STONeware CONTAINERS FROM SOME CANADIAN PRAIRIE SITES

Gérard Gusset

Introduction

The study of this material was undertaken at the request of the Prairie Regional Office to facilitate the identification, dating and description of stoneware containers found on the archaeological sites under its jurisdiction. From February 16 to 24, during a visit to Winnipeg, we described and photographed all the stoneware material presented to us, originating from the following sites: in Manitoba - York Factory III (9K), Hudson Bay coast; St. Andrew's Rectory (15K), north of Winnipeg; York Factory North (18K), northern Manitoba; in the Northwest Territories - Northumberland House (6X), Beechey Island; the Belcher winter camp (7X), Devon Island; the Penny site (8X), Cornwallis Island; the Kellett winter camp (13X), Dealey Island; the Penny winter camp (14X), Cornwallis Island; Fort Conger (16X), Ellesmere Island; and Mount Beaufort (20X), Devon Island.

The material was grouped by sites, then arranged in order of archaeological provenance and almost all the items were numbered. It was our task to identify the best specimen to represent each shape. Some of the objects were intact, almost complete or restored. In most cases, fragments of an object had to be matched to reconstitute a shape. Sometimes, we even had to determine a shape from fragments of several objects belonging to different sites.

Since the aim of the study is primarily to answer the basic archaeological questions of function, date and attribution, the description of the material concentrates mainly on the characteristics most relevant to these problems: fabric, glaze(s), general form, dimensions, decoration, stamps and trademarks. The historical and technical aspects have been purposely omitted here since these have been discussed at length in one of our previous studies.

The types of stoneware we encountered are the same as those widely found on nineteenth and twentieth century sites. One of the most common is the coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric coated with a brown iron-oxide-dyed salt glaze, in the London style (London, Fulham and Lambeth). The glaze is almost always a darker brown on the upper part of the vessel, for only this part was dipped in the ferruginous wash before glazing. This type evolved from the first brown stoneware made in England in the 1670s in Fulham, which were themselves mostly imitations of German brown speckled stoneware from the Raeren and Frechen factories, well known for their production of "Bartmann" or "Bellarmine" type jugs and bottles. The style lasted until the late nineteenth century, mainly in the form of commercial containers for the sale and storage of foodstuffs.

A highly vitrified, greyish or bluish grey, buff-coloured stoneware fabric, coated with a thin ferruginous glaze was also found, but in lesser quantity. In this case, the iron-oxide-based colouring agent was mixed with the salt before the salt
The glazing process and was deposited on the surface of the objects simultaneously with the salt glaze. The articles are therefore more or less evenly coated with a brown glaze over their entire outer surface. This is Derbyshire-style stoneware, probably a descendant or near relation to eighteenth century Nottingham brown metalized stoneware. Derbyshire stoneware, whose popularity reached a peak in the nineteenth century, are usually all-purpose containers, especially useful for the sale of drinks, ink and liquid polish, as well as for the preserving, sale, transport and storage of food in small or large quantities. This type of brown stoneware was widely manufactured by several factories not only in Derbyshire, but elsewhere in England.

Buff-coloured stoneware with an "improved" feldspathic glaze are also very common. This glazing, invented about 1835 by Powell in Bristol, was applied in liquid form to the "green" product. It coated and sealed to the fired clay better and was easier to clean. It was very quickly adopted for general use and allowed the manufacture of articles of all sizes, which were "warranted not to absorb," were far more hygienic and remained impermeable to their contents. This glaze was often used on the interior of objects with salt-glazed exteriors. It was usually colourless, but a ferruginous wash was often made of it which fired to a golden brown and in which the upper part of bottles and jars was dipped, a practice common to potters in the London area.

In our inventory, several North American made specimens were also found. Their small number suggests their use was only marginal and probably fairly late. Although the stoneware we encountered are found commonly on most nineteenth century North American sites, their shapes and functions nonetheless show some originality. In addition to the ever-present beer, ink and polish bottles and standard model preserve jars, certain shapes have never before, to our knowledge, been seen on Canadian sites: the large, cylindrical storage containers and distilled water carboys of the northern sites as well as the odd containers whose use at present is unknown. The functions suggested for these objects are based either on their shape or, more generally, on a study of old catalogues, or on information provided by the stamp or label.

The dates are indicated generally by the morphological and technical characteristics of the objects. Only specimens bearing a manufacturer's stamp or supplier's label can be dated more precisely because the use of English brown stoneware for commercial containers was so widespread and lasted for such a long period. The stamps are dated mostly according to Godden's book of pottery marks (1964).

Material of Site 9K -- York Factory III

The stoneware material is mainly the kind usually encountered on most military and trading sites of the late eighteenth and especially nineteenth centuries. This collection generally resembles that of Lower Fort Garry, another site run by the Hudson's Bay Company at the same period, although it is impossible to identify the distinctive activity of that company from the stoneware at the York Factory III site, which was occupied between 1788 and 1957.

The various shapes reflect mainly the consumption of common commercially preserved food and drink. The inevitable ink and polish bottles are, of course, also found.

The stoneware fabrics all belong to two general types: London-type stoneware with a thin brown salt glaze, and Bristol-type creamware with an improved light or golden brown feldspathic glaze.

Several specimens bear the trademark of the manufacturer of the container or of the product, which provides the best basis for more accurate dating.
Drink Bottles

Fig. 1  One-pint (about 600 ml) cylindrical beer or ginger beer bottle. Grey fabric. London-type ferruginous brown flecked salt glaze. Height: 25.0 cm. Diameter of body: 8.8 cm. Ringed neck, probably held by a wire. EX stamped in the clay near the base - this custom's stamp became compulsory on certain stoneware bottles from 1817 onwards. Specimen 9K11J6-28013.

Fig. 2  Cylindrical beer or ginger beer bottle. Grey ferruginous glazed fabric. Made in England. The upper part is missing. Not measurable. The stamp reads: CODONOR PARK POTTERY / BURTON'S / SUP(ERIOR W)ARE / EX. The manufacturer, based in Derbyshire, used this trademark between 1821 and 1832 (Godden, 1964, p. 120). Specimen 9K11J6-2806 2.

Fig. 3  Half-pint cylindrical beer or ginger beer bottle. Grey fabric. London-type ferruginous brown salt glaze. Height: 14.5 cm. Diameter of body: 6.5 cm. Short neck, with neck ring. Closure with a cork probably attached with a wire. No stamp. Specimen 9K11J6-2801 1.

Fig. 4  Round-bellied bottle. Only the base and part of the belly are present. Pale grey fabric, highly vitrified for this type of stoneware. Very thin salt glaze. Made in Derbyshire, England. Stamp: DENBY AND C(ODNOR PARK) POTTERIES /DERBYSHIRE / Vi(t)ROUS STONE BOTTLES / J. BOURNE / PATENTEE. /WARRANTED NOT TO ABSORB. The Bourne Company of Denby, Derbyshire, used this trademark between 1833 and 1850 (Godden, 1964). Specimen 9K999A000-1139 4A1.

Fig. 5  Cylindrical beer or ginger beer bottle: base only. Light buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Diameter of base: 6.3 cm. Bristol-type "improved" feldspathic glaze. Stamp: J. STIFF / 4 / LAMBETH. Stoneware bearing this glaze were made from 1835 onwards. James Stiff, the Lambeth potter, used this trademark between 1840 and 1863 (Godden, 1964, p. 599). Specimen 9K999A000-714 2A1.

Fig. 6  Cylindrical beer or ginger beer bottle. Base only. Diameter: 7.1 cm. Light buff-coloured stoneware fabric with Bristol-type "improved" feldspathic glaze. Stamp: GRAY / PORTOBELLO / ALE. Specimen 9K998A0-1664 0.

Fig. 7  Cylindrical drink bottle, probably for beer or ginger beer. Base only. Not measurable. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric and Bristol-type "improved" feldspathic glaze. Stamp: GEORGE SKEY / LIMITED / TAMWORTH. A different trademark of the same potter, in the same town, is listed; it gives the date 1862-1900 (Godden, 1964, p. 579). Specimen 9K998A0-1663 4.

Fig. 8  Ginger beer bottle. Probably buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-type colourless or creamy white "improved" feldspathic glaze on the body of the object, but brown on the neck. Closure with a cork held by a wire (missing). Height: 18.5 cm. Diameter at the shoulder: 7.8 cm. Printed trademark of the manufacturer of the product: CROWN GINGER BEER CO. / BREWED BY ENGLISH PROCESS /GINGER BEER / TRADE MARK CLEVELAND, O. Probably early twentieth century. Specimen 9K999A714-3A1.

Fig. 9  Cylindrical ginger beer bottle. The object is made in two parts that are subsequently joined together. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Colourless Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze type on the body and golden brown on the shoulder and neck. Closure with a wire-held cork. Height: 23.0 cm. Diameter of body:
6.7 cm. Volume: 11 ounces (about 312 ml). Printed trademark of the manufacturer of the product: THIS BOTTLE TH EPROPERTY OF CHARLES GURD & CO. LIMITED' MONTREAL / GURD'S / TRADE MARK / GINGER BEER / CONTENTS 11 FL. OZ / MOTTO. "THE BEST". This trademark was used by Gurd's between 1901 and 1952 (according to the Canadian Trade Index). Specimen 9K999A?-0712 0A1.


Other Bottles

Fig. 11 Neckless cylindrical bottle with a flat rim. Probably meant for the sale and consumption of semi-liquid food products such as sauces. Closure with a cork (missing). Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-type colourless "improved" feldspathic glaze. Specimen 9K998AO-1663 1.

Fig. 12 Ink bottle. Neck fragment. The container has a characteristic pouring lip. Closed with a cork (missing). Creamware. Bristol-type improved feldspathic glaze. Ink bottles of this shape are very common on many nineteenth century sites. Specimen 9K999A000-1118 1A1.

Fig. 13 Spirits jug, probably grain alcohol. Belly fragment. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric and London-type ferruginous brown salt glaze. Incomplete stamp: ... RAM / ...ERS & C...., probably the trademark of Hiram Walkers, the distiller. Twentieth century. Specimen 9K999A000-1133 2A1.

Fig. 14 Round-shouldered cylindrical jug. Fragment of body and shoulder. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric. The object probably had a handle fixed to the shoulder. "Improved" feldspathic glaze on the exterior of body. "Albany" slip glaze on the exterior of the shoulder and on the inside. North American product. Twentieth century. The object may also have been made in Canada from 1811 onwards. Specimen 9K999A000-1116 2A1.


Fig. 16 Large or small jug. Shoulder fragment. General shape difficult to determine. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. London-type thin ferruginous salt glaze. Decorated with milled bands, a rare feature since very few of these utilitarian containers are decorated. Specimen 9K998B7?-3071 2.

Fig. 17 Miniature jug with handle. The neck is missing. Small jugs of this size, copied from larger size models, are often sold as samples or souvenirs, or as gifts. They were usually filled with grain alcohol or a liqueur. Height, without neck: 5.5 cm. Diameter at shoulder: 3.8 cm. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Colourless Bristol-type "improved" feldspathic glaze on the body of the object and golden brown on the shoulder. After 1835. Specimen 9K999A000-1117 4A1.

Fig. 18 Large jug. Shoulder fragment. Unidentifiable stoneware fabric. Unglazed. Probably made in North America. The stamped figure 4 indicates the volume of the container in gallons. Large articles often bore the mark of their volume stamped or painted in cobalt blue on the body or shoulder.
Preserve Jars

Fig. 19 Large cylindrical preserve jar. Neck fragment. Not measurable. These jars had a short, wide neck ending in a large rim serving as a lip. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric. London-type brown ferruginous salt glaze (Fulham or Lambeth). The "green" object was first dipped upside down into the ferruginous wash to produce a darker coloured glaze on the upper part during the salting. The rest of the body remained grey or took on a pale brown hue. Generally used for the preserving and storage of a great variety of foodstuffs. These jars originally had a paper label pasted on their side. Shape of neck suggests the cover was wrapped in some soft substance, such as material or paper, held by a wire or string passing under the lip. In general use during the second half of the nineteenth century, although the small jar was more common. Specimens 9K902D6-311 3A1 and 9K999A000-1128 0A1.

Fig. 20 Flat knobbed preserve jar lid. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric forming a disc to be sealed with wax in the neck of the container. Thin ferruginous glaze on upper part. Underneath, a stamped trademark reading 1/4 CAL . B. Nineteenth century. Specimen 9K999A000-1191 1A1.

Fig. 21 Small cylindrical preserve jar. Neck fragment. Underneath part of lip grooved to accommodate the string holding the lid. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze. Not measurable. Specimen 9K 12P2-2848 1.

Fig. 22 Short-necked cylindrical preserve jar. Neck fragments. This is a wide-necked bottle-shaped container for mustard or other sauces. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Golden brown Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze on the upper part and colourless over the rest of the body and on the inside. Milled band of beading around the shoulder as decoration. Not measurable. After 1835. Specimen 9K999A000-1117 3A1 and 9K999A000-1117-2A1.

Fig. 23 Cylindrical preserve jar (?). Complete. Exact purpose unknown. The cylindrical body thickens into a lip-forming ring. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Whitish Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze, both inside and out. Height: 9.8 cm. Diameter at lip: 5.0 cm. Specimen 9K999A000-1119 3A1.

Fig. 24 Large two-handled cylindrical preserve jar. Body and rim fragments. Containers of this type were known as butter or meat tubs in the nineteenth century. Grey stoneware fabric. "Improved" feldspathic glaze both outside and in. Trademark printed in black on a large white lozenge applied to the side: "...AWSON F(?)..." (company). Late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Specimens 9K998A000-1663-0 and 9K998B7-3071 3.

Fig. 25 Large preserve jar lid. Part only - the central knob is missing. This type of lid fits the large cylindrical jars described previously (Fig. 24); it was merely placed on the rim. Light buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze. Jiggered on the wheel. Decorations: three applied rosettes. Diameter: 28.9 cm. Late nineteenth or early twentieth century. Specimen 9K999A000-1191 3A1.

Shapes not Illustrated

The following objects represent variations of the shapes previously illustrated. Because of their often fragmentary state, their general shape is not obvious.
Specimen 9K911L7-1973 2 Long-necked cylindrical drink bottle. Shoulder fragment. Shape similar to Fig. 2, but the stoneware fabric is grey and the ferruginous salt glaze thin and even, in the Derbyshire style. Nineteenth century.


Specimen 9K11S3-2667 0 Common polish bottle. Fragment of the neck. The body of polish bottles is cylindrical like that of ink bottles, but their neck is short, tapering out to a wide mouth, for the polish has a thick consistency. Closure with cork. Nineteenth century.


Specimen 9K13C1-2847 2 Long-necked ginger beer bottle (Fig. 9). Five fragments of the body. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Golden brown Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze on the upper part and colourless on the rest of the body. Black glaze inside. Manufactured by Gurd's after 1835.


Specimen 9K11A1-2594 1 Large jar or jug. General shape unidentifiable. Base fragment. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze outside and on the bottom: the glaze has been wiped over the surface of the foot to ensure the object's stability and prevent slipping. After 1835.

Specimen 9K998B7-3057 1 Large cylindrical jug. Neck fragment. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Golden brown Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze, probably colourless at the base of the body. Turned threads at the base of the shoulder. Closure with cork. Jugs of this shape are common in Arctic sites and more complete specimens are illustrated (object 16X9A18-3, Fig. 45 a,b,c). After 1835.

Material of Site 15K -- St. Andrew's Rectory

The building investigated is the rector's house. The site is north of Winnipeg. Occupation began after 1800 and continued until the 1970s. A single stoneware fragment permits partial identification.


Material of Site 18K -- York Factory, Northern Post

The place investigated was the house of a trading post resident. Occupation lasted from the late nineteenth century until about 1950.
Fig. 27  Small cylindrical preserve jar. Fragment of the base. Exact use unknown. The object resembles the York Factory III jar 9K999A000-1119 (Fig. 23), but it is even smaller and has no basal rim. Diameter of base: 3.7 cm. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze. Specimen 18K2W15-2986 0.

Shape not Illustrated


Material of Site 6 — Northumberland House

The site, a food depot, was occupied sporadically from 1852 onwards. It is situated on Beechey Island, at the southeast tip of Devon Island, at the mouth of Erebus Bay, Northwest Territories (Phillips-Parmenter, 1973, p. 4).

Fig. 28  Large carboy with handle. Various fragments of the shoulder and neck. The cylindrical body is stopped by a very high rounded shoulder. The outside of the neck has a wide groove. Closure with cork. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Dark brown ferruginous salt glaze on the upper part and pale brown or colourless on the lower part of the object. The interior of these carboys is often coated with a colourless or greenish feldspathic glaze, applied in liquid form to prevent the absorption of the liquid contents by the porous sides. These containers are very common on several northern sites and often bear the stamp of a Lambeth manufacturer. Second half of the nineteenth century. Specimens 6X2H1-7, 6X20H11-0062 1A, 6X18C1-43 1A.


Shapes not Illustrated

Specimen 6...(incomplete number)  Small ink or drink bottle. Fragment of the body. Light grey stoneware fabric. Thin Derbyshire-type ferruginous salt glaze on the outside. Colourless salt glaze on the inside. Diameter of body: 5.5 cm. Second half of the nineteenth century.


Specimen 6X20H24–A53 0A  Standard cylindrical preserve jar. Similar in shape to 9K902D6–311 3A1 (Fig. 19), but smaller. Jars of this size are usually 18 cm high, 12.5 cm in body diameter and hold 1450 ml (51 ounces) down to the base of the body. Neck is short and wide, topped by a thick ring forming a lip. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric. London-style two-tone ferruginous salt glaze. Second half of the nineteenth century.
This establishment is at Eden, Dist. 10, Northwest Territories, and was named in 1822 by Sir Edward Belcher in 1822. The building was constructed of wood and stone in 1823. It was a two-story structure with a gabled roof. The building featured a central chimney and was surrounded by a wooden fence.

The site was excavated in 1974, and a large number of artifacts were recovered. These included pottery, tools, and other items used by the early settlers.

The pottery was primarily of the Blackware type, with a few pieces of Redware and Whiteware also present. The tools were primarily made of stone and bone, and included knives, axes, and arrowheads.

The site was abandoned in the early 1830s, and has remained in its original state ever since.

Materials: Site IX, Forte

The site was excavated in 1975, and a large number of artifacts were recovered. These included pottery, tools, and other items used by the early settlers.

The pottery was primarily of the Blackware type, with a few pieces of Redware and Whiteware also present. The tools were primarily made of stone and bone, and included knives, axes, and arrowheads.

The site was abandoned in the early 1830s, and has remained in its original state ever since.
Material of Site 7X -- Belcher Winter Camp

This establishment is at Eden Point, on Devon Island, Northwest Territories, and served as a winter camp for Sir Edward Belcher in 1853-54. This is where HMS Assistance and Pioneer were abandoned in 1854 (Snow et al., 1977, p. 3).

Fig. 30 Cylindrical storage jar. Neck fragment. Vessel with a short, wide neck suitable for the sale and storage of semi-liquid foodstuffs such as mustard and other sauces. Very large square-cut rim. Light buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Ferruginous salt glaze on the outside. Colourless feldspathic glaze on the inside. Turned threads on the shoulder as a rough decoration and a corded band at its base. Closure with cork. Diameter of body: about 15.0 cm. Exterior diameter of rim: 6.0 cm. Second half of the nineteenth century. Specimens 7X2D24-580, 7X2D56-? and 7X2D37-?.

Fig. 31 Cylindrical storage jug or bottle. Fragment of neck and body. An article similar to the previous specimen, but its rim is a wide rounded ring. For semi-liquid foodstuffs. Diameter of body: 8.5 cm. Exterior diameter of rim: 5.6 cm. Estimated height: about 12.0 cm. Light buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Pale brown ferruginous salt glaze on outside. Colourless feldspathic glaze on inside. Turned thread at base of shoulder. Second half of the nineteenth century. Specimen 7X2D37-570.

Shape not illustrated

Specimen 7X2D57-? (number incomplete) Cylindrical preserve jar. Shoulder fragment. The object is identical to 6X19B3-66, Fig. 29.

Material of Site 8X — Penny

This site is a "boat" that Captain Penny had built in 1851 or slightly later for the exploration of Wellington Strait. It is on Cornwallis Island, Abandon Bay, Northwest Territories.

Fig. 32a, b Small cylindrical preserve jar. Fragments of the neck, body and base. Intended for the sale and storage of semi-liquid foodstuffs. Very short neck. Rim flanged to form a groove to accommodate the tie of the cork cover. Diameter of base: 9.2 cm. Turned threads on the shoulder and side, as a decoration. Hard, intense orangy buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Very thin ferruginous salt glaze. Made in England, exact origin unknown. Second half of the nineteenth century. Specimen 8X1B3-102.

Fig. 33 Common round-bellied jug. Fragments of the base and body. Intended for the sale or storage of liquids or alcoholic beverages. Diameter at base: 10.5 cm. Volume: 1 gallon. Greyish buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Slightly ferruginous and speckled salt glaze. The interior is unglazed. Probably made in Britain. Exact origin unknown. Specimen 8X1A1-? (number incomplete).

Shape not illustrated

Specimen 8X1A1-? (number incomplete) Large cylindrical preserve or storage jar or jug. Fragment of body. Its exact function cannot be determined without the upper part. It is nevertheless one of those large preserving vessels so frequently
encountered at other Arctic sites, especially at the Kellett trading post (13X). See the description of the best objects in the collection of this site, particularly specimens 13X2A1-30, 13X1A5-40, 13X2A2-20 (Figs. 34-36).

Material of Site 13X — The Kellett Winter Camp

Kellett wintered here in 1852-53 while he was in command of HMS Resolute and Intrepid. The site lies near the southeast coast of Melville Island, on Dealy Island, Northwest Territories (Snow et al., 1977, p. 4).

Fig. 34a,b Cylindrical carboy. These large jugs, found in large quantities on northern sites, were used for the transportation and storage of liquid foodstuffs and alcoholic beverages. Fragment of the shoulder and neck. The cylindrical body is topped by a very rounded high shoulder and a short, sturdy neck. Closure with cork. Coarse pale grey stoneware fabric. London-type ferruginous salt glaze on the outside. Feldspathic glaze in liquid form applied to inside to prevent absorption of contents by the porous sides. Turned threads at the base of neck. Diameter of body: about 30.0 cm. Exterior diameter of neck: 6.8 cm. Oval stamp on the shoulder: STEPHENS GREENS / GLASS LINED INSIDE /LAMBETH. Several stamps similar to this one date from 1820 to 1858 (Godden, 1964, p. 289). Specimen 13X2A1-30.

Fig. 35 Cylindrical preserve jar. Complete, restored. Cylindrical body, short shoulder, straight vertical neck with inner rim for a lid. Closed with a sealed stoneware lid, resting inside the neck. Exterior diameter of the neck: 17.0 cm. Diameter of the body: 20 cm. Height: 30.5 cm. Among the preserve jars of this shape, this one is of medium size. It is one of the most common shapes in Arctic sites. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric. London-type two-tone speckled ferruginous salt glaze on the outside. Feldspathic glaze in liquid form applied on the inside to prevent absorption of contents by the sides. Decorative turned threads at the base of the shoulder. Second half of the nineteenth century. Specimen 13X1A5-40.

Fig. 36 Large, cylindrical preserve jar. Complete, restored. The object recalls the jar described above (Fig. 35) but here the neck is narrower and ends in a round, wide rim forming a lip. Closure with cork. Outside diameter of the rim: 13.1 cm. Diameter of the body: 22.0 cm. Height: 32.1 cm. Same body and glazes as the previous object. Second half of the nineteenth century. Specimen 13X2A2-20.


Shape not Illustrated

Specimen 13X2A1-10 Large, cylindrical preserve jar. Complete, restored. Similar to Fig. 35, except in size. This is the largest model. Exterior diameter of rim: 19.5 cm. Diameter of body: about 22.0 cm. Height: 32.7 cm. London-type English stoneware. Second half of the nineteenth century.

Material of Site 14X — The Penny Winter Camp
The site is on Assistance Bay, Cornwallis Island, where members of the Austin Expedition erected a cairn in 1850 (Phillips, 1981, p. 6).

**Fig. 38** Cylindrical preserve jar or jug. Fragments of the base and body. Exact shape impossible to determine. Greyish buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Derbyshire-type thin ferruginous salt glaze on the outside. Cream feldspathic glaze on the inside. Diameter of body at base: about 23.0 cm. Decorative beading on base of body. Stamp almost illegible: "...ST...AR & CO / Warranted not to absorb". Made in England. Nineteenth century. Specimen 14X1E1-10.

**Material of Site 16X -- Fort Conger**

Fort Conger is on Ellesmere Island, in Discovery Bay. The site has witnessed three lengthy occupations, the first of which, that of the Nares British Polar Expedition, dates from 1875-76 (Phillips-Parmenter et al., 1978, pp. 12-13.

**Fig. 39** Cylindrical grain alcohol (gin?) or soda water bottle. Fragment of the body and base. Diameter of body: 8.3 cm. Deep bluish grey, highly vitreous stoneware fabric. Colourless salt glaze on the outside with traces of cobalt blue, indicating the object probably had a painted trademark or decoration. Unglazed interior. Probably made in Germany or the Netherlands. Turned thread on the inside near the base. Nineteenth or twentieth century. Specimen 16X500A88-171 0A.

**Fig. 40** Cylindrical drink bottle, perhaps beer. Fragments of the neck, body and base. Neck with bulging rim, indicating closure with a cork, perhaps held by a wire. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Thick, two-tone ferruginous salt glaze. The object has been dipped almost entirely in brown engobe. Diameter of the body: 7.3 cm. English-made or a North American imitation. Nineteenth century. Specimen 16X500A116-174 OA and 16X10D1-175 OA.

**Fig. 41** Common cylindrical wax polish bottle. Fragment of the base and body. Diameter of body: 7.5 cm. Greyish buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Derbyshire-style thin ferruginous salt glaze. Stamp: "...J.ARNOLD / ...ONDON" (polish manufacturer), probably: P.J. Arnold, London. Made in England, possibly by J. Bourne, Denby. From 1809 onwards. Specimen 16X39A2-178 OA.

**Fig. 42** Common cylindrical polish or ink bottle. Fragment of the body and base. Highly vitreous greyish buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Derbyshire-style thin ferruginous salt glaze on the outside. Stamp: "...ottles / ...& SON / ...ery". This is most probably one of the stamps of Joseph Bourne & Sons, of Denby. From 1850 onwards. Specimen 16X42R1-179 OA.

**Fig. 43** Round-bellied one-gallon jug. Fragment of the body and base. Coarse buff-coloured stoneware fabric, showing a bluish grey outer surface. Colourless salt glaze on the outside. Unglazed on the inside. Diameter of base: 12.1 cm. North American made all-purpose container. The absence of any stamp prevents the accurate dating of the object and its attribution to a particular factory. Probably nineteenth century. Specimen 16X500A91-170 OA.

**Fig. 44** Cylindrical one-gallon jug. Fragments of the neck, body and base. The shoulder is well rounded and the neck short and straight. Grey stoneware fabric. Colourless salt glaze on the outside. Albany type opaque black glaze on the inside. Made in North America. Trademark printed in cobalt blue in the middle of the body: the figure 1 (for volume) surrounded by a dot motif. All-purpose container. Probably nineteenth century. Specimen 16X500A91-177 OA.
Fig. 45a,b,c  Cylindrical distilled water carboy. Large fragments of all parts from several different objects. Cylindrical body. Slightly rounded, almost conical shoulder. Short, straight neck, with wide, rounded rim on the outside. Closure with cork. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze inside and on the lower part of the outside of the body and golden brown on the neck and shoulder. Diameter of body: 28.5 cm. Height: about 50.0 cm. Volume: 4 gallons, (by comparing other specimens where the volume is indicated). Turned thread at the base of the shoulder. Stamp on shoulder: "DOULTON & CO. /LAMBETH /LONDON/" in an elliptical medallion, then, on two lines: "BIS... /FINSBURY DISTILLER....". Other similar carboys also bear the figure "4," indicating the volume, as well as the mention "DISTILLED WATER." The Doulton stamp was used between 1858 and 1956. The distilled water, shipped in large quantities in this way, was probably used as a drink. Specimen 16X9A18-3.

Material of Site 20X — Mount Beaufort

The site is on Devon Island, Northwest Territories.

Fig. 46a, b  Cylindrical preserve jar for mustard or semi-liquid foods. Fragments of all parts from several specimens of different sites. Cylindrical body topped by a short neck ending in a sturdy square-cut lip. Closure by a sealed inner cap. Inside the neck, there is a groove to seat the edge of the cap. On top of this, the sealing matter, probably wax or paraffin, was poured. One or two vertical grooves allows a string or ribbon to be passed across the seal and under the cap so that the latter could be easily lifted out when the string is pulled. On the outside of the neck, just below the lip, there is a rounded groove to tie on the soft lid that tops the whole jar. Diameter of the body: 11.5 cm. Light buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze inside and outside, brown on upper part. Turned thread and twisted band at base of shoulder. Stamp: "Powell Bristol /N° 1811 / Reg Mar 13 1840." Made in Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze, England. Specimens 20X250T1-40 and 7X2C1-? (incomplete).

Fig. 47a, b  Cap for preserve jar. Acts as a top for jars similar to Fig. 48. It is a small disc, with a rabbet on its edge so that it can be placed inside the neck of certain containers with a ledge inside their rim. It was sealed, probably with wax. Diameter: 5.1 cm. Shaped on a lathe. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze. Specimen 20X251Q1-2.

Fig. 48  Cylindrical preserve jar with a thickened rim. All-purpose use. Complete and intact. Cylindrical body topped by a slanting, short, flat shoulder. The rim is a very sturdy, round roll. Closed with a cork, probably covered with a soft cover held by a string or wire passing under the edge. Diameter of body: 8.4 cm. Diameter of edge: 6.2 cm. Height: 10.7 cm. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Bristol-style "improved" feldspathic glaze. Golden brown on upper part and colourless elsewhere and inside. Milled beading at base of shoulder. Turned thread on neck. Fragment of a faded and illegible paper label. It recalls that of "THOŚ . SNELLING . LONDON" seen on specimens from other sites. After 1835. Specimen 10X151P1-01 OA1.

Fig. 49  Cylindrical preserve or storage jar. Complete. No neck or shoulder. The object is a simple cylinder. Closed with a sealed lid? Diameter: 10.8 cm. Height: 13.5 cm. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. General feldspathic glaze. Made in either Britain or North America. Nineteenth century. Specimens 20X250T1-30 and 20X86A1-? (incomplete).
Fig. 50  Lid of large cylindrical preserve jar. Complete, restored. This lid was made for large London-type brown salt-glazed stoneware jars similar to Fig. 35, belonging to Site 13X (the Kellett winter camp). It consists of a thick disc, thinner at the edge, which would rest on a ledge seated inside the neck of the containers. These jars had to be sealed with wax or paraffin. The lid has three finger holes so that it can be lifted out. Buff-coloured stoneware fabric. Colourless salt glaze. Made in Britain, London style. Second half of the nineteenth century. Specimen 20X184A1-50.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Mr. Peter Priess, Head, Material Culture Research Section and Mrs. Jennifer Hamilton, both of the Prairie Regional Office in Winnipeg, whose invaluable collaboration greatly assisted me in assembling the data and photographing the material.

REFERENCES

Adams, Gary

Godden, Geoffrey A.

Phillips-Parmenter, Caroline

Phillips-Parmenter, Caroline and Margaret Burnip

Priess, Peter

Snow, Elizabeth, Margaret Burnip, Peter Lane and Caroline Parmenter