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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS: FORT VICTORIA, 1974

Occasional Paper No. 2

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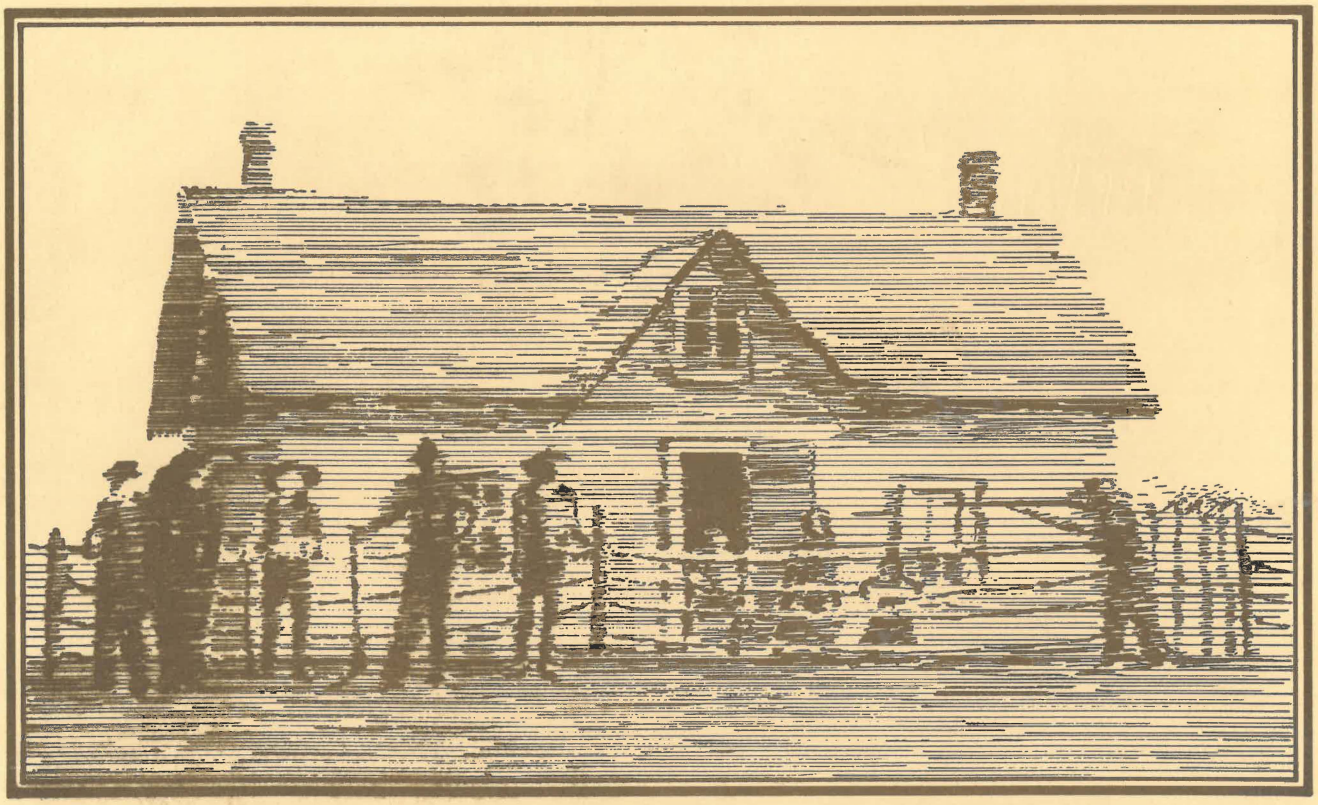
Timothy C. Losey, et al.



Alberta
CULTURE
Historical Resources

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
FORT VICTORIA, 1974

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Objectives

These Occasional Papers are designed to permit the rapid dissemination of information resulting from Historical Resources' programmes. They are intended primarily for interested specialists, rather than as popular publications for general readers. In the interests of making information available quickly to these specialists, normal production procedures have been abbreviated.

ABSTRACT

Excavations were conducted by the Archaeology Field School of the University of Alberta's Department of Anthropology at the site of Fort Victoria during the Spring of 1974 under the auspices of the Historic Sites Service of Alberta. This Hudson's Bay Company site, occupied in the period 1864-1897, is located about 70 miles northeast of Edmonton on the North Saskatchewan River. Excavation revealed portions of the dairy, trader's shop, and southwest palisade. The large artifactual and faunal assemblage recovered was analysed after the field season within an activity area framework. Although this was found to be less sensitive than originally hoped, it is a useful adjunct to the descriptive Historical approach. This preliminary report should serve both as a description of the work completed and a "working report" for subsequent research at the site.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Gratitude is due several individuals and agencies without whom the 1974 Fort Victoria Project could not have reached completion. To J.S. Nicks, D. Clark, and E.F. Korvemaker of the Historic Sites Service of Alberta is owed our appreciation for attending to the many administrative details encountered in the course of launching the research. For the management of funds, logistical assistance, and continuing sincere interest in the project, both for its inherent challenge and as a training ground for students, David Lubell's expertise is gratefully acknowledged.

As with all archaeological research, the greatest portion of work invariably rests with those engaged in the task of actual excavation. Special thanks, therefore, are extended to W. Bird, J. Chisholm, M. Frank, G. Gerhart, D. Homberg, G. Hurlburt, M. Kanee, L. Marin, G. Prager, H. Pyszczyk, R. Stewart, and J. Wilson for their labours, enthusiasm and unfailing interest. For the supervision of excavation, interest and unerring concern for the professional conduct of the project, the valuable assistance of J.R. Vickers and R. Heitzman is also gratefully acknowledged.

Thanks are also due to the many merchants and individuals in Smoky Lake whose assistance, interest, and occasional visits were greatly appreciated. To the late Mr. Frank Mitchell is owed much gratitude for sharing his knowledge of both the site and the general history of the Pakan (Ft. Victoria) area, which, for him, was a lifelong interest.

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INTRODUCTION

To further our understanding of Alberta's history, W.D. Clark of the Human History Division of the Provincial Museum and Archives, submitted a unique preliminary proposal to develop the historical resources available at Victoria Settlement, now modern Pakan (Figure 1). This well preserved site, within easy access of Edmonton, could, it was thought, become a major historical-recreational area serving both scholarly research and public needs. In addition, the area offered great potential for the development of the natural environment for the enjoyment of the public. The preliminary proposal, dated 10 May 1971, called for limited restoration of the "Chief Trader's House" of the Hudson's Bay Company fort, and for preliminary archaeological testing of the area. Various long range development alternatives were also included in the proposal.

As a result of this proposal, restoration of the trader's house was undertaken and a museum display was constructed in the front room of that building. Initial archaeological testing for the palisade was done east of the trader's residence by K. Arnold and D. Gay. W.D. Clark and J.S. Nicks excavated the fill in front of the trader's house to determine the artifactual content and provide information for the reconstruction of the front boardwalk. This archaeological work was completed during the summer of 1971.

From the encouraging results of the initial investigation, a second proposal to develop the area was submitted by the Historic Sites Section of the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta on 16 February 1972. It was decided to commence investigation of the old fort with the excavation of the trader's shop (Figures 2,3,4). This building contained a trading store where goods were sold to local customers and a fur press room where furs received from the Indians were baled for shipment to the markets of Europe. Excavation of this important feature was entrusted to the University of Alberta's Department of Anthropology. The University undertook to conduct a field school at the site, thus recovering valuable historical data as well as providing intensive training in the discipline of Archaeology. This document is a preliminary report of the excavations carried out on the site of Fort Victoria in May and June of 1974.

Excavation of the trader's shop was begun on the 15th of May, 1974 under the direction of Timothy C. Losey. The crew consisted of 2 field

supervisors from the University of Calgary and 12 students; 11 from the University of Alberta and 1 from McGill University. Two intersecting test trenches were laid out on the site and selected units were excavated to locate the building walls. When the location of the building was confirmed, large ten by fifteen foot units were gridded over the area and large scale excavation begun. In addition to those units placed over the trader's shop, other units were located to expose part of the associated dairy building immediately north of the main excavation area. To the south and west of the main area, a portion of the palisade line was located and exposed (Figure 5).

Excavation proceeded according to the system adapted by E. Frank Korvemaker (1974) of the Historic Sites Service of Alberta. This system, using a site-operation-lot designation scheme, proved to be highly adaptable and provided precise grid control combined with the flexibility necessary when dealing with large-scale architectural features. The northeast corner stake of each unit was used as the reference point for all mapping of remains located in the unit. Since the elevation of each of these stakes was recorded in relation to the central datum point, in this case the Historic Sites Service marker cairn, vertical control could be easily maintained. Good stratigraphic control was achieved by the simple expedient of excavating alternate units. Most of the units revealed building remains within the first one or two feet below surface and were terminated at that level, but two deep cellars were partially excavated with stratigraphic control continued to the base of each feature. The majority of the excavation was carried out with trowels, but once the initial units indicated the position of the building features, shovel-shaving was used to remove the overburden which was then screened.

Few artifacts were measured <u>in situ</u>, but control over artifact provenience was accomplished by changing lot or suboperation designations in relation to the building features exposed. Thus, for example, all material occurring at the front of the building in the top six inches was designated R2M6S1, while the material below occurring in the building pad itself would be designated R2M6S2. Similarly, those artifacts recovered from within cellars or from outside walls could be separated through the use of differing lot designations. This method greatly increased excavation speed with little or no loss of significant information. This method of recording allowed over 1,500 square feet of surface area to be exposed;

some units to the depth of 10 feet below surface.

No field cataloguing of the artifacts was attempted, rather this material was cleaned and catalogued in the laboratory at the end of the field session. Due to the extremely high artifact return, as well as the limited time available in the lab, it was not possible to assign each artifact a separate catalogue number. Instead, the material was first classified and each classificatory unit was bagged with a single catalogue number. Thus, for example, all Rose-head square nails from a particular lot would receive the same catalogue number and be bagged together as a unit. All pertinent information was recorded in the register so that, to continue the example, the frequency of various sizes of Rose-head nails was recorded even though they received the same catalogue number. Although this is not an ideal system for dealing with artifacts, especially with ceramics and glass, it is a workable one.

Once the material had been classified, a research assistant was assigned responsibility for a specific component of the analysis. In practise, this resulted in each assistant conducting the analysis of a specific industry or a portion thereof, under the over-all control and responsibility of the laboratory supervisor. In this way it was hoped that something better than a simple catalogue could be achieved in the time allowed for the work. It should be noted that it was not possible to deal with the total range of material from the site for this report. Certain categories of artifacts were not subjected to detailed analysis on an a priori basis. For example, the clear flat glass, probably window glass, was merely placed in gross categories based on thickness and does not appear in the glass analysis section, which concentrates on bottle glass. Such a practice obviously leaves something to be desired, but information loss was minimal.

This report is divided into three basic sections. The first of these consists of discussion of the building features discovered. The second section concerns the distribution of the artifacts and faunal remains recovered during the excavation. Detailed artifact descriptions are available in the appendices for easy reference. The historical section, as well as that dealing with inter-site comparison, is somewhat limited since such matters belong more properly in the final report on the excavation of Fort Victoria. In general, the analyses of G.C. Nicks (1969) and R.S. Kidd (1971) were used as models for this investigation.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1862, the Reverend George McDougall chose a spot on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan River about 70 miles downstream from Edmonton as the site of the first Methodist Mission in Alberta. This place he named "Victoria" in honour of the Queen. The first winter was spent in native dwellings, but the following year saw the construction of the first mission buildings. Mr. Woolsey, left in charge of the new mission, first attempted to construct a house in the:

> . . . old-fashioned Hudson's Bay style - a frame of timber, with grooved posts in which tenoned logs were fitted into ten-foot spans . . . . (J. McDougall 1971:97).

This construction method proved too difficult for the few missionaries present, and upon the return of George McDougall, a temporary building of logs was constructed.

The location of the new Victoria mission was an excellent one. The North Saskatchewan served as a barrier in the event of hostilities with the Blackfoot from the south, as well as furnishing a convenient river-road to Fort Edmonton and down river to the outside world. In addition, the natural resources of the adjacent woodlands, especially fish and furs could be harvested and easily transported to the settlement. The bison could be hunted in the surrounding aspen parkland in winter, or taken in great quantities during summer to the plains to the south. Such considerations were very important to the new mission since, apart from some goods brought upriver, much of the subsistence base was dependent on native game. The mission was, of course, also well situated to receive the Cree on their journeys back and forth from the plains, and as the spring of 1863 opened, John McDougall noted (1896:51): " . . . for several weeks we had hundreds of lodges beside us".

Such a gathering could not long be ignored by the Hudson's Bay Company, nor could the activities of the independent traders working the area. In 1864, after first offering the position to John McDougall, the company sent one of its clerks, Mr. George Flett, to establish a post at Victoria. Unfortunately, none of Mr. Flett's correspondence survives, and no details of the construction of the post remain. What little constructional information exists comes from well after the post was built. Such information is generally incidental to the main interest of the company correspondents, the trade being of more concern to those gentlemen.

In 1874, Richard Hardisty, the Chief Factor at Fort Edmonton, drew a scale diagram of the post at Victoria (Figure 2). He indicates that the area was enclosed by a simple palisade measuring 134 by 220 feet, the long axis being roughly east-west and fronting on the river. The north and south walls are each pierced by an off-set gate. The central area of the compound is dominated by the trader's house. This residence is flanked on the west by a building containing the trader's shop with a fur press room included, and on the east by a building containing a general and provisions store. The trader's house measures 24 by 36 feet, and each of the flanking buildings is 24 by 40 feet. Directly west of the house, and north of the store is a dairy 11 feet square. In the northwest corner is a 13 by 31 foot stable. In the northeast corner of the compound is a blacksmith's shop and men's quarters 21 by 41 feet. Immediately south of that building is another men's quarters measuring 16 by 25 feet (Hardisty Papers, Glenbow 91:523).

A survey report of 1884 (Kanis 1884) contains a small-scale sketch of the fort (Figure 3). All of the buildings illustrated by Hardisty are shown, with the exception of the northwest stable. In addition, an extension running north from the trader's house is indicated. A bastion is shown at the southeast corner of the palisade and a rather indistinct projection at the southwest corner may be another bastion, or perhaps a fortified gate.

In the fall of 1889, the post was visited by Inspecting Officer, E.K. Beeston. He noted that the post contained:

1. Dwelling House, 37 by 24, log, 1½ story, shingle roof lined inside, with kitchen, 23 by 11 attached. . .
2. Store, 40 by 24, log, 1½ story, shingle roof. . .
3. Warehouse, 40 by 24, log, shingle roof. . .
4. Men's House, 24 by 16, log, shingle roof. . .
5. Stable, 25 by 21, log. . . (Clark 1971:5)

The area was surrounded by a post and rail fence put up in 1888; presumably the stockade had been removed.

Beeston submitted a sketch map along with the description quoted above. The northwest stable shown by Hardisty was of course, missing. The area where the blacksmith's shop stood had now become a stable. Since the dimensions recorded for this new stable do not match with either the old

ones or with the blacksmith's shop, it seems that the old building was removed and a new one constructed (Figure 4).

Presumably the post showed an adequate economic return during the early years of occupation. However, by 1874, Richard Hardisty had been asked by the Council of the Northern Department of Rupert's Land to report on the advisability of closing Fort Victoria; no doubt indicating a failing of the trade at that post (Clark 1971:4). Hardisty advised against such a closure since the Whitefish Lake Indians traded some furs while passing down to the plains, and it was feared that independent traders would establish themselves at the post. A list prepared by the company comparing the trade at Victoria for the Outfits of 1873, 1874 and 1875, indicates a general decrease for all furs with the exception of beaver, marten and muskrat (Table 1). Thus buffalo robes and skins dropped from 385 and 720 in 1873 and 1874 respectively, to a low of 61 in 1875, although records for 1875 are incomplete. Similar trends can be seen in other animals, especially the large carnivores. It would appear that the trade continued to decline; Hardisty wrote to Trade Commissioner, Joseph Wrigley in Winnipeg on 19 June 1883:

> The Post at Victoria, as agreed upon has been closed and the buildings are now under the care of Mr. James Pruden. He is to occupy part of the buildings, and take good care of the rest for one year, with the understanding that all the furs he becomes possessed of, shall be sold to the Company at market rates. . . (Clark 1971:4)

Hardisty's reason for the closure is obvious from a letter written the previous day to J.A. Grahame, Chief Commissioner of the Company, where he notes that Fort Victoria ". . .as regards the fur trade with them (the Indians), is not worth keeping up" (Ironside and Tomasky 1971:23).

After a four-year closure, the post was reopened during the Outfit of 1887, probably in the summer. Francis D. Wilson, the clerk in charge of the post, wrote to the clerk at Edmonton concerning the reopening of the post. In his letter of 1 June 1889 he states:

> On my taking charge of the post last spring (1888), the buildings were in very bad condition owing to the post having been abandoned for some years previous, nothing having been done to them last outfit. With your sanction, repairs and improvements have been executed and the buildings are now in good condition. I have exercised the

> greatest care and economy in effecting this end . . . a great many of these repairs are not of a strictly permanent nature. . . (Clark 1971:4)

Although the post continued to function for a number of years, a decision to permanently terminate operations was considered as early as 1891. Trade must have continued to decline since the Fur Trade Report for 1897 notes that Victoria would be closed since: ". . . it does not seem possible to collect sufficient Fur to produce a profitable result" (Clark 1971:5). The post was closed by the company sometime during the Outfit of 1897.

The subsequent history of the Hudson's Bay post at Victoria is somewhat unclear. The trader's house, which still survives, was used as a private residence until recently. The trading shop, of primary interest in this report, was apparently bought by Mr. John A. Mitchell who ran it as a private store until it was sold to a Mrs. Lawford in 1921. The building was removed from the site sometime in the 1920's and was apparently cut in half and the two sections used for different purposes (Frank Mitchell Sr., personal communication).

CONSTRUCTION

Excavations at Fort Victoria during the 1974 field season yielded information on the trader's shop (R2M6), the dairy (R2M7), the south palisade (R2M14) and the west palisade (R2M15). Constructional details, both from the excavation results and from analysis of photographs, are the main concentration of this section. This part of the report is oriented towards "reconstruction", that is, the building features have been interpreted from the record. Actual field drawings and field notes are on file with the Historic Sites Service of Alberta and may be seen there.

Defensive Structures

A total of 90 feet of the palisade line at the post was exposed (Figure 5,6). This includes the southwest corner with 24 feet of the west and 56 feet of the south palisades. Good exposure of the posts and associated footer trench was achieved at a depth of 1 foot below surface. Two lateral sections, one in each of the west and south lines, were excavated to the base of the footer trench. A third, transverse test excavated to examine palisade support structure, also yielded information on the construction of this feature. The area excavated has been cultivated in the recent past, and some fill has been added for a lawn. Due to these activities, the upper foot of soil has been highly disturbed and no features survive in that level.

The palisade is composed of pickets set into a footer trench. The southwest corner is formed by a single large post 6 inches in diameter. The pickets which form the curtain wall run to the corner post and join at an angle of 98°, or 8° offsquare. Extensions of the footer trench, possibly to receive support posts for a gallery, project about 1½ feet into the interior of the fort from the west stockade line. No such extensions were noted for the south palisade, although several large posts occur behind the picket line and may have served the same purpose.

The footer trench was dug to receive the pickets rather than using sharpened pickets driven into the ground. This trench is usually about 2 feet wide, although there is a good deal of variation. The west palisade trench is somewhat narrower than that on the south; it is usually

slightly less than 2 feet wide, whereas the south trench is generally somewhat over 2 feet in width. The trenches were dug to an indeterminate depth below the original surface, but survive to depths of 2 to 3 feet below the plow zone. The three tests which were excavated to the base of the trenches indicate that the west palisade trench is 4 to 6 inches deeper than that on the south. Whether this is a characteristic of the lines as a whole, or is merely chance variation is not known. The intrusive mottled trench fill extends into a sterile orange sandy matrix to a depth of 2 feet 8 inches on the west, and to 2 feet 4 inches and 2 feet 2 inches below the plow zone on the southern line. In cross section, the trench narrows slightly to a gently concave bottom (Figure 7).

Stockade pickets were in a poor state of preservation and disintegrated soon after exposure. It is not yet known if the pickets were full-round logs or only slabs; they appeared to be roughly lenticular in cross section, but this may be due to compression caused by settling trench fill (Nicks 1969:51). It was possible to remove a portion of one post and it is hoped that cross sectioning of the fragment and examination of the growth rings will resolve this question. Unfortunately, it was not possible to complete this in time for the preliminary report.

The maximum remaining length for the pickets is 2 feet. Using the 1:6 ratio for estimating height above ground (Nicks 1969:53), the palisade at Fort Victoria would have been at least 12 feet high. Since there has been some truncation of the trench and posts by the plow, it is possible that the original stockade was even higher than this. The remaining post widths, 3 to 4 inches, would indicate that the pickets were rather narrow to reach such a height. However, assuming that the posts were originally contiguous, post diameters would have been on the order of 6 inches, and 14-foot lengths would be quite possible. Post diameters compare well with those found at Fort White Earth (Nicks 1969:53) and Fort George (Kidd 1971:27).

The pickets were probably first joined to ribbons and then placed in the footer trench in sections (Kidd 1971:27). This technique has the advantage that the tops of the posts could be leveled and the uneven butts would be hidden under the trench fill. Ease of handling would be another advantage to using such sections. Horizontal wood fragments were found in all tests, but the lateral section on the west palisade revealed what appears to be a ribbon in place (Figure 8). The unusual aspect of the

construction seen in the test is a second horizontal timber attached to the butts of the pickets in this unit. Such a construction technique seems very inefficient; both ends of the posts would have to be trimmed. Presumably most sections of the line were not constructed in this method as the other two tests did not reveal another clear example of the technique. Once the sections were constructed, they were placed near the outer (south or west) walls of the footer trench which was then refilled.

Trader's Shop

The main excavations concentrated on the building which housed the trading shop and fur press room. This building is shown on the plan drawn by Hardisty (Figure 2) and is situated southwest of the factor's house. Excavation proceeded using 2 by 10 foot units to locate the building walls and then large 10 by 15 foot units to fully expose the features (Figure 5). Units were placed to locate the southwest and northwest corners, portions of the east and west walls, and to excavate part of a cellar within the building. Since the postulated position of the east wall of the structure lay along a tree and hedge row where root disturbance could be expected, the eastern corners were given a low priority, and indeed, it was not possible to begin excavation of those features during the field season. A single 10 by 15 foot unit was excavated immediately north of the building in order to investigate a shed attached to the north wall of the building. Another unit was excavated well north of the shop and away from any building features so that an artifact collection from the general area of the compound could be obtained.

No records of the construction of the trader's shop survive. Hardisty indicates that the overall building dimensions were 24 by 40 feet, and it appears that the partition between the store and fur press room was located about 14 feet north of the front (south) wall of the structure (Figure 2). Above-ground construction as recorded by Beeston in 1889, indicates that the shop was constructed of logs to a height of 1½ stories and finished with a shingle roof.

Photographs provide more information concerning above-ground construction of the building. Posts are visible at the front corners of the building, and perhaps spaced along the side. These posts rest on horizontal sills and carry longitudinal plates at the top. Short squared

wall timbers between the central door and flanking windows were probably joined by mortice and tenon into uprights. Such uprights can be seen on either side of the door, but if present, are obscured by the window frames. The small off-set window on the upper floor is certainly flanked by such uprights; the lower windows were probably constructed in a similar manner. The gable logs for the second story are probably pegged to one another. Visible at the top of the gable is a longitudinal main beam or ridgepole to which rafters run from the top of the plates. The rafters appear to be either boards set on edge, or are full round timbers. Sheeting can be observed lying longitudinally on top of the rafters, placed edge to edge. The shingles mentioned by Beeston are attached to the sheeting. There is no indication of lower story sleepers carried through the sills along the side wall, but there is some vague suggestion that the joists for the second floor may have done so. Mud plaster was not used on the exterior.

Excavation revealed portions of all four walls of the building (Figure 5). The dimensions, measured between sill exteriors, fit well with those recorded in the literature: length is 37 feet 6 inches and width is 23 feet 9 inches. The sills, which were squared timbers, were about 10 to 12 inches wide and 3 or 4 inches thick; the sill at the north wall measures 6 inches thick. This is probably the correct dimension for all wall sills, but uncertainty arises from the possibility that some destruction of the upper surfaces occurred during building removal. Shrinkage of the wood after exposure adds further uncertainty to the accuracy of the recorded measurements.

In all cases, at least one more log was found within the sills. Along the sides of the building, these timbers were located somewhat higher than the sills but were at the same level as the wall members at the ends of the building. These have been tentatively identified as sleepers to carry the flooring. Additional sleepers, or fragments were discovered south of the cellar under the trade shop section of the building. It was very difficult to determine the precise spacing of these since they were somewhat fragmented. However centre-to-centre intervals between the remaining joists are, from north to south: 38 inches, 38 inches, 38 inches, 36 inches, 36 inches and 34 inches as nearly as could be determined. These joists range from 4 to 6 inches wide and 1½ to 2 inches thick. In no case was there any remnant of the flooring once carried by these joists,

nor can joists be identified positively from the area of the press room.

Both sills and joists were partially embedded in a light-colored soil matrix, which was obviously intrusive into the natural soil horizon and functioned as a building pad. The material was fairly well confined to the building interior east and west, but tapers out irregularly under the front boardwalk. The material is well confined in trenches dug for the stringers which joined a shed to the rear (north) wall of the building. This soil is a light-coloured clayey sand which underlies much of the site at a lower level. The source of this material was probably the cellar itself.

The construction of the building probably proceeded along conventional lines. The ground was first partially leveled and any major irregularities removed. Although this step is not attested to archaeologically, it would have been necessary. Since the buildings of the fort are spaced so regularly, minor terrain convolutions must have occurred and been simply dealt with. Bushes or trees would certainly also have been removed. Next, the sills and joists or sleepers were positioned excepting those for the area to be excavated for the cellar. These members seem to have been placed before the building pad was constructed. It was necessary to level the sill at the north end of the building; this was done by placing a board underneath and perpendicular to the sill and resting it on a beam running parallel with the sill but below it (Figure 9). Other such supports may have occurred elsewhere along the walls in the unexcavated sections. The cellar was then excavated and a mixture, probably not intentional, of the upper soil horizons and the underlying sterile sand was spread around all the timbers. This pad served to enhance drainage and to keep the floor dry, as well as providing support for the timbers. It may also have helped to keep rodents out of the building. Since the pad occurs between the timbers rather than below them, it must have been laid after the sills and sleepers were in place. The cellar crib and floor were probably constructed as soon as excavation of the pit was completed. The beams to carry the floor above the cellar would have then been laid and the building superstructure erected. Laying the floor would have been done at this time, probably after the roofing was complete (Wigginton 1972:62). Finishing details completed, the building was then ready for occupancy.

Archaeologically, it is difficult to discern constructional details

of the building. Some destruction of the members during the removal of the building, as well as compression and fragmentation of the timbers in the ground, contribute to this problem. For example, the northwest corner, partially disturbed by an intrusive trash pit, seems to have been badly fragmented when the building was removed. At this corner, the two walls no longer join together; the west wall terminates an inch short of the north wall, (Figure 5). The north wall extends 6 inches past the outer side of the west wall suggesting that the timbers originally overlapped, as was the case with the better preserved southwest corner.

The southwest corner seems to have been constructed in the following manner. A timber was placed for the south wall and was lap-notched on the upper surface (Figure 10). The west sill, again lap-notched on the upper surface, was carried across the notch in the south timber. Beam ends extended 6 inches beyond the wall exteriors, presumably to add stability. The building pad extended to roughly the height of the west sill and the projecting ends would have been hidden in any case. The first end beam of the south wall was carried in the notch of the west sill, and was cut flush with the exterior of that sill. This end timber was lap-notched on the upper surface and an upright post was carried in the notch. The post was probably morticed on two faces to take the tenoned wall logs. The lower two beams were discovered in the course of excavation; the upper members are visible on photographs of the building. Although the construction has been discussed in terms of lap joints, it is possible that a dovetail was used; neither the photographs nor the wood preservation were sufficiently good to clearly indicate which joint was used.

Excavation of a slight depression in the ground surface revealed a double-cribbed cellar (Figure 5). Slumping, evidenced by frost wedges in the profile, probably occurred while the building was unoccupied during the period 1884-87, causing some displacement of the original (exterior) cribbing. Repairs would have been necessary to prevent undermining of the sleepers laid in the building pad; a collapsed cellar probably would have taken part of the floor with it. The interior cellar crib was probably among those repairs conducted by Francis D. Wilson in 1888. This is partially confirmed by the discovery of an 1887 United States Indian head penny located in the fill between the inner and outer cribs. The fill, probably placed to prevent further movement of the outer cellar, yielding few other artifacts. Three corners of each cellar

crib were exposed during the field season.

The original (exterior) cellar was located under the press room about 20 feet from the front (south) wall and 10 feet from the rear (north) wall of the building. About 7 feet were left on either side of the cellar crib and the sides of the building. The cellar crib was, therefore, about 10 feet square and was dug to a depth of 9 feet below the building pad. It should be noted that these measurements are approximate, due to the partial collapse of the cellar prior to 1887. It was not possible to discern details of the construction of the outer cellar crib. The upper members were displaced, fragmented, and in a poor state of preservation. Since the upper portion now leans inward, the lower members could not be exposed for fear of undercutting the wall and collapsing the side of the excavation unit. The cribbing consists of full-round logs of variable thicknesses. Small uprights, possibly boards or small poles, were noted near the corner exteriors. These were too small to have been used for mortice and tenon construction, and were laid straight and square. The cribbing members over-lapped at the corners, but no details of notching could be seen.

A portion of the original cellar floor was found between the inner and outer cribs (Figure 11). This floor was laid on sleepers running east-west, the same direction as the main building sleepers. In the cellar, the sleepers consist of half-round logs about 6 inches wide placed directly on the surface of the pit so that the round side of the timber faced upwards. Across these, running north-south, were laid the floor boards. Two of these survive, and are about 10 inches wide and one to two inches thick. Remaining lengths are 3½ and 2½ feet, but fragmentation of the ends suggests that original lengths were somewhat greater.

The inner cellar measures about 6 feet north-south and 5 feet east-west. It is off-centre so that there is about two feet between the collapsed original crib and the inner one, except on the south side where there is only a one-foot gap (Figure 5). The inner crib seems to have been constructed of reused timber. Some of these are squared beams and some are full-round logs. In addition, one disfunctional notch was noted, again suggesting reused material. The corners were constructed by simple overlapping unnotched logs alternately. The gaps between each pair of overlapped logs were filled with logs cut to fit against the extended log of the other wall (Figure 12). A large squared beam that was set upright in

the ground at the interior of the corner served to keep the cribbing in place. Once the gap between the two cribs has been filled with soil, pressure would tend to strengthen the corners and keep the inner cellar crib in place.

The space between the cellars contained alternating diagonal braces on the north and west sides (Figure 11). No such feature was found along the southern gap; this was probably too small to require such braces. The braces consist of full-round logs; six of these were found in the western gap extending to the bottom of the cellar. Due to the limited working area between the two walls it was not possible to examine how the braces were attached to the cellar cribs. The space between the cribs was filled with soil to support the bracing logs and prevent further movement of the outer cellar crib. Three large rocks of 150 to 200 pounds were found in the matrix between the cribs. These may have been from the original fur press since such large rocks do not occur naturally on the site, and it is inconceivable that they were transported merely as fill. There is some breakage and distortion of the inner crib directly above one of the rocks, suggesting that it might have tumbled in and struck the inner cellar. Mr. Wilson, no doubt, would have been very annoyed.

Due to time limitations it was not possible to completely excavate the inner cellar fill. Although some of this fill may date from the later period of use of the fort, most of it consists of recent rubbish. This material was probably deposited soon after building removal in the 1920s. This trash consists mainly of tin cans and bottles, with occasional faunal and household remains. Boards are also found in this fill; these may have been flooring from the building. None of these boards appeared to be constructional members in situ, but were probably redeposited. Burning of the trash has charred the inner cellar cribbing, especially the upper members.

Two stringers for the front (south) boardwalk were found, (Figure 5). These are about eight inches wide and two inches thick. The western most stringer is not quite in line with the west wall of the building. The next stringer is about five feet east, or six feet centre-to-centre. This interval would have to have been adjusted or the eastern most stringer would be outside the east wall. Presumably, sleepers were carried on the stringers and boarding attached to them. Photographs indicate that the

boarding ran parallel to the stringer; the boards could not, therefore, rest directly on the stringers. The photographs also show that a large squared timber was attached to the ends of stringers and sealed the area beneath the boardwalk. A small test excavated south of the western stringer failed to locate the timber; it must have been taken away when the building was removed.

Photographs show part of the east side of a shed which was attached to the rear (north) wall of the trading shop. Planking is present for the north wall, but the east side of the structure was left open. Little of this simple structure could be discovered by excavation (Figure 5). Several posts were found approximately in line with the east wall of the trading shop, but it is not possible to determine with any degree of certainty which post was part of the shed superstructure. A brick walk curves from the house and terminates in line with the side of the shed. Whether this later construction ran to the shed or to a walk behind it is unknown. Ash and lime deposits were found in strips, as if this material had follen between floor boards. The position of these deposits, in line with the end of the brick walk, suggests that a floor with the boards running north-south occupied this area. It is not possible to determine if the planking was from within the shed or was an exterior board walk.

Timber for all the construction would have been available locally; perhaps even on the site itself. The area contains, or is in the current range of jack pine (Pinus banksiana), white spruce (Picea glauca), balsam poplar (Populus balsamifera), trembling aspen (Populus tremuloides), water birch (Betula occidentalis), and white birch (Betula papyrifera). The south side of the North Saskatchewan River is still well-forested because the river valley is not as steep on that side. Deterioration of a section of the west wall sill revealed regularly spaced knots which suggests that the timber was probably from an evergreen species. Whatever species were used for the building material, numerous broadaxe chips indicate the method for squaring the timbers.

Dairy

The dairy appears on Hardisty's 1874 plan of Fort Victoria (Figure 2).

It is a small 11-by-11-foot building located north of the trader's shop and west of the trader's house. At the time of the 1884 survey this building was still standing and is shown on the sketch map of the site (Figure 3). Beeston makes no mention of this building, nor is it shown on his plan (Figure 4). It seems likely that the structure was removed by Francis Wilson during the renovations at the fort in 1888. Presumably with the growth of local settlement, company personnel no longer needed to maintain their own processing system, since meat and dairy products could be obtained from area residents. As Wilson (Clark 1971:5) notes, the locals " . . . depend upon their cattle. . ." and it is reasonable to suppose that the company men took advantage of this situation.

The area where the dairy was located has been intensively cultivated and little remains of the upper constructional features. About 10 inches below surface is a clay pad which measures 12 to 13 feet square; the edges of the pad being somewhat variable (Figure 5,13). The pad is remarkably level, but bears plow scars on its surface. These scars run roughly north-south and are about 18 inches apart. At the southwest corner, and about 7 feet north along the west side of the pad, a possible post mold was encountered. It was very unclear, nor is it known if it was an original construction feature or something later. Probably the latter, since no evidence of posts was discovered along the south side of the pad. A four-foot wide extension of the pad on the west side near the south end suggests a possible excavated entrance. This, unfortunately, runs under an excavation bulk which could not be removed; future excavation should resolve this problem.

Although the clay area has been termed a pad, partly due to the levelness of the feature, continued excavation indicated that it might more accurately be termed a cap. The clay is, in fact, the final layer of fill which was deposited in an underlying cellar extending 8 feet below ground surface (Figure 14). The cellar fill consists of at least 6 major layers and a number of minor lenses of various compositions. The lower cellar fill is rather homogeneous; the multiplicity of layers occurs immediately under the clay cap, within 1 or 2 feet below that feature. While the lower levels are primarily mottled soils, the upper layers often have high ash and cinder contents. Artifact concentrations vary from layer to layer, but generally indicate that the upper levels are primarily redeposited trash middens. It seems likely that the fill was either well

packed when laid down, or perhaps, allowed to settle before the final cap was deposited since that cap shows no settling characteristics. Artifact distributions, specifically "fits" in potsherds, indicate that cellar filling occurred essentially as a single event. In addition to the artifacts, many boards and timbers were found in the fill. Positions of these indicate they are most likely discards, rather than in-place constructional features. These boards were generally in a poor state of preservation. Presumably, this pit-filling was another of those renovations conducted by Wilson in 1888.

At about 40 inches below surface, a massive shelf encircling the cellar pit was exposed (Figure 13,14). This shelf consists of three large squared timbers along the east wall of the pit. The beams are about 9 inches wide and 6 inches thick, and extend north into the unexcavated portion of the dairy. The two inner timbers butt against a single beam running east-west the length of the unit. A single north-south timber is notched into this beam at the west side of the excavation unit; it is unclear if this is the west ledge or another feature.

These beams rest on a step in the original excavation. There is a single vertical upright under the innermost east beam near the southeast corner of the soil cut; presumably to reinforce that corner. Two notches, one in the central east beam and another in the south beam, appear to have no obvious function. This suggests that the timbers were originally cut for some other purpose before being laid in the dairy.

On the south soil step, interior (north) of the east-west beam, is an open-top wooden box. This box, constructed of 3/4 inch boards, is about 6 inches high, 4 feet long and 9 inches wide. It contains an off-centre longitudinal board set on edge, but in a poor state of preservation. The function of the box is unknown; possibly it held water into which milk containers were placed for cooling.

Below the west beam is a large full-round log which angles across the unit into the north wall. It is not known if this is a displaced cribbing member, or had some other function. Since no cribbing was discovered on the south or east sides of the pit, it seems unlikely that this could be from a crib.

The cellar floor was discovered at 7½ feet below surface. The floor was in a poor state of preservation. It was constructed of boards 8 to 10 inches wide running north-south (Figure 13). Thickness would have

been about 1 inch, but the preservation was too poor to be certain. The boards have collapsed about 4 inches below their position by the south wall. This suggests that they were originally carried on sleepers of that thickness. However, with the possible exception of an east-west beam near the south wall, no sleepers were discovered in the unit. Sterile sand occurs beneath the flooring.

The dairy turned out to be a much more complex structure than initial excavation indicated. This building, and the cellars in the trader's shop, require complete excavation before they are fully understood.

ACTIVITY AREAS
and
ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS

The 1974 Fort Victoria excavations investigated several distinct areas of the site. These are the southwest palisade, the trading store, the fur press room, the cellar, the north shed, the dairy, and the general compound. Presumably, each of these represent different activity areas associated with more-or-less distinct stereotyped behavioral patterns. Each activity area is limited by certain constructional features; the specific activity being defined, where possible, from the historical record. This analysis will attempt to discover if the artifact distributions (Tables 19,20,21) bear any relationship to the activity areas. It is necessary to first describe and define in more detail, the postulated activity areas and the archaeological contexts of the artifact collections (Table 2).

Palisade

Most of the artifacts recovered from the palisade came from above the undisturbed footer trench. Much of this area has been cultivated in the recent past, and the matrix is certainly mixed. It is thought that some of the footer trench fill has been truncated by the cultivation. Artifacts recovered from this area could, therefore, have been deposited at any time during the occupation of the site. The lower level of the palisade was not productive with regard to artifact yield, partly as a result of the limited area opened. Since the footer trench was dug at the outset of the occupation of the fort, and then promptly refilled, little artifactual material could be expected from the matrix. The material which was recovered can probably be dated to the year 1864. To summarize, the upper level probably is too mixed to be indicative of Hudson's Bay Company occupation exclusively, and the lower level probably represents a single event at the beginning of occupation.

Trading Store

This area consists of the southern 14 feet of the main building; the trader's shop. The excavation also included part of the front boardwalk immediately outside the store. Although no partition between this area and the fur press room could be identified archaeologically, Hardisty's plan serves to delineate the north boundary of this activity area and the excavation-analytic units have been defined accordingly.

Two stratigraphic levels were discovered during excavation. The upper six to twelve inches consist of disturbed overburden. This dark soil matrix is probably derived from basement excavation for the Pakan Store constructed on a portion of the site in the 1940s. Presumably, the soil from the basement was leveled by machinery to provide a base for lawns and gardens. The artifact distribution in this level is probably random and has little, if any, relation to original activity areas. The lower stratigraphic level consists of a light coloured sandy matrix deposited as a building pad. This level is undisturbed, and the artifacts probably relate to the original construction and subsequent use of the area.

Fur Press Room

The fur press room consists of 26 feet of the main building, the trader's shop, north of the trading store activity area. Again, two stratigraphic levels were discovered, corresponding to the levels for the trading store. Thus, the artifacts from the upper level are probably randomly distributed, and for the lower level are probably representative of original construction and subsequent use.

Cellar

The cellar is centrally located in the trader's shop and lies below the fur press room. The cellar has been divided into three analytic units: slump zone, fill zone, and trash zone. The slump zone is a disturbed matrix around the cellar. It consists of soil wedges produced by frost action during the years the site was unoccupied, (1883-87), and of fill from the mixed upper level between the slump blocks. Artifacts probably represent the total period of site occupation.

The trash zone is mainly composed of trash from the early twentieth century deposited after building removal in the 1920s. It is located within the inner cellar crib at the lower levels, and expands to form a cap over both cribs but below the mixed level of the fur press room. It appears that some of the original flooring was burned in the trash. Also present are artifacts related to the Hudson's Bay Company period, which may have been gathered from the surface and thrown in with the recent refuse, or had been in current use by whomever deposited the trash. Thus, artifacts from this zone represent both Hudson's Bay Company and subsequent occupation debris. The "activity" relates to filling the cellar rather than original cellar use.

The third analytic unit in the cellar is termed the fill zone. This consists of fill between the two cellar cribs, deposited in 1888. Comparatively few artifacts were recovered from this zone. Most of these probably predate 1888, although convolutions in the upper surface may contain some recent refuse.

North Shed

This area lies immediately north of the fur press room. The upper level appears to be only lightly disturbed since an in situ brick walkway was discovered just below the surface. The lower level is partly of a dark natural soil. The artifacts probably represent the whole period of occupation from construction to building removal. Ash and cinder lenses within the matrix suggest some redeposition of artifacts.

Dairy

The dairy has also been divided into two analytic units. The upper level is highly disturbed as the result of garden cultivation. Artifacts could thus be from all periods of site use. The lower level consists of fill deposited in 1888. The matrix contains many household artifacts, possibly derived from kitchen midden deposits. The artifacts represent the early period of occupation, but relate to pit filling and, perhaps, to early refuse, rather than to dairy use.

Compound

This unit is located between the trader's house and the dairy. It has only one level; a mixed upper one. The artifacts give a general idea of what to expect in the yard away from the buildings.

Metal

Construction and Building

Only the wire common nails, wire finishing nails, T-head, Upset-head, Rose-head and Gable-head cut nails occur in sufficient quantities (4147) to produce an interesting distribution. The areas of greatest yield of nails (Table 3) are the upper press room (971) and the lower north shed (799), followed by the cellar trash zone (521), lower dairy (368), and upper dairy (300). The palisade levels and slump and fill zones of the cellar yielded relatively few nails. Probably the large quantities from the upper press room are, at least in part, a reflection of the greater areal extent of excavation in that area, and the low yield from the mixed upper level of the palisade probably reflects the fact that the overburden there was not screened.

Table 4 shows the relative frequencies of each nail type in the activity areas; the palisade levels and cellar slump zone are excluded due to low sample sizes (Table 3). The trading store, cellar and dairy show a decrease in common wire nails and an increase in T-head cut nails when upper and lower levels are compared. This is as would be expected. The press room and north shed show little change between levels. The variation in other nail frequencies is rather small and seems more random.

The frequencies of nail sizes and brad-sprig ratios between nail types is discussed in Appendix 1. An attempt to use a similar approach for each nail type in each activity area so reduced sample sizes that the effort can be considered a failure. These size distributions are, however, reproduced in Tables 5-18.

Of the 237 spikes recovered, 30.4% are wire spikes and 69.6% are cut spikes. Wire spikes occurred in all activity areas except the palisade, lower trading store and the compound. Thirty-three per cent are from the cellar trash zone and 18.1% are from the upper press room. The T-head

cut spikes show the highest frequencies in the press room (50%) and the lower dairy and are in low frequencies in the other areas. Upset-head and Rose-head cut spikes show a similar distribution with the lower press room and lower dairy having most. Gable-head spikes are very few and most are from the lower dairy. The size distributions are presented in Tables 14 - 18.

The single hinge recovered is from the trash zone of the cellar and could have been redeposited from anywhere. The wire door latch from the upper level of the trading store may or may not have been used on the trader's shop. The corrugated metal is all from the lower dairy fill, but was probably used somewhere on the site before being thrown away in 1888. Both wire and iron strapping show a wide distribution from the site. None was recovered from the lower palisade, as might be expected, nor was any found in the upper compound.

Gun Parts

Of the gun parts relating to muzzle-loading weapons, the gun flint is from the upper dairy and the scaled dragon side plate is from the lower press room. Since the upper dairy was plowed, it is not possible to know the precise origin of the gun flint nor to assign significance to its archeological provenance. Presumably the side plate was discarded by an employee, assuming that not everyone had access to the fur press room. Of the lead balls, the two in the lower dairy fill and the single specimen in the lower trading store were probably just lost. The one from the trader's shop may have been from trading stock; those from the dairy were probably lost in the kitchen trash used as fill. Two balls from the upper trader's shop may have been redeposited, as was the specimen from the cellar trash zone. One of the balls is spent - perhaps an irate customer on the premises!

Of the ten .22 calibre short rimfires, seven are from mixed upper levels, and there is one from each of the trading store, press room and north shed lower areas. The .22 calibre longs and .22 extra long cartridges are all from upper levels. The .22 calibre long rifle cartridge is from the lower dairy and was used before 1888. The .25 calibre short and standard cartridges are from the lower north shed and compound. The .32 calibre rimfire and the .44 Henry cartridges are all from upper levels.

The .52 calibre Sharps and Hankin cartridge is from the lower dairy fill and was used during the early period of occupation.

Of the centrefire cartridges, the .32 calibre is from the upper dairy and the .303 calibre is from the lower north shed. Five of the six .44-40 cartridges are from lower levels; two from the dairy and one each from the trading store, press room and north shed, probably date from the Hudson's Bay Company occupation. The .45-60 calibre cartridge is from the lower press room. The single lead bullet is from the upper press room.

The single Type 1 shot shell is from the lower north shed. Of the nine Type 2 shot shells, eight are from the lower dairy and predate 1888, and one is from the upper press room. Of the ten Type 3 shot shells, eight are from the lower dairy one is from the upper palisade and one is from the upper dairy. Likely all were used early in the occupation of the site. The vast majority of the lead shot is from the lower trading store, and may have been from gross lots when hand-loaded shot shells were still in use. The two air rifle pellets are from the upper trading store; one had been shot.

Hardware, Ornaments, Coinage

The fishhook is from the lower trading store and may have been trading stock. The fork and one pocketknife are from the lower dairy fill and are probably from a redeposited kitchen midden. The lack of blades on the knife suggests it was broken and thrown away, but the fancy fork is in good condition and why it was discarded is not apparent. The other pocketknife fragment is from the upper press room. The three strike-a-light fragments are from the upper and lower press room and the upper dairy. Presumably they were broken and discarded, or perhaps technically superceded. The crooked awls are both from the trading store; one upper and one lower. If the broken ends on one specimen are due to rusting after deposition, they may both be stock items lost from the shelves. The two thimbles are both from the cellar trash zone and would have been deposited after building removal. One pin from the lower press room may have been lost trading stock. The other, from the lower dairy, is in such good condition it was probably taken in by a rodent and is likely modern. Lamp parts from five different coal-oil lamps are all from the

lower dairy. These may originate from a general clean-up of trash, spare parts, and so on, following re-occupation of the site. The brass wick cleaner cap is from the lower trading store and may have been discarded by accident. Of the 11 tobacco brands, nine are from the lower trading store and two are from the upper press room. Probably they were lost from bulk kept on hand to mark individual purchases. The clinch clasp from the lower north shed was probably from a garment or suspenders, and its location is probably accidental. The spring clip is from the mixed level of the upper press room. The harness clasp is part of the 1888 dairy fill; it was probably broken and discarded. The escutcheon plate from the lower dairy fill is in good condition and the reason for its location there is unknown. The stove grate, ash box door, and four of the rim fragments are from the lower dairy fill. These may well have come from the same stove. Two other stove rim fragments from the lower north shed are probably from a different stove. The stove plate lifter is from the twentieth century trash fill of the cellar. Both shovel and rake fragments are also from the cellar trash zone. These may have been broken implements thrown in when the area was cleaned up and the trash covered. The harrow tooth from the trading store and the ledger plate from the press room are both from the mixed upper levels.

The brooch is from the lower press room; it is broken and may have been discarded. The insignia pin from the lower north shed was probably lost by accident since anyone earning a "Church Patronage Society" pin is unlikely to have thrown it away even if it was broken. The cuff link from the upper press room and one from the lower north shed may be discards or accidentally lost. The bells are from the upper dairy and cellar fill zone; they do not seem functionally connected with either activity area. The dangler is from the lower north shed.

The Canadian one cent coins are from the upper press room and upper dairy. Since they date 1962 and 1963 respectively, they obviously post-date the Hudson's Bay Company occupation. The 1887 U.S. penny from well down in the fill zone of the cellar was either lost or placed there in 1888. The Chinese coin from the lower press room may be a lost curio; it is unlikely the Hudson's Bay Company clerks accepted it as "cash".

Ceramics

Unglazed Terracotta Wares

The Type 1 flowerpot is from the upper press room. In morphology, this may well be modern and probably post-dates the Hudson's Bay Company occupation. The Type 2 flowerpot, a single vessel, has sherds scattered from the lower north shed and both levels of the dairy. Occasional ash deposits in the shed, and similar lenses in the dairy, could well be from the same original source. Since so many of the sherds from this vessel are in the lower dairy fill, this pot was probably broken prior to 1888. The Type 3 possible flowerpot is represented by two small sherds from the upper dairy.

Glazed Mottled Wares

The Type 1 vessels are from the upper palisade, the upper trading store, the upper press room and the trash zone of the cellar. They are all probably from the early twentieth century and likely post-date the Hudson's Bay Company occupation. Similarly, the Type 2 sherds are from the upper and lower north shed and may be either recent or early.

Glazed Decorated Wares

Willow Pattern:

The Type 1 willow pattern sherds are from the lower trading store, both levels of the press room, and the slump and trash zones of the cellar. These could well bracket the later Hudson's Bay Company occupation and have been in use after that period. The Type 2 sherds are from the upper and lower trading store, upper press room, cellar trash zone, upper and lower north shed, and the upper dairy. Since several vessels are represented, they could have been broken and discarded at any time. The Type 3 sherds are from both levels of the trading store, the upper press room and the upper north shed and dairy. Possibly these represent the temporal distribution suggested earlier. Whether the fragments from the lower trading store were "stock" is not known. Type 4 is a single plate

from the upper dairy and Type 5 is from the lower dairy. The latter should predate 1888 and may be from the redeposited kitchen midden. Type 6 is a single specimen from the compound.

Blue-on-White Common Wares:

The Type 1 vessels are from the upper and lower trading store, upper press room, cellar trash zone and lower dairy. The identification of this type as common to Hudson's Bay Company sites, and the quantity in the lower dairy, suggest it is an early import which enjoyed a long life in the household. The Type 3 sherds are from both levels of the trade store and press room, the cellar fill zone, and both dairy levels. These sherds although having the same pattern, are of various colours. The light blue are from the store, the violet are from the cellar and press room, while the dark blue are from the dairy. Possibly these represent variants of a popular pattern imported at different times.

Unusual Blue-on-White Wares:

The Type 1 sherds are all from the upper press room and may be recent. The Type 2 sherds are from the upper press room, both dairy levels, and the compound. This may be an early type which has been scattered, or a later type with the lower dairy example being deposited by a nonhuman mechanism. Type 3 sherds are from the upper dairy only and may be recent. The Type 4 sherds from the upper press room and lower dairy may be early. Possibly some midden material was deposited as dairy fill and some moved around the site by machinery when the Pakan Store was constructed. Type 5 sherds from the upper and lower dairy are probably midden material also. Type 6 sherds from the upper press room and cellar trash zone are probably recent. Type 7 sherds from the lower dairy and the cellar trash zone may also be redeposited from an earlier midden. The Type 9 sherds are from the compound.

Other Monochrome Printed Wares

The Type 1 sherds, possibly from a single cup, are from both levels of the north shed and from the compound. The Type 2 sherds are from the lower shed. The miscellaneous sherds of this class also occur primarily in the northern part of the site.

Polychromes

Of the six typed polychrome wares, four are exclusively from the cellar trash zone. Type 1 sherds are in both levels of the press room, as well as the cellar trash zone. Type 4 sherds are from the slump and trash zones of the cellar. Probably these are all late additions to the assemblage, imported at or near the end of the Hudson's Bay Company occupation.

Sponged Wares

The single sponged ware type is from the slump and trash zone of the cellar. Most of the untyped sponged ware sherds are from the same location or from the upper levels of the trade store and press room. Although production of these wares began before the fort was built, it seems likely from the distribution that these specimens were not imported until very late.

Gilded Earthenware

The Type 1 gilded earthenware sherds are from the upper and lower press room. Of the untyped miscellaneous gilded earthenware sherds, most are from the slump and trash zones of the cellar. The distribution suggests these were also late additions to the assemblage.

Undecorated Glazed Wares

The Type 1 whiteware washbasin is from the lower dairy. The similar Type 2 whitewares are from the lower dairy and upper press room. However, of the eight lots containing these, seven are from the lower dairy. It is probable that these types are early and predate 1888. The example from the upper press room was probably introduced (by cultivation?) from elsewhere. The Type 3 whiteware is from the upper press room, cellar slump and fill zones, and lower north shed. These are probably from the latter period of the occupation. The Type 4 whiteware sherds, probably from a single plate, are from the upper and lower press room. The Type 5 sherds are from the upper and lower dairy and probably predate 1888.

Porcelain

Three of the porcelain types (Type 7,8,9) are from the cellar trash zone only and are likely late. Type 1, from the upper and lower dairy, is from a single plate, and may be early. Type 2 is also from the lower dairy and could be early. The other two types occur in both upper and lower levels with no obvious pattern.

Stoneware

Type 1 stoneware is from the lower dairy and is probably redeposited kitchen debris. The Type 2 teapot is from the upper press room and lower north shed and could have been used at any time. The Type 3 stoneware has a similar distribution. The Type 4 sherds are from the upper press room and all cellar zones and are probably late. The Type 5 sherds from the upper and lower dairy are probably from the early period of occupation. Types 6 and 7 are from the cellar trash zone and are probably late, whereas Type 8 sherds from the lower dairy are likely early.

Glass

Almost all of the complete glass bottles are from the cellar trash zone. These all probably date from the early twentieth century. Of the 11 Type A crown cap beverage bottles, five are from upper and six from lower levels. Ten are from the trading store-press room area and one is from the compound. Of the six Type B cylindrical lips, three are from the lower dairy, one is from the lower north shed, and two are from the upper press room. These are all probably patent medicine bottles, as is the single Type C funnel-shaped lip from the lower shed. The Type D double ring necks are from the lower press room and the lower dairy. These probably date to the early period of occupation and are probably patent medicines. The Type E and F collared lips, probably from liquor bottles, are all from the lower dairy and early period of occupation. It is amusing to speculate on the social mores which saw a change from actual liquor consumption in the early period, to high alcohol-based patent medicines, presumably more socially acceptable, in the later period.

Buttons

Of the 12 metal buttons recovered, one is from the upper palisade, two are from the lower trading store, one is from the upper shed, three are from the upper, and four from the lower dairy, and one is from the compound. The two cloth-covered buttons are from the lower dairy, along with two plano-convex (face and back respectively) three-piece specimens. Of the two buttons from the lower trading store, one is a three-piece button and the other is a stamped four-hole button. The other six metal buttons are from mixed upper levels.

The two bone buttons are both from upper levels; the palisade and the north shed. If South's (Hume 1969:91) dates apply, both are from the early period of site occupation.

The two, two-hole shell buttons are from the upper press room and the lower north shed. Of the other six four-hole shell buttons, one is from the lower dairy, and the others are from mixed upper levels. Again, on the basis of South's (Ibid.) typology, these buttons should all be from the early period of occupation.

The single black-rimmed milk glass button is from the upper press room. Of the other 12 glass buttons, six are from the upper and six are from lower levels. These are all morphologically similar and could date from any period.

Pipes

Of the 12 Type 1 pipe stem fragments, seven are from the press room (six upper, one lower) and five are from the dairy (three upper, two lower). Since Bannerman made pipes from at least the 1860s and continued until close to the end of the Hudson's Bay Company occupation, any specific specimen could date from anytime within this period. The location of these fragments within the dairy probably is the result of breakage and discards into kitchen midden trash, redeposited as dairy fill. The concentration of fragments in the press room is also of interest; the stove may have been located there, and one could imagine the pipes broken there while the men sat around and smoked on cold winter days.

Of the 45 Type 2 stem fragments, 21 are from lower levels and 23 are from upper levels. Half (24) are from the dairy and press room, seven are from the lower trading store, one from the cellar fill zone, one from the lower shed, five from the cellar trash, and seven fragments are from the upper palisade. The wide spatial distribution suggests either long use of this pipe type, or possible misclassification of several different types under one.

The two decorated pipe bowl fragments (Type 3,4) are from the upper press room. Indeed, of the 58 classified pipe fragments, 18 are from midden-derived dairy fill and 20 are from the press room. Of the 34 fragments from within the trader's shop (R2M6) 20 are from the press room, seven from the adjacent store area, and one from the north shed. The other six are in the cellar and may be secondary deposits.

Beads

Of the 62 beads recovered, 25 are from the trading store, 15 are from the press room, 10 are from the cellar area, two are from the shed, and 10 are from the dairy. The high number from the trading store, as well as those from the adjacent press room strongly suggests that these were stock, lost from the shelves.

Faunal Remains

The distribution of faunal remains by activity area within the confines of the site is presented in Tables 22, 23, 24, 25 according to the four major divisions of small mammals, large mammals, avi-fauna, and domesticates (Appendix VII). It is interesting to note that hare Lepus sp. is perhaps both the most numerous as well as the most widespread animal in the assemblage (Table 22). In fact, the remains of hare are found in all areas of the site with the exception of the palisade and compound. The next most widespread type is bison Bison sp. which occurs in all areas except the palisade, press room (lower), north shed (upper), and compound (Table 23). Small waterfowl (Table 24) are third most widespread, being found in all areas except the palisade, press room (lower), cellar (upper and fill), and the compound. Large waterfowl is the least frequent type,

occurring only in the trading store (upper), press room (upper), cellar (lower), north shed (upper), dairy and compound.

The distribution of domesticates (Table 25), which include cat Felis catus, cow Bos sp., horse Equus caballus, and pig Sus scrofa, indicates that the two cellars are by far the most common site for these animal remains. All four varieties were recovered from the lower dairy fill, while only the remains of cat occur in the cellar fill of the trading store. A very few additional remains of cow, horse, and pig were recovered from the palisade, press room, and north shed. The balance of the assemblage is widely dispersed over the site.

Table 26 gives the combined distribution by weight of identified and unidentified large and small mammal remains, including birds. The percentage frequencies are derived from the combined weights for both upper and lower levels. The quantitative distribution by weight indicates that the dairy contains by far the greatest quantity (4.69 kilograms) of faunal remains over half of which (55%) was identified. This is followed by the press room which contained 0.988 kilograms of which only 17% was identified. Third is the trading store with a total of 0.652 kilograms of bone recovered and 53% identified. The north shed, cellar compound, and palisade activity areas each contain well under 500 grams of osteological remains.

It should be noted here that the activity area designated "cellar" in Table 26, does not include weight or percentage data for the large quantity of material recovered from the recent refuse deposit. The dairy, on the other hand, while containing a large quantity of faunal material, appears to have been filled in a single operation and is thus a secondary deposit of contemporaneous material. Unfortunately, none of the areas excavated represent actual midden deposits.

Discounting the recent refuse levels of the cellar and the secondary fill deposit in the dairy, the spatial distribution of faunal remains recovered from Fort Victoria thus far may best be described as a "scatter". Any actual spatial relationships between activity areas and the remains of specific animal types such as food resources, fur bearers, or domesticates are either non-existent or have been obscured by mixing in the upper levels.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

No formal conclusions will be tendered here since such would be premature for an on-going project. Increases in architectural, artifactual and faunal data may be expected and will require integration with the 1974 material before any formal conclusions should be stated. There is also the possibility that, with the recent move of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives to Winnipeg, further historical material concerning Fort Victoria will become available. This section will concentrate on our methods and approach, with a consideration of the modifications necessary to maximize data yield and interpretation in subsequent seasons.

Field Techniques

The advantages of large area excavations when dealing with architectural remains cannot be stressed too strongly. A perusual of Kidd's (1971:15) report on Fort George will illustrate the disadvantages inherent in the small unit approach. Fortunately, stratigraphic problems are relatively simple on the Fort Victoria site and vertical control on large units is not usually difficult. Horizontal control, however, poses some problem. The time required to measure each artifact appears excessive given the high artifact return from the site, and our desire to expose large architectural features. Since the upper levels excavated in the 1974 field season are mixed, measurement of artifact position on any but a gross scale would have been of no use. The same argument holds true for the two cellars; notation of provenance within a specific fill layer or lens yields all possible information. However, in undisturbed primary deposits, artifact position may be of extreme importance. Two solutions come to mind. First, precise measurement of each artifact could be made. Second, the suboperation and lot designations could be changed more frequently so that artifact provenance could be more precisely controlled. It is difficult to speculate on the net information gain (or loss?) if the first approach is taken. While the second method would enable us to maintain the large unit approach, it is hard to estimate if it would give sufficiently precise information on artifact distribution to significantly increase the data base for analysis. We cannot expect to resolve these

problems, but through consideration of them, we should be able to increase our data yield next season. Specific field conditions encountered will, to some extent, necessitate modification of any approach to reach that which is most efficient.

Laboratory Technique

There should be few difficulties in expediting laboratory preparation and analysis next year. Our effort in preparing this report has solved most problems encountered in the laboratory. One continuing difficulty, however, concerns lettering the catalogue numbers on artifacts. Our classificatory "bag" scheme has worked well with all artifact classes except the ceramics and glass. The difficulty arises from our desire to restore/reconstruct broken vessels. Unless each sherd or fragment bears a catalogue number, this is impossible. Certainly some sherds will be numbered, as was done last year, but the extent to which we can extend this will depend on the quantity recovered and the labour available for the task.

Analytic Approach

As the previous chapter indicates, we were not able to define well activity area-artifact associations. We have indicated and attempted to define the mechanisms of artifact distributions with regard to both the activity area concept and the stratigraphy of the site. However, it has not been possible to state that for example "Assemblage A" is store-related, or "Assemblage B" is fur press room-related, in such a manner that excavators of an undocumented historic site could define room use on the basis of the artifact assemblage alone. In theory, such an analysis is possible; in practice, the disturbed nature of the high artifact yield upper levels negated the retrieval of such information. The fact that the main building was removed from the site, and the dairy filled, rather than both structures "rotting" in situ, no doubt aggravated the problem. However, the approach may be meaningful on a larger scale; that is, between the areas excavated in 1974 and those which will be investigated in 1975. This approach promises to yield greater anthropological information about

man's behaviour than a totally descriptive approach could ever do. The Historic aspects are, of course, not missed since detailed artifact descriptions with accompanying historical information are available for easy access in the appendices.

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Comparative List of Furs Victoria Post Outfits 73, 74 & pt. Outfit 75. Dept.

73	74	75 to Dec. 22	
35	35	6	Badgers
3	9	8	Bears Eye Blk
	6		do Small do
3	1		do Eye Brown
			do Small do
1			do Grey
46	71	180	Beaver Asstd
		20 lbs	Castorum
5	9	2	Fishers
			Foxes Cross
131	144	1	do Kitt
11	9	1	do Red
18	18	19	Lynx
		14	Martens
248	330	200	Minks
2995	3000	3502	Musquash
	3	11	Skunks
5	2	2	Wolverines
42	48	7	Wolves
344	700	61	Buffalo Robes
41	20		do Dressd Skins

22nd December 75.

Table 1 Comparative List of Furs 1873-75

Table 2. Lot-Level Correlation Fort Victoria 1974

West Palisade	South Palisade	Trading Store	Fur Press Room	Cellar		North Shed	Dairy	Compound	Level
				Slump	Trash				
R2M15A1 R2M15B1 R2M15B2 R2M15B3 R2M15B4 R2M15B5	R2M14A1 R2M14B1 R2M14B2 R2M14B3 R2M14B4 R2M14B5	R2M6A13 R2M6V1 R2M6S1 R2M6S3	R2M6A6 R2M6H1 R2M6H2 R2M6M1 R2M6N1 R2M6T6 R2M6X1 R2M6X5	R2M6H5 R2M6N6 R2M6N7 R2M6N8	R2M6H3 R2M6H6 R2M6M4 R2M6N2 R2M6N3 R2M6N5 R2M6T7 R2M6T8	R2M6B2 R2M6B4 R2M6E1	R2M6A2 R2M6A8 R2M6A11 R2M6K1 R2M6K2	R2M6C1	Upper
R2M15A2	R2M14A2 R2M14C1 R2M14C2	R2M6A14 R2M6S2 R2M6S4 R2M6S5 R2M6S6 R2M6S7	R2M6M2 R2M6M3 R2M6M5 R2M6N4 R2M6X2 R2M6X3 R2M6X4	Fill R2M6H4 R2M6T9		R2M6B6 R2M6B7 R2M6E2	R2M6K3 R2M6K4 R2M6K5 R2M7A1 R2M7A2 R2M7A3 R2M7A4 R2M7A5 R2M7A6 R2M7A7 R2M7A8 R2M7A9 R2M7A10 R2M7A11 R2M7A12 R2M7B1 R2M7B2 R2M7C1		Lower

Table 3. Distribution of Nail Types Fort Victoria 1974

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
Wire Common	17	1	229	89	523	136	15	383	17	53	492	185	151	58	2349
Wire Finishing	1	0	14	9	18	2	0	6	0	2	17	5	2	5	81
T-head	12	0	106	105	287	67	15	88	21	30	272	62	186	52	1303
Upset-head	1	0	15	14	89	1	1	16	3	2	7	21	13	1	184
Rose-head	0	0	1	2	39	17	2	25	4	3	6	23	21	0	143
Gable-head	1	0	3	0	15	6	0	3	3	2	5	4	9	0	87
Total	32	1	368	219	971	229	33	521	48	92	799	300	382	116	4147

Table 4. Frequencies of Nail Types by Areas Fort Victoria 1974

Type	Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar		North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
Wire Common	62.2	40.6	53.9	59.4	73.5	35.4	57.6	61.6	61.7	39.5	50.0	56.6
Wire Finishing	3.8	4.1	1.9	0.9	1.2	0	2.2	2.1	1.7	0.5	4.3	2.0
T-head	28.8	47.9	29.6	29.3	16.9	43.7	32.6	34.0	20.7	48.7	44.8	31.4
Upset-head	4.1	6.4	9.2	0.4	3.1	6.3	2.2	0.9	7.0	3.4	0.8	4.4
Rose-head	0.3	0.9	4.0	7.4	4.8	8.3	3.3	0.8	7.7	5.5	-	3.4
Gable-head	0.8	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.6	6.3	2.2	0.6	1.4	2.4	-	2.1
	100	99.9	100.1	100	100.1	100	100.1	100	100.2	100	99.9	99.9%

Table 5. Common (Wire) Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5										1					1
3/4			3									2			5
1/2	2		3		2		1	1		1					10
1/4			2		6			3				3			14
4	2		5	3	5		2	8			3			6	34
3/4															
1/2								1							1
1/4					5	1		3			2	1	1		13
3			7	6	38	7	1	35	3	6	36	8	3	7	157
3/4	2		3		16			4	1		25	2	1		54
1/2	1		13	2	66	17	1	35		8	68	7	22	10	250
1/4	1		21	2	9	2	3	14		1	16	22	10	1	102
2	3		21	23	87	25	4	55	6	9	109	35	24	11	412
3/4	1		21	20	57	19		33		7	70	31	34	4	297
1/2	5		39	5	53	14	1	37	2	9	78	22	24	5	294
1/4			42	15	112	19	1	112		8	44	29	8	11	401
1			30	11	13	4		5		1	14	13	5	3	99
3/4			3		4		1	9		1		2		2	22
1/2			3		1			3						3	10
1/4															
Comp.	17	0	216	87	474	108	15	358	12	52	465	177	137	58	2176
Frag.	0	1	13	2	49	28	0	25	5	1	27	8	14	0	173
Total	17	1	229	89	523	136	15	383	17	53	492	185	151	58	2349
Brad	8	0	57	13	147	27	8	104	4	17	150	45	37	24	641
Sprig	9	0	159	74	327	81	7	254	8	35	315	132	100	34	1535

Table 6. Wire Finishing Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
4															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
3					3										3
3/4															
1/2			2		3			1		1	16	1	1		25
1/4			1		2							1			4
2			5	4	2			5		1		2		4	23
3/4				1	2	1							1		5
1/2			3	3	2	1					1	1			11
1/4	1		3	1	3									1	9
1					1										1
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
Comp.	1	0	14	9	18	2	0	6	0	2	17	5	2	5	81
Frag.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	14	9	18	2	0	6	0	2	17	5	2	5	81
Brad	0	0	3	0	8	0	0	1	0	1	16	2	1	0	32
Sprig	1	0	11	9	10	2	0	5	0	1	1	3	1	5	49

Table 7. T-Head Cut Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5															
3/4															
1/2	1														1
1/4													1		1
4															
3/4															
1/2	1			1							1		2		5
1/4			1	1	2		1				3		10		18
3	1		1	2	3	1		3	2		2	4	22		41
3/4			1		1	1		1	2		4		2		12
1/2	2		7	5	21	6	1	7	5	4	25	8	25	5	121
1/4			2	1			1	1	1		7	3	1	2	19
2	1		4	3	6	2	4	4	1		6	3	10		44
3/4			6	3	2				1	1	15	4	7	1	44
1/2	1		58	63	134	29	5	41	4	20	114	11	63	26	569
1/4			3	1	3	1		2		1	8	2	4		25
1	1		6	2	2							1	2		14
3/4				3											3
1/2															
1/4															
Comp.	8	0	89	85	174	40	12	59	16	26	185	36	149	34	913
Frag.	4	0	17	20	113	27	3	29	5	4	87	26	37	18	390
Total	12	0	106	105	287	67	15	88	21	30	272	62	186	52	1303
Brad	5	0	12	10	27	8	3	12	10	4	42	15	63	7	218
Sprig	3	0	77	75	147	32	9	47	6	22	143	21	86	27	695

Table 8. Upset-Head Cut Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
4															
3/4															
1/2	1				6							1			8
1/4											2	2	1		5
3					3			1	1				1		6
3/4				1	1						1	2	2		7
1/2			1	1	2			2				1	1		8
1/4				2	2							1		1	6
2				1	2			1					1		5
3/4			2		2	1									5
1/2			7	4	40			5			2		1		59
1/4			2	2	5					1	2				12
1															
3/4			1	1	1										3
1/2															
1/4															
Comp.	1	0	13	12	64	1	0	9	1	1	7	7	7	1	124
Frag.	0	0	2	2	25	0	1	7	2	1	0	14	6	0	60
Total	1	0	15	14	89	1	1	16	3	2	7	21	13	1	184
Brad	1	0	1	4	14	0	0	3	1	0	3	7	5	1	40
Sprig	0	0	12	8	50	1	0	6	0	1	4	0	2	0	84

Table 9. Rose-Head Cut Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
4															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4													1		1
3					1	4	1	5					1		12
3/4					4	1			2			1	2		10
1/2						1			1		1		2		5
1/4								1			1	1	2		5
2					1			1			1	1	1		5
3/4					1	2							4		7
1/2			1		21	6	1	11		1	2	16	2		61
1/4					1			2				1	1		5
1												1			1
3/4								1							1
1/2															
1/4															
Comp.	0	0	1	0	29	14	2	21	3	1	5	21	16	0	113
Frag.	0	0	0	2	10	3	0	4	1	2	1	2	5	0	30
Total	0	0	1	2	39	17	2	25	4	3	6	23	21	0	143
Brad	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	6	3	0	2	2	8	0	33
Sprig	0	0	1	0	24	8	1	15	0	1	3	19	8	0	80

Table 10. Gable-Head Cut Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
4															
3/4															
1/2						2		1				1	2		6
1/4	1		1		1						1				4
3					1			1	1		1	1	2		7
3/4			2		5	2		1		2	1	1	2		16
1/2					4	2			1		2	1	3		13
1/4					4				1						5
2			1		1						2		1		5
3/4						1									1
1/2							1				4				5
1/4															
1															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
Comp.	1	0	4	0	16	7	1	3	3	2	11	4	10	0	62
Frag.	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	10	2	1	1	25
Total	1	0	4	0	26	7	1	4	3	2	21	6	11	1	87
Brad	1	0	3	0	15	6	0	3	3	2	5	4	9	0	51
Sprig	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	11

Table 11. Headless Cut Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
4															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
3															
3/4					2						2				4
1/2			1									2			3
1/4	1				2							2			5
2			3								1	1			5
3/4			3		1						1	6		1	12
1/2			2	1	2							1			6
1/4											1	3			4
1			2									2			4
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
Comp.	1	0	11	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	0	1	43
Frag.	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	16
Total	1	0	11	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	29	0	1	59
Brad	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	12
Sprig	0	0	10	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	1	31

Table 12. L-Head Cut Nails Fort Victoria 1974

Length	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
5															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
4															
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
3						1									1
3/4															
1/2			1	2							1				4
1/4					1										1
2				1											1
3/4												1			1
1/2			1	1	1	1						1	1		6
1/4							1					1			2
1												2			2
3/4															
1/2															
1/4															
Comp.	0	0	2	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	18
Frag.	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Total	0	0	2	5	5	2	1	0	0	0	1	6	1	0	23
Brad	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Sprig	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	12

Table 13. Miscellaneous Nail Types Fort Victoria 1974

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	
Roofing Nails:															
	1	0	3	1	106		1	57	0	2	0	2	7	0	180
Box Nails:															
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown Types:															
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7
Horseshoe Nails:															
	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
Nail Fragments & Unidentified Nails:															
	2	0	45	58	408	90	13	73	26	8	138	126	416	19	1422

Table 14. Spikes, Trading Store: Upper & Lower Levels

Length	Wire		T-Head		U-Head		R-Head		C-Head		TOTALS	
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level
7												
3/4												
1/2												
1/4												
6			1								1	
3/4												
1/2												
1/4	1										1	
5												
3/4	1										1	
1/2												
1/4												
4												
3/4			1				1				2	
1/2												
1/4					1						1	
3												
3/4												
1/2												
1/4												
2								1				1
Comp.	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1
Frag.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	1

Table 15. Spikes, Press Room: Upper & Lower Levels

Length	Wire		T-Head		U-Head		R-Head		C-Head		TOTALS	
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level
7												
3/4												
1/2												
1/4												
6			1								1	
3/4												
1/2												
1/4	1										1	
5	1		2								3	
3/4	3	1									3	1
1/2		2										2
1/4	1	1									1	1
4	6	2		2							6	4
3/4					1						1	
1/2			2		2	7					4	7
1/4	1		8	5				3			9	8
3			2	5	2			10			4	15
3/4							3	1			3	1
1/2			1					2			1	2
1/4			1								1	
Comp.	13	6	17	12	5	7	3	16			38	41
Frag.	0	0	3	14	3	3	1	0			7	17
Total	13	6	20	26	8	10	4	16			45	58

Table 16. Spikes, Cellar: Slump, Trash & Fill Zones

Length	Wire			T-Head			U-Head			R-Head			C-Head			TOTALS		
	Slump	Trash	Fill	Slump	Trash	Fill	Slump	Trash	Fill	Slump	Trash	Fill	Slump	Trash	Fill	Slump	Trash	Fill
7																		
3/4																		
1/2																		
1/4							1									1		
6	1	4			1											1	5	
3/4	1															1		
1/2																		
1/4																		
5	1	5	1													1	5	1
3/4		6															6	
1/2	1	1	1													1	1	1
1/4	2	2						1								2	3	
4	2	5														2	5	
3/4			2															2
1/2								1									1	
1/4																		
3																		
3/4																		
1/2																		
1/4																		
Comp.	8	23	4	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	26	4
Frag.	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	0
Total	8	23	4	0	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	35	4

Table 17. Spikes, North Shed: Upper & Lower Levels

Length	Wire		T-Head		U-Head		R-Head		C-Head		TOTALS	
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level
7												
3/4												
1/2												
1/4												
6				2								2
3/4												
1/2												
1/4			1								1	
5	2	2									2	2
3/4												
1/2	2	2									2	2
1/4		3										3
4			1								1	
3/4												
1/2												
1/4												
3												
3/4												
1/2												
1/4												
Comp.	4	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9
Frag.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9

Table 18. Spikes, Dairy: Upper & Lower Levels
Compound: Upper Level

Length	Wire		T-Head		U-Head		R-Head		C-Head		TOTALS (Dairy Only)		Compound (T-Head Only)	
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level
7														
3/4														
1/2														
1/4		1		1								2		
6								1				1		
3/4														
1/2		1										1		
1/4														
5				1								1		
3/4														
1/2				1		1		1				3		
1/4						1						1		
4		1		1								2	1	
3/4						2						2		
1/2				4		4						8	2	
1/4		1		3						1		5		
3				5		1		3		1		10	3	
3/4								1				1		
1/2								1				1		
1/4														
Compl.	0	4	0	16	0	9	0	7	0	2	0	38	6	-
Frag.	1	0	0	10	0	6	0	2	0	1	1	19	0	-
Total	1	4	0	26	0	15	0	9	0	3	1	57	6	-

Table 19. Artifact Distributions (Metal)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Metal Artifacts CONSTRUCTION	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
Nails															
Common	17	1	229	89	523	136	15	383	17	53	492	185	151	58	2349
Finishing	1		14	9	18	2		6		2	17	5	2	5	81
T-Head	12		106	105	287	67	15	88	21	30	272	62	186	52	1303
Upset Head	1		15	14	89	1	1	16	3	2	7	21	13	1	184
Rose-Head			1	2	39	17	2	25	4	3	6	23	21		143
Gable-Head	1		4		26	7	1	4	3	2	21	6	11	1	87
Headless	1		11	1	11						5	29		1	59
L-Head			2	5	5	2	1				1	6	1		23
Roofing	1		3	1	106		1	57		2		2	7		180
Box					1										1
Unknown												7			7
Fragments	2		45	58	408	90	13	73	26	8	138	126	416	19	1422
Horseshoe					1		1	1				1	2		6
Spikes															
Wire			2		13	6	8	23	4	4	7	1	4		72
T-Head			2		20	26		8		2	2		26	6	92
Upset-Head			1		8	10	1	3					15		38
Rose-Head			1	1	4	16							9		31
Gable-Head								1					3		4

Table 19 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Metal)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Metal Artifacts CONSTRUCTION	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
Hinge								X							
Latch			X												
Corrugated Metal													X		
Wire			X	X	X			X			X	X	X		
Iron Strapping	X						X	X			X		X		
<u>Gun Parts</u>															
Gunflint												X			
Dragon Side Plate						X									
Balls			1	1	1			1					2		6
<u>Rimfire Cartridges</u>															
.22 Short			4	1	1	1					1	1		1	10
.22 Long			1		1									1	3
.22 Long Rifle													1		1
.22 Extra Long					1										1

Table 19 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Metal)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Metal Artifacts CONSTRUCTION	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
.25 Short											1				1
.25 Standard											2			1	3
.32					1										1
.44 Henry					1							1			2
.52 Sharps													1		1
Unknown Cal.			1												1
<u>Centrefires</u>															
.32												1			1
.303											1				1
.44-40				1	1	1					1		2		6
.45-60						1									1
Unknown Cal.	1			1									1		3
Bullet					1										1
<u>Shot Shells</u>															
Type 1											1				1
Type 2					1								8		9
Type 3	1											1	8		10

Table 19 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Metal)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Metal Artifacts CONSTRUCTION	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
Shot															
Size 1			1	8	2				2				1		14
Size 2			5	8		1									14
Size 3				5					1		1				7
Size 4				1											1
Air Rifle Pellets			2												2
Hardware															
Fishhook				1											1
Fork													1		1
Pocket-knives					1								1		2
Strike-a-lights					1	1						1			3
Crooked Awls			1	1											2
Thimbles								2							2
Pins						1							1		2
Lamp Parts				1									5		6
Tobacco Brands				9	2										11

Table 19 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Metal)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Metal Artifacts CONSTRUCTION	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
Cinch Clasp											1				1
Spring Clip					1										1
Harness Clasp													1		1
Escutcheon													1		1
Stove Grate													1		1
Stove Ash Door													1		1
Stove Rim Fragments											2		4		6
Stove Plate Lifter								1							1
Stove Part?								1							1
Rake								1							1
Shovel								1							1
Harrow Tooth			1												1
Ledger Plate					1										1
Ornaments															
Brooch											1				1
Insignia Pin											1				1
Cuff Links					1						1				1

Table 19 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Metal)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Metal Artifacts CONSTRUCTION	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
Bells									1			1			2
Dangler											1				1
<u>Coinage</u>															
1962 Canadian					1										1
1963 Canadian												1			1
1887 U.S.									1						1
Chinese						1									1

Table 20. Artifact Distributions (Ceramics)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound
Ceramics	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	
Unglazed Terracotta														
Type 1					X									
Type 2											X	X	X	
Type 3												X		
Glazed Mottled														
Type 1	X		X		X			X						
Type 2										X	X			
Glazed Decorated														
Willow Pattern:														
Type 1				X	X	X	X	X						
Type 2			X	X	X			X		X	X	X		
Type 3			X	X	X					X		X		
Type 4												X		
Type 5													X	
Type 6														X

Table 20 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Ceramics)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound
Ceramics	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	
Blue-on-White, Common:														
Type 1			X	X	X			X					X	
Type 2			X		X	X		X						
Type 3			X	X	X	X			X			X	X	
Blue-on-White, Unusual:														
Type 1					X									
Type 2					X							X	X	X
Type 3					X							X		
Type 4					X								X	
Type 5												X	X	
Type 6					X			X						
Type 7								X					X	
Type 8													X	
Type 9														X
Monochromes:														
Type 1										X	X			

Table 20 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Ceramics)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound
Ceramics	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	
Type 2											X			
Polychrome:														
Type 1					X	X		X						
Type 2								X						
Type 3								X						
Type 4							X	X						
Type 5								X						
Type 6								X						
Sponged:														
Type 1							X	X						
Gilded Earthenware:														
Type 1					X	X								
Undecorated Glazed:														
Type 1													X	
Type 2													X	
Type 3					X		X		X		X			
Type 4					X	X								
Type 5												X	X	

Table 20 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Ceramics)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound
Ceramics	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	
Porcelain														
Type 1												X	X	
Type 2					X								X	
Type 3					X	X		X		X		X	X	
Type 4					X	X								
Type 5												X	X	
Type 6					X		X	X						
Type 7								X						
Type 8								X						
Type 9								X						
Stoneware														
Type 1													X	
Type 2					X						X			
Type 3					X						X			
Type 4					X		X	X	X					
Type 5												X	X	
Type 6								X						
Type 7								X						
Type 8													X	

Table 21. Artifact Distributions (Buttons, Pipes, Beads, Glass)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
Buttons															
Metal	1			2						1		3	4	1	12
Bone	1									1					2
Shell					2			2			1		1	2	8
Glass			1		4			1		1	1		5		13
Pipes															
Type 1					6	1						3	2		12
Type 2	7			7	8	3		5	1		1	4	9		45
Type 3					1										1
Type 4					1										1
Beads															
Class															
(Ic13)					6										6
If3				1									1		2
(If)				1									5		6
IIa2			2	5	2							1			10
IIa3				1											1
IIa12			1	2		1	1								5

Table 21 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Buttons, Pipes, Beads, Glass)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Beads	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
IIa16										1					1
IIa23				1											
IIa27				1									1		2
IIa28				1		1									2
IIa36					1						1				2
IIa37			1					1							2
IIa40									2						2
IIa41			1	1								1	1		4
IIa47				1											1
IIb68				1											1
IVa6				2	1	1	2		2						8
IVa7			1												1
IVa9				1											1
WIb8					1										1
WIb11							1								1
WIIIa1						1	1								2
Glass Lip Shape															
Type A			1	2	3	4								1	11
Type B					2					1			3		6

Table 21 (Cont'd). Artifact Distributions (Buttons, Pipes, Beads, Glass)

Type	Palisade		Trading Store		Press Room		Cellar			North Shed		Dairy		Compound	TOTALS
Glass Lip Shape	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level	Slump Zone	Trash Zone	Fill Zone	Upper Level	Lower Level	Upper Level	Lower Level		
Type C											1				1
Type D						1							3		4
Type E													3		3
Type F													1		1

Table 22. Distribution of Small Mammals by Activity Area

Area	Beaver	Hare	Marten	Muskrat	Skunk	Squirrel
Palisade						
Upper	-	-	1 ulna	-	-	-
Lower	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading Store						
Upper	-	2 inominate 1 femur 1 humerus 1 tibia 2 vertebrae 1 metatarsal 1 phalanx 1 incisor	-	-	-	-
Lower	-	1 parietal 1 rib 1 ulna 1 metatarsal 1 vertebra 1 calcaneum	-	1 vertebra	-	-
Press Room						
Upper	-	2 metatarsus 2 mandibles 2 calcanea 1 phalanx 1 ulna 1 parietal	-	1 femur	-	-
Lower	-	1 mandible	-	-	-	1 femur 1 tibia

Table 22 (Cont'd). Distribution of Small Mammals by Activity Area

Area	Beaver	Hare	Marten	Muskrat	Skunk	Squirrel
Cellar						
Upper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower	1 humerus 1 cranium 1 scapula	2 tibiae 1 mandible 1 femur 1 metatarsal	-	-	-	-
Fill	-	1 scapula	-	-	-	-
North Shed						
Upper	-	1 scapula 1 mandible 1 maxilla	-	-	-	-
Lower	-	2 mandibles	-	-	-	-
Dairy						
Upper	2 phalanges	1 mandible 1 tibia 1 inominate 1 ulna 2 phalanges	-	-	-	-
Lower	1 tibia	2 frontals 6 phalanges 18 mandibles 2 calcanea 4 humeri 11 metatarsus 2 inominates 3 parietals	-	1 mandible	1 radius	-

Table 22 (Cont'd). Distribution of Small Mammals by Activity Area

Area	Beaver	Hare	Marten	Muskrat	Skunk	Squirrel
Dairy Lower		12 scapulae 3 tibiae 3 ribs 2 ulnae 1 radius 2 metacarpus 2 vertebrae 1 maxilla 2 femora				
Compound	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 23. Distribution of Large Mammals by Activity Area

Area	Bear	Bison	Canis	Deer	Elk	Moose
Palisade						
Upper	-	-	-	1 tarsal	-	-
Lower	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading Store						
Upper		1 inominate	-	-	-	-
Lower	-	2 humeri	-	-	-	-
Press Room						
Upper	1 molar 1 vertebra	2 ulnae 1 femur 1 tibia	1 inominate 1 canine 1 tibia 1 ulna	1 inominate 1 radius	1 humerus	1 phalanx
Lower	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cellar						
Upper	-	1 molar	-	-	-	-
Lower	-	2 teeth 1 mandible 1 ear oss. 2 carpus 1 sesamoid 1 metapodial 1 tibia	1 phalange 1 tooth	1 vertebra 1 calcaneum	-	1 femur
Fill	-	1 tooth	-	-	-	-

Table 23 (Cont'd). Distribution of Large Mammals by Activity Area

Area	Bear	Bison	Canis	Deer	Elk	Moose
North Shed						
Upper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lower	-	1 astragalus 1 sesamoid	-	-	-	-
Dairy						
Upper	-	1 ear oss.	-	1 humerus 2 metapodials 1 vertebra	-	-
Lower	-	1 vertebra 1 humerus 2 mandibles 1 ear oss. 1 maxilla 2 teeth 3 metacarpus 1 l.maleolus 3 phalanges 1 horn core	-	1 humerus 1 vertebra 2 metapodials	-	-
Compound	-	1 calcaneum 1 tarsal 1 sesamoid	-	-	-	-

Table 24. Distribution of Large and Small Avi-fauna by Activity Area

Area	L. Bird	S. Bird	L. Waterfowl	S. Waterfowl	Domestic Fowl
Palisade					
Upper	-	-	-	-	-
Lower	-	-	-	-	-
Trading Store					
Upper	-	-	1 fibula	1 coracoid	-
Lower	-	-	-	1 ulna 1 sternum	-
Press Room					
Upper	1 coracoid	-	1 fibula	2 coracoids 1 femur 1 furcula 1 keel	-
Lower	-	-	-	-	-
Cellar					
Upper	1 coracoid	-	-	-	1 keel 2 femora 1 humerus 1 tibiotarsal 1 fibula 1 furcula 1 pelvis 2 scapulae 1 ulna 2 coracoids 1 radius

Table 24 (Cont'd). Distribution of Large and Small Avi-fauna by Activity Area

Area	L. Bird	S. Bird	L. Waterfowl	S. Waterfowl	Domestic Fowl
Cellar					
Lower	4 tibiotarsus 1 metacarpal 3 femora	1 xiphistern. 1 femur	2 humeri 1 radius	1 furcula 2 humeri 1 coracoid 1 ulna	-
Fill	-	-	-	-	1 humerus 1 femur 1 ulna 1 metacarpal
North Shed					
Upper	-	-	1 femur	-	-
Lower	-	-	-	1 tibia 2 coracoid 1 scapula 1 femur 1 humerus	-
Dairy					
Upper	-	-	1 humerus	2 phalanges 1 coracoid 1 humerus 1 ulna 1 fibula 1 keel	-
Lower	-	-	1 humerus 1 vertebra	6 coracoids 3 tarsometa-tarsus	

Table 24 (Cont'd). Distribution of Large and Small Avi-fauna by Activity Area

Area	L. Bird	S. Bird	L. Waterfowl	S. Waterfowl	Domestic Fowl
Dairy Lower			2 keel 2 coracoids 1 digit 3 metacarpus 1 phalanx	3 keel 6 scapula 10 humeri 4 tibiae 5 femura 2 sacra 1 inominate 3 radii 1 phalanx 3 furcula 1 premaxilla 1 frontal 3 metacarpus 1 ulna	
Compound	-	-	1 coracoid 1 digit	-	-

Table 25. Distribution of Domestic Animals by Activity Area

Area	Cat	Cow	Horse	Pig
Palisade				
Upper	-	-	-	1 ulna
Lower	-	-	-	-
Trading Store				
Upper	-	-	-	-
Lower	-	-	-	-
Press Room				
Upper	-	-	-	1 premolar
Lower	-	1 phalanx	-	-
Cellar				
Upper	-	-	-	-
Lower	1 ulna	-	-	-
Fill	1 mandible 1 metacarpal 2 metatarsus 4 vertebrae	-	-	-

Table 25 (Cont'd). Distribution of Domestic Animals by Activity Area

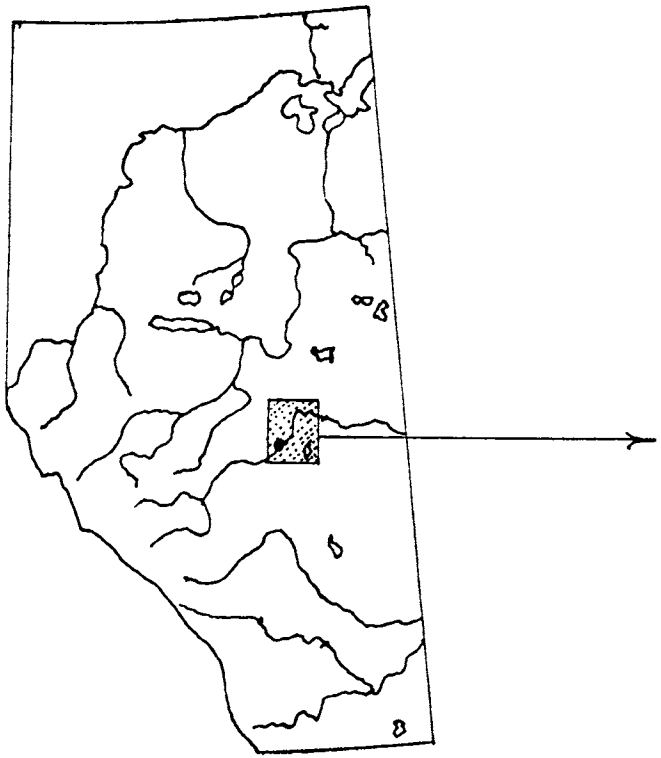
Area	Cat	Cow	Horse	Pig
North Shed				
Upper	-	-	1 molar	1 maxilla
Lower	-	-	-	-
Dairy				
Upper	-	-	-	2 metapodials
Lower	1 radius	1 astragalus 2 phalanges 1 scapula	1 vertebra 2 phalanges	1 radius 1 humerus 1 femur 2 teeth
Compound	-	-	-	-

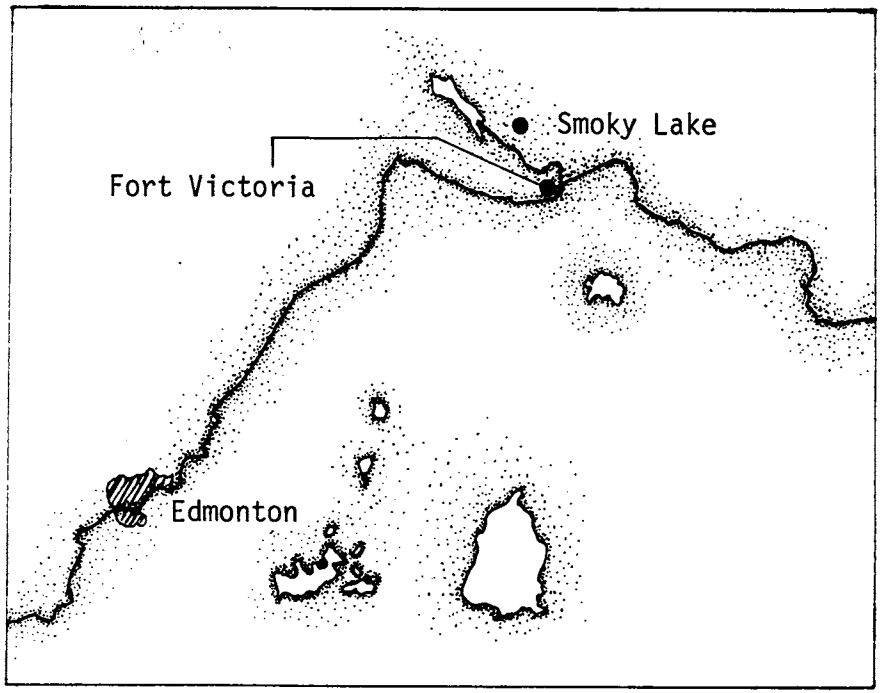
Table 26. Frequency Distribution of Faunal Remains by Weight
Quantitative Distribution of Faunal Remains by Weight

Area	L. Mammal	S. Mammal	L. Mammal	S. Mammal	Indet.	Total (grams)
Palisade	25.78	2.08	29.25	1.15	-	58.26
Trading Store	340.29	7.98	287.59	1.00	22.83	659.69
Press Room	162.75	6.58	757.30	10.12	54.36	991.11
Cellar	35.82	1.10	45.70	-	.45	83.07
North Shed	106.44	5.27	217.56	3.24	8.61	341.12
Dairy	2504.82	74.28	2022.40	5.48	90.88	4697.86
Compound	87.51	-	92.92	-	5.48	185.91

% Identified % Unidentified

Area	L. Mammal	S. Mammal	L. Mammal	S. Mammal	Indet.	Total %
Palisade	44.23	3.57	50.19	1.97	-	99.96
Trading Store	52.17	1.23	44.09	.15	.14	97.78
Press Room	16.46	.67	76.60	1.02	5.50	100.25
Cellar	43.12	1.32	55.01	-	.54	99.99
North Shed	31.20	1.54	63.78	.95	2.52	99.99
Dairy	53.31	1.58	43.04	.12	1.93	99.98
Compound	47.06	-	49.99	-	2.95	100.00





Ft. Victoria is 70 miles downstream from Edmonton House

Figure 1. FORT VICTORIA - 1974

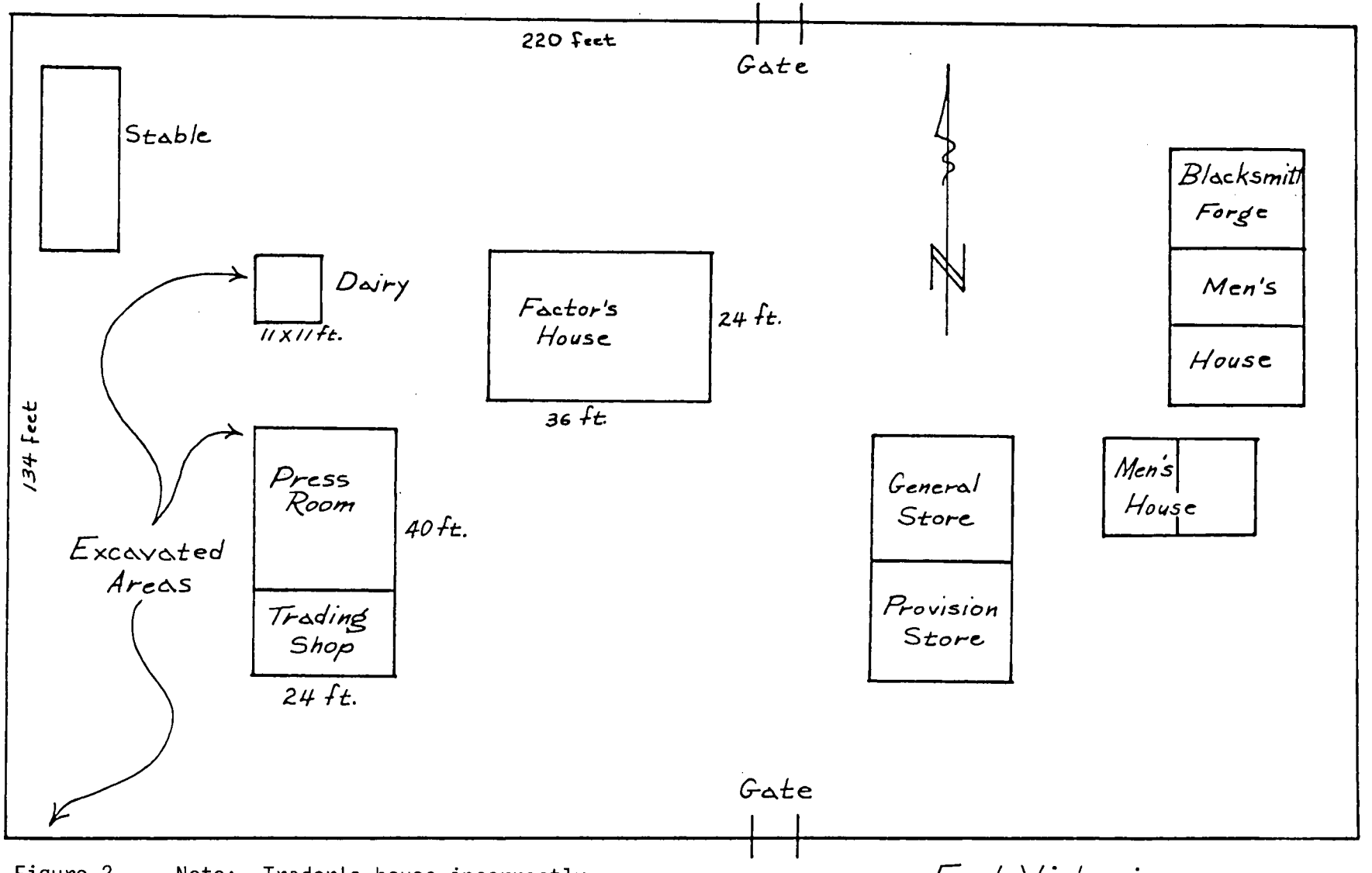


Figure 2. Note: Trader's house incorrectly identified. There never was a factor at Fort Victoria.

— Fort Victoria —
Redrawn from Hardisty
1874

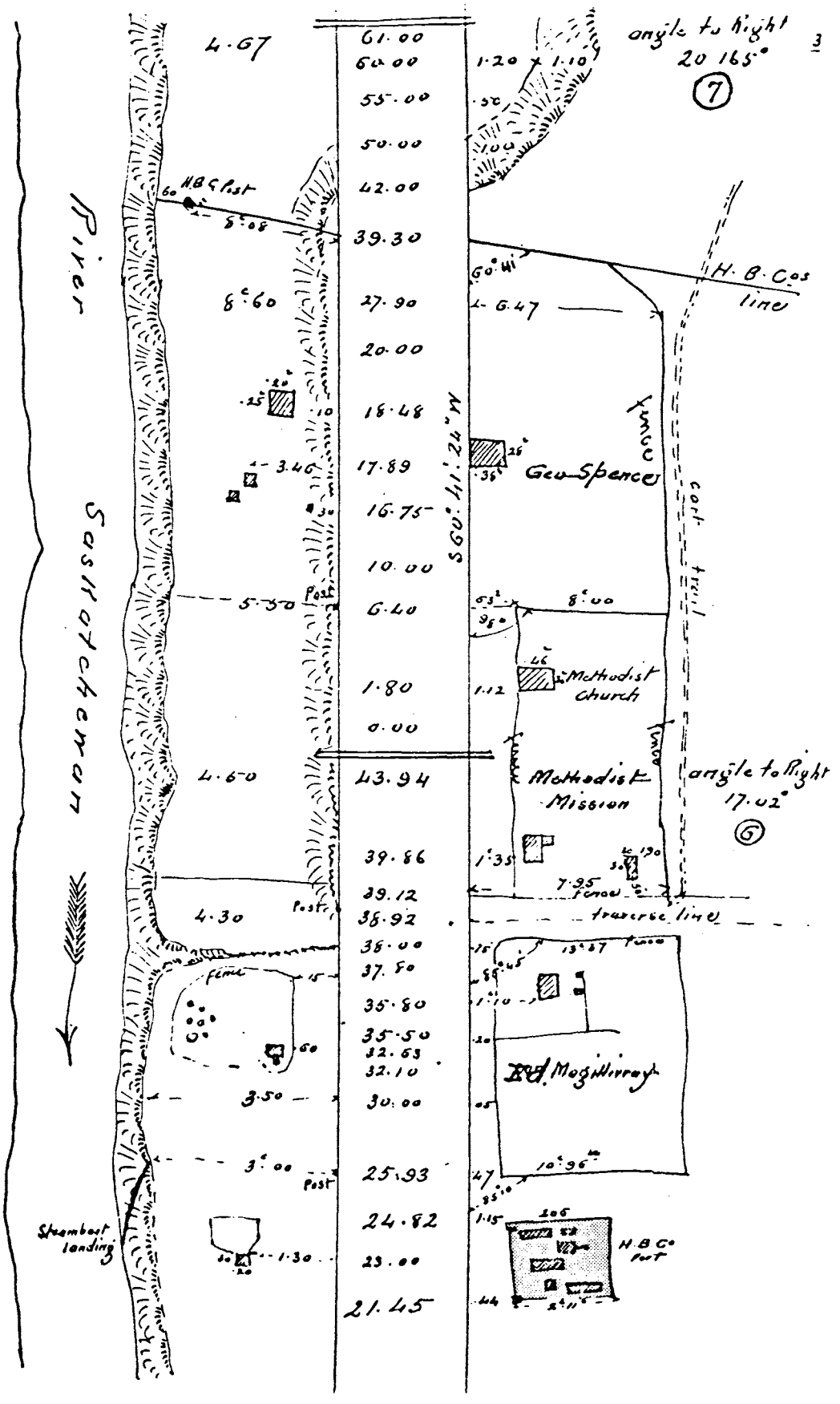


Figure 3. Kanis's survey sketch of 1884. Fort Victoria at lower right.

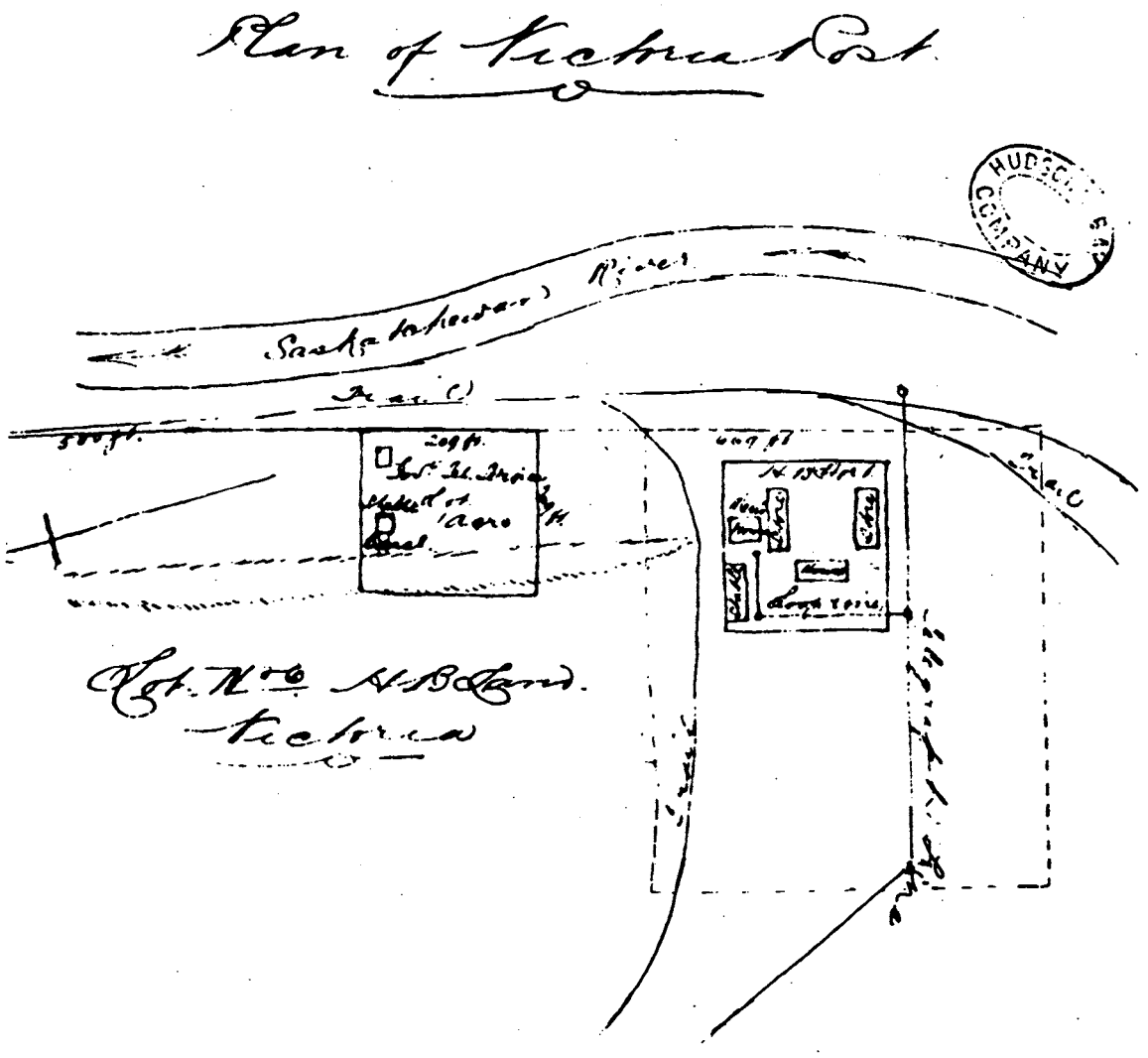


Figure 4. Beeston's Sketch of 1889

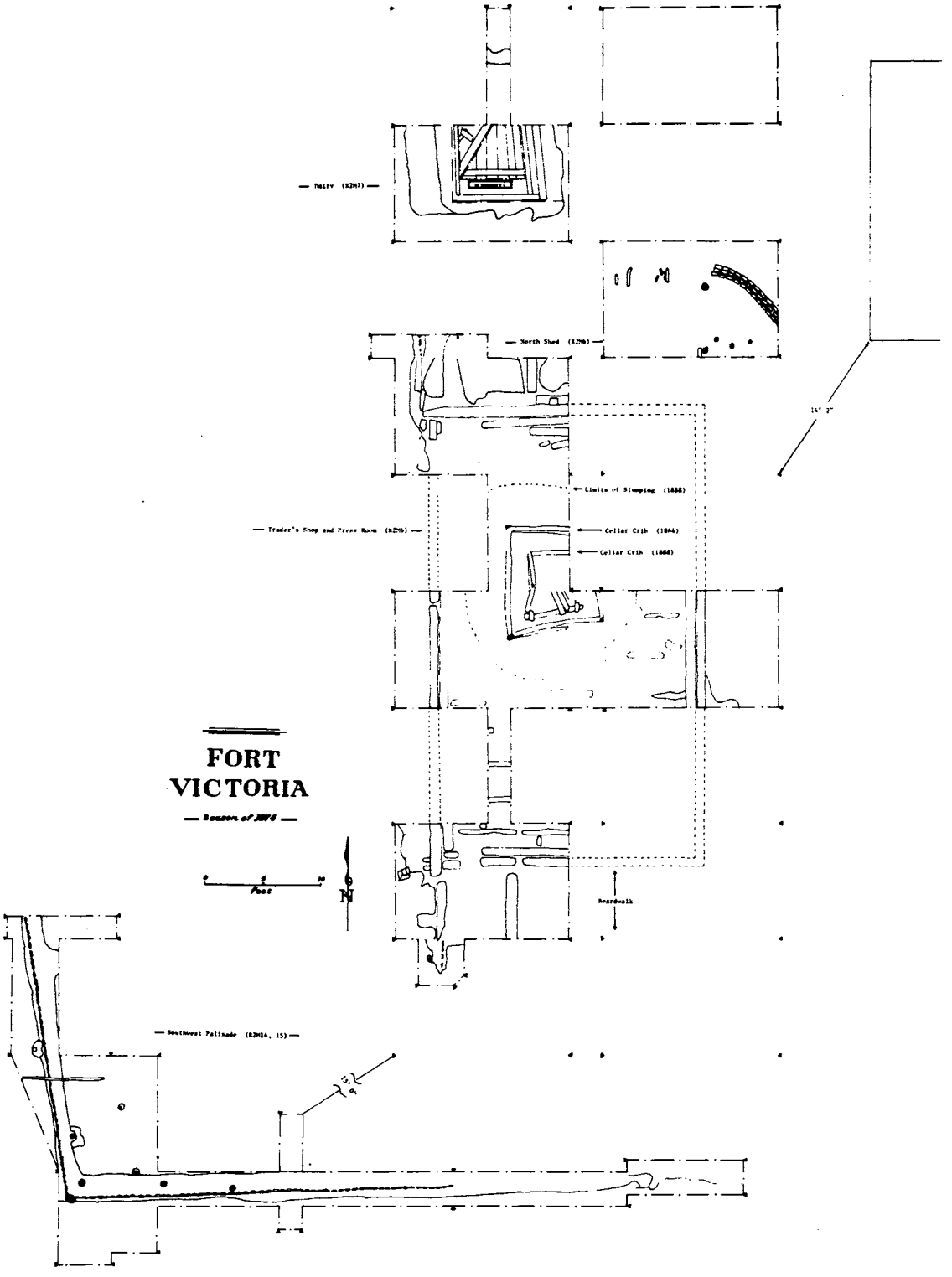
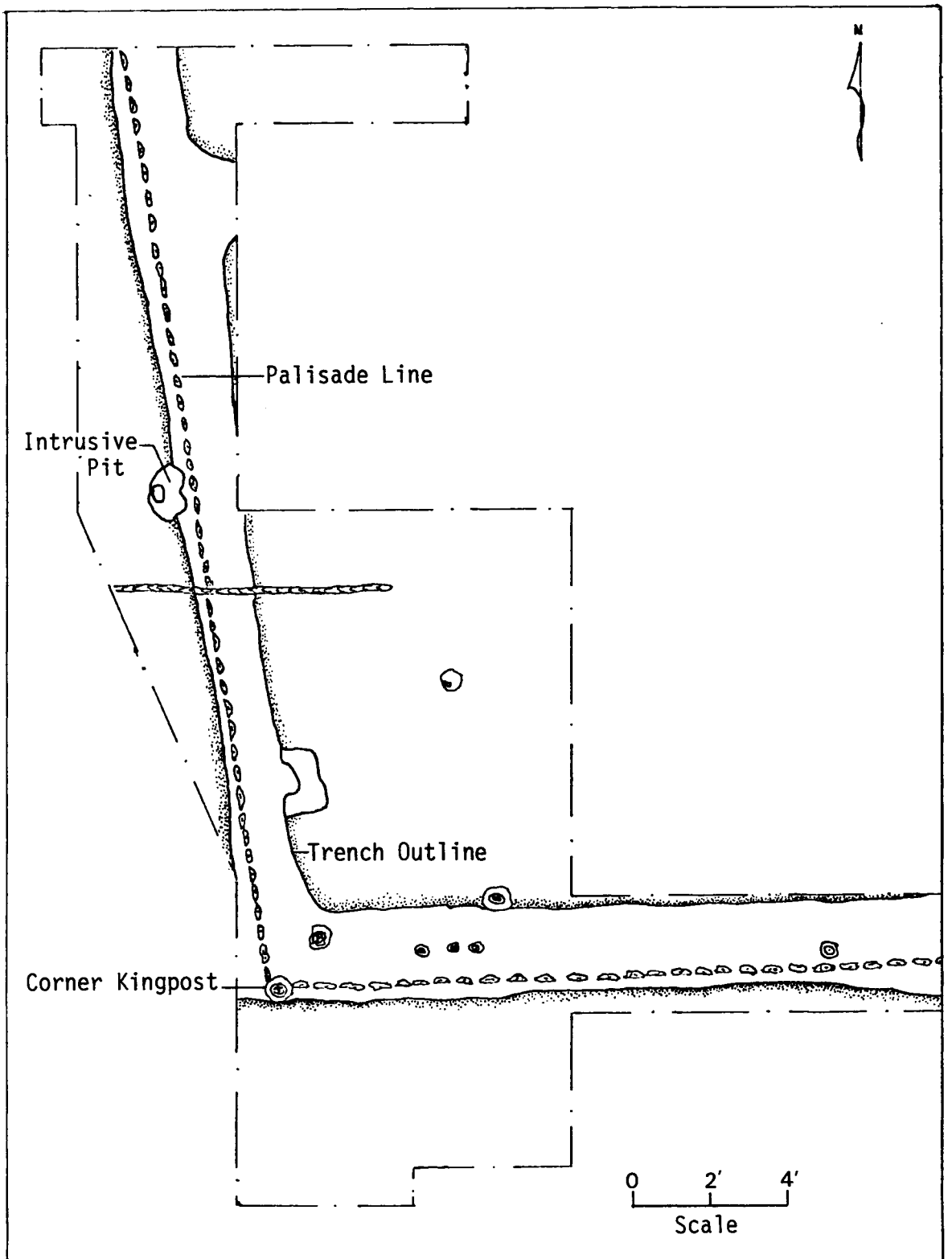


Figure 5. Excavation Plan



R2M14, 15: Plan view of palisade

Figure 6. FORT VICTORIA - 1974

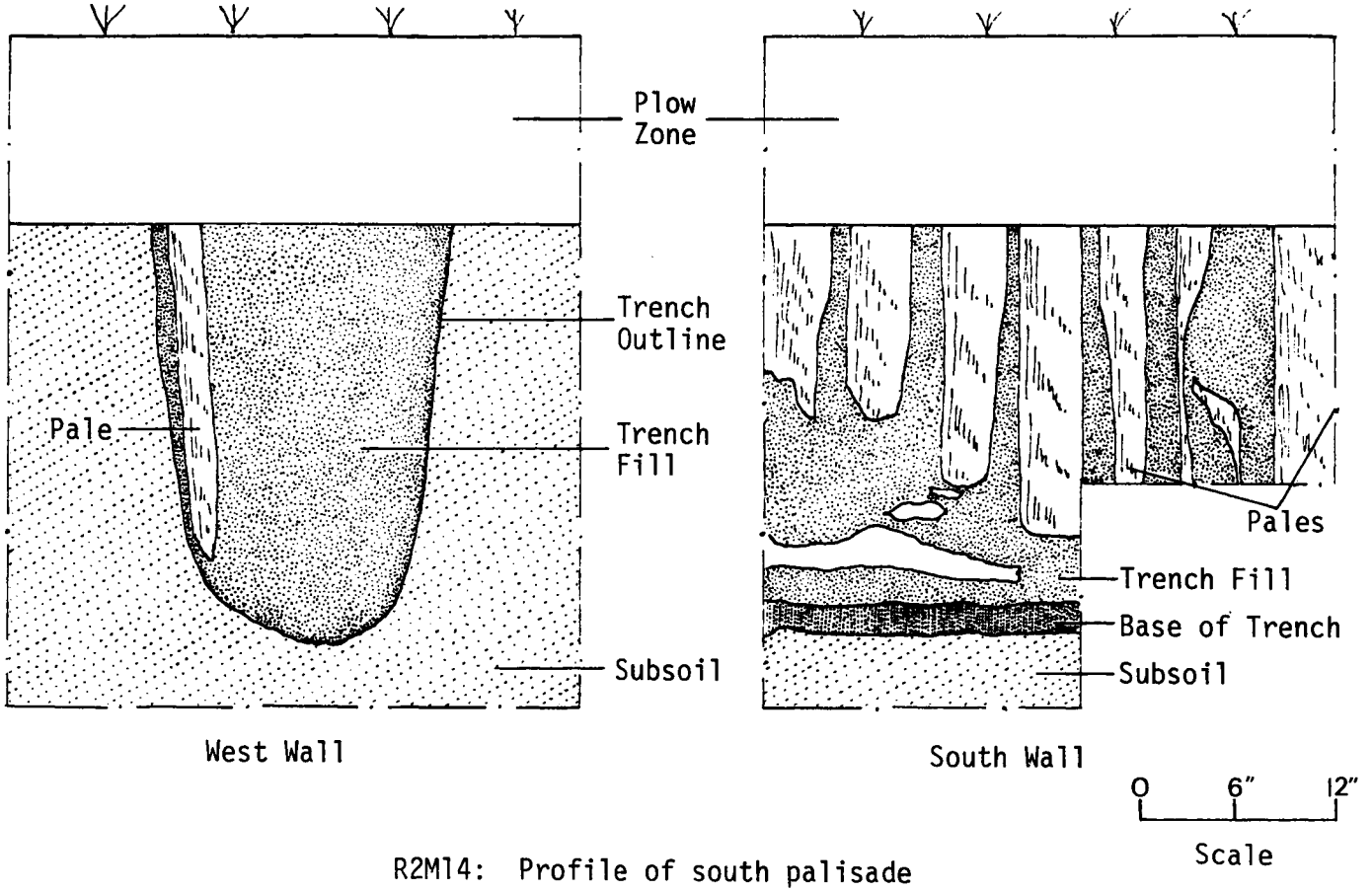
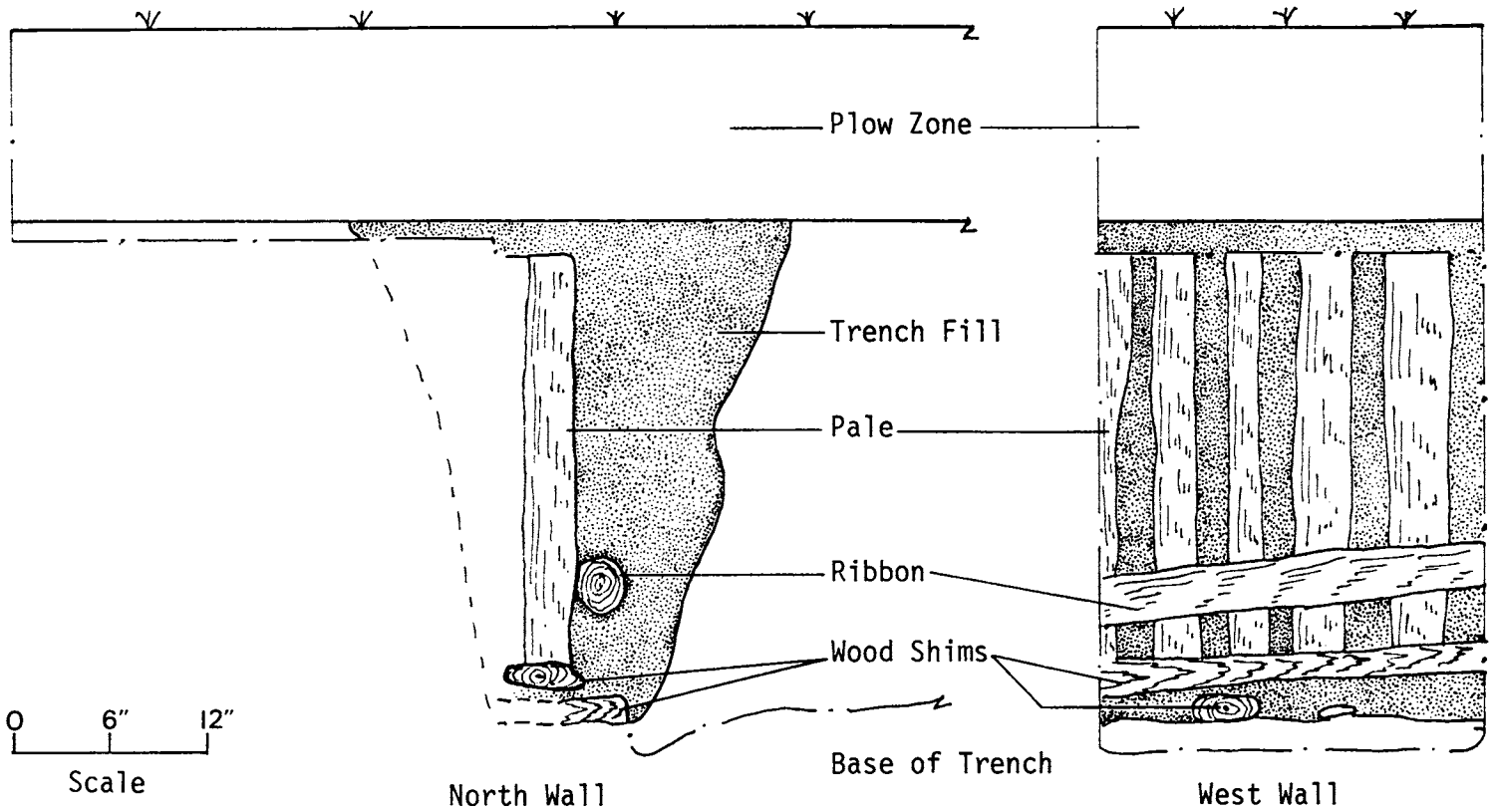


Figure 7.

R2M14: Profile of south palisade
Soil identification

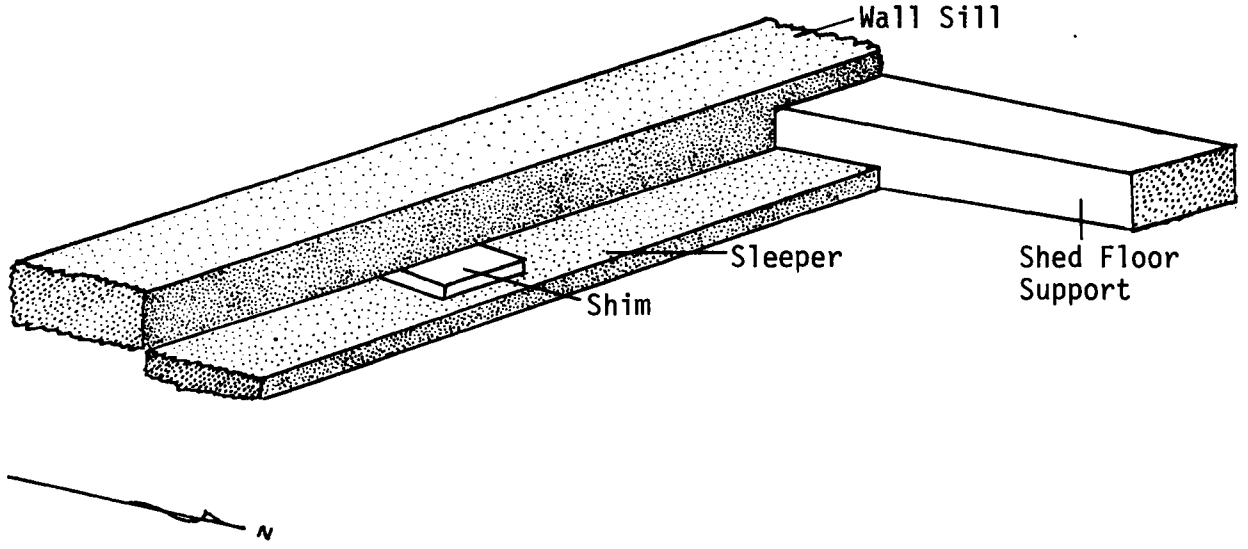
FORT VICTORIA - 1974



R2M15: Profile of west palisade
Soil identification

Figure 8.

FORT VICTORIA - 1974



R2M6: Support structure on north wall of the Trader's house

Figure 9.

FORT VICTORIA - 1974

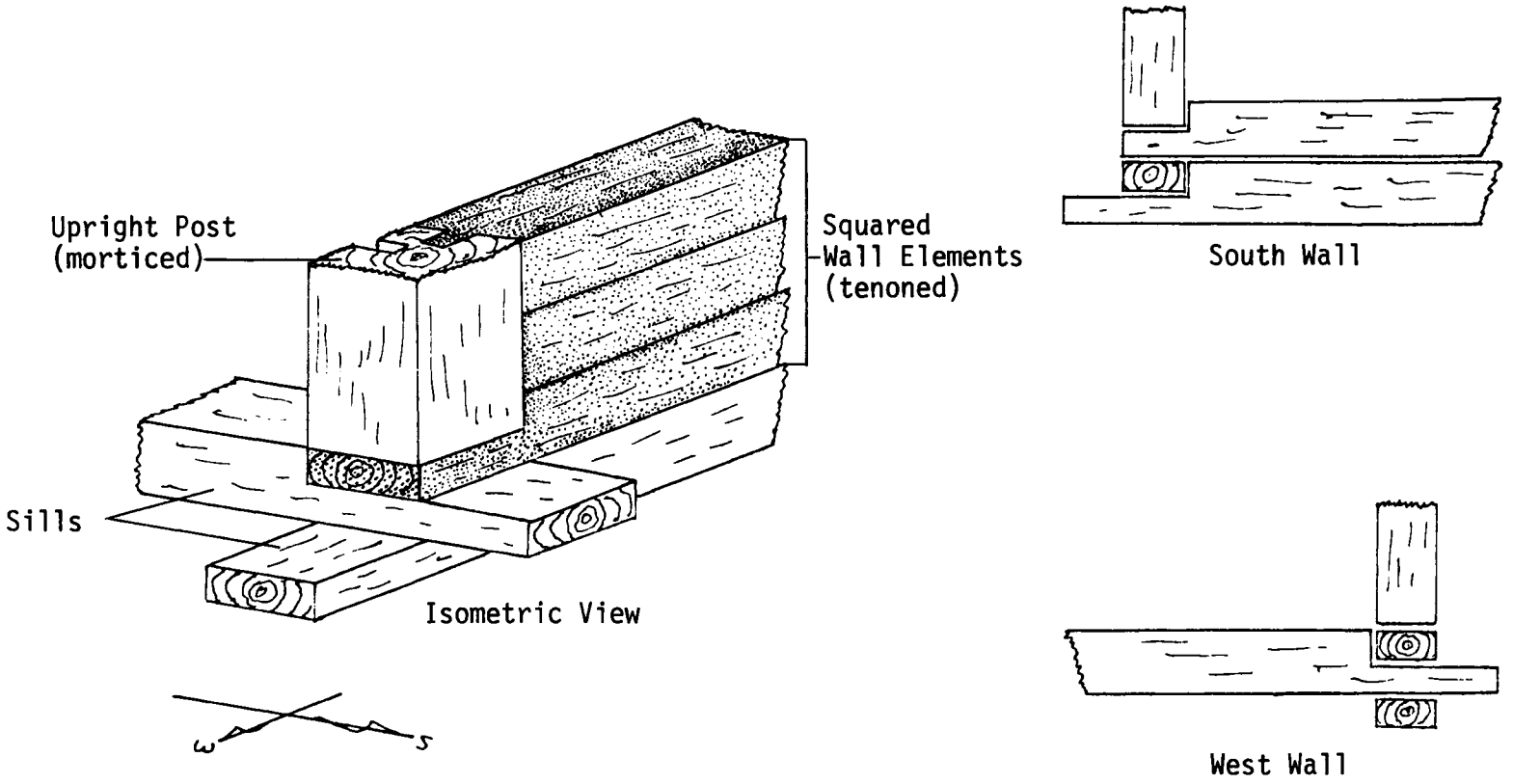
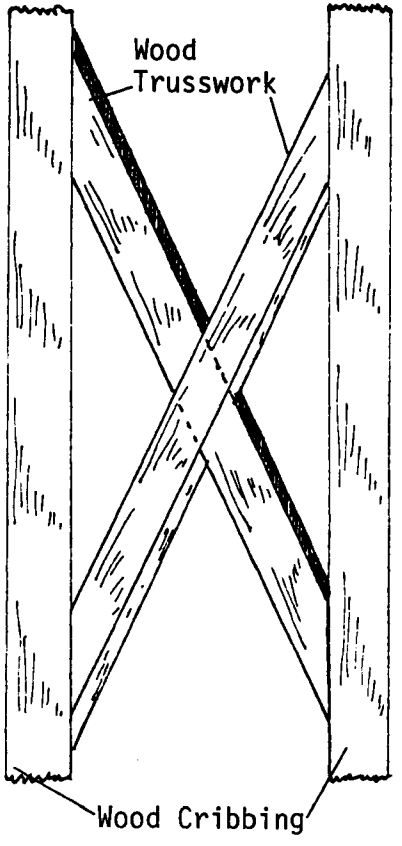
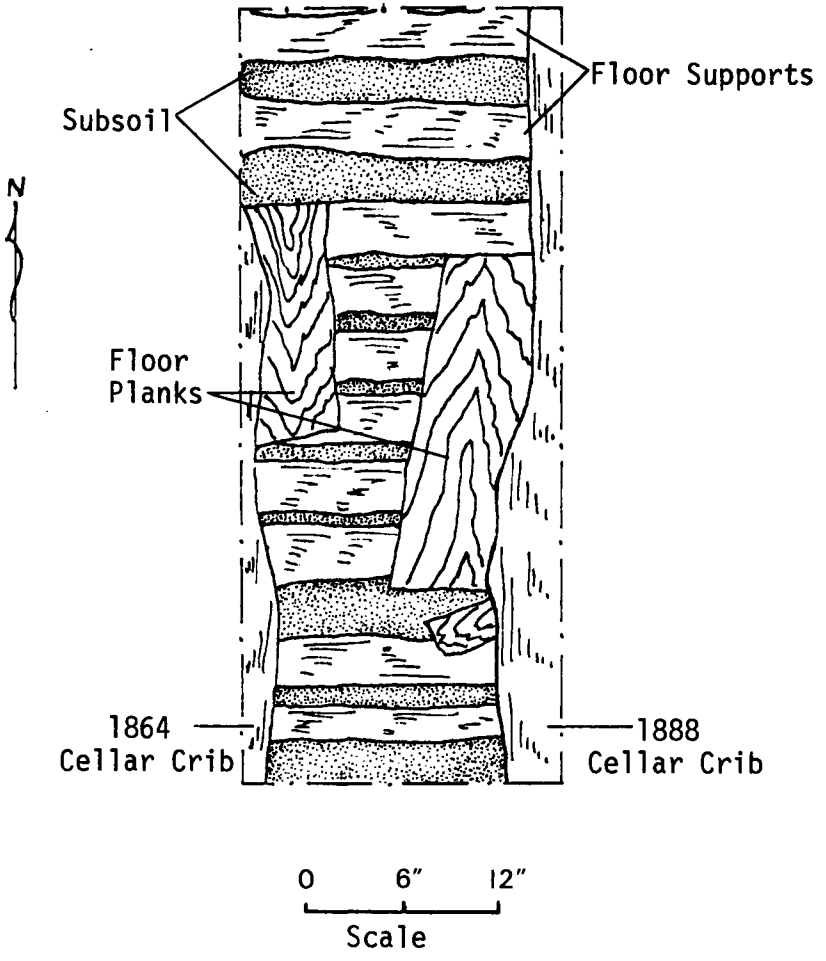


Figure 10. R2M6: Reconstruction of southwest corner of the Trader's shop FORT VICTORIA - 1974



not to scale

Braces between cellar cribs



R2M6: Plan view of cellar floor

Figure 11.

FORT VICTORIA - 1974

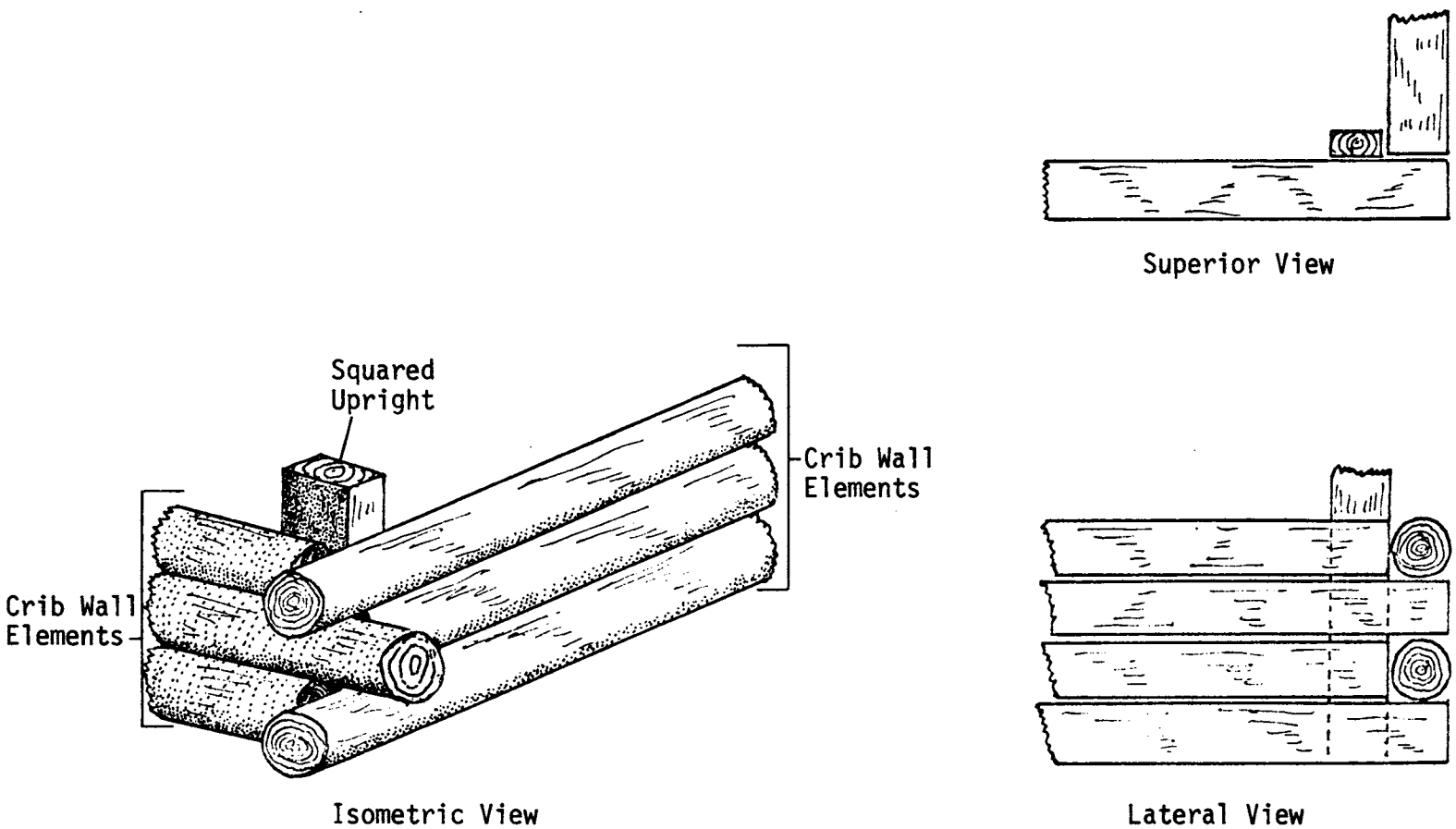


Figure 12. R2M6: Reconstruction of inner cellar crib FORT VICTORIA - 1974

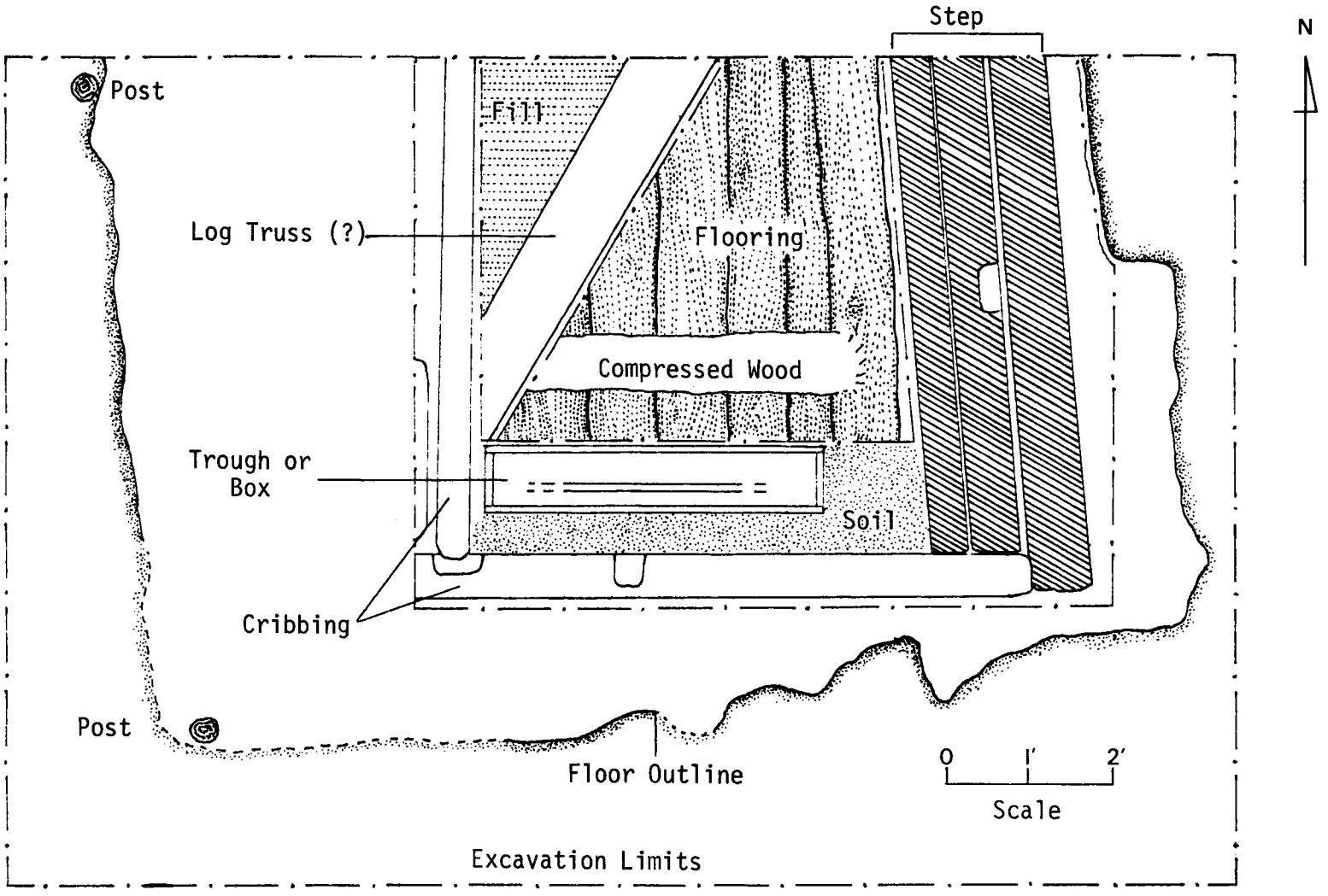


Figure 13. R2M7: Plan view of dairy FORT VICTORIA - 1974

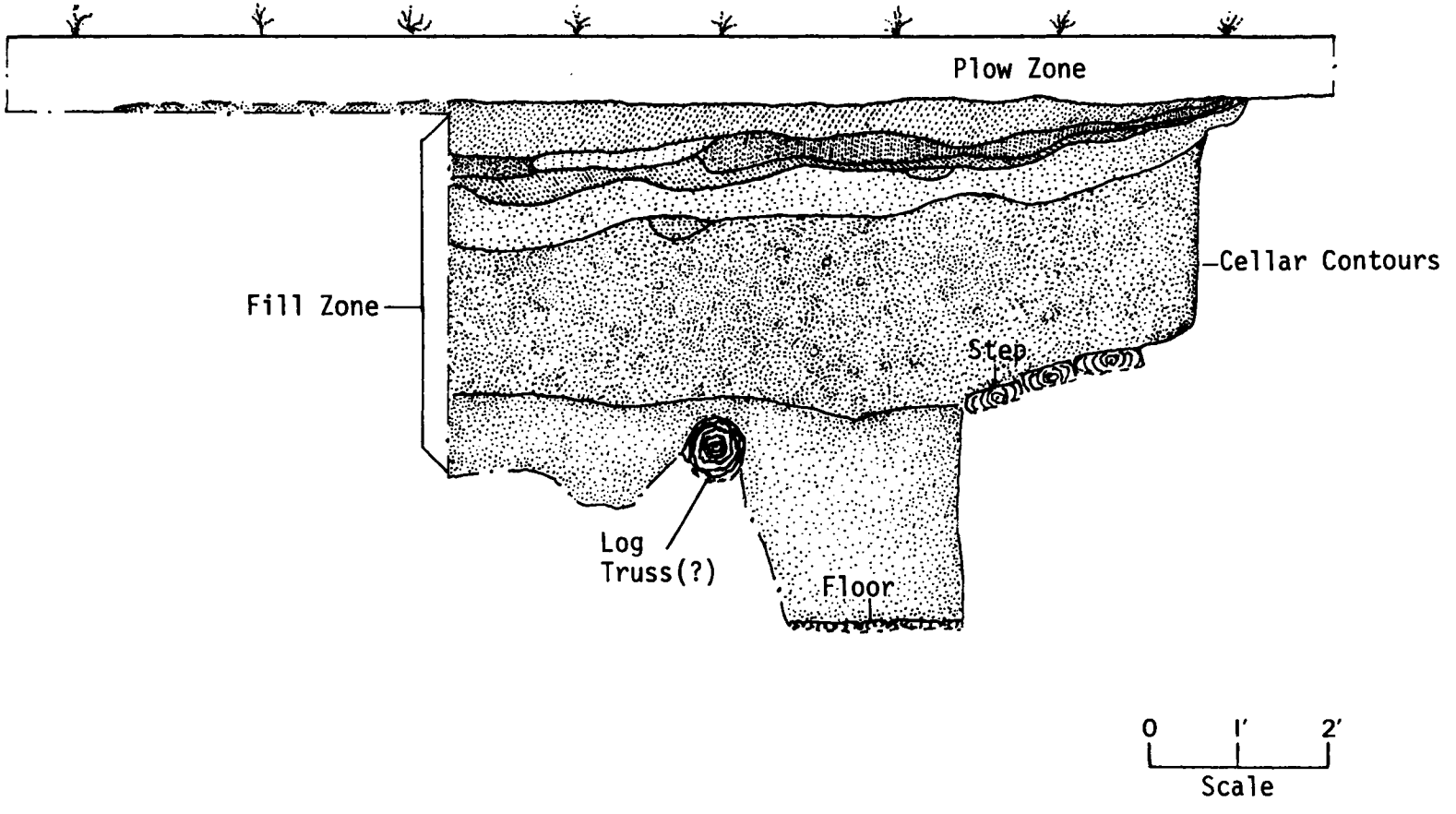


Figure 14.

R2M7: Dairy
Profile of north wall

FORT VICTORIA - 1974

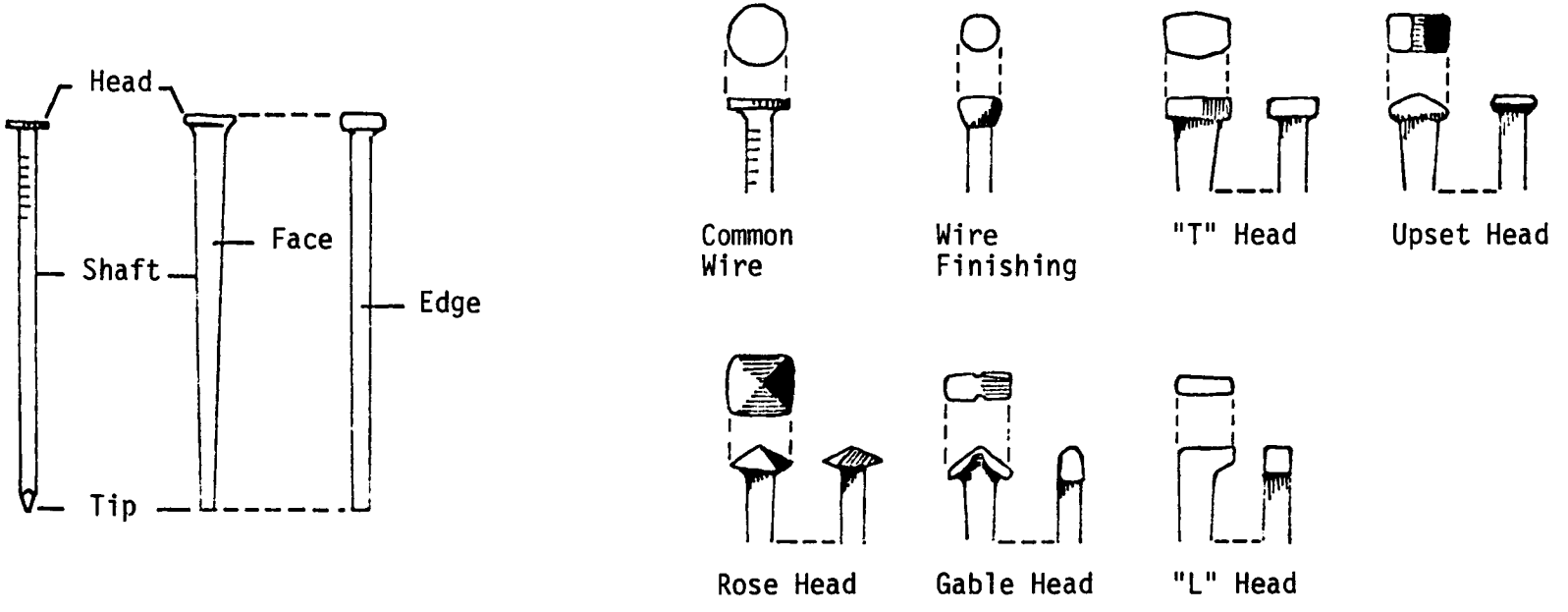


Figure 15. Nail morphology and nomenclature FORT VICTORIA - 1974

Figure 16

view of
general excavation,
looking south (R2M)

Figure 17

view of south palisade wall
and footer trench,
looking south (R2M14)

Figure 18

transverse section
of the south palisade
footer trench,
looking east (R2M14)

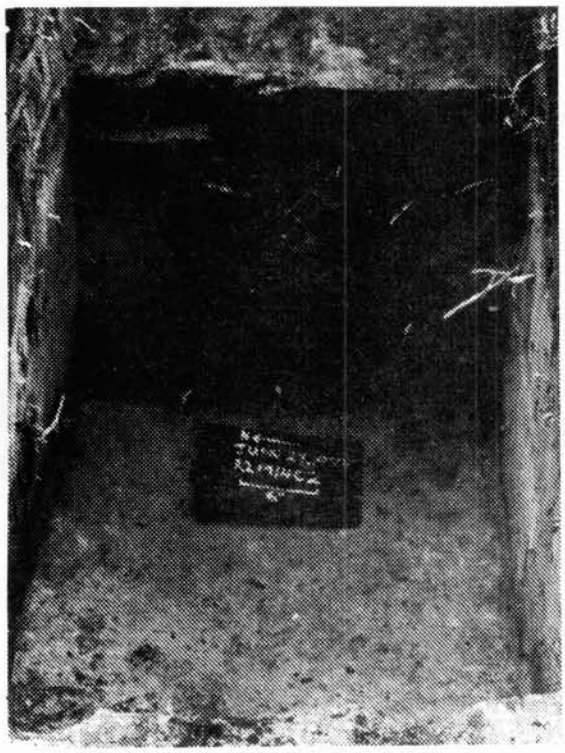


Figure 19

lateral section
of the west palisade
footer trench (R2M15)

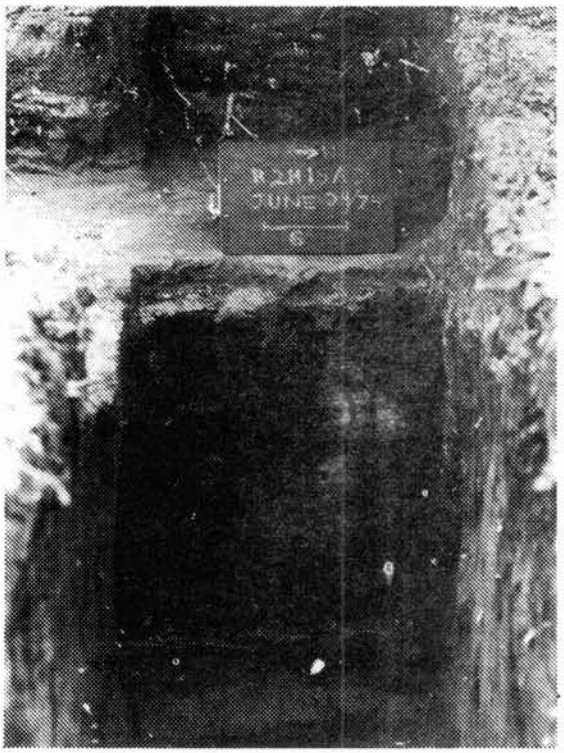


Figure 22

trader's store,
north wall
of the press room,
looking east (R2M6)

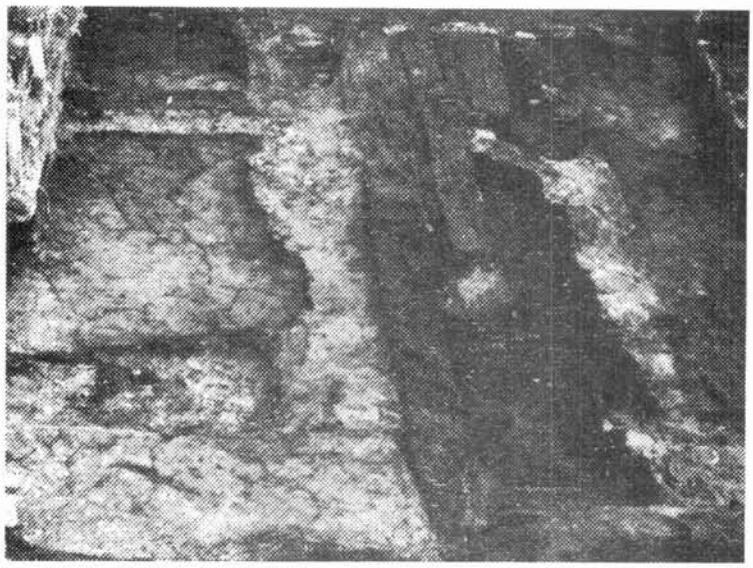


Figure 23

support structure
under the north wall
of the trader's store,
looking south (R2M6)

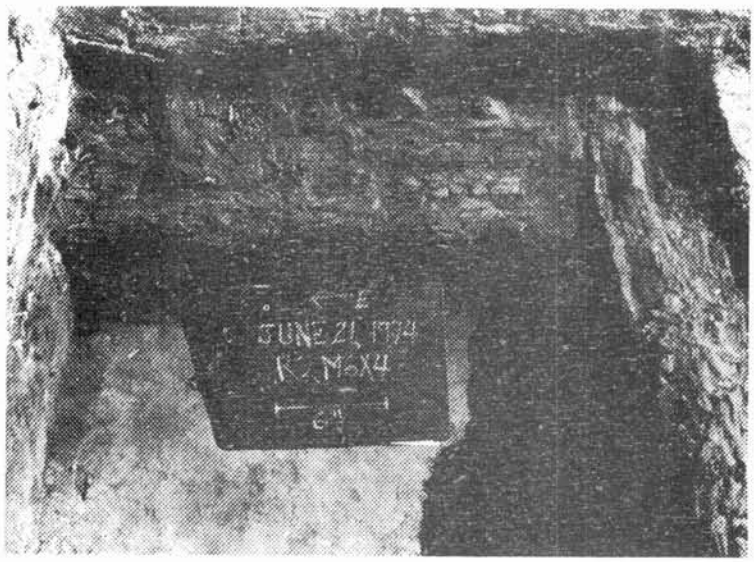


Figure 20

trader's store, south wall and southwest corner of the front porch, looking east (R2M6)

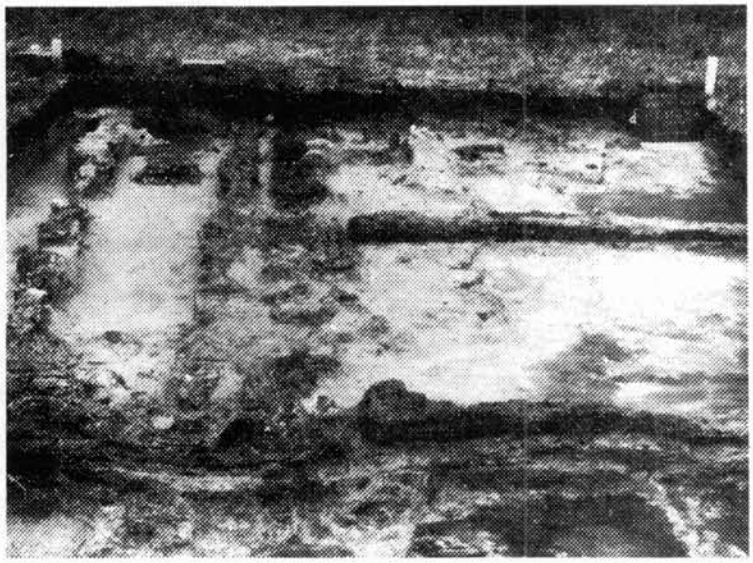


Figure 21

trader's store, southwest corner and front porch joists, looking south (R2M6)

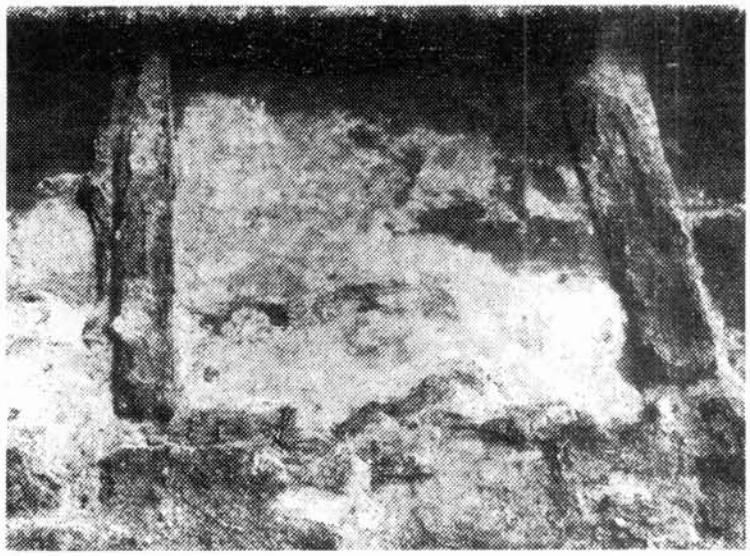


Figure 24

trader's store,
east wall
of the press room,
looking north (R2M6)

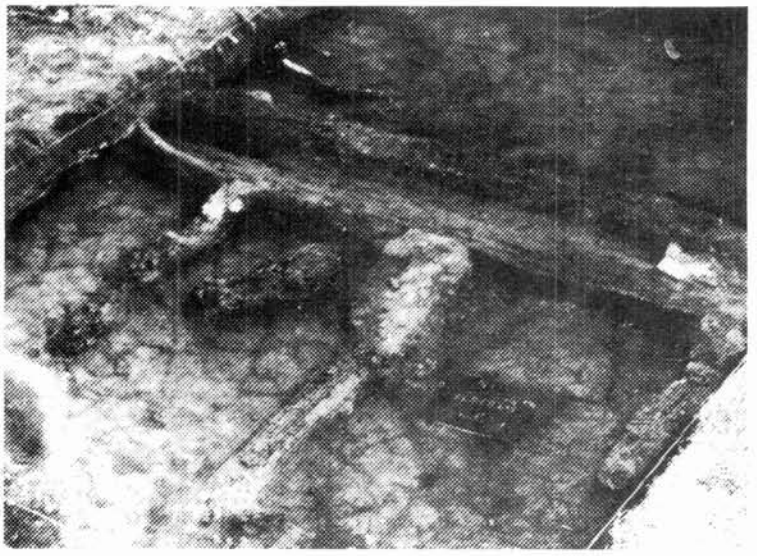


Figure 25

trader's store cellar,
recent refuse deposit,
looking north (R2M6)

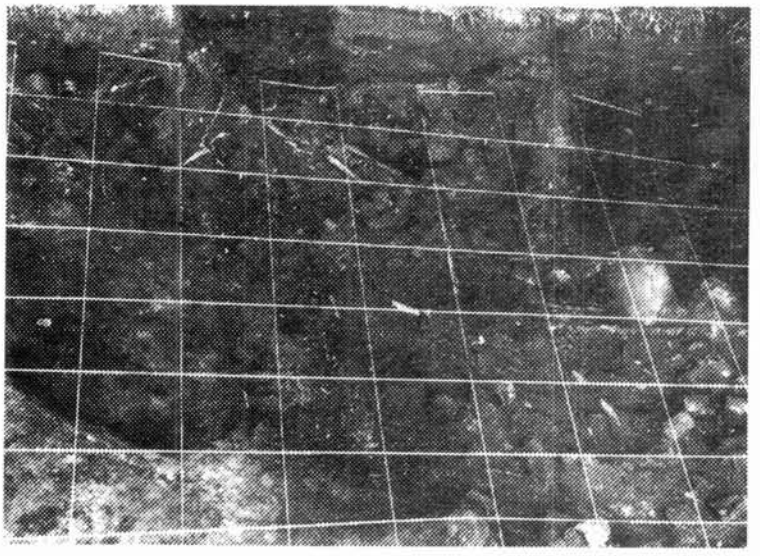


Figure 26

trader's store, cellar cribbing and profile of recent refuse, looking north (R2M6)

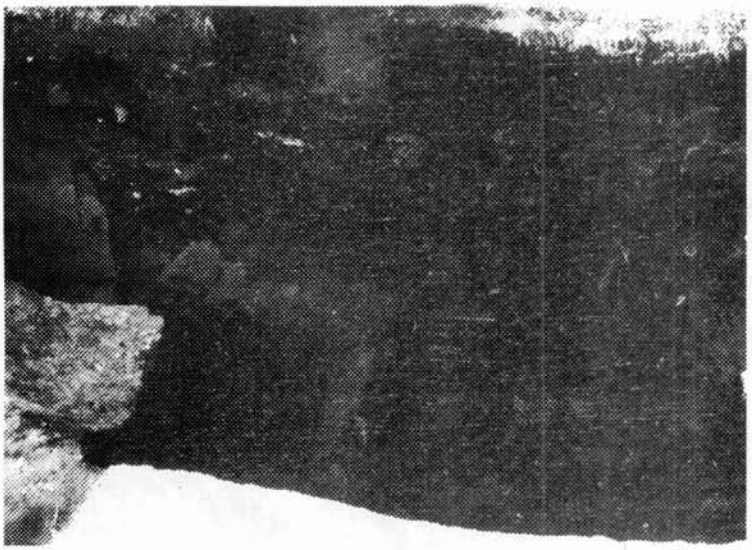


Figure 27

trader's store, inner and outer cellar cribbing at the southwest corner, looking north (R2M6)

Figure 28

trader's store
detail of
cellar cribbing at the
southeast corner,
looking northeast
(R2M6)

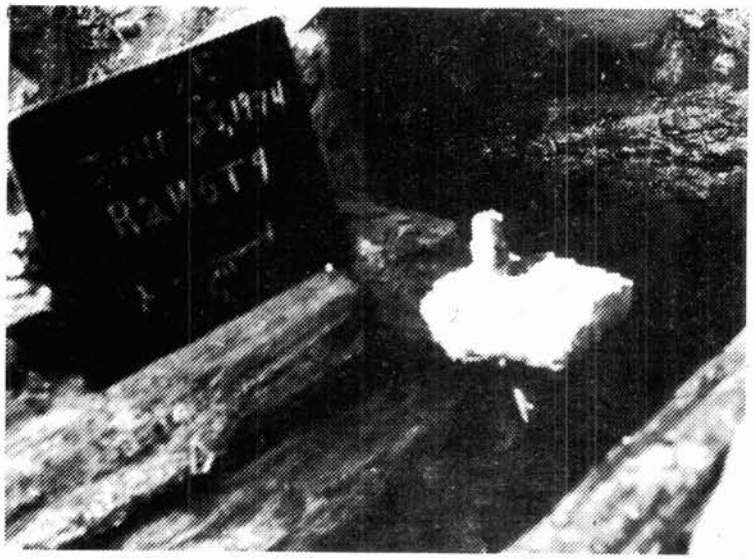


Figure 29

trader's store,
cellar floor,
looking north (R2M6)

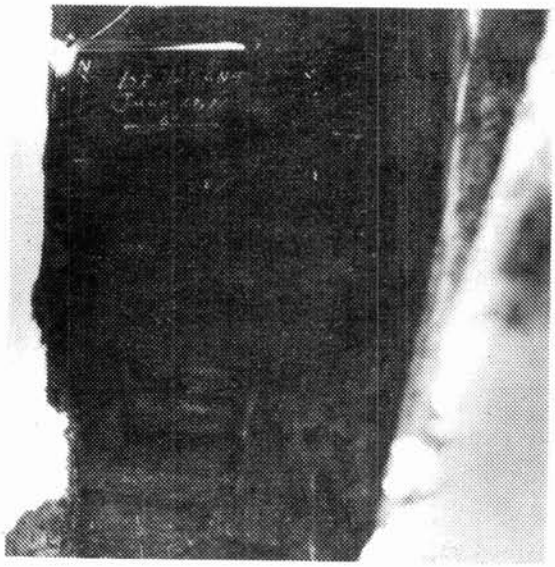


Figure 30

dairy floor pad,
shovel-shaved unit,
looking east (R2M7)

Figure 31

dairy,
looking north (R2M7)

Figure 32

dairy shelf unit
and diagonal structure,
looking west (R2M7)

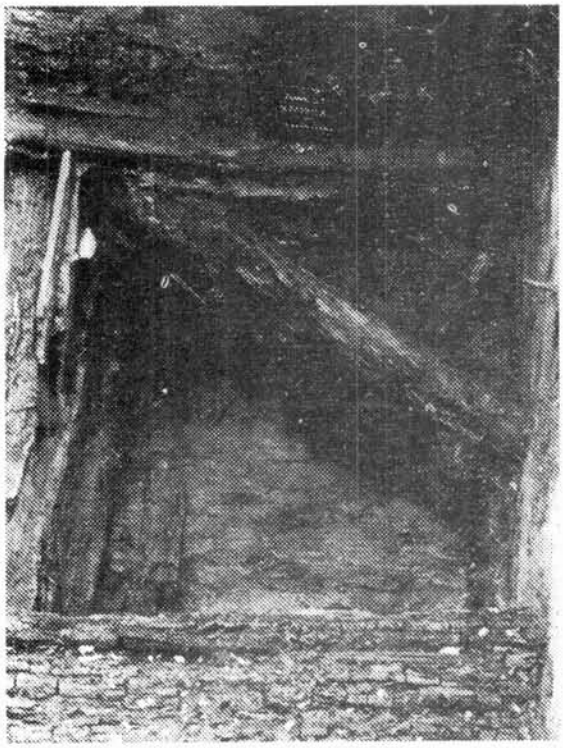
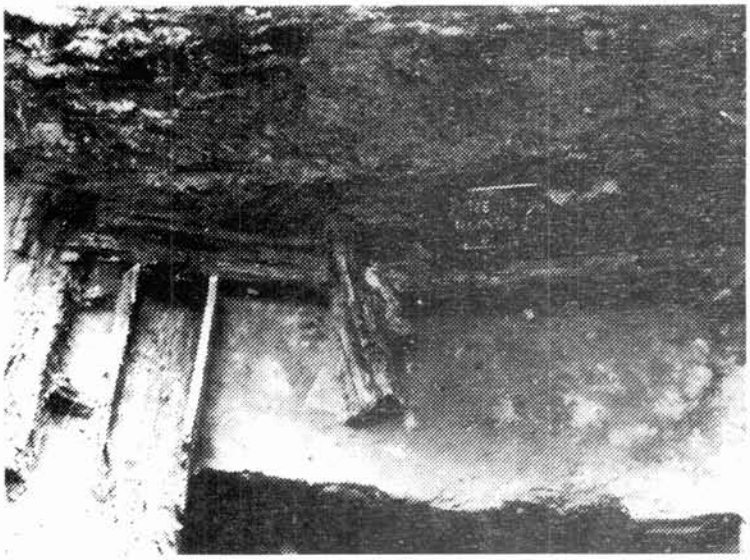


Figure 33

view of
the west profile
of the dairy,
showing fill (R2M7)



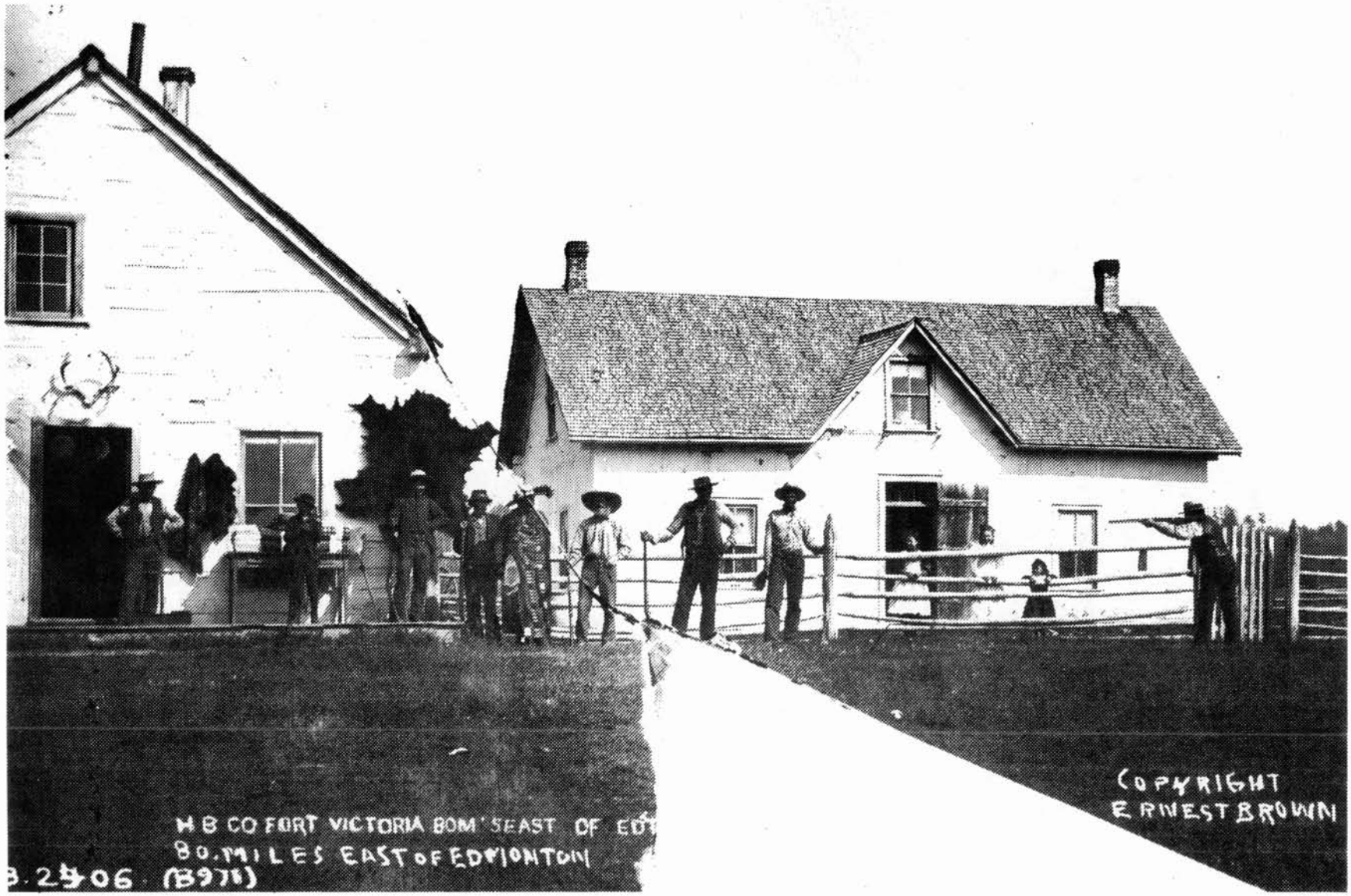


Figure 34. Fort Victoria in the 1890s

Fig. 35. Gun Parts and Ammunition

Rimfire Cartridges:

1.	Calibre .22 short	(R2M6S4-14)
2.	Calibre .22 long	(R2M6H1-17)
3.	Calibre .22 long rifle	(R2M7A1-8)
4.	Calibre .22 extra long	(R2M6M1-18)
5.	Calibre .25 short	(R2M6B7-7)
6.	Calibre .25 standard	(R2M6E2-26)
7.	Calibre .32	(R2M6T6-16)
8.	Calibre .44	(R2M6K1-14)
9.	Calibre .52	(R2M7A11-3)
10.	Calibre Unknown	(R2M6S3-35.1)

Gun Parts:

11.	Scaled Dragon Side Plate	(R2M6M2-20)
12.	Gunflint	(R2M6K1-50)

Converted Muzzle-Loading System

Shotshells:

13.	.577 Boxer	(R2M7A8-12)
14.	Type 2 shotshell	(R2M7A8-13.2)

Centrefire Cartridges:

15.	Calibre .32	(R2M6A7-8)
16.	Calibre .303 Savage	(R2M6E2-30)
17.	Calibre 44-40	(R2M6E2-27)
18.	Calibre 45-60	(R2M6H1-16)
19.	Calibre Unknown	(R2M6A9-3)
20.	Calibre Unknown	(R2M15B1-8)
21.	Calibre Unknown	(R2M6S4-13)

Bullets, Balls, Shot & Pellets:

22.	Bullet	(R2M6H1-14)
23.	Calibre .55 ball	(R2M6N2-19)
24.	Spent Ball	(R2M6X1-23)
25.	Calibre .30 ball	(R2M7B1-41)
26.	Size 1 and 2 shot	(R2M6S4-19)
27.	Air rifle pellet	(R2M6S3-37.2)
28.	Air rifle pellet	(R2M6S3-37.1)

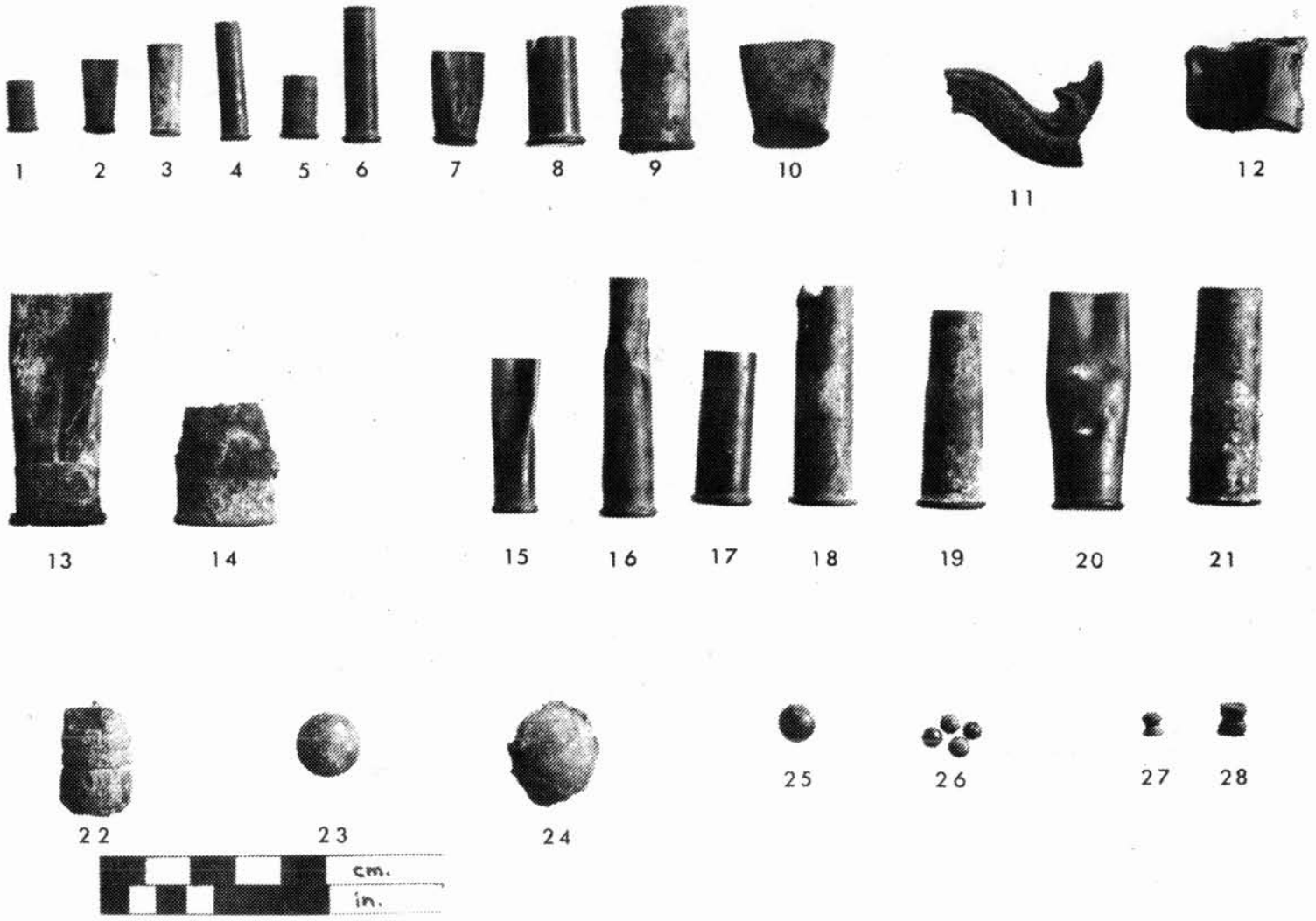

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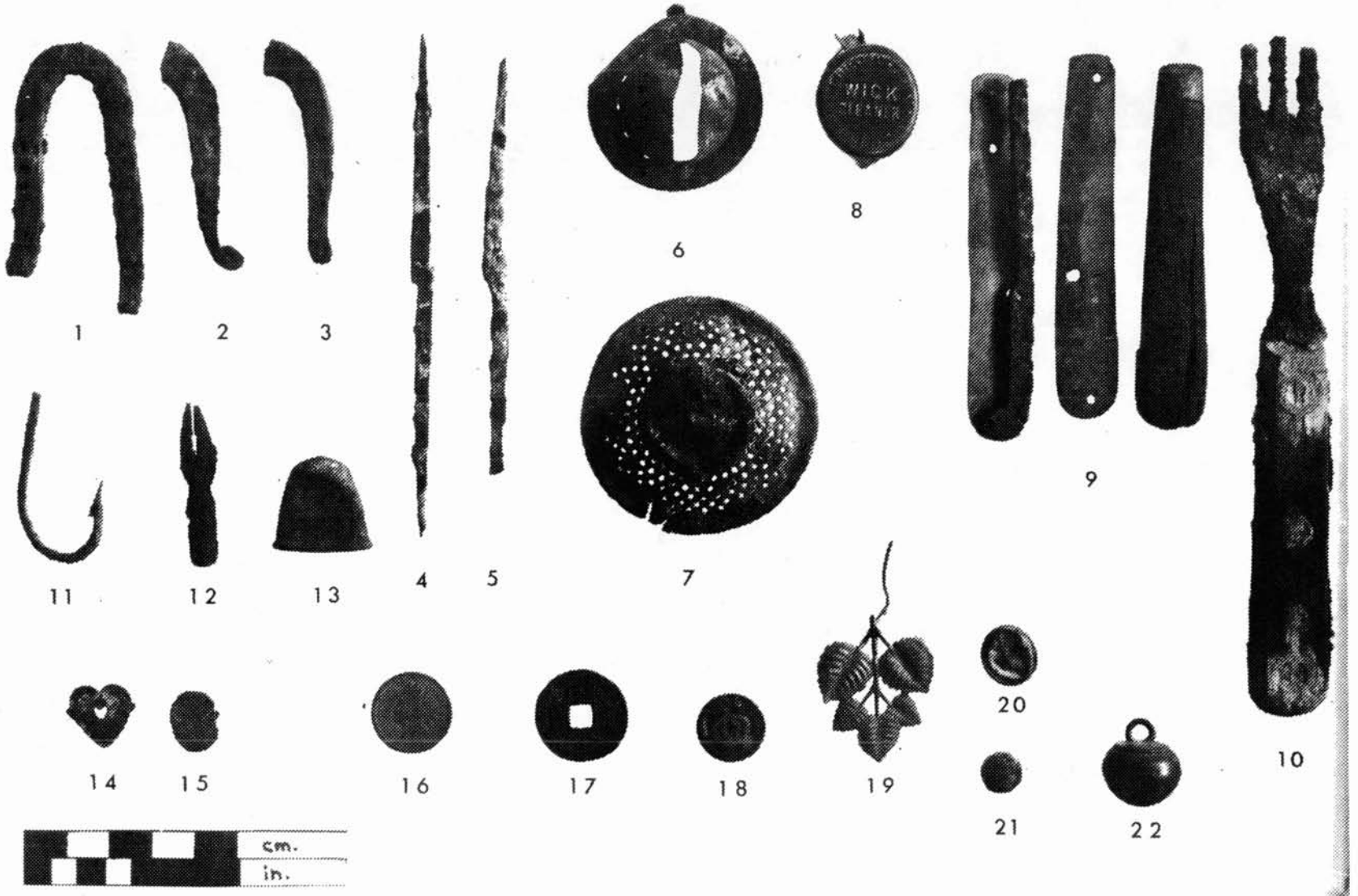
Fig. 36. Hardware, Coinage & Ornaments

1.	Strike-a-light	(R2M6K1-13)
2.	Strike-a-light	(R2M6T6-19)
3.	Strike-a-light	(R2M6N2-21)
4.	Crooked Awl	(R2M6S1-11)
5.	Crooked Awl	(R2M6S2-9)
6.	Lamp Parts	(R2M7A8-15)
7.	Lamp Parts	(R2M7A12-3)
8.	Wick Cleaner	(R2M6S4-15)
9.	Pocketknife	(R2M6M1-15)
10.	Fork	(R2M7B1-13)
11.	Fishhook	(R2M6S4-11)
12.	Pen Nib	(R2M6X1-18)
13.	Thimble	(R2M6A9-10.1)
14.	Tobacco Brand	(R2M6S4-16.2)
15.	Tobacco Brand	(R2M6S4-16.5)
16.	1887 U.S. 1 cent	(R2M6T9-9)
17.	Chinese Coin	(R2M6N2-65)
18.	Insignia Pin	(R2M6B7-9)
19.	Brooch	(R2M6X2-12)
20.	Hawk Bell	(R2M6A8-7)
21.	Hawk Bell	(R2M6H4-4)
22.	Dangler	(R2M6E2-20)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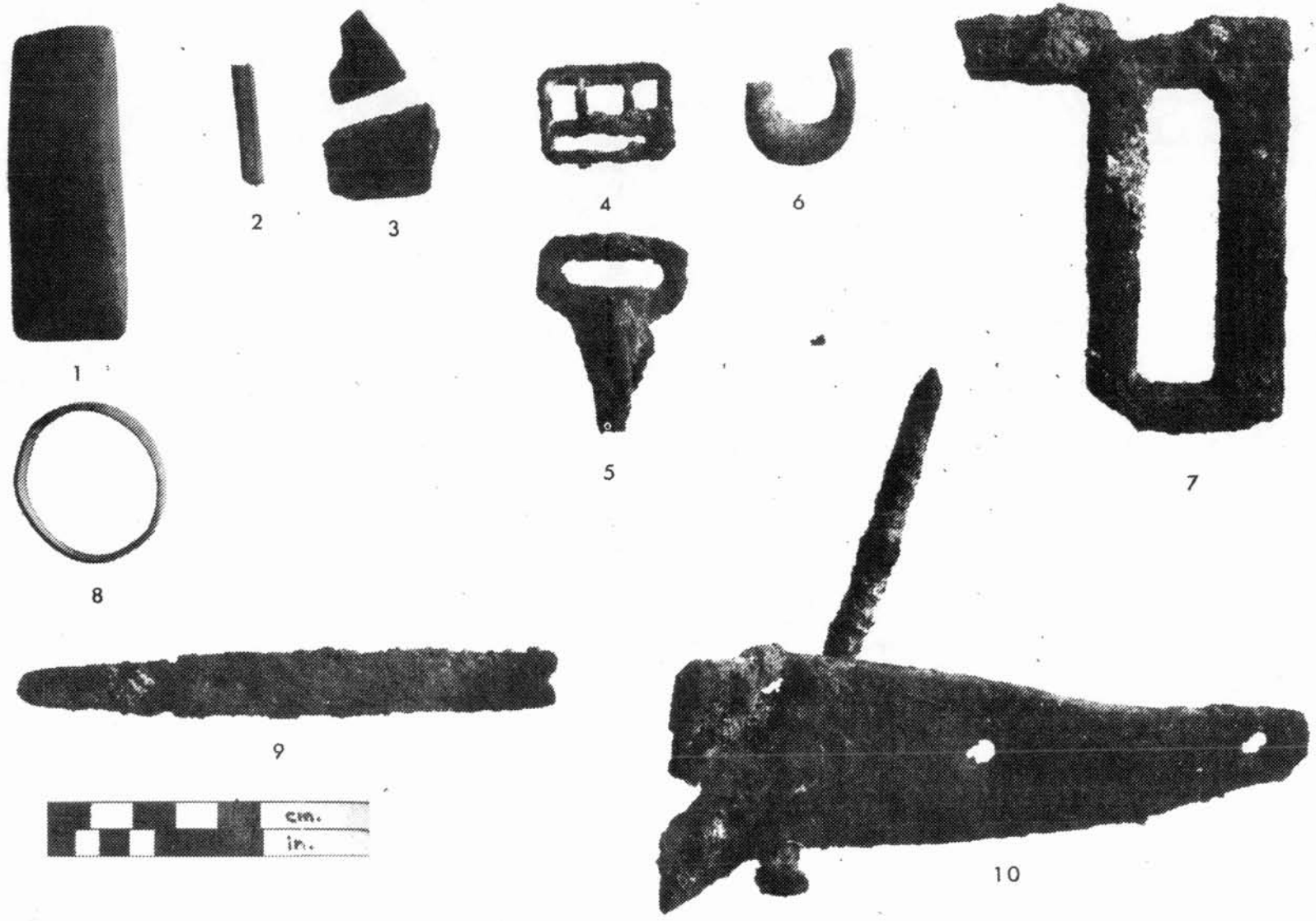
in.

Fig. 37. Miscellaneous Hardware

1.	Whetstone	(R2M6H5-39)
2.	Slate Marker	(R2M7A9-40)
3.	Slate Board	(R2M6N2-68)
4.	Garment (?) Cinch	(R2M6E2-23)
5.	Harness Clasp Fragment	(R2M7B1-14)
6.	Spring Clip Fragment	(R2M6T6-21)
7.	Stove Grate Fragment	(R2M7B1-26)
8.	Brass Hoop	(R2M6B4-9)
9.	Bumper Strip (?)	(R2M7A8-18)
10.	Hinge Fragment	(R2M6H3-10)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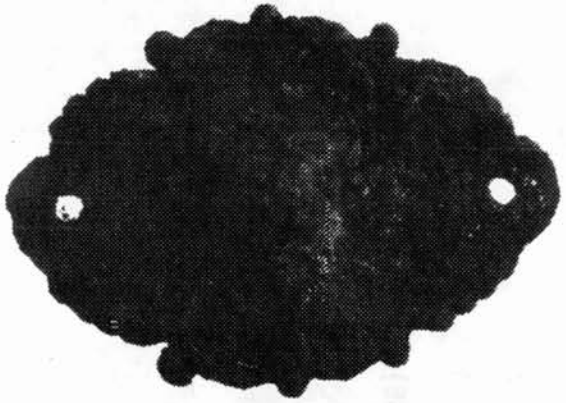
cm.
in.

Fig. 38. Miscellaneous Hardware

1.	Escutcheon Plate	(R2M6B1-30)
2.	Stove Plate Lifter	(R2M6H3-12)
3.	Stove Ash Box Door	(R2M7B1-44)



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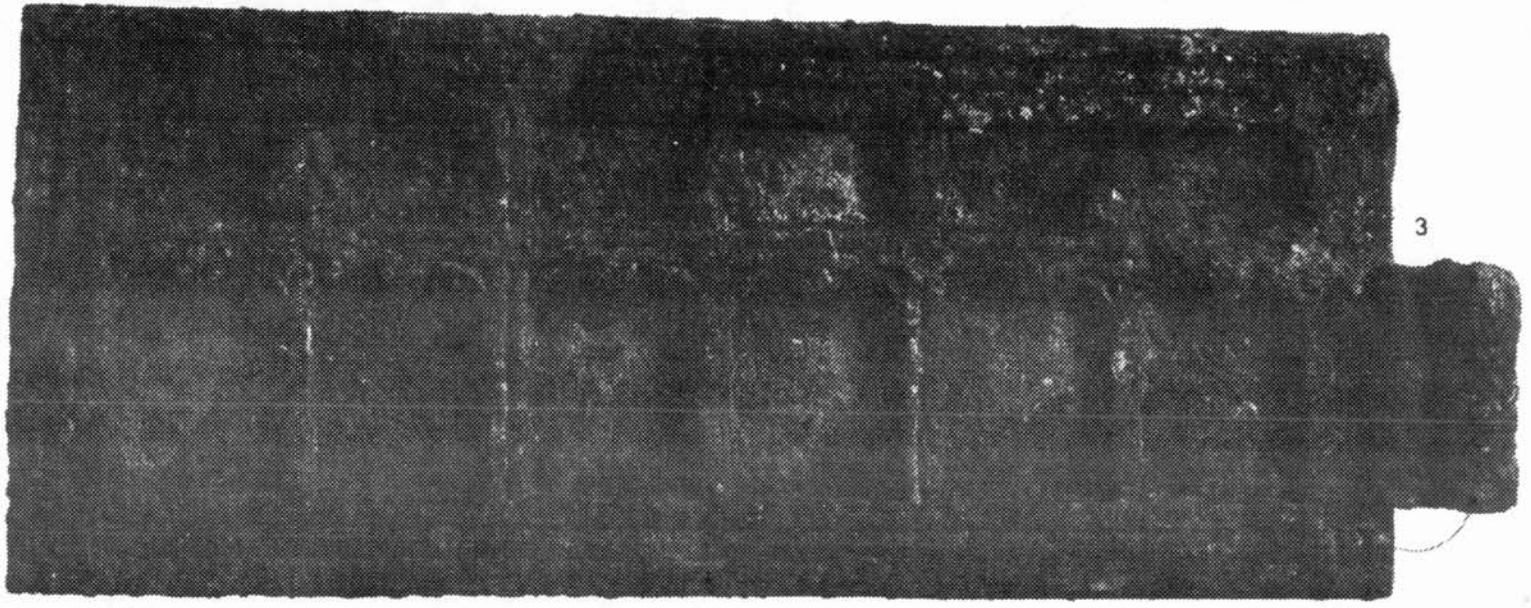
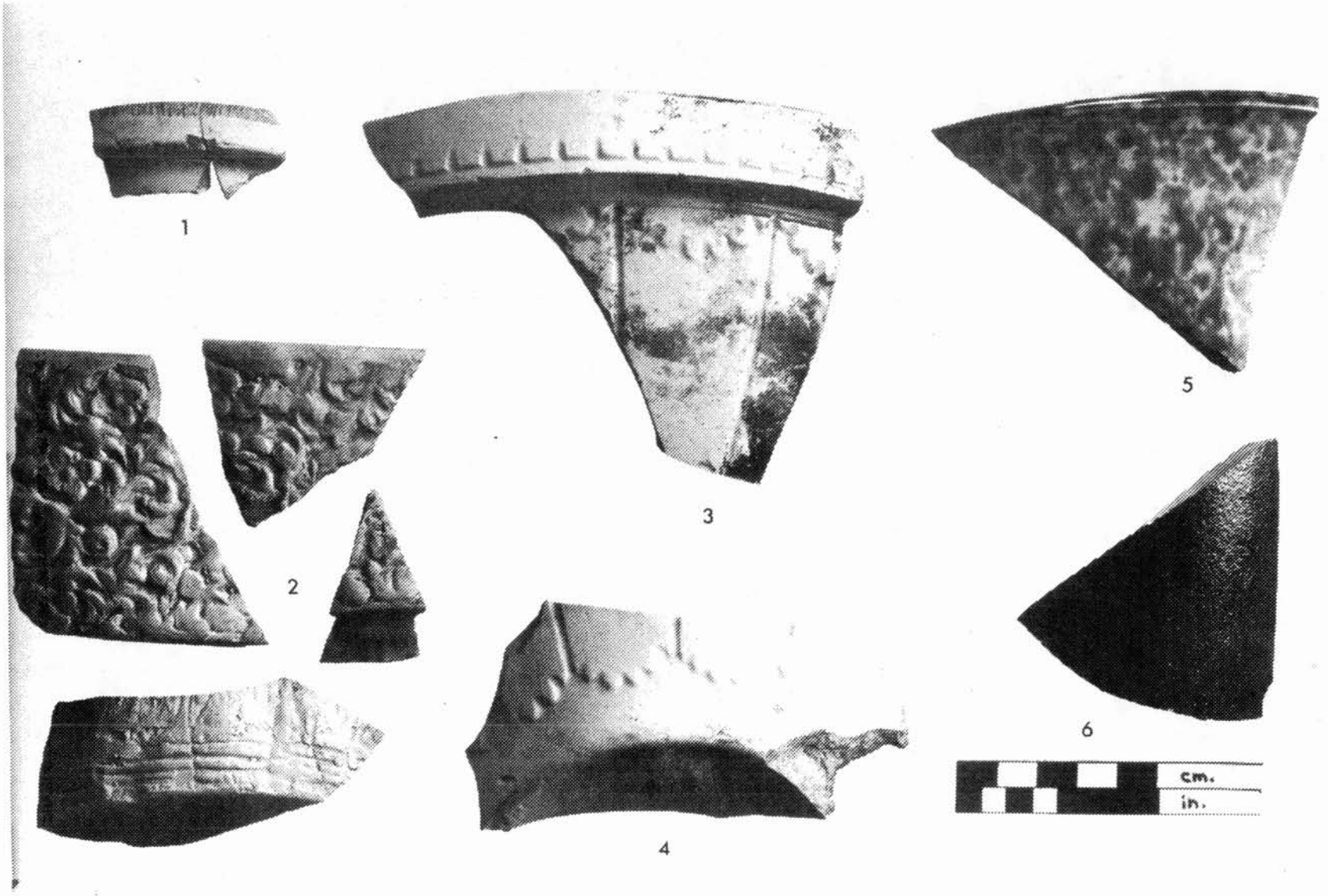


3

Fig. 39. Ceramics

Unglazed Terracotta Wares:			
	Type 2	(R2M6K2-46, R2M7A6-33)	2
	Type 3	(R2M6K1-46)	1
Glazed Mottled Wares:			
	Type 1	(R2M7B1-93)	5
Stoneware:			
	Type 4	(R2M6H4-10)	3
		(R2M6H3-279)	4
	Type 5	(R2M7A9-35)	6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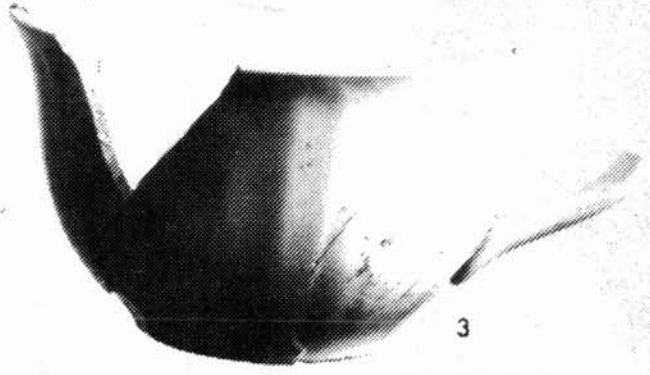
in.

Fig. 40. Ceramics

Willow Pattern:		
Type 1	(R2M6H3-263)	1
	(R2M6H3-262)	2
Porcelain:		
Type 7	(R2M6N5-57)	3

1

2



3

Fig. 41. Ceramics

Glazed Decorated Wares:

Willow Pattern:

Type 2	(R2M6X1-47)	5,6,7
	(R2M6B2-20)	8
Type 3	(R2M6E2-50)	1,2,3
	(R2M6M1-35)	4
	(R2M6M1-39)	9

Blue-on-White Common Wares:

Type 1	(R2M7B2-7, R2M7C1-5)	10
Type 2	(R2M6X1-48)	11
Type 3	(R2M6H4-8)	16
Misc. Sherds	(R2M6T9-16)	13

Unusual Blue-on-White Wares:

Type 1	(R2M6T6-42)	15
Type 2	(R2M6M1-37)	14
Type 4	(R2M6K5-13)	19
Type 6	(R2M6X1-50)	12
Type 7	(R2M7B1-92)	18
Type 8	(R2M7B1-91)	17


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Fig. 42. Ceramics

Porcelain:

Type 9	(R2M6H3-276)	1

Polychrome Earthenwares:

Type 1	(R2M6H3-268)	4
Type 3	(R2M6H3-269)	3
Type 4	(R2M6N5-53)	2

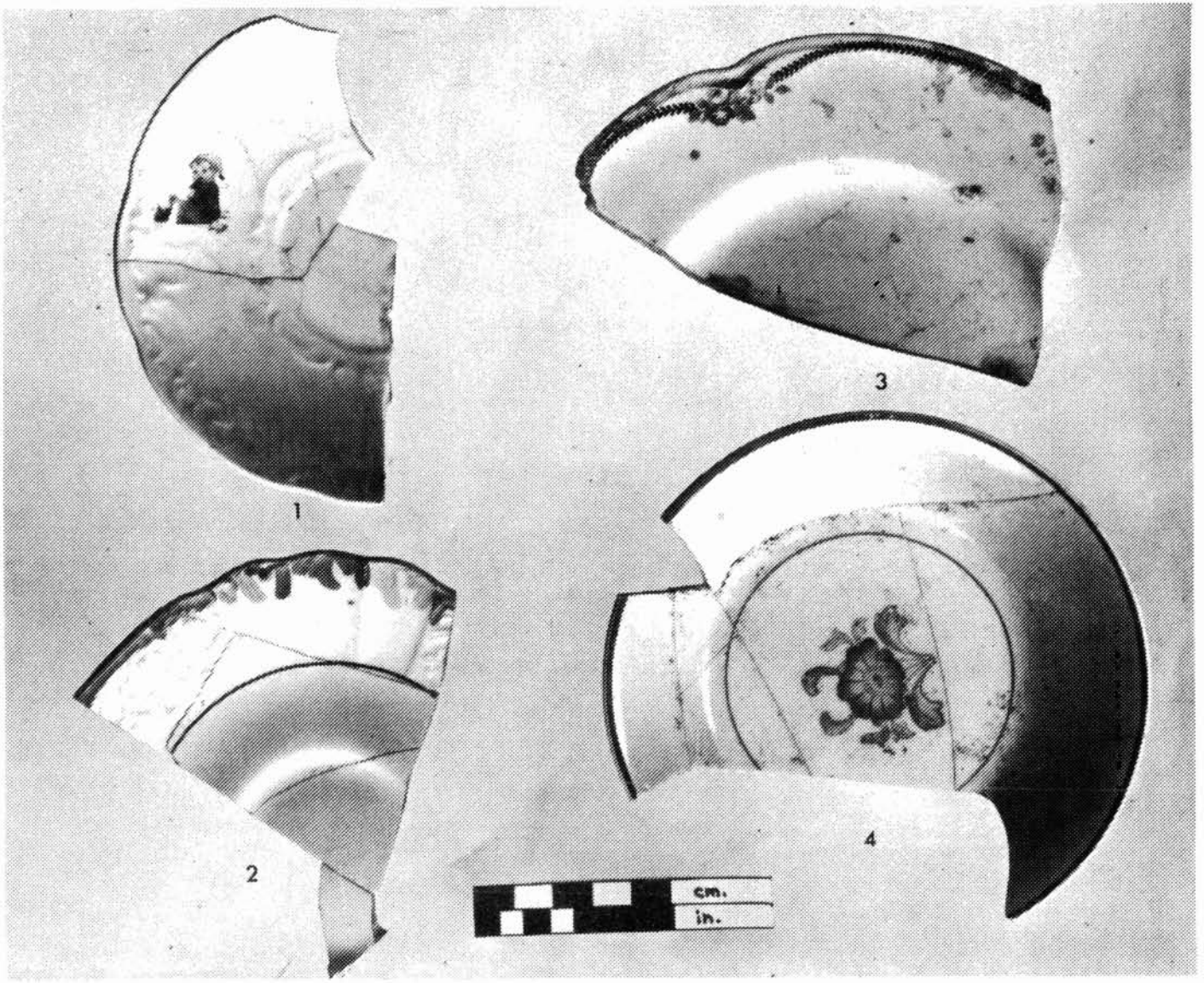
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Fig. 43. Ceramics

Polychrome Earthenwares:		
Type 2	(R2M6H3-267)	1
Type 6	(R2M6N5-55)	3
Porcelain:		
Type 8	(R2M6H3-277)	2
Sponged Wares:		
Type 1	(R2M6H3-270)	4


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cm.
in.

Fig. 44. Ceramics

Other Monochrome Wares:		
Type 1	(R2M6B7-21)	7
Type 2	(R2M6E2-51)	1,2,3
Porcelain:		
Type 3	(R2M6B4-18)	6
Type 6	(R2M6H2-26)	8
Misc. Sherds	(R2M6N1-36)	5
Sponged Wares:		
Misc. Sherds	(R2M6T6-40)	4
Polychrome Earthenwares:		
Type 1	(R2M6H2-27)	9
Gilded Earthenware:		
Type 1	(R2M6X5-15)	10

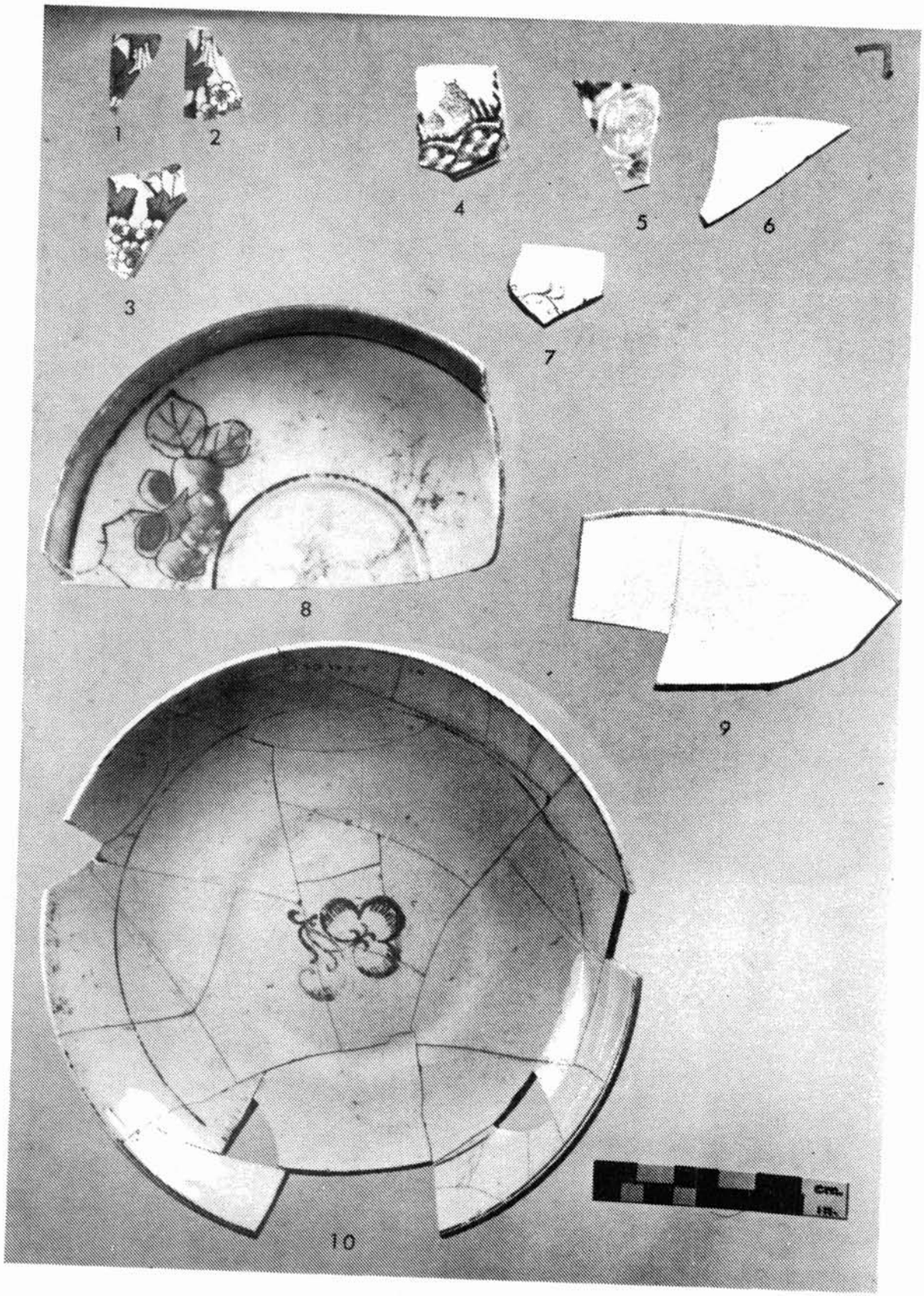
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Fig. 45. Ceramics

Porcelain:		
Type 1	(R2M6K1-44)	2,3,4
Misc. Sherds	(R2M7A9-31)	1
Maker's Marks:		
	(R2M6B2-21)	5
	(R2M7A8-41)	6
	(R2M7A9-30)	7

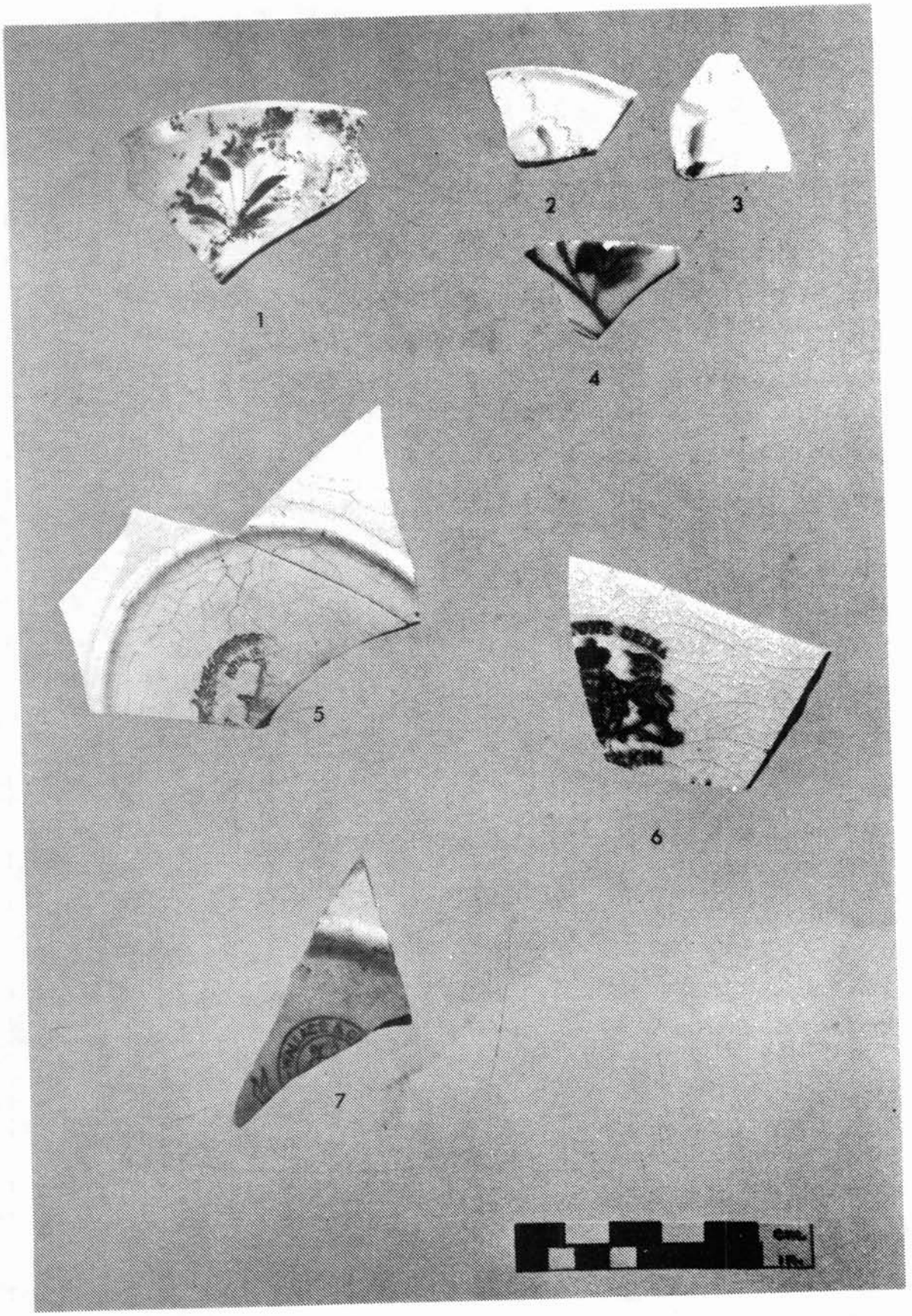
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Fig. 46. Ceramics

Undecorated Glazed Wares:

Type 1	(R2M7B1-96)	1

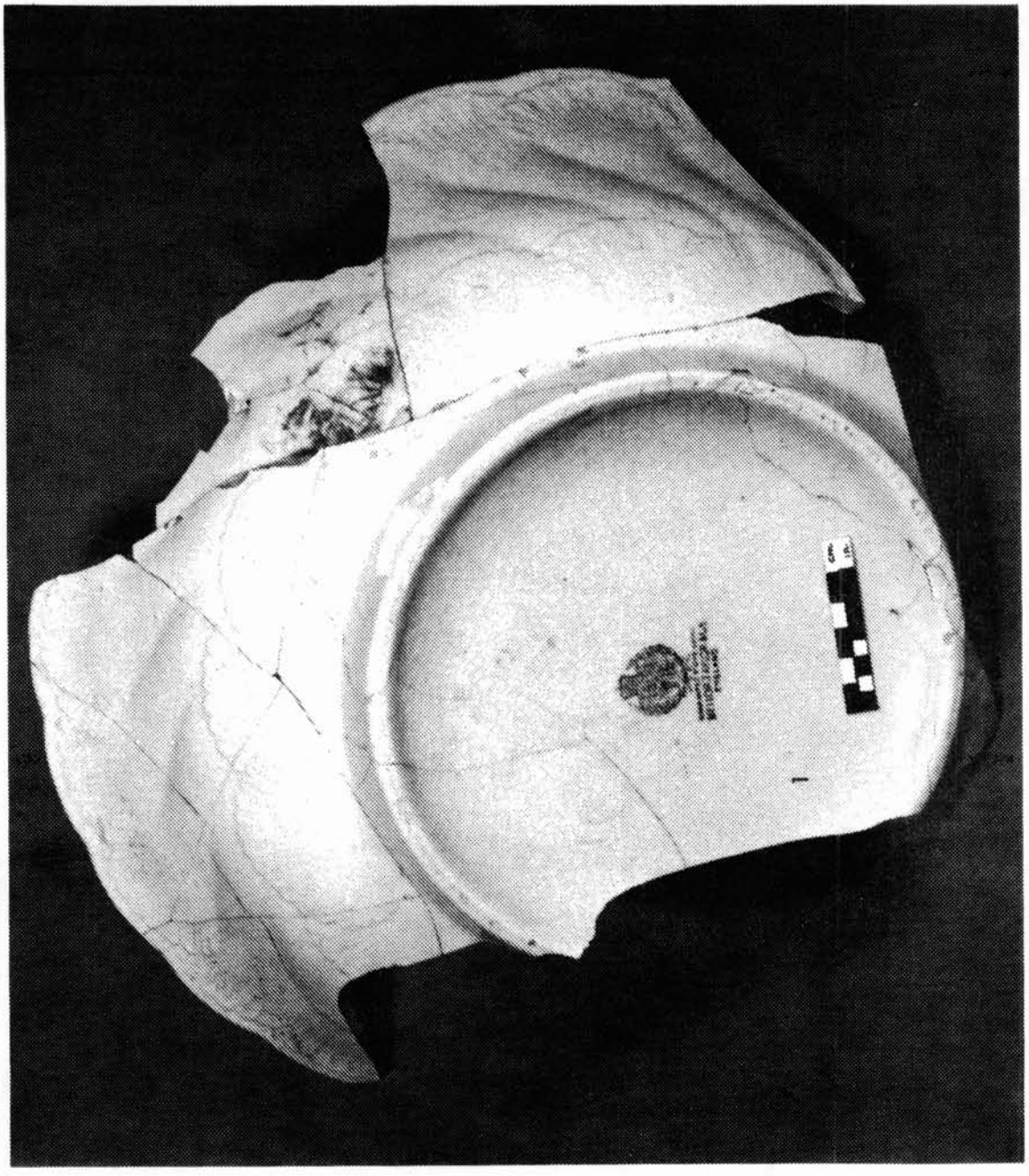

Fig. 47. Ceramics

Undecorated Glazed Wares:		
Type 2	(R2M7C1-7)	4
	(R2M7A8-39)	5
Type 3	(R2M6H4-9)	1
Misc. Sherds	(R2M7A8-40)	6
Stoneware:		
Type 1	(R2M7A8-48)	3
Misc. Sherds	(R2M7A8-38)	2

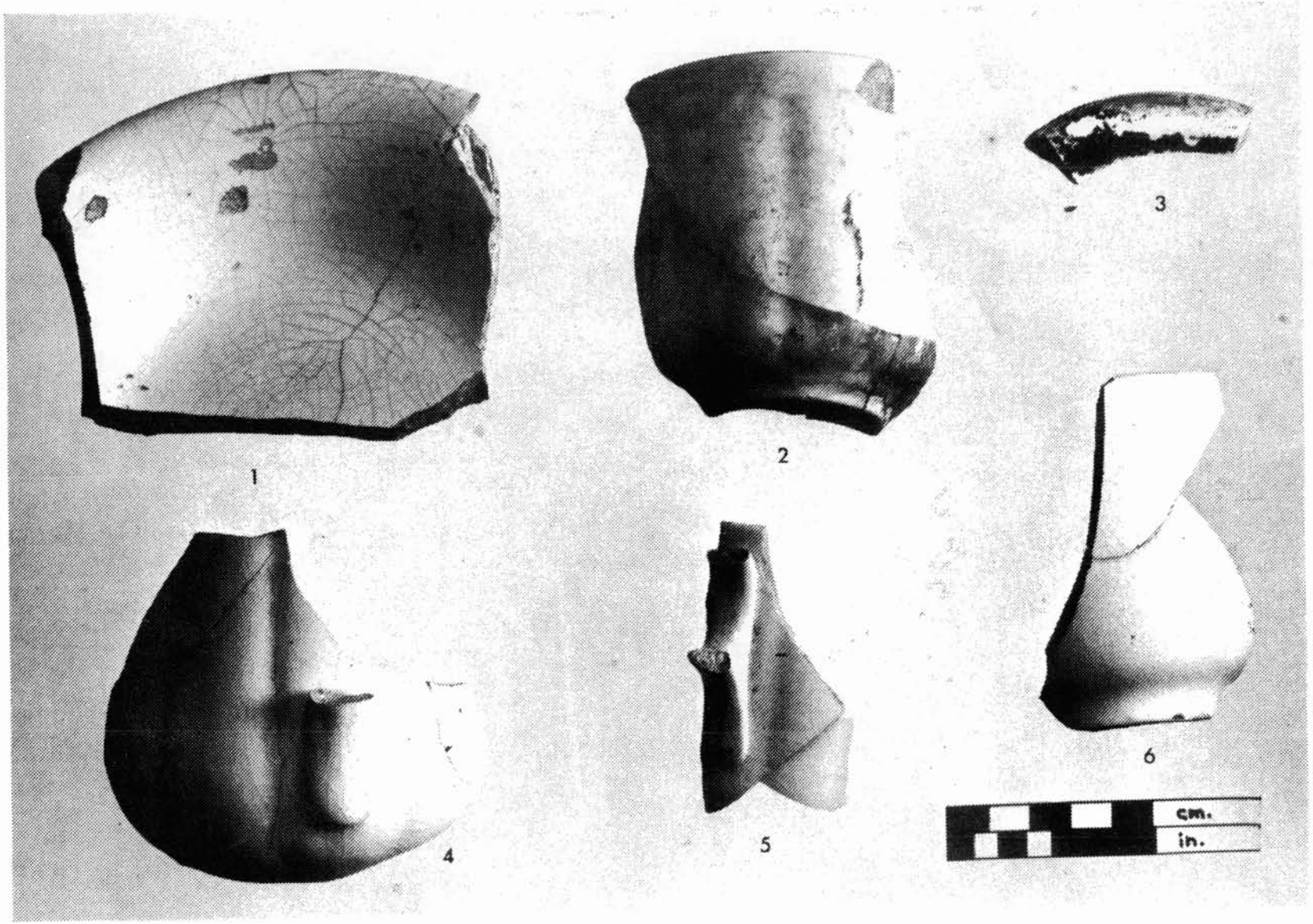
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Fig. 48. Ceramics

Porcelain:

Type 6	(R2M6H3-273)	1
	(R2M6N5-51)	2
	(R2M6H3-274)	3
	(R2M6H3-275)	4
	(R2M6N5-52)	5
	(R2M6H3-272)	6

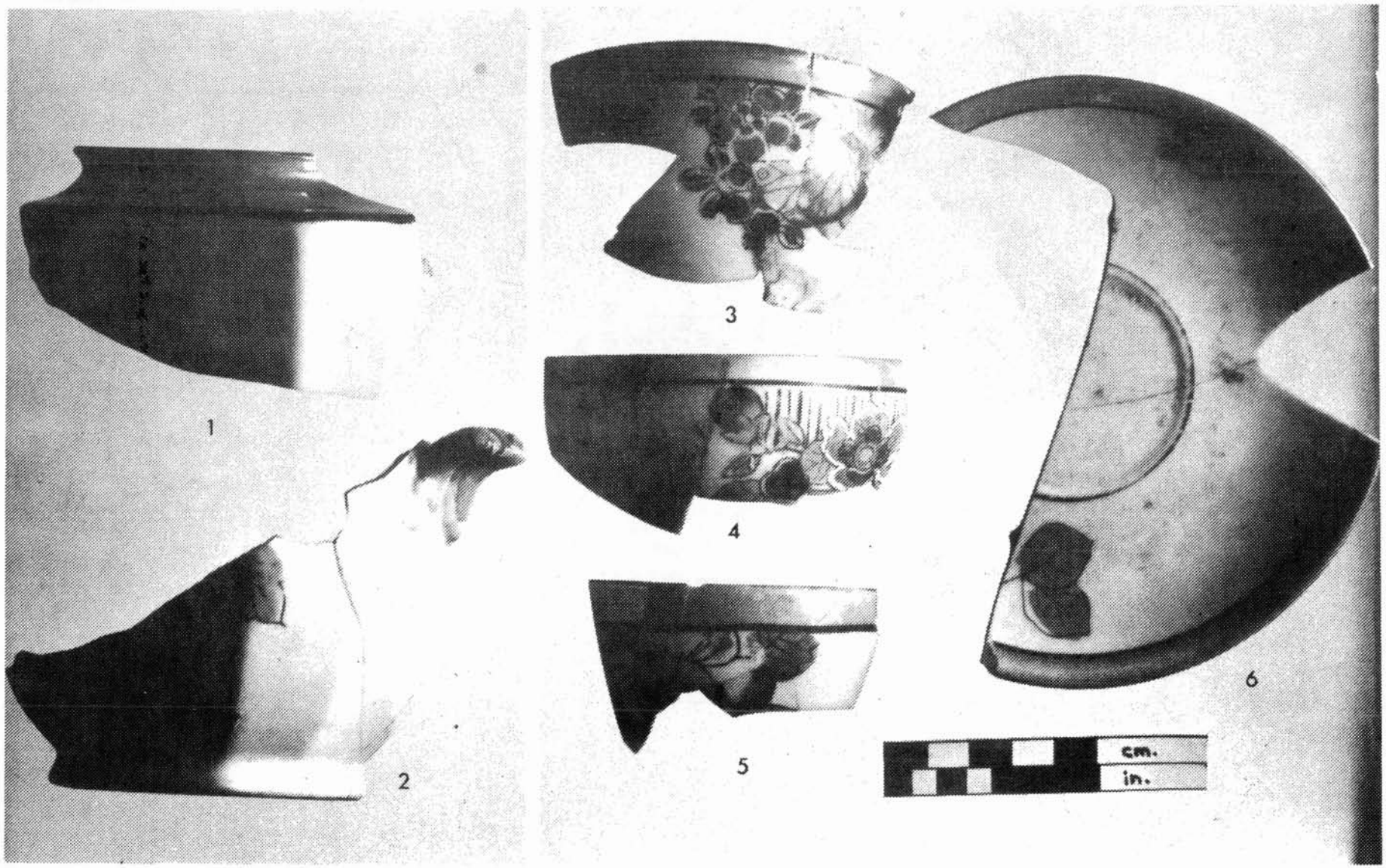
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Fig. 49. Bottles

Clear Glass Bottles:

Ink Bottles:

Type 1	(R2M6H3-134)	2
Type 3	(R2M6H3-137)	1
Type 4	(R2M6H3-133)	3
Type 5	(R2M6H3-132)	5
Type 6	(R2M6H3-124)	4

Screw Cap:

Type 18	(R2M6H3-115)	7
Type 19	(R2M6H3-118)	14
Type 24	(R2M6H3-114)	6
Type 25	(R2M6H3-116)	9

Cork Stopped:

Type 1	(R2M6H3-37)	16
Type 2	(R2M6H3-39)	11
Type 3	(R2M6H3-40)	10
Type 4	(R2M6H3-41)	12
Type 6	(R2M6H3-76)	22
Type 9	(R2M6H3-83)	21
Type 12	(R2M6H3-100)	23
Type 15	(R2M6H3-99)	15

Graduated:

Type 2A	(R2M6H3-59)	18
Type 2C	(R2M6H3-61)	19
Type 2D	(R2M6H3-66)	20

Tinted Bottles:

Type 1	(R2M6H3-139)	13
Type 2	(R2M6H3-138)	24
Type 3	(R2M6H3-140)	25

Green Bottles:

Type 1	(R2M6H3-159)	8

Miscellaneous Bottles:

Type 1	(R2M6H3-122)	17


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Fig. 50. Bottles

Bovril Bottles:

Type 1A	(R2M6H3-199)	1
Type 2	(R2M6H3-204)	2
Type 3	(R2M6H3-220)	3
Type 4	(R2M6H3-216)	4
Type 5	(R2M6H3-255)	5

Brown Bottles:

Type 1A	(R2M6H3-175)	13
Type 1B	(R2M6H3-176)	14
Type 1C	(R2M6H3-177)	15
Type 2	(R2M6H3-237)	17
Type 3	(R2M6H3-235)	16
Type 4	(R2M6H3-239)	7
Type 5	(R2M6H3-242)	6
Type 7	(R2M6H3-238)	10
Type 8	(R2M6H3-249)	9

Green Bottles:

Type 2	(R2M6H3-158)	12

Blue Bottles:

Type 1B	(R2M6H3-169)	11

Coloured Glass Jars:

Type 2	(R2M6H3-188)	18
Type 3	(R2M6H3-246)	19
Type 4	(R2M6H3-247)	8


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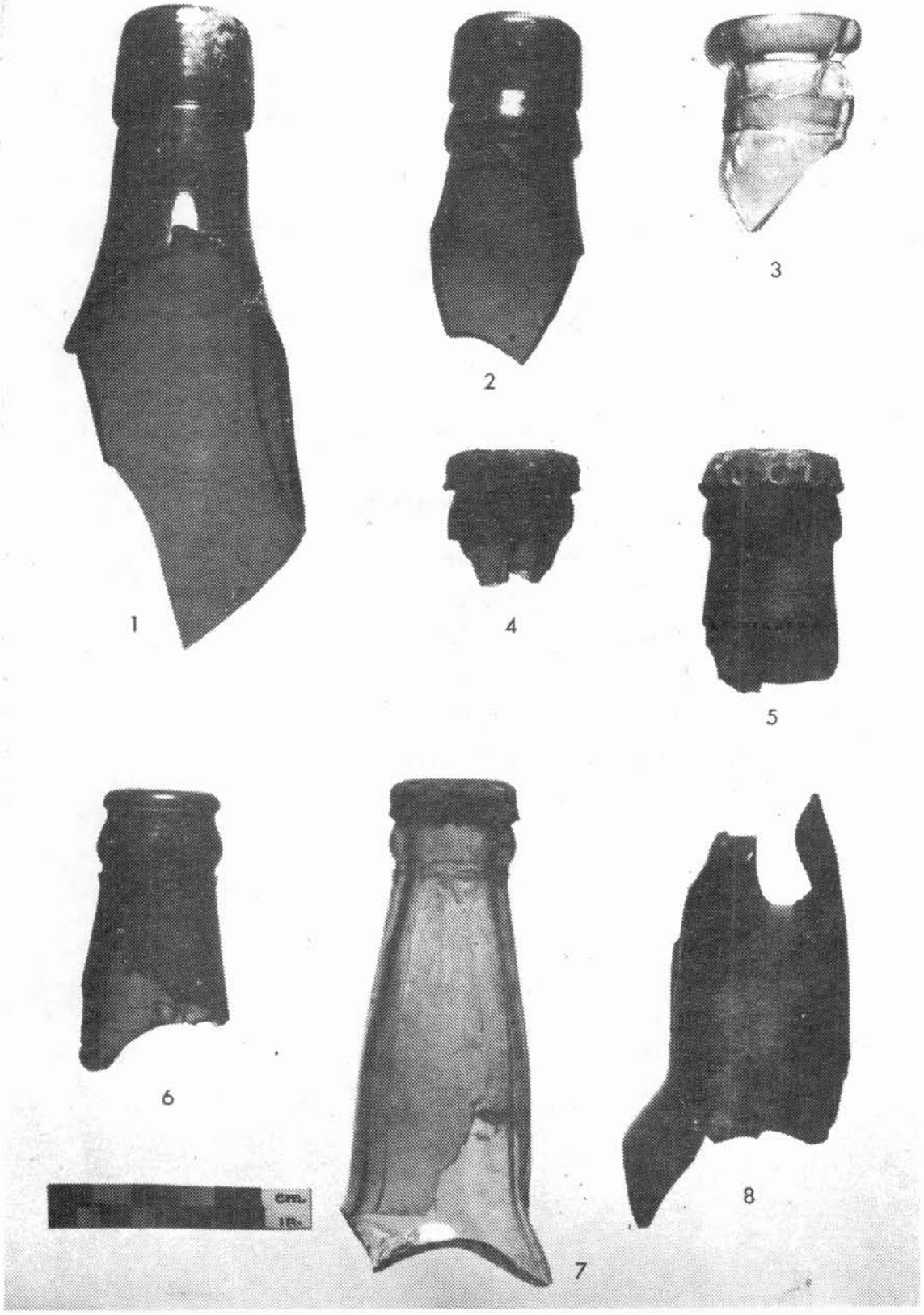
Fig. 51. Glass Fragment Sample: Necks

1. (R2M7B1-72)
2. (R2M7B1-73)
3. (R2M7A9-20)
4. (R2M6X1-36)
5. (R2M6S5-23)
6. (R2M6S3-22.2)
7. (R2M6X5-13)
8. (R2M6M2-30.2)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cm.
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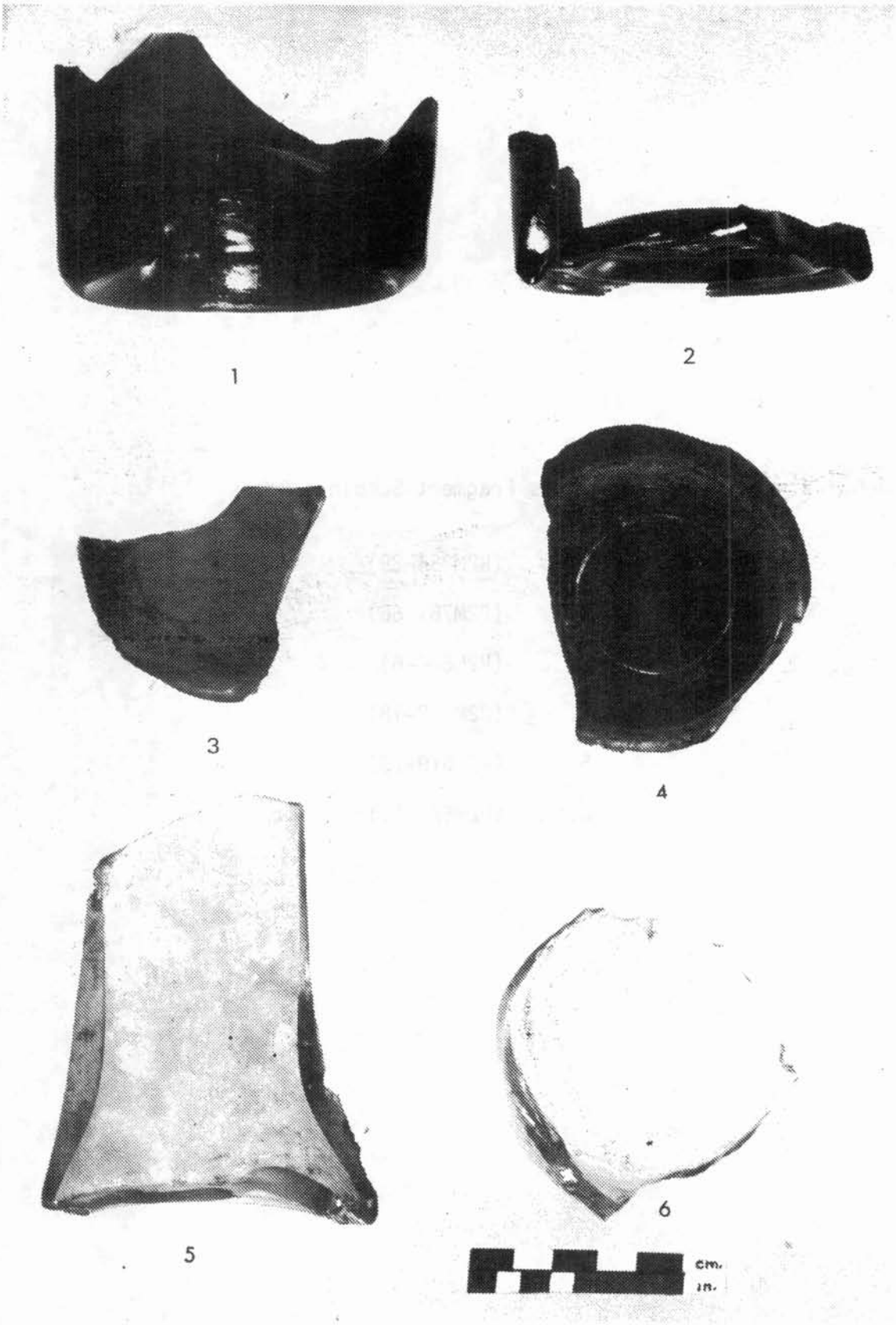
Fig. 52. Glass Fragment Sample: Bases

1. (R2M7A11-7)
2. (R2M6K1-37)
3. (R2M6T6-37)
4. (R2M6H2-20)
5. (R2M7A9-21)
6. (R2M6X5-9)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cm.
in.

Fig. 53. Glass Fragment Sample: Bases

1. (R2M6S4-29)
2. (R2M7B1-66)
3. (R2M6H4-6)
4. (R2M6B2-18)
5. (R2M6T9-13)
6. (R2M6X5-12)

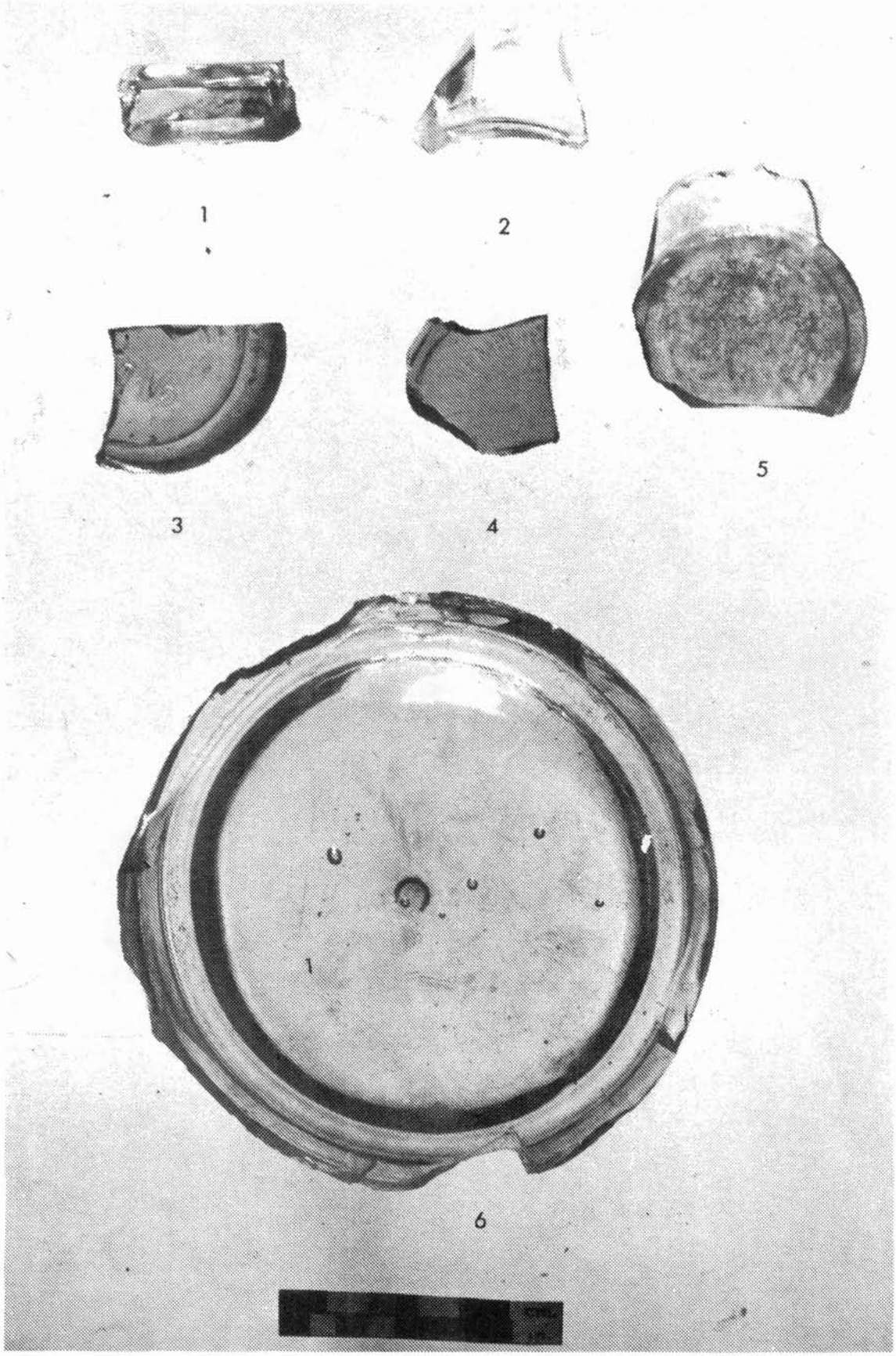
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Fig. 54. Glass Fragment Sample: Necks

1. (R2M7A6-29)
2. (R2M7B1-57)
3. (R2M7B1-52)
4. (R2M6M2-24)
5. (R2M6B4-14)
6. (R2M6X1-17)
7. (R2M7B1-50)
8. (R2M6E2-39)
9. (R2M6N1-22)
10. (R2M7B1-54)
11. (R2M6M2-25)
12. (R2M7B1-56)
13. (R2M7B1-51)

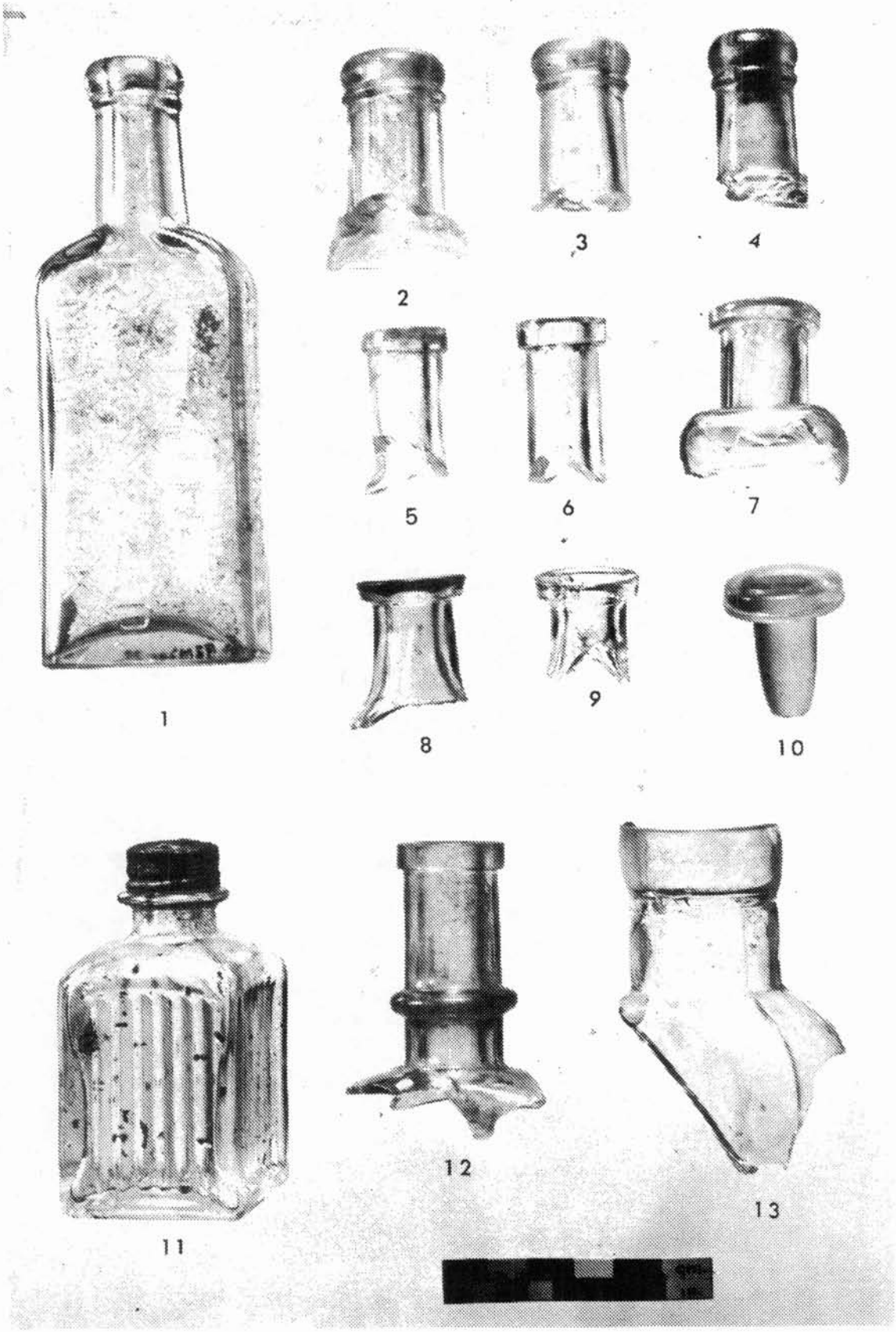
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Fig. 55. Miscellaneous Glass Fragments

1. (R2M6X5-11)
2. (R2M7A6-30)
3. (R2M6M2-27)
4. (R2M7B1-53)
5. (R2M7A9-19)
6. (R2M6E2-41)

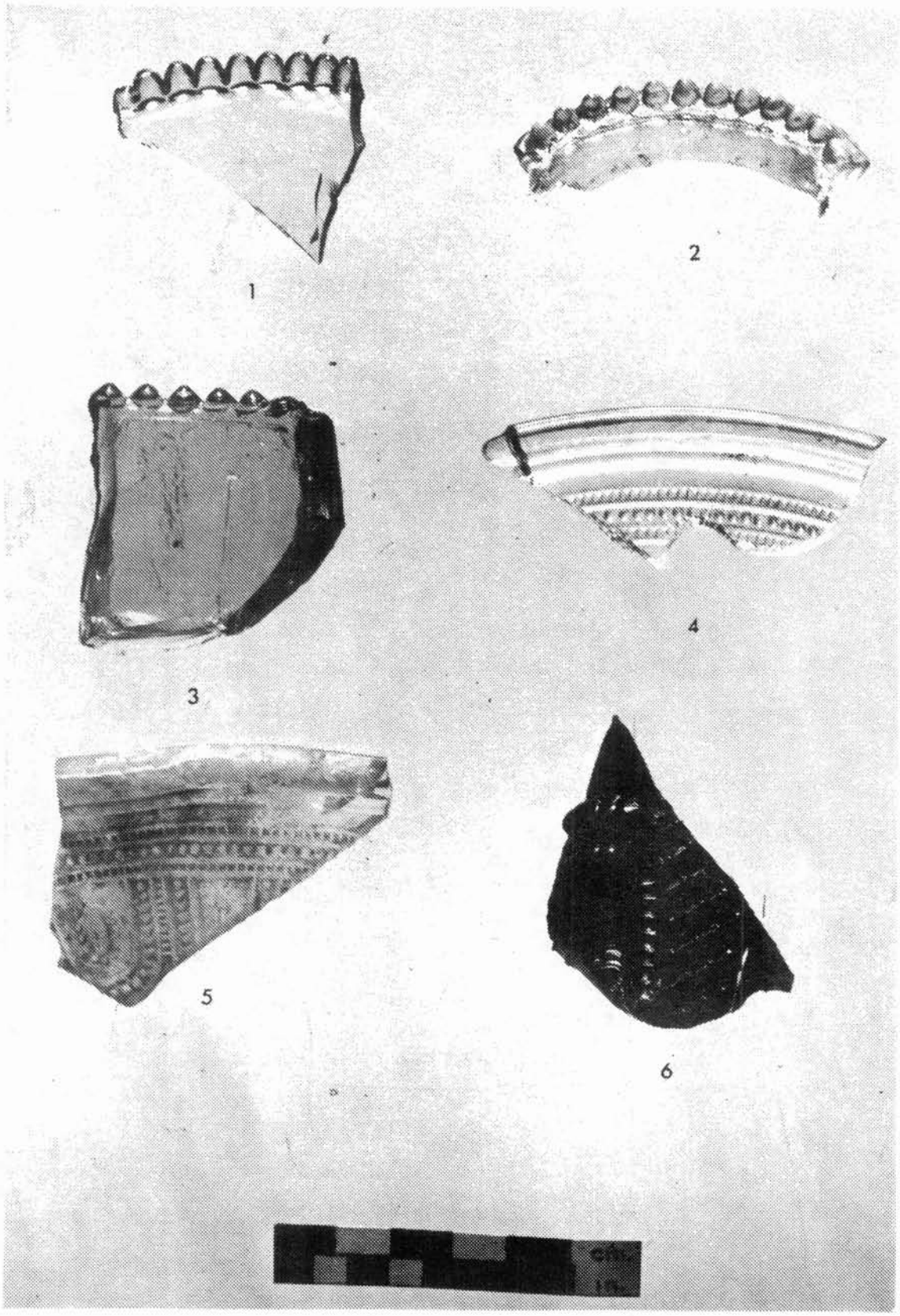
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Fig. 56. Buttons

Metal Buttons:

1. (R2M7A9-39)
2. (R2M7A8-55)
3. (R2M7K2-35)
4. (R2M6S4-48.1)
5. (R2M14B5-8)
6. (R2M6C1-42.1)
7. (R2M6K2-36)

Bone Buttons:

8. (R2M6B2-24)
9. (R2M15B1-20)

Shell Buttons:

10. (R2M6M1-46)
11. (R2M6M1-47)

Glass Buttons:

12. (R2M6N1-42)
13. (R2M6T6-47)
14. (R2M7A9-37)
15. (R2M6M1-48)

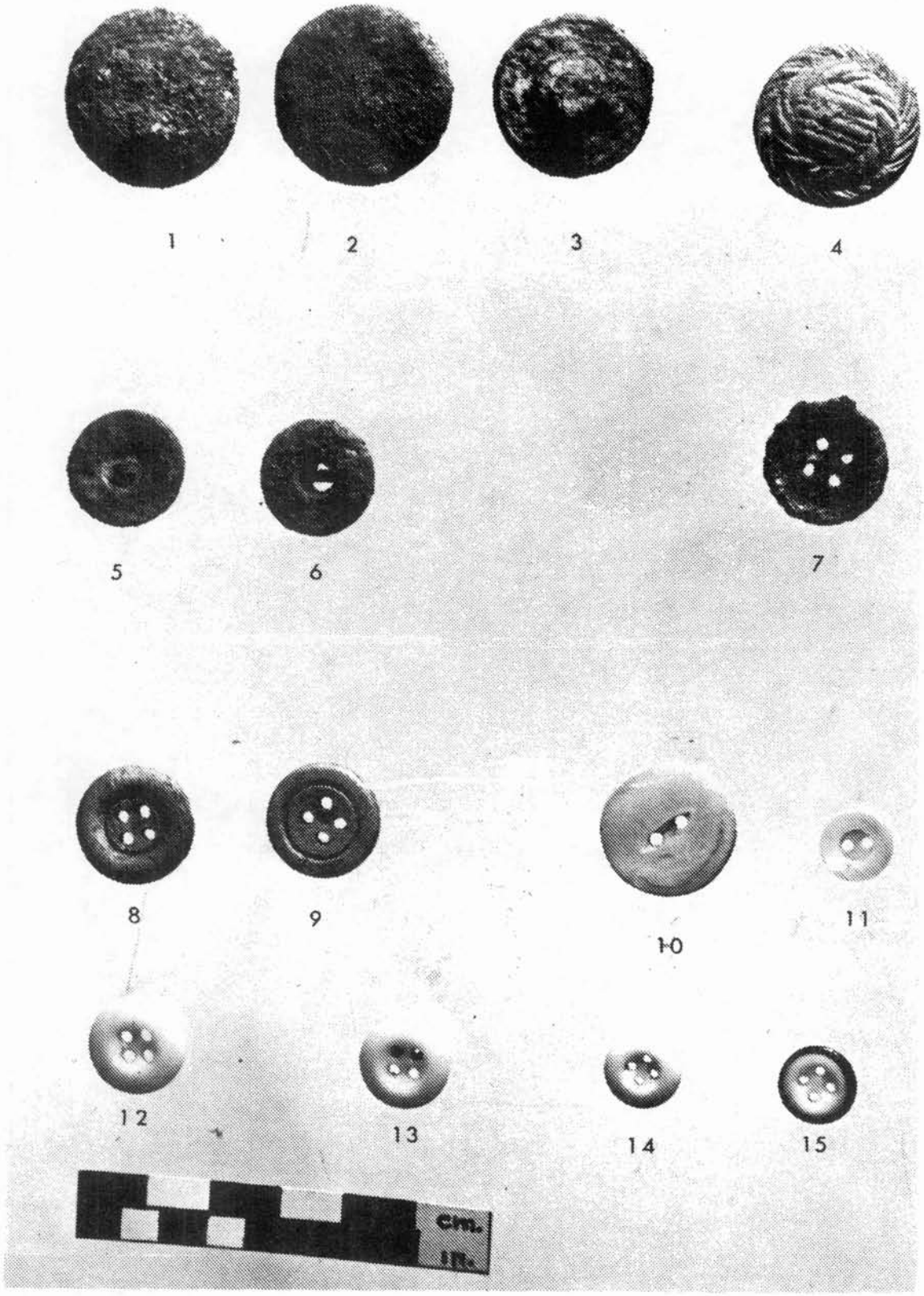
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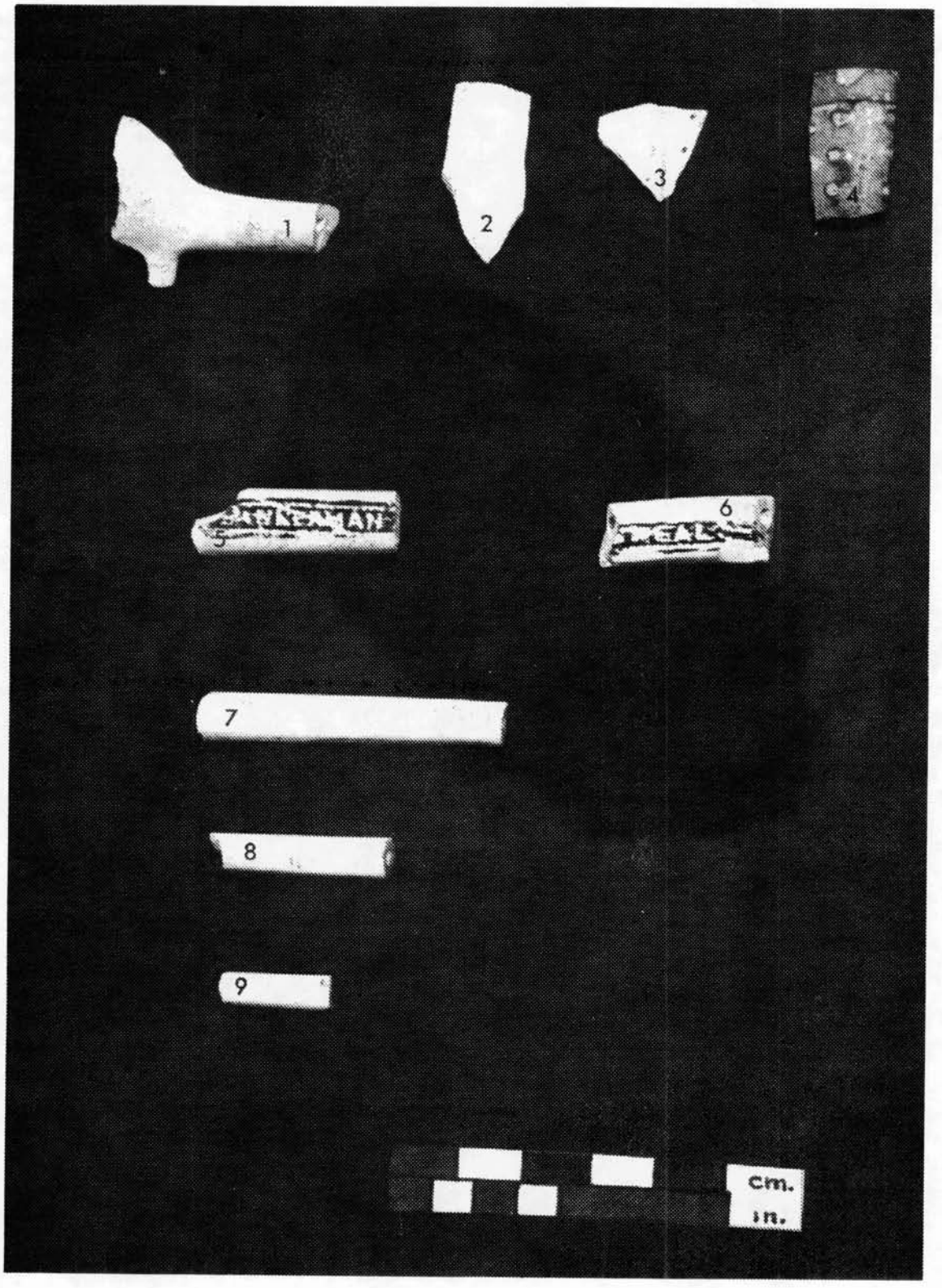
Fig. 57. Pipes

Type 1	(R2M6X1-61)	5
	(R2M6K1-48)	6
	(R2M7A8-51)	7
	(R2M7A11-12)	8
Type 2	(R2M6S4-36)	1
	(R2M6N1-41)	9
Type 3	(R2M6X1-62)	3
Type 4	(R2M6H2-31)	4
Undecorated Bowl Fragment	(R2M6X2-28)	2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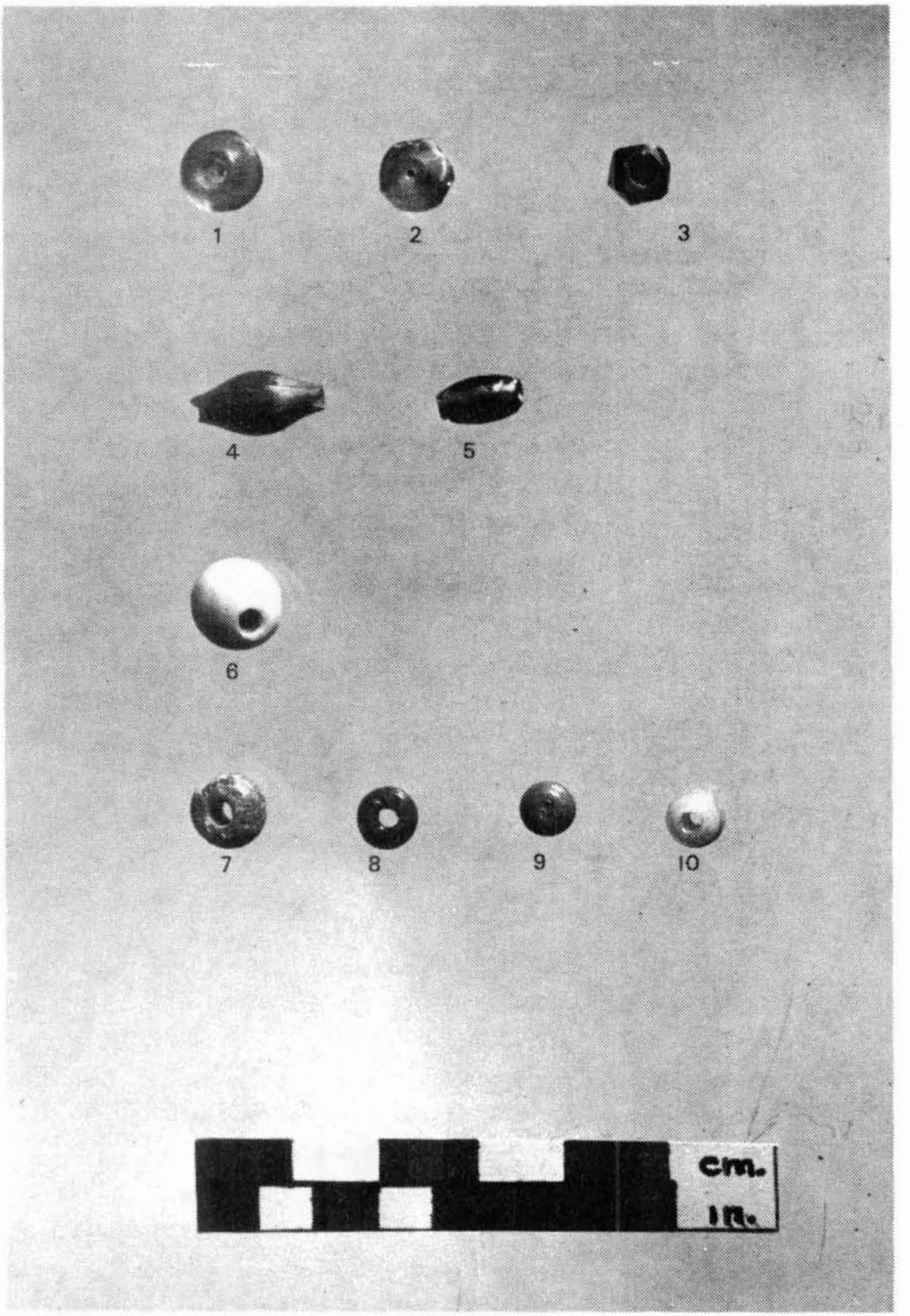
in.

Fig. 58. Beads

Type If3	(R2M7A6-40)	1
	(R2M6S4-40)	2
Type If	(R2M6K4-19)	3
Type Ic13	(R2M6H1-29)	4
Type IIa3	(R2M6S4-39)	5
Type IIa16	(R2M6B4-21)	6
Type IIa40	(R2M6T9-20)	7
Type IVa6	(R2M6M1-45)	8
Type WIb11	(R2M6N6-12)	9
Type WIIIa1	(R2M6M3-12)	10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APPENDIX I:
METAL
Construction and Building

Included in this section are those artifacts used, or designed for use, in building construction. The most numerous of these are the nails; but spikes, hinges, latches, corrugated metal, wire, and iron strapping are also discussed. Obviously, not all of this material was necessarily used in the construction of the post and it should be noted that some inclusions here are more the result of organizational convenience than a reflection of functional reality. The orientation of this section is primarily descriptive; artifact distributions are discussed in the body of the text.

Nails

A total of 4,229 construction nails recovered in the 1974 field season were identified by head type (Table 1). This total does not include 180 roofing nails, 1 box nail, 7 nails of unknown type and 6 horseshoe nails also recovered. Lengths could be noted for 3,530 of the nails; the other 699 were broken below the head. An additional 1,422 nails were either too corroded to identify, or were only shaft fragments without heads, and are not considered here. In the total sample of identified nails (4,229), 2,430 (57.5%) are wire nails and 1,799 (42.5%) are cut nails. Of these 2,349 (55.5%) are common wire nails, 81 (1.9%) are wire finishing nails, 1,303 (30.8%) are T-head cut nails, 184 (4.4%) are Upset-head cut nails, 143 (3.4%) are Rose-head cut nails, 87 (2.1%) are Gable-head cut nails, 23 (0.5%) are L-head cut nails, and 59 (1.4%) are headless cut nails. Of the 3,530 complete nails, 1,033 (29.3%) are longer than two inches and are brad size; 2,497 (70.7%) are between one-half and two inches long (inclusive) and are therefore sprig size.

Wire nails were produced as smaller special-purpose nails in the United States during the 1850s, following an earlier development in Great Britain and Europe. Wire construction nails may have been available by the time Fort Victoria was built, and would certainly have be-

come increasingly common during the period the post was occupied. Nelson (1968), notes that the larger sizes were not widely used in American building construction until the third quarter of the nineteenth century, but were superseding cut nails by the late 1880s. Presumably these dates would be somewhat earlier in Western Canada, assuming nail imports came primarily from England.

The manufacture of machine-cut nails began in the 1780s. Even the very early nail cutting machines, such as that built at Harrisburg in 1789, were able to produce as many as 120,000 nails per week. By 1820, cut nails had generally superseded wrought nails, although the latter were long produced for special uses where their superior clinching ability was required (Nelson 1968). While some wrought nails may have been misclassified here, especially since a blacksmith was in residence at the post, most are probably correctly identified as cut nails. The stock size from which the nails were stamped or cut appears to have been one-eighth of an inch thick.

Much of the following discussion revolves around nail length and head type. All lengths were taken below the nail head since head thickness varies. It is hoped that this will result in more directly related functional comparisons, since there is no way of knowing the degree to which heads were countersunk when used. Presumably, there is a functional relationship between nail lengths and use; longer nails being used to secure the larger components of the building superstructure and shorter nails being used to attach sheathing, flooring, finishing work, and so on to the larger structural components. For these reasons, the brad and sprig designations have been applied to all nail types, although these terms are generally used only with headless, L-head and T-head nails in the literature (Nelson 1968). No attempt has been made to analyse the direction of the iron fibres, or butt and shear marks for this report.

Several terms have been adopted to describe the nails in this collection (Figure 15). The head is the superior portion of the nail and is manufactured as a separate operation from the actual cutting of the nail, with the exception of the L-head and headless types. The length of the nail inferior to the head is termed the shaft. Cut nails are stamped from a flat metal sheet and the nail thus shows a uniform thickness

from tip to head; these two sides of uniform thickness are termed edges. The flat metal plate is adjusted to produce the taper needed, and the tapering sides are termed the faces. Head styles are discussed under the appropriate types.

Common (Wire) Nails:

These nails are easily recognized by their round shafts and round, flat heads. Gripper die marks are visible on the uncorroded specimens (Figure 15). There were 2,349 of these nails recovered during the excavation. Of these, 92.6% (2,176) are complete and 7.4% (173) are broken (Table 1). The nails range in size from one-half to five inches. The most frequent size is the two inch which constitutes 18.9% (412) of the sample of complete nails. This is followed closely by the one and one-quarter inch variety at 18.4% (401) of the sample. The one and three-quarter inch (297), one and one-half inch (294) and two and one-half inch (250) nails were also widely used. Indeed, almost 75% of the common wire nails fall in the one and one-quarter to two and one-half inch range. Brads account for 29.4% (641) while 70.5% (535) are sprigs. Only 2.9% (64) of the nails are four inches or larger and these are separated from the smaller sizes by a gap in the distribution. It is entirely possible that nails of this size would be better classified as spikes.

Wire Finishing Nails:

One can easily recognize finishing nails by their round shafts and bulbous heads (Figure 15) Only 1.9% (81) of the nails in the 1974 sample are wire finishing nails (Table 1). These nails are all complete; no broken finishing nails were found. These nails range in size from one to three inches long. The two and two and one-half inch nails are most common and together account for 60% (48) of the sample. Brads account for 39.5% (32) of the nails while 60.5% (49) are sprigs.

T-Head Cut Nails:

These nails are cut from a metal sheet and probably headed by machine. Heads are somewhat variable, but the greatest expansion of the metal is lateral to the faces. Thus, when viewed edge on, the head and shaft form a "T". The head is flat and roughly rectangular when viewed from the superior plane (Figure 15).

A total of 1,303 T-head cut nails were collected. Of these, 70.1% (913) are complete and 29.9% (390) are fragments (Table 1). The high proportion of fragments probably is due to rusting and breakage following clinching. The nails range in size from three-quarters to four and one-half inches. The most frequent size is the one and one-half inch nail which forms 62.3% (569) of the sample of complete T-heads. The two and one-half inch nails are next at 13.3% (121). No other length is represented at a frequency greater than five percent. Twenty-three and nine-tenths percent (218) are brads, and 76.1% (695) are sprigs. The high frequency of sprigs, and especially of the one and one-half inch size, suggests that the T-heads were widely used for finishing details. These nails were possibly used to join the flooring to the sleepers since the flat head would not protrude above the board surface.

Upset-Head Cut Nails:

This head type is formed by two blows producing a head with two or three facets. The two facets slope downwards from the centre of the head. A third, central facet occurs when the blows have not overlapped. The greatest expansion is lateral to the edges of the nail with only slight expansion lateral to the faces (Figure 15).

Only 4.4% (184) of the sample is composed of Upset-head cut nails (Table 1). Sixty-seven and four-tenths percent (124) of these are complete; 32.6% (60) are fragments. The nails range in length from three-quarters to three and one-half inches. The most common size is one and one-half inches long; these form 47.6% (59) of the sample of complete nails. One and one-quarter inch nails make up 9.7% (12) of the distribution and are next most common. All other sizes are present in relative frequencies under seven percent. Thirty-two and three-tenths percent (40) are brads and 57.7% (84) are sprigs. These nails were probably used in places where the protrusion of the nail head was not a disadvantage.

Rose-Head Cut Nails:

This head type shows three or four facets depending on the number of blows struck. Head expansion is roughly equal from both faces and edges although there is much variation and irregularity. This is especially true, of course, after these nails have been driven (Figure 15).

A total of 2.1% (143) of the nail sample is composed of Rose-head cut nails (Table 1). Of these 79.0% (113) are complete and 20.9% (30) are fragmentary. Lengths range from three-quarters to three and one-quarter inches. The most common size is one and one-half inches long and forms 53.9% (61) of the sample of complete Rose-heads. The three inch Rose-head nails constitute 10.6% (12) of the sample; all other sizes occur in lesser amounts. Brads comprise 29.2% (33) and 70.8% (80) are sprigs. These Rose-heads would have been used where protrusion of the nail head was of no consequence. This nail type was also sometimes employed to take advantage of the decorative effect of the head style.

Gable-Head Cut Nails:

Also known as Clasp nails, this head type appears very similar to the Upset-head, especially on corroded specimens. The two facets of the head slope strongly downwards to end in projections designed to grip the wood. When viewed from the superior plane, there is a central constriction between the facets above the shaft. Head expansion is lateral to the nail edges (Figure 15).

Only 87 Gable-head nails were recovered; 71.3% (62) are complete and 28.7 (25) are fragments (Table 1). Nail lengths range from one and one-half to three and one-half inches. The two and three-quarter inch nail is the most popular at 25.8% (16), closely followed by the two and one-half inch nail at 20.9% (13) of the sample of complete Gable-heads. Eighty-two and three-tenths percent (51) of the sample are brads; only 17.7% (11) are sprigs. The high percentage of brads suggests these nails were employed in securing major components of the superstructure where the superior holding ability of the Gable-head would have been of great value.

L-Head Cut Nails:

This head type is formed by a simple expansion lateral to one of the nail edges. It is made as part of the nail cutting process. These nails are suitable for use in finishing work (Figure 15). Only 23 specimens were found; 18 complete and five fragmentary (Table 1). Nail lengths range from one to three inches. The one and one-half and two and one-half inch nails are most common with six and four examples respectively.

Six of the L-heads are brads and twelve are sprigs. Note that the sample size for this nail type is too small for much significance to be attached to this distribution. For the same reason, relative frequencies have not been calculated.

Headless Cut Nails:

These nails are simply stamped from a metal plate and are not headed. They were used in a similar manner to modern finishing nails. Unfortunately, even when subjected to close scrutiny, it is difficult to separate headless nails from cut nail shaft fragments since the specimens are corroded. Although 59 nails were catalogued under this nail type, it is impossible to know if this number even approaches reality. Therefore, the headless-nail lengths recorded in Table 1 should not be accorded any great confidence.

Box Nails:

This nail type has a flat parallelogram shaped head and square shaft. Only a single example was noted in the collections. It is three-quarters of one inch long.

Unknown Nail Type:

This type is a wire nail with a simple cross bar, also wire, for the head. Although not yet identified, they may be flooring nails of some sort. Only seven were recovered; they are two and one-quarter inches long.

Spikes

Spikes have been defined according to the thickness of the shaft, following the convention established by G. Nicks (1969-137). Cut spikes have a minimum edge thickness of three-sixteenths of one inch; wire spikes have the same requirement for shaft diameter. As was done with the nails, lengths were measured below the head. Since square tips are common on the cut spikes, it is possible that some spikes may be broken rather than complete, although questionable specimens were generally listed as fragments. Spike and nail head types are identical; for descriptions see the appropriate nail type discussion (Figure 15).

During the 1974 field season, 237 spikes were recovered (Table 2). Of these 78.1% (185) are complete and 21.9% (52) are fragments; 30.4% (72) are wire spikes and 69.6% (165) are cut spikes. Of the 185 complete specimens, 38.4% (71) are wire spikes, 31.9% (59) are T-head cut spikes, 13.5% (25) are Upset-head cut spikes, 15.1% (28) are Rose-head cut spikes and 1.1% (2) are Gable-head cut spikes.

Wire Spikes:

Seventy-two wire spikes were recovered during the field work; 71 are complete and there is one fragment. The lengths of the wire spikes range from three and one-quarter to six and one-quarter inches. The most frequent size is the four inch variety which forms 22.2% (16) of the complete wire spike sample. The second most popular size is the five inch spike at 18.3% (13). Indeed, 81.7% (58) of the wire spikes are between four and five inches long (inclusive). Twelve and seven-tenths percent (9) are larger than six inches and 5.6% (4) are smaller than four inches long.

T-Head Cut Spikes:

Of the 92 T-head cut spikes, 64.1% (59) are complete and 35.9% (33) are broken. Lengths range from two and one-quarter to six and one-quarter inches. The three and one-quarter inch T-head is most common at 27.1% (16) of the sample of complete T-head spikes. These are followed by the three inch spike at 25.4% (15). Seventy-six and three-tenths percent (45) of the T-head cut spikes are between three and four inches long (inclusive). Only 3.4% (2) are smaller than three inches and 20.3% (12) are larger than four inches. Of the latter group, the most common is six inches long.

Upset-Head Cut Spikes:

Thirty-eight Upset-head cut spikes were found; 25 are complete and 13 are broken. Lengths range from three to six and one-quarter inches. Fourteen of the 25 complete spikes are three and one-half inches long; four are smaller and seven are larger than that size. With the exception of a single six and one-quarter inch specimen, all spikes of this type are four and one-half inches long or shorter.

Rose-Head Cut Spikes:

Of the 31 Rose-head cut spikes found, 28 are complete and three are fragments. Lengths range from two to six inches. Twenty-four of the 28 complete spikes fall in the two and one-half to three and one-quarter inch range. Of these, the three-inch spike is most common (13). Only three specimens are larger than three and one-quarter inches and one smaller than two and one-half inches.

Gable-Head Cut Spikes:

Only four Gable-head or clasp cut spikes were recovered. Of these, two are complete and two are broken. Both of the complete specimens are rather small; measuring three, and three and one-quarter inches long. Presumably, the special clasping quality of this head type was not generally required in the large size spikes.

Miscellaneous Hardware

Hinge:

Catalogue Number : R2M6H3-10 (Figure 37).
Location : Cellar; Trash Zone.
Description : This is an iron hinge fragment. The artifact is triangular with a truncated apex and broken base; no revolving pin or pin sockets remain. It is pierced by four countersunk perforations; one near the apex, one near the centre and two at opposite edges near the base. The artifact is bent and distorted, but is about six and one-half inches long, three-quarters of one inch wide at the apex, two and three-quarters inches wide at the broken base, and one-eighth of one inch thick. A large five to five and one-half inch wire spike remains through one of the perforations near the base.

Latch:

Catalogue Number : R2M6V1-12.
Location : Trading Store; Upper Level
Description : This is a common wire door hook. Made of wire three sixteenths of an inch in diameter, the iron artifact consists of a shaft bent into a hook at one end, a loop at the other. A threaded

wire shaft is bent through the loop and served to anchor the hook. Distortion of the artifact precludes measurement.

Corrugated Metal:

Catalogue Numbers: 1. R2M7A5-10.
2. R2M7A6-18.
3. R2M7A9-10.

Location : Dairy; Lower Fill.

Description : This material is a light-coloured metal, probably tin. In side view, it consists of a vertical section 0.4 inches long, a step 0.1 inches wide at about 100° to the vertical, and then another vertical section, and another step. The metal is about 0.02 inches thick. Many of these fragments are broken at the step; the largest consists of four vertical segments. Lengths of the remaining fragments also vary, the longest remaining piece is slightly over three inches. The function of this material is uncertain, but it is probably sheathing or siding. The thinness of the metal makes it unlikely that it would be used alone for a water trough or other container.

Wire:

Wire fragments were recovered from both levels of the trading store, the upper level of the press room, the cellar; trash zone, the lower level of the north shed, and both levels of the dairy. All were quickly inspected and a few lots were examined in detail. Only in a few cases could any specific function be inferred, and documented for information yield. Most of the wire is iron with diameters ranging from 0.08 to 0.16 inches. A single barbed wire barb, wire coat hanger fragment and plant trellis fragment were noted. Two small brass wire fragments 0.06 inches in diameter are present, but again there is no indication of function. No certain example of snare wire was noted.

Iron Strapping:

Catalogue Number : R2M7A8-20.

Location : Dairy; Lower Fill.

Description : This iron strap is bent into a U-shape with one arm about twice as long as the other. It is 10 inches long, 1 1/4 inches

wide and 0.15 inches thick, although rusting makes the latter dimension uncertain. No specific function can be inferred.

Catalogue Number : R2M6H6-7.

Location : Cellar; Trash Zone.

Description : This bent iron strap is about 1½ feet long, 1 inch wide, and 0.05 inch thick. It may be a fragment of a barrel hoop.

Catalogue Number : R2M7A8-19.

Location : Dairy; Lower Fill

Description : This iron strap is perhaps 8 to 12 inches long, 1 inch wide and 0.10 inches thick. One end has been folded tightly back for about one inch, and contains a round stud which projects about 5/8 inch. This stud appears to be an integral part of the strap rather than a separate component. There is a 1/8 inch diameter hole near the other end of the strap, probably to take the stud. Although rusted, the artifact appears complete. No specific function can be suggested.

Catalogue Number : R2M6H6-7.1.

Location : Cellar; Trash Zone.

Description : These are two small fragments of iron strap about 1 inch wide and 0.06 inches thick. No specific function has been suggested.

Catalogue Number : R2M7A9-7.1.

Location : Dairy; Lower Fill.

Description: : This is a single small fragment of 1 inch wide iron strap of indeterminate thickness.

Catalogue Number : R2M15B1-5.

Location : Palisade; Upper Level.

Description : This iron strap fragment is 1 inch wide and about 0.05 inch thick. It contains two perforations about 3/16 inch in diameter spaced 4 inches apart.

Catalogue Number : R2M14B1-1.

Location : Palisade; Upper Level.

Description : This iron strap is about 7 inches long, 7/8 inch wide and 0.05 inch thick. It has two 1/8 inch diameter perforations spaced about 6 inches apart.

Catalogue Number : R2M6N7-5.

Location : Cellar; Slump Zone.

Description : This flat iron strap fragment is 3 inches long, 3/4 inch wide, and 0.05 inch thick.

Catalogue Number : R2M7A9-7.2.

Location : Dairy; Lower Fill.

Description : These are two small fragments of the same 3/4 inch wide iron strap and are 0.08 inch thick. Part of a perforation is present at one end of one fragment. The hole is about 3/16 inch in diameter.

Catalogue Number : R2M7A9-7.3.

Location : Dairy; Lower Fill.

Description : This small fragment of iron strap is 5/8 inch wide and 0.07 inch thick. It is perforated near one edge by a 1/4 inch diameter hole.

Catalogue Number : R2M6E2-32.

Location : North Shed; Lower Level.

Description : Three fragments of the same iron strap are 5/8 inch wide and 0.03 inch thick. All are pierced by 1/8 inch diameter perforations spaced irregularly about 1 1/2 to 2 inches apart. A 1 1/2 inch wide nail remains through one of the perforations.

Catalogue Number : R2M7A5-8.

Location : Dairy; Lower Fill.

Description : Several fragments of the same iron strap are about 1/2 inch wide and 0.05 inch thick. One fragment shows a single small hole near the edge. Another fragment has two 1/8 inch diameter perforations near the medial line, spaced 1 inch apart. A 2-inch wire nail remains through one of the latter.

Gun Parts and Ammunition

An Ernest Brown photograph (B971) of Fort Victoria, (Figure 34), illustrates some of the weapons used by the occupants of the settlement. The scale of the photograph impedes positive identification of the arms carried, but interpretation by the senior investigator suggests that the

following pieces are present (left to right):

1. A double barrel shotgun of unknown gauge. The low hammer profile and "piston grip" but stock visible in the photograph are typical of the early cartridge as opposed to caplock arms of this class.

2. A caplock rifle or fowling piece. Two ramrod ferrules affixed to the underside of the barrel indicate that this weapon is a muzzle loader. The relatively small rounded trigger guard indicates a single barrel-single trigger gun. The length of the barrel suggests the piece is either a smoothbore or shotgun rather than a rifle.

3. A caplock single barrel half-stock rifle or shotgun. This is similar in appearance to the Hudson's Bay Company single shot fowling piece made for the trade. These weapons, made in Belgium, were of cheap construction and had a tendency to burst their barrels.

4. A probable shotgun. The narrow tapering forearm, lack of a nose cap, and the low hammer profile indicate this is probably an early cartridge shotgun. A long trigger guard probably houses a double trigger mechanism typical of shotguns with double side-by-side barrels.

5. A repeating rifle. This is indicated by the magazine tube attached to the underside of the barrel. A metal nose cap on the forearm piece suggests a lever action rather than a slide action of the same period.

The 1974 field project was not so fortunate as to recover a complete, or even fragmentary, firearm. However, a few gun parts, and a good sample of ammunition of great variety, were collected from the post. Indeed, most of the artifacts discussed in this section are spent cartridge cases, balls and shot. These indicate a wide range of weapons, from flintlocks to modern rifles and shotguns, were used during the occupation of the fort. It is possible from the ammunition to make some general statement about the firearms and their use.

Muzzle-Loading Weapons

Although cartridge type breech-loading weapons were becoming available by the time Fort Victoria was established, they were probably quite rare in the west. Muzzle loaders, both flint and cap lock, were less dependent on specialized manufactured ammunition and thus persisted well into the cartridge weapon period. In addition, the Hudson's Bay Company no

doubt had to continue to supply powder and lead for those muzzle loading trade guns already sold to their customers. That this was the case is attested by the following artifacts recovered from the site in 1974.

Gunflint:

Catalogue Number : R2M6K1-50 (Figure 35).
Location : Dairy; Upper Level.
Description : This is a section of a dark brown flint blade, possibly from the English quarries at Brandon. The blade shows retouching along the proximal and right lateral edges and battering on the distal edge; presumably the result of striking the frizzen. Maximum length is 1.06 inches, maximum width is 1.03 inches, and maximum thickness is 0.32 inches.

Scaled Dragon Side Plate:

Catalogue Number : R2MGM2-20 (Figure 35).
Location : Press Room; Lower Level.
Description : This is a fragment of the scaled dragon side plate which was present on the Northwest gun from the last half of the eighteenth century. The fragment is a section from immediately below the superior fastening screw and includes the body to just posterior of the inferior wing. Made of brass, the fragment is about 1.5 inches long. The width of the body is 0.413 inches and the maximum thickness is 0.093 inches.

Balls:

Catalogue Number : R2M6X1-23 (Figure 35).
Location : Press Room; Upper Level.
Description : This is a spent ball and is plano-convex in shape. Measurement is, of course, inaccurate, but this may have been about .60 calibre.

Catalogue Number : R2M7A9-11.
Location : Dairy; Lower Fill.
Description : This is a flat oblong piece of lead 0.10 inches thick. It may have been a lead ball, or possibly a bale seal.

Catalogue Number : R2M6N2-19 (Figure 35).

Location : Cellar; Trash Zone.

Description : This lead ball has a diameter of 0.55 inch suggesting a .55 calibre. The ball diameter is measured perpendicular to the small casting mark or sprue remnant since the ball was inserted into the barrel in this fashion.

Catalogue Number : R2M6S5-15.

Location : Trading Store; Lower Level.

Description : This is a lead ball with a diameter of 0.55 inch suggesting a .55 calibre.

Catalogue Number : R2M6S3-36.1.

Location : Trading Store; Upper Level

Description : This lead ball is 0.55 inches in diameter and is probably a .55 calibre.

Catalogue Number : R2M7B1-41 (Figure 35).

Location : Trading Store; Upper Level.

Description : This is a small lead ball with a diameter of 0.33 inches suggesting it is a .30 calibre.

Rimfire Cartridges (Table 3. Figure 35).

The first successful metallic cartridge was a rimfire .22 short produced by Smith and Wesson in 1858. B. Tylor Henry of the New Haven Arms Company (now Winchester Repeating Arms Co.) developed the first large calibre rimfire, the .44 flat, shortly thereafter. These cartridges were produced by drawing out a copper tube and affixing a hollow rim which was filled with a priming compound, originally pure fulminate of mercury. When the rim was pinched between the barrel and firing pin, the mixture exploded and detonated the powder. These cartridges used black powder until the development of good smokeless powder, around 1900 (Sharpe 1938).

The rimfire cartridge suffered from several design difficulties. Early cartridges occasionally had gaps in the priming compound which caused misfires. The main difficulty with the design, however, occurred after the advent of smokeless powder. This powder develops high initial pressure on the cartridge head, especially in the larger calibres with their larger powder loads. The metal of the rim must be weak enough to pinch and detonate the priming compound, but strong enough not to "blow out" under the high pressure generated. The permissible manufacturing toler-

ances are therefore extremely small with large calibre rimfire cartridges, and these have now generally been replaced by the centrefire cartridge.

.22 Short:

The .22 short, originally designed in 1856, is certainly the oldest American cartridge still being manufactured. These are fitted with a 29-grain solid lead bullet or a 27-grain hollow point bullet. Muzzle velocities vary from 950 to 1,155 feet per second, depending on powder load and bullet type (Sharpe 1938:604). Of the 10 specimens recovered at Fort Victoria, two bear the headstamp "H" indicating manufacture by Winchester Repeating Arms Company (W.R.A. Co.), two are stamped "P" for the Peters Cartridge Company which was founded in 1887, five are stamped "D" for Dominion Cartridge Company, and one lacks any headstamp. All cartridges bear a single mark caused by the striking of the firing pin; all have been discharged. Distortion of the cases produces large variation in measurements taken to 1/1000th of an inch, but case length is 0.424 inches, diameter at neck, head and rim is 0.220, 0.232, and 0.271 inches respectively. A single specimen (R2M6E2-31) is crimped about the middle of the case. The cartridges were probably employed in target or "varmint" shooting.

.22 Long:

The .22 long is an odd cartridge which uses a .22 short bullet in a .22 long rifle cartridge case, and thus produces a higher velocity than a standard .22 short. However, the high speed .22 short has a higher velocity than the standard speed .22 long, making the latter redundant. Muzzle velocities range from 1,030 to 1,395 feet per second, depending on bullet type and powder load variations (Sharpe 1938:604). Only three .22 long cartridges were recovered, all fired and somewhat damaged. One is a Peters Cartridge Company product, the other two are from Dominion Cartridge Company. Cases are about 0.612 inches long, with a rim diameter of 0.271 inches. No neck diameter could be taken, and a head diameter estimate of 0.229 inches is from a single specimen only. Usage was probably similar to the .22 short.

.22 Long Rifle:

This cartridge was first manufactured by Peters Cartridge Company in 1887, and the first crimped variant was produced in 1900. The standard bullet weights are 40 and 38 grains for solid and hollow-point types respectively. These cartridges have undergone many changes, and muzzle velocities as high as 1,400 feet per second had been achieved by 1938 (Sharpe 1938:604-610). The single specimen recovered was manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms Co., and is not crimped. It has been fired and is badly crushed. The case length is 0.773 inches, about twice as long as the .22 short. Other measurements are estimated only. Although used on small game, there are rumors that grizzly bear have been killed with this calibre bullet.

.22 Extra Long:

This was loaded with a 40-grain bullet which reached a muzzle velocity of 1,030 feet per second, somewhat below the long rifle. It was used in Maynard, Stevens, Mossberg and special Winchester rifles (Sharpe 1938:610). The single specimen recovered is headstamped "D" for Dominion Cartridge Company. The specimen is 0.996 inches long and has a diameter of 0.203, 0.231, and 0.267 inches at the neck, head and rim respectively. The cartridge has been fired. It would have been suitable for small game.

.25 Short and Standard:

These rimfire cartridges were first developed by Peters for rifles produced by the J. Stevens Arms Company; the "New Model Pocket or Bicycle Rifle" introduced by Stevens in 1872 may have been the first weapon to handle this ammunition. The .25 short had a 69-grain bullet (Sharpe 1938:611). The single .25 short is 0.524 inches long, the standards are 1.131 inches long. Case diameters are neck 0.252 inches, head 0.285 inches, and rim 0.335 inches. The short lacks a headstamp; one standard is a Winchester Repeating Arms Co. product; the other two are from Dominion Cartridge Co. All rounds were fired; one (R2M6E2-26.2) was struck twice by the firing pin, suggesting an initial misfire. The calibre is suitable for small game.

.32 Long:

This cartridge fired a 90-grain bullet at a muzzle velocity of 745 feet per second. Introduced by 1872, it was obsolete by 1938 and is not discussed in detail by either Sharpe (1938) or Datig (1958), the leading authorities on cartridges. The single specimen recovered is a Peters product and has been fired. The case is greatly distorted and only a length of 0.805 inches was recorded.

.44 Henry:

Two cartridges are identified as .44 rimfires. The head and rim diameters of 0.444 and 0.519 inches compare well with those listed by Datig (1958:152). The case length, however, falls between the measurements recorded for the .44 short and long. It seems certain that the cartridges are .44 calibre, although without a headstamp one can only presume that these are an early variant. The original cartridge was loaded with 25 grains of black powder and a bullet weighing 216 grains. They were produced for use in the repeating rifles developed by Winchester which carried 15 rounds in a tubular magazine beneath the barrel. These "Henry" rifles were immensely popular, over 10,000 had been produced by the end of the American civil war (Sharpe 1938). Of the two cartridges recovered at Fort Victoria, one is very damaged; the other has the head and rim diameters mentioned previously. Both have been fired.

.52 Sharps & Hankin:

The identification of this cartridge is uncertain, but its dimensions fit fairly well with those recorded by Datig (1958:155). There is no headstamp to confirm the calibre. If it is correctly identified, it was designed for use in the Sharps "Linen" Rifle which appeared in 1860. The load was 55 grains of black powder and 465 grain bullet.

Rimfire, Calibre Unknown:

This case is extremely distorted and appears to have been cut. The case seems to be copper. The calibre was large, possibly greater than the .52 previously discussed.

Centrefire Cartridges (Table 4, Figure 35)

The development of the centrefire cartridge is too complex to easily discuss here. Although externally primed centrefires were being experimentally made by 1866, the development of an integral priming system proved difficult. "Blow-back" prevention and anvil design difficulties led to a great variety of experimental types. However, once perfected, the centrefire rapidly replaced rimfire cartridges in most calibres. For a detailed discussion of the development of the centrefire, see Sharpe (1938).

.32 Winchester Centre Fire:

The .32 Winchester Centre Fire, also known as the .32/20, was originally introduced in 1882 with a black powder load. It was designed for use in the Model 1873 Winchester lever action repeater, the successor to the Model 1866 .44 Henry rimfire repeater. In the 1880s the cartridge was also very popular as a revolver load (Sharpe 1938:596). The single specimen recovered is a product of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. It is suitable for small game but generally not for deer.

.303 Savage

Savage Arms Corporation originally introduced this cartridge as a variation on the popular .30/30. It was designed for use in lever action rifles although some bolt actions are chambered for this cartridge. It was first made in 1895 as a smokeless powder load (Sharpe 1938:593). This specimen, one of only two bottleneck cartridges recovered, is a Peters Cartridge Company Product. The calibre is considered suitable for deer.

.44/40:

This cartridge was originally designed by Winchester Repeating Arms Co., for the Winchester Model 1873 rifle and was introduced in that year. It was first loaded with 40 grains of black powder and a 200-grain bullet. Both Smith & Wesson and Colt produced revolvers chambered for the cartridge (Sharpe 1938:601). With the exception of the .22 short, these are the most popular calibre from the site. Of the six specimens recovered, three are Dominion Cartridge Company products but three lack a headstamp.

The bullet could be used on all game.

.45/60:

Little information is available on this cartridge. An 1878 Remington catalogue lists the calibre of the "Black Hills Rifle" as a .45/60, but authorities suspect it is an error, as all specimens examined by them were .45/70s, (Sharpe 1938:290). In 1880 Winchester released the .45/60 straight for use in the Model 1876. This model was the official arm of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police until 1914, but their weapons were probably chambered for the .45/70 or .45/75 rather than the .45/60. The specimen from Fort Victoria is a Union Metallic Cartridge Company product.

Centrefire, Calibre Unknown:

Three cartridges could not be identified. What information could be assembled on each is listed below and in Table 4.

R2M7A9-3. This is a bottleneck centrefire cartridge. Judging from the neck diameter, it may be a .44 calibre. The case length is larger than the .44/60 long, but smaller than the Creedmore or Sharps .44/60 illustrated by Datig (1956:160). It may, however, be a .44/60 variant produced by some other manufacturer or have been trimmed for reloading. The lack of a headstamp suggests it is an early centrefire.

R2M6S4-13. This is a straight cartridge, probably a .50 calibre. Dimensions most closely approximate the Winchester .50/95 used in the Model 1876. However, the only illustration available of that cartridge (Datig 1956:165) shows a form with a very small bottleneck. Presumably the specimen from Fort Victoria is an early example since it has no headstamp.

R2M15B1-8. This cartridge is very distorted so identification is difficult. It seems probable that it is an early .50/95 cartridge for use in the Winchester Model 1876 lever action rifle. If this is the correct identification, the cartridge was introduced in 1879 (Datig 1956:165).

Bullet:

Catalogue Number : R2M6H1-14 (Figure 35).
Location : Press Room; Upper Level.

Description : This is a fragmentary lead bullet. Maximum diameter is 0.605 inch suggesting a .60 calibre. The broken length is 1 inch; three lubricating grooves remain. It seems to have had a core of another metal; a small portion of which is visible where a 0.10 inch thick section of the lead sheath has fragmented. The bullet is very mutilated and the surface is pocked by what appear to be human tooth marks.

Shot Shells (Tables 5,6; Figure 35)

Shot Shell Type 1:

Type 1 shot shells are essentially modern having brass bases and paper or plastic cases. The first machine-made paper shot shells were produced by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in 1873 although hand-made paper shot shells had been made before that time. The first factory-loaded shot shells of this type appeared on the market in the 1880s and orders aggregating 10,000,000 were received by Union Metallic Cartridge Company during the first year of introduction (Sharpe 1938:276). Only one specimen of this modern type was recovered from Fort Victoria. The case, which has two cannelures, is a Dominion Cartridge Company product. It is the common 12 gauge variety, and was probably loaded with Number 2 shot. That shot size is considered suitable for geese, although personal preference and availability may well be the most important factors in choosing shot size.

Shot Shell Type 2:

Type 2 shot shells have a brass base and tin (tinned brass?) case walls. Tinned brass shot shells were manufactured for the United State Army at the Frankford Arsenal in the period 1886-1900 (Hackley, et al 1967:267). These were shipped to the army's Western posts for use in procuring fresh meat. The shot shells of this type from Fort Victoria, however, are of English manufacture and no historical data could be assembled for these.

Nine type 2 shot shells were recovered during the 1974 field season (Table 5). Eight of these are 12 gauge, the other is a 10 gauge. The latter and two of the former were factory loaded with Number 2 shot; generally suitable for geese. A single specimen loaded with Number 6 shot, and two with Number 5 shot, would be suitable for ducks. However, as

was previously noted, personal preference and circumstance could greatly influence shot size selection. Two specimens do not have shot size indicated on the headstamp. All are of English manufacture; three are Eley of London products and two were produced by S.W. Candler of Pickering. The others are all single examples from various manufacturers. All but one are from the lower fill of the dairy, suggesting that they were used during the early period of occupation of the site.

.577 Boxer (Table 6)

These cartridges were designed by Col. E. Boxer for the British Snider Enfield breech-loading converted rifle. They were issued to the Canadian Militia in 1867 and also to the North West Mounted Police. The cartridges are constructed using five components. The base is a cup of thick copper or brass with sides 0.20 inch high. This basal cup has rounded margins and is perforated for insertion of a primer. An iron head plate is fixed to the base cup to provide a gas seal when the shell is loaded into the breech. This head plate is also perforated to expose the primer. A thin copper sheet is pressed to the inside of the base cup and extends 0.20 inch beyond the base cup rim and serves to hold the case walls in place. The case itself is made of thin sheet copper tube joined by a simple 0.50 inch lap join. The case is about 2.0 inches in length. Ten specimens were recovered.

Shot (Figure 35)

Thirty-six specimens of lead shot were recovered from Fort Victoria (Table 7). These were, presumably, for use in the aforementioned shot shells. All are rather irregular in size and shape, but they have been classified here into four sizes. All diameters are approximate, but individual specimens in any class are more similar in size than between classes. Shot size, from largest to smallest, is: size 1 at 0.19 inch (14), size 2 at 0.16 inch (14), size 3 at 0.14 inch (7) and size 4 at 0.11 inch (1). No attempt has yet been made to correlate these with manufacturers' shot size designations.

Air Rifle Pellets (Figure 35)

Two air rifle pellets were also recovered. Air rifles have a long history in the west. Probably the earliest was one carried on the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1804 (Russell 1967).

R2M6S3-37.1:

A specimen from the upper level of the trading store has been expended and is damaged. It is 0.287 inches long and 0.185-0.225 inches in diameter.

R2M6S3-37.2:

The smaller specimen from the same location has not been shot. It is 0.204 inches long and 0.287 inches in diameter.

Hardware

A more unspecific rubric could hardly be imagined than the one heading this section. It is, however, an appropriate heading since the objects described are essentially "one of a kind" artifacts, and any other organization would lead to untenable functional implications. The artifacts range from fishhooks to stove parts, but whether any specific one would better be described under business, household, personal or any of the other headings commonly encountered in historical reports, without the use of an a priori bias, seems unlikely. These, then, are the common metallic objects which an inhabitant of the post would encounter in his everyday life.

Fishhook (Figure 36)

R2M6S4-11:

A single barbed fishhook is broken and lacks the eye through which the line is fastened. The length is 1.5 inches and the maximum width across the bend is 0.80 inches. The shank is 0.08 inches thick. The tip of the barb is broken. Hook size probably corresponds to a modern Number 2 hook.

Fork (Figure 36)

R2M7B1-13:

This heavy three-tined fork is of composite construction. The fork body is made of iron with a wood handle and pewter(?) ferrules. Overall length is 6 1/2 inches, but the tine tips are broken. The metal portion of the fork is 5 3/4 inches long with a maximum width of 0.34 inch between those points. Metal thickness is 0.15 inch although it is badly rusted. The handle is made of two plates of wood, each 0.18 inch thick and 2.8 inches long. The edges are bevelled so that the width contracts from 0.75 inch at the tang to 0.525 inch at the top of the handle. The width of the handle also contracts slightly from the proximal to the distal ends. The handle is attached to the tang by three rivets; the proximal and distal rivets are 1/8 inch wide and the central rivet is 3/16 inch wide. The ferrules are made of a white metal (pewter?) with bisected circular extensions to the proximal and distal rivets on the superior surface only. These are obviously decorative.

Pocket Knives (Figure 36)

R2M6M1-15:

Fragments of the handle of what was a two-bladed jackknife were recovered (Figure 36). The outer leaves and the central dividing leaf are made of brass 0.02 inch thick. At the distal extremity of the outer leaves, the brass expands abruptly to 0.14 inch for reinforcement. Affixed to the interior of each outer leaf is a roughly L-shaped iron blade backstop 0.10 inch thick. Three rivets run through the knife, two centrally located near each end and one about half way between but offset near the back of the handle. An additional rivet on each outer leaf is located 0.26 inch proximal to the brass reinforcement and served to attach the facing. This facing, made of wood, is still attached to one of the leaves. The knife is about 3 1/4 inches long, 0.575 inch wide at the proximal end and tapers to 0.425 inch at the distal end. The blades are missing, but would have been about 2 to 2 1/2 inches long.

R2M7A12-4:

A single outer leaf from another pocket knife was also recovered.

It is made of brass 0.03 inch thick except at the distal end where the brass expands abruptly to 0.10 inch thick to serve as a reinforcement. The width is 0.470 inch near the proximal and 0.565 inch near the distal end. The proximal section is broken, so length could not be noted. There is a brass peg on the interior of the leaf centrally located near the distal end. A hole for a rivet is about halfway along the leaf but offset to the back. The peg or rivet which went through the hole probably served to attach the facing.

Strike-a-lights (Figure 36)

R2M6K1-13:

An almost complete strike-a-light was recovered. This is a U-shaped steel object with arms of unequal length. The length is 2.5 inches and the maximum width between the arms near the open end is 1.25 inches. The metal is 0.28 inch thick at the base of the "U", and tapers to 0.10 inch at the end of the arms. The ends of the arms are bent at a right-angle towards one side of the artifact.

R2M6T6-19:

A strike-a-light fragment consists only of a single arm. Made of steel, it has a length of 2.2 inches and the arm is 0.38 and 0.26 inch wide and thick, respectively. The tip is strongly recurved.

R2M6N2-21:

Another single arm of a strike-a-light also has a strongly curved tip. The remaining arm is 2.1 inches long and the metal is 0.33 inch wide and 0.27 inch thick at maximum.

Crooked Awls (Figure 36)

R2M6S1-11:

Also known as offset iron awls, a single complete specimen is 4.5 inches long, 0.14 inch thick, and 0.215 inch wide through the offset. Both tips are sharp and the artifact appears complete.

R2M6S2-9:

A broken crooked awl is 0.145 inch thick and 0.23 inch wide through

the offset. The remaining length is 3.75 inches. Both tips are broken.

Thimbles (Figure 36)

R2M6A9-10.1:

A brass thimble is 0.87 inch long. An 0.30 inch wide basal band has a folded rim. The portion distal to the rim band is cross hatched to catch the needle. The thimble is flattened.

R2M6A9-10-2:

A thimble fragment consists only of the basal ring. It is similar to the previous specimen but appears to be made of copper.

Pins

Two common pins were recovered.

R2M6N2-9:

One is a large rusted iron straight pin about 1 1/4 inches long.

R2M7A6-20:

The other specimen is a one-inch long steel straight pin.

Pen Nib (Figure 36)

R2M6X1-18:

The single pen nib recovered is for a straight pen. It is made of iron 0.03 inch thick. The maximum lateral expansion of the nib is 0.34 inch near the top of the ink groove, and it contracts to 0.19 inch just proximal of the point of maximum width. The tip is broken, but the remaining length is 1.5 inches.

Lamp Parts (Figure 36)

R2M7A8-15:

A wick holder from a coal oil lamp is made of brass. It consists of a flat circular ring with two tabs for attachment to the lower member. A hemisphere rises from the ring and has a slot to take the wick. A single row of circular perforations is located around the base of the hemisphere. The diameter is 1.5 inches and height is 0.75 inch.

R2M7A12-3:

Another, more complete wick holder was recovered (Figure 36), consisting of a basal portion threaded to fit the lamp reservoir and containing the wick adjusting screw. Tabs attach a superior circular plate which is perforated by five rows of oval holes. Running through the centre of the artifact is a rectangular guide for the wick. The artifact is made of brass and is two inches in diameter and 1.25 inches high.

R2M7B1-18:

A fragment from a second wick holder consists of a portion of rim and attaching tab. A perforation may be for the wick adjusting screw.

R2M7B1-17:

A damaged brass wick holder originally consisted of a flat ring with a dome rising from it. The hemisphere has not been flattened but has eight rows of circular perforations and a rectangular slot to take the wick.

R2M6K4-9:

A fragment consisting only of a small section of the ring portion of the wick holder.

R2M6S4-15:

Lastly, what is probably a brass container top is stamped, "wick cleaner/use before each lighting/as per direction" (Figure 36). Although distorted, it is one inch in diameter and one inch high. Three tabs are formed by cuts in the metal, presumably these attached the lid to a container.

Tobacco Brands (Figure 36)

Eleven small metal (tin?) objects have been tentatively identified as tobacco brands. If that identification is correct, they were inserted into tobacco cut from bulk stock. Each brand has two tabs for fastening.

R2M6A6-9; R2M6S5-16.1, 16.2; R2M6S4-1:

Four of the objects are heart-shaped and 5.8 inches long and wide.

R2M6S4-16.2, 16.3, 16.4:

Three also have a heart-shaped perforation in the centre.

R2M6S4-16.5, 16.6, 16.7:

Three other brands are oval shaped and measure 5/8 by 1/2 inch.

R2M6T6-18:

A single rectangular brand measures 7/8 by 5/8 inch. The edges of this are cut in semicircles, three along the length and two along the width. The curves match those at the top of the heart-shaped brands, and it is possible this was a "blank" for the production of the latter. However, it also has two tabs for fastening.

Buckles and Clasps (Figure 37)

R2M6E2-23:

A cinch clasp is roughly rectangular in outline and measures 1 1/4 by 3/4 inches. Two bars perpendicular to the long axis of the rectangular loop join a crossbar which bisects the artifact. Presumably, the strap was permanently attached through the three spaces formed by the cross-bars. The open section on the other side of the longitudinal crossbar took the free running strap.

R2M6T6-21:

A spring clip fragment may be from a harness. This is a U-shaped iron bar varying in cross-section from circular at the broken upright to lenticular at the base of the "U". The other bar is shaped into a flat half-socket designed to take the spring catch when closed.

R2M7B1-14:

What may be another harness clasp fragment consists of a rectangular loop to which is joined a V-shaped segment. Extreme corrosion obscures the artifact, but the "V" segment may be a spring clip fragment similar to the previous specimen.

Escutcheon Plate (Figure 38)

R2M7B1-30:

A cast iron escutcheon plate is 3/16 inch thick. It is 6.5 inches long and three inches wide. There are two holes near either end which probably took screws for attachment. A lug projects from the centre of the

plate and is pierced in the same plane as the plate. The escutcheon plate could have been from a towel rack or door knocker.

Stove Parts (Figure 37, 38)

R2M7B1-26:

Among the stove parts recovered is an iron grate fragment from a wood stove. A single 2 3/4 x 3/4 inch grate opening remains. The outer bars which enclose the opening are 5/8 x 3/16 inch, whereas the perpendicular crossbars are 1/2 x 3/16 inch in width and thickness respectively. The metal work is gently rounded on one face and has rolled margins on the other.

R2M7B1-44:

Also recovered was a small, heavy cast iron door probably for the ash box of a wood stove. It is 10.5 inches long, 4.5 inches wide and 0.5 inch thick. The exterior is decorated with a lattice design composed of five vertical bars and a horizontal bar, enclosed by a triple banded border. Alternate vertical members are capped with a shamrock-like device. A hinge is attached to the lower right side of the door, and a notched pentagonal extension on the opposite side functioned as a latch.

R2M7B1-21:

Three additional cast iron fragments are probably legs or edging for such a stove. One of these may be a corner fragment where the leg joins the stove rim; another has a reinforcing cross piece. One face is 1.25 inches wide and the other, which is set at 90°, is 0.75 inch wide. The metal is 3/8 inch thick.

R2M6E2-28:

A cast iron decorative rim is probably from another wood or coal stove. Although fragmented, a portion from the top of the stove edge has a flat bar joined by metal arabesques to the rim proper. The rim curves through 90° from the horizontal arabesques to a vertical face with a curved decorative lower border. The metal is 3/16 inch thick. The curvature of the fragments suggests the stove was round, and may have been a wood heater (Quebec stove) rather than a cook stove.

R2M6E2-19:

Another fragment may be part of a burner ring for the "eye" or burner opening on the top of the stove.

R2M6H3-12:

A wire-handle stove plate lifter was also recovered, and was, of course, easily identified (Figure 38).

R2M6H3-13:

A rather more enigmatic object could, perhaps, be a handle for moving a stove. It consists of a flat metal ring with two arms which curve up and back from the ring. The ring is 1.75 inches in diameter, 0.5 inch thick and is pierced by a 0.5 inch opening. The attached arms are 2.5 inches long and 0.75 inch thick. This heavy object is made of cast iron.

Agricultural Implements

R2M6H3-11:

An iron rake fragment still retains three tines. These are 2.75 inches long and 0.25 inch thick.

R2M6H3-6:

A shovel is rectangular and 12 inches long and 7 inches wide. It has a folded superior rim and an eight-inch long split socket to take the handle. A single 1/4 inch rivet near the proximal end, secured the handle.

R2M6V1-13:

An iron harrow tooth is 7 inches long and 0.5 inch thick. The lower 5 inches is square in cross section and tapers to a worn, truncated point. Above the squared area, the shaft is round and is threaded.

R2M6H1-18:

Also recovered was a steel ledger plate from a hay mower.

Ornaments

Brooch (Figure 36)

R2M6X2-12:

A brass (?) brooch consists of five leaves attached to a central stem. It is 1.5 inches long and 1 inch wide. Soldered to the back of the two large upper leaves are a hook and a fragment of a wire pin for fastening.

Insignia Pin (Figure 36)

R2M6B7-9:

This insignia pin has a diameter of 5/8 inch. The border is gold and the face has a blue enamel surface. On this is a gold crown capped with a cross. Below the crown are four oak (?) leaves; three green and one red. Above the crown are the letters: "C.P.S.". The insignia has not yet been identified, but may stand for "Church Patronage Society". No fastener remains on the back.

Cuff Links

R2M6M1-4:

The outer component of a cuff link is 7/16 inch square. The face is gilded and bears an incised leaf design. The inner tab is circular and joined by a bifurcated peg to the exterior tab.

R2M6E2-24:

A fragment from another cuff link consists of a 3/4 inch square outer face. Made of gilded brass, the decoration consists of a raised bar-and-dot diagonal element. Half of the decorative field contains five raised ridges perpendicular to the major diagonal element. Between the ridges, the area is silver plated and incised with fine lines. No attaching device remains.

Bells and Danglers (Figure 36)

R2M6H4-4:

A small brass hawk bell is about 3/8 inch in diameter. It is made

of a single sheet of brass and has a central perforation formed by two intersecting slits in the metal. There is no indication of a fastening loop.

R2M6R8-7:

A damaged bell appears to have been formed from two hemispheres joined with a raised ridge. An eye is soldered to one hemisphere and the other is pierced by two holes joined by a slit.

R2M6E2-20:

An acorn-shaped sphere is probably a brass dangler. Attached to the top is a brass cap with a soldered(?) loop for suspension.

Containers

Vast quantities of tin cans were recovered from the trash zone of the cellar. These, as well as scattered examples from all upper levels, are essentially modern. A few retain labels and include Club Chewing Tobacco and a jam tin from Weston Grocers. None of these, nor the 14 can opener keys, are of great interest since they are probably all products originating in the early 1920s.

Tin Cans

The lower level of the dairy also had remnants of tin cans. Most of these now consist only of metal scrap. A few tops recovered show a circular soldered insert in the lid; this is an earlier method of sealing tins.

R2M7B1-40:

Of interest are five complete square tin sheets which are probably tops for tea(?) containers. These are six inches square with a ridged border and a raised-bordered diamond design on the surface. At the lower apex of the diamond on one lid can be seen: "PATD/JAN 16/1882". No other example is as clear, but portions of the inscription are: ". . . 188(3)", ". . . (2)6/1882", ". . . 19/188(9)", and ". . . 1882".

Coinage

Four coins (Figure 36) were recovered during the 1974 field season.

Canadian

R2M6X1-21 and R2M6K1-12:

Included are two recent Canadian one cent pieces; one stamped "1962" (R2M6X1-21) from the upper press room, and one dated "1963" (R2M6K1-12) from the upper level of the dairy.

American

An 1887 United States Indian Head penny was recovered from the fill zone of the cellar. One can hardly refrain from speculating that it may have been placed to date the fill, given the wide public interest in archaeology at that time. Although the fill was probably placed in 1888, it is possible that the penny was the most recent dated specimen Mr. Wilson had at hand. The reader should note, however, that the coin may merely have been lost and not deposited intentionally.

Chinese

R2M6N2-65:

A Chinese coin recovered from the press room was located between the west sill and the interior parallel sleeper. It is inscribed on the face with: "CH'IEN LUNG", the personal name of the emperor, and with "KAO TSUNG", the emperor's name. The other side is inscribed with the mint name.

C. Orton (pers. comm.) notes that in the Ta Ching dynasty of the Manchu rulers, Emperor Kao Tsung dates AD 1736-1795. Coins issued in his reign were carried, and deeded, by the Chinese throughout the nineteenth century.

Miscellaneous

Iron Bar

R2M6E2-21:

A 0.30 inch diameter iron bar is bent into a loop 1.25 inch outside diameter. A shaft projects 0.50 inch and is threaded. No specific function can be determined.

R2M6B2-5:

Another iron bar 0.25 inch in diameter is 5 inches long. One end is bent into a hook and the other is threaded for about 1 inch. No specific function can be determined.

R2M7B1-43:

An iron bar has a 0.50 inch diameter and is 6 inches long, but both ends are broken. One end is curved gently upwards, flattened, and bifurcates into two broken arms 0.25 inch long. No specific function can be determined.

R2M6E1-7:

A 4.5 inch long iron bar is threaded for 0.5 inches from one end. The other end is flattened into a 1.5 inch wide plate. Similar objects are used to clamp gas tanks to vehicles, but these usually have a perforation in the plate.

R2M7A8-18:

A flattened iron bar (Figure 37) is 5 inches long, 0.5 inch wide and 0.15 inch thick. One end is tapered and rounded; about 1.5 inch from this end are two notches which are probably decorative. Circular perforations for fastening occur 2 inches from the rounded end and at the opposite end where the artifact is broken. The function of the artifact is uncertain, but it may be a bumper strip from a wagon.

Tube Iron

R2M7B2-13:

A large hollow iron shaft is 5 feet long and 1.35 inches in diameter. The upper 5 inches is square in section; the lower end is pointed. Although uncertain, this is probably a township survey stake.

R2M6C1-9:

A hollow rod is 16.25 inches long and 1.35 inches in diameter. For 5 inches at one end, the rod is square in section. The metal expands abruptly to a diameter of 1.75 inches long, may be a separate fitting. This end is open. No specific function can be determined, but it has been speculated that the object may be part of a driving gear or steering mechanism.

R2M7B1-16:

A nine-inch long iron tube is 0.75 inch in diameter. For 2 inches at one end, the tube is flattened to a plate 0.25 inch thick and 1 inch wide. The plate has a single perforation. No specific function can be determined.

Bolt

R2M6E2-13:

A bronze carriage bolt has a round threaded shaft 0.5 inch long and 0.25 inch in diameter. This joins a squared section 0.25 inch wide and 0.12 inch high. Joined above this is a bell-shaped head 0.5 inch wide and 0.5 inch high. Short vertical grooves near the base of the head probably supplied purchase when the bolt was inserted.

Nut

R2M6N1-5:

A cap nut is 0.75 inch long. The hexagonal base is 0.5 inch wide, 0.25 inch high, and is perforated by a threaded hole 0.75 inch in diameter. The 0.5 inch high top is an elongated dome shape. The nut appears to be made of iron.

Unidentified

R2M6K4-10:

An oval artifact is 1.75 inches long and 0.75 inch in diameter. One end narrows to 0.40 inch and is perforated by an 0.08 inch hole. This is probably a CO_2 capsule for carbonating bulk syrup soft drinks.

Chain

R2M7A8-17:

A chain consisting of eight links, each of which is 2 inches long, 0.75 inch wide and made of iron 0.25 inch in diameter, was recovered. These measurements are approximate as there is some variation in the links. No specific function can be determined.

Table 1. Nail Lengths By Type

Type	Length Inches	Common	Finishing	T-Head	Upset Head	Rose Head	Gable Head	Headless	L-Head	TOTALS
		WIRE		CUT						
BRADS	5	1								
	3/4	5								
	1/2	10		1						
	1/4	14		1						
	4	34								
	3/4									
	1/2	1		5	8		6			
	1/4	13		18	5	1	4			
	3	157	3	41	6	12	7	1		
	3/4	54		12	7	10	16		4	
	1/2	250	25	121	8	5	13	4	3	
	1/4	102	4	19	6	5	5	1	5	
SPRIGS	2	412	23	44	5	5	5	1	5	
	3/4	297	5	40	5	7	1	1	12	
	1/2	294	11	569	59	61	5	6	6	
	1/4	401	9	25	12	5		2	4	
	1	99	1	14		1		2	4	
	3/4	22		3	3	1				
	1/2	10								
Complete		2176	81	913	124	113	62	18	43	3530
Fragment		173	0	390	60	30	25	5	16	699
Total		2349	81	1303	184	143	87	23	59	4229
Brads		641	32	218	40	33	51	6	12	1033
Sprigs		1535	49	695		84	11	12	31	2497
UNIDENTIFIED NAILS AND FRAGMENTS:										1422

Table 2. Spike Lengths By Type

Length Inches	Wire	T-Head	Upset Head	Rose Head	Gable Head	TOTALS
7						
3/4						
1/2						
1/4	1	1	1			
6	5	5		1		
3/4	1					
1/2	1					
1/4	1	1				
5	13	3				
3/4	11	1				
1/2	9	1	1	1		
1/4	9		2			
4	16	5				
3/4	2	1	3	1		
1/2		8	14			
1/4	2	16	1	3	1	
3		15	3	13	1	
3/4				5		
1/2		1		3		
1/4		1				
2				1		
Complete	71	59	25	28	2	185
Fragment	1	33	13	3	2	52
Total	72	92	38	31	4	237

Table 3. Data Sheet For Rimfire Cartridges

Catalogue Number	Location/ Level	Head Stamp	Case Length Inches	Neck	Diameter Head	Rim
.22 Short						
R2M6S4-13	Store; Lower	H	0.426	0.240		0.246
R2M6K2-12	Dairy; Upper	H	0.412	-	(0.235)	0.272
R2M6S3-35.3	Store; Upper	P	0.427	-	(0.230)	0.271
R2M6M2-16	Press Rm; Upper	P	0.422	-	(0.231)	0.267
R2M6S3-35.4	Store; Upper	D	0.445	0.220	0.232	0.270
R2M6V1-10	Store; Upper	D	0.437	(0.203)	0.234	0.268
R2M6A6-8	Press Rm; Upper	D	0.425	-	-	0.270
R2M6E2-31	Shed; Lower	D	0.423	(0.202)	0.230	0.270
R2M6C1-13	Compound	D	0.424	-	-	-
R2M6S6-9	Store; Upper	None	0.428	(0.208)	(0.230)	0.270
.22 Long						
R2M6S3-35.2	Store; Upper	P	0.612	-	(0.229)	0.272
R2M6H1-17	Press Rm; Upper	D	0.614	-	-	0.270
R2M6C1-14	Compound	D	(0.600)	-	-	-
.22 Long Rifle						
R2M7A1-8	Dairy; Lower	H	0.773	-	(0.242)	(0.269)

Table 3 (Cont'd.) Data Sheet For Rimfire Cartridges

Catalogue Number	Location/ Level	Head Stamp	Case Length Inches	Neck	Diameter Head	Rim
.22 Extra Long						
R2M6M1-18	Press Rm; Upper	D	0.996	(0.203)	0.231	0.267
.25 Short						
R2M6B7-7	Shed; Lower	None	0.524	0.265	.297	0.340
.25 Standard						
R2M6C1-15	Compound	H	1.123	-	-	(0.331)
R2M6E2-26.1	Shed; Lower	D	1.313	0.252	0.285	0.334
R2M6E2-26.2	Shed; Lower	D	1.136	-	(0.285)	0.335
.32						
R2M6T6-16	Press Rm; Upper	P	0.805	-	-	-
.44 Henry						
R2M6T6-15	Press Rm; Upper	None	(0.875)	-	-	-
R2M6K1-14	Dairy; Upper	None	0.900	(0.415)	0.444	0.519
.52 Sharps & Hankin (?)						
R2M7A11-3	Dairy; Lower	None	1.184	(0.508)	(0.585)	(0.636)
Unknown Rimfire						
R2M6S3-35.1	Store; Upper	None	(0.870)	-	-	-

Table 4. Data Sheet For Centrefire Cartridges

Catalogue Number	Location/ Level	Head Stamp	Case Length Inches	Neck	Diameter Head	Rim
.32						
R2M6A2-8	Dairy; Upper	W.R.A.Co./ .32 W.C.F.	1.315	-	0.352	0.404
.303						
R2M6E2-30	Shed; Lower	PETER'S 303 SAV.	2.205	0.306	0.440	0.502
.44-40						
R2M6S5-17	Store; Lower	D.C.Co./ 44-40	1.272	-	0.465	0.529
R2M6H2-14	Press; Lower	D.C.Co./ 44-40	(1.295)	-	-	(0.518)
R2M6E2-27	Shed; Lower	D.C.Co./ 44-40	1.310	-	0.465	0.525
R2M6H1-15	Press; Upper	None	-	-	-	(0.520)
R2M7A9-2	Dairy; Lower	None	(0.870)	(0.409)	(0.445)	(0.512)
R2M7B2-3	Dairy; Lower	None	Broken	-	-	0.520
.45-60						
R2M6H1-16	Press; Lower	UMC Co/ 45-6(?)	1.860	-	0.510	0.596
Unknown Centrefire						
R2M7A9-3	Dairy; Lower	None	1.677	0.440	0.510	0.600
R2M6S4-13	Store; Lower	None	1.855	(0.510)	(0.560)	0.623
R2M15B1-8	Palisade; Upper	None	1.865	-	(0.560)	(0.628)

Table 5. Data Sheet For Type 1 & 2 Shotshells

Catalogue Number	Location/ Level	Gauge	Shot Size	Diameter Rim	Headstamp
Type 1					
R2M6E2-25	Shed; Lower	12	(2)	0.872	DOMINION MAXIM/12/MADE IN CANADA/N° [2] 2
Type 2					
R2M7A8-13.1	Dairy; Lower	12	2	0.875	LLOYD & SON/12 LEWES /N2
R2M7A8-14	Dairy; Lower	12	2	0.875	EVENS/12/STONE/N2
R2M7B1-22	Dairy; Lower	12	6	0.875	ELEY LONDON/12/ GASTIGHT/N6
R2M6X1-22	Press Rm; Upper	(12)	5	0.875	ELEY LONDON/ [1] 2/ GASTIGHT/N5
R2M7A10-1	Dairy; Lower	12	5	0.875	JOHNSTON & WRIGHT/12/ NORTH HAMPTON/N5
R2M7A8-13.2, 13.3	Dairy; Lower	12	-	0.875	J.W. CANDLER/12/ PICKERING/N°
R2M7A8-13.4	Dairy; Lower	12	-	0.875	C. LANCASTER LONDON/N° 12
R2M7B1-20	Dairy; Lower	10	(2)	0.920	ELEY/10/LONDON/N [2]

Table 6. Catalogue List For .577 Boxer Cartridges

Catalogue Number	Location	Level
R2M15B1-7	Palisade	Upper
R2M7A8-12	Dairy	Lower
R2M7A9-4	Dairy	Lower
R2M7A11-4.1, 4.2	Dairy	Lower
R2M7A12-2	Dairy	Lower
R2M7B1-19, 21	Dairy	Lower
R2M6K1-15	Dairy	Upper
R2M7A9-5	Dairy	Lower

Table 7. Shot Size Provenance

Catalogue Number	Location	Level	Quantity
Shot; Size 1			
R2M6S2-11.1	Store	Lower	4
R2M6S3-36.2	Store	Upper	1
R2M6S4-18	Store	Lower	1
R2M6S4-19.1	Store	Lower	3
R2M6T6-20	Press Room	Upper	2
R2M6T9-21.1	Cellar	Fill Zone	2
R2M7A1-10	Dairy	Lower	1
Shot; Size 2			
R2M6S3-36.3	Store	Upper	5
R2M6S4-19.2	Store	Lower	1
R2M6S2-11.2	Store	Lower	2
R2M6S4-20	Store	Lower	5
R2M6M2-19	Press Room	Lower	1
Shot; Size 3			
R2M6S2-11.3	Store	Lower	4
R2M6S4-21	Store	Lower	1
R2M6T9-21.2	Cellar	Fill Zone	1
R2M6B7-8	Shed	Lower	1
Shot; Size 4			
R2M6S2-11.4	Store	Lower	1

APPENDIX II:

CERAMICS

The ceramics recovered from Fort Victoria have been classified into wares and types on the basis of paste, surface finish and decoration. The types established for this report are really trial types and will undoubtedly be modified as the data base increases. They will however, provide a framework for future investigations.

Eight wares have been defined: Unglazed Terracotta Wares, Glazed Mottled Wares, Glazed Decorated Wares, Sponged Wares, Gilded Earthenwares, Undecorated Glazed Wares, Porcelains, and Stonewares. As an organizational convenience, the Glazed Decorated Wares have been classified into subgroups on the basis of colour, decoration and frequency in the sample. These subgroups are: Willow Pattern, Blue-on-White Common Wares, Unusual Blue-on-White Wares, Other Monochrome Wares, and Polychrome Wares.

Trial types within each ware are based on consistent attributes of paste and decoration. We have applied a simple practical criterion to the establishment of trial types: a sherd or sherds are classified as a type if sufficient attributes are present so that other discovered sherds could be assigned to the type. In practice, this usually means we require enough of a decorative pattern remaining on the sherds so that we could recognize other sherds from the same vessel or other vessels of the postulated type. Similar requirements of paste, glaze and surface finish also apply. Those sherds which are deficient in diagnostic attributes to be assigned a type are described in a Miscellaneous Sherds section within each ware group.

Some general terms should be discussed, as these will be encountered in the descriptions. Medium and hard paste earthenwares usually have a buff, white, or off-white paste. Medium pastes can be scratched with a steel knife blade; hard pastes cannot be scratched this way. The stonewares have a dense, vitrified paste usually greyish in colour; the glassy characteristic is unmistakable. The porcelains are usually thin-walled and translucent or semi-translucent. The paste is very glassy and usually

white. Craze marks; that is, cracks in the glaze caused by different coefficients of expansion between paste and glaze, are described with reference to the patterns illustrated in March (1934).

Some confusion will arise with the terms "stoneware" and "stone china". Many decorated wares were marketed under such names as "pearl stone china" or "imperial ironstone", while undecorated wares often went under variations on the name "granite". These are generally not true stonewares, but are hard paste earthenwares.

Earthenware

Unglazed Terracotta Wares

These wares have a soft permeable paste and are not glazed. Three trial types have been suggested. It is thought that these may be flower pots although this identification is not positive for two of the types. There are no indications of date or place of manufacture. Flowerpots of all sorts were made in Canada during the seventeenth century, as well as imported from England.

Type 1:

This type is represented by two sherds, one a large rim fragment, the other a small body sherd. The paste is a bright reddish brown. The surface finish is smooth and is almost certainly a slip. The rim sherd has a flat lip 0.2 inches thick and a collar which is one inch high and 0.3 inches thick at the lower border. The collar constricts abruptly to a 0.2-inch thick body. This type is probably a flowerpot and resembles common modern flowerpots.

Type 2 (Figure 39):

This type is represented by ten sherds probably from a single vessel. They have a dull yellowish-orange paste and a surface finish varying from smooth to rough. Rim sherds have a rounded lip 0.25 inches thick and a 2.5-inch high collar about 0.5 inches thick at the lower border. The collar constricts abruptly to a thin-walled body 0.15 inches thick. The base is flat and thin, but the vessel wall is thickened to 0.4 inches at

the body-base angle. The vessel exterior bears impressed designs; a floral and leaf motif on the collar and a series of ill-defined horizontal lines and rising leaves on the body. Horizontal striations on the interior suggest the vessel was thrown. The vessel was probably an ornamental flowerpot.

Type 3 (Figure 39):

A rim sherd and a body sherd have been classified as this type. The paste is soft to medium, and a dull yellowish colour. The surface is smooth and slightly polished. A rounded lip 0.15 inches thick joins a 0.5 inch high collar which is 0.30 inches thick at the lower border. The collar angles down to a 0.15 inch thick vessel wall. A series of closely spaced irregular vertical incisions run from the lip about 0.15 inches down the collar. Vessel function is uncertain, but it may possibly have been a flowerpot.

Glazed Mottled Wares

These wares have a medium paste and underglaze mottled colour on exterior and interior. The colour was sprinkled on the vessel body before firing, which produced a multi-coloured effect. This decorative technique was used in many Canadian potteries, including the works at St. John's, Quebec, and Brantford. No specific function is postulated for the wares, but the few large sherds suggest the vessels were large basins or bowls.

Type 1 (Figure 39):

Eighteen sherds have been classified under this type. The medium paste is a light brownish colour. The mottled surface varies from a light yellow ochre to dark brown in colour. At least two vessels are represented. One large rim sherd has a rounded, everted lip 0.30 inches thick with a well-defined ridge at the outer juncture between lip and rim. The vessel wall is 0.20 inches thick. Shape suggests a deep bowl or basin. Two other rim sherds show a similar lip, except the lip-rim juncture is not marked by a ridge. Two small body sherds show a molded exterior with a raised rounded-triangular area probably running horizontally around the vessel. A basal sherd bears a raised ridge near the

body-base juncture, presumably serving as a "foot" for the vessel. Some sherds show burning and melting of the glaze. Some sherds are crazed in fine crystalline or semi-crystalline patterns.

Type 2:

The three sherds have a greyish-brown medium paste. The exterior surface shows raised areas, presumably formed by adding extra paste, but the sherds are too small to show a pattern, if one exists, or to infer the type of vessel represented. Yellow to brown mottling is present; the yellow appears more common on the raised areas on the sherds. The interior is brown; both surfaces are glazed.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

Two small spalled body sherds show yellow and pale yellow colours under the glaze, and cannot be assigned to either type with certainty.

Glazed Decorated Wares

Most of the glazed decorated wares are of hard impermeable pastes. These are the various "stone chinas", originally patented by C.J. Mason in 1813, which replaced the earlier cream and pearl wares. Brand names were variants on "stone china", and included: Patent Stone China, Pearl Stone China, White Stone China, Regal Ironstone, Imperial Ironstone, and so on. The harder paste made the wares more durable, an obvious advantage in the colonial trade.

The "stone china" or "ironstone china" wares were most commonly decorated by the underglaze transfer printing method which also added to the greater practicality of these wares vis-a-vis the overglaze hand-painted creamwares. Early decoration was confined to a cobalt-based blue pigment for technological reasons. This blue printed decoration was very popular throughout the nineteenth century, and especially in the period 1840-1850 in Canada. During the 1840s, "flowing" blue printed wares became popular as "the much admired blurred or misty look" (Collard 1967:118). Many sherds in the collection have this "look", but it is not possible to be certain if this reflects the popularity of the fashion, or is merely the result of the importation of poor quality wares.

Willow Pattern:

This pattern was a popular decoration for both common and quality wares. The classic attributes of the pattern; the pagoda house and apple tree, the smaller pagoda in the background, the bridge with the three fishermen, the boat on the water, and the two doves in flight, are Chinese-derived motifs which enjoyed extreme popularity among the British potteries. Indeed, Hughes (1960:189) notes that there were almost 265 makers of this pattern before 1865. Godden (1972:xxviii) describes this as an ordinary stock pattern, again indicating its wide and common use.

Type 1 (Figure 40):

Sherds classified in this type have a white medium paste and a dark blue, almost blue-black, pattern. A large soup bowl fragment bears the maker's mark: "Oll Willow/S-LTD./H/Englan(d)". On several sherds the overglaze has disappeared while others show minute amorphous and fine semi-crystalline craze patterns. Vessels include probably two soup bowls with rounded lips 0.15 inch thick, a complete cup which constricts in the lower body to give a pedestal effect, sherds from at least one other cup, basal sherds from a large plate or platter, and one basal sherd too small to indicate vessel form.

Type 2 (Figure 41):

Sherds of this type have a slightly softer medium paste than those of type 1. The decorative pattern is dark blue, but lighter than the previous type. In addition, a cup sherd shows a curved body-base juncture rather than the sharply angled juncture of the cup in type 1. Crazing occurs in open, semi-crystalline and crystalline patterns. Vessel forms included a cup, a small plate, a large plate or platter. Additional sherds are too small to indicate vessel form.

Type 3 (Figure 41):

Sherds of this type are of very hard paste, a stoneware or possibly "semi-porcelain". The decorative pattern is dark blue and tends to be "blurred". The glaze is bluish-white and crazing is lacking on all but one sherd which also shows evidence of burning. Rim sherds from two cups

show a different motif than the complete type 1 cup. In addition, one cup has a gilded band near the lip on the outer surface. Two handles, probably from cups, are also gilded along the sides. There are at least six cups and two cup handles which may or may not be part of these vessels. Also present are a saucer, a small plate, and a large scallop-edged platter. Other sherds present may be fragments of the vessels described, or represent other vessels of the same type.

Type 4:

These sherds have a hard white paste, but differ from type 3 in that the willow pattern is a light blue colour. Only two body sherds, probably from the same vessel, are included as type 4. Both sherds are flat, and probably from a plate.

Type 5:

This type is represented by two small body sherds. Both show a very light blue pattern. One sherd is spalled and one has fine crystalline craze marks. Vessel forms are unknown, but are probably cups or bowls.

Type 6:

This is a single basal sherd of medium paste. Although rather small, the decorative pattern appears to be a variant not noted in the previous types.

Blue-on-White Common Wares:

Although not as numerous as the willow pattern ceramics from the site, three other patterns occur in some quantity. These all appear to be wares of a durable common domestic variety. Unfortunately, none of the patterns could be traced to a definite manufacturer, but they are all probably imports from England and possibly mass-produced for the colonial trade.

Type 1 (Figure 41):

The sherds of this type have the very hard, dense, white paste typical of the ironstone or stoneware ceramics. The pattern, a transfer-printed underglaze type, is executed in ultramarine blue. The pattern is a geometric "Grecian" motif which commonly occurs at H.B. Co. posts (J. Nicks:

Personal Communication). Bell (1971:17) illustrates the same motif on a tea jar produced by C.T. Maling & Sons. Although this firm was a very productive manufacturer of ceramics for the colonial trade, the example is considered an uncommon variant for that company. On some sherds, the blue design has spalled or "pot-lidded" revealing the paste beneath. None of the sherds are crazed. Vessel forms include several cups, the most complete being three inches high and constricting near the base in a gentle curve to a small foot. Other forms include at least one saucer, small rim sherds from saucers or small plates, and at least one soup bowl.

Type 2 (Figure 41):

These sherds have the hard white paste of stoneware ceramics. The underglaze transfer-printed design is ultramarine blue. The geometric motif contains pendant lily-like designs in groups of three as the major element. Although sherds are small, one rim sherd carries the major motif on the convex surface with a border design on the concave surface and is probably from a cup. Another rim sherd with the major element on the concave surface is probably from a bowl. Other sherds are too small to indicate vessel form.

Type 3 (Figure 41):

Sherds of this type have a medium white paste. The decoration uses a complex curvilinear pattern, a common feature of many border designs. Most interesting, however, is the colour variation; light blue, dark blue, and violet were noted on different sherds. Printed colours other than blue became available in the 1830s. The light blue on white sherds include a rim sherd with fine open craze marks, probably a bowl fragment. A body sherd of this variant may be from a plate. The dark blue on white specimens are all small, but one bears the pattern on both surfaces suggesting a cup. The violet on white sherds are probably from a bowl.

Unusual Blue-on-White Sherds:

Sherds of these wares occur in limited quantities and distributions in the site. In this sense they are "unusual" suggesting that these are finer quality wares imported in smaller quantity than the blue on white common wares. Alternatively, this may simply reflect a skewed sample.

Type 1 (Figure 41):

Sherds of this type have a medium white paste with "blurred" deep blue transfer-printing. The pattern, printed from a fine stipple, line and crosshatch engraving, is a rather formal floral and geometric motif. The sherds are probably all from a single plate.

Type 2 (Figure 41):

Sherds of this type have a medium white paste, dark blue decoration, and a blue-tinged transparent overglaze. Printed from a fine line engraving, the naturalistic motif includes a grazing animal (cow?) with a rather rotund human figure standing nearby. Other sherds, presumably from the same vessel, show portions of the landscape and sky. Vessel form is unknown, but is possibly a plate.

Type 3:

Sherds of this type have a hard white paste with a "blurred" blue decorative pattern. The remaining motif is a naturalistic blossom and leaves. One of the two sherds of this type has fine semi-crystalline pattern crazing. Vessel form is unknown.

Type 4 (Figure 41):

A single large rim sherd and a small body sherd of this type have a hard white paste and dark, greenish-blue printed pattern with a blue-tinged transparent overglaze. The motif is a naturalistic strawberry, blossom and leaves design. The sherd shows minute crystalline crazing. The vessel is probably a bowl.

Type 5:

Several small sherds with a medium white paste and opaque light blue geometric motif form this type. One sherd has fine crystalline craze marks. The motif consists of horizontal and diagonal intersecting lines which enclose fine dots. Sherds are too small to indicate vessel form.

Type 6 (Figure 41):

These sherds have a medium white paste and a light blue printed pattern, slightly blurred on some sherds. The motif is a naturalistic one

of leaves and fruit. It is printed on both exterior and interior of a slightly curved rim sherd, probably from a bowl. Several of the sherds have spalled.

Type 7 (Figure 41):

These sherds have a hard white paste. A floral motif is printed in dark blue on a white background. The sherds are probably from a single plate.

Type 8 (Figure 41):

A single large rim sherd, possibly a saucer fragment, has a hard white paste. Decoration is blue on white and consists of a geometric border with a very formal floral and geometric design.

Type 9:

Two rim sherds and a small body sherd have a white medium paste. The decoration consists of rather stylized floral-rosettes between "twisted rope" bands. The sherds are probably all from a single bowl.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

R2M6T9-16:

A body sherd of hard white paste is decorated with a light blue printed pattern from a fine stipple and line engraving. The scene is of an Eastern city to judge from the domes and minarets. The sherd may be from a plate (Figure 41).

R2M6X1-47.1:

Two body sherds of a white medium paste bear fine semi-crystalline craze marks. The decoration motif is unclear, but may be stippled fruit.

R2M6X1-47.2:

Two spalled body sherds are of a white medium paste. Decoration consists of "blurred" light blue printed arabesques. Vessel form could not be determined.

R2M6M1-56:

A small rim sherd has a white medium paste. A portion of a geometric

border pattern remains, which is printed in a light blue colour.

R2M6A6-19:

Three small spalled sherds are of a hard white paste. The decoration is printed in "blurred" light and dark blue. The motif may be curvilinear geometric, but little remains.

R2M6M3-7, R2M6H3-81:

Two sherds are of a hard white paste. The remains of a blue printed pattern consist of wavy lines. One sherd is part of a handle probably from a large vessel rather than a cup.

R2M6T6-43:

A basal sherd is of a medium white paste, and bears minute crystalline craze marks. There is only a trace of the blue pattern remaining; no motif can be discerned. The vessel form is probably a plate.

R2M6N1-35:

A curved body sherd has a hard white paste. The overglaze has disappeared. The motif is unclear; possibly floral or leaves.

R2M6A8-15:

A small rim sherd has a hard white paste. It has a "blurred" blue pattern on the inner curve and fine open craze marks. The motif and vessel form are unknown.

R2M7A8-47:

A flat body sherd has a hard white paste. A geometric (?) pattern is printed in dark blue under a blue-tinged overglaze. The sherd may be from a plate.

R2M6K2-29:

A spalled curved body sherd has a medium white paste. The light blue printed pattern is of uncertain design. The sherd shows fine open craze marks.

R2M6S3-31:

A flat body sherd has a hard white paste. The blue printed pattern is

unclear since both pattern and overglaze are worn.

R2M6A2-16:

A single curved body sherd has a hard, off-white paste. Little remains of the blue pattern. The glaze has fine open craze marks. The sherd is probably from a cup.

R2M7B1-87:

A curved body sherd has a medium white paste. The glaze is speckled with blue, suggesting it is from a blue printed ware. The vessel form is probably a cup.

R2M6H3-285:

A single body sherd of medium paste is spalled and burned. There is only slight remains of a blue printed pattern.

R2M-15:

A small curved body sherd has a medium paste. Both paste and glaze are grey and probably have been burned. The glaze has fine crystalline craze marks. There is an indistinct blue floral pattern.

R2M6C1-26.2:

A basal sherd and a curved body sherd are of a hard white paste. Only a small portion of the blue decoration remains; possibly it is willow pattern. The sherds are probably from a cup.

R2M6C1-28:

A body sherd has a hard white paste. The slightly "blurred" blue design appears to be stylized floral geometrics.

R2M6C1-32:

A very small rim sherd possibly from a cup, has a medium white paste. A portion of a blue geometric pattern remains under a worn glaze.

R2M6N2-48:

A basal sherd from a plate is of a medium white paste. An opaque light blue pattern of lines and cross-hatching may be part of a water scene. A very small part of the border remains; perhaps a floral or

leaf design.

R2M6N2-47:

A body sherd has a medium white paste. A portion of a "blurred" blue, printed floral motif remains. The sherd is probably from a plate.

R2M6N2-46:

A very small rim sherd has a medium white paste. A portion of a geometric border pattern remains; it is printed in an opaque light blue colour.

Other Monochrome Printed Wares

Compared to the blue-on-white wares, there are few specimens which are printed in other colours. Most of these are printed in brown-on-white. These wares would have been available at any time during the occupation of Fort Victoria, but the limited sample recovered suggests they were not very popular or were not readily available in the West. Few of the sherds are large enough to include the majority of the decorative pattern, so most are included under a miscellaneous heading.

Type 1 (Figure 44):

These sherds have a hard white paste. The decorative motif is a brown stippled underglaze transfer-printed pattern of leaves, flowers and vine. A single rim sherd is probably from a cup. Two body sherds are probably from the same vessel.

Type 2 (Figure 44):

These sherds have a hard white paste. They are decorated with a finely done brown-on-white stippled pattern of maple leaves and flowers. The sherds are probably from a cup or bowl.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

R2M6B7-17.1:

A single rim sherd, probably from a cup, has a medium white paste and fine semi-crystalline crazing. The decoration is brown-on-white, but the motif is obscure.

R2M6B7-18:

A single small body sherd has a medium off-white paste and fine crystalline crazing. The dark brown-on-white decoration consists of open circles enclosed by fine double lines.

R2M6A2-20:

A very small body sherd has a hard white paste. The sherd is spalled but has traces of brown-on-white printed decoration.

R2M6N3-30:

A small curved body sherd is off-white medium paste. Remains of a dark brown-on-white design suggest a stylized floral motif.

R2M6B7-17.2:

A small body sherd has a medium white paste and shows minute crystalline craze marks. Decoration is dark green-on-white; motif unknown.

Polychrome Wares (Figure 42, 43, 44):

Except for the trash zone in the cellar of the trader's shop, polychrome ceramics are relatively rare from the site. Even the specimens recovered outside the cellar are generally from the mixed upper levels. Most of these ceramics are probably of recent manufacture and post-date the Hudson's Bay Company's occupation of Fort Victoria.

Type 1 (Figure 42, 44):

These sherds have a hard white paste, and a pale, yellow glaze on the upper surface and a transparent glaze on the underside. Rim sherds have a narrow, green band beside the lip. An almost complete shallow dish shows the complete decorative pattern. The flat, white interior of the dish is separated from the yellow sides by a narrow green band. Centrally located is a single green flower with a yellow centre. The flower is surrounded by yellow and brown leaves. The figure is outlined in brown. The maker's mark on the base is: "JOHNSON BROS./ENGLAND" surmounted by a crown. Godden (1964:356) states this maker's mark came into use around 1913. The place of manufacture was Staffordshire. Probably several vessels are represented by the sherds; perhaps all are shallow dishes.

Type 2 (Figure 43):

These sherds have a hard white paste. Two vessels are represented, both are small dessert bowls. Decoration consists of three major groups of yellow daisies with pink centres and green leaves on a white ground in the vessel interior. A yellow band, bordered by narrow green bands, is situated on the interior rim below the lip and bears pink roses with green leaves. Each rose is joined by a double brown line, probably stylized stems. The lip itself is decorated with a wine-coloured band. A maker's mark on the base consists of a crossed quiver and bow bearing the words; "RIDGWAYS" and "ENGLAND" respectively. This is surmounted by the pattern name: "LECONFIELD" and below is: "ROYAL/SEMI PORCELAIN". Godden (1964:539) notes that this maker's mark came in to use around 1912.

Type 3 (Figure 42):

Several large sherds from a single small side plate are of hard white paste. The edge of the plate is scalloped; these are very large so that there are only four indentations along the entire edge. At each indentation is a group of flowers; a red rose, a blue and white flower, two yellow flowers, and some green leaves. Each group of flowers is joined by a black-leafed vine. The area between the vine and the plate edge is yellow; the rest of the plate is white and not decorated. A maker's mark on the base is: "JOHNSON BROS./ENGLAND" surmounted by a crown and the pattern name "PAREEK" above the crown. Godden (1964:356) notes that this mark came into use around 1913.

Type 4 (Figure 42):

Sherds from three saucers are classified as this type. All have a white medium paste. The edges are scalloped. Impressed flowers occupy four panels along the interior rim. Each panel is separated by three fluted panels which lack impressed designs. A narrow black line separates the base of the panels from the base of the saucer. Blue, green, orange and yellow brush strokes occur along the edge of the saucer. The blue band is above the floral impressed panel, the other colours each cap a fluted panel. A gold maker's mark on the base reads: "MYOTT, SON & CO/MADE IN ENGLAND/HAND PAINTED". This mark is surmounted by a crown.

Both examples have: "MADE IN ENGLAND" stamped over part of the maker's mark. This second stamp is brown and was placed without regard for the original maker's mark. A similar, but not identical mark is identified by Godden (1964:457) as being from around 1936. That date is probably too late, but this pottery is likely from the early twentieth century.

Type 5:

Several sherds from a single vessel, a deep bowl, have a hard white paste. Decoration consists of a printed overglaze floral pattern composed of a large pink flower, a yellow rose with an orange centre, two yellow daisies with orange centres, and green leaves on the interior base of the bowl. The rim is scalloped and has a single gilded band along the lip. An incomplete silver printed maker's mark is present on the base. It consists of part of a maple leaf with ". . .N POTTERS" above and ". . .ADA" below. Likely the mark is SOVEREIGN POTTERS LTD. of Hamilton, Ontario. That firm began the production of such white wares in 1934 (Webster 1971:224).

Type 6 (Figure 43):

Two rim sherds, probably from a small bowl, have a hard white paste. The decoration, situated on the vessel exterior, consists of a gilded band, and a black and brown geometric band of squares and dots. Orange and blue flowers and green and black leaves occur below.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

R2M15A1-9:

A single small rim sherd has a hard white paste. The edge is scalloped. A pink flower with a yellow centre and a leaf and vine in brown are placed horizontally on the interior. Probably the sherd is from a bowl.

R2M15B1-15, R2M15A18:

Two rim sherds and two basal sherds all from a single saucer have a medium white paste. The transfer-printed decoration consists of a single blue and yellow flower with green stems and leaves. The motif is rather stylized and is outlined in black. The motif is located on the basal sherds.

"Portneuf" or Sponged Wares

"Portneuf", from the name of a town near Quebec City, is given to sponged wares which were erroneously thought to be of Canadian manufacture. The Scottish potteries were the original and most important manufacturers of these ceramics. The time of greatest production was in the period 1860-1914, and large quantities were exported to North America and Australia. The Staffordshire potteries also produced this ware in some quantity.

Finlayson (1972:52) describes the material as:

> . . . simple pottery for use on table and in toilet, decorated in vivid colours by sponge and band painting, generally having no maker's marks, exported from Great Britain and particularly from Scotland to Canada in a period from about 1840 to 1920 and distributed in the main from Quebec City and Montreal to settlements on the banks of the St. Lawrence River.

The decoration referred to is printed on the vessel with stamps cut from sponges which give the pigments their typical "blurred" look with its tonal variation. Motifs often included birds, animals, flags and various floral patterns. These were sometimes combined with enamelling and transfer-printing. The most common vessels decorated in this manner were bowls with diameters ranging from three to eight inches.

Type 1 (Figure 43):

A single large bowl with the decoration on the exterior has a white medium paste. Decoration consists of wine coloured flowers and green leaves and stems, arranged horizontally between two wine coloured bands. A single wine band circles the vessel interior. A basal sherd bears a black stamped maker's mark consisting of a lion and a unicorn and "STAFFORDSHIRE ENGLAND".

Miscellaneous Sherds:

R2M6T6-40-1, R2M6S1-19, R2M6X2-24, R2M6N2-51:

Several sherds are decorated in Rood's Brown on the interior of what was probably a bowl (Figure 44). The motif consists of a horizontal

band, rosettes, and a lower curvilinear band with short pendant lines. The upper band may be painted; the rest is sponged. The sherds have minute crystalline craze marks.

R2M6T6-40.2:

A single small rim sherd, possibly from a bowl, is decorated on the interior. It is done with a dark brown in a pendant leaf-like motif. The sherd has minute crystalline crazing.

R2M6M1-42:

A single small curved body sherd with traces of the same colour and the same craze mark pattern, may be part of this vessel.

Gilded Earthenware

The ceramics discussed in this section have gilding as the only applied decoration. Gilded bands on the glazed decorated wares are discussed in the previous sections.

Type 1 (Figure 44):

These sherds have a hard greyish-white paste. An almost complete saucer of this type has a narrow gilded band along the interior of the rim, another band about 3/4 inch to the interior, and a centred gilded "cloverleaf". It bears a green stamped maker's mark on the base: "GRIMWADES/STAFFORDSHIRE ENGLAND/RUBIAN WARE". Although no positive identification of this mark was possible, Grimwades Rubian Art Pottery dates from 1934-1950 (Godden, 1972:292). Presumably the Rubian Ware is somewhat earlier. The firm was known as Grimwade Bros. prior to 1900; the mark, therefore, probably postdates that time. In addition to the saucer, a cup fragment with a gilded band along the outer rim has also been classified as this type. The saucer shows minute crystalline craze marks.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

R2M6H4-7, R2M6H5-37:

Two small rim sherds have a white medium paste. Decoration consists of three parallel gilded bands along the edge. The vessel form is un-

certain; possibly a saucer.

R2M6T9-17:

A single body sherd has a medium white paste and fine semi-crystalline craze marks. A wide gilded band is present. Vessel form cannot be determined.

R2M6E2-54:

A single rim sherd has a hard white paste and shows medium open craze marks. A gilded band is present just interior of the lip and a second, narrower band is parallel to the first and marks the juncture between wall and base. The vessel is probably a saucer.

R2M6M2-36:

A handle, possibly from a sugar bowl, has a medium white paste. A gilded band runs diagonally down the outer side of the handle.

R2M6H3-282:

Two rim and three body sherds have a hard white paste. Very worn remnants of gilding occur on the lip and at the sidebase angle. The sherds are probably from a single small side plate.

R2M6N2-54:

A single small rim sherd of hard white paste has two gilded bands; one at the lip and one interior to that. This may be from a small plate or saucer.

R2M6H5-37:

A body sherd has a white medium paste and gilded band near the lip. Vessel form is unknown.

R2M6H6-31:

A rim sherd has a white medium paste. Gilding is present at the lip and inner margin of the rim. Possibly a plate fragment.

R2M6H6-32:

A body sherd of white medium paste has a gilded band near the lip. Vessel form is unknown.

Maker's Marks:

These are all basal sherds which have remnants of maker's marks. The sherds are not decorated nor can they be grouped with sherds of known decorative patterns.

R2M6S1-19:

A small basal sherd bears a portion of the maker's mark: "IRON. . ." and "ME. . .". Probably the former should read: "Ironstone". The latter could be "Mellor", "Meakin", "Meigh", "Meir", "Melba", in other words, the inscription is insufficient to complete. The mark is printed in black.

R2M6B2-21:

A large basal sherd, probably from a plate, has a medium white paste and shows fine crystalline craze marks. The remaining portion of a dark green printed stamp consists of a wreath around a crown surmounted by a greyhound (Figure 45). It is inscribed: "ROYAL IRONSTONE" and "DE. . .". This could indicate any of several manufacturers including "Dean" and "Deakin".

R2M7B2-8:

A basal sherd of a pitcher has a medium white paste and shows fine crystalline craze marks. Little remains of the maker's mark: "ST. . ." and "ST. JOHN. . .". The former inscription could be either "Stoneware" or "Staffordshire", the latter could be for the St. John's Stoneware company of Quebec or the St. John's pottery in Staffordshire. The latter firm, however, made tiles and was sold in 1850 (Godden 1972:252). This vessel, therefore, is probably of Canadian manufacture.

R2M7A8-41:

A basal sherd of a plate has a hard white paste and shows fine semi-crystalline craze marks. The remaining portion of a dark green stamp includes a crest surmounted by a crown and bearing the motto: ". . . QUI MAL Y PENSE", and a unicorn to the right (Figure 45). The piece bears the inscription ". . .TONE CHINA" and ". . . AKIN". This artifact has been positively identified as "Royal Ironstone China" of the firm

Alfred Meakin Ltd. Godden (1964:425) notes that the mark was in use in 1897.

R2M6H3-287:

A sherd from a small plate bears a green stamped maker's mark in the form of Atlas carrying the globe. It bears the inscription: "GLOBE POTTERY CO./CAMBRIDGE ENGLAND/SEMI PORCELAIN". Godden (1964:275) notes that the mark was used first in 1914.

R2M6H3-288:

A small basal sherd bears a green stamp with the inscription: "F. WINK. . ." and "EN. . .". This has been identified from Godden (1964: 678) as "F. Winkle and Co. (Ltd.), Colonial Potter, Stake, Staffordshire Potteries". The mark was used in the period 1890-1931.

R2M6N2-55:

A single small basal sherd has only a small remnant of the maker's mark. It is inscribed ". . .HINA" and ". . .& C. . .". Not enough remains to identify the mark.

Glazed Undecorated Wares

The undecorated white wares discussed here were commonly used as toilet wares, kitchen wares for preparing and storing food, in the dairy as, for example, milk-skimming pans, and as cheap "everyday" dinnerwares. These vessels were produced in both earthenware and stone china varieties. The latter were often known as "granite" or "white granite" wares, and were as popular in the utilitarian wares as "ironstone china" was in the fancier dinnerwares.

The English potteries were major exporters of these wares to the North American market. However, during the late nineteenth century, a Canadian manufacturer began to produce whitewares. The St. John's Stone Chinaware Company was established in 1873 and produced ironstone, stone china, white granite and pearl china wares until 1899. The company was able to compete successfully with the English, and produce wares of similar quality which could be marketed at a lower price. The basal sherd marked "St. John. . ." discussed in the previous section, could well be a Canadian product, as could many of the whitewares discussed in this section.

These wares are extremely difficult to classify into types. Consideration of the attributes of paste, as well as notation of unusual features in the glaze, surface finish and craze patterns, coupled with the degree of "whiteness" were of some help in forming the classification. Unfortunately, most of these characteristics are insufficiently sensitive to allow more than gross discrimination of categories. The majority of the whiteware sherds could not be assigned a type, and indeed, even those which are should be considered only tentative.

Whitewares With Blue-tinged Glazes:

These sherds all have a blue tinge to the glaze. The shade of the tinge is used as the discriminating factor when assigning types. Obviously, this is not a very good criterion and, as the miscellaneous section indicates, many sherds could not be classified except under the general category.

Type 1 (Figure 46):

This is an almost complete washbasin. The sherds have a white medium paste. The vessel has a slightly scalloped rim and impressed decoration which consists of overlapping scallop shell designs arranged in two rows just below the lip and just above the foot on the vessel exterior. The edges of these impressions are joined by diagonal grooves running between the two rows. A dark green maker's mark on the base consists of the British coat of arms surmounted by a crown and enclosed by a wreath. Below is the inscription "WARRANTED STONE CHINA/MELLOR, TAYLOR AND C$^{\underline{O}}$/ ENGLAND". Godden (1972:38) notes that the mark was used between 1883 and 1904.

Type 2 (Figure 47):

Sherds of this type have a white medium paste and a blue-tinged glaze very similar to the washbasin in Type 1. Indeed, it is only the lack of a maker's mark on any of these sherds which has prevented grouping the two types. The rim sherds have a molded relief decoration. Two motifs occur: a curvilinear design which appears to represent a suspended drapery, and a horizontal leaf-like motif. Vessel forms include at least one saucer, a plate, two cups, a shallow dish, a sugar bowl(?), and a pitcher or teapot. Crazing occurs in medium open, medium and fine semi-

crystalline, and fine crystalline patterns.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

These sherds all have a blue-tinged glaze, but vary in shade. Except where noted, the paste is medium and white.

R2M7A6-34:

A basal sherd and two small body sherds appear to be from a plate. They show fine semi-crystalline crazing.

R2M7A8-40:

A large rim sherd with fine crystalline crazing is from a cup (Figure 47).

R2M7C1-8:

A body sherd with medium semi-crystalline crazing shows portions of a raised design, but the motif is unclear. This appears to be from a large vessel of some sort.

R2M6M1-43:

A small rim sherd of hard paste has an impressed design. The sherd is too small to indicate motif or vessel form.

R2M6T6-45:

A basal sherd, perhaps from a cup, has the blue-tinge on the exterior only.

R2M6X1-54:

A rim sherd appears to be from a thick-walled plate.

R2M6X1-18:

Another thick plate sherd has a hard off-white paste.

R2M6B7-20:

A handle fragment has a hard bluish-white paste.

Whitewares of Varying Value:

These sherds vary in the degree of "whiteness". Attributes of paste are, of course, constant within any type.

Type 3 (Figure 47):

Sherds of this type have a medium white paste. The lips are strongly everted. The glazes show fine semi-crystalline and minute crystalline crazing. Vessel forms include a shallow bowl, a saucer, and possibly a jug. The shallow bowl has a very faded green stamped maker's mark. It consists of a crown with the inscription: "IMPERIAL/IRONSTONE CHINA" above and "MYOTT, SON AND CO" below. Godden (1964:457) notes that the mark came into use around 1907.

Type 4:

Only two rim sherds, from the same thin-walled plate, are classified as this type. The sherds have a medium white paste.

Type 5:

Sherds of this type have a medium paste and show medium semi-crystalline craze marks. All have an imperfection in the glaze characterized by grey streaks, as well as discolourations of the paste. This is probably the result of burning. All sherds are gently fluted and probably are from a single vessel; a large thick-walled mug.

Miscellaneous Sherds

R2M6X1-54:

Four rim sherds have a hard, dense, white paste and everted lips. These are probably all from the same vessel, a large shallow bowl. Five basal sherds, two with minute crystalline craze marks, and fifteen very small body sherds from the same lot are probably from at least four different vessels of indeterminate form.

R2M6H1-28:

A spalled basal sherd, a small rim sherd and three body sherds all have a medium white paste and show fine semi-crystalline craze marks. Sherd thicknesses suggest at least two vessels, but are too small to indicate form.

R2M6M1-43:

A spalled rim sherd, with medium crystalline craze marks, and three

body sherds all have a medium white paste. The number and form of vessel(s) cannot be determined.

R2M6T6-45.1:

A body sherd has a hard white paste and a worn glaze.

R2M6T6-45.2:

Four body sherds and a spalled rim sherd all have a medium white paste. At least two vessels of indeterminate form are represented.

R2M6N1-39.1:

A basal sherd of a shallow dish is of medium paste and shows fine open craze marks.

R2M6N1-39.2:

Two basal sherds and four small, spalled body sherds are of a medium paste and show fine crystalline craze marks. Probably these are from a single plate.

R2M6N1-39.3:

A rim sherd and a body sherd are of hard paste and show minute crystalline craze marks. These may be from a thick-walled shallow dish.

R2M6H2-30:

Four body sherds are from a thin-walled vessel and show minute crystalline craze marks. One has a very small impressed design of alternating circles and triangles. The paste is medium and off-white. Five other small body sherds of the same lot are probably all from different vessels of indeterminate form.

R2M6X2-27.1:

A basal sherd of a plate has a hard paste and shows fine semi-crystalline craze marks.

R2M6X2-27.2:

Five body sherds also of hard paste, have no crazing and may be from a cup or bowl.

R2M6M2-38:

A basal sherd and nine small body sherds of medium paste may be from a plate.

R2M6S3-23.1:

A basal sherd from a small plate or saucer shows fine semi-crystalline craze marks.

R2M6S3-23.2:

Two rim sherds, possibly from a small plate or saucer shows fine semi-crystalline craze marks. Seven small body sherds are also present. All sherds are of medium white paste. Possibly all are from a single vessel.

R2M6S3-29:

Eight sherds include a basal sherd from a plate which shows minute crystalline craze marks, a curved thin-walled spalled body sherd, perhaps from a cup, and six body sherds too small to indicate vessel form. All have a medium white paste.

R2M6S4-34:

A rim sherd of a medium white paste shows fine semi-crystalline craze marks. The sherd may be from a small bowl.

R2M6S4-35:

A spalled rim sherd and five small body sherds are of white medium paste. They are too small to indicate vessel form.

R2M6S5-28:

A basal sherd may be from a bowl. A small body sherd could be from the same vessel. Both are of a hard white paste.

R2M6S5-29:

A rim sherd and small spalled body sherd have a medium white paste. The rim sherd is probably from a cup.

R2M6B4-20:

A large curved body sherd has a medium white paste and shows minute crystalline craze marks. The glaze has a greyish tinge probably due to

burning. The sherd is probably from a cup.

R2M6E1-14:

A thin flat body sherd and a thick basal sherd have a hard paste. The basal sherd has minute crystalline craze marks and may be from a bowl.

R2M6B7-20:

A handle fragment may be from a cup. It has a white medium paste.

R2M6B7-22:

Three medium paste sherds include a basal sherd with fine semi-crystalline craze marks which is probably from a plate, a body sherd with medium open craze marks, probably from a cup, and a small spalled body sherd.

R2M6E2-57.2:

Whiteware sherds of medium paste include two small sherds probably from different plates. One of these shows fine semi-crystalline craze marks on the upper side and fine open craze marks on the lower. Another basal sherd with minute crystalline craze marks is probably from a cup. Eight other body sherds are too small to indicate vessel form. All sherds are of a white hard paste. A medium paste spalled rim sherd also of this lot is in too poor condition to indicate vessel form.

R2M6A2-15:

A small rim sherd and seven body sherds are of medium white paste and show minute crystalline craze marks. Vessel forms are unknown.

R2M6K2-30:

A rim and a body sherd have a medium off-white paste, and show medium crystalline craze marks. The rim sherd, which may be from a cup or bowl, has vertical fluting.

R2M6K4-18:

A curved spalled body sherd has a white medium paste. The vessel form is unknown.

R2M6K5-14:

A basal sherd has a hard off-white paste and shows minute amorphous craze marks. It is probably from a cup.

R2M7A2-9:

A rim sherd has a hard white paste. The sherd is probably from a bowl.

R2M7A6-36:

A rim sherd and a spalled body sherd are of white medium paste and shows fine crystalline craze marks. They are probably both from a cup.

R2M7B1-79:

A rim sherd of white medium paste shows fine crystalline craze marks. It is probably from a plate.

R2M7B1-80:

A rim sherd has a hard white paste and shows fine open craze marks. It is probably from a plate.

R2M7B1-82:

A rim sherd has a hard white paste and shows fine crystalline craze marks. The sherd may possibly be from a deep bowl.

R2M7B1-84:

A flat body sherd has a white medium paste and shows fine semi-crystalline craze marks. The sherd is probably from a plate.

R2M7B1-96:

Two body sherds of white medium paste show fine crystalline craze marks. The vessel form is unknown.

R2M6C1-35:

A small body sherd has a white medium paste. Vessel form cannot be inferred.

2M6C1-36:

Two rim and four body sherds are of a white medium paste. They may be all from a single vessel, possibly a plate or saucer.

R2M14B1-4:

A body sherd has a white medium paste and shows minute semi-crystalline craze marks. It may be from a cup.

R2M14B5-7:

A body sherd has a white medium paste. One side shows open crazing, the other has medium semi-crystalline crazing. It may be from a plate.

R2M15A1-10:

A rim sherd of a hard white paste is spalled. It may be from a bowl.

R2M15B1-17:

Two small body sherds have a white medium paste. A difference in shade suggests two vessels are represented although the sherds are too small to indicate form.

R2M6N6-11:

A tiny spalled body sherd has a white medium paste.

R2M6H5-37:

Four very small sherds are of medium paste. They show evidence of burning and several have spalled. All are too small to indicate vessel form.

R2M6H5-38:

A basal sherd has a medium paste. It is probably from a plate.

R2M6H3-289:

Five sherds are probably all from a single plate with a slightly scalloped edge. It has a white medium paste, "transmutation" glaze, and open craze marks. The sherds show some evidence of burning.

R2M6H3-291:

A rim sherd with a thickened everted lip has a white medium paste and shows open craze marks. The sherd is probably from a shallow bowl.

R2M6H3-292:

Two rim sherds have a medium off-white paste, "transmutation" glaze

and fine semi-crystalline craze marks. They are probably from a single small plate or saucer. There are some signs of burning.

R2M6H6-34:

A large rim sherd has a hard paste. The sherd is from a small, shallow bowl. Part of the sherd is completely black from burning.

R2M6H6-35.1:

A rim sherd of a plate has a medium paste and shows medium crystalline crazing.

R2M6H6-35.2:

A rim sherd with a thickened everted lip has a medium paste and open crazing. Although burned, spalled and chipped, it appears to be from a shallow bowl.

R2M6H6-35.3:

A basal sherd, a spalled body sherd, and a rim sherd, all of medium paste, may be from another thin-walled bowl.

R2M6H6-35.4:

A curved body sherd has a hard paste and has been burned. It may be a bowl fragment.

R2M6A9-27:

A rim and a small body sherd have a white medium paste. The rim sherd may be from a small plate or saucer.

R2M6T7-17:

A basal sherd has a medium paste and shows medium semi-crystalline crazing. It is probably from a bowl.

R2M6N2-59.1:

Nineteen medium paste sherds including three basal sherds possibly from a plate, two basal sherds perhaps from a saucer, and one basal sherd probably from a cup. The rest of the body sherds are too small to indicate vessel form.

R2M6N2-59.2:

Two hard paste body sherds are too small to suggest vessel form.

R2M6N3-31.1:

Two very small spalled sherds are of medium paste.

R2M6N3-31.2:

Two small body sherds are of hard paste. Vessel forms cannot be inferred.

Porcelain

Imports of true hard paste porcelain from the Orient stimulated European ceramic producers to imitate these wares. The English developed a whiter, more evenly translucent porcelain which was marketed under the trade name "Bone China", and the term "China" came to be commonly applied to all wares of this type. Although often thin-walled and delicate, these ceramics were brought to the west quite early. "China cups and saucers" were advertised at Fort Garry in 1860 (Collard 1967:168). In order to counter French competition, the British imitated a cheap, grey-white, tinged porcelain which the French had exported in quantity during the latter half of the nineteenth century. These were marketed under such names as "opaque porcelain" and "demi-porcelain". Inexpensive, brightly coloured Japanese porcelains also became popular at this time.

Most of the porcelain from Fort Victoria is probably of British manufacture. As usual, the Staffordshire potteries were the major exporters to the Canadian market. Most of the porcelains described here are of the semi-porcelain variety as they do not seem sufficiently translucent for true porcelain. The sherds are, of course, of hard vitrified paste.

Type 1 (Figure 45):

The sherds in this type are probably all from a single plate. A 0.75-inch high rim with a rounded lip joins the base at an angle close to 90°. A border pattern occurs around the rim just below the lip on the interior surface. The background for the border is a pale green

band 0.40 inch high. Placed on the band (From top to bottom) are a row of raised green dots, a raised dark green band, a raised wavy red line with raised dark green dots on either side, a raised dark green band, and a raised row of yellow dots. The sherds from the base of the plate show pink and white flowers and green leaves and stems. Parts of the motif are outlined with gilding. The technique appears to be a hand-painted overglaze executed with skill. The plate was probably decorative rather than functional.

Type 2:

Sherds from a single cup with a pure white semitranslucent paste form this type. The cup is decorated with two gilded bands, one on the lip and one approximately one inch below on the exterior surface. It is, perhaps, a bone china ware.

Type 3 (Figure 44):

All sherds in this type are very small. They have an off-white semitranslucent paste and show minute amorphous craze marks. The sherds may be a soft porcelain or vitreous china (Rado 1969:5). Decoration consists of two gilded bands, one on the lip and one 3/4 inch below on the exterior. One larger sherd shows remnants of a gilded floral motif. The bands are somewhat wider than those in Type 2. At least some of the sherds are probably from a cup.

Type 4:

Two sherds have a blue-white tinged paste. They are probably both from a single cup handle.

Type 5:

These sherds have a greyish-white, semitranslucent paste. No decoration is present. The sherds are too small to indicate vessel form.

Type 6 (Figure 44, 48):

Sherds of this type are of a white opaque porcelain imported from Japan. Two of the basal sherds have "MADE IN JAPAN" stamped in black. Decoration is executed by the hand-painted overglaze technique. Although similar, there is much variation in the motifs, so each vessel

will be described separately.

A sugar bowl has a copper gilded area on the superior surface, which is separated from the rest of the vessel by a black band. The handles show the same colour. The remaining portion shows green leaves outlined in black and part of an orange flower.

A saucer fragment has a copper gilded band along the rim. A black band occurs below this, and also around the depression for the cup. Green leaves and a blue and red flower are outlined in brown. Another saucer fragment is similar, but shows only two brown-outlined green leaves.

A bowl fragment has a semicircular blue flower and a large five-petalled flower done in concentric areas of white, red, blue, red and a green centre. Green leaves are present. The motif is outlined in brown, and vertical brown lines run to the motif from the encircling copper and black line border at the lip. The motif is on the exterior surface. Another bowl has a large red, blue and yellow flower, and green leaves outlined in black. The third bowl shows a small red and a small blue flower, green leaves and a yellow butterfly, all outlined in black. No motif is identical, the flowers and leaves are of different design as well as arranged in a different manner. The copper and black line border is common to all, but varies in thickness. The provenance of the sherds indicates this ware is probably a twentieth century product.

Type 7 (Figure 40):

An almost complete reconstructed cup has an off-white paste. The surface is rippled and consists of vertically converging flutes. Although the base is complete, there is no maker's mark.

Type 8 (Figure 43):

This is a single large rim sherd from a cup, with a white translucent paste. The surface is slightly rippled diagonally. It has a gilded band below the lip and a curvilinear gilded pattern of flowers and leaves. Below that are groups of small printed pink and purple flowers. The decoration is on the exterior surface.

Type 9 (Figure 42):

A large fragment of a saucer has a semitranslucent paste and "transmutation" glaze. Molded arabesques occur around the rim and the depres-

sion for the cup. A small figure of a seated boy with a green jacket, red tie, brown pants, black shoes and a red and white striped toque is printed on the saucer.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

R2M6N1-36:

A single small sherd has a pure white semitranslucent paste with a finely done hand-painted overglaze motif of a pink rose and green leaves (Figure 44). Stamped on the reverse is a green circle with "GERMANY" inscribed in it. Porcelains from Germany are commonly Dresden China or Meissen wares (Honey 1947). The sherd is probably from a plate.

R2M6V1-21:

A rim sherd has a white semitranslucent paste. The "blurred" blue-printed pattern consists of a band at the lip and a ribbon-like design to the interior. The sherd is probably from a plate.

R2M7A9-31:

A rim sherd with a white opaque paste, is from a cup. It bears a group of flowers and leaves in shades of golden brown, brown, and pink; possibly hand-painted.

R2M6X1-47:

One very small spalled sherd has a white paste. It is not decorated.

R2M6X1-54:

A basal and a body sherd have a bluish-white tinged paste. There is no decoration or indication of vessel form.

R2M6M2-37:

A small body sherd has a white semitranslucent paste. Decoration consists of a band of brown fading into a narrow band of gold. It may be from a cup.

R2M6E2-55:

A small body sherd has a greyish-white tinged paste. It is decorated with a gilded overglaze pattern of tiny leaves. The vessel form is not known.

R2M6E2-56:

A small thin-walled body sherd has a greyish-white tinged paste. Red bands, perhaps part of a geometric motif, are executed in hand-painted overglaze technique.

R2M7A5-19:

A rim sherd has a white paste. There is no decoration and vessel form is not known.

R2M7B1-85:

A basal sherd has a gilded band near the base on the exterior. It is probably part of a cup.

R2M6A2-15:

A single small sherd has a white paste.

R2M6K3-9:

A body sherd has a white semitranslucent paste. There is a dark blue glaze on one surface.

R2M6C1-27:

A small sherd shows a "transmutation" glaze and converging gilded bands.

R2M6C1-36:

Two small body sherds are undecorated.

R2M6A9-26:

Four rim sherds are probably from a scalloped-edge plate or platter. Two of the sherds indicate that the rim was perforated by a hole possibly 1 1/2 to 2 inches long. This may have been used to separate a section of the rim to function as a handle, but perforated edges were common in some wares purely for decorative purposes. Molded arabesques and circles occur along the rim. Gilded arabesques are also present, but are placed without reference to the molded ones. A tiny portion of a stippled green and brown decoration is present on one sherd, but not enough remains to discern the motif.

R2M6H3-278:

Four basal sherds from a plate have a translucent paste. A remaining section of the body is decorated with very small printed orange and purple flowers, red buds and green leaves.

R2M6H3-283.1:

A cup rim sherd has a translucent paste and a gilded band along the rim on the exterior surface.

R2M6H3-283.2:

Three sherds are also of a translucent paste and have a gilded band along the edge. These sherds are from a small plate. The paste and decoration of the cup and plate are so similar as to suggest they are from the same ware.

R2M6H3-293:

Two basal sherds have a greyish tinged translucent paste. They are from a single cup. No decoration is indicated.

R2M6H3-284:

Two small body sherds, one with the base of a handle, are probably from a cup. One sherd is faceted. The other shows remnants of green painted decoration, but not enough remains to indicate the motif.

Stoneware

These stonewares have a very hard, dense, vitrified impermeable paste ranging in colour from grey to buff. The paste is much denser than either the "ironstone" dinnerwares or "granite" whitewares. Nor do those hard paste earthenwares show the characteristic vitrification of the paste of these stonewares. Lastly, the hard paste earthenwares have a white or off-white paste rather than the grey to buff pastes of this stoneware.

In addition to the brownware bowl, red flower pot and yellow milk bowl, stoneware was successfully produced by Canadian potters (Collard 1967:251). The English also supplied the Canadian market with these wares. Although

very few ceramic imports were from the United States, some Ohio stoneware was brought into the Red River Territory through St. Paul, Minnesota (Collard 1967).

Type 1 (Figure 47):

These three rim sherds have a greyish-white paste. The lip is decorated with overglaze brown enamelling. Little remains of this vessel except the lip itself, so vessel form is unknown. We might suggest that it was a chamber pot.

Type 2:

These sherds have a dark reddish-brown paste and a transparent glaze with minute crystalline craze marks. A small rim sherd indicates the vessel was designed to have a lid. A large curved body sherd, when considered with the rim form, suggests the vessel was likely a teapot. Decoration consists of a single orange band on the superior surface.

Type 3:

These sherds have an extremely coarse yellowish paste with grit temper (grog) inclusions. One side has a yellowish glaze, the other a brown glaze which is slightly mottled. The glaze on the latter side has a pitted irregular matte finish, although this may be due to wear. Vessel walls are 3/4 inch thick, but most sherds have spalled. The vessel form and function is unknown.

Type 4 (Figure 39):

This single large vessel has a light grey paste and transparent overglaze. The vessel has a collar and simple relief decoration.

Type 5 (Figure 39):

These sherds have a light yellowish-grey paste. The exterior and base show a brown glaze which is "pebbled" in the manner typical of salt glazes. The interior is not glazed. Although the sherds are too small to indicate vessel form, the glaze technique is similar to that commonly occurring on quart-size ink containers.

Type 6:

A large rim sherd of a bowl has a light grey paste. A large hand-

painted pink rose and green leaves occur on the interior below the lip. A gilded band occurs along the lip and 0.60 inches below around the interior. Three green leaves occur at the lip on the exterior surface.

Type 7:

An almost complete reconstructed saucer has a greyish paste and shows some open craze marks. It is undecorated. It bears a green printed maker's mark: ". . .NDLEY & CO/. . .RIFIED/. . .AND". This is probably "Grindley and Company, Vitrified, England". Although this mark could not be identified, Godden (1964:294) notes the company began in 1880 and still continues. Stamped into the clay over part of the mark is the number: "83".

Type 8:

Sherds of this type have a hard, dense, vitrified paste which is bluish-white in colour. Some of the sherds show medium open crazing. Vessel forms include two shallow bowls and a large plate. These white vessels are not decorated.

Miscellaneous Sherds:

R2M6V2-2:

A basal sherd has a light grey paste with a greyish yellow glaze. Stamped on the side is: "L 12".

R2M6S3-28:

Another small sherd is similar but the glaze is worn.

R2M6X1-57:

A body sherd has a grey paste and transparent salt-glaze on both surfaces. It shows medium open craze marks.

R2M6C1-54:

A body sherd has a grey paste and white salt-glaze on one surface.

R2M7A9-30:

A basal sherd has a hard, dense, vitrified, greyish-white paste. (Figure 45). It is either unglazed or the glaze has completely worn off. It is probably from a plate. A green printed circular maker's mark is

inscribed: "WALLACE & C. . .". Although the specific mark could not be identified, Godden (1964:643) notes that Wallace produced pottery from 1857 to 1893 in Northumberland.

R2M7A9-32:

An oddly recurved sherd has traces of a pink-brown transmutation glaze. Both shape and colour may be the result of exposure to heat.

R2M7B1-90:

A plate(?) rim sherd, four sherds from a cup (Figure 47, R2M7A8-38) and a curved body sherd (R2M7A9-29) are also stoneware, but the sherds are too small to type.

Miscellaneous Objects

R2M7C1-6:

A ceramic doll is made of a white opaque porcelain. Only the torso remains; the head-neck is broken and missing. The figure is dressed in male Elizabethan court costume and has a Union Jack on the chest. Perforations suggest the figure had moveable arms and legs.

R2M7A3-37:

A knob-shaped ceramic object is probably a darning device. Of medium paste, the variegated ceramic body and brown stained glaze give the object a wood grain effect. A threaded hole in the underside probably took a wooden screw-in handle.

Table 1. Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type*

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Unglazed Terracotta Wares				
Type 1	1 flowerpot	R2M6X1-55	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6N1-40	Press Rm.	Lower
Type 2	1 flowerpot(?)	R2M6E2-80	Shed	Lower
		R2M6K1-46	Dairy	Upper
		R2M7A6-33	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7A7-8	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7B1-94	Dairy	Lower
Type 3	1 flowerpot(?)	R2M6K1-46	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K2-46	Dairy	Upper
Glazed Mottled Wares				
Type 1	At least 2 bowls, possibly 3.	R2M6X1-59	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M1-41	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6N1-38	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6T6-44	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6H2-29	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6S3-26,27	Trade Store	Upper
		R2M6N2-56,57	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M15A1-7	Palisade	Upper
		R2M15B1-16	Palisade	Upper
		R2M-17	Surface Collection	
Type 2	Probably 1 vessel; form unknown.	R2M6E1-15	Shed	Upper
		R2M6E2-52	Shed	Lower
Misc. Sherds	?	R2M6X1-60	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6K5-11	Dairy	Lower
Glazed Decorated Wares				
Willow Pattern:				
Type 1	2 soup bowls	R2M6V2-1	Trade Store	Lower
	2 cups, 1 plate	[R2M6T6-41,42	Press Rm.	Upper
		[R2M6M2-39	Press Rm.	Lower
		R2M6H3-262-5	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6M4-11	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6H5-32	Cellar	Slump Zone

* Note: Sherd fits between lots are indicated: [

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Willow Pattern (cont'd.)				
Type 2	1 cup, 1 sm. plate, 1 platter	R2M6S3-25	Trade Store	Upper
		R2M6S5-30	Trade Store	Lower
		R2M6S6-13	Trade Store	Lower
		R2M6M1-38	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X1-47,49	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6B2-20	Shed	Upper
		R2M6E2-50	Shed	Lower
		R2M6H3-266	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N3-28	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6K1-49	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K2-29	Dairy	Upper
		R2M-14	Surface Collection	
Type 3	6-8 cups 1 saucer, 1 sm. plate, 1 platter	R2M6V1-20	Trade Store	Upper
		[R2M6A13-16	Trade Store	Upper
		[R2M6S4-33	Trade Store	Lower
		[R2M6H1-28	Press Rm.	Upper
		[R2M6M1-35,39	Press Rm.	Upper
		[R2M6T6-42	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6E2-50	Shed	Upper
		R2M6K1-42	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K2-29	Dairy	Upper
Type 4	1 plate	R2M6A2-19	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6A8-13	Dairy	Upper
Type 5	?	R2M6K3-10	Dairy	Lower
		R2M6K4-18	Dairy	Lower
Type 6	?	R2M6C1-25	Compound	
Blue and White Common Wares:				
Type 1	3(?) cups, 1 soup bowl, 1 + saucer (probably several), 1 side plate	R2M6V1-23	Trade Store	Upper
		R2M6S4-32	Trade Store	Lower
		R2M6H1-27	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M1-36	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X1-48	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6N2-44	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M7A8-44,45	Dairy	Lower
		[R2M7A9-25,26	Dairy	Lower
		[R2M7A11-9	Dairy	Lower
		[R2M7B1-86,88, [89	Dairy	Lower
		[R2M7B2-7	Dairy	Lower
		[R2M7C1-5	Dairy	Lower

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Blue and White Common Wares (cont'd.):				
Type 2	1 cup,	R2M6S3-29	Trade Store	Upper
	1 bowl	R2M6H1-27	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6H2-24	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X1-48	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M3-8	Press Rm.	Lower
		R2M6M2-33	Press Rm.	Lower
		R2M6N2-45	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 3 (Light Blue):		R2M6V1-23	Trade Store	Upper
	1 bowl,	R2M6S4-32	Trade Store	Lower
	1 plate	R2M6M1-36	Press Rm.	Upper
(Violet):		R2M6M2-35	Press Rm.	Lower
	1 bowl	R2M6H4-8	Cellar	Fill Zone
(Dark Blue):		R2M6A8-14	Dairy	Upper
	1 cup(?)	R2M7A8-50	Dairy	Lower
Unusual Blue and White Wares:				
Type 1	1 plate	R2M6T6-42	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X1-47	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M1-35	Press Rm.	Upper
Type 2	1 plate(?)	R2M6M1-37	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6T6-41	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X1-47	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6A2-18	Dairy	Upper
		R2M7A8-46	Dairy	Lower
		R2M6C1	Compound	
Type 3	?	R2M6A2-17	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K1-55	Dairy	Upper
Type 4	1 bowl(?)	R2M6T6-41	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6K5-13	Dairy	Lower
Type 5	?	R2M6K1-41	Dairy	Upper
		R2M7A9-34	Dairy	Lower
Type 6	1 bowl	R2M6X1-50	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6N3-29	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N2-49	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 7	1 plate	R2M7B1-92	Dairy	Lower
		R2M6H3-280	Cellar	Trash Zone

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Unusual Blue and White Wares (cont'd.):				
Type 8	1 plate	R2M7B1-91	Dairy	Lower
Type 9	1 bowl	R2M6C1-26,31	Compound	
Misc. Sherds	1 plate	R2M6T9-16	Cellar	Fill Zone
	?	R2M6X1-47.1	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6X1-47.2	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6M1-36	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6A6-19	Press Rm.	Upper
	jug(?)	R2M6M3-7	Press Rm.	Lower
	jug(?)	R2M6H3-281	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 plate	R2M6T6-43	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6N1-35	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6S3-25	Trade Store	Upper
	?	R2M6A8-15	Dairy	Upper
	1 plate	R2M7A8-47	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M6K2-29	Dairy	Upper
	?	R2M6S3-31	Trade Store	Upper
	1 cup	R2M6A2-16	Dairy	Upper
	1 cup	R2M7B1-87	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M6H3-285	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M-15	Surface Collection	
	1 cup	R2M6C1-26.2	Compound	
	?	R2M6C1-28	Compound	
		R2M6C1-32	Compound	
	1 plate	R2M6N2-48	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 plate	R2M6N2-47	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M6N2-46	Cellar	Trash Zone
Other Monochrome Printed Wares:				
Type 1	1 cup	R2M6B4-19	Shed	Upper
		R2M6B7-21	Shed	Lower
		R2M6C1-30	Compound	
Type 2	1 cup(?)	R2M6E2-51	Shed	Lower
Misc. Sherds	1 cup	R2M6B1-17.1	Shed	Lower
	?	R2M6B1-18	Shed	Lower
	?	R2M6A2-20	Dairy	Upper
	?	R2M6N3-30	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M6B7-17.2	Shed	Lower
	?	R2M6K1-43	Dairy	Upper

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Number	Location	Level
Polychrome Wares:				
Type 1	1 (several) shallow bowls	R2M6X1-51,52	Press Rm.	Upper
		[R2M6H2-27	Press Rm.	Upper
		[R2M6H2-27	Press Rm.	Lower
		R2M6H3-268	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 2	2 dessert bowls	R2M6H3-267	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N5-54	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 3	1 side plate	R2M6H3-269	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 4	3 saucers	R2M6N8-13,16	Cellar	Slump Zone
		R2M6N5-53	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 5	1 bowl	R2M6N5-56	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 6	1 bowl	R2M6N5-55	Cellar	Trash Zone
Misc. Sherds	1 bowl	R2M15A1-9	Palisade	Upper
	1 saucer	R2M15B1-15	Palisade	Upper
		R2M15A1-8	Palisade	Upper
Sponged Wares				
Type 1	1 bowl	R2M6H3-270,290	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N2-50	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6H5-33,35	Cellar	Slump Zone
Misc. Sherds	1 bowl(?)	R2M6S1-19	Trade Store	Upper
		R2M6T6-40.1	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X2-24	Press Rm.	Lower
		R2M6N2-51	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 bowl(?)	R2M6T6-40.2	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M1-42	Press Rm.	Upper
Gilded Earthenware				
Type 1	1 saucer	R2M6X1-53,54	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 cup	[R2M6X5-15	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X2-26	Press Rm.	Lower
Misc. Sherds	saucer(?)	R2M6H5-37	Cellar	Slump Zone
		R2M6H4-7	Cellar	Fill Zone
	?	R2M6T9-19	Cellar	Fill Zone
	saucer(?)	R2M6E2-54	Shed	Lower

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
	sugar bowl(?)	R2M6M2-36	Press Rm.	Lower
	sm. plate(?)	R2M6H3-282	Cellar	Trash Zone
	saucer(?)	R2M6N2-54	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M6H5-37	Cellar	Slump Zone
	plate(?)	R2M6H6-31	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M6H6-32	Cellar	Trash Zone
Earthenware Maker's Marks				
Misc. Sherds	?	R2M6S1-19	Trade Store	Upper
	1 plate(?)	R2M6B2-21	Shed	Upper
	1 pitcher(?)	R2M6B2-8	Shed	Upper
	1 plate	R2M7A8-41	Dairy	Lower
	1 sm. plate	R2M6H3-287	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M6H3-288	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M6N2-55	Cellar	Trash Zone
Undecorated Glazed Wares				
Type 1	1 washbasin	R2M7B1-96	Dairy	Lower
Type 2	1 saucer,	R2M7A1-18	Dairy	Lower
	1 plate, 2 cups,	R2M7A6-35	Dairy	Lower
	1 shallow dish,	R2M7A8-39,43	Dairy	Lower
	1 sugar bowl(?),	R2M7A9-28	Dairy	Lower
	1 pitcher or	R2M7B1-98	Dairy	Lower
	teapot	R2M7C1-7	Dairy	Lower
		R2M6H1-28	Press Rm.	Upper
Misc. Sherds (Blue Tinged Glaze)	1 plate	R2M7A6-34	Dairy	Lower
	1 cup	R2M7A8-40	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M6C1-8	Compound	
	?	R2M6M1-43	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 cup(?)	R2M6T6-45	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 plate	R2M6X1-54	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 plate	R2M6S1-18	Trade Store	Upper
	1 cup(?)	R2M6B7-20	Shed	Lower
Type 3	1 shallow bowl,	R2M6X1-54	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 saucer	R2M6A6-20	Press Rm.	Upper
	jug(?)	R2M6E2-57	Shed	Lower
		[R2M6H4-9	Cellar	Fill Zone
		[R2M6H5-36	Cellar	Slump Zone
Type 4	1 plate	[R2M6X1-54	Press Rm.	Upper
		[R2M6X2-27	Press Rm.	Lower

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Type 5	1 mug(?)	R2M6K2-32	Dairy	Upper
		R2M7A2-8	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7A5-18	Dairy	Lower
Misc. Sherds	1 shallow bowl	R2M6X1-54	Press Rm.	Upper
	(2 vessels)	R2M6H1-28	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6M1-43	Press Rm.	Upper
	(2 vessels)	R2M6T6-45	Press Rm.	Upper
	2 shallow dishes	R2M6N1-39.1		
		39.3	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 plate	R2M6N1-39.2	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6H2-30	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 plate, 1 cup(?)	R2M6X2-27	Press Rm.	Lower
	1 plate(?)	R2M6M2-38	Press Rm.	Lower
	1 saucer(?)	R2M6S3-23	Trade Store	Upper
	1 plate, 1 cup	R2M6S3-24	Trade Store	Upper
	1 bowl(?)	R2M6S4-34	Trade Store	Lower
	?	R2M6S4-35	Trade Store	Lower
	1 bowl(?)	R2M6S5-28		
	1 cup	R2M6S5-29	Trade Store	Lower
	1 cup	R2M6B4-20	Shed	Upper
	1 bowl(?)	R2M6E1-14	Shed	Upper
	1 cup(?)	R2M6B7-20	Shed	Lower
	1 plate, 1 cup	R2M6B7-22	Shed	Lower
	2 plates, 1 cup	R2M6E2-57	Shed	Lower
	?	R2M6A2-15	Dairy	Upper
	1 cup(?)	R2M6K2-30	Dairy	Upper
	?	R2M6K4-18	Dairy	Lower
	1 cup	R2M6K5-14	Dairy	Lower
	1 bowl	R2M7A2-9	Dairy	Lower
	1 cup	R2M7A6-36	Dairy	Lower
	1 plate(?)	R2M7B1-79	Dairy	Lower
	1 plate	R2M7B1-80	Dairy	Lower
	1 bowl	R2M7B1-82	Dairy	Lower
	1 plate(?)	R2M7B1-84	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M7B1-96	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M6C1-35	Compound	
	1 cup(?)	R2M14B1-4	Palisade	Upper
	1 plate	R2M14B5-7	Palisade	Upper
	1 bowl(?)	R2M15A1-10	Palisade	Upper
	?	R2M15B1-17	Palisade	Upper
	?	R2M6N6-11	Cellar	Slump Zone
	?	R2M6H5-37	Cellar	Slump Zone
	1 plate	R2M6H5-38	Cellar	Slump Zone
	1 plate	R2M6H3-289	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 bowl	R2M6H3-291	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 saucer	R2M6H3-292	Cellar	Trash Zone

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
	1 bowl	R2M6H6-34	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 plate, 2 bowls	R2M6H6-35	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 saucer	R2M6A9-27	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 bowl	R2M6T7-17	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 plate, saucer and cup	R2M6N2-59	Cellar	Trash Zone
	?	R2M6N3-31	Cellar	Trash Zone
Porcelain				
Type 1	1 plate	R2M6K1-44,45	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K2-27,28	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K4-17	Dairy	Lower
		R2M6K5-10	Dairy	Lower
		R2M-16	Surface Collection	
Type 2	1 cup	R2M7A9-27	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7B1-78	Dairy	Lower
Type 3	1 cup(?)	R2M6X1-54	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6H1-28	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M1-43	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6T6-45	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6X4-4	Press Rm.	Lower
		R2M6B4-18	Shed	Upper
		R2M6K1-39	Dairy	Upper
		R2M7A6-39	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7B1-96	Dairy	Lower
		R2M6N2-59	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M-19	Surface Collection	
Type 4	1 cup	R2M6M1-34	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M2-32	Press Rm.	Lower
Type 5	?	R2M6K1-38	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K5-12	Dairy	Lower
Type 6	1 sugar bowl	R2M6H2-26	Press Rm.	Upper
	2 saucers, 3 bowls	R2M6N8-14,15	Cellar	Slump Zone
		R2M6H3-272	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6H3-274	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6H3-275	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6H3-273	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N5-51	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N5-52	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N2-52	Cellar	Trash Zone

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Type 7	1 cup	[R2M6N2-58	Cellar	Trash Zone
		[R2M6N5-57	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 8	1 cup	R2M6H3-277	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 9	1 saucer	R2M6H3-276	Cellar	Trash Zone
Misc. Sherds	1 plate(?)	R2M6N1-36	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 plate	R2M6V1-21	Trade Store	Upper
	1 cup	R2M7A9-31	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M6X1-47	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6X1-54	Press Rm.	Upper
	1 cup(?)	R2M6M2-37	Press Rm.	Lower
	?	R2M6E2-55	Shed	Lower
	?	R2M6E2-56	Shed	Lower
	?	R2M7A5-19	Dairy	Lower
	1 cup(?)	R2M7B1-85	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M6A2-15	Dairy	Upper
	?	R2M6K3-9	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M6C1-27	Compound	
	?	R2M6C1-36	Compound	
	1 platter	R2M6A9-26	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6N2-53	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 plate	R2M6H3-278	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 cup, 1 plate	R2M6H3-283	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 cup	R2M6H3-293	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1 cup(?)	R2M6H3-284	Cellar	Trash Zone
<u>Stoneware</u>				
Type 1	?	R2M7A8-48	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7A9-33	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7A11-11	Dairy	Lower
Type 2	1 teapot(?)	R2M6X1-56	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6E2-53	Shed	Lower
Type 3	?	R2M6X1-58	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6M1-41	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6N1-37	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6E2-52	Shed	Lower
Type 4	1 large bowl (flowerpot?)	R2M6H2-28	Press Rm.	Upper
		R2M6H4-10	Cellar	Fill Zone
		R2M6H5-34	Cellar	Slump Zone
		R2M6H3-279	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M6H6-33	Cellar	Trash Zone
		R2M7A9-70	Cellar	Trash Zone

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Distribution of Sherds By Ware & Type

Type	Minimum Number Of Vessel Forms Present	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Type 5	?	R2M6K1-47	Dairy	Upper
		R2M6K2-33	Dairy	Upper
		R2M7A6-38	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7A8-49,50	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7A9-35	Dairy	Lower
		R2M7B1-95	Dairy	Lower
Type 6	1 bowl	R2M6H3-271	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 7	1 saucer	R2M6H3-286	Cellar	Trash Zone
Type 8	2 bowls,	R2M7A1-19	Dairy	Lower
	1 plate	R2M7B1-81,83	Dairy	Lower
Misc. Sherds	?	R2M6V2-2	Trade Store	Lower
	?	R2M6S3-28	Trade Store	Upper
	?	R2M6X1-57	Press Rm.	Upper
	?	R2M6C1-34	Compound	
	1 plate	R2M7A9-30	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M7A9-32	Dairy	Lower
	1 plate	R2M7B1-90	Dairy	Lower
	1 cup	R2M7A8-38	Dairy	Lower
	?	R2M7A9-29	Dairy	Lower
Miscellaneous				
Ceramic Doll		R2M7C1-6	Dairy	Lower
Darning Gadget		R2M7A8-37	Dairy	Lower

APPENDIX III:

GLASS

The glass recovered from Fort Victoria in the 1974 field season was initially classified into two groups; flat glass and bottle glass. The former is probably from windows, although some mirror glass was undoubtedly included. It was not thought to be economical, in terms of information yield, to deal with the flat glass for the preliminary report. During cataloguing, the flat glass was sorted and counted by gross thickness categories and the data recorded in the catalogue. The "bottle glass", actually any glass which could not be classified in the first category, has been analysed for this report.

The glass falls naturally into two categories. That from the cellar trash zone is composed of complete bottles known to have been deposited during the 1920s. The glass from the rest of the site is generally composed of fragments, many of which are undatable. This is an unfortunate state of affairs since the latter group is of more historical interest. The glass analysis has been divided into two sections to reflect the archaeological differences in the sample.

The glass from the cellar trash zone has been ordered in a typology based on colour and form. Major sections include "Clear Glass Bottles, Clear Glass Jars, Tinted Bottles, Coloured Bottles and Coloured Jars". Within these sections, types have been established on the basis of morphological variation. Where possible, a description of the original use or contents is included.

The glass from the rest of the site, consisting mainly of fragments, has been dealt with in a different manner. Here, the sample has been divided into "bottles" and "jars", and the former has been subdivided on the basis of colour with little regard for form. This was done so that fragments which are less diagnostic formally, could be grouped with those of identifiable morphology. Thus, for example, amber body fragments could be placed with an amber neck with a crown cap, to indicate a beer bottle. Types have not been established for this material, although the section is organized so that such could easily be done. As can be seen from the complete bottles, the form-function relationship

is too vague to define types on the basis of the fragments recovered, without prejudicing analysis of a more complete sample. As the sample size of the fragments increases through future excavation, the fragment and complete bottle collections will be integrated.

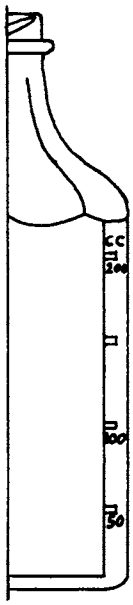
This section has been plagued by one recurring difficulty; a lack of adequate historical resources. Unfortunately, little work of scholarly value has been done on such recent material and the publications of the amateur glass collectors (Bird 1971; Blumenstein 1966,1971; Taylor 1971; Toulouse 1970; Unitt 1972; G. Watsen 1971; R. Watsen 1965) are generally of poor quality. Dating is difficult with the only well-established juncture being between the post bottom mold or three-piece mold, characterized by seams terminating on the neck, and the machine-made bottles with their full base-to-lip seam. This juncture is 1903 (American) and 1913 (Canadian) but of course, the introduction of the machines at those dates does not signify an abrupt end to earlier glass-making techniques. Air bubbles, irregular seams and glass thickness are all modifying characteristics when estimating dates and manufacture. Since colour plays such a large part in this analysis, Ridgeway's (1912) colour standard has been used to ensure an adequate notation method. (For example in the notation "9k Plate II", 9 refers to the value, k refers to the hue as illustrated in the colour series shown in Plate II. In this case the colour "9k" is burnt sienna). Drawings on the page by the types as well as photographs (Figures 49-55) will, hopefully, aid the reader. Catalogue numbers for the types are provided for easy reference. (Tables 1,2).

Cellar; Trash Zone
Clear Glass Bottles

Graduated Bottles (Table 1)

Graduated bottles from the trash zone of the cellar classified into two major types on the basis of lip shape; in other morphological characteristics they are identical. Each of the major types are classified into a number of subtypes based on bottle size. The presence of "3" as an ounce indicator suggests that these are pharmaceutical bottles as, of course, do the graduations. There might have been no similarity in contents as these may well have been filled with various local preparations.

Type 1A:



Three specimens show a slight patina. They are 7.25 inches high, rectangular in shape, have a fluted concave neck and a lip for a screw cap. The front face is flattened and bears embossed graduations in metric on the right and English on the left (when viewed face on). The metric scale is marked to 200cc in 50cc intervals. Numerals indicate the graduations except for the one at 150cc which is indicated only by a line. The English scale is marked in 1/2oz. increments to 8oz. but only the full ounce increments are indicated by numerals. Between the scales at the top of the face is embossed: "3VIII". One specimen (R2M6H3-35) is embossed on the base with: "<>5", the other two (R2M6H3-36,53) are embossed: "<>1". Manufacture is probably by the Dominion Glass Company. A seam runs the length of each bottle suggesting these are machine-made and post-date 1913.

Type 1B:

This is a single complete bottle and one bottle fragment, with identical morphology to the previous specimens except for a size difference; this is a 6oz. rather than 8oz. variant. The metric scale is graduated in 10cc increments to 150cc; every 20cc increment is marked with numerals. The English scale is marked in 1/2 oz. increments to 6oz.; each full ounce is marked with a numeral. The size is indicated in the same position as Type 1A, but of course, reads: "3VI". The base is embossed with : "<>3".

Type 1C:

Similar to the previous bottles, these four specimens are a 4oz. size. The metric graduations are in 10cc increments to 90cc; every 20cc mark having a numeral. The English scale is marked in 1/2oz. increments to 4oz.; every full ounce being indicated by a numeral. Between the two scales is embossed: "3IV". Immediately below the thread for the cap is embossed: "RD. 1932". Basal marks are: "5" (R2M6H3-48), "1" (R2M6H3-49), "3" (R2M6H3050) and "6" (R2M6H3-51).

Type 1D:

Similar to the previous specimens, this is a 3oz. bottle. The metric scale is marked in increments of 10cc to 70cc; each 20cc increment is marked with a numeral. The English scale is marked in 1/2oz. increments to 3oz., each full ounce is marked with a numeral. The base is embossed; "5".

Type 1E:

Similar to the previous specimens, these six bottles are a 2oz. size. The metric scale is marked in 10cc increments to 50cc; every second mark has a numeral. The English scale is marked in 1/2oz. increments to 2oz.; only full ounces are noted by numerals. Basal embossing is: "6" (R2M6H3-44), "3" (R2M6H3-45) "5" (R2M6H3-46), "" (R2M6H3-54), "" (R2M6H3-55) and "" (R2M6H3-56).

Type 2A (Figure 49):

These two specimens are identical to the Type 1A 8oz. bottles, except for the lip which is a funnel-shaped flared form for a cork stopper. Embossed on the bases are: "<◇>" (R2M6H3-59) and "3<◇>" (R2M6H3-60).

Type 2B:

These two specimens are similar to the Type 1B 6oz. bottle except they have a Type 2A lip. Basal marks are: "<◇>3" (R2M6H3-57) and "<◇>6" (R2M6H3-58).

Type 2C (Figure 49):

These nine complete specimens and one fragment (R2M6H5-15) are similar to the Type 1C 4oz. bottle, but have a Type 2A lip. Two of the specimens retain the cork stoppers. Basal marks are: "<◇>1" (R2M6H3-61,62,64), "5<◇>" (R2M6H3-63,69), "3<◇>" (R2M6H3-68), "2<◇>" (R2M6H3-70,71), and "6<◇>" (R2M6H3-72).

Type 2D (Figure 49):

Three complete and three fragmentary specimens (R2M6N5-17, R2M6H5-16, 13.1) are similar to Type 1D 3oz. bottles, but have a Type 2A lip. Basal marks are: "5<◇>" (R2M6H3-66), "6<◇>" (R2M6H3-65), and "2<◇>" (R2M6H3-67).

Type 2E:

This type would correspond to Type 1E 2oz. bottles with a Type 2A lip. However, no specimen was recovered and the type is listed to maintain the symmetry of the classification only.

Type 2F:

This is a single complete bottle similar to Type 2A except that it is a one-ounce size. The metric scale is marked in 5cc increments to 20cc; only the 10 and 20cc marks have a numeral. The English scale is marked into 1/8ths to 1oz,; every second mark bears a numeral. Embossed on the base is "<0>".

Miscellaneous Fragments:

A fragment of the cork stopper type (R2M6H3-74) and two fragments for the screw cap type (R2M6H5-14, R2M6M4-9) are lacking any indication of scale and could not be assigned a specific type.

Screw Cap Bottles (Table 1):

Many of these retain their metal caps, although these are generally quite rusted. No attempt has been made to organize this section into such categories as "medicinal", "household", etc. since many of the specimens cannot be destinguished in this manner. Where specific contents are embossed or labelled, they are indicated.

Type 1:

A complete bottle with a short neck and rounded shoulders is 5.75 inches high. The faces have a sunken panel and the corners are squared to give a faceted appearance below the cylindrical neck. Embossed on the base is: "<0>1". A seam runs the length of the bottle and indicates it is machine made. A metal screw-on cap remains. No specific function can be determined.

Type 2:

This is a cylindrical bottle 6.25 inches high. It has a short neck and rounded shoulders. The lip is threaded for a screw cap. The base is embossed "WENATCHEE REX SPRAY CO./FLY-TOX". The base has a slight kick-up and the glass shows a few bubbles. A seam runs from base to lip indicating it is machine-made. Assuming the bottle is American, it would post-date 1903. The imperfect base and mis-matching threads, as well as the bubbles, suggest this is an early machine-made bottle. The contents were probably an insecticide.

Type 3:

A small rectangular glass bottle has a cylindrical neck, squared shoulders and is 4.75 inches high. One face has a rectangular sunken panel. The base is embossed: "6◇". A seam runs from base to lip indicating the bottle is machine-made. There is no indication of the original contents.

Type 4:

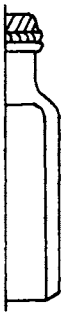
A complete rectangular bottle shows a high neck separated from sloping shoulders by a ring. Embossed in a circular cartouche is: "NYAL/ QUALITY" surmounting a winged circle which bears an "A" within. Embossed on the base is " ▷". A seam runs from base to lip indicating the bottle is probably machine-made. The original contents have not yet been identified.

Type 5:

A rectangular bottle 6 inches high has a cylindrical neck and concave shoulders separated by a ridge from the body. The body edges are rounded. Embossed on the base is: "U D Co/8". A seam from base to lip indicates it is machine-made. There is no indication of original contents.

Type 6:

A complete rectangular bottle with a short, wide cylindrical neck and well-defined shoulders is 6.75 inches high. The faces are raised and separated from the sides by angled faceted corners. A base to lip seam indicates it is machine-made. A corroded cap bears the partial inscription: "WAMPO L E". The bottle contained Pepto-Bismal.

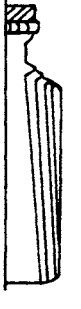


Type 7:

A complete rectangular bottle with a short neck and concave shoulders has a plastic screw cap. Embossed on the sides is "HORNER'S" and on the base is "2". Obviously a recent machine-made bottle; the original contents have not yet been identified.

Type 8:

A complete rectangular bottle with a short neck and sloping shoulders is decorated with a ridge pattern. Four ridges starting on each shoulder, angle towards the medial line and then towards the corner at the base. A full seam indicates it is machine-made. It has been identified as a shoe polish bottle which is currently available.



Type 9:

Two bottles with cylindrical necks, abrupt shoulders, and rectangular bodies are embossed on the base with: "◇". They are machine-made and are probably liquor bottles; perhaps 12oz. whiskey bottles.

Type 10:

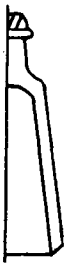
Two small rectangular bottles with short necks and abruptly angled shoulders are 3.75 inches high. Visible on the lid is "BAYER" inscribed in the form of a cross. These machine-made bottles are certainly aspirin bottles.

Type 11:

Five complete rectangular bottles with short necks and abruptly angled shoulders are 3.75 inches high. One has remnants of a label: "ORW .../A.S.A./TA BLETS/. . .COLDS/. . .MATCH". Three have metal lids inscribed: "SOLD/ONLY AT/ REXALL/DRUG". These machine-made bottles contained aspirin tablets.

Type 12:

A rectangular bottle has a cylindrical neck and rounded shoulders. The sides angle down to the base; the bottle is narrower at the shoulder than at the base. Although remnants of a label adhere, only, "UNITED" is legible. Embossed on the base is "◇". A full seam indicates it is machine-made. The original contents are not known.



Type 13A:

Five bottles, each of which have a tall cylindrical neck, abrupt shoulders and are square in cross section. Each has a ring about 1/3 of the way down the neck. All are embossed: "CARTONS HP SAUCE", and one retains a screw-on cap bearing: "H.P." in red letters. A base to lip seam indicates thy are machine-made. These are condiment (HP Sauce) bottles.

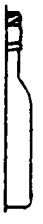
Type 13B:

These five bottles are identical to Type 13A except they lack the embossed label. All show some bubbles in the glass. On the lid of one specimen there is a representation of the British Houses of Parliament in green on white. These machine-made bottles certainly contained a condiment (HP Sauce).

Type 13C:

This specimen is similar to Type 13A except it lacks the embossed label and the neck ring is closer to the lip. Remnants of a label read: ". . .a. . ./. . .an. . ./. . .oisson. . ./. . ambo. . ./. . .from. . ./. . .SA. . ./. . .e. . .a. . .ES. . ./. . .AC. . ./. . .(R)A. . .". This machine-made bottle is also probably for HP Sauce.

Type 14:



A square bottle has a high cylindrical neck and sloping shoulders. Below the lip is a wide ring with a narrow ring immediately below. Although remnants of a label remain, it is not legible. This machine-made bottle has a base to lip seam. There is no indication of original content.

Type 15:

Four complete square bottles have cylindrical necks and angled shoulders. Embossed on one side is: "CONTENTS/2 FL. OZ.". A complete seam indicates these are machine-made. There is no indication of the original contents.

Type 16:

A square bottle has a cylindrical neck and well-sloped shoulders. There is a circular indentation in the base. Embossed on one side is: "2 FL. OZ.", and some dried yellowish remains are present inside. A base to lip seam indicates the bottle is machine-made. There is no indication of original contents.

Type 17:

A square bottle has a very short neck and abruptly angled shoulders. Although label remnants remain, nothing is legible. Embossed on the base is: "1/[illegible]/82". A base to lip seam indicates it is machine-made. There is no indication of original contents.

Type 18 (Figure 49):

A square bottle has a short neck separated from rounded shoulders by a large ring. Embossed on the base is: "12 6". A full seam indicates this is machine-made. There is no indication of original function.

Type 19 (Figure 49):

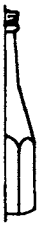
Two bottles 4.75 inches high, have a cylindrical neck and rounded shoulders. The back is rounded and the front has eight small sides or flutes. Embossed on the central pair of these is: "MINARD'S/LINIMENT", and on the base is "☞". A full seam indicates it is machine-made. The original contents were medicinal.

Type 20:

A complete rectangular bottle with a long cylindrical neck, abruptly angled shoulders, and faces raised by means of facets between face and edge, is 8.25 inches high. Embossed on the base is: "H.J. HEINZ CO/272/". This machine-made bottle is probably a sauce bottle.

Type 21:

A nine inch high bottle has an extremely long neck and very sloping shoulders. The short body has six equal sides. Embossed on the base is: "C.C. Ltd./℗/9577/19/RGD. 1932". This machine-made bottle is probably a catsup container.

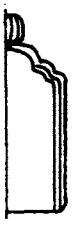


Type 22:

Two rectangular bottles have a very short narrow neck and abrupt shoulders. The small mouths of these machine-made bottles suggest the contents were an alcohol-based high evaporation liquid.

Type 23:

This rectangular bottle has stepped shoulders and a small neck concealed by a plastic cap; it is 3.75 inches high. Embossed on the base is: "N/◇/PAT NO/D89300/3". Probably this machine-made bottle contained perfume.



Type 24 (Figure 49):

A small rectangular bottle has a short neck surmounted by a ring, sloping shoulders, and a small mouth. Embossed on the base: "1". This machine-made bottle probably contained an alcohol-based liquid.

Type 25 (Figure 49):

A small bottle with a short neck and oval body lacks a definable shoulder. The body shows numerous air bubbles. Embossed on the base is: "◇" surrounded by dimples. Probably this machine-made bottle contained perfume.

Cork Stopped Bottles (Table 1):

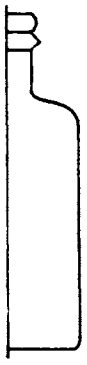
Type 1 (Figure 49):

Two four inch high bottles have wide ring lips on a short neck, angled shoulders and a rectangular body. The indented side panels are embossed: "THREE IN ONE/3·IN·ONE OIL CO", and the base is embossed: "▷". Although there are numerous air bubbles and the bases are of irregular thickness, the full seam indicates they are machine-made. They contained a household oil.

Type 2 (Figure 49):

A rectangular bottle with a double ring lip, cylindrical neck, angled shoulders, and indented face and side panels, is 5 inches high. One face is embossed: "WILD/STRAWBERRY" and the sides are embossed: "DR. A. FOWLERS/EXTRACT". The base is embossed "182". This machine-made bottle contained a patent medicine.

Type 3 (Figure 49):



A bottle with a double ring lip, cylindrical neck, gently angled shoulders and a rectangular body is 5.5 inches high. Embossed on one face is: "DR. S.N. THOMAS/NO. 5520 THE PROPRIETAR/OR PATENT MEDICINE ACT/ECLECTRIC OIL," the other face is embossed: "NORTHROP &/LYMAN CO. LIMITED/ TORONTO, ONT.". The sides are embossed: "INTERNAL" and "EXTERNAL". The base is embossed: "<>". The full seams are crooked suggesting this is an early machine-made bitters bottle.

Type 4 (Figure 49):

This rectangular bottle has a tapered, collared lip with a ring below which surmounts a long neck, rounded shoulders, a rectangular body with one indented face panel and is 6.5 inches high. At the top of the panel is a circular seal with an anchor and embossed around this is: "HOPE IS THE ANCHOR OF THE SOUL/IV", and below is: "DR. T.A. SLOCUM/LIMITED/TORONTO". Embossed on the base is "PSYCHINE". Numerous air bubbles are present, and the base is imperfectly shaped. A base to neck seam terminates and indicates a post bottom mold technique. This is a bitters bottle.

Type 5:

This rectangular bottle has a wide ring lip, short neck and abruptly angled shoulders. The base is embossed: "6". There is no indication of the original contents of this machine-made bottle.

Type 6:

This rectangular bottle has a tapering collared lip with a ring below, a long cylindrical neck and angled shoulders. A terminating seam suggests a post bottom mold technique. This may have been a medicine bottle.

Type 7:

A rectangular bottle with a double ring lip, short cylindrical neck and sloping shoulders, is 6.25 inches high. The base is embossed: " ". This machine-made bottle is of unknown function.

Type 8:

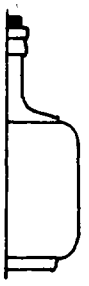
This rectangular bottle with ring lip, cylindrical neck, slightly sloped shoulders and indented side panels is 5.62 inches high. Embossed on the sides is: "PINEX", and on the base is "". This machine-made bottle contained a household product.

Type 9 (Figure 49):

This rectangular bottle has a double ring lip, cylindrical neck and sloping shoulders; it is 6.25 inches high. It is embossed on the base; "". Although it has a few large bubbles, a complete seam indicates that it is machine-made. There is no indication of original contents.

Type 10:

This rectangular bottle has an expanded single ring lip, cylindrical neck, concave shoulders separated by a ridge from the rounded-edged rectangular body. It is 5 inches high, and embossed on the base "CC UD CO/[illegible]". Whether this specimen is of post bottom mold manufacture or early machine manufacture, is uncertain. There is no indication of original function.



Type 11:

This rectangular bottle has a flared ring lip, cylindrical neck, sloping shoulders and a flattened front face. It is 4 inches high. Embossed on the face is: "RUBIFOAM/FOR THE/ TEETH/PUT UP BY/E.W. HOYT & CO./LOWELL, MASS". This tooth powder bottle is probably from a post bottom mold.

Type 12 (Figure 49):

This square bottle has a flared ring lip, cylindrical neck and rounded shoulders. It is embossed on the shoulder with: "CONTENTS/4 FL. OZ.", and on the base: "[illegible]". This machine-made bottle is of unknown function.

Type 13:

This square bottle has a sharp-edged ring lip, short cylindrical neck and abruptly angled shoulders. It is embossed on the base "3ggE". Air bubbles, irregular base and a terminating seam indicate a post bottom mold.

Type 14:

This bottle is almost identical to Type 13 except that the lip is a flared ring type and embossed on one side is: "CONTENTS/2 FL. OZ.". As with the previous specimen, no specific function is known.

Type 15 (Figure 49):

This square bottle with a wide ring lip, short neck, and rounded shoulders is four inches high. Two opposite sides are embossed with four rows of small squares and: "VAPOCRESOLENE CO.", "PAT. U.S. JUNE 18.85 ENG JULY 23.94" longitudinally down the centre. Embossed on one undecorated side near the base is: "2" and on the base is: "◇". This machine-made bottle was for medicinal purposes.

Type 16:

This small bottle has a wide ring lip, wide short neck and eight-sided body. It is 2.37 inches high. Embossed on the base is: "1". There is no indication of the original use of this machine-made bottle.

Type 17:

This round bottle has a ring lip, short neck, angled shoulders and is 4.5 inches high. The base is embossed: "2056". This machine-made bottle may have been for medicine.

Type 18:

Two specimens have a ring lip and rounded body with only a slight neck. Only 2.5 inches high, these are vials rather than bottles. They appear to have been made by a post bottom mold.

Type 19:

This specimen is also a vial. It is 2.75 inches high and a simple cylinder in form. There is a cork stopper and a dimple on the base. Manufacturing technique and function are unknown.

Miscellaneous:

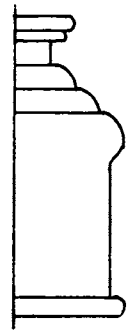
A fragment (R2M6H3-31) has a ring lip, cylindrical neck with another ring, two-thirds of the way down, and a rectangular shoulder. It is machine-made.

Another fragment (R2M6H3-32) has an expanded ring lip, cylindrical neck, angled shoulder and a rectangular body. A cork with a metal pull ring is present. This bottle is probably machine-made.

Ink Bottles (Table 1):

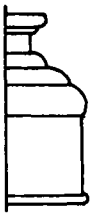
Type 1 (Figure 49):

Three ink bottles which are designed for cork stoppers have wide double ring lips and a short neck. The shoulder consists of three rings of increasing diameter from neck to body. The upper two rings are about the same height; the lower ring is about twice as high. The cylindrical body begins under the third (lower) ring and joins a ring base. Embossed on the base is: "WATERMAN'S INK/☞/MADE IN CANADA". These bottles are machine-made.



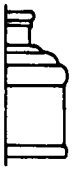
Type 2:

This bottle is almost identical to Type 1 except that the junction between the lower (third) ring and the body is very abrupt and gives it a seam-like appearance. Embossed on the base is: "". It is machine-made.



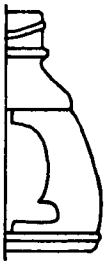
Type 3 (Figure 49):

This bottle is similar to the Type 2 ink bottle except that the rings are of unequal height. The first small, the second intermediate and the third large. On the third ring is embossed: "4 oz.", and on the base is: "WATERMANS INK." This is also machine-made.



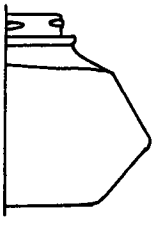
Type 4 (Figure 49):

This bottle has a ring below the screw cap lip, a short concave-convex shoulder and a round body increasing in diameter towards the base. The body is divided into sections by six vertical ridges which run from shoulder to base, and the area between has a textured surface. One ridge expands to a dome surmounting a rectangle to give an untextured area where a gummed label was probably affixed. The bottle was probably machine-made.

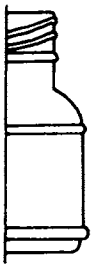


Type 5 (Figure 49):

This ink bottle has a ring below the screw top lid, and the body angles first out and then in to the base. The face thus appears as a hexagon with unequal sides. Embossed on the base is: "WATERMAN'S/2OZ./REGISTERED/CANADA". This is a machine-made bottle.



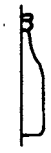
Type 6 (Figure 49):



This small round bottle is 2.61 inches high. Below the screw type lip is a ring, a short neck and a convex shoulder. The body is separated from the shoulder and base by a ridge. Although label remnants are present, only a large ". . .E" and: ". . .REG US. . .are discernible. The overall morphology suggests that this machine-made bottle was for ink.

Miscellaneous Bottles (Table 1):

Type 1 (Figure 49):



A complete round bottle 5 1/8 inches high has a lip for a crimped metal cap and a sloping neck. Embossed on the base is: "48". This machine-made bottle was probably a soda pop bottle.

Jars (Table 1):

Type 1:

This small 2 inch high round jar has a large screw cap. There is only a slight constriction between body and neck. The function of this machine-made jar is not known.

Type 2:

This round jar has a wide mouth with a metal screw cap, almost no neck and abrupt shoulders. Embossed on the face is: "TRADE MARK/VASELINE/ CHESEBROUGH/NEW YORK" and on the base: "▽". This vaseline jar is machine-made.

Type 3:

This is a cylindrical jar with slight shoulders and a metal screw cap. Although label remnants are present, little is intelligible. Embossed on the base is: "[illegible]/888". The machine-made jar could have contained a medicinal compound as the word "relieve" can be read from the label.

Type 4:

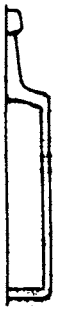
This round jar has a screw top with a glass ring below. The shoulders slope strongly to the body. Embossed in concentric rings on the body is: "HORLICK'S MALTED MILK/TRADE/M.M./MARK" and below is: "RACINE-WIS-U.S.A.". The jar is machine-made.

Type 5:

Two jars are of the sealer fruit jar type. Embossed on the body is: "IMPROVED GEM/MADE IN CANADA" and "16". The jars were made by Dominion Glass Company, Montreal, P.Q., and circulation began in 1920 (Toulouse 1969:128). One jar contains some rather unappetizing dill pickles.

Tinted Glass Bottles:

Type 1 (Figure 49):



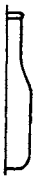
A complete rectangular bottle has a collared lip for a cork stopper above a long cylindrical neck and abruptly angled shoulders. The faces and sides have indented panels; one face is embossed: "CHAMBERLAIN/MEDIC/TORONTO" and the sides: "CHAMBERLAIN MED. CO.", "DES MOINES & TORONTO". The base is embossed: "569". The glass is tinted Aural Green (35f plate XVIII), and a full seam indicates this medicine bottle is machine-made.

Type 2 (Figure 49):

This rectangular bottle has a wide mouth with a metal screw cap, short neck, and abruptly angled shoulders. Embossed on the base is: "MADE IN/⬭/U.S.A./3". The glass is tinted pale turquoise green (41f plate VIII), and no specific function can be inferred for this machine-made bottle.

Type 3:

This round bottle has a ring lip and cylindrical neck with very sloped shoulders. Embossed on the base is: "D". The glass is dark bluish glaucous (37GB-Gb plate XLII). This machine-made bottle is probably a pint cream bottle.



Coloured Glass Bottles

Brown Bovril Bottles (Table 1):

Several bottles known to have contained a commercially prepared beef flavouring (Bovril) were recovered. They are all burnt sienna (Ridgeway 1912: 9k plate II) in colour. The bottles come in two varieties based on screw cap and cork-stopped variants. The screw top bottles have a wide mouth separated by a ring from a short neck and concave-convex shoulders. Two opposite faces are flattened and originally had a gummed label. The cork-stopped variety have a similar form except they show a ring lip and a long cylindrical neck. All are machine-made.

Type 1A (Figure 50):

These eleven screw top bovril bottles are the 8 ounce size. Embossed on the sides is: "8 OZ. NET/BOVRIL/(CANADA)/LIMITED", and on the base is: "MADE IN CANADA/⬭". These are machine-made.

Type 1B:

These four bottles are also 8 ounce screw top bovril bottles. The sides are embossed: "8 OZ./ BOVRIL/LIMITED" and the base: "BOTTLE MADE IN ENGLAND/BY/FORSTERS/GLASS CO.".

Type 1 Miscellaneous:

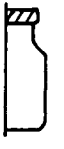
Three fragments are from type 1 screw cap bovril bottles but embossed details are missing and these cannot be classified within the A or B varieties.

Type 2 (Figure 50):

These seven screw top bovril bottles are a 4 ounce size. They are embossed on the sides: "4 OZ./BOVRIL/LIMITED" and on the base: "BOTTLE MADE IN ENGLAND/BY/F.G.C.".

Type 3 (Figure 50):

These three screw top bovril bottles are the 2 ounce size. They are embossed on the sides: "2 OZ./BOVRIL/LIMITED" and on the base: "BOTTLE MADE IN ENGLAND/BY/F.G.C.".

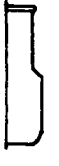


Type 4 (Figure 50):

These thirteen bovril bottles are a 4 ounce cork-stopped type. They are embossed on the sides: "4 OZ./BOVRIL/LIMITED" and on the base: "MADE/IN/U.S.A.".

Type 5 (Figure 50):

These thirteen bovril bottles are a 2 ounce cork-stopped type. They are embossed on the sides: "2 OZ./BOVRIL/LIMITED" and on the base: "MADE/IN/U.S.A.".



Other Brown Bottles:

Type 1A (Figure 50):

Four round bottles with narrow screw cap lips, short cylindrical necks, rounded shoulders and tall cylindrical bodies are 8.75 inches high. The colour of the glass is Sanford Brown (11k plate II). Two retain metal caps inscribed: "SOLD/ONLY/AT REXALL/DRUG/STORES", presumably these are machine-made medicine bottles of some sort.

Type 1B (Figure 50):

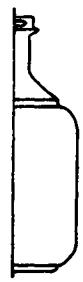
This bottle is identical to Type 1A but is only 6 inches high.

Type 1C (Figure 50):

These three bottles are identical to Type 1A brown bottles but are a 5 inch high variety.

Type 2 (Figure 50):

This rectangular bottle has a flared ring below a screw lip, cylindrical neck with sloping shoulders separated from the body by a ridge. The body edges are well rounded. The bottle is the colour Burnt Sienna (9k plate II) and is 8.25 inches high. The ring base is smaller than the body and is embossed: "U.D.Co./ [illegible]". This machine-made bottle may be another "REXALL" drug store bottle (Blumenstein 1966:82).



Type 3 (Figure 50):

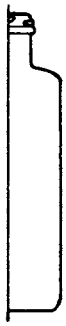
Three rectangular bottles have a ring below a screw lip, a short neck, rounded shoulders and an indented panel on each face. The colour is Amber Brown (13R plate III), and they are 6.25 inches high. The specific function of these machine-made bottles is not known.

Type 4 (Figure 50):

These four rectangular bottles have a flared ring below a screw lip, short neck, squared shoulders and a body with indented face panels. The colour is Amber Brown (13k plate III) and the bottles are 7 inches high. Embossed on the face is: "BUCKLEY'S" and on the base is "1◇" (R2M6H3-239), "7◇" (R2M6H3-240) and "2◇" (R2M6H3-241, R2M6N5-38). These machine-made bottles probably contained cough syrup.

Type 5 (Figure 50):

Two rectangular bottles have a threaded lip separated by a ring from a short neck, squared shoulders, and indented face panels. The latter are most strongly indented on one side so that the panel slopes inwards. The colour is Amber Brown (13k plate III) and the bottles are 5.5 inches high. Embossed on the faces is: "BUCKLEY'S" and on the bases are: "6◇" (R2M6H3-242), and "8◇" (R2M6H3-243). These machine-made bottles probably contained cough syrup.



Type 6:

This single small rectangular bottle has a threaded lip separated from a short neck by a ring, squared shoulders and is 2.5 inches high. The colour is Sanford Brown (11k plate II). Embossed on the base is "[illegible]3". The specific function of this machine-made bottle is not known.

Type 7 (Figure 50):

This bottle is morphologically similar to Type 2, but has a double ring lip for a cork stopper and is only 4.5 inches high. Embossed on the base is: "[illegible]". A seam terminates part way up the neck suggesting it was made by post bottom mold. The colour is Sanford Brown (11k plate III).

Type 8 (Figure 50):

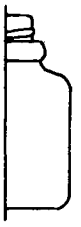
This rectangular bottle has a ring lip for a cork stopper, cylindrical neck and squared shoulders. The colour is Burnt Sienna (9k plate II). The function of this machine-made bottle is unknown.

Type 9:

This is a tall (9.75 inches) round bottle with a long neck, sloping shoulders, and a crown cap. It is Burnt Sienna (9k plate II) in colour and probably an early machine-made bottle. The specific function is uncertain but it is probably a beverage bottle.

Green Glass Bottles:

Type 1 (Figure 49):



A small (2.5 inches high) bottle has a threaded lip, with a very large ring neck below and sloping shoulders. It is ovoid in cross section, and the colour is Emerald Green (35 b-i plate VI). Embossed on the base is: "DES. PAT./92148" The function of this machine-made bottle is not known.

Type 2. (Figure 50):

This 10 inch high round bottle has a ring lip for a cork stopper, a long neck and ill-defined sloping shoulders. It is Emerald Green (35 6-i plate VI) in colour. Embossed on the base is "<i>". This machine-made bottle may have held liquor.

Blue Glass Bottles:

Type 1A:

Ten rectangular bottles have threaded lips separated by a ring from a short neck and rounded shoulders. The 8.5 inch high bottles are Lyons Blue (51i plate IX) in colour. Metal caps on two specimens read: "SOLD/ONLY AT/REXALL/ DRUG/STORES". These machine-made bottles probably contained a medicine of some sort.

Type 1B (Figure 50):

This bottle is identical to Type 1A except that it is only 6.5 inches high.

Type 2:

These two 5.75 inch high bottles have metal screw caps, wide necks, rounded shoulders and rectangular bodies. They are Lyons Blue (5li plate IX) and machine-made. On one lid is: "SOLD/ONLY/AT/REXALL. . . .". Remnants of a label are present, but only the words "spoon", "needed", and "morning" are legible. Presumably they are medicine bottles.

Coloured Glass Jars:

Type 1A:

Three 3.75 inch high jars have threaded lips, abruptly angled shoulders and round bodies. They are Sanford Brown (11k plate II) in colour and are machine-made. Embossed on the base is "KRUSCHEN". Two specimens have small metal measuring spoons in them. The contents were likely medicinal.

Type 1B:

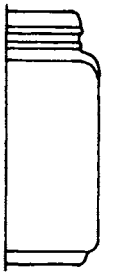
Six jars are identical to Type 1A except that they are embossed on the base with: "KRUSCHEN SALTS".

Type 2 (Figure 50):

This is a small one inch high glass jar. It is Burnt Sienna (9k plate II) in colour and machine-made. The base is embossed: "KRUSCHEN/ 17/SALTS".

Type 3 (Figure 50):

Three wide-mouth square jars have threaded lips, small shoulders and are five inches high. They are Sanford Brown (11k plate II) in colour and machine-made. Remnants of a label are almost illegible, but can be read: ". . .a good. . .taining/. . .which good. . ./. . . .in. . ./. . .digestible. . .it with. . ./. . .and. . ./. . .rished person. . ./. . .NOTTINGHAM". The function is unknown.



Type 4 (Figure 50):

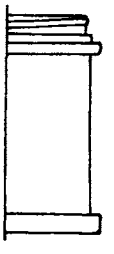
A small square jar has a threaded lip, and small, ill-defined neck and shoulders. It is 3.75 inches high and the colour is Sanford Brown (11k plate II). The jar is machine-made but its specific function is unknown.

Type 5:

A small jar is 2.5 inches high. It has a threaded lip separated from a very short neck by a ring. Abruptly angled shoulders meet a round body with a ring base. The base is embossed: "℄". The machine-made jar is Lyons Blue (51i plate IX) in colour and probably medicinal in function.

Type 6:

Two square jars made of milk glass have threaded lips and projecting rings above and below the body. Embossed on opposite sides in a vertical oval cartouche is: "PONDS", and on the base is: "MADE/IN/CANADA". Probably these machine-made jars held cosmetics.

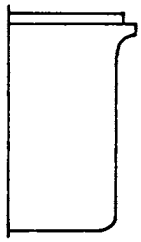


Type 7:

Three square milk glass jars have four oval lugs for a screw cap, and double ring projections above and below the body. The opposite sides have five vertical flutes. Probably these machine-made jars held cosmetics.

Type 8:

A large round milk glass jar has an expander rim to take a pressure lid. Embossed on the base is: "MACLARENS IMPERIAL CHEESE/REG. S.D." around a cross which has "TRADE/MARK" in ovals joined to the superior and right bar. This machine-made jar held cheese.



Type 9A:

A round milk glass jar has a metal screw cap and single ring projections above and below the body. Embossed on the base is: " ". It is machine-made and 2.5 inches high.

Type 9B:

This jar is identical to the previous form except that it is two inches high and is embossed on the base with: "METHOLATED/REG./TRADE MARK". It probably contained a medicinal salve.

Fragment Sample

The most diagnostic fragments recovered are the lip-neck portions. There are six major neck types represented here (Table 2). Type A consists of those lips designed to take a crown or crimped cap of the type commonly found on beverage bottles. Type B is a square-edged ring lip for a cork stopper; this lip has a very low cylindrical form and is a larger diameter than the neck. Type C is a flared ring lip; it resembles a funnel. Type D is a double ring lip which is similar to Type B except that the margins are rounded. A second, lower adjacent ring shows a ridge around the centre. Type E is a collared form, while Type F has a double collar.

Green Glass Bottles

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-72 (Figure 51).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Roman Green (23m plate XVI).
Description : Of four bottle fragments, one shows a Type E applied lip and an expanding neck with only a slight shoulder. A basal fragment has a slight kick-up with a small central bulb projecting externally. One fragment has remnants of a painted label so faded that only: ". . PARED. . ." is legible.
Manufacture : Post bottom mold.
Function : Probably a liquor bottle.
Note : A cork was found in association.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-73 (Figure 51).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Roman Green (23m plate XVI).
Description : Of five fragments, four are body fragments with no distinguishing characteristics, and one is a lip designed for a cork stopper. The Type F applied lip joins a convex neck.
Manufacture : Uncertain; possibly free blown, turn mold or cup mold.
Function : Beverage (liquor?) bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-36 (Figure 51).
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Dark Citrine (21m plate IV).
Description : Of several bottle fragments, only the Type A lip is of interest. The lip is of the type designed for a metal cap; indeed, the cap is still present.
Manufacture : Unknown, but probably recent judging by the cap type.
Function : A beverage bottle of some kind.

Catalogue Number: R2M6E2-48.
Location : North Shed; Lower.
Colour : Dark Citrine (21m plate IV).

Description : A basal fragment with a slight kick-up.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown, but possibly a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M2-29.
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : Dark Citrine (21m plate IV).
Description : A lip-neck fragment which shows a seam to the top of the lip, therefore probably post 1903. The Type A lip is designed for a metal cap.
Manufacture : Mold, specific type unknown.
Function : A beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M14B1-3.
Location : Palisade; Upper.
Colour : Warbler Green (23k plate IV).
Description : A bottle fragment shows a flat base and double vertical seams.
Manufacture : Mold, specific type unknown.
Function : Possibly a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M2-30.1.
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : Warbler Green (23k plate IV).
Description : A small fragment of a rolled lip, possibly a Type A designed for a metal cap.
Manufacture : Mold; specific type unknown.
Function : Probably a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6H1-26.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Forest Green (29m plate XVII).
Description : A basal fragment which is almost flat. Inscribed on the side is: ". . .A ND REA. . ." and on the bottom is: ". . .J.L. & Co. L. . .".
Manufacture : Mold, specific type unknown.

Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6A11-7 (Figure 52).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Olive Green (23m plate IV).
Description : A large basal fragment of a bottle has no seam present. It shows a large off-centre kick-up with a pontil scar. Numerous air bubbles are present.
Manufacture : Free blown.
Function : Probably a liquor bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6H4-6 (Figure 53).
Location : Cellar; Fill Zone.
Colour : Parrot Green (31k plate VI).
Description : A basal fragment with no seam present is embossed with: ". . .7.6. . .".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Brown Glass Bottles

Catalogue Number: R2M6S5-23 (Figure 51).
Location : Trading Store; Lower.
Colour : Argus Brown (13m plate III).
Description : A shoulder fragment and a lip-neck fragment show a slight patina. The Type A lip is designed for a metal cap, which is still present.
Function : A beverage (beer?) bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M2-30.2 (Figure 51).
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : Argus Brown (13m plate III).
Description : Two fragments of the same lip are the Type A; designed for a metal cap. A neck fragment indicates a long convex shape with a gently sloping shoulder.

Manufacture : Mold, specific type unknown.
Function : A beverage (beer?) bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M1-29.2.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Argus Brown (13m plate III).
Description : A basal fragment and a neck fragment show a heavy patina.
Manufacture : Uncertain, but likely recent judging by even thickness and regular markings.
Function : Possibly a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M1-29.1.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Antique Brown (17k plate III).
Description : Slightly patinated neck and base fragments; the neck shows a vertical seam.
Manufacture : Mold; specific type unknown.
Function : A beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6N1-32.2.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Antique Brown (17k plate III).
Description : A neck fragment with only a slight indication of the lip.
Manufacture : Indeterminate.
Function : Perhaps a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6S3-22.2 (Figure 51).
Location : Trading Store; Upper.
Colour : Antique Brown (17k plate III).
Description : A lip-neck fragment of the Type A lip designed for a metal cap, shows two seams. Of two basal fragments, one shows an embossed "6" or "9".
Manufacture : Uncertain, but likely a recent mold type as the seam is very regular.

Function : A beverage (beer?) bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6T6-38.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Antique Brown (17k plate III).
Description : Two basal fragments have a very high gloss and are very regular.
Manufacture : Machine-made.
Function : Probably a beer bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6H2-20 (Figure 52).
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Bay (7m plate II).
Description : A large basal fragment is likely of recent manufacture judging by even thickness and regular marking. The fragment is heavily patinated.
Manufacture : Mold; type unknown.
Function : Possibly a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6K1-37 (Figure 52).
Location : Dairy; Upper.
Colour : Bay (7m plate II).
Description : A large basal fragment has a high sheen and very regular thickness.
Manufacture : Probably recent mold.
Function : Beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-30.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Bay (7m plate II).
Description : Two basal fragments lack any distinguishing characteristics.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Perhaps a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M1-31.1.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Bay (7m plate II).
Description : A small regular basal fragment is embossed with ". . .13.".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6N1-32.1.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Amber Brown (13k plate III).
Description : A very regular basal fragment and a small shoulder fragment which shows a seam.
Manufacture : Probably recent mold type.
Function : Beverage (beer?) bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6S3-22.1
Location : Trading Store; Upper.
Colour : Amber Brown (13k plate III).
Description : A very small neck fragment has no distinguishing characteristics.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Uncertain, perhaps a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6T6-37 (Figure 52).
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour Amber Brown (13k plate III).
Description : A basal fragment is embossed with "8.0." Two lip fragments of the Type A style designed for a metal cap, show a heavy patina.
Manufacture : Machine-made.
Function : Beverage (beer) bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-31.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Raw Sienna (17i plate III).
Description : A basal fragment has a vertical seam and a horizontal seam, and bears the letters: "RE. . .". A body fragment has embossed: ". . .Y BR. . .". Another body fragment shows a vertical seam which terminates on the fragment. A shoulder fragment bears the letters: ". . .AUTOCI. . . .".
Manufacture : Post bottom mold (1820-1900).
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M1-31.2.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Raw Sienna (17i plate III).
Description : A body fragment is embossed with: ". . .ADA. . ./. . .ED. . .". Another body fragment is embossed: ". . . OO 7. . .". Possibly, the latter should be inverted to read: ". . .Z OO. . .".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6T9-14.
Location : Cellar; Fill Zone.
Colour : Raw Sienna (17i plate III).
Description : A body fragment embossed with: ". . .oz. . ./. . . OVRIL. . ./. . .MI. . .".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Certainly a Bovril beef flavouring bottle.
Note : Although listed from a fill zone lot, this is probably recent trash.

Clear Glass Bottles

Catalogue Number: R2M6B4-14 (Figure 54).
Location : Shed; Upper.

Colour : (Clear).
Description : A fragment of a cylindrical neck with an irregular, externally expanded lip of the Type B style for a cork stopper. A vertical seam terminates part way up the neck.
Manufacture : Three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6E2-39 (Figure 54).
Location : North Shed; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A cylindrical neck with a slightly flared lip of the Type C style for a cork stopper has a vertical seam which terminates part way up the neck.
Manufacture : Three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Possibly a bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6N1-22 (Figure 54).
Location : Press Room; Upper
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A cylindrical neck with a square-edged, externally expanded Type B lip for a cork stopper has a vertical terminating seam.
Manufacture : Three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Possibly a bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-17 (Figure 54).
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A cylindrical neck with a square-edged, externally expanded Type B lip for a cork stopper has a vertical terminating seam.
Manufacture : Three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Possibly a bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A5-14.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A fragment of a cylindrical neck with externally thickened Type B lip for a cork stopper, a small basal fragment, and a shoulder fragment with a vertical seam are probably from a bitters bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown, but probably a three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6B1-50 (Figure 54).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A cylindrical neck with a square-edged, externally thickened Type B lip for a cork stopper, joins a squared shoulder. The bottle is square also. Two seams terminate; one in the neck and one on the shoulder.
Manufacture : Three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Probably a bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-51 (Figure 54).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A fragment of a Type E applied lip and a neck and shoulder fragment from a rectangular bottle.
Manufacture : Three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M2-25 (Figure 54).
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A complete square (ht. 3.5 inches) bottle with a vertical series of lines decorating three sides is

designed for a screw-on cap. Two seams continue the length of the bottle and lip. The lip has a small perforation for pouring.

Manufacture : Machine-made or a three-piece mold of the type used for decorative bottles.

Function : Probably a perfume bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6C1-18.

Location : Compound.

Colour : (Clear).

Description : A neck and lip fragment of the Type A style for a metal cap.

Manufacture : Machine-made.

Function : Probably a soda pop bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6K1-21.

Location : Dairy; Upper.

Colour : (Clear).

Description : A body fragment of a bottle.

Manufacture : Machine-made.

Function : Probably a Pepsi Cola bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A9-18.

Location : Dairy; Lower.

Colour : (Clear).

Description : Two small body fragments include one embossed with: ". . .B RO. . .".

Manufacture : Unknown.

Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A8-32.

Location : Dairy; Lower.

Colour : (Clear).

Description : Of two body fragments, one shows a square face-side juncture and bears the inscription: "PH. . . ". The other shows: ". . . .H. . .". Both have bubbles in the glass.

Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6S6-11.
Location : Trading Store; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A small lip fragment.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A8-31
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A basal and a body fragment are probably from an octagonal bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown; possibly medicinal bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6S3-18.
Location : Trading Store.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A body fragment is embossed with: ". . .1 NDS. . ./ . . .ONE Y. . ./. . .AND. . ./. . .LM O. . .".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6B1-65.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A multi-sided base of a bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6N1-23.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A neck fragment has a terminating seam and a scar from an applied lip.
Manufacture : Three-piece or post bottom mold.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X2-15.
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A small fragment suggests a wide-shouldered bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-66 (Figure 53).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A basal fragment is probably from a multi-sided bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-63.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A small body fragment is embossed: ". . .DA.".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-28.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A bottle shoulder fragment is embossed: "TED/. . .H TA E . . ./. . .WIS. . .".

Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M2-22.
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A shoulder fragment is decorated with horizontal lines in alternating vertical bands. Another fragment is embossed: ". . .80.".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Uncertain, but perhaps a beverage bottle.

Tinted Glass Bottles

Catalogue Number: R2M7A6-29 (Figure 54).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Olivine (35f plate XXXII).
Description : A complete bottle with a double ring Type D lip for a cork stopper and a terminating seam. It (ht. 5.5 inches) is inscribed on one face with: "R.R.R./RADWAY & CO./NEW YORK" and on the sides with: "ENTD ACCORD TO/ACT OF CONGRESS".
Manufacture : Post bottom mold (1820-1900).
Function : Probably a medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6E1-13.
Location : North Shed; Upper.
Colour : Olivine (35d plate XXXII).
Description : A shoulder fragment of a bottle is embossed: ". . . F. OZ. . ./. . .DEPOT. . ./. . .TOUR".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A9-21 (Figure 52).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Dull Opaline Green (37f plate XIX).

Description : A basal fragment of a bottle shows a slight kick-up and a vertical seam.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-69.3.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Dull Opaline Green (37f plate XIX).
Description : A small basal fragment with no distinguishing characteristics.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6T6-30.2.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Dull Opaline Green (37f plate XIX).
Description : A basal fragment is from a bottle or jar, but is without any distinguishing characteristics.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A8-29.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Opaline Green (37f plate VII).
Description : A Type E lip fragment with a heavy patina is from a bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-70.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Microline Green (39f plate XIX).
Description : A body fragment from a rectangular bottle has a sunken side panel which is embossed: "CINCINNATI".
Manufacture : Possibly post bottom mold.
Function : Unknown; perhaps medicinal.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X5-9 (Figure 52).
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Microline Green (39f plate XIX).
Description : A bottle base fragment is embossed with: "4" on the base and ". . .W N" on the side.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1=59
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Microline Green (39f plate XIX).
Description : A body fragment of an angular bottle is embossed: ". . .WATE R. . ./. . .& LANMAN. . .".

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-58.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Glaucous Green (39f plate XXXIII).
Description : Three body fragments from a bottle or jar, but probably the former. One is embossed: ". . .H". A second is embossed: ". . .GOODALL R. . .". The largest fragment is embossed horizontally with: ". . .RKSHIR E. . .", and vertically, below the "S" with ". . . ACKHOUSE & C".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6B2-18 (Figure 53).
Location : Shed; Upper.
Colour : Deep Turtle Green (31 plate XXXII).
Description : This fragment may be from the base of a bottle. It is embossed: ". . .PAS REMPLIR. . . .".
Manufacture : Unknown; but probably modern.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6N1-34.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Emerald Green (35 plate VI).
Description : This small body fragment has a painted label in red on a white ground. Not enough remains to identify either the label or the vessel form.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X5-13 (Figure 51).
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Pale Turquoise Green (41f plate VII).
Description : A long convex neck with a crown cap on a Type A lip shows a vertical seam. A basal fragment also shows a vertical seam.
Manufacture : Machine-made.
Function : A beverage (probably soda pop) bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-56 (Figure 54).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Turquoise Green (41f plate VII).
Description : A basal fragment of a rectangular bottle has sunken panels in faces and sides. A lip-neck fragment has a seam which terminates. The neck is a long cylindrical form with a ring about half way up. The Type B lip is a square-edged, externally thickened type for a cork stopper.
Manufacture : Post bottom mold.
Function : Probably a medicinal or bitters bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-69.1.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Turquoise Green (41 f plate VII).
Description : A basal fragment with a slight kick-up may be from an oval bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-57 (Figure 54).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Blue-Green (39f plate VII).
Description : This is a lip-neck-shoulder fragment of an angular bottle. The Type D lip is a double ring type for a cork stopper. The neck is cylindrical. A small portion of one face suggests the presence of a sunken panel.
Manufacture : Probably a post bottom mold.
Function : Unknown; perhaps medicinal.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A6-27.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Blue-Green (39f plate VII).
Description : Four fragments are from a multi-sided (octagonal?) bottle. Each is embossed and shows: "MONTREAL", "H. . .", ". . .E NRY", and ". . .GRAY. . .".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-69.2.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Blue-Green (39f plate VII).
Description : A shoulder and body fragment indicate a rectangular bottle. Embossed on one is: ". . .R. . .".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Perhaps bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M1-27.1.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Pale Blue-Green (39f plate VII).
Description : A small basal fragment is probably from a rectangular bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-27.2.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Pale Blue-Green (39f plate VII).
Description : A very small basal fragment lacks any distinguishing characteristics.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X5-12 (Figure 53).
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Microline Green (39f plate XIX).
Description : A base for a large bottle or jar has a diameter of five inches. The fragment shows a small bulb in the centre on the bottom.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M2-24 (Figure 54).
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : Pale Nile Blue (41f plate XIX).
Description : This fragment consists of a cylindrical neck, with a double ring Type D lip which retains a cork stopper. Remnants of the shoulder suggest an angular bottle. A seam terminates on the neck.
Manufacture : Probably post bottom mold.
Function : Probably a bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-52 (Figure 54).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Description : Identical to R2M6M2-24.
Manufacture : Probably post bottom mold.
Function : Probably a bitters or medicine bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M2-22.3.
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : Pale Nile Blue (41f plate XIX).
Description : A Type A lip and neck fragment is from a bottle designed for a crown cap.
Manufacture : Possibly early machine-made as bubbles are present.
Function : Unknown; possibly a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6S5-20.
Location : Trade Store; Lower.
Colour : Pale Nile Blue (41f plate XIX).
Description : A lip-neck fragment shows a seam over the lip. The Type A lip is designed for a crown cap.
Function : Probably a beverage bottle.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A5-15.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Nile Blue (41f plate XIX).
Description : A small body fragment shows an embossed design which looks roughly like a stylized "S".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A9-20 (Figure 51).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : King's Blue (47b plate XXII).
Description : A neck fragment shows an applied lip seam. The ring lip, although fragmented, was probably fairly wide. A basal fragment, possibly from the kick-up, is very thick. A body fragment is embossed with: ". . .Y. . .".
Manufacture : Uncertain; but definitely not machine-made.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6T6-34.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Pale Mauve (63f plate XXV).
Description : Two body fragments from an ornate bottle show a half-sunburst design within a semicircle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6S4-29 (Figure 53).
Location : Trade Store; Lower.
Colour : Lilac Grey (59f plate LII).
Description : A basal fragment is from a very thin-walled rectangular bottle.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Possibly a perfume bottle.

Jars and Sealer Lids

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-48.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Olivine (35f plate XXXII).
Description : A body fragment from a tinted jar has the embossed letters: ". . .NO'S/. . .IT SALT. . .".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Probably an Eno's Fruit Salts jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-50.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Turquoise Green (41f plate VII).
Description : This is a lip fragment from a tinted jar and shows ridges for a screw-on top.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M6A8-10.
Location : Dairy; Upper.

Colour : Ethyl Blue (47f plate VIII).
Description : A rim fragment from a tinted jar shows ridges for a screw-on top.
Manufacture : Probably machine-made.
Function : Jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-27.1.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : Two fragments from a clear jar are designed for a screw-on top.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M6E2-40.
Location : North Shed; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A rim-shoulder fragment is from a jar. It shows ridges for a screw-on lid.
Manufacture : Uncertain.
Function : Jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M6H1-23.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A rim fragment is from a jar and shows ridges for a screw-on top. A body fragment is embossed: ". . . S/ . . .L".
Manufacture : Possibly machine-made.
Function : Jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-55.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : Two body fragments of a sealer jar are embossed with a crown design. Although unclear, a portion of the

design seems to be of a type not manufactured until post-1900.

Manufacture : Unknown; perhaps machine-made.

Function : Crown Sealer Jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M6K1-22.

Location : Dairy; Upper.

Colour : (Clear).

Description : Several rim fragments suggest at least three different screw lid jars. A base fragment is embossed: ". . .ESIGN REED 1962", "▽⑦".

Manufacture : Machine-made.

Function : Sealer Jar.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M1-27.2.

Location : Press Room; Upper.

Colour : Pale Turquoise Green (41f plate VII).

Description : A tinted glass sealer lid shows a raised circular panel.

Manufacture : Unknown.

Function : Sealer Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X1-29.

Location : Press Room; Upper.

Colour : Vinaceous Lilac (69f plate XLIV).

Description : A fragment of a clamp-type lid.

Manufacture : Unknown.

Function : Jar Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M6A6-13.

Location : Press Room; Upper

Colour : Vinaceous Lilac (69f plate XLIV).

Description : A small tinted glass fragment is from a clamp-style lid.

Manufacture : Unknown.

Function : Jar Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M6N1-24.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A fragment is from a clamp-style sealer lid.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Jar Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M6A6-12.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A complete outer seal glass lid is embossed: "<>".
Manufacture : Dominion Glass Company, after 1913.
Function : Sealer Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A9-17.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : An outer seal lid fragment is embossed: "COPPERRINE".
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Sealer Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M15B1-14.
Location : Palisade; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : An almost complete inner seal lid is embossed: "IMPROVED GEM/MADE IN CANADA/S 2".
Manufacture : Dominion Glass Company, Montreal, P.Q.; circa 1920.
Function : Sealer Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M6S3-19.
Location : Trade Store; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A complete inner seal lid. No distinguishing marks present.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Sealer Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M6T9-15.
Location : Cellar; Fill Zone.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A complete inner seal lid. No distinguishing marks present.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Sealer Lid.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X2-21.
Location : Press Room; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A complete inner seal type lid. No other distinguishing marks present.
Manufacture : Unknown, but air bubbles are present in the glass.

Miscellaneous

Catalogue Number: R2M6E2-41 (Figure 55).
Location : North Shed; Lower.
Colour : Helvetia Blue (51 k plate IX).
Description : This fragment is highly ornate. A lug, capped by two ringlike designs projects from the fragment. The fragment has numerous tiny facets.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M6T9-13 (Figure 53).
Location : Cellar; Fill Zone.
Colour : Nile Blue (41d plate XIX).
Description : This is a basal fragment of a bowl. It has a large ring base and a small part of one wall.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Bowl.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A9-19, R2M7B1-53 (Figure 55).
Location : Dairy; Lower.

Colour : (Clear).
Description : Three fragments of a bowl or a large mouthed jar have an embossed design consisting of a three paneled border bearing lines and dots. A similar border encircles U-shaped clear areas bearing a large oval surrounded by dots.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A8-27.
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : Three fragments show an embossed floral pattern.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Probably a saucer.

Catalogue Number: R2M6H2-23.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : Pale Chalcedony Yellow (25f plate XVII).
Description : This is a cup fragment with incised crosshatch decoration.
Manufacture : Machine-made.
Function : Cup.

Catalogue Number: R2M6K1-24.
Location : Dairy; Upper.
Colour : White.
Description : Three fragments are from a white bowl decorated with orange circles and asterisks in alternating vertical rows. Embossed on the base is: "HEAT PR. . ." over a shield bearing "F".
Manufacture : Machine-made.
Function : Probably a pyrex mixing bowl.

Catalogue Number: R2M6N1-25.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A solid glass cylinder fragment has a widening at one end.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Probably a ladle handle.

Catalogue Number: R2M6M1-23.
Location : Press Room; Upper.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A broken thermometer.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Probably a weather thermometer.

Catalogue Number: R2M7B1-54 (Figure 54).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : Pale Blue-green (39f plate VII).
Description : A glass bottle stopper.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Unknown, but modern analogues tend to be used with corrosive liquids.

Catalogue Number: R2M6X5-11 (Figure 55).
Location : Press Room.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A rim fragment is from a chimney for a coal-oil lamp.
Manufacture : Unknown.
Function : Lamp.

Catalogue Number: R2M7A6-30 (Figure 55).
Location : Dairy; Lower.
Colour : (Clear).
Description : A rim fragment is from a coal-oil lamp chimney.

Manufacture	:	Unknown.
Function	:	Lamp.

Catalogue Number	:	R2M6M2-27 (Figure 55).
Location	:	Press Room; Lower.
Colour	:	Microline Green (39f plate XIX).
Description	:	A rim fragment shows a dimpled lip. The fragment, of thick glass, may be from a decorative vase.
Manufacture	:	Unknown.
Function	:	Vase (?).

Table 1. Catalogue List of Bottle & Jar Types (Cellar; Trash Zone)

Type	Catalogue Numbers
Clear Glass Bottles	
Graduated Bottles:	
1A	R2M6H3-35,36,53
1B	R2M6H3-52,73
1C	R2M6H3-48,49,50,51
1D	R2M6H3-47
1E	R2M6H3-44,45,46,54,55,56
2A	R2M6H3-59,60
2B	R2M6H3-57,58
2C	R2M6H3-61,62,63,64,68,69,70,71,72
2D	R2M6H3-65,66,67
2E	None
2F	R2M6H3-43
Screw Cap:	
1	R2M6H3-33
2	R2M6H3-34
3	R2M6H3-80
4	R2M6H3-77
5	R2M6H3-78
6	R2M6H3-84
7	R2M6H3-103
8	R2M6H3-105
9	R2M6H3-106, R2M6N5-14
10	R2M6H3-107,108
11	R2M6H3-109,110, R2M6N5-18,19,20
12	R2M6H3-113
13A	R2M6H3-86,87,88,89, R2M6N5-11
13B	R2M6H3-90,91, R2M6N5-12,13, R2M6M2-23
13C	R2M6H3-92
14	R2M6H3-93
15	R2M6H3-94,95,96, R2M6N8-9
16	R2M6H3-97
17	R2M6H3-98
18	R2M6H3-115
19	R2M6H3-118,119
20	R2M6H3-75
21	R2M6H3-117
22	R2M6H3-104, R2M6A9-18
23	R2M6H3-111
24	R2M6H3-114
25	R2M6H3-116

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Catalogue List of Bottle & Jar Types (Cellar; Trash Zone)

Type	Catalogue Numbers
Cork Stopper:	
1	R2M6H3-37,38
2	R2M6H3-39
3	R2M6H3-40
4	R2M6H3-41
5	R2M6H3-42
6	R2M6H3-76
7	R2M6H3-81
8	R2M6H3-82
9	R2M6H3-83
10	R2M6H3-79
11	R2M6H3-112
12	R2M6H3-100
13	R2M6H3-101
14	R2M6H3-102
15	R2M6H3-99
16	R2M6H3-120
17	R2M6H3-121
18	R2M6H3-129, R2M6H5-17
19	R2M6H3-130
Ink Bottles:	
1	R2M6H3-134,136, R2M6N8-28
2	R2M6H3-135
3	R2M6H3-137
4	R2M6H3-133
5	R2M6H3-132
6	R2M6H3-124.1
Miscellaneous Bottles:	
1	R2M6H3-122
Clear Glass Jars	
1	R2M6H3-124.2
2	R2M6H3-125
3	R2M6H3-126
4	R2M6H3-127
5	R2M6H3-128,131
Tinted Bottles	
1	R2M6H3-139
2	R2M6H3-138
3	R2M6H3-140

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Catalogue List of Bottle & Jar Types (Cellar; Trash Zone)

Type	Catalogue Numbers
Colored Glass Bottles	
Bovril Bottles:	
1A	R2M6H3-189,190,191,192,193,194,195,196, 197,198,199
1B	R2M6H3-201,202, R2M6N5-41,42
1 Misc.	R2M6H3-200, R2M6N5-46,51
2	R2M6H3-203,204,205,206,207,208, R2M6N5-27
3	R2M6H3-220,221, R2M6N5-43
4	R2M6H3-209,210,211,212,213,214,215,216, 217,218,219, R2M6N5-42,47
5	R2M6H3-222,224,225,226,227,228,229,231, 232,233,234, R2M6N5-44
Brown Bottles:	
1A	R2M6H3-173,174,175, R2M6A9-89
1B	R2M6H3-176
1C	R2M6H3-177,178,179
2	R2M6H3-237
3	R2M6H3-235,236, R2M6N5-39
4	R2M6H3-239,240,241, R2M6N5-38
5	R2M6H3-242,243
6	R2M6H3-248
7	R2M6H3-238
8	R2M6H3-249
9	R2M6H3-172
Green Bottles:	
1	R2M6H3-159
2	R2M6H3-158
Blue Bottles:	
1A	R2M6H3-160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167, 168, R2M6N5-35
1B	R2M6H3-169
2	R2M6H3-170, R2M6N5-170
Colored Glass Jars	
1A	R2M6H3-183,184,185
1B	R2M6H3-180,181,182,186,187, R2M6N5-40
2	R2M6H3-188
3	R2M6H3-244,245,246

Table 1 (Cont'd.) Catalogue List of Bottle & Jar Types (Cellar; Trash Zone)

Type	Catalogue Numbers
4	R2M6H3-247
5	R2M6H3-171
6	R2M6H3-253,254
7	R2M6H3-255,256,257
8	R2M6H3-250
9A	R2M6H3-251
9B	R2M6H3-252

Table 2. Lip Style

Type	Catalogue Numbers	Location Levels	Colour
A	R2M6S3-22.2	Store; Upper	Antique Brown
	R2M6S5-20	Store; Lower	(Pale Nile Blue)
	R2M6S5-23	Store; Lower	Argus Brown
	R2M6X1-36	Press Rm.; Upper	Dark Citrine
	R2M6X5-13	Press Rm.; Upper	(Pale Turq. Green)
	R2M6T6-37	Press Rm.; Upper	Amber Brown
	R2M6M2-22.3	Press Rm.; Lower	(Pale Nile Blue)
	R2M6M2-29	Press Rm.; Lower	Dark Citrine
	R2M6M2-30.1	Press Rm.; Lower	Warbler Green
	R2M6M2-30.2	Press Rm.; Lower	Argus Brown
	R2M6C1-18	Compound	Clear
B	R2M6N1-22	Press Rm.; Upper	Clear
	R2M6X1-17	Press Rm.; Upper	Clear
	R2M6B4-14	Shed; Upper	Clear
	R2M7A5-14	Dairy; Lower	Clear
	R2M7B1-50	Dairy; Lower	Clear
	R2M7B1-56	Dairy; Lower	(Pale Turq. Green)
C	R2M6E2-39	Shed; Lower	Clear
D	R2M6M2-24	Press Rm.; Lower	(Pale Nile Blue)
	R2M7A6-29	Dairy; Lower	(Pale Olivine)
	R2M7B1-52	Dairy; Lower	(Pale Nile Blue)
	R2M7B1-57	Dairy; Lower	(Pale Blue-Green)
E	R2M7A8-29	Dairy; Lower	(Opaline Green)
	R2M7B1-51	Dairy; Lower	Clear
	R2M7B1-72	Dairy; Lower	Roman Green
F	R2M7B1-73	Dairy; Lower	Roman Green

* Colours in ( ) indicate a tinted bottle

APPENDIX IV:

BUTTONS

During the 1974 field season, 12 metal buttons, two bone buttons, eight shell buttons, and 13 glass buttons were recovered (Table 1, Figure 56). Where possible, these have been compared with Stanley South's typology (Noel Hume 1969:91), although the utility of that is somewhat doubtful for this sample. Eleven plastic buttons also recovered from the site are not discussed.

Metal Buttons

R2M6S4-48.1 (Figure 56):

A two-piece metal button made of brass, is 0.91 inch in diameter. The face has a twisted rope design which circles twice around the button and then enters the centre where it passes back and forth in parallel rows. The face is convex and crimps over the flat back plate. In the centre of the back plate is a broken stub from a soldered metal fastening eye. Around the edge of the back plate is inscribed: "EXTRA/SUPERIOR QUALITY". This is similar to South's Type 16 (Noel Hume 1969:91) listed as used between 1837 and 1865.

R2M7A8-55 (Figure 56):

A two-piece, cloth-covered iron button is one inch in diameter. The face is flat and crimps over a convex back plate. Impressions of a coarse woven fibre covering are present in the rust on the face. Corrosion on the back prevents notation of the fastening structure.

R2M7A9-39 (Figure 56):

A two-piece, cloth-covered button with a diameter of one inch is made of iron. This button has a convex face and flat back plate. The cover may have had a slightly coarser weave than the previous specimen, but the impression is rather indistinct. Corrosion precludes identification of the fastener. This, and the previous specimen, may be similar to South's Type 24 (Hume 1967:91) 1837-65.

R2M6K2-35 (Figure 36):

A corroded iron button has a diameter of 0.90 inch. It appears to have been stamped from a plate and a separate rim added. Remnants of a broken and corroded fastener on the back suggest this consisted of a thick pedestal with an expanded top.

R2M6S4-48.2:

An iron button may be machine stamped. The face is convex and the back is flat. A separate rim binds the two together. A rimmed opening in the back plate probably held a fastening eye. The diameter is 0.68 inch.

R2M6K2-36 (Figure 56):

A stamped iron button is 0.79 inch in diameter. It is composed of a single concave plate with a separate rim. It is pierced by four holes for fastening. It is similar to Type 21 (Hume 1969:91), listed as 1837-1865.

R2M6K1-54.1:

A stamped iron button is 0.58 inch in diameter. Similar to the previous specimen, the rim is somewhat wider and it is not so markedly concave. This example is heavily corroded, but indications of four fastening holes remain.

R2M7B1-101:

A very corroded iron button has a diameter of 0.68 inch. It has a flat face and a convex back. The face and back are joined by a separate rim. A circular perforation on the back probably held a fastening eye.

R2M6K3-11:

A very corroded iron button is 0.73 inch in diameter. It has a flat face and convex back. The face may be crimped over the back plate, or they may be joined by a separate rim. It may have been pierced by a hole which was bisected by a bar for fastening. The specimen is so corroded it is not possible to be certain which side is actually the front and which is the back.

R2M6C1-42.1 (Figure 56):

A corroded iron button has a diameter of 0.77 inch. A flat face crimps over a flat back plate. The face is pierced by a hole and the metal is forced into a hollow extension through the back plate. This extension is bisected by a metal bar and served as the fastener.

R2M145-8 (Figure 56):

An iron button has a diameter of 0.79 inch. The face crimps over the back plate. The back plate has a 0.20 inch extension. A circular plate 0.40 inch in diameter is joined to the extension. Presumably this functioned to fasten the button in a manner similar to a rivet.

R2M6B4-8:

An iron button fragment has a diameter of 0.91 inch. This is probably a face plate for a two piece button. The rim is flat, but the face is convex. A small depression in the centre and a corresponding extension on the back are of unknown function. The rim may bear an inscription on the front, but corrosion makes this uncertain.

Bone Buttons

R2M6B2-24 (Figure 56):

A bone button is 0.70 inch in diameter. It has four fastening holes. These are located in a flat central area 0.54 inch in diameter which is separated from a rounded rim by a circular groove. The back of the button is gently convex. The button has a natural colour finish. It is similar to South's Type 19 (Hume 1969:91).

R2M15B1-20 (Figure 56):

A bone button is 0.66 inch in diameter. It has four holes for fastening. The face is very slightly concave, and a rim is defined by a groove 0.42 inch in diameter. A small indentation in the centre of the face may mark the index point for the tool which turned the groove. The back is slightly convex. It is finished in the natural colour. It is similar to South's Type 19 (Hume 1969:91) dated 1837-1865.

Shell Buttons

All four-hole shell buttons recovered are generally similar to South's Type 22 (Noel Hume 1969:91) listed as 1837-1865.

R2M6C1-42.2:

A shell button with a diameter of 0.52 inch is pierced by four holes. The centre is recessed from the face to a diameter of 0.22 inch. The rim is 0.07 inch thick. The button is polished.

R2M6N5-60:

A four-hole shell button has a diameter of 0.55 inch and is 0.09 inch thick. The centre is recessed from the face with a diameter of 0.25 inch. This has been done slightly off-centre. There is also some variation in the edge thickness.

R2M6N2-62:

This four-hole mother-of-pearl button is 0.39 inch in diameter, but is rather irregular. A central panel recessed from the face is 0.23 inch in diameter. The button is probably hand-made; it is poorly crafted.

R2M7B1-100:

This button is 0.39 inch in diameter. The face is slightly concave and bears four small holes. These may have been drilled from both sides. The button is finely executed.

R2M6C1-42.3:

A very small mother-of-pearl button is 0.39 inch in diameter and 0.03 inch thick. The face is concave and the back is slightly convex. Originally pierced by four holes, the centre has broken, leaving a star-like perforation.

R2M6M1-46 (Figure 56):

A shell button has a diameter of 0.75 inch and is 0.10 inch thick. The button is pierced by two holes. These are set in an incised oval area. The button is not circular, suggesting it was hand cut from mother-of-pearl. The surfaces are polished.

R2M6E2-62.1:

A two-hole shell button with a diameter of 0.45 inch, the centre portion is recessed from the face with a diameter of 0.18 inch. The thickness at the rim is 0.09 inch.

R2M6M1-47 (Figure 56):

Very similar to the previous specimen, this button is 0.40 inch in diameter and 0.08 inch thick. The recessed area is 0.17 inch in diameter and has two holes.

Glass Buttons

R2M6N1-42 (Figure 56):

A milk white glass button is 0.58 inch in diameter and 0.13 inch thick. A countersunk area on the face has four large fastening holes. The back is slightly convex.

R2M6T6-47 (Figure 56):

A milk white glass button is similar to the previous specimen. The diameter is 0.53 inch and thickness is 0.13 inch. The indented face bears four holes. The back is slightly convex.

R2M6B2-22.1:

A four-hole white glass button is 0.53 inch in diameter and 0.15 inch thick. It is recessed from the face and has a convex back.

R2M7A9-38:

A four-hole white glass button is 0.43 inch in diameter and 0.12 inch thick. It is recessed from the face and has a convex back.

R2M7A9-37 (Figure 56):

A four-hole white glass button is 0.43 inch in diameter and 0.11 inch thick. The central portion of the face is countersunk and the back is convex. The fastening holes are quite small.

R2M6E2-62.2:

A four-hole white glass button has a countersunk face and convex back. It is 0.55 inch in diameter and 0.15 inch thick.

R2M6S53-32:

A button of white glass has four holes. The face is countersunk and the back is convex. The diameter is 0.53 inch and thickness is 0.124 inch.

R2M7B1-99.1:

A four-hole white glass button has a countersunk face and convex back. It is 0.55 inch in diameter and 0.14 inch thick.

R2M7B1-99.2:

A button is 0.56 inch in diameter and 0.14 inch thick. It is of white glass with a countersunk face with four holes and a convex back.

R2M6H2-41:

A four-hole white glass button has a diameter of 0.56 inch and is 0.137 inch thick. The face is countersunk and the back is convex.

R2M6N2-64:

A button of white glass is 0.57 inch in diameter and 0.12 inch thick. It has a countersunk centre with four holes and a slightly convex back. The holes are the largest for any of the glass buttons.

R2M6M1-48 (Figure 56):

A button is white glass with a black rim. It is 0.43 inch in diameter and 0.11 inch thick. It is countersunk from the face and has four holes. The back is slightly convex.

R2M7B1-99.3:

A fragment of a button is of white glass. It was probably a four-hole button.

Table 1. Distribution of Buttons

Material	Catalogue Numbers	Location	Level
Metal	R2M6S4-48.1	Trade Store	Lower
	R2M7A8-55	Dairy	Lower
	R2M7A9-39	Dairy	Lower
	R2M6K2-35	Dairy	Upper
	R2M6S4-48.2	Trade Store	Lower
	R2M6K2-36	Dairy	Upper
	R2M6K1-54.1	Dairy	Upper
	R2M7B1-101	Dairy	Lower
	R2M6H3-11	Dairy	Lower
	R2M6C1-42.1	Compound	
	R2M14B5-8	Palisade	Upper
	R2M6B4-8	North Shed	Upper
Bone	R2M6B2-24	North Shed	Upper
	R2M5B1-20	Palisade	Upper
Shell	R2M6C1-42.2	Compound	
	R2M6N5-60	Cellar	Trash Zone
	R2M6N2-62	Cellar	Trash Zone
	R2M7B1-100	Dairy	Lower
	R2M6C1-42.3	Compound	
	R2M6M1-46	Press Room	Upper
	R2M6E2-62.1	North Shed	Lower
	R2M6M1-47	Press Room	Upper
Glass	R2M6N1-42	Press Room	Upper
	R2M6T6-47	Press Room	Upper
	R2M6B2-22.1	North Shed	Upper
	R2M7A9-38	Dairy	Lower
	R2M7A9-37	Dairy	Lower
	R2M6E2-62.2	North Shed	Lower
	R2M6S3-32	Trade Store	Upper
	R2M7B1-99.1	Dairy	Lower
	R2M7B1-99.2	Dairy	Lower
	R2M6H2-41	Press Room	Upper
	R2M6N2-64	Cellar	Trash Zone
	R2M6M1-48	Press Room	Upper
	R2M7B1-99.3	Dairy	Lower

APPENDIX V:

PIPES

No complete clay pipe was discovered during the 1974 excavations, and in general, the numerous bowl and stem fragments recovered are not diagnostic. However, investigation of the material suggests that there are at least four types present (Table 1). At least one type is of Canadian manufacture. Most of the Canadian pipe makers were located in Quebec, but England and Scotland could also be the source of some of the pipes from Fort Victoria.

Type 1 (Figure 57):

This type depends on the presence of a complete maker's mark; stamped on either side of a stem fragment is "BANNERMAN" and "MONTREAL". Portions of this mark occur on one other fragment also. Classification of 10 other stem fragments within this type is based on the stem diameter and the presence of a seam which runs the length of the stem, both of these characteristics being derived from the stamped specimens. Since we lack a complete Bannerman pipe, it is not possible to be certain of the diagnostic value of these attributes and the classification should be considered tentative. No bowl fragments could be assigned to this type, but small portions of the bowl still joined to Type 1 stems suggest that the bowl was not decorated.

Collard (1967:334) notes that Robert Bannerman of Montreal, Quebec, was a clay pipe maker, active from the beginning of the 1860s. Levell's Canadian Dominion Directory for Montreal in 1871, lists Bannerman as a grocer and tobacco pipe manufacturer. The same directory for 1888-89 lists Bannerman Bros. as tobacco, clay pipe and rope manufacturers.

Type 2 (Figure 37):

Type 2 clay pipes are classified on the basis of stem-bowl fragments which are stamped on the spur. On one side is the letter "F" and on the other is a "1" or an "I". Another fragment may be stamped with an "H", but the impression is unclear and it could be an "F". The presence of

the "l" or "I" stamp on the other side suggests the latter is the case. Forty-five stem fragments have been assigned to this type on the basis of the stem diameter which is smaller than the Type 1 stem, and matches the initialed stem fragment discussed above. In addition, these lack evidence of a seam. Again, this classification can only be tentative.

Type 3 (Figure 57):

This is a single bowl fragment which is decorated. This consists of alternating narrow and wide vertical lines impressed in the bowl. All other white clay pipe bowl fragments lack decoration and presumably come from Type 1 and 2 pipes.

Type 4 (Figure 57):

This is a single bowl fragment of red clay. The exterior has small raised lumps and a brown glaze which is worn near the rim and on the raised areas that decorate the surface. Deposits on the interior indicate use.

Miscellaneous:

Thirty bowl fragments could not be assigned to a type. Two stem fragments have also not been assigned a type. These are more oval than the other stems and one bears a faint indication of a maker's name but this is not legible. However, the lack of a stamp on the opposite side suggests that it is not a Bannerman product.

Table 1. Clay Pipe Type Distributions

Type of Fragment	Quantity	Catalogue Number	Location	Level
Type 1 ("BANNERMAN")				
Stems	3	R2M6X1-61	Press Room	Upper
	3	R2M6M1-44	Press Room	Upper
	1	R2M6M3-9	Press Room	Lower
	1	R2M6A2-21	Dairy	Upper
	2	R2M6K1-48	Dairy	Upper
	1	R2M7A8-51	Dairy	Lower
	1	R2M7A11-12	Dairy	Lower
Type 2				
Stems	4	R2M14B2-2	Palisade	Upper
	3	R2M15B1-18	Palisade	Upper
	6	R2M6S4-36	Trade Store	Lower
	1	R2M6S2-15	Trade Store	Lower
	3	R2M6X1-61	Press Room	Upper
	1	R2M6A6-21	Press Room	Upper
	1	R2M6T6-46	Press Room	Upper
	2	R2M6M1-44	Press Room	Upper
	1	R2M6N1-41	Press Room	Upper
	2	R2M6M3-9	Press Room	Lower
	1	R2M6X4-5	Press Room	Lower
	3	R2M6N2-60	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1	R2M6N3-32	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1	R2M6N5-59	Cellar	Trash Zone
	1	R2M6H4-11	Cellar	Fill Zone
	1	R2M6E2-60	North Shed	Lower
	3	R2M6K1-48	Dairy	Upper
	1	R2M6K2-34	Dairy	Upper
	1	R2M7A1-20	Dairy	Lower
	1	R2M7A2-10	Dairy	Lower
	4	R2M7A8-51	Dairy	Lower
	1	R2M7A9-36	Dairy	Lower
	2	R2M7B1-97	Dairy	Lower
Type 3				
Bowl	1	R2M6X1-62	Press Room	Upper
Type 4				
Bowl	1	R2M6H2-31	Press Room	Upper

APPENDIX VI:

BEADS

During the 1974 field season, 62 glass beads were recovered (Table 1, Figure 58). These have been classified, as nearly as possible, in the system developed by Kidd and Kidd (1970). Some difficulty arose with exact matching of the beads and the classification system. The six beads listed in Table 1 as Ic13 are drawn-out at the ends, and are thus more oval in shape than Kidds' (1970:55). The beads listed as If are somewhat rounder than illustrated, and the facets are irregular and do not perfectly match those in Kidds' (1970:55) system. The bead listed as IIb68 is more doughnut-shaped and has wider white stripes than shown in Kidds' (1970:57) illustration. Lastly, three of the beads listed as wire wound (WIb11, WIIIa1) have a central ridge circling the band and may be mold-made rather than wire wound.

Of the 62 glass beads recovered, 22.5% (14) are Class I, 54.8% (34) are Class II, 16.1% (10) are Class IV, and 6.5% (4) are wire wound beads. No Class III beads were noted in the 1974 sample. In size, 12.9% (8) are very small (under 2mm), 41.9% (26) are small (2-4mm), 37.1% (23) are medium (4-6mm), and 8.1% (5) are large (6-10mm). No very large (+10mm) beads were noted.

The bead colours show some variation, but in general are white, green, red or blue. Only 9.7% (6) are white, 11.3% (7) are green, 35.5% (22) are red and 43.5% (27) are blue. It should be noted, however, that within each colour group there is much variation in tone.

In shape, only 3.2% (2) of the beads are oval. Round and faceted forms are equally represented at 22.6% (14) in each case. Over half of the sample is circular in shape; specifically 51.6% (32). Regardless of shape, 11.3% (7) of the beads are made of clear glass, 24.2% (15) are translucent and 64.5% (40) are opaque.

Table 1. Bead Chart

Type Kidd 1970)	Size	Shape	Class	Quantity	Colour	Catalogue Number (R2M--)	Location/ Level
Class I							
(Ic13)	M	FA	Tr	6	Blue	6H1-29	Press Rm.; Upper
If3	L	FA	Cl	1	Lt. Green	6S4-40	Store; Lower
	L	FA	Cl	1	Lt. Green	7A6-40	Dairy; Lower
(If)	M	R/FA	Op	1	Ultra-marine	6S2-21	Store; Lower
	M	FA	Cl	5	Ultra-marine	6K4-19	Dairy; Lower
Class II							
IIa2	S	C	Op	1	Redwood	6A8-12	Dairy; Upper
	S	C	Op	4	Redwood	6S4-42	Store; Lower
	VS	C	Op	1	Redwood	6S4-47	Store; Lower
	S	C	Op	2	Redwood	6S2-20	Store; Upper
	S	C	Op	2	Redwood	6T6-19	Press Rm.; Upper
IIa3	S	O	Op	1	Redwood	6S4-39	Store; Lower
IIa12	M	C	Tr	1	(Violet-tinged white)	6S1-16	Store; Upper
	S	C	Tr	1		6S4-43	Store; Lower
	VS	C	Op	1	White	6S4-46	Store; Lower
	VS	C	Op	1	White	6M3-14	Press Rm.; Lower
	S	C	Op	1	White	6N8-18	Cellar; Slump

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Bead Chart

Type (Kidd 1970)	Size	Shape	Class	Quantity	Colour	Catalogue Number (R2M--)	Location/ Level
IIa16	L	R	Op	1	White	6B4-21	Shed; Upper
IIa23	VS	R	Op	1	Green	6A14-10	Store; Lower
IIa27	S	C	Op	1	Green	6S4-45	Store; Lower
	S	C	Op	1	Green	7A1-21	Dairy; Lower
IIa28	S	R	Tr	1	Green	6S2-18	Store; Lower
	S	R	Op	1	Green	6M3-13	Press Rm.; Lower
IIa36	M	R	Op	1	Blue	6H2-32	Press Rm.; Upper
	VS	R	Op	1	Blue	6E2-63	Shed; Lower
IIa37	VS	C	Op	1	Blue	6S3-33.1	Store; Upper
	S	C	Op	1	Blue	6N2-61	Cellar; Trash
IIa40	L	R	Tr	2	Blue	6T9-20	Cellar; Fill
IIa41	S	C	Op	1	Blue	6S3-33.2	Store; Upper
	VS	C	Op	1	Blue	6S2-17	Store; Lower
	VS	C	Op	1	Blue	7B2-9	Dairy; Lower
	M	C	Op	1	Blue	6A8-12	Dairy; Upper
IIa47	M	C	Tr	1	Blue	6S5-36	Store; Lower
IIb68	S	R	Op	1	Blue	6S4-44	Store; Lower

Table 1 (Cont'd.). Bead Chart

Type (Kidd 1970)	Size	Shape	Class	Quantity	Colour	Catalogue Number (R2M--)	Location/ Level
Class IV							
(All Class IV beads have a clear, apple green core)							
IVa6	S	C	Op	1	Redwood	6S2-20	Store; Lower
	M	C	Op	1	Redwood	6S4-41	Store; Lower
	M	C	Op	1	Redwood	6M1-45	Press Rm.; Upper
	S	C	Op	1	Redwood	6M2-40	Press Rm.; Lower
	M	C	Op	2	Redwood	6N8-17	Cellar; Slump
	S	C	Op	2	Redwood	6T9-18	Cellar; Fill
IVa7	S	O	Op	1	Redwood	6S3-33.3	Store; Upper
IVa9	S	R	Op	1	Redwood	6S4-42	Store; Lower
Wire Wound							
WIb8	M	R	Tr	1	Reddish	6H1-30	Press Rm.; Upper
WIb11	M	R	Op	1	Blue	6N6-12	Cellar; Slump
WIIIa1	S	R	Tr	1	(Blue with gilded coating)	6N6-13	Cellar; Slump
	M	R	Tr	1		6M3-12	Press Rm.; Lower

APPENDIX VII:

FAUNAL REMAINS

The Method

The analysis of faunal remains from Fort Victoria is based on the total sample (7.002 kilograms) of osteological materials recovered during the course of the six weeks excavation (Tables 5,6,7,8). All bone was collected along with other artifacts and stored according to appropriate operation-sub-operation-lot designations. No attempt to sort the material in the field was made due to lack of time and proper facilities.

Laboratory analyses began with separation of faunal materials from other artifacts and washing them, while still maintaining original lot designations. Next, the material was sorted in order to separate identifiable remains from unidentifiable bone scrap. The unidentifiable bone scrap was then sorted into categories of large and small mammal remains, weighed, and put aside. The remaining material was then identified according to element (femur, rib, and so on), side (right-left), portion (proximal, distal), and animal type. This operation was accomplished largely by the use of comparative skeletal collections. In the case of avi-fauna, most remains were only sorted according to the categories of large birds, small birds and waterfowl, due to lack of adequate comparative specimens. Fish remains were sent to the University of Alberta Zoology Department for identification.

After the faunal remains were identified, each specimen was given a separate catalogue number and entered in the artifact catalogue. The specimens were then also recorded on a chart according to animal type, and a minimum number for each animal was computed by simply noting the most numerous diagnostic element in each column. The relative frequency of each animal type was then computed using a simple percentage expression. The total faunal assemblage was subjected to further scrutiny by separating the remains into the various activity areas described previously, in order to examine the spatial distribution of animal types present. Finally, the relative percent of identified and unidentified remains by weight for both large and small mammals was computed in a further attempt to examine both the spatial distribution and degree of bone preservation for the two groups.

The Sample

The Fort Victoria faunal assemblage consists of 7.002 kilograms of osteological material, 3.36 kilograms (384 specimens) of which is identifiable. Faunal material was recovered from all activity areas but from only 72 of the total 95 lots excavated. Expressed another way, 75.8% of the lots excavated (excluding the recent refuse deposit) contained some faunal material. All of the species types recovered from the site are common to the Alberta Parkland regions, or were in the recent past, as would be expected for this late historic period site.

Generally, the preservation and condition of osteological remains was good to excellent, owing to both the relatively late occupation of the site, and, in some cases, deep burial of the materials. In most cases the remains of small mammals are better preserved and show less fragmentation than the remains of large mammals. Only 42.7%, by weight, of the large mammal remains could be identified, whereas 74.3%, by weight, of the small mammal remains were identified. This differential preservation is most likely due to disparate methods of butchering/processing the food resource animals. The large majority of remains were recovered from the dairy and the press room of the trader's shop, while the palisade area yielded the least of all.

The contemporaneity of the faunal assemblage with the 1865-1897 Hudson's Bay Company occupation is assumed with one exception; that being the large quantity of twentieth century refuse found superimposed on and filling the trader's shop cellar. For this reason, most of the analyses and computations to follow exclude this material. The possibility of the mixing of materials contemporaneous with the Hudson's Bay Company occupation and those of later habitation in the upper levels of the site has already been discussed. Unfortunately, there is no way of separating bone materials from this upper level. However, for the purpose of this preliminary analysis, the upper and lower levels of the site must be treated together, due to both the small sample size and the inability to separate materials.

The Data

Inventory and Minimum Number:

Identification of all faunal remains possible yielded a list of 21 animal species or types. The inventory presented here is divided into four categories or divisions which include the following:

1) Small Mammals (Figure 4)
   - Beaver
   - Hare
   - Marten
   - Muskrat
   - Skunk
   - Squirrel

2) Large Mammals (Figure 5)
   - Bear
   - Bison
   - Canis
   - Deer
   - Elk
   - Moose

3) Avi-fauna (Figure 6)
   - Large Bird
   - Small Bird
   - Large Waterfowl
   - Small Waterfowl
   - Domestic Fowl

4) Domestic Animals (Figure 7)
   - Cat
   - Cow
   - Horse
   - Pig

Tables 1 and 2 summarize this inventory with regard to the number of specimens recovered, the minimum count, a description of the element upon which the count is based, and the relative frequency of each animal type in the assemblage. It should be noted that, Table 1 excludes data recovered from the recent refuse deposit.

Examination of the minimum count results shows that hare Lepus sp., small waterfowl Antidae, large waterfowl Anatidae, and bison Bison sp., are at the head of the species list as being the most numerous animals in the assemblage, totalling just over 50%. The balance of the assemblage is on par, identified remains indicating a minimum count of one (1) for each of the remaining animal types.

Frequency Distribution:

In Table 3 the list of 21 animal types has been ranked using the "number of specimens" data obtained from Table 1. A curve based on this information is plotted to illustrate the decline of actual bone specimens

recovered as the list proceeds. A second curve derived from data regarding the percentage frequency of animals by minimum count is plotted similarly for comparison.

The comparison indicates that the ranked order of 21 animals in the assemblage remains largely unchanged whether the actual specimen number or the minimum number frequency figure is used. The only exception is that bison and large waterfowl (third and fourth on the list) would change position if the list was ranked by minimum number. The low variance in comparison of the two curves suggests that the frequency distribution of animals in the assemblage is perhaps more reliable than anticipated.

The fact that hare, large and small waterfowl, and bison are found in relatively high numbers in the assemblage (26%, 8.8%, 11.7% and 5.8% respectively), particularly with respect to actual number of specimens recovered, suggests that these four animals probably represent food resources. This is consistent both with the location of the site and the historically documented use of these food resources elsewhere. In addition, however, one would also expect a greater quantity of deer, moose, and elk in the food resource assemblage, but such is not the case.

Complementing the relatively high incidence of the remains of food animals is a very low frequency of remains attributed to fur bearers. Beaver, bear, marten, muskrat, skunk, and squirrel are each found at a frequency of 2.9% and are contained in the lower half of the ranked animal list (Table 3). All of the above fur bearers are mentioned in fur lists from Fort Victoria compiled by Jno. Bunn 1873-74, C. Adams 1875-76, and Joseph Favell 1876-77. This distribution is consistent with the fact that few of the fur bearers (excluding beaver) were considered desirable food resources by the Company traders.

Among the domesticates there also exists food and non-food resource categories. For example, pigs *Sus sp.* and cattle *Bos sp.* are almost certainly present due to their use as occasional foods although cows were apparently also kept for dairy products. Horse *Equus sp.* and cat *Felis sp.*, on the other hand, are unlikely representatives of the food resource base. The remains of pig show definite evidence of butchering. The remains of a domestic fowl, recovered from the cellar fill, appear to be those of a single individual in semi-articulated condition which suggests that it was not utilized as food.

Fish remains were identified through the cooperation of the University of Alberta, Department of Zoology and resulted in the identification of eight types. In all cases identification was possible to the generic level. The inventory includes sturgeon Acipenser, sucker Catostomus, pike Esox, mooneye Hiodon, perch Perca, trout-perch Percopis, trout Salmo and sauger Stizostedion. The distribution of fishes is summarized in Table 4 by lot number, all of which originate from the dairy. All of the fishes are common to the Saskatchewan District or were in the recent past. No minimum count was obtained.

The inventory of 21 animal types contained in the Fort Victoria faunal assemblage recovered this season represents a broad cross section of the fauna expected to originate in a site of this type and location. All of the major bush resources are represented, albeit by very little material in some cases. These resources include bison, deer, moose, elk, birds and waterfowl. In addition to these there are at least three domesticates i.e. cattle, pigs and fowl, which probably served as occasional food commodities. This would be particularly true later in the occupation of the site as bush resources began to decline. Fur bearers in the assemblage are all mentioned in the surviving fur lists from Fort Victoria for the years 1873-77. The fur bearers identified thus far include skunk, beaver, marten, muskrat, squirrel, bear and Canis sp.(?). Bison of course may also be included here.

Food Resources:

A minimum number computed for each of the 21 animal types indicated that hare, large and small waterfowl, and bison are the most numerous animals contained in the assemblage. The presence of these remains is most likely due to their use as a food resource. This is supported by the large number of bone specimens attributable to these four animals. Curves plotted for all members of the assemblage with respect to actual specimen number and minimum number frequency compare favorably, giving additional support to the reality of the faunal distribution.

Fur Resources:

The minimum number for each member of the group of fur-bearers is but one (1), which comes as no surprise given the fact that it is the skins

of these animals which are the concern of a fur trading enterprise. Consequently, the only faunal materials which might be expected in an assemblage such as this are those of the lower limb and/or foot. Even this is somewhat unlikely since the local population of Indian trappers were carefully tutored in the accepted skinning and curing methods by the Company. Those fur bearers which are present in the faunal inventory are, in fact, represented largely by lower limb and foot elements. It should also be noted, however, that some fur bearing carcasses may have been skinned at the site, particularly if trapped nearby by Company personnel.

Domestic Animals:

It may be taken as given that both horses and cattle were kept at Victoria by virtue of the documented existence of both a dairy and a stable. The remains of pig, while presently unaccounted for in the existing records, is certainly a legitimate component of the food resource base as evidenced by both its provenance in the dairy cellar fill, and its butchered condition, such as sawed-off metapodials. The remains of a single fowl, while not apparently utilized for food, is nevertheless also contemporaneous with the Hudson's Bay Company occupation.

Both Canis sp. and Felis sp. present a more complex picture. First, whether or not the species of Canis is identified in the faunal assemblage, is the remains of "dog" Canis familiaris or one of the small fur bearing foxes Vulpes sp. such as the Red, Kit or Cross fox mentioned in the fur lists, remains unknown. In either case, its presence in the assemblage poses no real problem. The "cat" Felis sp., by virtue of its small size, is most likely the remains of the domestic variety which was perhaps kept to control the mice in the provisions or fur storage buildings. The remains of this animal, which for one reason or another had expired, were found in the cellar fill of the trader's shop deposited as a result of renovation of that structure in 1887. Infilling of Fort Victoria dairy in the same year invites speculation as to the inability of a pussy-cat deprived of a cottage dairy industry, to cope!

Spatial Relationships:

The relationship between faunal types and activity specific areas within the excavated portion of the site does not appear interpretable at this time. Since most of the faunal material, excluding the vast secondary deposit recovered from the dairy, originates from the upper, mixed levels of the site, it is tentatively concluded that if any spatial relationships did exist they have become hopelessly obscured. The problem may be corrected as excavation continues and other activity areas such as men's quarters, provisions store, midden deposits and so on, are investigated. It is anticipated that the faunal assemblage will be greatly increased and the validity of the preliminary conclusions presented here will then be tested.

Table 1. A Summary of Minimum Numbers of Animals Present In All Lots Except Recent Refuse

Animal	Specimens	Minimum No.	Based On	% Total
Beaver	3	1	L. Tibia	2.94
Hare	114	7	7-L. Mandibles	26.47
Marten	1	1	R. Ulna	2.94
Muskrat	3	1	R. Femur	2.94
Skunk	1	1	L. Radius	2.94
Squirrel	2	1	L. Femur	2.94
Bear	2	1	R. Premolar	2.94
Bison	30	2	2-R. Calcanea	5.88
Canis	4	1	R. Tibia	2.94
Deer	9	1	L. Tibia	2.94
Elk	3	1	L. Humerus	2.94
Moose	2	1	R. Pelvis	2.94
Cat	9	1	R. Mandible	2.94
Cow	5	1	L. Scapula	2.94
Horse	4	1	Molar	2.94
Pig	11	1	L. Radius	2.94
L. Bird	1	1	L. Coracoid	2.94
S. Bird	--	--	--	--
L. Waterfowl	18	3	3-R. Metacarpus	8.82
S. Waterfowl	82	4	4-R. Humeri	11.76
Domestic Fowl	4	1	L. Ulna	2.94

Table 2. A Summary of Minimum Numbers of Animals Present In Recent Refuse

Animal	Specimens	Minimum No.	Based On	% Total
Beaver	3	1	L. Humerus	6.66
Hare	5	2	2-L. Tibia	13.33
Marten	--	--	--	--
Muskrat	--	--	--	--
Skunk	--	--	--	--
Squirrel	--	--	--	--
Bear	--	--	--	--
Bison	--	--	--	--
Canis	2	1	Molar	6.66
Deer	2	1	L. Calcaneum	6.66
Elk	--	--	--	--
Moose	1	1	L. Femur	6.66
Cat	1	1	R. Ulna	6.66
Cow	10	1	L. Carpal	6.66
Horse	--	--	--	--
Pig	--	--	--	--
L. Bird	10	3	3-L. Tarsometatarsus	20.00
S. Bird	2	1	L. Xiphisternal	6.66
L. Waterfowl	3	1	L. Radius	6.66
S. Waterfowl	5	1	L. Humerus	13.33
Domestic Fowl	14	1	L. Femur	6.66

Table 3

Specimen Number vs Minimum Number Frecuency
Fort Victoria Site

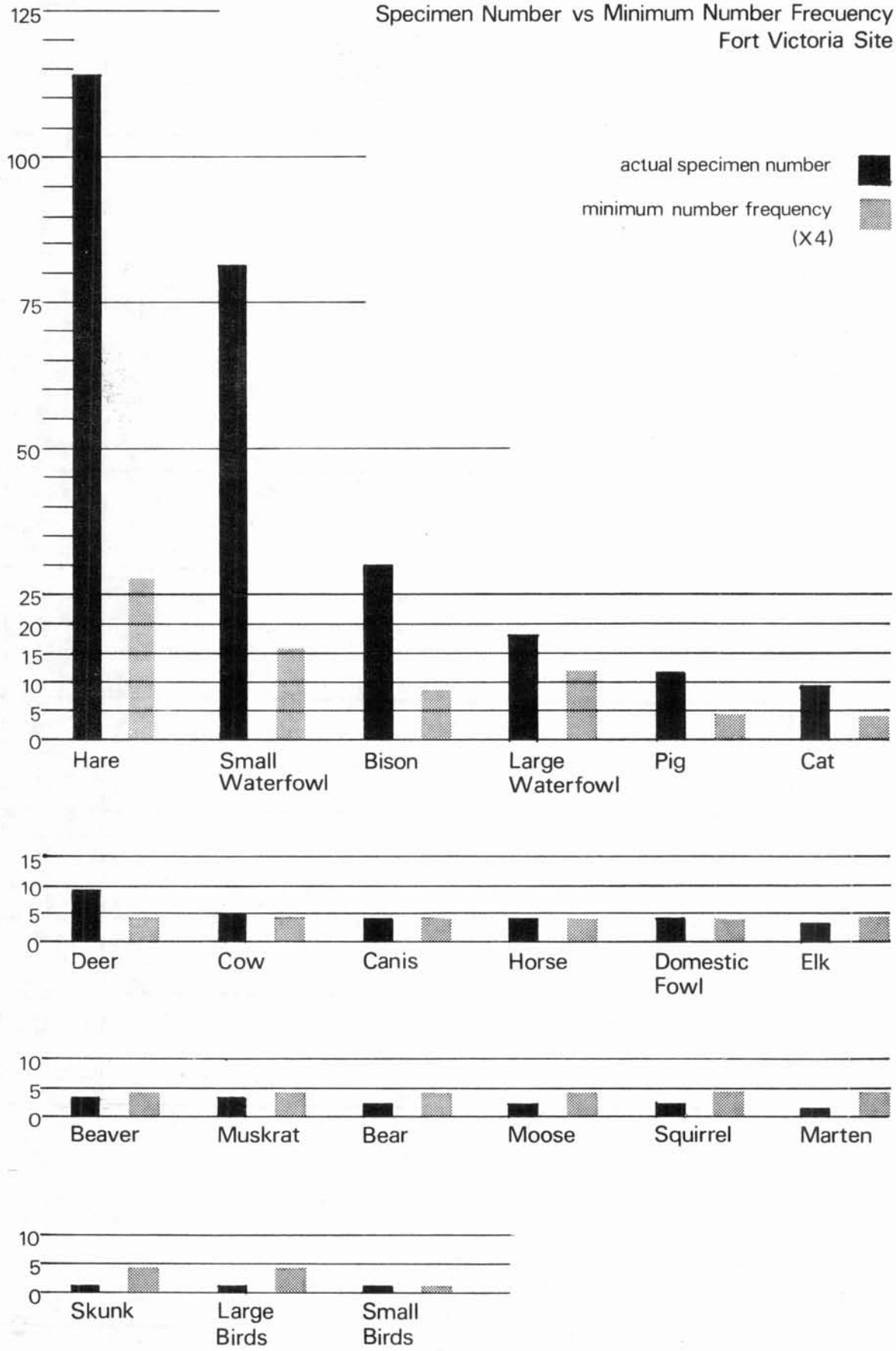


Table 4. Inventory of Fishes

Lot #	Acipenser	Catostomus	Esox	Hiodon	Perca	Percopsis	Salmo	Stizostedion
R2M7A6			X					
R2M7A7	X							
R2M7A8	X	X	X	X				X
R2M7A9		X						X
R2M7A11		X		X	X	X		X
R2M7A12		X		X			X	X
R2M7B1		X	X	X	X		X	
R2M7B2		X	X	X			X	
R2M7C1		X	X	X			X	X
R2M6K1	X		X					
	Sturgeon	Sucker	Pike	Mooneye	Perch	Trout-Perch	Trout	Sauger

Table 5. Bird Remains In Refuse Layers

Key:

L left
R right
? side uncertain
S shaft fragment
(n) identification tentative

		Small Bird			Large Bird			Small Waterfowl			Large Waterfowl			Domestic Fowl		
		L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?
SCAPULA	COMPLETE													1		1
	FRAGMENT															
CORACOID	COMPLETE													1		1
	PROXIMAL								1							
	DISTAL				1											
FURCULA	COMPLETE															1
	FRAGMENT								1							
HUMERUS	COMPLETE								1		1	s	1s			1
	PROXIMAL							1								
	DISTAL															
RADIUS	COMPLETE										1					1
	PROXIMAL															
	DISTAL															
ULNA	COMPLETE															1
	PROXIMAL										1					
	DISTAL															
METACARPAL	COMPLETE				1											
PHALANGE	COMPLETE				1											
PELVIS	COMPLETE															1
	FRAGMENT															
FEMUR	COMPLETE						2							1		1
	PROXIMAL	(1)														
	DISTAL				1											
TIBIOTARSAL	COMPLETE															
	PROXIMAL															
	DISTAL						1									
TARSOMETARSAL	COMPLETE				3											
	FRAGMENT															
FIBULA	COMPLETE													1		
	PROXIMAL															
	DISTAL															
STERNUM																
KEEL	COMPLETE															1
	FRAGMENT															
XIPHISTERN. PR.	COMPLETE			1												
	FRAGMENT															
TOTAL NUMBER		2			10			5			3			14		
MINIMUM NUMBER		1			3			1			1			1		

Table 6. Mammal Remains In Refuse Layers

Key:
L left
R right
? side uncertain
S shaft fragment
( ) species identification uncertain

		VARYING HARE			DOMESTIC CAT			BEAVER			CANID			DEER			BOS			MOOSE		
		L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?
SCAPULA	WHOLE FRAGMENT							1														
HUMERUS	WHOLE																					
	PROXIMAL																					
	DISTAL							1														
ULNA	WHOLE																					
	PROXIMAL				1																	
	DISTAL																					
RADIUS	WHOLE																					
	PROXIMAL																					
	DISTAL																					
CARPALS																	1	(1)				
METAPODIAL																			(1)			
METACARPALS	WHOLE																					
	PROXIMAL																					
	DISTAL																					
SESAMOID																	(1)					
PHALANGES																					(1)	
PELVIS	WHOLE FRAGMENT																			1		
FEMUR	WHOLE																					
	PROXIMAL	1																	1			
	DISTAL																					
TIBIA	WHOLE	1s																				
	PROXIMAL																(1)					
	DISTAL	1																				
FIBULA	WHOLE																					
	PROXIMAL																					
	DISTAL																					

Table 6 (Cont.d.) Mammal Remains In Refuse Layers

Key:
L left
R right
? side uncertain
S shaft fragment
( ) species identification uncertain

		VARYING HARE			DOMESTIC CAT			BEAVER			CANID			DEER			BOS			MOOSE		
		L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?	L	R	?
CALCANIUM														(1)								
TARSALS																						
METATARSALS	WHOLE																					
	PROXIMAL																					
	DISTAL		1																			
MANDIBLE	WHOLE																					
	FRAGMENT	1															(1)					
TEETH	UPPER																		(1)			
	LOWER										(1)						(1)	(1)				
SKULL	FRAGMENT								(1)													
VERTEBRAE	CERVICAL																					
	LUMBAR													(1)								
	THORACIC																					
SACRAL	& CAUDAL																					
EAR OSSICLES																		1				
TOTAL NUMBER		5			1			3			1			2			11			2		
MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS		2			1			1			1			1			1			1		

Table 7. Weights of Mammal Remains In Refuse Layers

			IDENTIFIED				UNIDENTIFIED					
			LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		INDETERMINATE	
	Total %	Total Raw Wt.	Raw Wt.	%	Raw Wt.	%	Raw Wt.	%	Raw Wt.	%	Raw Wt	%
R2M6A9	100	94.18	6.85	7.27	0.65	0.69	84.15	89.35	0.45	0.48	2.08	2.21
R2M6H3	100	336.52	205.95	61.20	-	-	130.57	38.80	-	-	-	-
R2M6H5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	BIRD
R2M6H6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ONLY
R2M6M4	100	27.75	-	-	-	-	27.75	100	-	-	-	-
R2M6N2	99.99	338.65	95.85	28.30	8.30	2.45	216.68	63.98			17.82	5.26
R2M6N3	100	427.85	304.85	71.25	-	-	123.00	28.75	-	-	-	-
R2M6N5	100	24.18	24.18	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R2M6N7	100	24.18	8.05	33.29	-	-	16.13	66.71	-	-	-	-
R2M6N8	100	33.40	-	-	-	-	33.40	100	-	-	-	-
R2M6T7	100	282.46	-	-	2.45	0.87	280.01	99.13	-	-	-	-
R2M---	100	26.30	-	-	-	-	25.98	98.78	0.32	1.22	-	-
TOTALS	100	1615.47	645.73	39.97	11.40	.71	937.67	58.04	.77	.05	19.90	1.23

Note: All weights given in grams.

Table 8. Raw Weights for Large and Small Mammals by Activity Area (Wt. in Grams)

			IDENTIFIED				UNIDENTIFIED						
			LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		INDETERMINATE		
AREA	LOT NO.	TOTAL WT.	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	TOTAL %
WEST PALISADE													
UPPER	R2M15A1	25.78	25.78	100.00									9
	B1	30.40					29.25	96.22	1.15	3.78			
	B2												
	B3												
	B4												
LOWER	B5												
	A2												
SOUTH PALISADE													
UPPER	R2M14A1												
	B2												
	B3												
	B4												
	B5	2.08			2.08	100.00							
LOWER	R2M14A2												
	C1												
	C2												
TOTALS		58.28	25.78	14.23	2.08	3.57	29.25	50.19	1.15	1.97			99.98
TRADING STORE													
UPPER	R2M6A13	5.14			1.22	23.74	3.92	76.26					
	S1	8.20					8.10	98.78					
	S3	134.32	72.14	53.91	5.76	4.29	52.85	39.35	0.40	0.30	2.90	2.16	
	V1												
LOWER	R2M6A14	0.10			0.10	100.00							
	S2	0.12							0.12	100.00			
	S4	47.37			0.90	1.90	45.52	89.76			3.95	8.34	
	S5	1.30								36.92	0.82	3.08	
	S6	13.53					10.95	80.93			2.58	19.07	
	S7	449.61	267.88	59.58			169.25	37.64			12.48	2.78	
	V2												
TOTALS		652.31	340.29	52.17	7.98	1.23	287.59	44.09	1.00	.15	22.83	.14	97.78

Table 8 (Cont'd.). Raw Weights for Large and Small Mammals by Activity Area (Wt. in Grams)

			IDENTIFIED				UNIDENTIFIED						
			LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		INDETERMINATE		
AREA	LOT NO.	TOTAL WT.	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	TOTAL %
PRESS ROOM													
UPPER	R2M6A6	13.28					12.98	98.11	0.20	1.51	0.05	0.30	
	H1	165.89	67.65	40.78	.42	.25	85.71	51.67	0.83	0.50	11.28	6.80	
	M1	150.65	19.35	12.84			128.10	85.03	3.20	2.12			
	N1	120.12	18.43	15.34	3.45	2.01	87.82	73.11	1.82	1.52	8.60	7.16	
	T1	145.25	1.60	1.10	0.40	0.28	128.90	88.74	1.80	1.24	12.55	8.64	
	X1	219.92	35.21	16.01	1.50	.68	162.42	73.89	0.72	0.33	20.00	9.09	
LOWER	R2M6X5												
	M2	43.05					40.70	94.54	1.55	3.60	0.80	1.86	
	M3	65.16	18.08	27.25			46.90	71.98			0.18	0.28	
	N4												
	X2	60.59			.81	1.34	58.88	97.18			0.90	1.49	
	X3	2.32					2.32	100.00					
	X4	2.50					2.50	100.00					
TOTALS		988.68	162.75	16.46	6.58	0.67	757.30	76.60	10.12	1.02	54.36	5.50	100.25
CELLAR													
UPPER	R2M6H5												
	N6	22.40					22.40	100.00					
	N7												
	N8												
LOWER	R2M6A9												
	H3												
	H6												
	M4												
	N2												
	N3												
	N5												
	T7												
	T8												
	H4	23.75					23.30	98.11			0.45	1.89	
	T9	30.92	35.82	97.02	1.10	2.98							
TOTALS		83.07	35.82	43.12	1.10	1.32	45.70	55.01			0.45	0.54	99.99

Table 8 (Cont'd.). Raw Weights for Large and Small Mammals by Activity Area (Wt. in Grams)

			IDENTIFIED				UNIDENTIFIED						
			LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		INDETERMINATE		
AREA	LOT NO.	TOTAL WT.	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	TOTAL %
NORTH SHED													
UPPER	R2M6B2	26.27	19.99	76.09	2.68	10.20	2.30	8.76	1.30	4.95			
	B4	7.41			0.43	5.80	3.58	48.31	0.92	12.42	2.48	33.47	
	E1												
LOWER	R2M6B6												
	B7	1.22			0.40	32.57					0.82	67.21	
	E2	306.22	86.45	28.23	1.76	0.57	211.68	69.13	1.02	0.34	5.31	1.73	
TOTALS		341.12	106.44	31.20	5.27	1.54	217.56	63.78	3.24	0.95	8.61	2.52	99.99
COMPOUND													
	R2M6C1	185.94	87.51	47.06			92.95	49.99			5.48	2.95	
TOTALS		185.94	87.51	47.06			92.95	49.99			5.48	2.95	100.00

Table 8 (Cont'd.). Raw Weights for Large and Small Mammals by Activity Area (Wt. in Grams)

			IDENTIFIED				UNIDENTIFIED						
			LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		LARGE MAMMAL		SMALL MAMMAL		INDETERMINATE		
AREA	LOT NO.	TOTAL WT.	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	RAW WT.	%	TOTAL %
DAIRY													
UPPER	R2M6A2	45.70	2.54	5.56			41.51	90.83	0.05	0.11	1.60	3.50	
	A8												
	A11	4.05					4.05	100.00					
	K1	244.37	55.54	22.73	0.32	0.13	182.50	74.68	1.22	0.50	4.79	1.96	
	K2	41.79	1.92	4.59	3.32	7.94	31.10	74.42			5.45	13.04	
LOWER	R2M6K3												
	K4	0.50									0.50	100.00	
	K5	5.15					5.15	100.00					
	A1	1.30					1.30	100.00					
	A2	13.42			0.12	0.89	13.30	99.11					
	A3	17.30					17.30	100.00					
	A4	0.65					0.65	100.00					
	A5	42.46	29.21	70.44	1.80	4.24	10.75	25.32					
	A6	121.12	50.35	41.57	1.10	0.91	67.22	55.50			2.45	2.02	
	A7	25.24			1.79	7.09	22.85	90.53			0.60	2.38	
	A8	1010.36	664.07	65.73	14.95	1.48	318.10	31.48	1.95	0.19	11.29	1.12	
	A9	571.82	212.69	37.19	10.09	1.76	342.25	59.85	0.57	0.10	6.27	1.10	
	A11	432.99	318.19	73.49	4.64	1.07	105.50	24.37	0.46	0.11	4.20	0.97	
	A12	229.76	168.20	73.21	3.55	1.55	57.79	25.15	0.22	0.10			
	B1	1181.35	448.43	37.96	7.25	0.61	670.93	56.79	1.01	0.09	53.78	4.55	
	B2	102.20			12.10	11.84	90.10	88.16					
	C1	606.93	553.68	91.23	13.21	2.17	40.05	6.60					
TOTALS		4698.51	2504.82	53.28	74.28	1.58	2022.40	43.04	5.48	0.12	90.88	1.93	99.98

HISTORIC SITES SERVICE
OCCASIONAL PAPERS

1. Ukrainian Vernacular Architecture in Alberta. Prepared by John Lehr. pp. 43. 1976.
2. Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1974. By Timothy C. Losey, et al. pp. 342. 1977.