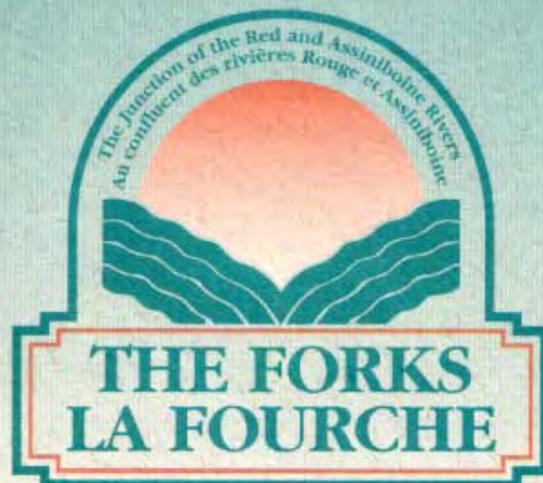


The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan



1993



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Numerous individuals were involved in the preparation of this report. First and foremost, recognition is due the members of The Forks Heritage Advisory Committee, who saw the need for the study and provided helpful guidance in all phases of its production. Ms Donna Dul, Director of the Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship and member of the Heritage Advisory Committee, served as Chairperson of The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan Sub-Committee. A very substantial effort was put forward by the members of The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan Sub-Committee, who devoted many hours toward the project. They are

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Thanks are due Mr Neil Einarson, Chief of Architectural History, and Mr David Firman, Architect, both of the Historic Resources Branch, for providing helpful comments and direction on various drafts.

Valuable technical and material assistance was provided by Mr George Wurtak, Director of Programs, and Mr Barry Hillman, Advisory and Training Officer, both of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature; by Mr Joe Grande of Grandesign Ltd; and by Ms Mary Ann Tisdale, Material Culture Assistant, Archaeological Services, Canadian Parks Service, Environment Canada.



The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan



1993

**The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan
Sub-Committee**

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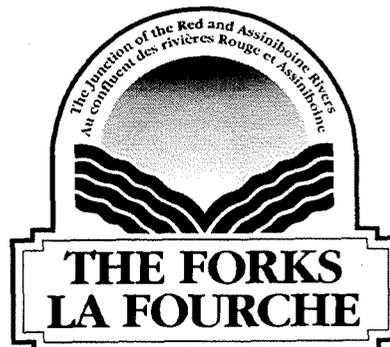


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I INTRODUCTION

Purpose of The Forks Interpretive Plan

The purpose of The Forks Interpretive Plan is to

- (1) set out how The Forks will approach the interpretation of its heritage resources;
- (2) establish major heritage themes and identify topics that require emphasis; and
- (3) provide guidelines for appropriate heritage resource management and interpretive activities.

The Corporation is interested in the broadest approach to heritage interpretation in its overall development, including site planning, programming, future projects and attractions, all of which must be related to heritage interpretation. The purpose of this plan, then, is to contribute to the effective, planned and community-based development of existing and future facilities and attractions at the site. Further, the function of the plan will be to integrate heritage planning and programming elements at The Forks in order to enhance public use and appreciation of the site.

It is important to emphasize at the very outset the regional context for The Forks Interpretive Plan. Historically, “The Forks” referred to a broad geographic area that encompassed the land and resources radiating out from the junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers. The settlement of this area gradually changed over time. To confirm the boundaries of this plan, a regional setting map is provided in **Figure 1A**. While the specific focus of The Forks Interpretive Plan will be on the property now administered by The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC), it will also address the important historic and contemporary relationships between the FRC-administered property and communities such as St Boniface, central Winnipeg and Fort Rouge. There are heritage resources throughout this area that have an important association with today’s renaissance at The Forks proper.

Guiding Principles of the FRC Heritage Plan

The Forks Renewal Corporation was established in July 1987 by agreement among the three levels of government representing Canada, Manitoba and Winnipeg. The Corporation’s mandate is to own and redevelop The Forks’ lands, on behalf of the three governments, as a “meeting place” and to make the site special and distinct as an all-season gathering and recreation place and a special addition to the quality of life in the region. The renewal of The Forks will draw on many exciting perspectives and will be based on four underlying principles:

- (1) The Forks as Canada’s crossroads — The Forks has national historic significance and reflects a variety of events that have linked east with west, north with south, and urban with rural.
All attractions and facilities shall be comparable to the best of those found throughout Canada in order to do justice to this outstanding site;

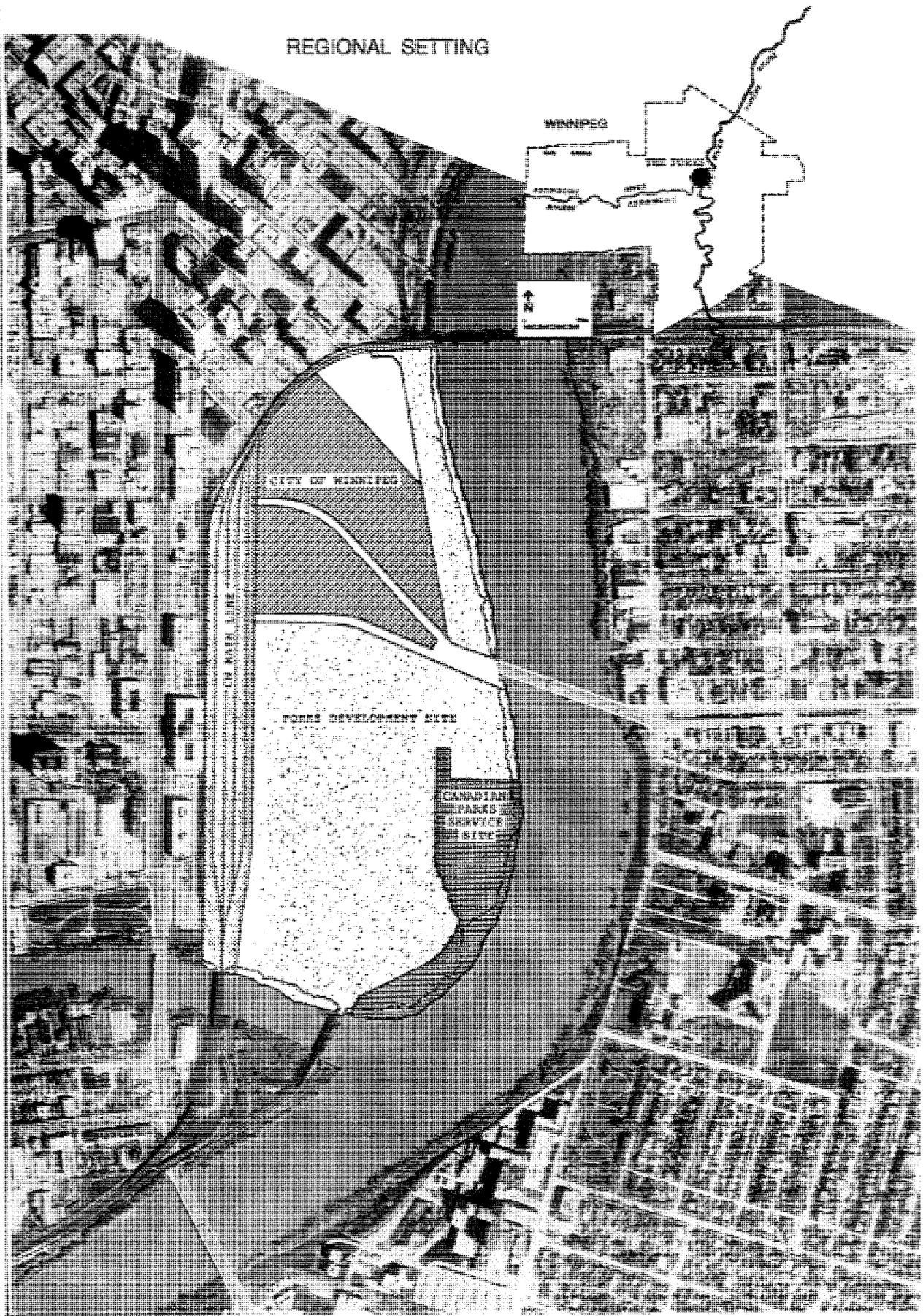


Figure 1A. Regional setting of The Forks. Courtesy of the Canadian Parks Service.

- (2) The Forks as meeting of the old and the new — The Forks shall be developed as a place where the heritage of the ancient and recent past is combined with the cultural diversity of the present and the cultural heritage developments of the future;
- (3) The Forks as the meeting of diverse peoples — Activities and events at The Forks must appeal to a broad range of interests, educational backgrounds and ages; furthermore, The Forks shall be a setting for the celebration of our cultural and ethnic diversity;
- (4) The Forks as a place for people to meet, work and play — The Forks shall offer a selection of very different types of experiences, and its facilities and attractions shall become a valued part of life in Winnipeg as people are drawn together.

Fulfilment of these principles at The Forks is to be realized by means of the development of a variety of cultural, heritage and recreational projects. The cultural and heritage projects shall include such things as:

- continuation of public archaeological developments and interpretation;
- development of historical/cultural interpretive activities and interpretation throughout the site;
- a multi-cultural centre; and
- an Aboriginal centre.

It is noted in the “Phase 1 Concept and Financial Plan” that, in general, these major projects should all involve historical and cultural interpretation. Every effort will be made to incorporate heritage themes and awareness in these major projects as well as other projects, large and small, and to adhere to a cohesive site plan that maintains the integrity of the site’s heritage character.

With particular regard to *historical/cultural interpretive facilities*, additional planning will be required to delineate the most appropriate way to proceed with this component. The first obvious step in this process is the preparation of an *interpretive plan*.

Key Terms and Concepts

In the development of a heritage interpretive plan, a number of terms and concepts are defined at the outset.

The preparation of a heritage interpretive plan is an essential early first step in long-term, overall *site management*. Site management is the organization, direction and control of activities and events that will (1) produce desired changes at The Forks and, once the changes have been achieved, (2) ensure orderly continuity of the result. The management *activities* pertaining expressly to heritage resources at The Forks are the identification, conservation and interpretation of the heritage resources (see **Figure 1B**).

The last-mentioned activity, interpretation, is a two-phase aspect of site management comprising (A) the extraction of information from heritage resources via research, and (B) the presentation of the information to the public for its education and enjoyment by means of appropriate media and facilities.

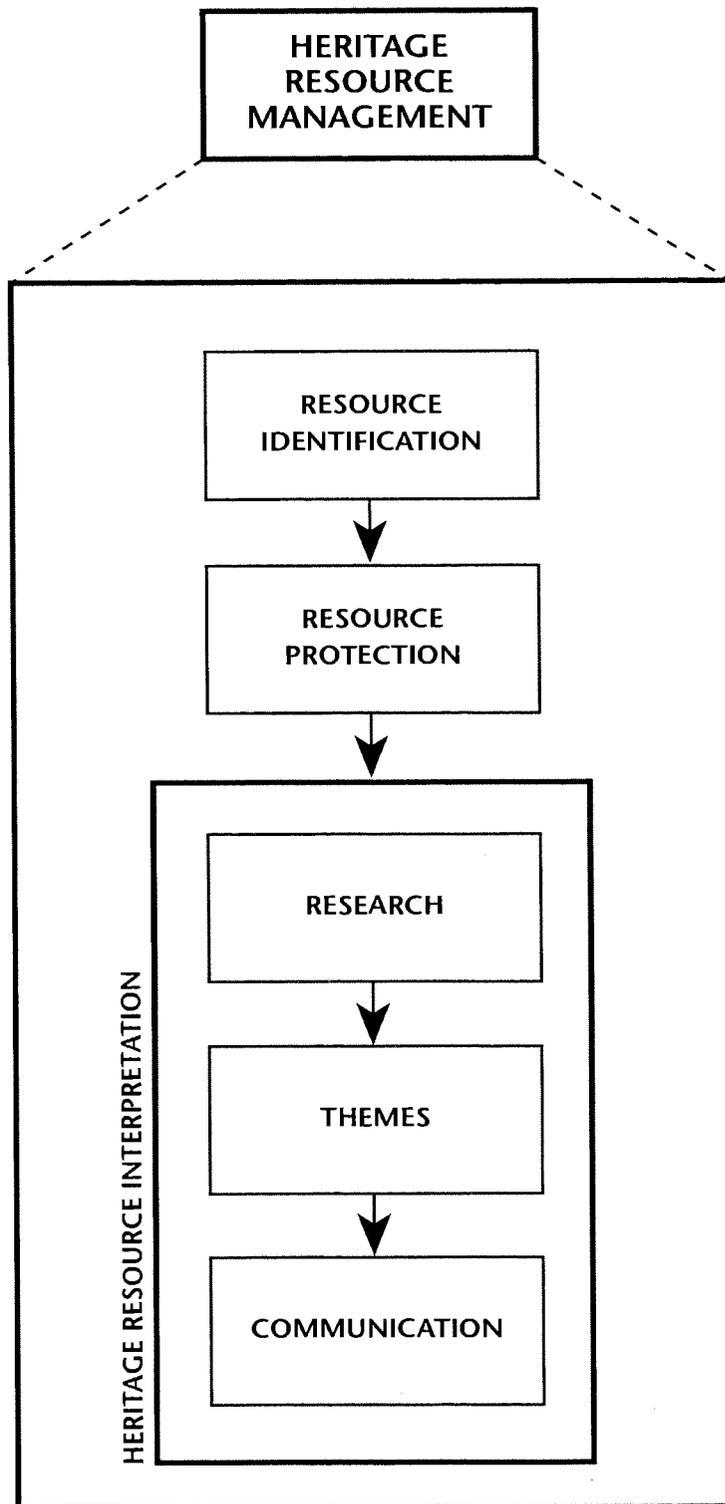


Figure 1B. Heritage resource management comprises three major steps or activities: resource identification, protection and interpretation. The latter is in turn accomplished by research, which provides for the recognition of themes. The thematic content is presented (communicated) to the public by appropriate means.

The basic sources of heritage information, *heritage resources*, are remains or survivals of past and present cultures and natural environments.

There are two kinds of heritage resources to be found at The Forks: *cultural heritage resources* and *natural heritage resources*.

Cultural heritage resources are the material and non-material remnants or expressions of past and present human lifeways. Examples of cultural heritage resources include ancient archaeological deposits, historic heirlooms, archival documents, early buildings and human memory. *Natural heritage resources* are remnants or material indicators of the past and present nature of physical environments and related non-human life systems. Examples of natural heritage resources would include animals, animal bones, shells, plants, seeds, geological strata, and existing landforms.

Information derived from the study of both kinds of heritage resources can be expressed in terms of *themes*. *Themes* are identified subjects of cultural or natural heritage that are recognized while studying heritage resources.

The systematic listing or arrangement of themes produces a *thematic structure* — an organized inventory of historical subjects whose purpose, among other things, is to aid planners in deciding which aspects of cultural and natural heritage will be interpreted at The Forks.

Role of the Community

From the very outset, and through all phases of the planning and conduct of The Forks redevelopment to date, public consultation has been utilized. Accordingly, the role of the community in the development of the heritage interpretive plan has been to submit suggestions and ideas, and to provide comments on and responses to the proposed themes, goals and objectives of the plan. Specific projects have already been proposed, and this plan will include a formula under which future community-originated ideas can be evaluated. Public consultation will likewise be utilized in the finalization and adoption of this plan.

Role of Government

By virtue of the provisions laid down in federal, provincial and municipal legislation, policy and programming, and in consideration of the fact that Canada, Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg are all stakeholders in The Forks, the public sector will continue to have roles to play in the development of the site and in the implementation of the interpretive plan once it has been finalized and adopted.

The roles of government are of two kinds: (1) *regulatory*, and (2) *enabling*. The *regulatory* function was expressed in the development of The Forks National Historic Site when the impact assessment and mitigation policies of Environment Canada were used to protect archaeological resources during the site's initial development. Similarly, the protective provisions of The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba have been in play since redevelopment of The Forks commenced in 1988, and this will continue to be the case whenever land alteration

is scheduled for the property. In addition, the Stable Buildings, B&B Building and Low Line Bridge have been identified for provincial heritage site designation under The Heritage Resources Act.

Through the auspices of the Downtown Design Review Board, the City of Winnipeg has the authority, under the Pedestrian Level Design Review Process, to review all alterations to the built environment and new construction at The Forks. The Johnston Terminal Building has been listed by the City of Winnipeg as a Grade III heritage building.

Heritage interpretation at The Forks brings governmental *enabling* opportunities to the forefront. At the federal level, interpretive signage forms an important part of The Forks National Historic Site. In addition to maintaining these physical assets, the ongoing administration of the site will continue to include the accommodation of community-originated heritage programming. Furthermore, several federal departments administer grants programs upon which citizens groups, organizations and non-government institutions can draw in support of their own programming at various locations around The Forks.

Provincially, The Park Lands Act makes provision for the establishment of heritage parks on lands under provincial jurisdiction, including The Forks; and The Heritage Resources Act enables the Minister responsible to evaluate heritage importance, provide developmental guidelines, commemorate heritage themes, designate heritage resources and facilitate a wide range of groups in carrying out heritage programs, projects and events. The provincial government, like its federal counterpart, operates a series of grants programs that can be accessed by the heritage community for interpretive developments at the site. At the municipal level, the City of Winnipeg Parks and Recreation Department administers a wide range of cultural, educational and recreational programs throughout the city each year. Once adequate facilities are in place, courses, projects and workshops on Manitoba history delivered at The Forks would be appropriate and logical additions to the programs that are already offered elsewhere in Winnipeg.

Role of The Forks Heritage Advisory Committee

The Board of Directors of The Forks Renewal Corporation obtains guidance and advice from several community-based advisory committees (see **Figure 1C**). *The Forks Heritage Advisory Committee* performs this function with regard to heritage resources. Among its key recommendations to date was the need to establish a long-range plan to govern the heritage interpretive activities on The Forks' lands as the Corporation proceeds to implement the Phase 1 Plan. It was a sub-committee of the Heritage Advisory Committee, the Interpretive Plan Sub-Committee, which drew up the outline of the present report and provided much of its contents. A second sub-committee developed the graphics and label copy for the plaques on the Wall Through Time, a major heritage interpretive feature at The Forks.

**THE FORKS RENEWAL CORPORATION
COMMUNITY BASED ADVISORY COMMITTEES**

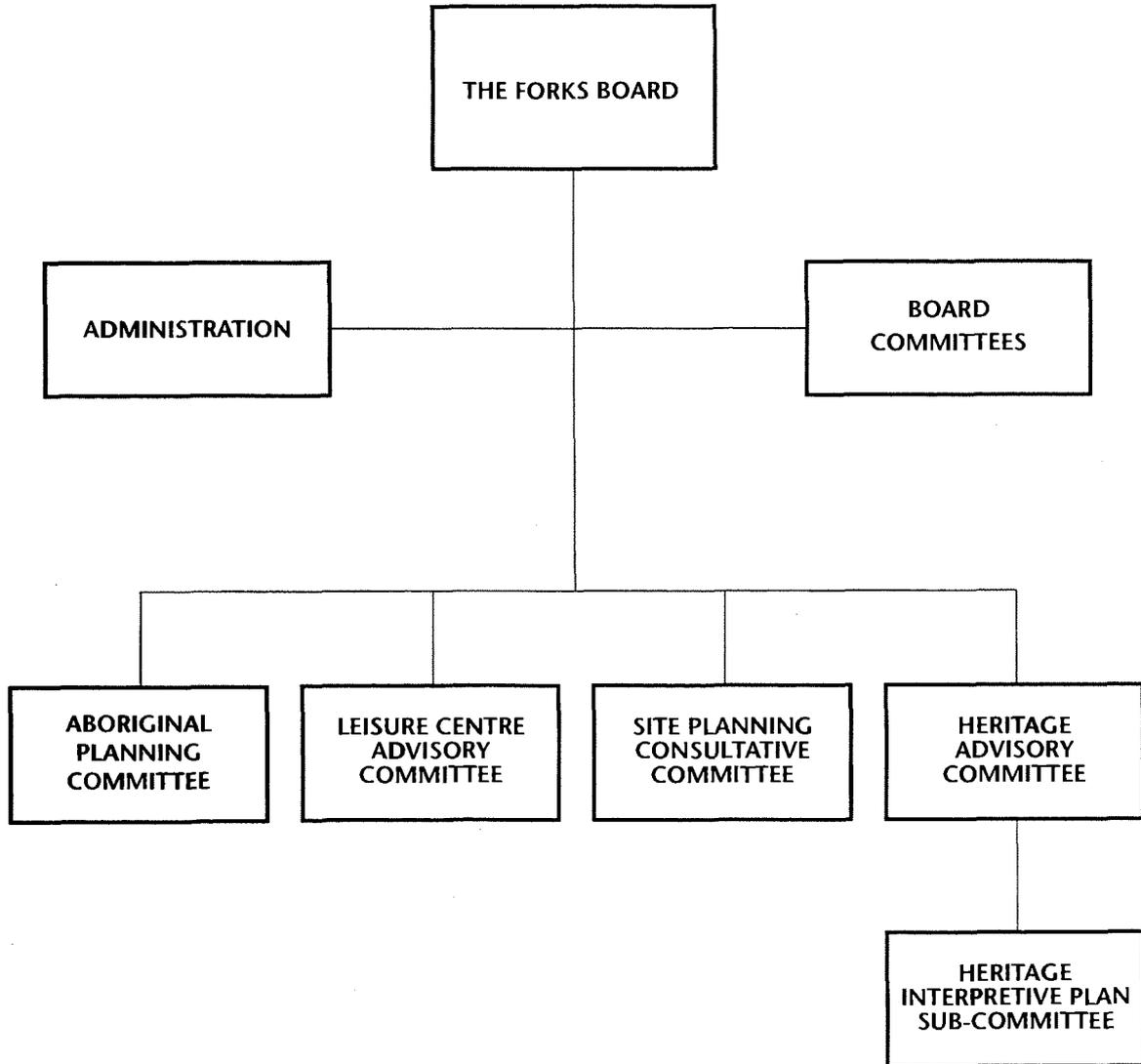


Figure 1C. Organization chart of The Forks Renewal Corporation.

II BACKGROUND TO THE PLANNING PROCESS

Introduction

The first steps in the development of an interpretive plan for The Forks came with the publication of the Phase 1 Concept and Financial Plan, wherein provision was made for interpretive-type initiatives at the site. In 1988, the Site Archaeologist produced a major planning document entitled "The Forks Archaeological Impact Assessment and Development Plan". This publication recommended the establishment of a public archaeology program, and in 1989 this program was put in place. Also in 1989, the Heritage Advisory Committee was formed, and one of its first recommendations was the preparation of a heritage interpretive plan for the site. In December of that year a consulting team led by Lord Cultural Resources Planning and Management Inc. was hired by the Corporation to assist in the preparation of a heritage interpretive plan that would guide the heritage components of the Corporation's mandate and develop opportunities for community participation in the project.

Summary of the Lord Approach

The consultants proceeded on the premise that redevelopment of The Forks would be scaled to meet the needs of the degree of use currently experienced by heritage programs in the area, with room for growth as additional features were added. The strategy and plan put forward by the consultants was one which, theoretically, could be implemented in an incremental fashion as resources become available.

In keeping with the terms of reference under which they were retained, the consultants produced an assessment of on-site and adjacent heritage resources (see Figure 1A) and suggested options for interpretation. The Heritage Advisory Committee found the Lord study to be a useful basis for development of the current plan.

Appointment of The Forks Interpretive Plan Sub-Committee

The results of the Lord & Associates study were submitted in November 1990 and were utilized in the preparation of the plan by the Heritage Advisory Committee. In January of 1991 a sub-committee of the Heritage Advisory Committee was formed to (A) develop a series of public consultation meetings; (B) prepare a summary report of the heritage interpretive plan for use in public consultation, and (C) produce a final heritage interpretive plan based on the work of the consultants and the results of the public consultation for Phase 2 developments and beyond.

In preparation for the final writing of the interpretive plan, the sub-committee drafted an outline of general themes and objectives. The outline was published in the newsletter "Currents: A View from The Forks", which was widely distributed prior to public meetings. The meetings, held in the early summer of 1991, were augmented with a display that continued in use after the meetings were completed. With the results of these meetings in hand, the Interpretive Plan Sub-Committee synthesized the accumulated information into a final document during the winter of 1991-92, integrating overall site development strategy with heritage resource management planning.

Public Consultation Meetings

Public consultation aimed at the preparation of a comprehensive interpretive plan for Phase 2 of The Forks took place in 1990, 1991 and 1992.

In 1990, a number of local service organizations and heritage associations were contacted by the Lord consultants, and those that were willing to participate in the study were interviewed using previously distributed copies of the Phase 1 Concept Plan as the basis for discussion. Individuals from the following organizations were interviewed by the consultants in 1990:

- Aboriginal Planning Committee
- Manitoba Heritage Federation
- Heritage Winnipeg
- Manitoba Historical Society
- La Société historique de Saint-Boniface/St Boniface Historical Society
- Canadian Parks Service
- Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship
- Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
- Manitoba Naturalists Society

In November of 1990 the consultants presented their findings and recommendations to the Heritage Advisory Committee. In the spring of 1991, 11,000 copies of a summary report prepared by The Forks Interpretive Plan Sub-Committee, entitled "Defining The Forks: Toward a Heritage Interpretive Plan for The Forks" and printed in the "Currents" newsletter, were distributed widely by mail and as a supplement to the "Uptown" newspaper. Advertisements were placed in the Winnipeg Free Press, the Winnipeg Sun and community information newsletters regarding the opportunity for public consultation, and letters were sent to all heritage organizations, inviting their review and participation. Public service announcements were aired on local radio stations, and presentation boards summarizing the elements of the Heritage Interpretive Plan were constructed to support the consultation meetings themselves. In June of 1991, two public meetings were held and, following that, copies of the summary report were sent to the departments of anthropology, history and geography at the three provincial universities inviting comment on the report. Written responses were submitted by

- Le Musée de Saint-Boniface/St Boniface Museum
- Association of Manitoba Archaeologists
- The Forks Public Archaeological Association
- La Société historique de Saint-Boniface/St Boniface Historical Society
- Fort Garry Curling Club

- Heritage Winnipeg
- Ms Patricia Forsythe

As well, M. Lemaire presented a case for the commemoration of the historic role of women in the form of a statue of the “Mother of the West”.

In June of 1992, copies of the “Draft Proposal, The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan” were distributed to interested parties, and a public meeting was held that same month. Written responses to the draft proposal were submitted by

- Greening The Forks
- Association of Manitoba Archaeologists
- The Forks Public Archaeological Association

In addition, Mr Richard Orlandini of CHOICES made a verbal presentation at the June 1992 public meeting in support of a simulated archaeological dig at The Forks.

Summary of 1991 Comments

The major findings of the interviews and public meetings were as follows:

- (1) There was general agreement on the need to develop an Aboriginal centre at The Forks by the local Native community according to their own timetable and priorities; however, Native history should be included in the broad, overall interpretive programming at The Forks and should not be confined to a single location;
- (2) Judicious management and use of on-site and relevant off-site heritage resources pertaining to The Forks must be a priority;
- (3) Duplication of heritage programs at The Forks and elsewhere should be avoided, and heritage programming at The Forks itself should not be confined to a single building or area at the site. In short, heritage should be part of the public experience *throughout* the site;
- (4) Heritage interpretation at The Forks should not be carried out in isolation, but should be linked and integrated with heritage programs and facilities elsewhere in the city, the Red River corridor and the province;
- (5) All relevant disciplines (natural and cultural history, archaeology, palaeontology, architectural history) should be brought to bear in “recreating the past” at The Forks;
- (6) There should be no formal prioritization of significant themes in the Interpretive Plan, but the representation of different sub-themes and topics should be evaluated and used as a guide for planning heritage resource development;

- (7) The Forks should be developed according to an objective set of heritage planning criteria that will assist in determining if a proposed facility or program should be considered for inclusion at The Forks and, if so, what degree of emphasis should be placed on it as a component of the overall plan;
- (8) Heritage planning should be a significant part of overall planning at The Forks.

Summary of 1992 Comments

The major points made in the 1992 submissions were as follows:

- (1) The best way to manage The Forks is via a heritage stewardship land trust rather than a self-sustaining corporation;
- (2) Management by a land trust would make possible the effective adoption and application of key caveats and restrictive covenants — maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation — on future development of The Forks;
- (3) The thematic structure for Native history must be fully commensurate with current approaches to and developments in historiography;
- (4) A more explicitly-defined mitigative procedure should be in place for impact assessment at The Forks;
- (5) A year-round archaeological interpretive facility would be appropriate at The Forks;
- (6) Decision-making concerning The Forks development should be heritage-driven, not commercially-driven;
- (7) A simulated archaeological dig and field laboratory should be established at The Forks;
- (8) Commercial enterprise is important for development at The Forks if the venture is to be viable.

The collected results of the 1990, 1991 and 1992 public consultations are provided in Appendix A. They have been instrumental in the preparation of the present document, and the community and community-based organizations will be consulted further in the writing of the Phase 2 Concept and Financial Plan.

III HERITAGE RESOURCES

Heritage resources lie at the very foundation of heritage interpretive programming. The heritage resources of The Forks can be categorized and differentiated in several ways. A distinction has already been made between “natural” and “cultural” heritage resources. To date, the natural heritage resources found at The Forks are as follows:

- (1) Landforms
- (2) Drainage features
- (3) Living animals and animal remains
- (4) Living plants and plant remains
- (5) Buried soils (“palaeosols”)
- (6) Geological deposits

Potential cultural heritage resources, or cultural heritage resources that have been found at or that pertain to The Forks, are:

- (1) Archaeological materials
- (2) Archival documents
- (3) Historic buildings and structures
- (4) Ethnographic collections and objects
- (5) Historical artifacts
- (6) Human memory

Natural and heritage resources can be regarded or categorized in terms of four sets of variables, as follows:

- (1) “known” or “potential”
- (2) “off-site” or “on-site”
- (3) “primary” or “secondary”
- (4) “focal” or “peripheral”

The following comprises a full definition of all of the above classes and categories of heritage resources that pertain to The Forks. This section of the report will provide the reader with a comprehensive familiarization of the resources from which thematic information can be drawn for interpretive purposes.

Natural Heritage Resources

- (1) Landforms: the physiographic features that make up The Forks are river banks, river terraces, floodplains and levees, all of which are present at the site itself, and a major cut-off meander (oxbow) that marks a former bend of the Red River opposite The Forks at Enfield Crescent in St Boniface;

- (2) **Drainage features:** These comprise the existing river channels and their confluence;
- (3) **Living animals and animal remains:** Animal remains are shells of invertebrate animals and the bones of animals. Geotechnical, impact assessment and mitigative work carried out at the site to date has yielded 750-year-old bison bones and deer bone that is believed to be somewhat older than 3000 years. Clam shells were found at the interface between the Lake Agassiz and earliest river deposits, and snail shells have been uncovered throughout the sequence of geological deposits at the site;
- (4) **Living plants and plant remains:** Plant remains comprise seeds, plant fragments, and pollen; to date, seeds and plant fragments have been retrieved from excavations at The Forks. Analysis of these has shown that between the 5th and early 19th centuries AD portions of the site have been covered by a riverbank forest of trees such as ash, cottonwood and/or willow, elm and maple. Other plant species growing in the area included goosefoot, dock, hazel, oak, raspberry, wild rose, saskatoon, wild plum, stinging nettle, hawthorn and gooseberry. Today's vegetation includes species that have become established due to human disturbance of the landscape over the past 200 years.
- (5) **Buried soils ("palaeosols"):** All of the buried soils observed at The Forks to date are "regosols" — immature soils whose development was prematurely terminated. This is to be expected at The Forks where flooding was almost an annual occurrence; (see **Figure 3A**)
- (6) **Buried swamp deposits;**
- (7) **Geological deposits:** The bedrock "foundation" at The Forks is limestone, overlain by Lake Agassiz clays, which are in turn covered by numerous layers of riverine alluvium.

Natural heritage resources from elsewhere along the Red and Assiniboine rivers have been collected, analysed and interpreted in reports, and the resulting information can be incorporated into heritage interpretation at The Forks whenever the opportunity arises.

Cultural Heritage Resources

The cultural heritage resources of The Forks are as follows:

- (1) **Archaeological materials:** Archaeological fieldwork at The Forks so far has produced materials pertaining to 6000-year old hearths, a 3000-year-old Archaic-period culture, the 1200-year-old Blackduck Culture, the 800-year-old Rainy River Culture, possibly the 450-year-old Sandy Lake Culture, the fur trade as represented by Fort Gibraltar I and II, and railway, immigration and industrial history (see **Figures 3B-3F**). By virtue of its central geographical location, The Forks lies within the ranges and territories of numerous other precontact (pre-fur trade) Native cultures identified elsewhere within the region. Thus, even though The Forks has not yet produced evidence of these cultures, the potential exists of finding remains of them given sufficient opportunity. By the same token, many phases of postcontact land use have been documented for The Forks (see Chapter "V Thematic Framework"), and tangible evidence of these may lie buried there as well.

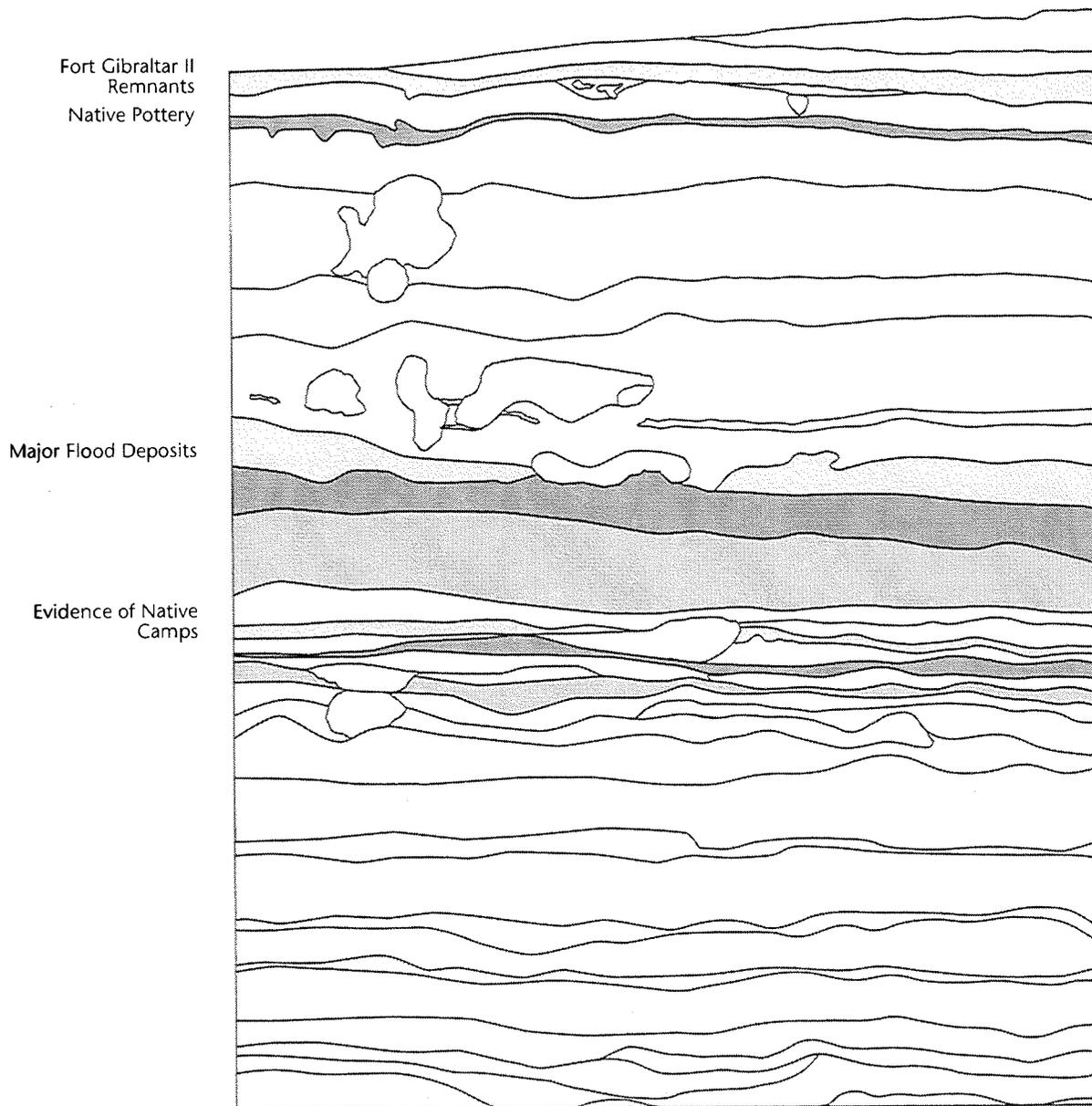
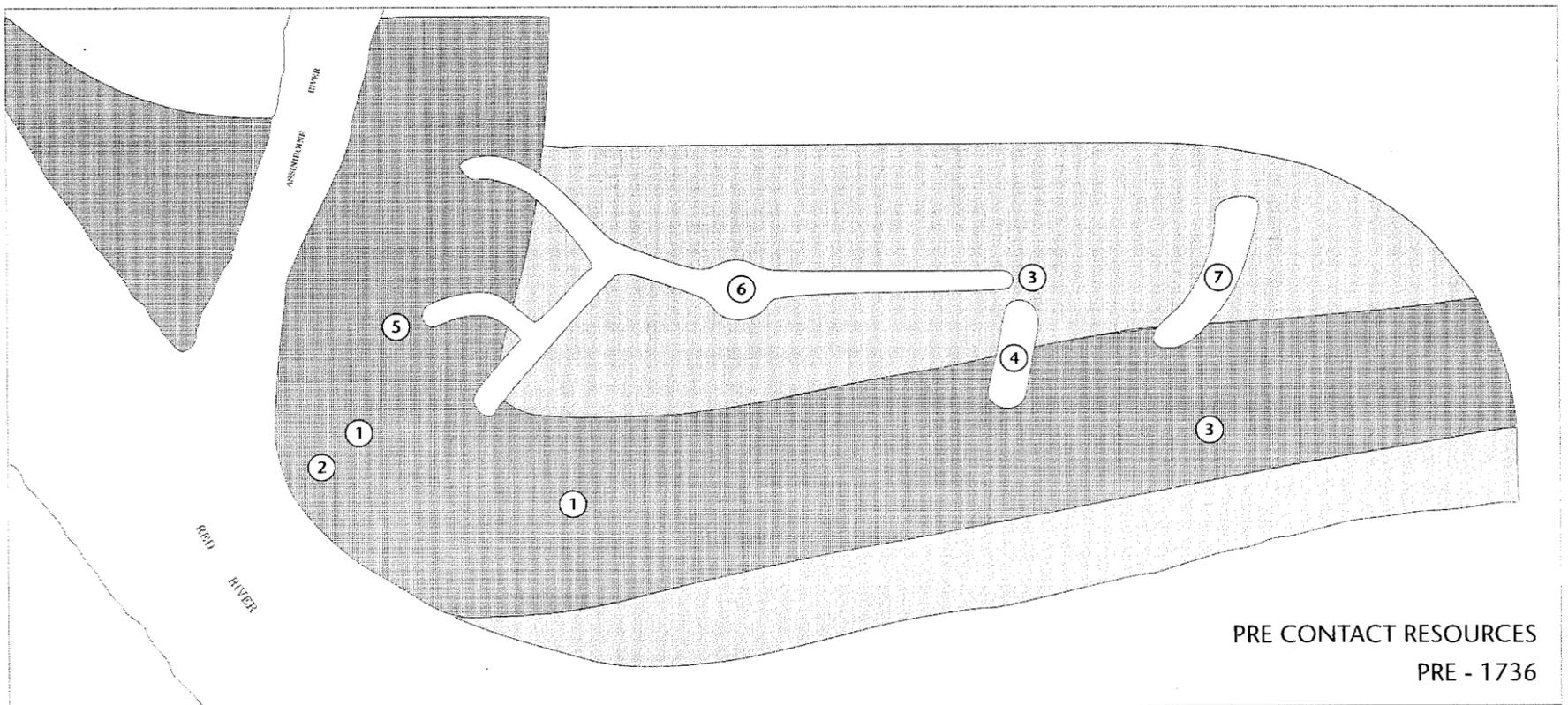


Figure 3A. The archaeological horizons at The Forks are interspersed with layers of natural sediment laid down by numerous floods.



PRE CONTACT RESOURCES
PRE - 1736

DATE	AGENCY	LOCATION	PROJECT TYPE	DISCOVERIES
1. 1984	CPS	B&B Building North Point	Exploratory	Native Ceramic Horizons
2. 1988	CPS	North Point	Mitigation	Native Ceramic Horizons
3. 1988	FRC/CNR	North/South Access Road	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic Horizons
4. 1988	CW	Provencher Bridge	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic Horizons
5. 1988	FRC	North Assiniboine Node	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic Horizons
1989-91	FRC	Assiniboine Riverfront Quay	Monitoring, Mitigation	Archaic (3000 yr) Horizon
6. 1988-89	FRC	Stage I Roads & Services	Monitoring	Native Ceramic Horizons
7. 1989	CW	York/ St. Mary Avenue	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic Horizons
1990	CW	St. Mary Avenue	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic Horizons
1990	CW	St. Mary Avenue	Mitigation Public Archaeology	Native Ceramic Horizons

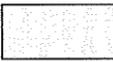
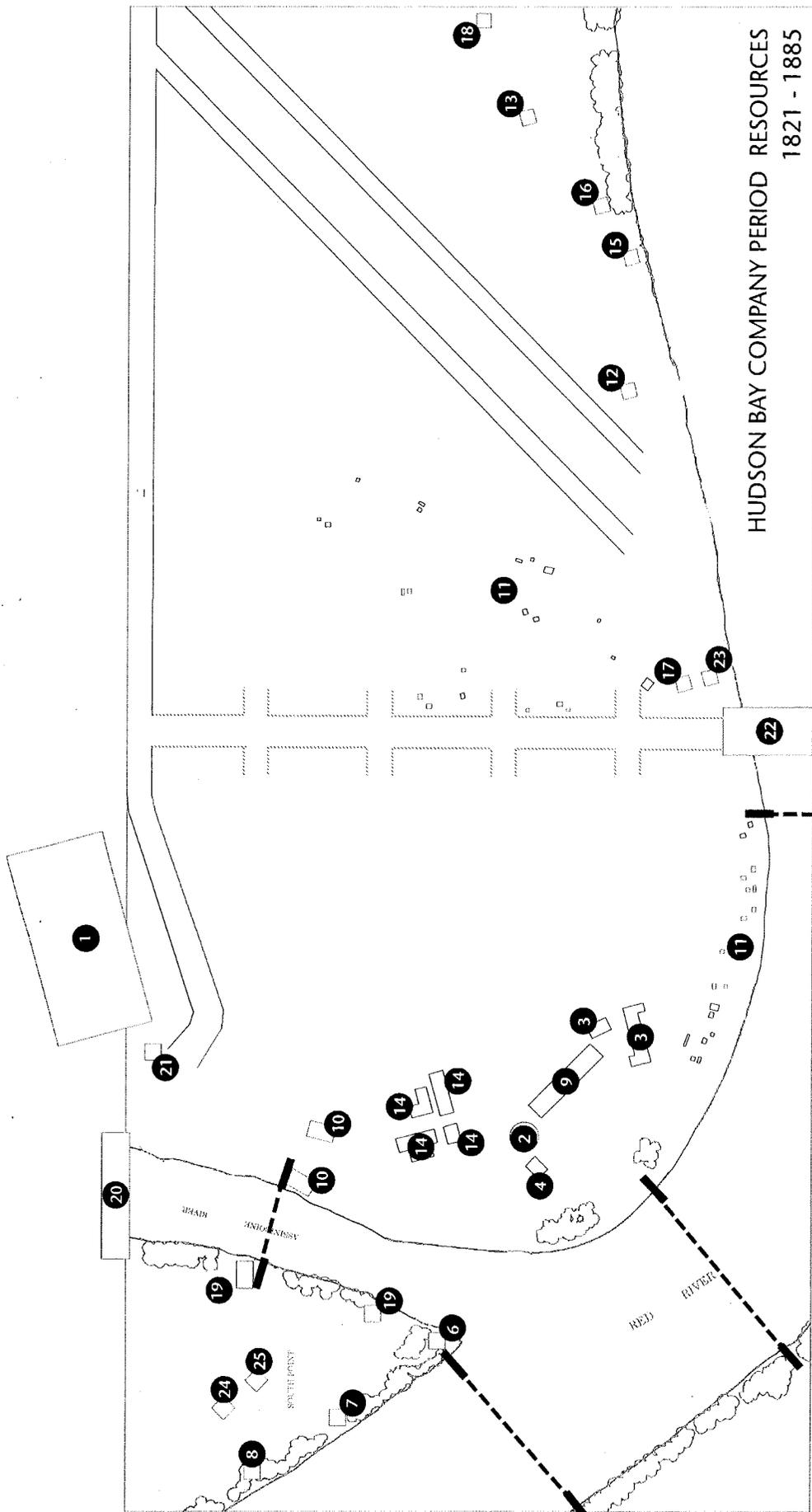
-  Zone of Potential for Resource Discovery
-  Zone of Highest Potential for Resource Discovery
-  Location of Finds from Archeological Digs

Figure 3C.



- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p> Features of Known Location</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fort Gibraltar I 2. Fort Gibraltar II: Renamed Fort Garry | <p> Features of Vague Location (numbered)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Nor'Wester's Camp 4. Fidler's Fort | <p> Features of Unknown Location (not numbered)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Villages of Assiniboines Ten Cabins - Cree Fort Rouge Wintering Camp of De Saint Pierre Wintering camp of Bruce and Boyer Two Indian Lodges Ojibwa and Ottawa Camps; Sioux Groups Saulteaux Entrenchments HBC and Nor'Wester Campsites Winter/ Trading Camp of L. Dorion |
|---|---|--|

Figure 3D.



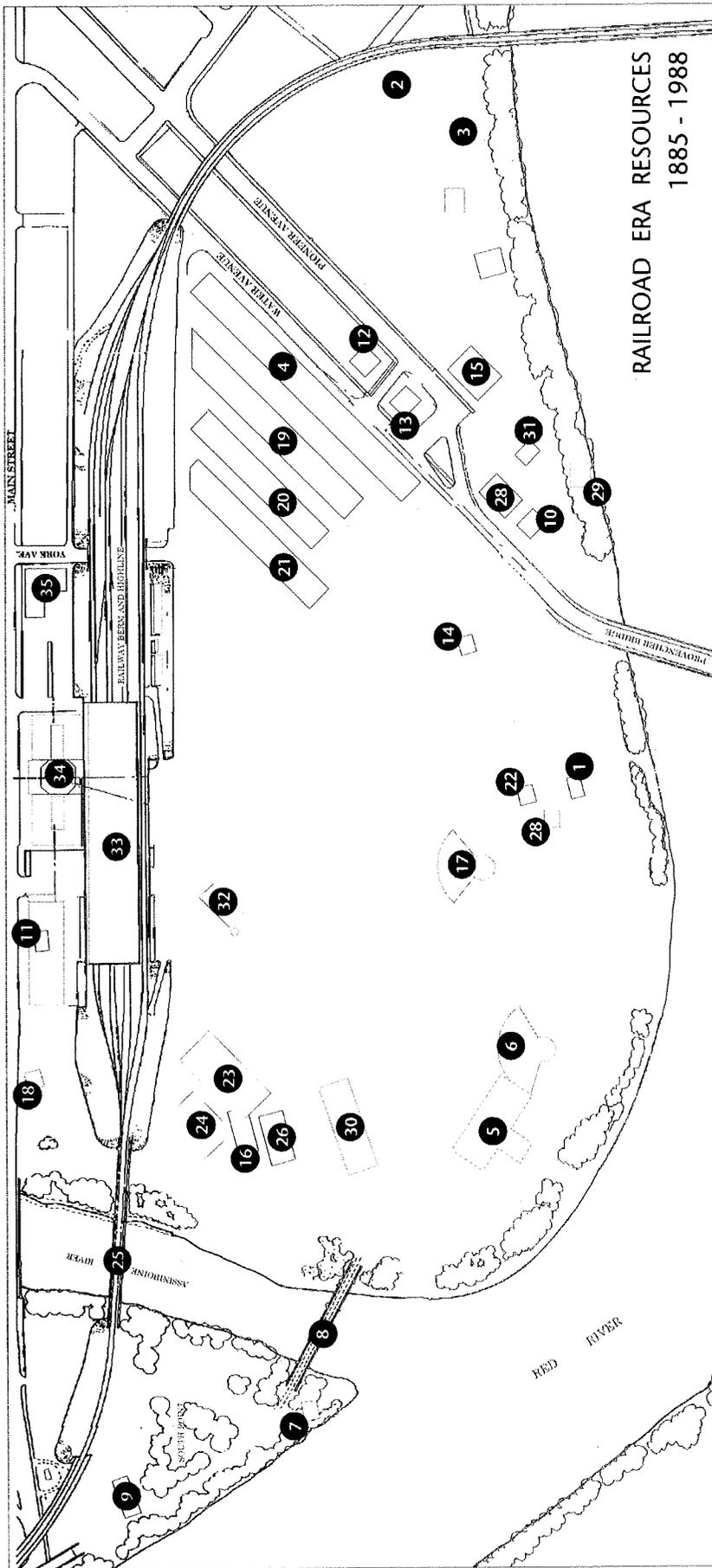
- 1. Upper Fort Garry
- 2. Experimental Farm
- 3. Experimental Farm Stables
- 4. Courthouse and Jail
- 5. McDougall Farmhouse
- 6. Farmhouse
- 7. Farmhouse
- 8. Farmhouse
- 9. Immigration Shed

- 10. Steamboat Warehouse: HBC Warehouse #4
- 11. Shanty Town near Immigration Shed
- 12. Macauley Lumber Mill
- 13. Bick & Banning Saw Mill
- 14. HBC Mill Complex
- 15. Sash & Door Factory
- 16. Jarvis Saw Mill
- 17. Clark and McClure Yard

- 18. McMillan Grist Mill
- 19. House
- 20. Main Street Bridge
- 21. James Anderson House
- 22. Broadway Bridge
- 23. Finkelstein Grocery
- 24. House
- 25. House

— Ferry Crossings
 - - - Locations uncertain

Figure 3E.



- | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bridgeman's House; Broadway Bridge | 13. Unidentified Building | 25. Highline Railroad Bridge |
| 2. McArthur's Warehouse | 14. City Asphalt Plant | 26. McNaughton Warehouse |
| 3. Dick and Banning Saw Mill #2 | 15. J.I. Case Threshing Machine Co. Ltd. | 27. Sterling Engine Works |
| 4. Freight Shed #1; N.P. & M.P. | 16. HBC Track Warehouse | 28. Building Products & Coal Co. |
| 5. Northern Pacific Engine House | 17. Canadian Northern R.R. Roundhouse | 29. Fort Garry Coal West Yards |
| 6. Northern Pacific Roundhouse | 18. HBC Dwelling? | 30. National Cartage Building |
| 7. Winnipeg Rowing Club Boathouse | 19. Freight Shed #2 | 31. Lambert Fuel Supply |
| 8. Low Level (Low Line) Railroad Bridge | 20. Freight Shed #3 | 32. Steam Plant |
| 9. Arctic Ice Co. Warehouse | 21. Freight Shed #4 | 33. Train Shed |
| 10. Electric Light Co. | 22. CNR Ice House | 34. Union Station |
| 11. Grandstand for Racetrack | 23. Can. Northern Cartage Stable | 35. Empire Hotel |
| 12. Unidentified Building | 24. Grand Trunk Pacific Stable | |

Figure 3F.

(2) Historic Buildings and Structures: In addition to archaeological materials, there are several examples of “built heritage” resources on The Forks property — the B&B (Bridges & Buildings) Building, Johnston Terminal, Stable Buildings (since redeveloped into The Forks Market), Steam Plant and Low Line Bridge (the bridge is a unique industrial structure).

B&B Building — This structure was built in 1889 as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railroad engine house with attached roundhouse, no longer in existence, having been demolished in 1926. It is considered to be the oldest standing railway building of its type in Western Canada. The basic structure is brick with a wooden roof and truss system (not original). The building contains 28,000 square feet of space, all on one level.

Johnston Terminal Building — Built in 1928-30 as a warehouse, this is a typical industrial building of its day. It contains four floors plus basement with a total area of 106,875 square feet.

Stable Buildings — Built in 1909 and 1910 for the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways, they have been renovated as The Forks Market complex with a total area of approximately 75,000 square feet. The buildings are excellent examples of early industrial structures.

Steam Plant — This is a recent addition to the railway complex (built in 1947), and it is no longer required in an operational capacity. It is a solid brick masonry building which may be suitable for adaptive reuse as a museum-type interpretive facility.

Low Line Bridge — The existing bridge is a steel truss draw bridge constructed in 1890, as the second bridge in this location, to accommodate the line of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railroad. It is no longer functional as a draw bridge and is designated for pedestrian use only to provide access to the South Point.

In addition to the above on-site buildings and structures, there are several major examples of built heritage in the immediate area of The Forks. Under the Phase 1 Plan, it is the role of the Corporation to co-ordinate the redevelopment of these buildings and structures. They are:

Union Station and Sheds — The station was built between 1908 and 1911 to a design by Warren and Wetmore, architects of New York’s Grand Central Station, as a jointly-used station for the Canadian Northern, which had bought out the Northern Pacific and Manitoba line, and the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is one of only three or four remaining stations of comparable style and scale in Canada.

The Train Sheds — The Sheds on the east side of the depot are among the few remaining examples of a unique Canadian design, used only in the major terminals. Other sheds and outbuildings of wood frame construction are located along the active high line.

Main Line Bridge — Constructed to serve the new Union Station about 1911, it has been upgraded several times and is in active use.

Main Street Bridge (“Bridge of the Old Forts”) — Originally constructed in 1880, it was the first permanent bridge in Winnipeg. It has been upgraded several times and plans have been developed for a major rebuilding in the near future.

Fort Garry Curling Club — The curling club is located in a simple industrial style building situated along Main Street on the South Point.

Provencher Bridge — This bridge was originally built to replace the Broadway Bridge after expansion of the railway in 1911 closed off the east extension of Broadway. Plans for improved bridge access will lead to major gateway changes at the north end of The Forks.

- (3) **Archival Collections:** Archival collections (including photographs) relating to The Forks are held at the National Archives in Ottawa, the Provincial Library and Archives and the Hudson's Bay Archives, and by the City of Winnipeg, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian National Railway, the universities of Manitoba and Winnipeg, and the archives of Les Soeurs Grises/Grey Nuns, La Société historique de Saint-Boniface/St Boniface Historical Society, and L'Archevêché de Saint-Boniface/ Archdiocese of St Boniface. The Manitoba Council of Archives has published a directory of archives in Manitoba, and this document can be consulted for a comprehensive listing of archival facilities and holdings, in addition to the obvious ones noted above, that may contain material relevant to The Forks.
- (4) **Ethnographic Collections:** The Hudson's Bay Company possesses a large ethnographic collection of 8000 fur trade artifacts dating from c1800 to 1930. This collection is stored at Lower Fort Garry under the stewardship of the Canadian Parks Service and constitutes an abundant peripheral heritage resource. Also, the Hudson's Bay Company maintains a collection of paintings that depict historical scenes. The Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, the St Boniface Museum, small museums and university departments are other sources of such artifacts.
- (5) **Historical artifacts:** Two items that could play roles in interpretive programming at The Forks include the still-existing "Countess of Dufferin", the first railway engine in Western Canada, and the metal facade of the Empire Hotel. The Countess of Dufferin is now on public display on Track 1 of the Union Station. This is the first part of a developing display interpreting railway history in the West. Interpretation and conservation of this large and well-known artifact requires a proper museological environment which includes both climate controls and controlled access. The Empire Hotel facade and other building artifacts are preserved by the Manitoba Historical Society and the City of Winnipeg in the hope that they may be reused. Historical artifacts are also held and interpreted at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature and at the St Boniface Museum.
- (6) **Human Memory:** The human memory constitutes a most important part of the heritage resource base. It includes not only the recollections of the many thousands who have worked, lived or come together at The Forks and adjacent areas, but also the traditional stories and legends of the Native community that include The Forks as part of their subject matter. Some oral history tapes exist at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, in archives and at other institutions. Unfortunately, the memories of those who have had first-hand associations with The Forks are a diminishing resource as people pass away. Hence, an "emergency salvage" need exists in this situation.

Heritage Resource Variables

Natural and cultural heritage resources fall within a range of variables, the recognition of which serves to elaborate further on the nature of the resources.

Known vs potential — Heritage resources can be either “known” or “potential”. The known resources are those whose existence have already been determined and that can be accessed for the purpose of heritage programming. Potential resources are those believed to exist based on what is known from other sources. For example, there is reason to believe that there may exist the archaeological remains of a “Fort Rouge” at The Forks because it is referred to in historical documents.

On-site vs off-site — Archaeological or palaeontological objects still in the ground, or a historic building that still stands on its original spot, are examples of on-site heritage resources. Original documents that contain reference to The Forks but which reside in an archive, or archaeological collections from The Forks that are being held and curated at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, are examples of off-site heritage resources.

Primary vs secondary — A diary or written first-hand account is an example of a primary resource. An analysis of some topic in which the first-hand account has been used in part and interpreted is a secondary resource, e.g., Alexander Ross’ observations used in a summary of Manitoba’s history.

Focal vs peripheral — Focal heritage resources are those that originated, or are known to have been used, at the site and therefore have or had a direct association with it. Peripheral resources are those that did not have any direct connection with the site but were nonetheless part of the local and regional lifeways that were common to the district of which The Forks was a part, and therefore can be used in heritage interpretive programming at The Forks. Examples of the latter would be an ethnographic collection comprising items gathered throughout the Northwest between 1805 and 1863, historic artifacts of the Red River Settlement or the warehouse district, or archaeological artifacts from excavations in a nearby area such as Bonnycastle Park.

IV GOALS OF THE HERITAGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN

With the findings and recommendations of the Lord consultants in hand, the Heritage Advisory Committee formulated a series of interpretive goals in the spring of 1991. They are as follows:

To Identify, Preserve and Protect Heritage Resources at The Forks

Heritage resources are, by their very nature, finite and non-renewable; once they are lost or destroyed, they are gone forever. Accordingly, they must be preserved, protected and conserved if there is to be any chance of their being interpreted and enjoyed by future generations.

Objectives:

Five objectives are considered necessary to achieve this goal:

- (1) To locate, record and interpret (at the level of basic analysis) archaeological resources through provisions of federal and provincial legislation;
- (2) To locate and record archaeological resources through the public archaeology program;
- (3) To ensure that structures of provincial and municipal significance are protected over the short term and eventually re-used in a manner sympathetic to their original design and form, and that heritage themes are incorporated into the structures in a meaningful and visible manner;
- (4) To ensure that development on The Forks Renewal Corporation property recognizes the importance of the site's heritage; incorporates whenever possible aspects of heritage in developmental and programming activities; and is generally sensitive to all manner of heritage resources on the site;
- (5) To ensure that the development of The Forks Corporation property retains an integrated plan that is sensitive to the heritage importance of the site and maintains a sense of historic character.

Action to Date:

A logical first step in the management of heritage resources is the identification and inventorying of them. In the case of built heritage resources, the buildings have been assessed for their historical and architectural importance.

Much more difficult has been the assessment of the sub-surface remains of postcontact features (e.g., Fort Rouge, Fort Gibraltar II, the Steamboat Warehouse) whose former whereabouts are documented in archival records. The *identification* of these requires (1) the use of test-excavations to ascertain the extent and condition of the resources and (2) the search of archival illustrations and observations. A number of structures and features remain to be found.

Also very difficult is the inventorying of precontact Native archaeological resources for which there are no written

indicators of either their nature or location. The problem is the inability to readily see the buried archaeological resources. The Forks locale has undergone periodic flooding by the rivers ever since the disappearance of Lake Agassiz around 9000 years ago. As a consequence, a series of now-buried ground surfaces has been built up, one on top of the other, creating a stratified sequence of potential “living floors” — areas of ground surface upon which people could have set up camps and villages and left behind the tangible evidence of their having done so. It is difficult to determine the location of the various levels containing these occupations. Furthermore, each cultural layer probably covers a limited portion of the former ground surface of which it was a part. Hence, it is not possible to predict with any degree of confidence either the location of precontact Native occupation deposits in general or the total extent of remains of any particular occupation. These factors could only be determined by way of extensive sub-surface testing of the entire site down to Lake Agassiz clays, a strategy that is financially prohibitive, even for postcontact cultural deposits which have been documented by historical research. As a consequence, the identification of sub-surface heritage resources at The Forks has, of necessity, been of a piece-meal nature, accomplished in the course of testing during impact assessments, monitoring of land-development excavations, impact mitigation excavations and scholarly excavations. This means of identifying and inventorying heritage resources is not ideal because it restricts such work to locations that happen to be selected for land development. There are undoubtedly many potential heritage resources lying beneath the surface at The Forks whose presence, whereabouts and nature are unknown simply because no development-oriented excavation has taken place in the particular spots where they exist. The limitations this places on the interpretation of the full history of The Forks are obvious, although it does lead to the exciting potential for new discoveries and interpretations to be incorporated into future theme developments.

On the other hand, land development has led to the discovery of archaeological resources that otherwise would not have been found. Future land development will create further opportunities. For example, excavations have occurred on land currently owned by the CPS, The FRC and the City of Winnipeg. They have been initiated by all of these agencies as well as by the universities of Manitoba and Winnipeg. Although it is impossible to identify exactly where specific additional archaeological materials will be located, several tentative conclusions can be drawn regarding the potential of The Forks site for discoveries of archaeological importance:

- (1) There is a potential for archaeological discoveries throughout the entire area, between the Railway High line and the Red River. However, the most probable location for discovery of precontact occupations would be in the zone approximately 100 to 150 metres from the river's edge, on the upper banks of the rivers. This has been confirmed by CPS and FRC excavations in 1984 and 1988-1991, respectively;
- (2) There is potential for the discovery of recorded and unrecorded historic resources prior to the HBC period (pre-1821), since numerous fur traders and explorers travelled through the area and would have likely stopped at this important river junction. Land adjacent to the rivers would be the most likely location for discovering this type of resource. No specific estimate of the potential for such resources can be made, as archival data from this era are very sparse. Some discoveries from this

era have been made, however, in previous archaeological projects by the CPS and by the FRC Public Archaeology Program;

- (3) There is a high potential for archaeological discoveries from the HBC period to the Railway Era. There are numerous recorded structures and events in archival sources (e.g., HBC records, early Henderson Directories [1876-1900]). These structures occurred on HBC lands, the north side of the Broadway Avenue extension, along Water Street and Pioneer Avenue, and adjacent to the Red River between the Provencher Bridge and Stephen Juba Park. During this period there were significant events for which no specific structures have been recorded. There is therefore some potential for the discovery of unrecorded structures related to these events. They include the HBC experimental farm (1836-1841), the settlement of the Chelsea Pensioners (1848-1855), and the occupation of the site by the soldiers of the Sixth Regiment of Foot (1851-1861). These structures could have been built along the north banks of the Assiniboine River. Other potential discoveries from this era would include the "Shanty Town", business establishments and industrial components. These types of finds were unearthed during the CPS and U of M/U of W archaeological field school excavations.
- (4) There is a very high probability of discoveries from the Railway Era to the present. There were numerous recorded and unrecorded railway buildings, many of which existed for only a short time. A large number of maps and archival records are available for this era. In addition, there were many business, industrial and transportation components at The Forks and in adjacent areas, e.g., the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway Company facilities.

The protection and preservation of heritage resources at The Forks has varied with the nature of the particular resources. By the beginning of 1992, the following had been accomplished:

- (1) a site archaeologist, Mr Sid Kroker, was retained;
- (2) an archaeological impact assessment and development plan was prepared and put into effect;
- (3) twelve archaeological projects, including impact assessment, mitigation and monitoring, as appropriate, were conducted during all land development projects realized to date, as follows:
 - mitigative excavations in the North Point location of the National Historic Site by the Canadian Parks Service, 1988
 - impact assessment of the projected route of the primary access road within the East Yard, 1988
 - impact assessment in conjunction with the projected upgrading of the Provencher Bridge and the extension of York and St Mary avenues, 1988
 - major impact assessment of the North Assiniboine Node, 1988
 - monitoring of all sub-surface Stage I construction, 1988-89
 - monitoring of preliminary structural assessments of B&B Building foundations, 1989

- monitoring of construction of the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay, 1989-91
- preliminary investigation of potential heritage resource impact within the Norwood/Main Street Bridge corridor, 1989
- impact assessment in conjunction with the extensions of York and St Mary avenues between Main Street and Pioneer Avenue, 1989
- investigation of extent of the Native cultural horizon within the potential St Mary Avenue Extension impact zone, 1990
- mitigative excavations within the designated impact zone for the St Mary Avenue Extension, 1990
- detailed sub-surface testing in conjunction with the proposed Norwood/Main Street Bridge Project, 1990

Note: for further details on the above projects, see Appendix B

- (4) the archaeological preserve was established following impact assessment of the historic port construction project;
- (5) an annual public archaeology program was inaugurated in 1989;
- (6) in 1989 construction began on The Forks Historic Port and river walkway and was completed in 1991;
- (7) the Corporation supported the designation of historic structures on site: the Low Line Bridge, B&B Building, the Stables and the Johnston Terminal Building;
- (8) proposal calls were issued for the redevelopment of the B&B Building, the Johnston Terminal Building and the Steam Plant. A letter of intent was signed with the Manitoba Children's Museum in 1989 for its restoration and re-use of the B&B Building. In 1989 and 1990 letters of intent were signed with Penn-Co. as well as with the German Canadian Congress. Both letters of intent lapsed subsequently. In 1991 a letter of intent was signed with Marwest Management Canada Ltd for the redevelopment of the Johnston Terminal. Following extensive negotiations and planning reviews, including a public open house on the proposed redevelopment held at The Forks Market on 7 March 1992, a long-term lease and a development agreement was signed on 30 June 1992 with Marwest Management. In 1990 a letter of intent was signed with the Midwestern Rail Association for a rail heritage interpretive facility in the Steam Plant;
- (9) discussions with potential clients for uses of the buildings included conditions for maintaining some degree of heritage integrity of the structures (e.g., the adaptive re-use of the Stable Buildings involved the return of some of the original features such as skylights and the restoration of the two-storey passageways through the centre of each building);
- (10) considerable archival research was conducted by the Canadian Parks Service and the Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship, resulting in a substantial body of secondary heritage resources that can be used for interpretive purposes.

To Promote Interpretation of Heritage Resources at The Forks

The stakeholders of The Forks site, the three levels of government, have given the locality positive support. It has been recognized as an ideal place to create a special and distinct gathering and recreation spot that will significantly enhance the quality of life in the region. The Forks Renewal Corporation has acknowledged the overriding significance of the heritage value of The Forks and has, to date, advocated, encouraged and contributed substantially to the progress, development and growth of heritage interpretation at the site.

Objectives:

There are two objectives for achieving this goal:

- (1) To encourage research in archaeology, history and the natural sciences that contributes to the understanding and interpretation of resources;
- (2) To encourage the introduction of interpretive media in the form of activities, events and resources to tell the story of The Forks.

Action to Date:

The interpretation of heritage resources at The Forks has been promoted by:

- (1) constructing The Forks National Historic Site by the Canadian Parks Service and including in it interpretive plaques and historical programming;
- (2) inaugurating and sustaining the Public Archaeology Program which provides on-the-spot interpretation of sub-surface, earth-bound heritage resources to participants and observers;
- (3) constructing the Wall Through Time, which provides textual and graphic interpretation of more than a dozen natural and cultural heritage themes;
- (4) undertaking the preparation of a heritage interpretation plan for the site as a whole;
- (5) publishing archaeological reports and "Currents" newsletter which include, among other things, interpretive information;
- (6) constructing a visitors centre under the Canada-Manitoba Tourism Development Agreement;
- (7) refurbishing five historic rail cars, including a caboose.

To Encourage Community Participation in Development and Operation of Heritage Interpretive Programming at The Forks

It was determined at the outset that renewal of The Forks would be achieved in co-operation with the public at large. Indeed, the formulation of the Phase 1 concept and Financial Plan itself was accomplished in part by way of public consultation. The Board of Directors of The Forks Renewal Corporation determined that the heritage interpretive plan would be similarly developed.

Objectives:

The objectives of this goal are two-fold:

- (1) To involve the community in the development of a heritage interpretive plan for The Forks Renewal Corporation;
- (2) To establish criteria and a review process for determining suitability of new developments and interpretive proposals within the context of The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan.

Action to Date:

The following are steps that have been taken involving community participation in heritage programming at The Forks:

- (1) establishment of the Public Archaeology Program;
- (2) establishment of the Heritage Advisory Committee and the Heritage Interpretive Plan Sub-Committee to advise the Board on heritage matters generally and on the preparation of an interpretive plan in particular;
- (3) conducting of public meetings for the heritage interpretive plan;
- (4) support of the University of Manitoba/University of Winnipeg archaeological field school and scholarly research at The Forks;
- (5) establishment of The Forks Public Archaeological Association, Inc., a non-profit, community-based organization whose role is to assume ownership of public archaeological programming at The Forks.

V THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

Critical to the formulation of a useful interpretive plan is the preparation of a thematic outline containing (A) the major historic themes that should be interpreted at The Forks (Native history, railway history, etc), and (B) a number of sub-themes and topics within each theme (see Appendix C). Once the major themes are established, the plan will provide the guidelines for appropriate heritage activities at The Forks (guided tours, programs, etc).

Thematic Framework Methodology

A thematic framework is an organized inventory of historical topics whose purpose, among other things, is to aid in deciding which aspects of cultural and natural heritage will be interpreted at The Forks. Based on the public hearings held in 1991 and 1992, it was determined by the Heritage Advisory Committee that interpretation at The Forks should:

- (1) emphasize themes that pertain specifically to The Forks and those that are not already interpreted on-site or elsewhere;
- (2) complement, not duplicate, what is already adequately interpreted elsewhere in the province;
- (3) perform a directory or referral function for off-site interpretation, thus providing The Forks with an overview of Manitoba history without duplicating in detail what is already available at museum and interpretive centres elsewhere in the province.

To achieve these ends, it was determined that interpretation at The Forks would be:

- (1) **Specific**, in that emphasis would be placed on themes that pertain directly, if not exclusively, to The Forks, e.g., transportation, including railroad and paddlewheel history;
- (2) **Holistic**, in that provision should be made for providing a general overview of Manitoba history based on themes that The Forks shares with other parts of the province (a “multiplex” approach to holistic interpretation may be feasible within a visitor orientation centre);
- (3) **Gap-filling**, in that it would focus on shared themes that are not interpreted elsewhere in the province, e.g., lifeways of the Cree Indians of Manitoba during the 18th century;
- (4) **Directive**, in that it would refer the visitor to existing off-site interpretive opportunities (again, a visitor orientation centre would logically accommodate this objective);
- (5) **Composite**, in that it would combine all of the above.

Projects and programs capable of realizing this strategy will commence as opportunities present themselves. The mechanism for selecting specific programs would involve weighted assessment of proposals, both external and

internal, for interpretive programs based on (1) theme emphasis — what else is done elsewhere and to what extent; (2) availability of data and research opportunities; and (3) cost of the required activities.

Statement of Themes

Seven themes have been identified for The Forks (see **Figure 5A**). Their sub-theme components and summaries of each theme are as follows:

Theme I: Natural Heritage

- Before The Forks
- Formation of The Forks
- Natural history at and before Euro-Canadian contact (1737)
- Environmental change
- Human alteration
- Variability today

Theme I explores the natural and physical setting of The Forks over time: What was the environment of The Forks before the glacial changes and the impact of Lake Agassiz? What were the common plants and animals in that post-glacial age? How and when did the junction of The Forks develop?

The natural history of The Forks can be interpreted both as a subject in its own right, and in terms of its relationship with cultural history. Since the arrival of people at The Forks, there has been an interactive relationship between people and the natural setting. Vast grasslands interspersed with sloughs formed a habitat for bison and other animals, some of which, such as the passenger pigeon, are long since extinct. Considerable archaeological evidence indicates a fluctuating environment at The Forks. Floods, insect plagues and climatic changes all contributed to the natural heritage and human ecology of the area. The richness and variety of that historic landscape contrasts sharply with today's urban setting. However, even today a variety of plants and animals can be discovered and activities such as the re-introduction of plots of native prairie would increase this potential.

The extent to which Theme I has been interpreted to date is indicated in **Figure 5B**.

Theme II: Native Lifeways Prior To Contact (5000 BC - AD 1737)

- Culture history
- Major events
- Technology
- Economy
- Social organization
- Community patterns
- Settlement patterns
- Religion and world view

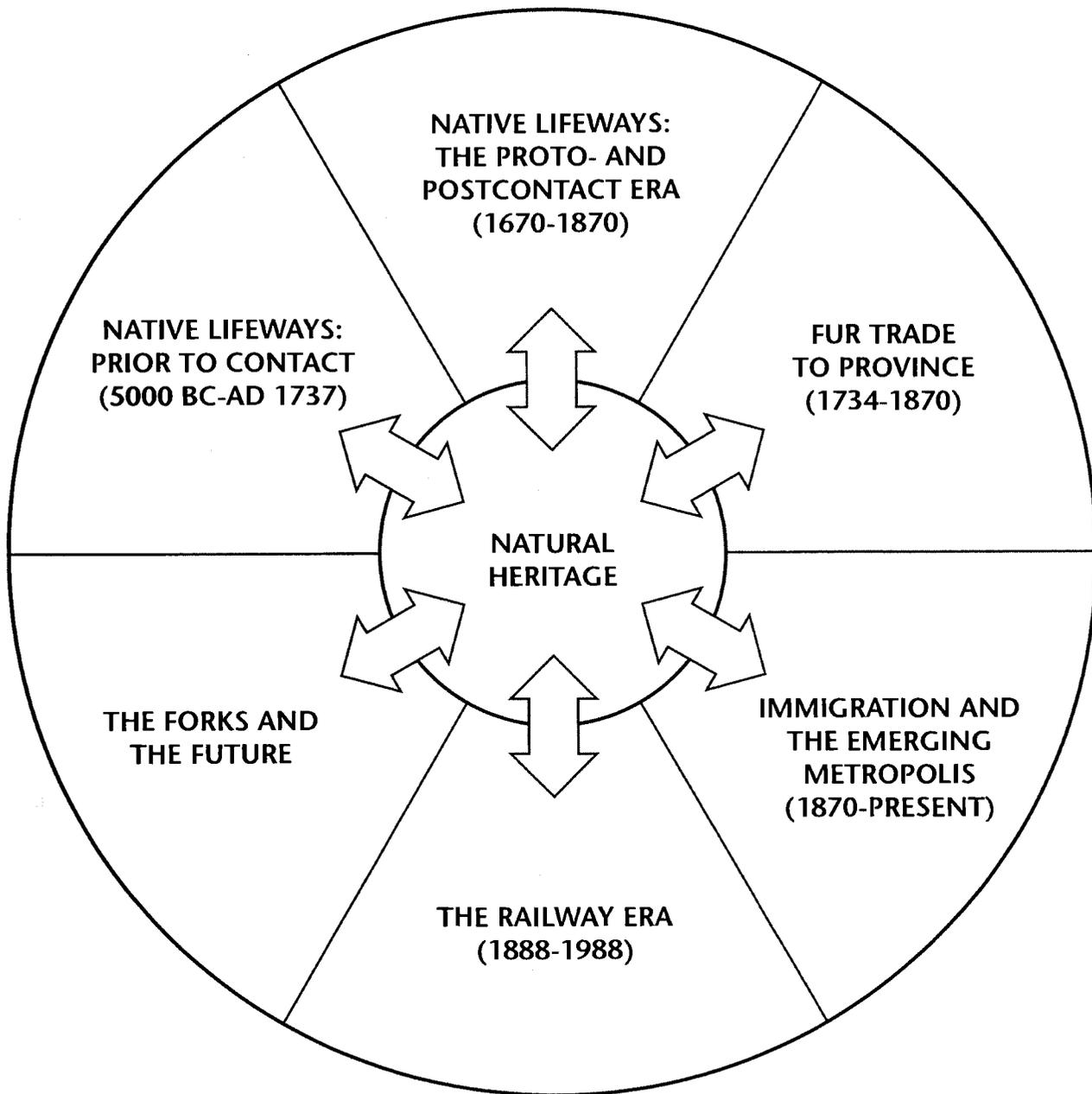


Figure 5A. The seven major themes of The Forks' natural and cultural history. The double-headed arrows represent the inter-relationships between people and the natural environment of the site.

THEME I NATURAL HERITAGE	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
Before The Forks															
Formation of Forks															
Natural History At and Before Contact															
Environment Change															
Human Alteration															
Variability Today															

Figure 5B. Theme I - Natural Heritage matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

The centuries-long association of Native peoples with the land at The Forks requires examination from a variety of perspectives. Through communication with The Forks Aboriginal Planning Committee, information is forthcoming as to how Native traditions relate to this site.

The archaeological and anthropological record known thus far bears witness to at least 6000 years of Native occupation of The Forks. Artifacts and information gathered during archaeological digs present The Forks as a traditional meeting and trading site where various Native groups exchanged material goods and technology and pursued fishing and hunting activities.

The extent to which Theme II has been interpreted to date is indicated in **Figure 5C**.

Theme III: Native Lifeways: The Proto- and Postcontact Era (1670 - 1870)

- Historic dynamics
- Technology and material culture
- Economy
- Spirituality and ceremonialism
- Settlement patterns
- Social patterns
- Political systems
- Language

The arrival of trading enterprises such as the French, North West Company (NW Co), XY Company and Hudson's Bay Company and a new fur trade economy caused dramatic changes in the role of Native peoples in the region. There has been a great diversity of Native peoples identified for the region, even during this early period. It was part of the homeland of one or more groups of Assiniboin and Plains Cree. New groups, such as the Ojibwa and some Odawa, arrived in the 1700s, as did the Dakota (Sioux) after 1862. Other groups such as the Yankton (Sioux) and the Woods Cree utilized the area periodically, and yet others, notably the Assiniboin, shifted westward. Some Dakota oral traditions identify this area as part of their ancient homeland.

Nor does Native history end with the fur trade; Theme V addresses the important role of Native peoples in the urban society of Winnipeg and contemporary Canada. Through public archaeology programs and the other interpretive activities and resources at The Forks, this Native theme can be explored in a broader context.

The extent to which Theme III has been interpreted to date is indicated in **Figure 5D**.

Theme IV: Fur Trade to Province (1734-1870)

- Appearance of La Vérendrye
- Initial appearance of French, NW Co, XY Co traders
- Appearance of Hudson's Bay Company (HBC)
- Selkirk Settlers

THEME II NATIVE LIFEWAYS PRIOR TO CONTACT 5000 BC - AD 1737	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
Culture History		■		■			■	■				■			
Major Events				■				■							
Technology								■							
Economy				■				■					■		
Social Organization															
Community Pattern															
Settlement Pattern															
Religion and World View							■	■			■		■		

Figure 5C. Theme II - Native Lifeways Prior to Contact (5000 BC-AD 1737) matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

THEME III NATIVE LIFEWAYS: THE PROTO- AND POSTCONTACT ERA (1670-1870)	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
Cultural Groups															
Specific Events															
Technology															
Economy															
Native/European Relationships															
Settlement Pattern															
Social Patterns															
Political Systems															
Language															

Figure 5D. Theme III - Native Lifeways: The Proto- and Postcontact Era (1670-1870) matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

- Settlements by Métis
- Forts as centres of social and political power
- Development of commercial trade
- Competition between companies
- HBC monopoly
- St Boniface Cathedral and Grey Nuns convent
- Early churches and clergy
- HBC experimental farms
- Métis breaking HBC monopoly 1840s; Sayer's trial
- Emerging competitive American trade
- St Paul, Minnesota as emerging centre
- Métis as emerging political and economic force
- Development of Fort Garry 1835-1882
- Scientific expeditions, e.g., John Palliser
- Use of military, e.g., 6th Regiment of Foot, Chelsea Pensioners, Wolseley Expedition
- Riel leadership

The establishment of Fort Rouge at the junction of the rivers in the early 1730s signalled a major economic and social change. La Vérendrye's post marked the on-site arrival of the European-based fur trade economy and the advent of the Red River area as a strategic regional base for fur trade enterprises. Aboriginal groups gathered at The Forks and Métis peoples settled in the area and furnished provisions and a labour force for this burgeoning economy.

The late 18th and early 19th centuries witnessed intensive rivalry, as the London-based Hudson's Bay Company and the Montreal-centred North West Company vied for the control of trade in furs. The Forks became the social and political headquarters for early trading establishments such as Fort Gibraltar I and II and the first Fort Garry.

Scottish and Irish settlers were encouraged to emigrate and assist in the establishment of an agricultural economy to complement commercial initiatives. The arrival of Lord Selkirk's settlers opened a fascinating era of struggle and adaptation to the challenging climate and environment of the Red River valley.

Equally important in this period was the transformation experienced in Aboriginal and Métis society. The Métis community in particular became a powerful economic and social force in the fur trade and a potential military threat to the expansionist Hudson's Bay Company.

With the merger of the two fur trade companies in 1821, The Forks became increasingly important as a centre of operations for the south-central prairie region. It eventually became the headquarters of Hudson's Bay Company operations in northern and western British North America. Besides the establishment of Upper Fort Garry as the Hudson's Bay Company headquarters, a major experimental farm was located at The Forks.

Increasingly, economic efforts were concentrated on agriculture. As the Red River Settlement spread, a network of long narrow river lots, running back from the river's edge, radiated from The Forks. Parishes based on ethno-cultural and religious background were established along the rivers.

This period of relative tranquillity at The Forks was short-lived. By the 1840s, the Métis community had launched a successful challenge of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly. Gradually, fur trade society and the isolation of Red River gave way to an emerging commerce headquartered in St Paul, Minnesota. Traditional transportation by canoe brigade and York boat was supplanted by ox cart and the paddlewheel steamer with the arrival of the "Anson Northup" at The Forks in 1859.

The old order received its ultimate challenge in 1869 when Louis Riel and his followers seized control of Upper Fort Garry and established a provisional government. The events that followed and the entry of Manitoba into the confederation of Canada are intricately linked with The Forks and its dramatic history.

The extent to which Theme IV has been interpreted to date is indicated in **Figure 5E**.

Theme V : Immigration and the Emerging Metropolis (1870-Present)

- Tides of immigrants, 1870s and 1880s
- Native loss of land and the reserve system
- Industrial development
- Tear-down of Upper Fort Garry and the land boom
- Métis loss of land
- HBC industrial development at The Forks
- Recreation tract at The Forks
- Railway-induced industrial development at The Forks
- Explosive increase in urban development
- Many small industries in the city and province
- Native revival

Theme V explores the extraordinary transformation of the colony of Red River pioneers to a vibrant commercial and agricultural frontier, stimulated by newcomers from Eastern Canada, England and mainland Europe.

People from England, Germany and Ontario stimulated developments in the growing community. Settlers arrived by steamboat and cart and The Forks' landscape was quickly dominated by warehouses and other enterprises. A large flour mill was erected by the Hudson's Bay Company to serve the expanding community.

An unprecedented land boom was triggered in 1882 by the announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway would pass through North St Boniface and Point Douglas. Despite the substantial land reserve of the Hudson's Bay Company, the momentum for commercial development shifted from The Forks to Portage and Main. It was during this period that rapid growth was experienced in the Warehouse District.

The extent to which Theme V has been interpreted to date is indicated in **Figure 5F**.

THEME IV FUR TRADE TO PROVINCE (1734-1870)	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
La Vérendrye		■													
North West Company		■													
Hudson's Bay Co			■												
Selkirk Settlers		■													
Métis Settlement															
Social & Political															
Commercial Trade				■											
Churches & Clergy															■
Agricultural Begin															
Economy (1840-70)															
Métis Emergence															
Upper Fort Garry															
Military & Scient															
Provisional Govt															

Figure 5E. Theme IV - Fur Trade to Province (1734-1870) matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

Theme VI: Railway Era (1888-1988)

- Construction of the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Rail (NPMR) facilities at The Forks
- NPMR served many areas of southern Manitoba
- Development of Canadian Northern Railway (1899)
- Grand Trunk Pacific Railway - local developments and economic expansion
- Proliferation of craft specialists
- Unionization
- Bankruptcy of small railway companies
- Development of the Canadian National Railway (CNR)

The Canadian Pacific Railway's monopoly in Western Canada did not go unchallenged. By the late 1880s, the CPR's stronghold in Manitoba had been broken by the construction of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba rail facilities at The Forks. This railway served southern Manitoba and connected Winnipeg to the emerging metropolis of Minneapolis-St Paul, Minnesota.

For the next 75 years, The Forks remained a major railway service centre. The NPMR was absorbed by the Canadian Northern Railway which, in turn, joined forces with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway to launch Canada's second major transcontinental rail network. The partnership spurred the construction of Union Station on Main Street at Broadway. The Forks had become the headquarters for a modern railway marshalling and freight operation with all its associated characteristics: the skilled crafts specialists, the emergence of the trade union movement and the gradual disappearance of the small railroad companies.

By 1923, The Forks was controlled by the federally-supported Canadian National Railway. Manitoba had arrived as a transportation centre in Canada. Immigrants came from all around the world and commodities of all kinds flowed east and west through the CN's East Yard at The Forks and the CPR's facility in north-central Winnipeg. The still-surviving Johnston Terminal was constructed in the era of growth before the Depression halted development.

By the 1950s The Forks was beginning yet another transition. Trucking and air transport cut heavily into CN's place in national transportation. The major railway service function was moved to the massive Symington Yards, while VIA Rail continued passenger service from the Union Station. Intermodal freight (rail to road) was moved from The Forks to new facilities at Kennaston and Wilkes.

The extent to which Theme VI has been interpreted to date is indicated in **Figure 5G**.

Theme VII: The Forks and the Future

The renewal of The Forks as an historic meeting place offers an opportunity for Manitobans to reflect on the past and contemplate the continuing history of the site. Theme VII explores The Forks more broadly focussing on the future direction of Manitoba within a national and international context.

THEME V IMMIGRATION AND THE EMERGING METROPOLIS (1870-PRESENT)	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
The Immigrants															
Native Land Loss															
Métis Land Loss															
HBC Activities															
Tear-down of UFC & Land Boom															
Industrial Development															
Urban Development															
Native Revival															

Figure 5F. Theme V - Immigration and the Emerging Metropolis matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

THEME VI RAILWAY ERA	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway															
Canadian Northern Railway															
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway															
Economic & Social															
Canadian National Railway															

Figure 5G. Theme VI - Railway Era matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

Statement of Thematic Emphasis for Interpretive Representation at The Forks, and Rationale

In the preceding section, seven themes and numerous sub-themes were identified. The sub-themes can be subdivided into further detail, and indeed a great many such topics of historical interest can be specified as pertaining to The Forks. Theoretically, all of these could be interpreted by various means. However, not all of them will receive the same level of interpretive development on site, nor should they. It must be borne in mind that The Forks was part of a larger environment variously known as the Northwest, Rupert's Land and Western Canada, and hence most of the themes and sub-themes recognized for The Forks were also expressed elsewhere. Furthermore, many of these subjects have already been interpreted at historic sites, museums and interpretive centres located elsewhere in Winnipeg and other parts of Manitoba, and with such a large selection of topics to choose from and a finite amount of space in which to locate facilities and infrastructures, it is neither necessary nor prudent to duplicate at The Forks that which has been effectively accomplished somewhere else. Rather, emphasis and attention should be directed toward those themes that are not adequately covered elsewhere. This approach is in keeping with the "composite" interpretive strategy described above under "Thematic Framework Methodology".

In order to determine which themes have not been adequately covered elsewhere, it was necessary to determine how, where and to what extent the various themes have been interpreted elsewhere. This information was arrived at through the preparation and use of a "matrix" that measures the complete list of themes, sub-themes and their constituent topics against the state of heritage resource interpretation throughout Manitoba (for full details of this thematic structure, see Appendix C). These results will be critical in making decisions regarding which proposals are interpreted from a heritage point of view.

It will be noted that the themes as presented in Chapter V have not been prioritized. The Heritage Advisory Committee has decided that they should not be limited or constrained, in order to present an integrated, holistic overview of the history of Western Canada, with emphasis on filling gaps in interpretation. The themes must remain flexible to allow for new additions, both temporary and permanent, as research continues and new topics are identified. Thematic interpretation and programming specifics should be left for annual planning; in this way, thematic presentation could change regularly, or as opportunities present themselves, to encourage repeat visits by the resident public. The nature of the programming would more resemble the dynamic and changing format of an art gallery, as opposed to that of a museum with permanent displays.

VI HERITAGE IMPLICATIONS ON SITE PLANNING AND DESIGN

Euro-Canadian Historic Land Patterns

Since the first Europeans arrived at The Forks in the 1700s, there have been several distinct patterns of physical development in this area. These patterns were of course an extension of the larger patterns of development for the area that is now Winnipeg. When the rail yards were cleared in 1988, most of The Forks Renewal Corporation's lands were reduced to a flat, featureless gravel expanse. Cut off from the rest of the city by the rail berm and with a minimum of physical features remaining, the area had no obvious pattern or urban structure.

In the context of future site planning and heritage interpretation, it is therefore important to understand the historical development of the land patterns in and around The Forks in order to provide an historical perspective on possible future land patterns. If the historical perspective is taken into account as one of the planning influences, the future structure of The Forks development may be more meaningful and appropriate.

The following maps and accompanying explanations describe four of the key land patterns that shaped development of The Forks and central Winnipeg. These descriptions are not meant as a detailed chronological history of development. Rather, they are intended to highlight the essential components of the major distinct historic land patterns that are relevant to the development of The Forks.

(1) Land Patterns of the Native Precontact and Early Euro-Canadian Exploration Eras.

The pattern that was important during these eras was formed predominantly by the rivers, oxbows and creeks of this area (see **Figure 6A**). These elements were the main locational determinants of human activity in the area. The junction of the Red and Assiniboine rivers implied a major focus of activity that dominated land use patterns for many kilometres in all directions. Due to the importance of this focus, overland routes and trails also converged at The Forks. **Figure 6B** is a closer view of The Forks and surrounding areas showing only the waterways as they would have been in the early 1700s. It demonstrates the importance of the waterways in defining the physical area known as The Forks.

Much has occurred since that time, and we are no longer dependent on the rivers for food, water or transportation. However, it is clear the rivers were the first determinant of land use patterns, and are still one of the most important determinants for site planning and land use planning at The Forks.

(2) Red River Colony Settlement Patterns (19th Century).

Intense fur trade activity and the establishment of several forts by the competing fur trade companies culminated in the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly and the construction of Upper Fort Garry in 1837. This fort and the HBC Reserve would dominate land use patterns in The Forks area until the coming of the railroad in the late 1880s.

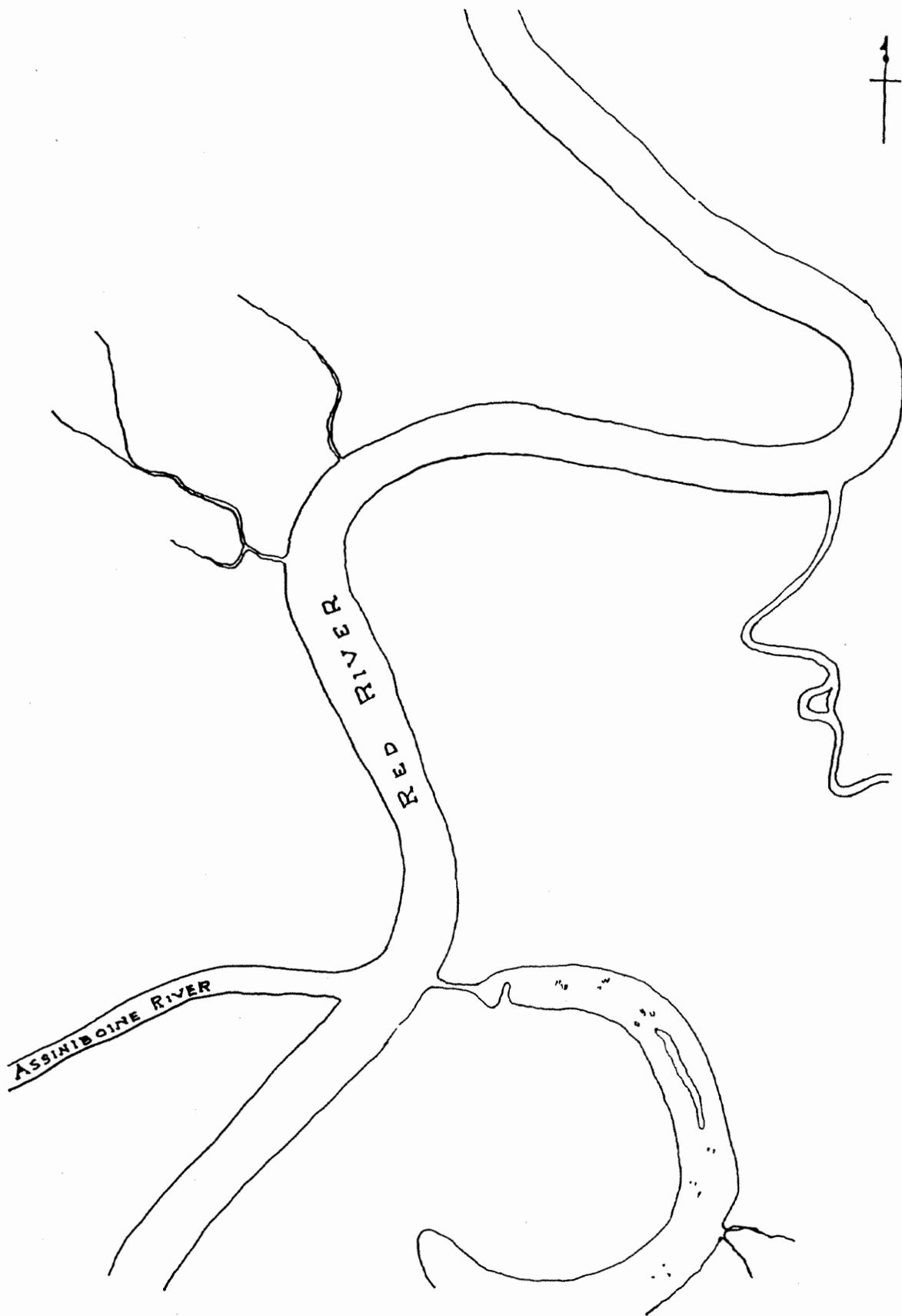


Figure 6B. Waterways at The Forks, early 1700s. Drawn by J. Kacki.

During this time, the Red River Settlement on both sides of the river was being organized into river lots which were long and narrow, stretching back perpendicularly from the river's edge. This river lot pattern became the basis for most of Winnipeg's street systems.

The central part of the HBC Reserve around Fort Garry, from what is now Water Street to the Assiniboine River, was not divided into river lots. This area includes most of what is now known as "The Forks".

The major street systems of central Winnipeg were beginning to form: Portage Road (Portage Avenue) and the Main Road to Lower Fort Garry (Main Street). There was also a street that formed the northern boundary of the open HBC Reserve. This is now Water Street (see **Figure 6C**).

The area now known as The Forks was therefore first defined by the roads and land divisions of the Red River Colony. It was an open tract of land with minimal internal structural patterning. The only features were the forts, warehouses and mill of the HBC and the Dominion government immigration shed, that were located informally along the river with no co-ordinated orientation.

(3) The City of Winnipeg — Land Survey and Street Patterns.

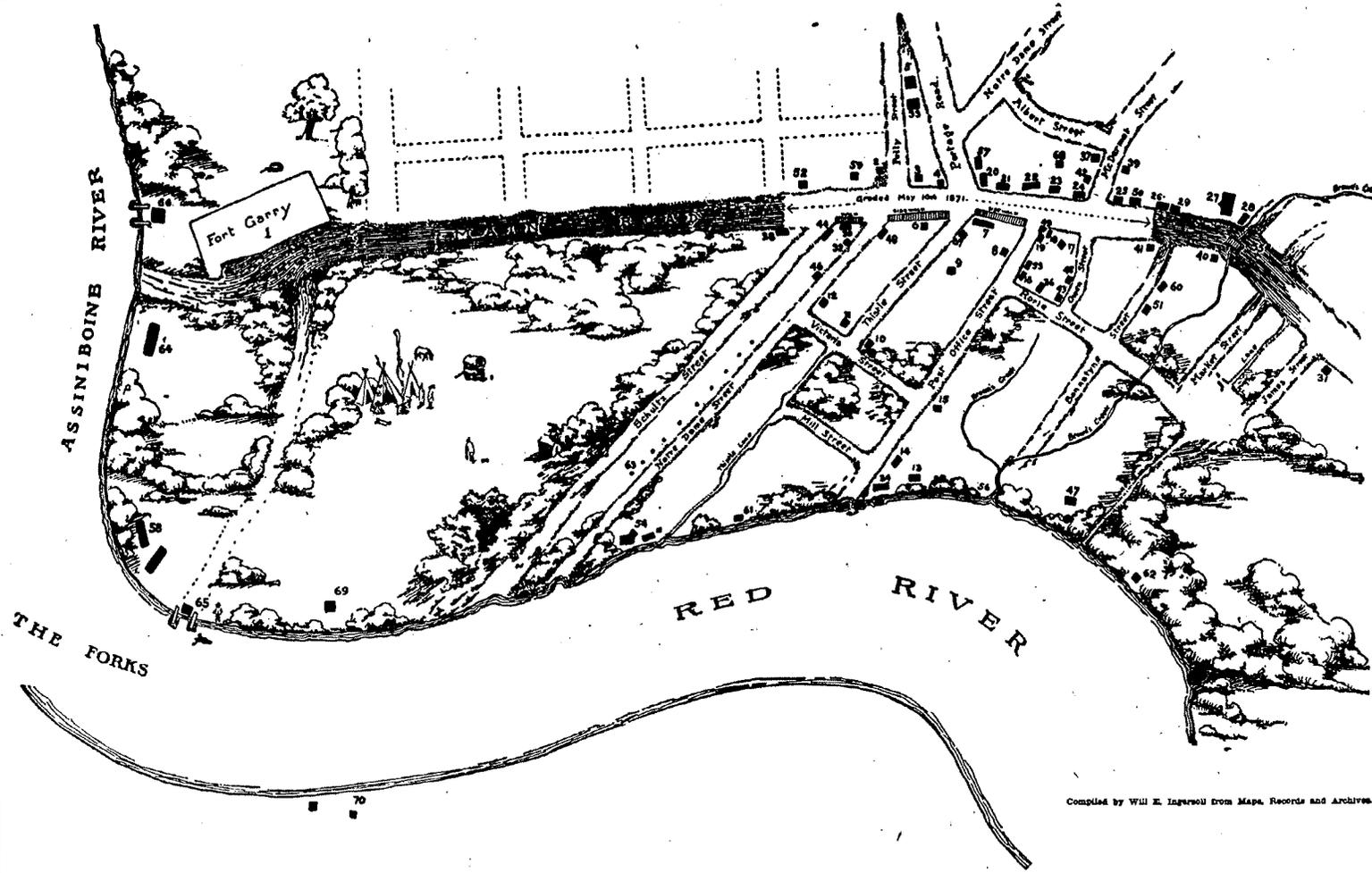
The creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870 and the incorporation of the City of Winnipeg in 1873 marked the beginning of the next distinct land pattern of central Winnipeg and The Forks. This pattern was the result of comprehensive surveys of most of central Winnipeg into a gridiron network of streets. These were ambitious and optimistic plans, since the actual built area of this city of 1,869 persons (in 1874) was much smaller than the surveyed area.

The geometry of the street grids was based on the river lots of the previous era. The blocks in Winnipeg were all surveyed with back lanes, unlike some eastern Canadian cities. At roughly the same time as the City of Winnipeg carried out its survey, the HBC, under pressure from certain townspeople, also laid out its reserve in town lots. The HBC Reserve at this time stretched from Water Street on the north, to the Red River on the east and south, to Colony Creek on the west. The present street system is therefore the result of the early roads, the river lots and the survey grid of the 1870s.

The land now known as The Forks went through some interesting stages during this period of surveys and street layouts. At first, the HBC only surveyed the extension of Broadway from Main Street down to the river, and Wesley Street, the first street east of Main Street. Only a limited number of these lots appears to have been sold, and the layouts had little physical manifestation on the land itself.

On The Forks site, these street layouts left two large parcels of unstructured land. The first was from Broadway south to the Assiniboine; this is the remaining functional HBC Reserve space. The second was a triangle of unstructured land between Broadway, Water Street and Wesley Street. This area and

LOCATION AND IDENTITY OF BUILDINGS IN VILLAGE OF WINNIPEG, 1872



Compiled by Will E. Ingerson from Maps, Records and Archives

The above chart shows the location of the buildings, public and private, in the village of Winnipeg proper (the centre of which was then, as it is now, the corner of Main and Portage roads) in 1872. Two noted buildings adjoining the village, to the north—but not in the village—do not appear in the chart and should be mentioned here. These were Manitoba college and the first Winnipeg public school, which stood not far from the present site of the C.P.R. buildings. The buildings shown have been carefully checked and their positions verified by old-time residents of Winnipeg. They are: 1, Fort Garry; 2, Dominion Lands office; 3, Wm. Drever's building; 4, Red Saloon; 5, Holy Trinity church; 6, Brian Devlin's restaurant; 7, Red River hall or, as it was sometimes called, McDermott's Row; 8, O. Macdonagh's hotel; 9, Garrett House; 10, Indian Department; 11, Customs House; 12, Roman Catholic convent; 13, Andrew McDermott's windmill; 14, Andrew Harvey's livery stable; 15, fire hall; 16, Postoffice building; 17, parliament buildings (in A.G.B. Bannatyne's residence); 18 and 19, Bannatyne's store and salt warehouse; 20, McKenny block, the first building erected in the village of Winnipeg; 21, White saloon, kept by McVicar and McIntyre (later, warder builder of McIntyre block); 22, Davis hotel, formerly kept by George Emmerring; 23, John Higgin's store; 24, F. Glasgow's building; 25, W. H. Lyons; 26, Henry Coult's butcher shop; 27, hall; 28, Archibald Wright; 29, J. H. Ashdown; 30, Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Schultz' drug store; 31, Free Press office; 32, the Good Templars' hall, in which were the offices of the News Letter, Dr. Schultz' newspaper, and the Manitoba Liberal; 33, Knox church; 34, steamboat landing and small warehouse; 35, fat-boil store on river, near levee; 36, office of the government newspaper, the Manitoban; 37, Thos. Lusted's blacksmith shop; 38, Grace church; 39, Wm. Harvey's residence; 40, A. M. Brown & Co's building; 41, Dr. Curtis J. Bird's building; 42, A. Susang's residence (Mr. Strang was then a clerk in Bannatyne's store); 43, John Hackett's bakery; 44, brick block owned by Dr. Schultz; 45, Robert Blaker's harness shop; 46, Royal Canadian (later Brown's) hotel; 47, old Ross house, residence of William Colwell, editor of the Manitoban; 48, Lyster Hayward's (auctioneer); 49, W. Palmer Clark's general store; 50, Alfred Boyd's store; 51, Bernard H. Ross block; 52, shop shared by Wm. Chambers, gunsmith, and Geo. D. Northgrave, jeweller and watchmaker; 53, "Pride of the West" billiard saloon; 54, W. Macaulay's lumber mill, once a boarding house, and office; 55, old tumble-down corduroy bridge across Brown's Creek, which crossed Main street at this point; 56, Brown's Creek; 57, Merchants' hotel; 58, Immigration sheds; 59, Alex. McLicken's beach; 60, Alex. Begg's soda water factory; 61, Dick & Banning's sawmill; 62, residence of Duncan Sinclair, surveyor; 63, group of residences, including—reading from the river—those of John Johnston; 64, Hodges, Thos. Collins, Geo. C. Fullerton, James Irwin (oil waterman); Matthew Davis, blacksmith; Thos. Jeffers, ferrymen; Sam Spencer, drover; John Kennedy, registrar; Wm. Modaw, Alex. Dunlop, then employee of Free Press, and Stewart McIntyre; 65, Hudson's Bay company steamboat warehouse; 66, ferry from St. Boniface; 67, ferry across Assiniboine; 68, Thos. store; 69, John Higgin's residence; 69, General hospital (moved from centre of village down to this point about end of 1872); 70, St. Boniface cathedral and college.

Figure 6C. 1872 - The Forks was first defined by the rivers and early roads of the Red River Settlement. National Archives of Canada.

a strip of land along the river was the location of a shanty town and a “red light” district. It was a neighbourhood of the working class, the “urban poor” and immigrants who started life in Canada at the immigration shed.

These two unstructured pieces of land were soon surveyed with a continuation of the grid, but no real progress was made in constructing actual streets or buildings. It was largely a paper plan.

One result of the strict adherence to the gridiron geometry was the straightening of Main Street, which used to bend around Upper Fort Garry. As well, a bridge was built connecting Broadway to Provencher Boulevard in 1881-82.

Another notable development was the construction in 1894 of Fort Garry Park south of Broadway and east of Main Street. It consisted of a race track, grandstand and concession stand. This race track was rectangular and was designed to fit into the grid plan.

Although this grid pattern influenced some developments such as the above, its only lasting effect at The Forks was the straightening of Main Street. The grid was primarily a paper plan, and all of the above-noted developments based on it were quickly eliminated by the coming of the railroad.

Figures 6D, 6E, 6F, 6G and 6H are a sequence of maps from this era showing the chronological growth of the urban grid pattern, especially at The Forks.

(4) The Railway Development Pattern.

The use of The Forks site as one of Winnipeg’s major railway yards obliterated all past patterns and set up a framework based on industrial requirements and efficient railyard layout.

It began in 1889 with the allocation of all land east of Christie to the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway (NPMR) for their yards and workshops. The existing B&B Building was part of that first historic development. The Low Line Bridge across the Assiniboine River near the Red is also a result of this rail development. A 150-foot-wide strip of land adjacent and parallel to Water Street was used for access to and construction of a station, train shed and freight shed for the NPMR.

The next major land pattern change came during the first decade of the 20th century when the combined efforts of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway turned the entire area from Main Street to the Red River into a major rail transportation facility. Union Station and the Stable Buildings (now The Forks Public Market) were designed by the prestigious New York architects Warren and Wetmore, who also designed Grand Central Station in New York.

The high line berm was built in 1905, effectively dividing the railyards from the rest of downtown. Although there have been numerous changes since that time, including the formation of the Canadian National Railway from the amalgamation of the two previous companies, the pattern did not change until 1988 when the land passed from private to public ownership.

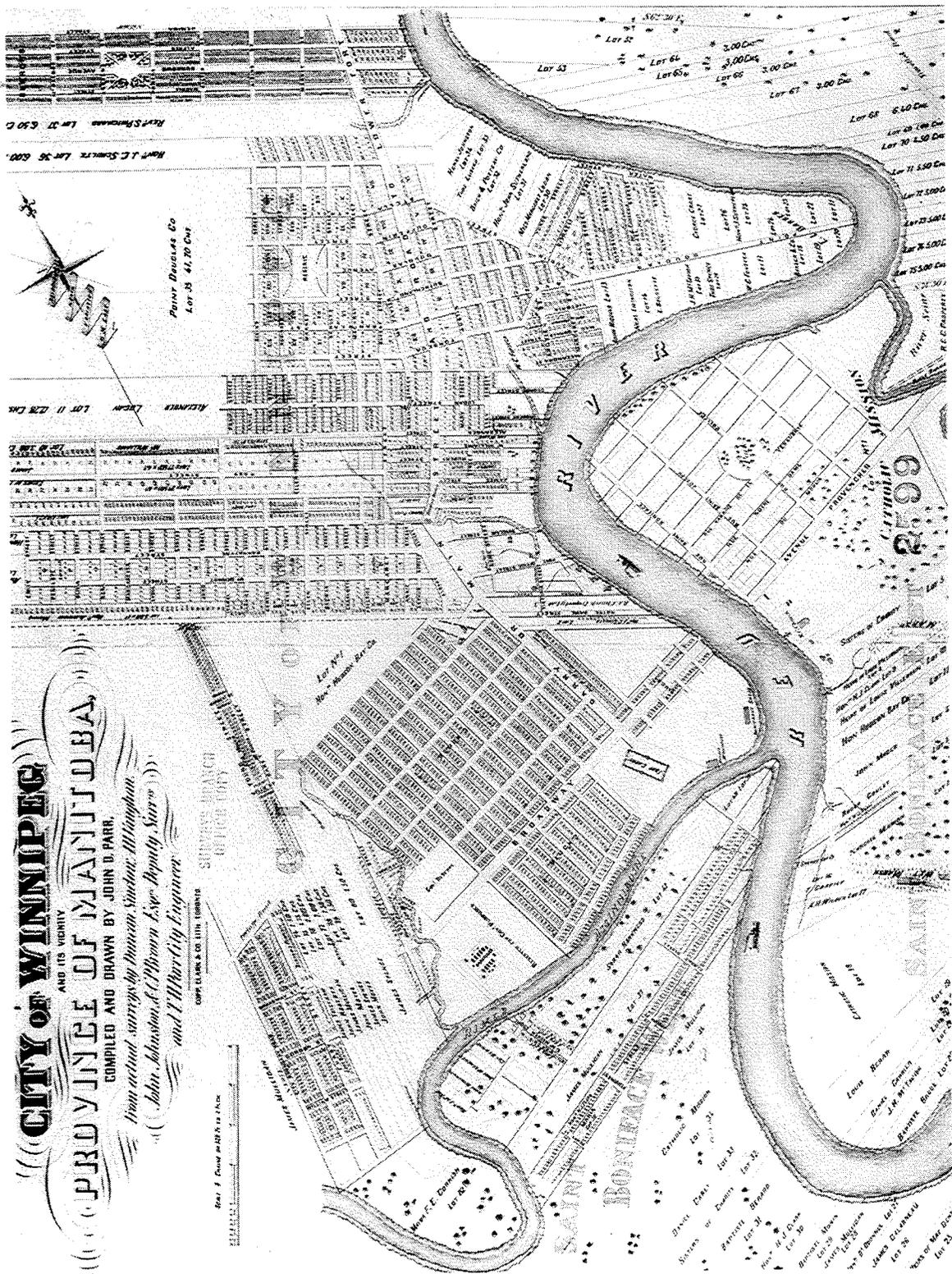


Figure 6D. John Parr's survey map showing the Broadway extension and Wesley Street (survey only), 1874. Provincial Archives of Manitoba.

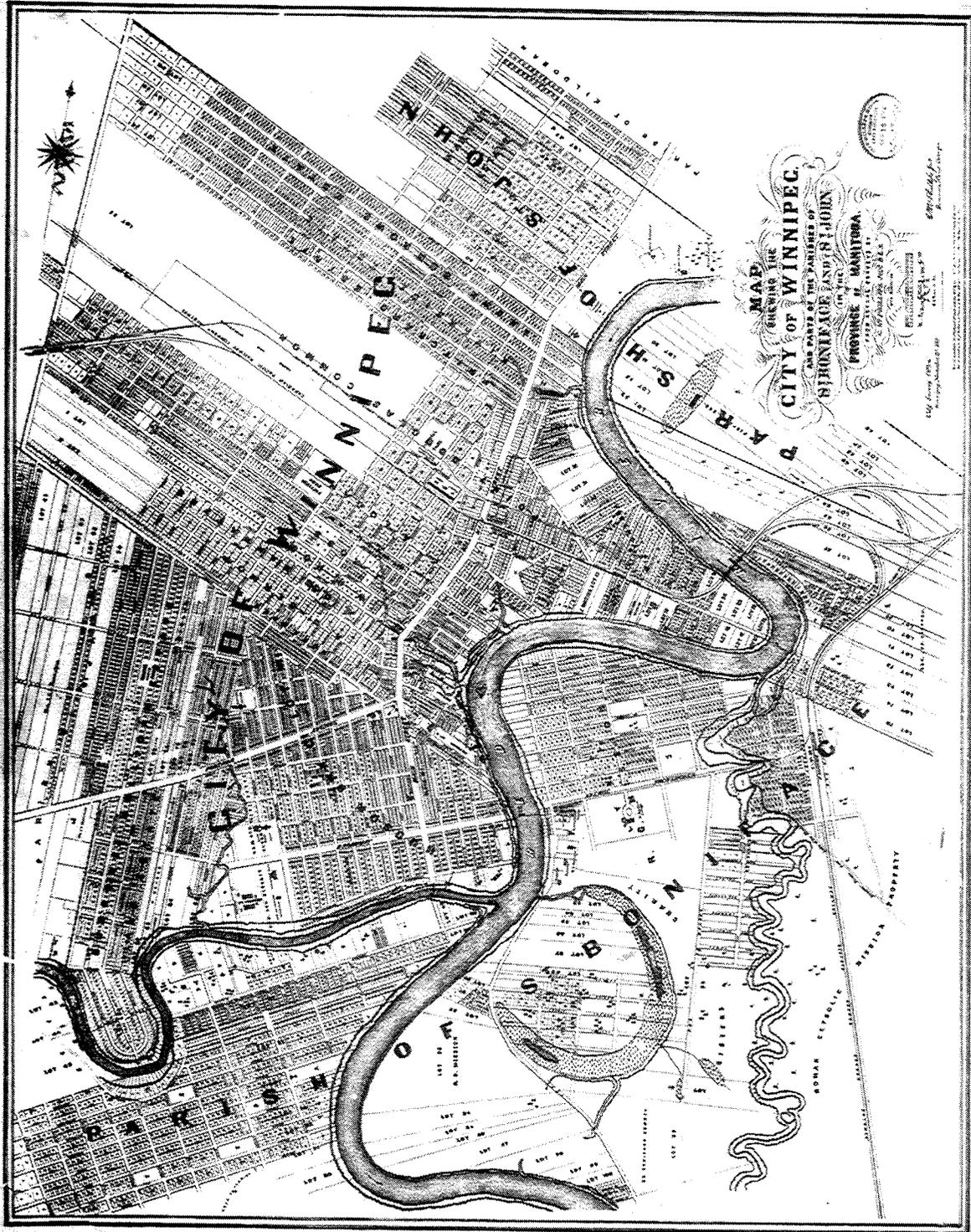


Figure 6E. McPhillips survey map of Winnipeg, 1881. From Warkentin and Ruggles 1970, p. 385. National Archives of Canada.

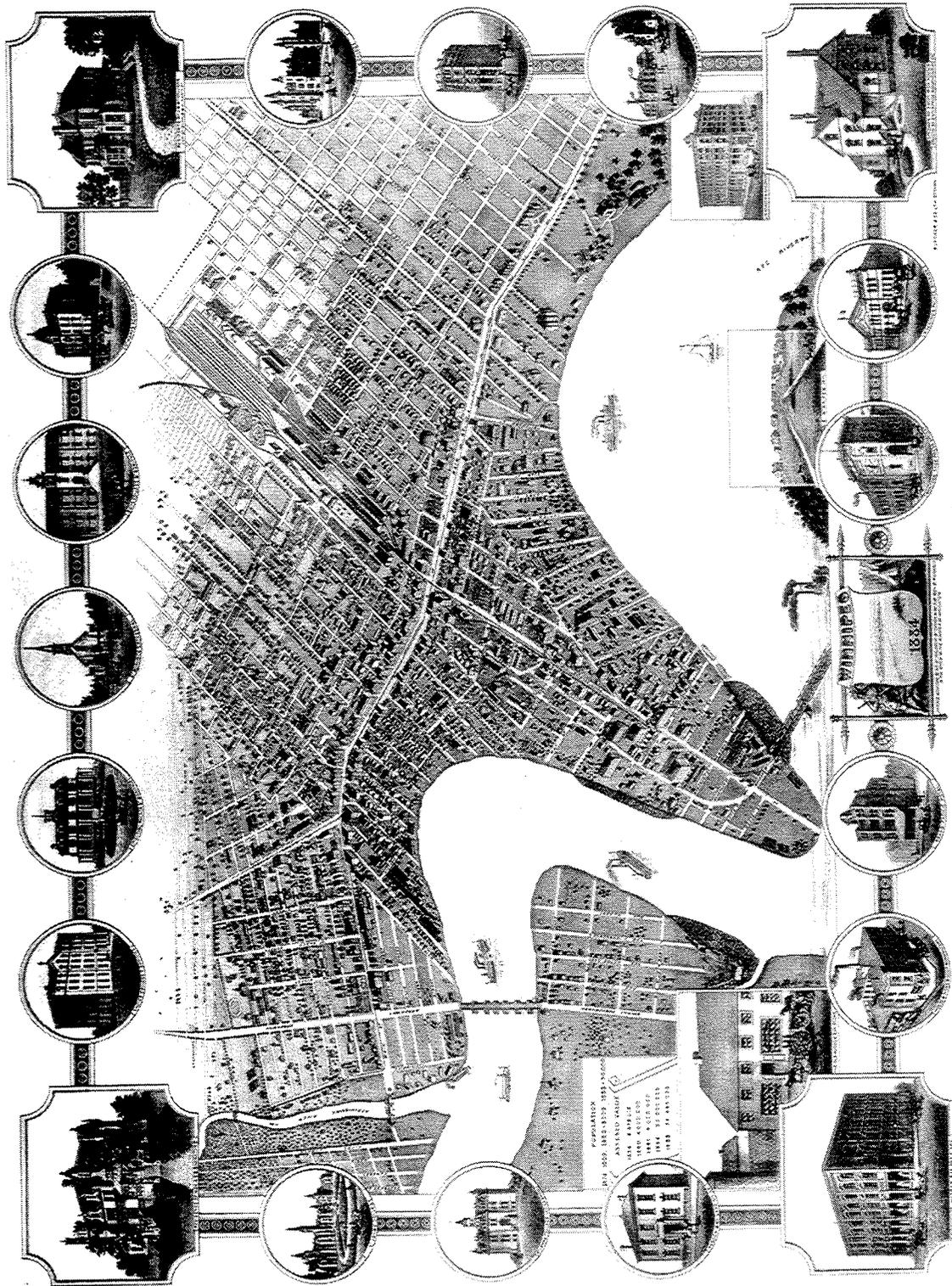


Figure 6F. Bird's eye view of Winnipeg, showing the Broadway Bridge, 1884. National Archives of Canada.

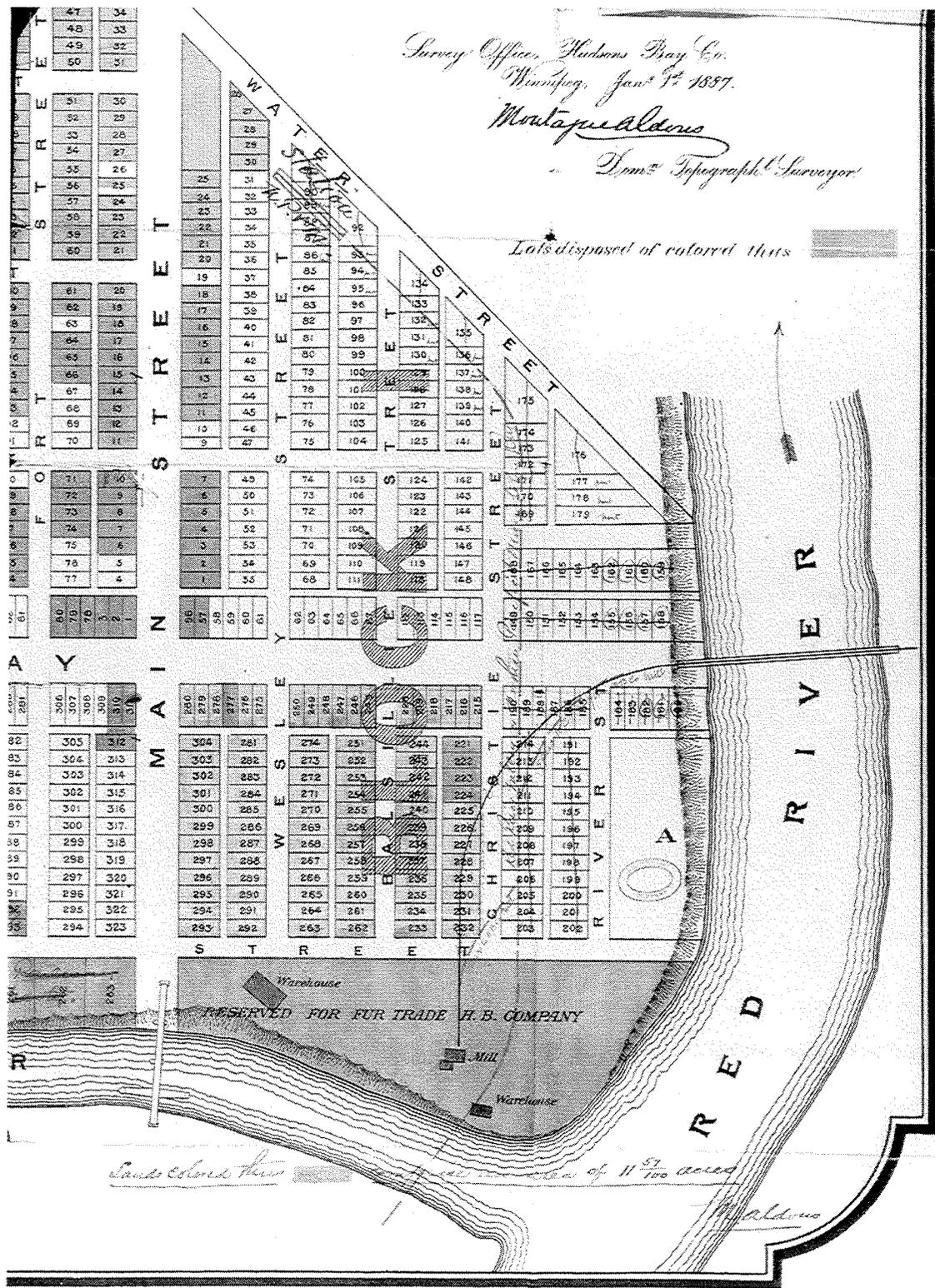


Figure 6G. Complete survey of Block 1 of the HBC Reserve, 1887. From Guinn 1980, p. 340. Hudson's Bay Company Archives, Provincial Archives of Manitoba.

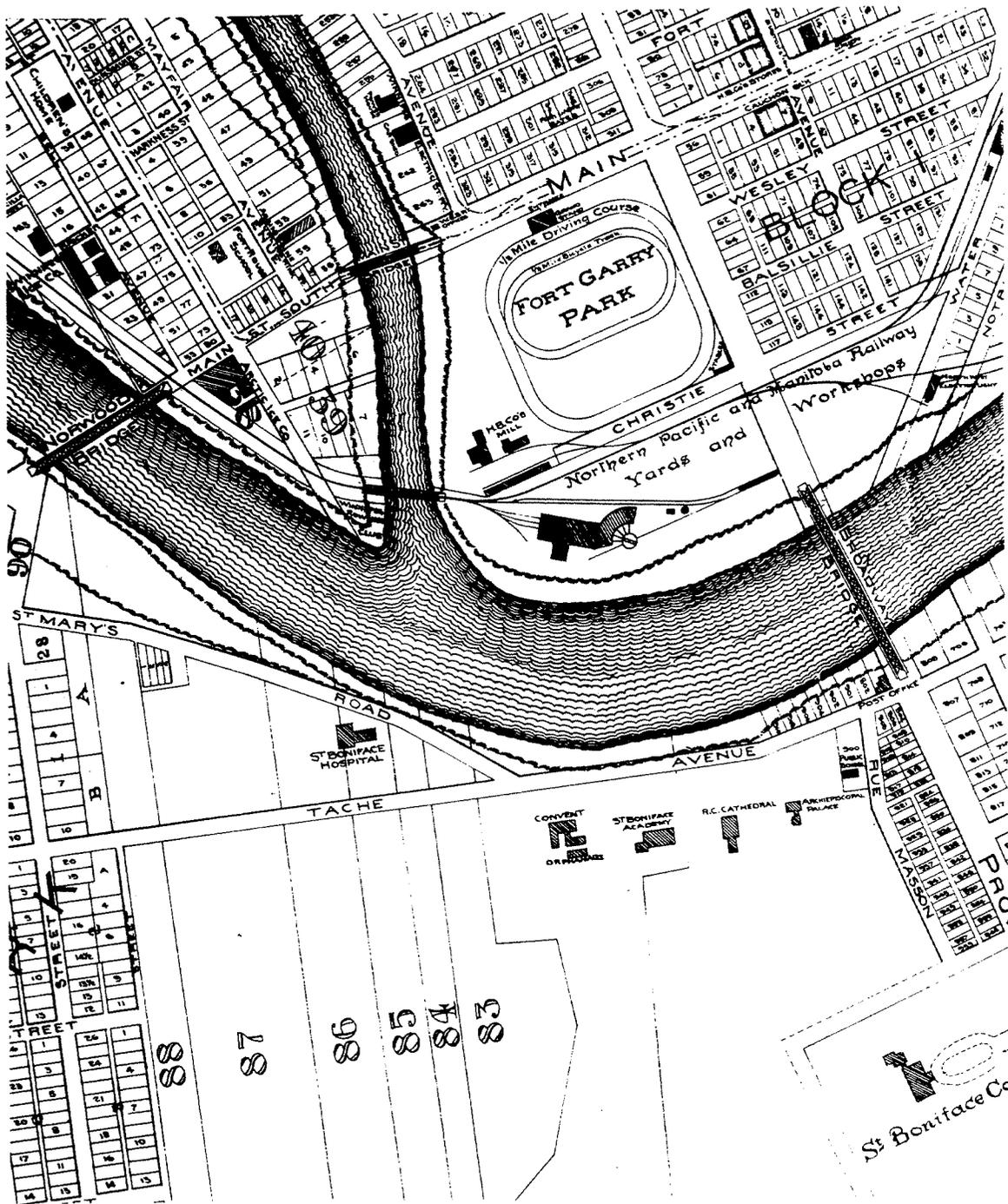


Figure 6H. Survey showing the layout and location of Fort Garry Park, 1895. National Archives of Canada.

Figures 6I, 6J and 6K show the influence of the new railway developments on The Forks and central Winnipeg.

(5) Conclusions.

As an aid to long-term site planning and heritage interpretation, certain conclusions can be drawn regarding the possible effects that historic land patterns may have on future land patterns:

- The various distinct historic land patterns that have occurred at The Forks are indicative of broader societal changes and changes in living patterns through the different eras of development. As such, it would be worthwhile to describe and interpret these land pattern changes as part of The Forks heritage interpretive activities;
- The most direct method of interpretation would be to reflect the historic patterns as some part of any new land pattern that is developed. If this is not feasible, then other methods could be used such as plaques, signage, etc;
- Of the four distinct land patterns identified, there is no one pattern that is more important or significant than the other in the history of The Forks;
- In terms of land patterns and land use, The Forks has always been “a separate and special place” in the context of central Winnipeg. This reinforces The Forks Renewal Corporation’s objective to plan The Forks as “a separate and special place”;
- Due to the continuing “barrier effect” of the rail berm and high line, it is apparent that the entrances or portals to the site should be a priority. These portals are an introduction to the site and as such should be designed with heritage interpretation as one component of the overall design;
- Since the beginnings of the city of Winnipeg, The Forks has always been isolated from the hub of activity in central Winnipeg. If this is to be corrected in the new plan for The Forks, then linkages to downtown and neighbouring districts should be a priority;
- Certain specific features of previous land patterns deserve particular note in the overall plan for heritage interpretation. A sample list of such features would include the following:
 - (i) the surveyed extension of Broadway prior to Union Station construction
 - (ii) the Broadway/Provencher Bridge
 - (iii) ferry locations
 - (iv) St Boniface Cathedral
 - (v) Upper Fort Garry as the centre of activity for The Forks and, for a time, for all of the Red River Colony
 - (vi) cobblestone
 - (vii) shanty town and the “red light” district
 - (viii) Union Station as a potential major pedestrian gateway
 - (ix) transportation patterns (building orientation)

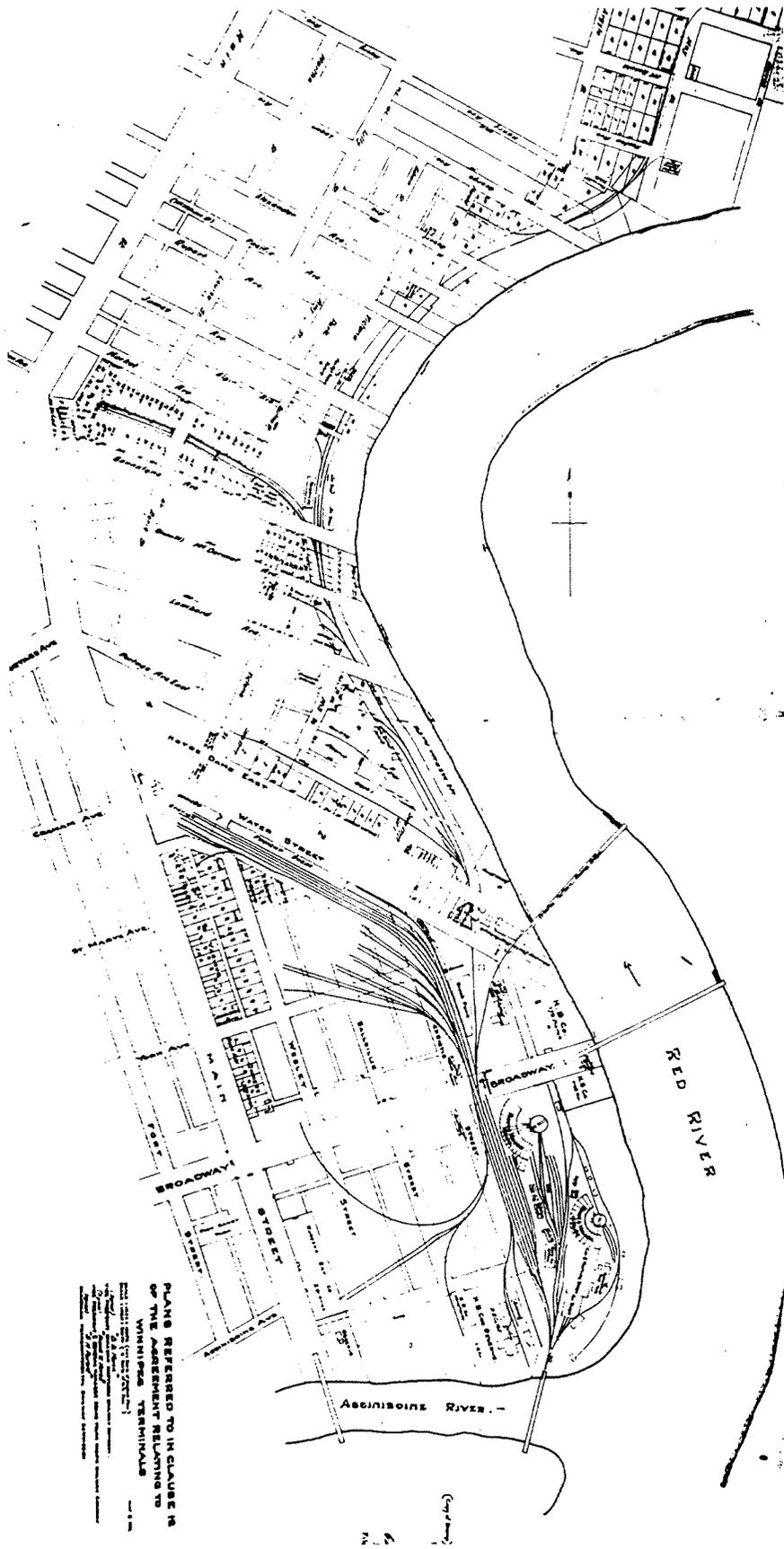


Figure 61. Map showing proposed location of the NPMR railway lines, 1887/88. National Archives of Canada.

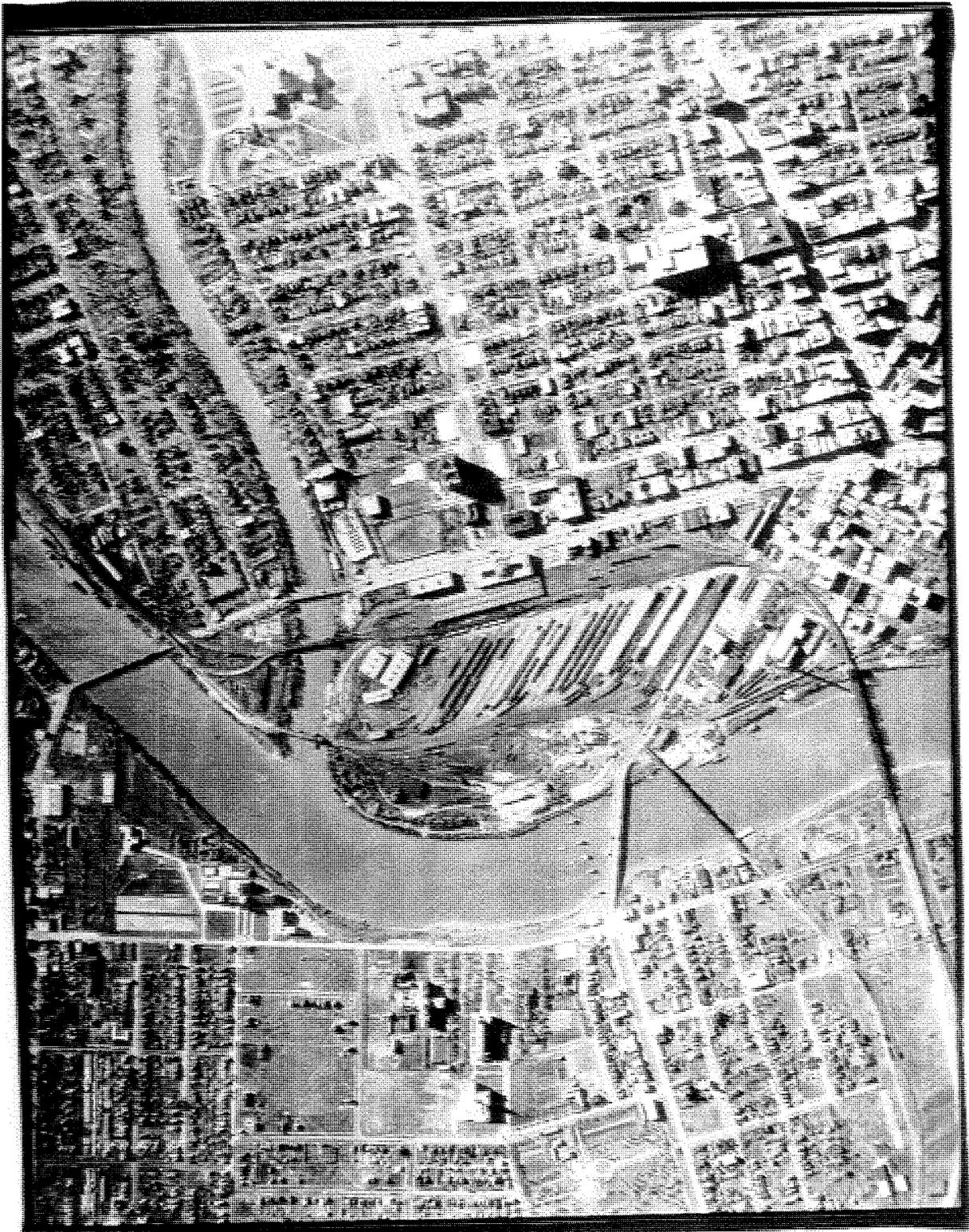


Figure 6J. Aerial photo showing complete railyard development. Note Broadway bridge piers and additional railway bridge over the Red River. Photo was taken in 1927. Manitoba Natural Resources, Surveys and Mapping.

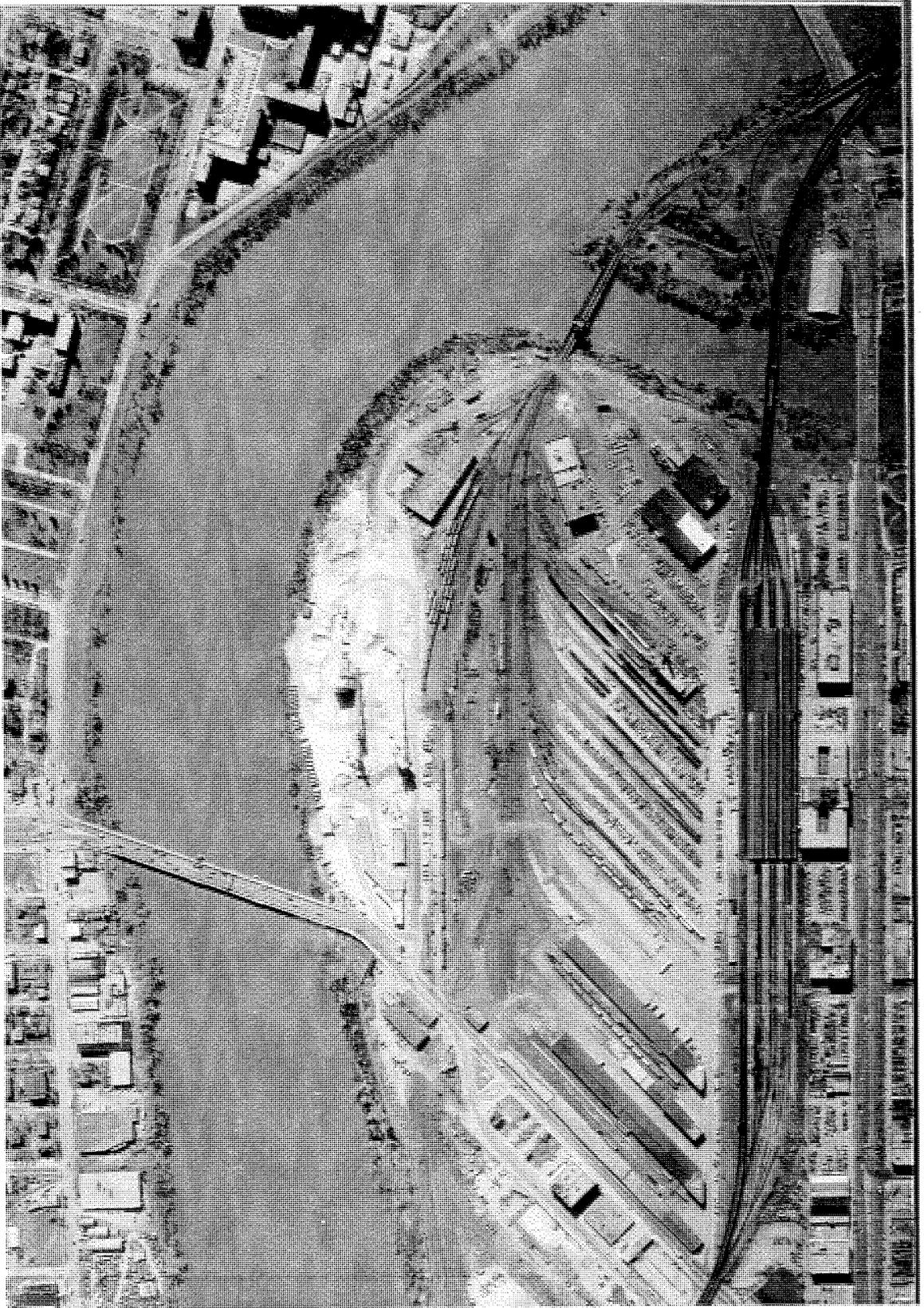


Figure 6K. Aerial photo showing the rail use of The Forks in 1986, prior to public acquisition of the area. Photo by Airquest Resource Surveys Ltd.

Site Heritage Zones

The Forks site does not lend itself to discrete zones based on heritage themes or eras of development. The nature of the site is such that there were overlapping areas of activity and occupation involving many different eras.

There is, however, a pattern of intensity of activity and occupation. That is, certain areas (“zones”) of the site were used more often through more periods of history than others. The accompanying site plan diagram (see **Figure 6L**) is a synthesis of information describing the intensity of site usage throughout history.

There are no rigid boundaries between the zones. The areas shown are rather intended to convey the general patterns of intensity of land use and activity at The Forks. It should be noted that, due to the potential importance of unknown sub-surface heritage resources, the same standards of care and caution should be applied to sub-surface excavations and archaeological excavations for all zones throughout the site.

Heritage Views and Vantage Points

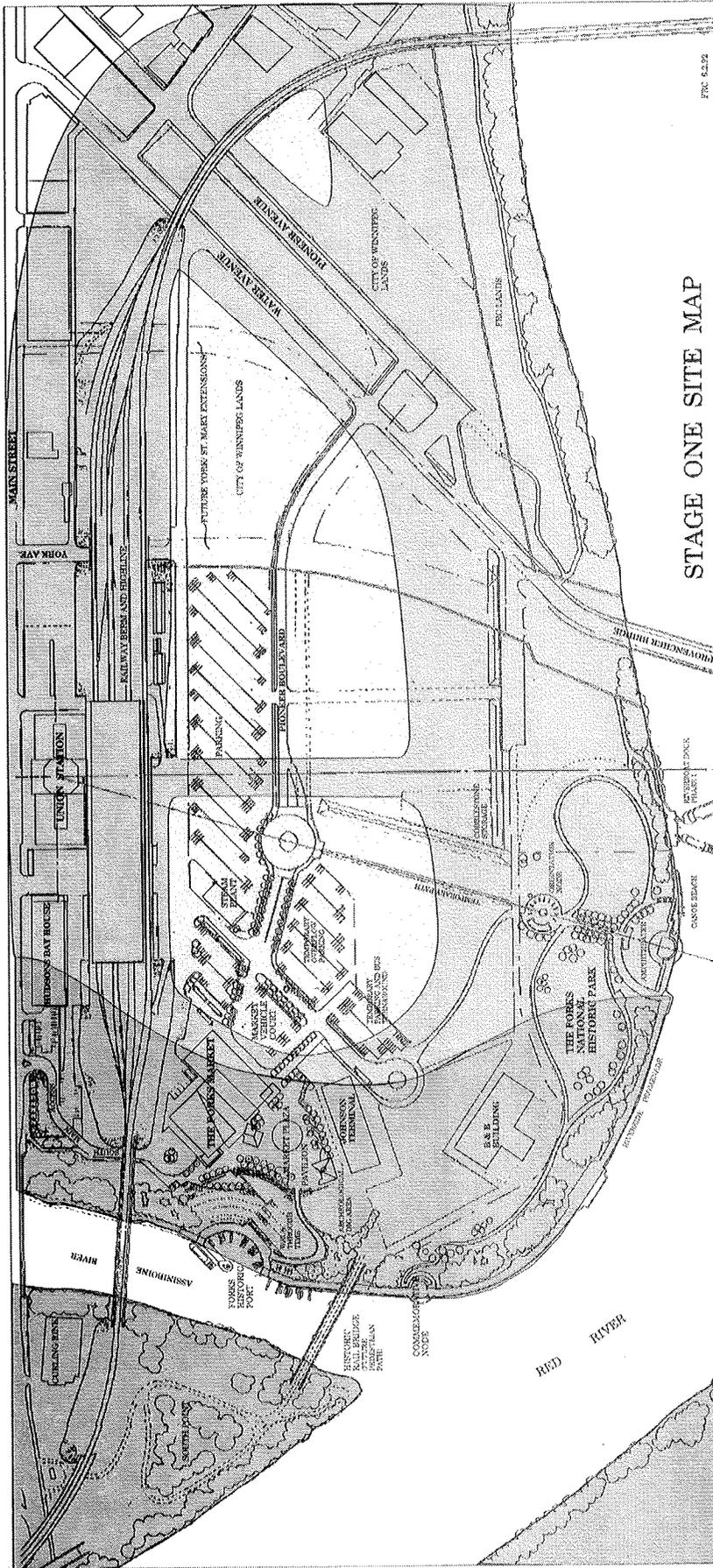
As the site is being developed and becoming known, it is evident that there are a number of views and vantage points that have heritage significance. The accompanying plan (see **Figure 6M**) shows these points and describes where each view is from and what it is looking towards, and lists the particular heritage aspect (or subject) of each view point.

Public Spaces and Heritage Interpretation

The “Meeting Place” theme of The Forks is physically manifest in site planning terms by a series of public spaces of various sizes and types. They are intended to be settings for many types of meeting and gathering activities, from small groups of two or three people to large gatherings and festivals. They include indoor and outdoor spaces, active and passive spaces as well as streets, paths, squares and landscaped open spaces.

(1) Planning Implications: Heritage interpretation in public spaces should be based on the thematic framework. The size, location, character and other aspects of the public spaces will influence the content and amount of interpretation as well as the specific methods of interpretation. Some examples of this principle are as follows:

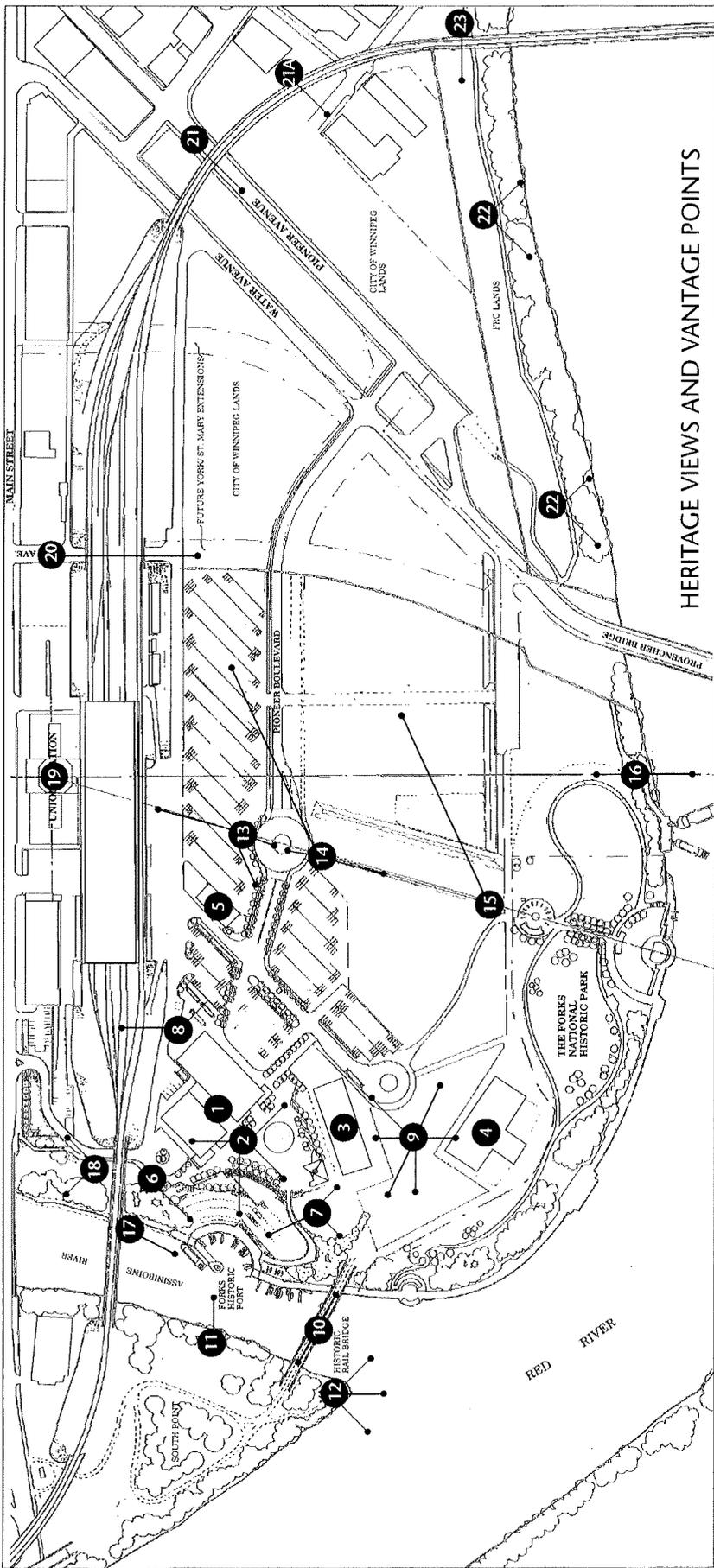
- **Size** — Smaller spaces would be used as a setting for a single theme or sub-theme, whereas large public open spaces may be used as a setting for a number of themes;
- **Character** — An open space with grass and trees may be appropriate to interpret the natural history or precontact themes, whereas a space adjacent to the railway and near the Union Station would be more appropriate to interpret the Railway Era theme;
- **Location** — In general, heritage interpretation on the site should be as locationally relevant as possible. Therefore, the specific location of many public spaces may be a major determinant of which themes or sub-themes are interpreted in that space. Specific examples of this principle are as follows:



HERITAGE SENSITIVITY ZONES
Summary of Site Related Heritage Resource Information

- ZONE 1** Highest concentration of significant historic structures, spaces, and activities from multiple eras.
 - ZONE 2** Numerous significant historic structures, spaces, and activities.
 - ZONE 3** Lowest concentration of known historic structures, spaces, and activities.
- Note:** Due to the potential importance of unknown sub-surface resources, the same standards of care and caution will be applied to sub-surface excavations and archaeological investigations for all zones throughout the site.

Figure 6L.



HERITAGE VIEWS AND VANTAGE POINTS

FROM:	TO:	SUBJECT:	FROM:	TO:	SUBJECT:
1. Market Courtyard	Stables Buildings	Stables & Railroad Era	13. Arrival Square	Cathedral/ Station Axis	General Orientation/ Site
2. Market Tower	Panorama	Historic Overview	14. Arrival Square	Station, Skyline	Winnipeg Skyline, Union Station Skyline
3. Inside Johnston Terminal	Johnston Terminal Interior	Johnston Terminal	15. Cathedral/ Union Station Axis	Skyline	Winnipeg Skyline
4. Inside B & B Building	B & B Building Interior	B & B Building	16. Broadway Axis at Riverbank	Provencher Boulevard	Broadway Extension & Bridge
5. Inside Steam Plant	Steam Plant Interior	Steam Plant	17. Riverwalk Entrance	Portal, Forks Historic Port	Assiniboine Junction
6. Vehicle Dropoff	Riverbank	Steamboat Landing, HBC Warehouse	18. South Main Access	Riverbank & Road	Site of Upper Fort Garry
7. Archeological Preserve	Boat Basin & Archeological Preserve	3000 year old encampments	19. Union Station Dome	Portal, Union Station Interior	Union Station
8. Rear of Market	R.R. Cars & Tracks	Railroad Era & Existing Railroad Use	20. York Avenue	Portal Entrance	City Connection
9. Forks Plaza	Panorama	General Historic Overview	21. Pioneer Avenue	Portal Entrance	City Connection
10. Low Line Bridge	The Forks, the Bridge	Railway Era	21A. Possible Future Portage Avenue Extension	Portal Entrance	City Connection
11. South Point	Boat Basin	Landing Sites, Camp Sites	22. River Walkway	Riverbank	Industrial Use of Riverbank
12. South Point	The Forks, the North Point, St. Romiface	Ferry Landings, Fishing	23. Stephen Juba Park	Portal Entrance, River Walkway	Industrial Use of Riverbank

Figure 6M.

- A. The Forks Historic Port should be used to interpret the steamboat landing site as a specific topic as well as the role of riverboats in the West as a general topic;
- B. The area around the historic rail cars should be used to interpret the Railway Era in general and the specific rail cars in particular;
- C. The Forks Market Courtyard should be used to interpret rail freight distribution in general, and the role of the buildings as stables in particular;
- D. The Grand Trunk Way atrium should be used to interpret the Grand Trunk Railway;
- E. The Canadian Northern Way atrium should be used to interpret the Canadian Northern Railway;
- F. The B&B Building interior should be used to interpret the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway and the role of the B&B Building as one of the earliest rail repair facilities;
- G. The Johnston Terminal interior public space should be used to interpret rail freight distribution in general and the role of the Johnston Terminal in particular;
- H. At each relevant location, the interpretive subject matter should include the evolution of labour and activities of the period.

This list indicates by example the principles of locational relevance related to heritage interpretation on the site. The same principle should be used when planning interpretation for public spaces that will be developed in the future.

- (2) **Design Implications:** The design of these spaces should recognize heritage and heritage interpretation as one of the design criteria. The “Meeting Place” theme includes the sub-theme “the meeting of old and new” or “the meeting of past and future”. This view of history as a continuum allows for a rich palette of materials and vocabulary of material usage.

Materials, three dimensional form, spatial patterns and imagery from previous eras can all be invoked as part of the physical design of public spaces. Some examples are as follows:

- As an example of historic materials used in a new way, the use of limestone in the National Historic Site Orientation Node recalls the heavy stone of Fort Garry, but in a new way that symbolizes the future of The Forks as a meeting place;
- As an example of historic land patterns used to form new spaces, the historic alignment of rail lines on the site was used to define the parking lots, roads and rail car exhibits adjacent to The Market;
- As an example of three dimensional forms of previous eras used to create new spaces, The Market Plaza uses the Johnston Terminal and the Stable Buildings as key defining edges and then builds on that with new elements to complete the new Market Plaza space;
- Imagery of the past used in a new way is seen in The Market’s tower, an evocation in new material of the tower at Winnipeg’s historic market building near the Old City Hall;
- Re-creations of previous structures can be used as features or definers of public space if they are authentic in location and detailing;

- Symbolic recall (e.g., more abstract representations) of past structures can be used if they are relevant to The Forks and authentic in terms of location. Re-creations that are not authentic to The Forks or to the particular space being created (e.g., fort-like structures where none existed, etc) are not acceptable methods of heritage interpretation or site design.

These are only a few examples of ways in which consideration of the historic continuum can affect the physical design of public spaces and form a conducive setting for more specific and detailed heritage interpretation.

Archaeology As A Site Planning Determinant

Site planning constraints and opportunities differ from those of other similar areas due to the important implications of archaeology at The Forks. This section of the report outlines the opportunities and considerations of archaeology as a planning determinant.

It has been speculated for many years that the lands adjacent to The Forks of the Red and Assiniboine rivers would be rich in archaeological resources. Since 1984, when transfer of ownership of the “East Yard” lands began, numerous archaeological excavations have occurred, and the speculation about the richness of the resources, especially adjacent to the rivers, has proven to be accurate.

(1) **Archaeological Implications on Planning and Design:** The presence of significant known archaeological resources and the high degree of potential for further heritage discoveries implies restrictions on the use and development of the site. These restrictions fall into two broad categories: (a) legislated, and (b) FRC initiatives.

- **Legislated Requirements** — A comprehensive review of the relevant provincial and municipal legislation governing developmental impact upon archaeological resources was published in “The Forks Archaeological Impact Assessment and Development Plan” (Quaternary Consultants 1988).

The primary legislation is The Heritage Resources Act of Manitoba, which is concerned with the protection of heritage resource sites and objects under provincial jurisdiction.

- **FRC Initiatives** — In addition to legislated requirements, and pursuant to “The Forks Archaeological Impact Assessment and Development Plan”, the Corporation has voluntarily taken certain initiatives in recognition of the archaeological resources and its own responsibility to manage them in the best interests of the public. The Corporation maintains an archaeological construction monitoring program for all sub-surface activity.

The Corporation has drawn up a policy on reburial of found human remains in consultation with the Native community and informs and consults with the Native community prior to any sub-surface activity.

The Corporation has continually published all archaeological reports on projects it has initiated and disseminated the data through the newsletter “Currents”. Information from archaeological activities, along with a good deal of information from historical research sponsored by the Canadian Parks Service, has been incorporated into the Wall Through Time, thereby turning an engineering-required retaining wall into an opportunity to inform the public about the heritage of The Forks.

Within the heritage component of the FRC budget, considerable financial support has been provided to The Forks Public Archaeological Association Inc, which will administer the public archaeology program in the future.

It is recommended that interpretation-oriented initiatives similar to those above form a continuing component of all sub-surface development at The Forks.

- (2) **Principles and Methods of Planning in Response to Archaeological Resources:** The following principles and methods have been based in part on experience gathered during the first five years of development at The Forks. New and refined methods may be added as more experience is gained in the practicalities of research- and development-driven archaeology at the site.

As a general principle, surface parking and structured above-grade parking levels would be the least restrictive types of parking given the implications of the potential below-grade heritage resource.

Pile foundations are considered the most reasonable and economical for any building at The Forks.

All projects should use a structural floor instead of a slab-on-grade. Used extensively in Israel, where there is similar potential for heritage resources being found, this will allow future archaeological digs to extend under the building, if required.

Where significant archaeological finds are encountered, consideration should be given to re-planning the area to preserve the resource and to maximize its interpretive potential (e.g., the archaeological preserve located above the boat basin and intended for ongoing public archaeological projects).

- (3) **Opportunities Using Archaeology as a Site Enhancement and Enrichment Vehicle:** In addition to the protection and conservational considerations created by the archaeological resource, it is recognized as a significant means of enhancing the overall use and development of the site and a major benefit to all Manitobans. A number of specific opportunities can be identified, based on the present knowledge of archaeological resources at The Forks. Some of these opportunities are listed below. As new resources are discovered, additional opportunities may become apparent.

- **Public Archaeology** — The Public Archaeology Program, which has completed its fourth year of operations, is a concept that is in the forefront of archaeological research and development. It is one of the most popular programs at The Forks site and is highly appropriate in terms of the overall FRC mandate. It is recommended that this program continue.
- **Research-Driven Archaeological Excavations** — The wealth of resources from all chronological eras indicates a significant potential for academic research-driven archaeological projects. This type of research has already occurred at The Forks and should be encouraged in the future.
- **Development-Driven Archaeological Excavations** — Based on the breadth and depth of The Forks mandate, it is understood that there will be developments that are not related to archaeology. The Historic Resources Act and the FRC's interest in the archaeological resource imply that all develop-

ments that may disturb the underground resource should be the subject of archaeological investigative and, if necessary, mitigative work. This is a unique opportunity for furthering archaeological knowledge, since funds will be allocated for archaeological investigations that would not have been so committed without the instigating development. Much of the archaeological work and resultant body of new knowledge has been the outcome of development-driven archaeological projects. This has been and will continue to be a major opportunity at The Forks.

- Archaeological Lab, Display and Interpretive Facility — Given the quantity and quality of archaeological artifacts being recovered from The Forks site, it is logical and appropriate that a lab facility be constructed to catalogue and analyse these artifacts. During past projects, this type of lab was established in trailers on a temporary basis. As The Forks becomes more developed, this type of trailer accommodation will no longer be appropriate. These lab facilities have also been open to the public and have been a major attraction at The Forks. This public access to the lab should be encouraged. A logical extension of this public use would be the creation of additional display and interpretation space to interpret various aspects of the thematic framework. If properly handled, this archaeological lab, display and interpretation facility could be one of the major public draws at The Forks site.
- Special Treatment of Outdoor Archaeological Excavations — Given the considerable interest in any archaeological excavations at The Forks, it is only appropriate that all projects be highlighted in some way and provision be made for the crowds of spectators that will surround the dig. The Public Archaeology Program has in the past used a colourful tent for weather protection, a wooden boardwalk and rail along with descriptive panels outlining the purposes and finds of the projects. This type of treatment should continue to be developed and refined, and should be applied to all excavations, not just those in the Public Archaeology Program.
- Special Markers Commemorating Past Archaeological Projects — Given that there will be a growing number of archaeological projects at The Forks in the future, there may be an opportunity to highlight this fact with special small commemorative markers noting the site and date of each archaeological project and a brief description of any significant findings of that excavation. This will provide the general public with an understanding and an appreciation of the extent and nature of the archaeological resources at The Forks site and would be one way to extend the concept of heritage interpretation throughout the site.
- “Ghosting” of Discovered and Significant Structures — If remnants of a significant feature or structure are discovered, it may be possible to celebrate that feature by constructing an abstract three-dimensional outline of it, or a portion of it. This technique is called “ghosting” and has been used successfully in other locations.
- On-Site Artifact Display — For the general public, one of the most interesting aspects of archaeological research is the artifacts themselves. Replicas of some of these artifacts are displayed in the Wall Through Time. There is no reason why this approach cannot be taken throughout The Forks site using the display of artifacts or replicas thereof close to the location where they were discovered.

- **Re-Enactment** — A popular activity at many historic sites is interactive and participatory interpretation such as re-enactments, role-playing and craft-manufacturing/sales. Many such opportunities, based on archaeological findings and correlative historical research, exist at The Forks, particularly for the fur trade time period, given the wide range of agricultural, manufacturing, transportation and other activities carried out at The Forks and in the nearby parishes.

Heritage Related Planning and Design Guidelines — Existing Buildings

- (1) **General Principles:** In reusing the existing historic buildings, proponents will be required to consult with The Forks Renewal Corporation and the governmental jurisdiction responsible for the particular building's conservation as a heritage structure. The jurisdiction for each building at The Forks is indicated in the section that follows. Each jurisdiction has similar design guidelines but different compliance requirements and permit processes: the City must issue a Certificate of Suitability and the Province a Heritage Permit before construction can commence.

As a permit or certificate is required for four of the five existing buildings, it is important that the proponents of a project involving one of these buildings contact the appropriate jurisdiction at the earliest conceptual design stage to determine:

- specific design guidelines for the building, as determined by the jurisdiction;
- a schedule for reviewing design work as the project develops;
- conditions of receiving a Heritage Permit or Certificate of Suitability.

The basic design guidelines that follow are intended to provide a general framework for the benefit of proponents developing projects. However, the appropriate designation jurisdiction should be contacted to review project proposals in greater detail.

As a recognition of the historic and interpretive value of the five remaining structures on the site, every reasonable effort should be made to find uses for each of the buildings so they can be refurbished and retained on the site.

As much as possible, uses should be found that are compatible with the building's structure, construction and organization. The redevelopment plan for each structure should include, or make provision for, the future inclusion of the historical interpretation of the building's significance and key points of interest.

Where possible, this interpretation should be an integral part of the original building fabric, spatial configuration or pattern of usage.

As much as is reasonably possible or appropriate, the original building structure, spatial configuration, physical fabric and character should be retained and highlighted. The intent of the designation, the class of designation and the requirements of the new usage are factors that are relevant to the

interpretation and application of this principle. Depending on the historical significance or architectural value of each building, they should be preserved and restored in whole or in part, or their significant elements retained and highlighted in a sensitive integration of the old and the new.

In all cases, new additions to the existing heritage buildings should be sympathetic in design but clearly distinguishable to the layperson as a product of a different time era. A sympathetic addition is one that is sensitive to the original building in terms of height, massing and proportion as well as the details such as window/door proportions, roof design, decorative elements and materials. New additions should not obscure significant architectural features of the heritage building or cause significant damage to the historical building at the point of connection.

New additions should not pretend to be of original construction except where necessary to fill gaps, repair damage or restore missing pieces of the original construction. Such replication should only be attempted if there is solid evidence of the original appearance of the missing original element(s).

The new construction should therefore be visually sympathetic to the original construction. This principle can be interpreted in a positive and proactive manner to demonstrate the new life of the historic buildings, and to enhance The Forks Renewal Corporation's general objective of "the old meeting the new" theme.

Principles Applying to Specific Buildings

(1) The Stable Buildings

Jurisdiction: Historic Resources Branch (Province)

Renovations and additions have been completed at the time of writing. Future renovations, alterations and additions must be carried out in accordance with requirements of provincial heritage site designation under The Heritage Resources Act.

The general heritage principles for the renovation of these buildings were as follows:

- Contrast old and new construction, enhancing the characteristics of each;
- Utilize the spatial configuration of the original construction, i.e., central, double height passageways in each building, the "courtyard" space between buildings, column-free interior spaces, open ceilings, etc;
- Celebrate and, where necessary, reconstruct the most significant features of the original buildings, e.g., central arches, double height spaces, skylights, openings between pilasters, open wood floor structure, exposed masonry, etc;
- Although some new and relocated openings are required, retain the character of the original architecture as much as possible on the exterior.

(2) Johnston Terminal

Jurisdiction: City of Winnipeg

Renovations and additions to the Johnston Terminal are underway at the time of writing. These and future alterations must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the City of Winnipeg Class 3 Heritage Designation. In addition, the following guidelines should also be considered:

- Due to its primary heritage characteristic as an example of a free-standing warehouse, additions to the building should not overly obscure any of the four elevations;
- The visible exterior construction type is masonry-bearing wall with “punched” rectangular window and door openings. The majority of the renovated facade should retain and highlight this characteristic;
- The masonry should be cleaned with a non-destructive cleaning technique to maximize the life of the existing exterior finish;
- The heavy timber interior is an important element that contributes to the overall character of the building. This element should be retained and highlighted to as great a degree as is permitted by building code requirements and the requirements of the new function;
- Additions to this building are acceptable, provided that the additions are sensitively handled and in accordance with the General Principles;
- Heritage interpretation of the building’s history, function and construction should be an integral part of the renovated building. Emphasis should be placed on the Johnston Terminal as an example of the “commodity distribution” function of this area during the Railway Era at The Forks.

(3) B&B Building

Jurisdiction: Historic Resources Branch (Province)

This building has been identified for provincial heritage site designation under The Heritage Resources Act. It has been recognized as the most historically significant remaining structure at The Forks due to its age and the important part that it played in the early rail development of The Forks and the province as a whole. It is also the least structurally sound building at The Forks, and significant work may be required to stabilize and preserve the structure. Engineering assessments have indicated that foundation improvements will enhance the stability but may not guarantee the elimination of movement-related problems. A detailed structural study of the building will need to be conducted in conjunction with the development of a new use proposal to determine what viable structural approaches exist. Taking these factors into account, the following guidelines should apply:

- The B&B Building has been altered significantly since its original construction. Proposed plans for re-use of this building could either use its present configuration as a basis for restoration and renovation, or preferably include the restoration of the original roof and gable end walls. Plans can also consider elements such as the original roundhouse as a model for new additions;

- Proposed plans should consider highlighting some or all of the historically and architecturally significant aspects of the structure. Specifically, these aspects are:
 - (A) The function and layout of the building as a railway repair facility;
 - (B) The train doors at the ends of the building;
 - (C) The “arcade” of vertical arched windows on the long sides of the building;
 - (D) The masonry pilasters and masonry infill panels comprising the exterior masonry-bearing walls;
 - (E) The previous existence of a round house at the north end of the building;
 - (F) The roof line of the building, especially as it has been altered over time;
 - (G) The interior structure of heavy timber columns and trusses; and
 - (I) The original gable roof form and masonry gable end walls.
- The masonry should be cleaned with a non-destructive technique to maximize the life of the existing exterior finish;
- Additions to this structure are acceptable in principle provided that the additions are sensitively handled and in conformance with the General Principles;
- Heritage interpretation of the building’s history, changes through time, function and construction should be an integral part of the proposed plans for the building. Emphasis should be placed on the age of the building and the part it played as a rail repair facility during the early days of rail development at The Forks.

(4) Steam Plant

Jurisdiction: The Forks Renewal Corporation

This building is not considered for any heritage designation. However, it has some significance as a steam-generating facility, not only for The Forks but for Union Station and many buildings in the surrounding district. The chimney is an identifying landmark and contributes to the overall character of The Forks site. It is the most structurally sound of all the existing buildings, in consideration of which the following guidelines should apply:

- The chimney should, if possible, remain as part of any development proposed for the Steam Plant site;
- While there is little of architectural merit in the existing building, any new additions or changes should recognize the character of the building. New additions or changes should be sympathetic to the character, scale and form of the existing building;
- Entrances should remain in the westerly and/or easterly facades of the building;
- The grassed lawn, path and entrance on the westerly side of the building are unique to The Forks and should be considered for possible retention in any new proposal. Alternatives to this charac-

ter and plan organization can be considered if the lawn, path and entrance are not compatible with the new usage or circulation patterns;

- The equipment doors on the easterly side of the building could continue to be used for this purpose or for a larger glazed opening to open views to the building interior. This larger opening forms part of the character of the building. Alternatives to this use of the equipment door opening may be considered based on the requirements of the new usage;
- The large multi-paned window openings in the curtain wall masonry walls are part of the character of the building. These openings, or similarly scaled openings, should be considered for use in any new proposal for this building;
- Additions to this building are acceptable in principle, provided that the additions are sensitively handled and in conformance with the General Principles;
- Heritage interpretation of the building's history and function should be an integral part of the renovated building. Photographs, models or remnants of the existing boilers would be of heritage interest and would convey the function and character of the building.

(5) Low-Line Bridge

Jurisdiction: Historic Resources Branch (Province)

This structure has been identified for provincial heritage site designation under The Heritage Resources Act. It is considered to be of heritage significance due to its construction and the fact that it was built to accommodate the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railroad. It is being considered for future pedestrian access route to the South Point. Taking these factors into consideration, the following guidelines should be considered:

- All major elements of the bridge should be retained and highlighted. These elements are:
 - (A) the concrete counterweight;
 - (B) the steel truss counterweight support;
 - (C) the concrete piers; and
 - (D) the steel side wall beams
- It is recognized that the "floor" structure consisting of railway ties and steel supports will be covered to accommodate the new pedestrian walkway using material and design that evoke the original function of the bridge;
- Additions to this structure are acceptable in principle, provided that the additions are sensitively handled and in conformance with the General Principles;
- Interpretation of the history, construction and function of the bridge should be integral to any redevelopment of the bridge.

Heritage-Related Planning and Design Guidelines — New Construction

Any freestanding new buildings or structures should be “good neighbours” to adjacent historic buildings. Using the same design principles as previously outlined for additions, new development should be compatible with, and enhance, the character established by their historic neighbours.

This principle applies especially to those developments adjacent to the existing historic buildings. It is recognized that the character of the site changes depending on the proximity to the existing historic buildings to the south, Portage and Main to the north, the railway tracks to the west and the Red River to the east.

Another principle or guideline to the sub-theme of the “Meeting Place” is often expressed as “the old meeting the new”. Certainly this is most readily translated into built form when new additions are added to existing historic structures. However, the same principle is in effect throughout the site, taking into account other factors that determine character such as function and the immediate site context.

In the case of totally new construction, the principle of “the old meeting the new” must be applied with sensitivity using the highest standards of design excellence. It is not appropriate, for example, to recreate historic structures and landscapes that did not exist on the site. The “old” should be sensitively evoked using appropriate architectural vocabulary that is sensitive to its location at one of Canada’s foremost historic sites.

In addition to the appearance and construction of these new structures, heritage issues should also be manifest in some aspect of the functions and activities of new buildings. While some functions may not be heritage-related, it is the intent to incorporate heritage interpretation of some aspect of The Forks as a common link throughout all indoor and outdoor public spaces at the site.

VII THE FORKS HERITAGE INTERPRETATION AND OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The Forks Interpretation Philosophy

From the outset, as defined in the Phase 1 Concept and Financial Plan, the redevelopment of The Forks was to involve heritage resource management. It is also to incorporate commercial and recreational developments. Consultation with the community at large continues to confirm that the heritage values of the place must be considered in all aspects of its redevelopment, not just in those which are fundamentally heritage in nature. The historical significance of The Forks must be visible and pervasive throughout the course of its redevelopment and upon completion of same. Since there has been such extensive and intensive use of The Forks and so many themes have been identified, future developments need to incorporate heritage themes and heritage integrity in a significant manner in every possible development. The Forks interpretation philosophy is reflected by and based on the following three premises:

- (1) heritage interpretation is an essential component of The Forks Renewal Corporation's mandate;
- (2) heritage interpretation is a standard element in all aspects of redevelopment, both reactive and proactive;
- (3) community consultation and involvement are both welcome and vital to the development of the interpretive plan.

Goals of Interpretation at The Forks.

What is to be accomplished by making heritage interpretation a key element in the redevelopment of The Forks ? The following are the goals heritage interpretation is expected to achieve at the site:

- Goal 1.** to serve as a means of attracting visitors to The Forks in fulfilment of the Corporation's mandate to redevelop the site as a "meeting place";
- Goal 2.** to provide meaningful substance to the Corporation's specific objectives that call for
 - (i) all-season recreation (enjoyment of one's history is a form of recreation);
 - (ii) creation of a public place, through activities and design, that is special and distinctive; that complements existing activities elsewhere in the city; and that celebrates the site's special scenic and historical/cultural features;
 - (iii) mixed-use development, involving recreational, cultural/historical, housing, marketing and other commercial activities, throughout the site to ensure year-round vitality, accessibility by all socio-economic groups, and proper integration of past and future perspectives.

Goal 3. to advance the Corporation's site planning principles that call for

- (i) recognition of the Union Station for its unique historical and spatial qualities, its function as a railway station and its potential as a major pedestrian gateway to The Forks;
- (ii) demonstration of and respect for the historical and cultural traditions of Winnipeg and The Forks;
- (iii) encouragement of public functions (recreational, historical, commercial, entertainment) with relatively intensive uses for all waterfront areas, and ensuring public access to riverbanks and other public areas for pedestrians, cyclists, the handicapped and others;
- (iv) use of the CN rail line and berm to celebrate and reinforce the "sense of place" and "special identity" of the area in conjunction with appropriate elements to buffer railway noise; pursuit of opportunities to create special visual features at The Forks to identify the site as a special place;
- (v) ensuring visual and physical linkages to adjacent downtown areas (including St Boniface, Portage/Main, Broadway, the Exchange District) and adjacent waterfront parks; retention of the capability to develop transit corridors to the south and northeast using the CN main line area;
- (vi) encouraging year-round use and design specifically appropriate to all seasons for this city's climate, with windshelters, sun catchment areas and other suitable amenities;
- (vii) maintaining important axial elements in site layout, involving views, sight lines and axes of major site features such as Union Station, St Boniface Basilica facade, Portage/Main skyline, and The Forks area;
- (viii) enhancement of pedestrian, cyclist and handicapped access in all seasons through the East Yard Area including the riverfront areas; minimizing the "pedestrian barrier" qualities of roadways in the area;
- (ix) protecting heritage resources located on the site.

Goal 4. to educate the public in the long and varied history of The Forks and its environs;

Goal 5. to instill in Winnipeggers and Manitobans a sense of "pride of place" through an awareness of the accomplishments of their forebears;

Goal 6. to provide spin-off benefits to other interpretive ventures elsewhere in Winnipeg and Manitoba by serving as a promoter and reference to them;

Goal 7. to present an integrated, holistic overview or perspective of the history of Western Canada, with emphasis on filling gaps in interpretation;

Goal 8. to provide the participant/observer with a sense of continuity and depth of the "flow" of time;

Goal 9. to emphasize to the visitor the concept of Winnipeg as being the "Gateway to the West".

Heritage Interpretation Methods

Interpretation, the final activity in the management of heritage resources, is essentially the successful transmission of heritage information to the public.

The transmission of information to client groups calls for *methods* whereby that objective can be achieved. A “method” is a way of doing things that involves a series of regular, systematic, orderly actions carried out in conjunction with appropriate facilities, constructs, programs and media.

A “facility” is a temporary or permanent building or structure that contains the potential for heritage interpretation. Examples would include a museum or an interpretation centre. There are two historically significant buildings at The Forks — the Johnston Terminal and the B&B Building — whose judicious management could serve a double function: (1) restoration that would preserve and convey the historical significance of the buildings, and (2) adaptation, in whole or in part, for use as an interpretive facility. Otherwise, interpretive facilities have to be “built from scratch”.

A “construct” is a moveable or immovable display or exhibit that interprets one or more heritage themes, e.g., the Wall Through Time.

A “program” is a prearranged, proposed or planned course of action, the conduct of which conveys heritage information to a client or client group. The public archaeology activity is an example of a program that is already in place at The Forks. A heritage transportation system using water taxis or featuring wagon rides could prove to be a popular program at The Forks. Site walking tours, heritage theatre housed in a restored historic building, exhibit/video presentations, special heritage and children’s events (festivals) and craft demonstrations (e.g., manufacturing “trade goods” in the manner of the Hudson’s Bay Company and North West Company artisans) are all examples of heritage interpretive programming.

“Media” are small-scale, self-contained audio and visual aids that are used to facilitate the communication of information. Booklets, brochures, stand-alone plaques, posters and video tapes are all media items that can be (and in some cases already are) used to interpret heritage resources at The Forks.

More often than not, all of the above ingredients — facilities, constructs, programs and media — are used in conjunction with one another to produce an interpretive package. For example, a children’s museum (facility) could offer a series of puppet shows about heritage themes (program) or guided tours at the Wall Through Time (construct) accompanied by a fill-in-the blank or multiple-choice hand-out quiz on a brochure (media) to test the participants’ levels of knowledge and comprehension (see **Figure 7A**).

The *methods* of heritage interpretation at The Forks will be determined by the stated *goals* and *philosophy* of the enterprise, and by a third set of variables, namely, *principles* of interpretation at “leisure settings”, of which The Forks is an example. People who visit the site usually do so voluntarily in search of relaxation and leisure. Hence, The Forks can be described as a leisure setting. University-based research into the dynamics of leisure

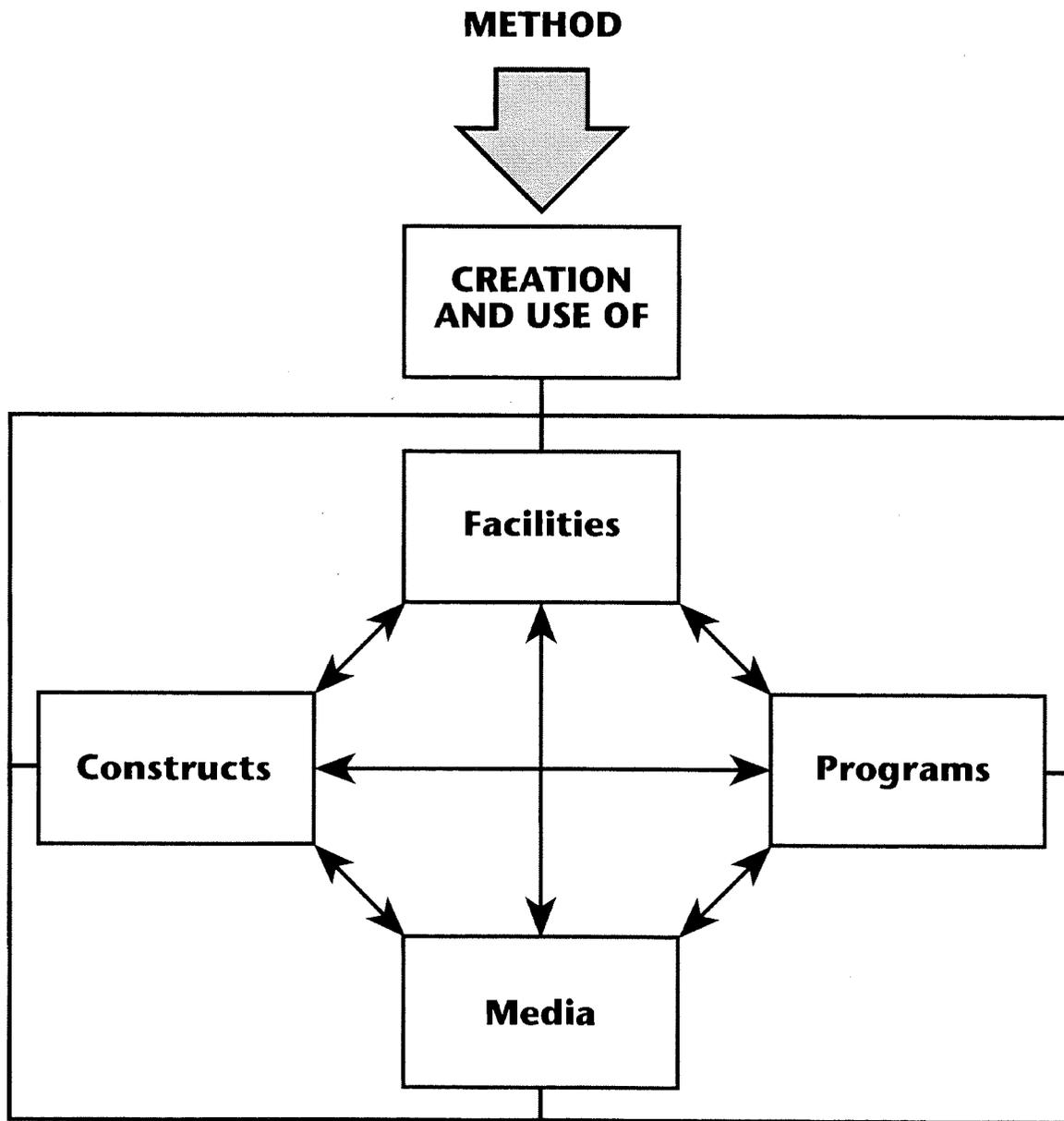


Figure 7A. Diagrammatic definition of “method” as it pertains to the interpretation of heritage resources at The Forks. The double-pointed arrows represent the various combinations of interpretive means available to communicate heritage information to the public.

settings has led to the conclusion that strategies for accommodating clients at this kind of place should be based on a set of five principles:

- (1) Visitors to leisure settings will be diverse, and a variety of approaches will be required;
- (2) Visitors anticipate a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere;
- (3) Interpretive information must be rewarding to visitors;
- (4) Interpretive information must be readily understood;
- (5) Feedback, i.e., communication from visitors to the interpreter is essential.

Each of these principles is expanded upon below:

- (1) *Visitor Diversity*. It is recognized that visitors to leisure settings such as that provided at The Forks vary widely in terms of age, degree of educational achievement and personal interests, and in the goals they seek to attain by making the visit. It is therefore intended that on-site heritage interpretive planning will be carried out, and the resulting interpretive methods selected, in consideration of the existing and potential diversity of visitors to The Forks.
- (2) *Visitors Anticipate a Relaxed Atmosphere*. Visitors consider leisure centres such as The Forks to be places where informality prevails and where individuals and group members are free to interact with on-site interpreters, with one another, and with strangers. The history of The Forks comprises numerous inherently interesting themes which, if presented with imagination and enthusiasm, can contribute greatly to a pleasant and relaxing experience.
- (3) *Rewarding the Visitor*. Sustained and intensive use of The Forks as a leisure setting will come about if it is perceived to be a place where the visitor can look forward to a rewarding experience. Research has demonstrated that visitor *participation* and *involvement* in living demonstrations and hands-on group activities are key to visitor interest in interpretation. To impress upon the novice the life-skills required of people during a particular period in history, nothing is more convincing than watching one's family or friends recreate an object or event. And nothing is as rewarding as when a person demonstrates for the first time the ability to accomplish an ancient and unfamiliar task.
- (4) *Being Understandable*. In addition to making heritage interpretation a relaxing and rewarding experience, interpretive media must incorporate language, examples and analogies that are readily understood by the visitor. Understanding also depends on prior knowledge possessed by a public that is diverse in age, educational attainment, interest and reasons for visiting the site. These variables, as they pertain to certain visitor groups and to the population at large, have to be determined and taken into account early in the design and production of a construct or a program.

(5) *Feedback*. Feedback is a set of signals that indicate the degree to which an interpretive venture is going as planned, and what adjustments would be appropriate to correct shortcomings or enhance the product. By virtue of their diverse backgrounds, different visitors will have different preferences, expectations and objectives. Under these circumstances, feedback is essential to ensure effective, efficient and sustained popularity of heritage interpretive programming.

All of these principles of interpretation will play a major role in planning and delivery of heritage interpretation at The Forks.

VIII THE FORKS HERITAGE INTERPRETIVE PLAN OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

Introduction

This section will present an operational strategy for the implementation of The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan. It is based on the plan objectives, the thematic framework and the site planning and design principles set out in this document. This operational strategy will have to be carefully co-ordinated with the Phase 2 planning to be undertaken by The Forks Renewal Corporation.

The overall co-ordination of plan implementation will remain with The Forks Renewal Corporation. Three guiding mechanisms will provide the framework for the implementation of The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan:

- (1) The Heritage Advisory Committee will be the entity responsible for review and recommendation to The Forks Board on all proposed projects on the site in accordance with the Heritage Interpretive Plan;
- (2) In consultation with the Heritage Advisory Committee, the Corporation will develop its own funded interpretive programs in accordance with the Heritage Interpretive Plan;
- (3) The Corporation will assess each (third party) project in accordance with the established criteria for review and consideration of the Heritage Advisory Committee (see Appendix D) before recommendation to The Forks Board.

Interpretation and Planning Criteria

A process of assessing proposals for The Forks is needed that allows for participation and flexibility in their development. Also, the process should offer adequate opportunity to respond to the various interest groups and resources in the community.

The following criteria can be applied to select which options are best suited to the future interpretation and public use at The Forks. The criteria establish a rational approach for rating themes, events, buildings, user groups and site conditions vying for a place in the site's development program; measuring these against criteria assessing prominence and appropriateness; and then integrating this information into a management plan.

The following criteria are intended to evaluate the potential for any project to contribute to The Forks Heritage Interpretation and Operation Strategy.

Definition of Criteria

Specific criteria have been developed to determine (1) if a proposed facility or program should be considered for inclusion in The Forks Interpretive Plan and, if so, (2) what level of priority should be assigned to it as a component of the Plan. The criteria are presented in two categories:

- (1) mandatory criteria, that must be satisfied if a proposal is to be considered, and
- (2) evaluation criteria, that are used to establish priorities for inclusion within the Interpretive Plan.

A. Mandatory Criteria

- (1) Significance and relevance: The proposed project or program must be significant to the history and culture of Winnipeg, and have a direct and tangible connection with The Forks;
- (2) Accessibility to the public: The project or program must be accessible to the public, and it must be oriented to public use and enjoyment;
- (3) Contribution to heritage understanding: The project or program must contribute to an understanding and appreciation of local heritage and be related to the central theme of The Forks as a meeting place;
- (4) Public support: The project or program must have significant public support demonstrated by a willingness to contribute to capital and operating costs, or there must be a strong indication that the project will attract such support.

B. Evaluating Mandatory Criteria

The evaluation of each criterion will be based on the following scale:

Very high	10
Significant	5
Above average	3
Positive	1
Not positive	0

The minimum score to be attained for each of the criteria would be 3. The minimum total score would be 15. This will ensure that some of the criteria receive either a very high or significant rating.

C. Evaluation Criteria

- (1) Thematic relevance and significance: The thematic content of a proposed facility or program should be relevant to the history and setting of The Forks and the thematic framework adopted for the area. For a better than average rating, the proposed project should also have a strong link to the specific heritage of The Forks and should offer something of unique value to the area. A high rating would also be appropriate for a project for which location at The Forks will provide a unique heritage opportunity that could not be achieved elsewhere;

- (2) **Audience appeal:** For a better than average rating, a proposed project should appeal strongly to a broad audience of both tourists and Winnipeggers. This should be assessed to ensure a sufficient variety of things to do, to appeal to a wide range of people, to attract repeat visitors, and to introduce seasonal variations;
- (3) **Intensity and duration:** To receive a better than average rating, the experience offered should have a major impact and act as an attraction to visitors to the city;
- (4) **Compatibility and synergy:** It is important that the proposed facilities and programs fit in with those that are already successful at the site or that have already proven to be successful elsewhere. A high rating should be reserved for those projects that offer a high level of on- and off-site integration. A non-commercial facility or program should complement, not compete with, a commercial initiative on or off The Forks site;
- (5) **Community links:** A high rating should be reserved for projects that will foster links with heritage facilities and programs elsewhere in the city, and that will encourage people to explore and participate more in the city at large. It is important to determine if such linkages will be positive for both The Forks and these other existing programs and facilities;
- (6) **Design and compatibility:** All proposals should respond to heritage conservation needs for all heritage structures and potential archaeological resources at The Forks. To receive a higher than average rating, a proposed project should make a positive contribution to the landscape and architecture of the area;
- (7) **Community support:** The levels of popular support should be assessed on the basis of both numbers of people and groups, and the quality of the attraction. It will be important for the development to respond to interests and resources in the community, and to cultivate a broad range of “ownership”, in order to insure that the people of Winnipeg feel a sense of pride and ownership in The Forks. High ratings should be reserved for those that do so;
- (8) **Educational and inspiration potential:** The degree to which the event, program or facility can inform and inspire community pride and understanding should be gauged. High ratings should go to those projects that offer such benefits as well as significant opportunities to contribute to the educational programs in Manitoba schools;
- (9) **Public access and people orientation:** The following variables should be considered in determining the rating of a program or facility:
 - form of public access;
 - development options that will offer the most effective and best quality public access to the site;

- year-round access to a broad range of ethnic groups, different language groups, and disabled persons;
- role to be played by the facility or program during different seasons;
- the number of seasons each year the program or facility will be in place or in use.

(10) Operating and fiscal issues: High ratings should be reserved for projects that will contribute to the financial health of The Forks. For commercial ventures it should be considered if the facility is likely to be profit-making or self-supporting on a continuous basis. Opportunities for sponsorship or corporate support, commitments of public support (if required), prospects for holding visitors or attracting them to use other services or facilities at The Forks are all appropriate questions to ask of a proponent.

Heritage Advisory Committee Consultation Process

The Heritage Advisory Committee is an advisory committee with a range of expertise. Its members are committed to helping the Board and staff of The Forks Renewal Corporation to develop The Forks with optimum heritage input and to help develop an outstanding site that reflects its rich and unique heritage legacy.

In order to ensure the heritage legacy of the site is adequately protected and portrayed, it is necessary that the Heritage Advisory Committee work with The Forks on all aspects of the site's development that have a heritage implication or impact.

The Heritage Advisory Committee needs to address:

- (1) the general site development to ensure the overall site development contributes and respects the heritage character of the site and to ensure that optimum development is made of the heritage theme presentations;
- (2) the development of large projects to ensure the heritage dimension of the site is a component of the development. In these projects, heritage should be portrayed visibly and authentically in an interesting fashion. Examples include the redevelopment of existing buildings, the Historic Port, the public archaeology program, etc;
- (3) the development of future projects to ensure they will incorporate heritage themes and interpretation;
- (4) the development of smaller projects to ensure they will incorporate a rich and authentic expression of the site's heritage value.

For all these developments, the Heritage Advisory Committee, or at least a sub-committee, will be called upon to advise at the initial concept and at the final design stages of development in order to maximize the heritage potential of proposed developments.

Once the Phase 2 Plan is approved by the three levels of government, the Heritage Advisory Committee will proceed as follows:

- (1) All third party heritage interpretive project proposals will be assessed by the Heritage Advisory Committee in accordance with the approved Heritage Interpretive Plan and its assessment criteria as set out below under “Assessments of Third Party Proposals”;
- (2) All FRC-initiated heritage interpretive projects will be reviewed at the concept stage and prior to final form;
- (3) All new projects with a heritage component or heritage implication will be reviewed in relation to the Heritage Interpretive Plan. This will involve a three-stage process, as follows:
 - (a) at the letter-of-intent stage, or when an initial concept is formalized;
 - (b) at the design development stage; and
 - (c) prior to the design’s reaching its final form.
- (4) With respect to FRC-sponsored programming, the Heritage Advisory Committee will be presented with an annual programming plan for review, comment and advice;
- (5) The Heritage Advisory Committee will also be presented, for review, comment and advice, with site development plans such as public plazas and spaces, landscaping, public art or other site elements that may have a significant impact on the historic character of the site.

Assessments of Third Party Proposals

The standardized review criteria recommended here will help to ensure that evaluation is based on standardized criteria. It is equally important that the process of review and evaluation be seen to be fair and open. Key stages in the proposal and review process will include:

- preliminary submission
- full submission
- evaluation
- decision

A. Preliminary Submission

- The applicant submits a request to present a proposal, or the staff put forward a concept for consideration;
- The applicant is sent a package which explains the approval procedure and includes an initial application form;

- The application is evaluated by FRC staff to ensure that it meets the mandatory criteria. No further evaluation will take place at this time;
- The application is either accepted for further consideration, or rejected.

B. Full Submission

- If the initial application meets all mandatory criteria, the applicant will be asked to provide more detailed information in support of the proposal on forms that will be provided by FRC;
- The proposal form will include data fields directly related to the evaluation criteria;
- The submission will include documentation of the need for the project and an indication of support and/or financial feasibility of continued maintenance and operation;
- The application will also indicate proposed sources for capital funding as well as a design concept;
- Additional research by The Forks staff may be required on some proposals, but applications will be judged on the basis of information submitted.

C. Evaluation

- A dossier will be prepared on each proposal by staff incorporating the completed application with additional material and comments prepared by staff. Their comments and recommendations will include an assessment of how the proposal fits into the interpretation master plan for the site;
- Each dossier will then be reviewed by the Heritage Advisory Committee. The evaluation of each proposal will be based on standardized rating sheets that assign a score for each evaluation criterion;
- Rating will be based on the following scale:

Very high	10
Significant	5
Above average	3
Positive	1
Not positive	0
- The Heritage Advisory Committee may receive any additional oral or written submissions on behalf of a proposal.

D. Decision

- The Heritage Advisory Committee will make a recommendation for final consideration by the FRC Board;

- Proposals may be accepted in whole or in part, or rejected with whatever conditions the Board deems to be appropriate.

Interpretive Plan Operational Principles

The overall objective of The Forks Interpretive Plan is to present the seven major themes through appropriate interpretive media and resources at The Forks site. Before setting out this operational framework, it is acknowledged that FRC is committed to the following principles:

A. New Public Spaces

- The Forks will consider heritage interpretation programs for all public spaces at The Forks.

B. Building Projects

- All third party projects will be required to contain relevant heritage interpretation related to the proposed use, the site location and the Heritage Interpretive Plan, and
- All new projects will be screened by the Heritage Advisory Committee in accordance with the Heritage Interpretive Plan.

C. Site Programs

- An animation service will be introduced to expand heritage-oriented programs and activities at the site, e.g., live demonstrations such as the manufacture of “trade goods” in the manner of fur trade-period artisans. A mechanism to establish this service will be serious consideration of a contractual agreement with the Canadian Parks Service to expand their current interpretation program at The Forks National Historic Site;
- Heritage and community organizations will be encouraged to introduce heritage interpretation programming at The Forks;
- The Public Archaeology Program will be developed as a permanent entity at The Forks to promote awareness of the themes and the discipline of archaeology;
- FRC will provide research information and training on the site’s history to site operators offering services at The Forks. This could include walking tours, horse-drawn carriage tours, water taxis, etc.

D. Volunteers — “The Friends of the Forks”

- FRC appreciates that a well-planned, well-managed volunteer program will allow for the development of many excellent services that would not otherwise be possible financially;
- It is recognized that volunteers are especially effective in three key areas: fund-raising, programming and promotion;

- It is essential to have a professionally-trained manager of volunteers to effectively plan the overall program, focus on the important aspects, tap the resources the volunteers have to offer, and oversee the continuing activities;
- It has been recommended that a volunteer program be established with a part-time person to set up the program, focusing on one or two activities in the beginning. It can then be evaluated as to the benefits it provides the Corporation.

E. Funding

The Forks Renewal Corporation has already demonstrated a financial commitment to heritage interpretation at The Forks through their continuing support to the Public Archaeology Program, the Wall Through Time, the preservation of historic rail cars, and the retention of historically significant structures on The Forks property.

The Forks Renewal Corporation will fund heritage projects using the following criteria:

- FRC will provide an annual allocation for heritage interpretation in accordance with available resources and proposed activities on-site;
- Interpretation projects, if proposed by third parties, to be funded by their own financial resources;
- FRC will explore innovative mechanisms to provide financial support for heritage interpretation at The Forks. This may involve the feasibility of a heritage trust, the establishment of a fund-raising program, special events fees, etc;
- FRC will be proactive in seeking funding from all three levels of government;
- FRC will establish a fund from traditional sources for heritage programming.

F. Heritage Interpretation Opportunities

Using the thematic framework as a key point of reference, the following table outlines a variety of heritage interpretation programs for consideration over the next five years. Some of these projects, such as the preservation and interpretation of the rail cars, are very theme-specific. Certain identified facilities, such as a visitor centre, are potential settings for a more holistic interpretive medium such as videos. This framework is by no means exhaustive, and as new interpretive concepts are brought forward and evaluated, the framework can be modified. However, there are a number of key themes, such as “Native Lifeways” and “Immigration and the Emerging Metropolis”, that should be given particular emphasis.

THEMES

Pan-Thematic

INTERPRETIVE MEANS

Wall Through Time

Thematic statuary (e.g., as at Expo '86)

Signage

Plaques, markers and monuments

Thematic play structures

"Ghosting" of past structures

Traditional craft replication (e.g., York boat-building, traditional cooking)

Natural Environment

Wall Through Time

Public Archaeology Program

Water taxi and bus

Landscape at The Forks Port (native prairie/plantings)

Plant interpretive signage

Special programming at major events such as Festival du Voyageur,

Aboriginal Interpretive Centre

Native Lifeways

(pre- and post- contact)

The Forks Aboriginal Planning Committee
(identification of traditional knowledge)

Aboriginal Interpretive Centre

Public Archaeology Program

Theme-specific artifact exhibits

Wall Through Time

Simulated lab excavations

Fur Trade to Province (1734-1870)

Public Archaeology Program (Ft Gibraltar II)

The Forks Aboriginal Committee (identification of traditional knowledge)

Wall Through Time (floods in 1820s-1850s)

Special heritage events:

1. Manitoba Day

2. Scottish Heritage Days

3. Le Festival du Voyageur

4. Canada Day Celebrations

5. Various centennials

Heritage theatre (expansion of venues established by The Forks National Historic Site)

Heritage demonstrations (special heritage crafts festival)

**Immigration and the
Emerging Metropolis**
(1870 to present)

Preservation strategy for surviving buildings, including Stables (The Forks Market), B&B Building, Johnston Terminal, Steam Plant

Wall Through Time

Identification of 1870s immigration sheds locations; interpretive exhibit on immigration experience; link to Public Archaeology Program

Specific theme interpretation in proposed Children's Museum in B&B Building

Look-out exhibit at The Forks Market

Video for school programs and possible integration in a visitor centre

Site tours

Heritage theatre

Multi-cultural activities

Railway Era
(1888-1988)

Preservation of B&B Building and interpretation of its association with NPMR; possible integration of building's association with future tenant (Children's Museum)

Railway interpretive centre in Steam Plant Building

Preservation and interpretation of historic railway stock adjacent to Steam Plant Building

Joint exhibit with CN/VIA Rail for possible location in Union Station

Oral history project focusing on railway workers

Walking tours with railway theme

Joint interpretive projects involving heritage railway community

**The Forks and the
Future** (in this theme,
projects are identified
that present an overview
of the seven themes)

Coffee table book on The Forks history (pre- and post-contact)

A visitor centre — overview information on
The Forks history (probably pamphlet or video)

Children's Museum — Special gallery/activity area looking at The Forks
— past, present and future.

G. Staffing

Subject to available funding, the Forks Renewal Corporation will undertake to acquire the services of two full-time staff whose responsibilities will be administration of The Forks Heritage Interpretive Program, including volunteer management.

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APPENDIX A

COLLECTED RESULTS OF 1990, 1991 and 1992 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

A. Community Consultation by Lord Cultural Resources Planning & Management Inc.

A detailed community consultation process was part of the development of this Interpretive Plan. A number of local service organizations and heritage associations were contacted by the consultants, and those groups that were willing to participate in the study were interviewed, using previously distributed copies of the Phase 1 report as the departure point for discussion.

The intent of these interviews was to:

- provide some indication of a selection of community interests and attitudes with regard to interpretation at The Forks. The objective was not to develop a comprehensive overview of community opinions, but rather to identify the important opportunities or areas of concern which may not have been explored in the Phase 1 report;
- ensure that the proposals and recommendations in the Interpretive Plan do not duplicate any existing or planned initiatives in the area, but complement other heritage and leisure programs — while adding a new and unique experience to Winnipeg.

The results of the community consultation interviews are listed in terms of possible recommendations and options for the Interpretive Plan or the long-range development of heritage resources at The Forks. The results are listed according to organization:

Aboriginal Planning Committee

- recommend a proactive approach, agree with Phase 1 report's proposal to use a definition of heritage programming to screen proposals for development at The Forks
- heritage resource sites and activities should be located throughout the site; heritage programming should not be confined to any one single area or zone
- include views and experience of Elders in development of all Native heritage interpretation
- include modern Native themes and concerns in The Forks interpretation. Winnipeg has one of the largest Aboriginal populations in North America; therefore it is very appropriate to communicate messages that deal with the future of Native peoples
- there should be meaningful links between site heritage interpretation and activities/facilities of the new Native Centre at the site.

Manitoba Heritage Federation

- recommend that heritage interpretation at The Forks take on a provincial, as well as a local, character, i.e., The Forks is a “Manitoba place”, not just a “Winnipeg place”
- approve of the natural history and transportation themes recommended as the basis for heritage interpretation in the Phase 1 report
- suggest that human history, “people themes” are the most important to heritage interpretation at the site, and that the topics of immigration and the settlement of Manitoba be emphasized more
- want recommendations for heritage interpretation in Phase 1 report to be more concrete and detailed
- the Federation made the following specific recommendations:
 - continue The Forks Public Archaeology Program
 - the Corporation should encourage community heritage groups to locate their offices and programs at The Forks
 - the Corporation should establish a long-term mechanism to involve heritage groups in the development of the site
 - favourable to the idea of some form of object theatre presentation with a heritage theme at The Forks
 - they would oppose any initiative to construct an arena at the site
 - recommend museums, orientation signs as well as historic plaques and activities on the site, but avoid duplicating the activities and displays of the nearby Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature. It is appropriate to involve the provincial museum in long-range heritage planning at The Forks.

Heritage Winnipeg (1)

- their experience has told them that people want the following experiences and resources at The Forks:
 - parks and green space
 - historical interpretation of Native occupation of the site
 - representations of railway history
 - celebrations of Winnipeg’s ethnic diversity
- feel that the Interpretive Plan should avoid proposals that are too general or vague, and the Plan should include more substantive ideas on specific themes for heritage interpretation
- the main criteria for selecting themes to be interpreted at the site should be authenticity rather than contrivances or juxtaposed bits of history

- recommended themes for interpretation at The Forks:

the nature and course of Native habitation of the site; how this changed over time and was finally “discontinued”

the transition period of early settlement. This theme has appropriate links to interpretation at the Canadian Parks Service site

the railway — the establishment of the railway and its contribution to the growth of Winnipeg and Western Canada. This interpretation could include displays of rolling stock in authentic and appropriate locations (suggest the B&B Building)

illustration of Winnipeg’s immigration and The Forks as the first home of many who immigrated to the area.

Heritage Winnipeg (2)

- there are a number of overall issues that should be resolved before development of the site continues:

public concerns about The Forks Renewal Corporation

the Board of The Forks Renewal Corporation should be directed to seek out more funding for heritage programs and facilities at the site

the Plan should emphasize the value of cultural tourism to the site — heritage is not just a service, it is also an attraction and potential revenue generator

- they see The Forks primarily as an urban site, therefore the natural history theme should be de-emphasized
- the Interpretive Plan should comment in detail on the following heritage topics:

Native history

railway history

ethnocultural themes

They feel it is particularly appropriate to emphasize the railway interpretive theme.

Manitoba Historical Society

- recommend that the historical nature of The Forks should be emphasized over commercial development of the site
- feel that the Phase 1 report fails to substantively represent the following important topics for interpretation:

urban development and history of Winnipeg

presence and history of the railway on the site

history and nature of Winnipeg's commercial development

immigration history since 1870

- feel that the representation of floods at The Forks is a major opportunity for interpretation
- they agree with the report's proposal to interpret the transportation theme, and feel that canoe lessons and staged steam ferries on the rivers at The Forks would be important programs
- they do not agree with the report's recommendations for signage, and feel that there is too much signage on the site already
- also concerned about recommendation for pathway interpretation and wonder if site can support it
- also concerned that regular schedule of historic pageants and live programming does not duplicate the Canadian Parks Service site, or overly stretch their volunteer pool
- feel that the proposal for a "Mother of the West" statue is important and should in some way be addressed in the Interpretive Plan
- any Tourism Centre at The Forks should include a built-in heritage component.

St Boniface Historical Society

- development of The Forks should ensure that an "open space" remains, with water, land and sky on site
- themes in the Interpretive Plan should be more specific
- presentation of Native history and experience should be first priority
- see a walking path and footbridge on the site as most desirable.

Canadian Parks Service

- Interpretive Plan should be precise in its understanding of mandate for interpretation at Canadian Parks site, which focuses on events at The Forks from precontact times to 1923
- interpretation at The Forks could present the industrial and commercial history both at the site and in Winnipeg in general. This could be a meaningful link to current uses of the site and future commercial developments. This theme could also make the FRC programming unique and distinct from the Canadian Parks site
- development of building facades at site such as The Forks has considerable potential for interpretation and as public attractions

- the location of the Hudson's Bay Company Archives is a sensitive issue that may not be able to be resolved in the context of the Interpretive Plan
- the Interpretive Plan should establish a specific policy with respect to legitimizing the re-location of historic buildings to The Forks site — in order to evaluate proposals such as heritage villages
- agree with Phase 1 recommendation for an animation service, but this service should not duplicate interpretation offered at the adjacent National Historic site
- interpretation themes should be more specifically defined — some themes should be disallowed early on if they prove inappropriate
- feel that there may only be limited opportunities for wildlife and natural history interpretation at the site
- recommend that Union Station should be used as an important resource for heritage interpretation
- vantage point analysis will help avoid over-use of plaques and monuments
- Interpretive Plan needs to establish architectural guidelines similar to by-laws for the Winnipeg Exchange District
- policies to govern interpretation and long-range development of The Forks Public Archaeology Program should also be offered in the Plan.

Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship

- there should be a distinction between the physical heritage resources located at The Forks and the interpretation of these resources and other heritage themes
- physical heritage resources (buildings, structures, archaeological sites, etc) are higher and more immediate priorities than those of interpretation and planning
- the Interpretive Plan should establish these priorities to be applied in the evaluation of heritage proposals for The Forks.

Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

- the Interpretive Plan should not be too program-oriented. There are structural needs and heritage site requirements at The Forks
- the structural and facility implications of some development proposals should be addressed, e.g., the Public Archaeology Program will have on-site storage and display needs very soon
- feel that historic and heritage programming should take precedence over contemporary ethnic programming

- more specific themes should be provided in the Interpretive Plan, e.g., there is not enough emphasis given to immigration or steam river transport.

Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature (Subsequent Comments)

- suggest using some of the themes for heritage programming originally proposed in the Tourism Centre concept
- where are the locations for the interpretive pathways?
- additional and very practical suggestions for local volunteer involvement is needed in the Interpretive Plan
- how will FRC programming develop links to local service clubs and heritage groups?

Manitoba Naturalists Society

- suggest that South Point of The Forks be recovered/restored as river-bottom forest demonstration area
- interpretation could focus on the site as appropriate place for interpretation of a river-bottom ecosystem
- outdoor interpretation facilities will have to be provided for environmental/natural history interpretation.

B. Results from Public Meetings, The Forks Renewal Corporation, 1991

Heritage Winnipeg

- the main role of the interpretive plan should be that of determinant or filter as to what kinds of projects belong at The Forks and which kinds do not. Specifically, all proposed projects should satisfy the test of having some actual connection with The Forks history.

La Société historique de Saint-Boniface

- interpretive planning at The Forks should reflect the contributions of the Aboriginal and francophone peoples to the province's history
- heritage programming should be provided in both official languages to reflect the vision of the province's founding fathers in 1870
- programs and activities should not be restricted to The Forks *per se*; the other side of the river, St Boniface in particular, and other historic sites along the Red and Assiniboine rivers should be integrated in the general development so as to give the visitor an accurate reading of the locality's historical context and evolution

- all aspects of the French version of the “Currents” newsletter program are unsatisfactory; it should be revised to provide a more positive recognition of, and better service to, the francophone population.

Le Musée de Saint-Boniface

- the St Boniface side of the river should be presented as an integral component of the heritage of The Forks, rather than simply an attractive backdrop
- the interpretation of The Forks should not lose sight of the fact that the French Canadians and their Métis descendants played a very important role in Red River and Winnipeg history, and that this influence made itself felt at The Forks as well
- many more people would avail themselves of an opportunity to visit the unique sites of St Boniface if the walkway system of the Promenade Taché were linked at both ends with the Riverwalk on the west bank.

The Forks Public Archaeological Association Inc.

- the thematic structure of The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan should be revised to encompass four broad theme areas: Natural and Physical Heritage, Native Heritage, Euro-Canadian Heritage and The Forks and the Future, each with sub-themes to focus on more specific elements of The Forks heritage
- there should be no formal prioritization of significant themes in the Interpretive Plan, but the representation of different sub-themes should be evaluated and used as a guide for planning archaeological and other heritage research projects
- the continuing conservation of the heritage resources of the site should be explicitly stated as a component of the theme “The Forks and the Future”
- the philosophical approach to the heritage resources of the site should be one of conservation and management, not simply one of protection and preservation
- a “layered” interpretive strategy should be developed, consisting of increasingly detailed packages of information in various formats to target a broad range of users of The Forks
- the educational component of the overall interpretive program should be enhanced, and opportunities for participating in programs like the Public Archaeology Program by Core Area and Native students should be developed
- The Forks Public Archaeology Program, as one of the major attractions at The Forks contributing to heritage education, should be continued

- a multi-use facility consisting of an archaeological office and laboratory, exhibit area and lecture theatre should be developed on-site for use as a base of operations by The Forks Public Archaeology Association and for the benefit of education programming and tourism
- adequate access should be developed between The Forks site, the Museum of Man and Nature and other heritage attractions in the vicinity
- The Forks program should be integrated with the broader heritage framework of the Red River Corridor, and the promotion of heritage tourism at both the local and international levels should be actively pursued.

Fort Garry Curling Club

- the existing Fort Garry Curling Club should be incorporated into the overall redevelopment as an all-season, multi-purpose facility and interpretation centre for the history of curling in Winnipeg.

Association of Manitoba Archaeologists

- existing structures should be preserved with minimal structural alteration
- where impacts on sub-surface heritage resources is unavoidable, adequate lead time should be given to permit (1) accurate pre-impact and impact assessments, (2) excavation which incorporates public participation, and (3) responsible levels of analysis and reporting
- heritage and heritage resources should be more strongly promoted to foster public awareness and to increase the number of repeat visits to The Forks National Historic Site by the public
- non-archaeological resources (Native and Euro-Canadian oral tradition, archival sources, etc) should be incorporated into the interpretive programs
- the three levels of government should develop a financial arrangement which puts less pressure on the area to make itself self-sufficient. This would make The Forks more amenable to the enhancement of the quality of life aspects
- tourism should become a greater part of the mandate of The Forks Renewal Corporation through increased signage at key locations throughout the city and through advertisements in tourism-type publications, as well as taking advantage of the growing popularity of “cultural tourism”.

Patricia Forsythe

- the long-term Native presence at The Forks, including that during the “Historic Period”, should be included in the broad, overall interpretive programming at The Forks and not be confined to a Native centre on the South Point
- due recognition must be given the railway era at The Forks; a rail museum would be an appropriate means

- Union Station is a logical point of access — for pedestrians only, not automobiles. An automobile entrance at York and Main would strengthen a sense of primary connection with the city
- consideration should be given to re-erecting portions of the Empire Hotel facade at the automobile entrance at York and Main, the original location of the hotel
- “public space” should be created at spots associated with actual historical themes/features/events
- new additions to heritage buildings should be recognizable as new construction, as in the redevelopment of the Stables. New construction must complement the old
- redevelopment of the B&B Building should explicitly reflect its railway origins.

C. Results from Public Meeting, The Forks Renewal Corporation, June 1992

Greening The Forks

- heritage planning criteria should be the determining factors in deciding what type of development is undertaken at The Forks, and should be used proactively to seek out and support appropriate development, rather than being used reactively
- The Forks Heritage Interpretive Plan requires heritage principles — maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation — to be used as caveats and restrictive covenants to The Forks development
- effective application of these principles presupposes the replacement of The Forks Renewal Corporation with a land trust to hold and manage the property and to raise funds for sympathetic development of the site.

Association of Manitoba Archaeologists

- interpretation of precontact cultures should employ a dynamic, holistic approach emphasizing adaptation and long-term change
- interpretation of Theme III “Native Lifeways: The Proto- and Postcontact Era” should ensure inclusion of the fact that significant culture change among Natives had already taken place due to disease epidemics and acquisition of European trade goods before actual contact took place, and
- that Native people had a determining influence on the course of the fur trade
- care should be taken to integrate Native and Euro-Canadian culture history in the interpretation of the postcontact era, rather than presenting the respective histories in isolation from one another
- the AMA advocates a joint strategy in interpreting Native themes, involving both Native worldviews and religion and the “products” of the academic disciplines

- The Forks Interpretive Plan should not become static through an overstrong commitment to a list of themes, regardless of how comprehensive the list might be
- decision-making for The Forks should be heritage-driven, not commercially-driven
- a year-round archaeological interpretive facility should be put in place.

Mr Paul Melanson, The Forks Public Archaeological Association, Inc.

- acknowledges the need for commercial enterprise at The Forks
- the plans for an archaeological lab and interpretive area are compatible with the FPAA's long-range goals.

Mr Richard Orlandini, CHOICES

- recommends the establishment of a simulated archaeological dig at The Forks.

Métis Business Associates

- recommend acquiring input from appropriate Métis organizations and agencies to form a Métis Culture and Heritage Planning Committee
- recommend preparation of a sustainable economic development plan by the Métis Culture and Heritage Planning Committee
- upon acceptance of the foregoing, the Métis Culture and heritage Committee could review the feasibility of a project entitled "The Métis Regional Interpretive Centre"
- The Métis Regional Interpretive Centre would comprise a visitor centre featuring a restaurant, theatre, gift shop, exhibit hall, meeting room, art gallery, administrative offices, eco-tourism information booth automated guestbook/suggestion unit, and rest areas and washroom facilities, all of which would be housed indoors. Exterior elements of the complex would include an amphitheatre, barbecue area, natural garden and a Métis voyageur path
- strategies for The Métis Regional Interpretive Centre could include plans that begin with the creation of a Canadian-Métis Heritage Park, complete with feasibility study and environmental impact assessment.

APPENDIX B

REVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AT THE FORKS

The past five years (1988 to 1992) have been active ones for archaeological investigations at The Forks. A total of twenty-one different archaeological projects have been conducted by various agencies, under various jurisdictions. These jurisdictions include Canadian Parks Service (CPS), the City of Winnipeg (CW), The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC), and Canadian National Railway (CNR). The projects ranged from impact assessments to research projects to mitigative excavations and were conducted under relevant federal or provincial legislation, as regulated by Canadian Parks Service and Historic Resources Branch (HRB), Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Citizenship.

These projects, identified on Figure 1, were:

1. During the summer/fall of 1988, mitigative excavations of Post-Contact and Pre-Contact strata, were undertaken by Canadian Parks Service, under the direction of Peter Priess, in the North Point location within the National Park. A preliminary report, **Archaeological Investigations at The Forks National Historic Site, Winnipeg: Mitigation of the North Point Development** (Adams *et al.* 1990) has been published by CPS.
2. The University of Manitoba/University of Winnipeg Archaeological Field School was conducted during the spring of 1988, in the Low Line Bridge locality, on the north bank of the Assiniboine River, within the jurisdiction of The Forks Renewal Corporation. This will be reported on by Dr. Greg Monks, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Manitoba.
3. An impact assessment of the projected route of the primary access road within the East Yard (Pioneer Boulevard) was commissioned by Canadian National Railway and The Forks Renewal Corporation. The project was undertaken in the summer of 1988 by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., directed by Sid Kroker. The report, "**North/South Access Road Archaeological Impact Assessment**" (Quaternary 1988), is filed with HRB and FRC.
4. An impact assessment, in conjunction with the projected upgrading of the Provencher Bridge and the extension of York and St Mary avenues, was commissioned by the City of Winnipeg in the summer of 1988. The investigation was conducted by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., directed by Sid Kroker. The report, "**Provencher Bridge Project Archaeological Impact Assessment**" (Quaternary 1989a), is on file with HRB, CW, and Wardrop Engineering.
5. During the summer of 1988, a research project, directed by Dr. Greg Monks, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, was conducted in the Low Line Bridge locality. The project investigated the location of Fort Gibraltar II/ Fort Garry I and will be reported on by Dr. Monks.

DATE	AGENCY	MAP #	LOCATION	TYPE OF PROJECT	DISCOVERIES
1988	CPS	1	North Point	Mitigation	Recent Historic Native Ceramic horizons
1988	U of M U of W	2	Low Line Bridge	Field School	Recent Historic Fort Gibraltar II ?
1988	FRC/CNR	3	North/South Access Road	Impact Assessment	Recent Historic Native Ceramic horizons
1988	CW	4	Provencher Bridge	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic horizons
1988	U of M	5	Low Line Bridge	Research	Recent Historic Fort Gibraltar II ?
1988	FRC	6	North Assiniboine Node	Impact Assessment	Recent Historic HBC Flour Mill Native Ceramic horizons Archaic (3000 yr) horizon
1988- 1989	FRC	7	Stage I Roads and Services	Monitoring	Recent Historic Native Ceramic horizons
1989	FRC	8	B&B Building Foundation	Monitoring	No significant finds
1989- 1991	FRC	9	Assiniboine Riverfront Quay	Monitoring Mitigation	Recent Historic Archaic (3000 yr) horizon
1989	CW	10	Norwood/Main St. Bridge	Impact Assessment	Recent Historic Métis Farmstead
1989	FRC CPS HRB	11	Forks National Historic Site near B&B Building	Public Archaeology	Recent Historic HBC Experimental Farm Fort Gibraltar I
1989	CW	12	York/St Mary Ave.	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic horizons
1990	U of M U of W	13	Low Line Bridge	Field School	Recent Historic Fort Gibraltar II ?
1990	CW	14	St Mary Avenue	Impact Assessment	Native Ceramic horizons
1990	FRC CPS HRB	15	Forks National Historic Site near B&B Building	Public Archaeology	Recent Historic HBC Experimental Farm Fort Gibraltar I
1990	CW	16	St Mary Avenue	Mitigation Public Archaeology	Native Ceramic horizons
1990	CW	17	Norwood/Main St. Bridge	Impact Assessment	Recent Historic
1991	FPA A	18	Forks National Historic Site near B&B Building	Public Archaeology	Recent Historic HBC Experimental Farm Fort Gibraltar I
1992	FPA A	19	Archaeological Preserve	Public Archaeology	Archaic (3000 yr) horizon
1992	Children's Museum	20	B&B Building Foundation	Monitoring	Recent Historic Native Ceramic horizon
1992	MarWest	21	Johnston Terminal	Monitoring Mitigation	Archaic (3000 yr) horizon

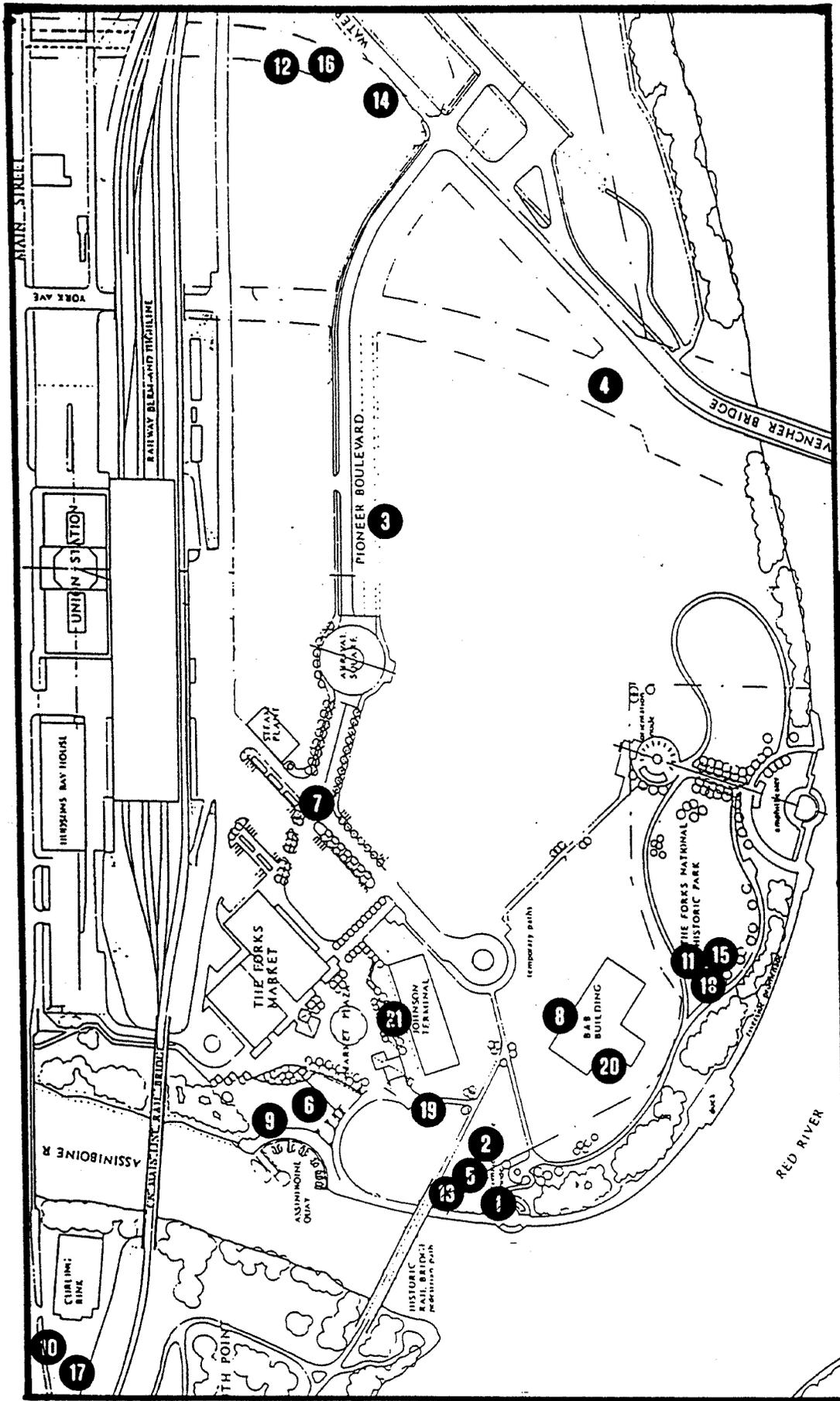


Figure 1. Locations of Archaeological Projects at The Forks

6. In accordance with the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act, and following the management procedures delineated in "**The Forks Archaeological Impact Assessment and Development Plan (The Forks Archaeological Plan)**" (FRC 1988), a major impact assessment of the North Assiniboine Node was undertaken by The Forks Renewal Corporation during the summer/fall of 1988. The project (NANA) was directed by the FRC Site Archaeologist, Sid Kroker. The report, "**North Assiniboine Node Archaeological Impact Assessment**" (Kroker 1989a), a public document published by FRC.
7. In accordance with "**The Forks Archaeological Plan**", all sub-surface Stage I construction activity was monitored by the FRC Site Archaeologist (Sid Kroker) and the staff of Quaternary Consultants Ltd. The construction began in the fall of 1988 and concluded in the summer of 1989. It included installation of land drainage, sanitary sewer, and water lines. The results of the monitoring are detailed in "**Archaeological Monitoring of the Stage I Construction Program**" (Kroker and Goundry 1990a). This is a public document published by FRC.
8. Preliminary structural assessments of the B&B Building required engineering examinations of the foundations. Four test holes were monitored by the FRC Site Archaeologist in February, 1989. The report "**B&B Building Foundation Inspection: Archaeological Monitoring**" (Kroker 1989b) is on file with FRC and HRB.
9. During land modification and construction activities for the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay, extending from summer of 1989 to spring of 1991, all sub-surface activity was archaeologically monitored. The report, "**Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation of the Assiniboine Riverfront Quay**", detailing the archaeological procedures, mitigative activities and artifact recoveries, will be published by FRC in 1993.
10. A preliminary investigation of potential heritage resource impact within the Norwood/Main Street Bridge corridor was undertaken in the summer of 1989. This investigation was conducted by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., directed by Sid Kroker. The report, "**Preliminary Archaeological Investigations for the Proposed Norwood/ Main Street Bridge Project**" (Quaternary 1989b), is on file with HRB, CW, and Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd.
11. During the summer/fall of 1989, a Pilot Public Archaeology Program was undertaken at The Forks. This project was co-sponsored by The Forks Renewal Corporation, Canadian Parks Service, Historic Resources Branch and other contributing agencies. Two documents have been published: "**The Forks (1989) Pilot Public Archaeology Project: Research Report - Excavations at 21K (Fort Gibraltar I)**" (Kroker, Greco *et al.* 1990) and "**The Forks (1989) Pilot Public Archaeology Project: Administrative Report**" (Kroker, Goundry *et al.* 1990). Both are public documents available through The Forks Public Archaeological Association.

12. During the fall of 1989, an impact assessment for proposed extensions of York and St Mary avenues between Main Street and Pioneer Boulevard, was commissioned by the City of Winnipeg. This investigation was conducted by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., directed by Sid Kroker. The report, "**Heritage Resources Impact Assessment for Proposed York and St Mary Extensions (Main Street - Pioneer Boulevard)**" (Quaternary 1990a), is on file with HRB, CW, and I. D. Systems Ltd.
13. During the spring of 1990, the University of Manitoba/ University of Winnipeg Archaeological Field School, was conducted in the Low Line Bridge locality, on the north bank of the Assiniboine River, within the jurisdiction of The Forks Renewal Corporation. These investigations of the Fort Gibraltar II/Fort Garry I location will be reported on by Dr. Greg Monks, University of Manitoba.
14. Further investigation of the extent of the Native cultural horizon in the potential St Mary Avenue Extension impact zone was undertaken in the spring of 1990 at the behest of the City of Winnipeg. This investigation was conducted by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., directed by Sid Kroker. The report, "**Assessment of Archaeological Resources Within the St Mary Avenue Extension Right-of-Way**" (Quaternary 1990b), is on file with HRB, CW, and I. D. Engineering Ltd.
15. During the summer/fall of 1990, the Public Archaeology Program was continued at The Forks. The project was co-sponsored by The Forks Renewal Corporation, Canadian Parks Service, Historic Resources Branch and other contributing agencies. The report, "**1990 Investigations at Fort Gibraltar I: The Forks Public Archaeology Project**" (Kroker *et al.* 1991) is a public document available through The Forks Public Archaeological Association.
16. Mitigative archaeological recovery actions were initiated during the fall of 1990 within the designated impact zone for the St Mary Avenue Extension. The project was planned as a two-phase operation with public participation. The second phase was eliminated upon change of the infra-structure development plans. This project was conducted by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., directed by Sid Kroker. The report, "**St Mary Archaeological Recovery Project: Interim Report**" (Quaternary 1990c), is on file with HRB, CW, and I. D. Engineering Ltd.
17. In conjunction with the proposed Norwood/Main Street Bridge Project, detailed sub-surface testing was under-taken. This investigation, during the fall of 1990, was conducted by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., directed by Sid Kroker. The report, "**Archaeological Assessment of Impact Zones on South Point for the Proposed Norwood/Main Street Bridge Project**" (Quaternary 1990d), is on file with HRB, CW, and Reid Crowther & Partners Ltd.
18. During the summer/fall of 1991, the Public Archaeology Program was continued at The Forks. The project was managed by The Forks Public Archaeological Association and directed by Sid Kroker. Again, the program was sponsored by FRC, CPS, and HRB. The report, "**1991 Investigations at Fort Gibraltar I: The Forks Public Archaeology Project**" (Kroker *et al.* 1992) is a public document available through The Forks Public Archaeological Association.

19. The fourth annual Public Archaeology Project was held during the summer of 1992 in the Archaeological Preserve between the Johnston Terminal and the north bank of the Assiniboine River. The project was managed by The Forks Public Archaeological Association and directed by Sid Kroker. Again, the program was sponsored by The Forks Renewal Corporation, Canadian Parks Service, and Historic Resources Branch. The report, **A 3000 Year Old Native Campsite and Trade Centre at The Forks**, is in preparation and will be available through FPAA.
20. In conjunction with redevelopment plans for the B&B Building, the Manitoba Childrens Museum undertook sub-surface examination of foundations and soil stability tests. These operations were archaeologically monitored by Quaternary Consultants Ltd., under the direction of Sid Kroker. An intact Native Ceramic cultural horizon was uncovered below the floor of the structure. The report, **"Archaeological Monitoring of Sub-Surface Activities at the B&B Building"** (Quaternary 1992) is on file with the Manitoba Childrens Museum, FRC, and HRB.
21. During the refurbishment of the Johnston Terminal, excavation for the perimeter of the building encountered archaeological resources. The developer, Marwest Management Canada Ltd., contracted Quaternary Consultants Ltd. to undertake mitigative action. The project, directed by Sid Kroker, recovered *in situ* materials relating to the extensive Archaic horizon. A report, in preparation, will be filed with Marwest, FRC, and HRB.

APPENDIX C

A CHECKLIST OF HERITAGE INTERPRETATION* THEMES, SUB-THEMES AND TOPICS RELATIVE TO THE FORKS

THEME I NATURAL HERITAGE

A. Before The Forks, including

- i. Pre-glacial environment
- ii. Glacial changes
- iii. Glacial Lake Agassiz

At The Forks: Canadian Parks Service, Public Archaeological Project (1b)

Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Birds Hill (2d)

Manitoba: Antler River Museum, Morden, Riding Mountain, Stonewall (3c)

Keyes Roadside Park [Neepawa-Gladstone] (3d)

Swan River Valley (3e)

B. Development of The Forks due to the shifting Assiniboine River Valley

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

C. Natural Heritage (flora and fauna) at historic contact, including

- i. Variability - grasslands, vast sloughs, gallery forest
- ii. Differences from present
 - a. animals no longer present, e.g., Passenger Pigeon, Bison
 - b. probable plant communities

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg: Living Prairie Museum, Ft. Whyte (2a)

Living Prairie Museum, Ft. Whyte (2b)

MMMN (2c)

Manitoba: Swan River (3e)

*This listing does not assess depth or completeness of interpretation—only presence or absence.

D. Fluctuating Environment over time

- i. Evidence of changes - stratigraphic deposits, pollen cores, tree rings
- ii. Discovering the evidence - archaeology, historic records
- iii. Impacts of floods

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Plaza Pillars (1e)

Winnipeg: MMMN, Lockport (2c)

Birds Hill (2d)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry, Morden (3c)

E. Human Alteration of the Environment, including

- i. Precontact modification - clearing, fires
- ii. Euro-Canadian settlement effects - deforestation, land drainage
- iii. Recent modification - urbanization, Floodway

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Bluestem Park, Winnipeg Floodway, Winnipeg Square, Omand's Creek (2e)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3c)

F. Discovering Today's Variability - plants, animals, environment, ecology

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: Living Prairie Museum, Ft. Whyte (2a)

Living Prairie Museum, Ft. Whyte (2b)

Living Prairie Museum, Ft. Whyte (2c)

Living Prairie Museum, Ft. Whyte (2d)

Manitoba:

THEME I NATURAL HERITAGE	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
Before The Forks		■		■				■	■				■	■	
Formation of Forks				■											
Natural History At and Before Contact				■		■	■								■
Environment Change				■	■			■	■				■		
Human Alteration								■		■			■		
Variability Today						■	■	■	■						

Theme I - Natural Heritage matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

**THEME II ABORIGINAL LIFEWAYS: THE PRECONTACT ERA
(5000 BC - AD 1737)**

A. Culture History, including

- i. The Original First Peoples (** Earlier record occurs in the uplands of Western Manitoba)
 - a. Southern Plano -
 - Eden
 - Scottsbluff
 - Alberta
 - Agate Basin
 - Hell Gap
 - b. Woodland Plano -
 - Caribou Lake
 - c. Late Plano -
 - Pryor Stemmed
 - Lovell Constricted
 - Jimmy Allen
 - Manitoba
- ii. The Western Hunting/Gathering Tradition
 - a. Early Side-notched Complexes
 - Mummy Cave
 - Logan Creek
 - Gowen
 - b. Oxbow
 - c. McKean Complexes
 - McKean
 - Duncan
 - Hanna
 - d. Pelican Lake
- iii. The Forest Hunting/Gathering Tradition
 - a. Old Copper
 - b. Shield Archaic
 - c. Lake Forest Archaic
 - d. Raddatz
- iv. The Ceramic Tradition
 - a. Plains/Parkland Tradition
 - Prairie Side-notched
 - Plains Side-notched
 - Devils Lake-Sourisford
 - Red River Ware
 - Mortlach Complex

Vickers Focus
Williams Complex
Besant
Sonota
Avonlea
Lockport Horticulture
Scattered Village Horizon
Snyder Dam
Killarney Focus

b. Woodland/Parkland Tradition

Laurel
Blackduck
Selkirk
 Kame Hills
 Clearwater Lake
 Grass River
 Winnipeg River
Rainy River
 Duck Bay
 Bird Lake
Sandy Lake
Late Woodland

At The Forks: Canadian Parks Service, Public Archaeological Project (1b)

 Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg: MMMN (2b)

 MMMN (2c)

Manitoba: Morden, Antler River Museum, Riding Mountain, Stonewall (3c)

B. Major Events

- i. In-migrations - the movements of peoples
- ii. Trait diffusions - movement of ideas between peoples
- iii. Technological innovations
 - a. stoneworking
 - b. boneworking
 - c. woodworking (including canoes, snowshoes)
 - d. hideworking (tanning, curing, waterproofing)
 - e. metallurgy (use of copper)
 - f. ceramics (manufacture of clay containers)
 - g. atlatl
 - h. bow and arrow
- iv. Economic innovations
 - a. big game hunting (bison drives and pounds)

- b. small game hunting (deadfalls, traps)
- c. plant gathering (including wild rice)
- d. fishing (nets, weirs, fish spears, hook and line)
- e. horticulture

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg: MMMN, Lockport (2c)

Manitoba:

C. Technology

- i. Raw materials - locating and collecting
- ii. Material culture - tools and implements
- iii. Energy resources (human, animal, sun, fire)
- iv. Efficiency
- v. Recycling - reuse of lithic tools
- vi. Specialization of artisans

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Manitoba:

D. Economy

- i. Food-getting practices
- ii. Food-processing practices
- iii. Trade

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Manitoba: Grand Valley (3d)

E. Social Organization

- i. Marriage patterns
- ii. Family patterns
- iii. Kinship and kin groups
- iv. Societies (clans, military societies)

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

F. Community Patterning

- i. Large seasonal gatherings (single band, multi-band)
- ii. Small seasonal gatherings (families, extended families)
- iii. Task groups

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

G. Settlement Patterning

- i. Individual's homes
- ii. Village arrangement
- iii. Village and campsite distribution throughout territory

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

H. Religion and World View

- i. Beliefs, including origin stories
- ii. Practices
- iii. Sacred sites

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2b)

MMMN (2c)

Manitoba: Grand Valley, Spruce Woods (3d)

THEME II NATIVE LIFEWAYS PRIOR TO CONTACT 5000 BC - AD 1737	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
Culture History		■		■			■	■					■		
Major Events				■				■							
Technology								■							
Economy				■				■					■		
Social Organization															
Community Pattern															
Settlement Pattern															
Religion and World View							■	■			■		■		

Theme II - Native Lifeways Prior to Contact (5000 BC-AD 1737) matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

**THEME III NATIVE LIFEWAYS: THE PROTO- AND POSTCONTACT ERA
(1670 - 1870)**

A. Cultural Groups

- i. Assiniboin (Nakota)
- ii. Cree
- iii. Ojibwa (Saulteaux) (Anishinabe)
- iv. Sioux (Lakota/Dakota)
- v. Ottawa

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Manitoba:

B. Specific Historical Events

- i. First contacts with Europeans
- ii. 1790s smallpox epidemic
- iii. Chippewa bounty hunters
- iv. Sioux (Dakota) flight to Red River Settlement (1863)
- v. Signing of Treaties
- vi. Imposition of Indian Act

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3c)

Flee Island (3e)

C. Technology

- i. Replacement of traditional items with trade goods
- ii. Blacksmithing and metalworking skills

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

D. Economy

- i. Traditional hunting and gathering
 - a. bison hunting
 - b. fishing
 - c. gathering
- ii. Transitional agriculture

- iii. Intertribal trade, e.g., Assiniboin and Mandan

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Manitoba:

E. Native/European Relationships

- i. Direct and indirect trade
- ii. Fur trade middlemen and employees
- iii. Farmworkers for settlers
- iv. Reservation administration
- v. Commercial collecting, e.g., wild rice, berries
- vi. Commercial crafts

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Manitoba:

F. Settlement Patterns

- i. Declining populations - diseases and lack of resources
- ii. Westward shift of Assiniboin
- iii. Establishment of Reserves
- iv. Residential Schools

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

G. Social Patterns

- i. Family and marriage patterns
- ii. Kinship and kin groups
- iii. Societies

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

H. Political Patterns

- i. Traditional tribal political organization
- ii. Intertribal alliances, e.g., Cree and Assiniboin
- ii. Fur trade company alliances
- iii. Reserve councils

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

I. Languages

i. Multi-lingual individuals

ii. Employment as translators during fur trade

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e
THEME III NATIVE LIFEWAYS: THE PROTO- AND POSTCONTACT ERA (1670-1870)	Public Heritage Site	Guided Interpretation	Galleries/Exhibits	Interpretive Signage	Plaques	Public Heritage Site	Guided Interpretation	Galleries/Exhibits	Interpretive Signage	Plaques	Public Heritage Site	Guided Interpretation	Galleries/Exhibits	Interpretive Signage	Plaques
Cultural Groups															
Specific Events															
Technology															
Economy															
Native/European Relationships															
Settlement Pattern															
Social Patterns															
Political Systems															
Language															

Theme III - Native Lifeways: The Proto- and Postcontact Era (1670-1870) matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

THEME IV FUR TRADE TO PROVINCE (1734 - 1870)

A. Appearance of *La Vérendrye*, Ft. Rouge, Independent traders, explorers

At The Forks: Canadian Parks Service, Public Archaeological Project (1b)
Canadian Parks Service, Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg: MMMN, St Boniface Museum (2c)
St Boniface Monument (Aulneau) (2d)
Prov. Plaque (St Boniface) (2e)

Manitoba: Fort la Reine, HSMBC Plaque - Morden, Minn. Plaque - NW Angle (3e)

B. North West Company to 1821 - Fort Gibraltar I, Fort Gibraltar II

At The Forks: Public Archaeological Project (1a)
Public Archaeological Project (1b)
Wall Through Time, Canadian Parks Service (1d)

Winnipeg: Fort Gibraltar reconstruction, Whittier Park (2a)
MMMN, St Boniface Museum (2c)

Manitoba: Spruce Woods (3c)
Spruce Woods, White Horse Plains (3d)
Near U.S. Border [Fort Daer] (3e)

C. Hudson's Bay Company to 1821 - Forts; Politics, Trade

At The Forks: Upper Fort Garry Gate (1c)
Wall Through Time, Canadian Parks Service (1d)

Winnipeg: Lower Fort Garry, Ross House (2a)
Lower Fort Garry (2b)
Lower Fort Garry, Kennedy House (2c)
Lower Fort Garry, Twin Oaks (2d)
Lower Fort Garry (2e)

Manitoba: York Factory (3a)
York Factory (3b)
Little Sam Waller Museum, Churchill (3c)
Fort Prince of Wales, Grand Valley (3d)
Norway House, Sourismouth (3e)

D. Selkirk Settlers - Settlement and problems such as climate, NWC/HBC conflict locations, land use, trade

At The Forks: Canadian Parks Service (1b)

Winnipeg: Ross House, MMMN (2b)
Ross House, St James Museum, MMMN (2c)
Kildonan Bridge (2d)

Seven Oaks, Fort Douglas Park (2e)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3a)

Kennedy House, St Andrews Rectory (3c)

Lord Selkirk Highway (3e)

E. Development of Métis cultures and settlements

- i. Agriculture and the development of communities,
- ii. Career and employment opportunities,
- iii. Early leaders such as Cuthbert Grant

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: St Norbert Heritage Park (2a)

St Boniface Museum, MMMN (2c)

St Boniface [Grant, Pierre Falcon, Lépine] (2e)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3c)

St Laurent, St Francis Xavier (3e)

F. Social and political climate of the early Red River Settlement

- i. The forts as foci of political power
- ii. The forts as social centres
- iii. Conflict between HBC and NWC
- iv. Political alliances - fur companies, settlers, Natives

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: St Boniface Museum (2c)

Seven Oaks Monument (2d)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3a)

G. Commercial trade up to 1840

- i. Development of early trade
 - a. profits and control
 - b. transportation techniques - canoe, York boat
 - c. sources of non-local materials
- ii. Competition between companies
 - a. expansion for trading networks
 - b. confrontation and violence
 - c. changing roles of Native and Métis participants
- iii. Amalgamation of HBC and NWC in 1821
 - a. development of monopoly
 - b. unemployment and increased settlement

At The Forks: Wall Through Time, Canadian Parks Service (1d)

- Winnipeg: MMMN, St Boniface Museum (2c)
Upper Fort Garry (2d)
- Manitoba: York Factory (3a)
Lower Fort Garry (3b)
Lower Fort Garry (3c)
Norway House, Scratching River, Swan River (3d)

H. Churches and Clergy

- i. Grey Nuns and St Boniface Cathedral

At The Forks:

- Winnipeg: St Boniface Museum (2c)
various plaques (2e)

Manitoba:

- ii. Missionaries and parishes

- a. Roman Catholic
b. Church of England
c. Presbyterian, Methodist, etc

At The Forks:

- Winnipeg: St Boniface, St Andrews, St James, St Johns, Kildonan, St Peters (2e)

- Manitoba: St Laurent, Rossville Methodist, Lac Brochet (3e)

I. Agriculture Beginnings

- i. Métis

- a. gens du pays
b. Des Meurons et D'Iberville soldiers

- ii. Selkirk Settlers

- iii. HBC Experimental Farm

- iv. Chelsea Pensioners

At The Forks: Public Archaeological Project (1d)

- Winnipeg: MMMN, St Boniface Museum (2c)

- Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3a)

Lower Fort Garry (3b)

Lower Fort Garry (3c)

J. Changing economic patterns (1840 - 1870)

- i. Sayer's Trial which broke HBC monopoly

At The Forks:

- Winnipeg: Riel House (2a)

MMMN, St Boniface Museum (2c)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3c)

- ii. Development of north/south trade
 - a. emerging competitive American trade
 - b. St Paul, Minnesota as an emerging commerce centre
 - c. north/south cart trails and goods movements
- iii. Paddleboat steamers
 - a. Anson Northup - 1859
 - b. Fort Garry as "St Louis of the North"
- iv. Concern over American annexation

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg: Anson Northup plaque (2e)

Manitoba: Emerson, MMMN, Lower Fort Garry (3c)

K. Métis as emerging political and economic force

- i. Increasing settlement
- ii. Leaders and major families; e.g., Lagimodière

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

HSMBC "M6" (1e)

Winnipeg: St Norbert Heritage Park (2b)

Riel House, St Boniface Museum, Taché Prom. (2c)

Manitoba:

L. Development of Upper Fort Garry (1835-1882)

- i. Social centre
- ii. Central economy
- iii. District government
- iv. Conflict with Winnipeg leaders

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: Upper Fort Garry Gate (2a)

MMMN (2c)

Upper Fort Garry Gate (2d)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3a)

Lower Fort Garry (3b)

Lower Fort Garry (3c)

M. Military presence and scientific expeditions

- i. 6th Regiment of Foot
- ii. Chelsea Pensioners
- iii. Palliser Expedition

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg:

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3c)

N. Provisional Government

- i. Political development
- ii. Louis Riel and Métis leaders
- iii. Seizing control of Upper Fort Garry
- iv. Eastern use of force

At The Forks: HSMBC - Founding of Manitoba plaque (1e)

Winnipeg: Riel House, St Norbert Heritage Park (2a)

Riel House, St Boniface Museum, MMMN, (2c)

Riel Monuments (2d)

Taché Promenade, Lépine plaque (2e)

Manitoba:

THEME IV FUR TRADE TO PROVINCE (1734-1870)	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
La Vérendrye															
North West Company															
Hudson's Bay Co															
Selkirk Settlers															
Métis Settlement															
Social & Political															
Commercial Trade															
Churches & Clergy															
Agricultural Begin															
Economy (1840-70)															
Métis Emergence															
Upper Fort Garry															
Military & Scient															
Provisional Govt															

Theme IV - Fur Trade to Province (1734-1870) matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

THEME V IMMIGRATION AND THE EMERGING METROPOLIS

A. Tides of immigrants - 1870s and 1880s

- i. Immigration Sheds (1872-1885)
- ii. Shanty Town
- iii. Many groups from many countries
- iv. Hardships and opportunities in a new land

At The Forks: Wall Through Time, CPS Play Structure (1d)

Winnipeg: MMMN [Urban Gallery] (2c)

YMHA (Jewish plaque) (2e)

Manitoba: Icelandic plaque, Mennonite Settlement plaque (3e)

B. Native loss of land and the reserve system

- i. Decline in resources, especially bison
- ii. Decline in Native populations
 - a. disease, epidemics
 - b. westward shift of peoples
- iii. Federal Indian Policy
- iv. Establishment of Reserves

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: HSMBC Treaty 1 plaque (2e)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3e)

C. Métis loss of land

- i. Land grants, scrip, disentitlement
- ii. Westward movement of peoples

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

D. Hudson's Bay Company Activities

- i. HBC grist mill (1872-1907)
- ii. Steamboat Warehouse (1872-1885)
- iii. HBC Reserve (500 acres)
- iv. Real estate activities

At The Forks: Wall Through Time (1d)

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

E. Tear-down of Upper Fort Garry and the land boom

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)
Upper Fort Garry Gate (2d)

Manitoba: Lower Fort Garry (3c)

F. Industrial Development

- i. Riverboat importation of industrial equipment
 - a. lumber companies, etc along Red River
- ii. Railway-induced development at or near The Forks
 - a. Williams Machinery, Case Implements, etc
 - b. drayage facilities for delivery (e.g., Stables)
- iii. Explosive increase in small industries

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: Exchange District tour (2b)
MMMN [Urban Gallery] (2c)

Manitoba:

G. Urban development

- i. Shift of commercial core to Portage & Main
- ii. Building of Broadway and Assiniboine bridges
- iii. Recreation park and racetrack at The Forks
- iv. Development of urban services, businesses

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: MMMN (2c)

Manitoba:

H. Native Revival

- i. Urban influx
- ii. Urban associations, friendship centres, etc

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

THEME V IMMIGRATION AND THE EMERGING METROPOLIS (1870-PRESENT)	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
The Immigrants															
Native Land Loss															
Métis Land Loss															
HBC Activities															
Tear-down of UFG & Land Boom															
Industrial Development															
Urban Development															
Native Revival															

Theme V - Immigration and the Emerging Metropolis matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

THEME VI THE RAILWAY ERA (1888 - 1988)

A. Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway

- i. Construction of facilities at The Forks
 - a. Engine Repair Building and Roundhouse
 - b. bridge across Assiniboine
 - c. infrastructure buildings
 - d. depot and offices
- ii. Beginning of challenge to CPR
- iii. Western opposition
- iv. Service to much of southern Manitoba

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

B. Canadian Northern Railway (1899)

- i. Took over Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway
- ii. Major expansion of facilities at The Forks
- iii. Built stable - now part of Market
- iv. Development of Fort Rouge yards

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

C. Grand Trunk Pacific Railway

- i. Obtains trans-continental charter (1903)
- ii. Joint terminal agreement with Canadian Northern (1907)
- iii. Construction of Union Station
- iv. Built stable - now part of Market
- v. Built Hotel Fort Garry

At The Forks:

Winnipeg: Hotel Fort Garry (1e)

Manitoba:

D. Economic and social climate

- i. Proliferation of crafts specialists - engineers, wipers, machinists, etc
- ii. Unionization
 - a. union movement
 - b. 1919 General Strike

iii. Bankruptcy of small railroad companies

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

E. Canadian National Railway

i. Development of the CNR - federally supported second trans-continental railroad

ii. Breaking monopoly of CPR

iii. Further construction at The Forks

iv. Winnipeg as transportation centre of Canada

a. trans-shipment point for commodities into Western Canada

b. focus for shipment of Prairie products

c. rail movement of goods, people, mail

v. Reduced role in rural service (1960 - 1990)

a. trucking becomes major alternative

b. reduced passenger service

vi. Development of VIA

vii. National cutbacks - 1989

viii. Turning over East Yard to The Forks Renewal Corporation and Canadian Parks Service

At The Forks:

Winnipeg:

Manitoba:

THEME VI RAILWAY ERA	AT THE FORKS					WINNIPEG AND VICINITY					THROUGHOUT MANITOBA				
	Public Heritage Site 1a	Guided Interpretation 1b	Galleries/Exhibits 1c	Interpretive Signage 1d	Plaques 1e	Public Heritage Site 2a	Guided Interpretation 2b	Galleries/Exhibits 2c	Interpretive Signage 2d	Plaques 2e	Public Heritage Site 3a	Guided Interpretation 3b	Galleries/Exhibits 3c	Interpretive Signage 3d	Plaques 3e
Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway															
Canadian Northern Railway															
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway															
Economic & Social															
Canadian National Railway															

Theme VI - Railway Era matrix, indicating which sub-themes have (shaded squares) and have not (blank squares) been interpreted at The Forks and elsewhere.

APPENDIX D

May 5, 1992

THE HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT THE FORKS

The Heritage Advisory Committee is an advisory body appointed by the Board of The Forks Renewal Corporation to provide advice on all heritage matters affecting The Forks.

The mandate of The Forks Renewal Corporation, as set out in Page 1 of the Phase I Concept and Financial Plan, identifies various heritage responsibilities of the Corporation, including:

- retention of an archaeological advisor to work under the direction of the Board;
- working with an appointed advisory committee;
- preservation of an area for reburial, if so desired, of remains from graves found during redevelopment;
- planning and consultation with appropriate authorities in Heritage Resource Act matters, subject to the Corporation's funding.

As a result, a number of individuals were appointed to the Heritage Advisory Committee in 1988. The objectives of the Committee were set out as follows in a letter from Dr. J. Friesen, Chair of the Heritage Advisory Committee, dated September 12, 1998:

“The purpose of the Heritage Advisory Committee is to allow The Forks Renewal Corporation to obtain advice and assistance, as required, regarding heritage matters from individuals who have community and professional expertise and who also have ties to the major organized groups in the heritage community.

Another important purpose of this Committee is to ensure that the members are aware of the Corporation's plans and activities and at opportune times are able to assist the Corporation on specific issues that require timely action”.

The following objectives for the Advisory Committee were proposed:

- 1) To advise The Forks Renewal Corporation and to test The Forks' ideas and initiatives in archaeology, architectural restoration, historical interpretation, and historical programming against those of the heritage community in general.
- 2) To keep in touch with the evolving concerns of the Manitoba heritage groups.

- 3) To enable The Forks to develop a sympathetic community support group who have informal links to the Board and who have an understanding of the broad challenges of The Forks development.
- 4) To provide a channel for the innovative ideas of the broader heritage movement to be brought to the Board.

The first meeting of the Heritage Advisory Committee was held on September 22, 1988 and included the following membership:

- Mr. G. Lesage, St Boniface Historical Society
- Dr. T. Ball, Dept. of Geography, U of W
- Ms. D. Dul, Director, Historic Resources Branch
- Dr. L. Syms, Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
- Mrs. R. Breckman, Manitoba Heritage Federation
- Mr. G. Thomas, Canadian Parks Service
- Professor P. Chartrand, Native Studies, U of M
- Mrs. B. Longclaws, Teacher

Members of the Heritage Advisory Committee do not represent specific organizations but are individuals with broad heritage backgrounds who, through their training or past experience in heritage or heritage-related organizations, have developed a broad base of expertise.

In 1990, the Heritage Advisory Committee discussed expanding the membership of the Committee. The Forks Renewal Corporation wrote to a number of provincial heritage associations requesting suggestions from them for nominations to the Heritage Advisory Committee for qualified persons to be considered for appointment to the Committee.

A number of responses were received and were reviewed by the Heritage Advisory Committee, which then recommended a number of individuals to the Board. The Board reviewed and approved the expansion of the Heritage Advisory Committee and appointed a number of additional individuals to the Committee.

Current membership of the Heritage Advisory Committee includes the following:

- Dr. P. Mailhot
- Dr. L. Syms
- Mr. G. Thomas
- Dr. T. Ball
- Ms. P. McRae
- Ms. D. Dul
- Mr. G. Brown
- Mr. D. McDowell
- Ms. P. Forsythe

The current Chairperson of the Committee is Ms. Charlette Duguay. The Committee meets monthly, and more frequently as required.

The Committee is kept up-to-date by the Corporation and minutes of all meetings are produced by the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. A. Baronas. The Committee is also attended by Mr. Sid Kroker, Site Archaeologist, and other technical consultants to the Corporation as required.

To date, the following activities illustrate the types of matters that have been reviewed or developed by Committee, including:

- preparation of plans for the redevelopment of existing buildings;
- review of various proposals from the community for heritage projects;
- review of The Forks' initiated heritage projects, e.g., rail car refurbishment;
- review of the work a consultant for the first step in the development of a Heritage Interpretive Plan
- development of the approach and content for the plaques in the historic Wall Through Time
- development of a heritage interpretive thematic framework, and the holding of initial public meetings
- development of the draft heritage interpretive plan
- providing information to The Forks Renewal Corporation on heritage activities throughout the community
- review of reports prepared by The Forks archaeologist and other proposals or reports regarding archaeological activities at The Forks.