

**HISTORIC RESOURCES BRANCH
ARCHAEOLOGY DIVISION**

Archaeological Monitoring of the
Upper Fort Garry Gate Interpretive
Garden Construction Project

in fulfillment of
An Agreement of June 1, 1982
and
Historic Sites Advisory Board of Manitoba
Research Permit 13

Submitted to:
Manitoba ARC Authority Inc.
609-386 Broadway Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Prepared by:
M. E. Kelly Consulting
789 Honeyman Ave.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

November 1982

ERRATA

Page 2 "Figure 1 1983 Excavation" should read
"Figure 1 1982 Excavation...."

Page 3 Para. 3 Line 1
"The 1983..." should read "The 1982...."

November 5, 1982

Manitoba ARC Authority Inc.
609 - 386 Broadway Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Dear Sirs:

RE: ARC Upper Fort Garry Gate Project -
Archaeological Work

Please find attached a report entitled Archaeological Monitoring of the Upper Fort Garry Gate Interpretive Garden Construction Project submitted in fulfillment of our agreement signed June 1, 1982, and the Research Permit obtained by myself in your behalf. In satisfaction of the permit please forward one copy of the report to:

Historical Resources Branch
Archaeology Section
Dept. of Cultural Affairs and Historical Resources
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Attention: Leo F. Pettipas

at your earliest possible convenience.

Deposition of the artifacts, notes, drawings and photos is with Parks Canada Research Lab on Academy Road, in accordance with the agreement.

I hope you find the foregoing meets with your satisfaction.

Sincerely yours,

M. E. KELLY CONSULTING

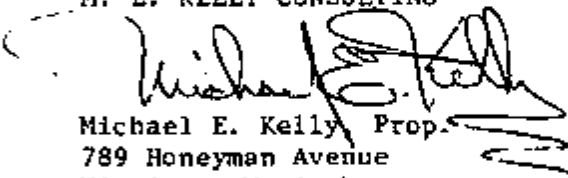

Michael E. Kelly, Prop.
789 Honeyman Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Introduction

The 1982 archaeological field work in Gateway Park, Winnipeg, was performed under an agreement dated June 1, 1982, between the Manitoba ARC Authority, Inc. (ARC) and M.E. Kelly Consulting. In addition to being signatory for their own interests, ARC acted as the agent for the Downtown Winnipeg Association and the City of Winnipeg. The Historic Sites Advisory Board of Manitoba issued research permit #13 on June 3, 1982 for conduct of this work. This report is submitted in order to meet obligations entailed under the agreement and the permit. It represents a preliminary appraisal of the research work undertaken in 1982; no attempt to integrate these findings with earlier work is made.

This year's work was carried out as part of an interpretive development construction project in the Park; scheduling for the archaeological work was integrated into the general construction schedule.

Gateway Park, located in downtown Winnipeg, contains the ornamental limestone gateway which served as one of the main entrances to the former Upper Fort Garry compound. The gateway and wood palasade surrounding this section of the fort were constructed originally in 1850. The fort fell into disuse by 1880 after which time all the buildings and structures, with the exception of the stone gateway, were razed by the Hudson's Bay Company.

The interpretive construction project called for replacement of the wood parts of ornamental gateway, replication of the palasade within the park boundary, cutting the grade in the area of the gateway down to the original 1850-80 level, and new landscaping.

Objectives and Activities

The objectives of the archaeological work were twofold:

1. Arrest accidental impacts of the construction activities on

archaeological resources, particularly those related to Upper Fort Garry.

2. Record archaeological data where impacts to the resources were unavoidable.

A two stage work strategy was accordingly formulated and followed. The first stage called for an archaeologist to control and direct partial removal from the site of approximately 45 cm. of overburden by mechanical means. An initial phase of this stage was performed on June 16 and 17, 1982, when the overburden above the palasade remains was removed and a trench for a storm drain was excavated (Fig. 1, Plates 1, 2 and 3). Both these operations were completed with a backhoe. The final phase was performed September 15 and 16, 1982, when a backhoe and front-end loader removed the overburden from the interior of the gateway.

Following the backhoe excavations in June, the second stage of the work strategy was undertaken. It consisted of five days of shovel excavations and data recording by an archaeologist and an assistant. Shovel excavations were made in areas where poured concrete pilings were specified in the construction plans (Fig. 1: 28K4A 2 & 3; 24K4B 2 & 3; Plate 4) and of a feature associated with the original palasade (Fig. 1: 28K4C36; Plate 5). This feature was discovered in the trench excavated for the storm drain.

Data Recording and Observations

Data exposed by excavation of the site to original grade was recorded in notes, plan and profile drawings and photographs. Detailed information was compiled on the west footing of the gateway where the palasade butted the stonework (Plate 6) and the foundation feature of the palasade (Plates 7 & 8). The location of two other rock features exposed in the September

loader work was noted. Their functional identification was not possible, nor was it possible to take measurements. As soon as they appeared, further lowering of the grade was arrested; they remain intact approximately 4 m behind the gateway and 3 m to either side of the gateway centerline, capped the new path gravel.

Several boxes of artifacts were collected during the backhoe and loader excavation. These specimens were provenience bagged in one of three lots: from excavations units in the palasade area either east or west of the gateway or from the storm drain area.

DOCUMENTATION?

Conclusions

The 1983 archaeological field work was designed more to protect an existing resource than it was to gather archaeological data. Where construction requirements conflicted with the resource, usually in situations identifiable beforehand, provision was made to gather data that would otherwise have been lost. These data will augment information collected in two earlier seasons, 1978 and 1979.

It is recommended that ARC and the other parties of interest endeavour to secure some additional funds to support preparation of complete scientific report of the research that has been undertaken to date.

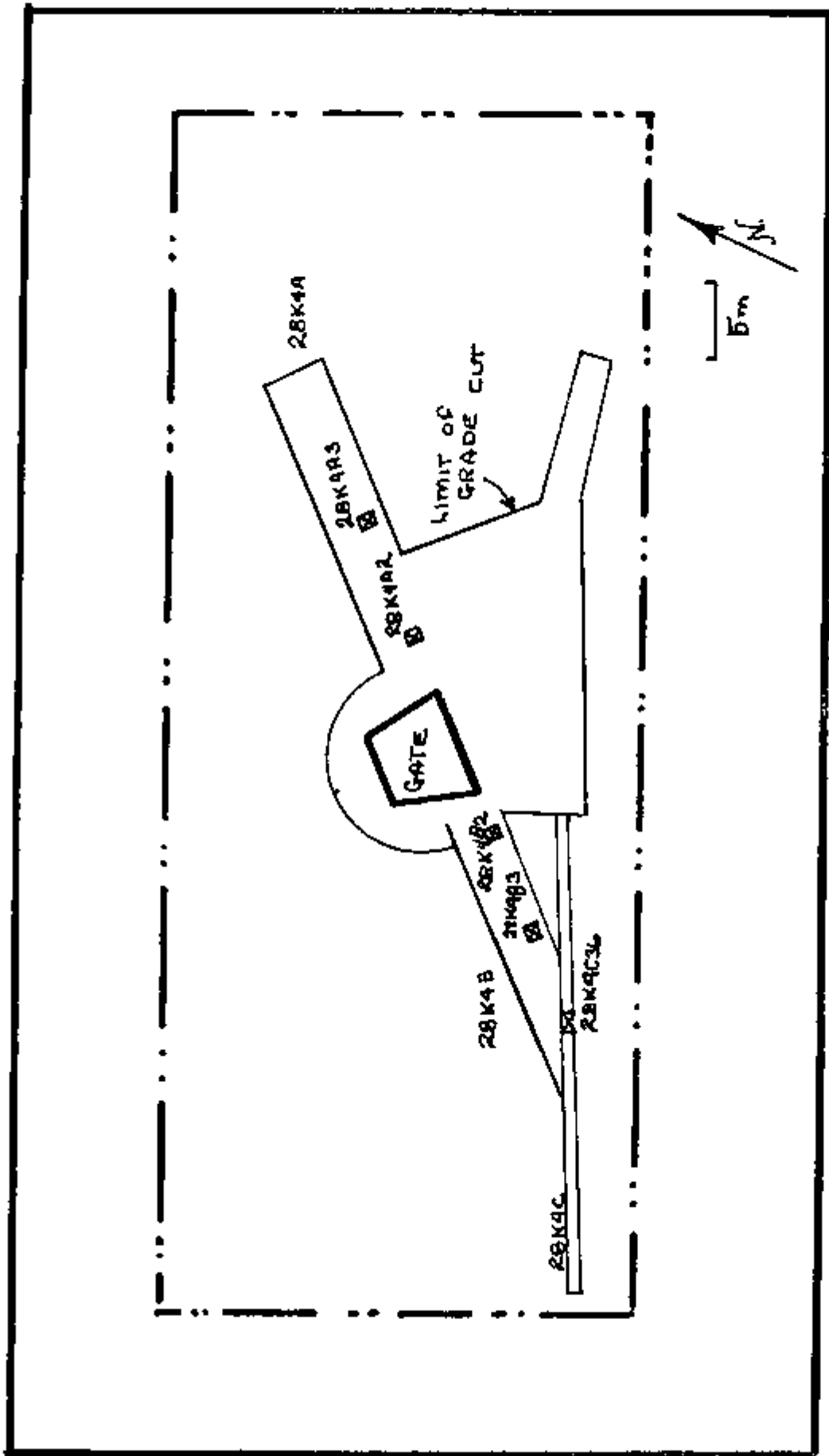
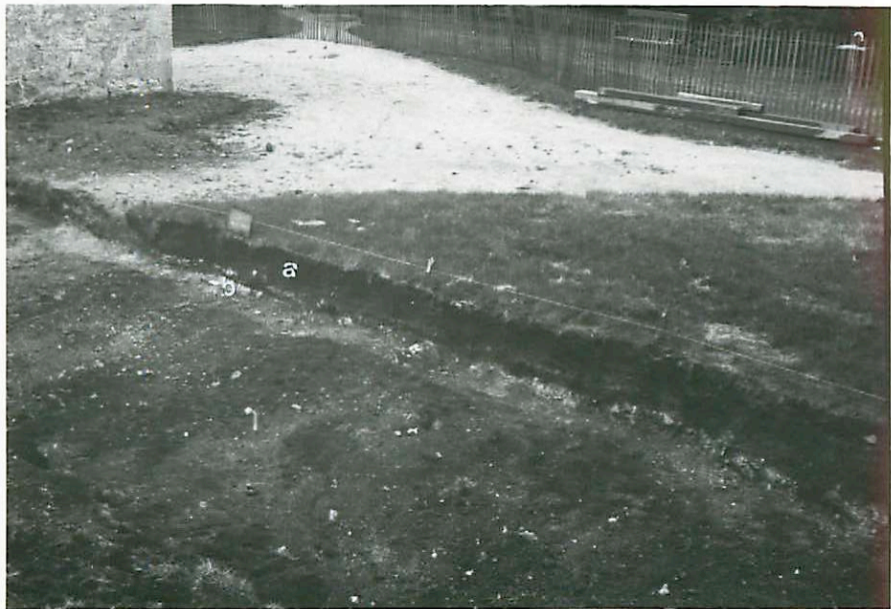


Figure 1. Excavation and Grade Modification Plan.

Plate 1: 28K4A Backhoe excavation
Plate 2: 28K4B Backhoe excavation
Plate 3: 28K4C Storm drain excavation
Plate 4: 28K4A 2 & 3 Shovel excavations















28K4C36

North
Profile

a

c



- Plate 5: 28K4C36 Top palasade foundation feature
- Plate 6: Gateway footing west side
- Plate 7: 28K4C36 Palasade foundation feature north profile
- Plate 8: 28K4C36 Palasade foundation features south profile

STRATIGRAPHIC LEGENDS

Plate 1.

- a. Sterile Clay Overburden (28K4A17)
- b. Limestone Debris Mixed with Mortar and Clay (28K4A30)

Plate 2.

- a. Sterile Clay Overburden (28K4B17)
- b. Limestone Debris Mixed with Mortar and Clay (28K4B30)
- c. Undisturbed Clay Matrix (28K4B18)

Plate 3.

- a. Sterile Clay Overburden (28K4C17)
- b. Undisturbed Clay Matrix (28K4C18)

Plate 4.

- a. Shovel Excavation Unit (28K4A2)
- b. Shovel Excavation Unit (28K4A3)

Plate 5.

- a. Palasade Foundation Pit in Plan View (28K4C36)
- b. Undisturbed Clay Matrix (28K4C18)

Plate 7.

- a. Palasade Foundation Pit Fill (28K4C36)
- b. Undisturbed Clay Matrix (28K4C18)
- c. Undisturbed Silt (28K4C18)

Plate 8.

- a. Palasade Foundation Pit Fill (28K4C36)
- b. Undisturbed Clay Matrix (28K4C18)
- c. Undisturbed Silt (28K4C18)