PART I:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CN GRADE SEPARATION RELOCATION

PART II:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE FORT GARRY CURLING CLUB LOCATION

PART III:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT THE BELL AVENUE LOCATION

QUATERNARY
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A heritage resource management program was undertaken during 1994 in three areas which will be affected by components of the Main/Norwood Project. The archaeological investigations consisted of two impact assessments and one construction monitoring operation. One impact assessment consisted of archaeological investigation of the area between the Red River and the existing railroad embankment to the west of Main Street. The second assessment entailed investigation of sub-surface resources in and adjacent to the Fort Garry Curling Club building. The monitoring operation consisted of inspection of some of the sub-surface activities required for the development of the Contractors Site Office Compound at Bell Avenue, west of Main Street.

The assessment of the area to be affected by relocation of the CN Grade Separation Relocation was investigated using a backhoe which enabled examination to depths of 3.2 metres. No evidence of Precontact Aboriginal occupation was encountered, nor was there any evidence relating to the Fur Trade era. All recovered artifacts date later than 1880, with the majority from the early 20th century. Heritage resource management concerns can best be addressed by a limited construction monitoring program.

The assessment of the curling club area was undertaken to obtain evidence of historically recorded structures in that location. Extensive augering within the curling club facility produced minimal evidence of activities prior to the construction of the elevated railroad tracks (1910). Heritage management concerns can be addressed by monitoring the installation of sub-surface services (watermain, forcemain, ductline) and by monitoring the excavation for the abutment for the Main Street Bridge.

Monitoring of construction activities at the Bell Avenue location resulted in the location of an important archaeological site. The site contains Aboriginal ceramics, of the Blackduck Tradition, and European trade goods. Very few undisturbed archaeological sites of this period (A.D. 1650 to 1770) exist. The site is not in danger of eradication, although some disturbance will occur during the installation of sheet piling. To avoid disruption, it is recommended that the sheet piling in the vicinity of the site be left in place, rather than pulled out.

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PART I:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CN GRADE SEPARATION RELOCATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The development of the Main and Norwood Bridges entails some modification of the current Canadian National Main Line. A slight relocation of the elevated track is planned on both the eastern and western sides of Main Street, adjacent to the bank of the Red River. The primary location of impact will be on the west side of Main Street due to the installation of piers and a retaining wall between the railroad berm and the Red River. Initial archaeological investigations of the projected impact area occurred in June 1989 when sub-surface geo-technical auger tests were monitored (Quaternary 1989). No archaeological strata or artifacts were recovered.

With regard to the construction of the piers for the grade separation structure and retaining wall, Historic Resources Branch recommended an archaeological impact assessment of the impact zone. Discussions between Sid Kroker (Senior Archaeologist - Quaternary Consultants Ltd.) and K. David McLeod (Impact Assessment Officer - Historic Resources Branch) resulted in the development of a program which addressed the Branch's concerns. It was determined that three backhoe assessment trenches in the western portion of the pier placements and the retaining wall (Figure 1) would provide sufficient data to determine the necessity for mitigation and/or the scope of monitoring required during construction. The assessment project was conducted under Heritage Permit A39-94 (Appendix A) issued by Historic Resources Branch, Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.

1.1 Study Team

The impact assessment excavations were directed by Sid Kroker and employed Paul Speidel, Mark Paxton-MacRae, Patrick Carroll, and Ian Esslemont. The backhoe was operated by Raymond Demarcke of Cambrian Excavators. Laboratory operations, resulting from artifact recovery, were undertaken by Pam Goundry. Computer cataloguing was completed by Pam Goundry. Documentation and analysis has been undertaken by Sid Kroker and Pam Goundry.

1.2 Scope of the Project

The original investigations at the location (July 7) undertook excavation of Trenches 1 and 2. Trench 1 was excavated as a single linear trench. Trench 2 encountered considerable rows of pilings from the recently removed Lowline track structure and had to be excavated as two disjunct components (Figure 1). At this time, it was determined that the width of the access road would not

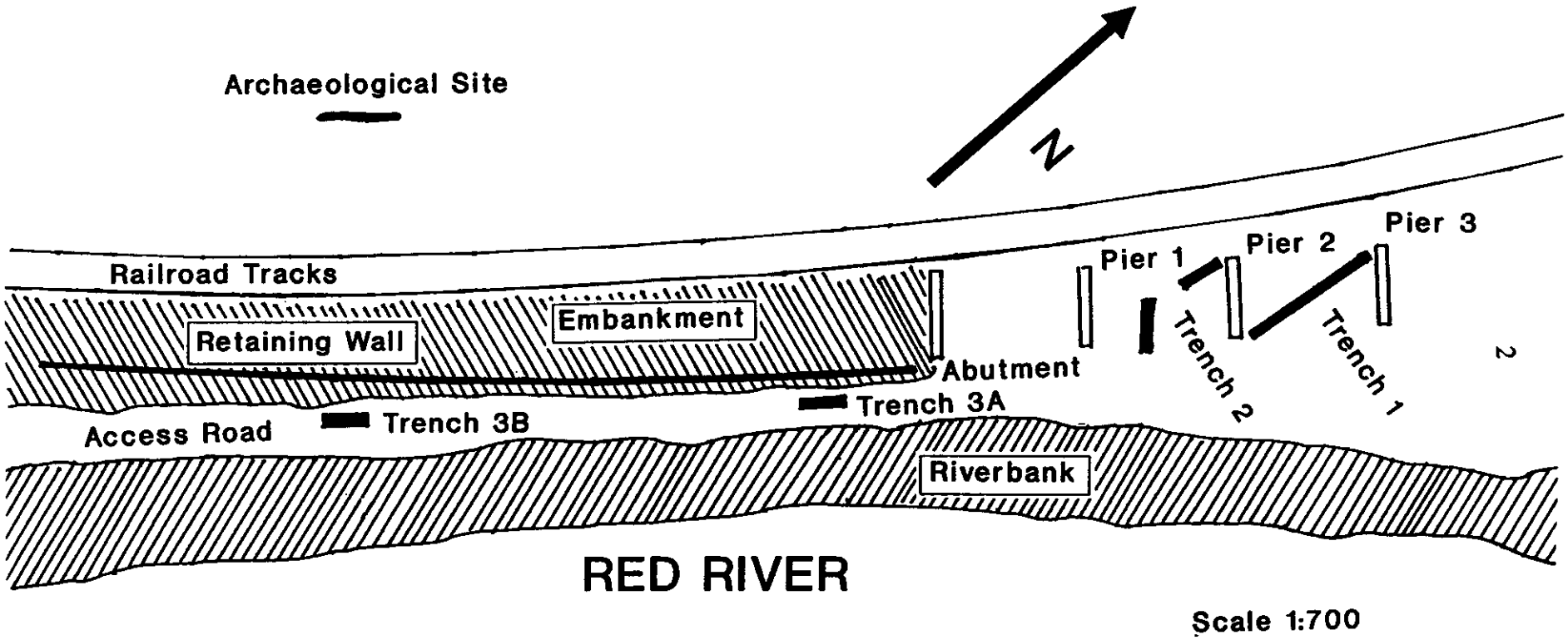

Figure 1: Map Depicting Location of Assessment Trenches

permit the excavation of Trench 3 perpendicular to the railroad berm as had been proposed. Due to the types of layers observed in Trenches 1 and 2, it was felt that an excavation parallel to the track, within the access road, could be subject to severe erosion. The weather during the summer had been quite rainy and indications were that this would continue. Accordingly, it was decided that Trench 3 would not be excavated at this time, but that the area would be tested immediately prior to construction or continual monitoring would occur during the excavation phase of the construction program.

The discovery of an important Contact/Proto-Contact site at the Bell Avenue location, directly north of the retaining wall location (Part III) caused a re-examination of the previous premise. Preparatory to excavation for the installation of the retaining wall, knowledge of whether or not the site extended underneath the railroad embankment was necessary for determining the appropriate heritage management strategy. Accordingly, two trenches were excavated at the edge of the access road, paralleling the southern edge of the railroad embankment. The first portion (Trench 3A) was located 12.5 meters west of the abutment location and the second (Trench 3B) was situated directly south of the location of the Bell Avenue site—65 meters west of the abutment.

1.3 Excavation Methodology

The primary excavation tool was a rubbermount backhoe with a 24" bucket. To prevent disturbance of the soils below the level of the excavation, a smooth steel plate was welded to the teeth of the bucket. The excavated soil was brought to the surface by the backhoe and spread across the ground adjacent to the trench. The field crew, using garden rakes, spread and sorted through the excavated soil. Recovery techniques also included the use of trowels and hand-retrieval. All artifacts were bagged according to horizontal provenience and excavation level. The recovery of small items such as fish scales validates this investigation technique.

The trenches were sub-divided into 4.0 to 6.0 meter units for horizontal provenience control. Occasionally, due to topography or other factors, the units were smaller. Vertical provenience was maintained by ensuring that the backhoe bucket took horizontal cuts, within the 4-meter unit. Each cut was generally 5 cm thick. Thicker cuts were made in archaeologically sterile strata. Stratigraphic profiles were recorded at relevant locations along each trench. The procedure involved examining the trench wall and recording the thicknesses of each stratum, e.g., cinder, gravel, cultural horizon, fluvial deposit, relict soil zone.

1.4 Laboratory Procedures

The recovered artifacts were brought to Quaternary laboratory facilities, where they were washed and sorted by material class. After the specimens had dried, all artifacts were identified by the lab personnel. Material of the same type (i.e., white porcelain saucer sherd with a green geometric pattern) within the same excavation unit and level were combined under a single catalogue number. Identification was carried to the limit obtainable by available reference works and staff expertise. Faunal remains were, where possible, identified to element and species.

Each sequential catalogue number consists of the Borden designation for the site (DlLg-68). All pertinent data associated with the artifact was entered into the computer cataloguing system (Appendix C). The cataloguing system is based upon the Canadian Heritage Inventory Network (CHIN) system (Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature 1986; FRC 1988:110, 171; Kroker and Goundry 1993:Appendix B). The computer cataloguing program was developed by Brian Lenius, based upon **DBASE3**, for use on personal computers. The project used an IBM AT clone computer with a 40 megabyte hard drive and a dot matrix printer for the generation of individual artifact catalogue cards on fanfold 3" x 5" cards.

Processed artifacts were prepared for storage by inserting the specimens and the catalogue card into standard plastic storage bags, then stapling the bags closed. At the end of the project, all recovered artifacts will be delivered to the designated repository.

2.0 STRATIGRAPHY

The stratigraphy consists primarily of several layers of recent deposits overlaying original (pre-railroad) sediments. The elevation of the access road, which is the current surface of the impact zone, averages 230 meters above sea level. This is approximately one meter above the elevation of the Bell Avenue location, directly adjacent to the other side of the railroad berm.

Stratigraphic profiles for each of the trenches were recorded. The upper horizons derive from very recent activities related to the railroad and maintenance of the access road. These horizons consist of gravel, clay fill, and black cinder deposits with localized deposits of ash interspersed. Most recovered artifacts derive from the cinder and ash layers.

Trench 1, which was excavated as a continuous diagonal line between the north end of Pier 3 and the south end of Pier 2, encountered several rows of vertical pilings which had supported the recently removed south trestle. Because of these pilings, the thicknesses of different recent layers showed considerable variation on either side of a series of pilings (Figure 2). Generally, the recent deposits increased in thickness toward the south. Notably, a thick (100 cm) layer of gravel occurs between the last two rows of pilings at a depth of 2 meters.

Trench 2 consisted of two components—a diagonal section beginning at the north end of Pier 1 and a north/south linear section terminating at the access road. The medial section could not be excavated due to rows of vertical pilings and large, horizontal timbers. The stratigraphy (Figure 3) was similar to that observed in Trench 1, although the clay fill horizon at the north end extended to 2.5 meters below surface. Riverine sediments were encountered at that depth in the southern end.

Trench 3A displayed a similar upper sequence, albeit much compressed (Figure 4). Riverine deposited silts and silty clays were observed at a depth of 75 cm below the surface of the road. Buried soil zones were recorded at depths of 125 cm, 175 cm, and 190 cm. Historic artifacts were recovered from the relict horizon at 125 cm, suggesting that this layer was deposited during a historically-recorded flood. Alternatively, the layer could have been formed by slopewash from

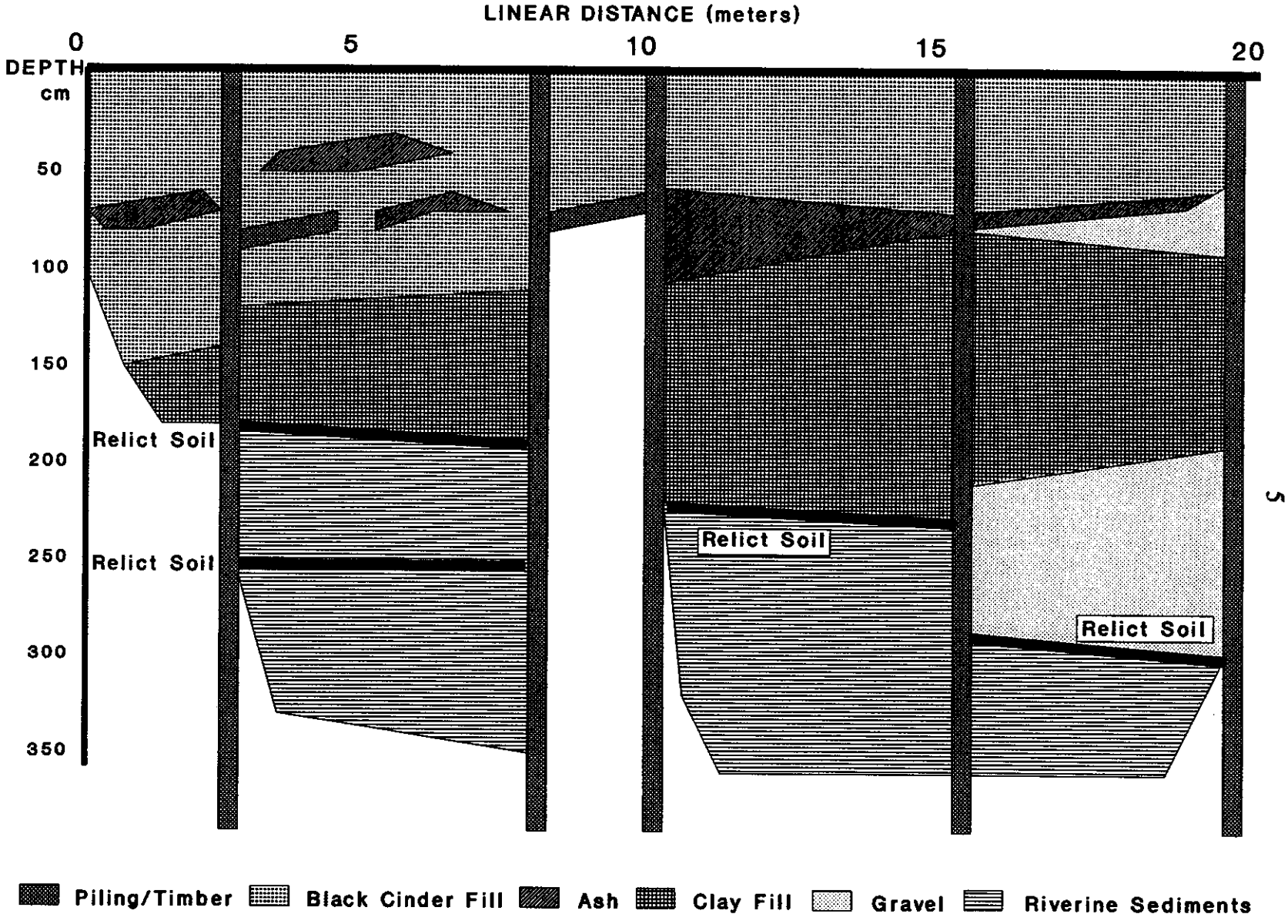

Figure 2: Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 1

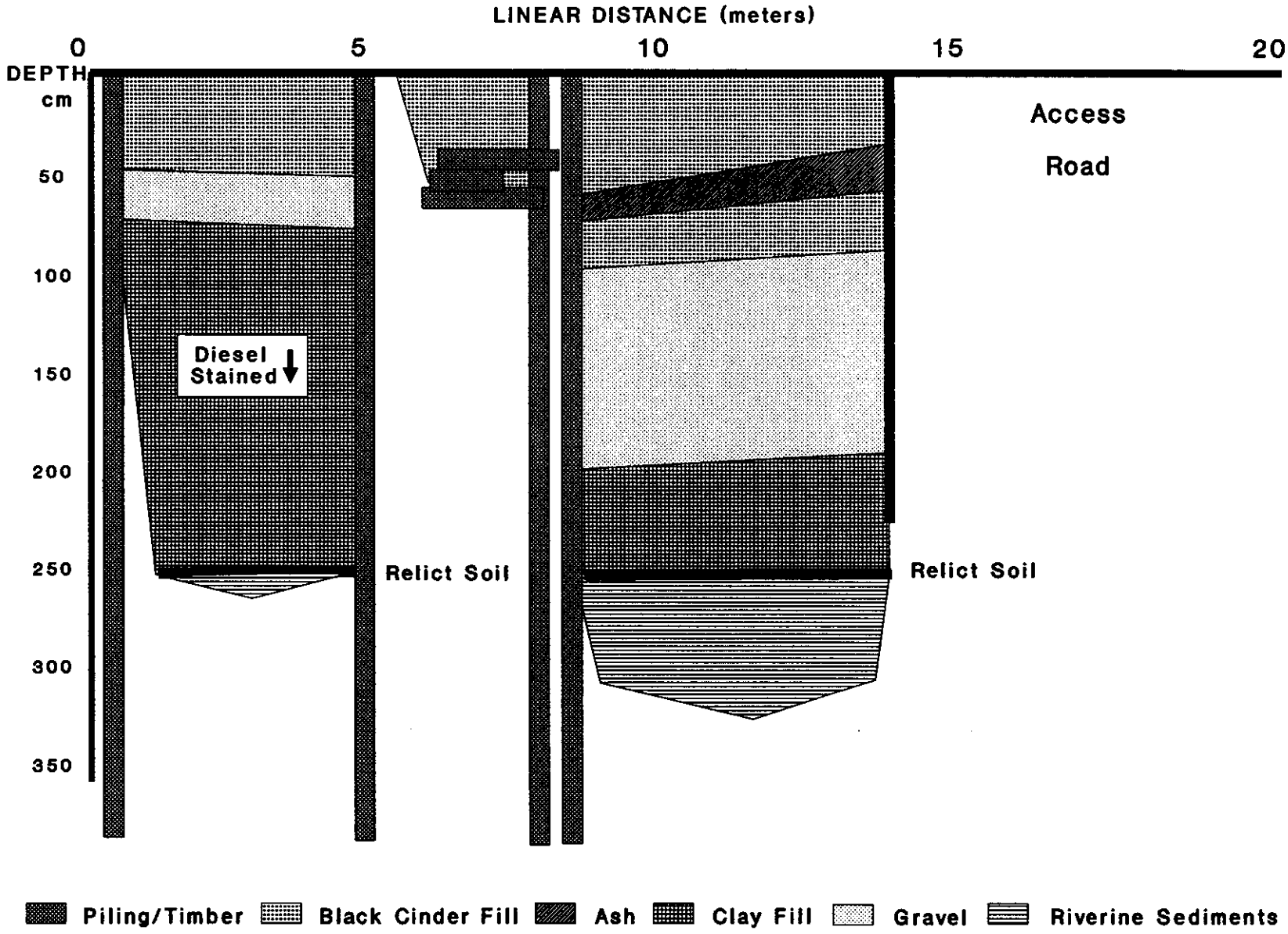

Figure 3: Stratigraphic Profile of Trench 2

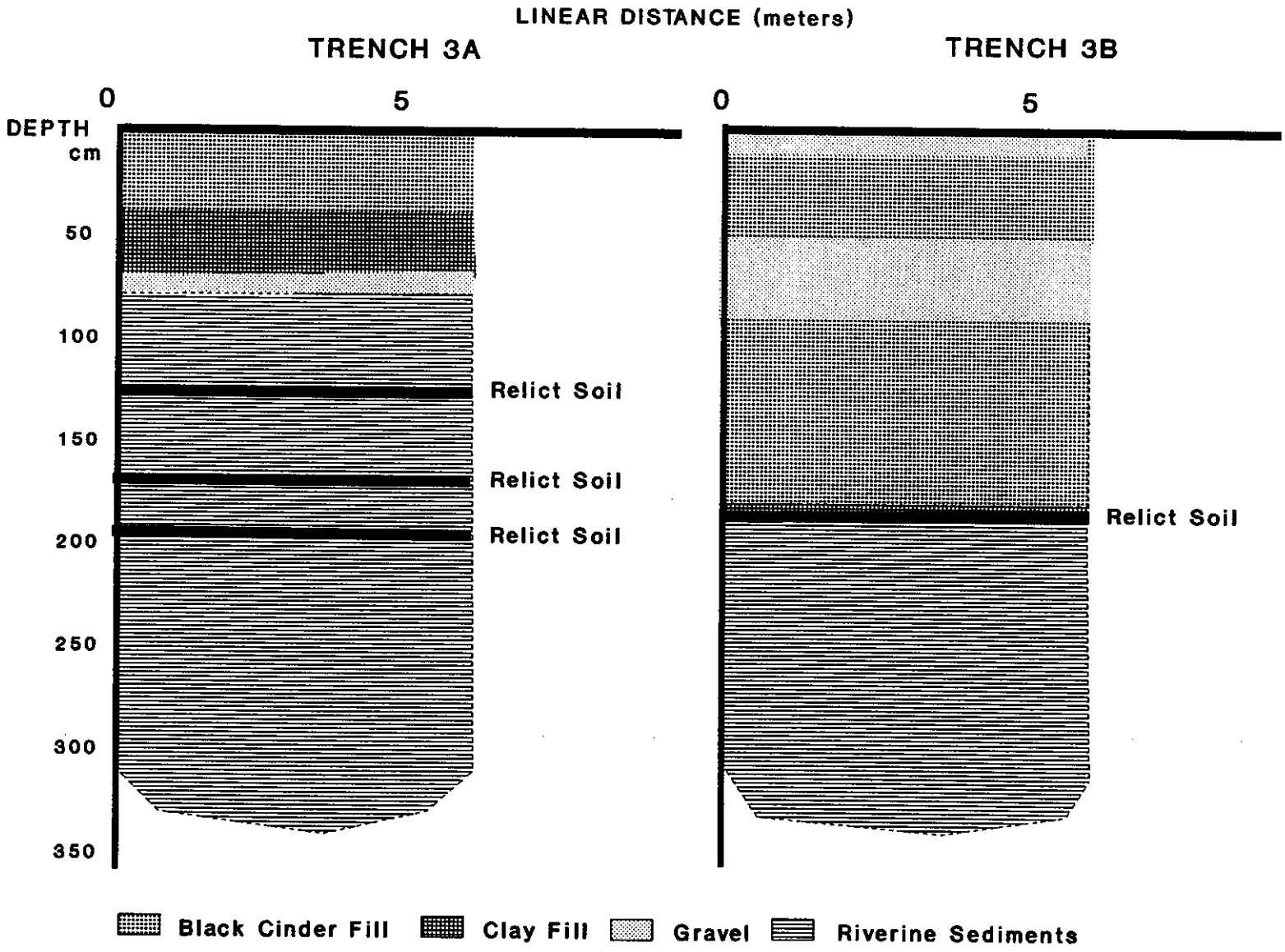

Figure 4: Stratigraphic Profile of Trenches 3A and 3B

previously excavated riverine sediments that had been stockpiled in the immediate vicinity. The lack of structure within the layer indicates that the latter possibility is the more likely.

Trench 3B had a profile more similar to Trenches 1 and 2, although the bulk of the deposits consisted of black cinder rather than clay fill (Figure 4). A relict soil zone occurred at 185 cm and appears to correlate with the lowest relict soil horizon in Trench 3A.

3.0 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The historic artifacts, recovered during mitigation of the CN Relocation Project, have been analyzed within functional categories based on the CHIN cataloguing format. All manufacturing equipment or all hardware will be examined together, rather than examining all glass artifacts and then all metal artifacts, as is often the case in reports of historic archaeological recoveries.

3.1 Architectural Objects

This functional category includes all artifacts which are used for the construction, the maintenance, and the furnishing of structures. Many architectural objects are seldom identifiable to manufacturer or time period. The items can be made of many different materials: metal, glass, wood, etc. For the purpose of discussion, the following sub-categories will be used: hardware, structure, accoutrement, detached structure, and furniture.

3.1.1 Hardware

Hardware consists of items which are used for the construction of a structure. Often, recovery techniques and time frame preclude collection of incomplete, rusted artifacts. Thus, most hardware items are under-represented.

3.1.1.1 Nails

Nails are one of the most common structural artifacts. Two different types of nails, representing the different manufacturing techniques of sheet-cut and wire-cut, were recovered.

Sheet-cut nails were developed ca. 1790 and were mass produced (Nelson 1968:8). Sheets of iron or steel were rolled to a uniform thickness and then were cut with a taper from top to bottom. The thickness of the nail remains constant from head to point, while the width tapers. The heads, commonly T-shaped or L-shaped, were added to each individual shank. While sheet-cut nails were produced in Montreal in the early part of the 19th century, they likely became common in The Forks area after 1860 (McLeod 1983:148) when river steamboats could transport large quantities of American goods (Kroker *et al.* 1991:105).

Twelve square, sheet-cut nails were curated. Ten nails (DlLg-68/54) were recovered from Trench 1, one nail (DlLg-68/106) was recovered from Trench 2, and one nail (DlLg-68/150) was recovered from Trench 3A. Of the ten corroded nails in DlLg-68/54, nine had T-heads while the tenth, the

largest nail, had an L-head. DlLg-68/106 is not as severely corroded as the other nails and has a T-head. DlLg-68/150 is somewhat corroded and has a very unusual, large, flat head.

Wire-cut nails were produced about 1850, became prevalent about 1900, and are the common variety found today (Nelson 1968:10). Steel is extruded to form a wire, which is then cut to the appropriate length and the flat, circular head is added by another machine operation. Three round, wire-cut nails were curated—two from Trench 1 (DlLg-68/53) and one from Trench 2 (DlLg-68/107).

3.1.1.2 Wire

Three pieces of corroded wire were curated. DlLg-68/133 and 151 were recovered from Trench 3A. DlLg-68/133 is severely corroded but appears to be much thicker than DlLg-68/151 which is not as corroded. DlLg-68/160 was found in Trench 3B and appears to be in the same size range as DlLg-68/133, but is not as corroded.

3.1.1.3 Staple

DlLg-68/52 is a severely corroded, iron staple which was manufactured by the extrusion technique. It was recovered from Trench 1. Similar staples, called fence staples, are depicted in the J.H. Ashdown Hardware Company catalogue (1909:434).

3.1.1.4 Handle

DlLg-68/51 is an iron handle recovered from Trench 1. It consists of a grip portion made from round, thick wire attached to a central socket-type fitting which would have attached to the larger portion of the artifact. The grip portion has a rounded, rectangular outline and measures 94.7 mm, permitting the insertion of a moderately large hand.

3.1.1.5 Key

This artifact is a steel, Yale, lock key (DlLg-68/50). It has the name "YALE", "...OR...", and "U...S..." stamped on one side of it. The key is small, 50.0 mm long, and has three circular holes on the clover-leaf shaped head. An identical key blank is pictured in the Ashdown Hardware catalogue (1909:295). The company name, Yale, is followed by the place of manufacture, Stamford, Connecticut, in the United States. The catalogue notes that this particular type of key was used for padlocks. DlLg-68/50 was recovered from Trench 1.

3.1.1.6 Fragment

DlLg-68/152 (from Trench 3A) was curated in the Hardware category although it cannot be identified to a specific function at this time. The artifact is in the shape of an 'X' and is severely corroded. It may possibly derive from a lozenge-shaped mesh or lattice-work.

3.1.2 Structural Elements

This category consists of elements of the structure, e.g., bricks, lumber, or tiles. As most incomplete or broken structural artifacts are minimally diagnostic, a similar recovery restriction occurred. DlLg-68/117, from Trench 2, is a single piece of bole tile. It is red in colour and has "U", "S", and "INDIANAPOLIS" molded into two inset panels on one face.

3.1.3 Accoutrements

Artifacts ascribed to this category pertain to the finishing touches of a structure. Ten specimens of windowpane were recovered. DlLg-68/31 consists of one piece of standard, clear glass. It was found in Trench 1. DlLg-68/118 consists of five pieces of clear glass embossed with a floral pattern. These artifacts were recovered from Trench 2. Trench 3A yielded two pieces of windowpane. DlLg-68/135 is a standard, clear glass fragment, while DlLg-68/134 is an aqua, plate glass sherd that is ribbed on one side and has been reinforced with iron mesh. Finally, DlLg-68/166 from Trench 3B, consists of two standard, aqua-coloured sherds of windowpane.

3.1.4 Detached Structure

This category contains those artifacts which are not part of the basic structure, *per se*, but are attached to it in some form. One artifact, DlLg-68/108 located in Trench 2, is a piece of iron filigree work. This artifact consists of a single, plain bar which is the base or possibly top of two more ornate vertical bars. These bars resemble an upright or inverted 'Y' and are joined together at one arm of the letter. The bottom or top of the vertical piece has a diamond shape and the upright portion of the 'Y' has a band through it. This may be a portion from a foot scraper (cf. Ashdown 1909:527).

3.1.5 Furniture

These are artifacts which are part of the furnishing of a structure. Only one artifact, DlLg-68/163 from Trench 3B, was curated. It is a large (172.0 mm long x 75.3 mm wide x 13.1 mm thick) slab of carved and ground red marble. This piece is most likely a portion of a desk or counter top.

3.2 Lighting Equipment

Artifacts in this category can be varied due to the rapid evolution in lighting techniques which occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century. They can represent candlelight, through gaslight, to electric light.

3.2.1 Electric Lighting

Only two artifacts, DlLg-68/30 (Trench 1) and DlLg-68/136 (Trench 3A), were assigned to the sub-category of electric lighting. These glass sherds are portions of 'colour-slipped' green-on-white lamp shades. Identical glass sherds have been recovered in other projects (Kroker 1989:138; Kroker and Goundry 1990a:120; Kroker and Goundry 1990b:83; Kroker and Goundry 1993:19). Until the

Assiniboine Riverfront Quay project, only body portions of the sherds had been recovered and these were catalogued, under the CHIN system, as parts of ornamental objects. During that project, two of the green-on-white glass sherds (DlLg-33/89B-456, 990) were identified as lip portions of lamp shades, i.e., the curved flange which fits into a lamp or electrical fixture (Kroker and Goundry 1993:19).

The green-on-white sherds may be portions of shades from lamps known as Emeralite desk lamps. Livingston (1979:20, 34) describes these shades as being made of rich emerald green glass with an inside coating of white opal glass. The lamps were produced by the H. G. McFaddin Company of New York from 1909 until the 1940s. Reproductions of this style of lamp are still being manufactured today.

3.2.2 Battery

One carbon core (DlLg-68/159) from a dry cell battery was recovered from Trench 3B. It is 115.7 mm long and 1.8 mm in diameter. These dry cell batteries could have been used to power lower voltage systems such as radios.

3.3 Communication

One communication-related (telecommunication) artifact was recovered in Trench 1. This is a single, green, glass insulator (DlLg-68/21). The colour of this artifact is commonly called Seven-Up green and it is the threaded type which was patented in 1865 and has been used into the 20th century (Kottman 1979:18). The insulator is the version of the 'pony' style of insulator—rounded top with fairly straight sides. According to Kottman (1979:19), this nickname refers to the "use of [insulators] on telegraph lines, which made the pony express obsolete." Embossed on the top of the insulator is "XO" or "OX". The exact meaning of these letters cannot be discerned at this time.

3.4 Food Procurement

Two artifacts, both copper cartridge cases, were recovered from Trench 1. DlLg-68/55 has "DCCo" and "No 12" stamped on the base. This cartridge case is a product of the Dominion Cartridge Company of Canada and most resembles the base of a shot shell depicted on Page 1269 of the Ashdown Catalogue (1909). The second cartridge (DlLg-68/78) has several stamped marks. These include "FRASER & Co", "EDINBURGH", "NO. 12", and "ELEY". As of 1909, Eley shot shells were imprinted with "London" (Ashdown 1909:1264). The Scottish markings on the recovered artifact may indicate an earlier arrangement for production under license at Edinburgh or that "Eley" is a brand name originated by Fraser & Company.

3.5 Commerce

One artifact, from Trench 1, was catalogued in this category. DlLg-68/11 is a large copper coin, possibly of the penny denomination. The size of the coin indicates that it was manufactured pre-

1920 (assuming it is a Canadian coin) but the severe patination restricts any further information being elicited. Conservation on this specimen would prove useful in obtaining more information.

3.6 Clothing

The recovered artifacts were portions of footwear. DlLg-68/14 (from Trench 1) is the heel and sole portion of a small leather, possibly a woman's, shoe. Iron nail remnants still adhere to the heel. DlLg-68/162 consists of three pieces of very fragmented leather which probably belonged to a single shoe. These artifacts came from Trench 3B. Shoes are a common recovery from various sites, most notably the 'Old Boot' location found during monitoring of the Manitoba Children's Museum at The Forks (Quaternary 1994a:12-13).

3.7 Recreation

This category includes items such as smoking equipment, games, musical instruments, and toys. Three artifacts, all recovered from Trench 1 and all toys, were curated. DlLg-68/2 is a molded, painted, plastic wheel from a toy car. The tire portion is black, while the interior spoked hub cap is painted silver. The circumference of this slightly distorted round wheel is 38.1 mm and it would have come off a medium-sized toy vehicle.

The remaining two artifacts are both pieces from a child's porcelain tea set. DlLg-68/76 is a plain, white saucer sherd. DlLg-68/77 is a portion of a teapot lid. It is white on the internal side and painted yellow on the external portion. The pattern appears to be a floral motif. There are no maker's marks or pattern names to distinguish either sherd.

3.8 Adornment

The adornment category can include items of toiletry and jewellery. Only one artifact, a toiletry item from Trench 1, was catalogued in this category. DlLg-68/83 is a small portion (28.7 mm x 12.1 mm) of the bone handle of a straight razor. It has been cut from a segment of long bone from a large mammal and carved to produce bevelled lateral edges. A small copper nail, which would have been driven through the iron blade, is still attached to one end. There are no discernible marks on this handle.

3.9 Transportation

Two types of transportation are represented in the recovered artifacts from the CN Relocation Project—draught and railroad.

3.9.1 Draught

A single large horseshoe (DlLg-68/79) was curated from Trench 1. It is complete but severely corroded. Horse-drawn carriage activities were prevalent, in Winnipeg, at the turn of the century. Two railroad companies, Canadian Northern Railway and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway had stable

facilities at The Forks (Guinn 1980). However, the presence of horseshoes does not necessarily imply solely cartage activities, rather until the automobile became commonplace, horse and buggy was the main form of private transportation. Horseshoes are a common find in various sites in the surrounding area—the North Assiniboine Node Archaeological Impact Assessment (Kroker 1989:47), the Stage I construction project (Kroker and Goundry 1990a:52), the Manitoba Sports Federation Building Site (Kroker and Goundry 1990b:37), and the Earl's Restaurant Site (Quaternary 1994b:16).

3.9.2 Railroad

Two artifacts, representing rolling-stock activities, were assigned to the railroad sub-category. Both were recovered from Trench 3B. The first, DlLg-68/167, is an aqua, glass tube from a water gauge. These glass tubes have been curated in other projects in this area, most notably the Stage I construction project (Kroker and Goundry 1990a:52) and the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay project (Kroker and Goundry 1993:25). The second artifact, DlLg-68/161, is a brass coupling. It is highly patinated.

3.10 Unknown

This category is reserved for artifacts, of all materials, which are incomplete or not well enough preserved for a positive identification to be made. Further in-depth research may elicit an identification of these artifacts. Two artifacts from Trench 1 (DlLg-68/1 and 12) and one artifact from Trench 3A (DlLg-68/149) were assigned to this category.

DlLg-68/1 is an enigmatic artifact. Originally, it appears to have been a flat 'X' shaped object composed of two iron straps (9.7 mm wide) annealed together at a 45° angle. The end of each bar terminates in a small closed hoop formed by bending the strap back upon itself.

DlLg-68/12 is a cast and rolled, copper tube. Near one end, there is a circular hole, as if this small pipe may have fitted onto something else. The circumference is 5.1 mm. The specimen would have originally been linear, measuring 77.6 mm. Prior to, or after deposition, it has been bent.

DlLg-68/149 is a small, curved, piece of plastic. It has been molded into this shape and one end appears to have been ground to a smooth surface. The material may be a synthetic material known as 'French Ivory'. The artifact resembles the handle of a cup in shape but could be a portion of a scissors handle or something else.

3.11 Faunal Remains

All but one of the thirty faunal remains recovered are the residue from food resources. One artifact was attributed to natural deposition. This is a single Lymnaeidae (DlLg-68/49) specimen recovered from Trench 1. The remaining faunal artifacts from all trenches are listed in Table 1. Common names were used to list the identifications.

TAXON	CAT.NO.	ELEMENT	QTY	COMMENTS
TRENCH 1				
Large Mammal	46	Rib	1	Cut Marks
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	44	Metacarpal	1	-
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	20	Humerus	1	Carnivore Chewing
Cow (*Bos taurus*)	19	Vertebra	1	Sawn
	45	Humerus	1	Sawn
	82	Scapula	1	Sawn
	80	Femur	1	Sawn
	47	Femur	1	Sawn; Cut Marks
	81	Tarsus	1	-
Fish	48	Scale	4	-
TRENCH 2				
Large Mammal	114	Rib	1	Sawn
Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	115	Scapula	1	-
	113	Femur	1	-
Cow (*Bos taurus*)	105	Rib	1	Sawn
	104	Radius	1	Sawn
Bird (Aves)	116	Femur	1	Copper Stain
TRENCH 3A				
Large Mammal	155	Humerus	1	Carnivore Chewing
Bird (Aves)	153	Synsacrum	1	-
	154	Innominate	1	-
Clam (Unionidae)	137	Valve	5	-
TRENCH 3B				
Sheep (*Ovis aries*)	164	Femur	1	-
	165	Innominate	1	Carnivore Chewing

Table 1: Faunal Remains From Trench 1, 2, 3A, and 3B

The specimens were identified using standard references: Olsen (1960, 1964), Gilbert (1973), and Schmid (1972). All faunal remains were examined and identified as specifically as possible: body part, age of individual, and species. Any evidence of butchering techniques, such as cutting or sawing, was recorded as was the condition of the specimens, i.e., charred, broken, calcined.

As noted in the table, many of the recovered specimens show evidence of butchering activities. Several bones have been sawn while at least two specimens have obvious cut marks on them. The Aves femur (DlLg-68/116) has a single small round mark of copper staining on it indicating its proximity to a metallic object in the ground. This femur probably derives from a medium to large-sized bird, possibly a duck, chicken, or goose. The other two Aves bones, DlLg-68/153 and 154, fit together and are also from a medium to large-sized bird. DlLg-68/20, the pig humerus, DlLg-68/155, a large mammal humerus, and DlLg-68/165, a sheep innominate, have been gnawed by either a domesticated dog or another member of the Canidae family. Although many of the bones were incomplete, none of them showed any indication of being either charred or calcined. The fish remains (four scales) may be the result of immediate processing, i.e., scaling by fishermen or natural deposition resulting from predatory activities by gulls or carnivorous mammals.

4.0 CONTAINERS

This category includes all artifacts, or portions of artifacts, which are used to contain products. As such, it tends to cross-cut other functional divisions, with assignment to the category based upon form, as much as function. The category contains several sub-categories (Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature 1986), three of which are applicable to the artifacts recovered during this project:

a. Storage - where the primary purpose of the container is to hold material, e.g., bottles, jars, tin cans, boxes, etc.;
b. Dinnerware - where the artifact is used in the serving of food (plate, cup, bowl, etc.) or is considered as tableware, such as salt shakers, cruets, etc.; and
c. Ornamental - decorative items such as vases.

4.1 Storage

Storage containers include most of the commonly used artifacts in today's material culture. Many products are sold, transported, carried, or stored in a container of some type: bag, box, jar, sealer, can, bottle. Within this sub-category, artifacts will be examined by material composition: metallic, ceramic, and glass.

4.1.1 Metal Containers

DlLg-68/13 is the iron bottom or top of a heavily corroded can. It has no discernible identifying marks. This artifact was recovered from Trench 1.

4.1.2 Ceramic Containers

Eight stoneware sherds were recovered. These artifacts are portions of ceramic bottles, crocks, and jars.

4.1.2.1 Bottles

Three stoneware bottle sherds (DlLg-68/111) were recovered from Trench 2. All three are body portions of the same brown and grey bottle. A black, oval logo on the body states that this artifact was a product of "DOUGLAS-KING...D...ITOBA" and contained "KING...OLD COUNTRY STONE GINGER BEER". Chopping (1978:158) shows a series of stoneware ginger beer bottles containing the product of Douglas & King Limited of Winnipeg, Manitoba. DlLg-68/111 is identical to Chopping Type MWIN CE8. According to Chopping (1978:157), Douglas & King Stone Ginger Beer, located at 47 Higgins Avenue, began producing ginger beer in 1923. In 1931, the name changed to King's Old Country Ltd. and in 1943 and 1944 the company moved first to 283 Henry Avenue and then to 666 Portage Avenue. The company ceased production in 1945.

4.1.2.2 Crocks

Three stoneware crock sherds were curated. DlLg-68/4, from Trench 1, is a single brown and grey body sherd, while DlLg-68/148, from Trench 3A, is a single, brown and grey base sherd. Neither artifact has any significant marks or features.

DlLg-68/89, recovered from Trench 1, is a single, grey, body sherd. It has a portion of an oval blue-lined makers mark with the lettering "...N", "...ARE CO.", and "MINN." inside it. The mark indicates that this crock was a product of the Red Wing Union Stoneware Company of Minnesota. This company, an amalgamation of the Minnesota Stoneware Company (1883 -1906) and the Red Wing Stoneware Company (1877 - 1906), produced a variety of stoneware products from 1906 until 1936. In 1936 the name of the company was changed to Red Wing Potteries. The company ceased operation in 1967, however, the actual production of stoneware items had ceased in 1947 (DePasquale *et al.* 1983:4, 143).

4.1.2.3 Jars

The ceramic jars consist of three stoneware sherds. All are tan in colour and all are probably portions of what are commonly referred to as ginger jars. These jars are still produced today.

DlLg-68/3, recovered from Trench 1, is the shoulder,body portion of a jar. DlLg-68/17, also from Trench 1, is the lip,neck,shoulder portion. Neither of these sherds have any decoration. DlLg-68/125, found in Trench 2, is the lip,neck,body portion of a slightly more ornate jar. On the body portion there are two incised lines circling the jar. None of these sherds have any indication of manufacturer or contents.

4.1.3 Glass Containers

Several sherds of glass containers were recovered during the CN Relocation Project. Indications of the method of manufacture, which provide information about time period and technology, are often present on incomplete sherds. Where possible, the specimens have been identified to type of container, i.e., bottle, sealer, jar. Jars are defined as containers which have a generally cylindrical body and a mouth which is greater than 2/3 of the diameter of the widest part of the base or body, while bottles have a constricted mouth and neck. Further identification, to a functional sub-type such as ink bottle, milk bottle, or beer bottle, has been done where possible.

4.1.3.1 Stoppers

Containers have a variety of closure types—modern ones often have metal or plastic caps while older containers had corks and glass stoppers. One complete, brown, glass stopper (DlLg-68/38), from Trench 1 was recovered. This stopper has a complete cork still attached to it. There are no marks on the stopper.

4.1.3.2 Medicine Bottles

Four catalogue numbers representing one complete bottle and three sherds were curated in the medicine sub-type. All were recovered from Trench 1. DlLg-68/8 is a complete, small (79.6 mm high), clear bottle. It is a round shouldered prescription type (Sydenham 1908:6) with an applied square ring lip (Stevens 1967:138). There are no manufacturer's marks on this specimen.

DlLg-68/32 is a small, blue, body sherd. It has "...G" and "...MO..." embossed on one side. This bottle would have held Bromoseltzer, a product of the Emerson Drug Company. This company was located first in Baltimore, Maryland and then later in Toronto, Ontario (Kroker 1989:68).

DlLg-68/33 is the body,base of an aqua bottle. It is rectangular with flat chamfers (Jones and Sullivan 1985:102) and has the word "PSYCHINE" embossed on the base. This probably is the trade name of a patent medicine, although the manufacturer or time period is not known.

DlLg-68/87 is the lip,neck,shoulder portion of a medium to large blue bottle, probably circular in cross-section. It has an applied, rounded ring lip. The colour and configuration are suggestive of Bromoseltzer and/or Milk of Magnesia containers.

4.1.3.3 Chemical Containers

Only one sherd from the upper horizon of Trench 3B was identified as a portion of a chemical container. DlLg-68/169 is a brown, body,base sherd. The base is embossed with concentric rows of stippled dots. On the body of the sherd, there are several, faded, white painted words. Those that are decipherable are "CONTENTS", "CAUTION", and "CONTAINS". Inside a faded, white band is the name "AMERICAN PHOTOCOP..." and the address "1920 WEST PETERSON AVE". This bottle probably contained a chemical used in older model photocopying machines and may have been the product of an American supplier.

4.1.3.4 Cosmetic Containers

DlLg-68/6 (Trench 1) and DlLg-68/168 (Trench 3B) are unmarked body,base sherds from white glass containers. This type of artifact cross-cuts categories. Other projects have yielded these types of jars that contained a variety of materials. Some have had a product name, such as 'Pond's', that identify the jar as containing cold cream (Kroker 1989:63; Kroker and Goundry 1993:53) while others have had script and a logo that identifies the jar as containing a food product, i.e., 'MacLaren's Imperial Cheese'(Kroker and Goundry 1990a:61). In addition, white glass jars were also used for holding unguents and ointments, precursors to the plastic jars dispensed at pharmacies today.

4.1.3.5 Soft Drink Bottles

DlLg-68/9 (from Trench 1) is a clear, body sherd with a portion of a painted red-on-white logo on the front half. On the back half of the sherd, there are faint white letters spelling parts of the words "...NY", "...EAL QUE", and "...ES". Stock (1978:66) depicts a Pepsi Cola bottle with a label that resembles the remnants of the red-on-white logo on this sherd. DlLg-68/9 may have contained Pepsi Cola which came from a production plant in Montreal, Quebec.

DlLg-68/170 is an aqua body sherd that was recovered in Trench 3B. The lower portion of the body is ribbed and the words "OZS" and "BOT..." are embossed above the ribbing. This sherd could be from a Coca Cola bottle, although other types of soft drinks also came in ribbed bottles.

4.1.3.6 Beverage Bottles

In addition to beer, breweries bottled soft drinks as well and often used the same type of bottle for both products. Without the paper labels, it is impossible to ascribe a specific product to an archaeologically recovered bottle and, therefore, the bottles are assigned to the generalized 'Beverage' sub-type. Depending upon the data embossed on the artifact, it may be possible to identify the producer of the contents, the manufacturer of the container, both, or neither. Five sherds were assigned to beverage bottles.

DlLg-68/84 (from Trench 1) is an aqua body,base sherd with a great deal of embossed information on it. On the body there is "THIS BOTTLE IS OUR PROPERTY ANY CHARGE MADE THEREFOR SIMPLY COVERS ITS USE WHILE CONTAINING GOODS BOTTLED BY US AND MUST BE RETURNED WHEN EMPTY" and "...PEG". On the base, there is "E.L. DREWRY", "WINNIPEG", and "06". Bottles of the E. L. Drewry company are commonly found at other nearby sites and the history of the company has been noted in other reports (Kroker and Goundry 1990a:73; Kroker and Goundry 1993:63-64). Briefly, the company began in 1877 in Winnipeg, underwent a variety of name changes throughout the years, and produced beer, ales, and soft drinks. This particular bottle, produced in 1906, is Chopping Type MWIN BG13 (1978:119).

DlLg-68/178 (from Trench 3B) is a green body,base sherd with the same embossing on the body as DlLg-68/84, although the entire word "WINNIPEG" occurs on this sherd. The base has "E.L.

DREWRY", "WINNIPEG", "11", and "B" embossed on it. Again, this is a product of the E. L. Drewry company. It was produced in 1911 and is Chopping Type MWIN BG18 (1978:122).

DlLg-68/121 is a clear, body sherd. It was recovered from Trench 2 and has some embossing on it. This consists of "...DE THEREF... WHILE CO... ...TTLED BY US A... WHE...". This sherd could not be assigned to a specific bottling company as several firms—Pelissier & Sons, E.L. Drewry, and Blackwood Brothers—used this phrasing.

The remaining two sherds, both from Trench 1, were portions of bottles that have no embossed information on them. DlLg-68/34 is the lip,collar,neck portion of an aqua bottle with a crown lip. DlLg-68/35 is the lip,neck,body portion of an aqua bottle. This specimen would have used a Hutchinson spring stopper (Jones and Sullivan 1985:162).

4.1.3.7 Wine Bottles

One identifying feature of early wine bottles is the kick-up. The kick-up was a raised section of the base which originated as a sediment trap, and is currently retained as a tradition. DlLg-68/122, recovered from Trench 2, is a body,base sherd of a green wine bottle. This artifact has a domed kickup, but no embossings are present to allow identification of a brand name, a production company, or a bottle manufacturer.

4.1.3.8 Gin Bottles

Two artifacts were catalogued in the gin sub-type. DlLg-68/86 (from Trench 1) is a dark olive body,base sherd from a case gin bottle. Case gin bottles were distinguishable by their square tapered shape and decorative vertical ribbing. The shape of the bottle was a function of ocean shipment of the product—square bottles could be packed with more to a box and were less likely to break, due to rough handling, than were round bottles. The bottles were manufactured in Holland, England, and America in the 19th century. Bottles with no embossing were probably made prior to 1850 while bottles with embossing were manufactured after 1850 (Klamkin 1971:82-83). DlLg-68/86 has an embossed bulls eye pattern on the base, indicating manufacture after 1850.

DlLg-68/177 (Trench 3B) is a complete, clear, miniature gin bottle. Embossed on the body are "GORDON'S DRY GIN", "LONDON", and "ENGLAND". The base is embossed with four rows of stippling which circle a boar's head logo. The letters and numbers "GB16" are embossed below the logo with "Y37A" above the logo. The mold seam continues to the top of the rounded bulbous lip indicating manufacture after 1921. The bottle would have been closed with a cork, suggesting manufacture prior to screw-cap varieties (circa 1950). According to Toulouse (1971:559) many modifications of the boar's head trademark have appeared on bottles of Gordon's Gin, starting from 1769 and continuing to the present. The company is known as Tanquery Gordon & Co. of London.

4.1.3.9 Whisky Bottles

DlLg-68/36 (from Trench 1) is the lip,neck portion of an olive coloured bottle. Remnants of a lead foil wrap still adhere to the exterior of this sherd. The finish is an applied down-tooled lip and the striae from the lipping tool are evident on the interior of the sherd.

4.1.3.10 Liquor Bottles

This sub-type is a catchall for bottles that held some type of spirits but could not be assigned to whisky, gin, etc. DlLg-68/37 and DlLg-68/88 are both portions of brown flasks and both were recovered from Trench 1. DlLg-68/37 is the lip,neck,shoulder portion. The applied two-part finish consists of a down-tooled lip above a rounded string rim with a stopper finish bore (Jones and Sullivan 1985:87, 89, 96). DlLg-68/88 is a body,base sherd which is a much darker brown colour than DlLg-68/37. DlLg-68/88 also has thicker walls. This darker colour and thickness of walls usually indicates an earlier date of manufacture. Embossed on the base of this sherd is the letter "C" followed by the number "10". These brown flask bottles have been recovered from nearby sites: the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay (Kroker and Goundry 1993:75), The Forks Heritage Plaza project (Quaternary 1993:10), and the Manitoba Children's Museum site (Quaternary 1994a:10).

DlLg-68/120, retrieved from Trench 2, is the lip,collar,neck of an aqua bottle. The complete bottle would have been cylindrical in cross-section and would have been manufactured after 1920 as the mold seam extends to the top of the lip. The collar is a flattened side lip surmounting a V-shaped string rim (Jones and Sullivan 1985:92, 96).

Another artifact identified as a liquor bottle is a nearly complete, clear, miniature bottle—DlLg-68/176 from Trench 3B. The lip and neck have been melted out of shape by intense heat. Embossed on the shoulder of this bottle is the information that it contains "1/10 PT.". The base has an "I in a circle" surrounded by a "3", a "7", and a "5". This mark has been used since 1954 by the Owens Illinois Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio (Toulouse 1971:403-406). This particular bottle was made at the Fairmont, West Virginia plant (#3) in 1957 or 1967.

DlLg-68/175 (also from Trench 3B) is a kidney-shaped, clear base sherd. It has a "C in a triangle", "7", "8", "2183", and an open box embossed on the base. This bottle was produced by the Consumers Glass Company of Canada in the third quarter of 1938, 1948, or 1958.

DlLg-68/172 (from Trench 3B) is a green base sherd from a round bottle. Embossed on the base are the words "...ADE IN...", the number "3", and a "D in a diamond" logo. This bottle was produced by the Dominion Glass Company of Canada. This logo has been used since 1913 and the bottle could have come from one of any number of plants across Canada (Toulouse 1971:154-157).

4.1.3.11 Unassignable Bottles

Artifacts in this grouping have some identifying characteristics, such as shape or manufacturer's marks. However, the data are insufficient to permit identification of the function of the container; i.e., sealer versus milk bottle or medicine bottle versus condiment bottle. Some specimens with

marks could be attributed to a manufacturer but not to a functional grouping. Occasionally, the style of manufacture of the neck and lip of bottles suggest the possible contents of the container. Also, the type of closure and evidence of manufacturing technique can provide approximate dates. For example, the length of the mold seam can indicate a general age—if the seam extends to the lip of the bottle, it was produced after 1920.

Only three of the thirteen artifacts assigned to this category have embossing. DlLg-68/39 (from Trench 1) is a clear body,base sherd, which has "17", a box, "C", and "7" embossed on it. This container was produced by the Consumers Glass Company of Canada in the last quarter of 1977. The perimeter of the base has embossed stippling similar to that on food containers such as mayonnaise jars. DlLg-68/85 is an aqua body sherd from a rectangular bottle. It has the letters "...OW" or "MO..." embossed on it. The exact meaning of these letters is unknown. This sherd was also recovered from Trench 1. DlLg-68/171, found in Trench 3B, is an aqua body,base sherd with "4/" embossed on the base. Again, the exact meaning is unknown.

The remaining specimens consist of a complete bottle and bottle sherds. The finish of the complete bottle (DlLg-68/119 from Trench 2) consists of a threaded lip (two oblique lugs on opposite sides) surmounting a round string lip. The bottle would have been closed with a liner and yoke or a threaded cup cap. DlLg-68/15 is a plain, clear body,shoulder sherd from a rounded rectangular bottle. It was recovered from Trench 1. DlLg-68/7 (Trench 1) is a clear body,base sherd from an oval bottle with panels at the end and a recessed panel on the face. DlLg-68/138 (Trench 3A) is the clear, lip,neck portion of a wide-mouth bottle with a flat lip, a flattened (square) string rim, and an internal cap seat for a disc-shaped closure (Jones and Sullivan 1985:88, 89, 96). DlLg-68/139, from Trench 3A, consists of four, melted, aqua, body sherds. DlLg-68/173 is a lip,neck sherd from a clear bottle. It has a crown finish (Jones and Sullivan 1985:163). DlLg-68/174 is the lip,neck,shoulder portion of a clear bottle. The tapered neck has a rounded string collar and a continuous screw finish. Both DlLg-68/173 and 174 were recovered from Trench 3B.

4.2 Dinnerware

This is the second major grouping under the category of 'Containers'. Dinnerware is comprised of artifacts used in the serving of food or those items which are considered as tableware. Artifacts curated from the CN Relocation Project are made of glass or porcelain.

4.2.1 Glass Artifacts

Three artifacts, two from Trench 1 and one from Trench 2, were recovered. DlLg-68/22 is the lip,body portion of an ornately decorated, clear, pressed glass tumbler or wine glass. The pattern, which could not be found, to this date, in the available references, resembles an umbrella in shape with one panel of rosettes and a panel of ribbed lines on either side of it. DlLg-68/40 is the body,base of a smallish, clear, glass tumbler. The body is fluted and has no identifying marks. DlLg-68/124 is the lip,body portion of a small white, glass bowl. It has a rolled lip with a 6.1 mm protruding band below the lip on the exterior portion. This artifact may not belong in the Dinnerware category, but until an actual function can be ascribed to it, it will be catalogued as this.

4.2.2 Ceramic Artifacts

Ceramic dinnerware includes place settings—plates, small bowls, cups, and saucers—and serving pieces—platters, large bowls, creamers etc. In some instances, archaeological recoveries are too fragmented to allow exact identification. This is reflected in the use of object types such as bowl?, plate?/saucer? and bowl?/cup?. Because dinnerware is usually manufactured in sets of the same patterns, the decorative features of a set cross-cut the types of objects. The recoveries will be discussed in groups based on colour.

4.2.2.1 White Ceramics

There were seventeen sherds recovered that consist of plain white porcelain fragments. However, as these are only fragments of complete objects, there may be patterns, with other colours, that fit onto these sherds. Table 2 outlines the type of sherd and any significant marking.

CAT.	OBJECT TYPE	QTY	MARKINGS
TRENCH 1			
23	Bowl	1	-
24	Cup	1	-
25	Plate	1	W.H. Grindley & Co.;England;The Olympic
56	Bowl	1	-
57	Cup	1	-
91	Bowl	1	-
92	Cup	1	-
103	Plate?/Saucer?	1	Embossed - fronds
TRENCH 2			
130	Bowl?/Cup?	2	-
131	Bowl?	2	Embossed - flower;leaf;stems
TRENCH 3A			
147	Unidentified	5	-

Table 2: White Porcelain Sherds

DlLg-68/25 was the only all-white sherd that had identifying marks on it. Firstly, it is a sherd from a dinnerware pattern called The Olympic. Other body or body,lip fragments would either be embossed or decorated with a motif which gave rise to the pattern name. Further research might result in tracking down the pattern. Secondly, the manufacturer's mark is the green laurel wreath mark with the name of W.H. Grindley & Co. of Tunstall, Staffordshire, England. According to Godden (1964:294), this mark was used between 1914 and 1925.

The only other two sherds of note in the white ceramics have embossed patterns. DlLg-68/103 is the lip,body portion of either a plate or a saucer and has the upper edge of a frond-like pattern. DlLg-68/131 consists of two large body pieces of a possible bowl. Both are embossed with what appears to be a flower, stems of other flowers, and a large leaf pattern.

4.2.2.2 Gold-on-White Ceramics

In the gold-on-white group, there were four sherds recovered from Trench 1, two sherds recovered from Trench 2, and two sherds recovered from Trench 3A. All these sherds have a variation of the gold line pattern, i.e., single or multiple, thin or thick gold lines. None of the sherds have any information regarding a manufacturer or a pattern.

The sherds curated from Trench 1 include DlLg-68/58 (a cup sherd) and DlLg-68/97 (a bowl?/cup? sherd), both of which have a single gold line along the edge of the lip. DlLg-68/70 (a plate?/saucer? sherd) has a thicker (6.8 mm) band with a thinner (0.8 mm) line below it on the interior body. The most ornate sherd in the gold-on-white group is a plate?/saucer? sherd (DlLg-68/98) that has a scalloped lip with a gold line following the lip and embossed curlicues below the gold line. DlLg-68/126 (from Trench 2) consists of two sherds of a plate. It has a single gold line on the lip and just below this line there are a series of three thin lines forming a pattern. The two plate?/saucer? sherds recovered from Trench 3A, DlLg-68/144, have a row of embossed dots below the lip followed by a single gold line. One of these sherds also has an embossed feather-like design just below the gold line.

The gold line pattern is one that has been consistently recovered from other projects (Kroker and Goundry 1990a:95; Kroker and Goundry 1990b:74; Kroker and Goundry 1993:92). During the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay project (Kroker and Goundry 1993), some of the gold line sherds had varieties of maker's marks from the Theodore Haviland Company of Limoges, France (Kovel 1953). It was also noted during the Quay project that in addition to the maker's marks, some sherds had the information that the dinnerware was made for the Canadian Northern Railway—extant in Manitoba 1895/1899 to 1917/1923 (Kroker and Goundry 1993:82, 93). It cannot be stated with any certainty of course whether any of the sherds (specifically DlLg-68/58, 97, and 126) from the CN Relocation Project can be ascribed to either the maker or the user, however this very common pattern does occur with regularity in this area.

4.2.2.3 Blue-on-White Ceramics

The largest number of sherds (46) were sherds with a blue pattern on a white background. Table 3 lists the sherds and the various markings or patterns.

None of the sherds in the blue-on-white category have any indication of a manufacturer or a pattern name. DlLg-68/93 consists of thirteen sherds, several of which have been glued together and most of which have the floral pattern on the external and the internal side. DlLg-68/94, also consisting of thirteen sherds, was probably a small serving bowl. This artifact may cross-cut the category of cooking as it could have been used as a small mixing bowl also. The teapot that the spout is from would have been about the size of a one or two-cup pot. The design on the spout may have been

intended to resemble a Chinese or Japanese pattern but it is indecipherable. DlLg-68/140 consists of six pieces of a smallish bowl, perhaps a fruit nappy, with various components of the Blue Willow pattern on each piece. The three sherds in DlLg-68/146 are very thick and may be part of a large serving or mixing bowl.

CAT.	OBJECT TYPE	QTY	MARKINGS
TRENCH 1			
59	Plate	1	embossed garland; leaf
60	Bowl	1	curlicues
61	Plate?/Saucer?	1	leaf pattern
62	Plate?/Saucer?	1	stylized floral on geometric
93	Cup	13	floral - external and internal
94	Bowl	13	thick blue band; three thin blue lines
95	Egg Cup?	1	floral band; ? roosters/chickens
96	Unidentified	1	serrated blue line
TRENCH 2			
110	Cup	2	blue line; intersected by square patterns
132	Teapot	1	spout portion; unidentifiable pattern
TRENCH 3A			
140	Bowl	6	Blue Willow
143	Plate?/Saucer?	2	leaf; row of dots
146	Bowl	3	colour-slipped

Table 3: Blue-on-White Porcelain Sherds

4.2.2.4 Green-on-White Ceramics

Six sherds were catalogued in this colour group. DlLg-68/26 is the lip,body,base portion of a saucer with a very faded manufacturer's mark on the base. The only part of this mark that can be deciphered is "...AIN", a reference to the word porcelain. The pattern consists of a band (6.7 mm) of green below the lip with a stylized leaf hanging from it and two different types of flowers falling from the leaf. This sherd was recovered from Trench 1.

DlLg-68/16 is a small base sherd from a plate or saucer. It has a sprig of leaves on it. DlLg-68/64 is the lip,body portion, also of a plate or saucer. It has embossed fronds below the lip and a band of light green dots on a darker green wavy background with an unidentifiable pattern below that. There are two small lines of dots below the band and below the dots are curlicues. Both DlLg-68/16 and 64 were recovered from Trench 1.

DlLg-68/127 (from Trench 2) is a small lip,body sherd from a saucer or a plate. It has a band of an interlocking wheat sheaf-like pattern below the lip. Garlands hang from this band. The pattern

is identical to one on a saucer sherd (DlLg-33/89B-1099) recovered during the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay Project (Kroker and Goundry 1993:95, Plate 40n). The only difference being that DlLg-33/89B-1099 was identified as a blue-on-white sherd while DlLg-68/127 is green-on-white.

DlLg-68/141 and 142 were recovered from Trench 3A. DlLg-68/141 is the lip,body,base portion of a bowl, perhaps a shallow soup bowl. It has a wavy lip with an embossed clover-leaf like pattern interspersed along a plain band of embossing just below the lip. A green floral pattern falls from the band down the body and onto the base. There are no marks to indicate a pattern name or a manufacturer. DlLg-68/142 is a small lip,body sherd of either a plate or a saucer. It has a single green leaf on the body portion.

4.2.2.5 Red-on-White Ceramics

Three sherds (all from Trench 1) were curated as red-on-white ceramics. DlLg-68/66 is the lip,body of a saucer sherd with a very faded floral pattern on it. DlLg-68/67 is a thick, very crazed, plate sherd with portions of a red ribbon on it. DlLg-68/74 is a body sherd of a large object, possibly a pitcher. The pattern is a large floral pattern of a flower just prior to full opening with sprigs of various kinds of leaves as a background.

4.2.2.6 Brown-on-White Ceramics

Four sherds (all recovered from Trench 1) have brown-on-white patterns. DlLg-68/28 is the lip,body portion of a plate sherd. It has a very ornate pattern consisting of bands of triangles and sunburst designs edging a central pattern of bamboo/papyrus plants, a cross in a circle, and floral components. DlLg-68/102 is the lip,body portion of a plate?/saucer?. This sherd also has an ornate pattern which consists of a single (1.8 mm wide) brown line below the lip. Below this line is a wider (7.1 mm) band which consists of large 'X's separated by horizontal tulip-like designs. Below the band is a single line of brown dots. DlLg-68/101 is also a lip,body sherd from another plate?/saucer?. It has a series of scroll-like designs with ferns interspersed around them.

DlLg-68/73 is a body,base sherd from a bowl?/cup?. It is colour-slipped with a brown exterior and may have been used as a cookware item or a serving dish for soup etc. This type of artifact was also recovered during the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay project (Kroker and Goundry 1993:107).

4.2.2.7 Black-on-White Ceramics

Three black-on-white sherds (DlLg-68/63 and 90) appear to belong to the same vessel. These sherds (recovered from Trench 1) are 8.5 mm in thickness, are made of very coarse paste, and have patterns on both sides. The exterior pattern is the simplest consisting of a lower footed line and a composite band of triangles alternately filled with straight continuous lines or irregular circular lines. The interior design has numerous components: various types of plants (hops, grass, bamboo), framed paintings—one a landscape and one of a building, and a circular medallion with numerous geometric designs.

DlLg-68/129 is a single base sherd with a grass pattern on the interior. It is a plate sherd and it was recovered from Trench 2. The type of paste and shade of colour are similar to DlLg-68/63 and 90 although this specimen derives from a different vessel inasmuch as the base (normally the thickest portion) is only 5.5 mm thick. A portion of a totally illegible impressed maker's mark and the painted number "2" occur on the external side.

4.2.2.8 Yellow-on-White and Yellow and Brown-on-White Ceramics

Four thick coarse sherds were curated. All four have a wide colour-slipped, yellow band. Two pieces have an additional thin (2.6 mm) brown band. DlLg-68/145 (Trench 3A) is the body portion of a bowl with a yellow exterior. The remaining three sherds were all recovered from Trench 3B. DlLg-68/156 is the yellow handle of a large cup or mug. DlLg-68/157 is the lip,body portion of a saucer. The only difference with this sherd is that there is a small section of a brown band where the saucer starts to curve into the base. DlLg-68/158 is the lip,body,base portion of a plate with the yellow colour and a longer brown band at the junction of the body and the base. These four sherds were probably pieces of a dinnerware set from a restaurant and/or a railroad dining car. It was observed that the access road (Figure 1) was littered with similar pieces—none of which were collected.

4.2.2.9 Ceramics of Various Colours

Eleven sherds have unique unidentifiable patterns, portrayed in different colour combinations on a white background. These colour groupings do not fit into the previous categories. The specimens are listed in Table 4. None of the sherds had maker's marks and the patterns were too incomplete to determine affiliation with recognized pattern names.

CAT.	OBJECT	QTY	COLOUR	MARKINGS
TRENCH 1				
27	Cup	1	Pink	two lines
29	Plate	1	Multicoloured	painted floral;line of dots
65	Saucer	1	Blue, green	grapes and leaves
68	Cup	1	Red, green	red handle;unidentifiable
69	Saucer	1	Pink, green	floral (? rose)
71	Plate	1	Pink, green, gold	gold lines;flower;geometric
72	Bowl?	1	Pink, green	green leaves on pink wash
99	Plate?/Saucer?	1	Pink, gold	gold scrollwork;pink flowers
100	Plate?/Saucer?	1	Pink, blue	blue banner;pink flower
TRENCH 2				
109	Saucer	1	Blue, gold	gold ribbon;blue background
128	Plate	1	Pink, green	flower and leaves

Table 4: Multicoloured Porcelain Sherds

Two other sherds have been severely affected by a high heat resulting in discolouration, spalling, and glaze blistering. The resulting surfaces appear black and it is impossible to discern any original colouration. DlLg-68/5 (Trench 1) is a body,base sherd from a bowl and DlLg-68/123 (Trench 2) is a distorted lip,body sherd from an unassigned vessel.

4.3 Ornamental

The artifacts assigned to this sub-category were primarily used for their decorative features rather than any utilitarian function. The artifacts were identified as portions of either vases or bowls and were made of either glass or ceramic.

4.3.1 Glass Artifacts

The four ornamental glass sherds (all from Trench 1) are in a variety of types, including blue glass, clear glass, and carnival glass. DlLg-68/42 is a blue body sherd identified as a vase. It has a daisy-like pattern on the exterior surface. DlLg-68/10, one of the two clear glass sherds, is a body sherd from a bowl. It has a spiral ribbed pattern. The second clear glass sherd, DlLg-68/43, is the lip portion, possibly from a rose bowl. The lip decoration consists of a series of crenulate domes.

DlLg-68/41 is the lip,body portion of a deep-dished plate?/saucer? or a flat rimmed bowl. The exterior decoration on this specimen consists of a series of pronounced ribs. The glass contains metallic salts which produces an iridescent appearance. This style of glassware was mass-produced in the early part of the 20th century. From 1907 through 1925, it was an affordable product for the middle-class. By 1925, however, its popularity lessened and barrels of it were sent to carnivals to be given away as prizes, hence its common name 'Carnival Glass' (Adams 1979:55).

4.3.2 Ceramic Artifacts

DlLg-68/18 (Trench 1) is a large, tan, earthenware lip,body sherd from a vase. This artifact may have been part of a jardiniere or a flowerpot. The decoration consists of a bas-relief pattern of large inverted flower petals. DlLg-68/75 (Trench 1) is a multicoloured lip,body sherd from a porcelain bowl. The design includes linear gold bands, an indeterminable red and green pattern outlined in black, and intertwined gold bands. DlLg-68/112 (from Trench 2) is a colour-slipped, green-on-white lip,body portion of a rectangular, porcelain vase.

5.0 DISCUSSION

The impact assessment excavations south of the existing railroad tracks have shown that there has been considerable deposition between the railroad embankment and the river bank over the past seventy-five years. Sequential layers of aggregate and railroad cinders have raised the area immediately south of the track to an average elevation of 230 metres above sea level. Although the thicknesses of the recent layers vary, it would appear that an average of 2.5 metres has been deposited in the Trench 1 (Figure 2) and Trench 2 (Figure 3) locations. The stratigraphic profile at Trench 3B (Figure 4) is similar although the depth of recent deposits is only 2.0 metres. Trench 3A (Figure 4) presented a different profile, wherein the recent railroad-related layers only extended to a depth of 75 cm. Below these layers, riverine sediments containing relict soil horizons were recorded. The relict soil recorded in Trench 3B at 186 cm appears to correlate with the horizon at 194 cm in Trench 3A. The sequence has two possible explanations: the area at Trench 3B was excavated to the depth of the relict soil horizon prior to any deposition or, more probably, the relict soils represent the natural surfaces at different times. Two artifacts (a fragment of wire and a sheet-cut nail) were recovered from the relict horizon at a depth of 125 cm. Neither is temporally diagnostic, although sheet-cut nails were generally supplanted by wire-cut (round) nails about the turn-of-the-century. This would suggest that the sediment horizons, above and below the 125 cm relict horizon, are the result of relatively recent high-water episodes. This latter explanation means that there was a slight rise in the original ground level at the Trench 3A location, which was added to by flood deposition at least twice since the soil horizon observed at Trenches 1, 2, or 3B.

Temporally, the most diagnostic artifacts are the Drewry beverage bottles. The year of manufacture is embossed on the base, providing a limiting date for the deposition of the artifact. DlLg-68/84 was recovered from the interface between the gravel layer and the riverine sediments at the southern end of Trench 1. This indicates that the gravel was placed on an existing soil horizon after 1906. Another Drewry bottle, this one dated 1911, was recovered from the lower cinder horizon in Trench 3B. The cinder deposits, therefore, were laid down after 1911 which, incidentally, is the year in which both the Union Station and the High Line Bridge were constructed.

No evidence was recovered of Pre-Contact occupations within the impact zone. Given the presence of an archaeological site almost immediately below the cinder horizon on the north side of the railroad embankment (Part III:Figure 12), Trench 3B was excavated due south of the location. Continuation of the buried soil horizon on which the archaeological layer was resting should have been encountered below the relict soil horizon at the riverine sediment/clay fill interface. However, based upon prior observations of soil profiles within the vicinity of The Forks, continuity of soil layers over distances of more than ten metres is unusual due to the vagaries of riverine deposition and erosion during flood situations. The continuation of this soil horizon appears to be absent at the Trench 3B location but it may be present five metres to the east or west.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The type of impact will vary and, accordingly, the type of heritage management procedures at the three different components of the project: the piers, the abutment, and the retaining wall. Each component will be discussed separately.

The footings of the three piers west of Main Street are to be constructed at an elevation of 227.8 metres. This will require an excavation of 2.3 metres below current grade. Based upon the excavations for Trenches 1 and 2, natural sediments do not occur until an average depth of 2.5 metres, which means that only recent fill (cinder, clay, and gravel) will be disturbed by excavations for the piers. Accordingly, **no archaeological monitoring is recommended for this component.**

The southwest abutment will have the base of the footing at an elevation of 228.95 metres (1.10 metres below current grade). Excavations in the south end of Trench 2 did not encounter natural sediments until a depth of 2.50 meters while excavations in Trench 3A (12.7 metres to the west) encountered recent riverine deposition above 1.25 metres. Excavations for the construction of the abutment will only occur within recent deposits (cinder, clay, gravel, and recent flood sediments). Accordingly, **no archaeological monitoring is recommended for this component.**

The retaining wall extends for a distance of 95 metres to the west of the abutment and is the largest excavation component of the grade separation relocation west of Main Street. The specifications indicate that the base of the footing for the retaining wall will be at an elevation of 227.65 metres (approximately 2.35 metres below existing grade). This indicates that the majority of the excavation will only affect recent fill (cinder, clay, and gravel). However, the basal 0.25 to 0.5 metres of excavation will occur within natural sediments, as indicated by the stratigraphy recorded at Trench 3B (Figure 4). Given the presence of the Contact period site on the north side of the embankment (Figure 1), **it is recommended that a portion of the excavations for the retaining wall footing be monitored by an archaeologist.** The portion that should be monitored consists of the excavations below the recent fill, extending from a location 50 metres west of the abutment to the west end of the retaining wall.

A total of 262 concrete piles will be driven below the footing of the retaining wall. As these will not be pre-bored, no monitoring is required.

PART II:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE FORT GARRY CURLING CLUB LOCATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The development of the Main and Norwood Bridges will result in construction of major components in the area currently occupied by the Fort Garry Curling Club building. Initial examination of the bank of the Assiniboine River, immediately to the north of the structure, yielded evidence of archaeological horizons (Quaternary 1989). At that time, it was hypothesized that the lower stratum, containing artifacts which appeared to date from the middle to late nineteenth century, may be associated with structures located on historical maps. The Moody map, drawn in 1848, depicts two structures on the south bank of the Assiniboine River, slightly southeast of Upper Fort Garry (Figure 5). Another map, originally drawn in 1836 and annotated in 1863 (Warkentin and Ruggles 1970:190), depicts a single structure slightly inland from the Assiniboine River bank. The name, McDougall, has been recorded adjacent to this structure (Figure 6). The chronological sequence of the structures is difficult to ascertain. The 1848 map may record the earliest buildings with the second map indicating the presence of the single, inland building as a result of the 1863 annotation. Conversely, the 1836 map may indicate the earliest presence of a building on the south side of the Assiniboine, with the 1848 map depicting two, relocated, successor structures.

The sequence of major floods at The Forks does not appreciably clarify the situation. Major floods occurred in 1826, 1852, 1861, and 1882. The first and last episodes do not pertain to the time period during which these structures existed. The 1852 flood could have eradicated any buildings which are depicted on the 1848 Moody map as well as any that would have been shown on the original 1836 map. If the single structure on the 1836/1863 map derives from the earlier version, it would mean that it was demolished prior to the survey taken for the production of the Moody map ten years later. This is not impossible but the following sequence may be more likely:

1848 - Moody records two structures very near the bank of the Assiniboine River;
1852 - Major flood which may eradicate the structures;
1861 - Major flood which may eradicate the structures;
1863 - The single building, having been built inland from the bank after the last flood, is recorded on the 1863 annotation to the 1836 map.

Based upon the historical cartographic data and the presence of artifacts dating from the latter part of the nineteenth century on the bank of the Assiniboine River, it has been cautioned that development within the area occupied by the Fort Garry Curling Club should be preceded by an archaeological impact assessment (Quaternary 1989, 1990). The primary investigation focus would

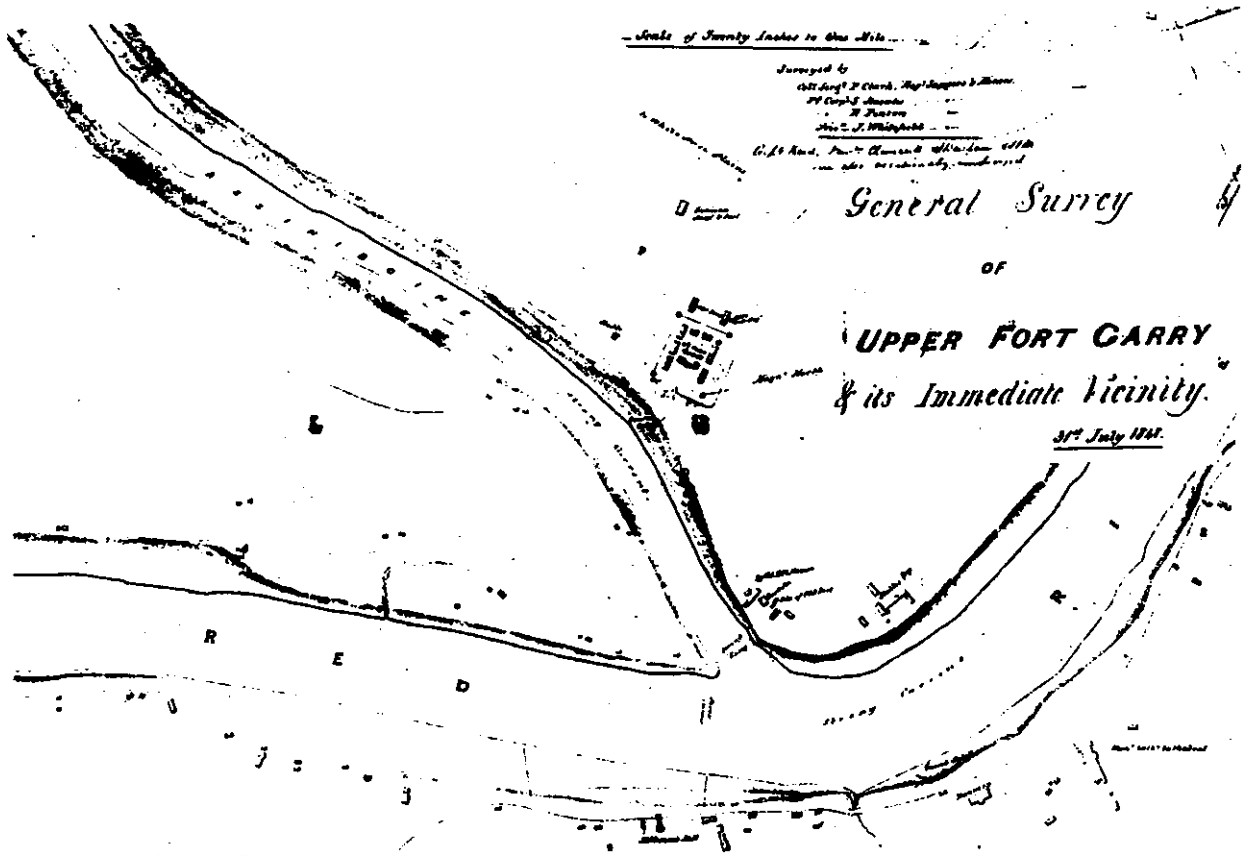

Figure 5: Section of the 1848 Moody Map (Warkentin and Ruggles 1970:193)

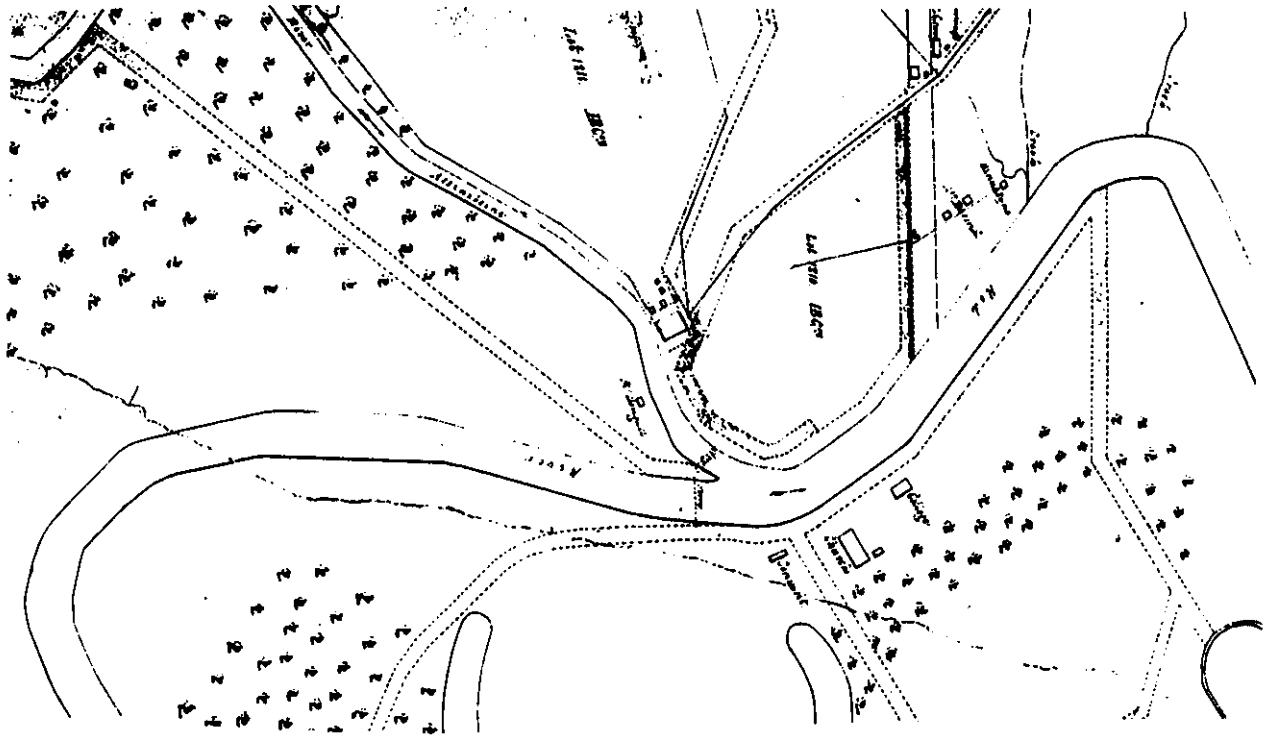

Figure 6: Section of the 1836/1863 Map (Warkentin and Ruggles 1970:191)

be the location and identification of *in situ* occupational evidence relating to the historically known structures.

Authorization for an impact assessment was received in August, 1994. Discussions between Quaternary Consultants, Reid Crowther and Partners, City of Winnipeg Streets and Transportation, and the Fort Garry Curling Club resulted in the development of an investigation plan which would access sub-surface strata below the floor of the curling club and still permit the club to function for one more season. The proposed method of investigation was discussed with Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship. The proposal was accepted and the investigation proceeded under Heritage Permit A43-94 (Appendix A). The field investigation component of the assessment was undertaken between August 8 and August 12, 1994.

1.1 Study Team

The impact assessment excavations were directed by Sid Kroker and employed Patrick Carroll and Ian Esslemont. Laboratory operations, resulting from artifact recovery, were undertaken by Pam Goundry. Computer cataloguing was completed by Pam Goundry. Documentation and analysis has been undertaken by Sid Kroker and Pam Goundry.

1.2 Scope of the Project

The entire ground surface of the curling club is covered with a continuous, 1" diameter, iron pipe for the production of artificial ice. The pipe is in parallel rows, approximately 7 cm apart, running the length of the curling area. Sub-surface investigations required that sections of the pipe be removed to access the soils below the surface. The refrigeration company removed three sections of pipe. These open lines became the primary research areas (Figure 7). Line 2 is 9.4 m east of the west wall, Line 3 is 15.3 m east, and Line 4 is 22.4 m east. In addition, boardwalks on the east and west sides of the curling area provided access for investigation.

For comparison between internal and external stratigraphy, one test unit was excavated on the north side of the building, between the structure and the dike which post-dates the 1950 flood. Three test units were excavated on the east side of the curling club.

1.3 Excavation Methodology

The primary excavation tool was a two-man, gasoline-powered auger with a 6" bit. With an extension, the auger was able to penetrate to depths of 1.75 meters. This depth was considered to be adequate as the structural remains of the farmstead buildings, if they were present, would have been on the surface of undisturbed soils. Previous sub-surface investigations immediately south of the curling club building encountered undisturbed sediments at a depth of 151 cm (Quaternary 1990:8). Drilling of each hole was terminated when undisturbed sediments underlying the original soil surface was encountered. This depth varied from north to south.

The investigation consisted of drilling eighteen holes along each of the open lines of the curling area (Figure 7). These holes were placed 2.5 meters apart. In one instance along Line 3, an additional hole (#6A) was drilled 90 cm south of Hole 6. The first hole had encountered a small deposit of fish scale within undisturbed sediments, albeit not associated with a soil horizon. The second hole was drilled to ascertain if the first was an isolated, natural deposit or part of a cultural deposit. The second hole was artifactually sterile.

In addition to the auger tests in the interior of the building, portions of the boardwalks on the east and west sides were temporarily removed and probes with an iron rod were made into the soil. In all cases, these probes encountered a similar 70 to 80 cm layer of gravel. Four test units and/or drill holes were excavated on the exterior of the structure--one on the north and three on the east.

All soil that was excavated by the auger was examined by hand and all recovered artifacts were curated. Provenience (line and hole number, soil level, and depth below surface) was recorded for all recoveries. Depths and thicknesses of the different soil layers was recorded in order to compile a stratigraphic profile of the entire area.

During the operation, a plywood walkway was constructed along each of the investigation lines in order to protect the relatively fragile iron pipe. This pipe was installed nearly thirty years ago and is extremely corroded. The floor of the ice area is level due to sand having been spread between the pipes. This, in part, protects the pipe but, due to the degree of external corrosion, it was deemed necessary that all activities (walking, drilling, wheelbarrow) took place on plywood laid over the pipe.

1.4 Laboratory Procedures

The recovered artifacts were brought to Quaternary laboratory facilities, where they were washed and sorted by material class. After the specimens had dried, all artifacts were identified by the lab personnel. Material of the same type (i.e., white porcelain saucer sherd with a green geometric pattern) within the same excavation unit and level were combined under a single catalogue number. Identification was carried to the limit obtainable by available reference works and staff expertise. Faunal remains were, where possible, identified to element and species.

Each sequential catalogue number consists of the Borden designation for the site (DlLg-32) plus a suffix indicating the year and number of the project (94A) and the number of the artifact, i.e., DlLg-32:94A/123. All pertinent data associated with the artifact was entered into the computer cataloguing system (Appendix C). The cataloguing system is based upon the Canadian Heritage Inventory Network (CHIN) system (Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature 1986; FRC 1988:110, 171; Kroker and Goundry 1993:Appendix B). The computer cataloguing program was developed by Brian Lenius, based upon **DBASE3**, for use on personal computers. The project used an IBM AT clone computer with a 40 megabyte hard drive and a dot matrix printer for the generation of individual artifact catalogue cards on fanfold 3" x 5" cards.

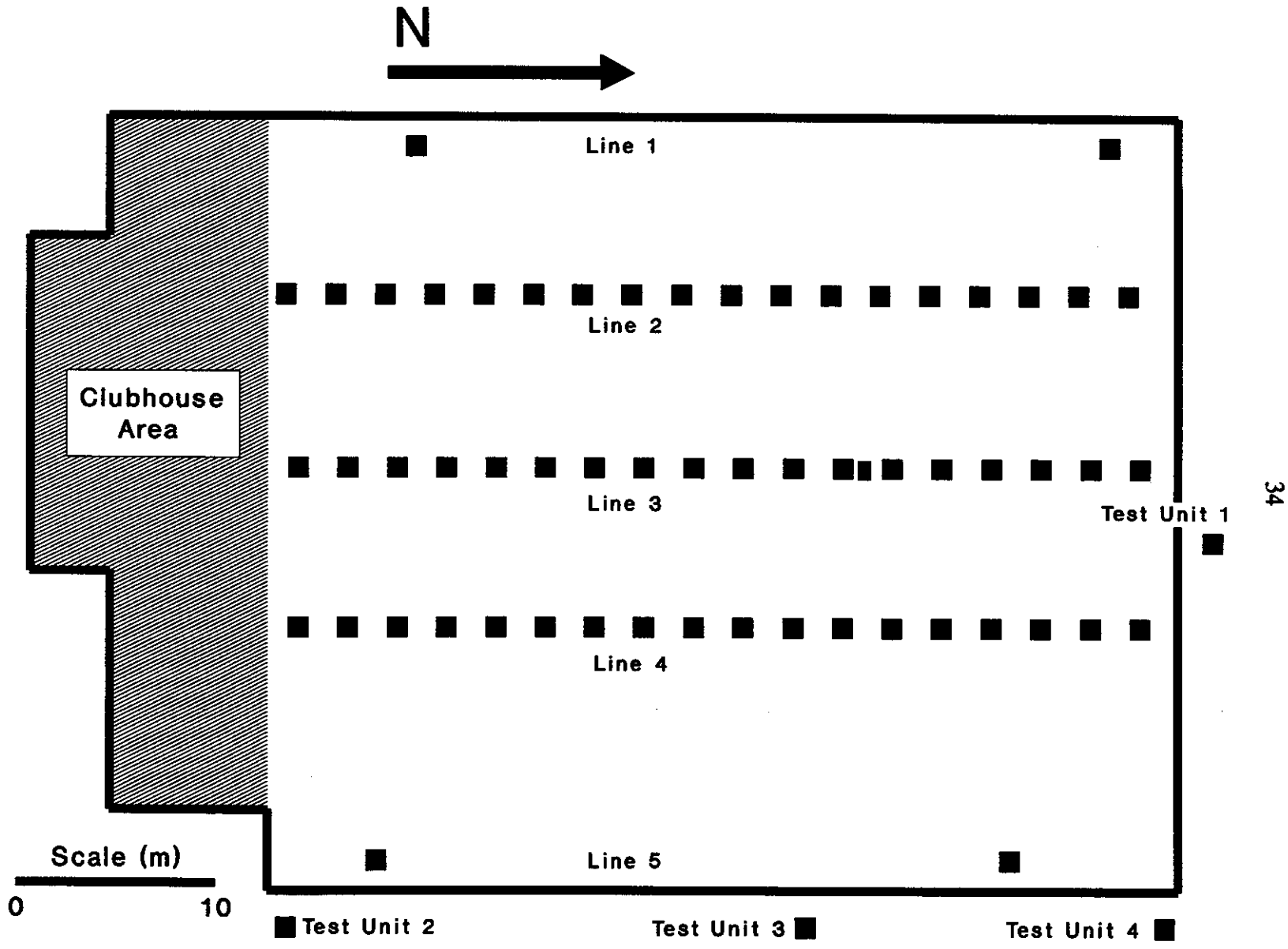

Figure 7: Location of Sub-Surface Investigations

Processed artifacts were prepared for storage by inserting the specimens and the catalogue card into standard plastic storage bags, then stapling the bags closed. At the end of the project, all recovered artifacts will be delivered to the designated repository.

2.0 STRATIGRAPHY

The stratigraphy is generally uniform across the entire internal area of the curling club. The uppermost layer is a thick deposit (70 to 80 cm) of gravel and sand which was placed after the building had been built. During the first years of operation, the surface of the natural ice was uneven due to frost-heaving. To remedy the situation, the upper soil was removed and replaced with gravel (Sam Gravel 1994:pers. comm.). This gravel deposit extends to the foundation perimeters and is present in all of the central holes as well as the test probes in Lines 1 and 5.

The stratigraphic profile of each of the holes have been combined to develop a sub-surface map of sediments for each of the lines. Line 2 (Figure 8) displayed the least complex stratigraphy. Only five of the seven soil types were present. The original soil surface, prior to the presence of the adjacent railroad berm is represented by a dark brown clayey silt, immediately overlying a light brown clayey silt. These represent the original A and B horizons of the soil profile prior to 1910. A black granular clay, containing a high percentage of coal dust, represents slopewash from the railroad embankment. Traces of a mixed clay fill layer occur immediately below the gavel deposit.

The stratigraphy of Line 3 (Figure 9) is more complex, especially at the southern end. The northern section has the same sequence of gravel and black granular clay overlying the original soil surface. The southern portion has a layer of dark brown silty sand lying on the original soil. As this is overlain by black granular clay which grades into a coal cinder deposit, it must predate the presence of the railroad berm. Accordingly, it may have resulted from the construction of the embankment or slopewash immediately after construction. The horizon of clay fill consists of different coloured clays mixed together with small amounts of loam and probably represents land levelling activities during the original construction of the curling club.

The profile for Line 4 (Figure 10) depicts a similar slope for the original soil horizon as does Line 3. The primary difference is that only a small localized deposit of cinder exists at Hole 5 and there is no evidence of the clay fill deposits.

Generally, all of the profiles indicate that the original soil rose to the north. This is expected as riverine flooding usually results in the development of an elevated levee at the edge of the bank. All three profiles also indicate that the original soil began to rise again at the south end of the investigated area. This suggests that the structures depicted on the 1848 Moody map were sited at the higher ground of the levee, while the McDougall structure of the 1836/1863 map was built on the lower ground in the interior. In either case, the structural remnants of the buildings, as well as any occupational evidence, would occur on the surface of the dark brown clayey silt horizon. This horizon is largely intact throughout the investigated area and yielded minimal evidence of occupation prior to the establishment of the curling club.

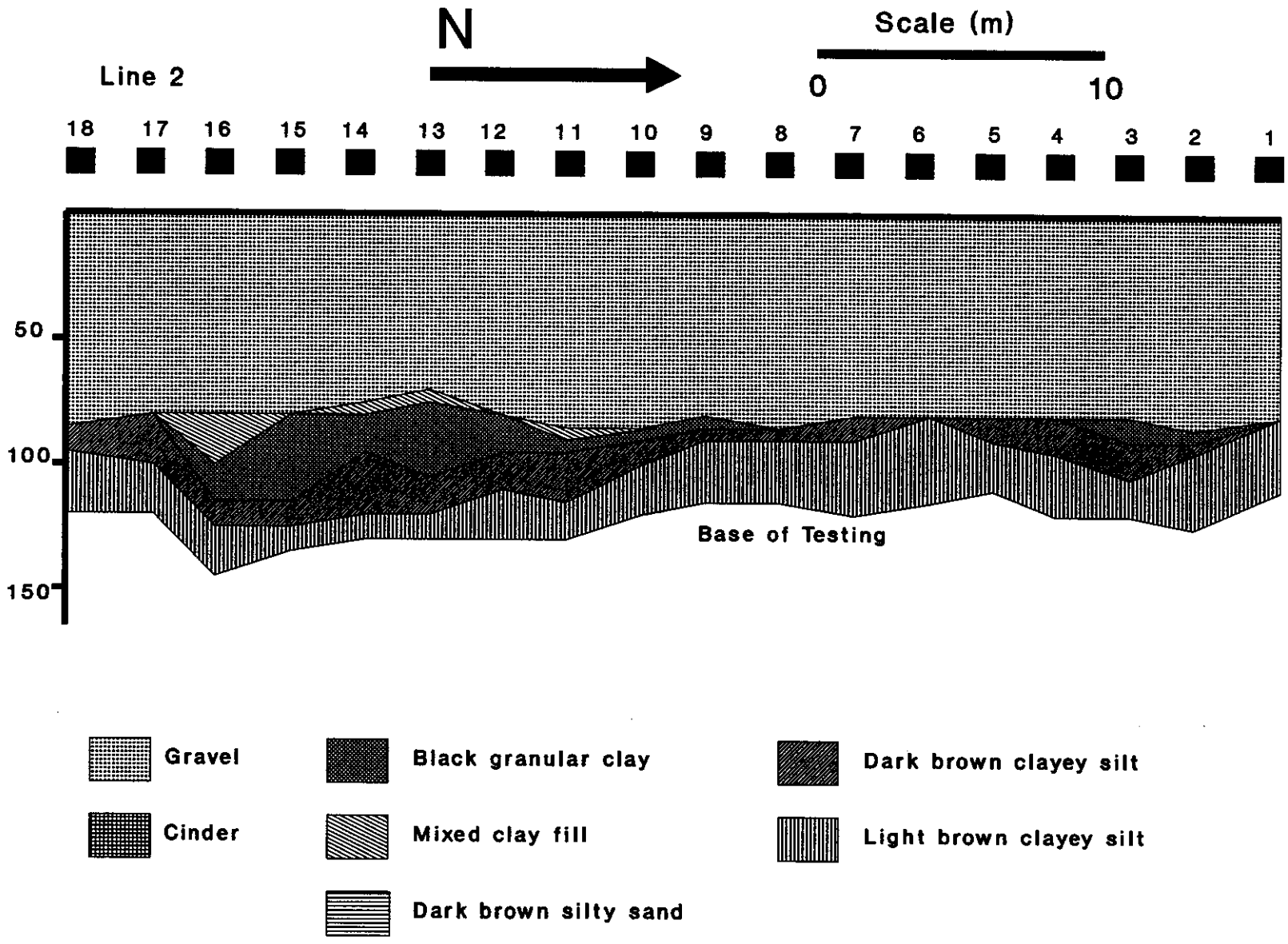

Figure 8: Stratigraphic Profile of Line 2

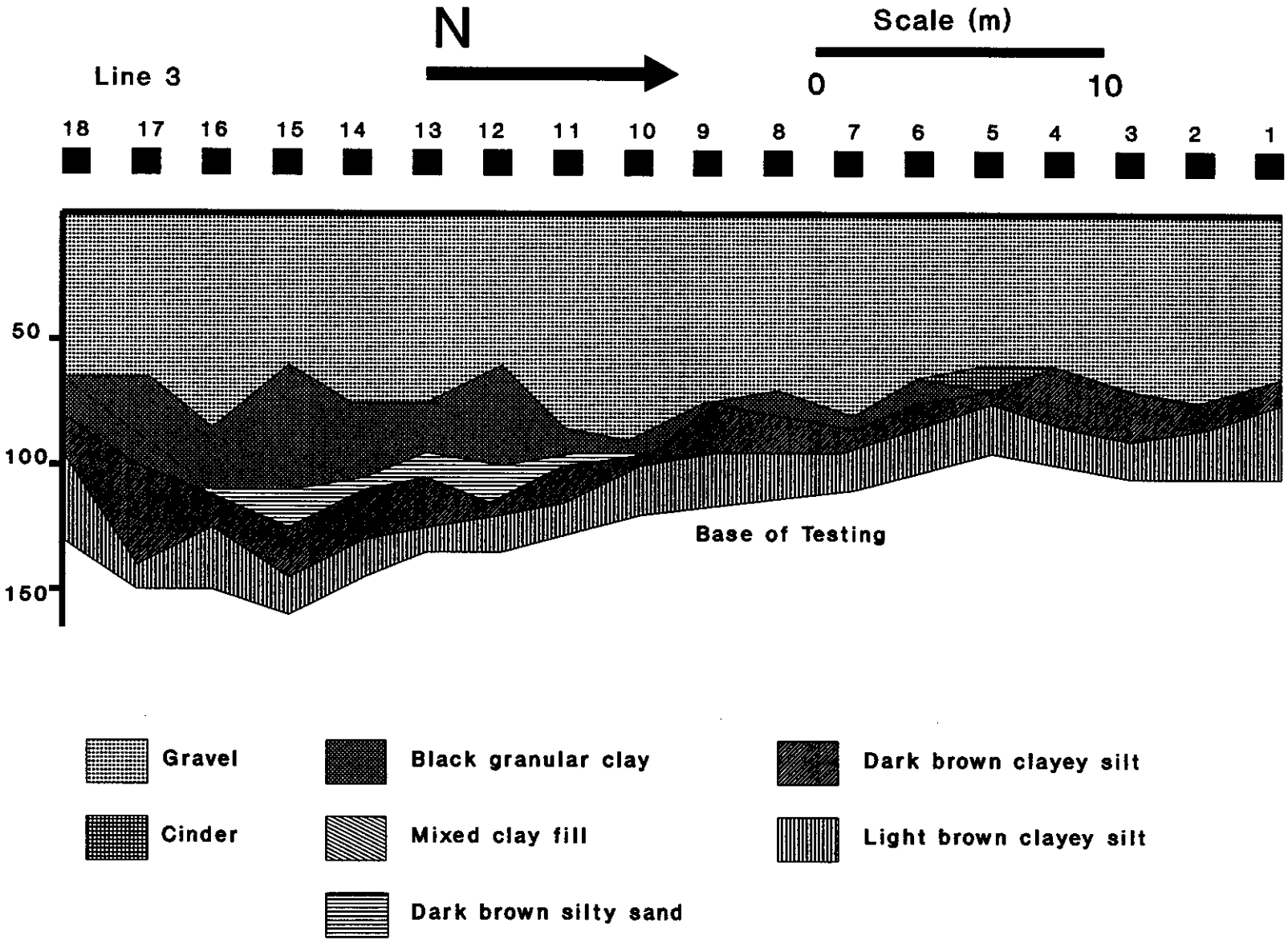

Figure 9: Stratigraphic Profile of Line 3

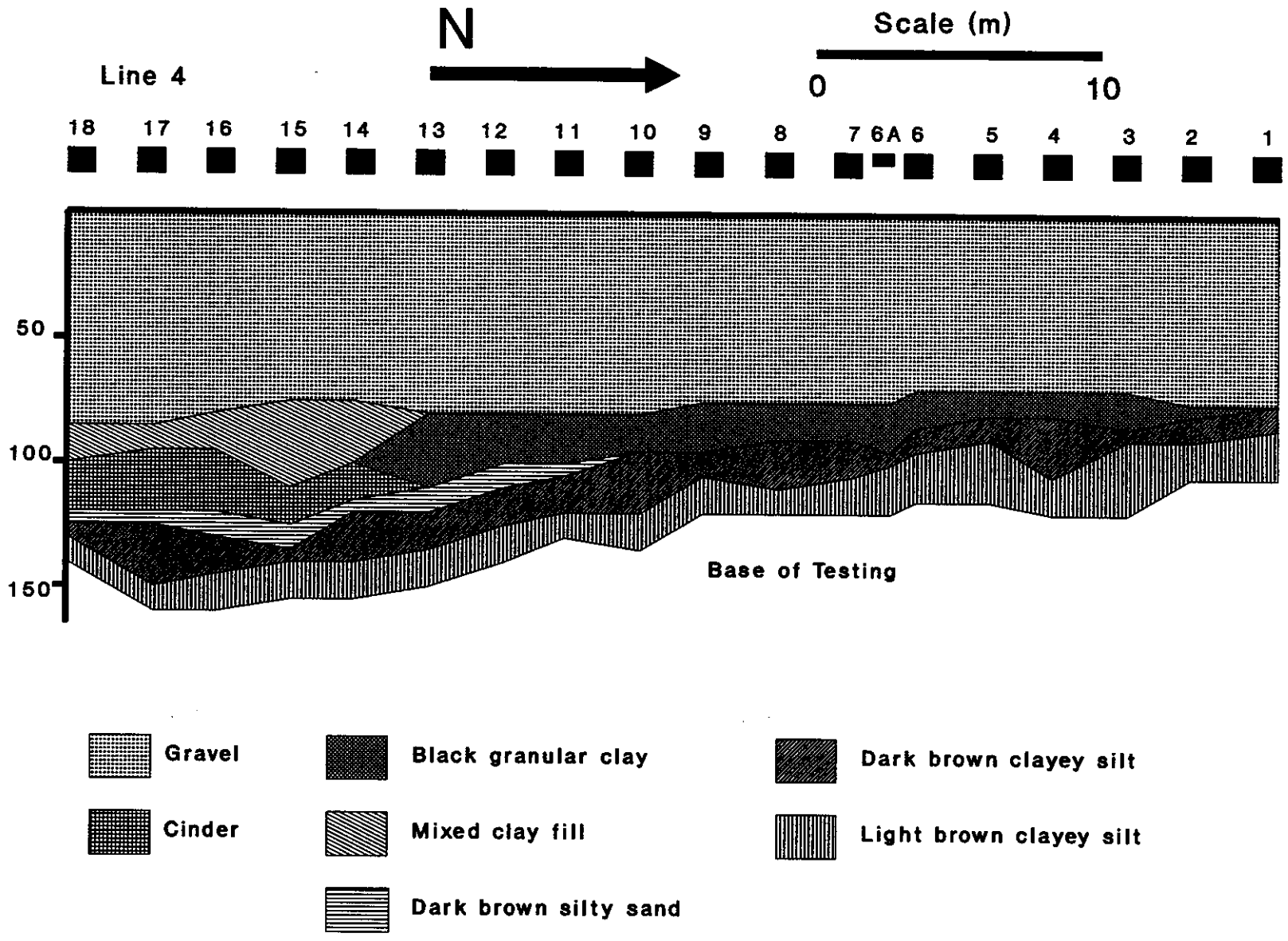

Figure 10: Stratigraphic Profile of Line 4

The stratigraphic profile of Test Unit 1 at the north end of the building confirmed the trend displayed by the profiles within the building. The upper 5 cm consisted of loam, overlying a layer of railroad cinders. The cinder level continued to a depth of 47 cm where it rested upon the light brown clayey silt, indicating that the dark brown, original soil horizon had been removed at some point prior to the deposition of the cinders. This probably occurred during the construction of the embankment.

The profiles of two of the three test units on the east side of the building indicated a similar stratigraphic sequence to that which had been observed during the interior investigations, albeit with the upper section intact. Test Unit 2 had a sequence of sod and loam (0-15 cm), clay (15-65 cm), cinder/gravel (65-120 cm), mixed cinder and clay (120-125 cm), dark brown clayey silt (125-138 cm), and light brown clayey silt (138-150 cm). Test Unit 3 was similar with a sequence of sod and loam (0-12 cm), gravel (12-80 cm), mixed clay fill (80-106 cm), compacted dark brown clayey silt (106-115 cm), and light brown clayey silt (115-135 cm). The dark brown relict soil horizon showed traces of rust at the interface with the overlying clay fill.

Test Unit 4 displayed evidence of recent deposition. Immediately below the sod layer (0-5 cm), a layer of disturbed top soil (5-11 cm) contained numerous artifacts. Windowpane and a wire-cut nail were recovered from the cinder/gravel layer immediately below (11-18 cm). These artifacts (see Section 3.3), of apparently different time periods, suggest that the upper deposit in this test unit derives from an excavation elsewhere and was deposited at this location as fill. Below the artifact-bearing stratum, the light brown clayey silt sediments were encountered. These extended to the base of the auger hole at 150 cm. A faint relict horizon, containing flecks of charcoal and minute fragments of shattered freshwater snail shell, was recorded at a depth of 75 cm.

The various recent deposition layers (cinder, clay fill, gravel, and black granular clay) have been designated as Level 1. All artifacts within these strata represent secondary deposition and/or refuse disposal activities. The dark brown clayey silt horizon (Level 2) would represent the original soil horizon that was present prior to the deposition of the recent layers, the earliest of which appears to be the cinder horizon. The cinder horizon would derive from railroad activities after the construction of the High Line tracks in 1910/11.

Thus, the dark brown silty sand (Figures 9 and 10) would have been deposited prior to the cinders and would represent construction activities. The original soil horizon would represent the soil surface after the 1861 flood and slopes upward to the north. Elevated levees often form at the riverbank edge with lower land levels inland from the bank. The thickness of the dark brown clayey silt horizon suggests that, where it has not been eliminated through curling club interior excavation, the active soil horizon probably incorporated the sediments from at least two of the floods (1861 and 1852). The faint relict horizon noted at 75 cm in Test Unit 4 may represent the pre-1848 flood soil horizon, although no traces of a similar relict horizon was encountered at any of the other investigation localities. The horizon in Test Unit 4 may not represent a former soil horizon but rather a ground squirrel burrow infilled with sediments transported by any one of the floods.

3.0 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Artifacts were recovered from three Test Units (1, 2, and 4), and from two levels (1 and 2) along Lines 2, 3, and 4. The artifacts have been analyzed within functional categories based on the CHIN cataloguing format, i.e., manufacturing equipment, hardware, containers.

3.1 Test Unit 1

Eight artifacts, representing Architectural Object, Container, and Faunal Remains, were curated from Test Unit 1. DlLg-32:94A/41 is a single sheet-cut nail with a T-head. DlLg-32:94A/42, 43, and 44 are all portions of glass containers. DlLg-32:94A/42, two amethyst body sherds, and DlLg-32:94A/43, a single aqua body sherd, could not be assigned to a specific bottle sub-type. DlLg-32:94A/44 is a single clear body sherd with an embossed diamond pattern on it. This sherd was assigned to the liquor sub-type. Finally, DlLg-32:94A/45 consists of three long bone fragments from a large mammal (probably cow). The bones have been sawn and also show evidence of carnivore chewing.

3.2 Test Unit 2

Only two artifacts (Dllg-32:94A/46) were recovered from Test Unit 2. Both are corroded, round wire-cut nails, one complete and the other incomplete. The complete nail has a flat head.

3.3 Test Unit 4

The largest quantity of artifacts (78) was recovered from Test Unit 4. These included specimens representing the broad categories of Architectural Object, Clothing, Recreation, Food Processing, Unknown, Faunal Remains, and Container.

The Architectural Objects consist of twelve nails, a piece of iron strap, and three sherds of windowpane. DlLg-32:94A/68 and 86 are eleven sheet-cut nails, while DlLg-32:94A/69 is a single wire-cut nail. Sheet-cut nails were developed ca. 1790 and wire-cut nails were produced about 1850 (Nelson 1968:8, 10). All the specimens are very corroded. The piece of iron strap (DlLg-32:94A/70) is small (52.5 mm x 15.1 mm), bent, and quite corroded. DlLg-32:94A/58 consists of three small pieces of clear, glass windowpane.

The clothing category is represented by DlLg-32:94A/71, an iron heel plate from a shoe. DlLg-32:94A/72 is a small (25.1 mm long) stem portion of a kaolin pipe (Recreation). There were no markings on the pipe to indicate manufacturer. DlLg-32:94A/67, catalogued as an item of Food Processing, is a fragment of the top surface of an iron, coal- or wood-fired, kitchen stove. The fragment shows part of the circular depression that holds a stove lid. The artifact catalogued as Unknown, DlLg-32:94A/73, is a piece of unidentified lithic material. It resembles siltstone and makes a reddish streak on paper.

Nineteen artifacts, Table 5, were identified as faunal remains. Only one specimen, DlLg-32:94A/77, has signs of butchering marks, while one other specimen, DlLg-32:94A/75, is calcined.

TAXON	CAT. NO.	ELEMENT	QTY	COMMENTS
Large Mammal	77	Rib	3	Cut
Medium/Large Mammal	75	Unidentified	1	Calcined
	80	Unidentified	11	-
Cow Family (Bovidae)	76	Vertebra	1	-
	78	Nasal	1	-
	79	Mandible	1	-
Clam (Unionidae)	74	Valve	1	-

Table 5: Faunal Remains from Test Unit 4

The Container category consists of artifacts that are either storage containers (20 sherds) or portions of dinnerware (19 sherds). One storage container sherd, DlLg-32:94A/47, is a brown and grey, body,base portion of a stoneware bottle that could have contained a chemical, ginger beer, or something else. There are no markings to indicate either a manufacturer or the contents of this bottle.

The remaining nineteen storage container sherds are all portions of glass bottles (Table 6). Only two could be definitely assigned to a sub-type—liquor or beverage. None of these sherds had any embossed or painted information. DlLg-32:94A/83, the lip,neck sherd, derives from a crown finish, indicating manufacture after 1892 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:163).

CAT. NO.	QTY	COLOUR	PORTION	SUB-TYPE
59	3	Olive	Body	Liquor
60	3	Green	Body	Unassigned
61	1	Brown	Body	Unassigned
62	1	White	Body	Unassigned
63	1	Clear	Shoulder	Unassigned
64	1	Green	Body	Unassigned
65	1	Blue	Body	Unassigned
66	1	Aqua	Body	Unassigned
81	2	Olive	Body	Unassigned
82	2	Aqua	Body	Unassigned
83	1	Aqua	Lip,neck	Beverage
84	1	Brown	Body,base	Unassigned
85	1	Brown	Body	Unassigned

Table 6: Glass Storage Containers from Test Unit 4

None of the nineteen porcelain dinnerware sherds (Table 7) have any markings to denote a manufacturer or the name of a pattern.

CAT. NO.	QTY	COLOUR	PORTION	SUB-TYPE	COMMENTS
54	1	White	Lip,body	Cup	-
55	1	White	Body,base	Saucer	-
56	2	White	Body,base	Bowl	-
57	9	White	Body	Unidentified	-
50	1	White;Blue	Lip,body	Saucer	curlicues
51	1	White;Blue	Body	Unidentified	lines
52	1	White;Blue	Body	Plate?/Saucer?	background colour
53	1	White;Purple	Body	Plate?/Saucer?	leaf?;stippling
49	1	White;Red	Body,base	Bowl	floral;stippling
48	1	Yellow	Body	Unidentified	-

Table 7: Porcelain Dinnerware Sherds from Test Unit 4

3.4 Level 1

Forty artifacts, representing Architectural Object, Container, Unknown, Detritus, Floral, and Fauna, were recovered from Level 1. The artifacts assigned to the Architectural Object category fitted into the sub-categories of hardware, accoutrement, and structure. Five nails were curated—DlLg-32:94A/16 and 24 are sheet-cut nails while DlLg-32:94A/31, 32, and 34 are wire-cut nails. DlLg-32:94A/24 has a T-head. Two pieces of extruded, iron wire (DlLg-32:94A/4 and 33) were also recovered. In the accoutrement sub-category, eight pieces of windowpane were catalogued. DlLg-32:94A/10, 15, and 38 are seven clear windowpane sherds, while DlLg-32:94A/19 is one sherd of aqua windowpane. The item catalogued as part of a structure, DlLg-32:94A/27, is a single fragment of yellow brick. It is made of bole and has no markings on it.

The container category is comprised of artifacts in the storage and dinnerware sub-categories. Table 8 lists the glass storage sherds. None of these sherds have any embossings to indicate a manufacturer or contents, although DlLg-32:94A/2 has an Owens scar indicating manufacture after 1903 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:38-39). The dinnerware sherds consist of two white, body sherds, DlLg-32:94A/22 from a cup or a bowl, and DlLg-32:94A/23 from an unidentified piece. One other type of container was catalogued. DlLg-32:94A/11 consists of thirteen pieces of a red, terracotta flower pot.

CAT. NO.	QTY	COLOUR	PORTION	SUB-TYPE
2	3	Aqua	Body,base	Beverage
5	1	Aqua	Body	Unassigned
14	1	Brown	Body	Unassigned
28	1	Aqua	Body	Unassigned

Table 8: Glass Storage Containers from Level 1

The Unknown artifact (DlLg-32:94A/29) is a single piece of cast iron which could be the top of a handle from some type of tool or lever. DlLg-32:94A/20 is a piece of iron slag that was curated as Detritus. The single floral specimen, DlLg-32:94A/21, is a fragment of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal.

The faunal remains are listed in Table 9. Only one specimen, the large mammal rib, shows any indication of butchering marks.

TAXON	CAT. NO.	ELEMENT	QTY	COMMENTS
Large Mammal	18	Rib	1	Sawn
Medium/Large Mammal	12	Unidentified	1	-
Fish	17	Rib	1	-
	36	Operculum	1	-
	39	Scale	1	-
	40	Ray	1	-
Clam (Unionidae)	26	Valve	3	-
	35	Valve	1	-

Table 9: Faunal Remains from Level 1

3.5 Level 2

Thirteen artifacts were curated from Level 2. DlLg-32:94A/1 is a sheet-cut nail with a T-head, while DlLg-32:94A/7 is a single sherd of clear windowpane. DlLg-32:94A/30 is a small (18.7 mm) stem portion of a kaolin pipe. There are no markings on this specimen to indicate a manufacturer. DlLg-32:94A/6 is the lip,body portion of a plain white sherd from either a cup or bowl.

The eight faunal remains include one naturally deposited specimen, a Sphaeriidae valve (DlLg-32:94A/8). DlLg-32:94A/13 is small portion of a Unionidae valve. DlLg-32:94A/9 consists of two unidentifiable fish bone and DlLg-32:94A/3 and 37 are three unidentifiable mammal bone—DlLg-32:94A/37 comes from a medium/large mammal. DlLg-32:94A/25 is a faunal sample composed of fish scale and small fragmented fish bone which derives from the light brown horizon (Line 3, Hole 6A). None of these specimens have any markings, are calcined, or are charred.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The impact assessment excavations within and adjacent to the Fort Garry Curling Club found minimal evidence of pre-railroad occupation. Based upon the 1848 and 1836/1863 maps, it had been expected that some trace of the former buildings and/or peripheral activities would have been present. When the 1848 map (Figure 5) is reproduced at the same scale as a modern city map, the two structures adjacent to the Assiniboine River appear to be located near the north end of the curling club. Similarly, when the 1836/1863 map is adjusted for scale, the McDougall building seems to be near the southern part of the structure.

The auger investigations within the perimeter of the curling club indicate that a relatively uniform former soil horizon—the dark brown clayey silt—extends across the area now occupied by the curling club. The stratigraphic profiles developed from the soil horizons recorded from the auger logs indicate that this horizon was the original soil surface at the time of the construction of the High Line railroad embankment. The artifacts recovered from this horizon do not provide temporal controls. Sheet-cut nails were manufactured from the early 1800s (Nelson 1986:8). Kaolin (white clay) pipes are ubiquitous during the Fur Trade period but "held out well into the twentieth century, generally in industrial centres but also in rural areas" (Walker 1977:262). Walker (1977:263) further notes that, as late as 1969, the firm of John Pollock of Manchester exported clay tobacco pipes to Canada. The other artifacts are even less useful in assigning dates for the horizon.

The dark brown clayey silt horizon would correlate with the black/brown silty clay layer which was present in three of the trenches excavated during the 1990 impact assessment within the parking lot. The top of this stratum was recorded at 151 cm (Trench 1), 133 cm (Trench 2), and 113 cm (Trench 3) below surface (Quaternary 1990:8, Figure 3). Evidence of turn-of-the-century occupation was present above this layer. Manure layers are probably associated with the delivery services of the Arctic Ice Company which was located at the northeast corner of Main Street and River (now Stradbrook) Avenue. Alternatively, they may have derived from animals associated with the residence located east of Main Street which was occupied from 1884 to 1905 (Quaternary 1990:35-38).

The minimal artifact recoveries do not demonstrate any discernible pattern (Figure 11). Excluding the exterior test units, twenty of the auger test holes yielded artifacts. Fourteen of the holes produced forty Level 1 artifacts. This level represents post-1910 deposition and the type and mixture of the artifacts indicates that most are the result of secondary deposition. Thirteen Level 2 artifacts were recovered from eight holes, with a single hole (Line 3, Hole 6) yielding artifacts from below the dark brown clayey silt horizon. It must be noted that only two of the recovery locations yielded faunal remains which are definitely the result of food processing—Line 2, Hole 13 and Line 4, Hole 17. The other recoveries of fish bone and freshwater clam could be the result of natural deposition. The other five Level 2 artifacts are widely dispersed—a sheet-cut nail from Line 2, Hole 7, a porcelain sherd and two windowpane sherds from Line 2, Hole 17, and a kaolin pipe stem fragment from Line 4, Hole 9. The sparsity of recoveries may be, in part, a function of the method of investigation, although dense occupational evidence would have produced larger quantities of recoveries even with the limited areas that could be accessed with the 6" auger.

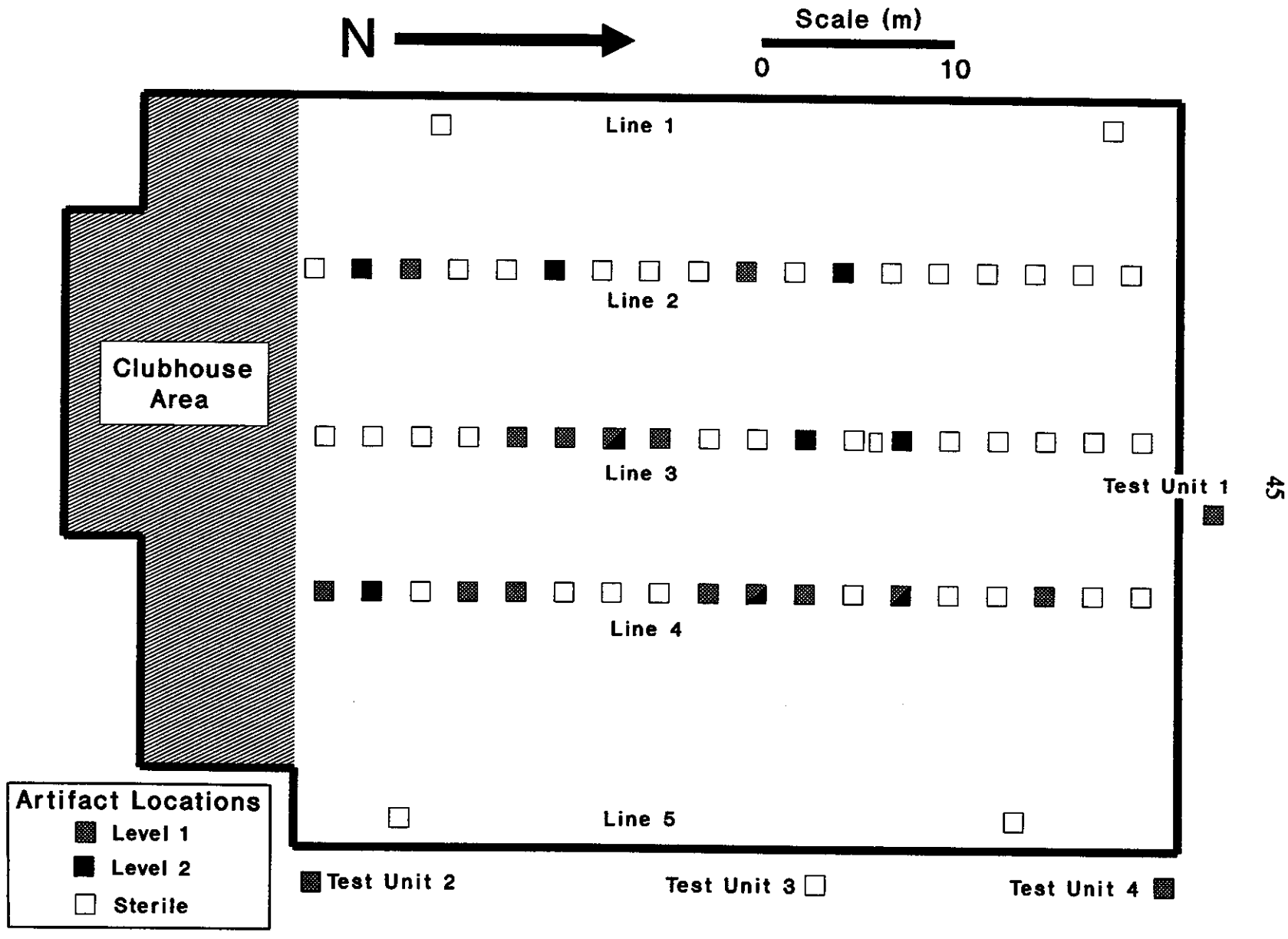

Figure 11: Location of Artifact Recoveries

No evidence firmly linking any soil strata or artifact recoveries to occupation pre-dating the 1880s has been recovered. It would appear that minimal deposition occurred as a result of the four historically recorded floods, inasmuch as the thickness of the dark brown horizon indicates continuous accretion over a considerable time. Thus, it is probable that evidence of the occupation relating to the 1848 structures and the McDougall building should have been incorporated within this horizon. Alternatively, the floods of 1852, 1861, and 1882 were of such magnitude and struck South Point with such force that the buildings, the contents, and material lying on the ground surface were washed away, thereby accounting for the presence of many pre-1900 artifacts along the river bank.

The ash horizon recorded during the 1989 Assiniboine riverbank assessment (Quaternary 1989:7) appears to have been incorrectly assigned to too early a time period. The overlying cinder horizon correlates with other similar strata and dates to post-1910. The intervening silt stratum most probably derives from slopewash or embankment construction activities. Thus, the ash horizon would correlate with the dark brown horizon which extends across most of the south portion of the potential impact zone and represents the original ground surface of the late 1880s.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted above, the logistics of the type of assessment methodology that was feasible severely delimited the degree of assessment. The use of a small diameter auger, within narrowly constrained linear parameters, means that only a minute portion of the sub-surface area could be directly tested. However, even with these constraints, the results of the assessment were consistently uniform, producing stratigraphic profiles of the three lines that were very similar (Figures 8, 9, and 10). The small quantities of artifact recoveries, also, are the result of the small area of testing, wherein each auger hole only covers an area of 180 cm^2. With 54 holes being drilled in three internal lines, the cumulative tested area is 0.97 m^2 out of a total area of 1765 m^2 (0.05%). This is a very small sample upon which to base future heritage resource management procedures. Even so, minimal evidence of occupation was present and it would appear that heritage management concerns can best be addressed by a construction monitoring program. Accordingly, **it is recommended that no archaeological mitigation is required prior to the beginning of excavations during the construction program.**

In addition to the development of the Main Street Bridge abutment and the new roadbed, three separate service installations are proposed in the area currently occupied by the curling club building: a watermain, two forcemains, and an MTS ductline. Each of these three service installations will require the excavation of linear trenches to different depths. As some of these service installations will be at a greater depth than was able to be accessed during the impact assessments (1990, 1994), continual archaeological monitoring will be able to ascertain the presence or absence of archaeological horizons and effect on-the-spot mitigation if such action is required. **It is recommended that the excavations for services installations associated with the Main/Norwood Project be monitored by an archaeological team.** In addition, **it is recommended that excavations for the construction of the Main Street Bridge abutment be monitored.**

PART III:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT THE BELL AVENUE LOCATION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The development of the site construction offices compound between Bell Avenue and the railroad embankment is a component of the Main and Norwood Bridges Project. Sub-surface activities included the installation of catchbasins and land drainage sewers, as well as excavation of the area (Figure 12) for the installation of a paved surface. The Senior Archaeologist of Quaternary Consultants Ltd. was apprised of the operation after it was well under way. A Heritage Permit was immediately applied for and Heritage Permit A45-94 (Appendix A) was issued by Historic Resources Branch, Department of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.

1.1 Study Team

The monitoring inspections were directed by Sid Kroker and employed Patrick Carroll and Ian Esslemont. Laboratory operations, resulting from artifact recovery, were undertaken by Pam Goundry. Computer cataloguing was completed by Pam Goundry. Documentation and analysis has been undertaken by Sid Kroker and Pam Goundry.

1.2 Scope of the Project

The initial aspect of the monitoring program occurred on August 10. The excavations for Manhole #3 and the north/south trench from the manhole to Bell Avenue were partially open. The catchbasin and linking pipe had been installed and covered with sand, but the entire depth of the excavations had not been filled. The archaeological team was able to examine the upper 1.0 to 1.5 metres of the trench faces.

An archaeological site was recorded at the south face of the excavation for Manhole #3. The archaeological team, using trowels, hand-excavated the face of the wall in order to recover diagnostic artifacts and map the extent of the cultural horizons. Two buried soil horizons containing archaeological resources were present.

On August 12, the archaeological team inspected the eastern trench excavation which transected a fieldstone basement. No Pre-Contact soil horizons or cultural resources were observed.

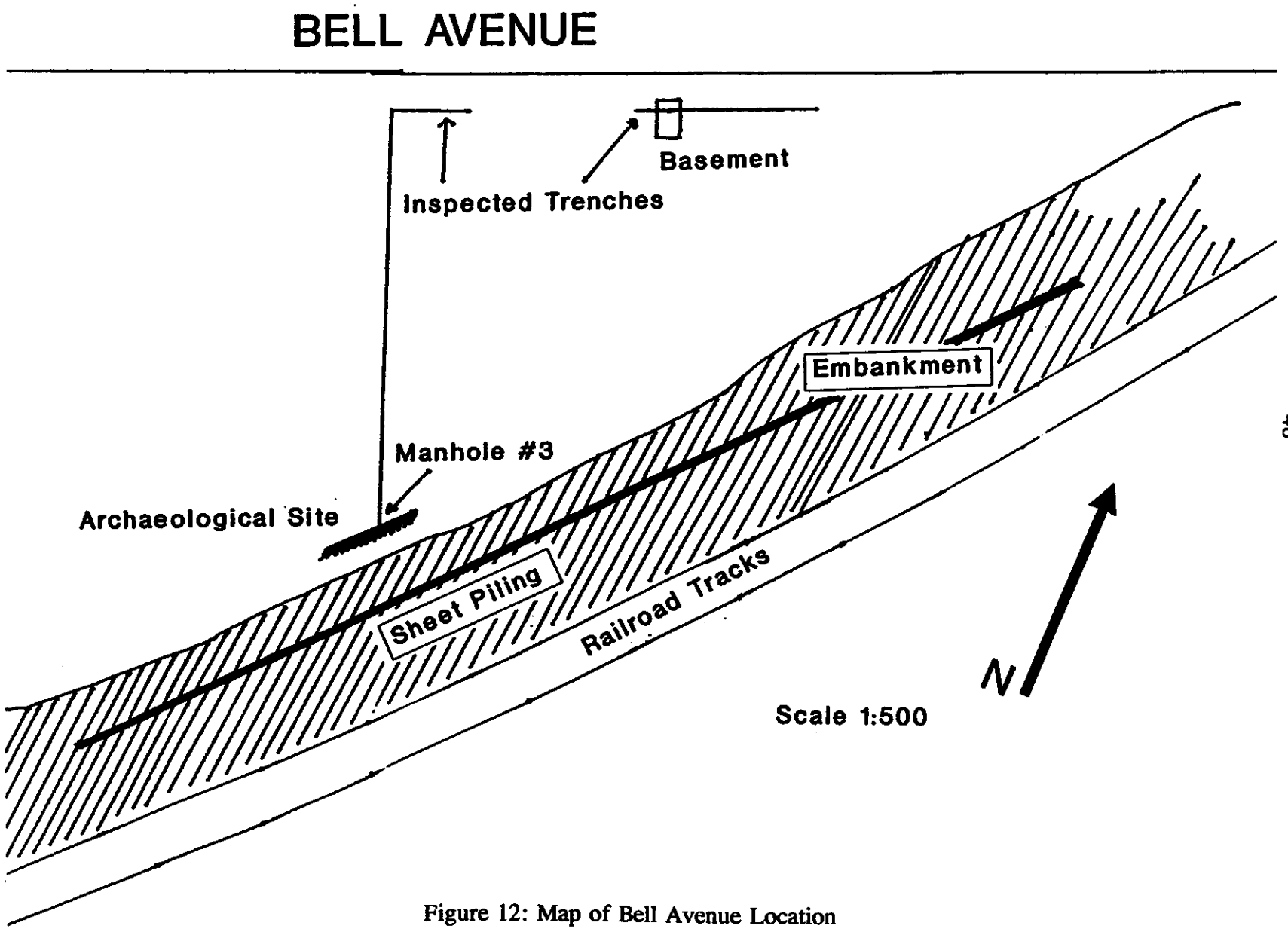

Figure 12: Map of Bell Avenue Location

1.3 Excavation Methodology

All excavation took place with trowels. The south face of the excavation wall at Manhole #3 was smoothed and the stratigraphy was mapped. The archaeological team excavated for a distance of 10 cm, in order to recover diagnostic artifacts which would provide information about the cultural and temporal affiliations of the site. In addition, a 12 litre soil sample was collected for laboratory screening to recover minute artifacts. Horizontal provenience of all features and diagnostic artifacts was recorded.

The basement location was visually examined and limited hand excavation occurred within the infilled basement and at the external peripheries. The exposure was photographed.

1.4 Laboratory Procedures

The recovered artifacts were brought to Quaternary laboratory facilities, where they were washed and sorted by material class. After the specimens had dried, all artifacts were identified by the lab personnel. Material of the same type (i.e., earthenware body sherds) within the same level were combined under a single catalogue number. Identification was carried to the limit obtainable by available reference works and staff expertise. Faunal remains were, where possible, identified to element and species.

Each sequential catalogue number consists of the Borden designation for the site (DlLg-68). All pertinent data associated with the artifact was entered into the computer cataloguing system (Appendix C). The cataloguing system is based upon the Canadian Heritage Inventory Network (CHIN) system (Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature 1986; FRC 1988:110, 171; Kroker and Goundry 1993:Appendix B). The computer cataloguing program was developed by Brian Lenius, based upon **DBASE3**, for use on personal computers. The project used an IBM AT clone computer with a 40 megabyte hard drive and a dot matrix printer for the generation of individual artifact catalogue cards on fanfold 3" x 5" cards.

Processed artifacts were prepared for storage by inserting the specimens and the catalogue card into standard plastic storage bags, then stapling the bags closed. At the end of the project, all recovered artifacts will be delivered to the designated repository.

2.0 OBSERVATIONS

Not all of the sub-surface excavations were inspected. Only those excavations that occurred after the initial notification on August 12 were visually monitored. Based upon the observations of the north/south trench and the east trench, evidence of former soil horizons rapidly diminishes toward the north. The stratigraphy at Manhole #3 (Figure 13) is the most clearly defined, with a thick layer of railroad-derived cinder overlying riverine sediments which contain two buried horizons containing archaeological resources. These horizons, albeit culturally sterile, were present in the north face of the manhole excavation (three metres to the north), but rapidly became faint and had

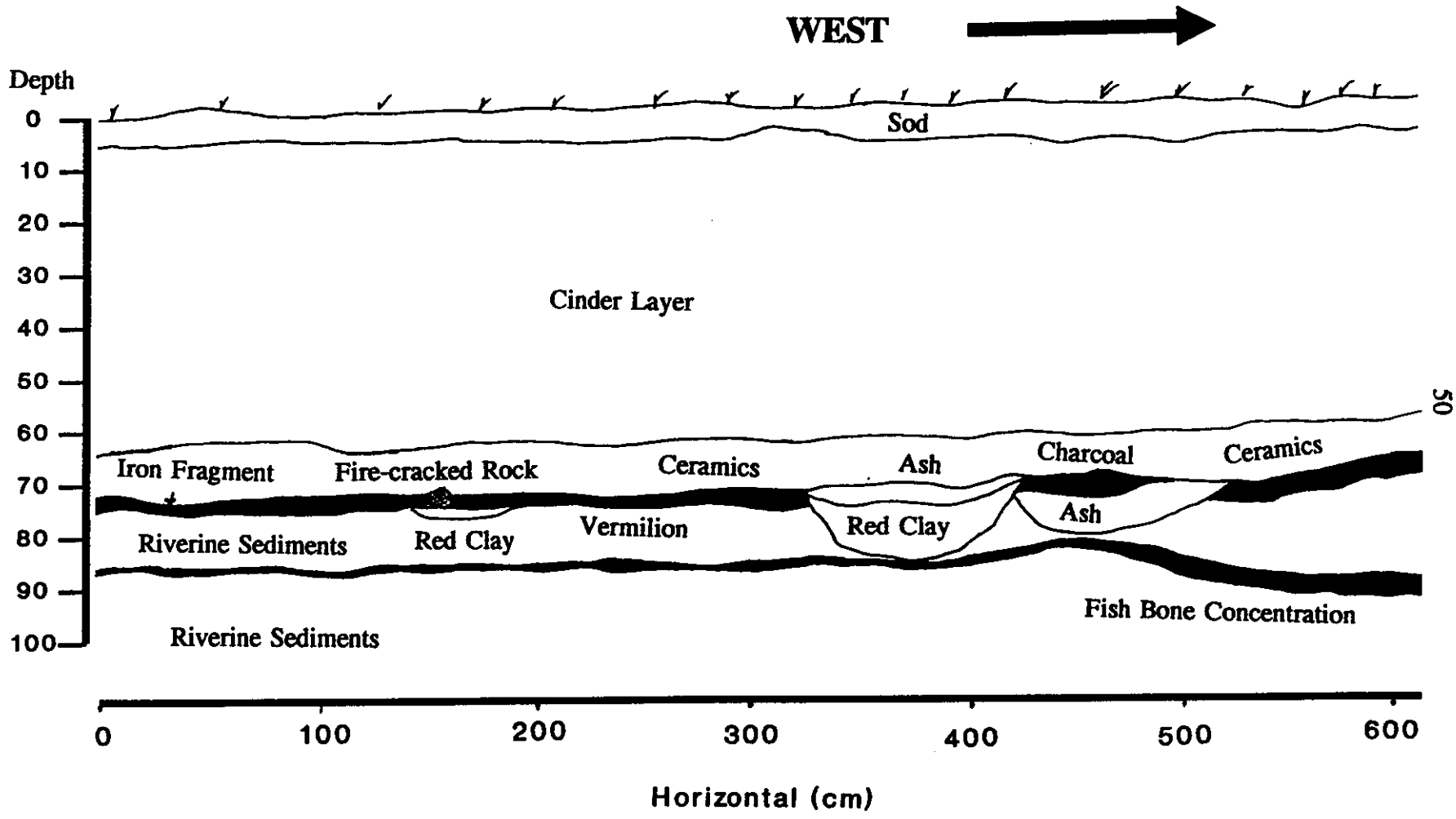

Figure 13: Archaeological Horizons at the Bell Avenue Location

disappeared at a distance of eight metres north of the north wall of the manhole excavation. No other relict soil horizons were recorded along the north/south or the east excavations. The stratigraphy in undisturbed areas of the excavations adjacent to Bell Avenue consisted of: sod; loam fill or clay fill; the soil horizon ca. 1950; riverine sediments. Some variations in texture and colour could be discerned in the riverine sediments, but no distinct soil horizons, similar to those at Manhole 3, were present.

The fieldstone basement located in the east trench was apparently excavated with vertical walls, as no evidence of sloped infill was observed on either side. The structure had been demolished and the basement filled with soil and other material from the surrounding area. Prior to the filling of the basement depression, it appears that it was used as a refuse area as pockets of coal dust and lime were present within the perimeters of the fieldstone walls.

The major discovery, from a cultural resource management point of view, was the location of the archaeological site at the south wall of the excavation for Manhole #3. The location is 2.7 metres north of the fence line demarcating the boundary of the railroad right-of-way. This site consists of two buried soil horizons. The upper horizon is 72 cm below the existing ground surface, with the lower horizon being 10 to 12 cm below it. Overlying the archaeological deposits, which are bounded by riverine sediments, is a thick (60 cm) layer of railroad cinder.

The upper horizon is an average of three centimetres thick and contains two adjoining hearth features, distinguished by quantities of ash, charcoal, and fire-reddened clay below the ash. Another possible hearth feature may be present. A large fragment of fire-cracked granite and traces of fire-reddened clay were recorded 170 cm east of the east edge of the major hearth feature. Quantities of earthenware sherds were present in the horizon, adjacent to the hearth feature, as were fragments of mammal bone. Traces of vermilion were present in the horizon and a small iron fragment was excavated four metres east of the hearth. The horizon extends southward and westward beyond the limits of the excavation.

The lower horizon is relatively thin (1.0 to 1.5 cm) and culturally sterile to the east of the hearth feature. Beginning at the western edge of the hearth feature, quantities of fish scale and fish bone are incorporated in the horizon which thickens to an average of three centimetres. Only faunal remains were present in the portion of the lower horizon that was exposed. The horizon extends southward and westward beyond the limits of the excavation.

As the same relict soil horizons were present on the north face of the manhole excavation, but were culturally sterile, it is obvious that only a minimal portion of the site had been disrupted by the excavation.

3.0 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifacts recovered from the Bell Avenue site consisted of Postcontact material and Contact/ Protocontact material. The Postcontact artifacts were recovered from the basement location adjacent to Bell Avenue (Figure 12) or from recent layers in the inspected trenches. The Contact/Protocontact artifacts were excavated from the south face of the trench for Manhole #3.

3.1 Postcontact Artifacts

Ten artifacts, representing Architectural Object, Faunal Remains, and Container, were recovered. DlLg-68/182 is a sheet-cut nail with a T-head, while DlLg-68/183 is a wire-cut nail. As noted in other reports, sheet-cut nails were developed ca. 1790 (Nelson 1968:8) and probably became prevalent in this area in 1860 (Kroker *et al.* 1991:105). Wire-cut nails were developed about 1850 (Nelson 1968:10).

DlLg-68/184 is a portion of a phalanx from a large mammal. There is no indication of butchering marks, charring, or calcining on this fragment.

The remaining artifacts are portions of either storage containers or dinnerware items. DlLg-68/185, 186, and 187 are all body,base sherds from bottles. All three sherds have some form of embossing. DlLg-68/185 is a clear sherd from a medicine bottle. It has the size of the bottle, "4 OZ", and the trademark of the manufacturer of the bottle, "C in a triangle", on the base. This bottle was produced by the Consumers Glass Company of Canada (Toulouse 1971:103-106). DlLg-68/186 is a clear sherd from a beverage bottle. The lower body of this sherd is ribbed and there are several pieces of information embossed on the base—"D in a diamond", "4", "L", "6", and "V-1943". The bottle was produced by the Dominion Glass Company of Canada. This logo has been used since 1913 (Toulouse 1971:154-157), but the other embossings provide information which narrow the time period. The "V" prefix for mold numbers was introduced in 1945 and dropped in the mid-1950s (Miller and Jorgenson 1986:4), indicating that the bottle was manufactured in 1946. A dot immediately below the trademark indicates that the bottle was manufactured at the Redcliff plant in Alberta (Miller and Jorgenson 1986:4). DlLg-68/187 is a green sherd from an oval liquor bottle. Embossed on the base are "W", "P", "7", and a line of three dots. The specimen was made in a two-piece post mold, indicating manufacture in the latter part of the 19th century or the early part of the 20th century (Jones and Sullivan 1985:28). The letters "W" and "P" may represent Wood's Bottle Works of Portobello, Scotland, although as Toulouse (1971:524) notes "since the letter "W" has been used by a great many bottlemakers over the years, early Wood's Bottle Works bottles cannot be identified with any certainty before the enclosure of the letter in a rectangle, an event which probably took place about 1900."

The dinnerware pieces include DlLg-68/179, two embossed, lip,body sherds from a white pitcher. The lip appears to be wavy and the body is divided into sections. One section has embossed fronds on a plain background on it while another section is embossed with lines which resemble a shell pattern. DlLg-68/180 is a plain, white, lip,body sherd from a cup. DlLg-68/181 is a blue-on-white,

body sherd, also from a cup. The pattern on this sherd is faded but may be a blue ribbon or a banner.

3.2 Contact/Protocontact Artifacts

The recovered artifacts consist of a mixture of Precontact artifacts and a small number of European derived artifacts. This assemblage indicates either direct contact with European traders or access to European goods through Native middlemen. The Precontact artifacts represent lithic, faunal, floral, and ceramic categories and the Contact artifacts consist of vermilion and iron.

One artifact, DlLg-68/196, is a Knife River Flint utilized flake. Utilized flakes are tools which would have been used for a short time and then discarded and were produced either during the manufacture of another tool or through the intentional striking of a cobble or pebble to produce a usable flake (Greco 1993:53). The dimensions of the working edge of the tool are: width 9.1 mm, length 1.0 mm, and angle 35°. This would indicate that it was probably used for fine cutting purposes (Kroker and Goundry 1993:148).

Two flakes from lithic tool manufacturing were recovered. These are DlLg-68/197, a Knife River Flint flake, and DlLg-68/215, a Swan River Chert flake. The source areas for these two flakes would have been North Dakota for the Knife River Flint and the Upper Assiniboine River area for the Swan River Chert.

DlLg-68/198 consists of two granitic fire-cracked rocks. Fire-cracked rock refers to stone material that has been exposed to intense heat and, in the case of granitic rock, decomposes into smaller granular fragments (Greco 1993:61). These stones could have been used as boiling stones to cook soups or stews or as hearth stones to contain a fire.

Five pieces of charcoal (DlLg-68/199) from the hearth feature were curated. Preliminary identification of the ring porous charcoal suggests that the specimens are oak (*Quercus*).

Two samples were also curated. DlLg-68/216 is a soil sample collected from the upper horizon. DlLg-68/217 is a faunal sample, comprised mainly of fish bone, which was excavated from the lower horizon.

The other faunal recoveries are outlined in Table 10. All mammal specimens derive from the upper horizon and were located adjacent to the hearth feature, while all fish specimens derive from the lower horizon.

The mammal bone, except for one mandible from a rabbit (Leporidae family), derives from medium to large animals. No elements were recovered which permitted identification to species, although some specimens (tarsus, sesamoid, phalanx, and molar) could be identified to the family level (Artiodactyla), which includes deer, moose, elk, and bison. Several of the specimens were charred or calcined, indicating direct exposure to heat. After food preparation, the discarded bone fragments may have been disposed of by throwing them into the fire.

Five of the fish specimens permitted identification of two taxa—Catostomidae (sucker family) and *Ictalurus* (catfish). The remaining specimens were not diagnostic.

TAXON	CAT. NO.	ELEMENT	QTY	COMMENTS
MAMMALIA				
Large	204	Scapula	2	-
	206	Long Bone	12	Charred
Medium/Large	205	Rib	2	-
	209	Unidentified	38	Charred/Calcined
Small/Medium	208	Unidentified	1	-
Artiodactyla	200	Tarsus	1	-
	201	Sesamoid	2	Charred
	202	Phalanx	1	Charred
	203	Molar	1	-
Leporidae	207	Mandible	1	-
FISH				
Undifferentiated	210	Scale	3	-
	213	Rib	11	-
	214	Unidentified	7	-
Ictalurus	211	Cleithrum	3	-
Catostomidae	212	Quadrate	2	-

Table 10: Faunal Remains from Archaeological Horizons

The group of diagnostic artifacts consists of 28 ceramic sherds. Two fragments, DlLg-68/188, of daub, which is fired but unmolded earthenware, were recovered in the vicinity of the hearth. DlLg-68/189 is a small rim sherd with parallel, oblique CWOI (Cord Wrapped Object Impressions) on the flat surface of the lip. The shape of the lip is bevelled exterior with a vertical interior face and an outsloped exterior face. The exterior surface, immediately below the lip, has two oblique punctates, made by pressing a Cord Wrapped Object into the wet clay at an angle. The punctates are 2.5 mm wide and are spaced 6.5 mm apart. The rimsherd is only 20.3 mm long and demonstrates minimal curvature indicating that it was part of a large diameter pot.

DlLg-68/190, 191, and 192 consist of twenty-five body sherds (of varying sizes) with textile impressed patterns on them. DlLg-68/193 consists of two grey body sherds where the textile impressed pattern has been partially obliterated by smoothing of the exterior surface. Where the texile impression is clearly discernible, it appears to have a strongly defined linear orientation, similar to a ribbed fabric. The singular exception to this is DlLg-68E/192 which has a net-like impression. The thicknes of the body sherds ranges from 3.0 to 5.1 mm. The colour of these body sherds vary from those in DlLg-68/190 which are red tinged on both sides but with the exterior side being more so, to DlLg-68/192 being a beige colour on both sides, to DlLg-68/191 being a

black/grey shade. The reddish colour does not appear to be the result of an ochre slip, but rather the result of heat discolouration of the earthenware causing oxidization of the iron oxide content of the clay. The temper consists of a mixture of coarse sand, medium grit derived from pulverized granite, and traces of clam shell fragments.

The decorative pattern on the rimsherd can be assigned, on stylistic criteria, to the Blackduck Tradition. Given the ascribed date of the site, the affiliation of the earthenware sherds would be to one of the later derivatives within the Rainy River Composite (Lenius and Olinyk 1990).

Two artifacts indicate access to European trade goods. DlLg-68/194 is a small, flat scrap of rusted iron. The dimensions are 9.2 mm by 5.3 mm by 1.2 mm thick. The specimen was recovered five centimetres south of the original face of the excavation wall and was *in situ* within the horizon. No disturbance of the horizon was observed. Thus, the artifact could not have been pushed into its location from the overlying cinder layer during the mechanized excavation for the manhole. DlLg-68/195 consists of three very small fragments of vermilion. This material was traded to Aboriginal peoples who used it as a pigment, in the same manner as naturally-occurring red ochre had been used for millennia. The three fragments (averaging about 1.5 mm in diameter) were the largest of many minute flecks which were interspersed throughout the upper horizon, adjacent to the hearth.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The basement feature adjacent to Bell Avenue represents a building which functioned as a dwelling. The building is noted on fire insurance atlases from 1917 until 1963. Originally, several buildings existed on the south side of Bell Avenue, although by the mid-1930s, all but this structure at 122 Bell Avenue had been demolished.

The Contact/Protocontact site is an extremely important discovery in that it is one of very few of the period when the Aboriginal inhabitants of Manitoba first met the European explorers and traders. La Verendrye, after being invited to The Forks by the Assiniboine Nation in 1737, established a trading post called Fort Rouge. This establishment was in operation from 1738 to 1749 and would have been a source of European trade goods. During LaVerendrye's visits to The Forks, he noted that there were two Assiniboine villages in 1737 and ten Cree cabins in 1738 (Guinn 1980). The exact provenience of either of these occupations is unknown.

It must be noted that the presence of European trade goods in an Aboriginal campsite does not necessarily mean direct contact between the Native peoples and European traders. Trade goods often preceded Europeans into Western Canada, being traded inland by Iroquois or Huron middlemen. Thus, the trade items in this site could have been procured as early as A.D. 1650.

It is ethnographically recorded that the Aboriginal manufacture of ceramic containers was rapidly supplanted by brass and iron containers available from European traders. It is therefore probable that this archaeological site, with a strong representation of Aboriginal ceramics and a minimal representation of European goods, could not date much later than fifty years after the arrival of La Verendrye.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Excavation within the Bell Avenue Site Office Compound was to a minimal depth (approximately 30 to 40 cm). There was no disruption of the Contact/Protocontact site at the south edge of the area, as the project engineer and contactor, advised of the importance of the site, ensured that land modification sloped upward at the Manhole #3 location. The entire area has currently been black-topped, protecting any portion of the site which lies within the Office Compound. The site extends southward and westward, under the railroad right-of-way, for an unknown distance under the track embankment. No traces were located of either the cultural horizons or the relict soil horizons during the excavation of Trench 3B on the opposite side of the track (Part I).

Potential future disturbance of this site will occur as part of the CN grade separation relocation. A temporary deadman wall of sheet piling will be driven into the embankment on the north side of the railroad track as part of the installation of the retaining wall on the south side. The driving of the sheet piling will cause a downward displacement of the horizons immediately below the piling. However, the distortion will affect all soil layers equally and will not cause disruption or eradication of any part of the archaeological strata.

Removal of the sheet piling, however, could present a considerably different scenario. Due to adhesion of the soils, which are primarily clays and silty clays, it would be expected that large clumps of underlying sediments will stick to the piling as it is extracted. This disruption would be irregular and probably destructive, in that portions of the archaeological strata would be brought to the surface, thereby losing all context. Accordingly, **it is recommended that the sheet piling in the vicinity of Manhole #3 be left *in situ* after the installation of the retaining wall on the south side of the railroad embankment. The portion of the sheet piling left in place should extend ten metres east of Manhole #3 and fifteen metres west.**

It must be cautioned that the archaeological horizon is only 70 cm below the sod level at the fence demarcating the edge of the railroad right-of-way. Construction plans call for removal of the embankment to the north of the deadman wall and excavation to a depth of 30 cm below the bottom waler. This would bring base of excavation to approximately 40 cm above archaeological horizon, assuming that the stratum is horizontal and does not undulate vertically. While this should provide an adequate margin of avoidance, undulation of the stratum and localized excavation to install walers on off-centre, tie-back anchor holes, may engender small-scale impact. Accordingly, **it is recommended that an archaeologist be present to monitor and, if necessary, mitigate localized impacts occasioned by bottom waler installation north of the deadman wall.**

APPENDIX A

HERITAGE PERMITS

The Heritage Resources Act (Subsection 14(2) and Sections 52 and 53)

Manitoba
Culture, Heritage
and Citizenship

Heritage Permit No. A39-94

FORM 11

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

Name: Quaternary Consultants
Address: 130 Fort St
Winnipeg MB R3C 1C7

ATTENTION Mr. Sid Kroker

(hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee"),

is hereby granted permission to:

excavate three test trenches at the C.N. Rail structure relocation pier placements immediately to the south of Norwood Bridge on the south point of The Forks (DLlg-32), to determine the presence or absence of cultural resources;

during the period:

July 5 - 30, 1994

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the information provided in the application for this permit dated the 29th day of June 1994, is true in substance and in fact;

(2) That the Permittee shall comply with all the provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* and any regulations or orders thereunder; PLEASE NOTE ATTACHMENT RE CUSTODY AND OWNERSHIP OF HERITAGE OBJECTS

(3) That the Permittee shall provide to the Minister a written report or reports with respect to the Permittee's activities pursuant to this permit, the form and content of which shall be satisfactory to the Minister and which shall be provided on the following dates:

March 31, 1995

(4) That this permit is not transferable;

(5) This permit may be revoked by the Minister where, in the opinion of the Minister, there has been a breach of any of the terms or conditions herein or of any provision of *The Heritage Resources Act* or any regulations thereunder;

(6) **Special Conditions:**

a. All surface collections, excavations, etc. are to be carried out using the provenience system established for use at The Forks;
b. All heritage objects (artifacts) recovered from The Forks are to be catalogued according to the CHIN system and the relevant Borden designation will be DlLg-32;
c. All heritage objects from The Forks are to be deposited with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature by March 31, 1995, for permanent curation and storage, unless appropriate loan requirements are arranged with the Curator of Archaeology prior to that date;
d. A complete set of archaeological field records, catalogue sheets, laboratory analysis records, photographs, reports, etc. are to be deposited with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature upon completion of the archaeological research, or sooner if required; and any subsequent revisions or additions to these records are to be filed as soon as possible thereafter;
e. All computer systems and programs employed in archaeological research should be compatible with the computer system established for The Forks;
f. Appropriate arrangements and funds should be made available for the conservation of perishable heritage objects collected from The Forks;
g. In the event that any human remains are encountered during the excavations, all activity in that particular locus will cease immediately, and the Historic Resources Branch notified immediately so that appropriate action can be determined and taken;
h. The Permittee will be on-site supervising all aspects of the field work, including the removal of the railroad overburden during site preparation, at least 75% of the time, but when the Permittee must be absent, a qualified designate acceptable to Historic Resources Branch (copy of vita to be filed prior to commencement of field work) shall be present;
i. The Permittee shall be responsible for the conduct of the laboratory analysis of recovered heritage objects and information to be included in the permit report;
j. The report identified in #3 above shall conform at a minimum to "The Contents and Format of a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment" (copy attached)
k. Neither the Government of Manitoba nor the party issuing this permit be liable for any damages resulting from any activities carried out pursuant to this permit, and the Permittee specifically agrees, in consideration for receiving this permit, to indemnify and hold harmless the Minister and the Government of Manitoba, the Minister and any employees and officials of the Government, against any and all action, liens, demands, loss, liability, cost, damage and expense including, without limitation, reasonable legal fees, which the Government, Minister or any employee or official of the Government may suffer or incur by reason of any of the activities pursuant to or related to this permit.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba , this 30th day of June 1994.

Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship

The Heritage Resources Act (Subsection 14(2) and Sections 52 and 53)

Manitoba
Culture, Heritage
and Citizenship

Heritage Permit No. A43-94

FORM 11

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

Name: Quaternary Consultants
Address: 130 Fort Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 1C7

ATTENTION Mr. Sid Kroker

(hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee"),

is hereby granted permission to:

carry out archaeological investigations within the perimeter of the Fort Garry Curling Club at 31 Main Street on the south point of The Forks (DlLg-32), to record the presence or absence of heritage resources, relict soil horizons and the potential for cultural strata.

during the period:

August 8 to 31, 1994

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the information provided in the application for this permit dated the 28th day of July 19 94, is true in substance and in fact;

(2) That the Permittee shall comply with all the provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* and any regulations or orders thereunder; PLEASE NOTE ATTACHMENT RE CUSTODY AND OWNERSHIP OF HERITAGE OBJECTS

(3) That the Permittee shall provide to the Minister a written report or reports with respect to the Permittee's activities pursuant to this permit, the form and content of which shall be satisfactory to the Minister and which shall be provided on the following dates:
December 31, 1994

(4) That this permit is not transferable;

(5) This permit may be revoked by the Minister where, in the opinion of the Minister, there has been a breach of any of the terms or conditions herein or of any provision of *The Heritage Resources Act* or any regulations thereunder;

(6) Special Conditions:

a. All surface collections, excavations, etc. are to be carried out using the provenience system established for use at The Forks;
b. All heritage objects (artifacts) recovered from The Forks are to be catalogued according to the CHIN system and the relevant Borden designation will be DlLg-32;
c. All heritage objects from The Forks are to be deposited with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature by March 31, 1995, for permanent curation and storage, unless appropriate loan requirements are arranged with the Curator of Archaeology prior to that date;
d. A complete set of archaeological field records, catalogue sheets, laboratory analysis records, photographs, reports, etc. are to be deposited with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature upon completion of the archaeological research, or sooner if required; and any subsequent revisions or additions to these records are to be filed as soon as possible thereafter;
e. All computer systems and programs employed in archaeological research should be compatible with the computer system established for The Forks;
f. Appropriate arrangements and funds should be made available for the conservation of perishable heritage objects collected from The Forks;
g. In the event that any human remains are encountered during the excavations, all activity in that particular locus will cease immediately, and the Historic Resources Branch notified immediately so that appropriate action can be determined and taken;
h. The Permittee will be on-site supervising all aspects of the field work, including the removal of the railroad overburden during site preparation, at least 75% of the time, but when the Permittee must be absent, a qualified designate acceptable to Historic Resources Branch (copy of vita to be filed prior to commencement of field work) shall be present;
i. The Permittee shall be responsible for the conduct of the laboratory analysis of recovered heritage objects and information to be included in the permit report;
j. The report identified in #3 above shall conform at a minimum to "The Contents and Format of a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment" (copy attached);
k. Neither the Government of Manitoba nor the party issuing this permit be liable for any damages resulting from any activities carried out pursuant to this permit, and the Permittee specifically agrees, in consideration for receiving this permit, to indemnify and hold harmless the Minister and the Government of Manitoba, the Minister and any employees and officials of the Government, against any and all action, liens, demands, loss, liability, cost, damage and expense including, without limitation, reasonable legal fees, which the Government, Minister or any employee or official of the Government may suffer or incur by reason of any of the activities pursuant to or related to this permit.

8280h

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba , this 2nd day of August 1994.

Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship

The Heritage Resources Act (Subsection 14(2) and Sections 52 and 53)

Manitoba
Culture, Heritage
and Citizenship

Heritage Permit No. A45-94

FORM 11

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

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

ATTENTION Mr. S. Kroker

(hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee"),

is hereby granted permission to:

monitor excavation for sub-surface site services -- sewer lines and catch basins -- at DlLg-68, south of Bell Avenue, west of Main Street, Winnipeg, to record the stratigraphic sequence of soil agradation and the significance of cultural resources if present;

during the period:

August 10 to September 30, 1994

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the information provided in the application for this permit dated the 10th day of ~~August~~ 1994, is true in substance and in fact;

(2) That the Permittee shall comply with all the provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* and any regulations or orders thereunder; PLEASE NOTE ATTACHMENT RE CUSTODY AND OWNERSHIP OF HERITAGE OBJECTS

(3) That the Permittee shall provide to the Minister a written report or reports with respect to the Permittee's activities pursuant to this permit, the form and content of which shall be satisfactory to the Minister and which shall be provided on the following dates:

November 1, 1994

(4) That this permit is not transferable;

(5) This permit may be revoked by the Minister where, in the opinion of the Minister, there has been a breach of any of the terms or conditions herein or of any provision of *The Heritage Resources Act* or any regulations thereunder;

(6) Special Conditions:

a. The permittee must obtain permission from any land owner, lessee or regulatory authority, as applicable, concerning access to any property to be examined.

b. Completed Manitoba Archaeological Site Update form and copies of a complete set of archaeological field records, catalogue sheets, laboratory analysis records, photographs, etc. are to be deposited with the Historic Resources Branch by November 1, 1994.

c. That neither the Government of Manitoba nor the party issuing this permit be liable for any damages, specifically resulting from any activities carried out pursuant to this permit, and the Permittee specifically agrees, in consideration for receiving this permit, to indemnify and hold harmless the Minister and the Government of Manitoba, against any and all actions, liens, demands, loss, liability, costs, damage and expense including without limitation, reasonable legal fees, which the Government, Minister or any employee or official of the Government may suffer or incur by reason of any of the activities pursuant to or related to this permit.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba , this 10th day of August 1994.

Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship

APPENDIX B

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APPENDIX C

CATALOGUE OF ARTIFACTS

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
1	1	UNKNOWN	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
2	1	CAR	PLASTIC INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
3	1	SHERD JAR	STONEWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
4	1	SHERD CROCK	STONEWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
5	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
6	1	SHERD JAR	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
7	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
8	1	BOTTLE BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
9	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
10	1	SHERD BOWL	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
11	1	COIN PENNY	COPPER INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
12	1	TUBE	COPPER INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
13	1	FRAGMENT CAN	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
14	1	SHOE	LEATHER; IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
15	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
16	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
17	1	SHERD JAR	STONEWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
18	1	SHERD VASE	EARTHENWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
19	1	VERTEBRA BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
20	1	HUMERUS SUS SCROFA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
21	1	INSULATOR	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
22	1	SHERD TUMBLER	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
23	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
24	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
25	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
26	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
27	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
28	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
29	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
30	1	SHERD LAMP	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
31	1	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
32	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
33	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
34	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
35	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
36	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
37	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
38	1	STOPPER	GLASS; CORK INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
39	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
40	1	SHERD TUMBLER	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
41	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
42	1	SHERD VASE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
43	1	SHERD BOWL	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
44	1	METACARPAL OVIS ARIES	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
45	1	HUMERUS BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
46	1	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
47	1	FEMUR BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
48	4	SCALE FISH	SCALE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
49	1	SNAIL LYMNAEIDAE	SHELL INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
50	1	KEY	STEEL INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
51	1	HANDLE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
52	1	STAPLE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
53	2	NAIL ROUND	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
54	10	NAIL SQUARE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
55	1	SHOT SHELL	COPPER INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
56	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
57	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
58	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
59	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
60	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
61	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
62	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
63	2	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
64	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
65	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
66	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
67	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
68	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
69	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
70	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
71	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
72	1	SHERD BOWL?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
73	1	SHERD BOWL?/ CUP?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
74	1	SHERD PITCHER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
75	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
76	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
77	1	SHERD TEAPOT	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
78	1	SHOT SHELL	COPPER INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
79	1	HORSESHOE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
80	1	FEMUR BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
81	1	TARSUS BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
82	1	SCAPULA BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
83	1	RAZOR STRAIGHT	BONE; COPPER INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
84	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
85	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
86	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
87	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
88	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
89	1	SHERD CROCK	STONEWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
90	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
91	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
92	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
93	13	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
94	13	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
95	1	SHERD EGG CUP?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
96	1	SHERD UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
97	1	SHERD BOWL?/ CUP?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
98	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
99	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
100	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
101	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
102	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
103	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 1	19940707
104	1	RADIUS BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
105	1	RIB BOS TAURUS	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
106	1	NAIL SQUARE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
107	1	NAIL ROUND	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
108	1	FILIGREE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
109	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
110	2	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
111	3	SHERD BOTTLE	STONEWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
112	1	SHERD VASE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
113	1	FEMUR SUS SCROFA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
114	1	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
115	1	SCAPULA SUS SCROFA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
116	1	FEMUR AVES	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
117	1	TILE	BOLE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
118	5	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
119	1	BOTTLE BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
120	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
121	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
122	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
123	1	SHERD UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
124	1	SHERD BOWL	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
125	1	SHERD JAR	STONEWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
126	2	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
127	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
128	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
129	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
130	2	SHERD BOWL?/ CUP?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
131	2	SHERD BOWL?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
132	1	SHERD TEAPOT	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 2	19940707
133	1	WIRE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
134	1	WINDOWPANE PLATE	GLASS; IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
135	1	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
136	1	SHERD LAMP	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
137	5	VALVE UNIONIDAE	SHELL INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
138	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
139	4	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
140	6	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
141	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
142	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
143	2	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
144	2	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
145	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
146	3	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
147	5	SHERD UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
148	1	SHERD CROCK	STONEWARE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
149	1	UNKNOWN	PLASTIC INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
150	1	NAIL	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
151	1	WIRE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
152	1	FRAGMENT	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
153	1	SYNSACRUM AVES	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
154	1	INNOMINATE AVES	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
155	1	HUMERUS MAMMALIA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3A	19940818
156	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
157	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
158	1	SHERD PLATE	PORCELAIN INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
159	1	BATTERY DRY CELL	CARBON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
160	1	WIRE	IRON INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
161	1	COUPLING	BRASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
162	3	SHOE	LEATHER INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
163	1	FRAGMENT	MARBLE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
164	1	FEMUR MAMMALIA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
165	1	INNOMINATE MAMMALIA	BONE INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
166	2	WINDOWPANE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
167	1	GAUGE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
168	1	SHERD JAR	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
169	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
170	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
171	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
172	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
173	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
174	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
175	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 CN WEST OF MAIN Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
176	1	BOTTLE BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
177	1	BOTTLE BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818
178	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS INDUSTRIAL	TRENCH 3B	19940818

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SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-32:94A SOUTH POINT (FGCC) Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
1	1	NAIL T-HEAD	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 2 HOLE 7	19940808
2	3	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 2 HOLE 9	19940808
3	1	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 2 HOLE 13	19940808
4	1	WIRE	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 2 HOLE 14	19940808
5	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 2 HOLE 16	19940808
6	1	SHERD BOWL?/ CUP?	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	LINE 2 HOLE 17	19940808
7	2	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 2 HOLE 17	19940808
8	1	VALVE SPHAERIIDAE	SHELL HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 8	19940809
9	2	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 8	19940809
10	4	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 11	19940809
11	13	SHERD FLOWERPOT	TERRACOTTA HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 11	19940809
12	1	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 11	19940809
13	1	VALVE UNIONIDAE	SHELL HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 12	19940809
14	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 12	19940809
15	2	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 12	19940809
16	1	NAIL	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 13	19940809
17	1	RIB FISH	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 13	19940809
18	1	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 14	19940809
19	1	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 14	19940809
20	1	SLAG	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 14	19940809
21	1	WOOD QUERCUS	WOOD HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 14	19940809
22	1	SHERD BOWL?/ CUP?	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	LINE 3 HOLE 16	19940809
23	1	SHERD UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 3	19940811
24	1	NAIL T-HEAD	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 6	19940811
25	1	SAMPLE FISH	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 6	19940811

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-32:94A SOUTH POINT (FGCC) Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
26	3	VALVE UNIONIDAE	SHELL HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 8	19940811
27	1	BRICK	BOLE HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 9	19940811
28	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 9	19940811
29	1	UNKNOWN	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 9	19940811
30	1	PIPE	KAOLIN HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 9	19940811
31	1	NAIL ROUND	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 10	19940811
32	1	NAIL ROUND	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 14	19940811
33	1	WIRE	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 15	19940811
34	1	NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	IRON HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 15	19940811
35	1	VALVE UNIONIDAE	SHELL HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 15	19940811
36	1	OPERCULUM FISH	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 15	19940811
37	2	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 17	19940811
38	1	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 18	19940811
39	1	SCALE FISH	SCALE HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 18	19940811
40	1	RAY FISH	BONE HISTORIC	LINE 4 HOLE 18	19940811
41	1	NAIL T-HEAD	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 1	19940808
42	2	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 1	19940808
43	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 1	19940808
44	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 1	19940808
45	3	LONG BONE MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 1	19940808
46	2	NAIL ROUND	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 2	19940812
47	1	SHERD BOTTLE	STONEWARE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
48	1	SHERD UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
49	1	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
50	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-32:94A SOUTH POINT (FGCC) Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
51	1	SHERD UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
52	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
53	1	SHERD PLATE?/SAUCER?	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
54	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
55	1	SHERD SAUCER	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
56	2	SHERD BOWL	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
57	9	SHERD UNIDENTIFIED	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
58	3	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
59	3	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
60	3	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
61	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
62	1	SHERD BOTTLE ?	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
63	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
64	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
65	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
66	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
67	1	FRAGMENT STOVE	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
68	10	NAIL	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
69	1	NAIL ROUND	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
70	1	STRAP	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
71	1	SHOE	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
72	1	PIPE	KAOLIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
73	1	PIPE	KAOLIN HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
74	1	VALVE UNIONIDAE	SHELL HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
75	1	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-32:94A SOUTH POINT (FGCC) Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
76	1	VERTEBRA BOVIDAE	BONE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
77	3	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
78	1	NASAL BOVIDAE	BONE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
79	1	MANDIBLE BOVIDAE	BONE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
80	11	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940812
81	2	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940808
82	2	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940808
83	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940808
84	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940808
85	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940808
86	1	NAIL	IRON HISTORIC	TEST HOLE 4	19940808

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SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 BELL AVENUE Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
179	2	SHERD PITCHER	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
180	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
181	1	SHERD CUP	PORCELAIN HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
182	1	NAIL T-HEAD	IRON HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
183	1	NAIL ROUND	IRON HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
184	1	PHALANX MAMMALIA	BONE HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
185	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
186	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
187	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	BELL AVENUE	19940812
188	2	DAUB	EARTHENWARE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
189	1	RIM SHERD LIP; NECK	EARTHENWARE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
190	8	BODY SHERD BODY	EARTHENWARE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
191	16	BODY SHERD BODY	EARTHENWARE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
192	1	BODY SHERD BODY	EARTHENWARE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
193	2	BODY SHERD BODY	EARTHENWARE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
194	1	SCRAP	IRON BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
195	3	PEBBLE	VERMILLION BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
196	1	UTILIZED FLAKE	KNIFE RIVER FLINT BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
197	1	FLAKE	KNIFE RIVER FLINT BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
198	2	FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	GRANITE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
199	5	CHARCOAL ANGIOSPERMAE	CHARCOAL BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
200	1	TARSUS ARTIODACTYLA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
201	2	SESAMOID ARTIODACTYLA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
202	1	PHALANX ARTIODACTYLA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
203	1	MOLAR ARTIODACTYLA	TOOTH BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810

SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: DLLG-68 BELL AVENUE Area: RED RIVER

Client: REID CROWTHER Acc. No.:

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location / Unit	Coll. Date
204	2	SCAPULA MAMMALIA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
205	2	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
206	12	LONG BONE MAMMALIA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
207	1	MANDIBLE LEPORIDAE	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
208	1	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
209	38	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
210	3	SCALE FISH	SCALE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
211	3	CLEITHRUM ICTALURUS	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
212	2	QUADRATE CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
213	11	RIB FISH	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
214	7	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
215	1	FLAKE	SWAN RIVER CHERT BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
216	1	SAMPLE	SOIL BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810
217	1	SAMPLE FISH	BONE BLACKDUCK	BELL AVENUE MANHOLE #3	19940810

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