ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT RIEL HOUSE, MANITOBA, 1976
by Michael Forsman
1977

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT RIEL HOUSE, ST. VITAL, MANITOBA: A REASSESSMENT OF THE ARTIFACT DATA
by Kevin Lunn, Jennifer Hamilton, Peter J. Priess
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Archaeological Investigations at Riel House, Manitoba, 1976
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Foreword

This volume consists of two research reports, both dealing with Riel House. The first paper is a report by Mike Forsman that details his archaeological fieldwork conducted in 1976. This investigation was based on the then current historical research and site development plans.

Subsequent to this initial work additional historical research revealed new information that was thought to change some of the original interpretations. The second study was undertaken in an attempt to extract additional information from the data to allow verification or rejection of the new information.

The Forsman report has been left essentially as originally submitted as has the original historical work. This includes the artifact inventories found in Appendices A, B and C. The second study deals only with the material culture from specific proveniences relative to the new historical data.

J. D. Combes, Chief
Archaeological Research
Prairie Region
Archaeological Investigation at Riel House, Manitoba, 1976
by Michael Forsman

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Abstract

In the summer of 1976 an archaeological investigation was carried out at Riel House National Historic Site, Winnipeg, Manitoba, by Parks Canada. The purpose of this project was to recover artifact and structural data providing background to the family life of Louis Riel as well as answering specific site development questions. The excavations yielded details of construction methods for a series of buildings dating from 1835. Interpretation of the structures is based on the analysis of associated artifacts. A description of several other minor features and information on associated artifacts is also presented.
Introduction

The rationale for the Riel House archaeology project can be traced to its designation as a National Historic Site in 1969. The location is in the St. Vital district of Winnipeg and supports the only existing structure related to the family life of Louis Riel in Manitoba (Fig. 1). This building was the third family residence and was the home he returned to in 1868 following his education in Montreal. The property was then owned by Julie de Lagimodiere, Riel's widowed mother, and occupied by seven other members of the family. Louis Riel resided at this house until the capture of Upper Fort Garry and formation of the Provisional Government in 1869 (Gosman 1975).

Preliminary plans for the development of the site have been formulated and the archaeological study was accordingly carried out in 1976. The project was a single season endeavour encompassing developmental and research problems. The demand aspects of the program were defined by the need for visitor related facilities including a parking area and interpretation center (Fig. 2). Archaeological testing of the site was aided by the limited size of the property and prior knowledge of the projected disturbance. The main area of importance was in the immediate vicinity of Riel House which would be disrupted by the construction of an underground visitor reception center. Other locations involved a parking lot in the southeast quadrant of the property and the intermediate area affected by an access tunnel connecting the two components. The most important of the planning issues was to determine if Riel House still stands in the location of original construction. Other questions included determining the characteristics of an annex in relation to the main building and resolving the historical problem of whether or not the Riel family was representative of the Metis community.
Figure 1. Locality map of Riel House (drafting by D. Milton).
Figure 2. Areas of proposed development (drafting by D. Milton).
The format of the report is organized according to a temporal framework which focuses on the major structural remains and cultural deposits of the nineteenth century. This time period is justifiably emphasized because it relates to the early history of the site and Metis farm life in the Red River community. The initial phase of Riel family occupation occurred within this context and is extremely important because it is the only period which can be closely related to the life of Louis Riel. Consequently, the clearly identifiable features and materials resulting from nineteenth century occupation and activity are presented in the section "Riel House and Metis Life in Red River". Extensive artifact descriptions do not appear in the text since the large quantity of items would disrupt continuity. However, the material culture does form the basis for interpretations of this critical period and a more complete inventory is presented for the three major cellar deposits at the end of the report, in appendix form. Minor and later features are discussed in the section on "Other Features".
Historical Background

The Metis people came into being as a direct result of the fur trade. They were of mixed European and Indian heritage although the term was applied most frequently to those of French and Indian descent especially, whatever the relative proportions of genetic contribution. Many of these people settled in the Red River area where they had access to employment either in fur trade ventures or the bison hunt and pemmican trade. Settlement was accelerated by the amalgamation of the North West and Hudson's Bay companies in 1821 and the subsequent closures of many fur trade posts. During this period - the 1820s - the Metis seem to have developed their cultural identity. As an artistic expression, for example, they developed a naturalistic variety of floral art decoration commonly applied to clothing and trappings (Brasser 1976: 55, 56). A lifestyle of casual farming coupled with an almost ritualized buffalo hunt was another characteristic. Tied to the hunt were a set of economic behavior patterns and social attitudes which carried over to intervals between the hunts. During the 1830s this semi-sedentary existence attained a level of stability which has been referred to as the "golden decade" (Pannekoek 1976: 83).

Population pressures and limited employment opportunities precipitated a situation in the Red River community that was to have tremendous impact on the Metis. This occurrence was expressed in terms of two distinct cultural phenomena that may prove to be related. The first event concerns a rising population density which reached crisis proportions in 1843, followed by a "...break-up of the mixed-blood extended family" (Pannekoek 1976: 86). Many of the sons who left home did so
"...to hunt the plains, to work for the Company, to trade, or to farm in the newer districts along the Red River" (Pannekoek 1976: 87). Some individuals entered into the illicit fur trade and the resulting competition eventually led to de facto breaking of the Hudson's Bay monopoly in 1849 (Gosman 1977: 15).

Many Metis were active in the development of economic changes and several attained positions of political importance. Some of the people became wealthy and respected leaders. Robert Gosman (1977) has recently formulated the hypothesis suggesting that two distinct classes of Metis began to develop during this time period. This was the second cultural modification to affect the Metis. One of these groups centered upon St. Boniface, with an emphasis on farming-merchandising activities and a set of social and material values associated with the Roman Catholic church, education and local politics. The other class was more dispersed and rural, and continued to focus on the buffalo hunt as a primary economic and cultural event. Yet both groups were regarded by themselves and others as Metis. Against this background of cultural and economic change can be documented the Riel House site occupations.

The property on which Riel House stands was first owned and occupied by Pierre Parenteau in 1835. A census states the family consisted of husband, wife and five children. A house and stable were present and five acres were under cultivation. In 1843 his farm was sixth in order of size among St. Boniface farmers. By 1849 he had six Red River carts which was fourth in terms of ownership among the St. Boniface Metis. The farm was sold in 1849 to Francois Gendron who was a 40 year old native of Rupert's Land with a wife and four children. This family owned a house, stable and barn which probably were built by the previous occupants. They also had some livestock and cultivated eight acres.

In 1864 the property was sold to Julie de Lagimodiere, widow of Jean-Louis Riel. This family reflected a slightly different lifestyle from that of the previous occupants.
Jean-Louis, father of Louis Riel, was an educated man who married a daughter of an affluent Metis family. He actively engaged in the social, political and industrial life of St. Boniface. Although Jean-Louis farmed on a moderate scale and had some livestock his main ambition focused on milling operations. It was this industrial enterprise that got him into a debt which was still being charged against his estate in 1868. Jean-Louis Riel, in the words of Bob Gosman (1977: 97), "...had definitely been a Canadien in outlook and temperament. His children had received good educations and had married into prominent and wealthy families. His friends and associates were among the leading members of the community." The family which came to the site consisted of a window and seven children. Two other offspring, Louis and Sara, were away from home receiving further education. The children present on the farm ranged from one to 14 years old and were too young or inexperienced to participate fully in a farming endeavour. The farm gradually became a viable economic unit and as the family matured some individuals married and left while still others moved in.

The historical documentation indicates significant differences in family size, age and composition, and distinctions of economic level between families occupying the site. This is particularly evident for the Parenteau and Riel periods of habitation. Yet each of the families living on the site was a part of the developing St. Boniface core of farmers, merchants and industrialists. The archaeological data can next be correlated against this brief historical sketch.
Riel House and Metis Life in Red River

The excavations at Riel House extended over approximately 560 square meters (Figure 3). All areas of projected development were surveyed archaeologically. The dominant observation was that most of the site had been extensively cultivated through more than a century of farming activity. Only the area around Riel House showed high potential regarding early historic features and density of artifact deposition.

The ruins of three early historic buildings were unearthed on the site (Fig. 4). Two of these structures dated from the earliest habitation of the property while the third was an annex to Riel House itself. Each of the areas contained wooden foundation elements, a cellar depression and associated artifacts. This information represented an almost continuous occupation dating from 1835 to 1969.

Structure 1
Building Remains
The remains of this structure were contained in broad excavation units near the southwest corner of Riel House (Fig. 5). The foundation remains were fragmentary but, taken in association with a cellar depression and diagnostic artifacts, it was possible to outline the small building.

The foundation included the vestiges of a log of the west wall and four wood shims. The outline formed by these elements suggested a rectangular ground plan with a dimension of 5.0 m east/west by 4.0 m north/south.

Two shims supporting the log were perpendicular to the orientation of the foundation and had been squared in cross-
Figure 3. Excavated areas (drafting by D. Milton).
Figure 4. Feature locations (drafting by D. Milton).
Figure 5. Structure 1, plan view (drafting by D. Milton).
section. The larger shim was 42 cm long x 22 cm wide x 5 cm thick. It was sawn square on the western end but was pointed at the opposite end. Cut marks at this location exhibited the smooth angular characteristics of a driven wedge or axe chop. The smaller shim measured 40 cm long x 11 cm wide x 3 cm thick, but was very fragmentary at both ends.

The only other wood remains associated with the structure consisted of two shims situated near the northwest and southeast corners of the building. They were similar in size and form to those occurring under the log and lacked associated hardware. All of the shims rested in slight depressions on an undisturbed soil horizon.

Only the south half of the log foundation of the west wall was intact. This timber was squared in cross-section with a width of 20 cm and thickness of 9 cm. The southern end of this member had been sawn roughly square. There was no evidence of overlapping, notching or mortising details. These characteristics, however, might not have been visible due to the advanced state of decay. No hardware was attached to the log although it directly overlay two wooden shims.

Approximately one-half of the cellar depression in this structure had been destroyed by the recent construction of a concrete foundation under Riel House (Fig. 6). This disruption post dates the Winnipeg flood of 1950 and includes a builder's trench, cement block footing and a concrete foundation (Fig. 7). The corner footing was the single most disruptive element because it extended below the bottom of the cellar.

The cellar existed as an earth walled dugout with sides sloping in towards the bottom. The basic form was rectanguloid in plan view with a dimension of 2.4 m east/west x 1.4 m north/south, measured near the surface. The floor was irregularly flat and registered a depth of 0.95 m below the underside of the base log. Soil deposition within this feature was characterized by a few major stratigraphic layers with several smaller lenses and thin bands.
Figure 6. Structure 1, cellar profile, east elevation (drafting by D. Milton).
Figure 7. Structure 1, profile, south elevation (drafting by D. Milton).
Deposition Remains
Artifacts uncovered near the surface and close to the foundation elements exhibited a broad temporal range implying a disturbed context. The correlation of material culture data and the occupation of the structure is therefore based on items recovered from deposits in the cellar. The operative assumption was that the depression and surrounding wood features were essentially contemporaneous.

Most of the artifacts from the cellar comprised household and personal articles. These items included ceramic tableware, glassware, cutlery, bottles, smoking pipes, thimble, beads and pins. A few corroded square nails were the only hardware pieces present. A single wool fragment of twill weave was also recovered. The identifiable faunal remains are presented in Table 1.

The earthenware sherds were the most numerous and diagnostic of the artifact classes. There were 24 distinct decorative patterns ranging from floral to geometric to Chinese motifs. Most of the decoration was applied underglaze blue transfer print. There was also one green transfer printed specimen, one stamped example, a sponge decorated saucer and a multi-colored hand painted cup. Only two of the objects could be conclusively identified as COPELAND-LATE SPODE, although patterns on 11 other specimens were known to have been used by the Spode, Copeland and Garrett and W.T. Copeland companies. The identifiable forms, pattern names and earliest date of manufacture are presented in Table 2.

Although at least 18 specimens could be attributed to a form only 11 could be given a pattern name and date or manufacturer. Two more patterns could be identified but not assigned forms. There were: Blue "Italian" (1816-) by Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W.T. Copeland and "Floral" (1830-) by Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W.T. Copeland. There were at least 11 additional designs which could not be identified or assigned to a given shape.

The small amount of glassware in the deposit included fragments of 3 bottles and 1 stemware object. The only diagnostic element was a base and side sherd of a "Perry Davis Vegetable
Table 1. Identified Faunal Remains from Structure 1 Cellar
(adapted from Grainger 1977).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Classification</th>
<th>No. of Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bos/Bison (Cattle or Bison)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capra/Ovis (Sheep or Goat)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sus scrofa (Pig)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepus americanus (Hare)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anatinae (Surface-feeding ducks)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia livia (Rock Dove)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fish</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esox lucius/Stizostedion vitreum (Pike or Walleye)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aplodinotus grunniens (Freshwater Drum)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catostomidae (Sucker)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clams</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasmigona costata</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micromya iris</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadrula quadrula</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Ceramic Forms from Structure 1 Cellar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>No. of Specimens</th>
<th>Pattern Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dinnerplate/Soup</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Continental Views&quot;</td>
<td>1844-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinnerplate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Wellington&quot;</td>
<td>1833-</td>
<td>Copeland and Garrett; W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None. Blue Scallop edge design</td>
<td></td>
<td>Spode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saucers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;British Flowers&quot;</td>
<td>1828-</td>
<td>Spode; Copeland and Garrett; W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Macaw&quot;</td>
<td>1833-</td>
<td>Copeland and Garrett; W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Watteau&quot;</td>
<td>1833-</td>
<td>Copeland and Garrett; W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Continental Views&quot;</td>
<td>1844-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;B772&quot;</td>
<td>1847-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Alhambra&quot;</td>
<td>1848-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None. Blue sponge design</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cups</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;B772&quot;</td>
<td>1847-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Alhambra&quot;</td>
<td>1848-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Macaw&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small platter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcher/teapot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified asterisk and dot design</td>
<td></td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pain Killer" medicine bottle dating after 1840. The other specimens appeared to be a condiment or food bottle, and a wine bottle. All artifacts from the cellar are inventoried in Appendix A.

A definitive relationship could not be established between artifacts from the area outside of the cellar and the structure because of extensive disturbance. Several earthenware specimens were recovered which had patterns similar to those from the depression although no crossmends were observed. A number of other sherds had different designs but the only identifiable contemporary sample was the "Lily" pattern produced by Copeland and Garrett. Several hardware items of nineteenth century origin were also uncovered that were potentially related to the fabric of the building. These artifacts consisted of several wrought and cut nails.

Interpretation
The construction of the building was initiated by the laying and spacing of wood shim elements directly on the ground, which then supported the overlying foundation of large squared timbers. From the low frequency of hardware fastenings in the area it was inferred that these items were not essential to the construction. The presence of wrought and cut nails and datable artifacts from the cellar deposits was taken as evidence that the building could have been erected ca. 1835. The structure apparently functioned as a dwelling with a cellar storage facility. Occupants of this house were probably members of the Pierre Parenteau family who owned the farm.

The faunal remains from the cellar indicated the presence of some farm animals although there was considerable use of other subsistence resources as indicated by non-domesticated species (Grainger 1977).

The ceramic materials indicate that the occupants made at least some purchases from the Hudson's Bay Company. All of
the identifiable remains were of Spode or Copeland manufacture; the latter, under the name of Copeland and Garrett, supplied ceramic wares to the Hudson's Bay Company in a monopoly begun by 1836 (Sussman 1972: 294). The archaeological record does not suggest that an earthenware set of a single decorative pattern was ever owned by the family, although almost all pieces exhibited designs. Smoking pipes also varied in decoration and form. It is suggested that the structure was dismantled after 1847. Backfilling of the cellar occurred as late as 1850; this date is determined by the absence of diagnostic materials for that year. The time frame for these activities would correlate to the known transfer of ownership to Francois Gendron in 1849.

Structure 2
Building Remains
Remains of this structure were uncovered in an excavation area to the southeast of Riel House (Fig. 8). The main features still evident included segments of the foundation, the floor and a cellar. Investigation of wooden elements showed that two construction phases were represented. The first building erected was of squared logs in the Red River style while the smaller addition was composed of lighter frame materials. Most of the ruins consisted of foundation elements, the largest of which were squared logs along the east and west sides of the house. Several shims beneath these logs and to the north and south of the cellar depression completed the original structure outline. This area measured 5.8 m north/south by 4.9 m east/west.

Wood shims of variable form and dimension supported and levelled all four walls. The shims rested on sterile ground and several were in slight depressions. Most of the remains were squared in cross section and the largest of these was 50 cm long by 16 cm wide and 6 cm thick. The smallest shim was
Figure 8. Structure 2, plan view (drafting by D. Milton).
under the west foundation and measured 9 cm long by 7 cm wide by 1.5 cm thick. A corresponding position under the east foundation was noted by a small depressed area which probably was another shim location. Much of the evidence for the placement of the north and south walls was dependent on shim remains, and one of these was a round section of log north of the cellar.

The logs comprising the east and west wall foundations were the two major remaining structural timbers. Both members were square in cross section, rested directly on wood shims and did not exhibit *in situ* hardware.

The west wall foundation had a width of 16 cm and a thickness of 8 cm. The wood was poorly preserved and only a single notch could be located. This construction detail was in the underside of the log at the southern end and was half-lapped with a fragment of the south wall foundation. The ends were not cut flush with the wall alignments.

The east wall foundation was 16 cm wide by 10 cm thick. This timber was sufficiently well preserved to exhibit notching details in the upper surface. One of the notches was cut to the interior side and measured 18 cm wide, 11 cm long and 5 cm deep. A second notch passed completely across the top of the log, and was 15 cm wide and 5 cm deep. The northern end of the log was fragmentary but hinted at the presence of a half-lap corner. The south half of this timber was no longer in evidence, but a soil stain, a few square nails and a shim suggested its extension.

The north and south walls were indicated by the presence of fragmentary ruins at the southwest and northeast corners. Complementary data consisted of five wood shims perpendicular to the orientation of the walls.

The cellar was centrally located within the main part of the structure as an earth walled feature with sides sloping in towards the center. The cellar was circular in plan with a diameter of 3.90 m. The earth floor was flat, with a registered depth of 1.50 m below the underside of the log foundation (Figs. 9, 10).
Figure 9. Structure 2, cellar profile, north elevation (drafting by D. Milton).
Figure 10. Structure 2, cellar profile, east elevation (drafting by D. Milton).
A few small posts and boards set on edge were found on the floor of the cellar. The boards had a thickness of 1.5 to 2.0 cm, and the width dimension reached a maximum of 19.0 cm. The longer board was held on edge between two pairs of circular, tapered posts which had been driven into the ground more than 25 cm below the cellar floor. The shorter board was perpendicular to the first and leaned against one of the support posts sandwiching the longer board. No hardware fastenings were present in any of these remains which divided the cellar into sections and may have represented separate bins. Several other small posts also occurring at the bottom were of indeterminate significance.

Wood planks, joists and floorboards to the north of the original building indicated the presence of a small addition. The outline of this extension was 4.9 m east/west x 3.0 m north/south.

The lowermost building element of the addition was a small board under the east end of the southermost plank joist. This shim was cut square on the south end and appeared broken at the other. The piece measured 15 cm long x 6 cm wide x 1.5 cm thick.

There were three plank floor joists which lay directly on the ground. The width of these members was highly variable due to the fragmentary condition of the remains. Maximum thickness was only 2 cm. The center joist consisted of two parallel boards with edges abutting.

The floor boards were laid perpendicular to the joists and fastened to them with nails. The boards were 14 cm to 16 cm wide x 2 cm thick, and were laid parallel with squared edges abutting. The side boards were slightly narrower (12 cm wide) and thicker (4 cm deep) and functioned as sole plates for framing the walls. A similar board represented the north wall at the east corner. Excavations below the floorboards and joists revealed a culture-bearing layer containing quantities of fish scales and a few earthenware fragments post dating 1833.
Deposition Remains

The artifacts recovered in the vicinity of Structure 2 proved that variable disturbance had taken place as deep as the foundation remains. Analysis of the material culture from the cellar deposit indicated that backfilling began post 1866. The late date presents a problem in establishing a correlation between these artifacts and the dating and function of the structure. This is because the Riel family is not documented as having inhabited or made other use of buildings on the site erected earlier than Riel House or the Riel House annex.

Many of the artifacts in the cellar deposit consisted of hardware and household items. This range included blacksmith tongs, wrought iron objects, shovels, hoe, ceramic tablewares, glassware and cutlery. Personal objects were represented by leather and textile clothing fragments, footwear, beads and buttons. The identified faunal remains included several domesticated species (Table 3). The material culture from the cellar depression is inventoried in Appendix B.

The earthenware sherds were the most numerous and varied of the artifact classes with 31 different decorative patterns. Many of the styles incorporated floral, geometric, pictorial and oriental designs. There were also some plain white wares (4). Most of the decoration was underglaze blue transfer print although violet, green and brown transfer print designs were also represented. Other decorative techniques included stamped, sponge decorated, hand-painted and embossed or relief styles. The identifiable forms, known pattern names and dates of manufacture are given in Table 4.

Besides the information presented in the table, there were 21 other decorative designs on sherds which could not be attributed to a specific form. The identifiable designs included "Floral" (1830-) by Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W.T. Copeland; "Camilla" and "Watteau" (1833-) by Copeland Garrett and W.T. Copeland; "Alhambra" and "Ionian" or "Ruins" (1848-) by W.T. Copeland, and "Bosphorous" (1854-) by J. Marshall & Son. An undecorated fragment bore the trademark of J. & G. Meakin (1851-).
Table 3. Identified Faunal Remains from Structure 2 Cellar (adapted from Grainger 1977).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxonomic Classification</th>
<th>No. of Individuals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bos taurus</em> (Cattle)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bison bison</em> (Bison)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Capra/Ovis</em> (Sheep or Goat)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sus scrofa</em> (Pig)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birds</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Meleagris gallopava/Gallus gallus</em> (Turkey or Chicken)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Meleagris gallopava</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anatinae</em> (Surface-feeding ducks)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus: <em>Anas</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anatinae/Aythyinae</em> (Diving ducks)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fish</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Esox lucius</em> (Pike)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clams</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amblema plicata</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ligumia recta</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Micromya iris</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quadrula quadrula</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. Ceramic Forms from Structure 2 Cellar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form</th>
<th>No. of Specimens</th>
<th>Pattern Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large platter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Continental Views&quot;</td>
<td>1844-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner plate/</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Ivy&quot;</td>
<td>1845-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None. Floral Design in relief</td>
<td>1851-</td>
<td>J. &amp; G. Meakin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Flower Vase&quot;</td>
<td>1830-</td>
<td>Spode, Copeland and Garrett, W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Wellington&quot;</td>
<td>1833-</td>
<td>Copeland and Garrett, W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soup plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Rural Scenes&quot;</td>
<td>1850-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner plate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Ivy&quot;</td>
<td>1845-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saucers</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Brosely&quot;</td>
<td>1818-</td>
<td>Spode, Copeland and Garrett, W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;British Flowers&quot;</td>
<td>1828-</td>
<td>Spode, Copeland and Garrett, W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Continental Views&quot;</td>
<td>1844-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;B772&quot;</td>
<td>1847-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Shamrock&quot;</td>
<td>1861-</td>
<td>W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cups</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea pot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;B700&quot;</td>
<td>1837-</td>
<td>Copeland and Garrett, W.T. Copeland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep oval dish</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>1862-</td>
<td>E. &amp; C. Challinor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small platter</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg cup/stemware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ceramic wares represent an increasing variety of forms and patterns. There were three new manufacturers present in addition to the Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W.T. Copeland line which remained dominant. Two of these producers, J. & G. Meakin and E. & C. Challinor, and an unidentified potter were represented by at least three white ironstone dinner plates and a deep oval dish.

The glassware sample from the cellar included bottles, glass oil lamp chimneys and font, toy marble and pane glass fragments. The most diagnostic specimen was an almost complete bottle of "RED JACKET BITTERS", produced by William Frank and Sons in Pittsburgh, Pa., between 1866 and 1876. Other bottles may have contained beer or wine (2) and medicine or condiments (5). Outside the cellar area there were no artifacts that could be definitively related to the occupation of this building. There was at least one ceramic crossmend between a specimen recovered outside the foundation and a sherd within the cellar deposit. A plain white earthenware saucer of W. & E. CORN manufacture (1864-) was found within the area of the Structure 2 addition.

Interpretation
The basic foundation elements for this building were similar to those of Structure 1. Wooden shims supported overlying squared logs. These were half-lapped at the corners and had notches cut into them for floor joists and wall uprights. The presence of wrought and cut nails in the vicinity of the foundation were the only indicators that the building might have been erected in the mid-nineteenth century. The structure certainly was in existence through the Francois Gendron period of ownership (1849-64) and was probably still standing on the site when the property was acquired by Julie de Lagimodiere. The building may have continued to function as a residence until Riel House was finished in 1867 or 1868 (Gosman 1975: 10), or it may have been dismantled.
during construction of the latter so that salvageable timbers might be incorporated into the new home. Material from the cellar indicates that backfilling was done some time after 1866.

The use of the old cellar feature as a garbage pit provides a rich source of Riel family artifacts from their first years of occupancy. The faunal materials were considered to reflect an increasing reliance on domesticated species in comparison to the situation which prevailed some 15-20 years earlier. The role of familial dietary preferences may explain the apparent variation as easily as a proposed change in the resource/subsistence base. In any case, the implications for the Riel household suggest an emphasis on pork in the form of suckling pig and turkey/chicken which may have occurred finally as soup, based on the identification of boiled bones (Grainger 1977: 3).

The artifact sample from the cellar deposits was much larger and more diversified than that for Structure 1. This was partly due to the increased sample size for Structure 2 and could account for the large proportions of ceramics and glasswares. The difference in the category of metal artifacts, however, cannot be attributed to this factor alone. The large increase in numbers of wood fastenings, the presence of wood and metalworking tools and garden implements may be explained by new construction of larger buildings and the increasing importance of farming.

The diversity reflected in the ceramic sample exhibits a trend towards the increasing use of ironstone wares, particularly dinner plates. This trend is accompanied by a greater number of suppliers which could be symptomatic of a breakdown in the W.T. Copeland-H.B.C. monopoly and/or a lessening dominance of the Hudson's Bay Company over Red River trade.

The artifact collections from both cellars are notable for the low frequency of glasswares and especially in the number of specimens which can clearly be related to alcoholic beverages.
The most important single artifact for interpreting the cellar date was the "bitters" bottle. This glass item was recovered from an undisturbed provenience near the bottom of the cellar and is responsible for dating the deposits after 1866. Most of the ceramic wares had production ranges which would correspond with this assessment. The backfilling process was probably completed ca. 1868-1870, as no diagnostic artifacts post dating this period occur within the deposits.

Structure 3: Riel House Annex
Building Remains
The outline of this building was situated east of Riel House. Major structural features included logs of the foundation and an associated cellar (Fig. 11).

The excavation of the annex exposed the north and east foundation and traces of joists and floor boards. These ruins formed a rectangular outline with an east/west dimension of 6.0 m by 3.6 m to 4.0 m north/south. Not all areas of the structure were unearthed or clearly defined. The west end of the annex had been extensively disturbed by a builder's trench for a concrete foundation.

A projection of the north wall foundation did not meet Riel House at the corner but was offset 20 cm to the south. This timber was not strictly perpendicular to the main house but angled an additional three degrees northwards to the northeast end. The maximum dimensions of the log were 11.0 cm in width and 10.0 cm in thickness. The condition of the wood was highly fragmentary although a lap joint was indicated at the corner where it underlay the log of the east foundation.

The log comprising the east wall foundation had dimensions similar to the north wall log. The east timber was poorly preserved and incomplete in length. The south end had been destroyed by a small, late depression. A similar activity also disrupted the southeast corner construction.
Figure 11. Riel House annex, plan view (drafting by D. Milton).
None of the wood elements in the vicinity of the south wall were of sufficient size to represent logs or timbers. The maximum thickness of any of these remains was 3 cm. Only one of the various traces actually overlay a wood shim. This foundation support was cut square on both ends and was adjacent to a small soil depression. This feature had a rectangular outline with an east/west dimension of 24 cm and a north/south dimension of 22 cm. The feature was excavated to a depth of 40 cm below the adjacent shim without encountering sterile stratigraphy. No wood fragments or artifacts were recovered from the hole.

There were several wood fragments oriented in an east/west direction which represented floor joists. These members had a maximum thickness of 4 cm and rested directly upon the ground. Although the joists were poorly preserved there was no evidence for their connection to the foundation. There were only two pieces of wood overlying the joists. Both pieces were thin—0.8 cm and 1.5 cm—and appeared to indicate flooring but there was no hardware attaching them to underlying elements.

An earth cellar was at the east end of the annex (Fig. 12). This feature was circular in outline with a 3.0 m diameter. The main portion of the cellar had steep sides which were sloping in towards the bottom. The floor was slightly concave with a deeper depression at the south end (Fig. 13). Depth of the main cellar area measured 1.2 m below the underside of the foundation.

Deposition Remains
There was no discrete stratigraphic layer or definable arbitrary level within the annex that related to the occupation of the building. Among the artifacts recovered from within the structure outline were ceramic fragments, a small glass container, a dinner fork, triangular file, clay pipe fragment, buttons and faunal remains of mammal, fish and shellfish.
Figure 12. Riel House annex, cellar profile, south elevation (drafting by D. Milton).
Figure 13. Riel House annex, cellar profile, east elevation (drafting by D. Milton).
The earthenware sherds were of a variety of patterns. Some of these designs had been registered in the first half of the nineteenth century but their range of production extended into the 1860s and 1870s. Several of the designs were similar to those recovered from the cellars of structures 1 and 2. Two of the identifiable designs were obtained from directly under the north and east logs. The artifacts recovered from the annex cellar deposits included hardware, household items and personal objects. Hardware was represented primarily by nails and other fasteners and secondly by a file, padlocks, hasp, chisel and garden hoe. The household category included ceramic tableware, glass containers, tumblers, a lamp chimney and pane glass. Many of the window glass fragments were found along the north edge of the cellar depression.

Personal items included buttons of metal and glass, a clay pipestem, glass beads, a doll's head and toy teacup. Textile and leather fragments from clothing and footwear were also present (Appendix C).

Glassware was the most numerous and diagnostic of the artifact classes. Most of the items were glass containers although tumblers, lightning rod balls and other objects were also present. The bottles consisted of beer (1), wine (4), liquor (5), soda (4), medicinal-pharmaceutical and condiments (2), and paint (1) forms. The manufacturers' marks on containers included "R & Co" (1880-1890), "M" of Maryland Glass Corp., Baltimore (1907-1916), "(N)" of Obear-Nester Glass Co., East St. Louis (1894-1915), and "A B Co" of American Bottle Co., Chicago (1905-1916) (Toulouse 1971).

Interpretation
The logs for the annex foundation were laid directly upon the ground without any support by shims as for the two earlier structures. There was also no prior preparation of the ground surface such as removal of accumulated occupational debris and
excavation to sterile soil. The post hole and wood shim along the south wall may constitute significant details of a door frame construction. This would correspond to the east door jamb of the doorway visible in the 1886 sketch. The use of timbers for the foundation, possible heavy scantling door frame and a low frequency of cut nails were considered related factors in proposing the use of pièce sur pièce construction for the superstructure. The floor of the annex ran north/south over joists that were not tied in to the fabric of the building. The recovery of pane glass fragments from a limited distribution near the center of the north wall was considered evidence of a window placement at this location.

The date of construction could not be determined due to the lack of associated diagnostic artifacts. The dates of the few shards recovered from under the base logs suggest that the walls were erected after 1844. The annex may even have been erected at the same time as, or slightly later than, Riel House. Features of the annex including lack of shims, rectangular shape, off-center cellar, and post-in-ground door jamb do not exhibit the same comparability as exists between Structures 1 and 2. These data suggest a break in construction values which may be in agreement with the property exchange known to have taken place in 1864 (Gosman 1975: 8-9). The purpose of the annex is not known although historical analogy from Batoche indicates that such structures often functioned as a storage facility and/or as a kitchen in summer (Diane Payment: pers. comm. 1976). In 1899 Joseph Riel obtained a Post Office franchise and this wing may have been the business location until the shed addition was erected (Gosman 1975: 17). In any case, the annex was dismantled and the cellar backfilled some time between 1907 and 1915.
Other Features

There were ten other features investigated on the site including the post office area, four major depressions or privies, post features, well, roadway and sidewalk (Fig. 4). Most of the components were encountered in the course of exploration for structures or cultural anomalies contemporaneous with the earlier historic period of the site. Analysis of the data indicated that most of these features pertain to twentieth century activities.

Riel House Post Office/Apartment
The only structural feature of the addition still extant was the concrete foundation (Fig. 4). Investigation of the area within the foundation limits included the removal of vegetation, surface soil layer and the excavation of a 0.75 m wide trench (Fig. 14). This activity exposed a large, shallow depression. The earthen feature had sloping walls and a flat floor 1.2 m below the top of the concrete foundation. A rotted wood pole and blue painted board remains were present. The stratigraphy of the backfill was fairly homogeneous and ill-defined.

Artifacts from the lower portion of the fill included a 1939 penny from the floor of the feature, a few ceramic fragments and some household and hardware items. The most numerous artifact class was represented by jar containers with glass lids and screw-band top seals. One of these specimens dated ca. 1915-20, another post-1917, and four others after 1920.

In August 1899 Joseph Riel obtained a Post Office franchise (Gosman 1975: 17). It is not known if part of the house, possibly
Figure 14. Post Office cellar profile, south elevation (drafting by D. Milton).
the annex, was set aside for this function. The annex to
the east of Riel House and the shed-style addition to the
north end of the house were probably never contemporaneous.
The latter feature could therefore be considered a replace­
ment for the older wing. The need to provide another storage
facility is represented by the shallow cellar with the wood
remains of shelving, partitions and stair supports. The pre­
sence of glass containers may indicate a storage function
for preserves. The depression had evidently been backfilled
during the early 1950s, concurrent with the excavation for
and construction of the concrete foundation and basement under
the main house. This process had certainly been completed
prior to departmental acquisition of the property and the
initial survey of the house in 1969 (Elder, West and Dalibard
1973: 18, 19).

Post Feature
One of the more enigmatic features on the site included a
pair of posts located 15.8 m east of Riel House and under
the sidewalk (Fig. 4). The two poles were partially bark
covered and had been set into a square, 1.15 m wide hole
(Fig. 15). The maximum depth of the hole was 1.60 m below
ground surface. The poles were round, had been trimmed of
branches and were cut square at the bottom. Each post had
been pierced near the base by heavy iron bars which extended
horizontally. The ends of the bars rested on sterile ground.
A log segment (8 cm diameter x 51 cm long), with some bark
remaining, was situated between the two uprights and overlay
one of the large bars. The poles were cut square on top and
overlain by a thin gravel lens. Superimposed was topsoil,
more gravel and finally, the concrete slab sidewalk. The
deposits immediately overlying the post feature did not con­
tain any diagnostic artifacts but materials from other parts
of the sidewalk dated to the early twentieth century.
Figure 15. Post feature, plan view and profiles (drafting by D. Milton).
Some stratigraphy was apparent in the hole fill. The layering consisted of ill-defined bands of mottled soil alternately lighter and darker brown in colour. Artifacts within the fill were mostly glassware items, including bottles and a glass lid, followed by ceramics. There were several fragments of a small plate decorated with a Japanese motif suggesting late nineteenth or early twentieth century manufacture.

There are no poles or other features in the immediate vicinity which could be related to this post construction. The basal foundation of metal bars and log segment was the basis for inferring that these elements provided an anchoring function. Artifacts from the post hole fill and nearby reaches of the sidewalk were diagnostic of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The post feature was considered to have a life span of no more than 20-25 years as none of the artifacts under the sidewalk could be dated after the first quarter of the twentieth century. The anchored nature of the posts, their configuration, position in relation to the sidewalk and general time period were considered factors favoring an interpretation for a flag pole support. The main pole would have been located between the two side posts. The construction of a flag staff could correlate to Joseph Riel's obtaining a Post Office franchise. The laying of a boardwalk, later replaced by concrete slabs, would account for the absence of artifacts post dating the 1920s under the sidewalk.

Post Row

There were two posts and an intermediate post hole forming an east/west line a few meters to the south and east of Riel Hosue (Fig. 4 note 6). The easternmost post had a diameter of 12 cm and no post hole was apparent.
The central post hole was visible in the profile of a trench cut through the cellar of Structure 2 (Fig. 10, note 12). This feature had a minimum diameter of 18 cm and reached 95 cm below ground surface. No artifacts were present in the post hole fill. The westernmost post was 8 cm in diameter, without a visible post hole, and had a pointed base with a maximum depth of 45 cm below ground surface.

No diagnostic artifacts were associated with the post features. As such, no definitive interpretation can be applied although an approximate correspondence is noted to a fence line visible in a photo dated ca. 1928 (Elder 1976: 28).

Post Hole
A single post hole was also located 6 m south of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 7). This feature was not fully excavated to sterile but no wood remains were apparent at the limit of operations 30 cm below ground surface. The position of this hole might correlate to the easternmost of two pole uprights visible in an 1886 sketch of the site.

Depression 1
A small, circular pit was located 16.0 m east of Riel House and 13.6 m south of the sidewalk (Fig. 4, note 8). The diameter of the depression was 0.50 m. The walls were nearly vertical and joined a clearly defined flat bottom at 1.25 m below ground surface. The deposits filling the pit had a mottled appearance lacking any stratigraphic banding (Fig. 16).

The single artifact recovered from the fill was not of sufficient diagnostic value to infer a date or function for the feature. Because the depression passed through adjacent deposits bearing artifacts of mixed nineteenth and twentieth century manufacture, the feature was considered to be of doubtful antiquity.
Figure 16. Depression 1, plan view and profiles (drafting by D. Milton).
Depression 2
There was a large depression located 21.5 m east of Riel House, and 2 m south of the sidewalk (Fig. 4, note 9). The plan view shape was oval with a north/south dimension of 1.2 m and east/west dimension of 0.5 m (Fig. 17). The walls of the feature were nearly vertical and became ill-defined towards the bottom. There was no clear stratigraphic break between the base of the depression and the underlying soil strata, but a slightly curved bottom appeared to occur at a maximum depth of 1.75 m below ground surface. The fill formed a singular and irregular stratigraphic break near the midpoint of deposition. Both components were similar in texture but the upper layer was lighter in colour. The pit profile was clearly visible to within 15 cm below the ground surface.

The material culture recovered from the depression fill included three undiagnostic specimens. A copper pipe of 2.5 cm diameter extended through the fill deposit at 1.65 m below ground surface. The pipe was firmly embedded in sterile soil outside the depression feature. Artifacts recovered adjacent to the depression, at depths ranging from 15 cm to 30 cm below ground surface, exhibited a mixed nineteenth and twentieth century context.

The depression was considered to be of doubtful antiquity because it cut through a fairly recent deposition layer. The feature could therefore more probably be ascribed a function relating to the copper pipe than a privy interpretation.

Privy 1
The earliest excavated privy was located 5 m west of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 10). This feature was not completely excavated but sectioned by an exploratory trench (Fig. 18). The overall form was rectangular with a north/south dimension of 1.0 m. The depression walls were vertical and met a flat floor at 1.67 m below ground surface. Near the bottom were several
Figure 17. Depression 2, plan view and profiles (drafting by D. Milton).
Figure 18. Privy 1, plan view and profiles (drafting by D. Milton).
pieces of milled lumber lining the lower part of the walls and held in place by tension or circumstance. No fastenings had been used. The bulk of the deposition consisted of mottled soils. The only clear stratigraphic band was an ash deposit covering the top of the pit.

The artifacts obtained from the fill included an array of hardware, household and personal items, and a few faunal remains. The most diagnostic specimen was a moccasin fragment stamped "BRANTFORD 1933".

The depression was interpreted as a privy although no fecal matter could be observed. This was based on the overall configuration, size and form, together with the objects representing debris. A period time frame of post 1933 could be assigned which would be consonant with the majority of artifacts.

Privy 2
Another pit feature was located 18 m northwest of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 11). The depression was not fully excavated, but sectioned (Fig. 19). Excavation also did not proceed to sterile soil at the base. The overall form was rectangular, with an east/west dimension of 1.0 m. The walls of the feature were vertical but irregular. The soil deposits were mostly mottled and formed indistinct stratigraphic layers. The lowermost of the levels contained quantities of rotted wood and other decomposed organic remains which could have been fecal matter.

The cultural material recovered from the soil fill included an assortment of hardware, household and personal items. A single bird bone was recovered. The most diagnostic artifact was a condom container stamped "Copyright 1938". Most of the other artifacts would agree with a late 1930s to mid 1940s date.
Figure 19. Privy 2, plan view and profiles (drafting by D. Milton).
The formal, spatial and locational attributes of the feature in conjunction with the artifactual debris form sufficient basis for inferring a privy dating to the second quarter of the twentieth century.

Privies 3, 4
Two other depressions were located 11 m northwest of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 12). These two features were only partially excavated owing to the termination of the field season. The plan view configuration of the depressions and their proximity to other similar features in the area form the basis for inferring a privy function.

Well
There was one well uncovered during the excavations (Fig. 20). The feature was located 9.5 m south of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 13). Investigation did not extend to the bottom. The well head consisted of two corrugated steel culverts set end-on-end into the ground and fastened together by a lag screw or bolt. The lower portion of this unit was supported by a silt-textured soil overlain by a gravel backfill to an average depth of 12 cm below ground surface. The only artifacts recovered from the backfill included a few wire nails, glass and ceramic fragments, and part of a clay brick. The top of the well had been backfilled with boulders and the end of the steel culvert hammered closed. The drill hole remained open below the culvert. The well pipe was still present and extended below the water table.

The well feature was considered to be a construction dating after the period of primary historical interest (1868-70). This assessment was based on the drill hole, steel culvert well head, and wire construction nails in the backfill.
Figure 20. Well feature, plan view and profiles (drafting by D. Milton).
"Bonne" House Remains
Several plank, board and log elements were located 30 m southeast of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 14). Associated artifacts from the area included wire nails, linoleum fragments and glassware. At least two glass sealer jars of the "Improved Gem" variety dating ca. 1915-1920 were found. The wood remnants of structural features in this area together with diagnostic material culture undoubtedly relate to vestiges of the "Bonne" house erected in 1925 (Elder 1976: 51).

Miscellaneous Wood Remains
A plank and log feature was located in an excavation unit 16 m northwest of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 15). The general configuration and type of wood remains were not interpreted as being of structural significance. A single wire nail was located in the construction. This evidence was sufficient to infer a late nineteenth century or twentieth century date.

Pipe
A heavy metal pipe was located in an excavation unit adjacent to Riel House (Fig. 4, note 16). The pipe was located at the limit of excavation, 40 cm below ground surface, and lay at an angle from the northwest corner of the house. The feature was regarded as a twentieth century construction relating to drainage from a kitchen counter sink (Elder, West and Dalibard 1973: 18).

Roadway
A raised driveway had been constructed from River Road extending to the south side of Riel House (Fig. 4, note 17). Under the
grass sod covering the flattened ridge feature was a disturbed
gravel lens which in turn overlay a soil deposit bearing
gravel, clay, ash, cinders, brick and artifact inclusions.
Several wrought, cut and wire nails occurred as well as glass
and ceramic fragments. The most diagnostic item was a glass
vaseline bottle dating after 1917. The feature may have
functioned as an access road dating from the period ca. 1912
when Riel House was reoriented from facing the Red River to
River Road. This period was characterized by several modifi­
cations to the house which effectively moved the "front"
facade from the west to the east side (Elder 1976: 20-23).
The roadway may have ceased to provide vehicular access prior
to 1928 when a narrow gate was present on the feature (Elder

Sidewalk
A sidewalk from Riel House to River Road was partially
excavated (Fig. 4, note 18). The present surface of the
walk consisted of a series of concrete blocks which overlay
small lenses of gravel and soil. The sidewalk may have been
covered by a board or other construction since the 1920s as
no artifacts dating to a later period were recovered from
beneath the surface. This feature also overlay a post
feature (Fig. 4, note 4, and text).
Conclusions

Only the area around Riel House realized potential interpretive value, represented by highly fragmented structural elements and associated material culture deposits. Almost all traces of the building features were dissected and removed by the archaeological process in the search for construction details and contextual data. All artifacts were retrieved. Analysis of the information thus obtained permits interpretations to be made (Table 5).

The structure at the southwest corner of Riel House correlates with initial occupation of the site by the Pierre Parenteau family, 1835-1849. The cellar deposits in this building, however, represent a backfilling phase of activity which can be attributed to the Francois Gendron period of habitation, 1849-1864. During this span of ownership the structure to the southeast of Riel House served as a dwelling with a small frame addition added to the north end. The building was still in existence when the Riel family obtained the property. Dismantling did not happen immediately as backfilling of the cellar depression began only after 1866. This feature also served as a garbage pit with much of the debris representing Riel family possessions of considerable interpretive value. The evaluation that Riel House does stand in the location of original construction is supported by the presence and situation of foundation ruins representing the annex which appear in the 1886 sketch.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Basis for Inference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Constructed 1835-</td>
<td>Property first owned 1835 (Gosman 1975: 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled 1849</td>
<td>Backfilled cellar, no artifacts definitely dating 1850 or later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2, 2A (Addition)</td>
<td>Constructed 1835-1866</td>
<td>Known occupation of property by Parenteau family, change of ownership to Gendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled after 1866</td>
<td>family 1849 (Gosman 1975: 6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Backfilled cellar dates to this time period, with at least one ceramic crossmend to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>material outside structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (R.H. Annex)</td>
<td>Constructed 1844-1886</td>
<td>Datable ceramic sherds under base logs manufactured no earlier than 1844; annex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>appears in 1886 sketch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled 1907-1915</td>
<td>Backfilled cellar dates to this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (Riel House)</td>
<td>Constructed by 1868</td>
<td>(Gosman 1975: 10).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

The appendices provide descriptive data on the material culture recovered from features discussed in the text. The proveniences from which the remains were excavated are first enumerated and provide a guide to the artifact catalogue. Each excavation unit was not always of cultural significance but each appendix represents a group of culturally associated artifacts from a number of different lots. The presentation of this material constitutes the data upon which interpretations in the report are based.

The appendices are organized in a consistent manner from the largest, most complete and diagnostic artifacts to the smallest, least complete and least diagnostic specimens. The basic categories are defined by material type according to the following order:
- Glass
- Ceramic
- Metal
- Bone
- Ivory
- Shell
- Wood
- Vegetative
- Paper
- Textile
- Leather
- Synthetic
- Stone
- Other
The large number and variety of artifacts in the metal category necessitated sub-categories defined by function. These sub-categories included:

- building hardware
- harness and related hardware
- household ware
- machinery and parts
- personal items
- tools
- wagon parts, hardware
- other, unidentifiable

All artifacts have catalogue numbers which are given at the end of each artifact description.
Appendix A. Material Culture from Structure 1 Cellar.

The material remains described in this appendix were recovered from the cellar deposits of Structure 1 (13K7A8-10; 13K7B7, 9, 10). The depth of recovery corresponds to layers 3-4 shown in Figure 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glass</th>
<th>1 medicine bottle, transparent; green-blue tint 10.0 G, base has &quot;+&quot;, side panel has &quot;TABLE&quot; of &quot;Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer&quot;, after 1840 (13K7A8:8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 bottle fragments (13K7A8:9; 13K7A9:5, 6; 13K7A10:33, 34; 13K7B9:7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 flared stem fragment (13K7A10:35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 button, white, 1.0 cm diameter (13K7A8:10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 bead, translucent, light brown colour, flattened sphere, 1.5 cm diameter, Kidd 11a (13K7A9:7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 bead, black colour, facetted, 1.4 cm diameter (13K7A9:8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 pane fragments, transparent, colourless (13K7A10:36, 37; 13K7B7:14-19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 unidentifiable (13K7B9:8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ceramics</th>
<th>1 saucer, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, &quot;Alhambra&quot; design of W. T. Copeland, 1848- (13K7A9:19; 13K7A8:14, 15; 13K7B9:20; 13K7B10:5-8)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 cup, as above (13K7A9:15-18; 13K7B9:21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 saucer, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, &quot;British Flowers&quot; design of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1828- (13K7B9:22; 13K7B10:19)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 saucer, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, "B772" design of W. T. Copeland 1847- (13K7A9:12; 13K7A10:38, 39; 13K7B9:16-18; 13K7B10:16, 17)

1 cup, as above (13K7A10:40; 13K7B9:19)

1 dinner plate/soup plate, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, "Continental Views" design of W. T. Copeland 1844- (13K7B9:9-11)

1 saucer, as above (13K7A9:27-30; 13K7A10:41-44; 13K7B7:20)

1 saucer, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, "Macaw" design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1833- (13K7A8:13; 13K7A9:9-11; 13K7B9:15)

1 cup, as above (13K7B9:13, 14)

1 saucer, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, "Watteau" design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1833- (13K7A8:12; 13K7A9:12, 13; 13K7B9:12; 13K7B10:2-4)

1 dinner plate, white earthenware, underglaze green transfer print, "Wellington" design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1833- (13K7A8:19-21)

1 soup plate, white earthenware, underglaze blue scallop edge design (13K7A8:17; 13K7A9:25, 26)

1 saucer, white earthenware, underglaze blue sponge design (13K7A8:22)

1 pitcher/teapot, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, asterisk and dot design of W. T. Copeland (13K7A8:16; 13K7A9:23, 24; 13K7A10:46; 13K7B9:33; 13K7B10:18, 51)

2 saucers, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, floral vs. picturesque designs (13K7A9:20-22, 72)

1 cup, white earthenware, underglaze hand painted design, floral, polychrome (13K7A9:48)

1 cup, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print design, unidentified (13K7B9:27)

1 cup, white earthenware, plain (13K7A9:52)

1 small platter, white earthenware, underglaze blue painting, fluting, angular form (13K7A9:33-37)
1 white earthenware, body sherd, underglaze green transfer print, "Floral" design of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1830- (13K7B9:23)

2 white earthenware body sherds, underglaze blue transfer print, "Italian" design of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1816- (13K7A8:24, 25)

1 white earthenware body sherd, underglaze navy blue transfer print, possibly "Ionian" or "Ruins" by Copeland. (13K7B7:23)

1 white earthenware rim sherd, underglaze blue transfer print, possibly "Flower Vase" design by Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1830- (13K7B10:23)

1 white earthenware body sherd, underglaze blue transfer print flower on one side, brown maker's mark on other side of "CO..." in a belt (13K7B10:25)

1 white earthenware base sherd, underglaze green maker's mark "Late Sp...", impressed 1, of Copeland/Late Spode manufacture (13K7A9:51)

4 white hard paste earthenware fragments, underglaze blue stripe, purple stamped design of flower or star (13K7A9:49; 13K7A10:50; 13K7B7:21; 13K7B10:26)


3 white earthenware fragments, underglaze painted polychrome design (13K7A8:18; 13K7B9:24; 13K7A9:50)

6 white earthenware fragments, fluted (13K7A8:27-29; 13K7A10:54; 13K7B10:34, 35)

6 plain white earthenware fragments (13K7A8:30, 31; 13K7A9:52, 53; 13K7B9:32; 13K7B10:36)

1 smoking pipe, clay, bowl and stem, bowl octagonal shape in cross section, broken and reworked stem, smoked (13K7A8:32)

1 smoking pipe, clay, bowl complete, stem broken, effigy of a child on a chamber pot, "48" on stem, smoked (13K7A9:54)
1 smoking pipe, clay, bowl and stem, scrolled base design, lightly smoked (13K7A9:55)

1 smoking pipe, porcelain, bowl and stem, brown and white exterior, glazed both sides, not smoked (13K7A9:56)

1 smoking pipe, clay, bowl fragment, brown glaze on interior and exterior, possibly burnt (13K7A9:57)

1 pipestem with spur, clay, spur has "I" on one side, indeterminate letter on other side (13K7A10:56)


Metal

13 wrought nails
   1 - 6.7 cm (13K7B10:40)
   12 - fragments (13K7A10:62-71; 13K7B7:26, 27)

1 cut nail fragment (13K7A10:72)

13 square nail fragments (13K7A8:34, 35; 13K7A9:59, 60, 61; 13K7A10:73, 74; 13K7B9:35, 36; 13K7B10:41-44)

1 knife fragment (13K7A9:62)

1 tablespoon bowl (13K7A8:36)

1 pot, 3 fragments (13K7A9:63-65)

1 pot handle (13K7B10:45, 46)

1 lid (13K7B10:75-79)

2 buttons (13K7B9:38; 13K7B10:47)

1 copper alloy thimble (13K7B9:66)

1 straight pin, white metal, solid head, 3.3 cm long, post 1841 (13K7A10:80)

1 barrel hasp fragment (13K7A10:85)

38 unidentified metal fragments (13K7A8:37-60; 13K7A9:58, 67-71; 13K7A10:81-84; 13K7B7:28; 13K7B9:37, 39, 40)

3 wire fragments (13K7B10:48-50)
Bone

1 button, 1.9 cm diameter (13K7B9:41)
1 pig, Sus scrofa (13K7A8:2; 13K7A10:5; 13K7B7:6; 13K7B9:1)
2 hares, Lepus americanus (13K7A8:4; 13K7A9:2; 13K7A10:8-10, 12-14, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26; 13K7B7:5, 7; 13K7B9:2)
1 cattle (Bos)/Bison (13K7A8:1; 13K7B7:1, 3, 13)
1 sheep (Capra)/goat(Ovis) (13K7A8:3; 13K7A10:1-4; 13K7B7:2)
12 bones unidentified mammal(s) (13K7A8:7; 13K7A10:6, 16-18, 27; 13K7B7:4, 8-12)
1 rock dove, Columbia livia (13K7A10:7)
1 surface-feeding duck, Anatinae (13K7A10:20, 22)
2 unidentified bird bones (13K7A10:15, 25)
1 freshwater drum, Aplodinotus grunniens (13K7A9:1, 13K7A10:29)
1 pike (Esox lucius)/walleye (Stizostedion vitreum) (13K7A10:11)
1 sucker, Catostomidae (13K7B10:1)
2 unidentified fish bones (13K7A10:28, 31)
20 fish scales (13K7A8:6; 13K7A10:32; 13K7B9:3)

Shell

1 button, 1.1 cm diameter (13K7A10:87)
1 button, 1.0 cm diameter (13K7A10:86)
2 clams, Lasmigona costata (13K7A9:3; 13K7B9:5)
1 clam, Micromya iris (13K7A8:5; 13K7B9:4)
1 clam, Quadrula quadrula (13K7A9:4; 13K7B9:6)

Textile

1 wool fragment (13K7A8:61)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mortar</td>
<td>2 pieces</td>
<td>13K7A10:89, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster</td>
<td>1 piece</td>
<td>13K7A10:91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B. Material Culture from Structure 2 Cellar.

The artifacts listed in this inventory were obtained from the cellar deposits of Structure 2. The depositional units are represented by layers three to seven in Figure 9. The excavation proveniences included lots: 13K6C6-8, 13K6L3-6 and 13K1H15, 17.

Glass

1 "bitters" bottle, fragments, dark amber colour, square cross-section, one side has "RED JACKET/BITTERS", other side "SCHWAB, MQUAID & Co.", base has "W.F & SONS PITTS PA" of William Frank & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1866-1876. (13K1H17:38)

1 wine bottle, fragments, dark olive green colour, free blown, laid on down tooled lip, string ring, pontil mark on push-up (13K6C7:24-28; 13K6L6:16)

1 wine/beer bottle, fragments, brown-green colour, free blown, laid on string ring (13K6L6:17; 13K1H17:2, 3)

5 medicinal bottles, fragments, transparent, colourless to blue-green tint (13K6C6:23-25; 13K6L4:5; 13K6L6:18-20)

4 bottle fragments, transparent, colourless, raised letters "PM/LACHINE", "INGTD", "BRA", and "OR/TR" (13K6L4:6-9)

1 bottle fragment, transparent, pale green tint, has letters "WA" (13K1H15:35)


1 bottle stopper (13K6L5:69)

1 bowl, transparent, colourless, ribbed sides, lip has plain raised band (13K6L4:27-34; 13K1H15:41, 42)
1 pressed glass lid, transparent, colourless, rays radiating from center (13K6L4:21-26)

2 lamp chimneys, fragments, blown, four rims represented minimum two upper — 1 crimped, 1 plain; two base rims (13K6C6:27-53; 13K6C7:30; 13K6L5:11-15, 72-75; 13K6L6:24-46; 13K1H17:5-24)


1 bead, blue, facetted, 1.0 cm diameter (13K6L5:18)

2 beads, blue, facetted, 0.7 cm diameter (13K6C7:31; 13K6L6:50)

1 marble fragment, pale blue colour (13K6C8:63)


Ceramics

1 large platter, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze purple transfer print, "Continental Views" design of W. T. Copeland 1844- (13K6C6:83, 84; 13K6L4:44-60; 13K1H15:64-67)

1 saucer, fragments, as above (13K6C7:42-44)

1 teapot, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, "B700" design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1837- (13K6C6:90; 13K6C7:41; 13K1H17:26)

1 soup plate, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze purple transfer print, "Ivy" design of W. T. Copeland 1845- (13K6C7:38, 39)

1 soup plate/dinner plate, fragments, as above (13K6C7:40; 13K6L6:75; 76; 13K1H15:68, 69)

1 saucer, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze green transfer print, "Shamrock" design of W. T. Copeland 1861- (13K6C6:92; 13K6C8:19-21, 64-66; 13K6L6:57, 58)
1 dinner plate, fragments, ironstone, relief floral border, white, design of J. & G. Meakin 1851- (13K6C6:82; 13K6L5:29-32; 13K1H15:73)

1 deep oval dish fragments white earthenware, no design, E. & C. Challinor 1862- (13K6C7:48; 13K6L6:95-98)

1 saucer, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print "British Flowers" design of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland, 1828- (13K6C6:88; 13K6C8:67; 13K6L6:72-74)

1 saucer, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print "Brosely" design of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland, 1818- (13K6C8:28, 68; 13K6L6:69-71)

1 saucer, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print "B772" design of W. T. Copeland 1847- (13K6C8:27; 13K6L6:79, 80)

1 dinner plate, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print "Flower Vase" design of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1830- (13K6L6:60-63)

1 dinner plate, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print "Rural Scenes" design of W. T. Copeland 1850- (13K6L4:62-69)

1 dinner plate, fragment, white earthenware, underglaze green transfer print "Wellington" design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1830- (13K6C8:22)

1 dinner plate, fragments, white earthenware - ironstone, groove around edge of rim (13K6C6:96-98)

1 dinner plate, fragments, white earthenware - ironstone (13K6L4:77-81; 13K1H15:74)

1 dinner plate, fragments, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print, scroll and picturesque design (13K6C6:85-87, 89)

1 small platter, angular form, rimsherd, white earthenware, underglaze hand painted green leaves, blue band; overglaze hand painted orange flower (13K6L4-71)

1 saucer, fragment, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print design of Chinese junk, palm trees (13K6L6:85)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 saucer</td>
<td>fragment, pearlware because of pooling colour, thickness and oriental design, underglaze blue transfer print</td>
<td>(13K6C8:69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 saucer</td>
<td>fragments, white earthenware, plain</td>
<td>(13K6C8:72; 13K6L5:34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cup</td>
<td>base sherd, white earthenware, plain</td>
<td>(13K6C6:94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cup</td>
<td>fragments, white earthenware, overglaze purple lustre, leaf design</td>
<td>(13K6L4:70; 13K6L6:81, 82)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 egg cup/stemware</td>
<td>fragment, possible pearlware, underglaze blue transfer print</td>
<td>(13K6C8:70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cup handle</td>
<td>white earthenware, white</td>
<td>(13K6C5:56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 cup handle fragment</td>
<td>white earthenware</td>
<td>(13K1H15:80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 vessel handle</td>
<td>fragments, cream coloured earthenware-stoneware, rockingham glaze</td>
<td>(13K6L6:109-111)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 body sherd</td>
<td>white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print &quot;Alhambra&quot; design of W. T. Copeland 1848-</td>
<td>(13K6L6:86)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 body sherd</td>
<td>white earthenware, underglaze brown transfer print &quot;Bosphorous&quot; design of J. Marshall &amp; Son 1854-</td>
<td>(13K6L4:72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 body sherds</td>
<td>white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print &quot;B772&quot; design of W. T. Copeland 1847-</td>
<td>(13K6L6:83, 84)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 body sherds</td>
<td>white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print &quot;Camilla&quot; design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1833-</td>
<td>(13K6C8:24; 13K6L6:66-68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 body sherd</td>
<td>white earthenware, underglaze green transfer print &quot;Floral&quot; of Spode, Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1830-</td>
<td>(13K6L6:59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 body sherds</td>
<td>white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print &quot;Ionian&quot; or &quot;Ruins&quot; design of W. T. Copeland 1848-</td>
<td>(13K6L6:77, 78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 body sherd</td>
<td>white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print &quot;Wateau&quot; design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1833-</td>
<td>(13K6L6:90)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 rim sherd, white earthenware, underglaze green transfer print "Wellington" design of Copeland and Garrett, and W. T. Copeland 1833- (13K6L6:88)

1 body sherd, white earthenware, underglaze blue transfer print of asterisk and dot design by Copeland (13K6C8:26)

1 rim sherd, white earthenware, underglaze blue painted scallop-feather edge design (13K6C8:88)

1 body sherd, white earthenware, underglaze blue sponge decorated design (13K6C8:71)

15 sherds, 4 rim, 11 body, white earthenware, underglaze blue to purple transfer printed designs (13K6C6:91; 13K6C8:25, 29; 13K6L4:61, 74, 75; 13K6L5:33; 13K6L6:64, 65, 87, 91-93; 13K1H15:70, 71)

1 body sherd, white earthenware, underglaze hand painted green design with overglaze gold on the green (13K6C6:93)

1 body sherd, cream coloured earthenware with clear glaze (13K6C7:45)

1 body sherd, white earthenware, underglaze hand painted design in blue, green and red (13K6C8:23)

1 body sherd, white earthenware, underglaze purple print (13K6C8:87)

1 rim sherd, white earthenware, underglaze purple stamped print, fern motif (13K6L4:73)

1 rim sherd, white earthenware, underglaze blue stripe (13K6L6:89)

1 base sherd, white earthenware - ironstone, underglaze black transfer print maker's mark "IRONSTONE CH/...G MEA..." (13K6L6:94)


1 body sherd, white porcelain, fluted (13K6C6:102)

1 button, brown, 1.7 cm diameter (13K6L5:35)
1 smoking pipe bowl fragment, clay (13K6C8:30)

2 smoking pipe stem fragments, clay (13K6L5:112, 113)

3 doll fragments (13K6L3:17; 13K6L4:88; 13K1H15:81)

Metal

1 wrought door handle or pull fragment (13K6C6:103)

2 hinge fragments with wrought and cut nails (13K6C7:52; 13K1H15:82)

24 wrought nails

1 - 9.2 cm (13K6C6:104)
1 - 9.1 cm (13K1H15:83)
1 - 7.8 cm (13K6L3:18)
1 - 7.0 cm (13K6L6:114)
1 - 6.9 cm (13K6L4:89)
2 - 6.6 cm (13K6C6:105; 13K6L4:90)
2 - 6.0 cm (13K6L6:115, 116)
1 - 5.4 cm (13K6C6:106)
1 - 4.6 cm (13K6L4:92)

1 cut and wrought nail fragment (13K6C8:31)

200 cut nails

1 - 11.6 cm (13K6C7:53)
1 - 9.7 cm (13K6C7:54)
2 - 8.2 cm (13K6C6:109; 13K6L6:122)
2 - 7.9 cm (13K6C8:32; 13K6L3:19)
3 - 7.7 cm (13K6C6:110, 111; 13K6L5:38)
7 - 7.6 cm (13K6C6:112-114; 13K6C8:33, 77; 13K6L4:99; 13K6L5:39)
1 - 7.2 cm (13K6L5:40)
1 - 6.8 cm (13K6C6:115)
1 - 6.7 cm (13K1H15:91)
4 - 6.6 cm (13K6C6:116-119)
3 - 6.5 cm (13K6L3:20; 13K1H15:92, 93)
2 - 6.2 cm (13K6C7:58, 59)
1 - 5.5 cm (13K6C6:130)
1 - 5.2 cm (13K1H15:94)
1 - 5.1 cm (13K6C6:131)
4 - 4.0 cm (13K6C6:132; 13K6C7:60; 13K1H15:95, 96)
5 - 3.9 cm (13K6C6:133, 134; 13K6L3:22, 13K1H15:97; 13K1H17:28)
2 - 3.8 cm (13K6C6:135-137)
1 - 3.2 cm (13K1H15:98)
1 - finishing nail, 7.9 cm (13K6L4:101)
1 - finishing nail, 5.2 cm (13K6L5:44)
8 unidentifiable square nail fragments (13K6C8:76, 78; 13K6L4:93-98)
1 wire nail fragment (13K6L4:122)
3 screws, flat head, slot
1 - 3.9 cm (13K6L4:123)
2 - fragments (13K6C7:81; 13K6L6:134)
3 horseshoe nails
1 - 6.1 cm (13K6L4:124)
2 - fragments (13K6L4:125; 13K6L6:135)
1 dinner fork, fragment, 3 square tines, oval bolster, twisted rat tail tang (13K6L4:126)
1 dinner knife, 2 incised bone scales (13K1H15:135)
3 knives, fragments, no scales (13K6C6:175; 13K6L6:136, 137)
4 spoon bowls, 3 trianguloid shape; serving or ladle size; 1 bowl fragment (13K6C7:82; 13K6L6:139; 13K1H15:136, 137)
4 cutlery handles, fragments, 1 back has maker's stamp "10" (13K6C6:174; 13K6L6:138; 13K1H15:138, 139)
1 canteen, fragments, tinned (13K6L6:230)
1 flask, fragments, cast white metal neck with threaded inside, sheet metal body (13K1H15:140-156)
1 coffee pot, fragments of lid, spout, handle (13K6C7:83; 13K6L6:140-143)
1 pot, fragments, sheet metal, crimped seams, kettle lug riveted (13K6L4:130)
2 pot handles, fragments (13K6L5:61; 13K6L6:228)
1 kettle lug, trilobe (13K6L6:229)
1 tin can, round, 3.8 cm diameter x 1.1 cm high (13K6L4:129)
87 container fragments, sheet metal (13K6C7:84; 13K6L6:144-227; 13K1H15:157, 158)

5 metal lids, fragments (13K6C6:177-181; 13K6L4:128; 13K6L5:60; 13K1H15:159, 160)

1 funnel, fragment (13K6C6:176)

2 stove parts, fragments (13K6C6:183; 13K6L6:232)

1 stove lid lifter (13K1H15:161)

1 buckle, copper alloy, gilt covered, 5.6 cm x 5.6 cm (13K1H15:163)

5 buttons (13K6C7:85; 13K6C8:81; 13K6L6:237, 238; 13K1H15:162)

1 pair scissors, fragments (13K6L6:233-235)

1 mattress needle, fragment (13K1H15:164)

1 folding knife, wood scales (13K6C8:49)

1 pair blacksmith's tongs, fragment (13K6C6:185)

1 off-set awl, 7.4 cm long (13K1H17:30)

2 triangular files, fragments (13K6C8:50; 13K6L4:131)

2 flat files, single cut (13K6L6:240, 241)

1 saw blade, fragment, from bow saw (13K6L6:242)

1 hoe, iron strap loop rivetted to blade for handle (13K6L6:243)

2 shovels (13K6L4:132; 13K6L6:244)

4 bolts

2 - carriage

1 - hand forged head, 12.2 cm long (13K1H15:165)

1 - hand forged head, fragment (13K6L6:245)

2 - fragments (13K6L5:62; 13K6L6:236)

1 sleigh runner (13K6C7:87)

1 wheeled caster (13K1H15:166)

9 barrel hoop fragments (13K6L5:63, 64; 13K1H15:167-173)
5 wire fragments (13K6C6:210-212; 13K6L5:66, 67)


Bone

1 bison (Bison bison) (13K6C8:12)

1 cattle (Bos taurus) (13K6C7:1)

5 pig (Sus scrofa) (13K6C6:1-6, 8, 14, 15, 20-22; 13K6C7:2-10, 20, 23; 13K6C8:3, 13; 13K6L3:2, 6; 13K6L4:1, 2; 13K6L5:1-6; 13K6L6:4, 9; 13K1H15:1, 7, 9-12, 18-22; 13K1H17:1)

1 Bos/Bison (13K6C7:19, 22; 13K6C8:5-7; 13K6L6:6-8, 10; 13K1H15:8)

1 Capra (Sheep)/Ovis (Goat) (13K6C6:9; 13K6C8:1, 4)

21 unidentified mammal bones (13K6C6:7, 10, 16; 13K6C7:16, 17; 13K6C8:2, 10, 11, 15; 13K6L6:1, 5; 13K1H15:2-6, 13, 15-17, 32)

1 turkey (Meleagris gallopava) (13K6C6:18; 13K6L6:12, 13)

3 turkey/chicken (Gallus gallus) (13K6C6:19; 13K6C7:13, 14; 13K1H15:25, 27, 28, 30, 34)

1 surface feeding duck (Anatinae) (13K6C8:9; 13K1H15:29)

1 diving duck (Anatinae/Aythyinae) (13K1H15:31)

10 unidentified bird bones (13K6C6:17; 13K6C7:11, 12, 15, 18; 13K6L6:11; 13K1H15:14, 23, 24, 26)

1 pike (Esox lucius) (13K6L3:5)

5 unidentified fish bones (13K6C6:13; 13K6L3:3, 4; 13K6L6:3; 13K1H15:33)

1 bone bead (13K6L3:1)

1 cutlery handle with 2 incised bone scales (13K6C6:213)

1 pipe stem mouth piece (13K6C6:214)

2 buttons (13K6C8:55; 13K6L6:262)
Shell

2 clams (Amblema plicata) (13K6C8:8; 13K6L6:14)
1 clam (Ligmia recta) (13K6C6:11)
1 clam (Micromya iris) (13K6C8:14; 13K6L6:2)
1 clam (Quadrula quadrula) (13K6L6:15)
2 unidentified clam shell fragments (13K6C6:12; 13K6L4:3)
2 buttons (13K6L6:263, 264)

Wood

1 cork (13KIL15:179)
2 pieces of birch bark (13K6C8:83; 13K6L6:269)
1 tapered wood fragment (13K1H15:178)

Vegetative

2 half nut husks or shells (13K6C8:57, 58)

Textiles

1 fragment of twill woven fabric, cotton (13K6L6:272)
1 fragment black silk dimity (13K1H15:191)
1 fragment black silk ribbon (13K6C6:232)

Leather

1 boy's left shoe, lacing grommets, sole pegged to upper with 2 rows of pegs (13K1H15:183)
2 shoe fragments, boy's, single row of pegs (13K1H15:184, 185)
1 pair women's shoes, fragments, stacked heel, wood shank, sole attached to upper by double row of wooden pegs (13K1H15:186, 187)
1 woman's shoe fragment, stacked heel, metal shank, sole attached to upper by double row of pegs (13K6L5:7)
2 mocassin soles, fragments (13K6C8:59, 60)
1 shoe sole and heel, man's, fragment, sole is pegged to upper with double row of wooden pegs (13K6C7:105)
1 shoe/boot fragment, boy's, stacked heel, wood shank, sole and heel pegged to upper (13K6C7:101)

1 sole and heel, woman's shoe, stacked heel, sole stitched to upper (13K6C7:96)

1 sole and heel, stacked heel (13K6C6:216)

2 child's shoe soles (13K6C7:94, 95)


Synthetic 4 fragments of rubber sole (13K6L5:9, 10, 76, 77)

1 comb fragment (13KLH15:192)

Mortar 1 piece (13KLH15:193)


4 slate board fragments (13K6C8:56; 13KLH15:180-182)

1 gun flint (13K6L6:268)

Other 1 vial of blue pigment (13K6L4:146)
Appendix C. Material Culture from Structure 3 Cellar.

The artifacts inventoried in this appendix were recovered from the cellar deposits of the Riel House Annex (Structure 3). The contexts from which the artifacts were recovered are represented by layers two to five in Figure 13. The excavation units included lots: 13K6B4, 5; 13K6D4, 5, 6; 13K6E7, 8, 9; 13K6G6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 18, 20-22; 13K6J7, 8; and 13K1H4, 6, 11, 12, 16. Not all lots contained cultural remains.

Glass

1 soda bottle, pale green colour 5.0 G 8/6, 2 part, post bottom mould, hand finished, crown finish, base embossed with "A B Co" of American Bottling Co., Chicago 1906-16 (13K6B5:1)

2 medicinal bottles, transparent, blue-green colour tint, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip, base has raised "M/153" of Maryland Glass Corp., Baltimore 1907-16 (13K6D5:1; 13K6G21:3)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, thickened wide lip, base has raised "(N)", front has "LISTERINE" and "LAMBERT/PHARMACAL COMPANY", made by Obear-Nester Glass Co., East St. Louis 1894-1915 (13K6G17:2)

1 beer bottle, brown colour 5.0 YR 4/10, 2 part, post bottom mould, hand finished, down tooled lip, base has raised "R & CO/19/". (13K6G17:4)

1 liquor bottle, transparent, pale green colour 2.5 G 7/4, Rickett's mould, laid on neck ring and lip, label with central medallion, wheat, letters "COLD...", "B ....S", possibly Bushmill's Whiskey (13K6G17:1)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip, front has raised letters "THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED/ TORONTO AND WINNIPEG" (13K6G17:9)
1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip, front has raised letters "W. F. C. BRAITHWAITE/RED CROSS/DRUG STORE/WINNIPEG" (13K6G8:1)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, hand finished, neck ring under bulbous lip, front has raised letters "NORWAY PINE/SYRUP", 1 side had "WOOD'S", other side has "TORONTO, ONT." (13K6G6:2)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip, front has "A. J. WAILEN & Co./Chemists & Druggists/ WINNIPEG MAN" (13K6G21:2)

1 condiment bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, thick wide lip, neck ring close to shoulder, base has "107A", back panel has "HAMILTON/COFFEE & SPICE CO/LIMITED", front label has "McLARENS/Dew/Drop/EXTRACTS/VANILLA/ MANUFACTURED/BY/H. C. & S. CO/LIMITED (13K6G17:10)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip, base has "4T", side has "TAY R & /TORONTO (13K6G17:25)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip, base has "143", front panel has "DR LAMBERT/ST BONIFACE" (13K6G6:3)

2 medicinal bottles, transparent, pale blue-green colour 5.0 G 7/6, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip, front has "LE BAUME RHUMAL/ L R BARIDON/SEUL AGENT POUR LE CANADA" (13K6G17:7, 8)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, green tinted, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, thick wide lip, front has "SIROP DE COMMÉDEPINETTE/COMPOSE/DES SOEURS DE LA PROVIDENCE/ENRICISTRE" (13K6G17:6)

1 soda bottle, transparent, pale green, 3 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, crown finish, base has "D", side has "THE GOLDEN KEY/BRAND/AERATED WATERS/ (key emblem)/REGISTERED TRADEMARK/E L DREWRY/WINNIPEG MANITOBA" (13K6G6:1)

1 soda bottle, transparent, purple tint, 2 part, cup bottom mould, base has "TRADE/(beaver emblem)/MARK", side has "PELISSIER & SONS WINNIPEG/OTTLE IS OUR PROPERTY ANY/RE MADE THEREFORE SIMPLY/ERS ITS USE WHILE CONTAINING/ S BOTTLED BY US AND MUST/RETURNED WHEN EMPTY" (13K6G17:5; 13K6G21:6)
1 wine bottle, transparent, green colour 7.5 G 7/4, free blown, laid on neck ring, label has "C" in a ribbon scroll, a bunch of grapes, central medallion, letters "...B...", "CLU..." (L3K6G17:14-24; L3K6G21:4)

1 paint bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, thick wide lip, 1 side has "JAPANESE/GOLD/PAINT", other side has "GERSTENDORFER/BROS./NEW YORK, CHICAGO" (L3K6G17:11)

2 liquor bottles, "book shape" flasks, amber colour, 2 part moulds, 1 is cup bottom other post bottom, hand finished, wide lip, narrow neck ring, inside ledge (L3K6G6:4; L3K6G10:1)

1 wine bottle, 1/2 size, dark olive green, dip mould, hand finished, wide laid on lip (L3K6G21:1)

1 liquor bottle, "pumpkin seed" shape, amber colour, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, down tooled lip, narrow neck ring, inside ledge (L3K6B5:2)

1 liquor bottle, "pumpkin seed" shape, transparent colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, "rolled" lip over moulded neck ring (L3K6B5:3)

1 soda bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, crown finish, upper 1/3 of bottle has vertical ridges, central 1/3 is plain with paper label, lower 1/3 has reverse 'S' curved ridges (L3K6G6:5)

1 wine bottle, green colour 7.5 GY 6/4, 2 part, cup bottom mould, plain wide band finish, completely machine-made (L3K6G6:7)

1 wine bottle, 1/2 size, dark olive green colour, dip mould, laid on, down tooled lip (L3K6G17:3)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, thick wide lip (L3K6G18:12)

1 medicinal bottle, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, rolled lip, base has "272" (L3K6G18:13)

4 medicinal bottles, transparent, colourless, 2 part, cup bottom mould, hand finished, flared lip (L3K6B5:4; L3K6B8:2; L3K6G6:6; L3K6G21:5)

1 transparent, colourless container fragment, cylindrical body patterned with diamonds, possible cruet or salt & pepper (13K6G7:1)

1 transparent, colourless, pressed glass fragment, possible Ray & Star pattern (13K6G21:8)

1 transparent, colourless tumbler, bottom of sides are fluted (13K6B5-5)

1 small, transparent, colourless tumbler, no decoration (13K6B5-6)

1 transparent, colourless tumbler base (13K6G18:3)

1 transparent, blue-green tinted handle, 2 cm diameter (13K6E9:2)

3 lamp chimney upper rim sherds, blown chimney, hand crimped rim (13K6G17:34-36)

1 lamp chimney lower rim and reconstructable body, blown, plain rim, 5 cm diameter (13K6G17:37)


2 lightning rod balls, remnants of silvering on the inside, 1 has metal tube wrapped with newsprint, ca. 1880's (13K6B5:7; 13K6G6:9)

2 black glass buttons or harness decoration discs, wire eye once embedded in the glass, 3.1 cm diameter (13K6B5:8; 13K6E7:1)

31 glass buttons (13K6B4:1; 13K6B5:9; 13K6D6:1; 13K6E7:2; 13K6E9:3; 13K6G7:3-10; 13K6G11:1, 2; 13K6G16:1-4; 13K6G17:74-77; 13K6G18:5-10; 13K1H16:1, 2)

2 white painted beads, spherical, Kidd W16 (13K6G18:11, 12)


1 opaque blue bead, spherical, colour 10.0 B 7/6, Kidd W16 (13K6G10:4)
1 tube bead, clear green centre covered by opaque brown-red, 7.5 R 3/8 (13K6G16:6)

1 transparent, colourless bead, irregularly facetted, conical bore (13K6G17:80)

1 facetted glass brilliant or Rhinestone, 7.5 GY 6/2 (13K6G16:5)

1 pink, opaque to translucent, glass cabochon (13K6G17:81)

1 transparent, purple-blue, eye glass lens (13K6G20:2)


Ceramics

1 white earthenware saucer, hand painted design, leaves, stripes in cobalt blue, bottom has "3", "AT" and "F" impressed into it, diameter 14.5 cm (13K6B5:19)

1 white earthenware rim sherd, blue transfer print, flowers and medallions (13K6B5:20)

1 white earthenware, basal sherd, underglaze blue transfer print of asterisks and dots (13K6H16:5)

3 white earthenware, body sherds, underglaze blue transfer print of asterisks and dots (13K6E7:8, 9; 13K6G18:33)

1 white earthenware body sherd with underglaze blue transfer print decoration on one surface only. Design has solid bands of blue and an area of diamonds. (13K6G16:15)

1 white earthenware, rim sherd with an underglaze blue transfer print decoration of flowers. Glaze is blue tinted (13K6G11:31)

1 white earthenware body sherd with underglaze blue transfer print of massed flowers. Print has flown a little. Clear glaze (13K6G18:36)
2 white earthenware, rim sherds, underglaze blue transfer print, oriental motif (13K6G18:29, 31)


1 white earthenware, body sherd, underglaze blue transfer print, small spiral design "Macaw?"

1 white earthenware, body sherd, underglaze dark blue transfer print, design of stripes, trifoil shapes, scallops (13K6G11:32)


1 white earthenware, rim sherd, underglaze green transfer print, floral design (13K6G18:30)

2 white earthenware, body sherds, underglaze blue/black transfer print, floral design and architectural details (13K6G7:35, 36)

1 white earthenware, body sherd, underglaze brown transfer print, leaves design (13K6G17:104)

2 white earthenware, rim sherds, cup, overglaze purple lustre decoration, floral design or fluted body (13K6G7:34; 13K6G20:3)

1 body sherd, same as above (13K6G18:34)

1 white earthenware, body sherd, underglaze blue stamped design of fans on a blue band (13K6G22:11)

1 white earthenware, rim sherd, underglaze blue stripe around rim, green stamped design (13K6G21:60)

2 white earthenware, rim sherds, underglaze hand applied blue slip decoration (13K6G6:12, 13)

1 white earthenware, body sherd, underglaze stamped design of green and red (13K6G18:35)

1 white earthenware, body sherd, overglaze hand painted green design.
1 white earthenware, rim sherd underglaze raised wheat pattern (13K6D6:3)


1 rim shard, from a plate or saucer, white hard paste porcelain, overglaze gold painted by hand and near turquoise enameling - 2.5 EG 6/6. (13K6E6:193)

1 rim shard of white hard paste porcelain. Possible doll's plate. (13K6G11:34)

1 white soft paste porcelain cup handle (13K6G6:16)

1 white porcelain rim sherd, curvature would indicate a demi tasse or toy cup (13K6B5:21)

1 white hard paste porcelain doll's head. Clear glazed inside and out. Overglaze hand painted black moulded hair, black eye brows, blue eyes with a black iris, pink cheeks and a red "bow" mouth. Extensions for back & chest below neck have no holes for attachment to a body. Hollow head is filled with burnt fabric. Total height 4.4 cm, maximum width 3.2 cm. (13K6G6:17)

1 doll leg minus the foot. White porcelain, solid, unglazed and unpainted (bisque). Groove around top for string which attached leg to body. Two vertical seams; one down the front and one down the back of the leg. (13K6D5:2)

1 kaolin smoking pipestem fragment (13K6G17:111)

1 padlock, shield shaped body, pivoting plate over key hole, round-section shackle, 8.4 cm x 6.8 cm x 2.2 cm (13K6G17:112)

1 padlock, copper alloy, rectangular body, design of circle centered on two crossed bars on each side, square-section shackle, 3.9 cm x 3.4 cm x 1.1 cm, attached to iron hasp (13K6B5:25)

1 padlock key, oval head, 3.8 cm long (13K6J7:2)

16 wrought nails
   1 - 10.2 cm (13K6G22:14)
1 - 8.2 cm (13K6G17:113)
1 - 6.9 cm (13K1H16:9)
1 - 6.7 cm (13K6G7:46)
1 - 6.1 cm (13K1H16:10)
2 - 6.0 cm (13K6E6:195, 196)
1 - 5.2 cm (13K6B5:27)
1 - 5.0 cm (13K6G10:10)

3 cut and wrought nails
1 - 7.1 cm (13K6D4:1)
2 - fragments (13K6B5:29; 13K6E9:9)

314 cut nails
1 - 11.7 cm (13K6G17:115)
1 - 10.7 cm (13K6G10:11)
1 - 8.4 cm (13K6G17:119)
1 - 8.0 cm (13K6G18:45)
4 - 7.8 cm (13K6B9:10, 11; 13K6G17:120, 121)
2 - 7.7 cm (13K6G6:20; 13K6G10:12)
1 - 7.6 cm (13K6G17:122)
2 - 7.3 cm (13K6B5:30; 13K6J7:4)
1 - 7.2 cm (13K6G18:46)
1 - 7.0 cm (13K6G10:13)
1 - 6.8 cm (13K6G7:47)
2 - 6.5 cm (13K6G11:38; 13K6G21:63)
1 - 6.3 cm (13K6G20:4)
1 - 6.2 cm (13K6G17:130)
1 - 5.6 cm (13K6B5:38)
2 - 5.2 cm (13K6B5:39; 13K6G17:131)
2 - 5.0 cm (13K6G11:41, 42)
1 - 4.8 cm (13K6G17:132)
1 - 4.4 cm (13K6G17:133)
2 - 4.2 cm (13K6G6:24; 13K6G17:134)
3 - 3.9 cm (13K6D6:7, 8; 13K6G18:48)
2 - 3.7 cm (13K6E7:10; 13K6G16:14)
4 - 3.6 cm (13K6B5:45-46; 13K6D6:11; 13K6G17:145)
1 - 3.4 cm (13K6G17:146)
1 - 3.3 cm (13K6G6:27)
1 - 3.1 cm (13K6B5:47)
1 - 2.6 cm (13K6E9:22)
1 - 2.0 cm (13K1H16:12)
1 - 1.8 cm (13K6G18:50)

1 - finishing nail, 5.4 cm (13K6G22:15)

297 wire nails
1 - 14.8 cm (13K6G6:32)
2 - 12.0 cm (13K6G17:207, 208)
2 - 10.9 cm (13K6G6:209, 210)
1 - 10.8 cm (13K6G6:33)
3 - 10.6 cm (13K6G10:22, 23; 13K6G6:17)
1 - 10.5 cm (13K6G17:211)
2 - 10.4 cm (13K6G17:212; 13K6G22:32)
1 - 10.3 cm (13K6B5:66)
1 - 10.2 cm (13K6D4:2)
1 - 9.0 cm (13K6B5:67)
2 - 8.2 cm (13K6G17:213, 214)
4 - 7.5 cm (13K6B5:74; 13K6G7:69; 13K6G17:221, 222)
1 - 7.2 cm (13K6G11:56)
2 - 6.7 cm (13K6G6:35; 13K6G18:85)
6 - 6.5 cm (13K6B5:79-82; 13K6D5:3; 13K6J7:10)
2 - 6.2 cm (13K6D6:13; 13K6G21:83)
1 - 5.9 cm (13K6G6:37)
4 - 5.8 cm (13K6G6:38; 13K6G17:250-252)
2 - 5.7 cm (13K6B5:83; 13K6G18:86)
4 - 5.6 cm (13K6G17:253-257)
2 - 5.3 cm (13K6D6:14; 13K6J7:11)
8 - 5.2 cm (13K6G16:21; 13K6G17:270-276)
3 - 4.6 cm (13K6B5:86; 13K6G17:277, 278)
2 - 4.4 cm (13K6G17:279, 280)
2 - 4.2 cm (13K6G17:281, 282)
2 - 3.9 cm (13K6G6:40; 13K6G10:30)
1 - 3.7 cm galvanized (13K6G17:286)
1 - 3.6 cm (13K6E7:26)
1 - 3.5 cm (13K6G17:287)
7 - 3.3 cm (13K6B5:88; 13K6E8:7, 8; 13K6G11:65, 66; 13K6G22:36, 37)
1 - 3.1 cm (13K6G10:31)
10 - 3.0 cm (13K6B5:96-98; 13K6G17:299-305)
3 - 2.8 cm (13K6G17:306-308)
1 - 2.4 cm (13K6E7:37)
2 - 6.6 cm finishing (13K6G17:309, 310)
4 - 6.4 cm finishing (13K6B5:99; 13K6G17:311-313)
2 - 5.5 cm finishing (13K6B5:100, 101)
8 - 5.2 cm finishing (13K6B5:102, 103; 13K6G17:314-319)
1 - 5.0 cm finishing (13K6G17:320)
7 screws; flat head, slot
1 - 3.8 cm (13K6G17:335)
2 - 2.6 cm (13K6G7:78; 13K6G17:337)
2 copper alloy harness bells (13K6B5:110; 13K6G17:334)
1 harness buckle (13K6D5:8)
1 clevis (13K6G6:45)
2 horseshoe nail fragments (13K6G7:76; 13K6G18:89)
1 cutlery handle, expanded tab or fiddle pattern (Ft. Walsh), marks - 10 HM 1A 1E 6 (13K6B5:111)
1 cutlery handle, expanded tab pattern, marks - JOHN YATES (Crown) (13K6G18:91)

2 fragments, copper alloy sugar tongs, scallop design (13K6G17:268, 269)

1 cast iron fragment, possibly the foot of a pot or trivet (13K6G17:393)

1 metal box base, embossed lettering on base: ROBINSONS/GROATS (13K6G17:338)


1 round can & lid (13K6G17:339)

2 sheet metal lids with riveted strap handles (13K6B5:112; 13K6D6:15)


73 container fragments (13K6G17:320-392)

6 pie plate fragments (13K6G17:310-315)

2 cast iron stove fragments (13K6E9:27; 13K6G17:394)

1 machine bolt, 24.6 cm long (13K6G20:8)

2 washers (13K6B5:115; 13K6G7:79)

2 nuts (13K6B5:114; 13K6G17:395)

1 copper rivet fragment (13K6G7:77)

1 buckle, rectangular, 2.3 cm x 2.6 cm (13K6G18:92)

1 buckle prong fragment (13K6G17:409)


1 copper grommet from shoe or clothing (13K6G2:98)

2 straight pins (13K6B5:116; 13K6G21:97)


1 thimble (13K6D6:16)
1 folding knife case of an alloy, one side engraved in script "Bihm...," the other side with upper and lower case letters in print "Orld TRADE MARK Fame/R...ST...MADE...NY F.A. Bomn" (13K6B4:3)

1 copper alloy watch case (13K6B5:117)

1 silver locket with stylized floral design (13K6B5:118)

1 copper alloy filligree oval, outer band beaded (13K6B5:119)

1 pipestem, threaded stem, 1/2 black enameled (13K6G7:82)

1 oval religious medallion, marked on one side with a cross over an "M", 2.7 cm x 2.0 cm (13K1H16:18)

1 harmonica scale (13K6G7:83)

1 toy gun, 9.0 cm length (13K6B5:120)

1 lead musket ball, 1.4 cm diameter (13K6G10:35)

1 flat file, single cut, 2.2 cm width x 24.8 cm length (13K6E9:28)

1 flat file fragment, 2.7 cm width (13K6G6:44)

1 garden hoe, socket shank (13K6G17:411)

1 carriage bolt fragment (13K6G17:410)

2 copper alloy rings, function unknown (13K6G17:412, 413)

1 fish hook (13K6B5:121)


1 lead, bottle cork cover, red with embossed white letters "ALLY/VERY OLD/SELEO" over a "W" in script (13K6G22:38)
10 lead foil fragments (13K6J7:12,13; 13K6G17:414-420)

Bone

Ivory
1 spherical bead, 6 mm diameter (13K6G17:430)

Shell

Wood
1 disc fragment, 20 cm diameter (13K6G22:44)
1 curved fragment, painted red (13K6G21:108)
1 nut (13K6G22:45)

Vegetative

Paper
2 cigarette packages (13K6G17:552, 553)
1 vial of fragments, printed "May 5", "Prince of Wales", and "McKinley" (13K6G10:40)
59 fragments (13K6G17:495-551)
Textiles


2 fragments oil cloth, green colour (13K6G5:147; 13K6G17:492)


6 pieces sacking (13K6B5:137, 142)

2 pieces black silk ribbon (13K6B5:135, 136)

6 fragments blue plain weave silk (13K6G17:452-457)


1 piece beige coloured silk, plain weave (13K6G6:54)

2 fragments black synthetic fabric, probably nylon (13K6B5:145, 146)

2 fragments black wool gabardine (13K6G17:460, 461)

3 pieces of black wool braid with copper grommets (13K6G17:462-464)


Leather

1 boy or man's left boot, lacing grommets, sole nailed to upper (13K6G16:30)

1 boy or man's left boot, high upper with pull tabs, square toe (13K6G18:156)

1 pair of women's boots, stacked leather heel, machine stitched upper, lacing grommets (13K6G21:111)

1 sole from right shoe or slipper (13K6G17:441)

1 heel (13K6E9:47)


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<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Reference Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Synthetic</td>
<td>1 fragment of skin &amp; fur (13K6G18:155)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 fragments of rubber boot or shoe (13K6G17:554-557; 13K6G21:125)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 rectangle of synthetic tortoise shell with a hole drilled in it, 2.4 cm x 1.8 cm (13K6B5:148)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 curtain ring (13K6B5:149)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1 plastic fragment (13K6G11:86)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 slate board fragment (13K6B5:133)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>1 sample (13K6B5:134)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
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by Kevin Lunn, Jennifer Hamilton and Peter J. Priess

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Abstract

In 1976 archaeological investigations at Riel House National Historic Site located foundation remains of three structures and associated cellars in the immediate vicinity of Riel House. A structural chronology, which followed closely Robert Gosman's (1975) history of property ownership, identified Structure One as the Parenteau home (1835 to 1849), Structure Two as the Gendron home (1849 to 1864) and Structure Three as an annex to the post-1864 Riel family home (Forsman 1977a: 67). Prompted by new historic data on the Riel House site (Payment 1979a; 1970b; 1980), a cursory examination of artifacts from the cellar of Structure Two by Material Culture Research staff in 1979 indicated that Forsman's chronology could be revised consequent to a detailed and exhaustive study of artifacts associated with the three cellars. Although the artifact data could not be applied to dating of building construction, the evidence for abandonment points to Structure Two as conceivably still standing by the late 1870s/early 1880s. This conclusion supports its identification as the Riel family home shown in an 1872 survey map of the area. The present house is identified as having been constructed in the 1880s, but a building date of 1880-81 or 1885-86 could not be isolated.
Preface

This report represents the initial attempt by Parks Canada, Prairie Region material culture researchers at coordinating and integrating studies of several artifact classes for the purposes of dating an historic site. Generally speaking, research of ceramic, glass and metal artifacts from Parks Canada archaeological sites has in the past been designed, conducted and reported on independently. Consequently, any endeavour to amalgamate the data and results, especially for use in dating, becomes a research project in itself. Such an approach was not considered viable here, particularly with the past problems of dating the structures at Riel House coming to a forefront in matters concerning site development and interpretation. Accordingly, the studies of ceramics (Jennifer Hamilton), glass (Kevin Lunn), metal and miscellaneous artifacts (Peter Priess) were planned and conducted in unison. The initial writing of this report was handled together and the final draft was prepared by the senior author.

The authors would like to thank Mr. Norman Gorman of Winnipeg for his advice on the dating of Pellesier bottles, and Brathwaites Ltd. and employee Mrs. E. Pollock of Winnipeg for their assistance with the identification of the W.F.C. Brathwaite druggist bottle. The authors also wish to acknowledge the Provincial Archives of Manitoba for their permission to use the photograph of the Riel House 1886 wood engraving.
Introduction

Some time between 1864 and 1867 Julie Lagimodiere-Riel along with eight of her children moved to the Red River frontage of lot 793, later designated lot 51 and presently set in St. Vital, Winnipeg (Figures 1 and 2). To this day there stands a single structure on what was lot 51 and which local history purports to be the original home of Mme. Lagimodiere-Riel and where her son, Louis, stayed between the years of 1868 and 1870 (Figure 3). However, the complexity of the structural history and property ownership at the Riel House site, compounded by conflicts and gaps in the written and iconographic historic documents, have continued problems with dating of the present home and its association with Louis Riel's sojourn in the Red River settlement.

Although the present house was once thought to date to the 1860s (cf. Gosman 1975: 10), more recent historical and architectural evidence points to its having been constructed ca. 1880 or 1885-86. In several comments, Diane Payment (1979a, 1979b) raises points which appear to conflict with the earlier dating. One point is the difficulty in reconciling the architect's examination of the present home and an 1885 account of the house. The architectural study had found extensive evidence for partitions (Elder 1973) but could provide no evidence that the house had ever existed without such partitions. However, an 1885 newspaper description, based on an actual visit by the reporter, characterizes the house as having only one room on the ground floor. There was also a back kitchen (annex?).

A second difficulty exists with dimensions recorded at various times for the Riel home. The existing house is
Figure 1. Location of Riel House.
Figure 2. River lots in the Riel House Area, 1884-90. (Adapted from Payment 1980: 55, Fig. 4).
Figure 3. Riel House National Historic Site, 1980.
approximately 26 by 20 feet (7.92 x 6.10 meters) (Elder 1973: Fig. 2). A survey of the property in 1871-72 shows a house 16.5 by 26.4 feet (5.03 x 8.05 meters) (Payment 1979b) and the 1885 newspaper account notes a room size of 15 by 20 feet (4.56x6.10 meters) (Payment 1979a) although the latter would not include an annex. The engraving accompanying an article published in 1886, but completed in the fall of 1885, is of the present building (Fig. 4). Is it then possible that between the time a newspaper description of the house appeared on June 11, 1885 and the fall of 1885, or at best some time in 1886, a different house had been erected on the property? Payment (1979a) hinted at the possibility when she pointed out that during the 1870s the family lived on "limited personal financial resources" but that Joseph, male head of the family after the departure of Louis, married in 1884 and "took over the management of the home". (The smaller house described in 1871-72 and 1885, as a matter of fact, is a close approximation to a structure uncovered by archaeology).

Another factor introduced by Payment (1979b) is the interpretation of wallpapers found in the house. On the one hand an evaluation of the papers has concluded that they "could not pre-date 1885 and more specifically, are probably 1890 and after". However, architectural investigations have concluded that "the erection of partitions, paintings and/or wallpapering were concurrent to the construction of the house".

A further factor, not considered by Payment, is the extensive use of cut nails in construction of the present house, as noted in the architectural investigation (Elder 1973). These had been used in what has been considered original construction, such as the gable-ended siding or nail-reinforced mortise and tenon-like joints of the Red River frame construction, or subsequent additions, such as the exterior cove siding. As presented elsewhere (Priess 1973), wire nails, although produced from relatively early in the nineteenth century, were not
Figure 4. 1886 Woodcut of Riel House; image has been reversed to provide correct portrayal of structure. (Photo courtesy of Manitoba Archives).
used for building construction until after about 1880. By
1900 wire nail manufacture in North America far exceeded
that of cut nails. The introduction of extensive early use
of wire nails in the Red River Valley has not been investi­
gated. If the present house was not built until the 1880s,
theoretically, at least, it could have been built with wire
nails. The introduction or acceptance of wire nails in the
Red River area could also have been delayed for a number of
reasons, making cut nails the only ones readily available.
However, the use of cut nails for supposedly later modifi­
cations poses some difficulty in maintaining the point that
the house was built only in the 1880s.

In a more recent paper, Payment (1980: 20) has extrapolated
from correspondence in the Riel Papers the construction or
"reconstruction" of a building on the Riel House site ca.
1880-81. The indication is that Edouard Ellemont's (nephew
of Julie) house, located on the Seine River frontage of lot 51,
was moved onto the location of the present house. In the
meantime, perhaps the Riel family resided in the Landry home,
identified by Payment (1980: 20) as the structure archaeolo­
gically identified just southeast of the present house.

In the summer of 1976 archaeological investigations
of the Riel House site, comprising approximately two acres
of Parks Canada property, were conducted in response to planned
developments of a visitor reception centre and parking
lot (Forsman 1977a, 1977b). Much of the area was devoid
of historic resources because of disturbances from extensive
cultivation over the past century. However, the area
surrounding the present house was found to have a high
concentration of historic remains, including at least three
structures with associated cellars (Fig. 5). Identified as
residences, these structures were correlated with the history
of property ownership as formulated by Robert Gosman (1975).
The structure (hereafter Structure and Cellar One) at the
southwest corner of the present house was identified by Forsman
Figure 5. Riel House and excavated structures and associated cellars.
as the dwelling occupied by the Pierre Parenteau family (1835-1849) but the cellar fill originated in the Gendron period of occupation. The structure (hereafter Structure and Cellar Two) to the southeast of the present house was related to the Gendron family (1849-64), but the filling of the cellar occurred during the Riel family occupation. The present house was identified as Mme. Julie’s post-1868 home "supported by the presence and situation of foundation remains [Structure and Cellar Three] representing the annex which appears in the 1886 sketch" (see Figure 4)(Forsman 1977: 67). Substantiated with artifact dates from the cellar the structural chronology in Table 1 was proposed.

In 1979 a cursory examination by Material Culture Research staff, Prairie Region, of the artifact assemblage from Cellar Two identified two shortcomings in Forsman's analysis: all potentially datable artifacts were not considered (primarily due to a lack of artifact research tools at the time) and, several questionable interpretations of derived dates were noted as they related to cellar filling and abandonment.

At the request of John Combes, Chief of Archaeology, Parks Canada, Prairie Region and Diane Payment, project historian, the present study was undertaken to determine if Forsman's chronology, Table 1, could be refined and/or re-designed subsequent to a detailed and exhaustive analysis of artifacts from the cellars associated with the three structures.

Only artifacts from the three cellars were considered for analysis. Artifacts at ground and floor level were not analyzed because of surface disturbances (Forsman 1977b: 14, 26, 33); nor could artifacts be associated with the foundations and superstructures, except in the case of the present house. Although ideally the objective is to date the construction of the three buildings, this is not possible given the nature of the deposition of artifacts. For the most part the cellar artifacts were deposited during or subsequent to cellar abandonment as most of the cellar strata reflect either random and general refuse disposal or intentional filling and capping
of the cellar depressions. The operative assumption used here, and by Forsman (1977b: 14), is that a cellar and structure were essentially contemporaneous. Taken one step further, it is presumed that structure abandonment, possibly dismantlement, corresponds in time with cellar abandonment. Thereby, the artifacts can provide only terminus post/ante quern type dates for cellar filling and abandonment, and not for building construction. Terminus post quem (TPQ) is a date after which a layer was deposited and terminus ante quem (TAQ) is a date before which a layer was deposited (Noel Hume 1975: 69). The rationale of this dating technique requires that artifacts be assigned to their proper stratigraphic contexts and necessitates accurate provenience/layer correlations (see Appendix A). Consequently, artifacts from uncertain and non-definable cellar contexts were not a part of this study.

All three cellars were completely excavated, but approximately three quarters of Cellar One was lost to foundation work on the present house in 1950. When possible, the excavations followed the stratigraphy of the cellars. However, in several instances strata were not recognized during excavation and in one case a test trench through Cellar Two was excavated with no stratigraphic control.

The temporal attributes of the artifacts comprised mainly manufacturers' and producers' marks on glass and ceramic containers, registration marks and patterns on ceramic tableware, and manufacturing technology in general (see Tables 2, 3 and 4). The proportions of wrought, cut and wire nails per fill layer were also used for dating purposes.
Table 1. Construction Sequence at Riel House
(Forsman 1977b: 38, Table 5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Basis for Interference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Constructed 1835-1866</td>
<td>Property first owned 1835 (Gosman 1975:6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled 1849</td>
<td>Backfilled cellar, no artifacts definitely dating 1850 or later.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Constructed 1835-1866</td>
<td>Known occupation of property by Parenteau family, change of ownership to Gendron family 1849 (Gosman 1975:6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled after 1866</td>
<td>Backfilled cellar dates to this time period, with at least one ceramic crossmend to material outside structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (Annex)</td>
<td>Constructed 1844-1886</td>
<td>Datable ceramic sherds under base logs manufactured no earlier than 1844; annex appears in 1886 sketch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dismantled 1907-1915</td>
<td>Backfilled cellar dates to this period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (Present House)</td>
<td>Constructed by 1868</td>
<td>Identified as first Riel House on site (Gosman 1975: 10).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cellar One

Cellar One, rectanguloid in plan (Figures 6-11), is centrally located within the associated structural foundation. The cellar measures 2.4 m (E/W) by 1.4 m (N/S) near ground surface. The depth is recorded at 0.95 m below the structure foundation logs (Forsman 1977a: 4). This cellar had been extensively disturbed twice by activities relating to installation; first, of a concrete foundation and later, of a concrete block pier. Fill layers associated with these activities are readily apparent and artifacts from them are not included in the present study.

Initial filling of the cellar was with a mottled brown soil (Layer 6), in this instance divisible into three separate strata by the presence of thin bands of organic material (generally identified here as Layer 5). These bands were too thin to be excavated separately, but were distinct enough to allow differentiation of Layer 6 into three separate components and separation of Layer 6 from the layer above it. The stratigraphic profile indicates that some parts of Layer 6 are derived through slumping of the cellar walls. An irregular band appears in the bottom corner and a larger wedge appears some distance above that.

In at least part of the cellar a layer of brown and organic soil was recognized and excavated separately (Layer 5). Although this may be a relatively small layer, limited in its extent, it is noteworthy in containing the highest quantity of ceramics recovered from the cellar. Its presence is known through the excavation records, but it is not apparent in photographs or drawings of the cellar profiles.

The most obvious fill over Layer 6 is a light brown clay/silt (Layer 4). The profile suggests that it was de-
posited to fill a depression caused by settling of earlier fill layers. It further indicates two major components, the bottom one being more uniform in colour and texture. Only the upper component extends beyond the cellar limits. The two, however, are considered together here because no differentiation was made during excavation.

Layer 4 is covered by an accumulation of black soil extending to the present ground level. Banding and occasional lenses of other soil types suggest an extended period of accumulation/deposition, at least some of it intentional to fill a depression which continued to exist.

This cellar was ultimately intruded on by construction of the present house. Unfortunately, relatively recent disturbances of the cellar fill have removed evidence which could make it possible to relate the construction of the present house to the filling of the cellar. A partial depression may have still existed when the house was built and a more uniform layer, such as the bottom of Layer 4, may have been deposited during modifications to the house foundation.

The filling of Cellar One, which may have begun with slumping of an uncribbed pit, could not have begun until 1848 at the earliest, based on known dates for ceramic patterns found in the two lower components of Layer 6. The upper component of this layer, approximately above the probable wall slump, contains a clay smoking pipe fragment dating no earlier than 1846. For Layer 6 there are only two actual crossmends, one with an item from Layer 5 and one with an item from the disturbed context of the builder's trench for the foundation work.

Layer 5 has terminus post quem dates similar to that of Layer 6; presence of the same ceramic pattern indicates deposition after 1848. An actual crossmend with Layer 1 is potentially a problem since it implies an unexpected association between these two layers. It should, however, be noted that
early in the excavation of the cellar it was more difficult
to differentiate between cellar fill and builder's trench
and some disturbed material from the latter feature could
ultimately have been ascribed to Layer 1.

Beginnings of deposition of Layer 4 could not have begun
until the 1850s, based on a ceramic pattern with an intro­
ductory date of 1851 and a glass bottle with a design regis­
tration date of 1854. Only a small quantity of nails is present
in this fill layer, partly because of the relatively smaller
volume of fill. However, an absence of wire nails from this
layer and those below it suggests that deposition of Layer 4
(and thus filling of most of the cellar) was completed by the
early 1880s. An absence of cut nails would imply even an
earlier date but a few of these occur in Layer 6.

Deposition after completion of cellar filling, that is
of layers which definitely extend beyond the cellar limits,
is represented here by Layer 1, a relatively thick accumu­
lation of black soil becoming thicker toward the centre of
the cellar. The stratigraphy indicates that most of Layer 1
had been deposited prior to excavation of a pit or trench
probably associated with the concrete foundation. The strati­
graphy actually shows two disturbances, possibly close in time.
Artifacts from Layer 1 reflect an extended period of filling
activity from the late 19th into the 20th century, with the
most recent artifact being a glass bottle post-dating ca. 1920.

In summary, it is likely that the cellar filling did not
begin before 1848, although it could have begun later, and
filling inclusive of Layer 4 was completed by the early 1880s.
However, continued settling of fill resulted in deposition
of black soil layers, being thickest over the cellar to level
a depression, but extending beyond the cellar limits. Informa­
tion on the extent of Layer 1 in the vicinity of the present
house is no longer available. At a late date, ca. 1950, in
the sequence of filling, much of the cellar deposits were
removed during excavations associated with installation of a
concrete foundation. Stratigraphic data possibly relating cellar fill to construction period of the present house were lost at that time.

The filling of Cellar One appears to have been achieved through the collecting and dumping of fill soils from elsewhere on the property. A number of factors suggest that the cellar depression was little used for primary discard of refuse or that the artifacts were deposited through abandonment processes associated with Structure One or any nearby residence. For example, the ceramics assemblage consists generally of small sherds and includes no reconstructable or complete objects, indicating that initial breakage/discard occurred outside of the cellar area. A number of glass and ceramic items also had signs of having been exposed to fire. However, since the accompanying soil matrix and other artifacts were not burned there has been a mixing of artifacts and soils from various sources during cellar filling.
Figure 6. Structure/Cellar One.
Figure 7. Structure/Cellar One at beginning of cellar excavation, cellar fill apparent through obvious soil colour differences.
Figure 8. Cellar One, west profile.
Figure 9. Cellar One, west profile.
Figure 10. Cellar One, identification of stratigraphy in Figure 9.
Figure 11: Cellar One, north profile, showing concrete block footing for north-west corner of Riel House; original cellar fill has been almost entirely removed by excavations associated with installation of footing and other foundations.
### Table 2. Datable Artifacts: Cellar One.

C-ceramic, G-glass, M-metal artifacts

<table>
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<th>LAYER</th>
<th>DATALBE ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C-&quot;Alhambra&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K7A4-8)</td>
<td>pattern date 1848 to post-1882 (Sussman 1979: 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Applied colour label on bottle (13K7B6-2)</td>
<td>ca. post-1920 (Stock 1978: 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-crown closures</td>
<td>post-1892 (Lief 1965: 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C-&quot;Ionian&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K7B7-23)</td>
<td>pattern date 1851-20th century (Sussman 1979: 130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Davis Vegetable Pain Killer bottle (13K7A8-8)</td>
<td>Registered post-1854 (Alyluia 1973: 74)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-absence of wire nails</td>
<td>approximately pre-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C-&quot;Alhambra&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K7A9-15 to 19)</td>
<td>pattern date 1848- post-1882 (Sussman 1979 :35).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-mark, transfer-printed &quot;Copeland/Late Spode&quot; (13K7A9-51)</td>
<td>mark used from 1847-1867 (Godden 1964: 171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6^1</td>
<td>C-pipe manufacturer's mark, moulded on spur, &quot;I&quot;, probably John Ford (13K7A10-56)</td>
<td>manufacturer in production from 1846-1909 (Walker 1971: 23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-absence of wire nails</td>
<td>approximately pre-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-&quot;Alhambra&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K7B9-20, 21)</td>
<td>pattern date 1848- post-1882 (Sussman 1979: 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6^2</td>
<td>M-patent mark on button (13K7B9-38) &quot;G.B. &amp; R.A.S./Patent/0.Rowley/Manufacturer&quot;</td>
<td>post-1838 (Woodcroft 1969: 26) or post 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6^3</td>
<td>C-&quot;Alhambra&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K7B10-5 to 15)</td>
<td>pattern date 1848- post-1882 (Sussman 1979: 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-absence of wire nails</td>
<td>approximately pre-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cellar Two

Structure Two measures 5.8 m (N/S) by 4.9 m (E/W) with an annex on the north side being approximately 4.9 m (E/W) by 3.0 m (N/S). The cellar, circular in plan (Figures 12-18), is centrally located in the structure and has a diameter of 3.9 m. Depth of Cellar Two is 1.40 m below the foundation logs (Forsman 1977a: 6, 7).

Initial filling of the cellar consisted of multiple layers of mottled brown soil (Layer 6). The fact that at the edges of the cellar this material rises almost to the top of the cellar suggests that initially it filled the cellar level with the surrounding grade. Continued settling produced a central depression filled over time by other soil layers. To some extent the recorded profiles suggest that deposition resulted partially from wall slumpage or erosion of the pit walls. Several components of Layer 6 appear as fingers, thickest at the cellar wall and thinning out and disappearing towards the centre, as would be the case if a section of wall slumped into a depression.

Deposited next, and confined to the limits of the cellar pit, is a relatively thick layer of organic material (Layer 5), generally identified during the field season as peat, but considered here to be of unknown nature. It characterization as organic is not questioned; its distinctiveness is readily apparent in any profile illustrations. Without question it terminates approximately at the edge of the cellar pit (possibly previously enlarged by wall collapse) and its lens shape indicates it to have been deposited to fill and level a depression. In turn it settled and re-established the depression. Its relative uniformity suggests deposition over
a relatively short time period reducing the possibility of its becoming mixed with other materials. A short time period and the shape further suggest it to be an intentional deposit, to fill a depression and possibly at the same time dispose of a quantity of otherwise unwanted soil. In the field records it is mentioned at various times that this layer was devoid of artifacts (at least within the limits of specific proveniences). Some artifacts are in fact present but the absences noted further suggest a short term deposition allowing little time for artifacts to be introduced into the deposits.

Following deposition of Layer 5, filling of the remaining depression continued with deposition of various layers of either a light brown clay/silt (Layer 4) or multi-layered fill (Layer 3). For the most part Layer 4 was earlier although it is divided into two major components by a Layer 3 stratum. This lowest component of Layer 3 was not differentiated from the surrounding matrix during excavations and therefore must be lumped here as a part of Layer 4 (as far as layer assignment of artifacts is concerned; this, however, did not disrupt the use of *terminus post/ante quem* dating). The extent of Layers 3 and 4 expands with increased elevation but they are still primarily deposits in a depression, thinner towards the edges and thickest in the middle. Settling of fill obviously continued along with deposition of fill. The field records also note the presence of ash lenses in Layers 3 and 4, possibly the result of disposal of household debris including wastes from heating/cooking fires. Thirty-nine percent of the glass fragments from Layers 3 and 4 were burnt, markedly higher than for other deposits.

With termination of deposition for Layer 3 the cellar depression was nearly gone. Filling continued, however, with deposition of a black soil, probably in a number of applications, and extending over considerably more than the area of the cellar. The filling with black soil was interrupted in
some areas by a thin layer of gravel, possibly as a pathway. The black soil could possibly be seen as representing attempts at landscaping or gardening rather than having deposition, such as Layer 3, primarily as depression fill.

The filling of Cellar Two, presumably following termination of occupation of Structure Two, may have begun during the 1860s. The ceramic artifacts include a pattern introduced in 1861. However, a more significant and also problematic item is a Red Jacket Bitters bottle manufactured by William Frank and Sons of Pittsburgh (embossed "Wm. F & Sons Pitts PA" on the base). It has been suggested by Julian Toulouse (1971: 193-5) that the company name had a limited date range of 1866 to 1876 although another source (Innis 1976: 218-24) indicates that the embossed name, "William Frank and Sons", goes back to 1858. Whether the bottle post-dates 1858 or 1866, there are circumstances which suggest that cellar filling may not have begun until some time later. Although the Red Jacket Bitters bottle is assigned to Layer 6 it is also noted in the field records as having been found on the floor of the cellar; that is, at the bottom (or even below) Layer 6. It is also noteworthy in being the only complete/restorable bottle in the cellar, plausibly suggesting that its deposition was from primary discard, it having arrived on the cellar floor while the house was still occupied. The absence of wire nails from Layer 6 again indicates the completion of Layer 6 deposition before the early 1880s and possibly by ca. 1876 (the terminal date for the bitters bottle manufacture).

Terminus post quem for Layer 5 is unenlightening to the stratigraphic chronology. The TPQ date tends to be earlier than that for Layer 6 although this does not pose a problem since deposition may have occurred decades, for example, after the artifact TPQ date. The absence of wire nails in Layer 5 again alludes to completion of deposition by the early 1880s. The artifact data from Layer 4 are similar to that from Layer 5.
For Layer 3 there is a substantial jump in the dates. A glass artifact has the latest introductory date and therefore most suitable TPQ date, which is 1889. Layer 1, following virtual completion of filling, has artifacts indicating a beginning of deposition somewhere in the 20th century. The presence of wire nails, although still a much smaller proportion than cut nails, could indicate deposition primarily during or before the early twentieth century.

Given the above data, then, it is likely that the filling of Cellar Two began some time between 1861 (possibly 1866) and ca. 1876 (1880s at the latest). If cellar filling can be correlated with structure abandonment, then it may be suggested that Structure Two was abandoned, possibly dismantled, some time between 1861 and ca. 1876-1880s.

Cellar filling is due both to refuse disposal and deposition of soils from other locations. The fragments of artifacts are to some extent still small in size but a number of more complete and restorable ceramic items are present in the cellar assemblage. Burned artifacts are present but the burning has again taken place elsewhere. In some instances it appears that items have broken after being burned, suggesting some redeposition activities, and in Layer 3 some glass items appear to have been burned more than once. The probability that the cellar depression was also used for general refuse disposal is indicated by the quantity and variety of artifacts including shoes and shoe parts.
Figure 12. Structure/Cellar Two.
Figure 13. Structure/Cellar Two (centre foreground) and Structure/Cellar Three (right centre) on completion of excavation. Structure/Cellar One is at left hand (south west) corner of Riel House, obscured by box on utility pole.
Figure 14. Structure/Cellar Two (foreground) and Structure/Cellar Three (background after excavation; present house in upper left hand corner.
Figure 15. Cellar Two, south profile.
Figure 16. Cellar Two, partial south profile through cellar fill.
Figure 17. Cellar Two, identification of stratigraphy in Figure 16.
Figure 18. Cellar Two, west profile.
Table 3. Datable Artifacts: Cellar Two
C-ceramic, G-glass, M-metal artifact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAYER</th>
<th>DATABLE ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C-pipe manufacturer's mark, impressed, &quot;W &amp; D[BELL]/[QU]EBEC&quot; (13K6L2-72)</td>
<td>manufacturer in production from ca. 1862-1932 (Walker 1971: 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Machine-made bottle finish (13K6C4-1)</td>
<td>20th-century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-preservation of wire nails</td>
<td>approximately post-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>C-mark, transfer-printed, &quot;[SEMI PORCELAIN]/MELLOR TAYLOR &amp; CO.&quot; (13K6C5-53)</td>
<td>mark used from 1880-1904 (Godden 1964: 432)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-&quot;[NWA]WC[0]&quot; North-West Aerated Water Co. Winnipeg bottle (13K6C5-1)</td>
<td>1889 to 1894 (Stock 1978: 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-preservation of wire nails (smaller proportion than layer 1)</td>
<td>approximately post-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C-&quot;Rural Scenes&quot;, transfer-printed pattern and a transfer-printed mark (13K6L4-62 to 69)</td>
<td>pattern date 1850-20th century (Sussman 1979: 179); mark used from 1847-1867 (Godden 1964: 171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Turn-mould manufacture of bottle (13K6L4-12)</td>
<td>ca. 1870s-1910s, popular use (Toulouse 1969: 532)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-virtual absence of wire nails</td>
<td>approximately pre-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>C-&quot;Ivy&quot;, transfer-printed pattern and transfer printed mark (13K6C7-38 to 39)</td>
<td>pattern date 1845-post 1865 (Sussman 1979: 135); mark used from 1847-1867 (Godden 1964: 171)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-absence of wire nails</td>
<td>approximately pre-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C-&quot;Shamrock&quot;, transfer-printed pattern and transfer-printed registration mark (13K6C8-19 to 21)</td>
<td>pattern date 1861-1910 (Sussman 1979: 211); registration mark indicates the date to be September 1861 (Godden 1964: 527)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-&quot;Wm. F &amp; Sons Pitts PA&quot; Wm. Frank and Sons manufacturer's mark on bitters bottle (13K1H17-38)</td>
<td>1866 to 1876 (Toulouse 1971: 193-5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3.

C-ceramic, G-glass, M-metal artifact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAYER</th>
<th>Datable Attribute</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,6</td>
<td>M-absence of wire nails</td>
<td>approximately pre-1880 (Priess 1973)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-&quot;Shamrock&quot;, transfer printed pattern (13K6L6-57, 58)</td>
<td>pattern date 1861-1910 (Sussman 1979: 211).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Crudely applied bottle finish (13K6L6-17)</td>
<td>mid-19th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-mark on table knife (13K6L6-136) &quot;VR/JOHN A [XH]AN/ SHEFFIELD&quot; with crown between V &amp; R</td>
<td>manufactured during reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,5,6</td>
<td>C-&quot;Ivy&quot;, transfer printed pattern (13K1H15-68,69)</td>
<td>pattern date 1845-post 1865 (Sussman 1979: 135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-&quot;tin can&quot;, double-seam and clean-cut opening</td>
<td>20th century (Judge 1914: 95-6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cellar Three

Structure Three, a north-east annex to the present house, is rectangular in shape and measures 6.0 m (E/W) by 3.6 m (N/S). The associated cellar (Figures 19-23) was found to the east end of the annex structure. It is circular in plan with a diameter of 3.0 m. Depth from below the foundation logs of Structure Three is 1.2 m (Forsman 1977a: 9).

Filling of Cellar Three began with relatively dark mottled brown soils (Layer 6). Some banding is apparent and it appears that some slumping of the cellar walls occurred. The darker portions of the bottom layers could also have resulted from slumping or erosion of soils near the top of the open cellar pit. Deposition of Layer 6 continued but the soil is lighter in colour and more gritty in appearance, becoming similar to what has been discussed as Layers 3 or 4 in Cellar Two. Some banding is present, but not as apparent as at the bottom of the layer.

Layer 6 is followed by a much lighter coloured and more uniform textured soil (Layer 4), identified as clay/silt in texture and a light brown in colour. The bottom of Layer 4 is relatively uniform and forms a distinct interface with Layer 6. In contrast, its upper surface is noticeably irregular, possibly due to disturbance(s) after deposition or the nature of the deposition event itself. Although identified here as Layer 4 it is more uniform in colour and texture than Layer 4 in the two other cellars. It is also much lighter in colour. In some profiles the layer is divided into two components by a thin dark band and in general this band has a "chunky" appearance.

Above Layer 4 there is a deposit of compacted organic material (Layer 5), identified during the excavations as peat.
In contrast to a similar layer in Cellar Two, the one here is less clearly defined; compare for example Figures 16 and 22. The bottom is irregular, due to irregularities in Layer 4, and the top occasionally blends into the layer above. Some banding occurs, due to the presence of contrasting materials.

Filling of the cellar is completed with a thick deposit of black soil/topsoil containing scattered gravel and, in some areas, two lenses of gravel, remnants of gravel paths. In recent times a concrete sidewalk crossed the cellar and it is likely that a path has existed at two different times in the past.

Suggesting dates for deposition of some of the layers in Cellar Three is difficult because of a lack of temporally diagnostic artifacts. For Layer 6 the best date available is through the presence of wire nails, amounting to thirty percent of the nails in that layer and providing a terminus post quem of about 1880. In contrast, from the ceramic artifacts the latest introductory date is 1851.

Layer 4 is definitely datable to the twentieth century, containing a number of glass bottles from the early part of the century and one with the latest introduction date of 1905. There is some possibility that filling may have begun ca. 1902; Layer 4 contains one bottle with a terminal date of 1902 and another bottle with the beginning date of 1902 (the derived dates of most other bottles from this layer concentrate about this year). A higher proportion of wire nails, now forming the majority of nails (63 percent) in this layer could also indicate a terminus post quem considerably later than that for Layer 6.

Layer 5 has fewer artifacts, a situation also noted with the organic material in Cellar Two. Both the ceramic and glass artifacts offer little to place Layer 5 into a datable sequence. However, a number of shotgun shell casings found in this layer suggest a filling date in the twentieth century.
The latest introductory date for an artifact in Layer One is 1917. Comprising present ground surface, activities associated with Layer One can be related to the entire twentieth century, further documented by the finding of a 1970 coin in this layer.

In general the presence of wire nails in all fill layers of Cellar Three contrasts with the other two cellars suggesting that cellar filling began later for Cellar Three and that it did not begin at least until the 1880s. Filling could have begun later, but not earlier. The proportion of wire nails in Layer 6, however, suggests deposition some time before wire nails became the predominant type, some time before the turn of the century (Priess 1973). Layer 4, which followed, appears to have been deposited over an extended period of time at a considerably later date, no earlier than ca. 1902 and probably no later than ca. 1928. An interpretation of filling of Cellar Three must take into consideration cellar location relative to location of the present house. Cellar Three, and its associated structure, can possibly be equated with one of both of the annexes known to have been attached to the north half of the east wall of the present house (Elder 1973). Structure Three is not likely to have existed prior to or independent of the present house. It was also located in the vicinity of a doorway into the house. Removal of Structure Three would initially have left an open cellar quite possibly on or near a path to this doorway. Use of the doorway as a major entrance would have occurred at least beginning in 1899 when a post office franchise was granted to Joseph Riel (Gosman 1975: 17) and considerable foot traffic used the east door to gain entrance to the post office located in the northeast corner of the house (Elder 1973). The layers of gravel and section of concrete sidewalk amply demonstrate the presence of pathways.
There are only two possible conditions for Cellar Three; it was either covered by a floor, as part of a building such as Structure Three, or it was exposed and within a short time filled as the area became part of a footpath or yard. Artifacts from Layer 4 indicate dates in the early twentieth century, possibly as late as 1905, thus providing some indication of a date for major cellar filling. Deposition of parts of Layer 6 could have occurred while the cellar was still covered by a floor.

Cellar filling has already been characterized as having been carried out over a relatively brief period. The artifacts further indicate a combination of redeposition of soils and refuse disposal. A high proportion of ceramic sherds are again of small size and a higher than average proportion (78 percent) cannot be identified beyond a general classification of tableware. Glass artifacts from several of the layers are of particular interest. In Layer 4 there are a relatively high number of complete and restorable bottles, predominantly pharmaceutical, as well as two complete lightning rod balls. Primary discard of these bottles is unlikely in light of Structure Three probably having been dismantled by this time. Rather these bottles may have come from another centre of activity such as the present house. The glass lightning rod balls also may have an association with the present house or some unknown structure in the vicinity. The bottles, as already noted, indicate a limited date range for their deposition.

Layer 6 is quite another situation. Only a small number (32) of various coloured glass fragments are present and, of these, almost half appear to have been waterworn. The origin of this condition cannot be suggested.
Figure 19. Structure/Cellar Three.
Figure 20. Structure/Cellar Three (foreground) and Structure/Cellar Two (background) on completion of excavation; Riel House on right, with concrete steps in front of east door.
Figure 21. Cellar Three, north profile approximately through centre of cellar.
Figure 22. Cellar Three, partial north profile, approximately at centre of cellar.
Figure 23. Cellar Three, identification of stratigraphy in Figure 22.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAYER</th>
<th>DATABLE ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>C-&quot;Alhambra&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K6G15-73, 74)</td>
<td>pattern date 1848-20th century (Sussman 1979: 35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Consumers Glass Co. base mark (13K6G8-1)</td>
<td>1917 to 1961 (King 1977)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-crown closures</td>
<td>post-1892 (Lief 1965: 17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-marked shell casings &quot;DOMINION/SOVEREIGN/NO12&quot; (13K6G15-319, 320) &quot;ELEY/LONDON/NO.12&quot; (13K6G8-82)</td>
<td>20th century (Barnes 1969)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>C-&quot;Ionian&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K1H11-5)</td>
<td>pattern date 1851-20th century (Sussman 1979: 130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-W.F.C. Brathwaite Drug Store bottle (13K6E8-1)</td>
<td>1902 to 1928 (Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association 1954: 55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Dr. Lambert St. Boniface druggist bottle (13K6G6-3)</td>
<td>Henderson directories 1890-98 &amp; 1901 (Chopping 1978: 364)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Listerine bottle manufactured by Obear-Nester Glass Co. East St. Louis, Illinois (13K6G17-2)</td>
<td>1892 to ca. 1904 (Stock 1978: 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-E.L. Drewery Golden Key Brand Aerated Water bottle (13K6G6-1)</td>
<td>1904 to ca. 1913 company name in use (N. Gormon 1979: pers. comm.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G-Pellesier &amp; Sons Winnipeg bottle (13K6G17-5)</td>
<td>1892 to ca. 1910 (Canada. Department of Agriculture 1893: 196) and Canadian Trade Indexes</td>
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</table>
Table 4.
C-ceramic, G-glass, M-metal artifact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAYER</th>
<th>DATABLE ATTRIBUTE</th>
<th>DATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>M-manufacturing technique for tin cans (hole-in-top with lapped and soldered seams)</td>
<td>approximately pre-1907 (Judge 1914: 96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-&quot;Ivy&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K1H7-3)</td>
<td>pattern date 1845-post 1865 (Sussman 1979: 135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-sardine tin manufacturing technique (13K6E6-214)</td>
<td>post-1900 (Judge 1914: 52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>M-marked shell casings &quot;DOMINION/SOVEREIGN/No.12&quot; &quot;ELEY/LONDON/No.12&quot; (13K1H10-19 to 23)</td>
<td>20th century (Barnes 1969)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-harmonica, marked (13K6B4-3) &quot;WORLDS TRADE MARK FAME/REGISTERED MADE IN GERMANY FA BOHM&quot;</td>
<td>post-1891 (following McKinley tariff act) (Godden 1964: 11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>C-&quot;Ionian&quot;, transfer-printed pattern (13K6G7-37)</td>
<td>pattern date 1851-20th century (Sussman 1979: 130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-&quot;O. ROWLEY&quot; patent mark on buttons (13K6G11-71) (13K6G18-93)</td>
<td>post-1858 (Woodcroft 1969: 26) or post 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mark on spoon handle (13K6G18-91) &quot;JOHN YATES VR&quot; with crown</td>
<td>manufactured during reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,6</td>
<td>G-American Bottle Co. base mark (13K6B5-1)</td>
<td>1905 to 1916 (Toulouse 1971: 30)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M-tin can manufacturing technique (lapped and soldered seams) (13K6B5-113)</td>
<td>pre-1907 (Judge 1914: 96)</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>M-manufacturers mark on spoon (YATES) (13K6B5-111)</td>
<td>mid-19th century (Snodin and Belden 1976: 18).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

The interpretations and conclusions developed by Forsman (1977a, 1977b) regarding the structure chronology at Riel House are derived for the most part by correlating the three excavated structures and the present house with three families—Pierre Parenteau (1835-49), Francois Gendron (1849-64) and Julie Lagimodiere-Riel (post-1864)—who Gosman (1975) identifies as resident owners of property which today includes the Riel House site. Each structure appears to be associated primarily, if not exclusively, with only one of the families. This, in turn, implies that each family as it moved to the property was compelled to erect a new house. In the present report this is not assumed to have necessarily occurred, although, in time, a new property owner may have built another house to replace the one originally occupied.

Although the lower deposits of Cellar One contain artifacts generally earlier in date than artifacts in the other cellars, there is no evidence to substantiate the construction of Structure One as early as 1835 (Forsman 1977a: 5). The beginning of filling in Cellar One some time after 1848 is in approximate agreement with the 1847 terminus post quem suggested by Forsman (1977a: 5). However, the suggestion that cellar filling was completed by 1850 — thereby designating Structure One as pre-1850 — is unfounded. Filling of the cellar, which concluded more or less with the deposition of Layer 4, occurred some time after 1854 and ended before the 1880s. "The absence of diagnostic materials" for 1850 (Forsman 1977a: 6), the rationale used to date the dismantlement of Structure/Cellar One is an erroneous concept in dating artifacts. The "Alhambra" ceramic pattern,
for example, used to date the beginning of cellar filling, although introduced in 1848 was still used in the early 1880s (Sussman 1979: 35) and therefore could very well have been deposited in the cellar decades after 1850. With this possibility, Structure/Cellar One could feasibly have been constructed and abandoned sometime after 1850.

Present artifact analysis indicates that filling of Cellar One could not occur earlier than 1848. This, however, may not mean that Structure One was dismantled this early since the earliest cellar deposits could have resulted from non-intentional wall slumpage. A conservative estimate of Structure/Cellar One abandonment would be some time after 1854, the *terminus post quem* for Layer 4 which levelled the cellar depression and surrounding ground surface. Furthermore, structural dismantlement must have occurred before the 1880s based upon suggested dates of the present house (discussed below) which was constructed over the remains of Structure One. This latter date was also noted through the presence of wire nails in the upper fill layers of Cellar One.

In terms of who occupied this supposed residence, the possibilities are not as limited as was initially thought. The Parenteaus, being the first residents of lot 793, were considered to be the occupants of Structure One (Forsman 1977a: 5). However, documentation of Parenteau's ownership of the lot does not specify whether this residence was on the Red River or Seine River frontage (Payment 1980: 4). To complicate matters further, Structure One may have been standing during the Gendron and/or Landry periods of ownership, 1849-ca. 1855 and ca. 1855-1864 respectively (Payment 1980: 9). Although it cannot be determined adequately which family(s) resided in the structure it is reasonable to conclude that no relationship exists with the Lagimodiere/Riel occupation.

Structure Two was identified by Forsman (1977a: 8-9) as the Gendron home in which the Lagimodiere/Riel family may
have lived prior to 1867 and the construction of their new home. Subsequent research of iconographic and written historic documents indicates that Structure Two was in all likelihood the first Riel home on the present property. Essentially, an 1871 survey map shows the Julie Lagimodiere/Riel home with structural dimensions more comparable to Structure Two than those of the present house. The archaeological research at the time did not address the possibility that Structure Two was still standing in the 1870s. Rather, it was concluded on the basis of a bottle base mark that Structure/Cellar Two was dismantled or abandoned shortly after ca. 1866 (Forsman 1977a: 8). The artifact dates derived here, however, do not conflict with the possibility that Structure Two was still in use during 1871-2. They are less compatible with the idea that Structure Two was still standing throughout the 1880s. The absence of wire nails suggests filling occurred during or before the early 1880s and is confirmed by the absence of the structure in the 1885-86 wood engraving. A problem, however, exists here with the dating of wire nails. "...[T]he presence of larger quantities of wire nails suitable for building construction should be considered as probably representing a date after about 1880 when the use of wire nails for such applications became generally acceptable in North America. This date would also be adjusted by historical information on local availability and acceptance" (Priess 1973: 90). This then tentatively suggests that Structure Two was abandoned by the early 1880s and that the present house, constructed with cut nails, was put up by the early 1880s at the latest. This corresponds with Payment's (1980: 20-2) most recent interpretation that the present house was constructed or "reconstructed" in 1880-81 using materials from Edouard Ellemont's house, moved onto the property by this time. (Elder, 1973, refers to numerous situations where wall logs show signs of previous use). However, it is not known if
Figure 20. Well feature, plan view and profiles (drafting by D. Milton).
Appendix A. Provenience/Layer Correlations for the Three Cellars at Riel House.

Attempting to date Structure/Cellars One, Two and Three at Riel House is dependent on total control over the stratigraphic context of the artifacts in order that dates of artifacts from cellar filling may be associated with events of deposition and abandonment.

The following table of provenience/fill layer correlations was used for the present study. As these correlations were not done for the field records nor formulated for earlier research, they are reproduced here for possible future reference.
Table 5. Provenience/Layer Correlations for the Three Cellars at Riel House. (Site number, 13K, has been dropped from designations in table).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Layer Number</th>
<th>Provenience</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cellar One</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7A2, 7A4, 7B6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7A8, 7B7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7A9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7A10, 7B9, 7B10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cellar Two</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1H8, 1H14, 6C3, 6C4, 6F2, 6H8, 6L2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6C5, 6C6, 6L3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6L4, 6L5, 6H13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6C7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6C8, 1H17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 6</td>
<td>6L6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 5, 6</td>
<td>1H15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cellar Three</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1H5, 6B3, 6D3, 6E5, 6G5, 6G8, 6G15, 6G19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1H4, 1H6, 1H11, 6D5, 6E7, 6E8, 6G6, 6G10, 6G17, 6G21, 6J7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1H7, 1H10, 6B4, 6D4, 6E6, 6G16, 6G20, 6J6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1H16, 6D6, 6E9, 6G7, 6G11, 6G18, 6G22, 6J8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4, 6</td>
<td>6B5</td>
</tr>
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</table>
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