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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
OF SUB-SURFACE ACTIVITIES  
AT THE B&B BUILDING**

Prepared For

**MANITOBA CHILDRENS MUSEUM**

**Quaternary  
Consultants  
Limited**

October, 1992

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

The B&B Building, originally designated as The Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Engine House and Roundhouse, is the oldest still standing railroad repair facility in Western Canada (Guinn 1980b). This structure has undergone many alterations, both in form and function, over the past century. The current name derives from its use as the Bridges and Buildings Division of Canadian National Railways. At present, there are plans to develop the structure into a new facility for The Manitoba Childrens Museum.

In conjunction with proposed redevelopment and/or refurbishment of the B&B Building, the proponent determined that an engineering inspection of the foundation and the soil stability was necessary. HBT Agra Limited used a backhoe to excavate four holes in order to expose the footing of the foundation for assessment of structural stability by engineers. In addition, a series of soil test auger holes was drilled.

In accordance with the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act and The Forks Archaeological Plan (FRC 1988), the excavations were monitored by archaeologists from Quaternary Consultants Ltd. (Sid Kroker and Pam Goundry). The field operations were conducted under Heritage Permit A43-92 (Appendix A), on July 21 and August 18, 1992. The archaeological information derived from this study supplements that which was obtained during the foundation inspection undertaken during 1989 (Kroker 1989).

Three excavations were placed around the exterior perimeter of the B&B Building (Figure 1) and one in the interior. The locations were: Hole 1 - on the west side of the main building; Hole 2 - in front of the pillar between the two eastern doors on the south side of the main building; Hole 3 - immediately south of the door on the east side of the Blacksmith Annex; and Hole 4 - in the interior, north of Hole 1. The soil test holes were drilled in the interior of the structure (Figure 1).

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

The investigation methodology was monitoring of both the backhoe excavations and the auger tests. During the backhoe excavations, the archaeologist retrieved diagnostic artifacts from the soil as it was being removed and placed to the side of the hole. Upon completion of the excavation, the soil profile was recorded. The recovery methodology was modified at Hole 4, where a Pre-Contact cultural horizon was encountered. After completion of the excavation and examination by the engineer, the archaeologist retrieved samples of the cultural horizon from the walls of the excavation. These samples were washed on a 2 mm mesh, using water-screen facilities at the nearby Forks Public Archaeology Project.

The monitoring of the auger tests provided minimal information. Due to the plastic nature of soil and the spiral action of the auger, thin soil strata become severely distorted and mixed. The larger the diameter of the auger, the better the data retrieval potential. In this case, a 4.5" (11 cm) auger was used. The presence and approximate depth of layers could only be ascertained for thicker, distinct strata such as relict soil horizons greater than 3 cm thick.

The recovered artifacts (Appendix B) were cleaned and identified; then, entered into a computer cataloguing system using the CHIN archaeological database. Upon completion of the report component of the project, the artifacts will be forwarded to the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, the designated repository (FRC 1988:129).

## 3.0 STRATIGRAPHY

Disturbed soil was encountered in the upper levels of all excavation units. The upper component of the soil profiles indicated that deposition had occurred around the perimeter of the structure, after the construction of the building in 1889. Three different profiles were observed.

<b>HBT AGRA Limited</b> <i>Engineering &amp; Environmental Services</i>	Scale: As Shown
	Date: August, 1992
SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF TEST HOLES AND TEST PITS	Drawn By: R. Lemoine
	Approved By: B. Ross
	Drawing No: <b>FIGURE 1</b>

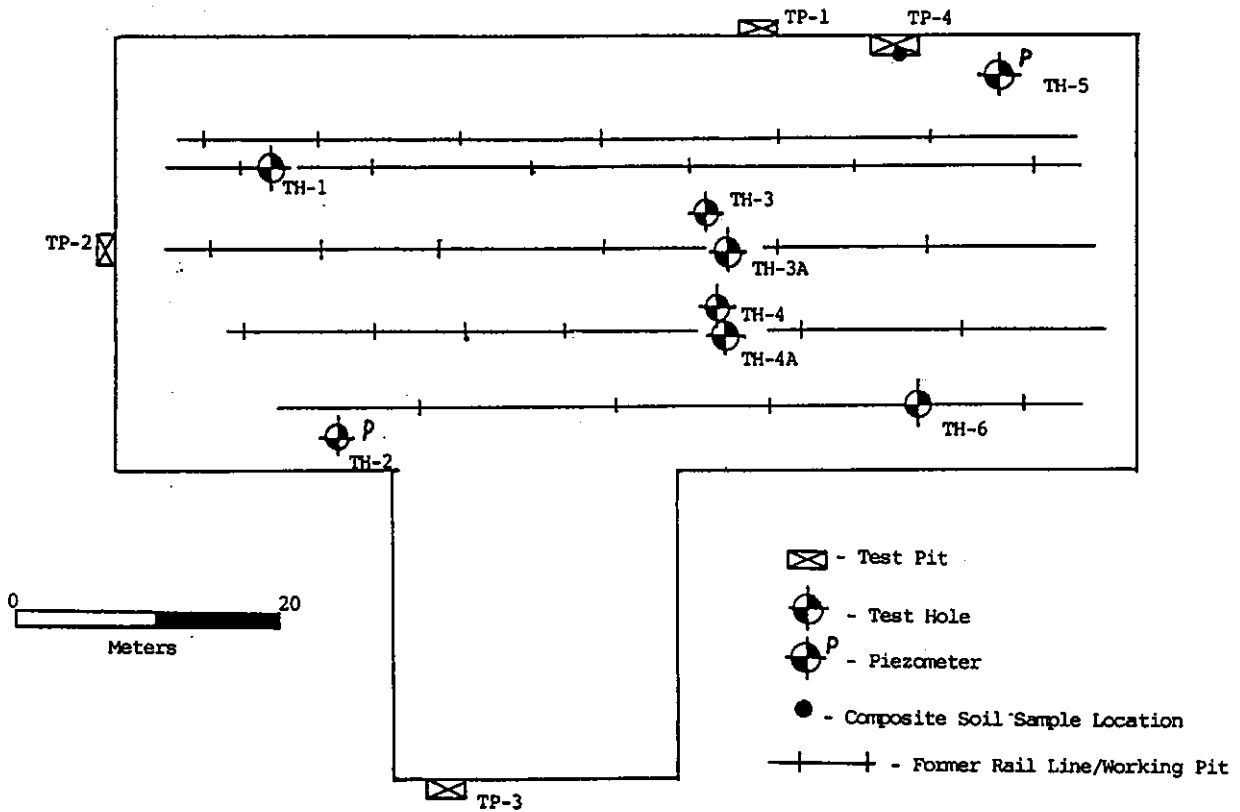


Figure 1: Map Showing B&B Building and Location of Excavations

### 3.1 Hole 1

Hole 1 was excavated at the eighth pillar from the north end of the building (43 meters north of the southwest corner). The size of the excavated unit was approximately 1.5 meters long (parallel to the wall of the building) by 1.0 meter wide (perpendicular to the building). The hole was excavated to a depth of approximately 250 cm. This depth penetrated the upper disturbed soil, caused by recent deposition and by the excavation for the foundation, and exposed original, undisturbed strata.

The profile consisted of a disturbed matrix to the base. The upper portion was composed of cinder fill overlaying a clay fill layer at 152 cm below surface, at which depth the footing of the pillar was encountered. Below the footing, a layer of gravel extended to a depth of 236 cm. This component overlay undisturbed riverine silts and clays.

### 3.2 Hole 2

Hole 2 was excavated adjacent to the south wall of the main building, 15.25 meters east of the southwest corner. It was similar, in size, to Hole 1. The excavation was taken below the base of the foundation which was encountered at 120 cm. The excavations encountered Railroad Period deposits overlying undisturbed sediments. The southern wall of the hole provided a stratigraphic profile indicating that subsurface disturbance on the south wall of the building had been minimal.

Depth (cm)	Description of stratum
0 - 36	Fill of cinder and gravel
36 - 45	Coal-stained cinder
45 - 51	Mottled sands/gravel from building construction
51 - 57	Brown silty clay
57	Very thin juvenile soil horizon
57 - 62	Sandy silt
62 - 73	Pale brown silty clay
73	Thin juvenile soil horizon
73 - 105	Yellow-brown silty clay
105	Thin juvenile soil horizon
105 - base	Yellow-brown silty clay

Table 1: Stratigraphy of Hole 2

## 3.3 Hole 3

Hole 3 was excavated adjacent to the main door on the east side of the Blacksmith's Annex at the second pillar from the southeast corner. The excavation encountered an upper layer of sand and gravel fill (0 - 122 cm), a layer of clay fill (122 - 168 cm), and mixed sand and clay fill to base at 244 cm.

## 3.4 Hole 4

Hole 4 was excavated adjacent to the west wall, in the interior of the main building, 18 meters north of the southwest corner. The excavation proceeded through the concrete floor and the underlying gravel/sand base and then encountered undisturbed sediments to the base of the excavation at 252 cm.

The stratigraphy represents a sequence of riverine deposition with occasional soil development periods. In addition to the soil accumulation regime, evidence of cultural activity was observed.

Depth (cm)	Description of stratum
0 - 10	Concrete
10 - 25	Sand/Pea Gravel floor base
25 - 38	Grey-brown clayey silt
38 - 72	Brown silty clay with charcoal (PLOW ZONE)
72 - 77	Greyish clay
77 - 106	Dark grey-brown silty clay
106	Thin juvenile soil horizon
106 - 167	Grey-brown silty clay
167 - 172	Grey-brown clay
172 - 179	Brown silty clay
179 - 185	Brownish grey clay
185 - 191	Brown silty clay
191 - 192	<b>CULTURAL HORIZON</b> (Charcoal, fish, mammal bone)
192 - 206	Dark grey-brown silty clay
206 - 212	Grey marly clay
212 - 219	Bedded sandy silt
219 - base	Blocky grey-brown clay

Table 2: Stratigraphy of Hole 4

The upper cultural evidence, that of the Plow Zone at 38 - 72 cm, is correlated with the Hudson's Bay Company Experimental Farm. This event occurred between 1836 and 1848, with the stables being located near the north end of the B&B Building. Excavations at the Fort Gibraltar I site (Priess et al. 1986; Kroker et al. 1990; Kroker et al. 1991; Kroker et al. 1992) found considerable evidence of extensive activity during this period. Evidence of activity related to the occupation of Fort Gibraltar I (1810 - 1816) did not occur in Hole 4.

The thin soil horizon at 106 cm correlates with a similar layer at 105 cm in Hole 1. The cultural horizon at 191 cm was not noted in Hole 1, suggesting that the layer may be discontinuous. The stratum was thicker on the south and east walls of the hole than on the north.

### 3.5 Auger Test Holes

The auger test holes were located throughout the interior of the main portion of the building (Figure 1). Inasmuch as they effected minimal archaeological stratigraphy data and no artifact retrieval possibilities, they will only be briefly described.

Auger Hole 1 was drilled to a depth of 450 cm (15'). The location was in one of the servicing pits and the drill encountered a sequence of concrete, pea gravel, black cinders, and concrete before reaching undisturbed sediments at a depth of approximately 105 cm. No relict soil horizons or cultural strata were observed.

Auger Hole 2 encountered 18 cm of concrete and 10 cm of granular fill overlying apparently undisturbed sediments. Evidence of relict soil horizons were observed at 85 cm and 180 cm. The auger encountered Glacial Lake Agassiz clays at a depth of 790 cm.

Auger Hole 3 encountered a charcoal-flecked clay horizon between 60 and 75 cm. This is tentatively identified as the Experimental Farm horizon. A relict soil horizon was observed at about 300 cm.

Auger Hole 3a was terminated after drilling approximately 30 cm of concrete which began at a depth of 75 cm.



Auger Hole 4 provided puzzling data. Below the concrete and granular layer, a greyish clay extended to 85 cm. A blackish soil zone was observed at 130 cm. The auger encountered two layers of highly-oxidized, reddish-orange clay at depths of 205 and 243 cm. The clay contained small, gritty concretions similar to that of fired chinking from the Fur Trade Period, the burned soil beneath a Pre-Contact hearth, or burned soil adjacent to a tree trunk/root burn.

Auger Hole 4a was terminated after drilling approximately 30 cm of concrete which began at a depth of 75 cm.

Auger Hole 5, planned for the southeast corner of the annex, was not drilled as the machinery could not reach the location.

Auger Hole 6 encountered relict soil horizons at 60 cm and 120 cm, with a pronounced sand stratum at 132 cm.

Auger Hole 7 was terminated after drilling approximately 30 cm of concrete which began at a depth of 75 cm.

#### 4.0 ARTIFACT RECOVERIES

Appendix B lists the recovered specimens, their cultural period, the material of which they are composed and the specific recovery location. The artifacts were catalogued on the CHIN computer cataloguing system, using the Borden designation (D1Lg-33) and the project designation (92B) (FRC 1988:Appendix D). The project designation indicates that this was the second archaeological project at The Forks for 1992.

Minimal quantities of historic artifacts were recovered. Most of the soil excavated from Holes 1, 2, and 3 consisted of cinder, gravel, disturbed soil and clay fill. A total of 22 historic artifacts, all post-dating the construction of the B&B Building in 1888/89, were curated. These included three bricks, three windowpane sherds, and two square spikes which probably relate to the building. Two white glass lamp shade sherds would have been part of one of the lighting fixtures. A large iron cotter pin, a large lock washer and two iron fragments of machinery may derive

from the locomotive and rolling stock repair activities which occurred at the structure. A copper alloy barrel hoop may also relate to these activities, wherein the barrel contained supplies.

The remaining seven historic artifacts are indicative of food and drink related activities. DLG-33:92B/15 is a stainless steel table knife with a cream-coloured plastic handle. The word "CANADA" is stamped at the base of the blade and a manufacturer's mark which is too faint to identify. DLG-33:92B/19 is a white porcelain rim sherd from a cup or bowl. Eight glass sherds from bottles were recovered, only one of which could be identified. DLG-33:92B/20 is an aqua Blackwood's bottle, missing the neck and lip. It is embossed on the body with "THIS BOTTLE IS OUR PROPERTY ANY CHARGE MADE THEREFOR (sic) SIMPLY COVERS ITS USE WHILE CONTAINING GOODS BOTTLED BY US AND MUST BE RETURNED WHEN EMPTY. BLACKWOOD'S LIMITED". At the base of the body, "BLACKWOOD'S" and the inverted word "WINNIPEG" occur, while the base is embossed with "B \_ B" in a triangle with "OUR TRADE MARK" on the outer frame lines. This style is identified by Chopping (1978:106) as Type MWIN BA18. DLG-33:92B/5 is a lip, neck, shoulder sherd from a flat sided bottle which would have had a cork closure. The mold seam terminates at the beginning of the collar, indicating manufacture prior to 1921. The other sherds were not identifiable: DLG-33:92B/2 is a clear shoulder sherd from a bottle or jar; DLG-33:92B/3 is a brown basal sherd from a large bottle; and DLG-33:92B/4 is a slightly convex aqua body sherd.

The 868 Pre-Contact recoveries derive solely from the 191 cm cultural horizon in Hole 4. They consisted primarily of faunal material, although two small fragments of Native pottery, a bone tool, charcoal and a few lithic artifacts were retrieved.

Both pottery sherds are exfoliated and slightly friable. DLG-33:92B/22 is a plain interior body sherd. DLG-33:92B/23 is a decorated, exterior rim sherd. It has two parallel, shallow incised lines - a design element which indicates manufacture by a Plains cultural group. The manufacturing technique and the relative elevation of the horizon precludes the possibility of the ceramics deriving from the earlier Laurel Tradition.

The bone tool (DLg-33:92B/95) is a grainer, used to cleanse and soften leather during hide clothing manufacture. It was made from a shoulder blade of a deer (Odocoileus sp.) by removing the central ridge and shaping the proximal end. Considerable wear polish is evident on the proximal handle and the distal working edge.

The recovered charcoal (DLg-33:92B/91) is extremely fragmented and cannot be identified to species. The lithic artifacts consist of eleven fragments of fire-cracked granite (DLg-33:92B/92) and a small flake (DLg-33:92B/93) of silicified sediment which shows no secondary utilization.

The faunal remains consist of some naturally deposited specimens - a frog vertebra, four freshwater flat snails and three fingernail clam valves - and representations of several food species. The identified species and the percentage of the faunal sample are detailed in Table 3.

TAXON	Quantity	Frequency
Unidentified Fish Bone	531	53.6
Unidentified Fish Scale	299	30.2
Sucker ( <u>Catostomidae</u> )	26	2.6
Catfish ( <u>Ictalurus</u> sp.)	2	0.2
Goldeye ( <u>Hiodon</u> )	1	0.1
Walleye ( <u>Stizostedion</u> )	21	2.1
Unidentified Bird	1	0.1
Unidentified Mammal	48	4.9
Beaver ( <u>Castor</u> )	1	0.1
Hare ( <u>Lepus</u> sp.)	53	5.4
Undetermined Class	4	0.4
Freshwater Clam ( <u>Lasmigona</u> )	3	0.3
TOTAL	990	100.0

Table 3: Frequency of Faunal Recoveries

From the following table, it can be seen that, even though fish remains dominate the assemblage, a wide-based resource strategy was used by the occupants of the site. It must also be noted that only a small sample of the cultural horizon was collected and that the frequency of each taxon would vary by location within the horizon.

## 5.0 DISCUSSION

It would appear that minimal sub-surface disturbance occurred during the construction of the B&B Building. The excavations indicate that the original foundation excavations apparently did not extend very far, laterally, from the actual placement of the footing. Internally, undisturbed sediments were encountered adjacent to the foundation footing (Hole 4). Excavation of about one meter of upper sediments would have occurred during the construction of the medial mechanics pits. This would have eliminated any Fur Trade Period strata within these trenches.

The ceramic artifacts from the Pre-Contact horizon in Hole 4 are estimated to be 400 to 800 years old. The single diagnostic sherd (D1Lg-33:92B/23) is a different type than specimens recovered during the St. Mary project (Quaternary 1990) or Stage I (Kroker and Goundry 1990). The fragmentary sherd has design elements suggestive of ceramics found in southwestern Manitoba. The areal extent of this cultural occupation site is presently unknown, although the upper occurrence of the burned reddish-orange clay from Auger Hole 4 may be related.

The remnants of Fort Gibraltar I (1810-1816) are located to the northeast. These were investigated during the 1984 excavations conducted by Parks Canada (Priess and Bradford 1985; Priess *et al.* 1986) and the three seasons of The Forks Public Archaeology Project (1989-1991) (Kroker *et al.* 1990; Kroker *et al.* 1991; Kroker *et al.* 1992). Some evidence of peripheral activities could be expected in undisturbed portions of the sediments below the floor.

The nearby presence of the Hudson's Bay Company Experimental Farm has been documented by archival evidence as well as archaeological recoveries during the 1989, 1990 and 1991 Public Archaeology Projects. The agricultural plow zone is identified in Hole 4 and, possibly, Auger Hole 3. The Experimental Farm Stables (1836-1848)

had been established in the immediate vicinity (Guinn 1980a; FRC 1988) and at least twenty acres had been under cultivation.

The Immigration Sheds (1872-1885) were located immediately west of the current structure, which was originally constructed as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Engine House in 1888/89 (Guinn 1980b). The Roundhouse component of the structure, attached to the north end of the existing structure, was demolished in 1926. Minimal archaeological evidence of the Immigration Period has yet been recovered. Some evidence of the Roundhouse was observed during the 1984 excavations (Priess et al. 1986).

Post-construction deposition has occurred at all excavation locations. The deposition on the east side of the structure appears to be related to up-grading of the adjacent road, by the addition of gravel (Kroker 1989). Deposition on the west and south sides of the building seems to be related to the general landfill practices employed throughout the East Yard, from 1888 on.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that the scope of future development-related sub-surface impact adjacent to or within the B&B Building is unknown, recommendations will have to be generalized. Naturally, all future sub-surface operations will need to comply with the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act and The Forks Archaeological Plan.

Given the wealth of heritage structures which have occurred in this locality, and the fact that the extent and exact location is not known for any of these former buildings, it is recommended that any future sub-surface operations in the vicinity of the B&B Building, which will impact below the railway cinder layer, be either monitored by an archaeological team (if the operation is small-scale) or be subject to a project-specific impact assessment.

Due to the identification of an undisturbed Pre-Contact cultural horizon beneath the floor of the building, it is recommended that all plans for sub-floor mechanical and engineering activities be assessed by an archaeologist to ascertain potential impact. Utilizing the existing mechanics pit trenches for ducts, pipes and wiring would eliminate considerable potential impact.

## 7.0 REFERENCES

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Priess, Peter J., P. W. Nieuwhof, and S. B. Ebell

1986 Archaeological Investigations of the Junction of the Red and Assiniboine River, 1984. Research Bulletin No. 241, Parks Canada, Ottawa.

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**APPENDIX A**  
**HERITAGE PERMIT**





Heritage Permit No. A47-92

FORM 11

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

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

ATTENTION Mr. Sid Kroker

(hereinafter referred to as "the Permittee"),

is hereby granted permission to:

carry out a heritage resource impact assessment/monitoring of construction activities relating to the B&B Building at the Forks (D1Lg-33) in downtown Winnipeg;

during the period:

July 20 to October 30, 1992

This permit is issued subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the information provided in the application for this permit dated the 16th day of July 1992, is true in substance and in fact;
- (2) That the Permittee shall comply with all the provisions of *The Heritage Resources Act* and any regulations or orders thereunder; PLEASE NOTE ATTACHMENT RE CUSTODY AND OWNERSHIP OF HERITAGE OBJECTS
- (3) That the Permittee shall provide to the Minister a written report or reports with respect to the Permittee's activities pursuant to this permit, the form and content of which shall be satisfactory to the Minister and which shall be provided on the following dates:  
December 31, 1992
- (4) That this permit is not transferable;
- (5) This permit may be revoked by the Minister where, in the opinion of the Minister, there has been a breach of any of the terms or conditions herein or of any provision of *The Heritage Resources Act* or any regulations thereunder;

(6) Special Conditions:

- a. All surface collections, excavations, etc. are to be carried out using the provenience system established for use at The Forks and this project will be designated 92B;
- b. All heritage objects (artifacts) recovered from The Forks are to be catalogued according to the CHIN system and the relevant Borden designation will be DILg-33/92B;
- c. All heritage objects from The Forks are to be deposited with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature by March 31, 1993, for permanent curation and storage, unless appropriate loan requirements are arranged with the Curator of Archaeology prior to that date;
- d. A complete set of archaeological field records, catalogue sheets, laboratory analysis records, photographs, reports, etc. are to be deposited with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature upon completion of the archaeological research, or sooner if required; and any subsequent revisions or additions to these records are to be filed as soon as possible thereafter;
- e. All computer systems and programs employed in archaeological research should be compatible with the computer system established for The Forks;
- f. Appropriate arrangements and funds should be made available for the conservation of perishable heritage objects collected from The Forks;
- g. In the event that any human remains are encountered during the excavations, all activity in that particular locus will cease immediately, and the Historic Resources Branch notified immediately so that appropriate action can be determined and taken;
- h. The Permittee will be on-site supervising all aspects of the field work, including the removal of the railroad overburden during site preparation, at least 75% of the time, but when the Permittee must be absent, a qualified designate acceptable to Historic Resources Branch (copy of vita to be filed prior to commencement of field work) shall be present;
- i. The Permittee shall be responsible for the conduct of the laboratory analysis of recovered heritage objects and information to be included in the permit report;
- j. The report identified in #3 above shall conform at a minimum to "The Contents and Format of a Heritage Resource Impact Assessment" (copy attached)
- k. Neither the Government of Manitoba nor the party issuing this permit be liable for any damages resulting from any activities carried out pursuant to this permit, and the Permittee specifically agrees, in consideration for receiving this permit, to indemnify and hold harmless the Minister and the Government of Manitoba, the Minister and any employees and officials of the Government, against any and all action, liens, demands, loss, liability, cost, damage and expense including, without limitation, reasonable legal fees, which the Government, Minister or any employee or official of the Government may suffer or incur by reason of any of the activities pursuant to or related to this permit.

8280h

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, this 17th day of July 1992.

  
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Minister of Culture, Heritage and Citizenship

**APPENDIX B**  
**ARTIFACT CATALOGUE**

## SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: D1Lg-33/92B / THE FORKS Area: RED RIVER  
 Donor: THE FORKS RENEWAL CORPORATION Acc. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location on Site	Coll. Date
1	1	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
2	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
3	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
4	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
5	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
6	2	SHERD LAMP	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
7	1	SPIKE SQUARE	IRON HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
8	1	SPIKE SQUARE	IRON HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
9	1	COTTER PIN	IRON HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
10	1	FRAGMENT MACHINE	IRON HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
11	1	HANDLE MACHINE	IRON HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
12	1	BRICK	BOLE HISTORIC	HOLE 1	19920818
13	1	BRICK	BOLE HISTORIC	HOLE 2	19920818
14	1	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 2	19920818
15	1	KNIFE	STEEL; SYNTHETIC HISTORIC	HOLE 2	19920818
16	1	WASHER	IRON HISTORIC	HOLE 2	19920818
17	1	BRICK	BOLE HISTORIC	HOLE 3	19920818
18	1	WINDOWPANE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 3	19920818
19	1	SHERD BOWL?/ CUP?	EARTHENWARE HISTORIC	HOLE 3	19920818
20	1	SHERD BOTTLE	GLASS HISTORIC	HOLE 3	19920818
21	1	HOOP	COPPER HISTORIC	HOLE 3	19920818
22	1	BDDY SHERD BODY	EARTHENWARE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
23	1	RIM SHERD NECK	EARTHENWARE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
24	1	VERTEBRA LEPUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
25	10	SKULL LEPUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818

## SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: D1Lq-33/92B / THE FORKS Area: RED RIVER  
 Donor: THE FORKS RENEWAL CORPORATION Acc. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location on Site	Coll. Date
26	1	PHALANX CASTOR CANADENSIS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
27	1	PHARYNGEAL ARCH CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
28	1	OPERCULUM CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
29	1	DENTARY CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
30	3	SUBOPERCULUM CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
31	2	HYOMANDIBULAR CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
32	2	DENTARY CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
33	2	PECTORAL SPINE CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
34	2	QUADRATE CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
35	1	OPERCULUM ICTALURUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
36	1	MAXILLA ICTALURUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
37	1	OPERCULUM HIODON	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
38	1	LONG BONE AVES	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
39	1	VERTEBRA AMPHIBIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
40	5	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
41	3	UNIDENTIFIED MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
42	1	VERTEBRA MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
43	10	UNDETERMINED MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
44	3	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
45	11	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
46	1	RIB MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
47	14	UNDETERMINED MAMMALIA	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
48	1	SCAPULA LEPUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
49	1	MANDIBLE; TOOTH LEPUS	BONE; TOOTH LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
50	3	MAXILLA LEPUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818

## SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: D1Lg-33/92B / THE FORKS Area: RED RIVER  
 Donor: THE FORKS RENEWAL CORPORATION Acc. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location on Site	Coll. Date
51	3	MOLAR LEPUS	TOOTH LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
52	2	TOOTH LEPUS	TOOTH LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
53	1	INCISOR LEPUS	TOOTH LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
54	2	UNDETERMINED UNDETERMINED	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
55	1	UNDETERMINED UNDETERMINED	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
56	31	LONG BONE LEPUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
57	1	VERTEBRA FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
58	3	VERTEBRA FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
59	3	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
60	1	RIB FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
61	1	VERTEBRA FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
62	1	OTOLITH FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
63	1	DORSAL SPINE FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
64	1	POSTTEMPORAL FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
65	1	SCAPULA FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
66	1	CLEITHRUM FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
67	1	QUADRATE FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
68	1	PARASPHENOID FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
69	1	BRANCHIOSTEGAL FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
70	4	HYOMANDIBULAR FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
71	1	UROHYAL FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
72	2	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
73	2	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
74	3	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
75	1	VOMER FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818

## SPECIMEN CATALOGUE RECORD

Site: D1Lq-33/92B / THE FORKS Area: RED RIVER  
 Donor: THE FORKS RENEWAL CORPORATION Acc. No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Cat. #	Qty	Object Name / Object Type	Material / Cultural Phase	Location on Site	Coll. Date
76	2	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
77	62	VERTEBRA FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
78	11	BRANCHIOSTEGAL FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
79	30	BRANCHIOSTEGAL FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
80	18	PTERYGIOPHORE FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
81	23	RIB FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
82	186	RIB FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
83	12	NEUROCRANIUM CATOSTOMIDAE	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
84	21	DENTARY STIZOSTEDION	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
85	299	SCALE FISH	SCALE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
86	41	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
87	128	UNIDENTIFIED FISH	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
88	3	VALVE LASMIGONA	SHELL LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
89	4	SNAIL PLANORBIDAE	SHELL LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
90	3	SNAIL SPHAERIIDAE	SHELL LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
91	33	CHARCOAL	CHARCOAL LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
92	11	FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	GRANITE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
93	1	FLAKE	SILICIFIED SEDIMENT LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
94	1	SAMPLE UNDETERMINED	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818
95	1	ODOCOILEUS	BONE LATE WOODLAND	HOLE 4	19920818