

**THE FORKS (1989) PILOT PUBLIC
ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT:
ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT**

Prepared for
**CANADIAN PARKS SERVICE
THE FORKS RENEWAL CORPORATION
HISTORIC RESOURCES BRANCH
MANITOBA CULTURE, HERITAGE & RECREATION**

June, 1990

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by

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The senior author wishes to acknowledge the invaluable work and dedication of his co-authors. Pamela Goundry [Quaternary Consultants Ltd.] provided major input and undertook the final collation and preparation of the document. Assistance, during the report preparation, was provided by Leigh Hambly and Karen Lawlor. In addition, Leigh Hambly prepared the report in a desk-top publishing format.

In the planning and implementation of a project of this magnitude, the efforts of many more people than the immediate staff are necessary. Sincere thanks are extended to the senior personnel of Canadian Parks Service, The Forks Renewal Corporation and Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation for their vision and contributions to making the project a reality. Special gratitude is acknowledged to Ellen Lee and Mike Fay [Canadian Parks Service], Al Baronas and Nick Diakiw [The Forks Renewal Corporation], and Leo Pettipas and Donna Dul [Historic Resources Branch] for the considerable efforts expended during the planning of the project.

In numerous ways, the staff of the project were assisted by agencies and members of the archaeological community of Manitoba. Materials and supplies were provided by Canadian Parks Service, The Forks Renewal Corporation and Historic Resources Branch. Primary funding derived from these three sources as well as Winnipeg Core Area Initiative. Office space for the Volunteer Coordinator was provided by the Manitoba Archaeological Society.

The assistance of many individuals was greatly appreciated. Contributions by the following people are gratefully acknowledged: David Riddle, Donalee Deck, Arda Melikian, Barry Greco, Sharon Thomson, Steve Lundin, Paul Speidel, Garth Stonechild and Vernon Anderson [project staff]; Peter Priess, Gary Adams, Kevin Lunn, Mary Ann Tisdale, John Arapski and Linda Seyers [Canadian Parks Service]; Pat Badertscher, Gary Dickson, Tony Buchner and David Macleod [Historic Resources Branch]; Shelley Bellchamber, Marilyn Edmunds and Jim Kacki [The Forks Renewal Corporation]; Gary Adams, Sharon Appel and Linda Seyers [Manitoba Archaeological Society]; Anita Neville and John Hope [Winnipeg Core Area Initiative]; Ida Bear [for Cree translation of the project brochure]; Pat Ningawance [for Saukteaux translation of the project brochure]; Pierre Guerin [for French translation of site signage]; Rob Gillespie and the staff at The Forks National Historic Site. Apologies are offered to anyone whose name has been overlooked.

Finally, but definitely not least, the staff of the 1989 Pilot Public Archaeology Project wish to thank the enthusiastic volunteers and the interested members of the public who made this a most rewarding archaeological experience.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The implementation of a large-scale participatory public archaeology programme at The Forks, in 1989, was the first of its kind in Canada. Various types of public archaeology programs occur throughout the world. Some are predominately observatory, wherein the public are encouraged to watch professional archaeologists at work, while others are participatory. Most of the participatory public projects require the payment of a fee and require a volunteer commitment of a minimum of one week. These projects have been located in the United States, England, Israel as well as other countries.

Perhaps the most widely-known archaeological project-cum-tourist attraction is the Jorvik Viking Centre, in York, England (Addyman & Gaynor 1984). This project attracts 850,000 to 900,000 visitors annually (Addyman 1989:2). However, the public experience is totally observatory, without the opportunity for participatory involvement, although the Centre is currently developing a 'hands-on' program for school parties (Addyman 1989:2). A similar approach is employed at Flag Fen (Pryor 1989) which offers a guided tour through an extensive working archaeological project. The Flag Fen Project, in eastern England, is a much smaller scale project than Jorvik (which was able to raise 2.5 million pounds for development). A notable feature of the Flag Fen Project is that it operates seven days per week for a seven month period (Pryor 1989:57).

Closer to home, the best known public project is located at Strathcona Science Centre, in Edmonton. Again presenting an observatory program, the Centre draws approximately 11,000 visitors. In Saskatchewan, the Wanuskewin Project is a publicly interpreted heritage site. A recent publication (Conaty 1990) details the growth and operation of participatory archaeology programs in Saskatchewan. Details of other projects can be found in "A Project Description for a Pilot Program in Public Archaeology at The Forks" (Appendix A).

1.1 Manitoba Antecedents

Archaeological projects have always attracted public interest and volunteer commitment. Prior to 1968, a large percentage of the archaeology in Manitoba was undertaken by avocational archaeologists. During excavations at Pine Fort, in 1974, more than 7000 people visited the site. Past archaeological activities at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park have drawn many visitors. In 1986, excavations at Lockport, conducted by Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, drew thousands of on-lookers during a 14 week season.

The Manitoba Archaeological Society has, since 1961, conducted excavations which, under the supervision of professional archaeologists and experienced avocationists,

enabled the participation of Society members. During the late summer of 1988, the Society conducted a week-end 'dig,' open to all interested individuals, at the site of the Canadian Parks Service excavations at North Point, in The Forks National Historic Site. The thirty available positions were quickly filled, with many people placing themselves on a waiting list. The two day project demonstrated that there were many individuals, among the general public, who would avail themselves of the opportunity to experience 'hands-on' archaeology.

In addition, during the various archaeological projects undertaken at The Forks in 1988, many people visited the site. Braving the inconveniences caused by construction activities during the restoration of the two Stable buildings into The Forks Market, hundreds of individuals came to The Forks to observe 'archaeology-in-action.' During conversations with The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC) Site Archaeologist, many people indicated a desire to enhance their knowledge of Manitoba archaeology.

1.2 Planning For The 1989 Project

Based upon the indication that many members of the public would be interested in experiencing 'hands-on' archaeology, the FRC Site Archaeologist proposed that The Forks Renewal Corporation take the lead in advancing the concept of a public archaeology program. The initial document, submitted to FRC senior staff in February, 1989, explored the possibility of involving Canadian Parks Service and Historic Resources Branch (Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation). A more detailed proposal, also developed in February, 1989, enumerated five locations for the project, with evaluations of each location based upon scale of adjacent construction activity, potential heritage resources, and accessibility of operational requirements (e.g., water, electricity, security).

Independently, staff at Canadian Parks Service were developing a proposal for a public archaeology program. The idea had been broached in the report on the 1984 archaeological investigations at The Forks (Priess *et al.* 1986:306-311). Internal documents, developed during 1987 and 1988, indicate that the archaeological staff were actively planning for an archaeological program at The Forks National Historic Site. These planning documents envision several types of programs, with the primary focus on 'in-house' operations which would be accessible to the general public. The public involvement, in the early proposals, is seen as observatory. However, by December, 1988, mechanisms for involving members of the public as participatory volunteers were being evolved. During February, 1989, consultations between Ellen Lee [Chief, Archaeological Services, Canadian Parks Service] and Sid Kroker [FRC Site Archaeologist] revealed common goals. With a unified concept, Kroker and Lee approached Historic Resources Branch, of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, to urge participation in the project by the Province, as it was felt that this type of project fell within that department's mandate. A second reason for involving the province is that Historic Resources Branch is charged with the

responsibility of administering the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act. The provisions of this act apply to the lands owned by The Forks Renewal Corporation. The participation of Historic Resources Branch would ensure that both federal and provincial jurisdictional agencies were represented.

Subsequent planning meetings were held between Sid Kroker, Ellen Lee and Leo Pettipas [Chief, Archaeology Section, Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation]. Senior staff of the three agencies were kept apprised of the progress and had approved, in principle, the concept of a public archaeology program, to be conducted at The Forks during the summer of 1989. By May, a finalized proposal (Appendix A) for the Pilot Public Archaeology Program had been compiled and submitted for approval by the three agencies. This proposal had recommended that the project take place adjacent to the 1984 excavations, conducted by Canadian Parks Service (Priess *et al.*, 1986). A full budget and staff organization chart was presented as part of this document. These details will be discussed in subsequent sections.

Senior administrative levels of the involved agencies approved the project and provided funding. The organizational complexities of this multi-level administrative project are amplified in the following section.

2.0 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

2.1 Project Funding

The project was primarily funded by three agencies: Canadian Parks Service (CPS), The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC), and Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation (HRB). In addition to monetary contributions, each agency contributed assistance in goods, services and seconded staff. As well as the three primary funding agencies, support was provided by Winnipeg Core Area Initiative (CAI) for a portion of the training salaries for the Archaeological Tour Guide positions. The Manitoba Archaeological Society (MAS) contributed office space for the Volunteer Coordinator for the duration of the public portion of the project.

The contributions of monies and seconded staff, by each of the agencies, is delineated below (Table 1). The secondment valuations are based upon project salary levels for the various positions and, as such, may not precisely reflect the actual cost borne by the agencies which seconded the personnel.

AGENCY	MONETARY	SECONDMENT	TOTAL	OTHER
CPS	44,000.00	—	44,000.00	Supplies
FRC	15,542.09	36,253.50	51,795.59	Services
HRB	24,500.00	34,223.92	58,723.92	Supplies Winter Lab.
CAI	2,681.28	—	2,681.28	—
MAS	—	—	—	Office Fac.
Income	218.80	—	218.80	—
			157,419.59	

Table 1: Support by Contributing Agencies

2.2 Fiscal Administration

The fiscal administration of the project was somewhat complex. The contributions involved four sources and the accounting involved two budgets and three agencies (Figure 1).

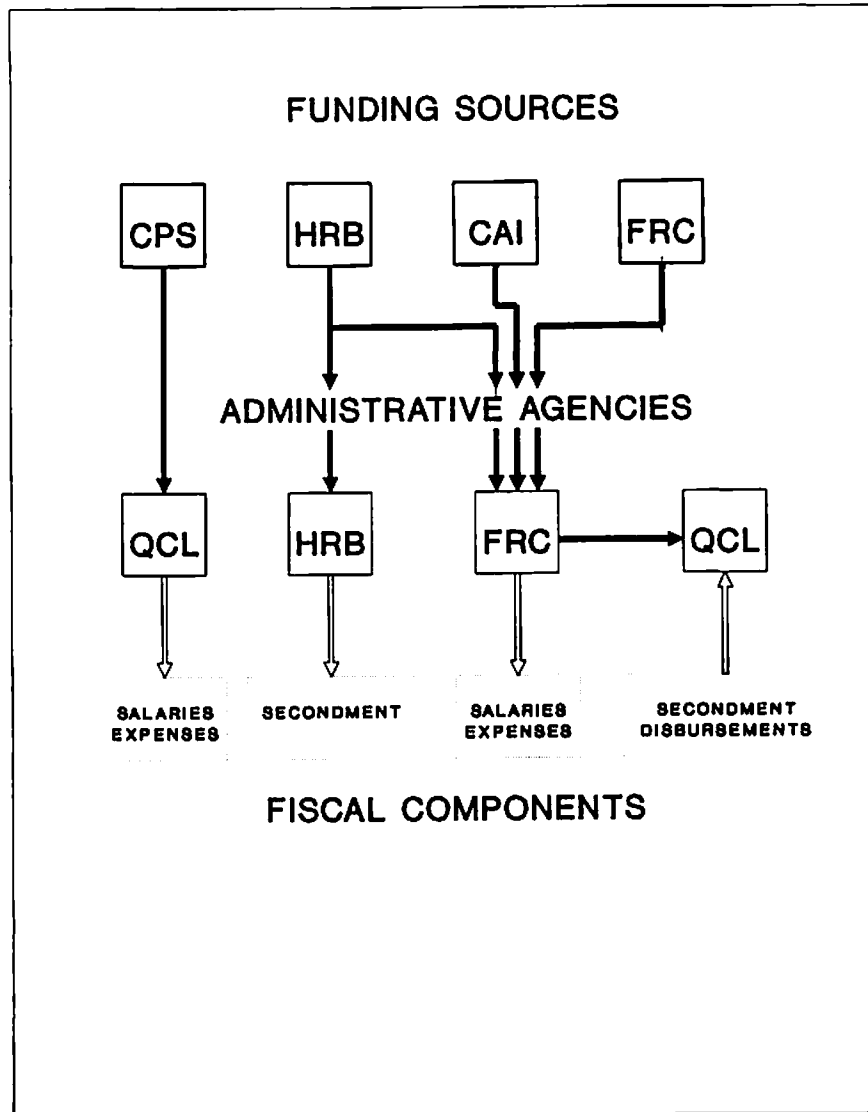


Figure 1: Fiscal Administration Chart

The monetary contribution of Historic Resources Branch was administered by The Forks Renewal Corporation, while the salaries for the seconded personnel were administered by the Branch. The monetary component of the FRC contribution, used to defray project expenses, was administered by staff of The Forks Renewal

Corporation. In addition, the fees for secondment of the Project Director (Sid Kroker of Quaternary Consultants Ltd. in his role as FRC Site Archaeologist) were administered by The Forks Renewal Corporation.

The Canadian Parks Service contribution was administered, under contract, by Quaternary Consultants Ltd. The monies, used for salaries and expenses, were administered by Sid Kroker of Quaternary Consultants Ltd., in his role as Project Director.

2.3 Structural Hierarchy

The organizational structure of the project reflects the tripartite nature of the project. Representatives of the three funding agencies sat on each of the appropriate committees, commensurate with their positions within the hierarchy of their institutions. The structure (Figure 2) consisted of a Policy Coordinating Committee, comprised of senior representatives from the three agencies; a Site Coordinating Committee made up of operational personnel from the three agencies with additional representation by the Manitoba Archaeological Society; and the Field Project Team.

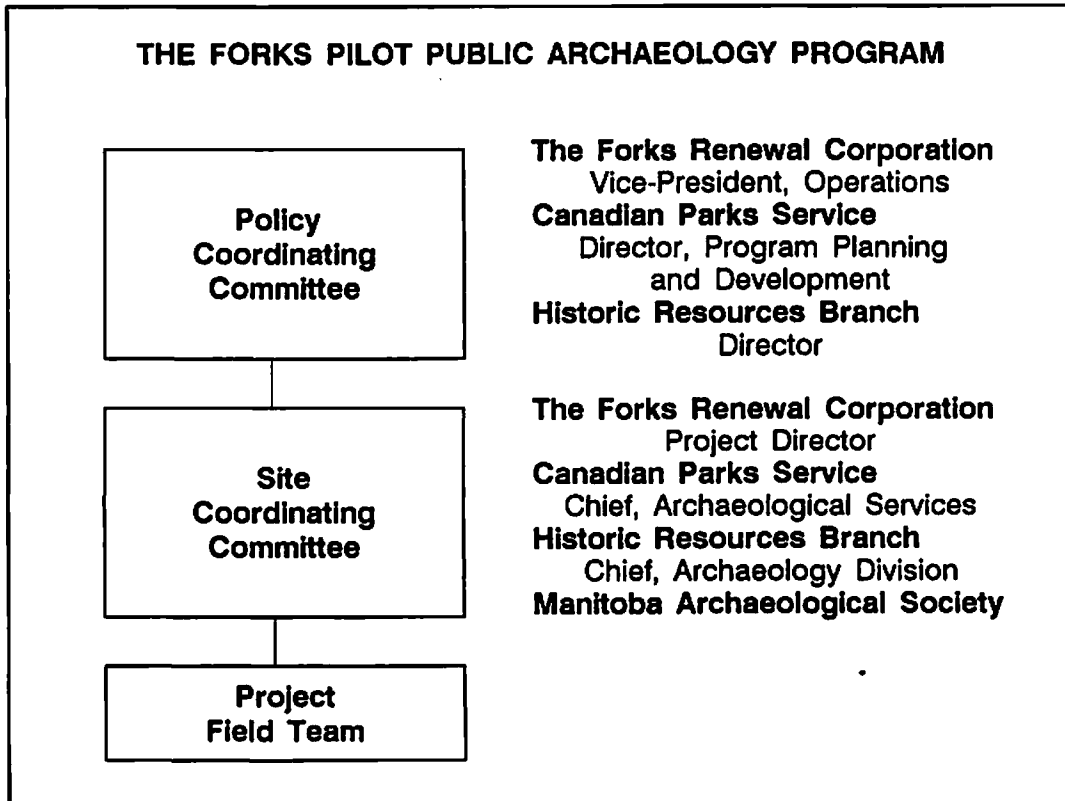


Figure 2: Project Organization Chart

The operational components of the project were developed by the Site Coordinating Committee, which would meet in concert with the Policy Coordinating Committee to develop implementation strategies consistent with the mandates of the three funding agencies. The members of the Policy Coordinating Committee would liaise with senior members of their institutions, to ensure that policy decisions were in concert with requirements of the agencies. Day-to-day operations were conducted by the Project Field Team.

2.4 Project Staffing

The Project Field Team consisted of twelve people. The personnel and their funding source are delineated in the following table (Table 2). The Project Director (Sid Kroker) is a consultant archaeologist with Quaternary Consultants Ltd. He is seconded by Quaternary Consultants to act as the Site Archaeologist for The Forks Renewal Corporation. The Forks Renewal Corporation seconded Sid Kroker to act as the Project Director. The Field Supervisor position, the Data Management Officer position, and a portion of the Laboratory Assistant position were filled by personnel seconded to the project by Historic Resources Branch. Other staff positions were funded from the monetary contributions of the three agencies.

The duties of each of the staff members are delineated below. The complete job descriptions are provided in Appendix B. Table 2 lists the individuals filling the positions and the source of the funding covering that position.

Director: responsible for the overall administration of the project.

Volunteer Coordinator: responsible for booking and scheduling all individuals and groups who wished to participate.

Field Supervisor: responsible for all aspects of the excavation component – supervision of excavation personnel and volunteers; excavation procedures, etc.

Laboratory Supervisor: responsible for all aspects of the laboratory component – supervision of laboratory personnel and volunteers; artifact preparation and identification; computer cataloguing, etc.

Data Management Officer: responsible for photography of project activities (features, units, volunteers, etc.); staffing informational kiosk; maintaining field data records.

Field Assistants (3): responsible for day-to-day supervision and instruction of volunteers; maintaining field records.

Laboratory Assistant: responsible for day-to-day supervision of volunteers; computer data entry.

Tour Guides (2): responsible for providing visitor information to the general public.

POSITION	NAME	FUNDING SOURCE
Director	Sid Kroker	FRC Secondment
Field Supervisor	David Riddle	HRB Secondment
Field Assistant	Donalee Deck	CPS Grant
Field Assistant	Arda Melikian	CPS Grant
Field Assistant	Steve Lundin (1/2)	CPS Grant
Field Assistant	Paul Speidel (1/2)	CPS Grant
Laboratory Supervisor	Barry Greco	FRC (HRB Grant)
Laboratory Assistant	Sharon Thomson	HRB Secondment & FRC (HRB Grant)
Volunteer Coordinator	Karen Lawlor	FRC (HRB Grant)
Data Management Officer	Peter Walker	HRB Secondment
Tour Guide	Garth Stonechild	FRC & CAI
Tour Guide	Vernon Anderson	FRC & CAI

Table 2: Project Field Team and Funding Sources

The structure of the Project Field Team was hierarchical to a certain extent, wherein the two supervisors administered subordinate staff members. The organizational framework is depicted in Figure 3. Decisions on laboratory or field operations were made by the Director and the Supervisors.

Similarly, decisions on scheduling and public programs were made by the Director and the Volunteer Coordinator. In practical terms, all staff members had full access to the Project Director, who was responsible for all personnel matters.

Structure of Project Field Team

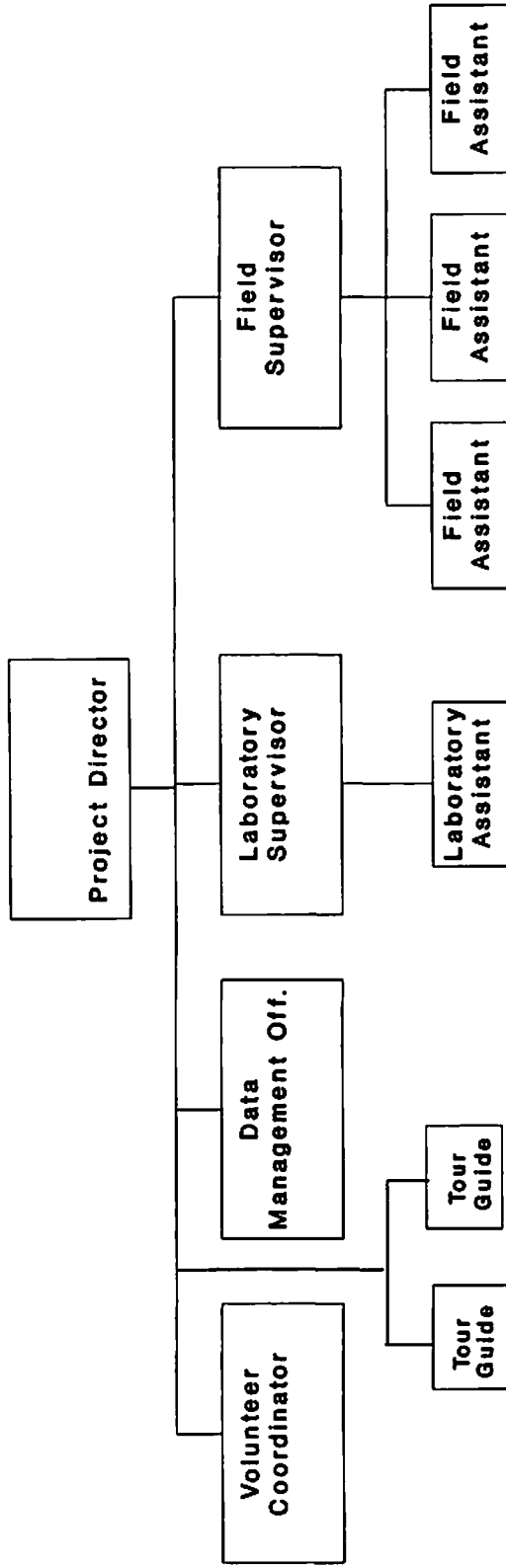


Figure 3: Project Field Team Structure

2.5 Project Duration

The 1989 Pilot Public archaeology Program has had differing degrees of staff involvement over the course of the project. The staff began at staggered intervals and were employed for different periods. Naturally, the Project Director has been involved from initial planning (February, 1989), through the entire project, to the publication of this report (June, 1990). Other staff members have been involved for shorter durations (Figure 4). The first person to begin was the Volunteer Coordinator, who started her duties two weeks before the public programming. All other staff members began one and one-half weeks before the public programs were initiated. Most positions were terminated at the end of the field season (October 18), although the Field Supervisor, the Laboratory Supervisor and a Research Assistant (one of the summer Field Assistants) continued their involvement, during the writing of the Research Report (Kroker *et al* 1990). The Volunteer Coordinator remained on staff, on a part-time basis, during initial preparation of this document, as well as preparation of the December questionnaire (Section 3.5.3). During the latter phases of the production of the Research Report, an Editor was employed to smooth four disparate writing styles into a cohesive document, in addition to producing the report in a Desktop Publishing format.

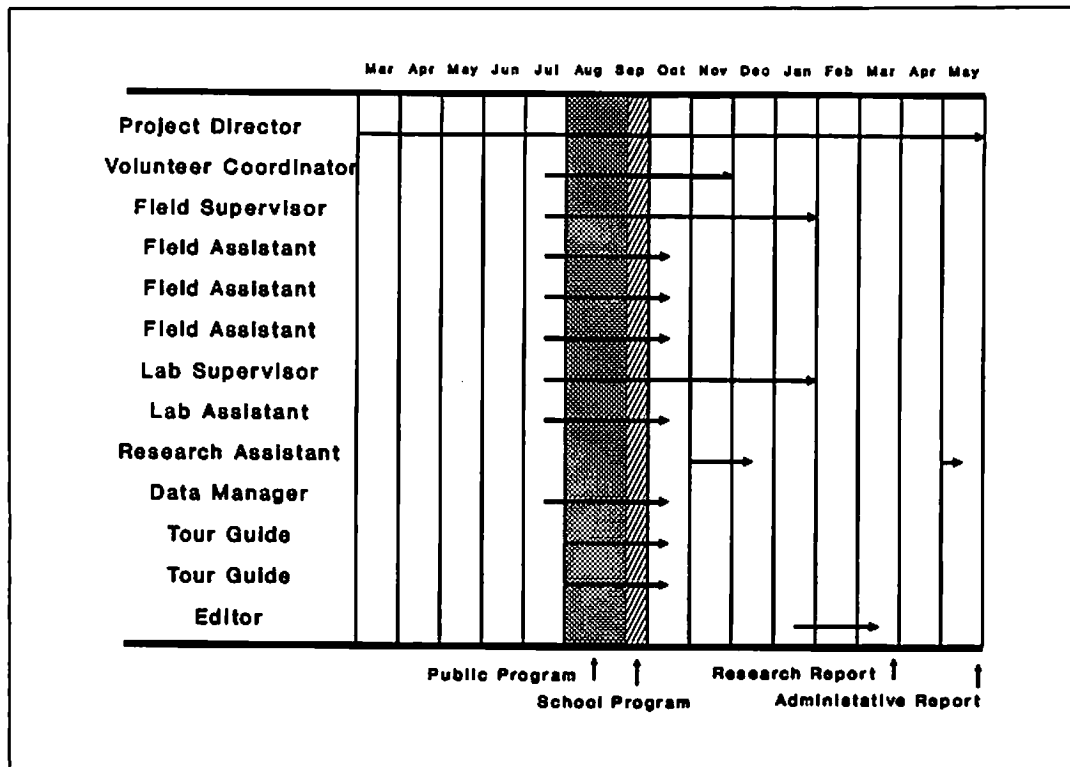


Figure 4: Duration of Personnel Involvement

The production of the Administrative Report has involved the four authors to varying degrees. The Volunteer Coordinator (Karen Lawlor) produced a preliminary version of parts of Section 3. Leigh Hambly (Editor of the Research Report) assisted in revision of the preliminary draft, tabulations of some visitor statistics, and production of this document in Desktop Publishing format. Pamela Goundry (Quaternary Consultants Ltd.) has been intensely involved in the production of this report: revising and editing of the various sections of the main body of the text, compiling the appendices, and compiling visitor statistics. Sid Kroker (Project Director) has been involved throughout: preparation of drafts, revisions of the document, and arrangements for publication.

3.0 PROJECT OPERATIONS

The Pilot Public Archaeology Program at The Forks consisted of three major components: volunteer participation, school programming and general public observation. Because all three components were inter-related, it was necessary to develop a format of organization to ensure that each ran smoothly.

3.1 Volunteer Component

Given the increased public awareness of heritage and the desire of the community to actively participate in the recovery of information about the past, the program was designed to encourage a volunteer commitment. As the project was a professional research project, conducted with professional archaeological standards, mechanisms of training and instruction were devised. While only a few of the volunteers had had prior experience, the resultant program harnessed their unbounded enthusiasm—yielding a professional-level project as well as an opportunity for members of the community to add their contributions to the on-going investigations of the blank pages in Manitoba History.

3.1.1 Pre-Project Interest

The general public expressed an interest in becoming involved in archaeological projects as early as the summer of 1988, during the North Assiniboine Node Assessment Project (The Forks Renewal Corporation – [FRC]), the North Point Mitigative Project (Canadian Parks Services – [CPS]) and the Manitoba Archaeological Society weekend dig. The FRC Site Archaeologist (Sid Kroker), approached by many of these individuals, began to keep a list of the names of people who wanted to participate in such a program.

The Project Director, while attending the opening of the exhibit “Rediscovering The Forks” at the Museum of Man and Nature, initiated a volunteer sign-up list for the Pilot Public Archaeology Program. This list was maintained for the duration of the exhibit, which ran from mid-June to early September. The Volunteer Coordinator regularly collected the names on the list. In addition, the majority of the members of the “Young Archaeologists Club” signed up as volunteers. This club, under the direction of Dr. E. Leigh Syms (Curator of Archaeology, Chief of Human History, Museum of Man and Nature; Member of the FRC Heritage Advisory Committee) learned of the impending project through their newsletter. The response was immediate and overwhelming, with club members making numerous queries to the FRC offices. Many visitors who attended the official opening of the National Historic Site (Parks Canada) on July 26, 1989 also expressed an interest in the Pilot Public Archaeology Project.

3.1.2 Registration

The Volunteer Coordinator began work with the Pilot Public Archaeology Program on July 12, 1989. The prime focus, at this time, was the scheduling of volunteers for the ensuing weeks of participation. Ancillary activities included the development of registration forms and information packages.

Working space for the Volunteer Coordinator was provided by the Manitoba Archaeological Society. The Society donated this facility for the duration of the Pilot Public Archaeological Program. This provided a permanent mailing address and telephone number for the project. An answering machine was installed to take messages from the public when the Volunteer Coordinator was not available.

Initial contact with volunteers was made by telephone. Those who had signed the list at the Museum, the members of the Young Archaeologists Club, and those who had given their names to the Site Archaeologist (Project Director) were the first to be contacted.

Forms were designed to schedule and keep track of volunteers and to share information with them: an application form, a confirmation letter, an information sheet, a map of the site, a calendar, index cards and evaluation forms. Initially, during the telephone interview with the potential volunteer, an application form (Appendix C) was filled out. The volunteers would choose their specific dates for participation, either excavating or working in the laboratory. These were recorded on a daily planning calendar. Upon completion of registration, each volunteer was sent an information package (Appendix D) which included the confirmation letter, a map of The Forks site, and a general instruction sheet.

Initially, it had been determined that each volunteer could be allowed a maximum of 5 days participation at the site. It soon became apparent that nearly everyone wanted to attend for the maximum number of days. At this rate, fewer volunteers, than had been hoped for, would have the opportunity to participate in the program. Within the first week of the project, a maximum of three days was allotted to each volunteer. Due to increasing public response, however, the time allotment again had to be reduced: anyone signing up from this time on could only volunteer for one day and would then be put on a stand-by or waiting list in case of cancellations. Volunteers were given a choice, whenever possible, of doing excavation or working in the laboratory. Those who had signed up for five days, at the beginning of the project, often chose a few days in each area.

Three weeks after the dig began, the 311 day slots spaces had been filled. The waiting list continued to grow.

Over the course of the project, the staff found that the optimum number of volunteers was ten: three in the laboratory and seven in the excavation component. Each of

the three Field Assistants supervised two volunteers and the Field Supervisor worked with one volunteer. The Laboratory Supervisor and the Laboratory Assistant undertook the instruction and supervision of three volunteers. These allocations, which fluctuated during the program, depended upon:

- a) amount of material to be processed in the laboratory,
- b) ages of participants, wherein young children were paired with their attending parent(s) or older siblings in the same component, or
- c) cancellations by prospective participants.

The smallest number of participants that occurred was nine. This rarely occurred and was a result of more cancellations than could be replenished, on short notice, from the stand-by list. The largest number of participants was twelve. This was a result of early planning calculations in which it had been projected that each professional archaeologist could supervise two volunteers. In these situations, and especially when a lessened amount of laboratory activity would occur, due to minimal artifact recovery in the previous days, a fifth excavation group was formed. This group was supervised by the Project Director, who also filled in as a Field Assistant if any of the staff were ill. Occasionally, a Field Archaeologist supervised three volunteers. This would occur on a short-term basis if one of the staff was temporarily withdrawn for other duties (i.e., data recording, profile drawing, giving a presentation).

By the end of the participation component of the Pilot Public Archaeology Program, 220 volunteers from the general public (Appendix G) and 194 students from ten schools (Table 3) had had an opportunity to dig, clean and record artifacts. In the process, they learned a great deal about Manitoba's history.

3.1.3 Daily Schedule

The program operated from July 27 to September 10, Thursday through Monday. By keeping the project operational on weekends, interested individuals who worked Monday to Friday could participate. In addition, the large number of weekend visitors were able to observe an active archaeological project.

The program followed the same format each day. Each morning, the Volunteer Coordinator met the volunteers, as pre-arranged, at the Interpretive Node of The Forks National Historic Site. Volunteers worked from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., with coffee breaks and a lunch break. They brought their own lunches. Coffee was the only amenity the project could afford to provide.

If any of the scheduled participants failed to show up or had called to cancel, a replacement from the stand-by list was telephoned. This ensured that the maximum number of volunteers could participate in the project. The Volunteer Coordinator, after meeting the volunteers each morning, gave them name tags, explained the daily schedule of events and escorted them over to the lab facilities. They were

shown where to store personal possessions and given the opportunity to get a cup of coffee prior to the orientation session.

The Project Director began the orientation session with introductions and a welcome to the site. The purpose of archaeology, the importance of it and the legal requirements of the Manitoba Heritage Resources Act were explained. Also, the specific goals of this project were outlined to the volunteers. Following this, the Staff Archaeologists took turns conducting the teaching sessions for all volunteers. They explained how to use the various tools in both the excavation and the laboratory. A brief history of The Forks, with the focus on Fort Gibraltar I, was given. The volunteers were given the opportunity to ask questions following this presentation. They responded enthusiastically.

After the orientation session, all the participants were taken to the excavation area. They were shown how to move about in the pits without disturbing surfaces, walls of the units or dividing markers. After this initial demonstration of excavation protocol, the laboratory volunteers returned to the lab facilities and the field team began to dig. Each of the four professional archaeologists instructed and supervised one to three volunteers depending on the daily situation. Each volunteer was assigned a unit (1/2 meter by 1 meter) to dig. 'On-the-job' training involved being shown the correct excavation procedures and learning which tools (e.g., trowels, spoons, dust pans, brushes, shovels) to use in which situations. Additional aspects of the archaeological process, such as how to remove artifacts, how to identify the location (provenience) of the level and unit in which they were working, and how to identify different soil types, were taught throughout the day.

The volunteers scraped off thin layers of soil and emptied the dirt into small pails. All artifacts encountered during the trowelling were carefully removed and placed in a bag labelled with the unit number and the level. When a pail of excavated soil was full, it was carried to the adjacent wet working area, where the contents were water-screened through a fine (1 mm) mesh screen. The soil was spread out on the screen and then carefully washed with a hose, causing the soil to break down and wash through the screen, leaving other materials visible. Tiny objects, such as trade beads, small bones and chinking can be more easily found using this method. Recovered artifacts were placed in plastic bags, labelled with the provenience (unit number and level) and taken to the laboratory for further processing.

The volunteers, who were scheduled to work in the lab, returned after the initial instruction at the excavation area and received more specific instruction on cleaning and processing artifacts, from the laboratory staff. Using reference books and coding manuals, the participants learned how to do basic identification of artifacts. They were taught how to bag and label the cleaned artifacts. The volunteers were shown the Canadian Parks Service cataloguing system used to record the artifacts. The computer cataloguing component was explained to illustrate how and why the artifacts were numerically coded, rather than using common English language for data entry.

Another facet of laboratory work, in archaeology, is the reconstruction of artifacts. If more than one piece of identical material was found, the archaeologists and volunteers attempted to piece together the artifact. Several artifacts, including glass bottles and stoneware jugs, were patiently reassembled.

3.1.4 Graduation Ceremonies

A daily graduation ceremony was held for volunteers who had completed their participation in the project. Each person received a Certificate of Participation (Appendix F). All volunteers also received a photograph of themselves "in action" at either the excavation site or the laboratory. The Data Management Officer maintained an album of photographs of all participants. The negatives of all the volunteer photographs were catalogued. Souvenir T-shirts, decorated with the logo of the project on the front and the inscription "Fort Gibraltar Search and Recovery Team" on the back, were made available to volunteers at cost price. These T-shirts could not be purchased by the general public and were available only to alumni of the Pilot Public Archaeological Project.

Before going home, each volunteer was asked to complete a brief evaluation form. Since this was the first program of its kind in Manitoba, the organizers wanted to know what the volunteers had thought of their experience. The form (Appendix E) solicited suggestions from them and asked them what they liked and disliked about the project: (Selected Quotes – Appendix H)

"It was great! I'd love to do it again."
(Carly Duboff – age 11).

"...this is a marvelous experience and I hope more people have a chance as it is part of our past history. Thanks for letting us participate."
(Marion Harding – Grandmother who brought children and grandchildren to participate.)

The majority of the 1989 participants expressed an interest in returning should a similar project occur in the summer of 1990.

3.1.5 Summary of Volunteer Participation

The general public participants ranged in age from 7 to 87 years. Of the 220 volunteers, approximately 55% were female. Most female participants ranged in age from 19 to 45. The majority of male participants ranged in age from 9 to 15. Sixteen volunteers were over the age of 55 (Figure 5).

Several family groups participated in the project. One day was booked by an entire family. Some of the volunteers were university students, currently studying or planning to study archaeology. Some volunteers had worked on digs in other provinces or countries. A few of the participants are history graduates, pursuing their interest

in Manitoba's past. Others said that they had wanted to be archaeologists, but somewhere along the way had opted for another career, and were now seeing their dreams come true! All of the volunteers were curious about Manitoba's history and interested in seeing how archaeological digs operate. One volunteer, an employee of Canadian National Railway, helped the staff identify a few of the objects recovered from the railway fill level. Another laboratory volunteer, a woman (87 years old), was able to assist in the identification of fragmented artifacts from the early 1900s.

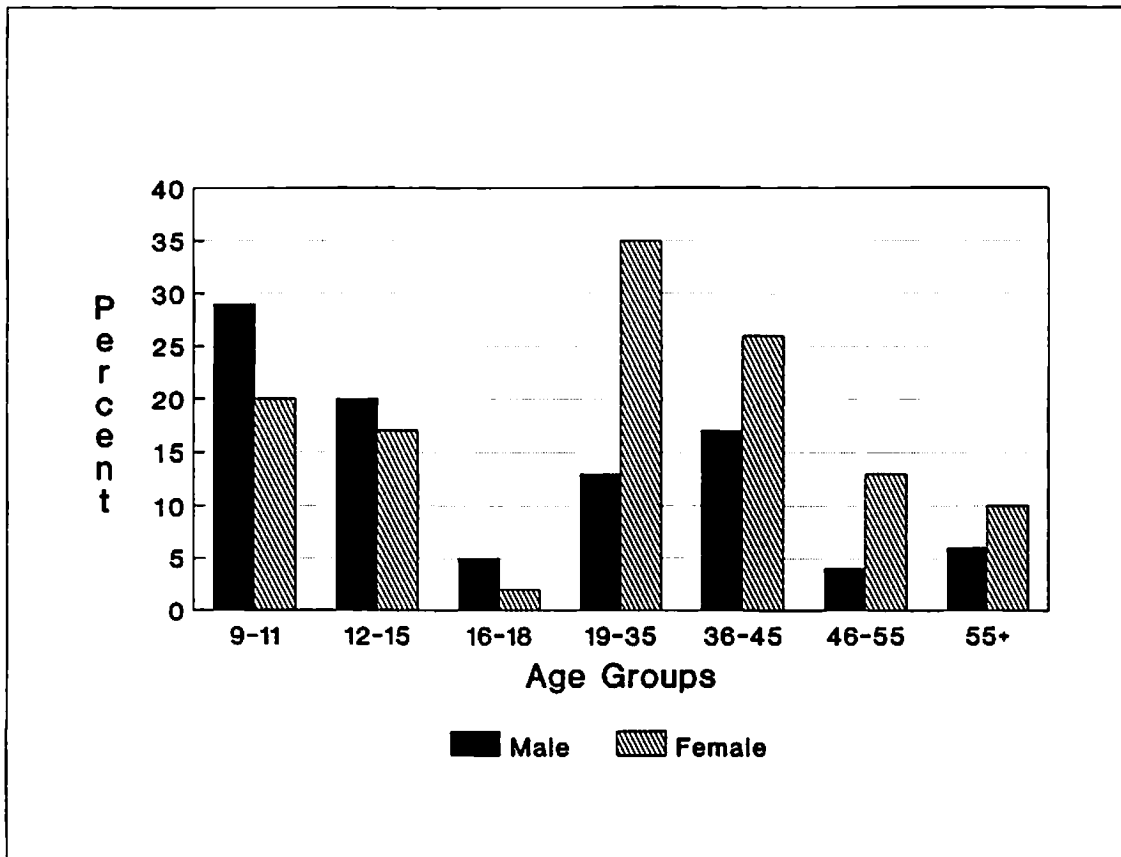


Figure 5: Demographic Composition of Volunteers

Inclement weather did not deter the enthusiasm and interest of the staff or the volunteers. Although every conceivable weather condition was experienced during the course of the project — from extreme heat to near-tornado winds to cold and rain to snow, no volunteer cancelled because of weather conditions. Nothing deterred these archaeologists from their appointed pits.

3.2 School Programs

The school program was scheduled for the two weeks immediately following the end of the public participation project (September 11 to 15; September 18 to 22). One class per day participated in the school program (Table 3). Many of the teachers had learned of the program while visiting the park earlier in the summer. A few had spoken to the Project Director during the initial planning phases. As the project progressed, information quickly spread from one teacher to another.

3.2.1 'Hands-On' Participation

One hundred and ninety-four students took part in the school program. With the addition of teachers, teachers aides and accompanying parents, the total number of people involved during the school portion surpassed 225. The majority of classes involved in the project were at the Grade 6 and Grade 8 level. Some Grade 4 and Grade 5 classes also participated (Table 3).

DATE	SCHOOL	GRADE	NUMBER
SEPT 11	Monsignor James K. McIsaac School	8	24
SEPT 12	Wolseley School	4-6	24
SEPT 13	Harry S. Paul School	8	29
SEPT 14	H.C. Avery School	5	26
SEPT 15	Jefferson Junior High School	8	23
SEPT 18	Jefferson Junior High School	8	24
SEPT 19	Victor Major School	6	20
SEPT 20	Lavalee School	6	16
SEPT 21	Inkster School	4-6	8
SEPT 22	Sargent Park School	8	23

Table 3: Participating Schools in 'Hands-On' Component

A large number of students, up to 29 per day, were involved in the school program. This created limitations on space and supervision in the laboratory and the excavation. As a result, in addition to the lab and excavation components, a third component was added. This consisted of a 'walkabout' of The Forks National Historic Site which included a brief colourful history of The Forks and Fort Gibraltar I. Students were

divided into three groups. Each group was allowed time to dig, to do lab work and given a tour of the Park. The tour was usually given by the Data Management Officer.

3.2.2 Daily Routine

The daily routine for the school classes was similar to that of the public portion of the program. Every morning, the Volunteer Coordinator greeted the classes and prepared them for the introduction and orientation session.

The students, teachers, aides and parents were divided into three groups and assigned to the excavation, the laboratory or the walkabout. After 1 1/2 hours, the groups changed places, giving all three groups equal time to participate in all aspects of the program.

3.2.3 Evaluations

The teachers and classes were also asked to complete evaluation forms. Staff had anticipated as many as 1/4 of the students would react negatively towards the project because it was a school-related activity. After participating for the day, only one or two students per class expressed dissatisfaction; the remainder expressed a desire to return on an individual basis if another project were to take place.

3.2.4 Graduation

At the end of each day, the class posed for a group photograph near the site. These photographs were mailed to the respective teacher. The Project Director presented each class with a Certificate of Participation. As well, souvenir T-shirts were also available to the students and teachers.

3.2.5 'In-Depth' Tours

During registration for the school program after all classroom participatory slots had been filled, several teachers, as a second choice, brought their classes for an in-depth lecture tour of the site. A wide range of schools (Table 4) participated in this component. The tours were usually scheduled for 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily and lasted for 1 1/2 hours. The tours began with a lecture at the excavation site. This included the history of The Forks and Fort Gibraltar I, excavation methodology, laboratory procedures, artifact displays, and the use of computers in archaeology. The lectures, at the excavation site and the laboratory, were led by the Project Director or, when requested by French Immersion classes, by the Volunteer Coordinator. Other members of the staff contributed to the talks; the Field Archaeologists amplified the description of the excavations with specific data and the Laboratory Archaeologists would explain the laboratory procedures in detail.

DATE	GROUP	GRADE	NUMBER
SEPT 8	Faith Baptist Christian Academy	9-12	14
	YM/YWCA Life Skills Program	—	15
SEPT 9	University of Manitoba - Archaeology	1st Year	20
SEPT 11	Ken Seaford School	8	18
	West Kildonan Collegiate	10-12	24
SEPT 12	Ken Seaford School	8	20
	Joseph Wolinsky Collegiate	11	40
SEPT 13	Sun Valley School	6	22
	Harry S. Paul School	7	20
SEPT 14	Sun Valley School	6	20
	University of Manitoba - Urban Studies	3rd Year	15
SEPT 15	Sun Valley School	6	23
	Balmoral Hall	11	20
SEPT 16	Young Archaeologists Club	—	19
SEPT 18	Lindenview School	7	12
	Gordon Bell High School	11	20
SEPT 19	Jefferson Junior High School	8	23
	Balmoral Hall	11	20
SEPT 20	Jefferson Junior High School	8	21
	St. Emile School	8	20
SEPT 21	Jefferson Junior High School	8	23
	Sir William Osler School	5-6	54
SEPT 22	Constable Edward Finney School	6	19
	Westgate School	8	17

Table 4: Scheduled 'In-Depth' Tours

3.2.6 'Drop-In' Classes

The members of the educational system were extremely interested in the archaeological program. As early as February, 1989 some classes had requested an opportunity to participate if the project became a reality. By the time the school program got underway, all slots for participating classrooms and scheduled tours had been fully booked. Many teachers who were unable to book time slots for their classes brought their students to the site. Even though forewarned that demands on the scheduled program might preclude detailed lectures, over 300 students and teachers took their chances and visited the site during the two week school program. This number was an estimate as often school groups did not identify themselves.

The staff, including the two tour guides, were always able to provide an informative talk for these additional students.

3.2.7 University Involvement

During the first week of site closure (Sept. 25 to 29), while the professional staff were completing the excavation of partially finished units and level, opportunities were made for participation by university students registered in archaeology classes. Two or three students, depending upon their class schedules, assisted in the field or laboratory components each day. In addition, two University of Manitoba professors and a graduate student assistant visited the project to obtain data for their research into the riverine and environmental history of the area.

3.3 Visitation By The General Public

In the planning phase of the Pilot Public Archaeological Project, an optimistic prediction of 10,000 to 12,000 visitors was made. This was based on research showing that similar projects (e.g. Strathcona Science Centre, Edmonton, Alberta) had 12 to 15 thousand visitors per year (Appendix A). In reality, at the end of the eleven week period of public access, 41,439 visitors (excluding volunteers and students) had visited the site. The project offered an opportunity to see archaeology in action and talk with professional archaeologists. Visitors could listen to lectures by the Tour Guides, look at displays of recovered artifacts, receive a brochure and sign a guest book.

3.3.1 Tour Guides

The two tour guides gave lectures, explained the project, answered visitor's questions, passed out brochures and offered general assistance to members of the public. Using an unobtrusive hand-held counter, they kept a record of the number of visitors to the site during the project. The working hours of the tour guides were staggered so that they on-site until 6:00 PM, as well as Tuesdays and Wednesdays (the weekend for the remainder of the staff). In addition to their public duties, the tour guides were general assistants who helped the staff maintain a smooth-running operation.

3.3.2 Brochures (Appendix I)

Brochures, designed to promote and explain the Pilot Public Archaeology Program at The Forks, were available at the excavation site, The Forks National Historic Site and the Museum of Man and Nature for the duration of the project. The Project Director and the Director of Communications for The Forks Renewal Corporation (Marilyn Edmunds) developed the brochures. The double-sided, fan-fold pamphlets provided a brief history of The Forks, a description of the project and information on how to become involved. These were in English, French, Cree and Saulteaux.

Translations had been provided by the Secretary of State (French), Ida Bear, a freelance translator (Cree), and Pat Ningewance of the Manitoba Association for Native Languages (Saulteaux). There were 35,000 copies of English, 10,000 copies of French and 1000 each of Cree and Saulteaux brochures printed.

3.3.3 Signage

The interpretive component of the program was augmented by explanatory signs. The signage for the site was printed in English and French (translated by Pierre Guerin). The signage provided an explanation of the goals of the project, some of the history of the site and participation information.

3.3.4 Guest Book

Shortly after the project began, a guest book was available for any visitors who wished to sign their names and make comments. The guest book indicated that the project drew local, national and international visitors. The following tables (Table 5, Table 6, Table 7) detail the demographic breakdown of those who signed the book. Many of those visitors who signed the book, added comments (Appendix J).

LOCALITY	INDIVIDUALS	FAMILIES
Winnipeg Other: Village Child Care Dakota Collegiate Downtown YM/YWCA	2396	91
Rural Manitoba (Appendix K)	361	23
Provinces and Territories		
Alberta	127	6
British Columbia	203	7
New Brunswick	2	-
Newfoundland	3	-
Nova Scotia	8	1
North West Territories	1	-
Ontario	279	8
Quebec	33	-
Saskatchewan	85	4

Table 5: Canadian Visitors Who Signed the Guest Book

LOCALITY	INDIVIDUALS	FAMILIES
Alabama	1	-
Alaska	1	-
Arizona	4	-
California	30	1
Colorado	3	-
Connecticut	1	-
Florida	6	-
Georgia	3	1
Hawaii	1	-
Illinois	3	-
Indiana	2	-
Iowa	3	-
Louisiana	2	-
Maryland	1	-
Massachusetts	2	-
Michigan	1	-
Minnesota	22	1
Missouri	1	-
Montana	1	-
Nevada	1	-
New York	5	-
North Carolina	1	-
North Dakota	14	-
Ohio	2	-
Oregon	4	-
Pennsylvania	2	-
South Dakota	3	-
Texas	1	-
Virginia	-	1
Washington	10	-
Wisconsin	7	-
Wyoming	1	-
Unspecified State	1	-

Table 6: American Visitors Who Signed the Guest Book

LOCALITY	INDIVIDUALS
Asia (Unspecified)	1
Australia	14
Bangladesh	1
Barbados	1
Belgium	3
Bermuda	1
Bulgaria	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	2
England	65
Fiji	1
Finland	1
France	4
Germany	3
Holland	6
Hong Kong	1
Ireland	4
Israel	1
Italy	3
Jamaica	1
Kuwait	1
Mexico	2
New Zealand	6
Northern Ireland	3
Poland	1
Scotland	11
South Africa	2
Switzerland	6
Trinidad	2
Ukraine	1
Venezuela	1
Wales	2
West Germany	22

Table 7: International Visitors Who Signed the Guest Book

3.3.5 Overall Visitor Statistics

Of the 41,439 visitors to the site, approximately 7% signed the guest book. Their comments may be useful to Manitoba Tourism as markets to target for future tourism campaigns. The largest number of people (2502) visited the site on Monday of the September Labour Day weekend, while the lowest count (23) occurred on a cold, windy, rainy Wednesday. Statistics for this project indicate that the day of the week is more significant than weather fluctuations for predicting numbers of visitors. The day of the week, the number of visitors and the recorded daily maximum temperature (abstracted from climatological summaries) are plotted in Figure 6.

3.4 Special Events

On July 26, The Forks National Historic Site officially opened. Between three and four thousand people attended ceremonies. The archaeology brochures were distributed to the many people who visited the excavation and laboratory sites.

On August 3, the official opening of the Pilot Public Archaeology Program occurred. Dignitaries from the Federal Government, the Provincial Government, the City of Winnipeg, The Forks Renewal Corporation and the Core Area Initiative Program as well as interested individuals were present to inaugurate the project. Many of the dignitaries in attendance took the opportunity to experience 'hands-on' archaeological excavation. They were given a short course in digging and, with guidance from the professional archaeologists, excavated a small area.

On September 23, volunteers from the general public component of the program were invited to a bar-be-cue. This event was hosted by the staff and held on-site. The staff and volunteers ate hot dogs and donuts, drank coffee and soft drinks and shared memories of their summer at The Forks.

3.5 Media Attention

During the inception and the subsequent operating period of the project, a considerable amount of media attention occurred. While still in the planning stages, the Project Director was interviewed on CBC Information Radio and CBC Morningside. During the period of public participation, the Volunteer Coordinator was interviewed on CKSB (in French) and the Field Supervisor was interviewed on CJOB.

A high media profile was maintained by television news programs, in which several short segments were broadcast on all four local channels (CBC, CKY, CKND and MTN). In addition, the Project Director was interviewed on "Today's World" (CKY) and the project was high-lighted on "Switchback" (CBC).

DAILY VISITS: PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

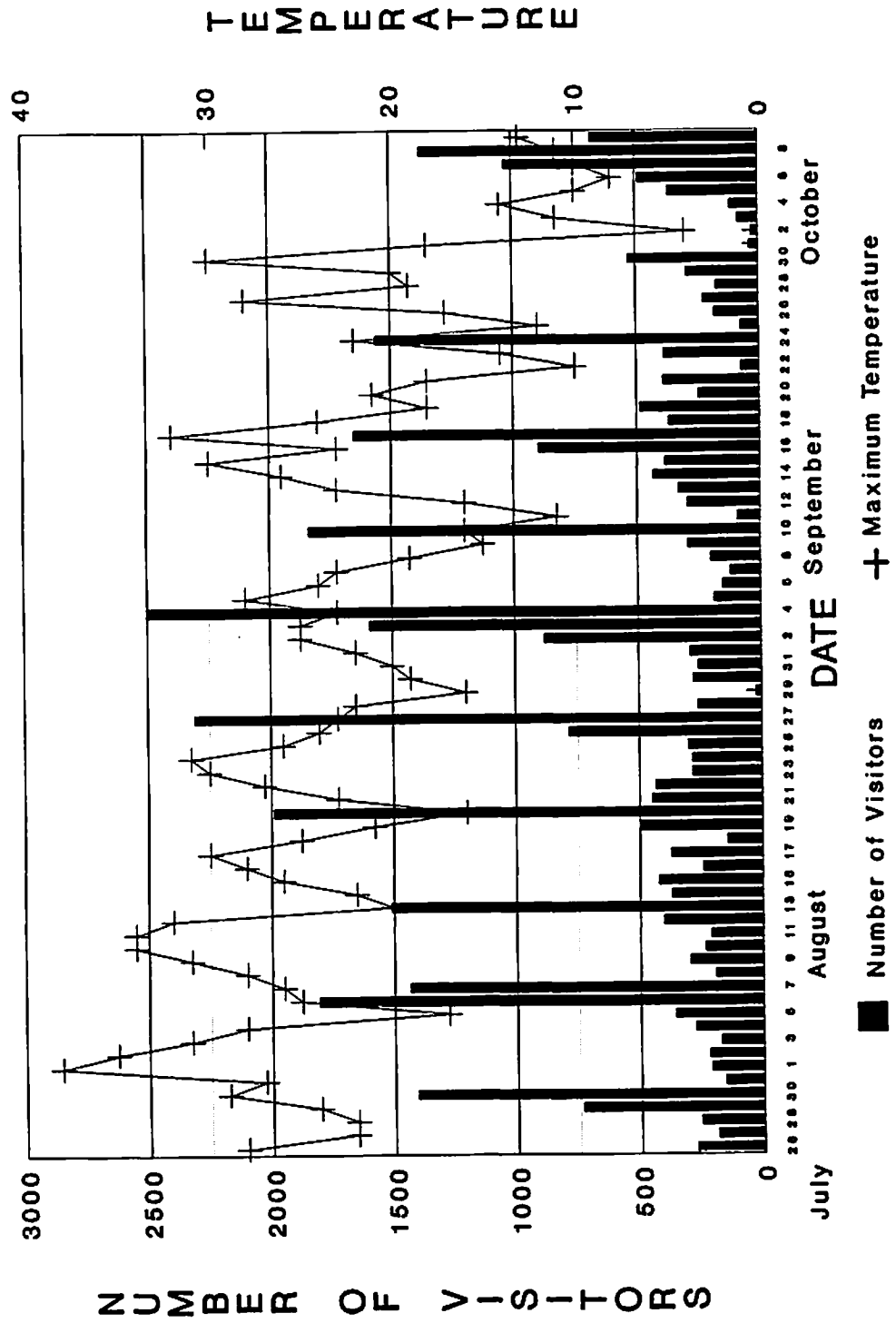


Figure 6: Number of Daily Visitors

The local newspapers provided comprehensive coverage of the operations of the project (Appendix M). Articles appeared, under several by-lines, in the Winnipeg Free Press, the Winnipeg Sun, La Liberte, and the Real Estate News.

3.6 Post-Season Activities

The primary activity after the closure of the site was analysis of recovered data and interpretation of these data. The Project Director, the Field Supervisor, the Laboratory Supervisor and a Research Assistant were employed through the winter on this component of the project (Figure 4). An editor was employed to smooth the disparate writing styles into a unified whole. The final research report was published in April, 1990.

Additional activities included the cataloguing of all photographs, sorting and filing all project-related documents and curation of the recovered artifacts. These details were preparatory to the accessioning of all the documents and materials by Canadian Parks Service, as called for in the project design.

3.7 Post-Project Public Follow-up

3.7.1 The Forks Market Opening

The Project Director of the Pilot Public Archaeology Program set up an informational kiosk at the official opening of The Forks Market, October 5 to 9, 1989. The kiosk was staffed by project personnel and volunteers. Two displays were set up. One, developed by Pam Goundry (Quaternary Consultants Ltd.), provided a sample of the types of artifacts that had been discovered during previous archaeological projects at The Forks. The second unit, developed by Sharon Thomson (Laboratory Assistant with the Pilot Public Archaeology Program), displayed some of the material that had been recovered during the public program. Information about archaeology at The Forks was distributed. At this time, eight school teachers signed up their classes should another program be run in 1990. As well, over 360 individuals and 9 families added their names to the archaeology mailing list.

3.7.2 Future Interest Questionnaire

In early December, a letter and a questionnaire (Appendix L) were mailed to 738 people. This included all alumni of the 1989 project and those who had added their names to the list of potential volunteers for future archaeological programs at The Forks. The questionnaire focussed on three aspects; the number of participation days desired, whether the person would be willing to pay a fee to participate and what size fee, and if the individual would be interested in joining a heritage organization oriented to archaeology at The Forks.

3.7.3 Response

A total of 233 individuals returned the completed questionnaire - a 31.6% rate of return. Considering that a self-addressed, stamped envelope was not enclosed, this indicates a high level of interest and commitment to the goals of the project.

In the preamble to the question concerning the requested number of days of participation, it was noted that a potential cap of five days per individual was being considered. Many of the respondents opted for the maximum. Thus, 506 field excavation days and 314 laboratory participation days were requested. The total number of requested volunteer-days was 820 which yields an average of 3.5 days/person.

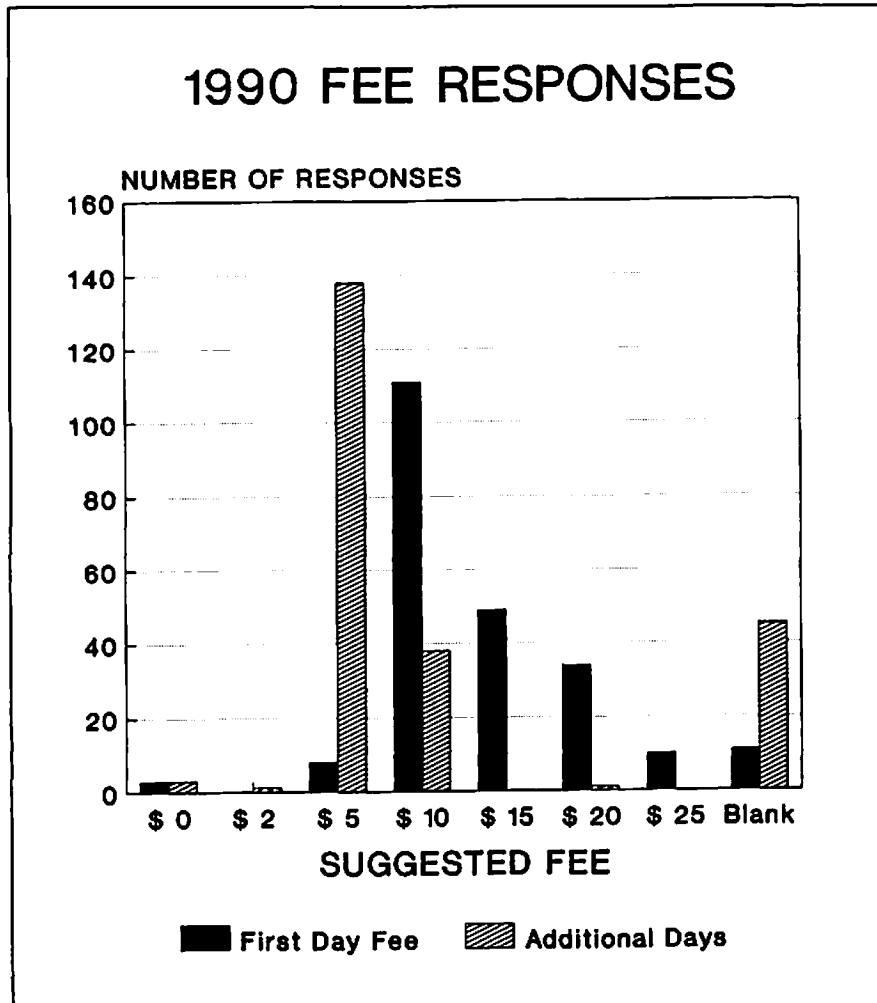


Figure 7: Suggested Fees by Questionnaire Respondents

With regard to the query about registration or participation fees, only three people (1.3%) felt that the project should be structured in such a way that the participation program would be free. The other respondents suggested levels of fees which they would be prepared to support. The fee structure question was predicated upon a two-tier structure, wherein initial registration for the first day of participation would be at a certain level with subsequent days at a lesser rate. Some individuals indicated a willingness to have a uniform rate but most agreed that the fee for supplementary days should be less. The compiled responses are depicted in Figure 7. Several respondents did not indicate a preferred option to this question. The resultant average fees are based upon the number of individuals who provided a response. Calculations yielded an average of \$13.26 for the initial registration fee and \$6.12 for supplementary days.

The final question, "Would you be interested in joining an organization focussing on heritage activities (including, but not limited to archaeology at The Forks?)" was asked to determine the degree of support for a community-based association. The responses to the question were:

Yes - 138 (59.3%) Maybe - 28 (12.0%) No - 55 (23.6%).

Twelve respondents (5.2%) left the answer blank.

3.7.4 The Forks Public Archaeology Association

Based upon the responses from the questionnaire, members of the two 1989 committees (Policy Coordinating Committee and Site Coordinating Committee), amalgamated as The Forks Steering Committee. This group began to expand by inviting representatives of other heritage groups and alumni of the 1989 project to begin deliberations which would lead to the formation of a public association. During early 1990, through the course of several formative meetings, including a public meeting which drew more than 100 enthusiastic individuals, the Steering Committee evolved into an Interim Board of more than 40 members. These people represented all facets of the community; those who had worked on the 1989 project, alumni of the 1989 public program, members of other heritage groups and interested members of the public.

As part of the evolution of the Interim Board, committees investigated and reported on the potential framework of the association, including the mandate, the constitution and by-laws, and the long-range research goals. In additions, new members of the Interim Board joined the original Steering Committee, which had been re-formulated as the 1990 Operations Committee. This group was charged with preparing plans for the forthcoming 1990 public project.

As this report goes to press, much of the background work involved in the creation of a new and vibrant archaeological association has been done. Public ratification

of the recommendations of the Interim Board will be sought, followed by incorporation of the association, followed by elections of a Board of Directors. As a result of this initiative, the future directions of public archaeology at The Forks will be guided by the ultimate users and supporters — the public, itself.

4.0 FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

4.1 Kiosk Operations

A small kiosk was established in the laboratory/computer trailer. It fulfilled a dual role; as an information centre for people who were interested in obtaining further knowledge about the site and related aspects, and as a small retail outlet for heritage related publications.

4.1.1 Information Centre

The information booth was staffed by the Data Management Officer. In order to increase public awareness about archaeological and historical research which has been undertaken within the province, a series of publications by Canadian Parks Service and Historic Resources Branch of Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation were displayed. Many of the publications were in pamphlet form and were available to the public. Display copies of major reports and books were available for perusal, along with information on how to obtain them.

Two artifact display cases were on exhibit and were considered as part of the informational services of the project. A permanent display, showing some of the variety of artifacts recovered during previous archaeological projects at The Forks, was situated in the trailer. In addition, an outdoor, weather-proof display case presented artifacts which had been recovered from the current project. This was a constantly changing exhibit which reflected the variety of discoveries made throughout the summer. For security reasons, the outdoor case was brought into the trailer each night.

Information about off-site archaeological activities was also available at the booth. Posters and schedules of activities undertaken by the interpretative staff of the Forks National Historic Site were prominently displayed. The summer-long exhibit, "Rediscovering The Forks," at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature was highlighted, as was an archaeological tour of the Red River Valley, hosted by the Manitoba Archaeological Society. Information about the Society and membership applications were available at the booth.

4.1.2 Retail Aspect

A small-scale retail outlet was established as part of the kiosk operations. The purpose was to provide opportunities for the public to purchase natural and cultural heritage publications and souvenir T-shirts. The performance of the retail aspect of the kiosk was monitored to determine whether such a feature was viable in future projects.

Many of the publications offered for sale were sold at suppliers' cost, thereby producing no revenue for the project. However, the degree of sales indicates that a market exists for informational books relating to the natural and cultural history of Manitoba. The books included natural history publications produced by the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature and archaeological publications of The Forks Renewal Corporation. Two books from commercial publishing houses were part of the sales inventory and were the sole revenue producing items.

The kiosk also sold souvenir T-shirts relating to the project. These T-shirts were emblazoned with the logo of The Forks Pilot Public Archaeology Project on the front. A special variety, with an additional 'Fort Gibraltar Search and Recovery Team' emblem on the back, was only available to the volunteer participants of the project. As a prerequisite for the participants, the cost of the 'volunteer' T-shirts was set at less than the 'general public' variety. These T-shirts had been produced by The Forks Renewal Corporation. In addition, an archaeological T-shirt featuring a Spode/Copeland dinnerware pattern (designed and produced by Peter Priess) was sold. All T-shirts were sold at suppliers' cost.

4.1.3 Kiosk Sales Record

The following figures (Table 8) are combined by product to provide a sense of the salability of specific items. Detailing of the individual items within a category may be useful information for deciding upon stock for a future project. However, for the purposes of this pilot project, a generalized categorization is sufficient.

SALE ITEM	REVENUE
T-Shirts	1,590.50
Archaeological Publications	186.50
Natural History Publications	121.70
Historical/Biographical Publications	1,031.80
TOTAL SALES	2,930.50

Table 8: Kiosk Sales Records

The purpose of the kiosk was to provide service, primarily informational, to members of the public who toured the lab trailer. The staff member, who managed the kiosk, had other duties and the retail component was not given a high priority. The retail aspect was seen as service oriented, rather than as a revenue-generating feature. None of the T-Shirts and only two of the publications were sold on a commission

basis, producing an income of \$218.80. However, given the gross sales over a nine-week period and, assuming a revenue-generating orientation with additional project-related products, the kiosk could have the potential of becoming a source of income for the project.

4.2 Project Budget

Within the project, certain costs are seen as fixed (F), regardless of the duration of the operation, i.e., construction costs associated with the opening and closing of the excavation, field and lab equipment costs, etc. Other costs are variable (V), such as salaries and utilities. The following table (Table 9) details the expenditures which were incurred during the 1989 public archaeology project. It must be noted that the cost of publication of this report is estimated (F*) – based upon the remaining money in the budget.

Expense Item	Class	Cost
Salaries	V	129,455.63
Trailer Rental (2)	V	3,361.47
Trailer Permits	F	125.00
Electrical Power	V	400.87
Telephone	V	353.24
Job Advertisements	V	3,301.44
Construction Costs	F	2,521.25
Architect Fees	V	1,328.93
Site Information Signage	V	535.00
Refrigerator Rental (2)	V	445.20
Sundry (Water, etc.)	V	338.37
Volunteer Coordinator Office Expenses	V	2,059.36
Informational Brochures	F	2,687.80
Field Equipment, Expenses	F	944.08
Lab Equipment, Expenses	F	640.93
Research Analysis Fees	F	2,393.75
Research Photography	F	384.91
Photography of Volunteers	V	1,165.69
Publication – Research Report	F	3,843.00
Publication – Administrative Report	F*	1,133.67
TOTAL EXPENSES		157,419.59

Table 9: Tabulation of Project Expenses

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations arise from experiences during the 1989 project. While many of the ideas for operational modifications are derived from comments and suggestions by staff members, the ultimate responsibility for promulgation of these recommendations is borne by the Project Director. The recommendations will be set forth in the sequence of the preceding sections.

5.1 Project Funding

5.1.1 It is recommended that additional sources of support be sought. Corporate and private funding will be necessary, in the long term, to augment current government support.

5.1.2 It is recommended that the project levy registration fees for participants, in order to raise a portion of the operating costs. This movement towards fiscal self-sufficiency will be favourably viewed by funding agencies and may assist access to future funding.

5.2 Fiscal Administration

5.2.1 It is recommended that mechanisms to reduce fiscal complexity be undertaken. The development of a single budget for salaries and expenses is suggested. Secondments, of course, must be administered by the respective agencies.

5.3 Structural Hierarchy

No recommendations are suggested within this component. The 1989 project organization worked well. The creation of the public archaeology association will result in the evolution of a different structure.

5.4 Project Staffing

5.4.1 It is recommended that a fourth field assistant be added to the staff complement. The rationale for this recommendation are:

- a) there will be more flexibility for staff to be able to cover volunteer supervision in cases of personnel illness or other reasons for interim short staffing situations.

- b) the addition of another staff member during the project eliminates the necessity of the Project Director acting as general 'gofer' and handyman; and
- c) further reasons which will become evident when modifications of the volunteer participation daily routine are considered.

5.4.2 In accordance with Recommendation 5.7.1., when the information centre and kiosk is constituted as an ancillary component of the project, it is recommended that the duties undertaken by the Data Management Officer in 1989, be divided between the Field Supervisor and other staff members as needed. (See 5.6.1).

5.5 Project Duration

5.5.1 It is recommended that future planning be project inclusive, i.e., that the budget and staff employment are sufficient for the completion of all phases of the project —program planning, project set-up, site operational period, project close-down, laboratory analysis, and report preparation and printing.

5.6 Daily Operations

5.6.1 In accordance with Recommendation 5.4.1 (the employment of a fourth field assistant in lieu of the Data Management Officer and full-time status of the Director), several operational improvements can be implemented. The following procedures are recommended:

- a) each field assistant will be assigned a quadrant of the excavation area for the duration of the project;
- b) each of the five field personnel will, on a rotational basis, assume the photographic and data management duties (i.e., Records Manager). These duties would include:
 - i. photography of volunteers in action,
 - ii. all required documentary photography,
 - iii. compiling and filing daily records and level summaries,
 - iv. maintaining the site Lot Summary Record,
 - v. recording of profiles as required.

5.6.2 With the addition of the fourth field assistant, volunteer instruction and participation can be expanded to provide a more complete archaeological experience. The following procedures are recommended. Naturally, the professional team will assist the volunteers to the degree required:

- a) volunteers will complete Lot Summaries and sketch level maps at the end of the excavation of each level, or at the end of the day if the level is incomplete;
- b) volunteers will measure and record point provenience of all non-faunal artifacts and larger faunal remains;
- c) volunteers may assist the Records Manager in the drawing of profiles.

5.6.3 It is recommended that the opportunities for volunteer involvement in the analytical procedures in the laboratory component be expanded. This may be accomplished by the addition of on-site laboratory facilities (e.g., balance scales).

5.7 Kiosk Operations

5.7.1 It is recommended that the kiosk increase its revenue generating potential, with surplus revenue being directed back into future public programs. Accordingly, it is suggested that the kiosk operate within its own budget and with its own staffing. As such, it would be seen as an operation in conjunction with, but administratively separate from, the public participation program.

5.7.2 It is recommended that the modified kiosk operation maintain its role as the information centre of the project.

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APPENDIX A

A PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR A PILOT PROGRAM

*A PROJECT DESCRIPTION FOR A PILOT PROGRAM
IN PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE FORKS*

1989

May 1989

OBJECTIVES

1. to fulfill the public mandate of historic theme interpretation at The Forks for the community and visitors;
2. to interpret the role of archaeological field work in the interpretation and development of The Forks;
3. to provide a hands-on experience for interested members of the public in conducting archaeological studies under the supervision of professional archaeologists;
4. to continue research of the rich historic part of The Forks;
5. to demonstrate tangible evidence of the history of The Forks as a meeting place and provide a link between the past, present and future;
6. to help make the public aware of the historic significance of The Forks and its in situ resources;
7. to provide an opportunity for school groups to use the archaeology project as part of their social studies curriculum;
8. to involve avocational groups such as the Manitoba Archaeological Society, the Manitoba Historical Society, and the St. Boniface Historical Society in heritage programming at The Forks;
9. to evaluate the effectiveness/feasibility of this pilot project as a basis for an ongoing public archaeological program in the future;
10. to determine the appropriate mechanisms for future public archaeological programming at the site;
11. to help involve the community at large in heritage programming at the site;
12. to help celebrate the special aspects and international significance of the site;

13. to help make downtown Winnipeg a focus of attention for residents of the city and its environs.

BACKGROUND

1. The Forks is a nationally and internationally significant historic site that provides an unparalleled opportunity to interpret the history of the Winnipeg area and the central interior of North America. Because of the continually evolving nature of the site, little above-ground evidence remains of the rich history of the area. The greatest potential for heritage research and interpretation lies in the archaeological resources beneath the ground. For that reason, a co-operative public archaeology pilot project is proposed as an interpretive vehicle, and to help acknowledge the significance of The Forks as a meeting place and to fulfill the mandates of three levels of government.
2. On January 7, 1989, at the first annual public presentation of The Forks Renewal Corporation (FRC) Board, the Board gave the clear message that a priority consideration in the future of The Forks must be development of the historical and heritage resources at the site. In view of the considerable historical thematic significance of The Forks, the public concern is that heritage be the pervading element in redevelopment of the CN East Yard.

3. Public interest in "hands-on" activities, such as a public archaeological dig, was clearly demonstrated in the summer of 1988 during the Canadian Parks Service (CPS), The Forks Renewal Corporation, and University of Manitoba field seasons. In spite of minimal media exposure and difficult public access, hundreds of visitors arrived at the site; and considerable demand is anticipated in 1989. In addition, the Canadian Parks Service has always planned to use public archaeology as part of its interpretive program in the development of the Forks National Historic Park.

4. In fulfilment of their respective mandates, The Forks Renewal Corporation and the Canadian Parks Service have proposed that they co-operate in a pilot public archaeological program to determine how such a program would operate and how the public will respond as a basis for a longer-term program at The Forks. It is proposed that the additional funding be provided by the Province via the Historic Resources Branch (HRB) in partial fulfilment of its heritage awareness mandate.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

It is proposed that a four-part pilot program in public archaeology be conducted at The Forks in 1989, comprising the following:

- 1) A "hands-on" dig

- 2) Training of volunteers
- 3) An interpretation program, and
- 4) A pilot schools program.

By definition, "public archaeology" is a program of involvement of lay persons in the conduct of an archaeological excavation. The participants either (A) carry out field work under professional supervision, or else (B) observe the ongoing work as spectators without actually becoming directly involved in it.

Public archaeology is a very popular, attractive, high-profile endeavour that has the potential for drawing good publicity. The Canadian Parks Service's recent project at the base of the Chateau Frontenac in Quebec City regularly drew crowds 10 deep, who peered over the wall of the Dufferin Terrace down into the excavation area and took guided tours through the site, the location of a fort established by Champlain in 1608. In York, England, construction of an office tower revealed the remains of Jorvik, a 9th century Viking village. A public archaeological project has resulted in the Jorvik Viking Centre, where automatic "time cars" transport tourists through the reconstructed village lying in the "basement" of the office block. Yorkminster Cathedral contains in its undercroft the remains of the three previous churches that stood on that location, as well as a Roman garrison

established in 71 AD. Tourists who visit the Cathedral for free, pay to walk through an area where the remnants of these former occupations can be seen. In Bath, England, archaeologists are presently excavating the Temple of Sulis Minerva using, at times, jackhammers to remove the accumulated overburden of 18 centuries. They work behind a glass wall to reduce the noise, with thousands of visitors watching them daily.

Archaeological work on the Wanuskewin Project in Saskatchewan indicates it to be a world heritage site, even though it has less range of history than The Forks. The Wanuskewin project has received \$3M in federal funding for interpretive development of the Native history of the site (\$1M from Western Diversification; \$1M from Tourism Agreement; \$1M from Cultural Initiatives).

Alberta has demonstrated in a recent study "Economic Impact of Provincial Heritage Facilities in Alberta 1988" that investment in heritage facilities and programming pays off, and quickly. For example, it was found that 60% of visitors to heritage interpretive centres were from Alberta; 23.4% were from other provinces, and 16.4% were from other countries (for a total of 39.8% from out of province). 45% of the visitors stayed two days or more. Some \$7.2 million was contributed to the Alberta economy through visits to the Tyrrell Palaeontological Museum alone, and this facility generated 149.7 person years of local employment.

Tourism statistics demonstrate that visitation potential from out-of-province, out-of-country visitors to historic sites and attractions is growing. For example:

- i) the U.S. population now spends more on cultural events than sports (USA Today);
- ii) the Canadian Travel Survey conducted in 1986 indicates 40-45% of all Canadian travellers will visit parks, zoos, and museums as primary attractions;
- iii) 8% of the total U.S. travel market is specifically interested in cultural attractions. This is a 20 million potential market (Canadian Tourism Attitude and Motivation Study 1983).

Museums, which are a category of interpretive programming, attract some 92,000,000 visitors each year Canada-wide. See also "Tourist Travel Volumes, Selected Historical Attractions", p. 7.

In Manitoba, the public has consistently shown an interest in archaeological projects, even when they were not well publicized. Impact assessment and mitigation activities at Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park, in conjunction with its development and maintenance, draw as many visitors as do the buildings and displays. Excavations sponsored by the Manitoba Archaeological Society at Upper Fort Garry in Winnipeg were a well-attended

TOURIST TRAVEL VOLUMES
SELECTED HISTORICAL ATTRACTIONS

	Annual Visitation	Annual Tourists	% Tourist Visitation
Mesa Verde, Colorado	599,695	539,725	90%
Custer Battlefield, Montana	300,000	210,000	80%
Heritage Park, Calgary	300,000	120,000	40%
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico	209,000	146,000	70%
St. Marie/Hurons, Ontario	150,000	105,000	70%
Fort Edmonton, Edmonton	170,000	85,000	50%
Louisburg, Nova Scotia	125,000	116,000	93%
Old Fort William, Thunder Bay	120,000	90,000	75%
Aztec, New Mexico	58,000	-----	n/a
Sherbrooke, Nova Scotia	50,000	34,000	68%
Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan	35,000	30,000	85%
Batoche, Saskatchewan	25,000	16,000	65%
L'Anse Aux Meadows, Newfoundland	16,500	16,000	98%
Makoh Museum, Washington	14,500	14,200	98%
Strathcona, Edmonton	11,000	3,000	27%
Puye Cliff Dwellings, New Mexico	6,000	5,400	90%

attraction for three years; frequently, VIA Rail passengers, who were "between trains", would spend their spare time observing the dig in Bonnycastle Park. In 1986, excavations at Lockport by the Historic Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation, drew thousands of onlookers during a 14-week field season. And during the summer of 1974, some 7000 people visited a dig at the Pine Fort fur trade post site in Spruce Woods Provincial Park. Not only did the project render the park a more interesting place to visit, but it was clearly of considerable benefit to merchants in the nearby towns.

Last year, the Manitoba Archaeological Society operated a weekend "public participation" program at the Canadian Parks Service dig at the Forks, and the list of 30 participants was quickly filled and a long waiting list developed. Guided tours of the 1988 Canadian Parks Service dig at The Forks National Heritage Park were enthusiastically received by university and school students during the months of September and October.

THE SITE

The area immediately to the north of the historic B & B Building (built in 1889) has been selected as the place for the public archaeology dig because

- 1) Four historic structures are known in the area: the Railway Roundhouse

(1889-1926), the Immigration Shed (1874-1885), the Experimental Farm Stables (1836-1848), and Fort Gibraltar I (1807-1812). Some PreContact material, perhaps dating back as far as 1000 B.C., can be expected, although not in the density located elsewhere within the CN East Yard;

- 2) Operations will be close to the CPS interpretive node (see map) that will allow co-ordination and integration of interpretation;
- 3) The operation could provide information that could be useful in case mitigative actions are required in the long term by development of the B & B Building;
- 4) Hook-ups of water, power and telephone would be easily accomplished;
- 5) There is very little chance of disturbing Native burials;
- 6) It is easily accessible to the public, being adjacent to the footpath system and parking.

"HANDS-ON" DIG

(TABLE II)

Purpose

The purpose of the "hands-on" dig is to provide (A) volunteers with the opportunity to receive direct, personal experience in all facets of basic archaeological field and laboratory work, and (B) interested spectators with

the opportunity to observe an ongoing project.

Project Description

The project will operate for a period of 10 weeks, the first week being used by a professional crew to set up the operation (including fencing and boardwalk installation), and the last to consist of winding it down. The dig itself should officially commence the same day the general area is opened to the public to ensure that it receives full attention. The start-up schedule is as follows:

- July 10 Professional crew begins to prepare site;

- July 20 (A) Opening ceremonies take place;
(B) Public archaeology program begins following opening ceremonies.

Provision will be made for both visitor observation of ongoing activity and for actual participation in the dig by volunteers who would like to become so involved;

The program can be oriented to all age groups, including school groups, especially if the operation extends into September (see "School Project"

below). The dig would operate over the weekends (i.e., from Thursday to Tuesday) to accommodate volunteers who could only participate on Saturday and Sunday;

The project will be staffed by 12 persons, which would permit the involvement, under adequate supervision, of 10 to 20 volunteers at any given time;

Each volunteer would be required to commit a minimum of one complete day. Openings will be provided for a minimum of 120 and a maximum of 600 participants. The number of expected participants is speculative; it is projected that most people will devote two days of their time to the program. This yields a projected number of 200 to 300 participants;

Facilities required would comprise on-site laboratory and office trailers, electrical, water and telephone hook-up; field computer; laboratory equipment; laboratory supplies; field equipment (such as trowels and tape measures for the volunteers);

The location of such an operation should coincide with future archaeological resource management requirements, as well as provide sufficient archaeological resources for a successful dig.

TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS

(TABLE III)

Purpose

The purpose of volunteer training is to ensure that the individuals have the skills needed to do a proper job of excavation and laboratory work.

Project Description

Volunteers will be trained in both excavation and laboratory techniques, with the actual training being done by three Field Assistants and two Lab Assistants, who will devote 1/8th of every day to the training (as opposed to supervision) of volunteers. The "curriculum" will be based on field guides and handbooks currently available from the provincial universities, CPS, HRB, and FRC. In order to have the professional team fully briefed and prepared for their respective responsibilities, hiring should take place during June and early July, with the Volunteer Co-ordinator coming on strength very early in June. The administration of the volunteer training project will be implemented by the volunteer co-ordinator under the direction of the Project Director.

INTERPRETATION**(TABLE IV)****Purpose**

The interpretive component of the program is to accommodate people who want to visit the dig and observe the activities, but who do not want to actually participate.

Project Description

The interpretive program will feature tours run by two guides, a boardwalk and accompanying display panels adjacent to the dig, a working laboratory display in a lab trailer, and hand-out pamphlets. Plans are underway to incorporate the Heritage Winnipeg Walking Tour into the program, and it is expected that the Alloway Hall exhibit at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature will be an added feature of this component. Weekend interpretive programming may provide the opportunity for involvement of Manitoba Archaeological Society members.

SCHOOL PROJECT

(TABLE I)

Purpose

The purpose of the school project is to provide student volunteers with a first-hand experience in doing field archaeology, and to determine how archaeology can fit into the formal school system.

Project Description

It is proposed that a 2-week excavation project be conducted during the weeks of 11 and 25 September 1989, involving Grade 6 and/or 8 students from no fewer than two and no more than four Winnipeg schools yet to be identified. During these weeks, the students and their teachers would in effect comprise the volunteers. The training and active participation would form part of the Social Studies curriculum.

HERITAGE ORGANIZATIONS

Every effort should be made to involve heritage organizations in the 1989/90 pilot project in public archaeology at The Forks. Their participation at this stage would not only give them first-hand experience with the program in

its formative and exploratory year, but would offer them an excellent opportunity to assess their prospects of becoming major participants in subsequent years in a very high-profile, publicly-visible program that would considerably enhance their image within the community at large.

The organizations should be approached and their participation solicited as early as possible in the planning and development of the 1989/90 program.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

The program would be managed by a three-level structure comprising representatives from The Forks Renewal Corporation, Canadian Parks Service, Historic Resources Branch and appointees from appropriate heritage organizations. There would be a Policy Co-ordinating Committee, a Site Co-ordinating Committee, and the Project Field Team. The organizational diagram is presented on page 16.

It is proposed that the Province enter into a contribution agreement with the Forks Renewal Corporation, which would function as the Province's delivery agent. Acquisition of Canadian Parks Service funding will be achieved via contractual arrangements with the Project Director.

ORGANIZATION CHART
THE FORKS PILOT PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM

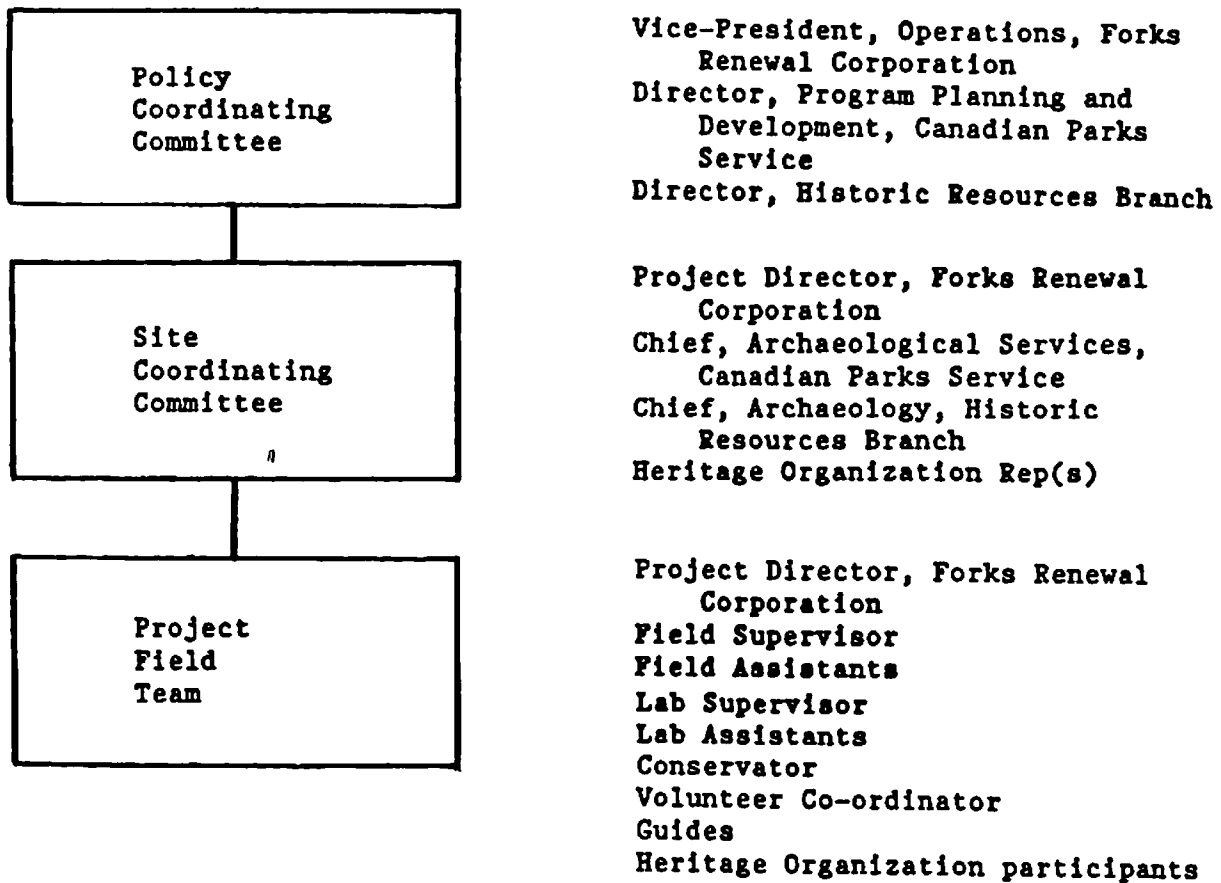


TABLE I PROGRAM CONTRIBUTORS

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>FRC</u>	<u>CPS</u>	<u>HRB</u>
1 Project Director	X		
1 Field Supervisor			X
1st Field Assistant		X	
2nd Field Assistant		X	
3rd Field Assistant		X	
1 Lab Supervisor			X
1st Lab Assistant			X
2nd Lab Assistant			X
1 Conservator		X	
1 Volunteer Coordinator			X
1st Guide	X		
2nd Guide	X		
<u>Goods and Services</u>			
Office /lab storage	X		
Utilities	X		
Machinery Rental	X		
Film Processing	X		
Equipment maintenance and operation	X		
Field & Lab equipment, supplies	X	X	
Vehicle Rental		X	
Computer rental	X		
Report Production			X
Site shelter and ramps		X	
Photocopying		X	
Exhibit, display panels	X	X	
Pamphlets		X	

TABLE II "Hands-On" Dig
(involving 2-week school program)

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>FRC</u>	<u>CPS</u>	<u>HRB</u>
1 Project Director	X		
1 Field Supervisor			X
1st Field Assistant		X	
2nd Field Assistant		X	
3rd Field Assistant		X	
1 Lab Supervisor			X
1st Lab Assistant			X
2nd Lab Assistant			X
1 Conservator		X	
1 Volunteer Coordinator			X
<u>Goods and Services</u>			
Office /lab storage	X		
Utilities	X		
Machinery Rental	X		
Film Processing	X		
Equipment maintenance and operation	X		
Field & Lab equipment, supplies	X	X	
Vehicle Rental		X	
Computer rental	X		
Report Production			X
Site shelter and ramps		X	
Photocopying		X	
Exhibit, display panels	X	X	

TABLE III TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS

<u>Personnel</u>	<u>FRC</u>	<u>GPS</u>	<u>HRB</u>
1 Project Director	X		
1 Volunteer Co-ordinator			X
1st Field Assistant		X	
2nd Field Assistant		X	
3rd Field Assistant		X	
1 Lab Supervisor			X
1st Lab Assistant			X
2nd Lab Assistant			X
<u>GOODS & SERVICES</u>			
See "Table I Hands-on Dig"			

TABLE IV INTERPRETIVE PROJECT

<u>Personnel</u>	FRC	CPS	HRB	MM&N	HER. WPG.	HERITAGE ORGS.
1 Project Director	X					
1st Guide	X					
2nd Guide	X					
<u>OTHER</u>						
Boardwalk		X				
Display panels		X				
Pamphlets		X				
Walking Tours					X	
Alloway Hall exhibit				X		
Lab display		X				
Weekend programming						X

APPENDIX B

JOB DESCRIPTIONS

VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR

Job Description

The incumbent will be responsible for the coordination of volunteer participants at the Pilot Public Archaeology Program, to be conducted at The Forks during the summer of 1989. The Volunteer Coordinator will report to the Project Director and will assist project staff in all matters concerning the administration of the volunteer component of the program. In addition, duties will include assisting FRC staff in performing an evaluation of the volunteer program, at the conclusion of the project.

Projected Duties

The expected parameters of the position shall include:

1. organizing an office location, in consultation with the Project Director;
2. acting as the contact person for individuals and groups who wish to participate in the project;
3. maintaining a list of all volunteer participants;
4. organizing volunteer participants by coordinating available time-slots in the project with desired dates of participation;
5. maintaining liaison with heritage organizations which wish to participate in the project;
6. coordinating school participation components of the project;
7. maintaining records and files which will be used to evaluate the project;
8. assisting with an evaluation of the project, in terms of outreach, effectiveness and benefits.

Qualifications

The successful candidate should possess the following skills:

1. considerable experience in dealing with the public;
2. experience in organizing time and people;
3. familiarity with data management procedures;
4. self-reliance and the ability to work without close supervision;
5. some knowledge of archaeology and the heritage resources at The Forks, while not required, would be advantageous.

Term and Conditions of Employment

The position is a term position of 20 weeks duration, beginning on June 26, 1989. Work week will be 35 hours, Monday through Friday.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SUPERVISOR

Job Description

The incumbent will direct the field component of the Pilot Public Archaeology Program, to be conducted at The Forks during the summer of 1989. He/She will be responsible for training and supervising volunteer participants. The Field Supervisor will report to the Project Director.

Projected Duties

The expected parameters of the positions shall include:

1. participating in site and laboratory preparation;
2. participating in the training program for volunteers;
3. responsibility for day-to-day administration of the excavation component of the project;
4. responsibility for managing field assistants (3) and volunteers (8) participating in field excavation;
5. maintaining adequate field records;
6. ensuring adequate records are kept by field assistants;
7. supervising photography of excavations;
8. assisting with the closure of the site at the end of the project;
9. assisting with the analysis of recovered data;
10. analysis of stratigraphic and feature data;
11. assisting with the preparation of the site report.

Qualifications

The successful candidates should possess the following skills and experience:

1. a University degree in archaeology with, at least, ten seasons field and laboratory experience, or equivalent;
2. experience in historic archaeology is advantageous;
3. teaching experience or experience working with volunteer groups is required;
4. proven public relations skills as the position entails extensive public interaction and management of volunteer personnel.

Term and Conditions of Employment

The position is a 20 week term position, beginning on July 20, 1989. The five-day work week will be 37.5 hours, Thursday through Monday.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD ASSISTANTS (3)

Job Description

The incumbents will participate fully in the field excavation component of the Pilot Public Archaeology Program, to be conducted at The Forks during the summer of 1989. They will be responsible for training and supervising volunteer participants. The assistants will take direction from the Field Supervisor.

Projected Duties

The expected parameters of the positions shall include:

1. participating in site preparation;
2. participating in the training program for volunteers;
3. providing close supervision for volunteer participants;
4. maintaining field notes;
5. undertaking standard archaeological activities;
6. assisting with the closure of the site at the end of the project;
7. assisting with the cataloguing and curation of field notes, etc. at the end of the excavation component of the project.

Qualifications

The successful candidates should possess the following skills and experience:

1. a University degree in archaeology with, at least, three seasons field experience, or equivalent;
2. experience in historic archaeology is advantageous;
3. teaching experience or experience working with volunteer groups;
4. good interpersonal skills.

Term and Conditions of Employment

The positions are 14 week term positions, beginning on July 13, 1989. The five-day work week will be 40 hours, Thursday through Monday.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY SUPERVISOR

Job Description

The incumbent will direct the laboratory component of the Pilot Public Archaeology Program, to be conducted at The Forks during the summer of 1989. He/She will be responsible for training and supervising volunteer participants. The Laboratory Supervisor will report to the Project Director.

Projected Duties

The expected parameters of the positions shall include:

1. participating in site and laboratory preparation;
2. participating in the training program for volunteers;
3. responsibility for day-to-day administration of the laboratory;
4. responsibility for on-site processing and cataloguing of artifacts recovered during the project;
5. maintaining adequate records of laboratory activities;
6. assisting with the closure of the site at the end of the project;
7. assisting with the analysis of recovered data;
8. preparation of the final artifact database;
9. assisting with the preparation of the site report.

Qualifications

The successful candidates should possess the following skills and experience:

1. a University degree in archaeology with, at least, five seasons field and laboratory experience, or equivalent;
2. experience in archaeological laboratory procedures;
3. experience in historic archaeology is advantageous;
4. teaching experience or experience working with volunteer groups;
5. knowledge of computer-based artifact cataloguing formats (especially Canadian Parks Service or CHIN);
6. good interpersonal skills.

Term and Conditions of Employment

The position is a 20 week term position, beginning on July 13, 1989. The five-day work week will be 40 hours, Thursday through Monday.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL LABORATORY ASSISTANT

Job Description

The incumbent will participate in the laboratory component of the Pilot Public Archaeology Program, to be conducted at The Forks during the summer of 1989. He/She will be responsible for training and supervising volunteer participants. The Laboratory Assistant will take direction from the Laboratory Supervisor.

Projected Duties

The expected parameters of the positions shall include:

1. participating in site and laboratory preparation;
2. participating in the training program for volunteers;
3. providing close supervision for volunteer participants;
4. participating in the day-to-day operations of the laboratory;
5. participating in the on-site processing and cataloguing of artifacts recovered during the project;
6. maintaining adequate records of laboratory activities;
7. assisting with the closure of the site at the end of the project;

Qualifications

The successful candidates should possess the following skills and experience:

1. a University degree in archaeology with, at least, three seasons field and laboratory experience, or equivalent;
2. experience in archaeological laboratory procedures;
3. experience in historic archaeology is advantageous;
4. teaching experience or experience working with volunteer groups;
5. knowledge of computer-based artifact cataloguing formats (especially Canadian Parks Service or CHIN);
6. good interpersonal skills.

Term and Conditions of Employment

The position is a 14 week term position, beginning on July 13, 1989. The five-day work week will be 40 hours, Thursday through Monday.

DATA MANAGEMENT OFFICER

Job Description

The incumbent will attend to day-to-day expediting in order to ensure smooth operation of both field and lab components. This individual will maintain on-going collation and cross-indexing of all daily field records. The role will vary on a day-to-day basis, depending upon project needs. The Data Management Officer will report to the Project Director.

Projected Duties

The expected parameters of the position shall include:

1. participating in site and laboratory preparation;
2. expediting equipment requirements with signing authority (or petty cash purchases) up to \$100;
3. daily collation and indexing of field excavation records (using computer facilities when cataloguing timeframe permits);
4. acting as site photographer to ensure complete visual record of the project;
5. maintaining collated, cross-index photographic record;
6. stocking and maintenance of info/sales kiosk;

Qualifications

The successful candidate should have experience in the archaeological data management and possess the following skills:

1. thorough knowledge of archaeological field and laboratory equipment requirements;
2. experience in data management procedures;
3. photographic experience, with knowledge of video cameras a definite asset;
4. computer experience is advantageous;
5. ability to function independently, with a minimum of supervision;
6. experience in dealing with the public;
7. good interpersonal skills.

Term of Employment

The position will extend for the duration of the project set-up, the entire excavation period, and project close-down. The position will begin on July 20, 1989 and continue until September 28. The five-day work week will be 37.5 hours, Thursday through Monday.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TOUR GUIDE (2)

Under direction of the Site Director, provides interpretation of the archaeological activities at The Forks Pilot Public Archaeo-logical Program. The guides must be able communicate both orally and in a written fashion. The guides will:

- maintain a working knowledge of archaeological information
- provide hospitality and information,
- assist in the planning and development of interpretation
- assist in evaluation of the program
- provide a visitor safety and security service, and
- other related duties

Duties

1. Prepares material for presentation to make visitors aware of the archaeological significance of The Forks.
 - by studying research papers and reports,
 - by liaison with the archaeological staff,
 - by maintaining a knowledge of the dig's operation.
2. Conducts guided tours as required, and modifies the presentation of information to suit the needs and interests expressed by different groups.
3. Works in conjunction with the Canadian Parks Service Interpreters.
4. Provides hospitality and information
 - by greeting and orienting the visiting public to the dig and surrounding points of interest in a pleasant and effective manner,
 - by answering visitor enquiries in a pleasant and effective fashion,
 - by responding to special needs of visitors.
5. Assists in the planning and development of interpretation
 - by making recommendations for improvements,
 - by collecting data to assist in program evaluation,
 - by organizing supplies, brochures and other resources.
6. Provides a visitor safety and security service
 - by reporting and alleviating possible situations likely to create hazards to the safety of the public,
 - by performing visual spot checks of artifacts and displays and immediately reporting any signs of damage or loss to the supervisor.

Conditions of Employment

The program will operate from July 13 to September 29, a 11 week term position. The five-day work week will be 40 hours.

APPENDIX C

VOLUNTEER APPLICATION FORMS

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM at THE FORKS

Volunteer Application

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address _____

Postal Code: _____

Phone: (home) _____ (work) _____

Age: _____ 9 - 11 _____ 16 - 18 _____ 36 - 45 _____ over 55
_____ 12 - 15 _____ 19 - 35 _____ 46 - 55

Contacted: _____
Assigned: _____ _____ _____

Volunteers must be available for a MINIMUM of one (1) FULL day from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. and may participate to a maximum of three days. (These may be consecutive). The program operates Thursday through Monday.

Availability:

Day(s) Date(s)

Under professional supervision participants carry out field work (excavation or digging), work in the lab (cleaning, sorting and labeling of artifacts), or work on the computer with special software programs (data entry). Please indicate your preferences in order:

_____ Dig _____ Lab _____ Computer

Do you have any special needs that could affect your participation? (explain)

Would you be available on short notice to fill vacancies? _____

For further information, contact:

Volunteer Coordinator
Public Archaeology Program at the Forks
c/o Manitoba Archaeological Society
438 - 167 Lombard
Winnipeg, Manitoba

APPENDIX D

INFORMATION PACKAGE

The FORKS *Renewal Corporation*

No. 1 Wesley at Main, 404 Century Plaza, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 4C6 Ph: (204) 943-7752 Fax: (204) 943-7915

Dear

Thank you for your application. This is to confirm you are scheduled for participation in the Public Archaeology Program at The Forks on:

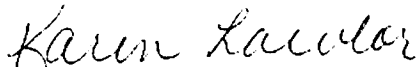
Volunteer training takes place at the dig site at 9 a.m. sharp. It is important that you arrive on time to prepare for the day's activities. The success of our excavations depend on you!

Attached is a map and an information sheet outlining what you can expect at the dig site. You may have received this information with your application form, but please take the time to read it once more. If you have any questions or concerns please call:

Co-ordinator of Volunteers
at
942 - 7243

This is an exciting program. Many interesting artifacts have been found on the site in past digs and some of these are currently on display at the Museum of Man and Nature. You may find the next one! I'm looking forward to seeing you at the dig.

Sincerely,



Karen Lawlor
Co-ordinator of Volunteers

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM at THE FORKS

Volunteer Information

- The PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM at The Forks operates Thursdays through Mondays 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. until September 10th.
- The program operates rain or shine. (The dig site is covered).
- Volunteers may participate a maximum of three days but must be available for a minimum of one full day. Registrations for part days cannot be accommodated.
- Basic training is conducted on-site at the beginning of each day. It is important for volunteers to arrive on time.
- All necessary tools are provided.
- Volunteers should expect to get dirty and should dress accordingly. Wear loose, comfortable clothing. Soft-soled shoes or runners are recommended. Gardening gloves are optional for diggers.
- Personal items should not be brought to the dig site.
- Participants must bring lunch to eat on-site. Please label bags or containers clearly. There will be a fridge available for lunches.

NOTE: The success of this excavation will depend on the full participation of both professionals and the volunteer support teams. We will do our best to accommodate your choice of days and areas of involvement. Requests for schedule changes are not encouraged, but we will attempt to make alternate arrangements if at all possible. If some circumstance prevents you from honouring your commitment to the dig, we request you contact us as soon as possible so we can find a replacement. Participants registered for two or more days who fail to appear as scheduled may forfeit their remaining days.

ABOUT THE DIG:

Through the archaeology conducted during this summer program it is hoped remnants of Fort Gibraltar I will be unearthed. Fort Gibraltar I existed at The Forks between 1807 and 1812. There is no doubt that many significant items may be found during this dig. Previous excavations in various locations at The Forks have produced artifacts dating back thousands of years.

This program is made available through the co-operation of Canadian Parks Service; Historical Resources Branch, Manitoba Culture, Heritage and Recreation; and The Forks Renewal Corporation.

PROGRAMME D'ARCHÉOLOGIE PUBLIQUE À LA FOURCHE

Renseignements à l'intention des bénévoles

- Le PROGRAMME D'ARCHÉOLOGIE PUBLIQUE à La Fourche se poursuit jusqu'au 10 septembre, du jeudi au lundi de 9 h à 16 h.
- Les activités ont lieu indépendamment des conditions météorologiques. (Le site est couvert.)
- Les bénévoles peuvent participer aux travaux pendant un maximum de cinq jours, et doivent être prêts à y consacrer au moins une journée complète. Les inscriptions pour des demi-journées ne pourront être acceptées.
- La formation de base aura lieu sur le site au début de chaque journée. Il est important que les bénévoles arrivent à l'heure.
- Tous les outils nécessaires sont fournis.
- Les bénévoles doivent s'attendre à se salir et doivent donc s'habiller en conséquence. Il faut porter des vêtements amples et confortables. On recommande le port de souliers à semelle molle ou d'espadrilles. Les personnes qui effectuent des fouilles peuvent porter des gants pour le jardinage.
- On ne peut apporter d'effets personnels sur les lieux des fouilles.
- Les participants doivent apporter leur goûter, qu'ils mangeront sur place. Les sacs et les contenants doivent être bien marqués. Un réfrigérateur sera mis à la disposition des bénévoles.

NOTA : Le succès de ces fouilles dépendra de l'entière collaboration des professionnels et des équipes de soutien bénévoles. Nous ferons de notre mieux pour vous accorder les journées et le domaine de travail qui vous conviennent. Nous n'encourageons pas les demandes de changement d'horaire, mais, le cas échéant, nous tenterons d'effectuer les modifications nécessaires dans la mesure du possible. Si, pour une raison quelconque, vous ne pouvez respecter votre engagement, nous vous prions de communiquer avec nous le plus tôt possible pour que nous puissions trouver un remplaçant. Les participants inscrits pour deux jours ou plus qui ne se présentent pas sur les lieux comme prévu peuvent perdre leur droit de participer aux travaux pendant les journées suivantes.

LES FOUILLES

À la faveur des travaux d'archéologie menés au cours de ce programme estival, nous espérons exhumer des vestiges du fort Gibraltar I. Cette fortification existait à La Fourche entre 1807 et 1812. Il ne fait aucun doute que nous ferons un grand nombre d'importantes trouvailles cet été. Lors de fouilles précédentes à divers endroits de La Fourche, nous avons découvert des objets datant de milliers d'années.

Ce programme est le fruit de la collaboration du Service canadien des parcs, de la Direction des ressources historiques de Culture, Patrimoine et Loisirs Manitoba ainsi que de la Corporation de renouvellement de La Fourche.

APPENDIX E

EVALUATION FORM

PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM at The FORKS

Volunteer Evaluation

Name _____ Age _____ Adult _____

School Grade (if student) _____ Occupation _____

Days/dates worked: _____

Area(s) worked: _____ Dig _____ Lab _____ Computer

How did you find out about the Public Archaeology Program at The Forks?

Do you feel you learned something about archaeology through your experience at The Forks dig? _____

Can you rate your learning experience?
_____ Excellent _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor

How enjoyable was your experience?
_____ Super terrific! _____ Great! _____ Okay _____ Yuk

Would you do this again if you had the chance? _____

Was there anything you wouldn't want to do again? _____

(over)

Do you think our history is more important/interesting now than you thought it was before you worked at the dig?

yes no maybe

Do you think more people should be proud of our history?

yes no maybe

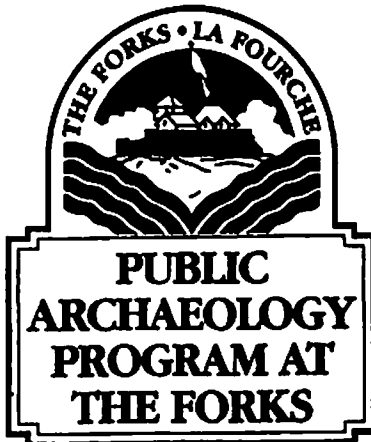
About how many people have you told about your experience at The Forks Archaeological Dig? _____

Is there anything you would like to tell us? (Perhaps you have suggestions or comments) _____

Thank you for participating in our program. We appreciate your comments and thank you for completing this evaluation.

APPENDIX F

CERTIFICATE OF PARTICIPATION



This is to certify that

has participated in the
Public Archaeology Program at The Forks
1989

In recognition of the effort and the support that you
have given to this project, thank you.

Sid Kroker,
Site Archaeologist

Canada  Manitoba 

APPENDIX G

LIST OF VOLUNTEERS

Volunteer List for 1989 Program

Acton-Peters, Beverly	Dobson, Michael
Allard, Rene	Duboff, Carly
Appel, Sharon	Duboff, Matthew
Armstrong, Jeanne	Duboff, Susan
Ayed, Ayeda	Feher, Ernie
Bamburak, David	Feilberg, Lorna
Baronas, Al	Fortier, Jacqueline
Beattie, Lyle	Foxworthy, Kyle
Block, Jeanette	Freyne, Ginia
Block, Sam	Freyne, Raphael
Boux, Leandre	Friesen, Nathan
Braun, Tod	Gagne, Teresa
Breen, Sheila	Garland, Gideon
Brisebois, Pamela	Garland, Marshall
Brown, Christopher	Garland, Matthew
Bruni, Edlyn	Garrett, Thomas
Bruni, Kirsten	Gauthier, Dominique
Buisson, Meaghan	Gibson, Andy
Carignan, Marcel	Gibson, Michael
Carter, Irene	Goodwin, Allan
Champagne, Agnes	Goodwin, Val
Clark, Ellie	Goodwyn, Barbara
Clark, Lee-Anne	Guerin, Pierre
Clark, Samantha	Gunn, John
Cloutier, Riel	Harding, Allan
Cobb, Bonita	Harding, Marion
Cobb, Bryan	Henderson, Pam
Cockriell, Betty	Hibbert, Kristin
Covvey, Beth	Hicks, Jack
Coyston, Shannon	Hlynka, Anthony
Crabbe, Colleen	Hlynka, Markian
Dajic, Andreas	Hoemsen, Ray
Dajic, Mirko	Hoemsen, Travis
Dajic, Monica	Hurrell, Debbie
Danyluk, Tom	Hutchison, Caitlin
Day, Jeremy	Hutchison, Cam
Dengate, Eda	Hutchison, Nancy
Desilets, Lynn	Jaworski, Kevin
Desrosiers, Christina	Johns, Marcus
Diakiw, Julie	Johns, Robin
Dobie, Maureen	Kalcsics, Hilda

Kalcsics, Sarah
Karpyskin, Miika
Key, Megan
Kleiman, Helen
Kleiman, Soody
Kohut, Jennifer
Kraus, Gunter
Land, Marian
Lawlor, Karen
Leblanc, Leanne
Legal, Catherine
Legal, Jacqueline
Legall, Huguette
Lesage, Frederik
Lesage, Mathieu
Lesage, Thierry
Lester, Tanya
Litchfield, Jennifer
Lusk, Jason
Lutz, Liana
MacDonald, Lois
MacRae, Maxine
MacRae, Melanie
Mahoney, Ken
Malasiuk, Jordi
Martin, Matti
Matheson, Linda
Mayer, Peter
McCarville, Mike
McCormack, Tracy
McCullough, Robbie
McKay, Gina
Melanson, Paul
Meunier, Christta
Meyer, Joyce
Miketon, Adrian
Millar, Brent
Mirosh, David
Morrisett, Lorraine
Morrisett, Margaret
Nelson, Gil
Nelson, Rebecca
Nesbitt, Andrew
Nesbitt, Rose-Anne
Nestruck, Stacey
Newcombe, Claire
Newcombe, Felice

Newcombe, Frances
Nicolas, Gilles
Nicolas, Matthew
Nicolas, Michelle
Oakes, David
Oakes, Paul
Olchowecki, Joanne
Oommen, Mark Paul
Oommen, Matthew
Oommen, Ruth
Painchaud, May
Palmer, Cydney
Paton, George
Peters, Gary
Petraikos, Peggy
Pflueger, Dan
Podolchuk, Allan
Pook, Richard
Puloski, Irene
Puloski, Reid
Quiring, Darren
Rankin, Lynn
Rankin, Matthew
Richman, Harold
Ritchot, Stella
Robertson, Thomas
Rocan, Norma
Rocan, Ron
Rubachuk, Helen
Russell, Dave
Sadler, Joan
Sadler, John
Saurette, Kathleen
Saurette, Kathryn
Savard, Joel
Savard, Lisbeth
Sawatzky, Connie
Sawatzky, Nancy
Saydak, Alan
Saydak, Marion
Saydak, Patrick
Searle, Sharna
Sechia, Maya
Shelton, Lisa
Simcoe, Joyce
Soble, Jacqueline
Steeple, Charlie

Steinhoff, Mary
Stevens, Chad
Stevens, George
Streich, Laurie
Sutherland, Jo Ann
Taylor, Tannis
Thurston, Irene
Tichborne, Melissa
Toews, Andrew
Toews, Mary
Ubungin, Charmaine
Van Damme, Audrey
Van Den Beuken, Krista
Verstraete, Larry
Verstraete, Stephen
Villatoro, Maurice
Villatoro, Maurice Jr.
Vivier, Brandice
Ward, Kirsten
Ward, Linda
Wardrop, Jo-Ann

Warner, Michael
Wazny, Eileen
Wazny, John
Wazny, Michael
Wazny, Peggy
Wilson, Dawn
Wilson, Jennifer
Wilson, Lynne
Wilson, Michelle
Wilson, Sharon
Windsor, Dennis
Windsor, Heather
Wyatt, Russ
Young, Adam
Young, Douglas
Young, Kim
Young, Sarah
Zaplachinski, Karen
Zink, Helen
Zuk, Bill
Zuk, Diane

List of Participating Schools

St. John Brebeuf School, Jim Falloon (Teacher), Grade 6
Jefferson Jr. High School, Lucy Bauer (Teacher), Grade 8
Victor Mager School, Marlene Murray (Teacher), Grade 6
Lavallee School, Mr. Fraser (Teacher), Grade 6
Inkster School, Cathy Wiktowy (Teacher), Grade 6
Monsignor James K. McIsaac School, Chris Baetsen (Teacher), Grade 8
Wolseley School, Ellen Kolisnyk (Teacher), Grade 6
Harry S. Paul School, Anna Mae Wiesenthal (Teacher), Grade 8
H.C. Avery School, Shelley Maslow (Teacher), Grade 5

APPENDIX H

QUOTES FROM PARTICIPANTS

QUOTES FROM PARTICIPANTS

Jack Fraser, teacher, Lavalee School

"Your staff was very good in dealing with school aged students. The program was well organized. Such activities make an historic park come alive. Those who conceived of the idea and who have supported the project are to be commended. An excellent educational resource for the grade 6 curriculum."

Lucy Bauer, teacher, Jefferson Jr. High School

"...Many thanks for your fine efforts – it would be nice if the program could be expanded to accommodate more schools/classes. Other staff members at my school were drooling at my good fortune."

Carly Duboff, 11

"It was great! I'd love to do it again."

Marion Harding, grandmother who brought children and grandchildren to participate

"...just I'd like more time. This is a marvelous experience and I hope more people have a chance as it is part of our past history. Thanks for letting us participate."

Megan Key, 9, Texas

"I think it was nice to let other people come help."

Heather Windsor, 17

"It's a fabulous experience with interesting people and work and a lot of fun times. I'll be back again soon. Thanks for letting me volunteer!"

Jeanette Block, 63

"Organization is excellent. Atmosphere conducive to good work, learning, pride. Congratulations!"

Marcel Carignan

"Nothing but good vibes. I would like to sign up again for the next public participation dig."

Riel Clautier, 12

"Please do it again next year."

Monica Dajic

"The experience was very enjoyable and the staff very helpful and patient. Keep up the good work!"

Michael Dobson, 22

"I am studying Archaeology at U of W [sic], and I believe that this experience has helped me greatly in understanding my future endeavours."

Pam Henderson, 15

"You should have more opportunities for this program for the public, year round."

Jennifer Litchfield, 9

"I hope the dig continues. I loved it."

APPENDIX I

BROCHURES

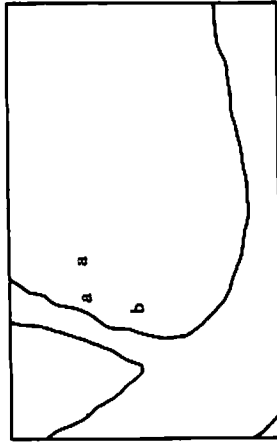
THE BEGINNING

Fifteen thousand years ago, during the last Ice Age, a massive sheet of glacial ice covered the area that is now Manitoba. As the climate warmed and the ice retreated to the north, a large lake (Glacial Lake Agassiz) formed, covering most of southern Manitoba. This lake receded about 10,000 years ago, providing barren clays that plants quickly colonized. Animals began to inhabit the area and hunters soon followed, thereby becoming the first Manitobans.

The area known as The Forks offers an archaeological opportunity to document the many cultures that have hunted, fished, traded, and lived in what is now central Winnipeg. Each time the rivers flooded, a layer of silt and clay was deposited over things left behind by people who camped at the site. Once unearthed, these artifacts enable archaeologists to piece together the unwritten history of Manitoba, as lived by different groups of people over the past 10,000 years.

THE FIRST PEOPLE

The earliest evidence of human activity at the site was discovered during archaeological monitoring of sewer excavations in the fall of 1988. The remnants of two campfires were discovered at a depth of six meters (a). While no artifacts were found that could identify culture, the depth of the discovery shows that people lived at The Forks about 6000 years ago.



Locations of Early Occupations

Also during 1988, an extensive "Archaic" occupation zone was found buried under three meters of silt on the north bank of the Assiniboine River (b). Recovered artifacts indicate that people from the northeastern Boreal Forest camped at The Forks, trading with other groups from the Upper Assiniboine River area and the North Dakota region. Revisiting the campsite many times over the years, these people hunted (bison and small mammals), fished (catfish, drum, sucker), and gathered (shellfish, berries, nuts) at The Forks.

INTERESTED IN ARCHAEOLOGY?

In 1984, archaeologists from Parks Canada uncovered parts of a building that may be Fort Gibraltar I (1810-1816). Today's dig will attempt to recover data that will positively identify the structure and provide information about daily life at the Fort.

If you are interested in participating in this voyage of discovery as a digger, as a laboratory helper or as a computer assistant, we would be pleased to have you join our crew.

To apply contact:

Volunteer Co-ordinator
942 - 7243

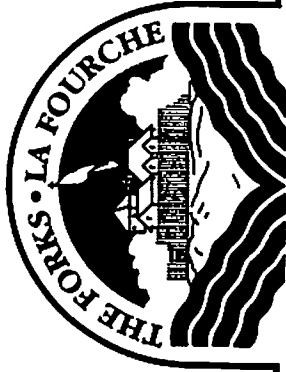
OR

Fill out an application form at the dig site.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE FORKS

To find out more about the projects and programs of the Forks Renewal Corporation, contact:

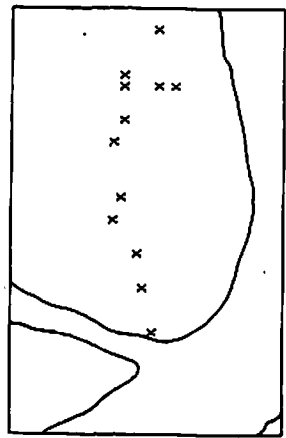
Communications Manager
The Forks Renewal Corporation
#404 Century Plaza
#1 Wesley at Main
R3C 4C6
Telephone 943-7752



PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM AT THE FORKS

THE POTTERY MAKERS

The next known inhabitants of the site were people who had developed the technique of making clay pots. These people were the ancestors of the natives met by the European fur traders in the 1700's. They are



Locations of Ceramic Occupations

given archaeological names based upon their pottery styles: Blackduck, Selkirk and Sandy Lake.

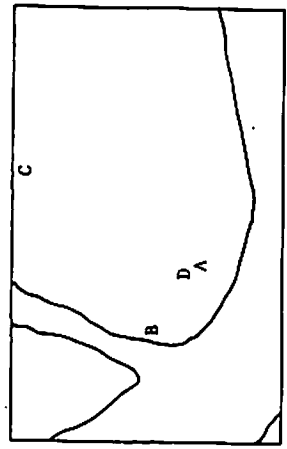
Along with sherds of broken clay pots, archaeologists at the Forks have found stone tools, campfire ashes, and bones from the fish and animals that were part of the diet of these people.

EXPLORATION AND FUR TRADE

The activities of the Fur Trade Era (1737 to about 1875) are central to the history of Western Canada. Written history at The Forks begins with the visit of La Verendrye in 1737.

Little information can be found about the first seventy years of this era, however, we do know that Fort Rouge existed in the area from 1738 to 1749. Explorers and fur traders noted native campsites (Cree, Saulteaux and Ottawa) and occasionally spent the winter at The Forks (St. Pierre, Bruce & Boyer, Dorian).

The North West Company built Fort Gibraltar in 1810 (a). This structure was dismantled in 1816, during the conflict between the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1817, Fort Gibraltar II was built on the north bank of the Assiniboine River (b). After amalgamation of

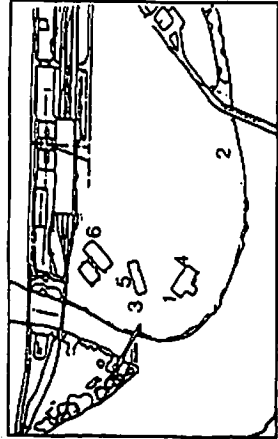


Locations of Fur Trade Structures

the two rivals, it was renamed Fort Garry and became the administrative centre for the fur trade. Although damaged by the 1826 flood, it continued until 1835, when Upper Fort Garry was built. The Upper Fort Garry North Gate still stands near Broadway and Main Street (c). During the middle of the century an Experimental Farm was established at The Forks (d). Most buildings were probably destroyed in the 1852 flood.

INDUSTRIAL & RAILROAD PERIOD

Immigration Sheds (#1), were constructed in 1873 as receiving centres and living quarters for new Canadians arriving by steamboat from the south. They remained standing until 1885. The Broadway Bridge, connecting The Forks and St. Boniface, was built in 1882, with Finkelstein's Grocery (#2) on the west bank of the Red River. In 1872, a flour mill complex was built by the Hudson's Bay Company (#3) on the bank of the Assiniboine.



Industrial & Railroad Structures

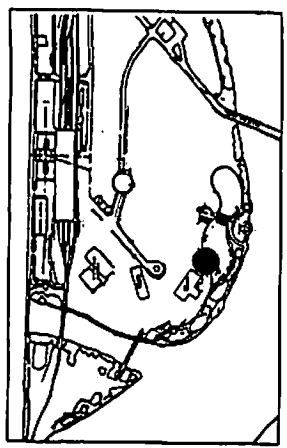
Early industrial activity was concentrated on the west bank of the Red River, to take advantage of river transportation. The end of the steam riverboat era came in 1889, when the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad arrived at The Forks. The company erected the B & B Building (still standing) (#4), with an attached roundhouse, (demolished in 1926). Numerous warehouses and freight sheds were built over the decades, including the Johnston Terminal (#5). Two stables were built in 1909, to shelter the freight-hauling horse teams (#6) (now revitalized as The Forks Public Market).

WHY A PUBLIC DIG?

Heritage belongs to everyone. Increasing our knowledge of our history enhances our cultural identity as Canadians, as Manitobans and as Winnipeggers.

The thrill of uncovering artifacts from the past is an experience that should be available to all individuals.

Everyone can participate. Even though analyzing and interpreting archaeological discoveries requires professional skills, several archaeological activities can be performed by the average person. Techniques of excavating, artifact cleaning, artifact identification, and some computer operations can be learned quickly. Under the supervision of a professional team, volunteer archaeologists can contribute greatly to the understanding of the past and our own personal histories.



Location of the Public Dig

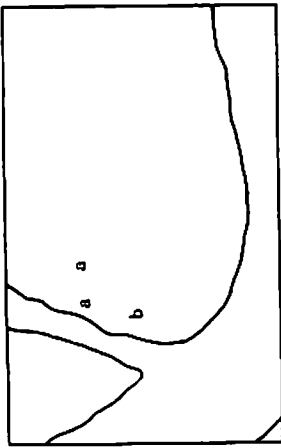
LES DEBUTS

Il y a quinze mille ans, au cours de la dernière période glaciaire, une couche massive de glace recouvrait la région qui constitue aujourd'hui le Manitoba. Le réchauffement du climat et la récession des glaces vers le nord ont donné lieu à la formation d'un grand lac (le lac glaciaire Agassiz), qui s'étendait sur presque tout le sud du Manitoba. Ce lac s'est retiré il y a environ 10 000 ans, laissant derrière lui un sol argileux dénudé sur lequel les plantes ont eu tôt fait d'élever domicile. Les animaux y s'y sont également installés, suivis de près par les chasseurs, qui sont ainsi devenus les premiers Manitobains.

La région connue sous le nom de La Fourche recèle des vestiges archéologiques témoignant de la présence de divers groupes culturels qui ont chassé, pêché, commercé et vécu à l'endroit qui est devenu le centre de Winnipeg. À chaque inondation des rivières, une couche de limon et d'argile se déposait par-dessus les objets laissés par les peuples qui campaient sur les lieux. Une fois exhumés, ces objets permettent aux archéologues de reconstituer l'histoire non écrite du Manitoba, telle qu'elle a été vécue par divers peuples au cours des dix derniers siècles.

LE PREMIER PEUPLE

Le vestige le plus ancien d'une présence humaine à La Fourche a été découvert à l'automne de 1986, au cours d'un contrôle archéologique de travaux de creusement pour l'installation d'égouts. On a en effet trouvé des traces de deux feux de camp à une profondeur de six mètres (a). Bien qu'on n'ait découvert aucun objet qui permette d'en savoir plus long sur les campeurs, la profondeur des cendres révèle que La Fourche était habitée il y a environ 6 000 ans.



Emplacement des premiers peuples

En outre, en 1986, on a découvert, sur la rive nord de la rivière Assiniboine (b), une zone d'occupation archaïque enfouie à trois mètres de la surface. Des objets exhumés indiquent que des peuples de la forêt boréale du nord-est campaient à La Fourche et pratiquaient le troc avec d'autres groupes vivant en amont de la rivière Assiniboine et dans la région du Dakota du Nord. Ces peuples ont fait halte à cet endroit maintes fois au fil des ans, et ils y ont chassé le bison et des petits mammifères, pêché le poisson-chat, le malachigan et le meunier et cueilli des coquillages, des fruits sauvages et des noix.

L'ARCHEOLOGIE VOUS INTERESSE?

En 1984, des archéologues de Parcs Canada ont découvert des parties d'un bâtiment qu'on croit être le fort Gibraltar I (1810-1816). En poursuivant les fouilles cette année, on espère pouvoir confirmer cette hypothèse et obtenir plus de renseignements sur la vie quotidienne au fort.

Si vous souhaitez participer à cette expérience en effectuant des fouilles, en aidant au laboratoire ou en entrant des données sur ordinateur, nous serons heureux de vous accueillir au sein de notre équipe.

Pour faire une demande, veuillez communiquer avec la personne suivante :

Coordonnateur des bénévoles
942-~~4423~~ 7343

OU

remplir une demande sur le lieu des fouilles.

RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LA FOURCHE

Pour en savoir plus long sur les projets et programmes de la Corporation de renouvellement de La Fourche, veuillez communiquer avec le :

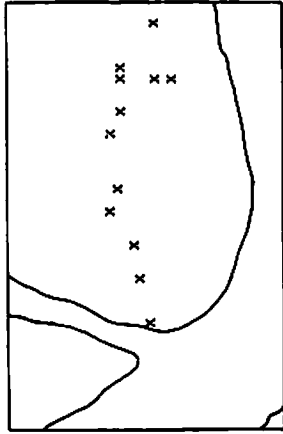
Gestionnaire, communications
Corporation de renouvellement de
La Fourche
404 Century Plaza
1, avenue Wesley (angle de Main)
R3C 4C6
Téléphone : 943-7752



PROGRAMME D'ARCHEOLOGIE PUBLIQUE À LA FOURCHE

LES FABRICANTS DE POTERIE

Le second peuple à s'installer à La Fourche savait confectionner des pots en argile. Ces habitants étaient les ancêtres des autochtones qu'ont rencontrés les traiteurs de poteries européens au XVIII^e siècle. On leur a donné des



Emplacement des pots en céramique

noms archéologiques correspondant à leurs styles de poterie respectifs, notamment Blackduck, Selkirk et Sandy Lake. Outre des tessons de pots en céramique, les archéologues de La Fourche ont trouvé des outils en pierre, des cendres de feux de camp ainsi que les arêtes de poissons et les os d'animaux qui faisaient partie du régime alimentaire de ce peuple.

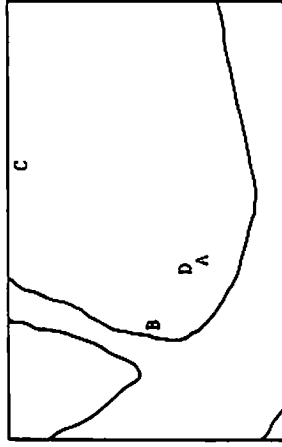
EXPLORATION ET TRAITE DE FOURRURES

Les activités de l'époque du commerce des fourrures (de 1737 à environ 1875) sont au cœur de l'évolution de l'Ouest canadien. L'histoire écrite de La Fourche débute par la visite de La Vérendrye en 1737.

On possède peu de renseignements sur les soixante-dix premières années de cette époque. Cependant, on sait que le fort Rouge a existé de 1738 à 1749.

Les explorateurs et les traiteurs de pelletteries ont remarqué la présence des camps autochtones (gris, saulieux et ottawa) et, à l'occasion, ont passé l'hiver à La Fourche (St. Pierre, Bruce et Boyer, Dorion).

En 1810, la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest construit le fort Gibraltar (a), qui est détruit six ans plus tard lors du conflit opposant la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest et la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson. En 1817, on bâtit le fort Gibraltar II sur la rive nord de la rivière Assiniboine (b). A la suite de la fusion des deux

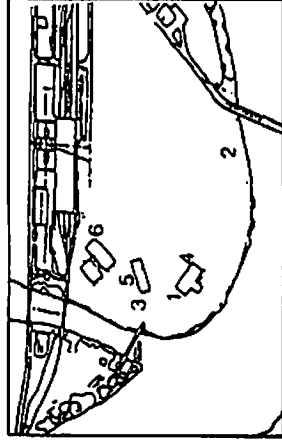


Emplacement des installations de trait

rivales, cette fortification est rebaptisée "fort Garry" et devient le centre administratif du commerce des fourrures. Malgré des dommages subis lors de l'inondation de 1826, le fort reste en place jusqu'en 1835, année où on construit Upper Fort Garry. Il est encore possible de voir l'entrée nord de cette dernière fortification près de l'avenue Broadway et de la rue Main (c). Au milieu du siècle, on construit une ferme expérimentale sur le terrain de La Fourche (d). La plupart des bâtiments sont probablement emportés par l'inondation de 1852.

LA PÉRIODE INDUSTRIELLE ET FERROVIAIRE

En 1873, on construit des abris destinés aux néo-Canadiens qui arrivent du sud par bateau à vapeur. Ces taudis restent debout jusqu'en 1885. Le pont Broadway, qui relie La Fourche à Saint-Boniface, est construit en 1882. L'épicerie Finkelstein's (n° 2) s'installe sur la rive ouest de la rivière Rouge, tandis que, en 1872, la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson construit une meunerie (n° 3) sur les rives de la rivière Assiniboine.



Installations industrielles et ferroviaires

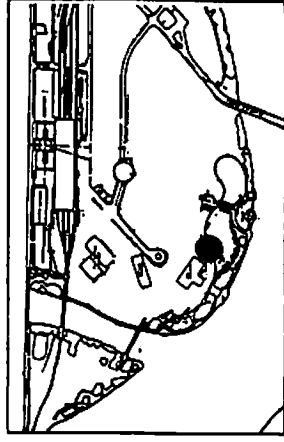
Les premières activités industrielles se concentrent sur la rive ouest de la rivière Rouge, de façon à profiter des possibilités du transport riverain. L'année 1889 marque la fin de l'époque des bateaux à vapeur, par suite de l'arrivée à La Fourche de la compagnie ferroviaire Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad. C'est elle qui construit le bâtiment 8 & 8 (encore debout) (n° 4), auquel est rattachée une rotonde qui sera démolie en 1926. Au cours des décennies, on bâtit un bon nombre d'entrepôts et de hangars à marchandises, notamment le terminus Johnson (n° 5). En 1909, on ajoute deux étables (n° 6) qui servent à abriter les équipes de chevaux de restauration et renferment bientôt le Marché public de La Fourche.)

DES FOUILLES PUBLIQUES... POURQUOI?

Le patrimoine appartient à tout le monde. En apprenant à mieux connaître notre histoire, nous consolidons notre identité de Canadiens, de Manitobains et de Winnipegois.

Nous voulons offrir à tous la possibilité de vivre l'expérience exaltante qui consiste à découvrir des objets du passé.

Tous peuvent y participer. Bien que l'analyse et l'interprétation de vestiges nécessitent des compétences professionnelles, le citoyen moyen peut réaliser plusieurs activités archéologiques. On peut apprendre rapidement certaines opérations sur ordinateur ainsi que les techniques utilisées pour les fouilles, le nettoyage et l'identification des objets. Sous la supervision d'une équipe professionnelle, les archéologues bénévoles peuvent contribuer grandement à la reconstitution du passé et de l'histoire personnelle de chacun.



Lieu où seront pratiquées les fouilles publiques

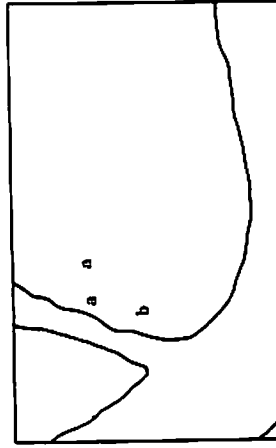
NISTAM MEWINZHA

Mewinzha nistam gii-akiiwang gii-gichi-nikoniwaan mizive omaa noongom gaa-waabandamang aki. Piinish dash gii-ani-ningizo awe mikom. Gii-ningizod dash ningez awe mikom amii gaa-onjiimagaag owe gichi qami, gichi-saaga-igan. Piinish dash gii-ani-agasigamaa e-ani-giizhawaaayaag bizhishig, piinish noongom gaa-ingo-kwagamaag. Waabigan eta imaa gii-ayaa. Gii-ani-nitaawigin dash gegoon, awensag egi-maajii-dazhiikewaad omaa gewina-waa, gaye bemaadiziwaad anishinaabeg.

Amii wiinawaa mooniyaag ezhinikaadamowaad iweni gaa-izhi-bakidajiwegamingin niizh siibiin, bezhig wiinibiigi-siibi shigwa assinibwaani-siibi gaa-ijigaa-degin. Baatiinweaanagiziwag awiyag gaa-giipi-dazhiikewaad imaa gaa-izhi-bakidajiwegaming. Ogiit-nagadaanaawaan odaya-iimiwaan gii-maajigoziwaad ako. Noongom dash mikigaadeniwaan o-gete-aabajichiganiwaan gaa-gii-nagadamowaapan mewinzha. Aarkiyotojists izhinikaa zowag igiweniwag mooniyaag gaa-babaa-maanikewaad mitakamigaag e-gagwe-mikanowaad gete-gegoonan anaamakamig. Amii dash iwe gaa-wii-dazhinjigadeg omaa mazinga-iganing.

NISTAM BEMAADIZIWAAD

1988 gii-izhiseg nistam gaa-gii-waabanjigaa-deg gegoon imaa gaa-izhi-bakidejiwan-gin niizh siibiin. E-moona-igewaad mooniyaag biiwaabikoon ewii-inaabikesidoowaad anaamakamig, ogii-pichi-mikaanaawaan gete gegoonan. Mewinzha inzan niizhing gii-boodawaagaobanen awiyag ima. Egi-diba-akaadamowaad idash mooniyaag iweni akiini amii enendamowaad ningodwaasomidanada-swaag daso-aki (6000) aazha imaa bi-onji-dazhiikewag anishinaabeg imaa gaa-izhi-bakidejtwangin siibiin.



Gaagii-dazhiikewaad Awiyag Mewinzha

Amii gaye iwe april 1988 egi-mikanowaad bakaan gegoonan anaamakamig imaa chiigew astniilbwaanisiibiing. Amii ezhinamowaad mooniyaag anishinaabeg waabanong gaa-onjiiwaad egiipi-meshkwadonigewaad omaa nakeysa-ting. Wedi gaye shaawanong gaa-ayawaad bwaanag egi-biizhaawaad omaa emeshkwadonigewaad gegoonan gichi-mook-omaanaking egiipi-onjiiwaad. Gaye omash kiigoog giilwednong egiipi-onjiiwaad. Gii-nanaandawenjigewag mashkodebizhikiwan egiil-nisaawaad, egi-giigooyikewaad gaye, egi-mawinzowaad gaye, egi-naawadonamo-wead ge-miijiwaad.

Giwii-wiijiitwaa na gegiin?

1984 gii-izhiseg gaa-niilaa-mooniigeewaad Parks Canada gaa-onjiiwaad ogii-mikaanaawaan gete ayiin gaa-inendamowaad gete-asha-waabivin egi-inendamowaad chi-gii-ayaawanogven. Nongom dash da-gagwe-mikigaade gegoon ge-onji-gikendamang geget linzan iwe gete-ashawaabivin, chi-gagwe-gikendamang gaye aaniin gaa-izhi-bimaadiziwaad mewinzha awiyag.

Giishpin andavendaman gegiin chi-wiiji'iweyin omaa bizaanigo gidadaa-bigiigid chi-wiindamawishi-yaang, bi-ganoozh awiya omaa agindaasovining:

942 - 7243

Gemaa gaye gidaa-mooshkinebli'oon mazinga iigin imaa gaa-dazhi-moon-a'igeng.

Giish in giilyaabi gegoon vii-ga-gwe-gikendam gidaa-ganoonaa awe gaa-ogimaavid imaa gaa-dazhi-waakaa igewaad mooniyaag:

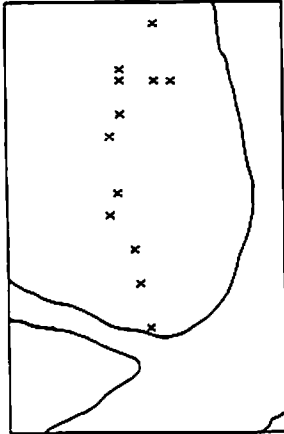
Communications Manager
The Forks Renewal Corporation
404 Century Plaza
1 Wesley at Main
R3C 4C6

Chi-giigidoyin dash omaa:
943-7752



GAA... AKIKOKWAAD

Aanii dash miina gaa-izhigikendagooziwaad anishinaabeg akikwa' egii-nitaa-ozhiyaa-waad waabiguning onji. Amii ogoweniwaag gete-anishinaabeg gaagii-dazhiikewaagwen omaa mewinza jibwaa-dagoshing mooniyaa. Baanima aaniish 1700 gii-izhiseg gaagii dagoshinowaad mooniyag gaye wemitigoo-zhiwaag omaa anishinaabewakiing.



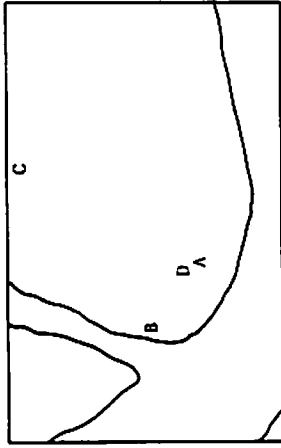
Gaagii-izhmikigaazowaad Akikwaag

Niswaaan dinookaanag anishinabe-waabiganikikwaag gii-mikigaazowag aazha omaa, gaawlin wiin emiziweziiwaad. Gaye bikwakoon gaye okani-aabajichiganan, gii-mikigadewan imaa, e-onji-gikenjigaa-deg aaniin gaapi-izhi-bimaadziwaad mewinza anishinaabeg omaa akiing.

**GII-DAGOSHING MOONIYAA SHIGWA
GII-ADAAMED MAANITANAN**

1737 gii-izhiseg biinish 1875 gii-maaji-adaawevag maaniteana mooniyag waabanong gaa-gii-bionjilwaad igiveniwag. 1737 gii-izhiseg gii-maaji-ozhibii-aanaawaa wiinawaa mooniyag aaniin gaa-inakamigizivaad api omaa gii-dagoshinowaad.

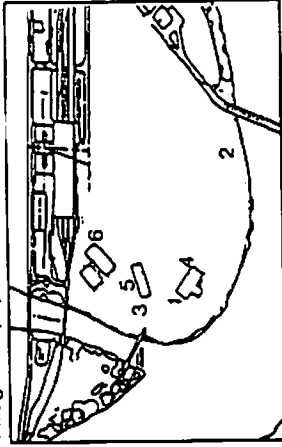
Gaawlin aapiji gegoon gikenjiga desinoon aaniin mayaa gaa-inakamiganogwen ive api. Ami eta ezhi-giken daagwag ive ashawaabiwin Fort Rouge gaa-izhinkaadeeg egii-ayaawagag omaa 1738 gii-izhiseg biinish 1749. Gaye anishinaabeg gaye omashkiigook gaye waasa waabanong gaa-onjiwaad anishinaabeg egii-daawaad omaa. Igi dash mooniyag geviinawaa gii-dazhiikewag imaa inake. 1810 gii-ozhichigaade Fort Gibraltar ashawaabiwin. 1816 gii-biigonigaade megwaa gii-milgaadiwaad niizh adaweg Hudson Bay gaye Northwest. 1817 godag miina ashawaabiwin gii-ozhichigaade imaa naasaab akiing. Gii-maawiwichigewag idash igi niizh adaweg, gaa-onji-izhinikaazowaad noongom maawiwichigeg, Fort Garry noongom gii-izhinikaade ive ashawaa biwin. 1826 gii-mooshka-an shaagooch 1835 gii-aanikechigaade. Giiyaabi



noongom gaa-giizhigag naagwan ive gaagii-izhi-badakideg ive gete-ashawaabiwin, imaa naawi-oodenaang. Iwe (c) gaazhibii-igaade. Amii ive api gaye gii-ozhichigaadedog imaa giiigaanigamig (d). 1852 dash gii-izhiseg gii-mooshka'anoon miinawaa.

GII-MAAJII-OODENAANG

(1) gaa-izhibii'igaadeegin amii ini gaa-ozhichigaadeegin 1873 chii-izhidaawaad gaa-oshki-dagoshino-waad mooniyag. Amii imaa gaa-badakidegin biinish 1885. Iwe aazhogan 1882 gii-ozhichigaade, gete-adaawevagimig dash 1882 gaye gii-ozhichigaadedog, 1872, maamoochige ogii-ozhitoon ive geadzhi-ozhi'ind mitadaawag bakvezhigan. (3).



Odena gaye odaabaanimitikanavan

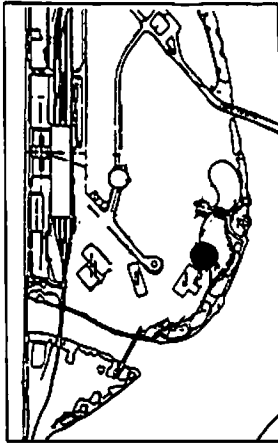
Waakaa'iganan gii-ozhichigaadevan (1) chii-izhidaawaad gaabi-dagoshinowaad mooniyag 1873, gichi-chii-maaning giipi-izhi-booziwag, shaawanong egii-pi-onjiwaad. Biinish 1885 gii-izhiseg giiyaabi gaagii-badakidegin onowe waakaa'iganan.

Amii imaa gaa-danakamigizivaad mooniyag chiigev Miskwaagamivi-ziiibing egii-aayaawidaawasowaad. Biinish 1889 gii-izhiseg giiyaabi gii-aabadanoon gichi-ishkode-chii-aanan, api gii-bidamog ishkode odaabaanikana imaa gaa-izhi-bakidajiwagaming niizh ziiibin. Gichi-waakaa'igan gii-badakiji-gaade imaa ((4) B an B gii-izhini-kaade, giiyabi noongom badakide. 1926 wiin gii-biigwa'igaadeban gaagii-izhi-aanakechigaadegeben. (5) godag miina waakaa'iganan gii-ozhichigaadevan 1909 gii-izhiseg e'izhidaawaad mitadimoog. Niizh onowe gii-ozhichigaadevan.

Wegonen wenji-moona'iged gakina awiya omaa' Gaakina awiya odibendaan oweni imaa gaadzhi-bakidajiwagamingin ziiibin inendam mooniyaa. Shaagooch gakina awiya chi-gagwe-gikendang aaniin gaapi-izhiseg gegoon odaanaang.

Shaagooch igo gakina awiya chi-ga-shkiitood chi-moona'ang gete-gegoon inenjigaade.

Gakina awiya andomaa chi-dagw id owe gagwe-gikenjigaadeeg aaniin gaapi-izhiseg becoon. hDa-wiijitwaawag igiweniwag gaa-inwaazowaad chi-nii-gaanishkamowaapan owe izhichigewin. Bizaanigo dash wiin da-wiijitwaawag igiweniwag awiyag gaa-vii-viiji-twaawaad vaanikeng moona'igeng, imaa gaa-danakamigag. Bizaanigo awenen igo da-wiijitwaawag chi-mikigaadeeg gete-gegoon imaa gaa-danakamigag.



Gaawii-dazhi-moona'igeng

APPENDIX J

QUOTES FROM GUEST BOOK

QUOTES FROM THE GUEST BOOK

Tom Balint, Ottawa

"a novel idea- involving the public- I wish you success"

Clare Needham, England

"You've really made my holiday!"

Maurice and Anna Maes, Walhalla, N.D.

"Interesting- happy to see this happening in Winnipeg."

Don and Marg Reid, Dugald, MB

"Thanks for showing us some of our history."

Jack and Mary Rogers, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

"A most worthwhile and fascinating venture."

Jim Chapryk, Toronto

"I'm really happy to see this part of Winnipeg revitalized."

Barbara Craig, Winnipeg

"I can't believe what I have been treated to today!"

Barbara Eiesberg, Toronto

"As a former Wpger [sic] I feel very proud of all that I've seen.
Want to express Congratulations!! and my thanks."

Laura Steele, Prince George , B.C.

"What a great way to get children involved with the history."

S. Normandin, Winnipeg

"Will return for sure This is GREAT- I'm proud of it !!"

Katherine Quinton, Winnipeg

"I see great value to such a dig and hope it continues. I learned a lot."

E.R. Segnit, Archaeological Research Unit , Victoria College, Melbourne, Australia

"An invaluable effort for Winnipeg and Canada."

M.A. Froese, Ontario

"I didn't realize how much history there was along the forks [sic]."

Doris MacDonald, Ottawa

"Hope you don't dig up any politicians. We have enough already."

B. Warren, Winnipeg

"This is extremely interesting to see. I hope to see more of this in years to come."

Andrew Wilson, New Zealand

"Wish NZ [sic] had one of these."

Pauline and Eric Grant, Saskatoon

"Very interesting, especially to former residents who previously took the area for granted – unaware of what was buried there."

Olga & Bill Runnals, Winnipeg

"Good to know that such things are being done to unravel our history."

Fred Grahame, Dundas , ON

"Fabulous!! Makes history come alive!"

Mariam Robinson, Fort Battleford

"I'll be back to dig someday!"

Doug & Enid Bates & Granddaughters, Winnipeg

"Winnipeg is the luckiest city in Canada – We have so much."

The Jacob's, Winnipeg

"Wonderful to involve the people in the dig!"

APPENDIX K

RURAL MANITOBA VISITORS WHO SIGNED GUEST BOOK

Manitoba Locales – Visitors Who Signed Guest Book

Altona 3 Individuals	Holland 2 Individuals
Amaranth 3 Individuals	Iles Des Chenes 5 Individuals
Anola 7 Individuals, 1 Family	Kelwood 2 Individuals
Ashern 1 Individual	Kenton 1 Individual
Balmoral 2 Individuals	Killarney 8 Individuals
Beausejour 8 Individuals	La Broquerie 2 Individuals
Berens River 1 Family	Lac Du Bonnet 2 Individuals
Binscarth 2 Individuals	Landmark 1 Individual
Birch River 1 Individual	La Rochelle 2 Individuals
Birds Hill 3 Individuals	La Salle 1 Individual
Bissett 1 Individual	Leaf Rapids 1 Individual
Boissevain 5 Individuals	Libau 1 Individual
Brandon 16 Individuals, 3 Families	Lockport 2 Individuals
Brochet 1 Individual	Lorette 9 Individuals
Brookdale 1 Individual	Lundar 2 Individuals
Carman 2 Individuals, 1 Family	Lynn Lake 2 Individuals
Churchill 1 Individual	Manigotagan 1 Individual
Cooks Creek 1 Individual	Manitou 5 Individuals
Darlingford 1 Family	Matlock 1 Individual
Dauphin 11 Individuals	McCreary 1 Individual
Decker 1 Individual	Melita 3 Individuals
Deloraine 2 Individuals, 1 Family	Minnedosa 4 Individuals
Douglas 1 Individual	Morden 2 Individuals, 1 Family
Dufresne 2 Individuals	Morris 4 Individuals
Dugald 5 Individuals	Neepawa 3 Individuals
Eden 1 Individual	Nelson House 1 Individual
Elma 1 Individual	Ninette 2 Individuals
Elm Creek 2 Individuals	Niverville 2 Individuals
Erickson 2 Individuals, 1 Family	Notre Dame Des Lourdes 2 Individuals
Eriksdale 3 Individuals, 1 Family	Oakbank 9 Individuals, 1 Family
Flin Flon 3 Individuals	Oak Bluff 1 Individual
Gimli 3 Individuals	Oakville 2 Individuals
Gladstone 2 Individuals	Parkdale 1 Individual
Glenora 1 Individual	Petersfield 2 Individuals
Gods Lake Narrows 1 Individual	Pilot Mound 2 Individuals
Grand Rapids 1 Individual	Pinawa 4 Individuals
Grandview 1 Individual	Pine Falls 4 Individuals
Grunthal 1 Individual, 1 Family	Pine River 1 Individual
Hamiota 3 Individuals	Portage La Prairie 19 Individuals, 2 Families
Headingley 7 Individuals	Pukatawagan 1 Individual
High Bluff 1 Individual	

Pukatawagan 1 Individual
Reston 3 Individuals
Richer 2 Individuals
Riverton 2 Individuals
Roblin 1 Family
Rosenfeld 1 Individual
Ross 3 Individuals
Rosser 1 Individual
Russell 1 Individual
St. Adolphe 6 Individuals
St. Alphonse 1 Individual
St. Andrews Municipality 3 Individuals
St. Claude 4 Individuals
St. Jean Baptiste 3 Individuals
St. Malo 1 Individual
St. Norbert 5 Individuals
St. Pierre-Jolys 5 Individuals, 1 Family
Ste. Agathe 4 Individuals
Ste. Anne 2 Individuals
Ste. Genevieve 1 Individual, 2 Families
Ste. Rose Du Lac 4 Individuals
Sanford 4 Individuals
Selkirk 10 Individuals
Seven Sisters Falls 1 Family
Souris 1 Individual
South Indian Lake 3 Individuals
Springfield Municipality 1 Individual
Starbuck 2 Individuals
Steinbach 11 Individuals
Stonewall 6 Individuals, 1 Family
Stony Mountain 4 Individuals
Stony Point 1 Individual
Swan River 1 Individual, 1 Family
The Pas 6 Individuals, 1 Family
Thompson 10 Individuals
Treherne 4 Individuals
Vita 1 Individual
Vogar 1 Individual
Warren 2 Individuals
Whitemouth 2 Individuals
Whytefold 1 Individual
Winkler 3 Individuals
Winnipeg Beach 1 Individual
Woodlands 1 Individual

APPENDIX L

FOLLOW-UP LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE

November 27, 1989

Dear Future Archaeologist;

I am writing to you because you have expressed an interest in participating in the Public Archaeology Program at The Forks. We received your name either as a volunteer during the 1989 program, as an interested individual on the waiting list of 1989, or when you signed up during the opening of The Forks Market.

I would like to apologize for the form letter, but there are too many people on the list to write individual letters. The purpose of the letter is to ask you to fill in and return the enclosed questionnaire. It will only take a few minutes and the information will enable us to update our mailing list. Also, the answers will be useful, when we are applying for funding for a program during the summer of 1990.

We would like to know how many days of participation you would desire. This will give us some idea of the scope of the project that would be needed to fulfill public expectations. We are, also, asking if you would be willing to pay a fee to participate. In these days of limited grants and funding, any project, which indicates that it is trying to cover a portion of its costs, has a greater chance of receiving funding than a project which does not. In addition, we are interested in determining which segment of the public wishes to avail themselves of the project. Thus, we are interested in which, if any, heritage groups you already belong to.

If you have any questions, please call Sid Kroker at 944-8325.

Please send your completed form (plus the names of any additional interested family members or friends) to:

Sid Kroker
Quaternary Consultants Ltd.
130 Fort Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1C7

Thank you for your interest in the Public Archaeology Program at The Forks.



Sid Kroker
Director, The Forks (1989) Public Archaeology Program

APPENDIX M

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS

Heritage / Patrimoine

A program in public archaeology at an excavation site located at the Forks National Historic Site has been underway since the end of July 1989. Through the archaeology conducted, it is hoped that remnants of Fort Gibraltar I which existed at The Forks between 1807 and 1812, will be unearthed. Previous excavations at the Forks have produced artifacts dating thousands of years.

Over the next four issues, the Boulevard will be publishing a series of short articles prepared by the Canadian Parks Service which explores the history of land use at the historic junction of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers.

Early native use of the Forks

For centuries the Forks has been an important location in the water transportation system of Western Canada. It has served as a stopping place, a fishing

camp and a fur-trading centre. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Forks was in use many centuries prior to the arrival of European traders and explor-

ers and continued to be used both by Native peoples and Europeans after the expansion of the fur trade early in the 19th century.

As much as 1300 years ago native groups were camping at the Forks for extended periods, catching and processing large quantities of fish. Remains uncovered include a fire hearth, a number of ceramic pots and several extensive, centimetre-thick layers of fish scales, indicating that this type of large-scale fishing took place on several separate occasions.

A group of Assiniboine, Cree and Saulteux were already camped at the Forks when the first Europeans arrived there in the 1730s. Similar encounters continued throughout the 18th century



Des fouilles archéologiques se déroulent au site historique national de la Fourche.

Unearthing Manitoba's past at the Forks National Historic Site.

with several different native ban Archaeological traces of camping ar - fire hearths, artifact scatters and r den or garbage deposits of orga material, fish, bird and animal bone uncovered in the vicinity, indicate t Native peoples continued to use area well after the establishment of European fur trade at the Forks.

Next: Native-Euro Canadian contac the Forks (1734-1760).

LES MISSIONNAIRES OBLATES



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Téléphone: 233-7287

À la fin du mois de juillet 1989, le public a été invité à participer a fouilles archéologiques se déroulant au site historique national de Fourche. Au cours de ce programme public d'archéologie, on espère humer les vestiges du fort Gibraltar I, une fortification existant à fourche entre 1807 et 1812. Lors de fouilles précédentes, des obj datant de milliers d'années avaient été découverts.

Dans le cadre de ces fouilles, Le Boulevard vous présente une sé de quatre articles concis préparée par le service des parcs canadi qui explore l'histoire de l'utilisation du terrain au confluent des rivie Rouge et Assiniboine.

Les peuples autochtones à la Fourche

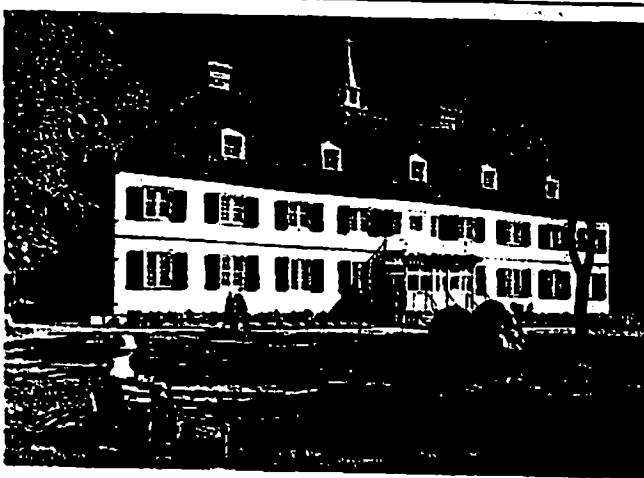
Pendant des siècles, la fourche a joué un important rôle dans le réseau de transport riverain de l'Ouest canadien. Elle a servi de relais, de camp de pêche et de centre de traite des fourrures. Des découvertes archéologiques révèlent que la Fourche était déjà utilisée bien des siècles avant l'arrivée des explorateurs et des traitiers de l'Europe et qu'elle a continué de l'être, à la fois par les peuples autochtones et par les Européens, après l'expansion du commerce des fourrures au début du XIXe siècle.

Il y a 1 300 ans, des groupes autochtones campaient déjà à la Fourche pendant de longues périodes pour y pêcher et y traiter de grandes quantités de poisson. Entre autres vestiges, on a exhumé un foyer, un certain nombre de pots en céramique ainsi que plusieurs longues couches d'écaillés de poisson d'un centimètre

d'épaisseur, ce qui indique que ce ger de pêche à grande échelle fut pratiqué pendant plusieurs périodes distinct

Un groupe d'Assiniboines, de C et de Saulteux avait déjà installé s campement à la Fourche lorsque Européens y arrivèrent dans les annu 1730. De telles rencontres eurent li avec diverses bandes autochtones pendant tout le XVIIIe siècle. Les vestig de campements qu'on a découve dans les environs - des foyers, c fragments d'objets, des détritius c ganiques, des arêtes de poissons et c os d'oiseaux et d'animaux - permett d'affirmer que les peuples autochto continue d'utiliser les lieux bi après l'établissement des Europé et du commerce des fourrures à Fourche.

Prochaine article: Contacts entre c tochtones et Euro-Canadiens à la Four (1734-1760).



Le Musée Saint-Boniface Museum

Le Musée de Saint-Boniface est abrité dans le plus ancien édifice de la Cité de Winnipeg. La Maison fut construite en 1846 pour les Rév. Soeurs Grises. Elle servit

The museum is housed in the oldest structure in the City of Winnipeg. Erected for the Grey Nuns in 1846, it served as the first convent, hospital, girls' school,

LE DYNAMISME DE L'AMOUR

Marguerite d'Youville a répondu à l'angoisse de son peuple par l'amour et l'action.

Le jeune, la famille, l'autochtone, le vieillard, le handicapé, le pauvre et le blessé de la vie

Volunteers can play archeologist for a day

Forks visitors digging up past

By Carreen Maloney

Anthony Hlynka had revenge in mind when he volunteered to help dig at the archaeological site at the Forks National Historic Park this weekend.

"It's a good way to get even with your parents — you can get dirty," said Hlynka, 11. "When I woke up this morning, I had a compelling desire to dig. I thought it would be fun to dig up the past."

Volunteers aged nine to 90 can help with the digs, now operating in conjunction with last Wednesday's opening of the Forks park. The park stretches over four hectares along the riverbank where the Red and Assiniboine rivers meet.

Sid Kroker, director of the archeological site, said the digs may uncover the remains of Fort Gibraltar I, which is believed to have existed at the Forks between 1807 and 1812.

Kroker said public response to the chance to participate in the digs has been overwhelming. "There seems to be a great deal of support," said Kroker. "Over half of our slots for volunteers have been filled."

Eight volunteers work with four professionals in the digs, and many volunteers follow the artifacts they dig up, washing and labelling them in the laboratory.

The park opened officially last Wednesday, and site manager Rob Gillespie said the digs add a historical ambience to the site.

"I want to see a strong heritage there," said Gillespie. "The location is symbolic. This represents all the people who came through here and developed the Canadian West. It's a place that has developed the spirit of our whole nation."

Gillespie said the Forks were a traditional meeting place for native groups 8,000 years ago.

Roberta Bruce, a Winnipeg resident, said she enjoyed her visit to the park yesterday.

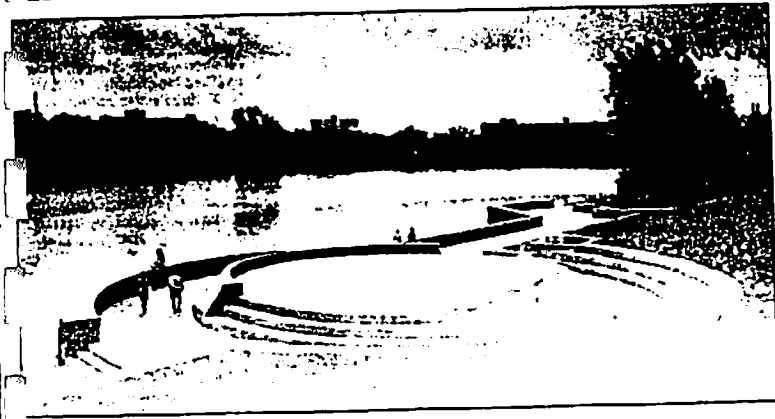
"It's a historic park. It's not just another green space," said Bruce, 42. "The walk on the river bank is breathtaking. I think this is long overdue."

The Forks Renewal Corp. owns the remaining 16 hectares of the site, and plans to open a market in the fall inside two restored stable buildings on the property.

Forks Renewal Corp. communications manager Marilyn Edmunds said some tenants have been selected for the market, but wouldn't disclose details. She said the corporation is only considering those that will sell fresh vegetables and fruit, meat, seafoods, baked goods and specialty arts and crafts. Edmunds said from eight to 12 restaurants will also be given space in the market, which will operate through the winter.

"It's a market, not a mall," she said. "We are not putting in multinational chain stores. It will be mom and pop entrepreneurs. The mandate of the corporation is to bring the heritage to the people and to make it a meeting place of the people again."

Edmunds said the park and market offers tourism benefits also. The area was previously used to store old CN Rail cars.



Volunteers and professionals work in the Forks public dig, top. The amphitheatre, above, was a serene site yesterday. Visitors, right, look across the Red River to St. Boniface Cathedral.

PHOTOS BY GLENN OLSEN

Les fouilles du Fort Gibraltar à La Fourche

Amateurs d'archéologie, à vos cuillères!



Sid Kroker devant le chantier de fouilles du Fort Gibraltar à La Fourche. 13 endroits sur la Fourche qui mériteraient d'être fouillés. Pour trouver quoi? Des restes du Fort Gibraltar II, des baraques d'immigrants des années 1874-85, des campements indiens vieux de plusieurs milliers d'années, etc.

photo: Laurent Gimenez

Sid Kroker, archéologue, n'a pas le moindre doute: «Le Fort Gibraltar I était bien là, assure-t-il. C'est à 100 pour 100 certain!»

Depuis le 27 juillet, une petite équipe armée de pelles légères, de seaux et de cuillères à thé, s'affaire autour d'une grande tente blanche montée au milieu du lieu historique national de la Fourche, en face de la Cathédrale de Saint-Boniface.

Sous la tente, un trou, qui, pour Sid Kroker, représente l'espoir de devenir le découvreur du site du Fort Gibraltar I, bâti en 1810 par la Compagnie du Nord-Ouest, détruit six ans plus tard seulement, et remplacé en 1817 par le Fort Gibraltar II, sur la rive nord de l'Assiniboine.

«Nous disposons de très peu de témoignages et d'indices concernant l'emplacement du Fort Gibraltar I», explique Sid Kroker, directeur du projet de fouilles. «Uniquement quelques mentions dans les journaux personnels de commerçants de l'époque, et un tableau, réalisé par le peintre suisse Rindschbacher, qui représente le Fort au nord-est de la fourche.»

Ce qui a mis la puce à l'oreille des archéologues et des historiens du Manitoba, ce sont les découvertes que l'on a faites à cet endroit lors des premiers travaux d'aménagement du parc de La Fourche en 1984. Pipes de terre, clous rouillés, objets divers, autant d'indices laissant penser qu'en ce lieu précis s'élevait autrefois le Fort Gibraltar I.

Le Service canadien des parcs, le ministère manitobain du patrimoine, la Corporation de renouvellement de La Fourche et la Société archéologique du Manitoba se sont alors associés pour mettre sur pied un projet de

fouilles qui a débuté le 27 juillet et doit se poursuivre jusqu'à la fin du mois de septembre.

Un projet auquel le public sera très étroitement associé, puisque la majorité des archéologues-chercheurs seront de simples amateurs. Sid Kroker attend entre 300 et 500 bénévoles, qui travailleront chacun durant 3 jours sous la conduite de professionnels.

«Cette formule est nouvelle pour le Manitoba, explique-t-il, alors qu'il s'agit d'une pratique courante dans bien des pays comme Israël ou les États-Unis. Pour les archéologues, les bénévoles constituent une source de main-d'œuvre enthousiaste et très minutieuse. Pour le public, c'est une occasion de participer personnellement à la mise en valeur du patrimoine historique canadien.»

Une dame de 80 ans

Les bénévoles pourront, selon leur goût, travailler directement dans l'excavation ou bien dans le laboratoire ambulatoire installé près du site et spécialement aménagé pour les handicapés. Entre autres tâches, ils auront à nettoyer les objets découverts, à les identifier à l'aide de livres de références, à les répertorier, puis à inscrire toutes ces informations dans un ordinateur.

«Environ un tiers des postes à pourvoir par les bénévoles sont déjà comblés, révèle Sid Kroker. On y retrouve des gens de toutes sortes: des jeunes archéologues amateurs, un fermier d'Altona, un retraité, et même une dame qui approche des 80 ans.»

Laurent GIMENEZ

Deux mois pour découvrir La Fourche

Le chantier de fouilles du Fort Gibraltar I, que le public pourra visiter chaque jour, s'inscrit dans le programme des activités de découverte du lieu historique national de La Fourche durant l'été.

Des guides seront présents pendant tout le temps des travaux pour expliquer le projet aux touristes et leur faire visiter les différentes étapes du chantier, depuis le site de la fouille, jusqu'au laboratoire où l'on nettoie et répertorie les objets découverts. Les deux dernières semaines de septembre seront consacrées aux visites des écoles.

Lawlor à la Société archéologique du Manitoba. Téléphone: 942-7243.

Par ailleurs, quatre guides-interprètes, dont un bilingue, sont à la disposition du public tous les jours de 9h à 18h pour tout le parc de la Fourche. Une visite guidée a lieu quotidiennement à partir de 18h30 jusqu'au 4 septembre.

Les thèmes historiques développés à La Fourche sont: les autochtones avant l'arrivée des blancs; les explorateurs français, comme La Vérendrye; le commerce des fourrures et la rivalité entre

WINNIPEG SUN
July 25/89

promises.

Public can dig into this site

If you're looking to dig up some dirt on Winnipeg, Sid Kroker's got the job for you.

The site archeologist said he expects about 500 locals to dig in at a public archeology dig at the forks.

Open to all and free of charge, Kroker's plan offers a brief orientation, then a one-to-three-day stint as amateur archeologist.

"The only requirement is enthusiasm," said Kroker. The dig is part of an annual program which will offer different sites each year.

This year's is on Parks Canada land believed to be the site of the original Fort Gibraltar, in Thursday, running until the middle of September. More than 300 have already registered, ranging in age from 10-70.

But the dig will provide more than just fun. "With luck we'll have 400 happy people and a publishable report from the working staff here."

He rejects criticisms that the FRC is ignoring archeological treasures for the sake of commercial development. In fact, he credits the FRC for giving him a scientific opportunity.

"When they were excavating for the water lines, we were able to look several meters down. Without development, we could never have afforded to do that kind of excavation."

He said the FRC has been very accommodating to demands to respect valuable sites.

"It's been a big headache for them. They architects have altered the design a number of times for us."



Public can dig into this site while a duck is in the water.