



FORT VANCOUVER EXCAVATIONS - I

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based tumbler has been reconstructed, but there are 2 additional round bases, one 10-sided base, and one 14-sided base. No manufacturing marks are present.

- T1 Tumbler -- partially complete (6 fragments)  
FOVA Field Catalog Numbers: FOVA 3722, 3723.  
Provenience: F158 (Privy Pit).  
Illustration: Fig. 16d.  
Dimensions: 3 3/4" (H) x 3 1/8" (Dia., at rim).

Stemmed Glassware. Two fragments of stemmed glassware were recovered, but they are too fragmentary for description.

The remaining fragments of curved glass are too small for meaningful description.

#### Window Glass

Window glass is described as any flat glass which does not have a metallic coating (i.e. is not mirror glass). There were 515 specimens of window glass recovered, and the only attribute measured was thickness. Thickness measurements varied from 0.8 to 3.3 mm. (ca. 2/64 - 8/64 inch) with a mean of 1.56 mm. and a standard deviation of 0.48 mm. (see Fig. 17). Thickness measurements show a positive skewness, and on the basis of these measurements, there appears to be more than one population of window glass. However, before these populations can be defined, analyses of the attributes of density and spatial locations should be undertaken. Relying on the attribute of thickness alone would cause problems since individual specimens have been measured which vary in thickness as much as 0.7 mm. These were not included in the above statistical analysis.

#### Mirror Glass

Mirror glass is defined as any flat glass with a metallic coating on one side, and 32 specimens were recovered. As with window glass, the attribute of glass thickness was measured. Measurements varied from 1.3 to 3.0 mm. (ca. 3/64 - 7/64 inch). The frequency distribution of individual measurements appears as Fig. 17, but because the sample was so small, no statistics were computed.

#### Beads

A total of 166 beads was recovered, and they have been described according to color, size of bead, size of hole, type of reflection, and number of facets (see Appendix VII). At this time, no description of bead shape was made because of the subjective nature of this attribute, but once populations of beads are defined on the basis of the above attributes, then an attempt will be made to define bead shape in a

descriptive meaningful fashion. For the purpose of visual recognition, reference is made to the classification system for glass beads as developed by Kenneth and Martha Kidd (1970). A copy of their identification chart for tube beads will serve as a visual reference for our tube beads (Fig. 18), and a comparison between the beads recovered and Kidds' identification numbers is presented as Table 6. Types of beads recovered included hot tumbled and ground tube beads, wound beads, and one hot tumbled pressed or molded bead. One tube bead (FOVA 1230), whose primary color is white (N 8.0/), has four stripes running parallel to the long axis (Fig. 20c). The color of these stripes is gray (N 3.0/).

The pressed or molded bead (FOVA 1230) has 48 facets, 2 drilled holes, and may represent a 20th Century bead.

### Glass Rods and Strips

Fifteen unique specimens of glass, in the shape of rods and strips, were recovered from one Privy Pit (F158); and they have been described on the basis of color, reflection, size, and shape (Table 7). One clear strip (FOVA 3726) has 5 ridges running lengthwise (Fig. 19e). No specimen is complete, if such a term can be applied; rather, each is broken at both ends (Fig. 19a-l).

Presently, there is no functional explanation for these specimens, but their colors are similar to some bead colors. This may or may not be a significant relationship.

### Metal

A total of 3532 metal specimens was recovered and the identified specimens have been divided into 3 major functional categories: hardware items, household and personal items, and weaponry. Within each of these categories, the specimens are identified by descriptive labels (Table 8). Only those objects requiring further description will be discussed below.

### Hardware Items

Square Nails. A total of 1726 square nails was recovered of which 351 were complete. Measurements of each complete nail were made for nail length, shank width and thickness (defined according to taper), and head width and thickness. In addition, descriptions were made of the head shape, and each nail was identified as either machine-cut or forged.

On the basis of shank width and thickness measurements, machine-cut nails can be quantitatively distinguished from forged nails, and



Table 6 - Comparison of beads recovered at Fort Vancouver with Kidds' (1970) identification numbers.

Kidds' Identification Number	Color		Stripes		Reflection	Number of Facets	Total
	Primary	Secondary	#	Color			
IIa	N 9.5/				Opaque		78
	N 9/				Opaque		24
	N 8.5/				Opaque		2
	2.5 Y 8/2				Opaque		8
	2.5 Y 8/4				Opaque		2
	2.5 Y 9/2				Opaque		29
	5 Y 8.5/1				Opaque		1
	5 Y 9/4				Opaque		1
	2.5 PB 3/10				Translucent		2
	5 B 4/8				Translucent		1
	5 B 6/6				Opaque		1
	10 B 3/8				Opaque		1
	10 BG 3/4				Translucent		1
	IIb	N 8/		4	N 3/	Opaque	
III f	Clear*	Whitish*			Clear & Translucent	18	1
	7.5 PB 3/10	7.5 PB 7/6			Translucent	18 or 20	3
IVa	6.25 R 3/12	N 9/			Opaque		6
W1b (Wound Beads)	5 B 5/8				Opaque		1
	7.5 B 5/8				Opaque		1
W1c (Wound Bead)	10 R 2/6				Translucent		1
(-) (Pressed Bead)	Whitish*	2.5 YR 5/14			Translucent	48	1
TOTAL							166

\* Color cannot be determined with the Munsell Color System.

(-) This pressed or molded bead is not classifiable within Kidds' system. The hole in this bead is formed by 2 separately drilled holes which join at ca. 130° angle in the center.

Fig. 20 - Miscellaneous artifacts.

a Vitreous china button of the "Calico" pattern (FOVA 2330)

b Vitreous china button of the "Piecrust" pattern (FOVA 1078)

c Gray on white glass bead (FOVA 1230)

d Slate pencil (FOVA 3729)

e Hudson's Bay Company trade finger ring with stamped metal body and green set (FOVA 1023)

f Native American stone projectile point (FOVA 1230)

g Lustreware cup (CPI)

