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

THE YORK/ST. MARY PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

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

The City of Winnipeg's mitigation program will combine professional archaeological resource management skills with public participation. In compliance with the province's Heritage Resources Act, the City will undertake to recover archaeological remains prior to construction of the new roadway. A team of professional archaeologists will excavate the site, assisted by volunteer amateur archaeologists. These volunteers will work under the supervision of the professional staff and assist in all facets of the project. Because the project must be completed before construction begins, all volunteers must have had prior archaeological experience, e.g., The Forks Public Archaeological Project (1988-1990); Rushing River Archaeological Project; University Archaeological Field School; etc.

Excavations will be conducted during two periods: the fall of 1990 (15 September-8 October) and the spring of 1991 (May-June). Hours of operation will be from Thursday through Monday, 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Interested and qualified individuals are encouraged to participate. To get involved, make yourself known to one of the project's staff members or call Sid Kroker, Project Director, at 944-8325.

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

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF A BURIAL IS FOUND?

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

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

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

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

For further information on this subject, please contact:

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

Industrial & Railroad Structures.

Early industrial activity was concentrated on the west bank of the Red River. The end of the steamboat era came in 1889, when the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad arrived at The Forks. The company erected the B & B Building (4), which still stands. Originally the building had an attached roundhouse, but it was demolished in 1926. Warehouses and freight sheds were built over the decades, including the Johnson Terminal (5). Two stables were built in 1909 to shelter the teams of freight-hauling horses (6). These have been revitalized as The Forks Public Market.
The photo shows a map and text discussing the excavation of the Roman Forum. The text describes the efforts to uncover the forum, which was buried under debris for centuries. The excavation team is shown using various tools and techniques to carefully dig through the layers of dirt and debris. The goal is to reveal the original layout and structures of the forum as it would have appeared in ancient times. The map provides an overview of the excavation site, highlighting key areas of interest and the progress made so far. The text also mentions the significance of the forum as a historical and cultural landmark, providing context for why it is important to preserve and study such sites.