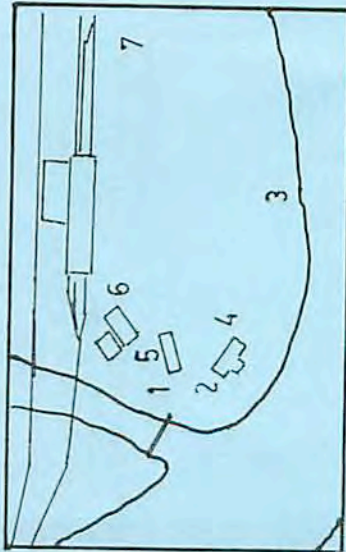


Fort Garry Gate (C) still stands near Broadway and Main.

During the middle of the century, the HBC established an Experimental Farm (D). Likely, most of its buildings were destroyed in the 1852 flood.

INDUSTRIAL AND RAILROAD PERIOD (1870 - 1930 A.D.)

In 1872, a flour mill complex (1) was built by the HBC on the north bank of the Assiniboine. Immigration sheds (2) were constructed in 1873 as receiving centres and living quarters for new Canadians arriving by steamboat. These structures remained standing until 1885. The Broadway Bridge, connecting The Forks and St. Boniface, was built in 1882, with Finkelstein's Grocery (3) standing nearby.



Industrial & Railroad Structures.

Early industrial activity was concentrated on the west bank of the Red River. The end of the steamboat era came in 1889, when the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway arrived at The Forks. The company erected the B & B Building (4), which still stands. Originally the building had an attached roundhouse, but it was demolished in 1926. Warehouses and freight sheds were built over the decades, including the Johnson Terminal (5). Two stables were built in 1909 to shelter the teams of freight-hauling horses (6). These have been revitalized as The Forks Public Market.

The York-St. Mary Extension Public Archaeology Project is located in an area that formerly contained railway storage sheds (7).

THE YORK/ST. MARY PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

Investigations in the fall of 1989 and the spring of 1990 yielded evidence of an extensive Native campsite on the St. Mary extension route. Some of the artifacts recovered suggest that the people made and used *Blackduck* style pottery, as well as lithic tools. Pottery types usually occurring in southwestern Manitoba have also been found. Food remains consist of large quantities of fish bone, as well as bison and bird bone. An initial interpretation is that 300 to 600 years ago, two or more groups of Native people camped, hunted and fished at this location.

The City of Winnipeg's mitigation program will combine professional archaeological resource management skills with public participation. In compliance with the province's *Heritage Resources Act*, the City will undertake to recover archaeological remains prior to construction of the new roadway. A team of professional archaeologists will excavate the site, assisted by volunteer amateur archaeologists. These volunteers will work under the supervision of the professional staff and assist in all facets of the project. Because the project must be completed before construction begins, all volunteers must have had prior archaeological experience, e.g., The Forks Public Archaeological Project (1989; 1990); Rushing River Archaeological Project; University Archaeological Field School; etc.

Excavations will be conducted during two periods: the fall of 1990 (15 September-8 October) and the spring of 1991 (May-June). Hours of operation will be from Thursday through Monday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Interested and qualified

individuals are encouraged to participate. To get involved, make yourself known to one of the project's staff members or call Sid Kroker, Project Director, at 944-8325.

Guided tours will also be available for those who only wish to observe the excavation.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF A BURIAL IS FOUND?

Because the area to be excavated contains the remnants of former campsites, it is not anticipated that human remains will be found at this location.

However, should human remains be discovered at The Forks, or elsewhere in the province, their preservation and protection are provided for under terms of the provincial *Heritage Resources Act* (1986).

According to policy approved by Cabinet in 1987, if human remains are discovered, they . . .

- * will be reported to the proper authorities as soon as they are found;
- * will be removed only if necessary;
- * will be removed after consultation with representatives of appropriately related cultural groups, if they can be identified;
- * will be removed by archaeologists using accepted professional techniques;
- * will be examined to determine cultural affiliation and/or ethnic ancestry;
- * will be reburied in a safe place.

For further information on this subject, please contact:

The Chief of Archaeology
Historic Resources Branch
177 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0W5.
Telephone: 945-4392.



THE YORK/ST. MARY PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT



THE YORK/ST. MARY EXTENSION

The City of Winnipeg is now beginning work on the extension of York and St. Mary avenues from Main Street, across the former C.N. East Yard to the western end of the Provencher Bridge. The primary purpose of the project is improved accessibility to the city's street network. The extension will provide a more direct route to downtown Winnipeg from the east side of the Red River, as well as improving access to The Forks.

A Heritage Resource Impact Assessment of the proposed extension was conducted for the City of Winnipeg. It recommended that mitigative excavations be undertaken where major archaeological deposits were encountered. Accordingly, the City of Winnipeg will conduct excavations where necessary and carefully monitor subsurface construction activities.



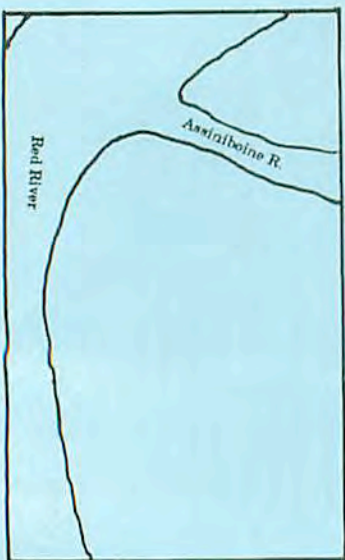
Route of York/St. Mary Extension.

WHAT IS KNOWN TODAY ABOUT THE FORKS?

THE BEGINNING (15,000 - 10,000 B.P.)

15,000 years before present (B.P.), during the last Ice Age, a massive ice sheet covered the area that is now Manitoba. As the climate warmed and the ice melted, a large lake (Glacial Lake Agassiz) covered most of southern Manitoba. This lake began to recede about 9300 years ago, exposing barren clays that plants quickly colonized. Animals soon inhabited the area, followed by hunters who were the first people to inhabit the Red River Valley.

The area known as The Forks, the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, offers an opportunity to document the activities of those people who have hunted, fished, traded and lived in what is now central Manitoba. Each time the rivers flooded, layers of silt and clay were deposited over things left behind by the people who had camped at The Forks. Once unearthed, these artifacts enable archaeologists to piece together the unwritten history of Manitoba over the past 8000 years.



The Forks, Winnipeg.

THE FIRST PEOPLE (6,000 B.P.)

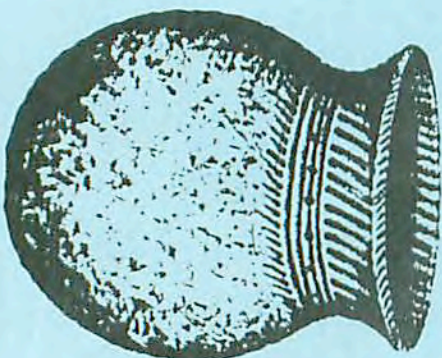
The earliest evidence of human activity at The Forks was discovered during sewer

excavations in the fall of 1988. The remains of two campfires were found at depths of 6 metres. While no artifacts were recovered to identify the groups that had camped there, the depths of the discoveries show that people lived at The Forks about 6000 years ago.

An Archaic occupation zone (3000 B.P.) was also found buried under 3 metres of soil on the north bank of the Assiniboine in 1988. Artifacts recovered indicate that people from the northeastern boreal forest camped at The Forks, trading with other groups from the upper Assiniboine and North Dakota areas. Revisiting the campsite many times over the years, these people hunted bison and small mammals, fished for catfish, drum and sucker, and gathered shellfish, berries and nuts.

POTTERY MAKERS (2000-300 B.P.)

The next inhabitants of the site knew how to make clay cooking and storage pots. These groups of people were the ancestors of Natives met by the European fur traders in the 1700s. Archaeologists have named the groups after the sites where their uniquely-styled pottery was first discovered: Blackduck, Selkirk and Sandy Lake.



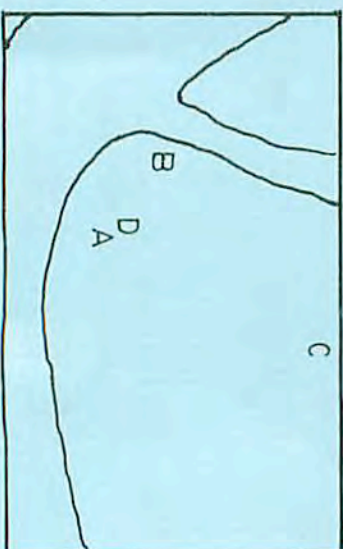
A Blackduck Pot.

Along with pieces of their clay pots, archaeologists have found stone tools, campfire ashes, and bones from the fish and animals that these people ate while at The Forks.

EXPLORATION AND FUR TRADE (1737 - 1870 A.D.)

Activities during the Fur Trade Era are central to the history of Western Canada. Written history at The Forks begins with the visit of LaVerendrye in 1737. Little is known about the first 70 years of this era, except that LaVerendrye's Fort Rouge existed at The Forks between 1738 and 1749. Explorers and fur traders noted Native campsites of Cree, Saulteaux and Ottawa. Occasionally, fur traders like St. Pierre, Bruce, Boyer and Dorion spent the winter at The Forks.

The Northwest Company built Fort Gibraltar (A) in 1810. This structure was dismantled in 1816 during conflict between the Northwest and Hudson's Bay companies. In 1817, Fort Gibraltar II (B)



Locations of Fur Trade Structures.

was built on the north bank of the Assiniboine. After the two companies merged in 1821, the structure was renamed Fort Garry and became the administrative centre for the HBC. Although damaged by the 1826 flood, it continued to be used until 1835 when Upper Fort Garry was built. The Upper