoe (DlLg-35/213)	page 37
Bottom Row:	Buckle (Iron) (DlLg-35/52)	page 36
	: Xylocaine Ampule (DlLg-35/232)	page 33
	: Comb (Plastic) (DlLg-35/360)	page 39
	: Hair Curler (Plastic)	page 39
	(DlLg-35/70)	

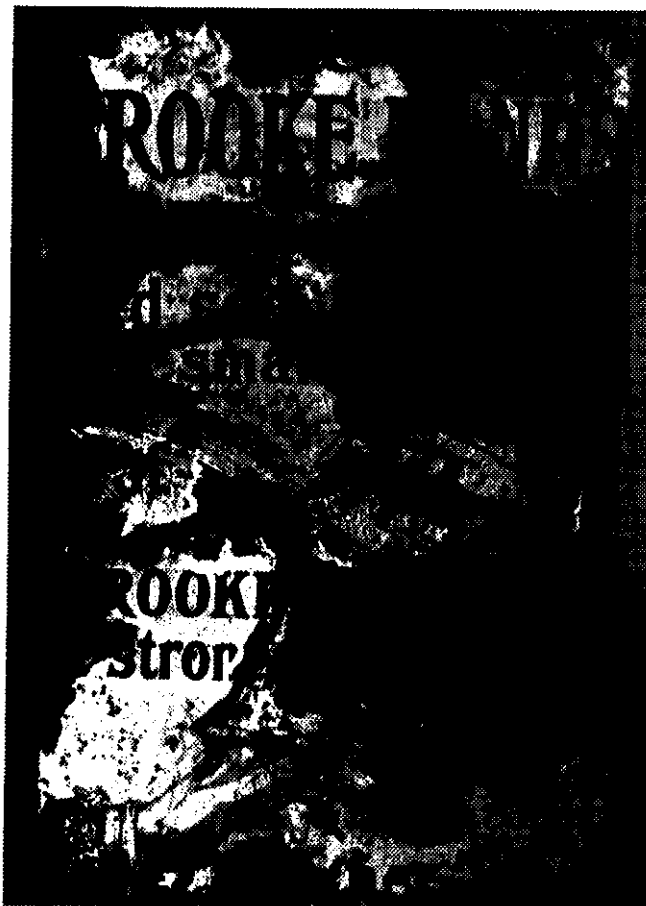


Plate 4: Brooke Bonds Tea Sign

(DlLg-35/132) page 34

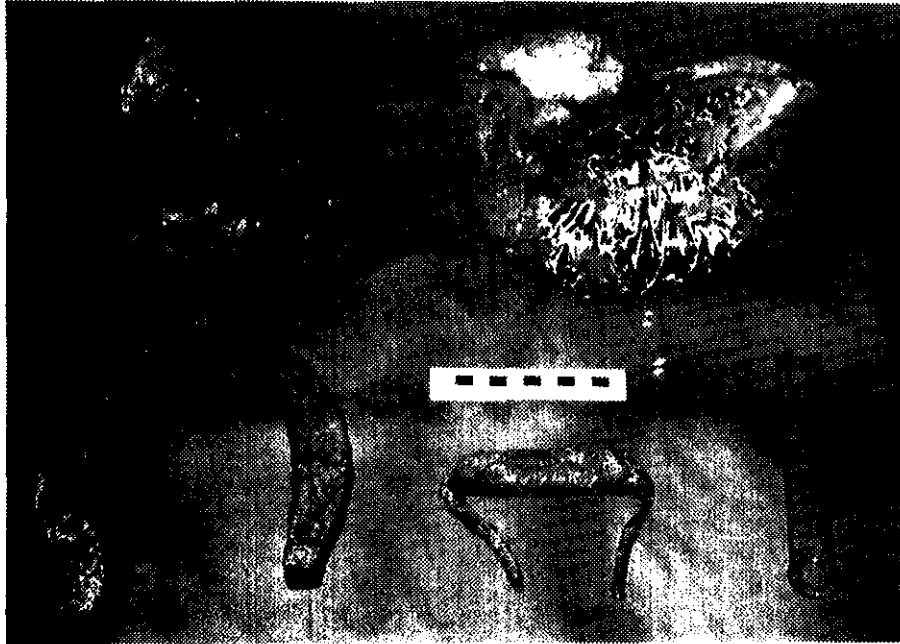


Plate 5: Metal Artifacts

Top Row	: Corporate Seal (DlLg-35/161)	page 35
	: Spittoon (DlLg-35/293)	page 82
Bottom Row:	Horseshoe (DlLg-35/352)	page 37
	: Shovel Handle (Iron)	page 32
	(DlLg-35/49)	
	: Frying Pan Handle (enamelware)	page 82
	(DlLg-35/77)	



Plate 6: Miscellaneous Artifacts

Top Row	: Radio Vacuum Tube (DlLg-35/236)	page 33
	: Firestone Tube (DlLg-35/138)	page 41
	: Iron Wrench (DlLg-35/235)	page 32
Middle Row:	Bicycle Licence (DlLg-35/69)	page 38
	: Kiewels Bottle Cap (DlLg-35/276)	page 41
	: Sheas Bottle Cap (DlLg-35/278)	page 41
	: Pelissier Bottle Cap (DlLg-35/74)	page 41
	: Hook (Iron) (DlLg-35/53)	page 85
	: Nozzle (Copper) (DlLg-35/54)	page 85
	: Plate (Iron) (DlLg-35/214)	page 85
	: Handle (Iron) (DlLg-35/144)	page 85

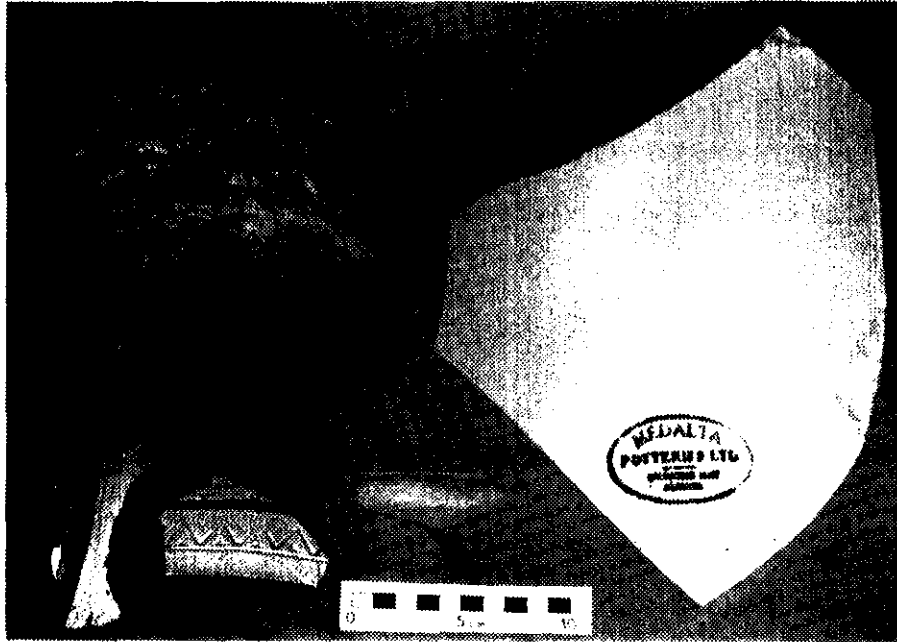


Plate 7: Stoneware Artifacts

Top Row	: Decorated Flower Pot (Brown)	page 43
	(DlLg-35/47)	
	: Medalta Crock (Grey; Black)	page 43
	(DlLg-35/106)	
Bottom Row:	Jug (Brown; Grey) (DlLg-35/225)	page 43
	: Decorated Crock (Grey; Blue)	page 43
	(DlLg-35/368)	
	: Undecorated Flower Pot (Brown)	page 43
	(DlLg-35/4)	

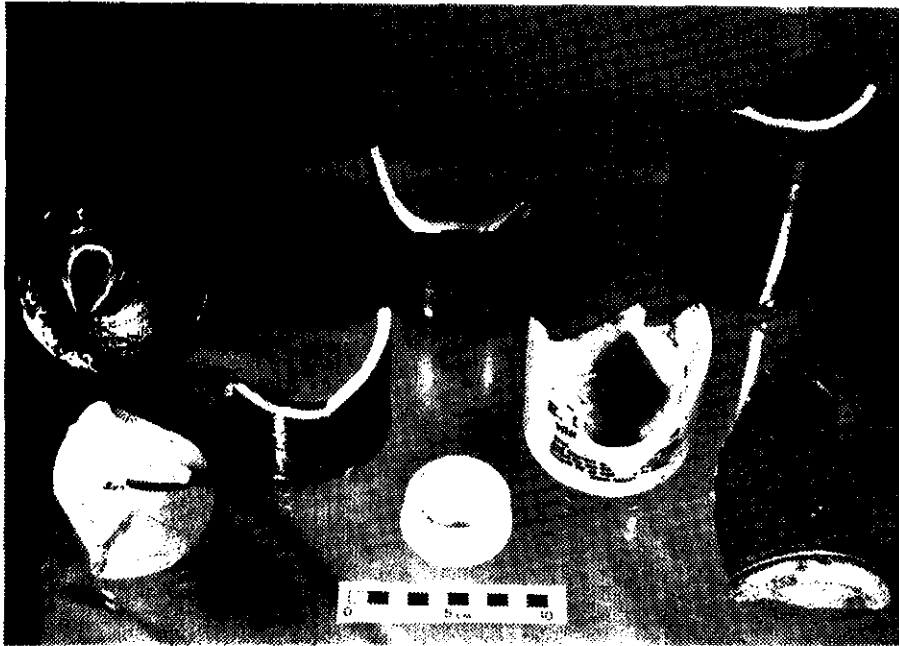


Plate 8: Ceramic Artifacts

Top Row	: Ink Jug (Brown) (DlLg-35/43)	page 43
	: Joseph Bourne & Son Jug (Brown) (DlLg-35/210)	page 43
	: Doulton & Company Jug (Brown) (DlLg-35/109)	page 43
Bottom Row:	Henry Kennedy & Sons Bottle (Grey) (DlLg-35/45)	page 43
	: Stephens Jug (Brown) (DlLg-35/107)	page 43
	: Jar (Porcelain) (White) (DlLg-35/140)	page 43
	: E.L. Drewry Ginger Beer Bottle (Grey) (DlLg-35/108)	page 43
	: Jar? (Brown) (DlLg-35/110)	page 43

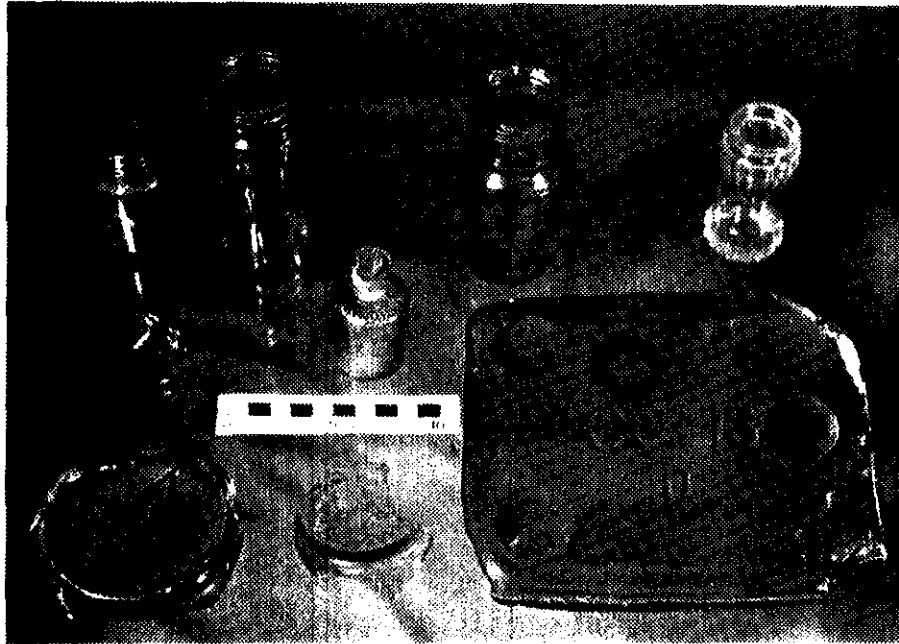


Plate 9: Glass Artifacts

Top Row	: Jar (Condiment) (DlLg-35/178)	page 48
	: Jar (Condiment) (Paper Label) (DlLg-35/254)	page 48
	: Jar (Condiment) (Panelled) (DlLg-35/88)	page 48
	: Jar (Condiment) (Hour Glass) (DlLg-35/256)	page 47
Middle Row:	Stopper (Clear) (DlLg-35/338)	page 46
	: J.&.E. Atkinson Bottle (Condiment) (DlLg-35/359)	page 49
Bottom Row:	Sealer (Clear) (DlLg-35/347)	page 47
	: Hellmann's Jar (DlLg-35/89)	page 49
	: Carboy (Aqua) (DlLg-35/102)	page 49

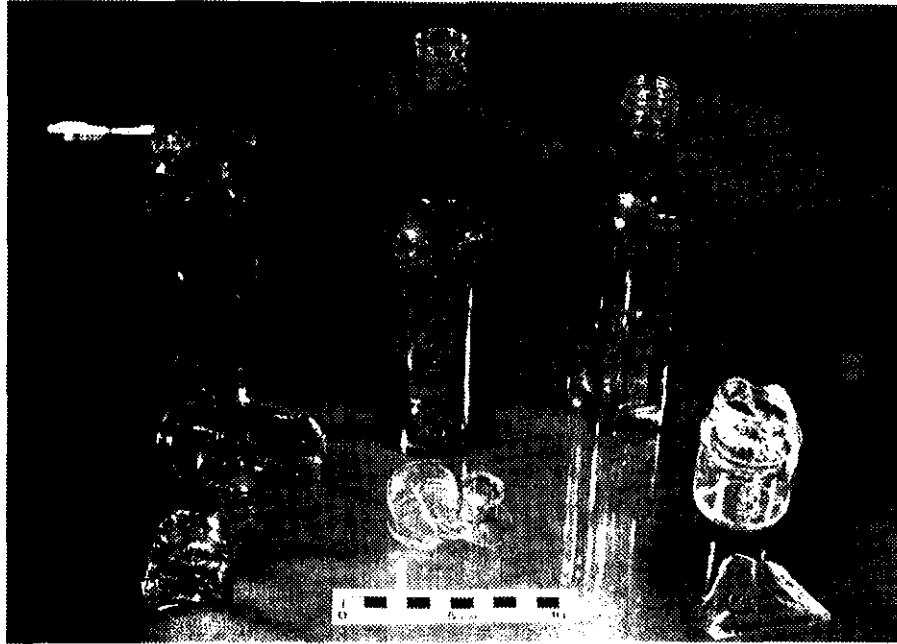


Plate 10: Glass Containers

Top Row	: Bottle (Iron Cap; Paper Label) (Condiment) (DlLg-35/84)	page 48
	: Lea & Perrins Bottle (DlLg-35/113)	page 48
	: Bottle (?HP Sauce) (DlLg-35/369)	page 49
Middle Row:	Milk Bottle (DlLg-35/87)	page 50
	: Higgins Ink Bottle (3 pieces) (DlLg-35/25)	page 50
	: Ink Bottle (with well) (DlLg-35/177)	page 49
Bottom Row:	Carter Ink Bottle (DlLg-35/245)	page 50
	: Carter Ink Bottle (Aqua) (DlLg-35/32)	page 50

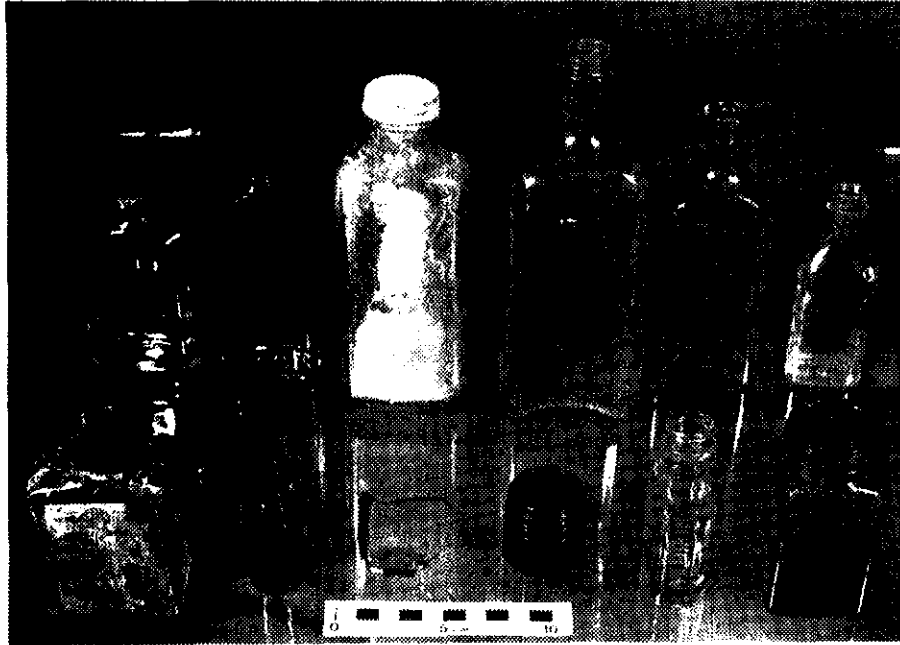


Plate 11: Medicine Bottles

Top Row	: Bottle (Cork) (DlLg-35/103)	page 52
	: P of W Bottle (DlLg-35/104)	page 52
	: Milk of Magnesia (DlLg-35/251)	page 52
	: Rawleigh's (DlLg-35/148)	page 52
	: Eaton's (DlLg-35/115)	page 52
	: Graduated Bottle (DlLg-35/246)	page 52
Bottom Row:	Perbora?? Bottle (DlLg-35/85)	page 52
	: Blue Bottle (DlLg-35/79)	page 51
	: Dixon's Pharmacy Bottle (DlLg-35/30)	page 51
	: Blue Jar (DlLg-35/157)	page 51
	: Bayers Aspirin Bottle (DlLg-35/247)	page 52
	: Square Bottle (Brown) (DlLg-35/151)	page 51

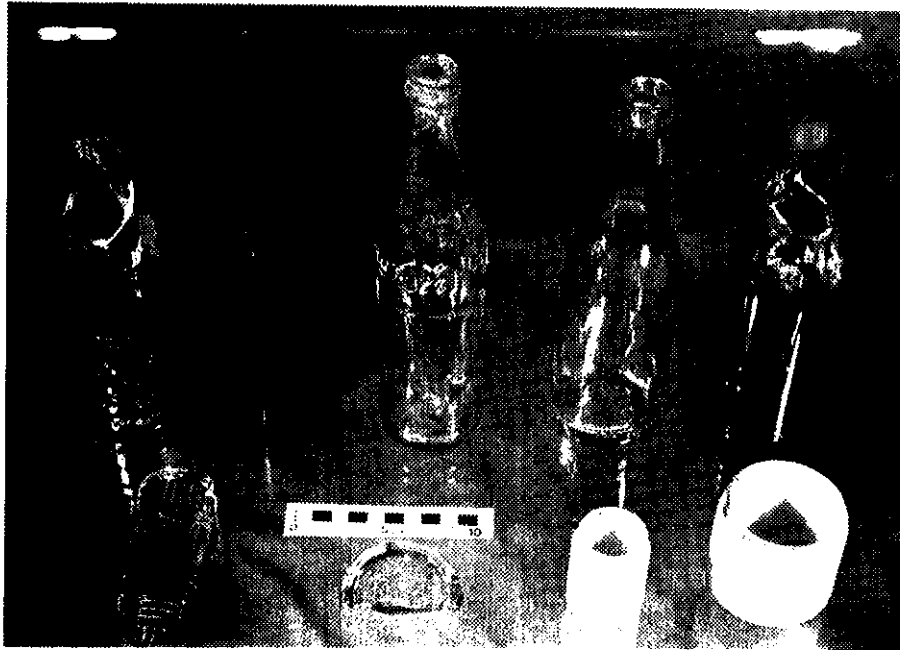


Plate 12: Glass Containers

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------|--|----------------|
| Top Row | : | Golden Key Aerated Waters | page 54 |
| | | (DlLg-35/61) | |
| | : | McDonagh & Shea (Brown) | page 55 |
| | | (DlLg-35/283) | |
| | : | Coca Cola (DlLg-35/180) | page 55 |
| | : | Brewery Products (Clear) | page 56 |
| | | (DlLg-35/284) | |
| | : | Brewery Products (Brown) | page 56 |
| | | (DlLg-35/289) | |
| Bottom Row: | : | Bell Bottling Co. (DlLg-35/220) | page 54 |
| | : | Brewery Products (Clear) | page 56 |
| | | (DlLg-35/164) | |
| | : | Small White Jar (DlLg-35/258) | page 54 |
| | : | Large White Jar (DlLg-35/259) | page 54 |

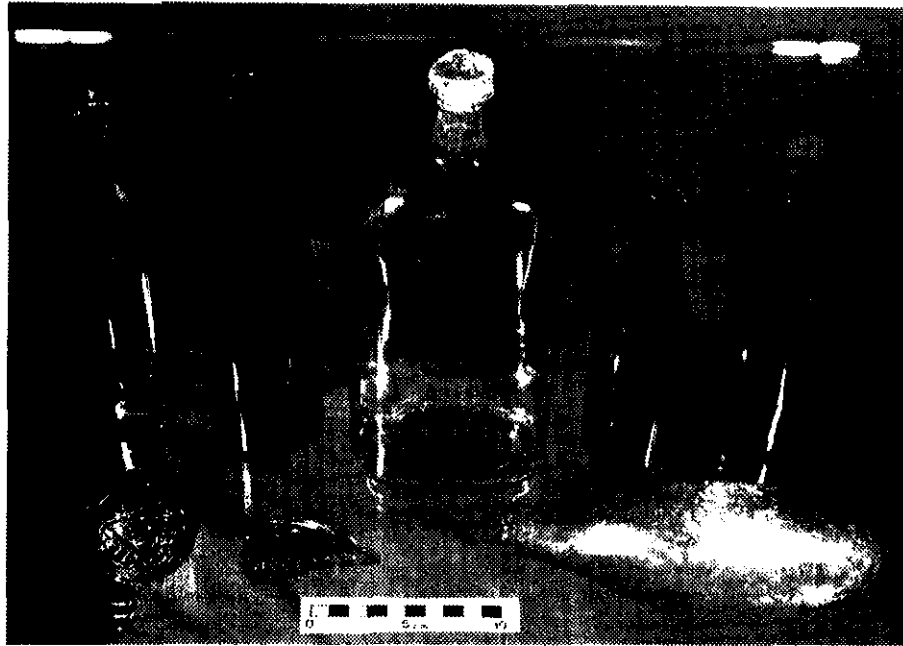


Plate 13: Beverage and Gin Bottles

Top Row	: Blackwoods (Aqua) (DlLg-35/33)	page 58
	: Maryland Glass Corporation (Green) (DlLg-35/241)	page 59
	: Gilbey's Gin (DlLg-35/105)	page 60
	: Made in Scotland (Green) (DlLg-35/179)	page 59
	: A.G.W. Bottle (Olive) (DlLg-35/152)	page 59
Bottom Row:	Blackwoods (Aqua) (DlLg-35/42)	page 58
	: Blackwoods?/Drewry? (Green) (DlLg-35/173)	page 58
	: Torpedo Bottle (Aqua) (DlLg-35/46)	page 59



Plate 14: Liquor, Whiskey & Unassignable Bottles

Top Row	: Square (Green) (DlLg-35/40)	page 62
	: Flask (DlLg-35/262)	page 62
	: Square (Brown) (DlLg-35/252)	page 64
	: Round (Aqua) (DlLg-35/114)	page 63
	: Small (Brown) (DlLg-35/240)	page 64
Middle Row:	Johnny Walker? (DlLg-35/175)	page 61
	: Lip/Neck (Olive) (DlLg-35/217)	page 63
	: Liquer (Brown) (France)	page 62
	(DlLg-35/67)	
	: Lip/Neck (Aqua) (DlLg-35/112)	page 63
	: Lip/Neck (Brown) (DlLg-35/18)	page 63
Bottom Row:	Lip/Neck (DlLg-35/221)	page 63
	: Lip/Neck (DlLg-35/27)	page 63
	: Body (Oval) (Embossed)	page 64
	(DlLg-35/91)	
	: Lip/Neck (Blue) (DlLg-35/29)	page 63
	: Crown Logo (Brown) (DlLg-35/134)	page 64

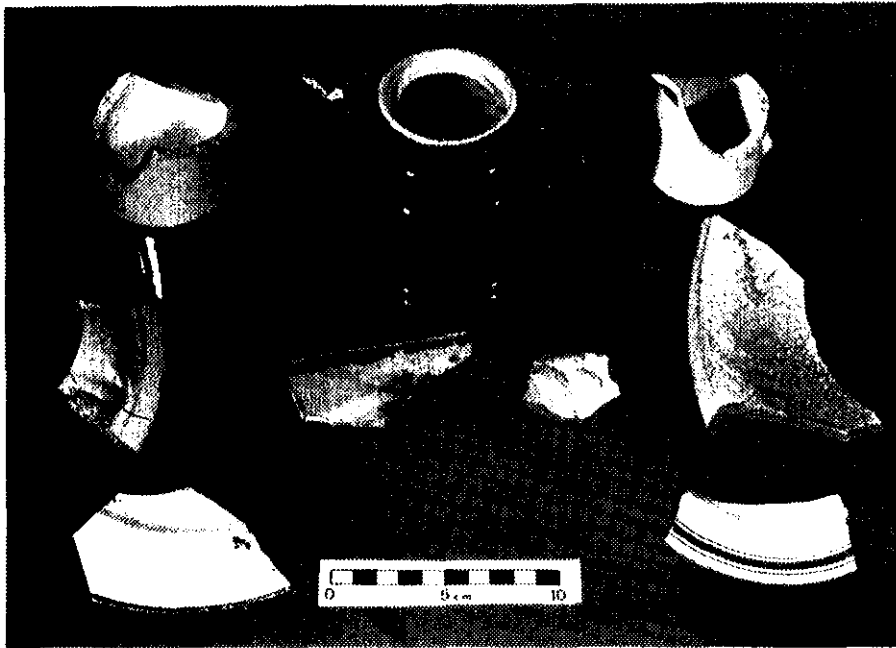


Plate 15: Ceramic Artifacts

Top Row	: Medalta Cup (DlLg-35/328)	page 72
	: Teapot (Green) (DlLg-35/63)	page 78
	: Pitcher (Green-on-White)	page 76
	(DlLg-35/139)	
Middle Row:	Lid (White)(Maple Leaf)	page 74
	(DlLg-35/81)	
	: Bowl Sherd (Multicoloured)	page 79
	(DlLg-35/92)	
	: Pitcher Sherd (Wheat and Hops)	page 74
	(DlLg-35/365)	
	: Bowl Sherd (Wheat - 2 Rows)	page 73
	(DlLg-35/340)	
Bottom Row:	Plate Sherd (Gold-on-White)	page 74
	(DlLg-35/362)	
	: Plate?/Saucer? Sherd	page 76
	(Green-on-white) (DlLg-35/326)	



Plate 16: Decorated Dinnerware

Top Row	: Plate Sherd (Blue-on-White) (DlLg-35/203)	page 75
	: Plate Sherd (Blue-on-White) (DlLg-35/303)	page 75
	: Adanac Club Plate Sherd (Green-on-White) (DlLg-35/229)	page 76
	: Plate Sherd (Brosley?/Temple?) (DlLg-35/11)	page 75
	: Bowl? Sherd (DlLg-35/12) (Red and Gold-on-White)	page 79
Middle Row:	Plate Sherd (Blue-on-White) (DlLg-35/13)	page 75
	: Bowl Sherd (Blue-on-White) (DlLg-35/35)	page 75
	: Plate Sherd (Multicoloured) (DlLg-35/363)	page 80
	: Plate?/Saucer? Sherd (Black-on-White) (DlLg-35/342)	page 79
Bottom Row:	Cup Sherd (Multicoloured) (DlLg-35/184)	page 80
	: Bowl?/Cup? (Multicoloured) (DlLg-35/206)	page 80
	: Bowl?/Cup? (DlLg-35/116) (Pink, Green and Gold-on-White)	page 79
	: Cup Sherd (Multicoloured) (DlLg-35/361)	page 80

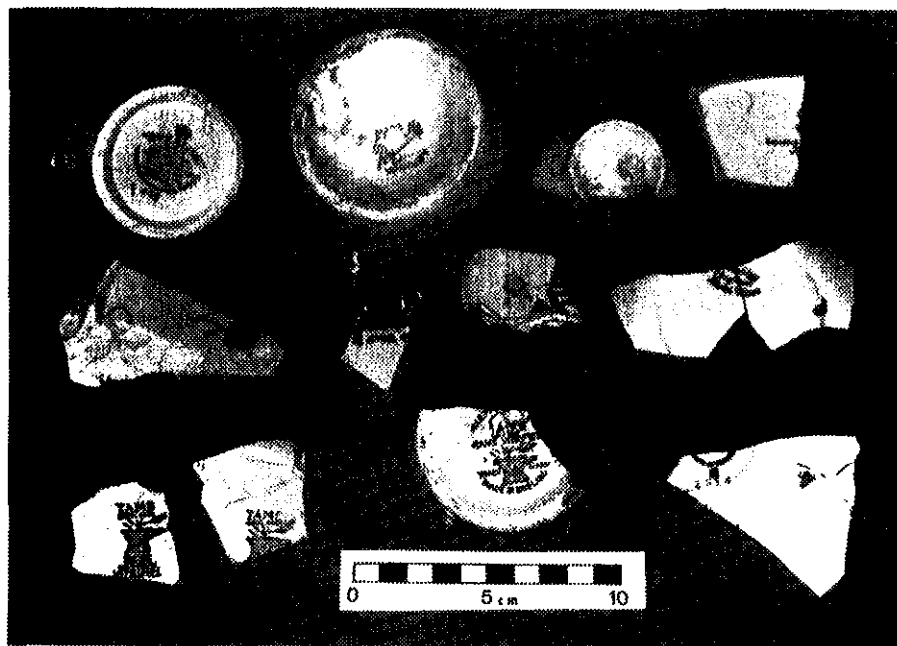


Plate 17: Makers Marks on Ceramics

Top Row	: Grindley Hotel Ware Co. Ltd. (Duraline) (DlLg-35/139)	page 76
	: Medalta Stoneware Company (DlLg-35/328)	page 72
	: Made In Japan (DlLg-35/95)	page 73
	: Grindley Hotel Ware Co. Ltd. (DlLg-35/72)	page 71
Middle Row:	Worcester Royal Porcelain Co. (DlLg-35/118)	page 71
	: St. Johns Stone Chinaware Co. (DlLg-35/358)	page 72
	: Ironstone China? (DlLg-35/36)	page 73
	: Grindley Hotel Ware Co. Ltd. (DlLg-35/34)	page 76
Bottom Row:	Tams (Black Mark) (DlLg-35/324)	page 72
	: Tams (Green Mark) (DlLg-35/310)	page 72
	: Tams (Elephant Mark) (DlLg-35/311)	page 72
	: Made In England (DlLg-35/208)	page 73

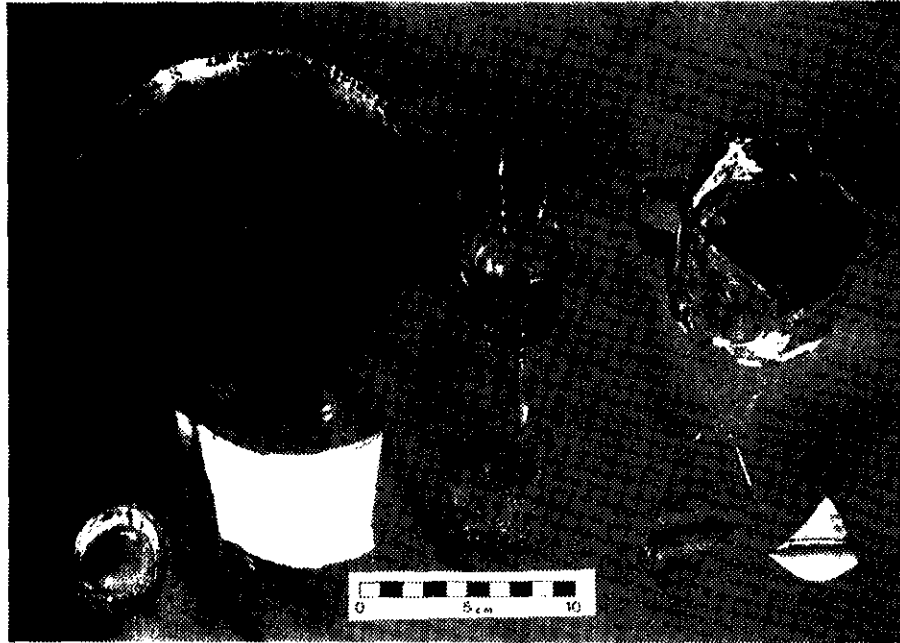


Plate 18: Miscellaneous Containers

Top Row	: Bowl (Enamelware) (D1Lg-35/185)	page 68
	: Tumbler (G.L.C.C.) (D1Lg-35/260)	page 68
	: Cup (Enamelware) (D1Lg-35/123)	page 68
Bottom Row:	Tumbler (Ribbed) (D1Lg-35/28)	page 68
	: Vase? (Porcelain) (D1Lg-35/186)	page 84
	: Vase? (Glass) (D1Lg-35/38)	page 83
	: Tumbler (Striped) (D1Lg-35/90)	page 68
	: Vase? (Porcelain) (D1Lg-35/343)	page 84

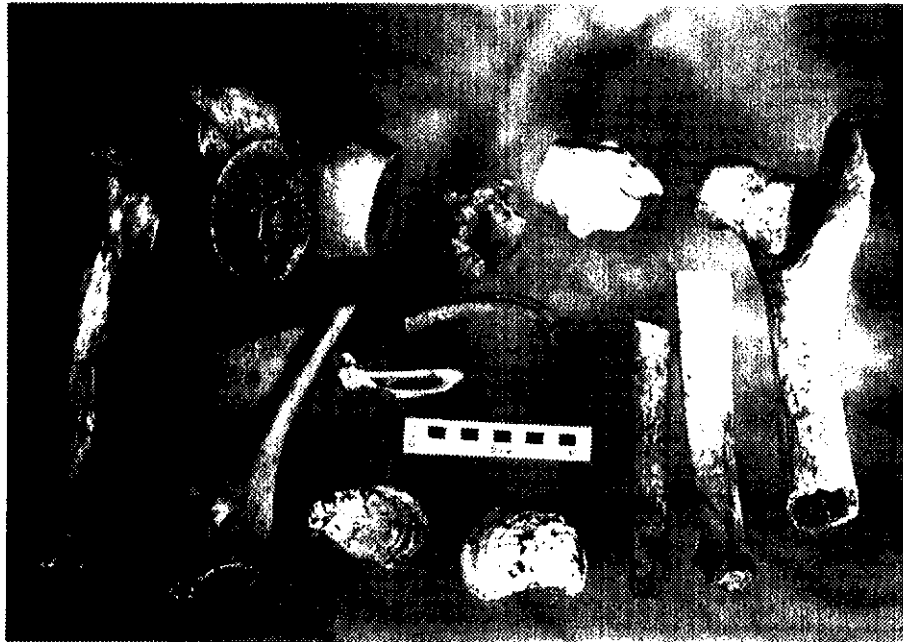


Plate 19: Faunal Artifacts

Top Row	: Humerus (DlLg-35/131)	page 86
	: Humerus (DlLg-35/15)	page 86
	: Tibia (DlLg-35/350)	page 86
Bottom Row:	Tibia (DlLg-35/198)	page 86
	: Scapula (DlLg-35/146)	page 86
	: Rib (DlLg-35/335)	page 86
	: Ulna (Aves) (DlLg-35/286)	page 86
	: Atlantic Oysters (2)	page 86
	(DlLg-35/130)	
	: Ribs (2) (DlLg-35/147)	page 86
	: Femur (DlLg-35/158)	page 86