

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OCCASIONAL PAPER NO. 34

## Archaeological Investigations at Historic Waterhole



Walt Kowal

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
AT HISTORIC WATERHOLE

FINAL REPORT

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By Walt Kowal

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Main Street Waterhole, ca. 1928

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## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OCCASIONAL PAPERS

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## PREFACE

This Occasional Paper is the first to be published since the Archaeological Survey's move to the Provincial Museum of Alberta in early 1991. In keeping with Occasional Papers that the Provincial Museum published in recent years, the cover of the Archaeological Survey Occasional Papers has been redesigned with a more contemporary look. The Occasional Papers will continue to be the principal thrust of our publication efforts, with distinct cover designs for volumes with prehistoric and historic themes.

This volume owes its existence to the Department of Alberta Transportation and Utilities. Without the goodwill of Don Snider, Manager of Environmental Affairs, his staff, and the assistance of Steve Smith in Communications, the publication of the Waterhole excavations might not have been possible. This is in fact the second Archaeological Survey volume to be co-published by our two Departments, the first being the Cranford Site report by Glen Stuart. My staff and I and other members of the Historical Resources Division extend our appreciation to Alberta Transportation and Utilities. We look forward to participating in future cooperative projects and publication initiatives.

Martin Magne  
Head, Archaeological Survey



## ABSTRACT

During June and July, 1990, archaeological investigations were conducted at an historic town-site in northwestern Alberta to mitigate the effects of potential disturbance resulting from highway realignment activities. The principle focus of the investigations was on the recovery of historic cultural materials from an undisturbed portion of the town-site.

In-field investigations were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of identifying and mapping all natural and cultural features in the proposed development area. Eighteen features were located during this survey. The second stage of the investigations consisted of the excavation of all the located features and areas between these features. A total of 29 units were excavated during the investigations comprising a total of 97.75 m<sup>2</sup>. Of the 29 units, 6 were building/root cellar depressions (30 m<sup>2</sup>); 13 were trash pits (51.25 m<sup>2</sup>), and 10 were intervening space trench excavations (16.5 m<sup>2</sup>). A total of 23,431 artifacts were recovered from the site. All artifacts were analyzed, described, and quantified to provide database information on the material culture of this early twentieth century northern Alberta community. The artifact assemblages from 8 of the archaeological features located at this site were shown to be related to specific businesses or domiciles located along the old main street of the town. This relationship was a useful aid in determining the suspected but unconfirmable locations of buildings along the main street of Waterhole.

This study concludes that no further collection, testing or excavations are recommended at this site.

## CREDITS

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I would first like to give especial thanks to Jack MacKay and Isabel Loggie for their invaluable aid in gathering historical data during the initial phases of the project, and for providing all the historical photographs used in this report. To Jack MacKay, who befriended the whole research team, I owe heartfelt thanks for giving up so much of his time to help locate and contact individuals who could provide information on Waterhole, and for his total support for the project.

I also wish to thank the Waterhole Old Timers' Association for their generous support in allowing us to establish a base of operations on the Fair Grounds. I would also like to thank all the individuals from Fairview who went out of their way to provide historical information about Waterhole, and who made our stay in Fairview very enjoyable. The whole field crew wishes to express their gratitude to the people of Fairview for making us feel welcome and making our stay a pleasant experience.

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Finally, I would like to give special thanks to Jennifer Kowal who assisted tirelessly in all phases of this project and without whose support the project would have been far more onerous.

While many people contributed to the completion of this report, all errors and/or omissions are the responsibility of the Project Director.

Walt Kowal  
Project Director



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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of archaeological investigations undertaken at the historic townsite of Waterhole, Alberta (HaQo-4) in June and July, 1990. The investigations were undertaken in order to salvage historic and archaeological information from an undisturbed area of the old townsite which would be impacted by proposed highway realignment construction activities. The purpose of this report is to describe the methods, results, and conclusions of this study.

The initial focus of the archaeological investigations was on the documentation of residual architectural features and the recovery of historic cultural materials from the project area. Since few architectural features were located, artifact recovery became the primary focus of the investigations. The present report reflects the contracted orientation and is primarily an inventory of the artifacts collected at the site. Few archaeological investigations have been undertaken at historic townsites in Alberta, therefore, the data obtained from Waterhole represents important new information about life in an early twentieth century farming community in northern Alberta. The study also provides interpretations about consumption patterns and resource utilization during this period. These data go a long way towards establishing a database to which other collections can be compared.

The lack of an existing large database precludes the possibility of comparing the present data to those from similar townsites. This limits the conclusions that can be reached at this time concerning a range of topics such as ethnic, social, economic, and cultural pressures on site formation and community evolution and development. By focusing on the artifacts collected at Waterhole, new information concerning consumption patterns and resource availability and utilization may offer insights about economic and social behaviours which may not be readily apparent or included in existing historical or ethnographic accounts. Also, these data may be of future utility for researchers studying a wide range of topics including



comparisons of consumption and utilization patterns between disparate communities or ethnic groups.

### HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The historic town of Waterhole (c. 1908-28) was just of one of hundreds of small rural towns that sprang up across the northern Canadian Prairies during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In this sense, Waterhole is probably not overly significant. However, our understanding of rural settlement on the Prairies during the early part of this century, during one of the most significant periods of colonization in western Canada, is inadequate, especially when compared to the earlier fur trade/ranching and later industrial/oil periods.

What makes Waterhole historically significant is that it is representative of rural community life on the northern Prairies during the early 20th century, and the historic context of its archaeological record is well documented both in written records and in the minds of local informants. What makes Waterhole archaeologically significant is that a sizeable portion of its archaeological remains have not been disturbed since the abandonment of the town. Although most of the townsite has been destroyed by highway construction or has been disturbed by agricultural activities, the northeast portion of the site contains well preserved undisturbed archaeological features and deposits.

The following history of Waterhole is summarized from published material and information gathered from local informants (individuals who actually lived in or around the town when it was still in existence). The primary source of information though comes from a book published by The Waterhole Old Timers Association entitled, 'Waterhole and the Land North of the Peace' (1970). This book is not a history of Waterhole, but is a collection of family mini-histories and anecdotes from the Waterhole 'era'. As a result, much of the developmental history of the town itself is missing, but significant information about early pioneering life can be gleaned from within these stories. This book was written at a time when a number of the



original settlers were still alive, and as a result much of the information contained within this volume is first-hand. Another significant source of information comes from 'Heart of Gold' written for the 50th anniversary of the town of Fairview (Nicholson, 1978). In this volume Nicholson presents a brief history of Waterhole, and adds details of the developmental history of the town. However, since the focus of his book was on the history of Fairview, Nicholson probably abbreviated the section on Waterhole.

The Waterhole 'era', began with the opening up of the Peace River area to homesteading in the latter years of the first decade of the twentieth century. Prior to this settlement period, the 'Waterhole Prairie' was used as free range for the Hudson Bay Company's horses (Olgilvie, 1891), and as early as 1885 the site was already known as 'The Waterhole' (Brick, 1885). The first settlers to come to the newly opened lands had their choice of property on which to file claims with the government office in Peace River. One of the first to arrive was John Dawson who filed a claim on the SW quarter of Section 6, Township 81, Range 3, west of the 6th meridian in 1908. His was a reasonable choice because a creek passed through and a waterhole was located on this quarter, and these provided him with the best water source in the area. The water hole was in fact one of the few places where potable water could be found between Peace River Crossing and Dunvegan when travelling the Dunvegan Trail. In 1911 more settlers arrived including W.C. Chalmers and Sam French who settled on land adjoining Mr. Dawson's. These three individuals figured prominently in the history of Waterhole because the town later grew and developed on their land.

Given the large influx of people into the area during this settlement period, there was a need for a wide range of goods and services, especially a post office. In order to have mail delivery, the hamlet needed a name, and the name 'Waterhole' was chosen. The first postmaster was J. Dawson, possibly because he was the most 'settled' in the area (Figure 1). Around 1914 a general store was opened on Sam French's land, and this store, along with the existing family residences and farm buildings formed the nucleus for the future hamlet of Waterhole. In 1914 an agricultural fair was held on Sam French's land and this fair proved to be such a success



Figure 1: J. Dawson's house, view to north

that it became an annual event. To provide facilities for the fair and other gatherings, construction began on a community hall in 1915, and the building was completed in 1916. By 1916 then, Waterhole had a number of features to attract even more businesses and people, it had a plentiful water source, a post office, at least one retail store, and a community center. In this way, Waterhole became the focal point for a wide range of commercial and social activity for a large number of people in the area between Peace River and Dunvegan.

Because of the expanding need for services, and maybe also for the sake of convenience, Dawson, Chalmers and French permitted individuals to open up a variety of businesses on their lands. Rents may or may not have been paid for the privilege of opening up a business on these properties, and it seems no records were kept, arrangements seemingly made on a hand-shake basis. The town was never legally surveyed, and as a result, there are no records of the exact locations of buildings and businesses. Numerous pictures have surfaced over the years, and through these pictures the developmental history of Waterhole can be partially reconstructed. Gaps in the record exist, and informant interviews failed to provide details of some of the buildings and businesses that existed in the town.

The growth of the town can be seen as a natural progression, based on the productive capabilities of the local settlers. At first the farms were only marginally adequate for the immediate needs of the settlers, and almost everything consumed was locally produced. Settlers had to put up enough food to last the winter, not only for both themselves but also for their livestock and animals. To this end they supplemented their domesticated food stocks by hunting and trapping wild game, and by 'canning' wild fruit and berries. As more land came into production, surpluses were created and these surpluses were sold off in exchange for other goods and services. By the early 1920's, sufficient numbers of settlers were doing well enough to buy cars and modern farm machinery and supplies, and the town merchants, and thus the town prospered (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Main street of Waterhole, circa 1920. View to the northeast.  
J.O. Armstrong's store at western limit of present site.



Figure 3: Main street of Waterhole, circa 1927. View to the east.



As the general wealth of the area increased so did the consumption of goods and services. The first telegraph office was set up in Waterhole around 1919, and the town had an electrical generator by 1926. The first telephone service was provided in the early 1920's, making use of existing telegraph lines. As well as the communications links to the outside world, other services such as medical/dental care and banking were available in Waterhole by at least 1919. W.P. Loggie recalled the following businesses being in Waterhole by 1920: a livery barn, a black smith, a hardware store, two banks, a real estate office, a doctor's office, a municipal office, a hotel (under construction), a meat market, a pool room, and his own general store (pers. comm. I. Loggie). The town continued to expand and by 1927, the following 21 businesses advertised in the 13th Annual Waterhole Fair brochure:

Johnson and Moore's Garage

J.D. Levesque Ltd. (Groceries, Gents and Ladies Furnishings, Boots and Shoes)

Northern Supply Co. (Chevrolet, McCormick-Deering Farm Machinery. Tires and Accessories)

Loggie's Meat, Hardware and General Stores

Waterhole Trading Co. - Pioneer Merchants (Massey-Harris and Cockshutt Machinery)

Frank S. Rotunda (Boot and Shoe Repairs)

Phimester and Dunbar (Barristers and Solicitors and Notaries)

J.O. Armstrong (Auctioneer, John Deer Agent, Furniture and Second Hand)

W.C. Chalmers (Horses and Cattle Bought and Sold, Lumber, Custom Sawing at Sawmill)

Colin A. Matthews (General Merchant, Groceries and Fresh Fruit, Steven's House Paints)

The Waterhole Hotel (Art Weir) (soft drinks, ice-cream, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco,  
Pool Room in connection)

The Waterhole Drug Co. (Drugs, school supplies, films, candy, phonographs)

The Empire Hotel and Cafe (Charlie Wing, Jack Wing, and Wing Yuen) (Electric Lights in All  
Rooms, confectionery, soft drinks, tobaccos, cigars)

C.C. Passmore (Harness, saddles, and leather goods, athletic supplies)

D. Lock Laundry (Bath in Connection)

Dr. O.J. McFadyen (Physician and Surgeon)

City Blacksmith Shop (T.L. Ryan) (General Blacksmithing and Woodwork)

Waterhole Realty Co. (Rod McKenzie) (Land sales, money to loan on land, Fire insurance, Massey  
Harris Farm Machinery)

The West Side Log Barn (John Madden) (Feed and Livery, Draying and Freighting)

Charles F. Barker (Butcher)

Great West Mercantile Co. Ltd. (H. Sigler) (General Merchandise, footwear, clothing, furs, hides and horsehair)

West-End Blacksmith Shop (M.D. Whitney) (General Repair and Plow Work, Wagon and Woodwork a Specialty)

It is evident from the above list that a wide range of business activities were located in the town by 1927, and that the town had continued growth potential (Figure 3). But, in 1928 the Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railroad by-passed Waterhole, and ran instead to the present location of Fairview. This was a death blow to the town of Waterhole, for economic prosperity was tied to the railroad. The railroad made transportation of goods and people easier and more economical, and as a result it was expected that Fairview was destined to become the focal point for all economic and social activity in the area. Consequently, most businesses and families chose to move to Fairview. The new town was surveyed and lots were sold, with the first choice of lots going to residents of Waterhole. Most of the buildings that could be (and were worth moving), were moved to the new town location. Buildings were jacked-up and skids, wagons, or dollies were placed under them. The buildings were hauled by horse teams and/or by tractors to their new locations (Figures 4 and 5). Some buildings were reportedly dismantled, and the salvaged lumber was used for new buildings in Fairview.

As a result of the moving techniques very few building remains were left at the Waterhole site, and few if any of the scars of the building sites such as cellars or other depressions were filled in at that time. Much of the townsite was returned to agricultural production, and was put under cultivation, thereby destroying much of the surface evidence of the previous occupation. The only area not cultivated was the area of the present archaeological excavations located on the Chalmers' property between Boucher Creek and the highway. The buildings that formerly stood in this area are shown in Figures 6 and 7. Informants were able to identify all of these buildings, with varying degrees of certainty. The buildings that were located in the study area were: (from east to west) Jim Bryden's house, W.P. Loggie's house, an unknown house, Art and Mabel Weir's Hotel, the





Figure 4: Building being moved from Waterhole, fall 1928.



Figure 5: Building being moved from Waterhole, fall 1928.



Figure 6: Buildings in the present study area, view to the northeast.



Figure 7: Buildings in the present study area, view to the northeast.

Police Barrack's, a pool hall, the Empire Hotel, a barber shop, and J.O. Armstrong's store.

Beginning in the east, the first two buildings are known to be residences. Jim Bryden and W.P. Loggie lived in their houses from about 1920 to 1927, but while Loggie's house was used only as his residence, Jim Bryden also ran the town telegraph out of his house for much of this period. The building immediately west of Loggie's house may have been a residence for two women who worked in the town (pers. com. Lawrence Moore), but Moore could not remember very much about this structure or its occupants. More is known about the next building, the Weir Hotel, and it is featured in many of the surviving photographs. The Weir Hotel was built around 1920 and housed a cafe throughout the course of its history. Art and Mabel Weir are reported to have been notorious drinkers and like other individuals during the era of prohibition, they found ways to get around the lack of legally available alcoholic beverages. One way was to imbibe locally produced moonshine whiskey, and the other was to consume alcohol based vanilla and lemon extracts. The drinking of extracts must have been very common because many of the informants interviewed recalled that the smell of lemon extract permeated many of the buildings in old Waterhole.

Of all the informants interviewed, Lawrence Moore had the most recollections of old Waterhole. He attributed this to the fact that he was a youngster when Waterhole was flourishing and there was not a lot of things for children to do but play and observe what was going on. If anything was going on in town the kids would be there watching the activity. It was because of one of these 'events' that he was able to remember the nature of the building west of Weir's hotel. He identified it as being the Police Barracks. He recalled observing a confrontation in the front yard there between the local blacksmith and a man who owed the smith money. He recalls watching this event while leaning on the white picket fence with many of the other youngsters from town. Moore was not as sure about the next building west of the barracks, but he thought that it was at one time used as a pool hall and was possibly even a gaming house. No one else who was interviewed could remember what this building was used for or who owned it. But the size of the structure, and the number of windows visible in

some of the photographs indicate that it had many rooms on the top floor. One of the most prominent buildings in Waterhole was the Empire Hotel. W.P. Loggie recalled that the Empire Hotel (Queens Hotel) was just being built in 1920 when he arrived (pers. com. Isabel Loggie). This hotel was owned and operated by three Chinese immigrants Charlie Wing, Jack Wing, and Wing Yuen. Though not as colorful as the Weirs, these men proved to be enterprising individuals and the hotel doubled in size within a few years and was probably the largest building in Waterhole. Like the Weir Hotel, the Empire contained a cafe for all of its history. It should be noted that both the Empire and Weir hotels were home to many of the many doctors and dentists who practiced full or part-time in Waterhole, because no doctors residence was built in Waterhole until 1927. Next to the Empire hotel was a small building which housed a barber shop which was operated by a number of individuals over years, but no informant could identify the sequence of individuals or even who was the last one to occupy the structure. The westernmost building in the study area was probably that of J.O. Armstrong who was an auctioneer, a John Deere agent, and who ran a Second Hand Store out of this building. This building was next to W.P. Loggie's General Store, and since it is known that Loggie paid rent to J. Dawson, it is possible that Armstrong's store was the last building on the western side of Chalmers' property.

Since most of the buildings' were identified, it was postulated that the materials in the trash pits behind the locations of each of these buildings might reflect the activities or the functions of the various buildings, although there is no way to tell if trash pits were shared or were exclusively used by the businesses or homes immediately in front of them. But, given that none of the home owners or business people were producing their own products, the material culture as exhibited in the trash pits should reflect the commercially produced items that were locally available. Under ideal circumstances, the cultural materials in each refuse pit would be totally unique, reflecting only a limited range of materials. This was not expected in this case because most of the buildings were owner occupied and hence duplication of some items was expected.

## STUDY AREA

The townsite of historic Waterhole is located approximately 6 kilometers south of the present town of Fairview in northwestern Alberta (Figure 8). The present study area lies in the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of Section 16, Township 81, Range 3, west of the 6th meridian (Figures 9 and 10). The principle part of the site (approximately 1 hectare in extent) is located between Highway 2 and Boucher Creek (Figure 11), and is bounded on the west by a cultivated field (Figure 12). The eastern limits of this part of the site are not sharply defined, in this area the creek angles towards the highway forming a constricted corridor of land which is covered with tall grasses, aspen poplars, and small shrubs (Figure 13). A secondary part of the site is located north of Boucher Creek and encompasses an area of approximately 2 hectares (Figure 14). This area is under cultivation and had no surface cover except in areas immediately adjacent to creek beds. This portion of the site was surveyed and examined along with the main portion of the site.

In the principle study area (Figure 15), 4 depressions were located along the highway right-of-way, these were presumed to be cellar depressions for buildings constructed along the north side of the 'main street' of Waterhole. The present highway (Highway 2) lies approximately on top of the former 'main street'. But, since the old street was approximately 20 meters wide (66 feet: approximate width derived from photographs), and the new highway and right-of-way are approximately 45 meters wide, much of the area where the old buildings were once located has been destroyed. The cellar depressions near the present highway right-of-way possibly represent the area of the back portions of the buildings which once stood at this site.

Along the western edge of the study area two depressions were located, which were presumed to be root cellars that were once located behind the main buildings. The northernmost depression was the larger of the two, and contained a small amount of water in the bottom throughout the excavation period. Along the northern margin of the site, 12 trash pits of varying size were located, and none were more than 50 cm in depth when



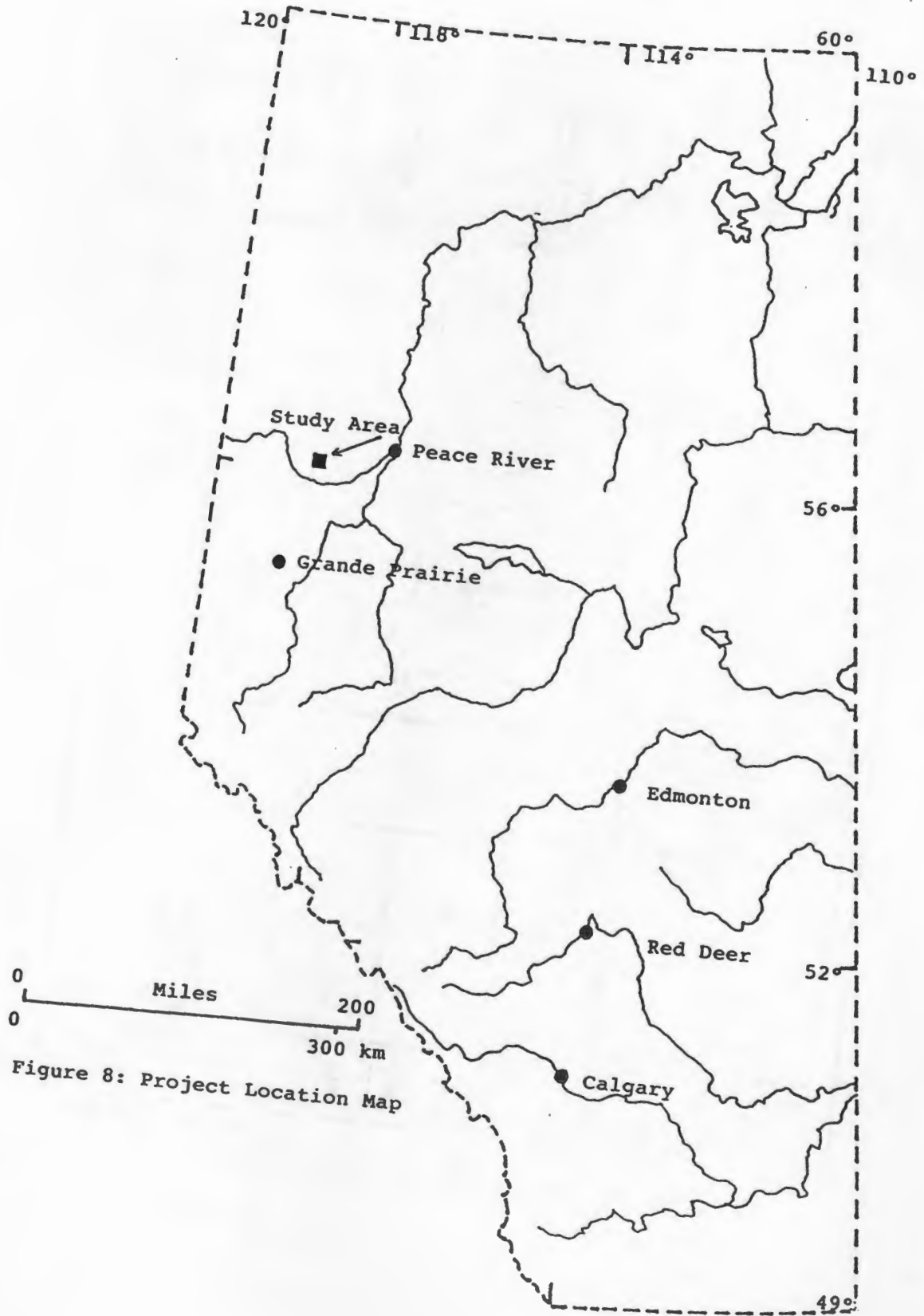
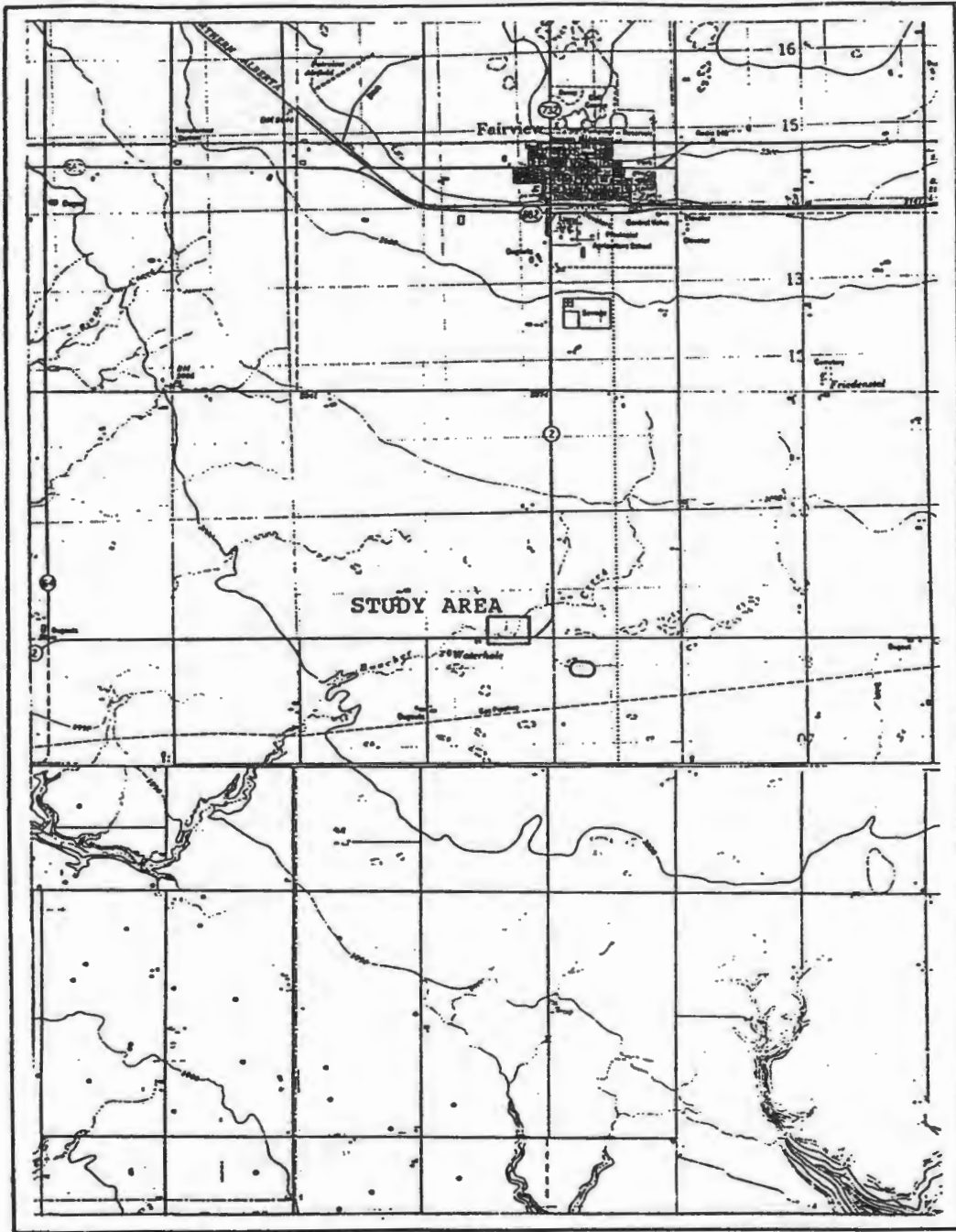


Figure 8: Project Location Map



Scale 1;50,000

Figure 9: Project Vicinity Map

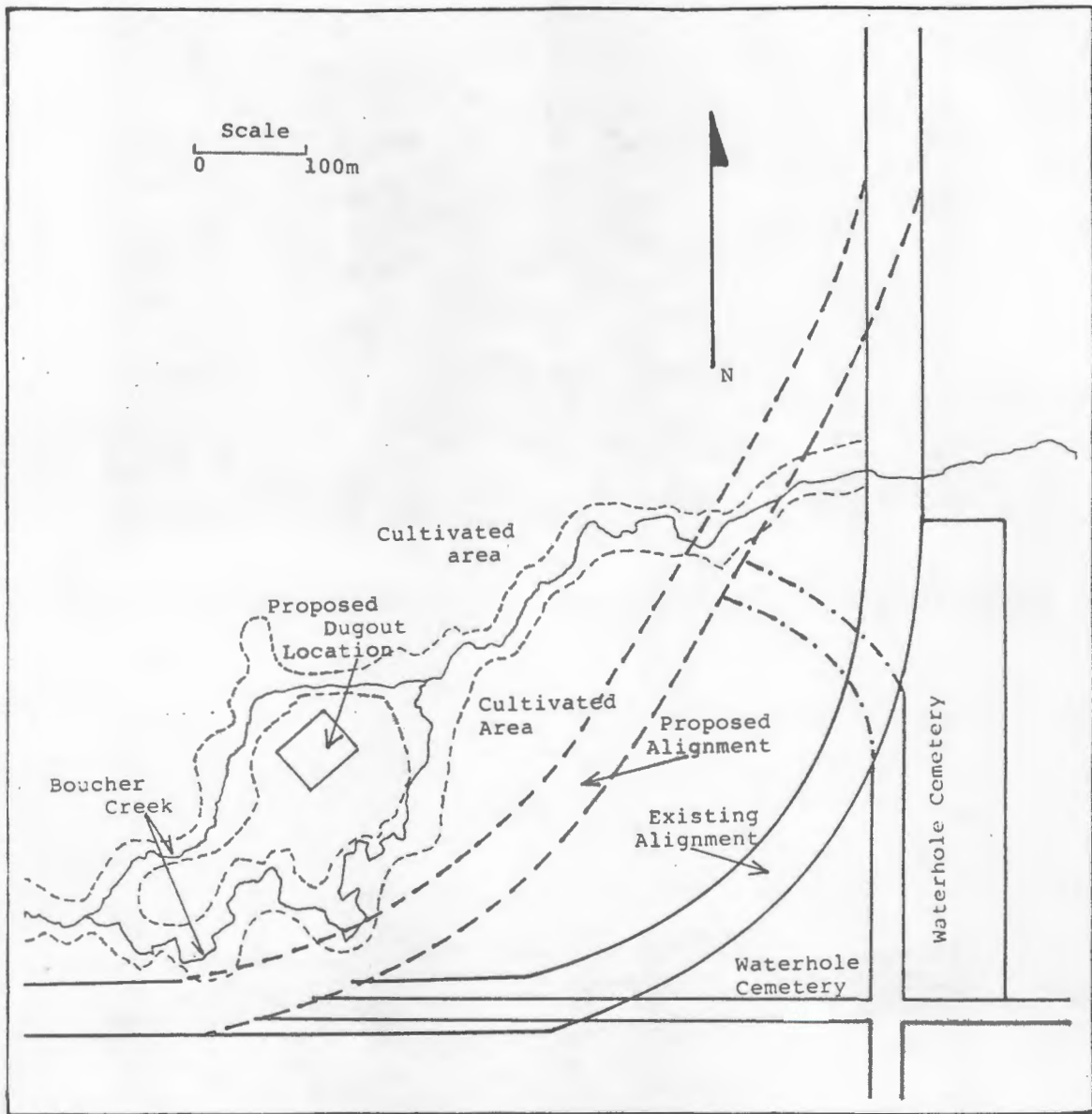


Figure 10: Location Map of Proposed Highway Construction



Figure 11: Location of western portion of excavation site, view to north



Figure 12: Cultivated field on the western portion of the site. Post on left side of photo is beside a surveyors' benchmark, used as the principal datum.



Figure 13: View towards eastern limits of the principal portion of the site



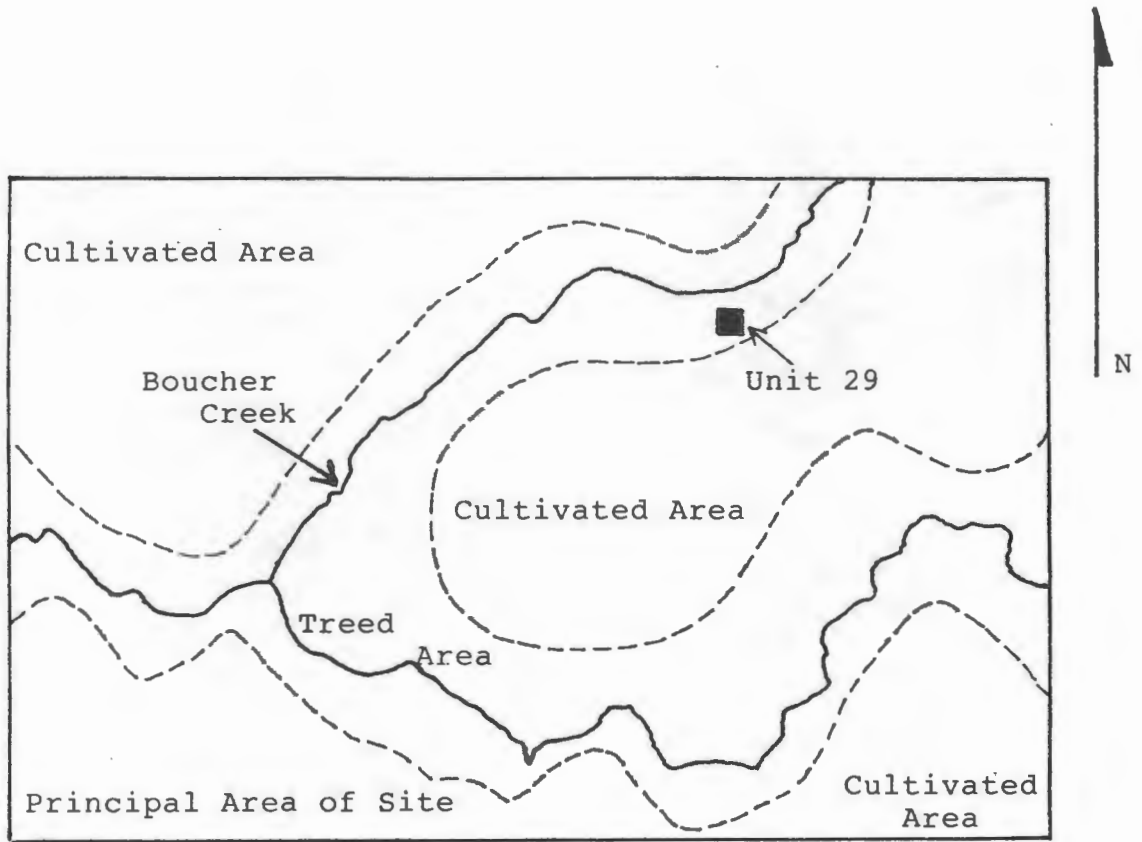


Figure 14: Secondary Area of Site

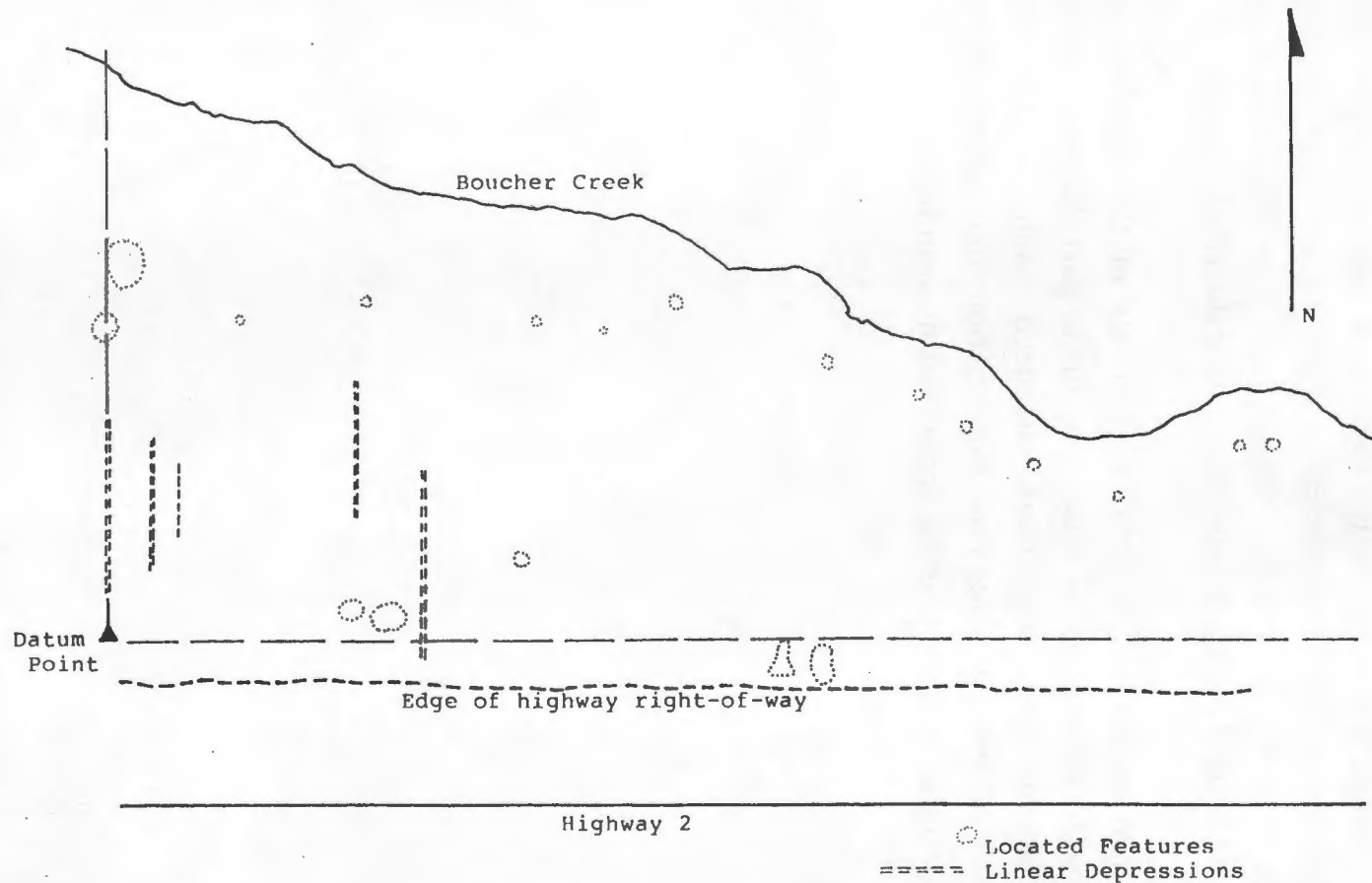
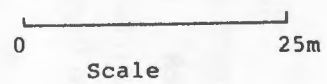


Figure 15: Principal Area of Site



located. These pits were arranged in a uneven row along and adjacent to the creek margin.

The secondary area across Boucher Creek has been under cultivation for over 50 years and many historical artifacts were located on the ground surface. No evidence for building foundations were located and only one trash pit was located within a treed area along the creek margin.

The soil in the study area is primarily of the Landry soil type characterized by loam and clay loam. But, due to past flooding, deposition of creek sediments has somewhat obscured some of the horizons characteristic of this soil type. Past construction and agricultural activity have further aided to obfuscate the uppermost horizon levels.

## METHODOLOGY

The main goal of the Waterhole project was to salvage as much historical and archaeological information as possible from the undisturbed area of the townsite before it was impacted by proposed highway realignment construction activities. The archaeological excavations undertaken at Waterhole were designed to provide a representative sample of historic cultural materials as well as information about sub-surface architectural features. Historical land-use information for the project area was obtained through archival research and from information supplied by local individuals who supplied photographs and written accounts of the townsite when occupied.

Pre-field studies consisting of archival research were initiated to determine the number, type and range of historical resources sites within and in close proximity to the study area. The Waterhole Project lands lie within Borden Block, HaQo. In this Borden Block three archaeological resources sites have been recorded by previous archaeological investigations. These sites were of limited informational potential since they consisted of isolated finds or small accumulations of undiagnostic flakes, and no further work was recommended at any of these sites.

An historical resources impact assessment was conducted at the Waterhole site by Stevenson & Associates in May, 1990. This site was given the site designation HaQo-4 by Alberta Culture. Site HaQo-4 as reported by Stevenson was found to consist of 17 depressions and some surface collectable materials. In his preliminary assessment, Stevenson (personal communication) indicated that at least five of the depressions appeared to represent the remains of buildings, while the remainder seemed to be the trash pits or root cellars. Preliminary sub-surface testing by Stevenson produced a great diversity of objects, and it was recommended to Alberta Culture that the site be more thoroughly examined before construction activities began.

The present investigations began on June 23, 1990 and were completed by July 15, 1990. In order to maximize the recovery of information most of the excavations were placed in the vicinity of suspected building features and trash pits. Through the investigation of these areas it was hoped that information about the function of the various features could be ascertained, and that a representative sample of the cultural remains would be collected. To this end, trash pits were excavated in their entirety to collect as many of the historical artifacts as possible. This data would help to establish material culture distribution and utilization patterns. Both the interior and exterior areas of suspected building cellars were partially sampled: to try to determine cellar depression limits; to find any evidence for cribbing or building foundations; and to identify the possible function of each cellar. Areas between the building depressions/root cellars and the trash pits were arbitrarily sampled in order to ascertain the possibility of any buried features, and to establish the range and distribution of subsurface artifacts not associated with identifiable features.

Although Waterhole is an historic site, most of the present excavations were done without the aid of historical background material owing to the urgency to complete the field operations before highway construction activities were slated to begin. Therefore, the archaeological field techniques employed at this site are similar to those used at prehistoric sites, that is, the site was approached as if nothing was known about it. As a result, each archaeological feature was assessed as if it would yield the most critical information germane to an understanding of the past dynamical behaviours at this site.

The best information about the buildings and businesses in Waterhole comes from photographs taken during the course of the town's existence. Through these photographs, local informants have been able to identify most, but not all, of the buildings located in the present study area (Figures 6 and 7). These photographs also offer the possibility of determining approximate locations of some of these buildings by lining up fixed reference points such as Boucher Creek and the former location of Chalmers' house. For example, since the former location of Chalmers' house is known to some of the local informants, the appearance of



Chalmers' house in the background of Figure 16 helps to approximate the location of Loggie's house in the eastern end of the study area. Establishing the approximate location of Loggie's house helped to establish the approximate locations of the rest of the buildings in this block, as well as providing information about size and spatial relationships of these buildings. One early photograph even shows limited detail of out-buildings located behind one of the main buildings (Armstrong's) (Figure 17). By measuring people, cars, and buildings in the photographs, approximate sizes and spatial relationships of all the buildings was possible (Figure 18). The locations of the features on the present excavation site, and the distances between them, correspond very well to the measurement data derived from the photographs (Figure 15).

For the purposes of this map, it was assumed that Armstrong's building was along the western edge of Chalmers' property, it is possible it was a few meters east of it. If that is the case, each of the buildings on the map could have been a few meters eastwards as well. If the building location map (Figure 18) is correct, directly behind (south of) Armstrong's building and the barbershop were two large depressions, one more shallow than the other. The deeper depression was a few meters north of the shallow one. In Figure 17 an outbuilding is visible behind Armstrong's store, and it is possible that one of the two depressions was a root cellar for this outbuilding. Since this photograph was taken very early in the history of Waterhole, it is possible that this outbuilding was in use as a storage shed or workshop for over 10 years. When the building was removed, possibly in 1928, the depression under this building was not filled in. J.O. Armstrong ran a number of businesses out of his building over the course of approximately ten years. Armstrong was an auctioneer, a John Deere Agent, a furniture and second-hand dealer, and was possibly the local undertaker. As well as conducting business out of his building, Armstrong also used it as his residence. Little is known about the history of the barber shop building, besides the names of some of the men who ran it, but it was in use for over ten years as it appears in most of the early photographs of the town. It was not confirmed by any of the informants if anyone used part of this building as a residence.



Figure 16: W.O. Loggie's house being moved, fall 1920. View to the northeast.  
Chalmers' house in background on right side of photo.



Figure 17: Jim Armstrong's store with out building located immediately behind.

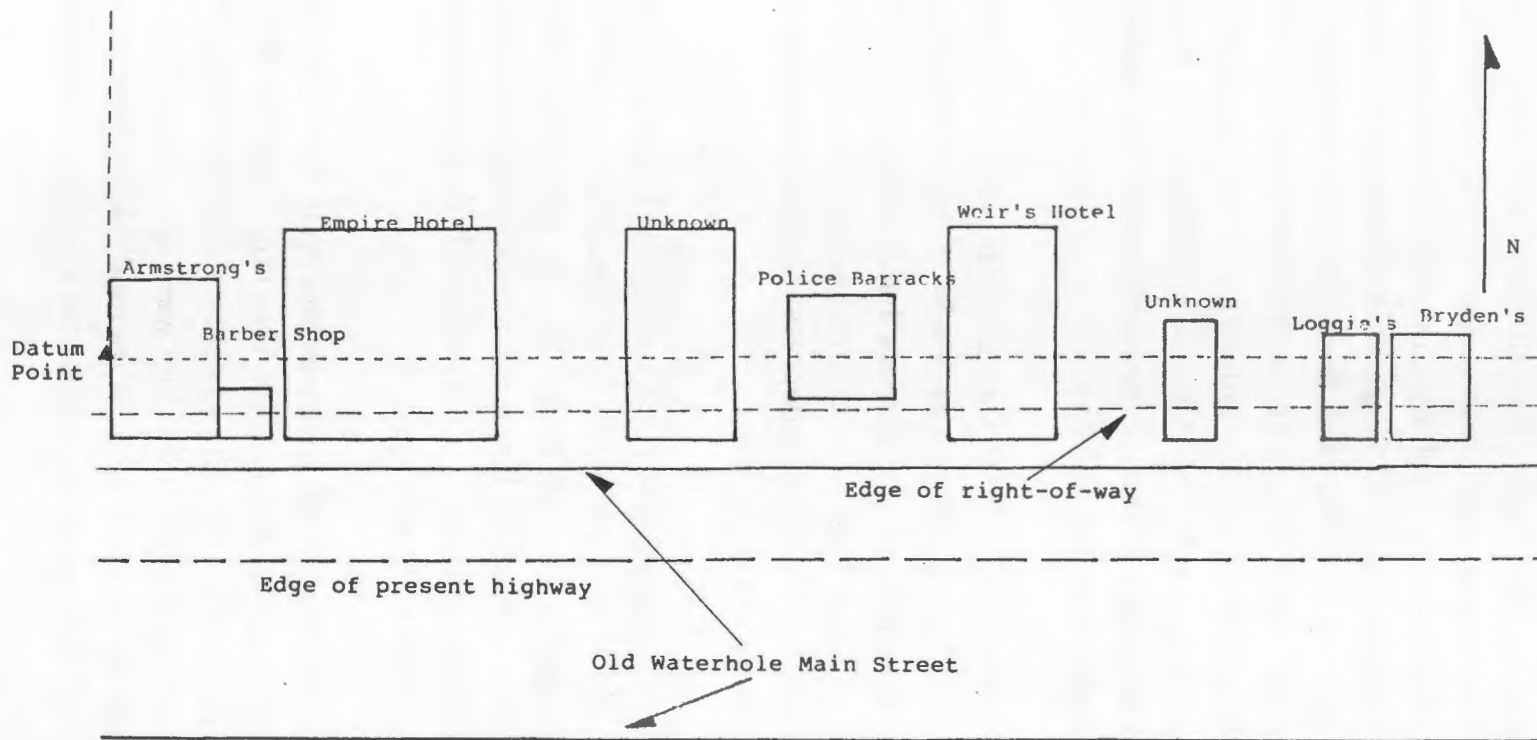


Figure 18: Proposed Location of buildings on Waterhole Main Street

0 10m  
Scale

At the location of the Empire Hotel were two large depressions very close to the highway right-of-way. It was not possible to determine if these were separate holes or one larger hole that had been partially filled in. The Empire Hotel was constructed in two stages, and it is possible that two separate excavations for root cellars under the hotel had been excavated during the construction stages. There were two small depressions located approximately 25 - 30 m north and north-north-east of the possible cellar depressions. In the area between these cellar depressions, and two behind Armstrong's building were a number of longitudinal depressions (approximately 15 cm wide) running in a north-south direction. It was uncertain upon discovery if these depressions were the remains of building foundations or were drainage ditches.

Next to the Empire Hotel was a vacant lot, no depressions were located behind this area. On the eastern side of this lot was the building that was possibly a pool hall and/or gaming house. One large depression was located in this area of the site, approximately 11 m from the present highway right-of-way. Two small depressions were located approximately 20 m north of this larger depression.

East of this building was a white structure with a gabled roof and a white picket fence in front, this has been identified as the Police barracks. Little is known about this building, but it probably functioned as the constabulary office as well as being a home for the constables stationed in the town. One depression was located behind this area, approximately 30 m north of the highway right-of-way.

The next building to the east was the Weir Hotel, which operated for approximately 8 years in Waterhole. Two large shallow depressions were located in this area of the site. These depressions were not well defined, and it was not possible to determine if they were once part of the same feature. Two small depressions were located 'behind' these depressions. One was approximately 25 meters north while the other was approximately 25 m north-north-east.

The last two buildings on this side of the street were Loggie's and Bryden's homes. These buildings were used primarily as residences for approximately 8 years, although Bryden also operated the telegraph office from his home. No depressions were found in the suspected locations of these buildings, but one small depression was found directly behind Loggie's and two more were located 20 m north-east of Bryden's.

Preliminary in-field investigations were conducted in two stages. The first stage consisted of intensive foot traverses over the study area during which careful surface examinations were maintained for cultural materials and features. All features and materials were flagged and noted on a sketch map. The second stage consisted of creating a metric Cartesian grid over the entire site using a surveyor's transit to create a simple grid system for mapping and data control. A legal land surveyor's benchmark at the south-west corner of the quarter section was used as a datum point, and from this point all historic features and excavated units were measured and mapped. In order to maintain horizontal and vertical spatial control during the excavations, secondary datum points were established in the immediate vicinity of each of the depressions or excavation units.

Excavation techniques varied slightly between the building depressions/root cellars and the trash pits. Building depressions/root cellars were shovel-shaved to remove some of the overburden material, and some of the matrix within the depressions, but as soon as suspected architectural features were located, hand-trowels were used to preserve the integrity of these features. As well, attempts were made to establish the corners and sides of these features, so as to ascertain the size and shape of the original excavations. To this end, primary excavations at each of these features were generally placed well beyond the existing perimeters of the depressions to make allowances for soil slippage or slumping, and subsequent excavations were placed contiguously towards the center of the depression. All located features were carefully outlined and later were drawn and photographed. Trash pits were excavated mostly by shovel-shaving, except when artifacts were too abundant or were in danger of damage, then hand-trowelling was employed to more carefully remove the



artifacts from the soil matrix. Trash pits were excavated in their entirety with the perimeter of the excavation units beginning well outside the limits of the observed depressions so as to ensure total recovery of the subsurface cultural materials. The intervening space between the building/root cellar/trash pit depressions was sampled using a series of arbitrarily placed, non-aligned exploratory trenches 50 cm in width. Selection of 50 cm wide units instead of 1 m square units was done to maximize the chances of finding any subsurface features. These trenches were excavated entirely by shovel-shaving since no features or artifact clusters were located. Each excavation unit was numbered sequentially in the order that it was excavated. During all excavations, vertical emplacement of artifacts was established using 10 cm levels. All matrix removed from the excavation units was sieved through 1/4 inch (6.4 mm) wire mesh screens mounted on tripod stands (Figure 19).

During the 1990 field season 29 units were excavated comprising a total of 97.75 m<sup>2</sup>. Of the 29 units, 6 were building/root cellar depressions (30 m<sup>2</sup>); 13 were trash pits (51.25 m<sup>2</sup>), and 10 were intervening space trench excavations (16.5 m<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 20).



Figure 19: Field-crew sieving artifacts.

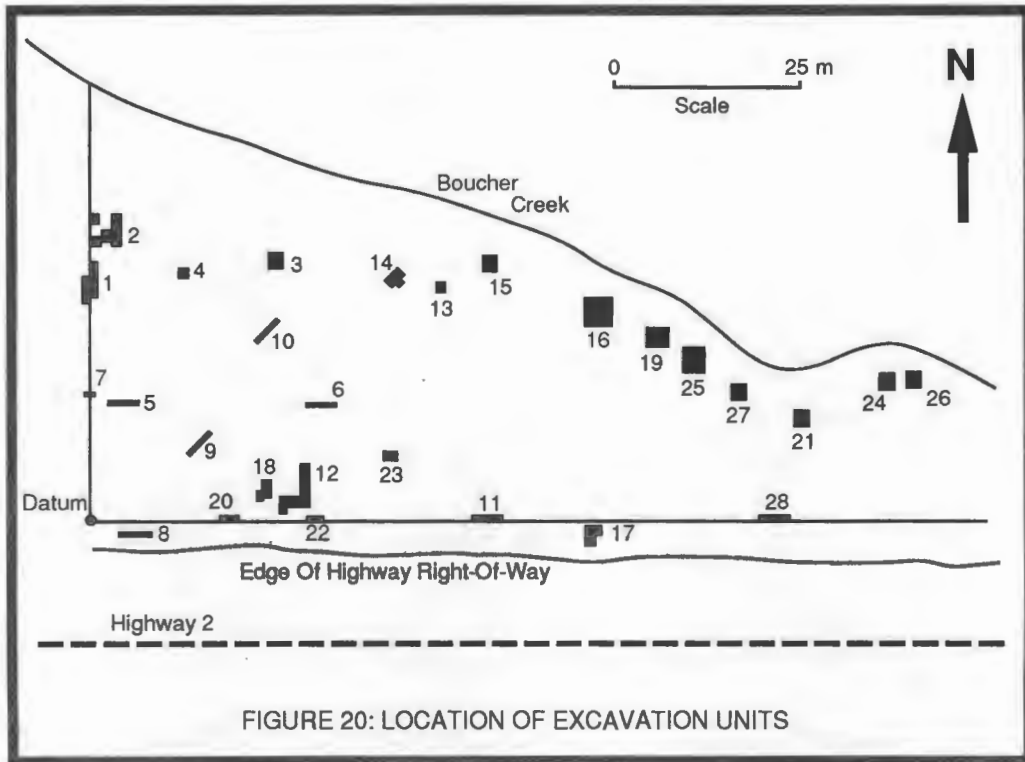


FIGURE 20: LOCATION OF EXCAVATION UNITS

## EXCAVATION RESULTS

The following section contains a description of each of the excavation units and provides a brief synopsis of the artifacts recovered in each of these units.

### Unit 1

Unit 1 (Figures 21 and 22) consisted of five 1 m<sup>2</sup> sub-units, and two 50 cm x 1 m sub-units (sub-units 6 and 7). The depression was oval shaped and was approximately 2.7 m long, 1.8 m wide and 66 cm in depth at the center. Local informants suggested the possibility that this depression was a remnant of a root-cellar. Sub-units 1, 2, and 4 were begun outside the present depression limits in an attempt to locate possible cribbing or architectural features. At the northeastern end of the depression in sub-units 1,3,4, and 5, wood remains were located which may have been the partial remains of a set of stairs. Some of the wood remains are charred, but there is no evidence of a continuous ash layer in this area to indicate large scale burning. Sub-units 6 and 7 were excavated in the area at the top of the 'stairs' in an attempt to locate architectural features that may have been associated with a possible doorway to the 'root-cellar'. No other wood or architectural features were located in this unit, and it should be noted that it could not be ascertained whether or not the 'stairs' had been thrown into the depression subsequent to removal of the original structure. Approximately 3.25 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 1 and 1824 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 561.2/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 1824 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 582 (31.9%); Personal, 4 (0.2%); Architectural, 860 (47.1%); Subsistence, 18 (0.9%); Miscellaneous, 92 (5.0 %); Fauna, 248 (13.5%); and Flora, 20 (1.0%). Bottle fragments, nails, and bones make up 74.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.



Figure 21: Unit 1, view to north

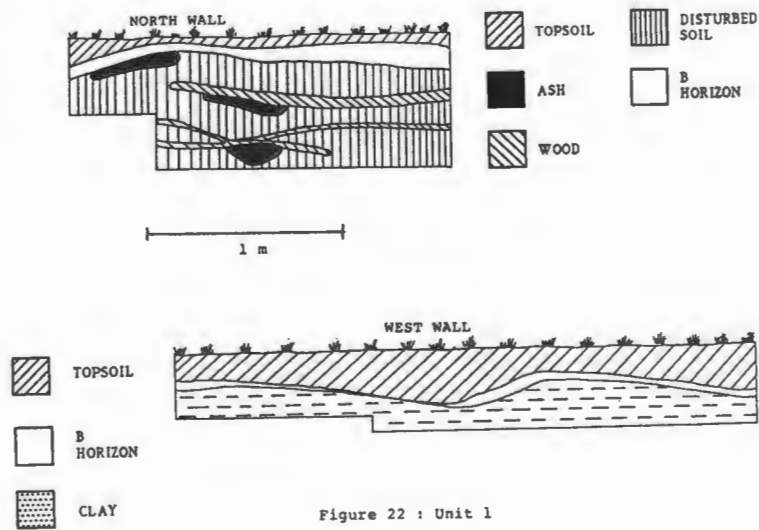


Figure 22 : Unit 1



## Unit 2

Unit 2 (Figures 23 and 24) consisted of four 1 m<sup>2</sup> sub-units, and one 1 x 3 m sub-unit (sub-unit 3) . The original depression was square and was approximately 3.8 m across and 1.2 m in depth. Local informants suggested the possibility that this depression was a remnant of a root-cellar. Sub-units 1 - 4 were begun outside the present depression limits in an attempt to locate possible cribbing or architectural features, sub-unit 5 was located entirely within the limits of the depression. In sub-units 1 and 2, located on opposite sides of the depression, large concentrations of rusted metal fragments mixed with pieces of glass and ceramics were located below the sod layer and above an ash layer. This ash layer (approximately 5-8 cm thick) also appears in sub-units 3 and 4, but fewer artifacts were located in the uppermost level. The presence of the ash layer overlain with other cultural debris indicates that significant burning occurred at the location of this depression, but this event occurred some time prior to the abandonment of the site. At the bottom of sub-units 4 and 5 single 1" x 8" planks lying on edge were located at the bottom of the excavation. These planks indicates that the original excavation was cribbed at least at the basal level. No other wood or architectural features were located in this unit, and no evidence for stairs was found. The side walls of the original cellar excavation were not located in any of the sub-units, and were probably obliterated by side slumping. Slumping is indicated since some modern sheet polyethylene fragments were found in the bottom of the excavation overlain by earlier dated materials. Approximately 3.4 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 2 and 2591 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 762.0/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 2591 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 2057 (79.3%); Personal, 6 (0.2%); Architectural, 232 (8.9%); Subsistence, 13(0.5%); Miscellaneous, 92 (3.5 %); Fauna, 246 (9.4%); and Flora, 11 (0.4%). Closures, cans, bottles, and bones make up 84.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.



Figure 23: Unit 2, view to north

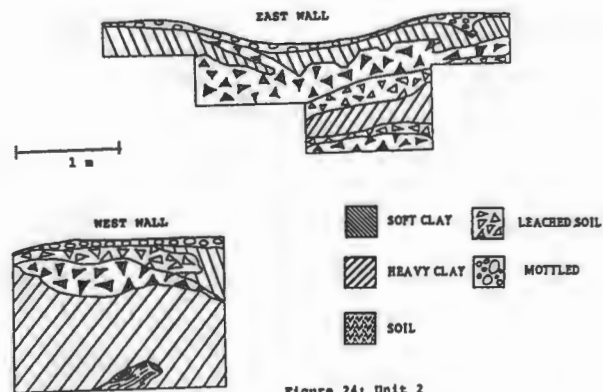


Figure 24: Unit 2

### Unit 3

Unit 3 (Figures 25 and 26) was centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was circular and was approximately 50 cm wide with markedly sloping sides going down to a depth of 48 cm. This unit was excavated in 2 phases. The first phase consisted of a 4 m<sup>2</sup> excavation centered on the original depression. At approximately 30 cm below surface the outline of the original pit was clearly visible. Only a few artifacts were found in the area outside the limits of the original pit, and these in the uppermost layer below the sod, so it was decided to concentrate excavation activity on the pit itself. The second phase therefore consisted of a 1 m<sup>2</sup> excavation in the center of the larger pit, encompassing the original pit. Approximately 2.8 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 3 and 3071 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 1096.7/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 3071 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 2176 (70.8%); Personal, 96 (3.1%); Architectural, 213 (6.9%); Subsistence, 3 (0.09%); Miscellaneous, 464 (15.1 %); Fauna, 114 (3.7%); and Flora, 5 (0.16%). Closures, cans, bottles, and bones make up 84.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.

### Unit 4

Unit 4 (Figures 27 and 28) consisted of a 1 m<sup>2</sup> excavation centered on a shallow depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was circular and was approximately 50 cm wide and 20 cm deep. This unit was shown to be a trash pit. Approximately 0.6 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 4 and 1980 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 3300.0/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 1980 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 1863 (94.0%); Personal, 5 (0.2%); Architectural, 49 (2.4%); Subsistence, 0 (0%); Miscellaneous, 30 (1.5 %); Fauna, 33 (1.6%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Cans make up 80.7 % of the artifacts in this unit.



Figure 25: Unit 3, view to north

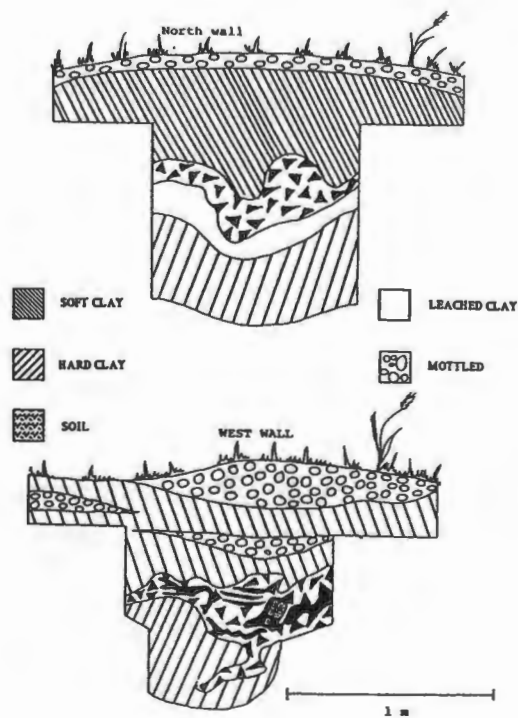


Figure 26: Unit 3



Figure 27: Unit 4, view to north

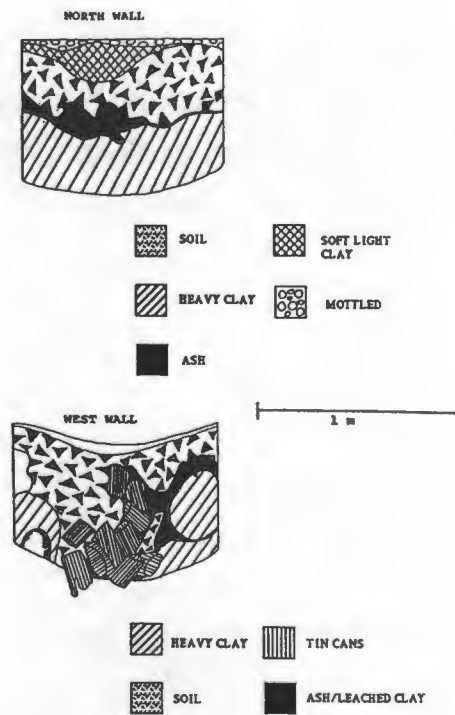


Figure 28: Unit 4



## Unit 5

Unit 5 (Figures 29 and 30) consisted of a 4 m x 0.5 m trench. This particular size of excavation unit was chosen in order to cross-cut two long parallel depressions which are oriented N-S in this area. The source or cause of these long depressions was not known at the time of the excavation, and it was speculated that they were building foundation remnants. No wooden fragments were found in the depressed areas, and a total of six shallow depressions were located along the length of this unit. The depressions were all approximately 15 cm wide and 15 cm deep. A local informant (Lawrence Moore) subsequently identified these parallel depressions as possibly being wagon or dolly tracks left at the time the buildings at this location were being moved (Figures 4 and 5). Approximately 0.6 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 5 and 137 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 228.3/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 137 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 101 (73.7%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 2 (1.4%); Subsistence, 2 (1.4%); Miscellaneous, 9 (6.5 %); Fauna, 21 (15.3%); and Flora, 2 (1.4%). Cans and bottles make up 70.8 % of the artifacts in this unit.

## Unit 6

Unit 6 (Figures 31 and 32) consisted of a 4 m x 0.5 m trench. This particular size of excavation unit was chosen in order to cross-cut two long parallel depressions which are oriented N-S in this area. The source or cause of these long depressions was not known at the time of the excavation, and it was speculated that they were building foundation remnants. No wooden fragments were found in the depressed areas, and a total of 3 closely spaced shallow depressions were located in the east end of this unit. The depressions were all approximately 15 cm wide and 10-14 cm deep. A local informant (Lawrence Moore) subsequently identified these parallel depressions as possibly being wagon or dolly tracks left at the time



Figure 29: Unit 5, view to east

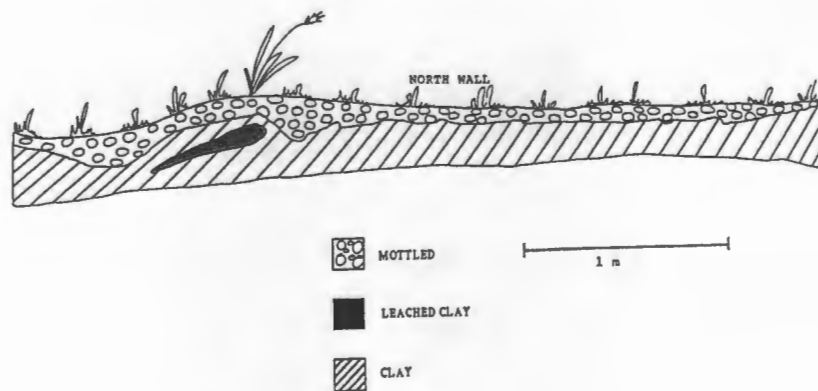


Figure 30: Unit 5



Figure 31: Unit 6, view to east

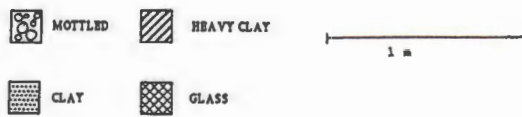
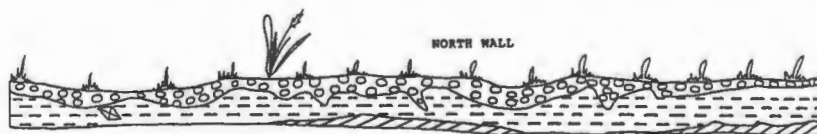


Figure 32: Unit 6

the buildings at this location were being moved (Figures 4 and 5). Approximately  $0.5 \text{ m}^3$  of matrix was removed from Unit 6 and 162 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of  $324.0/\text{m}^3$ .

The breakdown by category of the 162 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 156 (96.2%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 6 (3.7%); Subsistence, 0 (0%); Miscellaneous, 0 (0 %); Fauna, 0 (0%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Cans make up 92.5 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 7

Unit 7 (Figures 33 and 34) consisted of a 2 m x 0.5 m trench. This particular size of excavation unit was chosen in order to cross-cut a long depression running more or less along the N-S baseline of our grid system. The source or cause of this long depression was not known at the time of the excavation, and it was speculated that it represented a ditch or pathway. No wooden fragments were found in the depressed area. The depression was found to consist of two closely spaced parallel 'ruts' with a slight raised area between them. The 'ruts' were approximately 15 cm deep, 17 cm wide and were about 8 cm apart. A local informant (Lawrence Moore) subsequently identified these parallel depressions as possibly being wagon or dolly tracks left at the time the buildings at this location were being moved (Figures 4 and 5). Approximately  $0.3 \text{ m}^3$  of matrix was removed from Unit 7 and 109 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of  $363.3/\text{m}^3$ .

The breakdown by category of the 109 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 62 (56.8%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 19 (17.4%); Subsistence, 9 (8.2%); Miscellaneous, 4 (3.6 %); Fauna, 14 (12.8%); and Flora, 1 (0.9%). Bottles, ceramics, and nails make up 59.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.



Figure 33: Unit 7, view to east

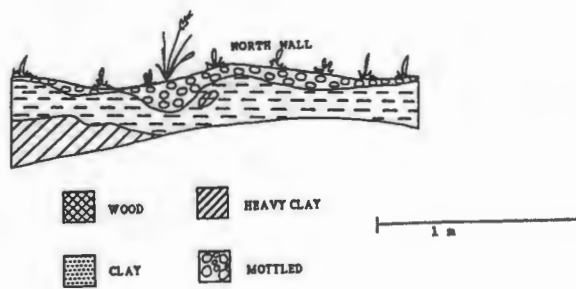


Figure 34: Unit 7

## Unit 8

Unit 8 (Figures 35 and 36) consisted of a 4 m x 0.5 m trench. This unit was placed along the E-W baseline of our grid system and this location was chosen because it was suspected that a building had once stood on this spot. No wooden fragments were found in this unit, but two more N-S parallel 'rut' depressions were detected. The 'ruts' were approximately 10 cm deep, 15 cm wide and were about 11 cm apart. A local informant (Lawrence Moore) subsequently identified these parallel depressions as possibly being wagon or dolly tracks left at the time the buildings at this location were being moved (Figures 4 and 5). Approximately 0.5 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 8 and 50 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 100.0/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 50 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 16 (32.0%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 24 (48.0%); Subsistence, 1 (2.0%); Miscellaneous, 9 (18.0 %); Fauna, 0 (0%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Bottles and window glass make up 68.0 % of the artifacts in this unit.

## Unit 9

Unit 9 (Figures 37 and 38) consisted of a 4 m x 0.5 m trench. This unit was placed at a diagonal to the previous trenches, and was oriented SW-NE. This orientation and location was selected because it appeared that two 'ruts' formed a right angle in this area, and it was suspected that this was a foundation remnant for a building that had once stood on this spot. No wooden fragments were found in this unit, but two 'rut' depressions were located. These 'ruts' were approximately 12 cm deep and 15 cm wide, but did not appear to join. Like the previously described depressions, these may also be wagon or dolly tracks left at the time the buildings at this location were being moved (Figures 4 and 5). Approximately 0.4 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 9 and 125 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 312.5/m<sup>3</sup>.





Figure 35: Unit 8, view to east

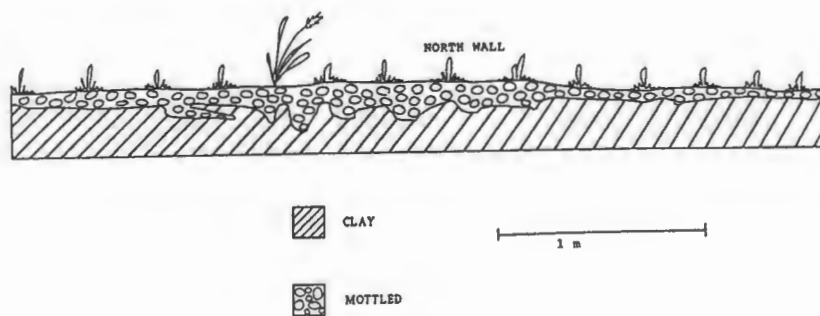


Figure 36: Unit 8



Figure 37: Unit 9, view to east

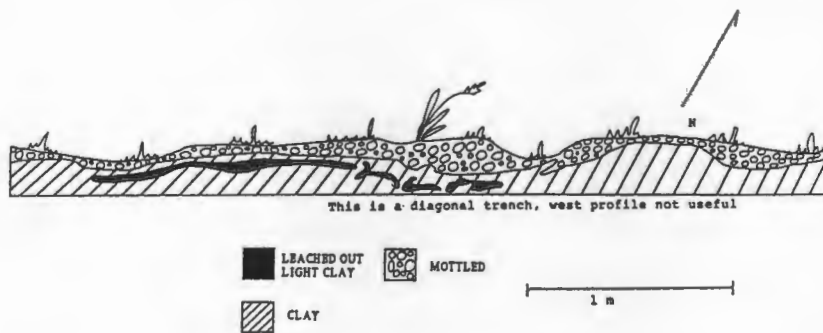


Figure 38: Unit 9

The breakdown by category of the 125 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 102 (81.6%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 15 (12.0%); Subsistence, 0 (0%); Miscellaneous, 7 (5.6 %); Fauna, 1 (0.8%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Cans make up 68.8 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 10

Unit 10 (Figures 39 and 40) consisted of a 4 m x 0.5 m trench. This particular size of excavation unit was chosen in order to cross-cut a long depression running N-S directly south of one of the cellar depressions next to the highway right-of-way. The source or cause of this long depression was not known at the time of the excavation, and it was speculated that it represented a ditch or pathway. No wooden fragments were found in the depressed area. The depression was found to be one continuous 'rut', and no evidence for multiple 'ruts' was located. The depression was approximately 18 cm deep and 29 cm wide. This depression may also represent wagon or dolly tracks left at the time the buildings at this location were being moved (Figures 4 and 5). Approximately 0.4 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 10 and 69 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 172.5/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 69 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 47 (68.1%); Personal, 1 (1.4%); Architectural, 2 (2.8%); Subsistence, 0 (0%); Miscellaneous, 0 (0 %); Fauna, 19 (27.5%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Bottles and bones make up 76.8 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 11

Unit 11 (Figures 41 and 42) consisted of a 4 m x 0.5 m trench. This unit was placed along the E-W baseline of our grid system, its location was chosen because it was suspected that a building had once stood on this spot. Three parallel 'rut' depressions were found in this unit. A few wooden fragments were found in one of the depressions, but there was inconclusive evidence that these wood fragments had once been part of a building



Figure 39: Unit 10, view to north-east

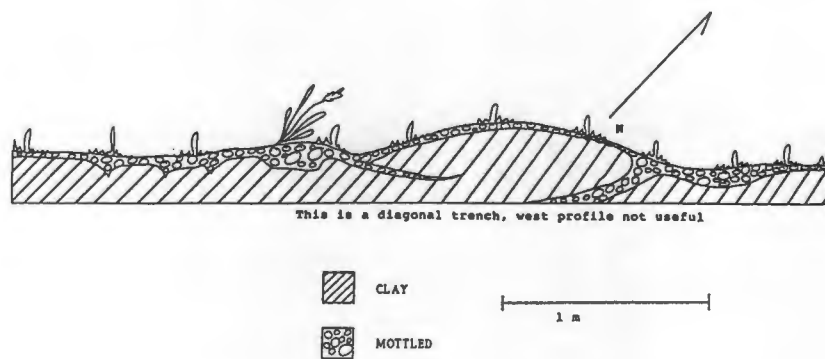


Figure 40: Unit 10



Figure 41: Unit 11, view to west

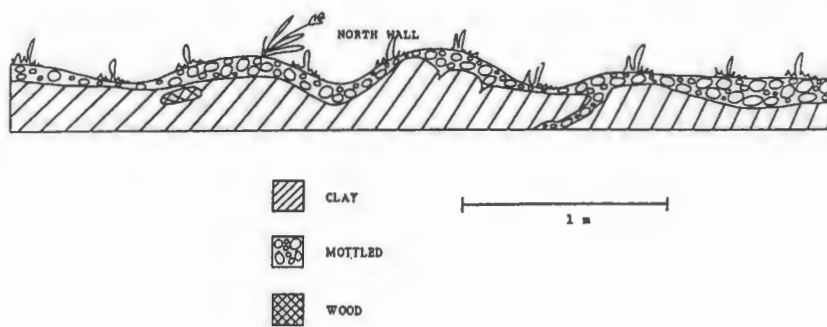


Figure 42: Unit 11

foundation or were incorporated into any building structure. The depressions were approximately 20 cm deep, 15 cm wide and were 11 and 22 cm apart. These parallel depressions may also represent wagon or dolly tracks left at the time the buildings at this location were being moved (Figures 4 and 5). Approximately  $0.5 \text{ m}^3$  of matrix was removed from Unit 11 and 60 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of  $120.0/\text{m}^3$ .

The breakdown by category of the 60 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 34 (56.6%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 22 (36.6%); Subsistence, 1 (1.6%); Miscellaneous, 0 (0%); Fauna, 3 (5.0%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Cans and nails make up 83.3 % of the artifacts in this unit.

## Unit 12

Unit 12 (Figures 43 and 44) consisted of  $9 \text{ m}^2$  of excavation. This unit was located in the eastern part of a double cellar depression found along the E-W baseline beside the highway right-of-way. The eastern depression was almost round and was approximately 3 m wide and 50 cm in depth. Local informants and photographs suggest that this depression was a cellar for one of the hotels located in this area of the town. In sub-unit 1 wooden fragments were located, and subsequent investigations in sub-units 2, 3, and 5 showed that these fragments belonged to a series of boards, one of which was 4.1 m long. Nails found in some of these boards indicate that these boards may have at one time been part of the building foundation since these boards were located along the top of the eastern limits of the cellar depression. No other architectural features were located in this unit, although some wood fragments and numerous nails were located in sub-unit 4 which could not be ascribed to any particular form or function. Approximately  $2.2 \text{ m}^3$  of matrix was removed from Unit 12 and 373 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of  $169.5/\text{m}^3$ .





Figure 43: Unit 12, view to north

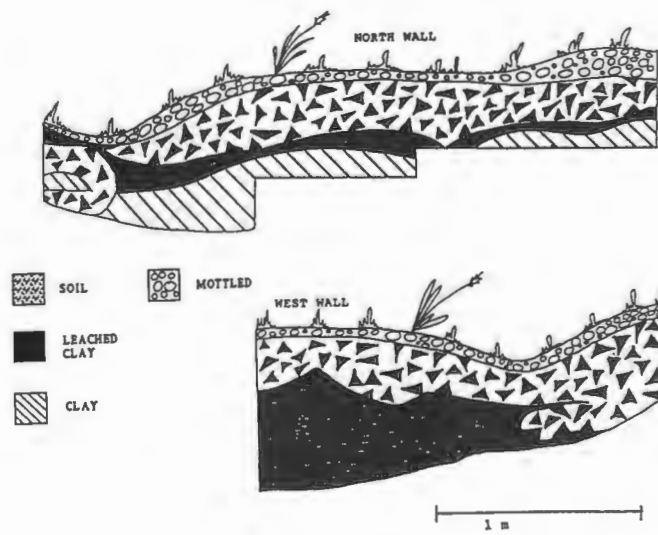


Figure 44: Unit 12

The breakdown by category of the 373 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 206 (55.2%); Personal, 5 (1.3%); Architectural, 130 (34.8%); Subsistence, 6 (1.6%); Miscellaneous, 21 (5.6 %); Fauna, 4 (1.0%); and Flora, 1 (0.2%). Bottles, cans, glass, and nails make up 67.8 % of the artifacts in this unit.

### Unit 13

Unit 13 (Figures 45 and 46) consisted of a 1.5 x 1.5 meter excavation unit (1.5 m E-W x 1 m N-S). The original depression was round and was approximately 1 m across and was 11 cm in depth. This depression was located near the base of a tree, and it was uncertain whether the depression was man-made. Approximately 0.5 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 13 and no artifacts were recovered from this unit.

### Unit 14

Unit 14 (Figures 47 and 48) consisted of one 1 x 2 m sub-unit, and one 1 m<sup>2</sup> sub-unit. This unit was located along the northern part of the site within 5 meters of Boucher Creek. The depression, situated within a grove of trees, was oval shaped, approximately 1.5 m long, .8 m wide, and 23 cm deep. This unit contained so many artifacts that it was excavated entirely with hand-trowels. The most significant discovery in this unit was an amputated human arm found below an undisturbed ash layer. The arm was photographed and described and was turned over to Sergeant Roy the R.C.M.P. detachment in Fairview, and it is currently in the possession of the Chief Medical Examiner's Office in Edmonton. Scott Fitzpatrick a reporter for the Fairview newspaper 'The Post' discovered that the arm was amputated from a man named Vic McFarlane who was injured in a hunting accident in July of 1928. The dating of the accident coupled with the recovery of a 1927 Alberta licence plate from approximately 75 cm below surface gave a secure date for this unit. Approximately 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 12 and 2780 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 1853.3/m<sup>3</sup>.



Figure 45: Unit 13, view to north

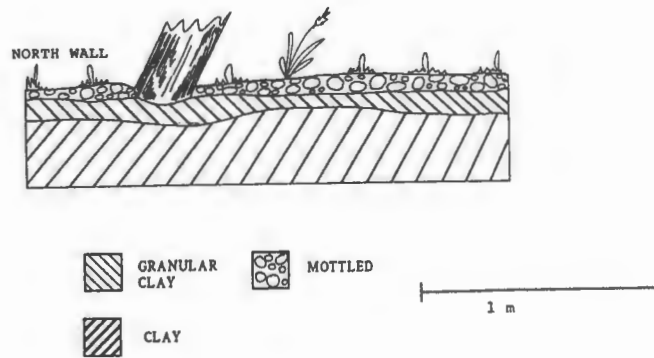
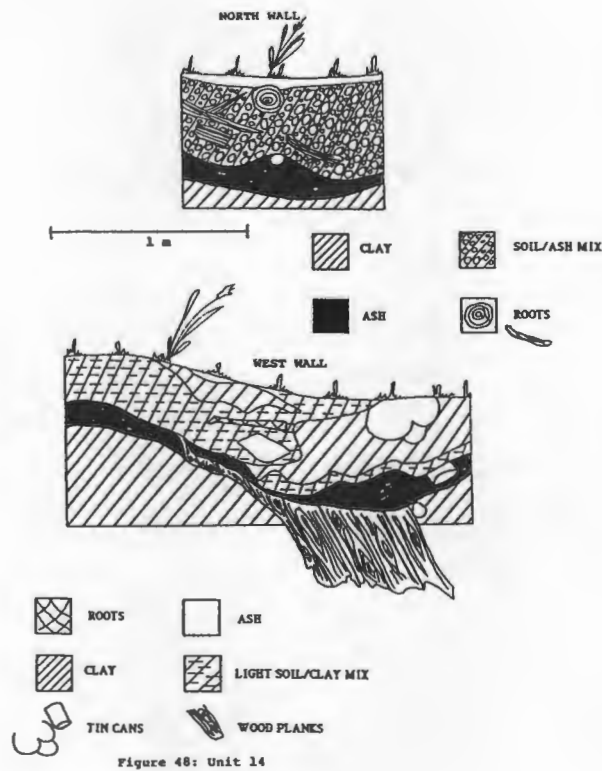


Figure 46: Unit 13



Figure 47: Unit 14, view to north-west



The breakdown by category of the 2780 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 1947 (70.0%); Personal, 19 (0.6%); Architectural, 158 (5.6%); Subsistence, 15 (0.5%); Miscellaneous, 224 (8.0%); Fauna, 211 (7.5%); and Flora, 206 (7.4%). Cans and bottles make up 64.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 15

Unit 15 (Figures 49 and 50) consisted of a 2 x 2 m excavation. The original depression was round and was approximately 1.5 m across and was 19 cm in depth. This depression was located within a grove of trees approximately 3 m from Boucher Creek. Approximately 1.7 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 15 and 722 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 424.7/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 722 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 583 (80.7%); Personal, 5 (0.6%); Architectural, 51 (7.0%); Subsistence, 4 (0.5%); Miscellaneous, 13 (1.8 %); Fauna, 49 (6.7%); and Flora, 17 (2.3%). Cans, bottles, and household electrical make up 72.8% of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 16

Unit 16 (Figures 51, 52, and 53) was centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was round and was approximately 2 m wide with sloping sides going down to a depth of 33 cm in the center. This depression was located at the base of a tree approximately 3 m from Boucher Creek. An excavation unit 3 m x 3 m was begun at this location. At approximately 30 cm below surface the outline of the original pit walls were located. Only a few artifacts were found in the area outside the limits of the original pit, and these were located in the first level immediately below the sod layer, therefore it was decided to concentrate excavation activity within the limits of the original



Figure 49: Unit 15, view to north

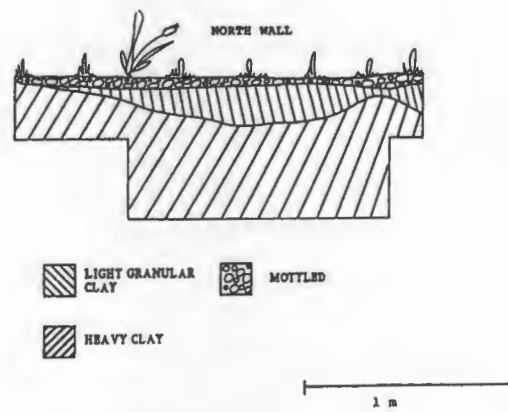
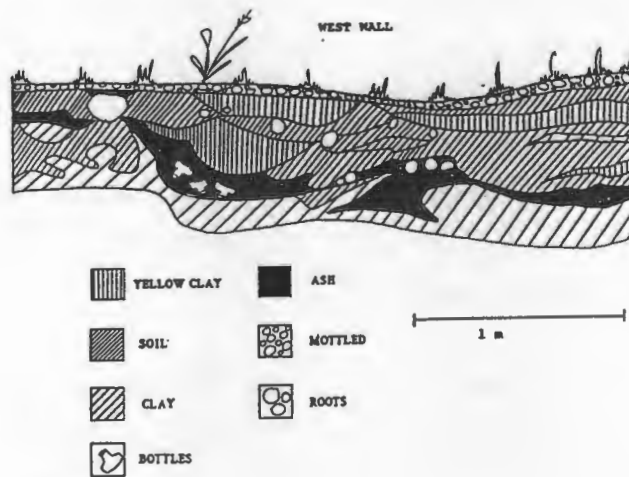
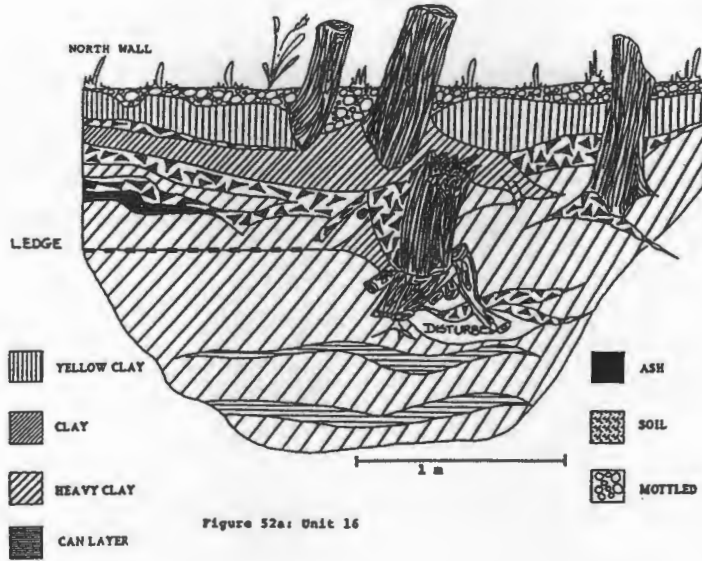


Figure 50: Unit 15





Figure 51: Unit 16, view to north-east



pit. Approximately 9 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 16 and 4092 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 454.6/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 4092 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 2614 (63.8%); Personal, 32 (0.7%); Architectural, 202 (4.9%); Subsistence, 22 (0.5%); Miscellaneous, 123 (3.0 %); Fauna, 898 (21.9%); and Flora, 201 (4.9%). Bottles, ceramics, and bones make up 64.3 % of the artifacts in this unit.

### Unit 17

Unit 17 (Figure 54) consisted of three 1 m<sup>2</sup> sub-units. This unit was located in a large cellar depression found along the E-W baseline beside the highway right-of-way. This depression was irregularly shaped and may have consisted of two contiguous depressions or, was comprised of one large depression with raised areas which gave it the appearance of a double depression. The easternmost part of the depression was excavated. It was approximately 3.2 m wide and 91 cm in depth, measured from the NW secondary datum which was located on the raised area on the north side of the depression. The original contours of the pit were located and followed, but no architectural features were located in this unit, and all the artifacts located in this unit consisted of small fragments. Local informants and photographs suggest that this depression was a cellar for one of the hotels located in this area of the town. Approximately 1.2 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 17 and 221 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 184.1/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 221 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 196 (88.6%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 22 (9.9%); Subsistence, 0 (0%); Miscellaneous, 1 (0.4 %); Fauna, 2 (0.9%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Bottles make up 76.0 % of the artifacts in this unit.



Figure 53: Unit 17, view to west

## Unit 18

Unit 18 (Figures 55 and 56) consisted of three 1 m<sup>2</sup> sub-units. This unit was located in the western part of a double cellar depression found along the E-W baseline beside the highway right-of-way. The eastern depression was oval shaped and was approximately 4.5 m N-S, 3 m E-W, and 50 cm in depth. Local informants and photographs suggest that this depression was a cellar for one of the hotels located in this area of the town. In sub-units 1 and 2 the original outline of the cellar wall was located, and sub-unit 2 was stepped in order to follow the contour of the wall. No wood fragments or evidence of cribbing were located, in this unit. Approximately 1.5 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 18 and 228 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 152.0/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 228 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 144 (63.1%); Personal, 2 (0.8%); Architectural, 41 (17.9%); Subsistence, 26 (11.4%); Miscellaneous, 7 (3.0 %); Fauna, 8 (3.5%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Closures, bottles, and nails make up 59.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.

## Unit 19

Unit 19 (Figures 57 and 58) was centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was round and was approximately 2 m wide with gently sloping sides going down to a depth of 21 cm in the center. This depression was located at the base of a tree approximately 3 m from Boucher Creek. An excavation unit 2 m x 3 m was begun at this location, and at approximately 20 cm below surface the outline of the original pit was determined. Only a few artifacts were found in the area outside the limits of the original pit, and these were located in the first level immediately below the sod layer, therefore it was decided to concentrate excavation activity on the pit itself. Artifact density greatly increased in this unit after level 9 was reached. Approximately 2.4 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 19 and 463 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 192.9/m<sup>3</sup>.



Figure 55: Unit 18, view to south

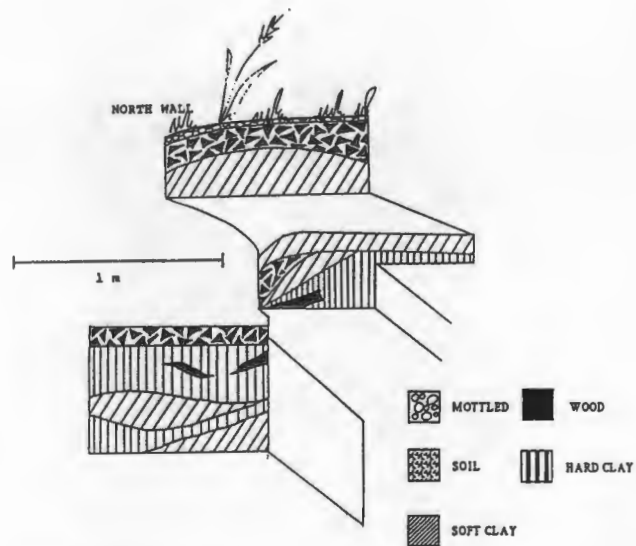


Figure 56: Pit 18





Figure 57: Unit 19, view to north

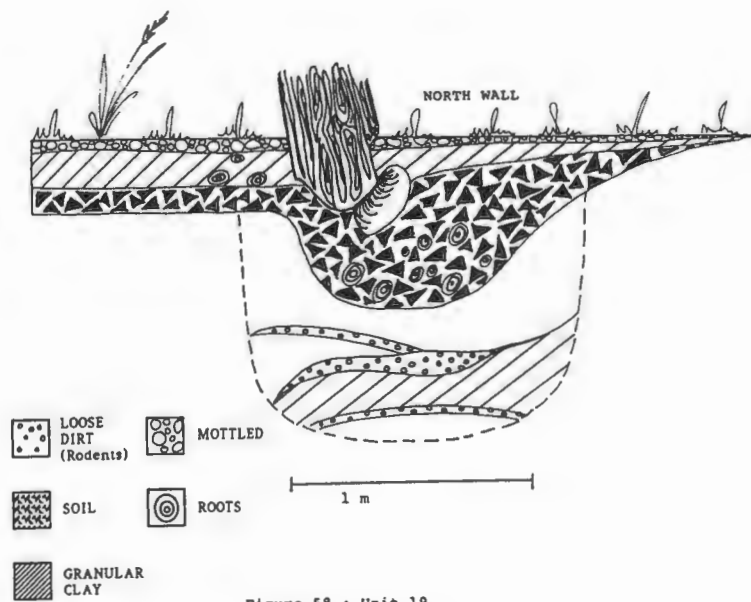


Figure 58 : Unit 19

The breakdown by category of the 463 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 351 (75.8%); Personal, 7 (1.5%); Architectural, 25 (5.3%); Subsistence, 1 (0.2%); Miscellaneous, 35 (7.5 %); Fauna, 40 (8.6%); and Flora, 4 (0.8%). Bottles make up 40.3 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 20

Unit 20 (Figures 59 and 60) consisted of a 3 m x .5 m trench. This unit was placed near the E-W baseline of our grid system, this location was chosen in order to examine a raised area next to the large double cellar depression where units 12 and 18 were located. No artifacts were located in this unit, and the raised area consisting of soil with a few small pebbles. A local informant (Lawrence Moore) suggested that this small mound of earth was a product of the digging that was done in order to insert jacks or timbers so that the building could be moved. Approximately 0.4 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 20 and no artifacts were recovered from this unit.

#### Unit 21

Unit 21 (Figures 61 and 62) consisted of a 2 x 2 m excavation centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was oval shaped and was approximately .8 m N-S and .35 m E-W, with gently sloping sides going down to a depth of 25 cm in the center. This depression was located in a grassy area approximately 5 m from Boucher Creek. At approximately 40 cm below surface the outline of the original pit was determined. Only a few artifacts were found in the area outside the limits of the original pit, and these were located in the first level immediately below the sod layer, therefore it was decided to concentrate excavation activity on the pit itself. Approximately 1.9 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 21 and 528 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 277.8/m<sup>3</sup>.



Figure 59: Unit 20, view to east

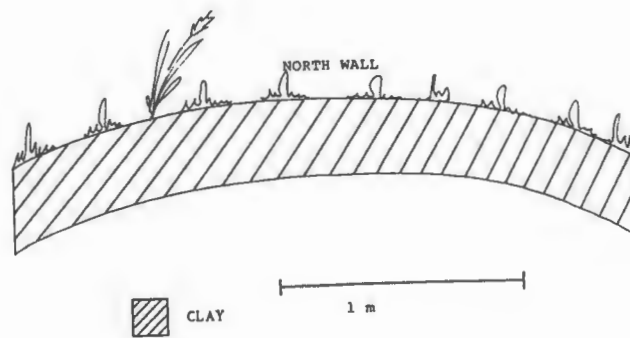


Figure 60: Unit 20



Figure 61: Unit 21, view to east

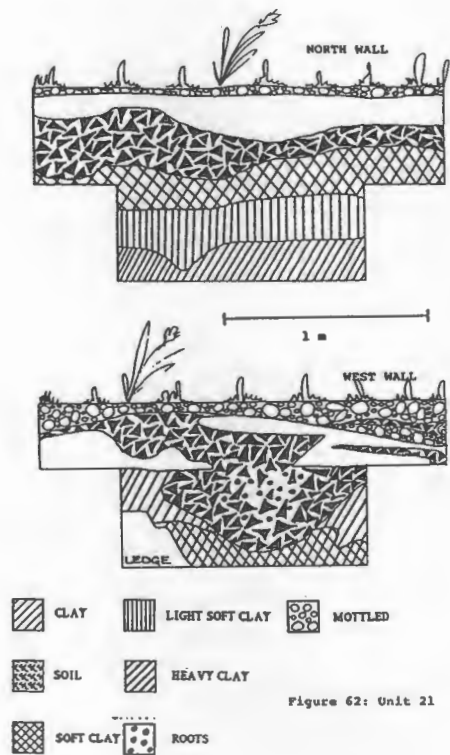


Figure 62: Unit 21

The breakdown by category of the 528 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 454 (85.9%); Personal, 1 (0.1%); Architectural, 21 (3.9%); Subsistence, 1 (0.1%); Miscellaneous, 40 (7.5 %); Fauna, 11 (2.0%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Cans, bottles, and glass make up 81.6% of the artifacts in this unit.

### Unit 22

Unit 22 (Figures 63 and 64) consisted of two contiguous 2 x 0.5 m trenches. This unit was placed near the E-W baseline of our grid system, this location was chosen in order to examine a N-S oriented trench-like feature on the east side of the large double cellar depression where units 12 and 18 were located. Large cobbles and a few artifacts were located in sub-unit 1, sub-unit 2 was excavated to recover artifacts embedded in one wall, and to delimit the extent of the cobble concentration. No pattern was apparent in the cobble concentration, and it appears as if these were used as ground fill. Approximately 0.4 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 22 and 97 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 242.5/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 97 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 29 (29.8%); Personal, 2 (2.0%); Architectural, 46 (47.4%); Subsistence, 5 (5.1%); Miscellaneous, 3 (3.0 %); Fauna, 12 (12.3%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Window glass makes up 59.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.

### Unit 23

Unit 23 (Figures 65 and 66) consisted of a 1 x 2 m excavation. This unit was located in the center of a cellar depression found along the E-W baseline beside the highway right-of-way. The depression was round and was approximately 2 m across and was 80 cm deep. Local informants and photographs suggest that this depression was a cellar for one of the buildings located in this area of the town. In the bottom of the depression a number of metal objects were found on the surface above the sod layer,

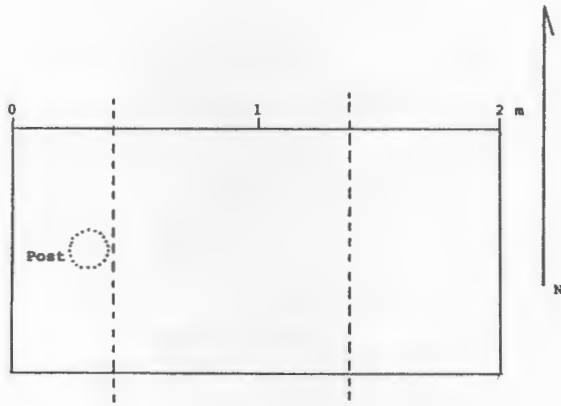


Figure 63: Unit 22

Dotted lines indicate shallow depression running north south

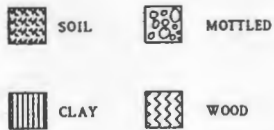
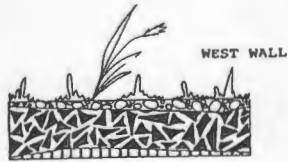
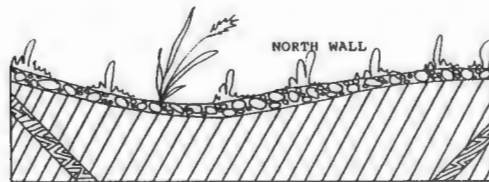


Figure 64: Pit 22





Figure 65: Unit 23, view to west



1 m



WOOD      MOTTLED

CLAY

Figure 66: Unit 23

suggesting more recent deposition. No wood was found in this unit, and no evidence for cribbing was located. Approximately  $1.1 \text{ m}^3$  of matrix was removed from Unit 23 and 82 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of  $74.5/\text{m}^3$ .

The breakdown by category of the 82 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 17 (20.7%); Personal, 0 (0%); Architectural, 22 (26.8%); Subsistence, 36 (43.9%); Miscellaneous, 6 (7.3 %); Fauna, 1 (1.2%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Bottles, nails, and upholstery fragments make up 75.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 24

Unit 24 (Figures 67 and 68) consisted of a  $2 \times 2 \text{ m}$  excavation centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was round and was approximately 1.5 m across, with gently sloping sides going down to a depth of 17 cm in the center. This depression was located in a grassy area approximately 7 m from Boucher Creek. At approximately 40 cm below surface the outline of the original pit was determined. Only a few artifacts were found in the area outside the limits of the original pit, and these were located in the first level immediately below the sod layer, therefore it was decided to concentrate excavation activity on the pit itself. Approximately  $1.7 \text{ m}^3$  of matrix was removed from Unit 24 and 2055 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of  $1208.8/\text{m}^3$ .

The breakdown by category of the 2055 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 1274 (61.9%); Personal, 20 (0.9%); Architectural, 550 (26.7%); Subsistence, 11 (0.5%); Miscellaneous, 61 (2.9 %); Fauna, 137 (6.6%); and Flora, 2 (0.1%). Cans, bottles, and nails make up 77.6 % of the artifacts in this unit.



Figure 67: Unit 24, view to west

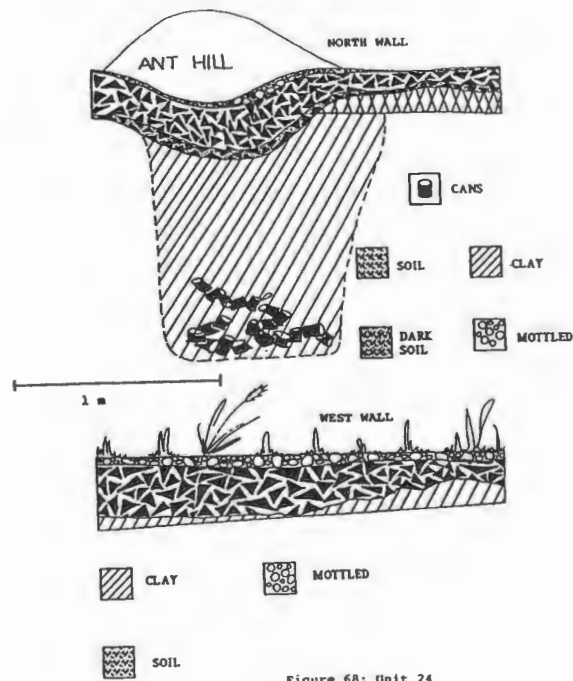


Figure 68: Unit 24

## Unit 25

Unit 25 (Figures 69 and 70) consisted of a 2.5 x 2.5 m excavation centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was round and was approximately 2 m across, with gently sloping sides going down to a depth of 11 cm in the center. This depression was located in a treed area approximately 4 m from Boucher Creek. At approximately 20 cm below surface a sawdust/soil layer was encountered which continued until level 9. At level 9 a series of small logs laid side by side formed a foundation or floor for what we presumed to be an ice-house. Approximately 2.1 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 25 and 259 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 123.3/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 259 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 136 (52.5%); Personal, 69 (26.6%); Architectural, 23 (8.8%); Subsistence, 6 (2.3%); Miscellaneous, 6 (2.3 %); Fauna, 19 (7.3%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Bottles and footwear make up 62.5% of the artifacts in this unit.

## Unit 26

Unit 26 (Figures 71 and 72) consisted of a 2 x 2 m excavation centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was round and was approximately 1.5 m across, with gently sloping sides going down to a depth of 21 cm in the center. This depression was located in a grassy area approximately 8 m from Boucher Creek. At approximately 30 cm below surface the outline of the original pit was determined. Only a few artifacts were found in the area outside the limits of the original pit, and these were located in the first level immediately below the sod layer, therefore it was decided to concentrate excavation activity on the pit itself. Approximately 2.0 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 26 and 451 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 225.5/m<sup>3</sup>.



Figure 69: Unit 25, view to north

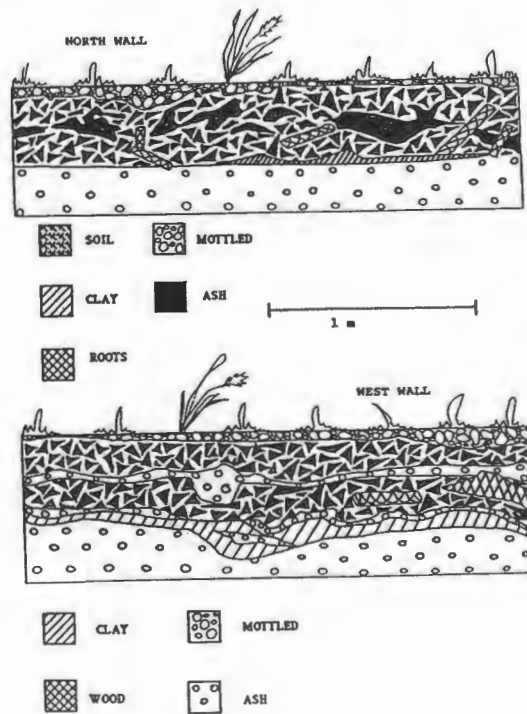


Figure 70: Unit 25



Figure 71: Unit 26, view to west

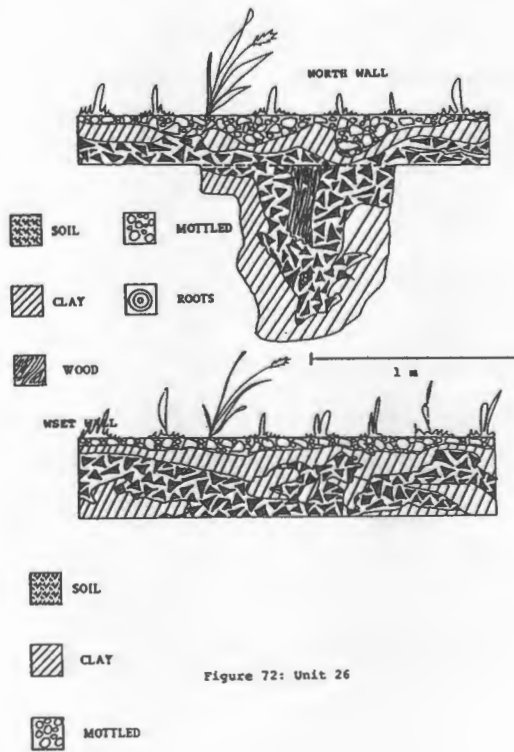


Figure 72: Unit 26



The breakdown by category of the 451 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 362 (80.2%); Personal, 7 (1.5%); Architectural, 52 (11.5%); Subsistence, 0 (0%); Miscellaneous, 25 (5.5 %); Fauna, 3 (0.6%); and Flora, 2 (0.4%). Cans make up 46.1 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 27

Unit 27 (Figures 73 and 74) consisted of a 1.5 x 1.5 m excavation centered on a small depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy. The original depression was round and was approximately 1 m across, with gently sloping sides going down to a depth of 12 cm in the center. This depression was located in a grassy area approximately 4 m from Boucher Creek. Approximately 0.6 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 27 and 320 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 533.3/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 320 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 197 (61.5%); Personal, 1 (0.3%); Architectural, 100 (31.2%); Subsistence, 3 (0.9%); Miscellaneous, 11 (3.4 %); Fauna, 8 (2.5%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Cans, ceramics, glass, and nails make up 72.5 % of the artifacts in this unit.

#### Unit 28

Unit 28 (Figure 75) consisted of a 2 m x 0.5 m trench. This unit was a random test pit designed to sample an area where no apparent features were located. This was done in order to ascertain the possibility of any buried features, and to establish the range and distribution of subsurface artifacts not associated with identifiable features. Approximately 0.3 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 28 and 48 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 160.0/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 48 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 12 (25.0%); Personal, 4 (8.3%); Architectural, 20 (41.6%);



Figure 73: Unit 27, view to north-west

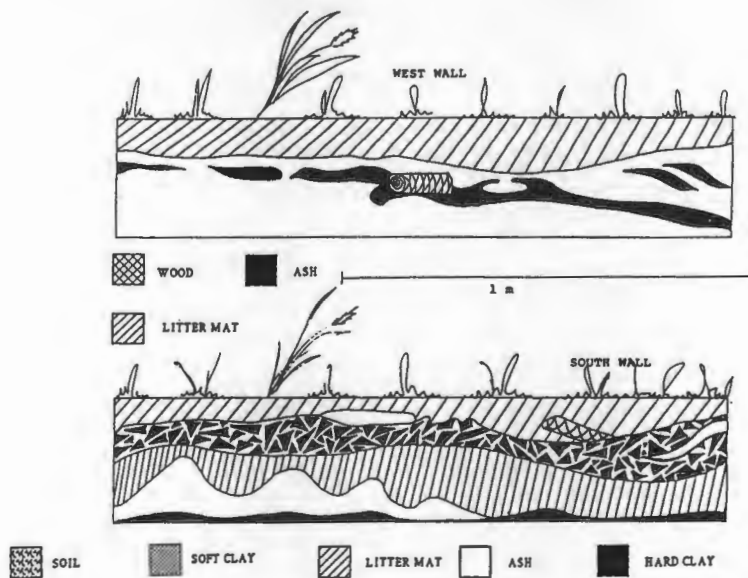


Figure 74: Unit 27



Figure 75: Unit 28, view to east

Subsistence, 10 (20.8%); Miscellaneous, 2 (4.1 %); Fauna, 0 (0%); and Flora, 0 (0%). Nails make up 25.0 % of the artifacts in this unit.

### Unit 29

Unit 29 consisted of a 1.5 x 1.5 m excavation centered on a depression speculated to be either a trash pit or a privy near the location of the Chalmers' House, on the north side of Boucher Creek. The original depression was round and was approximately 1 m across, with gently sloping sides going down to a depth of 20 cm in the center. This depression was located in a row of trees on the bank of a coulee. The matrix in this unit was a very soft humic material, and the artifacts recovered were not similar to the ones seen in the 28 units at the main part of the site. Approximately 2.4 m<sup>3</sup> of matrix was removed from Unit 29 and 534 artifacts were recovered (Tables 2 to 44: Appendix A) giving an artifact density of 222.5/m<sup>3</sup>.

The breakdown by category of the 534 artifacts recovered from this unit are: Household, 76 (14.2%); Personal, 12 (2.2%); Architectural, 378 (70.7%); Subsistence, 32 (5.9%); Miscellaneous, 34 (6.3 %); Fauna, 0 (0%); and Flora, 2 (0.3%). Nails and spikes make up 69.1 % of the artifacts in this unit.

## ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

All artifacts recovered during the Waterhole project were bagged according to unit, sub-unit and level. No artifact cataloguing took place in the field because cleaning of artifacts would have proven to be extremely difficult due to the lack of a water source. All artifacts were transported to Edmonton where they were cleaned and catalogued. All artifacts were catalogued sequentially according to unit, sub-unit, and level beginning with Unit 1, Sub-unit 1, Level 1.

Once cataloguing was complete, the artifacts were organized and classified into 7 major categories: 1) Household; 2) Personal; 3) Architectural; 4) Subsistence; 5) Miscellaneous; 6) Fauna; and 7) Flora (Table 1:Appendix A). These categories are largely divisions based on use or function such as 'Household' or 'Architectural' except for the Fauna and Flora categories. Subdivisions within these functional categories was also based on similarity of form or function, so that all bottles for example were placed into the same sub-category. Further subdivision into more specific categories such as "condiment" or "pop" bottles was then more readily achieved along the lines of individualizing criteria such as size, shape, and 'Trade-marks'. In the case of ceramics, identification was based on that detailed by Pyszczyk (1985: p.42-43), and heavily relied on the tongue-test to establish ware types. All artifacts not conveniently falling into one of the other major categories were classified together under the Miscellaneous category.

Artifact descriptions and illustrations are presented in Appendix B. Photographs or line drawings have been included for most artifact types present in the collection. Exceptions were made for artifacts that were too badly fragmented or eroded to be identified (e.g. unidentified ferrous metal objects), or for which a photograph or line drawing were not deemed necessary (e.g. common wire nails) as these were deemed to be self-explanatory.

A total of 23,431 artifacts were recovered from the 29 units excavated. Artifact frequencies by Category are presented in Table 2 (Appendix A). Examination of Table 2 indicates that Household artifacts comprise the largest percentage of the artifacts recovered (67.4%), followed successively by Architecture (14.0%), Fauna (8.9%), Miscellaneous (5.3%), Flora (2.0%), Personal (1.2%), and Subsistence (0.9%). Each of the categories will be examined below.

### Household

A total of 15,794 artifacts were included in this category (Table 3: Appendix A). Included in this category are: bottles, bottle closures, tin cans, household electrical items, ceramics, household glass, kitchen items, jars, and all other miscellaneous household goods (Tables 4 through 15).

#### Cans

Cans comprise the largest number of artifacts in this category (6,778 or 42.9% ), consisting of whole cans, can fragments, can lids, and other can opening hardware like can keys and pull tabs (Table 6: Appendix A). All cans recovered from this site were of double seam construction indicating post-1900 manufacture (Canco, 1943). But, it is necessary to note that the number of cans and fragments, etc. is not absolute, and is rather an artifact of the cataloguing process. If a whole can is found, it is logical to assign one catalogue number to this artifact. But when fragments are encountered they pose different problems. If one or a small number are found in a unit it is easy to assign these artifacts individual numbers, it becomes less easy when a large number of fragments are located. During cataloguing early attempts were made to assign numbers to all the fragments found, this was done by counting each fragment and bagging the lot with a label indicating the sequence of artifacts contained in the bag. But, after consultations with archaeologists at the Archaeological Survey of Alberta, it was decided to simply weigh the unidentified small can fragments and assign one number to the bagged lot. As a result, can fragments from the first 12 units were counted individually, while those



from units 13 through 29 were bagged and weighed in lots. The effect of this disparate treatment of can fragments is to decrease the total number of artifacts in units 13 through 29 by a substantial number, or to conversely greatly increase the number of artifacts in the first 12 units. The confusion is further increased by the fact that larger fragments and seam fragments were counted individually for all units. The total effect is to greatly diminish the voracity of any conclusions about the tin cans based on numerical frequencies.

### Bottles

In contrast to the cans, some classes of artifacts like bottles lend themselves better to analysis. Bottles formed the next largest class of artifacts in the Household category, consisting of 5,039 fragments and whole bottles (31.9% of the artifacts in this category). A total of 315 complete bottles were recovered (Table 8: Appendix A), and a minimum of 856 bottles (Table 9: Appendix A) was calculated for this site. All but one of the bottles recovered at this site were machine-made and were of post-bottom mold construction, with the majority being manufactured by the Dominion Bottle Co. The only bottle not machine-made was a hand-blown liquor bottle of unknown origin. Unit 16 contained the greatest number of complete bottles (151 or 47.9%) and 304 or 35.5% of the calculated total minimum number of bottles. Except for unit 14 which contained 20.0% of the complete bottles and 14.2% of the total minimum number of bottles, all other units had less than 10% of either the complete or the minimum number of bottles calculated. The average number of bottles per excavation unit (based on minimum numbers calculated) is 29.5; only 8 units: 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 16, 19, and 24 had or exceeded this number.

### Ceramics

A total of 1218 ceramic artifacts were catalogued, representing a minimum of 318 identifiable items (Table 10: Appendix A). Of the identifiable items, 242 (76%) were cups, saucers, dishes, plates, and bowls. Of these, 212 (87%) were white earthenware hotel-ware items that were made in England. The remaining cups and saucers etc. were comprised a

of a variety of earthenware, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain, and unidentified china-ware types. Most of these latter items were of a better quality (more delicate) than the hotel-ware, and most had patterns or some form of decoration. Unit 16 contained the greatest number (121 or 38.0%) of the total of 318 items identified and 493 or 40.4% of the total number of 1218 fragments catalogued. Except for unit 14 which contained 17.2% of the items identified and 12.3% of the total number of 1218 fragments catalogued, no other unit had more than 10% in either calculation. The average number of ceramic artifacts per excavation unit (based on identifiable items only) is 10.9; only 6 units: 1, 2, 4, 14, 16, and 24 had or exceeded this number.

### Glass

A total of 1092 glass artifacts were catalogued, consisting of kitchen vessels and oil lamp glass (Table 12: Appendix A). Oil lamp glass fragments made up the largest fraction of this class of artifacts (802 fragments or 73.4%), unidentified fragments made up a further 176 items (16.1%). Due to the fragility of the lamp glass and the small fragments recovered, the reconstruction of a minimum number of lamp chimneys was not possible. Of the remaining artifacts a minimum of 34 identifiable items was calculated. Of these, 26 (76.4%) were drinking glasses of the soda fountain or beer parlor type. The average number of glass artifacts per excavation unit (based on total number of artifacts) is 37.6; only 8 units: 3, 4, 12, 14, 16, 21, 26, and 27 had or exceeded this number.

### Closures

A total of 810 artifacts were catalogued, consisting of bottle caps, bottle corks, and lids (Table 5: Appendix A). Fragmentary and complete crown cap bottle caps made up the largest fraction of this class of artifacts (633 or 78.1%), with complete cork bottle stoppers and fragments making up a further 110 items (13.5%). The average number of glass artifacts per excavation unit (based on total number of artifacts) is 27.9; only 6 units: 1, 2, 14, 16, 18, and 19 had or exceeded this number.

## Jars

This class of artifacts consists of 563 items consisting of canning jars, canning jar lids and rings, condiment jars, and patent medicine jars (Table 14: Appendix A). Canning jar fragments, lids, and rings made up the largest portion of this class of artifacts (89.5%). The canning jars were all the one quart size and were all made after 1914. The condiment jars consist of 15 mustard jars with makers' marks indicating they were all made between 1918 and before 1927. The patent medicine jars (31) were primarily Pond's Cold Cream jars made of white glass. The average number of 'jar' artifacts per excavation unit (based on total number of artifacts) is 19.4; only 5 units: 3, 14, 16, 24, and 26 had or exceeded this number.

## Electrical

This class of artifacts consists of 192 items consisting of electric light bulbs, fuses, insulators, radio tubes, dry-cell batteries, and an electrical transformer (Table 7: Appendix A). These artifacts (except for the batteries) provide a limiting date of 1926 on the units where they were found since it is known that the first electrical generating plant was brought to Waterhole in 1926. Electric light bulb fragments made up the largest portion of this class of artifacts (90.1%). Eleven dry cell batteries, of the 'D' cell type, constitute the next largest portion of the electrical artifacts (5.7%). The average number of household electrical artifacts per excavation unit is 6.6; 6 of the 11 units containing electrical artifacts had or exceeded this number.

## Kitchen

This class of artifacts consists of 69 items comprising items most often found in the kitchen (Table 13: Appendix A). Units 14 and 16 contained 16 items (23.1%) and 17 items (24.6%) respectively, while none of the other units contained more than 8 items (11.5%). All of the cutlery items in this class of artifacts were in poor physical condition or were broken, and no good specimens were recovered. The average number of kitchen artifacts

per excavation unit is 2.3; 6 of the 12 units containing this class of artifacts had or exceeded this number.

### Miscellaneous

This class of artifacts consists of 33 items, comprising 15 sub-classes of items not previously placed in any of the other classes (Table 15: Appendix A). Except for mattress coils, wax fragments, and bucket fragments, all other sub-classes are comprised of only one item. The average number of artifacts of this type per excavation unit is 1.1.

## PERSONAL

A total of 298 artifacts were included in this category (Table 16: Appendix A). Included in this category are: accessories, jewelry, footwear and miscellaneous (Tables 17 through 21: Appendix A).

### Accessories

This class of artifacts consists of 54 items, comprising 14 sub-classes (Table 18: Appendix A). Artifacts of this class were found in 14 excavation units, with Unit 14 (16 artifacts or 29.6%) and Unit 3 (13 artifacts or 24%) containing the greatest numbers. All of the items of this class were either broken or used up. The average number of artifacts of this type per excavation unit is 1.8.

### Jewelry

This class of artifacts consists of 27 items, comprising 7 sub-classes (Table 19: Appendix A). There are 16 glass beads, and 6 plastic beads, each of the other sub-classes are represented by only one item. The average number of artifacts of this type per excavation unit is 0.9.

## Footwear

Footwear constitutes the largest class of artifacts in this category consisting of 175 items or 58.7% of the artifacts in this category (Table 20: Appendix A). Men's shoe fragments make up the largest fraction of this class of artifacts (88 or 50.2%), with shoe eye-hooks and grommets making up a further 44 items (25.1%). Most of the footwear artifacts were found in two units, Unit 3 (72 items) and Unit 25 (69 items), combined these two units account for 80.5% of this class of artifacts. Most of the shoes were of the high-top variety, with eye-hooks used for lacing. The average number of artifacts of this type per excavation unit is 6.0

## Miscellaneous

This class of artifacts consists of 42 items, comprising 12 sub-classes (Table 21: Appendix A). Except for plastic record fragments no other sub-class consists of more than 4 items. The average number of artifacts of this type per excavation unit is 1.4.

## ARCHITECTURAL

A total of 3250 artifacts were included in this category (Table 22: Appendix A). Included in this category are: nails, spikes, masonry, fasteners, and miscellaneous (Tables 23 through 28: Appendix A).

## Nails

Common wire nails constitutes the largest class of artifacts in this category consisting of 2402 items or 73.9% of the artifacts in this category (Table 24: Appendix A). Of these, 1867 nails were complete from head to point though most were badly oxidized. The nails ranged in length from 0.5 inch tacks to common 4 inch wire nails. All the nails appeared to be machine made and no evidence of hand-made nails was found. Unit 1 had the greatest number of complete and fragmentary nails (710 or 29.5%), Unit 24 had 503 (20.9%); no other unit had more than 194 (8%). The average

number of nails per excavation unit (based on total number of artifacts) is 82.8; only 7 units: 1, 2, 3, 14, 16, 24, and 29 had or exceeded this number.

### Spikes

This class of artifacts consists of 308 spikes and spike fragments (Table 25: Appendix A). Spikes were separated from common wire nails on the basis of the extra thickness of the spike shafts. Unit 29 contained 175 spikes or 56.8% of all those recovered, no other unit had more than 24 (7.7%). Four and five inch spikes comprised 87.9% of the spike sample. Most of the items in this class of artifacts were in good physical condition having resisted corrosion better than the thinner wire nails. The average number of spikes per excavation unit is 10.6; only 4 of the 18 units containing this class of artifacts had or exceeded this number: units 1, 12, 24, and 29.

### Masonry

This class of artifacts consists of 45 items comprising 5 sub-classes (Table 26: Appendix A). Brick fragments make up the largest proportion of this artifact class (38 fragments or 84.4%) followed by mortar fragments constituting the next highest percentage (8.8). All the other sub-classes consist of only one fragment each. Masonry fragments were found in 14 of the 29 units excavated. The average number of masonry fragments per excavation unit (based on the 29 excavation units) is 1.5.

### Fasteners

A total of 93 artifacts were catalogued, comprising 13 sub-classes (Table 27: Appendix A). Corrugated wood fasteners formed the largest sub-class with 35 items (37.6%), 21 of which were recovered from Unit 1. Most of the artifacts in this class were well preserved. The average number of artifacts per excavation unit is 3.2.



## Miscellaneous

This class of artifacts consists of 389 items comprising 9 sub-classes (Table 28: Appendix A). Window glass forms the largest sub-class with 335 fragments (86.1%) which were recovered from 22 excavation units. The average number of miscellaneous artifacts per excavation unit is 13.4.

## SUBSISTENCE

A total of 222 artifacts were included in this category (Table 29: Appendix A). Included in this category are: firearms, automotive, wood/charcoal, and miscellaneous (Tables 30 through 34: Appendix A).

### Firearms

This class of artifacts consists of 12 items comprising 5 sub-classes (Table 31: Appendix A). Bullet and shot-gun shell casings make up the whole assemblage. Except for the .22 shells, all the casings were damaged, possibly before deposition, rendering them useless for re-loading. No more than 2 casings were found in any one unit. The average number of firearm artifacts per excavation unit is 0.4.

### Automotive

This class of artifacts consists of 61 items comprising 9 sub-classes (Table 32: Appendix A). All the automotive parts were in poor physical condition. The presence of a 1927 licence plate gives a limiting date for unit 18, all other artifacts were too fragmented to be assigned to a particular vehicle type or to a specific age of vehicle. The average number of automotive artifacts per excavation unit is 2.1.

### Charcoal/Wood

This class of artifacts consists of 67 items comprising 3 sub-classes (Table 33: Appendix A). These items were included in the Subsistence

category because of the uncertainty of their use. It is not possible to know whether the charcoal, wood, or coal was used for household heating or for other purposes, or even if the charcoal for example was just a product of burning trash. The average number of artifacts per excavation unit is 2.3.

#### Miscellaneous

A total of 82 artifacts were catalogued, comprising 16 sub-classes (Table 34: Appendix A). This class is composed of artifacts used in gardening, animal husbandry, farming, and for transportation. The upholstery items could not be identified as automotive or buggy upholstery. All items were broken, fragmented, or were too worn to be of use before they were discarded. The average number of artifacts per excavation unit is 2.8.

### MISCELLANEOUS

A total of 1253 artifacts were included in this category (Table 35: Appendix A). Included in this category are all items that did not conveniently fall within the other major categories (Tables 36 through 40: Appendix A). All identifiable items in the Miscellaneous Non-Metal, Miscellaneous Metal, and Miscellaneous Wire classes were photographed or drawn and appear in Appendix B.

#### Medical/Dental

The only class of artifacts in this category that warrants special attention is Medical/Dental (Table 40: Appendix A). This class consists of teeth, denture material, dental x-ray plates, dental sanding disks, and vials and test-tubes. The largest concentrations of these materials comes from three excavation units: Unit 3, 80 artifacts (52.2%); Unit 14, 54 artifacts (35.2%); and Unit 21, 11 artifacts (7.1%). All but 2 of the teeth come from Units 3 and 14 and all but 4 of the 60 vial and test-tube fragments come from these units as well. The average number of medical/dental artifacts per excavation unit is 5.27.

## FAUNA

A total of 2102 artifacts were included in this category (Table 41: Appendix A). Included in this category are: mammals, birds, and fish (Tables 42 and 43: Appendix A). Each bone was identified to the genus (and species level if possible), and to element and side if possible. Identifications were made using the comparative faunal collection located in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Alberta, and comparative samples of select meat cuts from various commercial butcher shops located in the City of Edmonton.

The faunal material from Waterhole represents predominantly Bovid and Sus species, with the occurrence of several Aves species. The material is very fragmentary and complete bones are rare.

There are four main units containing the majority of the faunal material (Unit 1, 2, 14, and 16), however, faunal material is present to some degree in all but six units (Units 6, 8, 13, 20, 28, and 29). The skeletal elements represent the typical waste expected in meat processing. In the these deposits, the skeletal elements are predominantly lower limb, foot/h hoof, rib and vertebral waste. There is no evidence at the site of cranial material for the large domestic animals.

The fauna represented at the site consist of Bovid, probably domestic cow; *Sus scrofa*, *Ovis*, *Canis*, *Felis*, *Martes*, *Odocoileus*, *Anas*, *Branta*, *Meleagris*, *Anseriformes*, *Galliformes*, *Cygnus*, *Phasianus*, and *Stizosedion*. There was some dependence upon wild species, but the vast majority of the product was probably represented by domestic species. Juvenile individuals are represented in an extremely high proportion possibly indicating that the skeletal elements represent slaughter and possibly retail trade of animal products.

The trauma, which is present on the majority of the bones, is indicative of intervention from butcher's equipment (band saw and knife). The saw marks and the bone fragments resulting from the butchery, are

consistent with present day retail cuts of meat. There are numerous pork and beef ribs of the size and shape expected for "sweet and sour pork ribs" and "beef short ribs". There are also rib/vertebrae fragments identifiable as "pork chop" and "T-bone beef steak" bones. Many of the long bone shaft fragments and vertebrae probably represent "soup bones". It is common practice to utilize as much of the animal as possible in retail meat sales. Therefore, once the specific cuts are removed, there remains a substantial portion of bony elements for disposal. The most efficient method of disposal is sales and so the bone with the high marrow content often is cut up for soup bones.

The contrast of Units 1 and 2 with Unit 16 is of interest: the former two contain high proportions of skeletal elements which indicate retail cuts (and perhaps cooked), while the elements from Unit 16 are more representative of waste products (feet and knuckle joints).

There was evidence of animal activity on the end of some rib segments, at the end of long bone fragments and on the bird remains. Whether this gnawing can be associated with human canines or animal canines is unclear. There is evidence of rodent activity on some of the fragments. If the chew marks are of human origin, this suggests that the retail cuts had been consumed, whereas animal chewing could either be from chewing on the garbage from the market or after consumption by humans. Closer analysis of these marks is necessary for any precise conclusions.

The presence of two small mammals, a house-cat and a martin, suggests that Units 14 and 24 were used as general disposal areas or that the animals wandered in to die. The cat specimen was a juvenile, while the marten was an adult. There is no evidence of butchery upon the skeletal elements of these specimens.

Finally, there is substantial evidence to suggest that Units 1, 2, 14, 16, and 24 were exposed to fire. The skeletal elements have evidence of minimal to extreme exposure to intense heat. The presence of rust on many of the elements suggest proximity to cans or metal objects. These two

factors suggest that these Units were probably garbage pits, that were burned periodically.

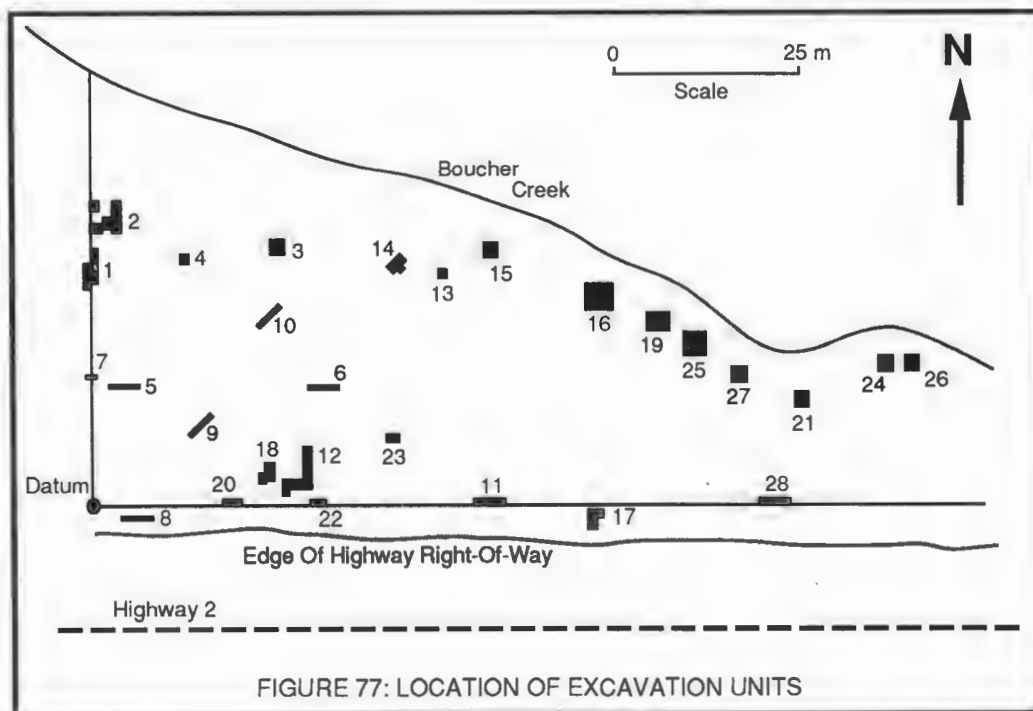
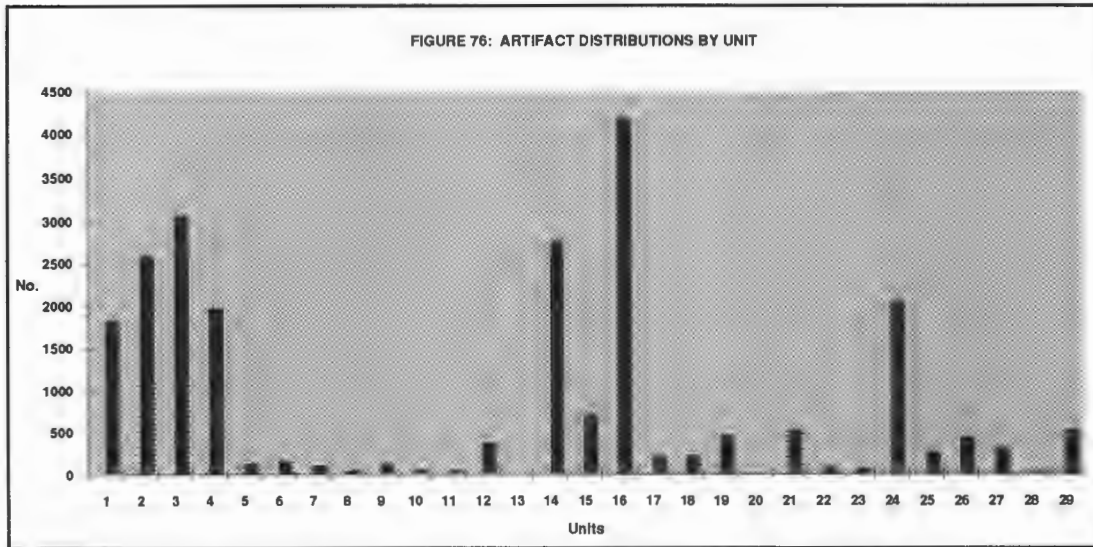
## FLORA

A total of 474 artifacts were included in this category (Table 44). Included in this category are: seeds and fruit pits. Most of the artifacts in this category came from Units 14 and 16 (85.8%). Peach pits were the most frequently encountered items (416 or 87.7%). The average number of artifacts per unit excavated is 16.3; only Units 1, 14 and 16 had or exceeded this number.

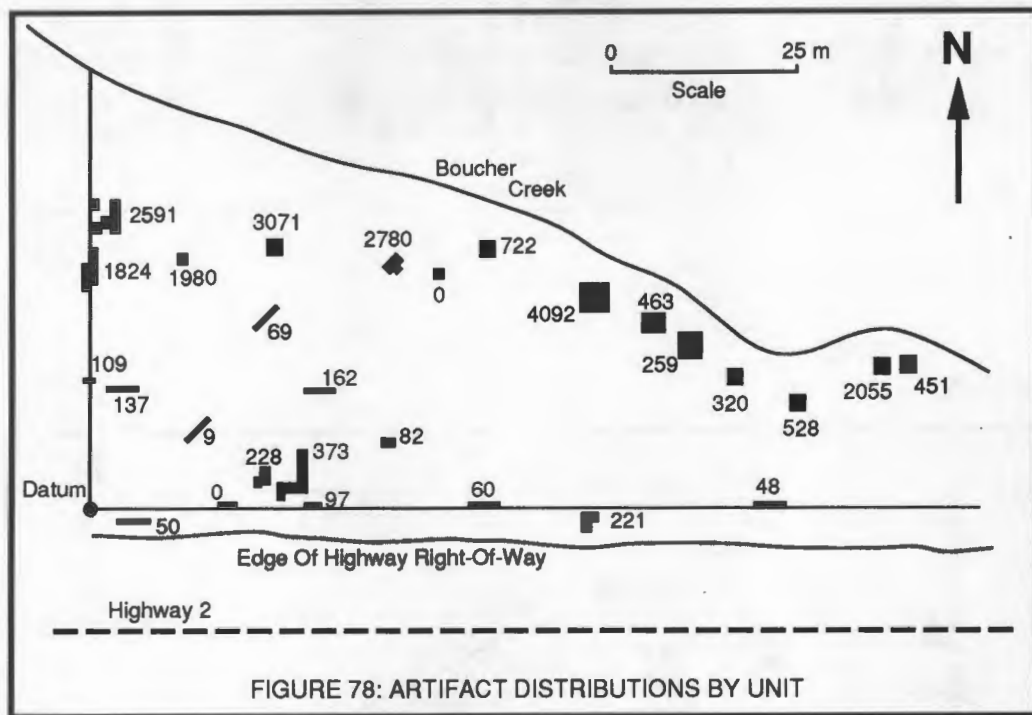
## RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

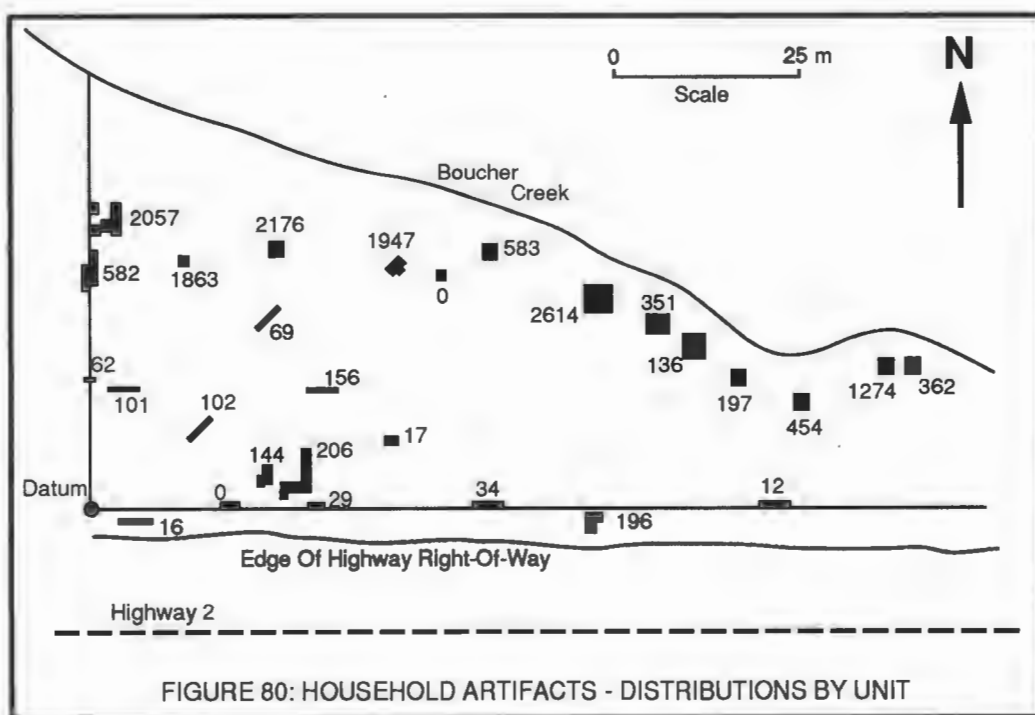
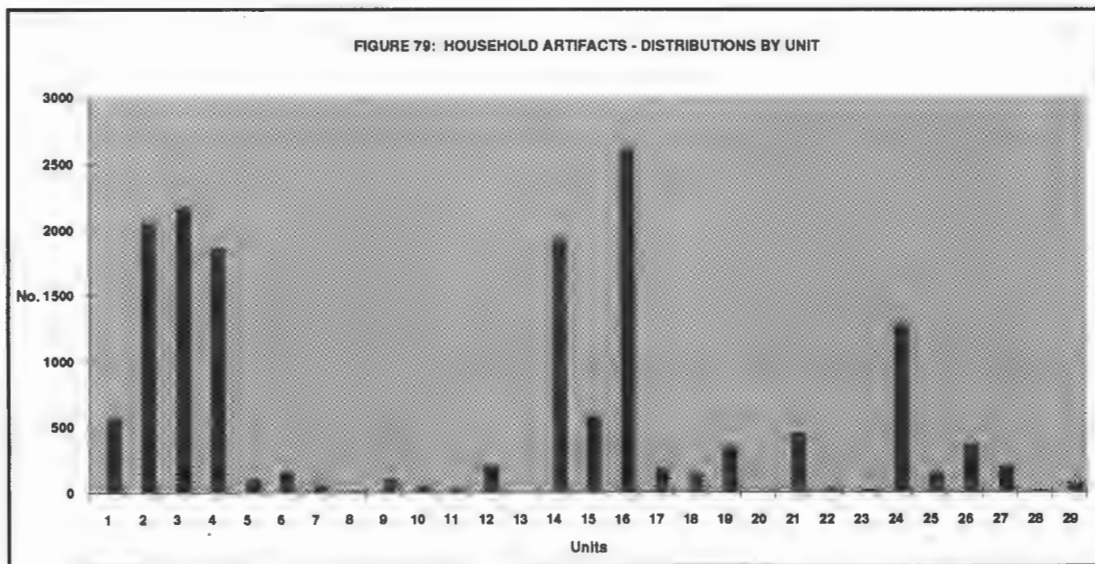
A total of 23,431 artifacts were catalogued from the 29 units excavated at Waterhole during the 1990 field season (Table 2: Appendix A). The most abundant artifact category was Household, followed in descending order by Architecture, Fauna, Miscellaneous, Flora, Personal, and Subsistence. Artifact frequencies for all the major categories and classes of artifacts were presented in Tables 3 through 44 (Appendix A). Examination of these tables indicates that Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 14, 16, and 24 had the highest artifact frequencies. Figure 76 presents this information graphically, and the differences are markedly apparent between these and the other excavated units (see Figure 77 for location of excavation units).

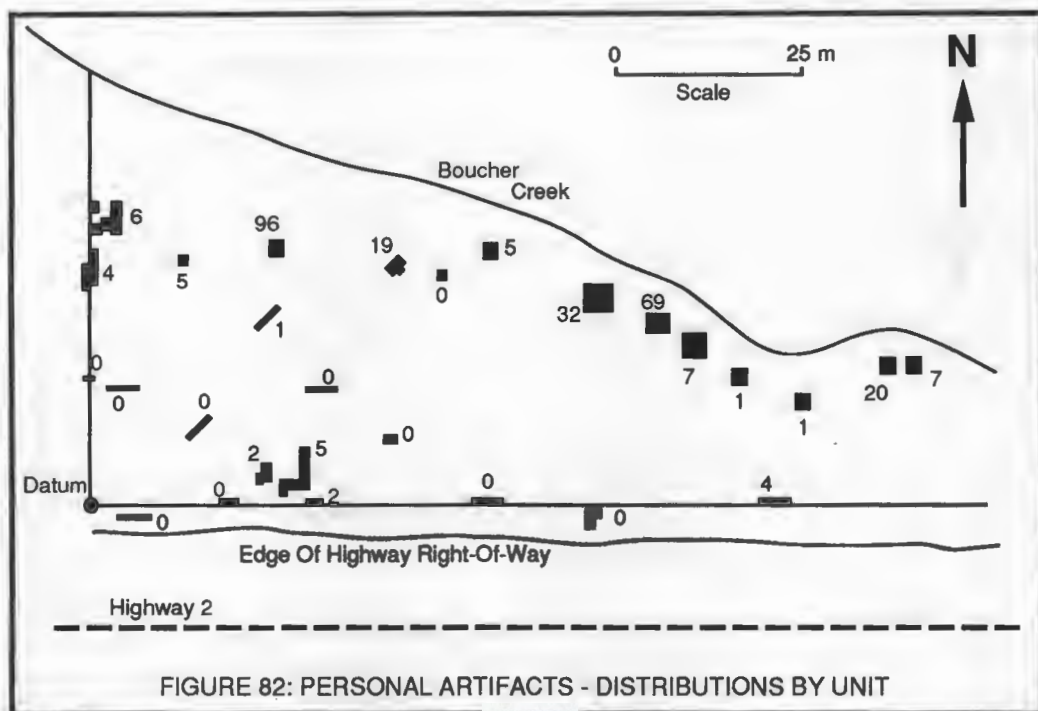
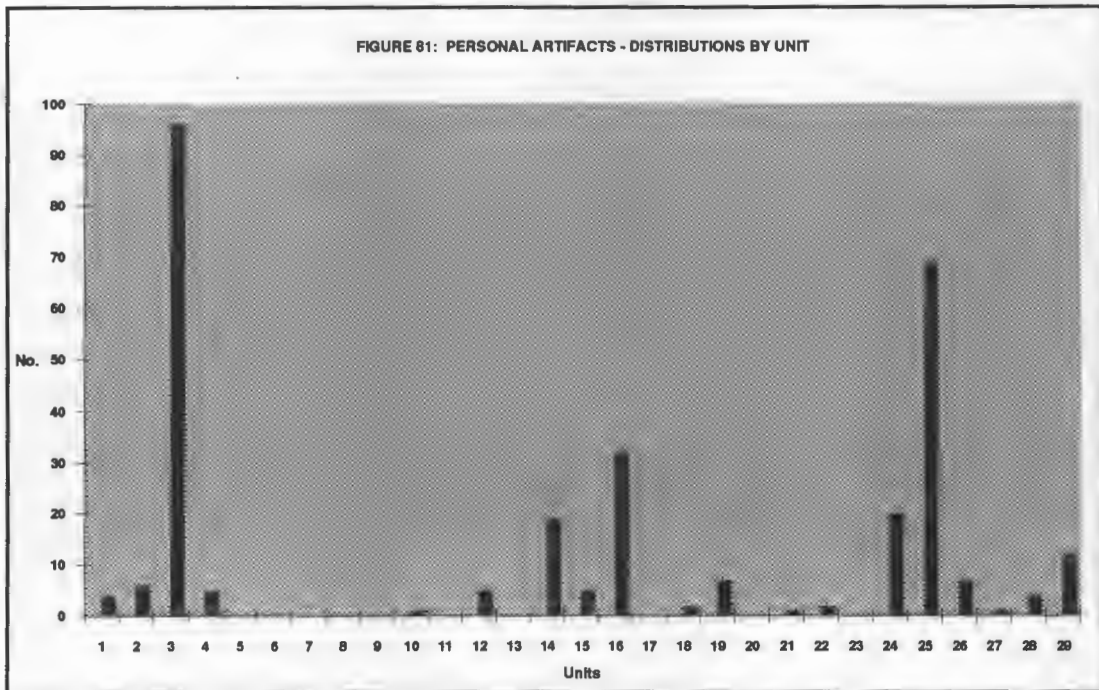
In order to assess whether the frequency distributions were a product of total area excavated, artifact densities per cubic meter excavated were calculated. This information is presented in Table 45: Appendix A which suggests that the highest artifact density was in Unit 4, followed by Units 14, 24, 3, 2, 1, 27, 16, and 15 respectively. But because batches of tin can fragments were included in the artifact totals for Units 1 through 12, and not for Units 23 through 29, an adjustment was made to make comparisons more equitable (Table 46: Appendix A). The adjusted totals indicate that the highest artifact density was in Unit 14, followed by Units 4, 24, 3, 1, 27, 2, 16 and 15 respectively. Adjusting the totals had only a minor effect on the ordering of units by density. Units 15 and 27 had high densities because these units had small shallow concentrations of artifacts and therefore very little matrix was excavated. Unit 4, 14, and 24 also had higher artifact densities than other units because most of the excavations at these units were concentrated directly in the original trash pits. Units 1, 2, 3, and 16 on the other hand were excavated deliberately beyond the limits of the original depressions, thereby adding to the volume of matrix excavated with a concomitant decrease in artifact densities for these units. But, even allowing for different excavation strategies, and the inclusion of tin can fragments, the units with the highest artifact frequencies were also among the units with the highest artifact densities by volume matrix excavated.

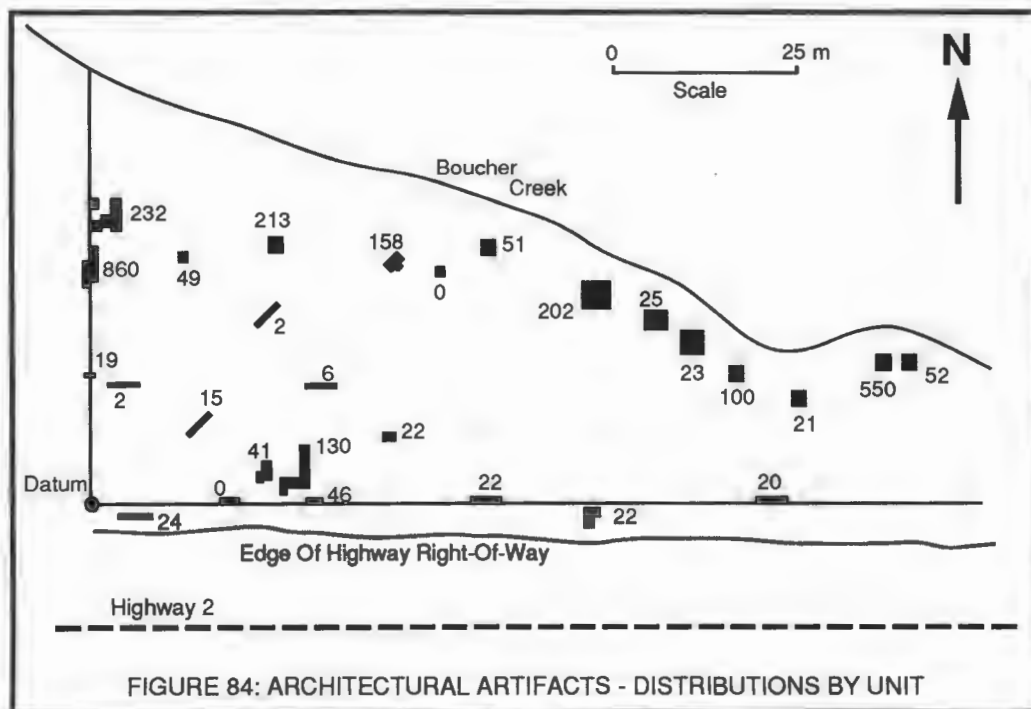
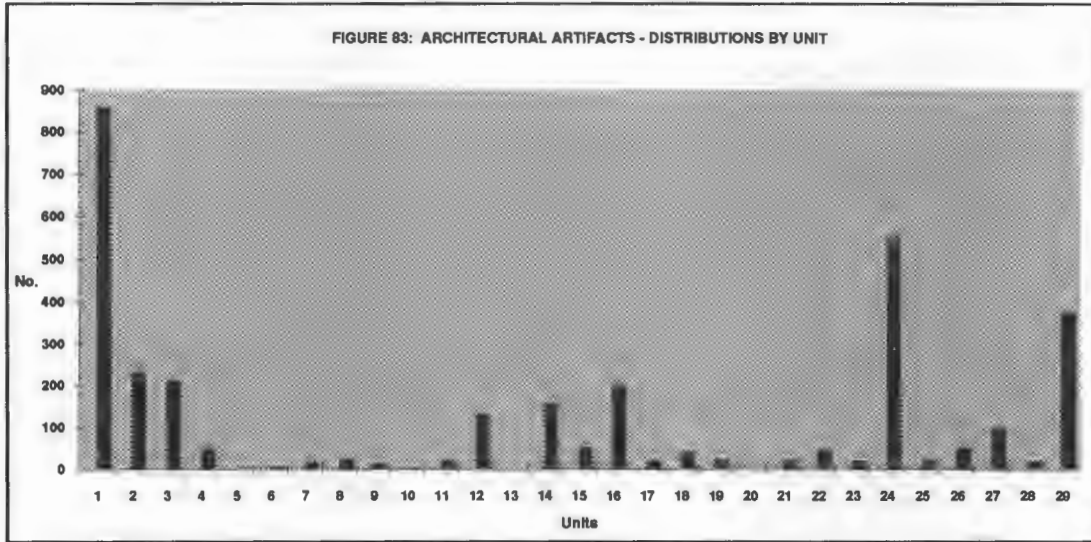


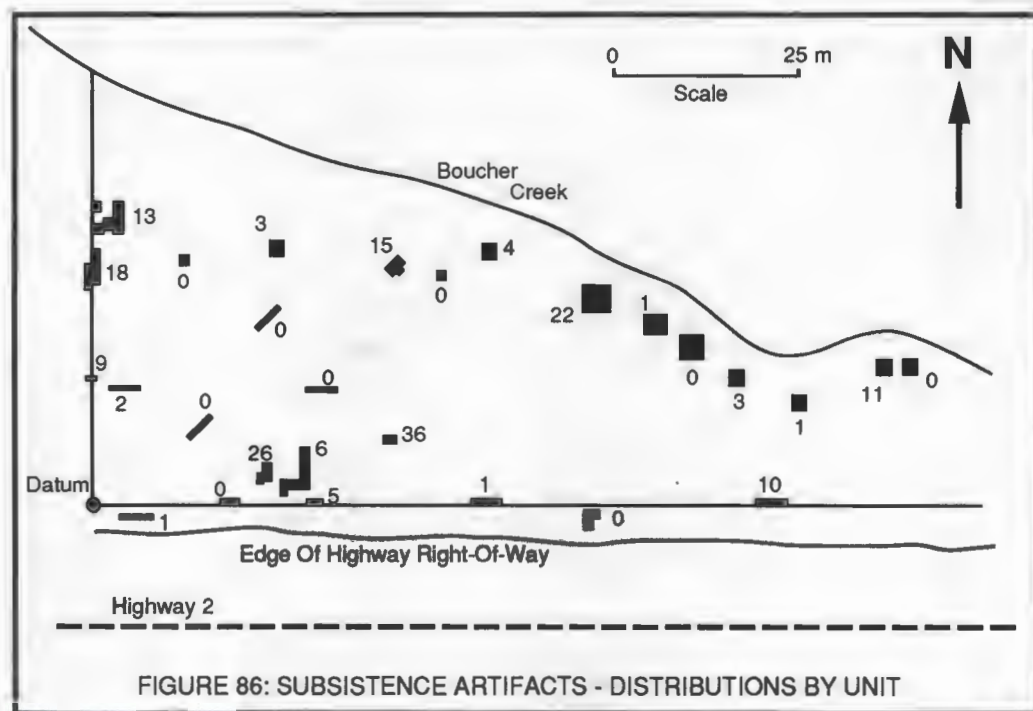
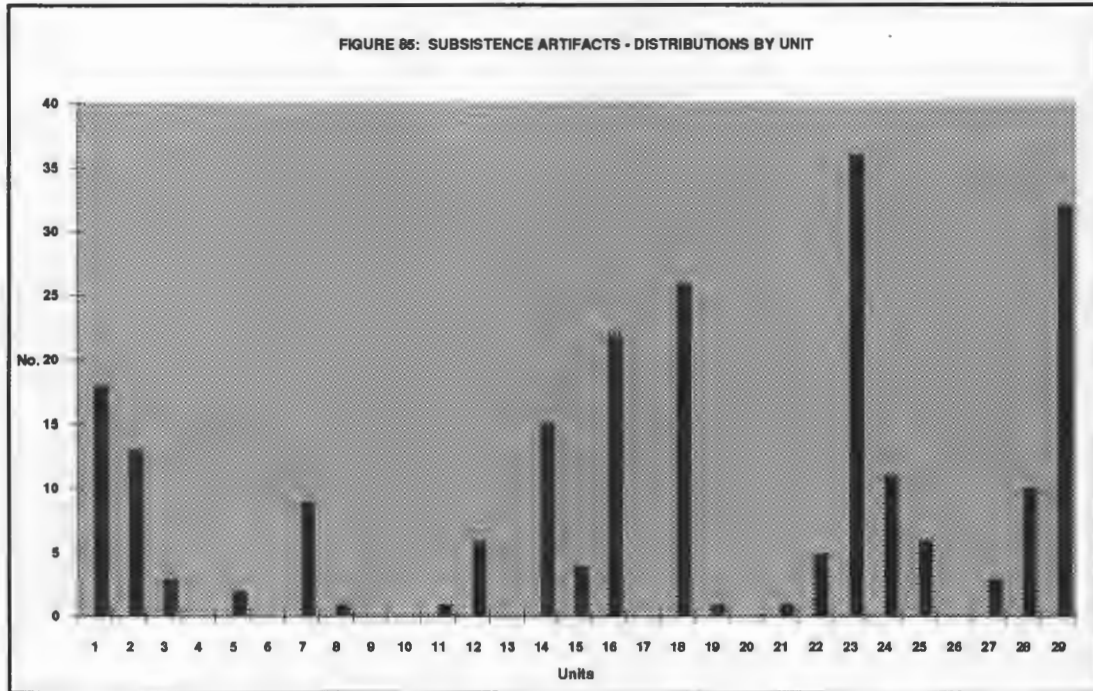




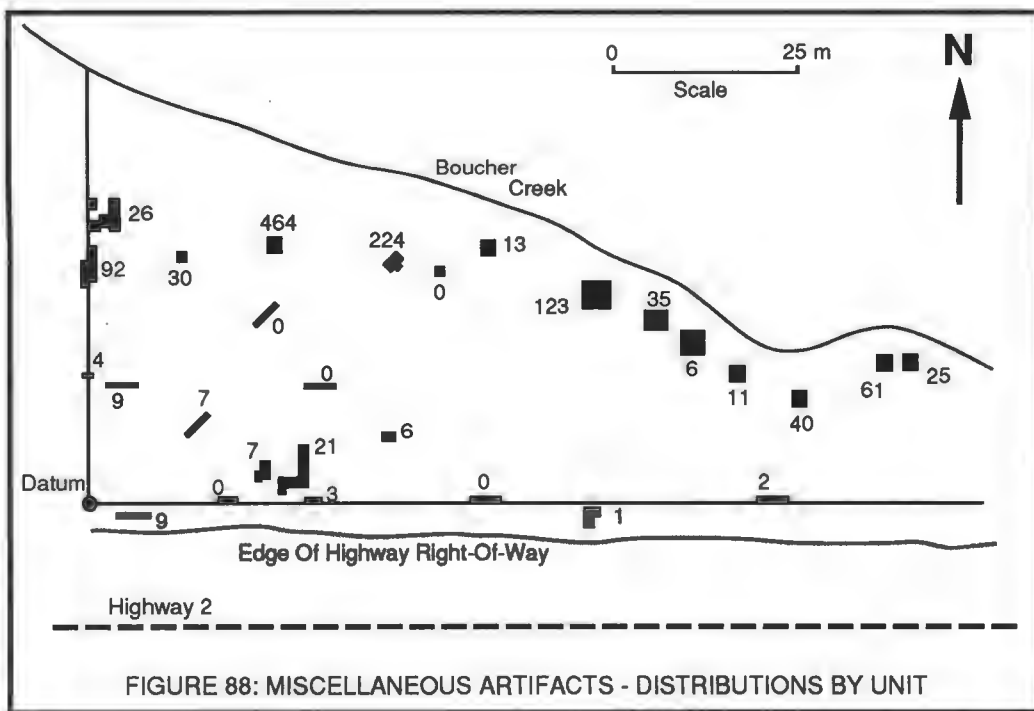
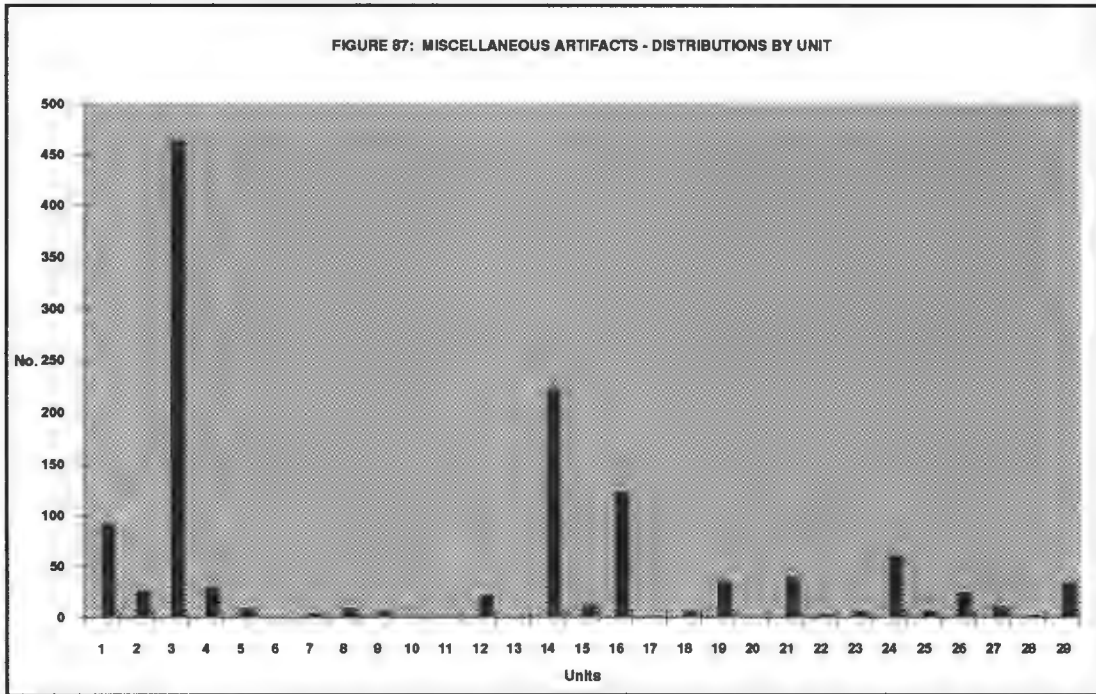


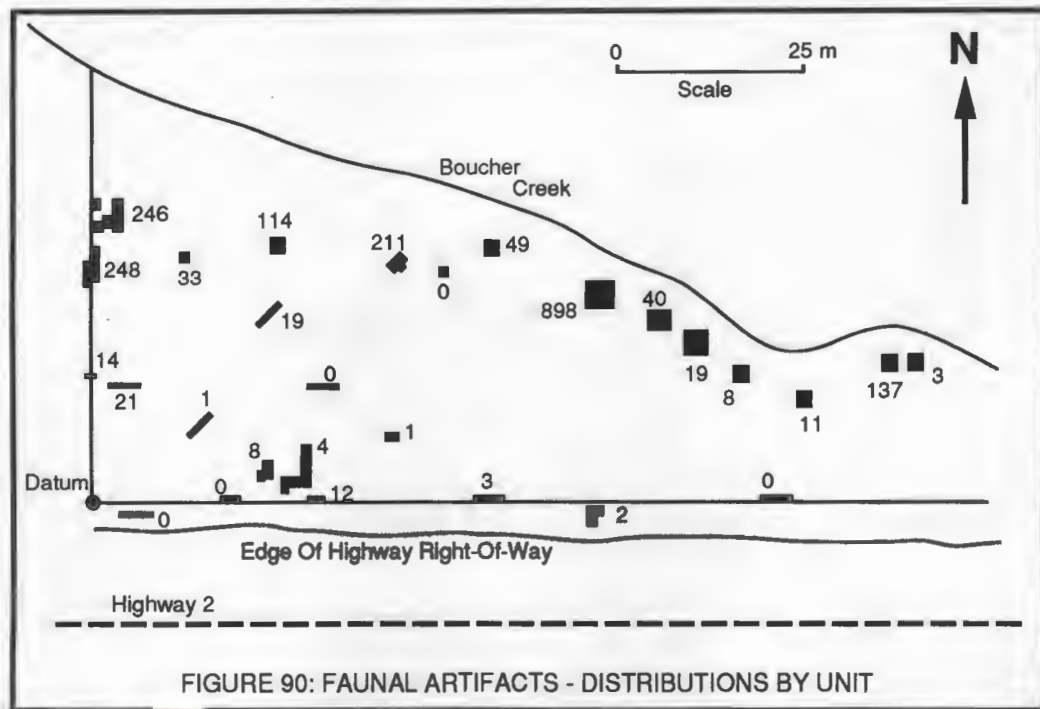
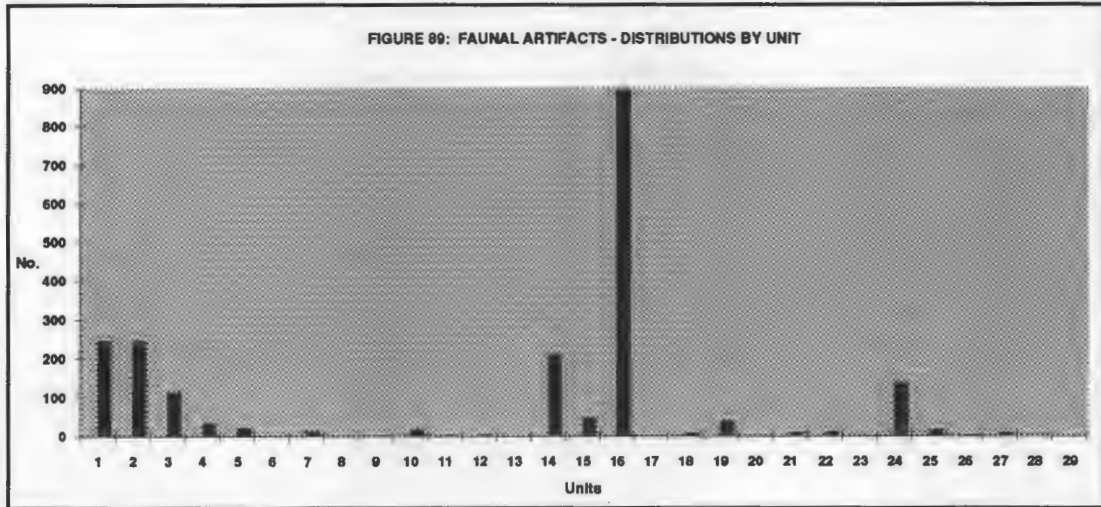














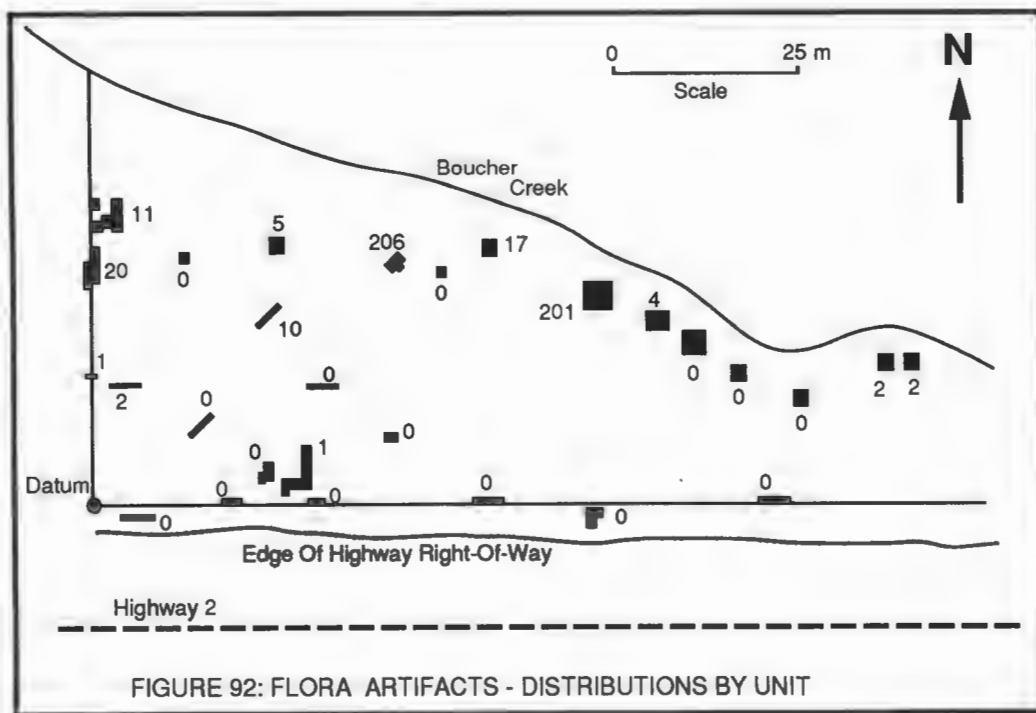
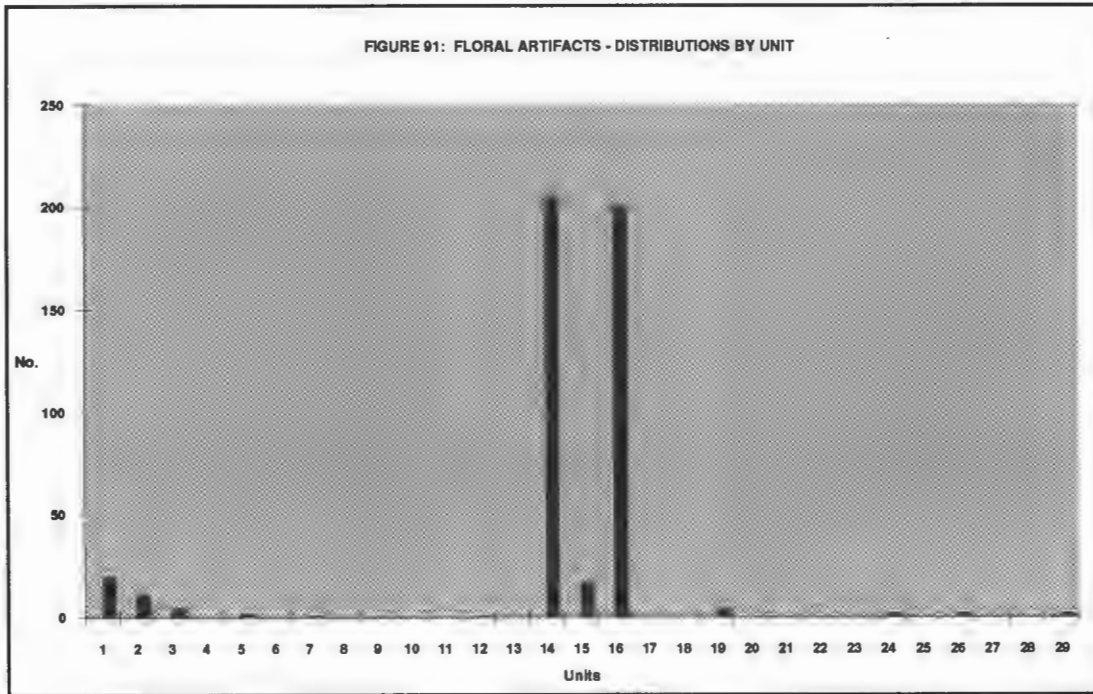


Figure 78 illustrates that the units with the most artifacts were located along the northern margins of the site (Unit 29, which was in the secondary area, is not shown). Most of the artifacts recovered from Waterhole came from the 14 units in this area (21,136 or 90.2% of the total of 23,431 artifacts recovered). An average of 1509.7 artifacts were recovered in these 14 units. In the depressions along the southern margins of the study area (possibly the cellar depressions of buildings located along the main street of Waterhole) fewer artifacts were recovered (the average number for the 4 depressions was 226). Artifact frequencies were even lower in the intervening space between the northern and southern features. Nine units were excavated in the intervening areas and the average yield was 95.2 artifacts per unit. Artifact distributions by unit for each of the artifact categories are presented in Figures 79 through 92.

Most of the artifacts recovered from Waterhole were from features that have been identified as trash pits. Artifacts in the trash pits appear to have been subjected to repeated burning, which is consistent with information offered by many local informants about garbage disposal during this period. Refuse was often burned and later covered with soil to keep smell and flies to a minimum, and to discourage animals from digging in the garbage. Burning may have contributed to the destruction of some of the more fragile artifacts, and much evidence exists of glass or ceramic artifacts were heat fractured. Burning of refuse may also have accelerated the disintegration of metal objects in the pits, particularly in the case of tin cans and other ferrous metal objects. One positive result of this means of disposal, was that some layering was visible in some of the excavation units through successive ash and dirt layers, thereby permitting some artifacts to be relatively dated. In these instances the artifacts below intact strata are presumed to be older than those located above, depth below surface in these cases can be considered a measure of relative age. Unit 14 for example had well developed strata in the upper layers, and the occurrence of the 1927 car licence plate near the bottom of the unit meant that all the artifacts above that point could not have been deposited any earlier than 1927. It should be noted that all of the artifacts recovered in the 'cellar' depressions (including Units 1 and 2) and in the intervening areas were recovered in the upper portion of the soil matrix

within or just below the sod layer. This presented problems for interpreting the depositional sequence of artifacts in these areas because there was little or no stratification and therefore superposition of artifacts was not easily discernable. The bowl shape of the depressions presented further problems because artifacts lying on the surface at the bottom of the depressions often were at a greater depth below surface than some buried artifacts directly beneath the rim of the depressions. As a result, depth below surface as indicated in the artifacts' provenience records is not a valid indicator of depositional sequence unless the geometry of the unit is also considered.

Fortunately, the history of Waterhole is fairly well documented, and the occupation period of the site is known. Therefore no effort had to be expended to place the site in a specific time frame, and attention was focused on dating individual units only as an aid to the interpretation of site development and site utilization, and to confirm that the individual units were created during the same time period. Some artifacts like bottles and ceramics proved to be useful for dating because of the presence of makers' marks and patent information on some of these items. As a result, all of the trash pits except Unit 29 were dated to the period between 1914 and 1928. Unit 29 had artifacts in it that were unlike any found in the other units so in fact it may have a later utilization date. The fact that this unit was located near the Chalmers' house (which was occupied into the 1940's) may indicate that this pit was not contemporaneous with the other trash pits. It was not possible to more narrowly define the date of use for most of the trash pits because of the short utilization period of these pits and the fact that many bottle and ceramics styles persisted for many years after their manufacture. Ceramic items in particular often continue to be used for many years after their manufacturing date and are generally only thrown away when they are broken. It was clear though that except for Unit 29, all artifacts recovered were from Waterhole were from the same time period.

The problems encountered in attempting to date particular units also affected interpretation of changes in artifact utilization over time. No marked changes in artifact types or frequencies was discernible in any of the units, and no patterned increase in artifact utilization could be seen over the course of the site, that is, there does not appear to have been any

general tendency for the basal layers to consist of one type of artifact assemblage and the upper layers to consist of another. Individual unit variation exists, but it does not seem to be as much time dependent as it is location dependent. The major differences in artifact distributions and frequencies in some of the units appears be related to the function of the areas or features excavated and the buildings directly associated with them.

Of all the features excavated, only a few of the trash pits could be demonstrated to be associated with a particular building or type of activity. Units excavated in the intervening spaces between recognizable features such as cellar depressions or trash pits yielded mixed artifact assemblages that were very fragmentary and no associate patterning was evident. Cellar depressions adjacent to the highway right-of-way yielded artifacts consisting largely of nails and bottle fragments, these assemblages may be consistent with construction activities and/or accidental breakage and discard. Units 1 and 2 in the area behind Jim Armstrong's store and residence were different from the cellar depressions associated with the main buildings (Figure 93). These depressions were most probably associated with outbuildings and Unit 2 may have been a root-cellar depression for one of these buildings. The assemblages recovered from these two features were very similar in type, if not in frequency. The major difference between these units is that in Unit 1 there was a higher number of nails, while in Unit 2 there were more cans and closures; also, the artifacts in Unit 1 were smaller and more fragmented than in Unit 2. But, a single source is suggested for these two artifact assemblages, not only because they were almost contiguous, but also because ceramic items of similar motif and manufacture were located in both units. Also, the faunal materials found in these two units were of a very similar type and frequency, and were quite unlike those found in any of the other units. There is no way to clearly demonstrate that these two assemblages were associated with Armstrong's store, as no recovered artifacts could be associated with any of the business activities carried on at this store. In fact, the materials more closely resembled residential garbage consisting largely of household and architectural materials.



Four trash pits could be associated with particular buildings or activities, represented by Units 3, 14, 16, and 24. Units 3, and 14 were trash pits located behind the Empire Hotel (Figure 93). Among the artifacts in Unit 3 were 9 complete medicine bottles, a graduated cylinder, 6 fragments of dental molding, 19 vial and test-tube fragments, 15 dental sanding disk fragments, and 39 human teeth. Unit 14 also contained many of the same type of artifacts: 11 medicine bottles, 37 vial and test-tube fragments, 3 dental x-ray negatives, 12 human teeth, and an amputated human arm. Since it is documented that many of the doctors who came to Waterhole (particularly Doctor McFadyen who did the amputation) lived at the Empire Hotel, these large concentrations of medical/dental materials would point to this building as the origin for the garbage in these two trash pits.

Unit 16 which was directly behind Weir's Hotel was the largest trash pit excavated during the field season (Figure 93). This unit contained more complete or identifiable artifacts than any of the other units. Most of the ceramics from this unit were of the 'Hotel Ware' type, almost all of which was made in England. This was in sharp contrast to Units 3 and 14 which were almost devoid of 'Hotel Ware' type ceramics. Visual examination of the materials from this unit clearly indicated that this assemblage was dominated by 'Hotel Ware' and food and catering items, typical of the type of materials produced by a hotel kitchen or cafe.

Unit 24 was a trash pit located behind W.P. Loggie's and Jim Bryden's homes (Figure 93). This unit is unique in that it contains many fragments of Vignaud Limoge china, which even today is very expensive chinaware. Also contained in this pit were more tin can fragments than any pit except Unit 4. Since W.P. Loggie was one of the more prosperous merchants in Waterhole, it is possible that the Limoge china came from his house. It is further possible that since he was engaged in the retail trade his consumption of canned goods was greater since he could acquire these items at cost.

Unit 25 was not associated with any particular building, but was identified as an ice-house by reason of the large amount of sawdust above the flooring of this unit. Sixty-nine footwear fragments were recovered from

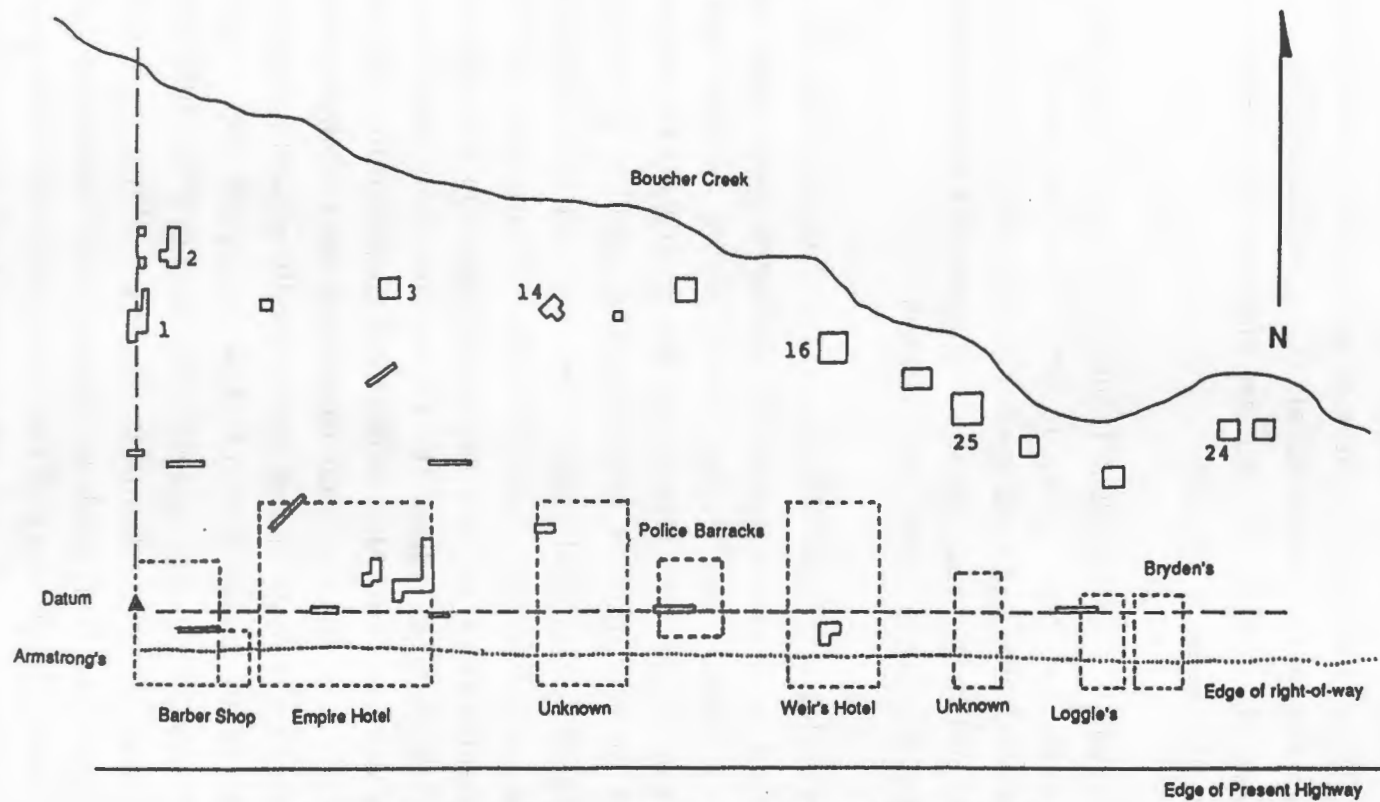
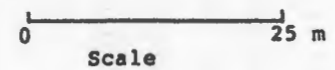


Figure 93: Location of Excavation Units and Businesses along Waterhole Main Street





this unit, suggesting that this structure belonged to Frank Rotunda who ran both an ice-cream parlour and a shoe repair shop.

Unit 29 was directly associated with the Chalmers' house and farm, as no other structures were in that area at any time. Most of the artifacts in this unit consisted of architectural or subsistence items not normally produced by residential activity, but are more typically produced by building construction and farming activity.

The artifact assemblages from 8 of the archaeological features located at this site were shown to be related to specific businesses or domiciles located along the old main street of the town. This relationship was a useful aid in determining the suspected but unconfirmable locations of buildings along the main street of Waterhole.

The results of the artifact analysis indicate that the residents of Waterhole had access to commercially produced goods from many parts of the world, including: Canada, the United States, Europe, and Japan. The origin of ceramic and glass items were the most easy to determine because of the good preservation of makers' marks and/or Trade Marks. Other items such as ferrous metal objects were often in poor condition, and most could not be identified as to source or manufacture. The fact that no intact artifacts, besides bottles, were recovered from the site indicates that the residents of Waterhole utilized the things they had until they were either worn-out or were broken. Also, evidence of food-canning and hunting found throughout the site suggests that these may have been important methods of preserving and/or augmenting commercially available foodstocks. On the basis of the trade items present it does appear that the residents of Waterhole had a wide range of goods available to them either through mail-order or through the merchants in the town. It was suspected that this range of items had increased or changed with improved transportation conditions during the history of the town. But, while the assemblages did demonstrate consumption was varied, and that in some instances these consumptive patterns were attributable to certain businesses or types of activities, variation in consumptive behaviour over time was not observed.

While not providing as much information as was hoped, the data from this project goes a long way towards establishing a database to which other collections from this time period can be compared.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The initial goal of this project was to document the residual architectural features and to collect the historical cultural materials from the historic townsite of Waterhole, Alberta. All areas of the site were sampled, and all located natural or man-made features were excavated in their entirety. Few architectural features were located, but a high proportion of the historic cultural materials were recovered. Total recovery was not possible, nor was it expected, and some sub-surface artifacts remain on the site. But the thoroughness of the excavations and survey of the site suggests that few large concentrations exist at the site. Therefore, further archaeological investigations at this site would not produce significant cost effective results and no further collection, testing, or excavation is recommended for HaQo-4. In summary, it is recommended that development proceed as required by Alberta Transportation and Utilities. This recommendation is subject to approval by Alberta Culture.

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APPENDIX 'A'

TABLES

TABLE 1

## ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

## I. HOUSEHOLD

1. Closures
2. Cans
3. Electrical
4. Bottles
5. Ceramics
6. Glass
7. Kitchen
8. Jars
9. Miscellaneous

## II. PERSONAL

1. Accessories
2. Jewelry
3. Footwear
4. Miscellaneous

## III. ARCHITECTURAL

1. Nails
2. Spikes
3. Masonry
4. Fasteners

## IV. SUBSISTENCE

1. Firearms
2. Automotive
3. Charcoal/Coal/Wood
4. Miscellaneous

## V. MISCELLANEOUS

1. Non-metal
2. Metal
3. Wire
4. Medical/Dental

## VI. FAUNA

1. Mammals
2. Birds
3. Fish

## VII. FLORA

1. Seeds and Pits



**TABLE 2**  
**ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	CATEGORY							Totals
	Household	Personal	Architectural	Subsistence	Miscellaneous	Fauna	Flora	
Unit 1	582	4	860	18	92	248	20	1824
Unit 2	2057	6	232	13	26	246	11	2591
Unit 3	2176	96	213	3	464	114	5	3071
Unit 4	1863	5	49		30	33		1980
Unit 5	101		2	2	9	21	2	137
Unit 6	156		6					162
Unit 7	62		19	9	4	14	1	109
Unit 8	16		24	1	9			50
Unit 9	102		15		7	1		125
Unit 10	47	1	2			19		69
Unit 11	34		22	1		3		60
Unit 12	206	5	130	6	21	4	1	373
Unit 13								0
Unit 14	1947	19	158	15	224	211	206	2780
Unit 15	583	5	51	4	13	49	17	722
Unit 16	2614	32	202	22	123	898	201	4092
Unit 17	196		22		1	2		221
Unit 18	144	2	41	26	7	8		228
Unit 19	351	7	25	1	35	40	4	463
Unit 20								0
Unit 21	454	1	21	1	40	11		528
Unit 22	29	2	46	5	3	12		97
Unit 23	17		22	36	6	1		82
Unit 24	1274	20	550	11	61	137	2	2055
Unit 25	136	69	23	6	6	19		259
Unit 26	362	7	52		25	3	2	451
Unit 27	197	1	100	3	11	8		320
Unit 28	12	4	20	10	2			48
Unit 29	76	12	378	32	34		2	534
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15794</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>3285</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>2102</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>23431</b>

Number of missing observations = 0

**TABLE 3**  
**HOUSEHOLD ARTIFACTS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Closures	Cans	Elect.	Bottles	Ceramics	Glass	Kitchen	Jars	Misc	Totals
Unit 1	95	27	7	390	51	6		6		582
Unit 2	251	1279	5	418	80	13		10	1	2057
Unit 3	21	1259	9	553	37	234		63		2176
Unit 4	13	1599	1	66	59	108	8	5	4	1863
Unit 5	1	30		67	2		1			101
Unit 6	0	150		3	2	1				156
Unit 7	1	0		20	26	11	2	2		62
Unit 8	1	0		14	1					16
Unit 9	2	86		11	1		2			102
Unit 10	0	10		34	1		2			47
Unit 11	0	30		0	4					34
Unit 12	15	42	1	96	11	41				206
Unit 13	0	0		0	0					0
Unit 14	51	726	7	533	151	171	16	291	1	1947
Unit 15	2	204	118	204	40	4		11		583
Unit 16	235	273	18	1242	493	268	17	54	14	2614
Unit 17	0	20		168	4	4				196
Unit 18	47	19	1	59	7	3		7	1	144
Unit 19	44	67		197	43	3		7		351
Unit 20	0	0		0	0					0
Unit 21	2	224		137	7	70	8	6		454
Unit 22	1	11		13	1	3				29
Unit 23	0	0		16	0				1	17
Unit 24	20	434	21	652	65	33	6	42	1	1274
Unit 25	1	13		93	15	4		10		136
Unit 26	1	167	4	39	68	52	1	30		362
Unit 27	0	56		14	45	61	1	19	1	197
Unit 28	3	0		2	4	2			1	12
Unit 29	3	52		8	0		5		8	76
<b>Totals</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>6778</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>5039</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15794</b>

TABLE 4

## HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

Closures	Crown Caps Complete Crown Cap Fragments Cork Stoppers Complete Cork Stopper Fragments Cork Cap Liners Glass Stoppers	Jar Lids Screw Caps Bottle Wire Seal Metal Bottle Lid Plastic Bottle Caps Push-on Lids
Cans	Can Seam Fragments Can Fragments Can Lid Fragments Can Keys Pull Tabs Tobacco Cans	Square Cans Shoe Polish Screw Tops Wax Cans Aluminum Cans Rectangular Cans
Electrical	Light-bulbs Fuses Insulators	Radio Tubes Batteries Transformers
Bottles	Condiment Extract Beer Pop Liquor Milk Household	Olive Unknown Household Ink Medicine Patent Medicine Perfume
Ceramics	Cups Saucers Dishes Plates Bowls Unidentified Tea-pots Flower Pots	Egg Cups Lasagna Dishes Figurines Ashtrays Jars Jugs Vases
Glass	Drinking Glasses Milk Glass Egg Cups Bowls	Pitchers Measuring Cups Oil Lamp Glass Unidentified Fragments

TABLE 4 (continued)

**Kitchen**

Measuring Cups  
 Salt Shakers  
 Vacuum Flasks  
 Tea-spoons  
 Forks  
 Metal Bowls  
 Serving Spoons  
 Pots  
 Stove Parts

Metal Dishes  
 Oven Dishes  
 Pot Scrubbers  
 Metal Spatula  
 Clothes-pins  
 Sponges  
 Kettles  
 Wash-boards  
 Soup Packages

**Jars**

Canning Jars  
 Canning Jar Glass Lids  
 Canning Jar Rubber Rings

Condiment Jars  
 Patent Medicine Jars  
 Canning Jar Metal Lids

**Miscellaneous**

Household Thermometers  
 Salt Spouts  
 Coat Hooks  
 Coat Hangers  
 Mica  
 Aluminum Pull Tabs  
 Mattress Coils  
 Pails

Stove Parts  
 Knives  
 Barrels  
 Wax  
 Buckets  
 Bottle Openers  
 Casters

TABLE 5  
CLOSURES - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

Unit	Crown Caps Complete	Crown Cap Fragments	Cork Stoppers Complete	Cork Stopper Fragments	Cork Cap Liner	Glass Stopper	Jar Lid	Screw Cap	Bottle Wire Seal	Metal Bottle Lid	Plastic Caps	Push-on Lid	Totals
Unit 1	33	52		4	1	2	2	1					95
Unit 2	79	166		1		4			1				251
Unit 3	3	1	5	6		1		4					21
Unit 4	3			1			5	2		1		1	13
Unit 5	1												1
Unit 6													0
Unit 7		1											1
Unit 8		1											1
Unit 9	1		1										2
Unit 10													0
Unit 11													0
Unit 12	9	5							1				15
Unit 13													0
Unit 14	11	10	15	3		4		3		1	4		51
Unit 15				2									2
Unit 16	116	43	60	1	1	11		2			1		235
Unit 17													0
Unit 18	17	30											47
Unit 19	40		3					1					44
Unit 20													0
Unit 21			1			1							2
Unit 22	1												1
Unit 23													0
Unit 24	5	3	1	3		1		5	2				20
Unit 25		1										1	1
Unit 26			1										1
Unit 27													0
Unit 28	1		1								1		3
Unit 29								3					3
Totals	320	313	89	21	2	24	7	21	4	2	6	1	810

TABLE 6  
CANS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

Unit	Seam Frag.	Can Frag. Counted	Can Frag. (grams)	Lid Frag.	Paint Cans	Paint Can Lids	Can Keys	Pull Tabs	Tobacco	Square	Shoe Polish	Screw Tops	Can Spout	Oil Cans	Wax	Aluminum	Square	Totals
Unit 1	20	2			5	5	3	2										27
Unit 2	244	1026			12	2	4	3									2	1293
Unit 3	204	1061		1			1		2									1298
Unit 4	253	1335		10			1											1599
Unit 5		30																30
Unit 6	10	140																150
Unit 7																		0
Unit 8																		0
Unit 9	4	82																86
Unit 10	3	7																10
Unit 11	29	1																30
Unit 12		42			1													43
Unit 13																		0
Unit 14	672	36	696.7 (4)		5		7		1			6		1				732
Unit 15	140	82	249.5 (2)		1		2		1	1	5				1			206
Unit 16	242	16	939.7 (10)		3		4									1		276
Unit 17	3	17																20
Unit 18	1	18																19
Unit 19	5	58	103.2 (2)															67
Unit 20																		0
Unit 21	168	88	419.1 (6)		3		1			1								227
Unit 22	5	5	120.2 (1)		1													12
Unit 23					1													1
Unit 24	408	6	1888.8 (5)	14	4	2			1					1				441
Unit 25		12	20 (1)															13
Unit 26	155	4	271.2 (3)				1		2	1								167
Unit 27	47	5	69.2 (2)				1		1									54
Unit 28																		0
Unit 29	35	12	18.7 (1)				2		2								2	52
Totals	2640	4017	4796.4 g (36)	25	31	4	27	5	3	9	6	6	1	2	1	1	2	6816

\* Numbers in brackets indicate number of catalogue numbers assigned to the weighed fragments in each unit

Except where indicated, all the cans and fragments were placed in the Household Category

§ These items included in the Architecture Category totals

∧ These items included in Subsistence Category totals

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TABLE 7  
ELECTRICAL - DISTRIBUTION BY UNIT

	Light-bulbs	Fuse	Insulator	Radio Tube	Battery	Transformer	Totals
Unit 1	4	1	1		1		7
Unit 2	3				2		5
Unit 3	8	1					9
Unit 4	1						1
Unit 5							
Unit 6							
Unit 7							
Unit 8							
Unit 9							
Unit 10							
Unit 11							
Unit 12			1				1
Unit 13							
Unit 14	4		1	2			7
Unit 15	111				7		118
Unit 16	18						18
Unit 17							
Unit 18	1						1
Unit 19							
Unit 20							
Unit 21							
Unit 22							
Unit 23							
Unit 24	19				1	1	21
Unit 25							
Unit 26	4						4
Unit 27							
Unit 28							
Unit 29							
Totals	173	2	3	2	11	1	192

TABLE 8  
COMPLETE BOTTLES DISTRIBUTION BY UNITS

	Condiments	Extracts	Beer	Pop	Liquor	Milk	Ink	Household	Olive	Medicine	Patent Medicine	Perfume	Totals
Unit 1		1									1		2
Unit 2	2												2
Unit 3		10		1	1					2	4		18
Unit 4	2	1			1		2				2		8
Unit 5													
Unit 6													
Unit 7													
Unit 8													
Unit 9													
Unit 10													
Unit 11													
Unit 12			1								2		3
Unit 13													
Unit 14	3	9			2		3	1	9	7	29		63
Unit 15		2								1			3
Unit 16	13	83	8	5	5		1	2		3	28	3	151
Unit 17													
Unit 18													
Unit 19		9	1	1							4		15
Unit 20													
Unit 21		6									1		7
Unit 22													
Unit 23													
Unit 24	7	1		2			1				14		25
Unit 25													
Unit 26	1	1						1	1	2	7		13
Unit 27		1											1
Unit 28													
Unit 29											4		4
Totals	28	124	10	9	9	0	7	4	10	15	96	3	315



Table 9  
Minimum Numbers of Bottles by Type - Distributions By Unit

Unit	Condiments	Extracts	Beer	Pop	Liquor	Milk	Household	Olive	Unknown Household	Ink	Medicine *	Patent Medicine	Perfume ‡	Minimum No. Of Bottles	Complete Bottles	Total Frag. & Complete
Unit 1	4	13	9	7	14				2					49	2	390
Unit 2	23	9	7	7	7						1			54	2	418
Unit 3	10	16	8	3	18	1			1		9	8		76	18	683
Unit 4	3	4	2	3	7				2	2		6		29	8	66
Unit 5				2	2				2					6		67
Unit 6														0		3
Unit 7			1	1								1		3		20
Unit 8		1			1									3		14
Unit 9			1						1					2		11
Unit 10		3	1											4		34
Unit 11														0		0
Unit 12	1	3	4		1				1			4		14	3	96
Unit 13														0		0
Unit 14	11	20	6	1	10	3	4	11	3	5	11	37		122	63	533
Unit 15		4	3	3	3		1	2			2	1		16	3	204
Unit 16	26	145	41	8	20	3	3	5	12	1	9	28	3	304	151	1242
Unit 17				2	5									7		168
Unit 18			1	1	4				1					7		69
Unit 19	1	16	2	2	4				3		8			33	18	187
Unit 20														0		0
Unit 21	3	9	1	2	3		1		1		3			23	7	137
Unit 22											1			1		13
Unit 23	1													1		16
Unit 24	16	5	18	2	8				2	1		19		71	25	652
Unit 25				3	3				2					8		98
Unit 26	1	2					1	1	2		1	9	1	18	13	39
Unit 27		1	1	1	1				1					5	1	14
Unit 28									1					1		2
Unit 29									1			4		5	4	8
Totals	100	249	107	45	111	7	10	19	38	9	32	125	4	856	315	5039

All bottles placed in the Household Category except where indicated  
 \* These items placed in the Miscellaneous Category totals  
 ‡ These items placed in the Personal Category totals

TABLE 10  
CERAMICS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

Unit	Cups	Saucers	Dishes	Plates	Bowls	Tea Pots	Flower Pots	Egg Cups	Lasagna Dishes	Figurines	Ashtrays	Jars	Jugs	Vases	Unident.	Total Identifiable	Total Fragments
Unit 1	3	3	4	4	5										6	28	51
Unit 2		8	1	7											2	18	80
Unit 3	2	2		1	2											7	37
Unit 4	4	2	1	8	2					1						18	59
Unit 5															1	1	3
Unit 6															1	1	2
Unit 7	1		1	2												4	26
Unit 8															1	1	1
Unit 9															1	1	1
Unit 10															1	1	1
Unit 11							1								1	2	4
Unit 12		1	1													2	11
Unit 13																0	0
Unit 14	12	1	5	2	4		28	1			1				1	55	151
Unit 15			1	2	1											3	40
Unit 16	20	28	13	19	26	2		3	3	1		1			5	121	493
Unit 17				1											2	3	4
Unit 18			2												1	3	7
Unit 19		2	3	1	2	1									1	10	43
Unit 20																0	0
Unit 21		1	1													2	7
Unit 22															1	1	1
Unit 23																0	0
Unit 24	2	5		1	3	1										12	65
Unit 25			1		3											4	19
Unit 26	1	4	1	1			1					1		1		10	68
Unit 27	1	2		3												7	48
Unit 28					1										1	2	4
Unit 29																0	0
Totals	46	59	35	52	49	4	30	4	3	2	1	2	1	1	29	318	1218



TABLE 11  
CERAMIC WARE TYPES - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Earthenware White	Earthenware Brown	Earthenware Red	Earthenware Grey	Earthenware Green	Porcelain	Flower Pots	Ironstone White	Ironstone Brown	Stoneware	China	Earthenware Crook	Unidentified Fragments	Totals
Unit 1	22	3								18	5		2	51
Unit 2	0	26								52	2			80
Unit 3	20							1			14		2	37
Unit 4	52					7								59
Unit 5	2													2
Unit 6	2													2
Unit 7	26													26
Unit 8	1													1
Unit 9	0								1					1
Unit 10	1													1
Unit 11	3						1							4
Unit 12	3					5							3	11
Unit 13	0													0
Unit 14	19	8				48	36				48			151
Unit 15	0									1	28		12	41
Unit 16	306	9	1	1	1	72		8		1	94		2	493
Unit 17	0	2									1			3
Unit 18	4	1					2							7
Unit 19	15	1				17		1			7		2	43
Unit 20	0													0
Unit 21	5										1			7
Unit 22	0										1			1
Unit 23	0													0
Unit 24	1	3	2			13					26	21		65
Unit 25	6					3		2			2			13
Unit 26	0		17			36		6			6			65
Unit 27	35					1						0		46
Unit 28	2	1										1		4
Unit 29	0													0
Totals	526	54	20	2	1	198	37	16	1	71	235	31	24	1218

TABLE 12  
KITCHEN - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Measuring Cup	Salt Shaker	Vacuum Flask	Tea- Spoon	Fork	Metal Bowl	Serving Spoon	Pot	Stove Part	Metal Dish	Oven Dish	Pot Scrubber	Metal Spatula	Clothes- Pins	Sponge	Kettle	Wash- Board	Soup Package	Totals
Unit 1																			
Unit 2																			
Unit 3																			
Unit 4			3											3	1	1			6
Unit 5														1					1
Unit 6																			
Unit 7																			
Unit 8																			
Unit 9																			
Unit 10																			
Unit 11																			
Unit 12																			
Unit 13																			
Unit 14	4	1	1	1								4	1	4					16
Unit 15																			0
Unit 16	1			8	2	1	2	1	2										17
Unit 17																			
Unit 18																			
Unit 19																			
Unit 20																			
Unit 21																			
Unit 22																			
Unit 23																			
Unit 24		1					1	1						3					6
Unit 25																			
Unit 26										1									1
Unit 27																			
Unit 28																			
Unit 29																			
Totals	5	2	4	9	2	1	2	10	4	1	4	4	1	15	1	1	2	1	69

TABLE 13  
GLASS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Drinking Glasses	Unidentified Fragments	Milk Glass	Egg Cup	Bowl	Pitcher	Oil Lamp Glass	Totals
Unit 1	1	4					1	6
Unit 2		4					9	13
Unit 3	19	45					170	234
Unit 4		1		4			103	108
Unit 5								
Unit 6	1							1
Unit 7	1	10						11
Unit 8								
Unit 9								
Unit 10								
Unit 11								
Unit 12	11	11					19	41
Unit 13								
Unit 14	3	41					127	171
Unit 15							4	4
Unit 16	13	29			2	5	219	268
Unit 17	1	3						4
Unit 18	3							3
Unit 19							3	3
Unit 20								
Unit 21							70	70
Unit 22							3	3
Unit 23								
Unit 24		5					28	33
Unit 25							4	4
Unit 26		16					36	52
Unit 27		5	80				5	91
Unit 28		2						2
Unit 29								
Totals	53	176	50	4	2	5	802	1092

TABLE 14  
JARS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Canning Jars	Canning Jar Glass Lids	Rubber Jar Rings	Condiment Jars	Pat. Med. Jars	Metal Lids	Totals
Unit 1		1	5				6
Unit 2	7		1	1	1		10
Unit 3	81				2		83
Unit 4	2				3		5
Unit 5							
Unit 6							
Unit 7	2						2
Unit 8							
Unit 9							
Unit 10							
Unit 11							
Unit 12							
Unit 13							
Unit 14	116	12	183		7	1	291
Unit 15		1	2		4	4	11
Unit 16	16	7	7	7	17		54
Unit 17							
Unit 18	1			6			7
Unit 19	5				1		7
Unit 20							
Unit 21	5		1				6
Unit 22							
Unit 23							
Unit 24	32		9		1		42
Unit 25	2		5		2	1	10
Unit 26	25		3	1			30
Unit 27	18	1					19
Unit 28							
Unit 29							
Totals	296	22	186	15	38	6	563

TABLE 15

## MISCELLANEOUS HOUSEHOLD - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Household Thermometer	Salt Spout	Coat Hook	Coat Hanger	Mica	Aluminum Pull Tab	Mattress Coil	Pail	Stove Fragment	Knife	Barrel	Wax	Bucket	Bottle Opener	Caster	Totals
Unit 1																
Unit 2					1											1
Unit 3																
Unit 4	1		1							1	1					4
Unit 5																
Unit 6																
Unit 7																
Unit 8																
Unit 9																
Unit 10																
Unit 11																
Unit 12																
Unit 13																
Unit 14												1				1
Unit 15																
Unit 16								1				2	10	1		14
Unit 17																
Unit 18						1										1
Unit 19																
Unit 20																
Unit 21																
Unit 22																
Unit 23																
Unit 24		1									1					1
Unit 25																
Unit 26																
Unit 27															1	1
Unit 28					1											1
Unit 29							7	1	1	1	2	3	10	1	1	8
Totals	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	1	2	3	10	1	1	33

**TABLE 16**  
**PERSONAL ARTIFACTS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Accessories	Jewelry	Miscellaneous	Footwear	Totals
Unit 1	1	1	2		4
Unit 2	2	1	2	1	6
Unit 3	13	9	2	72	96
Unit 4	3			2	5
Unit 5					
Unit 6					
Unit 7					
Unit 8					
Unit 9					
Unit 10		1			1
Unit 11					
Unit 12	1	1	3		5
Unit 13					
Unit 14	16	1	2		19
Unit 15	2	1	1	1	5
Unit 16	6	4	22		32
Unit 17					
Unit 18				2	2
Unit 19	1	5	1		7
Unit 20					
Unit 21	1				1
Unit 22	2				2
Unit 23					
Unit 24	3	1	1	15	20
Unit 25				69	69
Unit 26	2	2	2	1	7
Unit 27				1	1
Unit 28			4		4
Unit 29	1			11	12
<b>Totals</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>298</b>

TABLE 17

## PERSONAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

## Accessories

Buckles  
 Corset Stays  
 Corset Suspenders  
 Collar Studs  
 Suspenders  
 Clothing Rivets  
 Cotton Cloth

Canvas  
 Hair Brushes  
 Hair Combs  
 Tooth Brushes  
 Tooth Paste Tubes  
 Tooth Paste Caps  
 Hair Cream Tubes

## Jewelry

Glass Beads  
 Plastic Beads  
 Broaches  
 Braided Chain

Ear-rings  
 Finger Rings  
 Plastic Pendants

## Footwear

Shoe Eye-hooks and Grommets  
 Boot Parts  
 Men's Shoes  
 Lady's Shoes

Rubber Heels  
 Rubber Boots  
 Unidentified Shoe Leather

## Miscellaneous

Pencils  
 Buggy Parts  
 Chalk  
 Cloth  
 Toys  
 Coins

Records  
 Pipe Stems  
 Flashlights  
 Pen-nibs  
 Ice-skates  
 Slate

TABLE 18  
ACCESSORIES - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Buckle	Corset Stays	Corset Suspender	Collar Stud	Suspenders	Clothing Rivet	Cotton Cloth	Canvas	Hair Brush	Hair Comb	Tooth Brush	Tooth Paste Tube	Tooth Paste Caps	Hair Cream	Totals
Unit 1	1														1
Unit 2							2								2
Unit 3		6					4		3						13
Unit 4							3								3
Unit 5															0
Unit 6															0
Unit 7															0
Unit 8															0
Unit 9															0
Unit 10															0
Unit 11															0
Unit 12	1														1
Unit 13															0
Unit 14				2	1	1					5	5	2		16
Unit 15												2			2
Unit 16			2	1						1	2				6
Unit 17															0
Unit 18															0
Unit 19													1		1
Unit 20															0
Unit 21		1													1
Unit 22							2								2
Unit 23															0
Unit 24	1											2			3
Unit 25															0
Unit 26												1	1		2
Unit 27															0
Unit 28															0
Unit 29														1	1
Totals	3	7	2	3	1	1	9	2	3	1	7	10	4	1	54

TABLE 19  
JEWELRY - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Glass Beads	Plastic Beads	Brooch	Braided Chain	Ear-ring	Ring	Plastic Pendant	Totals
Unit 1	1							1
Unit 2	1							1
Unit 3	2	6	1					9
Unit 4								
Unit 5								
Unit 6								
Unit 7								
Unit 8								
Unit 9								
Unit 10	1							1
Unit 11								
Unit 12				1				1
Unit 13								
Unit 14					1			1
Unit 15						1		1
Unit 16	3						1	4
Unit 17								
Unit 18								
Unit 19	6							6
Unit 20								
Unit 21								
Unit 22								
Unit 23								
Unit 24	1							1
Unit 25								
Unit 26	2							2
Unit 27								
Unit 28								
Unit 29								
Totals	16	6	1	1	1	1	1	27



TABLE 20  
FOOTWEAR - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Eye-hooks/ Grommets	Boot Parts	Men's Shoes	Ladle's Shoes	Rubber Heels	Rubber Boots	Unidentified	Totals
Unit 1								
Unit 2	1							1
Unit 3	40	12	7				13	72
Unit 4			2					2
Unit 5								
Unit 6								
Unit 7								
Unit 8								
Unit 9								
Unit 10								
Unit 11								
Unit 12								
Unit 13								
Unit 14								
Unit 15					1			1
Unit 16								
Unit 17								
Unit 18			2					2
Unit 19								
Unit 20								
Unit 21								
Unit 22								
Unit 23								
Unit 24			14	1				15
Unit 25	2	1	63		2	1		69
Unit 26					1			1
Unit 27					1			1
Unit 28								
Unit 29	1			8	1			11
Totals	44	13	88	10	6	1	13	175

TABLE 21  
MISCELLANEOUS PERSONAL - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Pencil	Buggy Parts	Chalk	Cloth	Toys	Coins	Record	Pipe- Stem	Flashlight	Pen-nib	Ice- Skate	State	Totals
Unit 1													
Unit 2	1	1											2
Unit 3	2												2
Unit 4		2											2
Unit 5													
Unit 6													
Unit 7													
Unit 8													
Unit 9													
Unit 10													
Unit 11													
Unit 12			2	1									3
Unit 13													
Unit 14			1		1								2
Unit 15			1										1
Unit 16						2	20						22
Unit 17													
Unit 18													
Unit 19								1					1
Unit 20													
Unit 21													
Unit 22													
Unit 23													
Unit 24											1		1
Unit 25									1	1			2
Unit 26													
Unit 27					1			1				2	4
Unit 28													
Unit 29													
Totals	3	3	4	1	2	2	20	2	1	1	1	2	42

**TABLE 22**  
**ARCHITECTURAL ARTIFACTS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Nails	Spikes	Miscellaneous	Masonry	Fasteners	Totals
Unit 1	723	20	86	3	28	860
Unit 2	174	8	42	6	2	232
Unit 3	188	1	9	1	14	213
Unit 4	40		6	1	2	49
Unit 5	2					2
Unit 6	1		4		1	6
Unit 7	9		7		3	19
Unit 8	4		20			24
Unit 9	2		12	1		15
Unit 10	1				1	2
Unit 11	20		1		1	22
Unit 12	74	11	40	5		130
Unit 13						0
Unit 14	119	9	21		9	158
Unit 15	47	1		3		51
Unit 16	123	8	48	17	6	202
Unit 17	15	3	1	1	2	22
Unit 18	30	6	3	1	1	41
Unit 19	6	4	12	2	1	25
Unit 20						0
Unit 21	18		1	1	1	21
Unit 22	10	4	30		2	46
Unit 23	16	2	3	1		22
Unit 24	509	24	15		2	550
Unit 25	4	7	6		6	23
Unit 26	39	10	1	2		52
Unit 27	70	8	17		5	100
Unit 28	12	7	1			20
Unit 29	194	175	3		6	378
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2450</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3285</b>

TABLE 23

## ARCHITECTURAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

<b>Nails</b>	Sizes ranging from 0.5 to 4 inches	
<b>Spikes</b>	Sizes ranging from 2 to 6 inches	
<b>Masonry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brick</li> <li>Mortar</li> <li>Concrete</li> <li>Plaster</li> <li>Caulking</li> </ul>	
<b>Fasteners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corrugated Wood Fasteners</li> <li>Staples</li> <li>Screws</li> <li>Thumb Tacks</li> <li>Safety Pins</li> <li>Paper Clips</li> <li>Nuts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rivets</li> <li>Bolts</li> <li>Washers</li> <li>Spring Clips</li> <li>Eye-hooks</li> <li>Hinges</li> </ul>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Window Glass</li> <li>Window Putty</li> <li>Tar-paper</li> <li>Door Chains</li> <li>Brackets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Door Parts</li> <li>Hinges</li> <li>Linoleum</li> <li>Tar</li> </ul>

TABLE 24  
COMMON WIRE NAILS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Length in inches													Complete Nails	Fragments	Totals
	0.5 Tacks	1	1.25	1.5	1.75	2	2.25	2.5	2.75	3	3.25	3.5	4			
Unit 1		1	68	71	95	96	7	111	2		3		3	457	266	723
Unit 2	2		11	8	26	15	2	9	4	5				82	92	174
Unit 3	1	1	2	3	4	15	9	25	39	6				105	83	188
Unit 4			2		8	4	3	2	1	1				21	19	40
Unit 5								1						1	1	2
Unit 6								1						1		1
Unit 7				2	2		2				1			7	2	9
Unit 8				1					2					3	1	4
Unit 9									1					1	1	2
Unit 10													1	1		1
Unit 11	4							8	2				2	16	4	20
Unit 12	2	3	1	1	2	5	2	31	3	7			11	68	6	74
Unit 13														0		0
Unit 14		3	6	9	8	45	1	33	8	1				114	5	119
Unit 15				17	10		8	6	5					46	1	47
Unit 16			1	5	9	13	6	28	21	18			1	102	21	123
Unit 17	1			1		2		2	3	4				13	2	15
Unit 18				3		2	1	11	1	5		1	1	25	5	30
Unit 19				1		3				1				5	1	6
Unit 20														0		0
Unit 21					1			8	1	1			1	12	6	18
Unit 22					2			4	3					9	1	10
Unit 23	1							14						15	1	16
Unit 24		15		65	38	29	13	182	84	20			6	452	57	509
Unit 25				1				2	1					4		4
Unit 26		2		3	1	1		14	5	4		1		31	8	39
Unit 27						3			14	29			24	70		70
Unit 28								7	1	3	1			12		12
Unit 29				1				16	1	92			84	194		194
Totals	11	25	91	192	206	233	54	515	202	197	5	2	134	1867	583	2450

**TABLE 25**  
**SPIKES - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Length in inches										Fragments	Totals
	2	2.5	3.5	4	4.25	4.5	5	5.25	5.5	6		
Unit 1				15			1				4	20
Unit 2				6			1			1		8
Unit 3					1							1
Unit 4												
Unit 5												
Unit 6												
Unit 7												
Unit 8												
Unit 9												
Unit 10												
Unit 11												
Unit 12				10		1						11
Unit 13												
Unit 14				7				1		1		9
Unit 15							1					1
Unit 16			1	5		1			1			8
Unit 17				1		1			1			3
Unit 18	1					2	2		1			6
Unit 19				3			1					4
Unit 20												
Unit 21												
Unit 22				4								4
Unit 23				2								2
Unit 24				6	1	1	16					24
Unit 25		5		1		1						7
Unit 26				9				1				10
Unit 27				1			2		1	4		8
Unit 28				5			1			1		7
Unit 29				90			81			4		175
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>308</b>

**TABLE 26**  
**MASONRY - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Brick	Mortar	Concrete	Plaster	Caulking	Totals
Unit 1		2		1		3
Unit 2	5	1				6
Unit 3					1	1
Unit 4	1					1
Unit 5						
Unit 6						
Unit 7						
Unit 8						
Unit 9	1					1
Unit 10						
Unit 11						
Unit 12	4		1			5
Unit 13						
Unit 14						
Unit 15	3					3
Unit 16	17					17
Unit 17	1					1
Unit 18	1					1
Unit 19	2					2
Unit 20						
Unit 21	1					1
Unit 22						
Unit 23		1				1
Unit 24						
Unit 25						
Unit 26	2					2
Unit 27						
Unit 28						
Unit 29						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>

TABLE 27  
FASTENERS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Corrugated Wood Fast.	Staple	Screw	Thumb Tack	Safety Pin	Paper Clip	Nut	Rivet	Bolt	Washer	Spring Clip Clip	Eye-Hook	Hinge	Totals
Unit 1	21	3	1	3										28
Unit 2	2													2
Unit 3	8	1			3	1		1						14
Unit 4						1						1		2
Unit 5														0
Unit 6							1							1
Unit 7		2								1				3
Unit 8														0
Unit 9														0
Unit 10							1							1
Unit 11										1				1
Unit 12														0
Unit 13														0
Unit 14	2						1	1		1	1	1	2	9
Unit 15														0
Unit 16		1	1				1	1			1	1		6
Unit 17								1		1				2
Unit 18								1						1
Unit 19		1												1
Unit 20														0
Unit 21					1									1
Unit 22	2													2
Unit 23														0
Unit 24		1			1									2
Unit 25									1					1
Unit 26														0
Unit 27		1	1						2	1				5
Unit 28														0
Unit 29			1											1
Totals	35	10	4	3	5	2	4	9	9	5	2	3	2	93

TABLE 28  
MISCELLANEOUS ARCHITECTURE - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Window Glass	Window Putty	Tar-paper	Door Chain	Bracket	Door	Hinge	Linoleum	Tar	Totals
Unit 1	86									86
Unit 2	40	1					1			42
Unit 3	9									9
Unit 4					3				3	6
Unit 5										0
Unit 6	4									4
Unit 7	4								3	7
Unit 8	20									20
Unit 9	12									12
Unit 10										0
Unit 11						1				1
Unit 12	35		1	4						40
Unit 13										0
Unit 14	1			1			3		16	21
Unit 15										0
Unit 16	44						2	2		48
Unit 17	1									1
Unit 18	3									3
Unit 19	10			1		1				12
Unit 20										0
Unit 21	1									1
Unit 22	26								4	30
Unit 23	3									3
Unit 24	13			1		1				15
Unit 25	1			3			1	1		6
Unit 26	1									1
Unit 27	17									17
Unit 28	1									1
Unit 29	3									3
Totals	335	1	1	10	3	3	7	3	26	389



**TABLE 29**  
**SUBSISTENCE ARTIFACTS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Firearms	Automotive	Wood/Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Totals
Unit 1	1		17		18
Unit 2			11	2	13
Unit 3	1		2		3
Unit 4					
Unit 5		1	1		2
Unit 6					
Unit 7			9		9
Unit 8				1	1
Unit 9					
Unit 10					
Unit 11				1	1
Unit 12				6	6
Unit 13					
Unit 14	2	7	5	1	15
Unit 15			4		4
Unit 16	2	5	11	4	22
Unit 17					
Unit 18	2	16		8	26
Unit 19		1			1
Unit 20					
Unit 21				1	1
Unit 22				5	5
Unit 23	1	4	1	30	36
Unit 24		7	1	3	10
Unit 25	1			5	6
Unit 26					
Unit 27	2			1	3
Unit 28		1	8	1	11
Unit 29		19		13	32
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>225</b>

TABLE 30

## SUBSISTENCE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

**Firearms**

.22 Casings  
 12 Gauge Shot Gun Shell Casings  
 .303 Casings  
 .38 Casings  
 40-82 Casings

**Automotive**

Brakes  
 Batteries  
 Licence Plates  
 Lights  
 Mufflers

Tail Lights  
 Radiators  
 Seats  
 Tires

**Charcoal/Coal/Wood****Miscellaneous**

Upholstery  
 Leather Fragments  
 Wagon Parts  
 Plough Parts  
 Harness Buckles  
 Chains  
 Gears  
 Garden Forks

Shovel Handles  
 Axe Heads  
 Files  
 Horse-shoes  
 Machinery Brackets  
 Barbed Wire  
 Welding Rods  
 Harness Fragments

**TABLE 31**  
**FIREARMS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	0.22	Shot Gun	0.303	0.38	40-82	Totals
Unit 1	1					1
Unit 2						
Unit 3		1				1
Unit 4						
Unit 5						
Unit 6						
Unit 7						
Unit 8						
Unit 9						
Unit 10						
Unit 11						
Unit 12						
Unit 13						
Unit 14	1		1			2
Unit 15						
Unit 16	1	1				2
Unit 17						
Unit 18	1			1		2
Unit 19						
Unit 20						
Unit 21						
Unit 22						
Unit 23						
Unit 24		1				1
Unit 25						
Unit 26					1	1
Unit 27						
Unit 28		1	1			2
Unit 29						
Unit 30						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>

**TABLE 32**  
**AUTOMOTIVE - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Brakes	Battery	Licence	Lights	Muffler	Tail Light	Radiator	Seat	Tire	Totals
Unit 1										
Unit 2										
Unit 3										
Unit 4										
Unit 5	1									1
Unit 6										
Unit 7										
Unit 8										
Unit 9										
Unit 10										
Unit 11										
Unit 12										
Unit 13										
Unit 14		6	1							7
Unit 15										
Unit 16				5						5
Unit 17										
Unit 18			16							16
Unit 19				1						1
Unit 20										
Unit 21										
Unit 22										
Unit 23					4					4
Unit 24				5		1				7
Unit 25										
Unit 26										
Unit 27										
Unit 28							1			1
Unit 29								4	15	19
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>

TABLE 33  
CHARCOAL/COAL/WOOD - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Charcoal	Coal	Wood	Totals
Unit 1	8	8	3	17
Unit 2	11			11
Unit 3	2			2
Unit 4				
Unit 5		1		1
Unit 6				
Unit 7		9		9
Unit 8				
Unit 9				
Unit 10				
Unit 11				
Unit 12				
Unit 13				
Unit 14	1	3	1	4
Unit 15	2		1	3
Unit 16	11			11
Unit 17				
Unit 18				
Unit 19				
Unit 20				
Unit 21				
Unit 22				
Unit 23	1			1
Unit 24			1	1
Unit 25				
Unit 26				
Unit 27				
Unit 28			8	8
Unit 29				
Totals	38	18	14	70

TABLE 34  
MISCELLANEOUS SUBSISTENCE - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Upstetery	Leather Fragments	Wagon Parts	Plough	Harness Buckle	Chain	Gears	Garden Fork	Shovel Handle	Axe Head	File	Horse- Shoe	Machinery Bracket	Barbed Wire	Welding Rods	Harness Fragments	Totals
Unit 1																	
Unit 2		1	1														2
Unit 3																	
Unit 4																	
Unit 5																	
Unit 6																	
Unit 7																	
Unit 8					1												
Unit 9																	
Unit 10																	1
Unit 11		1															1
Unit 12		6															6
Unit 13																	
Unit 14	1																1
Unit 15																	
Unit 16		1				1	1	1									4
Unit 17																	
Unit 18		8															8
Unit 19																	
Unit 20																	
Unit 21									1								1
Unit 22		3		2													5
Unit 23	30																30
Unit 24		3															3
Unit 25		3			1					1							5
Unit 26																	
Unit 27											1						1
Unit 28																	
Unit 29				1	1	2		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	13
Totals	31	26	1	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	62

**TABLE 35**  
**MISCELLANEOUS ARTIFACTS - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT**

	Non-metal	Metal	Wire	Medical/Dental	Totals
Unit 1	3	79	10		92
Unit 2	7	15	4		26
Unit 3	51	331	2	80	464
Unit 4	2	8	19	1	30
Unit 5		1	8		9
Unit 6					
Unit 7	2	2			4
Unit 8	1	3	5		9
Unit 9			7		7
Unit 10					
Unit 11					
Unit 12	8	10	3		21
Unit 13					
Unit 14	116	51	3	54	224
Unit 15	1	6	6		13
Unit 16	20	91	11	1	123
Unit 17			1		1
Unit 18		5	2		7
Unit 19	10	21	2	2	35
Unit 20					
Unit 21	8	4	17	11	40
Unit 22	1	2			3
Unit 23		6			6
Unit 24		24	35	2	61
Unit 25	2	3	1		6
Unit 26	12	9	3	1	25
Unit 27	1	2	8		11
Unit 28			1	1	2
Unit 29	7	27			34
<b>Totals</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>1253</b>

TABLE 36

## MISCELLANEOUS CLASSIFICATION SCHEME

## Non-metal

Ceramic Caps  
 Porcelain  
 Carbon Rods  
 Rubber Washers  
 Celluloid  
 Sulphur  
 Saw-dust  
 Rubber

Paper  
 Cardboard  
 Homemade Bungee  
 Plastic  
 Fire Clay Fragments  
 Glue Tubes  
 Yokes

## Metal

Unidentified Metal  
 Tin Sheetting  
 Tin Foil  
 Metal Springs  
 Metal Rods  
 Metal Strapping  
 Embossed Metal  
 Copper  
 Metal Rings

Pipe  
 Plough Fragments  
 Plate Metal  
 Metal Shackles  
 Non-ferrous Metal  
 Aluminum Fragments  
 Metal Sleeves  
 Metal Handles  
 Metal Balls

## Wire

Handles  
 Cable  
 Stranded

Copper  
 Plated  
 Unidentified

## Medical Dental

Teeth (Incisors, Canines, Premolars, Molars)  
 Denture Mold  
 X-ray Negatives  
 Denture Tooth  
 Vials and Test-tubes  
 Vial Caps  
 Sanding Disks



TABLE 37  
MISCELLANEOUS NON-METAL - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Ceramic Cap	Porcelain	Carbon Rod	Rubber Washer	Celluloid	Sulphur	Saw-dust	Rubber	Paper	Cardboard	Homemade Bungee	Plastic	Fired Clay Fragments	Glue Tube	Yoke	Totals
Unit 1	1	1	1													3
Unit 2												6			1	7
Unit 3								4	38	4						54
Unit 4				1					1			2				2
Unit 5																
Unit 6																
Unit 7								2								2
Unit 8										1						1
Unit 9																
Unit 10																
Unit 11																
Unit 12									8							8
Unit 13																
Unit 14								98		14			1	3		116
Unit 15			1													1
Unit 16					1	5		12					2			20
Unit 17																
Unit 18																
Unit 19								5	1	2			1			10
Unit 20																
Unit 21								7	1							8
Unit 22								1								1
Unit 23																
Unit 24																
Unit 25																2
Unit 26					3			5	1							12
Unit 27					1											1
Unit 28																
Unit 29								4		21		1	2			7
Totals	1	1	2	1	5	5	2	144	50	21	1	11	4	3	1	252

TABLE 38  
MISCELLANEOUS METAL - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Unidentified Metal	Tin Sheet	Tin Foil	Metal Spring	Metal Rod	Metal Strapping	Embossed Metal	Copper	Metal Ring	Pipe	Plough	Plate Metal	Metal Shank	Non-Ferrous Metal	Aluminum Fragment	Metal Sleeve	Metal Herdie	Metal Ball	Totals
Unit 1	56	43																	79
Unit 2	1		11	2				1											15
Unit 3	318		11				2												331
Unit 4	7												1						8
Unit 5		1																	1
Unit 6																			
Unit 7	2																		2
Unit 8	3																		3
Unit 9																			
Unit 10																			
Unit 11																			
Unit 12	7	3																	10
Unit 13																			
Unit 14	29		1	5	1	2		2						3	7	1			51
Unit 15	5																		6
Unit 16	84		3				2										1	1	91
Unit 17																			
Unit 18			1	1		1			2										5
Unit 19	8		13																21
Unit 20																			
Unit 21	2							1		1									4
Unit 22											2								2
Unit 23		5																	5
Unit 24	21		1					2											24
Unit 25						2											1		3
Unit 26	5								1										6
Unit 27	2																		2
Unit 28																			
Unit 29	13	5	2			3			1	1	1	1		3	7	1	2	1	27
Totals	547	59	43	8	1	8	4	6	3	2	3	1	1	3	7	1	2	1	700

TABLE 39  
MISCELLANEOUS WIRE - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Handle	Cable	Stranded	Copper	Plated	Unidentified	Totals
Unit 1	1					9	10
Unit 2						4	4
Unit 3		1				1	2
Unit 4	2	2			1	14	19
Unit 5						9	9
Unit 6							
Unit 7							
Unit 8						5	5
Unit 9						7	7
Unit 10							
Unit 11							
Unit 12	2					1	3
Unit 13							
Unit 14						3	3
Unit 15			5			1	6
Unit 16				2		9	11
Unit 17						1	1
Unit 18						2	2
Unit 19				1		1	2
Unit 20							
Unit 21			14			3	17
Unit 22							
Unit 23							
Unit 24	1		2	15		17	35
Unit 25						1	1
Unit 26				1		2	3
Unit 27						8	8
Unit 28						1	1
Unit 29							0
Totals	6	3	21	19	1	98	148

TABLE 40  
MEDICAL/DENTAL - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Upper L. Inoclar	Upper R. Inoclar	Upper L. Canine	Upper R. Canine	Upper L. Canine	Upper R. Canine	Upper L. Premolar	Upper R. Premolar	Lower L. Premolar	Upper L. Molar	Upper R. Molar	Lower L. Molar	Lower R. Molar	Denture Mold	X-Ray Negatives	Denture Tooth	Vials & Test-tubes	Vial Caps	Sanding Disks	Totals
Unit 1																				
Unit 2																				
Unit 3	2	4		1	1	3	8	2	6 (10)	6 (30)	7 (10)	2	6				19		15	99
Unit 4																	1			1
Unit 5																				
Unit 6																				
Unit 7																				
Unit 8																				
Unit 9																				
Unit 10																				
Unit 11																				
Unit 12																				
Unit 13																				
Unit 14			2						3	2	3	2			3		37	2		54
Unit 15																	1			1
Unit 16																				
Unit 17																				
Unit 18																		2		2
Unit 19																				
Unit 20																				
Unit 21										1									10	11
Unit 22																				
Unit 23																				
Unit 24		1														1				2
Unit 25																				
Unit 26																	1			1
Unit 27																	1			1
Unit 28																				
Unit 29																				
Totals	2	5	2	1	1	3	6	2	9	9	10	4	6	3	1	1	60	4	25	153

TABLE 41

## FAUNA - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

MAMMALS	Units																													Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Unidentified large mammal	94	90	11	11	8		3		1	14	1	2		28	21	359						1		58	2		4			708
Bovid	38	64	7	4	2		4			1		1		54	24	267	2	4	23		6	8		9	9	1	3			531
Bos	9												1																	10
Sus	33	57	6	10	3		5							17	1	177			3	11		2	3	1	27	5	1			362
Odocoileus											2																			2
Canis																														1
Martes																					1			34						35
Felis														57																57
Ovis	5	4								4																				13
Unidentified fragments	11	1			1											2	5				1								22	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1741</b>

BIRDS	Units																													Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Anas	6		12											6		15								1			1			41
Branta	8																													8
Meleagris	1	1	43	2										1		26		1	2											77
Galliformes	3	10												6		5								1						25
Cygnus																10			2							1				13
Anseriformes		6												20	1	1														28
Phasianus														4		2														6
Aves unidentified	40	11	9	6	7		2							12		31				1		2			7	1				129
<b>Totals</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>327</b>

FISH	Units																													Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Stizostedion		1	26												2															29
Unidentified Fish		1												4																5
<b>Totals</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>26</b>											<b>6</b>																<b>34</b>
<b>Total Faunal Artifacts</b>																													<b>2102</b>	

TABLE 42: MAMMAL BONE - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT



































TABLE 43: BIRD BONE - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

































TABLE 44  
FLORA - DISTRIBUTIONS BY UNIT

	Peach Pits Halves	Peach Pits Complete	Plum Pits	Coconut Shell	Pumpkin Seeds	Brazil Nuts	Hazel Nuts	Cherry Pits	Totals
Unit 1	14	6							20
Unit 2	10	1							11
Unit 3	1	4							5
Unit 4									
Unit 5	2								2
Unit 6									
Unit 7		1							1
Unit 8									
Unit 9									
Unit 10									
Unit 11									
Unit 12				1					1
Unit 13									
Unit 14	79	98		8	21				206
Unit 15	12	5							17
Unit 16	39	140		19	1	1	1		201
Unit 17									
Unit 18									
Unit 19		1	2					1	4
Unit 20									
Unit 21									
Unit 22									
Unit 23									
Unit 24		1	1						2
Unit 25									
Unit 26	1	1							2
Unit 27									
Unit 28									
Unit 29			2						2
Totals	158	258	5	28	22	1	1	1	474

**TABLE 45**  
**ARTIFACT DENSITY**

	<b>Number of Artifacts</b>	<b>Cubic Meters Excavated</b>	<b>Artifact Density Per Cubic Meter</b>
Unit 1	1824	3.25	561.2
Unit 2	2591	3.4	762.0
Unit 3	3071	2.8	1096.7
Unit 4	1980	0.6	3300.0
Unit 5	137	0.6	228.3
Unit 6	162	0.5	324.0
Unit 7	109	0.3	363.3
Unit 8	50	0.5	100.0
Unit 9	125	0.4	312.5
Unit 10	69	0.4	172.5
Unit 11	60	0.5	120.0
Unit 12	373	2.2	169.5
Unit 13	0	0.5	0.0
Unit 14	2780	1.5	1853.3
Unit 15	722	1.7	427.7
Unit 16	4092	9	454.6
Unit 17	221	1.2	184.1
Unit 18	228	1.5	152.0
Unit 19	463	2.4	192.9
Unit 20	0	0.4	0.0
Unit 21	528	1.9	277.8
Unit 22	97	0.4	242.5
Unit 23	82	1.1	74.5
Unit 24	2055	1.7	1208.8
Unit 25	259	2.1	123.3
Unit 26	451	2	225.5
Unit 27	320	0.6	533.3
Unit 28	48	0.3	160.0
Unit 29	534	2.4	222.5



**TABLE 46**  
**ADJUSTED ARTIFACT DENSITY**

	Adjusted Numbers of Artifacts	Cubic Meters Excavated	Artifact Density Per Cubic Meter
Unit 1	1822	3.25	560.6
Unit 2	1591	3.4	467.9
Unit 3	2070	2.8	739.6
Unit 4	780	0.6	1300.0
Unit 5	137	0.6	228.3
Unit 6	42	0.5	84.0
Unit 7	109	0.3	363.3
Unit 8	50	0.5	100.0
Unit 9	43	0.4	107.5
Unit 10	69	0.4	172.5
Unit 11	60	0.5	120.0
Unit 12	373	2.2	169.5
Unit 13	0	0.5	0.0
Unit 14	2780	1.5	1853.3
Unit 15	722	1.7	427.7
Unit 16	4092	9	454.6
Unit 17	221	1.2	184.1
Unit 18	228	1.5	152.0
Unit 19	463	2.4	192.9
Unit 20	0	0.4	0.0
Unit 21	528	1.9	277.8
Unit 22	97	0.4	242.5
Unit 23	82	1.1	74.5
Unit 24	2055	1.7	1208.8
Unit 25	259	2.1	123.3
Unit 26	451	2	225.5
Unit 27	320	0.6	533.3
Unit 28	48	0.3	160.0
Unit 29	534	2.4	222.5

APPENDIX 'B'

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS, PLATES, AND FIGURES

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

In the second section, the author details the various methods used to collect and analyze the data. This includes both manual and automated processes. The goal is to ensure that the data is as accurate and reliable as possible.

The third part of the document focuses on the results of the analysis. It shows that there is a clear trend in the data, which is consistent with the initial hypothesis. This finding is significant as it provides strong evidence for the proposed model.

Finally, the document concludes with a summary of the findings and a list of recommendations. It suggests that further research should be conducted to explore the underlying causes of the observed trends.

W. STAN

The following table provides a detailed breakdown of the data collected over the course of the study. Each row represents a different category, and the columns show the values for each of the four variables being tracked.

Category	Variable 1	Variable 2	Variable 3	Variable 4
Category A	12.5	8.3	15.7	9.1
Category B	18.2	11.4	22.3	13.6
Category C	25.1	16.8	30.5	18.9
Category D	32.4	21.7	38.9	24.2
Category E	40.6	27.5	47.2	30.1
Category F	48.9	33.2	55.6	36.4
Category G	57.3	39.8	64.1	42.7
Category H	65.8	46.5	72.8	49.3
Category I	74.2	53.1	81.5	55.9
Category J	82.7	59.8	90.2	62.6

The data shows a clear upward trend in all four variables across the different categories. This suggests that the factors being measured are all increasing in a similar manner.

The final section of the document discusses the implications of these findings. It suggests that the observed trends could be due to a variety of factors, including changes in the environment or the underlying processes being studied.



## PLATE 1

- a) 2 oz graduated medicine bottle, hgt 119 mm. Fluted concave neck with funnel-shaped flared rim for cork stopper. Metric measure embossed on RH side - 20, 40 cc. Full length seam on sides of bottle. Machine made. Artifact #17737
- b) 3 oz graduated medicine bottle, hgt 140 mm. Fluted concave neck with funnel-shaped flared rim for a cork stopper. Metric measure embossed on RH side - 20, 40, 60 cc. On LH side the English scale is marked in 1/2 oz graduations. "C" on base. Full length seam on each side of bottle. Machine made. Artifact #22327
- c) 4 oz graduated medicine bottle with single ring lip, hgt 151 mm. Fluted concave neck. When viewed from face on metric measure appears on right with graduations in cc's, marked every 20 cc starting at 20. English scale marked on RH side with ozs marked: 1, 2 and 3. "IV" marked on face of bottle - top center. Side seams on diagonal follow flutes in neck. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #16700
- d) 6 oz graduated medicine bottle with single ring lip, hgt 163 mm. Fluted concave neck. When viewed from face on metric measure appears on right with graduations in cc's, marked every 20 cc starting at 20. English scale marked on RH side with ozs marked. "3vi" marked on face of bottle - top center. Side seams on diagonal follow flutes in neck. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #10194
- e) 8 oz graduated medicine bottle with single ring lip, hgt 181 mm. Fluted concave neck. When viewed from face on metric measure appears on right with graduations in cc's, marked at 50, 100 & 200 cc. English scale marked on RH side with ozs marked 1-7. "viii" marked on face of bottle - top center. Side seams on diagonal follow flutes in neck. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #12266

## PLATE 2

- a) Square bottle, hgt 10 mm, sharp edged ring lip, with short cylindrical neck, sharp square shoulders. "Contents 2 Fl Oz" embossed on side. Full length side seams on the diagonal, seams following angle of shoulders. Machine made. Extract Bottle. Artifact #16698
- b) 2 Fluid oz bottle, hgt 95 mm, one sharp edged ring lip, short neck flaring slightly to rounded shoulders. "Contents 2 Fl Ozs" embossed on side in vertical position. "D" in diamond, "14" on base. Machine made. Extract Bottle. Artifact #120
- c) Same shape as (b), hgt 95 mm. "Contents 4 Fl. Ozs" embossed on side in horizontal position. Very narrow inner neck >.5 inch. Machine made. Artifact #16703
- d) Square bottle, hgt 120 mm, has single sharp ring lip, flaring slightly to fairly sharp shoulders. "Contents" embossed on center front in slight semi circle. "4 Fluid Ounces" embossed under "Contents". Full length seams on either side are on the diagonal. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #4832
- e) Square bottle, hgt 120 mm, has single sharp ring lip, flaring slightly to fairly sharp shoulders. Neck shorter than in (d). "Contents 4 Fl Oz" embossed on front face of bottle. Diamond with "2" above and below with "D" to right. Full length seams on either side are on the diagonal. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #16702



Plate 1: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - e, left to right



Plate 2: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - e, left to right

## PLATE 3

- a) Round "Listerine" bottle, hgt 139 mm, has slight patina on it. Sharp edged ring lip, short neck flaring to rounded shoulders. "Listerine" embossed on bottle at top near shoulders. "Lambert Pharmacal Company" embossed near base. "D<sup>6</sup>" embossed on base. Cork stopper in neck, brown liquid in bottle. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #11153
- b) Round "Listerine" bottle, hgt 109 mm. Sharp edged ring lip, short neck flaring to rounded shoulders. Embossing as above also. Has cork and metal stopper in rim. Stopper has metal ring on it. "2" embossed on base. Bottle half full of brown liquid. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #2953
- c) Round "Listerine" bottle, hgt 109 mm. Sharp edged ring lip, short neck flaring to rounded shoulders. Embossing as above also. "8" embossed on base. Bottle half full of brown liquid. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #11770

## PLATE 4

- a) Rectangular bottle, hgt 152 mm, has a tapered collared lip, with ring below. Long narrow neck, with rounded shoulders. Angled corners. "287" embossed on the bottle base. Neck bends slightly to one side. Bottom is irregular. Machine made. Artifact #21292
- b) Rectangular bottle, hgt 152 mm, has a tapered collared lip, with ring below. Long narrow neck, with rounded shoulders. Angled corners. "287" embossed on the base. Neck bends slightly to one side, cork in neck. Bottle contains small amount of sugary liquid. Bottom is irregular. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #17343
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 139 mm, has double ring lip; tall, narrow neck; angled shoulders; indented face and side panels. "Castoria" embossed on one side - "Char. H. Fletchers" embossed on other side. "10" embossed on base. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #10570
- d) Rectangular bottle, hgt 139 mm; tapered collared lip; short neck; angled shoulders. Indented front panel with "Chamberlain Contents 2 Fl. Oz" embossed on it. "2" above diamond with "0" inside embossed on base. Bottle is machine made. Artifact #21293



Plate 3: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 4: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right

## PLATE 5

- a) Short, squat, rectangular bottle, hgt 120 mm. Single ring lip, with collar below. Short neck flowing into wide, slightly angled shoulders. "NUJOL" embossed on front of bottle. Irregular shaped base. Seam around base and another up either side of bottle on angle. "1" in diamond with "II" beside embossed on base. Petroleum liquid product used as a laxative, still available. Artifact #21296
- b) Short, squat, rectangular bottle, hgt 120 mm. Single ring lip, with collar below. Short neck flowing into wide, slightly angled shoulders, metal cap attached. "NUJOL" embossed on front of bottle. Irregular shaped base. Seam around base and another up either side of bottle on angle. "JH 3" embossed on base. Bottle is one third full of clear, oily liquid. Petroleum liquid product used as a laxative, still available. Artifact #21042

## PLATE 6

- a) Square bottle, 114 mm. Single squared ring lip, short neck, sloped shoulders. Corners of bottle are "cut off" on an angle. All panels of bottle body are slightly arched at top. Uneven base. Diamond with "1" embossed on base. Artifact #1774
- b) Square bottle, hgt 124 mm, has single squared ring lip, short cylindrical lip, fairly square shoulders. Uneven base. "Contents 4 Fl. Ozs" embossed on one side. Full length side seams on the diagonal. Bottle is markedly tilted to one side. Artifact #6371
- c) Square bottle, hgt 139 mm, similar to (b). Single rounded ring lip, short, squat cylindrical neck, sloped shoulders. "Cut off" corners. Triangle with "D" embossed on base. Artifact #12290
- d) Square bottle, hgt 139 mm, similar to (b). Single rounded ring lip, short, squat cylindrical neck, sloped shoulders. "Cut off" corners. Triangle with "D" inside with "31" below embossed on base. Artifact #22323





Plate 5: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - b, left to right



Plate 6: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right

## PLATE 7

- a) Small, graduated rectangular bottle, hgt 76 mm. Single ring lip, with collar below. Concave fluted neck tapering to angled shoulders. Metric scale on RH side, 5 and 10 cc marked. English scale on LH side, 1, 2 and 3 oz graduations marked. "2" embossed on base. Artifact #8420
- b) Small, graduated rectangular bottle, hgt 95 mm. Single ring lip with collar below and neck seam below ring. Short neck flaring to angled shoulders. Metric scale on RH side of body, 10 and 20 cc marked. English scale on LH side, 2, 4 and 6 oz marked. Stylized "3" with "1" embossed on front face of bottle. Triangle embossed on base. Artifact #18934
- c) Graduated, rectangular medicine bottle, hgt 114 mm. Single ring lip, fluted concave neck, angled shoulders. Metric scale on RH side, 20 and 40 cc graduations marked, English scale on LH side, 1 oz graduations. Stylized "3" with "II" embossed on front main panel. Artifact #17737
- d) Graduated medicine bottle, 178 mm tall. Funnel-shaped flared lip with collar below and indented ring below collar. Neck about 25 mm tall, cylindrical, angled shoulders. On concave side of bottle body, English and Metric scale combined, are embossed down center of bottle. Metric marked to 200 cc on LH side of scale, English scale marked 1 - 7 oz inclusive. Circle with "B" inside embossed below scale on LH side of bottle. Artifact #12693

## PLATE 8

- a) Small, round bottle, hgt 38 mm. Wide ring lip, short neck, abruptly angled shoulders. Neck is tilted to one side. Possibly a medicine vial rather than a bottle. Artifact #991
- b) Small bottle, hgt 57 mm, with no discernible neck, lacks definable shoulders, oval shaped body, and screw top metal cap attached. Perfume or 'smelling salts' bottle. Artifact #16695
- c) Small, rectangular bottle, hgt 71 mm. Single ring lip, short neck, squared shoulders. Body flares slightly to center line and then back to base. "8601 - 1098" embossed on base. Appears to have had a glass stopper as the inside of neck is abraded. Artifact #17323
- d) Slim, round bottle, hgt 94 mm. Has single ring lip, short neck, lacks definable shoulders. Looks like a miniature "olive" bottle. Artifact #16158
- e) Rectangular bottle, hgt 91 mm. Single ring lip, short neck, sharp shoulders, ridged sides slope towards base. "6" embossed on base. Appears to be either a patent medicine bottle or a perfume bottle. Artifact #15319



Plate 7: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 8: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - e, left to right

## PLATE 9

- a) Rectangular bottle, hgt 127 mm. Has tapered neck, screw top. Fluted, concave neck, very sloped shoulders. Indented front panel has "Contents 2 Fl. Oz. embossed on it. Large "M" superimposed over a large "C" with small "c" inside embossed on base. Remains of label on back panel. Artifact #6369
- b) Same as (a), except with an almost complete metal screw cap attached. Artifact #10787
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 141 mm. Has tapered neck, screw top. Fluted, concave neck, very sloped shoulders. Indented front panel has "Contents 2 Fl. Oz. embossed on it. "c" embossed on base. Artifact #18667

## PLATE 10

- a) Rectangular bottle, hgt 160 mm. Double ring lip, cylindrical neck with small ring at base of neck. Angled shoulders. Front, indented panel with "Rawleigh's" "Trade Mark" embossed in vertical position. "Bottle Made in USA" embossed in horizontal position along base of indented panel. "P 7" embossed on base. Machine made bottle, pale green in colour. Artifact #12718
- b) Rectangular bottle, hgt 160 mm. Double ring lip, cylindrical neck with small ring at base of neck. Angled shoulders. Front, indented panel with "Rawleigh's" "Trade Mark" embossed in vertical position. "Bottle Made in USA" embossed in horizontal position along base of indented panel. Machine made bottle. Artifact #16701
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 160 mm. Double ring lip, cylindrical neck with small ring at base of neck. Angled shoulders. Front, indented panel with "Rawleigh's" "Trade Mark" embossed in vertical position. "Bottle Made in USA" embossed in horizontal position along base of indented panel. "6" embossed on base. Machine made. Artifact #14904
- d) Rectangular bottle, hgt 160 mm. Double ring lip, cylindrical neck with small ring at base of neck. Angled shoulders. Front, indented panel with "Rawleigh's" "Trade Mark" embossed in vertical position. "Bottle Made in USA" embossed in horizontal position along base of indented panel. "13" embossed on base. Machine made. Artifact #15323



Plate 9: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 10: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right



## PLATE 11

- a) Small, rectangular bottle, hgt 107 mm. Has tapering collar rim, with ring below, short flaring neck, abrupt shoulders. Uneven base, "414" embossed on base. Machine made bottle. No indication of former contents. Artifact #11769
- b) Small, oval bottle, hgt 111 mm. Screw cap top with ring below. Neck flows into shoulders. Square with diamond to right "6" above diamond with "4" to right embossed on base. No indication of former contents. Artifact #23305
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 116 mm. Screw cap top, with ring below. Short neck, abrupt shoulders. Slightly rounded front and back panels, side panels are flat. No makers' marks. Artifact #11154

## PLATE 12

- a) Round bottle, hgt 159 mm. High cylindrical neck, and fairly abrupt shoulders. Below lip is a wide ring with a narrow ring directly below it. Pale green in colour. This is a "Gordons" gin bottle. E.B. & Co. Ld 1213 embossed on base. Many air bubbles in glass. Side seams run full length of bottle. Machine made. Artifact #143
- b) Clear glass stopper, with cork ring attached. Stopper is 35.5 mm in hgt, 25 mm in diameter. Found in association with bottle above. Artifact #142
- c) Metal foil cap for bottle. Fits (a) and (b) above.

Gordon & Co  
Distillery  
LONDON

printed on top of foil cap. Sides of foil cap are missing. Artifact #144



Plate 11: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right

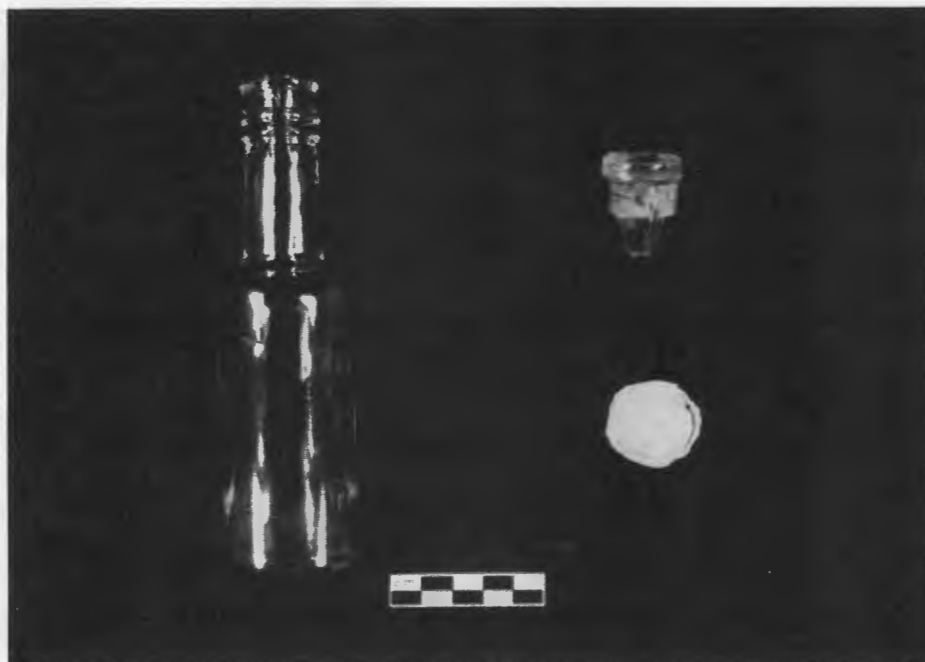


Plate 12: Household artifacts. (bottle, glass stopper, metal foil)

## PLATE 13

- a) Small, round bottle, hgt 114 mm, possibly an "olive bottle". Single ring lip, 9 mm deep, cylindrical neck, very sloped shoulders. "305" embossed on base. A few air bubbles in the glass. Bottle tilted off center. Full length side seams, seam below ring lip. Artifact #14897
- b) 12 Sided "round" bottle, hgt 122 mm. Single, squared ring lip with seam below. Short, cylindrical neck, fairly abrupt shoulders, 12-sided body. "Minard's Liniment" embossed on 2 panels in vertical position. "6" embossed on base. Artifact #21550
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 104 mm. Screw top type, narrow ring below screwthread. Cylindrical neck, very sloped shoulders. Front panel indented with company logo embossed on it "A.S. Hinds Co., Canada Limited, TORONTO CANADA". "c 7" embossed on base. Uneven "humped" base. Artifact #11771
- d) Rectangular bottle, hgt 132 mm. Single, squared ring lip, (for cork), cylindrical neck flaring to slightly angled shoulders. "Cut off" corners. Shoulders have a "bump" in them, so the bottle appears indented. Uneven base, no distinguishing makers' mark. Neck is tilted off center. Medicine bottle type. Full length side seams follow angles of shoulders. Artifact #8415

## PLATE 14

- a) "Rectangular" bottle, hgt 146 mm. Screw top (black plastic cap attached). Single, squared ring below screw thread. Cylindrical neck, sloped shoulders, 2 "bumps" on shoulders. Body is rounded on one side, flat on the opposite panel, with angled sides. "4 oz" "c" "3" "5" embossed on base. Full length seams down sides of bottle. Artifact #22923
- b) "Rounded" rectangular bottle, hgt 152 mm. Metal top cap attached. Single ring below screw thread. Cylindrical neck, fairly abrupt angled shoulders. Body angled at base. Full length side seams. Body rounded slightly on front and back panels. No makers' mark. Artifact #15324
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 124 mm. Double ring lip, with lower ring having a greater angle. Cylindrical neck, angled shoulders. Indented body panels on all 4 sides. Front panel embossed "WILD STRAWBERRY", side panel embossed "EXTRACT". Other side panel embossed "Dr. A. Fowlers", all in vertical position. Patent medicine bottle, for digestive complaints. Artifact #17342
- d) Rectangular bottle, hgt 112 mm. Double ring lip, cylindrical neck, sloping shoulders. "Cut off" corners of body, uneven base. Front panel indented with "WATKINS" embossed in vertical position. "W" nearest base. "Container made in USA" embossed on base. Terminating seam on base indicates post bottom mold technique. Artifact #12265



Plate 13: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 14: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right

## PLATE 15

- a) Rectangular bottle, hgt 127 mm. Screw type lip with ring immediately below. Cylindrical neck, sloping shoulders. "3" "ILLINI" embossed on base. Full length side seams follow angles of shoulders ( 3 oz capacity). Artifact #17344
- b) Rectangular bottle, hgt 127 mm. Screw type lip with ring immediately below. Cylindrical neck, sloping shoulders. "3" "ILLINI" embossed on base. Full length side seams follow angles of shoulders. Metal screw cap attached. 4 oz capacity. Had clear, oily liquid inside. Artifact #22466
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 127 mm. Screw type lip with ring immediately below. Cylindrical neck, sloping shoulders. "3" "ILLINI" embossed on base. Full length side seams follow angles of shoulders. 8 oz capacity. "8", "1" embossed on base. Artifact #12267
- d) "Rectangular" (8-sided) bottle, hgt 216 mm. Screw cap type, with ring immediately below screwthread. Short, cylindrical neck, sloping shoulders, "cut off" corners on bottle body. "5" embossed on base. Full length side seams follow angle of shoulders and corners. Artifact #12685

## PLATE 16

- a) Rectangular bottle, hgt 124 mm. Squared, single ring lip, cylindrical neck flaring to sloped shoulders. Body is slightly concave on front, convex on back. Part of cork stopper remains in neck. Embossed on one panel. "203" embossed on base. Sugary liquid in bottle. Narrow bore neck opening, full length side seams follow angle of shoulders. Artifact #13263
- b) Rectangular bottle, hgt 139 mm. Has ring lip, cylindrical neck, sloped shoulders and indented side panels. Base is thick and irregular. "PINEX" embossed on both side panels. "c " in triangle on base. Full length side seams follow angle of shoulders. Artifact #15322
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 152 mm. Single ring lip, short cylindrical neck, fairly abrupt shoulders. Body has 3 indented panels and "cut off" shoulders. No identifying marks. Full length side seams follow angles of shoulders. Artifact #12264





Plate 15: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 14: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right

## PLATE 17

- a) Eight-sided bottle, hgt 165 mm. Single ring lip, cylindrical neck, very slightly sloped shoulders. Front and back panels are 41 mm wide, six side panels are 15 mm wide each. Irregular base. "635" embossed on base. Artifact #12958
- b) Rectangular bottle, hgt 178 mm. Ring lip, cylindrical neck about hgt 38 mm. Fairly flat shoulders, front, back and side panels are indented. No manufacturer's mark. Full length side seams follow angles of shoulders. Possible medicine bottle. Artifact #6320
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 184 mm. Single ring lip, collar below. Cylindrical neck, sloped shoulders, with "bump" on them. Uneven base. "1" in diamond with "1" below embossed on base. Terminating seam on base of bottle likely indicates post bottom mold technique. Artifact #11776
- d) Rectangular bottle, hgt 203 mm. Funnel shaped flared form for lip, indicating cork was used to stopper the bottle. Cylindrical neck, slightly sloped shoulders. "O'Cedar Made in Canada" embossed on base. Full length side seams. Furniture polish. Artifact #12268

## PLATE 18

- a) Oval bottle, hgt 184 mm. Single ring lip, cylindrical neck, very slightly sloped shoulders. Full length side seams. "1" above "0" in diamond embossed on base. Bottle made using post bottom mold technique. Artifact #11151
- b) "Kidney" shaped bottle, hgt 210 mm, has flat front panel. Single ring lip, cylindrical neck, sloped and rounded shoulders, base very thick in center. Front panel is flat, opposite panel is very slightly concave. Bottle sides are rounded slightly. Artifact #4651
- c) Pale turquoise, oval bottle, hgt 203 mm. Single ring lip, collar below. Short neck, sloped and rounded shoulders. "14 1/2 oz" embossed on center front panel at top. "Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine" embossed on front panel in vertical position. "W", "T", "14" embossed on base. Artifact #5198



Plate 17: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 18: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right

## PLATE 19

- a) Square bottle, hgt 190 mm. Has collared lip, with narrower collar below. Cylindrical neck, squared shoulders. Body of bottle is square, with "cut off" corners. "25", "3514", "1/2" embossed on base. Full length side seams follow angle of corners. Artifact #11775
- b) Eight-sided lopsided bottle, hgt 171 mm. Has flat collared lip which is 15 mm deep, cylindrical neck with diameter of 32 mm. Very slightly sloped and rounded shoulders. Front and back panels are arched at the top. Uneven base. "B 291", "C 4", "UGB" embossed on base. Artifact #21043
- c) Rectangular bottle, hgt 184 mm. Has metal screw top attached. Ring below screwthreads, cylindrical neck, another ring just above shoulders. Shoulders are sloped and very rounded. Bottle narrows towards base, which is uneven. Opposite side panels are embossed. "W.A. Taylor" embossed on one side panel, other embossed "Winnipeg, Man". Artifact #21552
- d) Square bottle, hgt 222 mm. Single ring lip, cylindrical neck, partial cork in neck. Sloped shoulders, square body shape. Opposite panels are indented. One indented panel embossed "Prepared by Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co. Winnipeg, Man. Canada" Base embossed "Fahrney". Appears to be a patent medicine bottle. Artifact #18668

## PLATE 20

- a) Square bottle, hgt 254 mm. Collared lip, with single, narrow ring below. Short, flaring neck, very sloped shoulders. Thick uneven base which is embossed "WALKERS", "S", "KILMARNOCK WHISKEY" "4A10". Bottle is pale turquoise in colour. Part of cork ring in neck. Scotch Whiskey bottle. Artifact #17787
- b) Rectangular bottle, hgt 216 mm. Collared lip, with smaller uneven ring below. Short neck, rounded shoulders. Body of bottle is rectangular. Front and back panels are raised in oval pattern and indented with by a circle in the middle. This could possibly be an early "Dimple Haig" Scotch Whiskey bottle. No makers' marks. Base even. Bottle tilted off center and pale green in colour. There are faint circular indentations on the body that are spaced unevenly, although some are superimposed on each other. It appears that this is a machine made bottle, probably from an old mold. Artifact #6933
- c) Oval shaped bottle, hgt 267 mm. Collared lip with ring below. Short neck flaring to fairly flat shoulders. Base is thick and uneven. "CONTENT 40 OZ" embossed on top center of front panel. "D" in diamond embossed on base. Full length side seams. No indication of contents, but most likely a liquor bottle of some kind. Artifact #16716



Plate 19: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 20: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



## PLATE 21

- a) Cylindrical bottle, hgt 197 mm. "Olive" bottle type, made of very thick glass. Single narrow ring lip, wide neck, small, hardly discernible shoulders. Ring on bottle body ~ 13 mm above base. "8" embossed on base. Artifact #12687
- b) Cylindrical bottle, hgt 203 mm. "Olive" bottle type, made of very thick glass. Large accentuated ring lip, small, hardly discernible shoulders. Body of bottle is flared for the last 13 mm above base. "A" on base. Artifact #12269
- c) Cylindrical bottle, hgt 229 mm. "Olive" bottle type, made of very thick glass. Ring lip with another faint ring below. Body has ring just above base. "H.J. Heinz Co", "363", "PATD" embossed on base. The above three bottles all appear to be ketchup bottles, manufactured by H.J. Heinz and Co. Artifact #11152

## PLATE 22

- a) Six-sided bottle, hgt 267 mm, has slight greenish tinge to it. Has collared lip, with smaller, flatter ring below. Neck is "barrel" shaped, shoulders are very slightly sloped. No makers' marks. Same as above bottle #15331
- b) Round bottle, hgt 292 mm. Pale green in colour. Wine bottle type. Has collared lip with smaller ring below. "Barrel" shaped neck, rounded shoulders, domed internal base. No makers' marks. Artifact #16728
- c) Round bottle, hgt 305 mm. Pale green in colour. Has collared lip with smaller ring below. Neck is cylindrical and flares into body, no discernible shoulders. Wine bottle type. Has "Lescher & Webb Ltd, Evans Sons, Liverpool and London" embossed on base. Artifact #21302

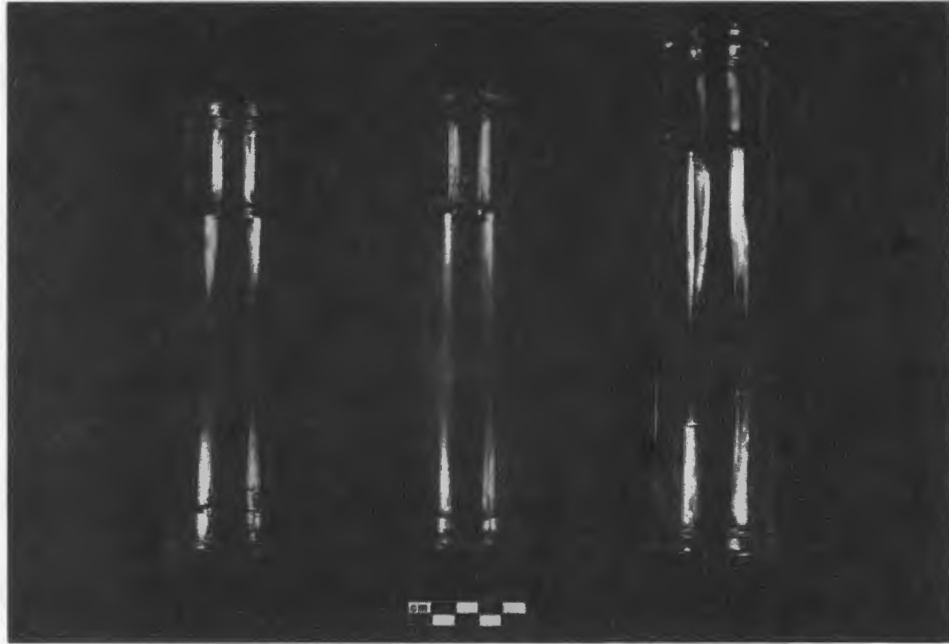


Plate 21: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 22: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right

## PLATE 23

- a) Round bottle, hgt 210 mm. Has screw top lip with ring below. Neck is cylindrical flaring into a "rounded" bottle body which has 20 sides. No discernible shoulders on bottle. "Park" embossed on base. Artifact #21045
- b) H.J. Heinz ketchup bottle, hgt 210 mm. Has screw top lip, with metal cap attached. Very flared and sloped neck, no discernible shoulders. Neck flows into 8 sided body. Full length side seams. "20" embossed on bottom of one side panel. Three horizontal lines embossed on various parts of the body. Base has "H.J. Heinz Co. Patd.", "#57" embossed on base. Artifact #21047
- c) Same kind of bottle as #21047. "H.J. Heinz Co. Patd 255" embossed on base. Artifact #21301
- d) "Ketchup" type bottle, hgt 235 mm. Has screw top type lip, long tapering neck, with no discernible shoulders. Body is eight-sided. Base is embossed with "O" in a square with "S" on left and "2" on right. Artifact #21044
- e) Round glass bottle, hgt 203 mm. Lip appears to have had a "push on" type cap. Large ring below lip, neck flares into eight distinct panels, body is round. "10", "1", "4", "V-1567" embossed on base. Artifact #23011

## PLATE 24

- a) Square glass bottle, hgt 216 mm. Has screw top type lip, with wide collar below, smaller ring below collar. Neck flares into squared shoulders, body is square. Body has "cut off" corners. Side panels are arched at top. "D" in diamond with "2" below embossed on base. Artifact #16178
- b) As above bottle #16178 but with metal screw cap attached. "Crosse and Blackwell" in black letters on top of cap. "D" in diamond with "1" below embossed on base. This is an "H.P. Sauce bottle". Artifact #16179
- c) Same shaped bottle as above #16179, but lip has a wide collar with ring below. "14" embossed on base. This is also a condiment bottle. Artifact #6319
- d) Same shape bottle as #6319. Embossed "Cartons HP Sauce" in vertical position on one side panel. "14" embossed on base. Bottle has uneven base. Artifact #14906



Plate 23: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - e, left to right



Plate 24: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right

## PLATE 25

- a) Screw top glass jar, hgt 102 mm. Body of jar is twelve sided and flares towards base, then returns slightly before meeting base. Neck is constricted slightly below screwthread, and then body begins to flare. "Design Patented Aug 5th 1919", "10" embossed on base. Probably a mustard jar. Artifact #18509
- b) Similar to #18509 above, but with "Libby McNeil & Libby RD 1922", "2" embossed on base. Probably a mustard jar. Artifact #2087
- c) As #18509, but with "Design Patented Aug 5th, 1919", "8" embossed on base. Probably a mustard jar. Artifact #8186
- d) As #2087 "Libby McNeil Libby Rd 1922" embossed on base. Artifact #16160

## PLATE 26

- a) Wide mouthed glass jar, hgt 122 mm. Has collared lip, wide neck (diameter 56 mm), sharp shoulders and round body. "P 6" embossed on base. Inside neck of jar seems to have been made to accommodate a stopper of some kind. Artifact #22467
- b) Round glass jar, hgt 120 mm. Neck and lip missing. "THIS CONTAINS MRS STEWARTS BLUING" embossed on body top. Body diameter is 66 mm. "D" embossed on base. Artifact #15329
- c) Round glass jar, 91 mm tall. Ring lip, cylindrical neck, another ring about 12 mm below first. Another ring on shoulders, which are abrupt. Fairly thick base, "C" embossed on base. Artifact #8416
- d) Small round glass storage jar, 70 mm tall. Jar is frosted on the outside. Narrow collared lip, seam below, wide neck (38 mm diameter), abrupt shoulders. "CONTAINER 12 MADE IN U.S.A." embossed on base. Artifact #18510





Plate 25: Household artifacts (jars). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 26: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right

## PLATE 27

- a) Small screw top jar, 62 mm tall. Ring below screwthreads, virtually no shoulders. "C" in triangle with "3" below embossed on base. Appears to be a cosmetic jar. Artifact #12956
- b) Round glass screw top jar, 78 mm tall. Has "broken thread" type of neck, with ring below. Fairly abrupt shoulders. Triangle embossed on base. Artifact #17758
- c) Screw top "Vaseline" jar, 62 mm tall. Ring below screwthreads, virtually no shoulders. "TRADE MARK VASELINE CHESEBROUGH NEW YORK" embossed on jar body. Triangle embossed on base. Artifact #18776
- d) Screw top "Vaseline" jar, 78 mm tall. Ring below screwthreads, virtually no shoulders. "TRADE MARK VASELINE CHESEBROUGH NEW YORK" embossed on jar body. Artifact #11149

## PLATE 28

- a) Square white glass jar, 65 mm tall. Has screw top lip, with ring below. Straight sided body with double ring just above base. "WATKINS" embossed in vertical position on one side. This appears to be a cosmetic jar of some kind, possibly cold cream. Artifact #8422
- b) Square glass jar, similar to #8422 above. Two side panels indented, with "POND'S" embossed in vertical position. Single ring at base. "Made in Canada" embossed on base. This a cold cream jar. Artifact #4051
- c) As above jar #4051, but with metal screw cap attached. Has "Pond's TM" printed on cap. "3" embossed on base. Artifact #15627



Plate 27: Household artifacts (jars). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 28: Household artifacts (jars). Read a - c, left to right

## PLATE 29

- a) Green glass bottle, 292 mm tall. Wide collar lip with narrower collar below. Very sloped shoulders flow into round body. Base thick and uneven. Full length side seams. Wine bottle type. Artifact #16204
- b) Dark green bottle, 255 mm tall. Lip as above #16204, slightly "barrel shaped" neck, fairly abrupt shoulders, round body. Liquor bottle type. "U G B", "A4", "S2" embossed on base. Artifact #7849
- c) Brown bottle, 292 mm tall. Ringed lip, collar below, seam below that. "Barrel" shaped neck, sloped shoulders, round body. "2" embossed on base. Full length side seams. Artifact #17794

## PLATE 30

- a) Wide mouthed brown glass jar, round in shape, hgt 190 mm. Has squared lip, straight neck that is 49 mm in diameter. Fairly square shoulders. "102E" embossed on base. Appears to be a pharmaceutical jar. Full length side seams. Artifact #12967
- b) Narrow necked brown glass jar, 190 mm tall. Flared lip (for cork?), seam below lip. Narrow diameter neck, sloped shoulders, round body. Full length side seams. Artifact #12713
- c) Brown glass liquor bottle, hgt 215 mm. Wide ringed lip, seam below. Straight neck then bulbous, then flows into sloped shoulders, round body. Body is 98 mm in diameter. No distinguishing marks on bottle. Shape is very distinct. Artifact #14919



Plate 29: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 30: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



## PLATE 31

- a) Pale green round bottle, has ring lip (for crown cap), flared collar below. Bottle is ~247 mm high. Neck is cylindrical flaring into body, with no discernible shoulders. "MONUMENTAL BREWING CO BALTIMORE, MARYLAND", "TRADE MARK REGISTERED" and company logo embossed on body of bottle in circular pattern. Machine made beer bottle. Artifact #16207
- b) Brown glass beer bottle, 230 mm tall. Has ring lip, flared collar below. Very slightly barrel shaped neck, definite sloping shoulders, round body. "12" embossed on base. Looks like a post bottom mold bottle. Artifact #16196
- c) Clear glass beer bottle, 243 mm tall. Lip has same shape as 16196. Crest on top of body of bottle at shoulder line. Circular crest with "FEHR'S" inside in vertical position. Machine made bottle, indicated by full length side seams. Artifact #10571

## PLATE 32

- a) Brown glass bottle (looks like a pharmaceutical bottle), is 125 mm tall. Wide ringed rounded lip, another ring below, cylindrical neck, "squared" shoulders, round body. Seam around body just above base, another ring below second ring on neck (appears to be a seam). Full length side seams indicated machine made. Has remains of white powder inside. No makers' marks. Artifact #12965
- b) Brown glass bottle, 125 mm tall. Round in shape, has crew top lip, with ring below. Seam below that. Cylindrical neck, rounded shoulders, round body. Seam around body just below shoulders and again just above base. "1" embossed on base. Artifact #19735
- c) Round, brown glass narrow necked bottle, 128 mm tall. Lip has three protruding "push on" type threads equally spaced around circumference of neck. Ring below that, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulders, round body. "L", "G" embossed on base. "CONTENTS 4 FL OZS" embossed at shoulder line of body. Artifact #18938
- d) Small, brown, round narrow necked bottle, 82 mm tall. Has squared ring lip, seam below. Very short cylindrical neck, fairly square shoulders, round body. "2 OZ 60 CC THE ANTIDOLOR MFG. CO. SPRINGVILLE NEW YORK, USA" embossed in vertical position on body of bottle. Bottle has uneven base. "1" above "9" embossed on base. Artifact #5225



Plate 31: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 32: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right

## PLATE 33

- a) Small, rectangular, brown glass bottle, 105 mm tall. Has collared lip (for cork?), cylindrical neck, fairly squared shoulders and rectangular body. (Glass has patina to it). "57" embossed on base. Full length side seams follow angle of shoulders. Rectangular seam on base. Appears to be a machine made pharmaceutical bottle. Artifact #12715
- b) Same as 12715, but 110 mm tall. Has five raised dots in a row on base with the number "1285" below. Base is indented slightly. Artifact #12304
- c) Same as 12715 but 95 mm tall. Has partial cork in neck. "33 SB" embossed on base. Artifact #11814

## PLATE 34

- a) Wide necked brown glass jar, 95 mm tall. Has screw top lip, seam below, virtually no shoulders, and round body. Uneven base with "KRUSCHEN SALTS" embossed in circular pattern on base. (Appears to be a pharmaceutical bottle). Artifact #13915
- b) "BOVRIL" bottle, 80 mm tall. Brown glass, wide neck with narrow collared lip. Neck is cylindrical, body is rounded at shoulders but front and back panels are flat. Very distinct shape. Base round with MADE IN USA embossed on it. Both rounded panels have "2 OZ BOVRIL LIMITED" embossed on them. Artifact #2123
- c) Very small, wide mouthed brown glass bottle. Approximate height given as ~40 mm as bottle has undergone some melting. Has collared lip, cylindrical neck, virtually no shoulders. Body appears to be oval in shape but this could have been caused by heat. No makers' marks. Artifact #4840



Plate 33: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 34: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right

## PLATE 35

- a) Brown glass bottle, 184 mm tall. Has rounded lip with collar below and seam below that. Neck is cylindrical and flares into round body. Raised line about two-thirds of the way down on body of bottle appears to be for decoration only. Full length side seams. (This could be a ginger beer bottle). Artifact #11315
- b) Brown glass bottle, round in shape, 185 mm tall. Lip as 11315, neck is cylindrical and flares to very slightly squared shoulders. Body of bottle is round. Base has very deep rectangular indentation in it, it appears this could have been used to remove bottle caps from other bottles. Front panel of bottle is indented in rectangular shape (for label?). "7 C 6 4" embossed on body near base. Artifact #22468
- c) Small, square brown glass bottle, 86 mm tall, has collared lip, with seam below. Cylindrical neck, squared shoulders and square body. Cork in neck of bottle. Bottle is extremely sticky as it contains some kind of syrupy liquid. "0" embossed on base. Full length side seams follow angle of shoulders. Artifact #12714

## PLATE 36

- a) White glass, screw top jar is 60 mm tall. Below screw thread base constricts and then flares again just above base into two rings. Remains of label on body. Base is indented. This appears to be a condiment jar. Artifact #6406
- b) Small, round, white glass screw top jar is 50 mm tall. Below screw threads there is a ring around the top of the body with another around the base of the body. "MENTHOLATUM REG. TRADE MARK" embossed on base. This appears to be a 'VICKS' jar (patent cold medicine). Artifact #8241
- c) Round, white glass, screw topped jar is 65 mm tall. Has remains of metal screw cap attached. Below screwthreads there is a ring, body flares out and then constricts towards base. Four small vertical lines are embossed around base of body at equal distances. (This could be a POND'S COLD CREAM JAR). Artifact #18916
- d) Round, white glass jar, 43 mm tall, and 70 mm in diameter. Has "broken" screw threads with ring below. Another ring around body at base. "A" embossed on base. No indication of contents or of use. Artifact #16262
- e) Round, white glass screw top jar is 34 mm tall and 58 mm in diameter. Rim and screw threads as 16262. Base is quite deeply indented with "MUM MFG CO" "MUM PHILA PA" embossed on body. Inside of jar is very concave, appears to have held a cosmetic of some kind. Artifact #13007





Plate 35: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 36: Household artifacts (jars). Read a - e, left to right and top to bottom

## PLATE 37

- a) Pale turquoise round bottle, 195 mm tall. Has ring lip with flared collar below. Seam below collar. Cylindrical neck flares into body with virtually no discernible shoulders. Base is very thick. "MINIMUM CONTENTS 7 FLUID OZS" embossed on body at base. "McL" embossed on base. ( This is a soft drink bottle). Artifact #22769
- b) Clear, round glass bottle is 195 mm tall. Has identical lip as bottle #22769. Neck is cylindrical and flares slightly into body with no distinct shoulders. Bottle has concentric raised rings on body from base to top of neck. At equal distance around the body of the bottle are three sets of 4 raised lines in vertical position, dividing the bottle into quarters up and down. There is a diamond shaped indentation on the body of the bottle with the following embossed in it: "Pat'd. ORANGE CRUSH BOTTLE 6 fl. ozs. 10". Artifact #21299
- c) Pale turquoise, round "Coca Cola" bottle, is 195 mm tall. Lip is identical to #21299. Body has "COCA COLA" "Trade Mark Registered" embossed on it twice at shoulder line. "Property of the Coca Cola Company of Canada" embossed around the base. Artifact #16727
- d) Clear glass pop bottle is 195 mm tall. Lip identical to other bottles in this picture. Cylindrical neck flares into body, no discernible shoulders. Body is round. "J.J. McLAUGHLIN LIMITED EDMONTON", "MINIMUM CONTENTS 6 1/2 FLUID OZS" embossed on body at base level. Base is quite thick, seam around neck at lip, full length side seams. Artifact #18618

## PLATE 38

- a) Round, green pop bottle is 197 mm tall. Ringed lip, collar below and seam below that. Cylindrical neck flares into round body with no discernible shoulders. Very thick uneven base. Full length side seams. Base is convex in shape. Artifact #16202
- b) Round green glass bottle is 200 mm tall. Same shaped lip and neck as #16202. "H" with "11" below embossed on base. Artifact #4671
- c) Same shape as bottle #4671, but brown in colour. Artifact #16194
- d) Same shape as #4671, but 235 mm tall. No makers' marks. Artifact #14917

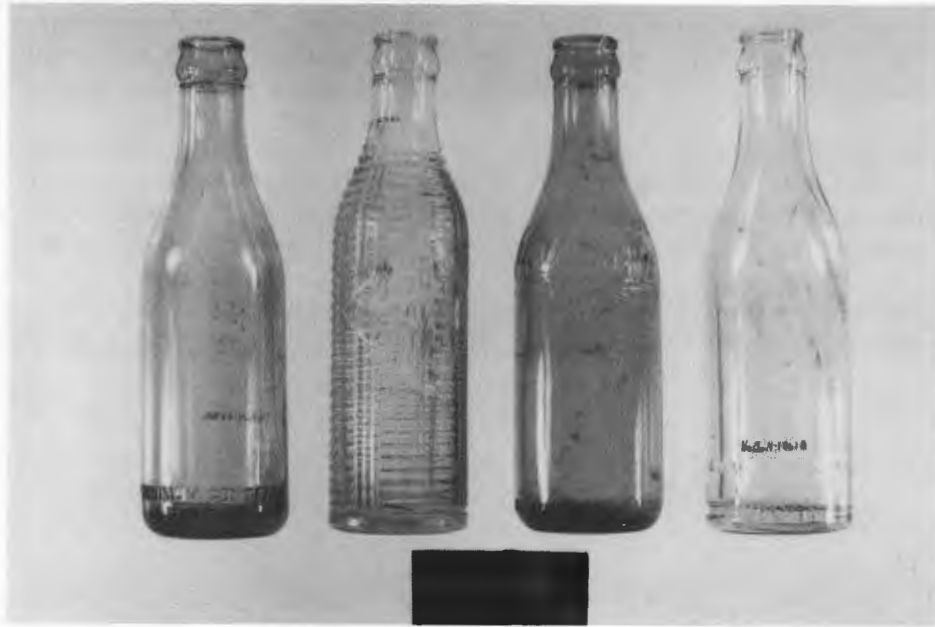


Plate 37: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 38: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right

## PLATE 39

- a) Small, round, royal blue bottle is 61 mm tall and 26 mm in diameter. Has collared lip, wide neck, small shoulders and round body. Full length side seams. Appears to a pharmaceutical bottle which used to hold poison of some kind. Artifact #13006
- b) Small, blue, uneven 6-sided bottle is 88 mm tall. Ring shaped lip, cylindrical neck, fairly squared shoulders, body is 6 sided. Three panels are outlined with raised dots and the words "POISON" and "CARBOLIC ACID , USE WITH CAUTION" are embossed within these panels. "O.G.P." embossed on base. Artifact #17368
- c) Round, blue, screw top jar is 62 mm tall, and 44 mm in diameter. Ring below screw thread, no discernible shoulders. (This looks like a VICK'S jar). Artifact #16730

## PLATE 40

- a) Clear, round, glass ink bottle is 64 mm tall and 54 mm in diameter. Has rounded lip, with narrow collar below, cylindrical flared neck, rounded shoulders with slight "bumps" in them. Ring at base of body. "WATERMANS INK CANADA" embossed on base. Artifact #12259
- b) Same kind of bottle as above, base has "7" above a "D" embossed on base. Artifact #16159
- c) Clear, round glass ink bottle is 66 mm tall and 55 mm in diameter. Has metal screw top cap attached. "RELIANCE INK CO LTD, WINNIPEG" embossed around the base of the body. Artifact #8418
- d) Clear, round, glass ink bottle is 65 mm tall and 45 mm in diameter. Has rounded ring lip, cylindrical neck, another ring then flares to rounded shoulders. Body has two fine rings on it, one at shoulder level and one around base of body. Artifact #8419



Plate 39: Household artifacts (2 bottles and 1 jar). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 40: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right, top to bottom



## PLATE 41

- a) Clear, square glass bottle is 70 mm tall and 25 mm wide. Has square collared lip, square abrupt shoulders and square body. Has "15" embossed on base. "HOLLOWAY'S CORN REMOVER" embossed on one side panel in vertical position. Artifact #16694
- b) Clear, round, glass bottle 96 mm tall and 37 mm in diameter. Has round ringed lip, cylindrical neck flaring to sloped shoulders and round body. Base has "D" in center. "6" embossed at base of body. "1 1/2 FL. OZ" embossed in vertical position opposite "6". Seam below ring on neck. Artifact #17736
- c) Clear, glass ink bottle is 68 mm tall and 52 mm in diameter at widest point. Has screw top threads with ring below. Short concave shoulders. Bottle is divided into 6 sections by vertical ridges which run from top to bottom. Areas inside these ridges are stippled. Front of bottle has plain glass area where label would have been. Has "5" embossed on base. Artifact #14463
- d) Eight sided glass ink bottle? Bottle is 85 mm tall and 50 mm in diameter. Has single ring lip, cylindrical neck, ring at shoulders, which has three faint concentric rings on them. Base of bottle is missing. Artifact #8917

## PLATE 42

- a) Clear glass screw topped (missing) jar is 170 mm tall and 71 mm in diameter. Full length sides seams, bottle is machine made. Artifact #16180
- b) Round, clear, glass jar is 120 mm tall and 60 mm in diameter. Has screw top lid, with ring below. Abrupt shoulders and round body. "6" embossed on body at base line. "H.J. HEINZ CO, 371 H" embossed on base. Artifact #22324



Plate 41: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - d, left to right, top to bottom

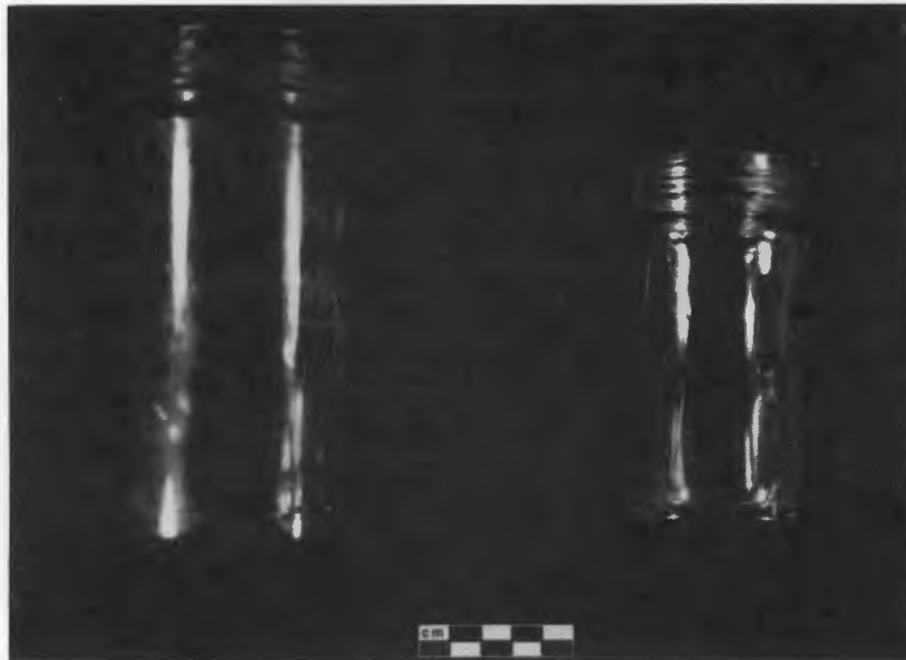


Plate 42: Household artifacts (jars). Read a - b, left to right

## PLATE 43

- a) Round, clear, glass measuring cup is 92 mm tall and 77 mm in diameter. Has lip and handle. Graduations are marked in 1/4 cup and 2 oz divisions, divided by horizontal lines which are ~ 70 mm in length. Full length side seams indicate this was machine made. Artifact #16167
- b) Lip, neck and partial body of milk bottle. Has wide ringed lip, with seam below, flares to rounded body with no discernible shoulders. Ring inside lip about 1/4" down. Very thick glass. No makers' mark. Artifact #6317

## PLATE 44

- a) Round, screw top, "GEM" preserving jar is 170 mm tall and 94 mm in diameter. Has screw top lip, rounded shoulders and round body. "2" embossed on base. "IMPROVED GEM, TRADE MARK REG'D" embossed on side of body. "Improved Gem" in script. Artifact #16181
- b) Neck of round glass jar, with domed glass top that is attached by means of a wire "canning seal". Glass top has lines radiating from center to edges. Center has a raised circle with two horizontal lines through it. Artifact #11099



Plate 43: Household artifacts (cup and bottle). Read a - b, left to right



Plate 44: Household artifacts (jars). Read a - b, left to right

## PLATE 45

- a) Round glass preserving jar lid is 74 mm in diameter. Has "IMPROVED GEM", "4 D 9", "MADE IN CANADA" embossed on base. Artifact #11020
- b) Round, glass preserving jar lid is 74 mm in diameter. Has "starburst" design embossed on the underside with "29" in the center. Artifact #11098
- c) As above (11098) but with "58" in center of starburst. Artifact #13849

## PLATE 46

- a) Clear, heavy drinking glass is 135 mm tall. Has 12 panels on body which terminate in arches about 35 mm from rim. Base is very thick, no makers' mark. This appears to be either a soda glass or a beer glass. Artifact #18340/18339
- b) Clear, heavy, flared drinking glass is 110 mm tall and 90 mm in diameter at the lip. Base is 54 mm in diameter. No identifying marks, base is extremely thick. Artifact #17733
- c) Base of ribbed beer glass, has handle attached. Twelve sided body with "starburst" design on base. Logo in center of starburst. Artifact #16675



Plate 45: Household artifacts (jars). Read a - c, left to right



Plate 46: Household artifacts (glasses). Read a - c, left to right



## PLATE 47

Clear glass "UNDERWOODS" ink bottle is about 170 mm tall and 77 mm in diameter. Has "UNDERWOODS INK" embossed on front of bottle, ribbed shoulders, 2 part screw top cap of metal. One part screws onto outside of bottle, smaller part unscrews from top, has ink flow regulator on cap. Artifact #'s 19675 - 19690 inclusive

## PLATE 48

Domed, clear glass lid, made by PYREX. Approximately 200 mm in diameter and 64 mm tall. Lid has knob type handle at center. Machine made, fireproof dish. Artifact #'s 17679 - 17683 inclusive



Plate 47: Household artifact (bottle).

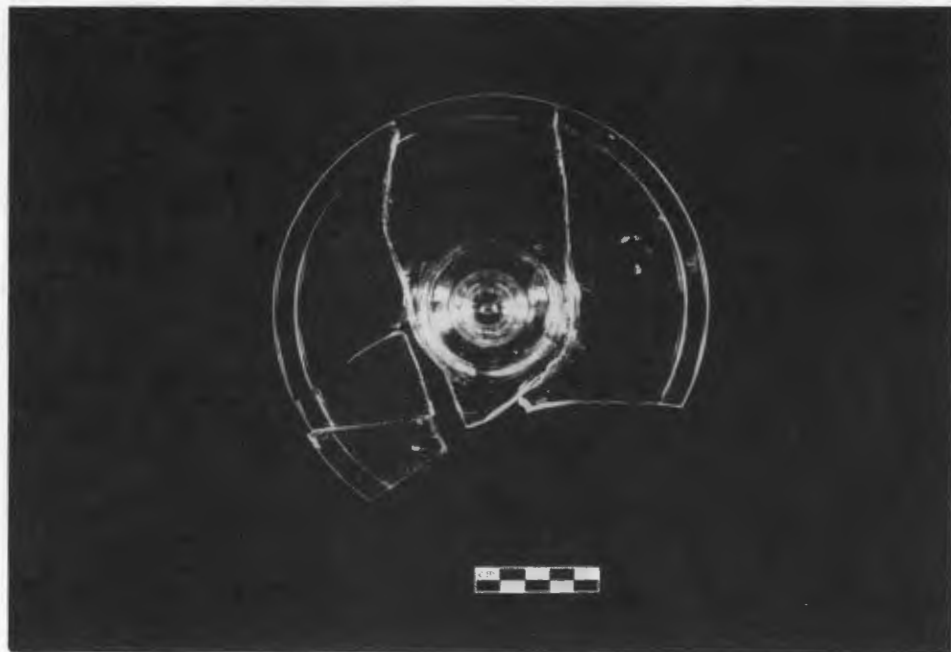


Plate 48: Household artifact (glass lid).

**PLATE 49**

Clear, molded glass dish is 112 mm in diameter and 39 mm tall. This is a fairly heavy dish of the cheap, mass produced kind. It has a "sharp" scalloped lip with a "flower petal" design embossed on the sides. Base has radiating starburst design on it. Artifact #'s 17246 and 17247

**PLATE 50**

- a) Clear, glass bottle, 245 mm tall and 93 mm in diameter. Bottle has collared lip, with flaring ring below, "barrel" shaped neck, sloping shoulders, round body and uneven base. "W & M" embossed on body of bottle at shoulder line. "WHYTE & MACKAY, GLASGOW" embossed on body of bottle. Artifact #16055
- b) Three large fragments of a six sided green tinted bottle. Has collared lip with ring below, and a very slightly barrel shaped neck. Base is slightly domed. No makers' mark. Looks like a liquor bottle. Artifact #'s 17771, 17770, 17768

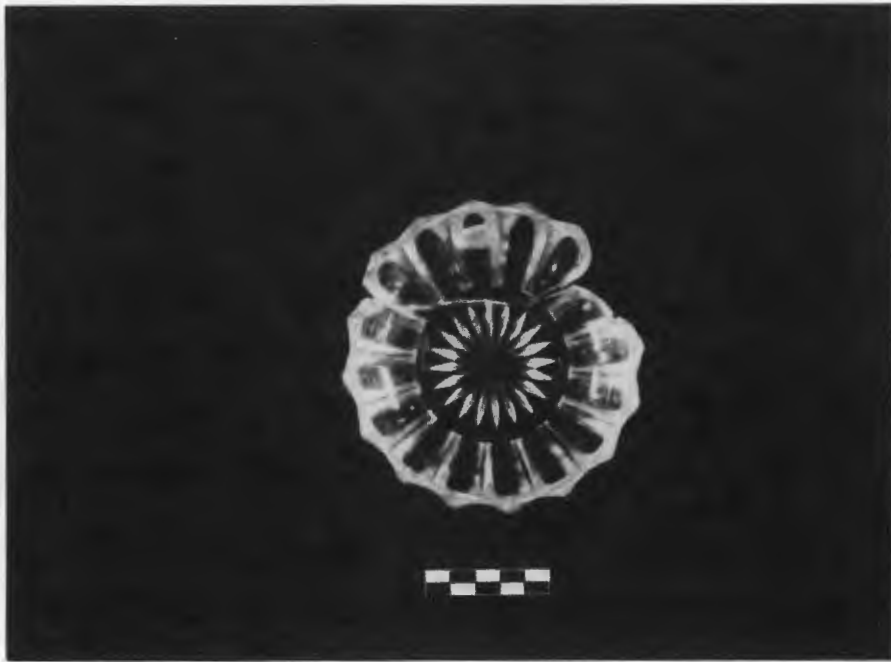


Plate 49: Household artifact (glass bowl).



Plate 50: Household artifacts (bottles). Read a - b, left to right

## PLATE 51

"FIRE KING" clear glass, rectangular casserole dish is 345 mm long and 210 mm wide. Depth is 51 mm. Has handles at either end and "T.M. Reg'd, FIRE KING, MADE IN USA" embossed on base. Artifact #23302

## PLATE 52

- a) Round, brown, screw topped glass jar is 100 mm tall and 55 mm in diameter. Metal screw cap is attached. Virtually no definable shoulders below screw threads. Round body, uneven base. "KRUSCHEN SALTS" embossed around the body at base line. "4" embossed on center of base. Artifact #13465
- b) Green coloured, round glass bottle stands 300 tall and has a diameter of 78 mm. Bottle has collared lip, cylindrical neck flaring to sloping shoulders and round body. Base is domed to a depth of approximately 40 mm. Rectangle with "1" embossed on base. Wine bottle, machine made, no makers' mark. Artifact #16204



Plate 51: Household artifact (glass cooking dish).



Plate 52: Household artifacts (jar and bottle). Read a - b, left to right



## PLATE 53

Earthenware side plate in three pieces. Has fine green line, wider red line and another green line about 1/2" from rim. Plate is 175 mm in diameter. "BURSLEM ENGLAND VITRIFIED" on base along with trademark consisting of lion rampant and scroll. Artifact #'s 2134, 2136, 2137

## PLATE 54

Two pieces (complete) earthenware oval shaped serving platter. Plain cream glaze. "Deanson Ltd. England, Burlem Vitrified" on base. Artifact #'s 17424, 17425

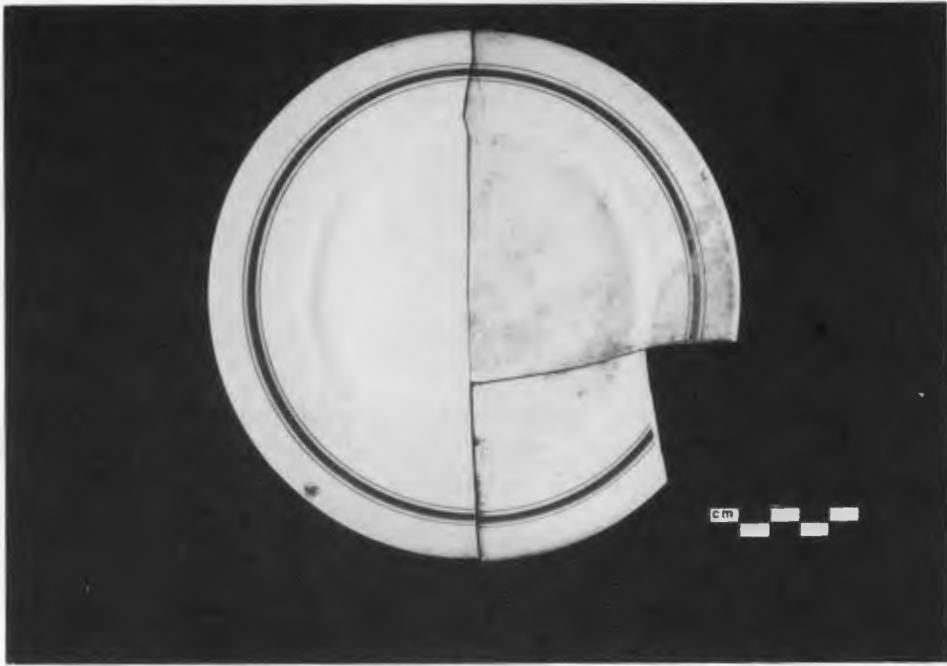


Plate 53: Household artifact (earthenware side plate).

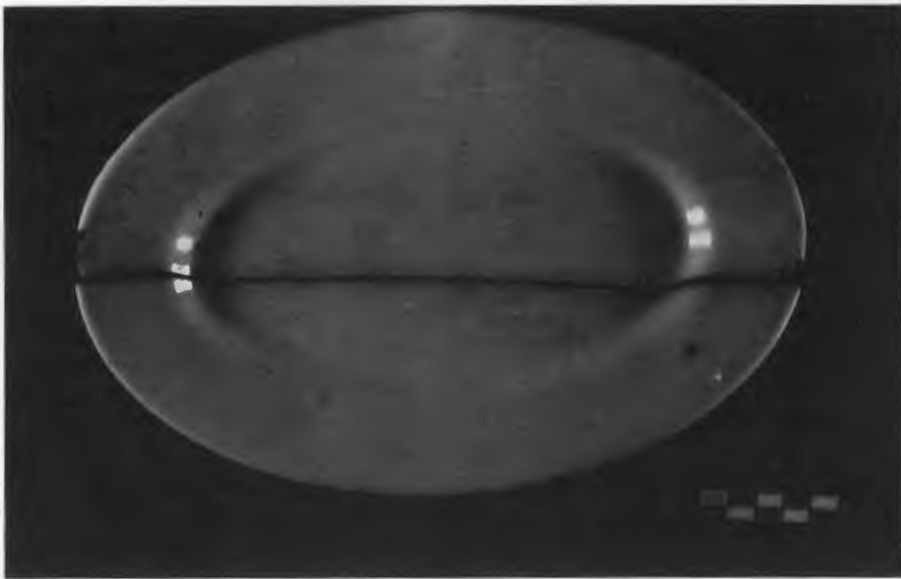


Plate 54: Household artifact (earthenware serving platter).

## PLATE 55

White earthenware bowl (in two pieces). 135 mm in diameter, 73 mm in depth. "Vitrified Globe Pottery Co. Ltd, Cobridge, England" on base. Artifact #'s 16780,16781

## PLATE 56

Dinner plate is 255 mm in diameter. Has gold and green transfer print around rim. White glaze. "Johnson Bros., England" surmounted by crown in green on base. Artifact #'s 13024/13027/13013/13008

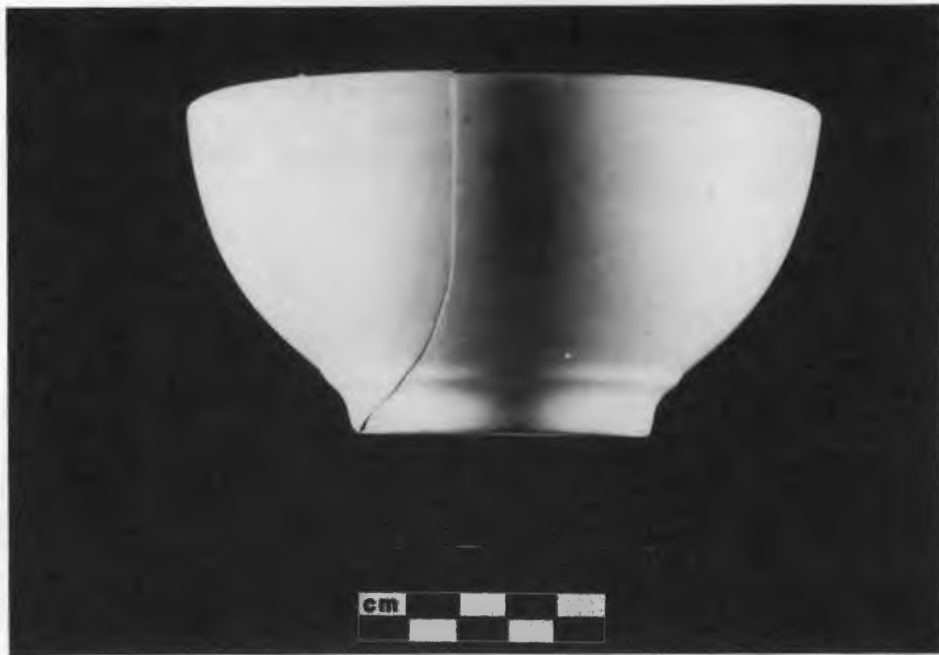


Plate 55: Household artifact (white earthenware bowl).



Plate 56: Household artifact (earthenware dinner plate).

## PLATE 57

Two handled white china sugar basin. Cover missing. Hgt 77 mm, diameter 99 mm. Has a very shiny glaze. Has very slightly scalloped lip, raised dots on handles and around top of bowl. Colored floral print of roses by base of either handle, "gold" colored floral print near shoulders. "GERMANY" on base. Artifact #'s 17414/17415/17416/17417

## PLATE 58

White china teacup, with rose design in peach and pale grey, green leaves on front. Raised dots below rim on outside. "PK UNITY GERMANY" printed on base. Artifact #15625



Plate 57: Household artifact (sugar basin).



Plate 58: Household artifact (white china cup).



## PLATE 59

White earthenware "hotelware" teacup. Hgt 77.5 mm, dia. 88 mm. Round handle, white glaze, no trademark or makers' mark. Artifact #'s 16793/16794

## PLATE 60

Blue and white china tea saucer is 140 mm in diameter. Glaze is white. Transfer print in blue covers inside of saucer, has oriental design. "Made in Japan" on base. Artifact #'s 12721/12726/12719



Plate 59: Household artifact (earthenware cup).



Plate 60: Household artifact (blue and white china tea saucer).

## PLATE 61

White china tea cup with pale blue cornflower design in 3 places around circumference of cup. 24 Carat gold stripe around outside of rim. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 22367/22368

## PLATE 62

Cream coloured earthenware saucer (in two pieces) is 145 mm in diameter and 29 mm deep. "Tunstall ENGLAND" printed on base surmounted by crest with circular design of leaves and eagle rampant. Artifact #'s 16774/16775



Plate 61: Household artifact (white china cup with floral design).

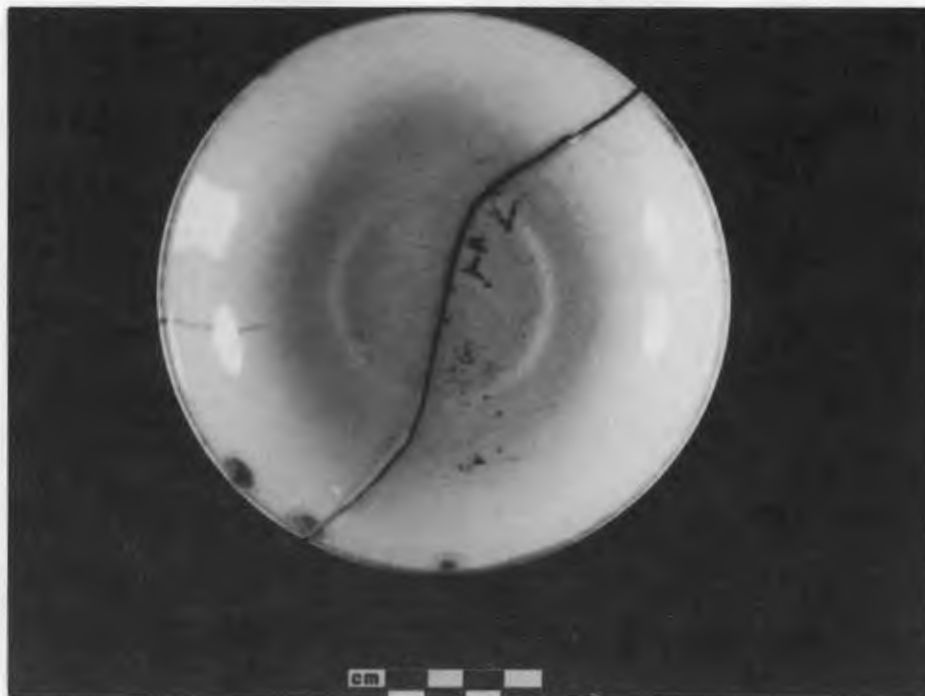


Plate 62: Household artifact (earthenware saucer).

## PLATE 63

White earthenware tea cup. Hgt 56 mm, dia. 91.5 mm. Missing handle, no makers' mark. Artifact #8423

## PLATE 64

White earthenware tea cup in two pieces is 74 mm tall and 84 mm in diameter. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 17409/17410



Plate 63: Household artifact (earthenware cup).



Plate 64: Household artifact (earthenware cup).



## PLATE 65

White earthenware shallow "nappy" dish in three pieces. 135 mm in diameter and 27 mm tall. "J and G. Meakin, England" printed on base along with trademark of rising sun. Artifact #'s 16210/16209/16229

## PLATE 66

- a) White earthenware egg cup stands 65 mm tall. Diameter is about 50 mm. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 8425/8427/8426/8424
- b) White, earthenware egg cup in three pieces. Height is 59 mm, diameter is about 42 mm. Egg cup slightly tilted on base. Artifact #'s 15620/15621/15579



Plate 65: Household artifact (earthenware nappy dish).



Plate 66: Household artifacts (egg cups). Read a - b, left to right

## PLATE 67

Mauve, high gloss side plate is 187 mm in diameter. Glaze appears to have a metallic tint to it. Starburst design with RS inside it and the words "MADE IN JAPAN" in rust color on base of plate, which is white. Artifact #'s 13478 - 13489 inclusive

## PLATE 68

White china tea cup is 100 mm in diameter and 46 mm tall. Inside of cup is white, outside of cup has transfer print of birds and flowers in oriental design. Artifact #'s 12318/12313/12316/12314/12315/12320/13014/12319/ 12312



Plate 67: Household artifact (mauvae colored side plate).



Plate 68: Household artifact (china cup with blue "oriental" design).

## PLATE 69

Brown earthenware teapot, handle missing. Hgt 99 mm, dia. 125 mm. Has thin metal design "overlaid" onto shiny glaze. Metal appears to have been applied then teapot was fired. Artifact #19742

## PLATE 70

- a) White porcelain tea cup (complete), has gold, pale yellow, red and green transfer print around rim. Hgt 60 mm, dia. 92 mm. Handle is painted gold (24 carat?) "France, Vignaud LIMOGES" printed on base. Gold line around base of tea cup body. Artifact #'s 21327/21328
- b) Shallow white porcelain nappy dish of the same design as above. Dish is 160 mm in diameter and 27 mm deep. Same trademark on base as well as large "V" intertwined by grape vine. Artifact #'s 21331/21333/21332/21334



Plate 69: Household artifact (brown earthenware teapot).



Plate 70: Household artifacts (porcelain cup and nappy dish).



## PLATE 71

White earthenware bread and butter plate, with very cracked glaze. "Hotel Ironstone Ware, Johnson Bros, England" printed on base, along with trademark crown. Artifact #'s 17405/17404

## PLATE 72

One half of an white earthenware cup with handle. Cup is 95 mm in diameter and 62 mm tall. Cup is very thick. "Grindley Hotelware, England, Vitrified, PATENT" on base in green. Artifact #9894



Plate 71: Household artifact (earthenware side plate).



Plate 72: Household artifact (earthenware cup).

## PLATE 73

White earthenware saucer in two pieces. Very thick. Has "Burslem England Vitrified" printed on base along with company logo. Artifact #'s 18948/18949

## PLATE 74

- a) White porcelain "egg cup" has eight sides and is 55 mm tall. Has beautiful "raised" hand painted floral design around upper half and a dark red-brown stripe around the base. "Hand Painted NIPPON" with rising sun design imprinted on base. (This could also be either an oriental tea cup or small vase). Artifact #'s 22329/22330
- b) Small earthenware, double lipped creamer is 54 mm tall and 45 mm in diameter at rim. No makers' mark, but appears to be hotelware of some kind. Artifact #17874



Plate 73: Household artifact (earthenware saucer).



Plate 74: Household artifacts (porcelain egg-cup and earthenware creamer)

**PLATE 75**

White china scalloped edged saucer, has floral design in mauve and pale orange. "German" eagle surmounts "CT" on base. Artifact #'s 17881/17870

**PLATE 76**

White china tea saucer has yellow, brown, pale blue and pink floral transfer design around inside rim. Diameter is 147 mm. "Royal Alberta Crown China England" on base. Artifact #'s 16241/16808/15611/15609/15610/15608/15612



Plate 75: Household artifact (china saucer).

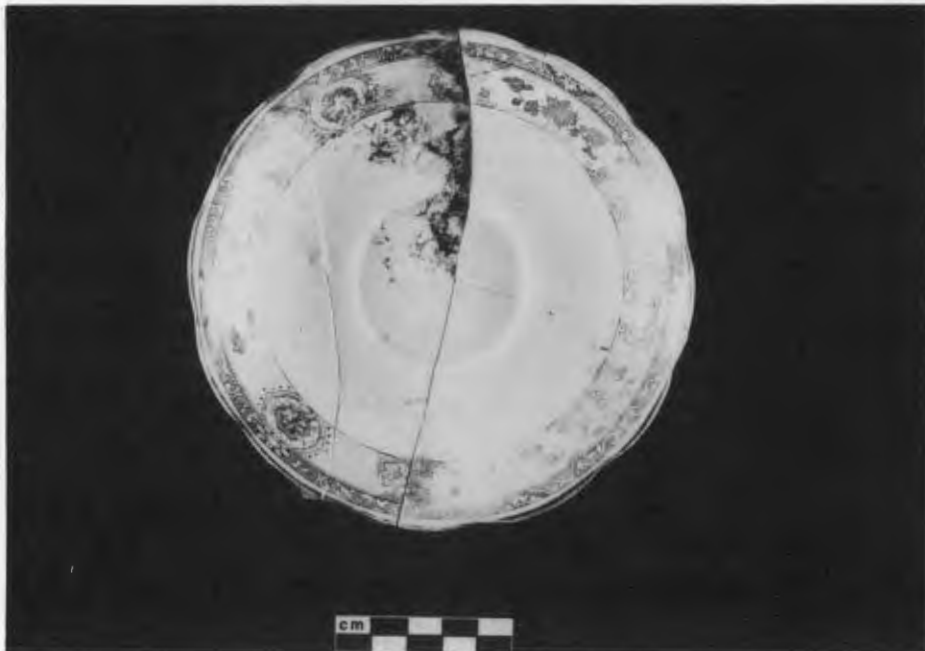


Plate 76: Household artifact (china saucer with transfer print).



## PLATE 77

White china shallow serving dish, ~ 185 mm in diameter and 33 mm deep.  
"Vignaud - Limoges - France" on base. Artifact #'s 21337/21336

## PLATE 78

Cream, earthenware tea cup, mostly complete, no trademark. Quite thin in  
comparison to other cups found. Artifact #'s 15526/15541/15509/15525/15553/15602/  
15560/15550/15583114942/14944/15523/15599/14937

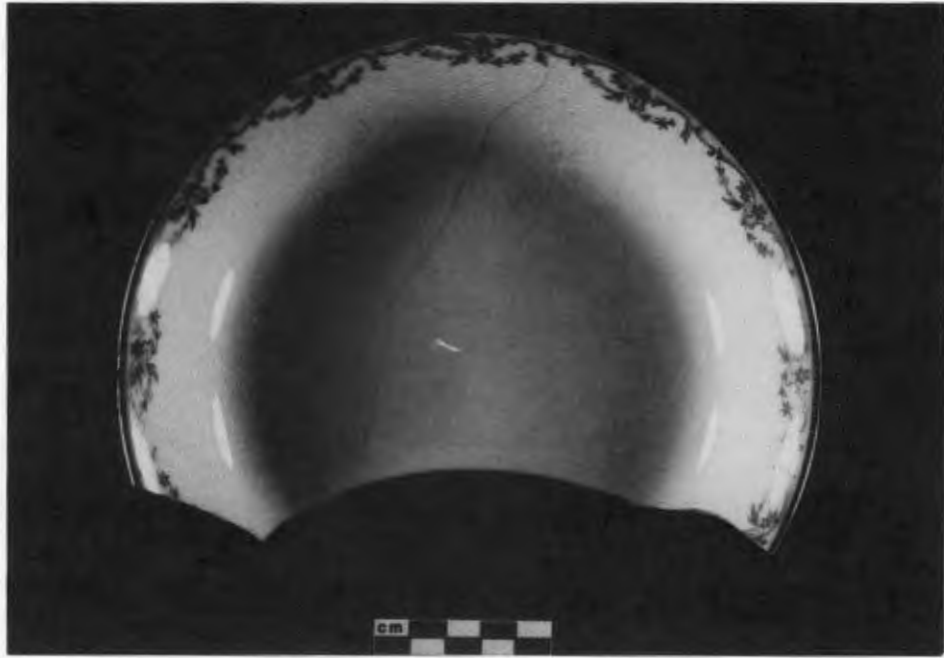


Plate 77: Household artifact (china bowl).



Plate 78: Household artifacts (earthenware teacup).

## PLATE 79

Heavy, white earthenware bowl, probably vegetable dish. Has very thick lip which is scalloped, bowl has rounded sides. "HOTEL IRONSTONE WARE, JOHNSON BROS, ENGLAND" printed in base along with logo of crown. Artifact #'s 6400/6396/6397/6402/6391/6401/6393/6403/5226/6392/6394

## PLATE 80

Cream coloured earthenware bowls are ~ 140 mm in diameter and approximately 74 mm tall. Hotel ware. "REG'D SOL 391413, J & G MEAKIN" printed on base of bowls along with logo of rising sun. Artifact #'s 16208/16227/15524/16521/11553

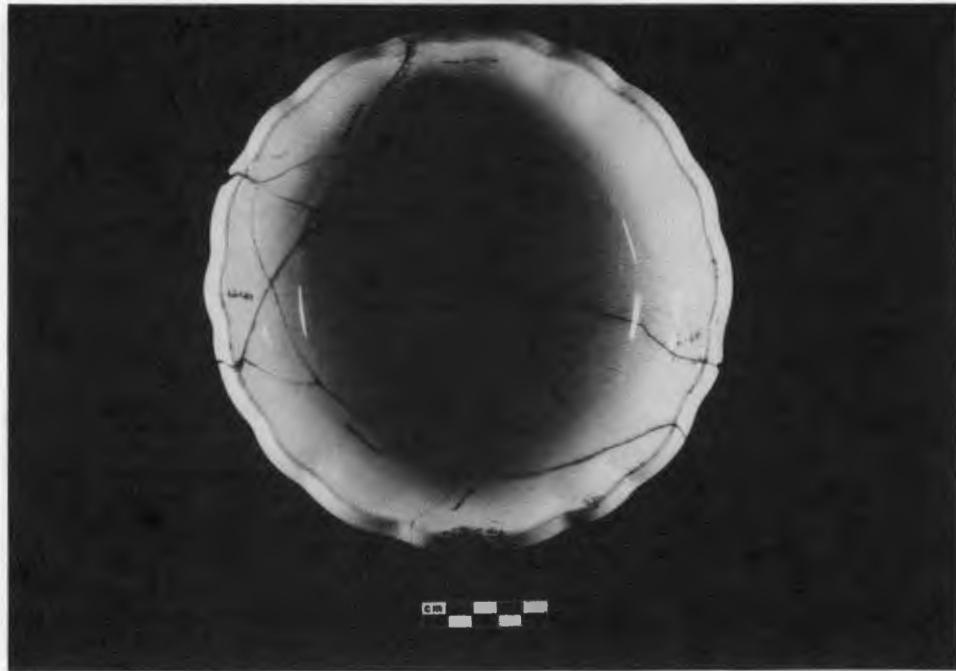


Plate 79: Household artifact (heavy earthenware bowl).

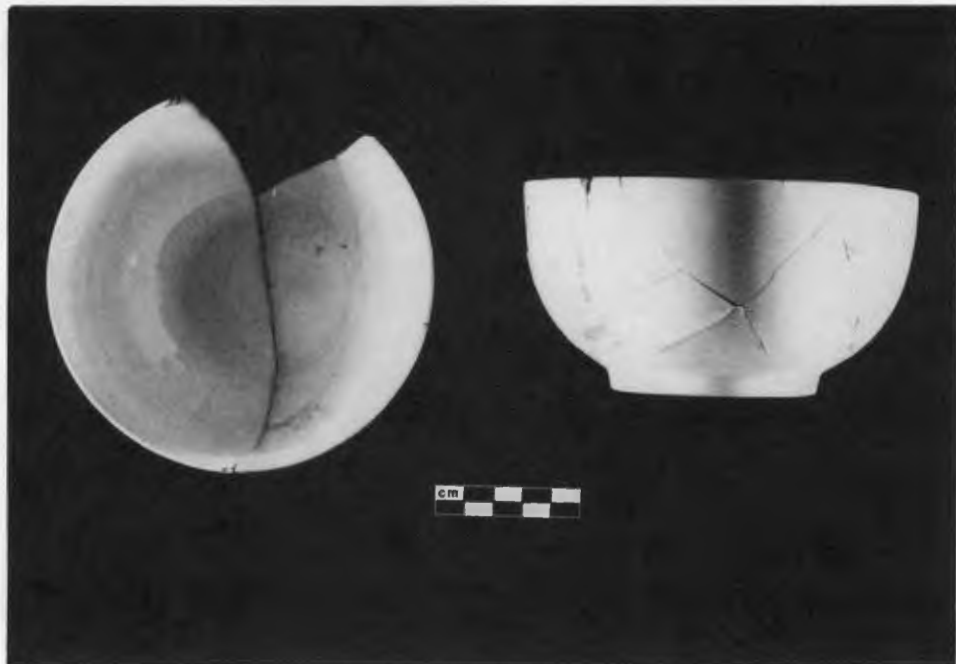


Plate 80: Household artifacts (earthenware bowls).

## PLATE 81

Cream coloured earthenware bowl is about 135 mm in diameter and 70 mm tall. "MYOTT Son & Co ENGLAND" printed on base along with logo of crown. Artifact #'s 17816/17817/17818/17815/17381/17371

## PLATE 82

Virtually complete white china vessel of some kind. Could either be a cookie jar (lid missing) or flower pot. Vessel is 145 mm tall and 150 mm diameter at widest point. Base is concave in shape with twelve lines spaces equidistance around base, meeting in the center. Has floral design on body of vessel, red, orange, yellow and gold in colour. Base of body has a raised design all around, some of which is highlighted in gold. Neck of vessel is constricted and then flares out into an irregular fluted pattern. No makers' marks. Body also has yellow and pink "patches" on it, these could be a transfers print. Floral designs are also transfer prints. Artifact #'s 22481/22482/22479/22535/22476/22473/22472/22478/22475/22474/22469/22470/22471/22472/22480

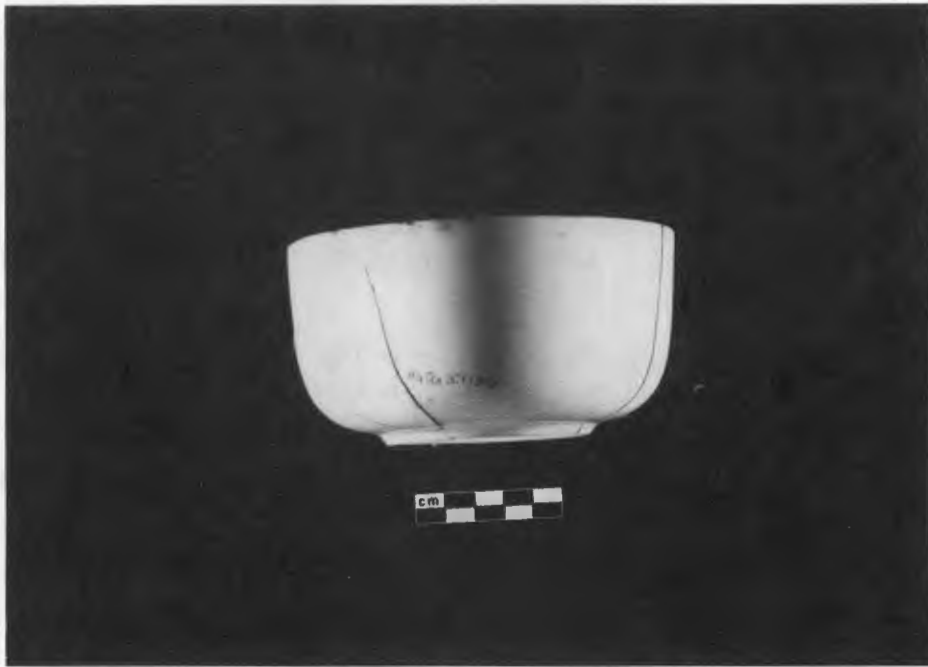


Plate 81: Household artifacts (earthenware bowl).

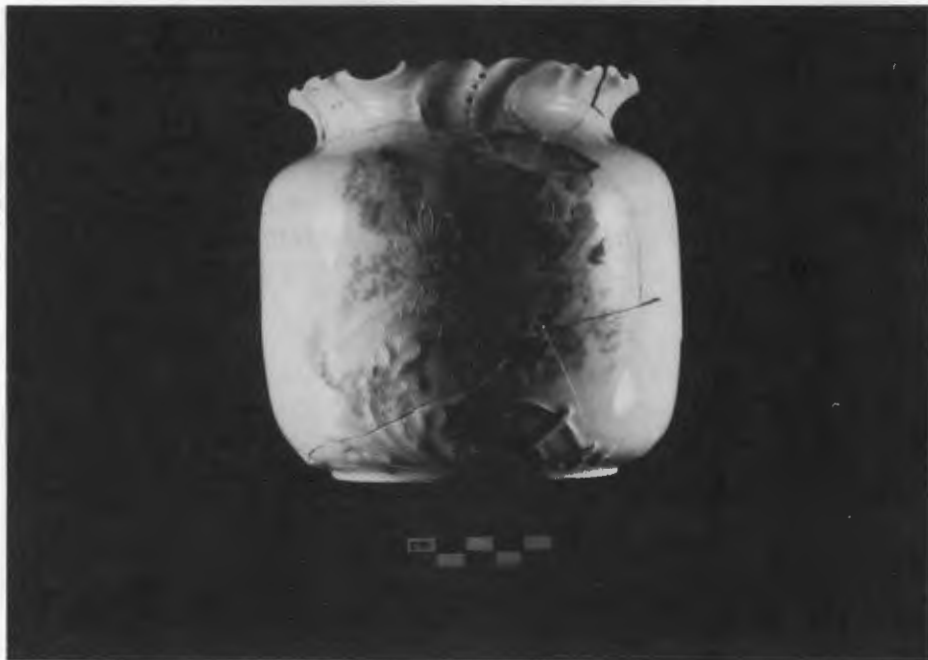


Plate 82: Household artifact (white china jar or pot).



## PLATE 83

- a) Cream coloured earthenware saucer is 140 mm in diameter, 19 mm tall. "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA, Deans (1910) LTD, BURSLEM, ENGLAND" printed on base of saucer with trademark of lion and unicorn rampant. Artifact #'s 16763/17372
- b) Off-white coloured earthenware saucer is 148 mm in diameter and 15 mm tall. "REG'D SOL 391413 J & G MEAKIN, ENGLAND" printed on base with logo of rising sun. Hotel ware. Artifact #'s 15540/15535/15575/15555/15522/15533/15577/15561/15596
- c) Partial white earthenware tea saucer is 145 mm in diameter and 29 mm tall. Partial trademark on base "ONSTONE CHINA" "ON LTD, AND" crown and partial scroll showing of logo. Artifact #'s 22331/22372
- d) Off-white tea saucer is 143 mm in diameter and 22 mm tall. Plain glaze. Trademark in black on base of 'German' eagle surmounting oval which is surrounded by leaves. Scroll underneath. "TUNSTALL, ENGLAND" printed on base. Artifact #'s 17385/15508/17373

## PLATE 84

- a) Heavy white, earthenware bread and butter plate is 170 mm in diameter and 22 mm tall. Has four concentric rings on base around where plate would sit on table. Logo on base consisting of lion rampant above scroll, crown above lions head. Printing on scroll is difficult to decipher but says "NEWPORT POTTERY", writing underneath scroll says "BURSLEM, ENGLAND, VITRIFIED". Artifact #'s 17821/17820/17376
- b) White ironstone bread and butter plate is 180 mm in diameter and 14 mm tall. Trademark on base "ROYAL IRONSTONEWARE, JOHNSON BROS, ENGLAND" with crown. Artifact #'s 16257/15508/16254/15537/16255

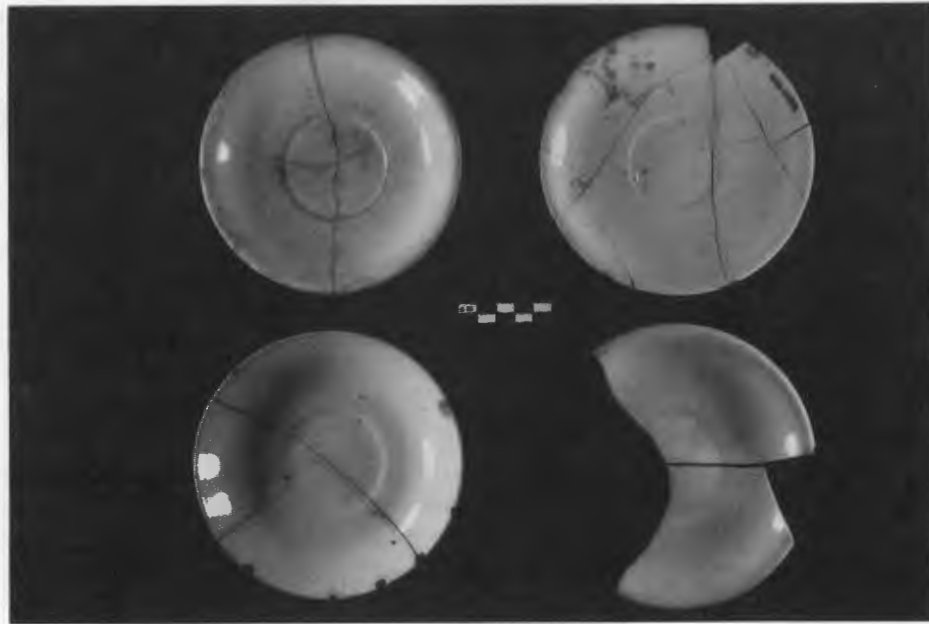


Plate 83: Household artifacts (earthenware saucers). Read a - d, left to right



Plate 54: Household artifacts (earthenware plates). Read a - b, left to right

## PLATE 85

- a) J & G. MEAKIN, one half of a white earthenware bread and butter plate. Artifact #15510
- b) ROYAL IRONSTONEWARE, bread and butter plate has logo with "ROYAL IRONSTONE WARE" "JOHNSON BROS, ENGLAND" along with crown on base. Artifact #'s 16755/16757/16731

## PLATE 86

- a) Small, off-white, shallow dish , 133 mm in diameter and 21 mm tall, (nappy?) has plain glaze with irregular spaced pale blue dots incorporated into glaze. (This appears to be a cheap glaze rather than a design). Trade mark on base consisting of "ROYAL ? PORCELAIN" with circular design beneath, which has a picture of Britannia in the center and the words "MANLEY ENGLAND". Artifact #'s 17386/17812/17813/17382
- b) White, earthenware saucer is 145 mm in diameter. Artifact #'s 17374/17375/17842/17824
- c) Partial, white (china?) saucer fragment, diameter is 147 mm. Stamped "MADE IN JAPAN" on base. Artifact #17822

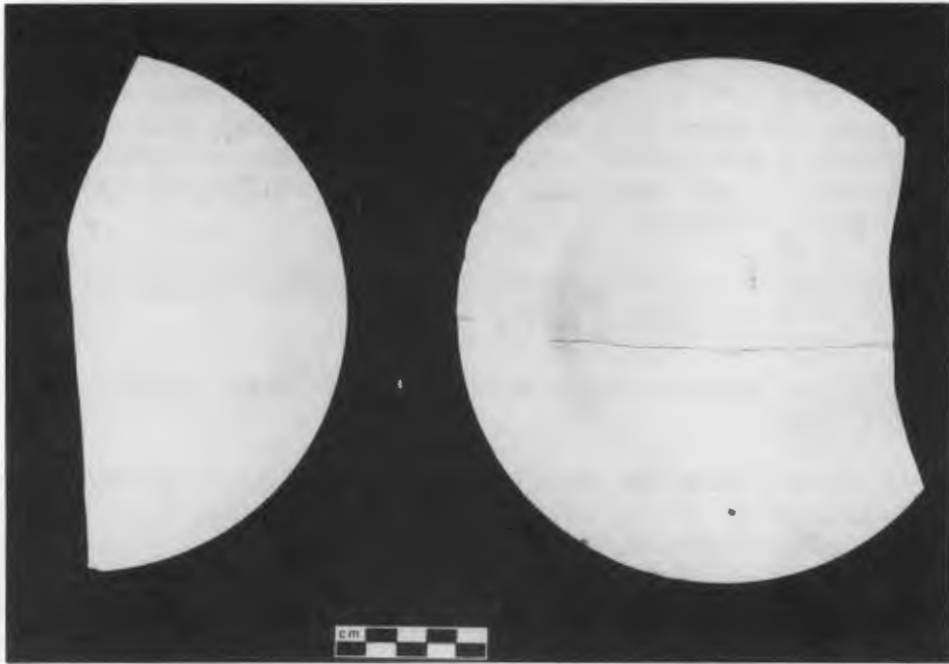


Plate 85: Household artifacts (earthenware plates). Read a - b, left to right

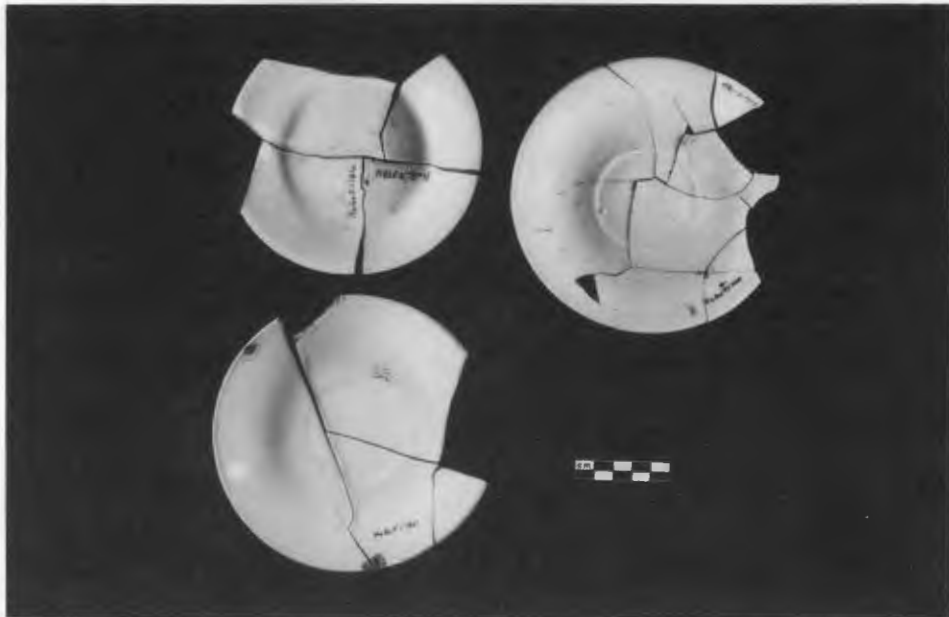


Plate 86: Household artifacts (earthenware). Read a - c, left to right, top to bottom

## PLATE 87

- a) Small, off-white, shallow dish , 133 mm in diameter and 21 mm tall, (nappy?) has plain glaze with irregular spaced pale blue dots incorporated into glaze. (This appears to be cheap glaze rather than a design). Trade mark on base consisting of "ROYAL ? PORCELAIN" with circular design beneath, which has a picture of Britannia in the center and the words "MANLEY ENGLAND". Artifact #'s 17386/17812/17813/17382
- b) Partial, white (china?) saucer fragment, diameter is 147 mm. Stamped "MADE IN JAPAN" on base. Artifact #17822
- c) White, earthenware saucer is 145 mm in diameter. Artifact #'s 17374/17375/17842/17824
- d) White, china tea saucer is virtually complete, 150 mm in diameter and 21 mm tall. No identifying makers' mark. Artifact #'s 17028/17830/17827/17835/17825/ 17395/17841/ 17837/17829/17836/17406

## PLATE 88

- a) Cream coloured, cereal bowl is 155 mm in diameter and 43 mm tall. Has flared lip. "REG'D SOL 391413" "J & G. MEAKIN, ENGLAND" printed on base along with rising sun logo. Artifact #'s 17388/16787/16788/16789/17392/17380/17387/16785/16783/16782/16788
- b) Small, shallow, whitish bowl (nappy dish?) is 135 mm in diameter and 25 mm tall. Trademark is missing from base. Artifact #'s 16252/14926/16253

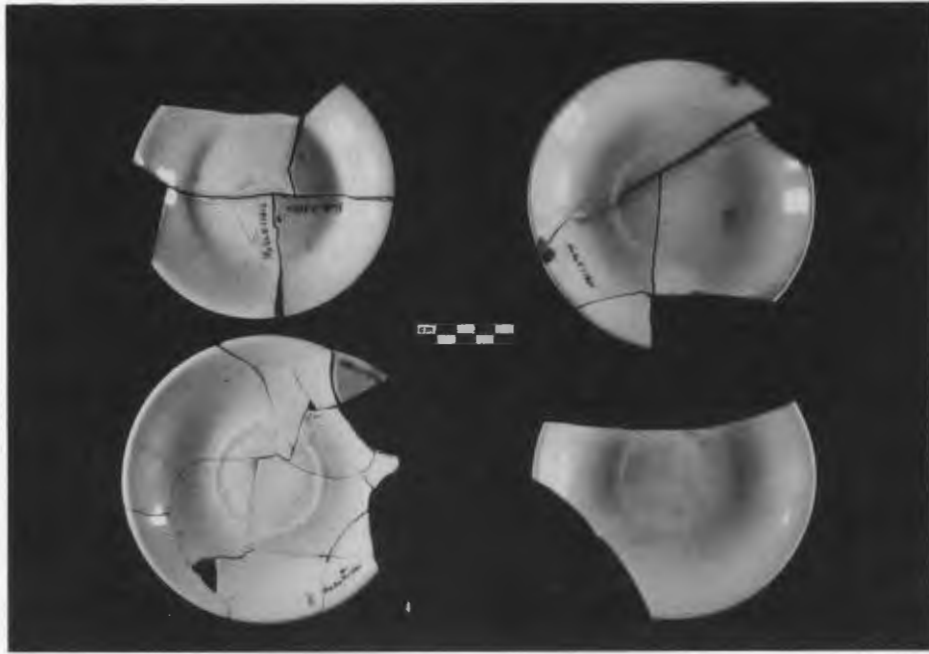


Plate 87: Household artifacts (plates). Read a - d, left to right, top to bottom



Plate 88: Household artifacts (earthenware bowls). Read a - b, left to right



## PLATE 89

Small off-white, oval, earthenware, individual serving bowl is 135 mm long and 100 mm wide and 31 mm deep. Has thick lip, no definite line at meeting place of base and body. "GRINDLEY HOTEL WARE, ENGLAND, VITRIFIED" on base. Artifact #'s 17802/17799/17803/17805/17402/17816

## PLATE 90

- a) Whitish, earthenware, individual serving bowl is 155 mm long and 115 mm wide and 40 mm tall. Has thick lip, no definite line at meeting place of base and body. Trademark on base consisting of lion rampant surmounted by crown and scroll underneath. "BURSLEM VITRIFIED, MADE IN ENGLAND" on base below trademark. Artifact #'s 17804/17795/17798
- b) Same description as above, wording on base reads "BURSLEM, ENGLAND, VITRIFIED". Artifact #'s 17801/17800/17803/17805/16759/17834/17851
- c) Small, whitish, oval serving dish, same kind as above. Dimensions are 135 mm long, 100 mm wide and 31 mm deep. "GRINDLEY HOTEL WARE, ENGLAND, VITRIFIED". Artifact #'s 17802/17799/17803/17805/17402/17816

Note: All these dishes are hotel ware and are individual serving dishes, probably used for serving vegetable etc.

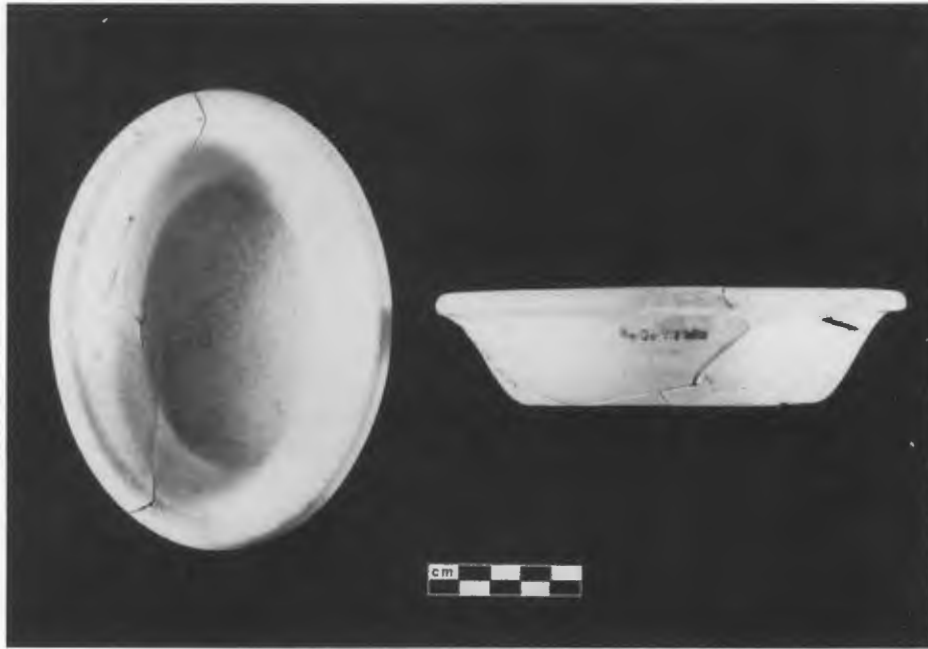


Plate 89: Household artifacts (earthenware bowls). Read a - b, left to right



Plate 90: Household artifacts (earthenware bowls). Read a - c, left to right, top to bottom

## PLATE 91

Off-white, oval serving platter is 320 mm long, 210 mm wide and 36 mm deep. (All measurements are approximate as only partial plate). "GRINDLEY HOTEL WARE. ENGLAND, VITRIFIED", surmounted by crown on base. Artifact #'s 17856/17855/16747/17808

## PLATE 92

Approximately one half of a white earthenware, fluted bowl. Bowl is approximately 190 mm in diameter and 70 mm tall. Lip is flared, body of bowl is fluted on the outside, smooth inside. No identifiable marks. Probably a serving bowl of some kind. Artifact #5226



Plate 91: Household artifact (earthenware serving platter).



Plate 92: Household artifact (earthenware serving bowl).

## PLATE 93

White, china bread and butter plate is approximately 190 mm in diameter. Has gold, yellow, must, rust red, and pale green floral design around rim of plate. "FRANCE, VIGNAUD, LIMOGES" on base along with letter "V" intertwined by leaves. Artifact #'s 21772./21773/21565/19394/21564

## PLATE 94

- a) Shallow, white china, cereal bowl is approximately 145 mm in diameter and 42 mm tall. Has 24 carat gold stripe around rim of bowl. "NORITAKE, HAND PAINTED, MADE IN JAPAN" along with laurel wreath with "M" in middle. Artifact #'s 21567, 21568, 21665, 2071
- b) Small, shallow, china bowl is approximately 140 mm in diameter and 32 mm tall. Has floral design of roses in mauve, orange and green in two places on opposite sides of inside of bowl. These are transfer prints. Gold line around rim. No makers' marks. Artifact #'s 11824/10800/10798/10783/10799/10794/10804/10795/10801/10803/10802/10805/10806/10797/11820/11822

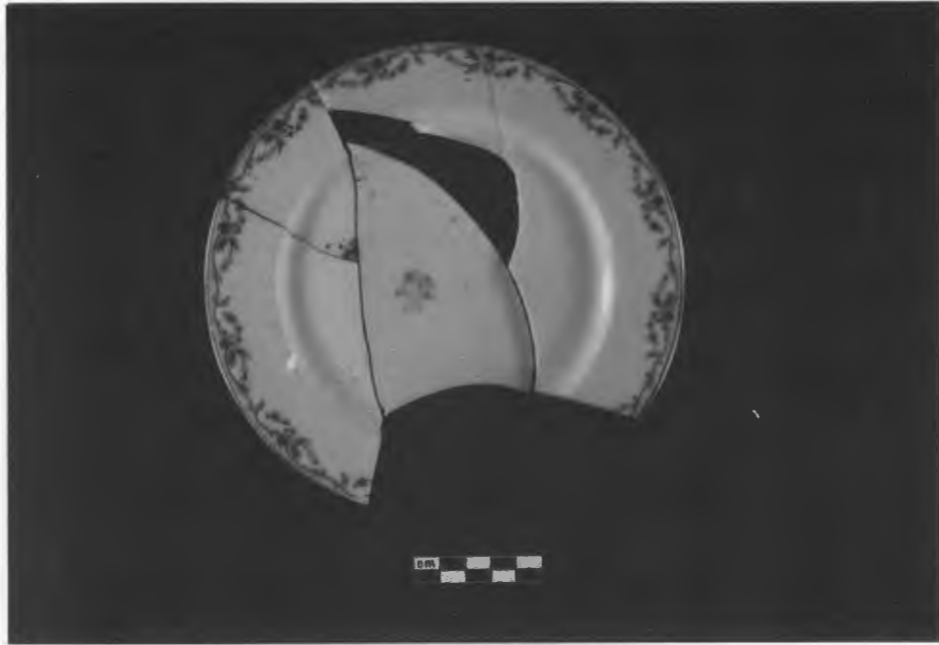


Plate 93: Household artifact (china bread and butter plate).

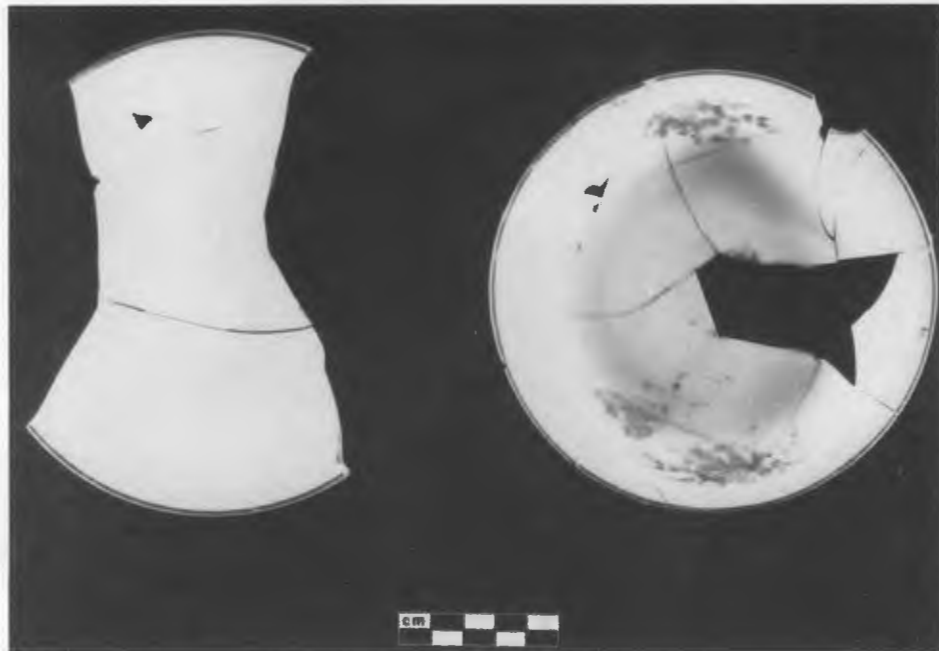


Plate 94: Household artifacts (china bowls). Read a - b, left to right



## PLATE 95

Whitish, ironstone ware, dinner plate is 253 mm in diameters and 28 mm tall. "ROYAL IRONSTONE WARE, JOHNSON BROS, ENGLAND" with crown on base. Artifact #'s 22493/22492/22490/22491

## PLATE 96

- a) One half of an earthenware cup 8 mm thick 92 mm diameter. This is hotel ware. No makers' mark. Artifact # 15626
- b) Cream coloured china cup fragment. No handle and no makers' mark. Artifact #'s 16223/15513/14929/14952

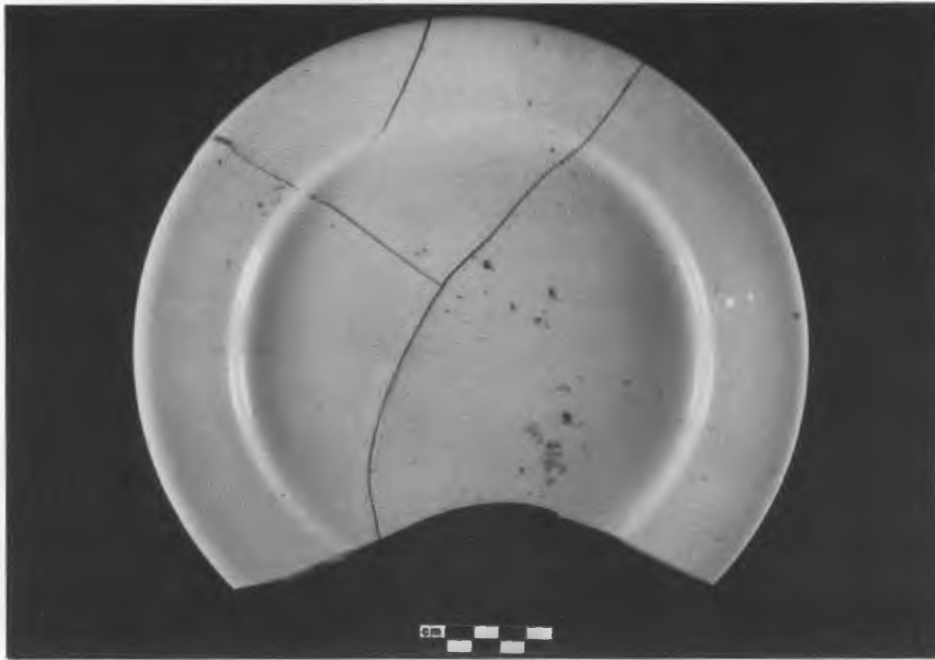


Plate 95: Household artifact (earthenware dinner plate).



Plate 96: Household artifacts (earthenware cups). Read a - b, left to right

## PLATE 97

- a) Fine white china one half of a cup has handle attached. Hgt 63 mm, dia. 85 mm. Has gold stripe around rim and gold trim on handle. Has blue cornflower design on side of cup. Artifact #11821
- b) White, porcelain cup has handle attached. Hgt 54 mm, dia. 96 mm. Has gold stripe around rim, which appears to be a transfer print. Gold trim on handle. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 12723/12720

## PLATE 98

- a) China bowl rim fragments, have 2 dark red fine stripes around the rim spaced 19 mm apart. Remains of floral design inside bowl. Artifact #'s 10625/10620/10622/10621/10619/10624/10623
- b) Heavy, white china cup, no makers' mark, handle attached. Hgt 81 mm, dia. 82 mm. Artifact #'s 17858/17859/17860/17861/17857



Plate 97: Household artifacts (china cups). Read a - b, left to right



Plate 98: Household artifacts (china bowl and cup). Read a - b, left to right

## PLATE 99, FIGURE 94

- a) Child's china teapot has mauve trim around rim. Has transfer print of girl on front, wearing a orange dress, blue bird on tree bough and house with orange roof in background. Gold trim on spout and handle "MADE IN CHINA" on base. Teapot is 75 mm tall and 82 mm in diameter at widest point. Artifact #'s 18947/18812/18811/18801/18803/18807/ 18946/18804/18810
- b) Child's china creamer matches the above teapot. Design same as above but with no gold trim. Creamer is 52 mm tall and diameter is 52 mm. Artifact #'s 18809/18806/18808/18805/18800/18803



Plate 99: Household artifacts (child's teapot and matching creamer). Read a-b, left to right

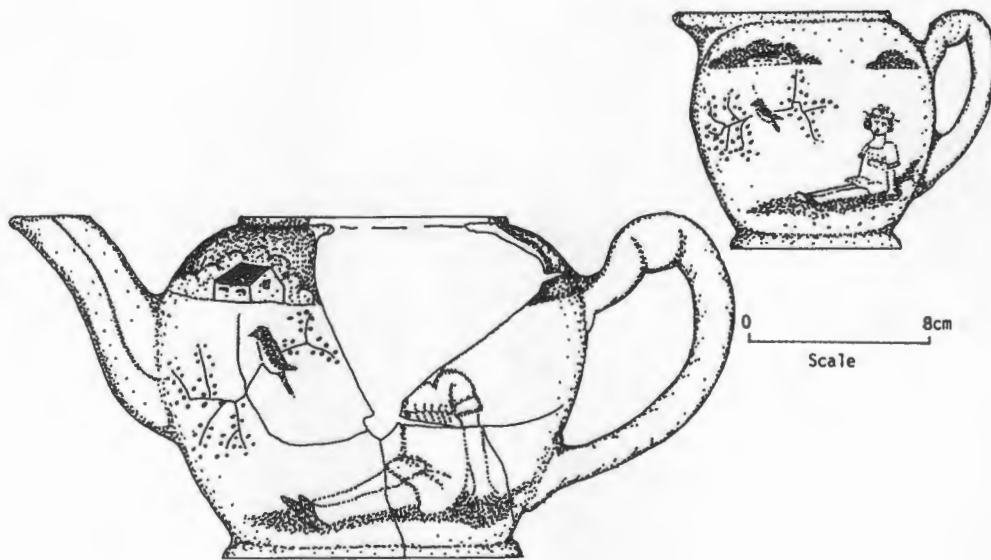


Figure 94 : Household Artifacts, child's china teapot and matching creamer



## PLATE 100

Small, white, china bread and butter plate has gold stripe around rim and blue cornflower design in four places of face of plate. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 15614/15613/14938/16243/16242

## PLATE 101

- a) White, china tea saucer fragment. Has green and orange oriental transfer design of two ladies in kimonos. No makers' mark. Artifact #17867
- b) Whitish, china shallow bowl, has pale pink roses and green leaf design on inside. Diameter is about 130 mm , height is 30 mm. "ELPCO MADE IN USA UNA" on base. Artifact #'s 16800, 168004/17411/16801/16805/ 16802/16803



Plate 100: Household Artifact (china bread and butter plate).



Plate 101: Household artifacts (saucer and bowl). Read a - b, right to left

## PLATE 102

- a) White, china bread and butter plate is 190 mm in diameter. Has over all design on it, consisting of faint brown, green and blue background with orange and white flowers on it and green leaves. Looks hand-painted. Circle on base with "MADE IN JAPAN" and crown in center. Artifact #'s 16249/16811/16812/16246/16250/16251/16813/16810/6248/16247
- b) Tea saucer in the same design as the above bread and butter plate. Diameter is 135 mm and height is 20 mm. Artifact #'s 17875/17877

## PLATE 103

- a) White, china lid from either sugar basin or teapot. 62 mm in diameter, has small round knob on top. No makers' mark. Artifact #17418
- b) White china rim fragment, possible from an egg cup. Has brown hen design on it and remains of gold stripe around the rim. Artifact #12311
- c) Three pieces of pale grey china, looks like fragments of a ball. Artifact #'s 22057/22058/22059
- d) Corner fragment of footed, white, china trinket box. Has embossed design on it with gold trim. Artifact #21995



Plate 102: Household artifacts (plate and saucer). Read a-b, left to right

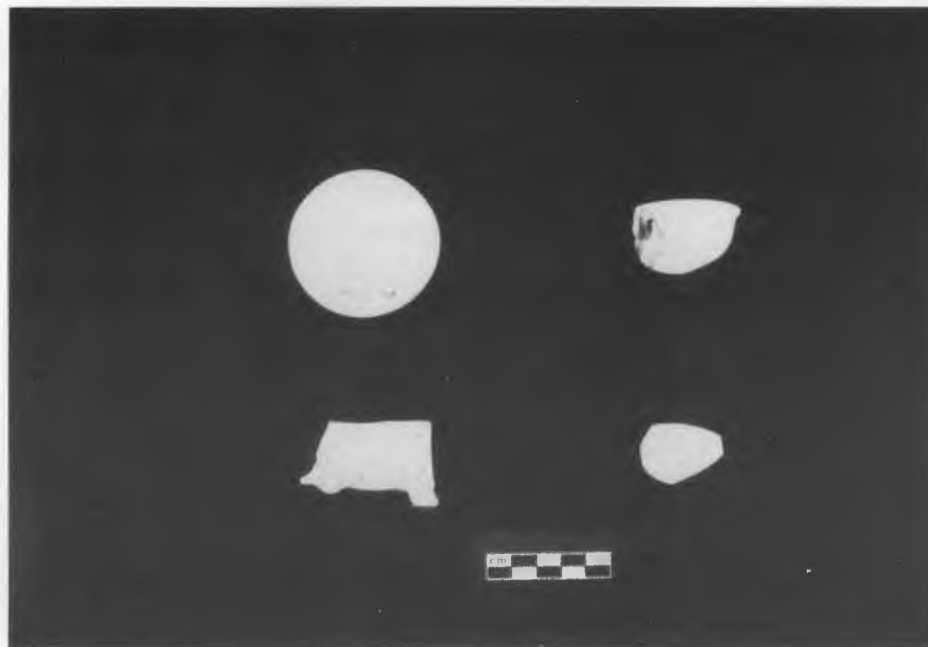


Plate 103: Household artifacts (china fragments). Read a - d, left to right, top to bottom

## PLATE 104

- a) Three fragments of white china that appear to be cup fragments. Have pale blue stripe around rim and then very fine dark red stripe below. Pale orange flowers on fragments. Appears to be hand painted. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 13010/13021/13038
- b) White, china fragment, base of something, has dark blue and orange floral design on it. This is Mason's Ironstone China and the design is the same today as it was then. "AYNSLEY, ENGLAND" with crown on base. Artifact #12317
- c) White china rim fragment of cup, has dark blue design on it, probably a transfer print. Artifact #16237
- d) Two fragments of white china. Has blue oriental design, could be the famous "willow" pattern. Artifact #'s 4892/4893
- e) Two fragments of white china. Has blue oriental design, could be the famous "willow" pattern. Artifact #'s 4894/4891

## PLATE 105

- a) Six pieces of white china bread and butter plate. Has blue cornflower design on it. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 20094/20092/20090/20093/ 20088/20095
- b) Two fragments of white, china tea saucer. Has scalloped rim with red, yellow and blue floral design around rim and on body of saucer. "AYN\_\_\_" on base with partial crown. Again this is AYNSLEY ware. Artifact #'s 17868/17869



Plate 104: Household artifacts (china fragments). Read a - e, left to right, top to bottom

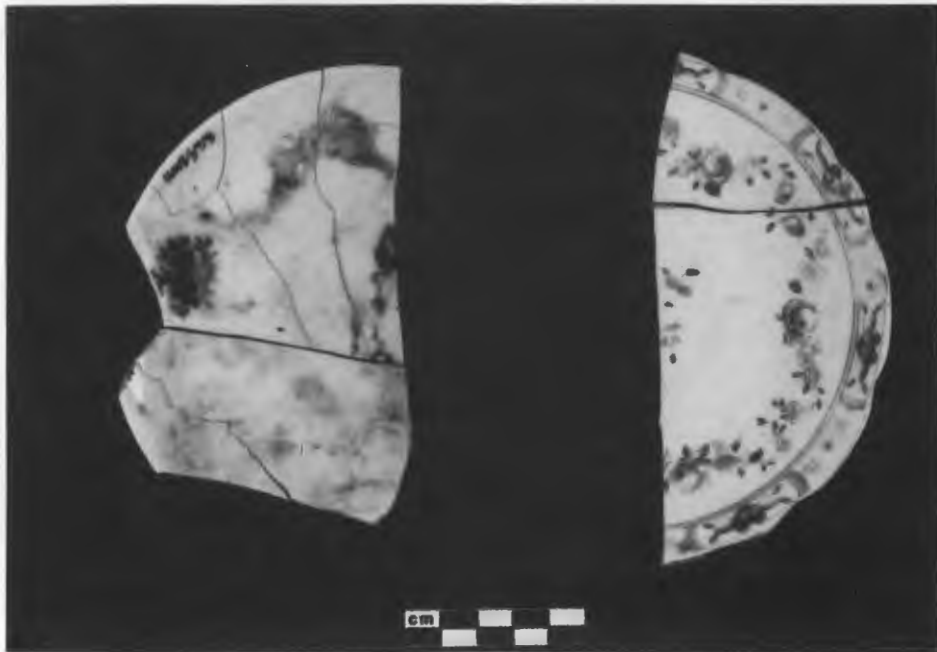


Plate 105: Household artifacts (china plate and saucer). Read a - b, left to right



## PLATE 106

Brown, earthenware triangular ashtray has "folded over" top edge and indentations at each corner to rest cigarettes on. Roses and leaves embossed on side panels. Small foot at each corner of base. Artifact #'s 12737/12736/12735

## PLATE 107

- a) Virtually complete radio tube is 91 mm tall and 44 mm in diameter at widest point. Silvering still visible on almost all of tube. Has 4 prong socket with one small metal lug. Artifact #10872
- b) Metal and glass filament from radio tube. Artifact #11204



Plate 106: Household artifact (brown earthenware ashtray).

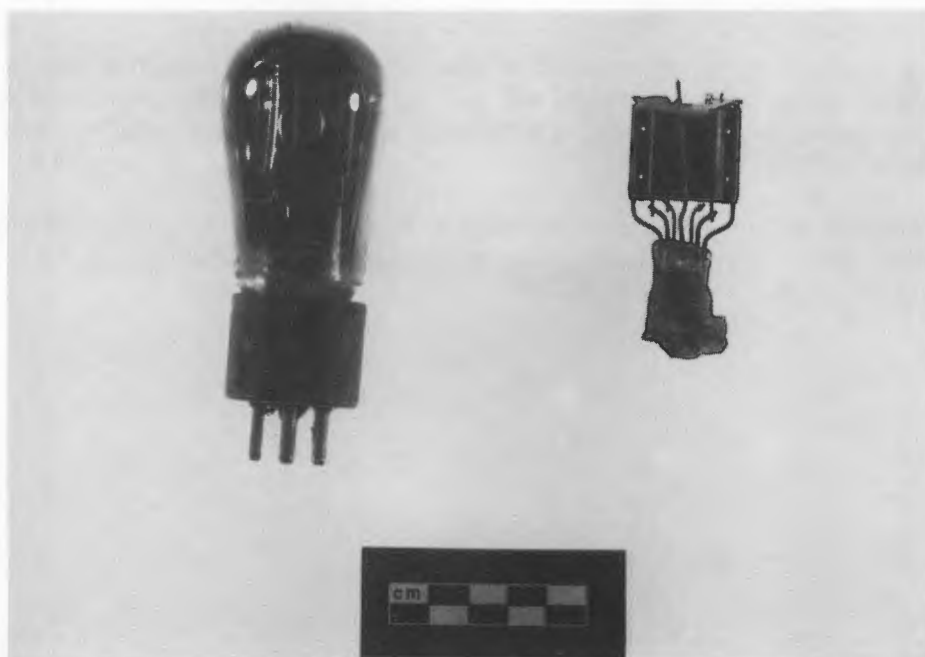


Plate 107: Household artifacts (radio tube and light-bulb filament). Read a-b, left to right

## PLATE 108

- a) White celluloid toothbrush, "Dr. Thompson's" "SILKAL?" "Made in America" stamped on handle. Some bristles remaining. Artifact #12059
- b) Bone toothbrush, split at bristle end, some bristles remaining. "MADE IN ENGLAND" "PURE BRISTLE" "The T. EATON Co. Limited, Toronto and Winnipeg" stamped on handle. Artifact #12335
- c) White celluloid toothbrush (no bristles) "MADE IN CANADA", "A Clean tooth never decays" stamped on handle. Artifact #10682
- d) Partial bone handled toothbrush. Appears to be the same kind as # 12335. Artifact #10681
- e) Amber coloured, plastic toothbrush. "DR. WEST'S, Patented Jan. 2, 1923, 1440785" stamped on handle along with circle which has the words WECO PRODUCTS inside it. "STERILIZED" also stamped on handle. Partially melted, some bristles remain. Artifact #16299
- f) Bone, flat handled brush of some kind. Some bristles remaining, probably a hair brush. Artifact #'s 4998/5000

## PLATE 109

- a) Top of silver coloured metal "THERMOS" bottle has "folded in" lip, cylindrical neck with 4 concentric ridges all around it, rounded shoulders and four rings around the top of the body. "THERMOS" stamped on front and at shoulder line. Artifact #7876
- b) Flattened, silver coloured metal body to the above top. Has small (2.5 mm wide) ridges all around the body. Base is flattened and folded inside. "AMERICAN" only visible on base. Artifact #7877



Plate 108: Household artifacts (tooth brushes). Read a - e, left to right



Plate 109: Household artifact (metal thermos bottle).

## FIGURE 95

- a) Rusted metal wheel from child wagon or child's toy pram. 128 mm in diameter, has hole in the center (to accommodate axle). This is a solid metal wheel. Artifact #4016
- b) Metal spoked wheel, looks like a pram wheel, 250 mm dia. Has a groove around the outside capable of holding a solid rubber tire. Artifact #8432

## FIGURE 96

- a) Rim fragment of dark red, heavy glass, which has three concentric circles on it. Automobile lamp glass. Artifact #20358
- b) Solid, cast metal, brake shoe. 200 mm in length. Has two protrusions on it at opposite sides. One end is broken off. Artifact #9593
- c) Battery posts are 87 mm tall and 27 mm in diameter. Artifact #'s 10688\10689

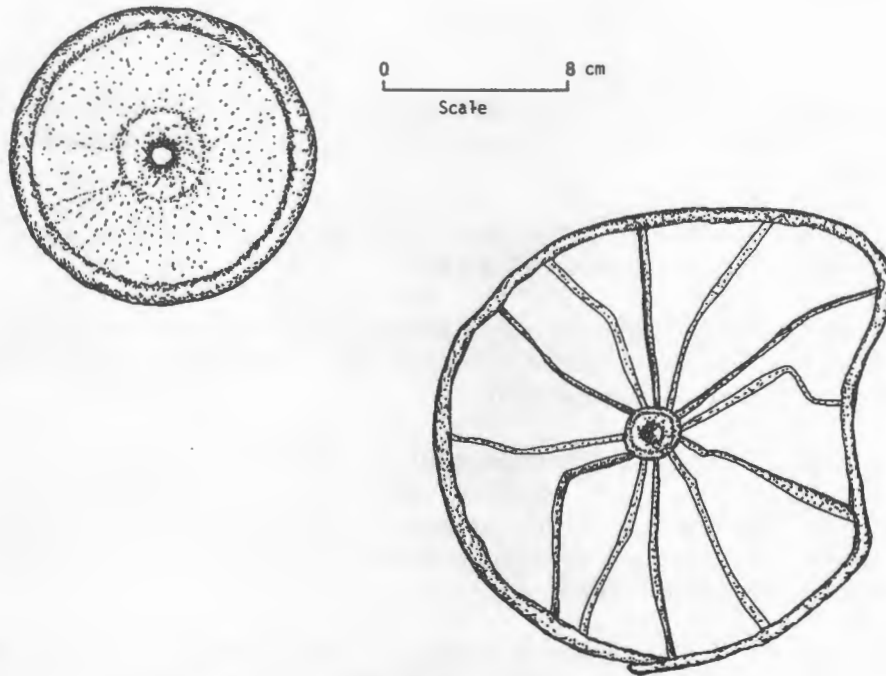


Figure 95 : personal Artifacts (buggy wheels)

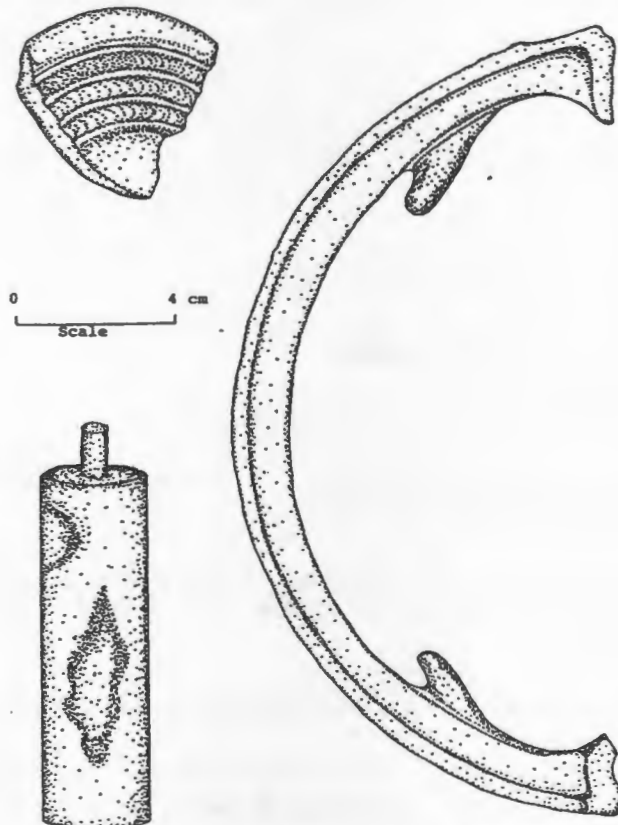


Figure 96

: Subsistence artifacts ( glass, battery post and brake shoe)



## FIGURE 97

- a) Tin talcum powder container has pierced metal cap, virtually no neck, oval shoulders and oval shaped body. Very rusted. Body has seam below shoulder line. Artifact #9447
- b) Rectangular metal "box" has no lid. Artifact is 82 mm long, 31 mm wide and 21 mm in height. Has one end cut out. Artifact #8588
- c) Square metal fragment, appears to be top of talcum powder container. Has pierced top, screw thread top, no neck, square shoulders and partial side seam attached. Shoulder seam is "rolled". Artifact #12040
- d) Silver coloured metal round box is approximately 8 m tall and 48 mm in diameter. Both top and bottom are fused together and have a notched edge at rim. "Laboratoire Robert et Carriere. 37 Rue de Bourgogne, Paris" and "STANNOXYL Contre la Furouculose" stamped in raised letters on top of box. This is a patent medicine container. Artifact #15695
- e) Silver coloured metal top has a screw thread and is 52 mm in diameter. Has "WATKINS" "COMPOUND MUSTARD OINTMENT" stamped on it. Artifact #8592
- f) Small, flat, rectangular metal box has hinged lid. Box is 50 mm long, 39 mm wide and 11 mm deep. This looks like an 'aspirin' tin. Artifact #18669

## FIGURE 98

- a) .22 cal. bullet casing. Artifact #18327
- b) .22 cal long bullet casing. Artifact #13050
- c) .38 cal shell casing. 38 S& W , S.P. Artifact #18328
- d) Shell casing is 57 mm in length and 12 mm in diameter. "WRA Co. 303 BRITISH" stamped on side of shell. Artifact #22881
- e) Brass shell casing is complete except for tip. Filled with solid white powder. 75 mm in length and 13 mm in diameter "WRA Co. 40-82 WCF" stamped on side of casing. Artifact #22130
- f) Metal 12 gauge shotgun shell top. Cardboard or paper inside. Artifact #5097
- g) Base of shell (12 gauge), is 22 mm in diameter and has paper packing inside it. "DOMINION CANUCK, MADE IN CANADA 12" stamped on base. Artifact #21348
- h) Base of 12 gauge shotgun shell 22 mm in diameter. Artifact #14052

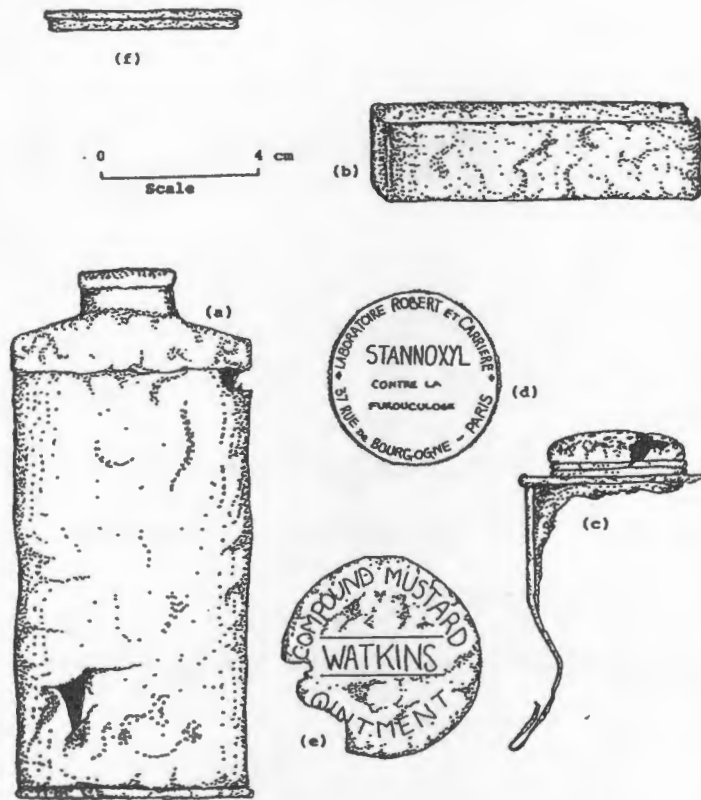


Figure 97 : Household artifacts (assorted tin cans)

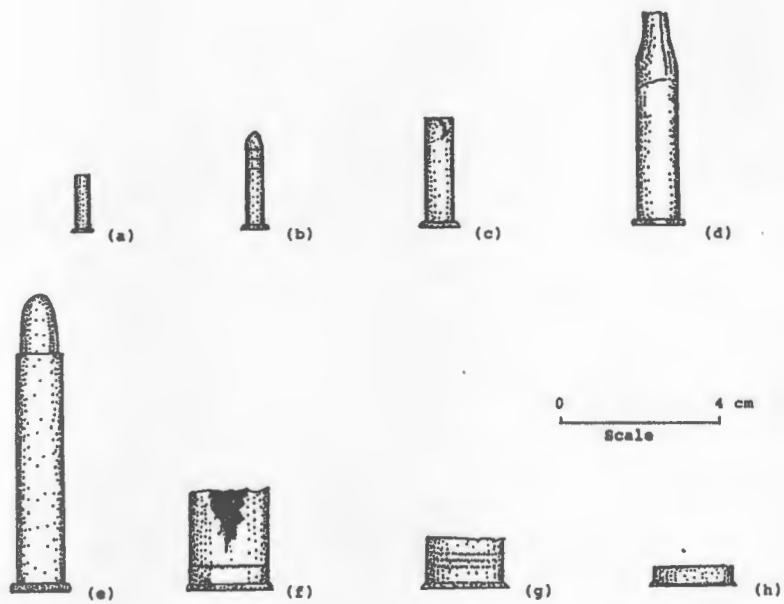


Figure 98 ; Subsistence Artifacts (shell cases)

## FIGURE 99

Child's white enamel dish is 168 mm in diameter and 26 mm tall. Has straight sides and picture of teddy bear in rocking chair in center of dish. Artifact #22333

## FIGURE 100

- a) "Sardine" can key with lid rolled around key, length 90 mm. Artifact #400
- b) As above (400) but shorter in length, length 81 mm. Artifact #132
- c) Metal "salt box" spout. Artifact #21780
- d) Silver coloured metal pull tab, from either can or box, dia. 125 mm. Artifact #394

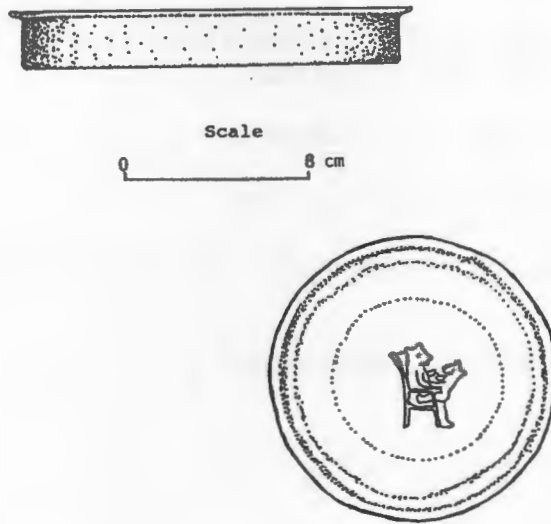


Figure 99 : Household Artifact (child's enamel dish)

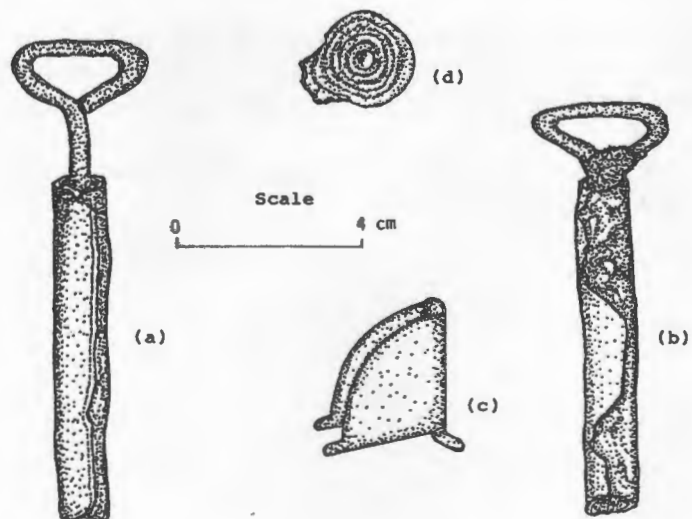


Figure 100 : Household Artifacts ( can keys, metal spout and pull tab)

## FIGURE 101

- a) Large, spring loaded hinge is "butterfly" shaped, has 3 holes in each wing and knob at top of spring. Width 77 mm, hgt 77 mm. Artifact #13124
- b) Metal buckle with prong attached and "metal sleeve" over leading edge of buckle. This appears to be a belt buckle. Artifact #22994
- c) Metal bucket handle bracket. Artifact #8198
- d) "Metal "thumb" latch for gate. Artifact #18562
- e) Heavy metal, spring loaded fastener, 66.5 mm long. Use not known. Artifact #9914
- f) Cast, metal fastener with wire wrapped around. Artifact #8600

## FIGURE 102

- a) White, glazed ceramic insulator is 29 mm in diameter and 11 mm tall. Has high gloss glaze on top and around sides. No glaze on base. Has a hole running through the center from top to bottom, which is 6 mm in diameter. "N" in box on top, base has indentation around hole and lattice design stamped on it. Artifact #10626
- b) White, unglazed ceramic insulator tube is 78 mm in length and 15 mm in diameter. One end is squared and the other is "chimney shaped". This type of ceramic tube was used to insulate wires going through walls. Artifact #10358
- c) Transformer or dynamo of some kind. Unidentified. Has copper wire wrapped around two terminals. Artifact #20372

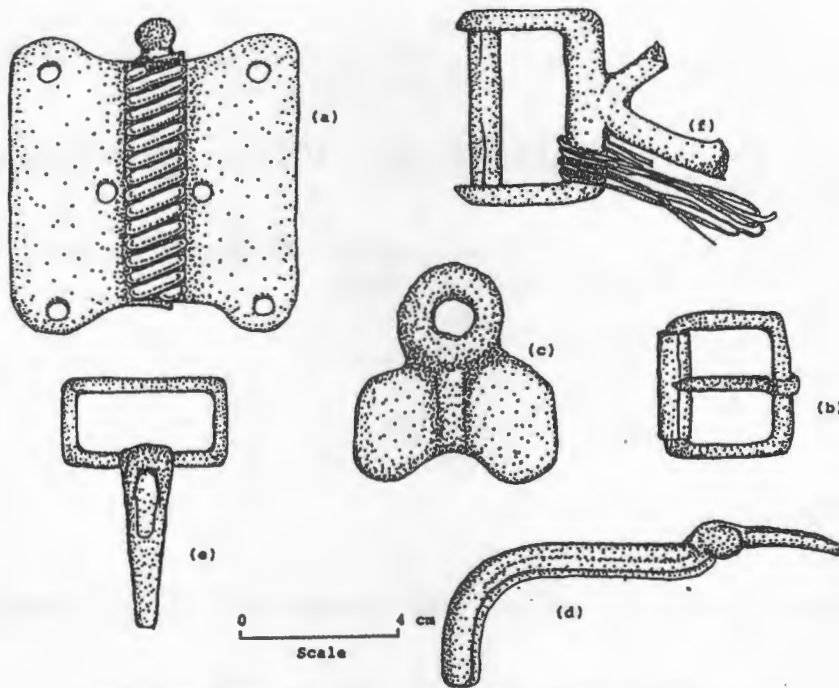


Figure 101 : Miscellaneous artifacts ( door spring (a); buckle (b) ; bucket bracket (c); thumb latch (d); spring loaded fastener (e) metal fastener with wire wrapped around (f),

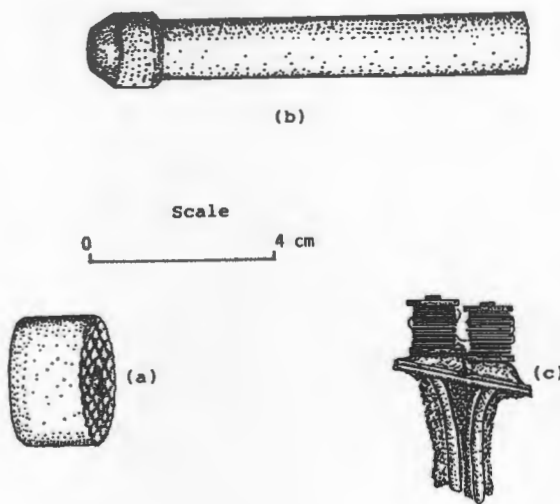


Figure 102 : Household artifacts (electrical insulators)



## FIGURE 103

- a) Part of horses' bit, has large ring at one end and piece of wire at other, length 180 mm. Center piece of bit is slightly bent. Artifact #4010
- b) Heavy piece of cast metal, could be part of door latch or farm equipment, length 145 mm. Artifact #10144
- c) "T" shaped piece of metal, "T" is frozen in position now but would have be able to move. Machinery handle. Artifact #14054

## FIGURE 104

Large cast metal hinge and pin, width 130 mm, hgt 120 mm. Artifact #4042

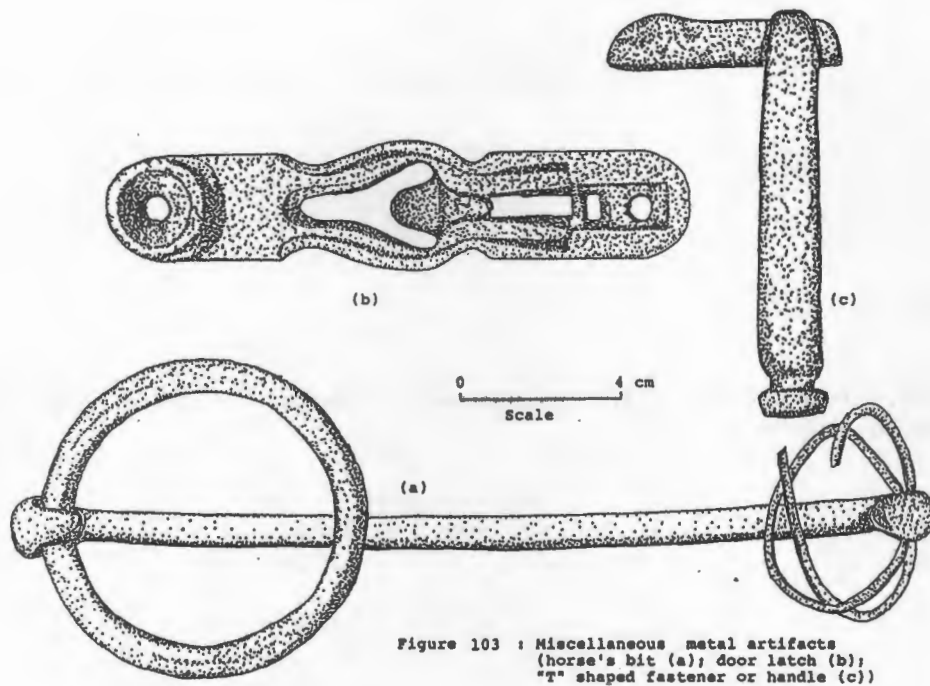


Figure 103 : Miscellaneous metal artifacts  
(horse's bit (a); door latch (b);  
"T" shaped fastener or handle (c))

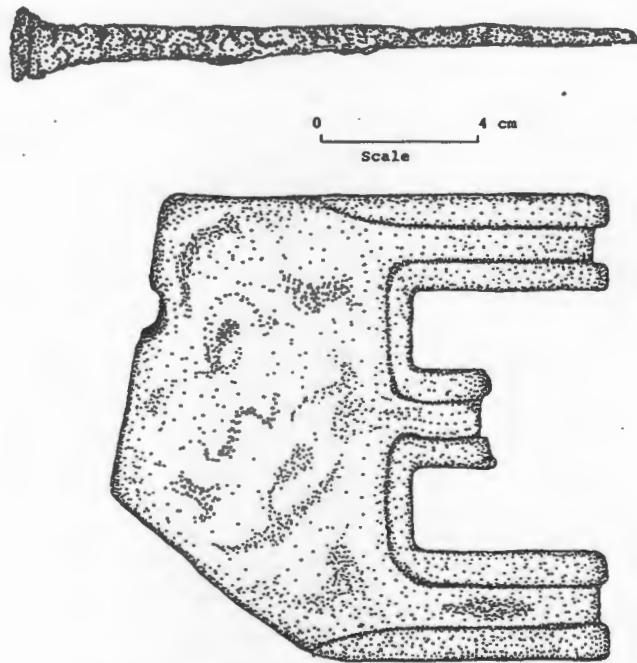


Figure 104 : Subsistence Artifacts (metal hinge and pin)

FIGURE 105

Large cast metal piece, pedal release for plough. Length 227 mm. Artifact #23306

FIGURE 106

Flat, metal shovel handle has partial wooden handle sandwiched between it.  
Artifact #19088

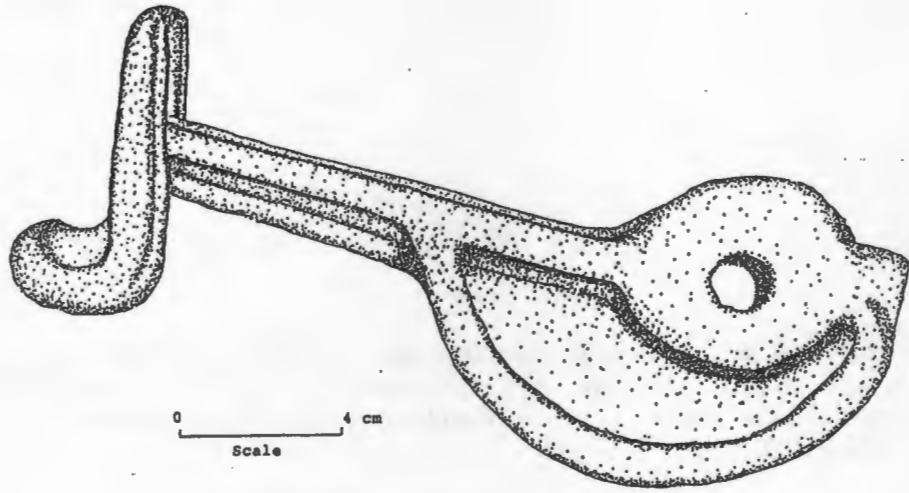


Figure 105 : Subsistence Artifact (pedal release for plough)

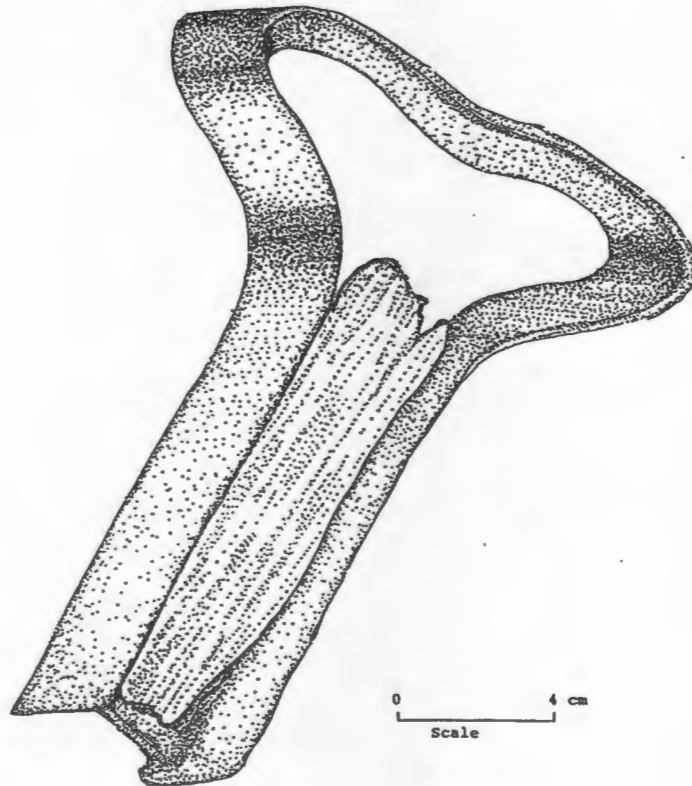


Figure 106 : Subsistence Artifact (shovel handle)

## FIGURE 107

Double headed axe, with part of wood handle protruding from center of axe head.  
Artifact #22073

## FIGURE 108

Large, cast metal piece. Looks like it was used for keeping something open (door?  
gate?). Slightly curved, wood fragments attached. Holes drilled in it at  
equidistances. Square hole at one end, metal prong at same end, but on other side.  
Artifact #21886

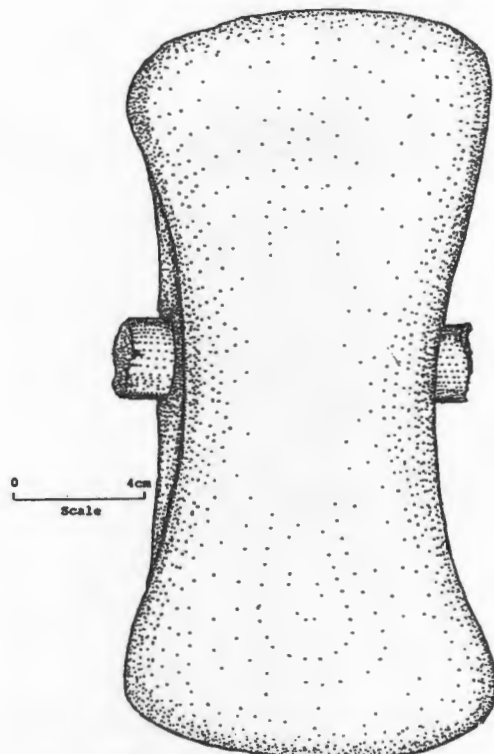


Figure 107 : Subsistence artifact (double headed axe head)

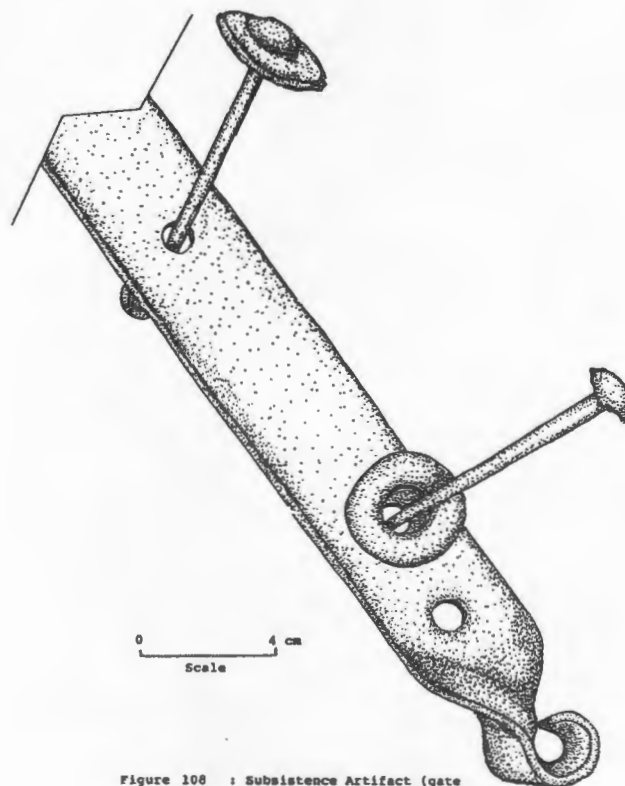


Figure 108 : Subsistence Artifact (gate latch or piece of farm equipment)



**FIGURE 109**

A length of fixed chain, each link joined to neck by means of circular metal tube.  
(Probably from farm equipment, originally chain would have been flexible).  
Artifact #22896

**FIGURE 110**

Cast metal stove door. Artifact #22739

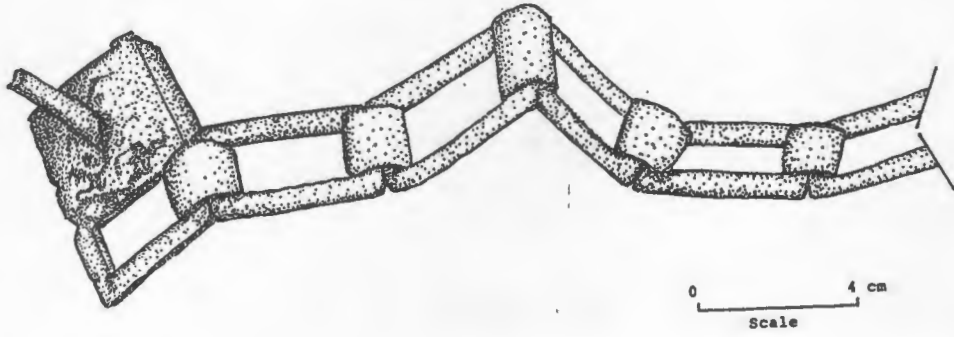


Figure 109 : Subsistence Artifact (chain)

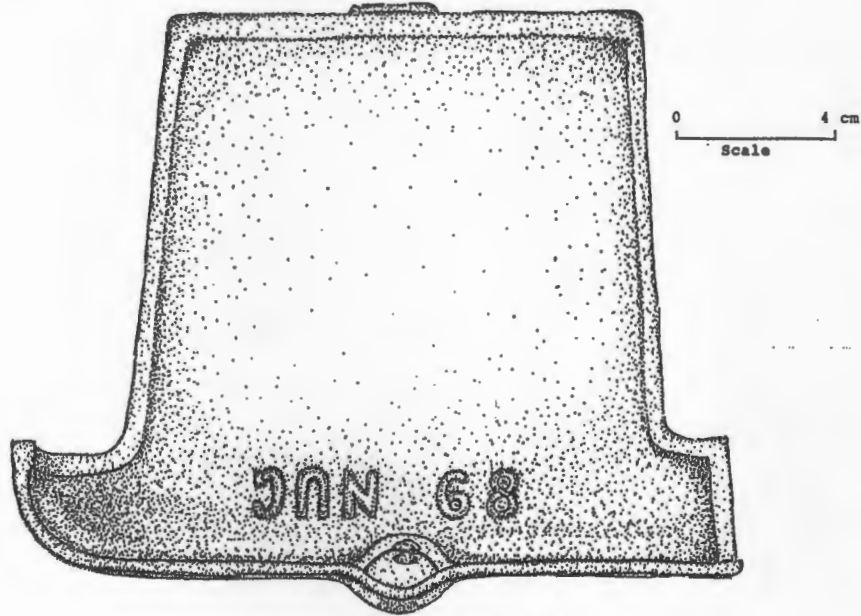


Figure 110 : Household Artifact (cast stove door)

**FIGURE 111**

- a) Pieces of chain with three "hooked" springs attached. From screen door. Artifact #21947
- b) Screen door catch, spring loaded. Artifact #20740

**FIGURE 112**

- a) Metal file, length 320 mm. Artifact #22711
- b) Metal blade of ice skate, length 332 mm. Artifact #21354

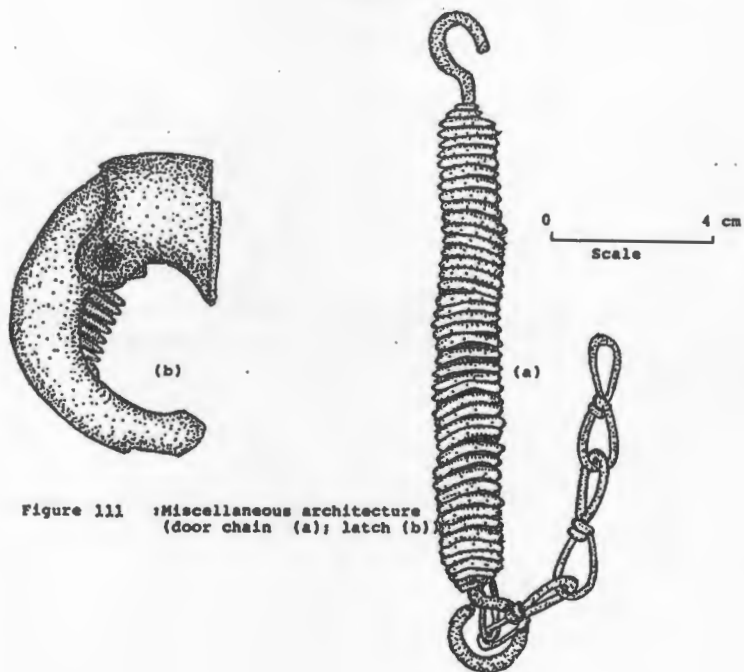


Figure 111 :Miscellaneous architecture  
(door chain (a); latch (b))

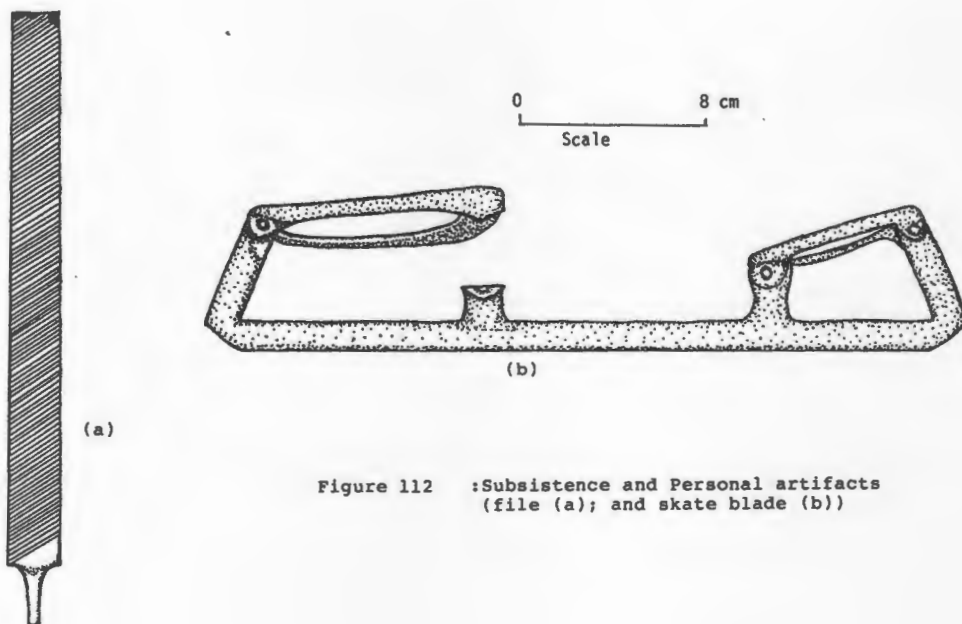


Figure 112 :Subsistence and Personal artifacts  
(file (a); and skate blade (b))

**FIGURE 113**

Horse shoe, 120 mm long, 110 mm wide. Artifact #22904

**FIGURE 114**

Metal backplate to thermometer, is 162 mm long and 40 mm in width. Measurements in Fahrenheit. Stamped "COMFORTMETER" at top of plate. Artifact #8430

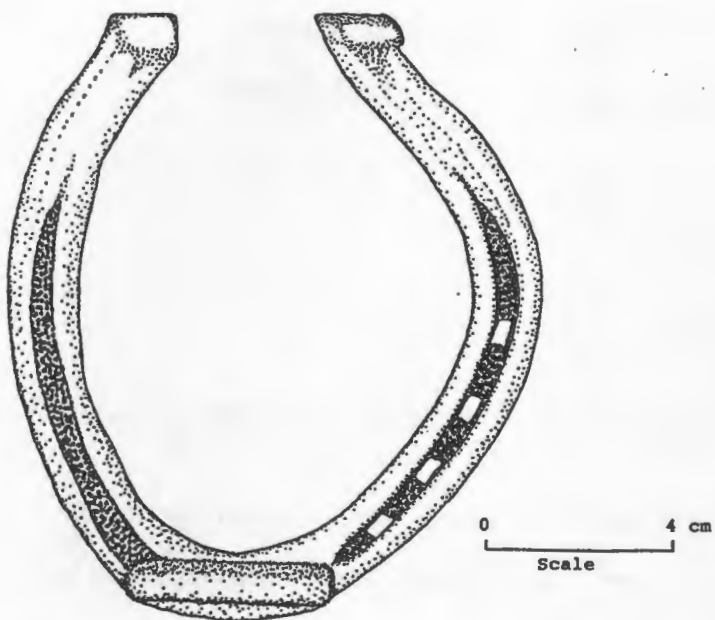


Figure 113 : Subsistence Artifact (horse shoe)

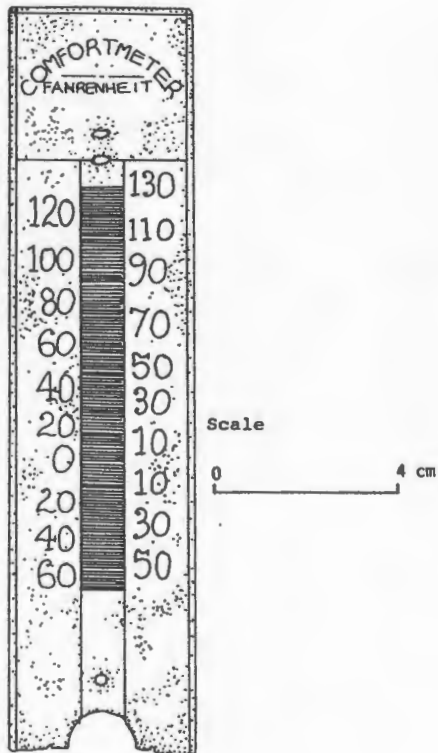


Figure 114 : Household artifact ( thermometer plate)



## FIGURE 115

- a) Wire paint can handle. Artifact #198
- b) Metal, clothes pin spring. Artifact #8593

## FIGURE 116

- a) Two metal wheels from child's toy on piece of metal which makes the axle. Artifact #12042
- b) Open work metal wheel, from child's toy. Artifact #13924
- c) Corrugated metal wood fastener, sharp on pointed side to allow for hammering into wood. Artifact #3663

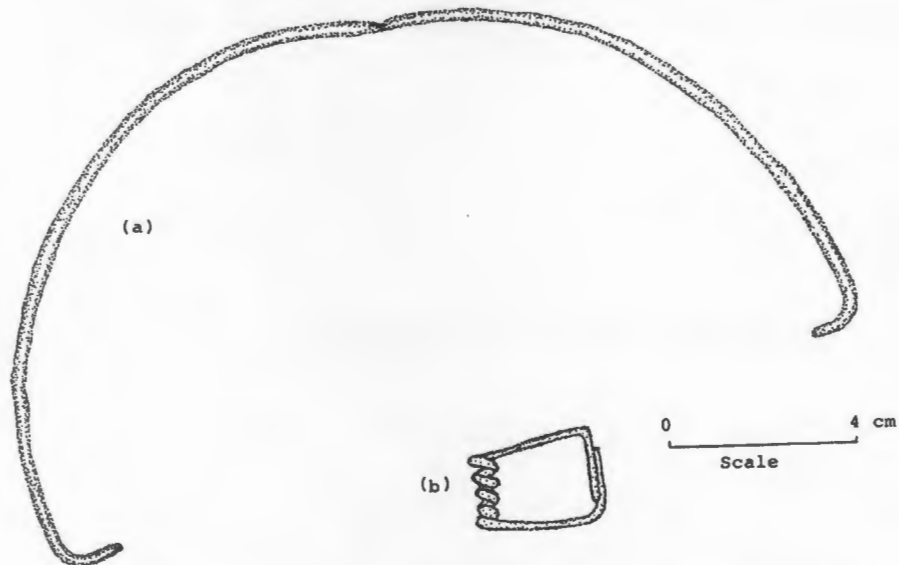


Figure 115 : Household Artifacts (paint can handle (a);  
metal clothes pin spring (b))

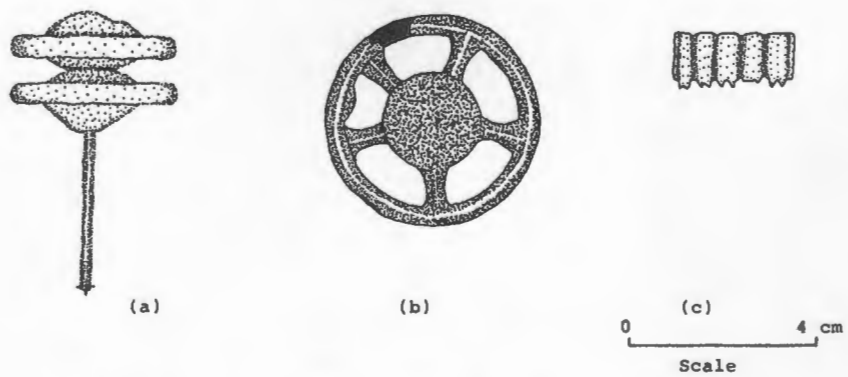


Figure 116: Household Artifacts (two metal wheels (a);  
open work metal wheel (b); and corrugated  
wood fastener (c))

## FIGURE 117

Flattened, metal tube, has screw cap. Tube is coated in a thin layer of plastic, which is red, grey and white in colour. "For a healthy scalp and well groomed hair Glos Kreme LORIE PERFUMERS TORONTO LOS ANGELES BOSTON" printed on one side, other side has the same information in French. Artifact #23397

## FIGURE 118

Lepage's glue tube fragment. Artifact #s 14954\14957

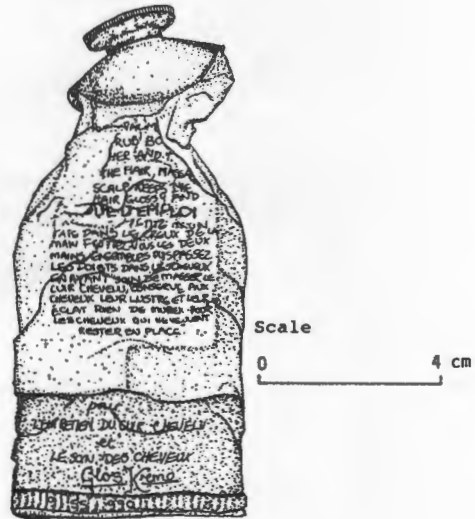


Figure 117 : Personal Artifact (hair cream tube)



Figure 118 : Household Artifact (Lepages Glue tube)

## FIGURE 119

- a) Stem of man's pipe, black bakelite, 98 mm long. Artifact #18956
- b) Black plastic or celluloid comb fragment. "EUREKA" stamped on front of comb, length 67 mm. Artifact #16824
- c) Gentleman's collar stud, appears to be made of a white plastic material, length 10 mm. Artifact #3849
- d) Oval, turquoise coloured celluloid pendant with Egyptian design embossed on it, 33 mm dia. Has metal ring at top for hanging on chain or thread. Artifact #17450
- e) Small, metal split ring is 21 mm in diameter. Artifact #13762

## FIGURE 120

- a) Round, metal screw cap is 18 mm in diameter. "FORHANS" embossed. Artifact #13919
- b) Eight sided screw cap is 15 mm in diameter. C & Co. embossed. Artifact #12322
- c) Thin, silver coloured metal cap is 31 mm in diameter and has "C & Co" embossed on top. Artifact #10632
- d) Round, metal "push on" type cap is 18 mm in diameter. "FROSST" embossed. Artifact #10819
- e) Multi coloured tear drop shaped glass bead is white in center, reddish brown in colour. Artifact #10114

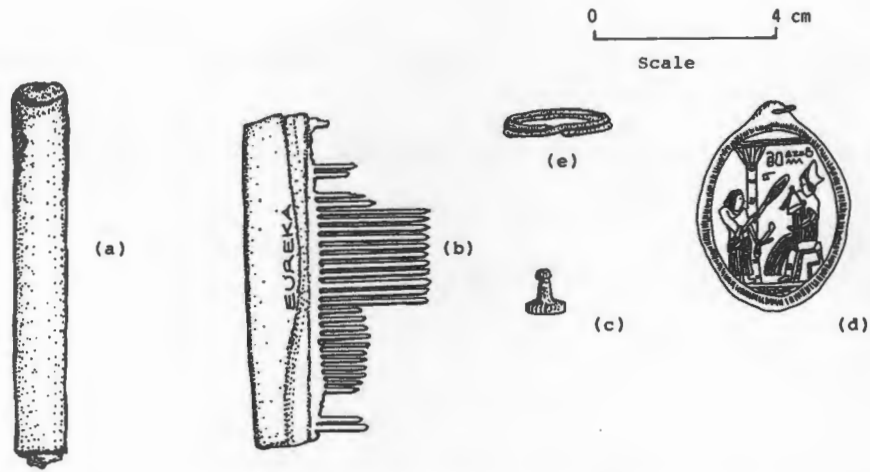


Figure 119 : Personal Artifacts ( pipe stem (a); comb (b); collar stud (c); pendant (d); and split ring (e))

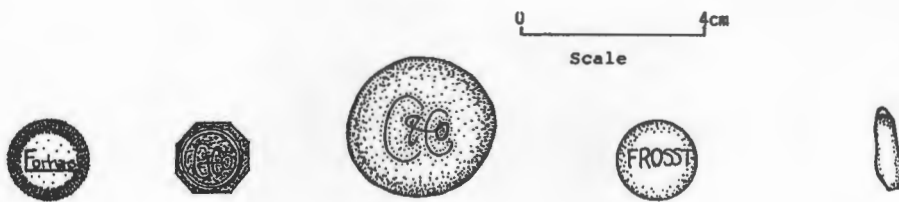


Figure 120 : Household and Personal Artifacts (metal caps (4) and glass bead (1))



## FIGURE 121

- a) Metal, grinding wheel has a hole in center. Diameter is 21 mm. Very thin. Artifact #5240
- b) Denture tooth with brass two pronged fastener embedded into it, to allow tooth to be fastened to plate. Artifact #20416
- c) Metal, grinding wheel has a hole in center. Diameter is 21 mm. Similar to 5240. Artifact #5060

## FIGURE 122

- a) Fine china figurine of a foot soldier. Stand approximately 66 mm tall. One arm and the head are missing, as well as part of one leg and the body. Jacket is pale green with pale red pouches on belt. No makers' mark. Artifact #'s 7859/7860
- b) Pale pink china leg fragment from either a china doll or figurine. Artifact #14230

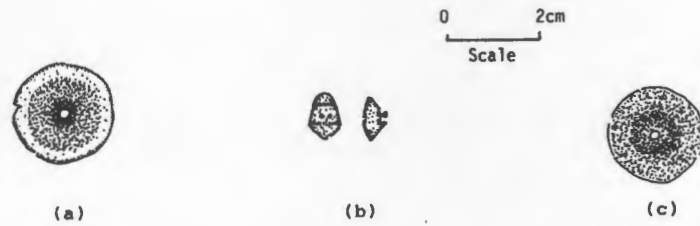


Figure 121 : Miscellaneous artifacts (grinding wheel(a); denture tooth (b) and grinding wheel (c))

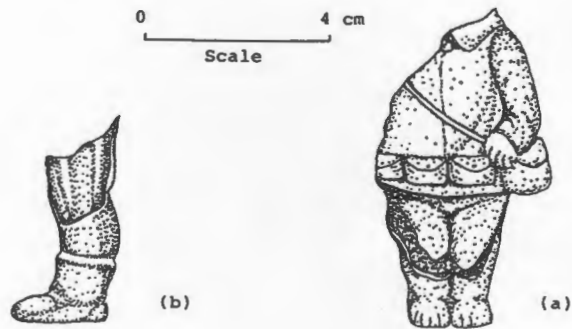


Figure 122 : Household Artifacts ( china figurine fragment) (foot soldier (a); and leg fragment (b))

**FIGURE 123**

- a) Silver coloured metal cap has screw thread and design on top. This is a cap for an "EVEREADY" flashlight. Has metal ring attached (for hanging), this is fused to the perimeter of the top. Artifact #22129.
- b) Appears to be a "D" cell battery, wrapped in cardboard. Artifact #4207
- c) Battery post is 42 mm tall and 18 mm in diameter. Artifact #2822

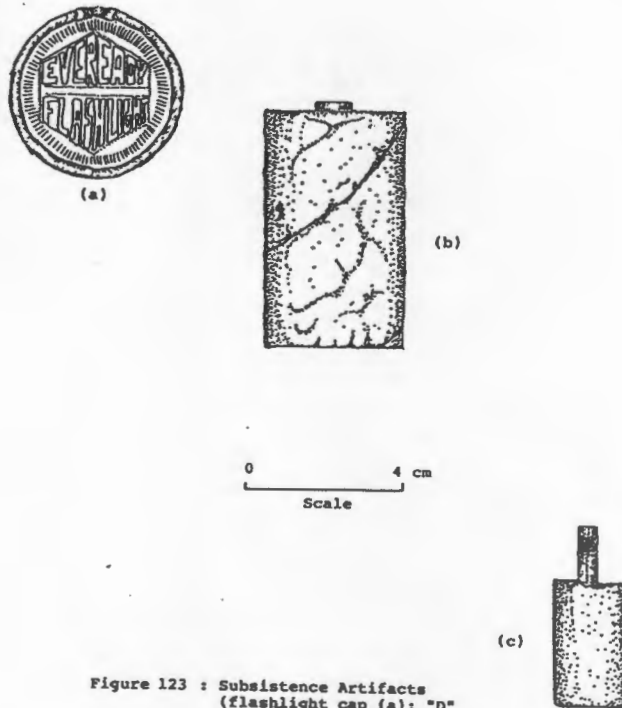
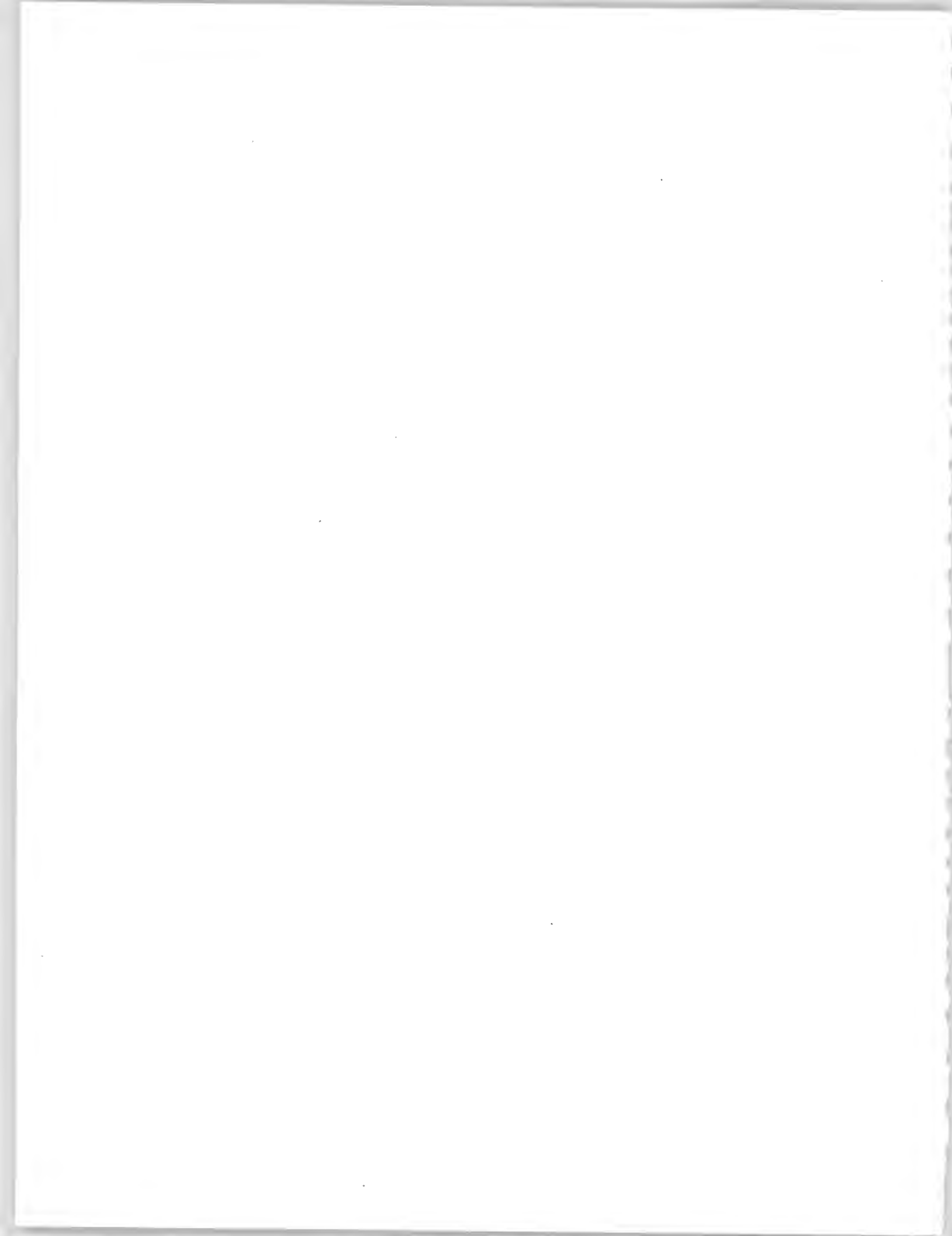


Figure 123 : Subsistence Artifacts  
(flashlight cap (a); "D"  
cell battery (b) and  
battery post (c))



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