AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL APPRAISAL

OF

SOUTHERN INDIAN LAKE

BY

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A THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Since the summer of 1969, the Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project has been involved in a crash program to preserve the human history resources from destruction through the conversion of Southern Indian Lake into a holding reservoir for hydro-electric purposes. Analyses of the accumulated findings presented in this report indicate that the area has been inhabited since circa 5000 B.C. and that during the period of approximately A.D. 1 to A.D. 1700 there was a high population density and cultural flouresance. The analyses also indicates that 92% of the recorded sites are ten feet or less above the present water level.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am deeply indebted to many people for help in all stages of completion of this thesis. The field observations and collections are products of the 1969, 1970 and 1971 field crews consisting of O.L. Mallory, W.M. Hlady, Allan Bellhouse, James Whelan, David Riddle, Gerry Kucera, Geoffry Rushowick, Terry Tottle, Mark Hlady, Robert Milne, Tim Jones, Christopher Brown, Peter Reid, John Maurer and James McDonald. Invaluable assistance was provided the crews by Mssrs. Basil Colomb, James Wood, Wilbur Anderson, Richard Moose, F. Gilbert Wood, Bruce Taite, Joe T. Moose, Steven Moose, and Russel Bonner of South Indian Lake.

The initial laboratory analyses were performed by Allan Bellhouse, David Riddle, Geoffry Rushowick, Patricia Romaniuk and Marlene Thorarinson, students at the University of Winnipeg.

The thesis was written while I was a staff archaeologist with the Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project and a special thanks must go to the project staff for their encouragement and assistance. Madames Jolene Willacy, Lorraine Thorarinson and Valerie Larsen shared typing duties on the first copy and Mrs. Willacy typed the final copy.

Mrs. Lorraine Thorarinson very skillfully illustrated the maps and models which enhance the final appearance of the thesis. The excellent plates are the result of much hard work by Mr. David Riddle.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project (C.D.A.P.) was commenced in the spring of 1969 as an intensive, crash program of discovery, recovery, analysis and preservation of the human history resources (prehistoric and historic sites) that appeared to be in imminent danger of irreparable damage and destruction through the conversion of Southern Indian Lake into a holding reservoir for hydro-electric purposes and other consequential construction and development.

This project added a new dimension to Manitoba archaeology. In the past archaeological salvage work had been carried out by individuals from one of the professional institutions or by trained and supervised amateurs. An example is the Tailrace Bay excavations conducted by W.J. Mayer-Oakes (1970) in conjunction with the Manitoba Hydro development at Grand Rapids, Manitoba. However, Southern Indian Lake presents a much different problem; first, it is an immense region which is comparable in size to the Aswan Reservoir in Egypt, or the American state of Rhode Island. Second, the project was given only four years to accomplish adequate investigations before the proposed flooding of the lake and the diversion of water to the Nelson River. Third, the region is relatively inaccessible with only rail or air connection to Lynn Lake and rough road to Leaf Rapids on the Churchill River, or charter aircraft from Lynn Lake directly into the lake. Finally, there was almost

nothing in published form (Downes, 1938; Wright, 1968a, 1968b, and 1968c) which contained detailed documentation on archaeology of this northern region. Two major contributions (Mayer-Oakes, 1970; Hlady, 1971) have since added appreciably to the data.

A large well organized, permanently staffed research unit was required to meet this challenge. None of the existing institutions were individually capable of assuming such a responsibility. As a result, concerned citizens and professional archaeologists from the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg organized under the Manitoba Archaeological Society and obtained a grant from the Government of Manitoba. Steps were immediately taken to hire a project director, O.L. Mallory, and send crews into the field for the summer of 1969.

The primary goal of this group was to locate and record archaeological sites on the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids and along the shores of Southern Indian Lake (Fig. 1). In the past three summers 177 sites have been placed on permanent record.

This effort has brought the project to an essential completion of the exploration stage and in the following pages the data is examined and presented as a basis for evaluating and determining the methods, procedures and alternatives necessary to move into the excavation, recovery and analysis stage, the real crux of archaeological investigations, both problem oriented and an imperitive salvage situation.

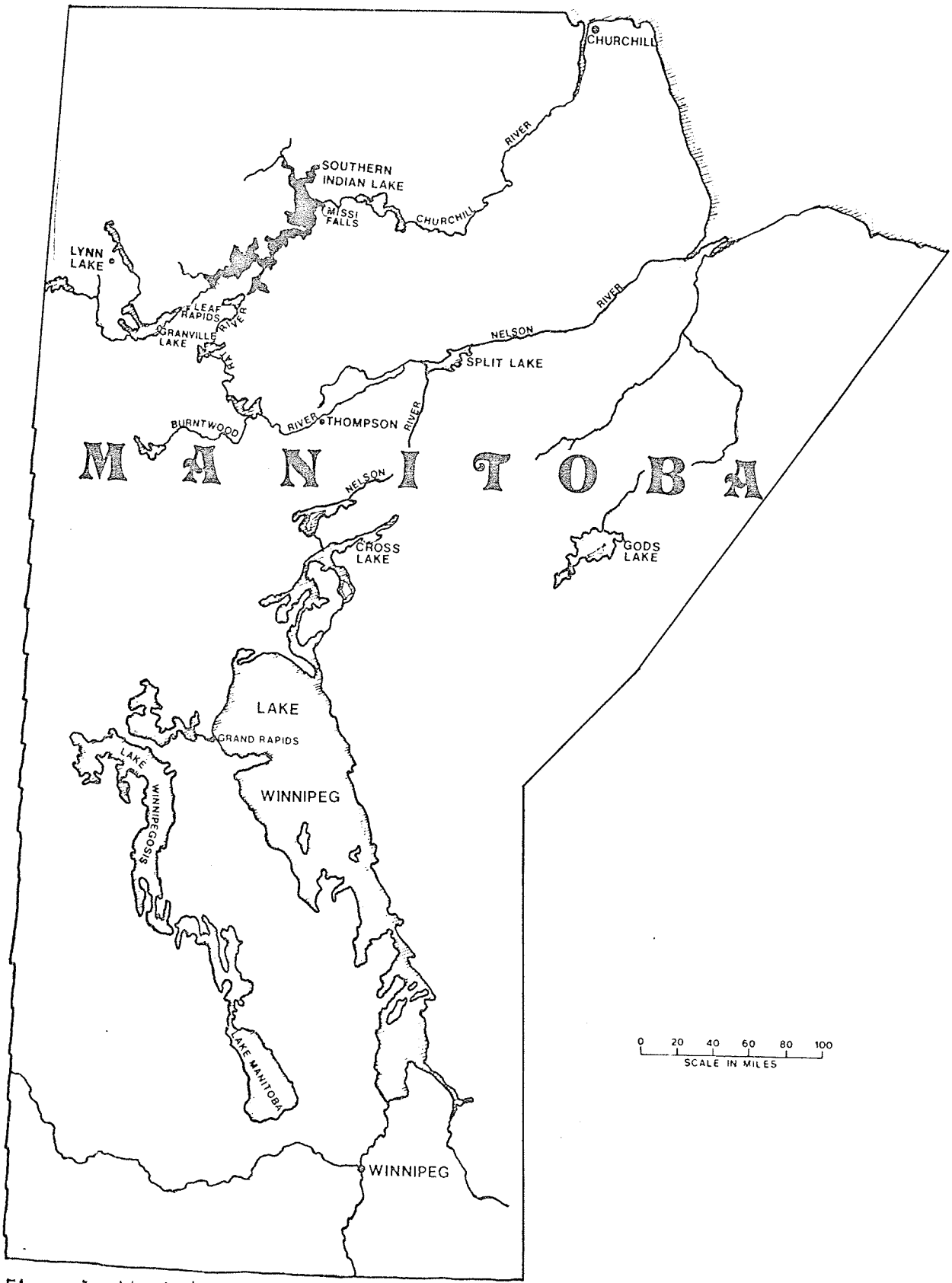


Figure 1: Manitoba

To appreciate the complexities of achieving the conservation and perpetuation of a full and useful story of the human history from an area as large and diverse as Southern Indian Lake, a brief look at some basic theory and mechanics will be necessary.

Binford (1965: 203-204) has distinguished two types of archaeological theory, normative and systematic. He characterizes a normative theorist as "one who sees as his field of study the ideational basis for varying ways of human life-culture." These normative concepts must be identified by the archaeologist through the analyses of archaeological remains. Systematic archaeologists on the other hand, see "culture as man's extrasomatic means of adaptation". Hence, the archaeologist attempts to "reconstruct historical sequences of cultural and environmental systems with focus on the linkages between variables involved in the structural modification of these systems through time.....The archaeologist's job is description of this structure of material remains within each of a series of universes beginning on the lowest level with the site, and extending to the region and so on." (Struever, 1971: 10).

Binford (1968) has reassessed the aims and methods of archaeology in terms of the systems approach. He feels that there is general agreement on the three aims of archaeology; (1) reconstruction of cultural history, (2) reconstruction of lifeways, and (3) the delineation of cultural process. Despair has arisen in achieving the third aim and it is a direct result of the methodology arising from the normative approach. Binford (1968: 11) suggests that to reconstruct cultural history, it is necessary to use the archaeological data as a record of the past and a source for testing propositions

about past events. The reconstruction of lifeways "demands the rigorous testing of deductively drawn hypotheses against independent sets of data." (Binford, 1968: 13). Finally, cultural process is defined as "dynamic relationships operative among cultural systems." (Binford, 1968: 14).

The Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project is attempting to reconstruct the cultural history, reconstruct the past lifeways and delineate cultural processes from the Southern Indian Lake region. The information necessary to achieve these aims is culled from archaeological materials, such as artifacts, sites, localities, etc. by the archaeologist who operates with a particular concept of culture which influences the interpretation of the observations. The project is operating with a systemic concept of culture since it appears to be more inclusive and hence, has the most strict data requirements; a prime consideration in a salvage situation where within a specified time the archaeological sites containing the data will be irrevocably damaged or destroyed, precluding the collections of additional data at a later time.

Current archaeological procedure and method has been thoroughly examined and critiqued by David L. Clarke (1968). Clarke has adapted cybernetics or the "systems" approach to the discipline of archaeology. A modified version of Clarke's (1968: 36) primary model, A Model for Archaeological Procedure, is presented in Figure 2. The outer ring of the model emphasizes the ongoing cyclical process of observation, analysis, interpretations, new observations, reanalysis, ...

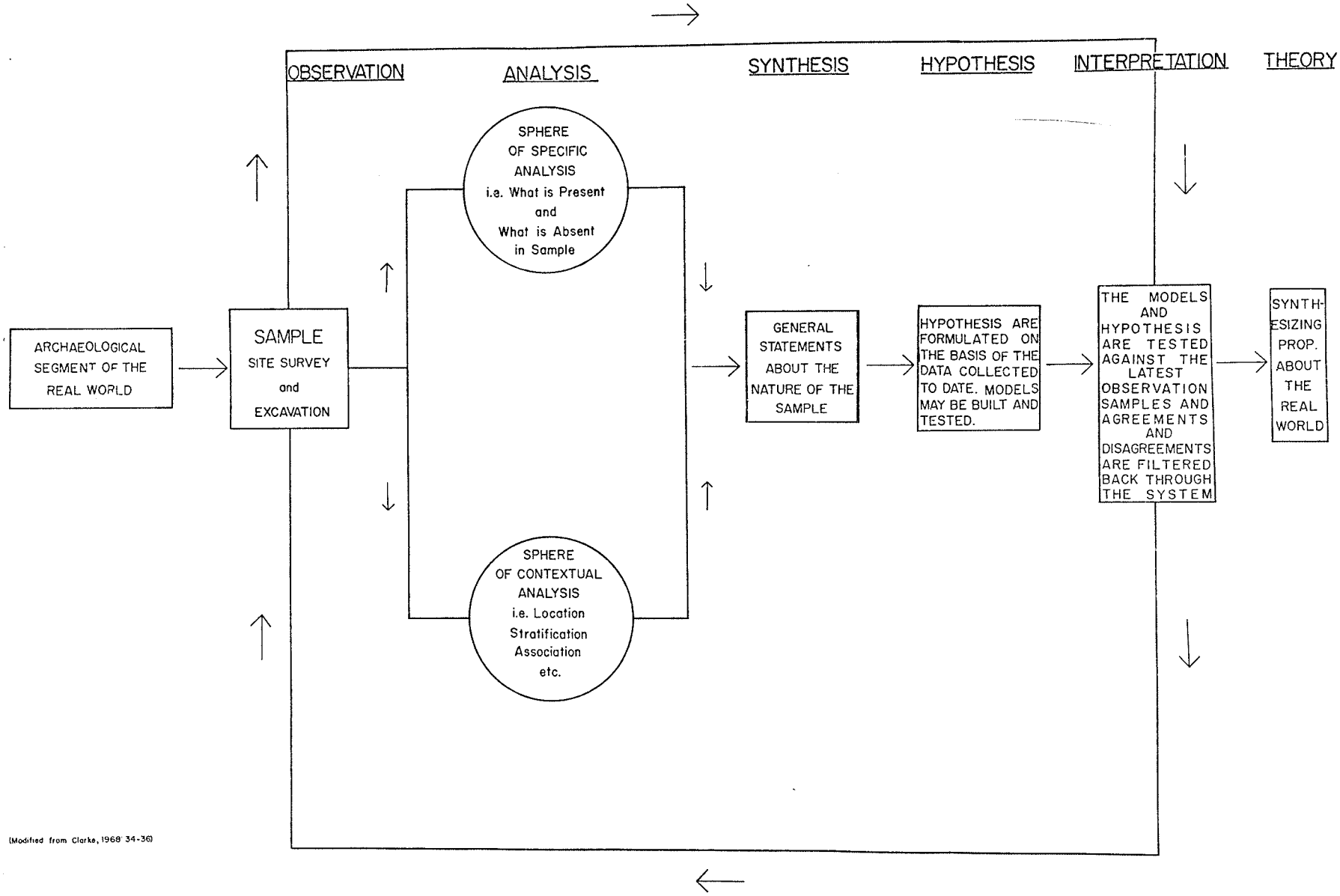


Figure 2: Model for Archaeological Procedure

Crucial in this process is the definition of a segment of the real world where archaeological observations will be made. For C.D.A.P. this is Southern Indian Lake and the limits are the highest anticipated inundation.

Within this defined region observations are made concerning its archaeological characteristics. The first step is survey of the number, type, condition and possible antiquity of loci of past human activity. Analysis and interpretation of this set of observations or data blocks provides the basis for the next set of observations which must be made through intensive systematic survey and/or excavation.

Data analysis, shown in the interior blocks of the diagram, takes place in two spheres: (1) contextual analysis which determines the spatial distribution, cultural and physical associational characteristics, etc., of objects within the observational sample and (2) specific analysis which asks what attributes are present and what attributes are absent in the objects within the observational sample.

These two lines of analysis then coalesce in the sphere of synthesis and general theory. Hypotheses, concerning peoples and their cultures, on both space and time developmental levels, are based on this body of general theory.

The hypotheses and their illustrative models are then fed into the recycling process to be tested and refined by new observations and analyses. For a comprehensible regional human history to emerge the cycle of observation - analysis - interpretation must be retraced many times. After many cycles the hypotheses should become sufficiently general that they can be tested by independently derived non-archaeological data.

Applying this model to Southern Indian Lake and the Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project provides a consistent view of the work that has been accomplished and illustrates the path future research must take.

The first regionally oriented question, are there archaeological sites, was answered by J.V. Wright in 1965 and 1966 when he discovered several sites at selected points in the course of pursuing his own problem orientated research. The hypotheses he was testing were much more specific but in the process the primary questions were also answered.

The next set of questions, how many sites, how large are they, what is their condition, what are the potential antiquities, were investigated during the summers of 1969, 1970 and 1971.

In addition to considerable administrative and laboratory growth during the three years of operation, field methods and procedures have as well undergone rapid evolution and elaboration. For example, under the initial leadership of Walter M. Hlady, the main thrust in data collection was ascertaining the number of shoreline sites and some broad indicators of cultural affiliation - antiquity. Later the same season data collection was expanded to include the size of the sites and the degree of past depositional disturbance.

In 1970 selective collections of botanical, geological and palynological samples was added to the data accumulation roster and photographic coverage was increased.

In 1971 systematic collection and analysis of soil samples was also undertaken in addition to implementation of systematic surface collection in conjunction with detailed site mapping. The preliminary results of the soils study is in press as C.D.A.P. Technical Report No. 5 (Cameron and Singh, 1971).

In 1969 a crew of twelve men began site inventory on the Churchill River at Leaf Rapids and moved slowly northward, downstream, through and including Lake Opachuanau and into Southern Indian Lake proper. Survey consisted of rapid reconnaissance of the beaches along the river and around the lake. In keeping with the site count emphasis in most instances the surveyors restricted their activities to the beaches. Though, occasionally small test pits were placed in sporadically selected sites either to salvage data which were in imminent danger of destruction by natural erosion or to determine if cultural stratification was present. The crucial deficiency with this approach is that most of the sites were already eroded remnants and the more important data from undisturbed areas behind the beach were not sought. (Mallory, 1970a: 33-40).

In 1970 thirteen people, divided into three crews, conducted archaeological survey, excavation and paleoecological studies. One crew continued the survey begun in 1969, but recognizing the problems of the previous year, the terraces behind the beach were thoroughly examined. To assist in this process a more carefully designed and expanded Site Record Form was employed and a new category of observational evaluation, Random Finds, was instituted, removing such things as individual artifacts, donated artifacts, and small amounts of materials out of context on the

beach from the archaeological site category. This reduced the site count appreciably but substantially increased the type and amount of data recorded and thus available for future problem formulation and investigation.

The two excavation crews worked sites SIL 34, 35, 49, 140, 247, 252 and 253 and the results will be incorporated into later reports of investigation.

In keeping with the total prehistory concept, paleoecological studies were conducted by the project director, O.L. Mallory, who examined the beaches and terraces which line the shore of South Bay. He defined three beaches which appear to have temporal significance. In addition, three consistent easily identified strata were defined in the post glacial geologic sequence. These may have significance in terms of past human habitation. (Mallory, 1970b: 15-19).

Finally, the 1971 field season was designed to complete the surfacial survey of the lake preparatory to recovery of the more sophisticated comprehensive human history of the region. The Kame Hills Map Zone (Map 12) contained a series of sites all of which were much larger than had ever been anticipated in the Boreal Forest area. One site, SIL 54, is minimally sixteen acres in area while in the immediate area there is a five acre site, a four and one-half acre site, a three acre site and at least four other sites which as yet are one acre or less in extent. Each site was composed of clusters of cultural remains over their entire area.

The currently anomolous character of this locality in relation to others examined in Southern Indian Lake may be due to a recent forest fire which denuded the ground surface adjacent to the shore making it easy to locate and define cultural features, rather than a lack of such concentrations of remains in other localities. This aspect of problem formulation and new observational procedures will be discussed in greater detail later.

Hence, most of the beaches on the Churchill River from Leaf Rapids downstream to Missi Falls with the exception of the north-eastern lobe of Southern Indian Lake have been examined over the past three summers. The recorded examinations varied from extremely superficial to very intensive and the resulting bias must be remembered and considered in viewing the analysis and in contemplating the general statements offered.

Analysis was performed in the two aforementioned spheres, contextual and specific. Contextual analysis involved the following data:

a) position of site, i.e., island, beach, terrace, etc.

b) relationship to other sites, i.e., spatially and temporally

c) the area of the site

d) the vegetation of the site and surrounding area

e) the height of the site above the water

f) disturbance of the site

g) the type of beach at the site

These data have been given in detail in Appendix I, and in summary form in Appendix II.

Specific analysis involved the cultural remains recovered from each site. The remains were sorted into broad categories, such as:

a) lithic debric
b) scrapers
c) spokeshaves
d) gravers
e) cores
f) adzes-bifaces
g) projectile points
h) pottery
i) bone

Each item was measured, classed as to raw material, its form described, and was assigned to one of the broad taxonomic classes. The results are summarized in Appendix III and examples are illustrated in Plates 1 to 8.

The foregoing paragraphs have touched briefly upon the completed observational and analytical steps in the procedural cycle, a fruitful continuation of the cycle at the point of new observation comes from general statements about the analysed observations and the use of these general statements to formulate hypotheses which determine what the new observations are to be. The engendered statements and hypotheses for Southern Indian Lake are presented in Chapter III and for the non-archaeologist should be tempered with a word of caution. They, like the observations and analyses, are only initial conclusions, not full fledged documented human history. For instance, they will be such elemental raw materials as type of site, ie., camp, village, burial, quarry, trading posts, and some estimations of antiquity and cultural affiliation.

The integration of thought and hypotheses that produces useable insight into the human history and cultural adaptations for a region comes only after many trips along

the procedural cycle, and less the cycle be thought an endless treadmill, perhaps the process is better viewed as an ascent up a tightly wound helix or spiral, the base of which is ignorance and the unseen top, a workable philosophy on the nature of man and his culture.

It is restressed that formulated hypotheses are the key segments of the cycle and their formulations are guided by two interrelated factors: (1) the data contained within the selected archaeological segment of geographic space and (2) the concept of culture held by investigators. In a salvage situation time, money and personnel are also limiting factors on hypothesis postulation.

Considering the vast size of Southern Indian Lake and the number of sites recorded a complex series of hypotheses could be posed, examples will be given in Chapter III, the point being developed here and in the following pages is that archaeology is not simply the recording of sites and the collection of artifacts but is rather an intricate process for investigating complex, intertwined events in past peoples lives, peoples with vastly different world views and lifeways. The importance is not in understanding the artifact but in understanding the cultural systems wherein it was built and used, and why the system changed so that it was no longer needed.

The remainder of the report reviews the observations which have been made in the past three years. Sites have been recorded and cultural remains recovered and

they provide the base for hypotheses about past events. The testing of hypotheses against new data collected in the next few years will bring the project to the stage of reconstructing cultural history, reconstructing lifeways and delineating cultural processes of the Southern Indian Lake region.

CHAPTER II

OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS

Archaeological Segment of the Real World

The observations made in the past three years have pertained to an archaeological segment of the real world, that is, the Churchill River from Leaf Rapids downstream to Missi Falls. Included in this is Lake Opachuanau and Southern Indian Lake, an area of some 1200 square miles. The limits for archaeological purposes are set by the perimeter of potential inundation resulting from the proposed Churchill Diversion.

During the waning stages of Wisconsin glaciation, the Southern Indian Lake region was covered by at least one, and possibly more glacial lakes. Further, it appears this lake (or lakes) was contemporaneous, but not confluent, with Lake Agassiz. Though information is scant, it appears the Southern Indian Lake region emerged from beneath the Wisconsin ice sometime between the Gimli and Pipun phases of Lake Agassiz, around 8000-7500 B.P. (Bellhouse, 1971: 3-5).

"Because of nutrient rich catchment basin, high mineral content, rapid exchange rate, high oxygen levels and a stable water column temperature of 15-20° C. the Churchill River lakes have a biological productivity two or three times as great as other shield lakes. As a part of the Churchill System these advantages accrue to Southern Indian Lake" (Bellhouse, 1971: 8).

Food is plentiful in the region. Moose, rabbits and hares are frequently utilized and grouse can be snared in the tangled underbrush. Wild geese, ducks and swans nest

on the lake during the summer and congregate on the small inlets during the fall. The most reliable food source is the numerous whitefish, red sucker and pickerel which are caught year round in the lake. The plentiful northern pike or jackfish are thought impalatable and are ignored as a possible staple. Food plants, such as bush cranberries, goose berries, and blueberries grow all around the lakeshore, and in the late summer can be harvested in bountiful supply (Bellhouse, 1971: 8-9).

The region is part of the northern Boreal Forest and the lake is completely surrounded by coniferous forest. There are scattered clumps of white birch, aspen and poplar on the shoreline with some scrub willow. When viewed from the air, forestation forms a narrow, solid ring along the shoreline (Bellhouse, 1971: 9).

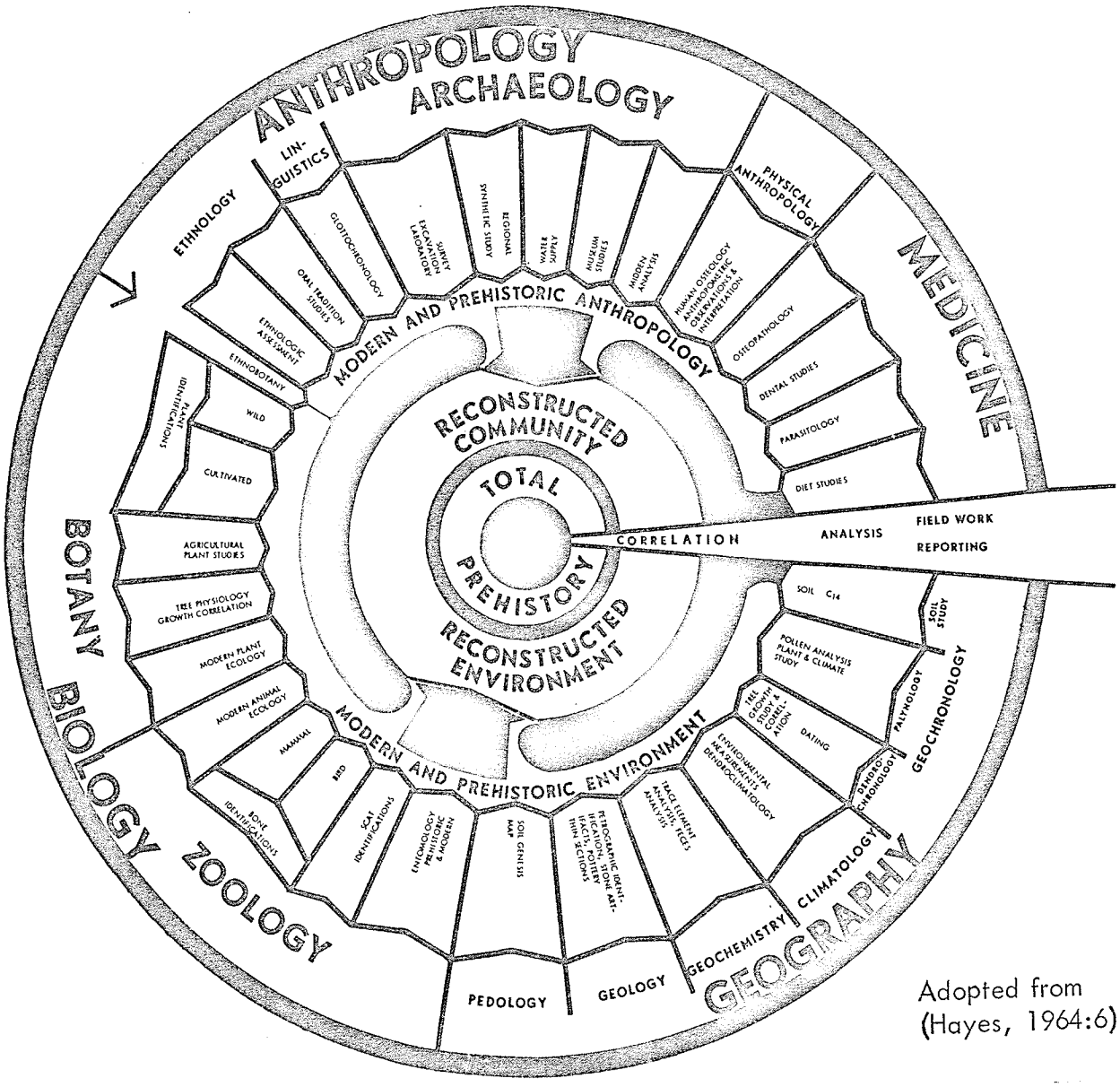
Observation

The data observations utilized in the following analyses and syntheses were drawn from such sources as field records, field photographs, communications with field personnel, historic documents and scientific articles and monographs.

The most striking fact that arose in accumulating these observations was the lack of reported data, both archaeological and ecological. Most ecological data for the Boreal Forest has been drawn from fringe areas and infered for the whole; there are very few on the spot investigations.

This dearth of reported data stresses the need for co-ordinated inter-disciplinary studies to obtain the consistent, detailed observations fundamental to the writing of a full or total human regional history. The nexus of interdisciplinary relationships

involved in extracting total prehistory is illustrated in Figure 3. This approach is directed at the reconstruction of past environment and past community through the application of several specialities to different aspects of a central problem. The data from each discipline is correlated and applied to the central theme, that of writing a total human prehistory of the region.



Adopted from
(Hayes, 1964:6)

Figure 3: Interdisciplinary Approach to Total Prehistory

General Context

Even for a superficial contextual analysis of Southern Indian many different geographic elements and their interplay must be considered. To begin, the Southern Indian Lake region is in the transition zone between true tundra and unbroken Boreal Forest or what Mayer-Oakes (1970: 6) has termed the Northern Transition zone. Thus interdigitated around the lake are two vastly different terrestrial environmental elements or major habitats. In addition to the terrestrial zones the lake itself is a third major element which is easily divided into two habitats; (1) a deep water zone and (2) a shallow water or littoral zone.

The human carrying capacity of each of these habitats varies drastically with the seasons of the year. For instance, during the summer, the migratory waterfowl, aquatic plants, spawning fish and grazing moose of the littoral provide rich subsistence resources for man but in the winter it becomes a barren icy wasteland fit only as a highway. Conversely during the summer the tundra beyond the forest fringe is of scant interest to man provided he had the persistence to thrash through the bog and spruce jungle to reach it but during the winter these wind swept stretches are the grazing grounds for the southward migrating barren ground caribou herds.

It is in assessing the carrying capacities that the excessive shore line to unit of surface area becomes significant; as an initial measure there are 7-9 miles of littoral per square mile of lake surface.

If the littoral averages even as narrow as 50 feet wide there would be some 80-100 square miles of shallow water or littoral and if it were 100 feet wide there would be some 160-200 square miles of highly productive area. Investigations indicate an uneven distribution of shallow water along the western shore of the lake.

The thin fringe of spruce forest, which is a classic jungle tangle, is important for regional cultural analysis because it is in this zone that a constant year round source of subsistence is found and it provides a windbreak for winter habitation. It also has a significant negative aspect in that it limits easy travel to waterways, though when the bog is frozen in winter travel on foot in the forest is somewhat easier.

For a full assessment of the role of the Boreal Forest in cultural development and adaptation for the region a much more refined biological investigation will be needed. For example, berry patches are much larger and more productive in areas that have been burned and that have not yet reached the poplar-birch stage of succession; also the part played by forest burn-recovery in rabbit, bear and moose populations is unknown, though vital to interpreting cultural development.

Likewise, the variation in soil types and development have a significant role in the contextual analysis. At this time only general statements on the soils are available which are of small assistance for specific correlations. In broad terms most of the surficial deposits are lacustrian clays though significant deposits of former beach sand exist at various points around the lake, especially the north end.

The above sketch has resulted from general observation on the region over the past three years and will be expanded in the future by observations on such things as the width of the littoral zone of each site, the density, composition and thickness of the bush and the position of the site in relation to external geographic features etc.

In an historical context, the only previous archaeological research was conducted by Dr. J.V. Wright (1968a) of the National Museum of Man in 1965 and 1966. He recorded and excavated sites at selected locations around the lake while gathering information on the northwestern distribution of the Laurel tradition. Wright (1968a: 1-3) found very little evidence of Laurel ceramics but he found an abundance of Late Woodland period sites. He suggested that the region was largely unoccupied prior to the 10th century.

The problem of a chronology for the region was one of the problems undertaken by the project when it was established. The present data have permitted the establishment of a general chronology, but refinement within it are seriously hampered by a lack of comparative data from neighbouring regions. The present chronology divides the prehistoric period into three units, Late, Middle and Early. The boundaries for each period are roughly: a) Early Prehistoric Period - pre 4000 B.C., b) Middle Prehistoric Period - between 4000 B.C. and 500 B.C., and c) Late Prehistoric Period - between 500 B.C. and about A.D. 1700. Refinements within these periods will have to await further research.

The Historic Period begins with the coming of the fur traders in the 18th century, and the first trading post on the lake appears to have been Indian Lake House which was opened in 1797 and closed in 1800. A post was in operation during the winters of 1803-4 and 1805-6. The North West Company operated a post which David Thompson visited in 1805. This post was also operated in 1808 and 1811. The Hudson Bay Company operated another post between 1819 and 1824. There is no further record of the history of Southern Indian Lake until the 20th century (Bellhouse, 1971: 11-12).

Hence, it is easily seen that there are large gaps in our knowledge of the ecology, archaeology, and history of the Southern Indian Lake region, our archaeological segment of the real world.

Site Context

While the area covered by Southern Indian Lake is large, the configuration of the lake, that is, numerous long, narrow channels, increase the actual area that would be included in an illustration to over 7,000 square miles. Since many of the archaeological sites are only a few hundred yards apart, a map of this region scaled down to page size would not provide any details of the site or site relationships. Hence, a different approach was necessary. There seemed to be two possibilities: 1) an arbitrary grid laid over the region with each unit individually illustrated, or 2) the selection of a series of natural units in the region and the illustration of each. The former alternative was chosen for several reasons: a) it provided units, which were equal in area and therefore, a uniform scale could be used; b) it eliminated the problem of selecting an adequate border for each unit; c) the whole region was illustrated

and not selected units; d) it did not require a knowledge of the region; and e) it was internally consistent. The region and the superimposed grid are illustrated in Figure 4. The individual units are illustrated in Appendix I where each is followed by descriptions of the sites encompassed by each unit.

Appendix II contains nine tables which summarize the sites recorded in each map zone. The site is described in terms of type, size, elevation above water level, disturbance, beach type, and estimated antiquity. The data recorded for each site were considered and the site was given a priority in terms of what present or potential value the site had in reconstructing the regional prehistory. The ratings were A-high, B-medium and C-low. In terms of future work the A and B priority sites should be re-examined first since they promise to yield the most information on the prehistory of the region. The C priority sites may be re-examined if time and funding permit, but in a salvage situation they can not be considered crucial. This is not to say that these sites are unimportant, but in order to complete the necessary studies in the region a selection of sites which appear to have the greatest potential must be made.

The following pages summarize each map zone with special emphasis on the sites within each zone which received a high or medium priority for future research.

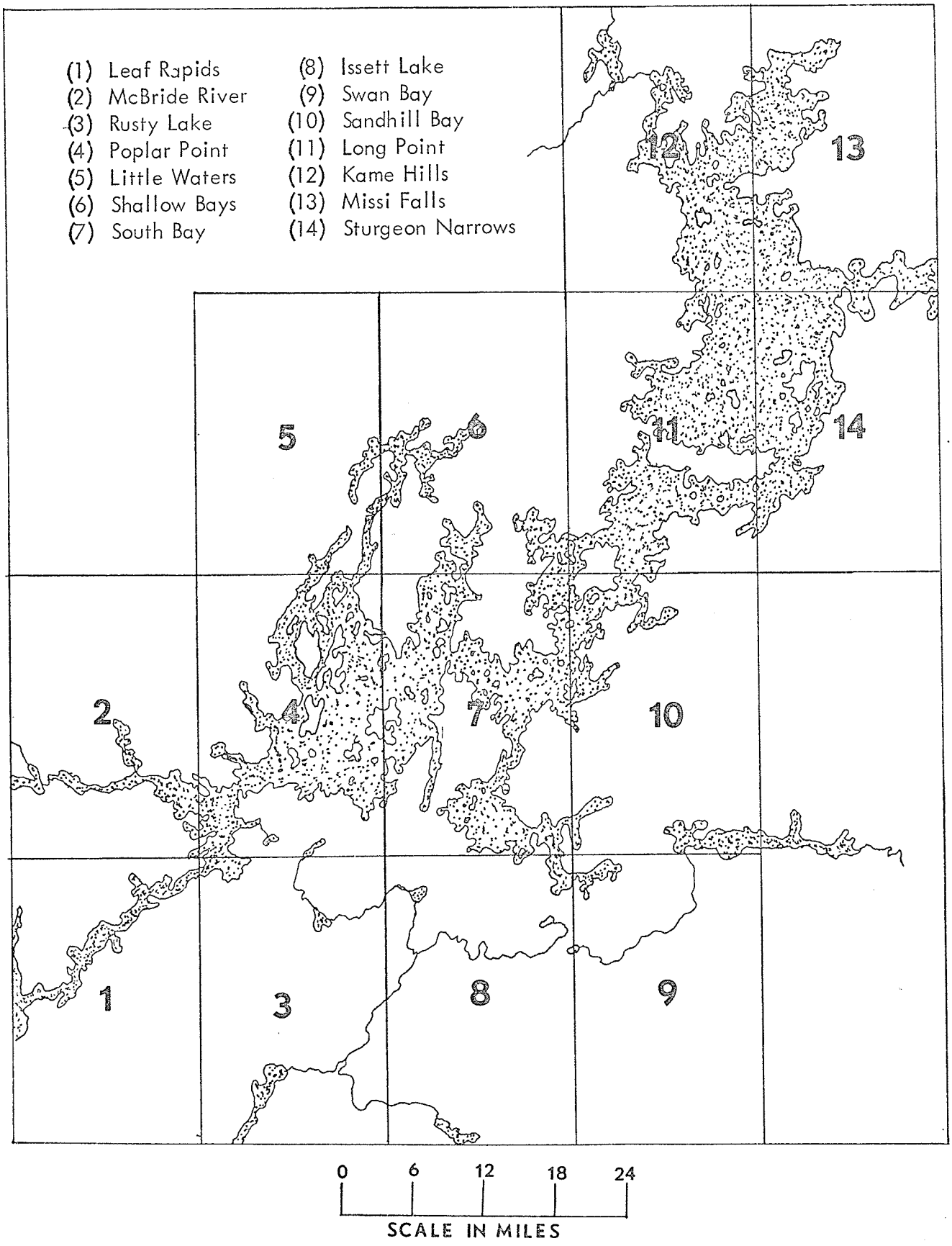


Figure 4: Southern Indian Lake Map Zones

Leaf Rapids Map Zone

The Leaf Rapids Map Zone (Map 1) encompasses the greatest number of recorded sites, forty-six. Unfortunately, most of the data recorded on these sites pertain only to the beaches at the site as the terrace behind the beach was not examined. Later examination of the terraces showed that these were often the areas of habitation while the beach yielded only a few scattered remains.

In keeping with the emphasis of site count projected in 1969, a site was designated at every beach where artifacts were recovered. As a result there are numerous localities in the Leaf Rapids Map Zone where sites cluster. For example, the peninsula on the left bank of the Churchill River just below Leaf Rapids has sixteen sites surrounding it, all of which are located on small beaches. In this case the terrace was not examined, while at the north end of Southern Indian Lake several large sites have been recorded on the terraces, one of which would occupy the area of the peninsula. An hypothesis to account for this situation is: There is actually only one site or locality present on the terrace while the fifteen recorded sites on the beaches around the peninsula represent only scatter from the actual site.

The forty-six sites have been given the following priorities: A-none, B-seven, and C-thirty-nine. Of the sites given a B priority, SIL 1 and 5 stand at the upper and lower ends of the Leaf Rapids portage. They should be considered as one site and provide a potential record from the Middle Prehistoric Period to the present. The portage is high (8 to 18 feet) and a test pit excavated on the portage suggested the possibility of stratigraphy.

The other five B priority sites are Late Prehistoric Period manifestations. In all cases the recorder suggested that testing of the terrace may reveal undisturbed remains. The C priority sites are mostly located on beaches.

MacBride River Map Zone

Eleven sites have been recorded in the MacBride River Map Zone, (Map 2). None of these sites have been given an A priority, three have been assigned a B priority and the remainder a C priority. One of the three, SIL 111, is the MacBride Site which was recorded and excavated by J.V. Wright (1968a: 3-9) in 1966. SIL 112 and 113 are adjacent to the MacBride Site and Mallory (Personal Communication, 1971) has suggested that there seems to be a continuous distribution of cultural remains over the entire point that the three sites occupy. Hence, it is recommended that the sites be considered one site and that testing be conducted to substantiate this fact and augment Wright's data.

Rusty Lake Map Zone

The Rusty Lake Map Zone (Map 3) includes only a corner of Opachuanau Lake and the Churchill River as it flows into the lake. No sites have been recorded on this stretch of the Churchill River. One of the major lakes, Rusty Lake, has not been surveyed, but the Rat River and its associated lakes, which occupy the lower right hand corner of the map, underwent a cursory survey in 1971. Three sites, SIL 60, 61 and 62 were recorded on this section of the river. These sites are discussed in An Archaeological Appraisal of the Rat-Burntwood River Systems. (Wiersum, 1972).

Poplar Point Map Zone

The Poplar Point Map Zone (Map 4) includes thirty-five sites. Four of these sites have been given an A priority and three a B priority. One of the A priority sites, SIL 117, appears to be the location of a North West Company trading post. The post was located at the south end of Southern Indian Lake and was visited by David Thompson in 1805. (Bellhouse, 1971: 12). There are only three or four trading posts recorded for the region and almost nothing is known about them. Therefore, excavation of this site is felt important.

Two of the other three A priority sites, SIL 122 and 123, are located in the same shallow bay while the third, SIL 228, is at the mouth of another shallow bay. The only possible Paleo-Indian artifacts in the region came from SIL 123 which also yielded Middle and Late Prehistoric Period artifacts. The site had a high artifact density and a large excavatable area. SIL 122 and 228 both have Late Prehistoric Period components with good excavatable areas in the terrace. They had good artifact yields and very little disturbance.

Testing was recommended for the sites which were given a B priority. One of these, SIL 237, is a small cabin which would possibly yield some data on the integration of modern technology into the traditional lifeways. The site is in the vicinity of the trading post and could be tested in conjunction with the post.

Little Waters Map Zone

The Little Waters Map Zone (Map 5) includes only a few extensions of Southern Indian Lake and some adjacent small lakes and rivers. None of these areas have been adequately surveyed and no sites have been recorded. However, considering the high biological productivity of the shallow channels of the lake, sites are to be expected. The zone should be very carefully surveyed prior to any flooding.

Shallow Bays Map Zone

The Shallow Bays Map Zone (Map 6) includes a series of long, narrow, shallow channels of Southern Indian Lake. Only three sites have been recorded at the present time in this zone. All three are located near the water and contain Late Prehistoric Period components. SIL 27 should be tested to provide further data on the zone and additional survey is required.

South Bay Map Zone

The South Bay Map Zone (Map 7) encompasses forty-one sites, second in number only to the Leaf Rapids zone. The seven sites which were excavated in 1970 are located in this zone. Two of the excavated sites, SIL 49 and 34, are situated in the present community of South Indian Lake. SIL 49 designates the remains of a former trading post while SIL 34 contains a late prehistoric component and some historic remains. A third untested site, SIL 133, in the settlement has a prehistoric component and the remains of some cabins. Further research on all three sites should provide important data on the prehistory of the community.

Time has not permitted a detailed analysis of the data recovered from the seven sites excavated in 1970. When the analyses are completed, they will be presented in future reports. In the meantime, preliminary analyses of these sites are presented in the seasonal progress report. (Mallory, 1970b: 11-15).

In summation two sites were given an A priority, seven a B priority and the remaining thirty-two a C priority. The A priority sites and five of the seven B priority sites have been partially excavated. Of the other two, SIL 36 and 133, SIL 36 should be resurveyed and test excavations conducted to supplement the data already recovered from SIL 35 which is nearby. SIL 133 has been discussed above. Most of the C priority sites have been badly eroded.

Issett Lake Map Zone

The Issett Lake Map Zone (Map 8) includes only a fringe of South Bay which is an extension of Southern Indian Lake. No sites have been recorded in this section of the bay, but two sites, SIL 58 and 59, were recorded on Issett Lake this past summer. These sites have been reported by Wiersum (1972) and will not be discussed here.

Swan Bay Map Zone

Only six sites have been recorded in the Swan Bay Map Zone (Map 9). Most of these sites appear to have been occupied when the water level was lower; they are now under water and highly eroded. Testing of the uplands was recommended for SIL 309 and there is a possibility of conducting some test excavation on SIL 311. Mallory (Personal Communication, 1972) suggests that Swan Bay appears to be a good locality to investigate Middle Prehistoric Period lithic complexes.

Sandhill Bay Map Zone

The Sandhill Bay Map Zone (Map 10) encompasses thirteen sites, three of which were given a B priority and none an A priority. One of these sites, SIL 127, has a one acre clearing on the top of an esker in which the remains of some cabins are located. In addition, late prehistoric remains are eroding from the base of the esker and are found on the beach. The site should be tested. An exposed section at SIL 319 suggested that stratigraphy may be present and it is recommended that the terrace be examined and test excavations conducted. The final site, SIL 132, is the Neck Site which was recorded and excavated by J.V. Wright (1968a: 9-18). Wright states that the excavatable area was restricted to a twenty-five by fifteen foot section. This excavation was located and cultural remains were collected from the beach. Several of the other sites recorded in this zone were first located by Wright during his survey.

Long Point Map Zone

Only eight sites have been recorded in the Long Point Map Zone (Map 11), but there are a number of Random Finds in the zone. One of these sites, SIL 243, is believed to be the Long Point Site excavated by J.V. Wright (1968a: 20). The site was non-ceramic, but two radiocarbon dates, A.D. 1020 $\pm$ 80 for Stratum I and A.D. 950 $\pm$ 80 for Stratum II, confirmed that a significant time depth was lacking. Another site, SIL 50, is located on a portage and yielded cultural remains from beneath the surface. The site is a good camping spot and provides access to McLeod Lake. The site should be tested.

Kame Hills Map Zone

The Kame Hills Map Zone (Map 12) contains the most exciting finds yet made. There are fourteen sites in the zone ranging from SIL 255 where one pot sherd was recovered to SIL 54 which covers at least sixteen acres. Figure 5 illustrates ten of these sites in a small area which has been defined as the Kame Hills Locality. The scattered distribution of sites in a narrow channel of the lake resembles the scattered nature of the residences, churches and stores of the present community of South Indian Lake in the channel leading to South Bay. There appears to be potential in this locality for collecting data on past community patterns.

There is no doubt that this locality must be intensively studied in the remaining three or four years. The large sites are a radical departure from the small sites previously recorded both on Southern Indian Lake in the past three years and in the Boreal Forest area. The problems which accompany this paradox can only be solved through a large, co-ordinated and intensive program conducted over the remaining three or four years prior to flooding. Even if the full resources of the project as it has functioned in the past were brought to bear on this locality, many of the questions would have to remain unanswered. For example, a minimal sample of SIL 54 would require the excavation of two acres (12.5%) which is equivalent to the total scientific excavation conducted in Manitoba to date. In addition the other sites in the locality must also be examined in detail.

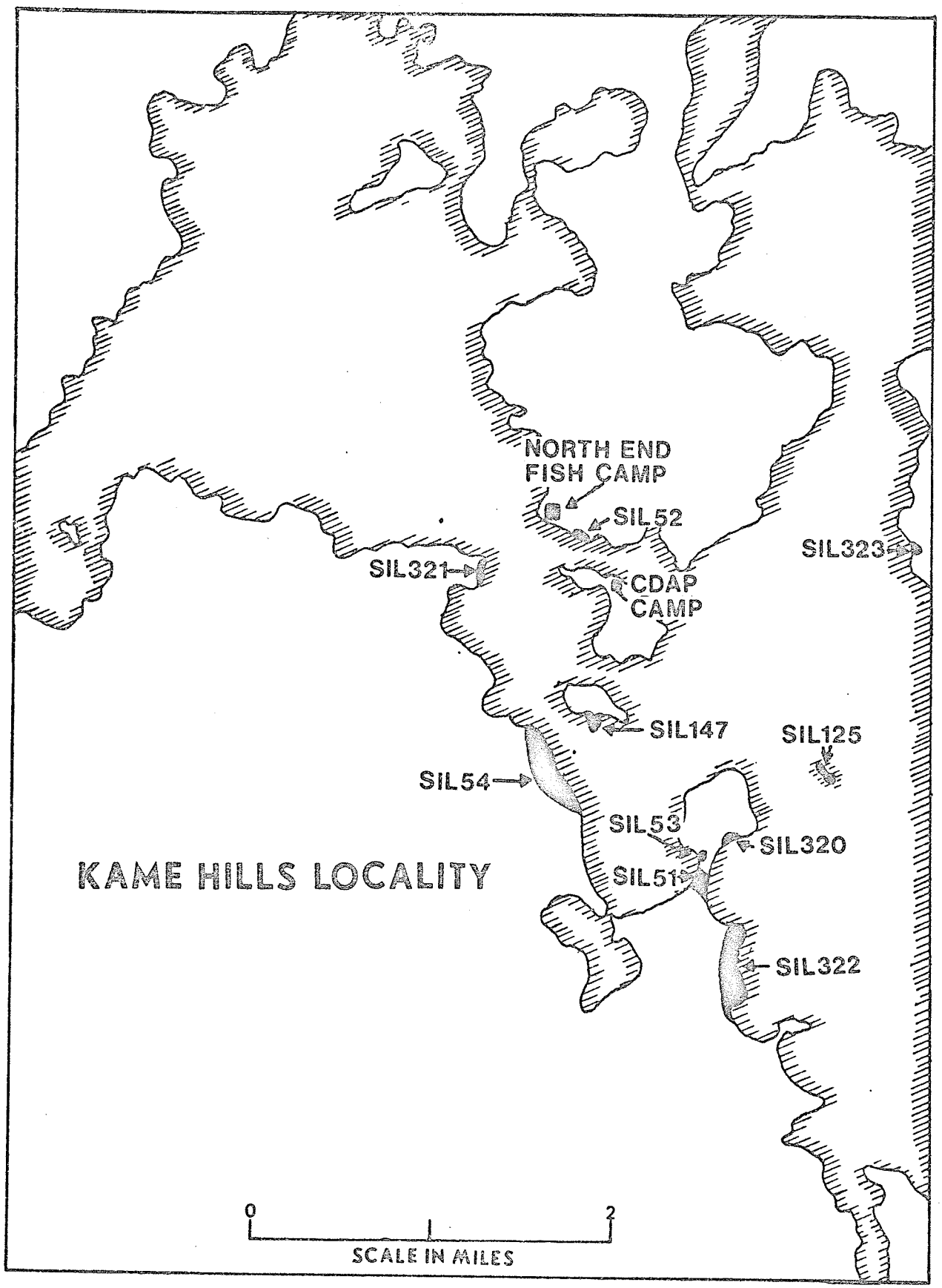


Figure 5: Kame Hills Locality

Missi Falls Map Zone

The Missi Falls Map Zone (Map 13) includes the only portion of Southern Indian Lake which has not undergone archaeological survey. At this point there is no reason to believe that sites will not be located in this zone and since it is adjacent to the Kame Hills Map Zone which contains a series of large sites, the prospects for site location look promising. This zone must be intensively surveyed this summer (1972) so that any sites located in the zone can be incorporated into the overall development plan for the Churchill Diversion.

Sturgeon Narrows Map Zone

The final map zone is Sturgeon Narrows (Map 14) where no sites have been recorded. The zone has been partially surveyed and some Random Finds have been recorded. The zone should be resurveyed with particular emphasis on the area just south of Missi Falls.

Specific Analysis

To fully pursue this aspect of the procedural cycle will take several years of intensive, specialized study, since, there are more than 9,000 specimens now in catalogue. However, the analysis has progressed sufficiently far that some general statements on antiquity and potential cultural affiliation can be offered.

The fifteen projectile points (Plate 1) recovered have not been assigned to specific types since it was felt that this involved the drawing of premature conclusions

when contextual data was lacking. However, two of the points (SIL 123/14 and SIL 123/27) may be classed as late or terminal Paleo-Indian types. Mallory (Personal Communication, 1972) feels that the two are very similar to the Pryor Stemmed Point which is dated at 6200 ± 350 B.C. in Montana. (Husted, 1965). The relationship of the two specimens from Southern Indian Lake to those from Bighorn Canyon, Montana is only suggested on the basis of stylistic similarity. The associated lithic complex and radiocarbon dates are lacking from Southern Indian Lake.

One projectile point (SIL1/105) must be considered as an indicator of Middle Prehistoric Period occupation of the region. The point has attributes of the McKean-Duncan-Hana complex of Saskatchewan, Alberta and Montana. This complex was recently reviewed by Syms (1969).

Of the remaining twelve projectile points two are unidentifiable fragments and the remainder are Late Prehistoric Period styles. There is one fragmented triangular point and nine side or corner notched varieties. Two of these (SIL 1/104 and SIL 123/15) closely resemble Besant (Wettlaufer, 1955; Forbis, 1960: 106-109).

The ceramics (Plates 6 and 7) are the most numerous and probably the most important remains recovered. Hence, a separate report (Wiersum and Riddle, 1971), dealing exclusively with the ceramics, has been prepared. The report discusses the nature and the variability of the ceramic attributes for the sample collected in 1969. This sample constitutes about one-third of the rim sherds collected in the past three years. Time did not permit a complete analysis of the larger 1970 and 1971 samples.

Except for one sherd, all the pottery recovered during the 1969 survey was classified as Winnipeg Fabric-Impressed Ware as defined by MacNeish (1958: 69). In terms of types 83.5% is similar to the Clearwater Lake type as defined by Hlady (1971) and 16.4% is Sturgeon Punctate type as defined by MacNeish (1958: 69).

The presence of a new vessel form associated with globular vessels is clearly indicated. The form is a shallow plate with exterior or interior rim punctates and associated bosses. At present its distribution is restricted to the Southern Indian Lake region, (Wiersum and Riddle, 1971: 2). Wright (1968a) considered the plate form to be dominant in the early historic period and having a distinct paste/temper from associated pottery forms.

A detailed analysis of the bifaces and adzes (Plate 4) has not been completed, but superfacial examination indicates that some forms may relate to what Wright (1970) has defined as Shield Archaic from God's Lake, Manitoba. The presence of a Shield Archaic complex at Southern Indian Lake has not yet been documented.

Finally, a preliminary analysis of the scrapers (Plates 2 and 3) indicates the presence of two distinct tool functions. Function 1 tools are small, crude chert flakes which appear to be from local chert cobbles and function 2 tools are large, well formed flakes of good quality chert which does not appear to be local. Function 2 exhibits a superior form of workmanship with fine, even flaking on almost all the flakes. Function 1 contains irregular, utilized flakes with little retouching. The association of these functions has not been documented.

In summary, the specific analysis of the 9000 specimens recovered in the past three seasons from Southern Indian Lake is at a very preliminary stage. Particular emphasis should be placed upon the completion of the ceramic analysis while the scraper analysis also promises to provide important information.

At the present time there is a definite gap in our knowledge of the Manitoba Boreal Forest. The Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project is the first attempt to employ a systematic archaeological approach to this large and varied area. While this approach is demanding, it promises to provide a body of data which may be tested at a later date through the application of independent data from neighbouring regions. In the past, all comparisons were on the basis of the stylistic similarity of artifacts rather than the detailed comparison of cultural histories, cultural lifeways and cultural processes. This latter form of investigation emphasizes man's adaptation to environmental conditions, and hence has a more inclusive and lasting value.

In terms of the Southern Indian Lake region the next set of observations must include ecological as well as archaeological data. The integration of the ecological data with controlled observations and analyses of sites, localities and cultural remains will produce the data for propositions about cultural history, cultural lifeways and cultural processes of the region.

CHAPTER III

SYNTHESIS, HYPOTHESIS, AND CONCLUSIONS

Synthesis

The Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project has been in existence for nearly three years and it has now completed the preliminary stage of archaeological investigations at Southern Indian Lake. All of the lake with the exception of the north-eastern lobe has undergone at least preliminary survey and a substantial number of sites have been recorded. Limited test excavations have also been conducted at some sites.

One of the major considerations of the Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project, since it is based upon the need to record, recover and preserve human history resources prior to their irrepairable loss due to inundation and/or slope wash is the elevation of the archaeological sites above the lake level. The proposed diversion would raise the lake to 850 feet above sea level which is 10-12 feet above the present level. Table 1A provides data on the elevation of the recorded sites, all of which are adjacent to the lake.

TABLE 1A

SITE ELEVATIONS

Elevation	Number	Percentage
0-5 ft.	107	82.3
6-10 ft.	12	9.2
11-15 ft.	6	4.6
16-20 ft.	3	2.3
20 ft.	2	1.6
TOTAL	130	100.0
Undetermined	47	
GRAND TOTAL	177	

The table indicates that more than 92% of the sites will be inundated if the proposed diversion is completed. In terms of salvaging sufficient data, the situation is critical and emphasizes the urgent need for fast, efficient action.

In terms of fulfilling the aforementioned aims of systematic archaeology necessary to write a complete prehistory of the region the enforced limitation of site survey to the immediate lake margins has biased available data toward an unbalanced sample of cultural lifeways which utilized the lake edge (littoral) ecosystems. Whether exploitation of these ecosystems was seasonal or year-round, can not be completely answered by the present project and when the urgency has abated, specific problem-oriented research on adjacent non-endangered areas must be done to complete the picture.

The propositions which result from the present research can be tested with the new, independent data.

Table 2A indicates the relationship of assigned site priority to the elevation of the site. Sites which contain high levels of potential information and which are in danger of being inundated have been given A or B priorities. Many sites appear to have been occupied when the water level was somewhat lower and are already inundated. Most of these sites have been eroded beyond feasible salvage recovery and are given a C priority. In addition some sites which will not be inundated, but which will be affected by secondary effects have also received A or B priorities. Some of these sites may represent areas that were occupied when lake levels were much higher than at present. However, most such sites would be in the heavy bush which surrounds the lake and are not recorded at present. Hence, there is a need for continued shoreline survey after inundation to discover, recover and conserve sites exposed by slope wash and erosion.

An important fact that arose from the recording of sites was the potential size of a site. In the first two years only small sites were recorded as had been anticipated. In 1971 a series of large sites were recorded in one locality of the lake. The location of these sites was aided by the lack of ground cover removed by a forest fire which had razed much of the locale. A similar situation had not been encountered elsewhere on the lake. Hence, it is possible that large sites occur elsewhere on the lake and that they have not been recorded because the extremely heavy forest cover prevented rapid detection. There is a need to resurvey and rerecord sites in each map zone as well as

TABLE 2A

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SITE ELEVATION AND SITE PRIORITY

Elevation	Priority				Total
	A	B	C	Undetermined	
0-5 ft.	3	22	82	-	107
6-10 ft.	2	5	5	-	12
11-15 ft.	2	3	1	-	6
16-20 ft.	-	1	2	-	3
20 ft.	1	1	-	-	2
Undetermined	-	-	45	2	47
TOTAL	8	32	135	2	177

excavate a sample of sites. Until a resurvey of sites has been initiated, any illustration of relative site size would be biased by the concept that the archaeologist had regarding the size of sites in the Boreal Forest.

The number of sites within the settlement of South Indian Lake and their congruence with the present community pattern suggests that during the Late Prehistoric-Early Historic Period there was extant a community of very similar composition to that of the present. The partially excavated but unidentified trading post may have been a feature of this community.

The analysis of the cultural remains is still in the preliminary stages. All the material has been individually catalogued, observed, measured and briefly described. Many have been photographed. Analysis has not proceeded beyond the point of general comparisons with cultural remains from other regions.

The comparisons have permitted the establishment of a relative chronology for the region. The chronology is expressed as Late, Middle and Early Prehistoric Periods and Historic Period. The cultural remains from the site were employed in determining the chronological position of the site. The presence of ceramics indicated a Late Prehistoric Period occupation while Early and Middle Prehistoric Period occupations were identified by diagnostic projectile points and bifaces. Historic Period sites were identified by the incidence of historic items. Sites with no identifiable artifacts were not classified. Sites may have components from each period.

The components and their frequency are given in Table 3A.

TABLE 3A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPONENT FREQUENCIES

Component	Number	Percentage
Historic	17	11.2
Late Prehistoric	132	86.8
Middle Prehistoric	2	1.3
Early Prehistoric	1	.7
TOTAL	152	100.0
Undetermined	39	
GRAND TOTAL	191	

Generally, the ceramics, with the exception of the specialized plate form, appear to conform to existing types. The variation in the 1969 sample was minimal, but the increased sample from 1970 and 1971 promises to introduce more variation into the sample. A thorough analysis of the total ceramic sample is presently underway and

when it is completed the ceramics can be put in proper perspective. Until the whole sample has been analysed, it serves little purpose to discuss the presence or absence of certain types and assume their corresponding temporal, spatial and cultural relationships.

The suggested projectile point similarities are very tenuous. All of the projectile points are from the surface of sites and hence, they can be compared on the basis of stylistic similarity only. All of the comparisons are over many hundreds of miles and involve only the projectile points, not complexes. They can then only be interpreted as tentative relative time indicators. For example, if Pryor Stemmed projectile points were a southern development and were in use 8000 years ago, in the south, then they can be no earlier than this at Southern Indian Lake (the lake was under glacial melt water at that time)(Elson 1967: 90-91). They are most likely later, perhaps as much as a thousand years later. The southern evidence is scanty and suggests a short duration of this style.

Table 4A provides a comparison of the components and elevations of the components. The present data is inconclusive, since the bias has been towards areas in the lake margin. However, it is interesting to note that the only early prehistoric site and the two middle prehistoric period sites are all less than ten feet above the present lake level. This may indicate that the lake was near its present level when the region was occupied by people using these projectile points or it may be the result of other, yet undetermined factors. The related questions of man's occupation of the region 7000 years ago, the environment following the retreat of the glaciers and man's rel-

ationship to the environment are important pieces of the puzzle that has yet to be reconstructed.

TABLE 4A

COMPARISON OF COMPONENT AND ELEVATION

Elevation	Historic	Prehistoric			Undetermined	Total
		Late	Middle	Early		
0-5 ft.	6	87	1	1	21	116
6-10 ft.	4	5	1	-	3	13
11-15 ft.	2	4	-	-	1	7
16-20 ft.	1	2	-	-	1	4
20 ft.	1	1	-	-	-	2
Undetermined	3	33	-	-	13	49
TOTAL	17	132	2	1	39	191

In short, the specimens recovered over the past three years represent a basic sample. Further analysis of the sample is required to establish all the parameters or statistics, but once this has been completed there will exist hypotheses which can be tested by new observations. The new observations can be more closely controlled since there is now some grasp of what is being observed and the analysis which follows will produce more refined information. The effort is geared to providing an adequate regional prehistory.

Adequate, reconstruction of lifeways requires data pertaining to the ecology as well as culture since one modifies and shapes the other. Presently there is extant in print almost no data on the paleoecology or ecology of the Southern Indian Lake region. These data are important both from an archaeological standpoint and from a biological standpoint since both will rapidly be drastically altered by the proposed Churchill Diversion. The potential effects cannot even be estimated on the basis of the present data, though, shortly some will be made available by the Lake Winnipeg, Churchill and Nelson River Basins study board.

This is the present state of the sample that forms the basis for hypotheses about the past human history of the region.

Hypothesis

The accumulated body of data has brought to light many problems concerning the past human history of Southern Indian Lake and northern Manitoba in general. For the future these problems need to be restated in terms of hypotheses which can then be tested through the collection of new independent data from the region. The following statements will briefly review some of these problems as they pertain to the whole region and then it will shift to focus on one particular locale and suggest some hypotheses for testing. This locale was chosen since it is the area that has been designated for research during the 1972 field season.

One of the first problems to be solved for this or any region is cultural chronology. A relative sequence of events is necessary before cultural histories, cultural lifeways and cultural processes can be determined. Unless there is a temporal frame-of-reference these have little meaning.

At Southern Indian Lake there was only the preliminary data from Wright's expeditions. His data had indicated a lack of cultural remains that could be identified as pre-A.D. 900. The sequence of events from A.D. 900 to A.D. 1700 was interpreted as a period of indigenous Cree development. (Wright, 1968a: 3). The Churchill Diversion Archaeological Project's survey established that there was a significant time depth in the region and that the post A.D. 900 developments were much more complex than Wright had anticipated. It is still not possible to detail the cultural history, but there is a greater appreciation for its complexity.

A second problem which came to light was the variety in ceramic vessel form; in southern Manitoba ceramic vessels are variations of either globular or conical shapes, while in the Southern Indian Lake region additionally, shallow plates have shown up in high frequency with considerable variation in style and size. Wright (1968a) recorded some shallow plate-like vessels and suggested that they were very late innovations in the region. At this point there is insufficient data to test Wright's hypothesis, but the evidence seems to suggest that the problem is more complex than Wright anticipated from his small sample.

A third problem is site size, hence, past population concentrations in the Boreal Forest. The sites recorded in the first two seasons were small and yielded modest amounts of cultural remains, which was as expected, since all the sites previously reported from the Boreal Forest have been diminutive. During the 1971 field season large, prolific sites were recorded for the first time. The largest of these is minimally sixteen acres and another 9 sites in the same locality range from less than an acre to about five acres. Each of these appear to have a fairly continuous distribution of cultural remains over the entire surface. The location of these sites was aided by a recent forest fire which removed most of the vegetation.

It is this locality which has been designated for an intensive, systematic investigation of possible past community patterns. This study is currently in the planning stage and should occupy most of the next three or four field seasons.

One of the major concerns is the implications that this locality has for the rest of Southern Indian Lake. How many similar large sites were bypassed because the heavy forest had mantled the ground surface and because the surveyors were not expecting to find sites larger than a few square yards? This question can only be answered by a resurvey of some sections of the lake. Research into the factors which contributed to the size and location of the sites in the Kame Hills Locality should provide some parameters for the resurvey.

Many people may question the temporal limits of the sites and the relationship of the cultural debris. These are valid questions which can only be resolved with the

investigation of the locality as a whole. Most of the artifactual material collected has been ceramics, but these indicate only broad temporal relationships.

The area involved could suggest a large population in the locality which would have implications about the ecology of the locality. For example, what constituted the resource base for a large population in a small locality? Were these resources seasonal or year round? Were they reliable on a long term or a short term basis? These are questions which need to be answered to lend credibility to the discovery of large, habitation sites in the Boreal Forest.

These problems can be stated as hypotheses whose testing will guide future data collection.

Hypothesis 1: In addition to the large sites recorded in the Kame Hills Locality, there are similar large sites on Southern Indian Lake. They have not been recorded in the past due to sampling error.

Hypothesis 2: The large sites are the result of prolonged occupation of the locality by a concentrated population.

Converse 1: The large sites are the result of a small population reusing the same locus over a prolonged period.

Converse 2: The large sites are the result of a large population occupying the locus over a short period of time.

Hypothesis 3: The past ecological base of the Kame Hills Locality was sufficient to support a high population density on a long term basis.

The research strategy being developed will attempt to elicit data from the locality which will test these propositions. A controlled surface collection of all the sites in the Kame Hills Locality is being planned for 1972. The results of this will be used to guide future excavations on the sites. At the same time it is hoped that contributing ecological studies can be launched to provide the necessary data.

This discussion of the problems that have arisen from the data collected, the formulation of testable hypotheses and the outlining of a research strategy to make new observations has completed a cycle in the Model for Archaeological Procedure. The project is poised, ready to begin the cycle again. After the observation of the sample and the analysis of the data in the next year, some of the hypotheses will be refuted, some proved and others neither confirmed or refuted, and recycling will begin. After many revolutions through the process, an adequate prehistory of the Southern Indian Lake region will begin to emerge.

Conclusions

In conclusion it is possible to make a few general statements about the Southern Indian Lake region. First, the region is biologically rich and capable of supporting a large population. The present community of South Indian Lake has approximately 700 residents most of whom earn a very good living from fishing and trapping. The past ecology was most likely capable of supporting a large and diversified population over the past 7000 years.

Second, there is evidence for long and varied human occupation of the region. The complex cultural dynamics which are indicated by the data can only be delineated by a large, well coordinated research group operating at full capacity for the remaining three or four years.

Simplistic explanations of the region based upon the similarity of Southern Indian Lake cultural remains to those from southern Manitoba, the northern plains or adjacent regions of the Boreal Forest do not fulfill the aims of archaeology.

Third, there appears to be a reasonable chance of obtaining a good regional prehistory for Southern Indian Lake. The limitations of the forest cover can be overcome sufficiently to provide the necessary data. The crucial factors are time, personnel and funding.

Finally, it can be easily deduced from the Model for Archaeological Procedure that the ascent up the spiral has just begun and that many more cycles are necessary. However, the basal data has been collected and each cycle builds upon those which have gone before so that the returns are much higher from each piece of data. The development of good sound research strategies has begun and the field work is in the offing. The writing of a complete regional prehistory has commenced.

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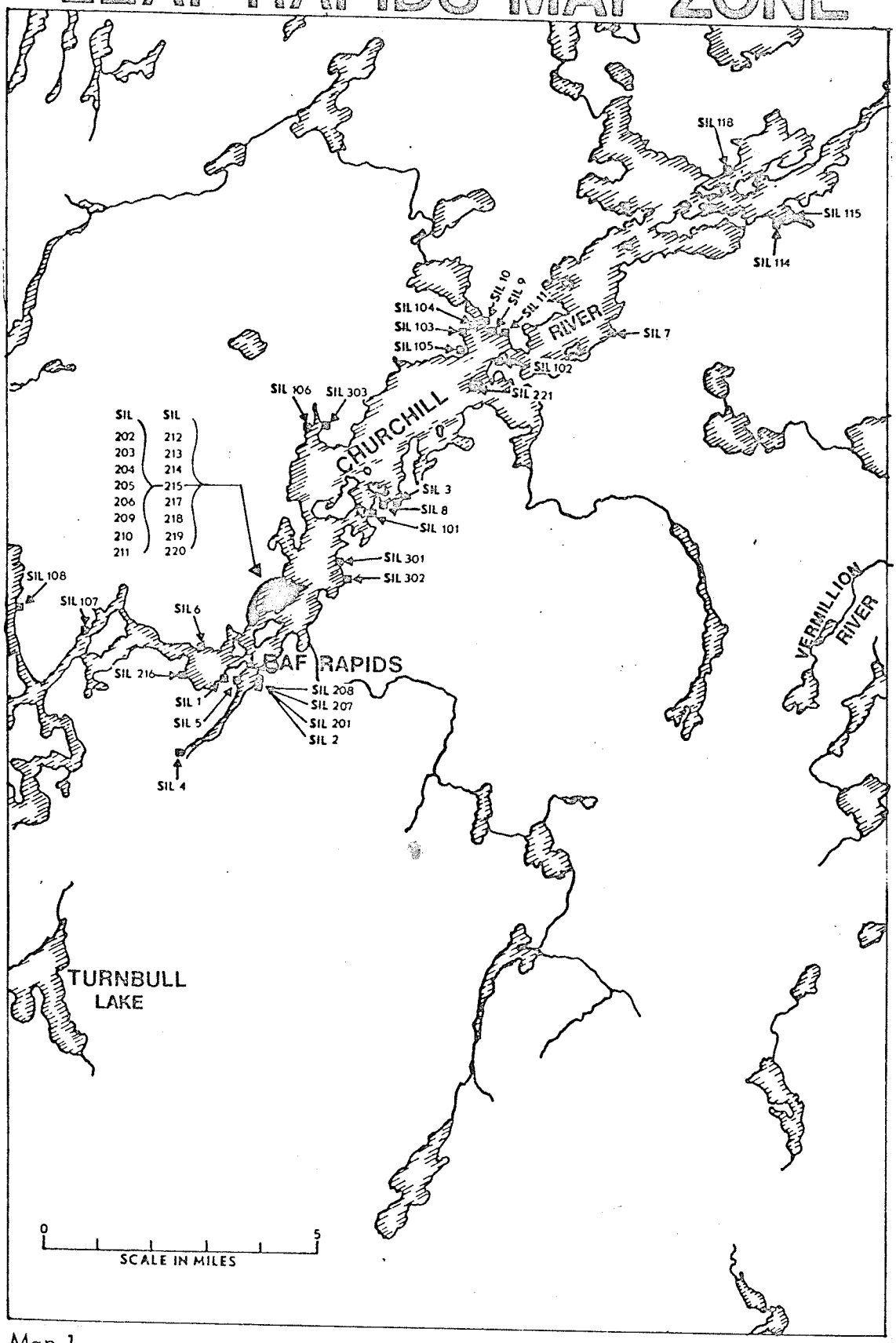
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APPENDIX I

GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTIONS

LEAF RAPIDS MAP ZONE



Map 1

SIL 1 (HcLx 1) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 59° 30' N. Long. 99° 58' W. Upstream end of the Leaf Rapids Portage on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The site is located on a relatively level area about fifty feet from the Churchill River. The area of the site and the height above the water were not recorded. However, test pit three is given as thirty-five feet from the water and eight feet above the water level.

The site had been tested by Mr. Ray Moore of Lynn Lake and it was further tested by the survey crew. Three test pits were excavated, but no complete stratigraphic sequences were recorded. Test pit one was excavated to a depth of ten inches below the surface where sterile clay was encountered. Pottery was recovered to a depth of nine and one-half inches.

Cultural Remains: A bifacially flaked chert scraper, some beads, two fragments of copper and a square nail were recovered from the surface. Miscellaneous chert, quartz and basalt flakes, pottery fragments and historic items such as pipe stems, shell casings, beads and nails were excavated. Two projectile points were located in Test Unit 1, one at a depth of 7 1/4 inches and the other 8 inches. The points appear to be from the Middle Prehistoric Period and the pottery is Late Prehistoric Period material.

Recommendations: Since there appears to be some stratigraphy at the site further investigation could yield information about the use of this portage in the Middle and Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

SIL 2 (HcLx 2) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56°, 29' N. Long. 99°, 58' W. Just downstream from the Leaf Rapids Portage on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a coarse sand beach. A test unit was placed in the site and excavated to a depth of fourteen inches below the surface, but there is no further description of the site or the excavation. The vegetation behind the beach was poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Three rim sherds, 12 body sherds, 1 hammerstone, 1 fragment of glass, 2 fragments of bone, 1 biface, 6 cores, 1 scraper, and 74 flakes indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation as well as Historic Period.

Recommendations: SIL 2, SIL 201 SIL 207 and SIL 208 are located very close together and most likely represent one site or locality. The locality should be re-surveyed with emphasis on the terrace behind the beaches and an adequate description recorded.

SIL 3 (HdLx 10) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 55' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: The site is a vertical rock face on which 4 discernable figures are painted. Two are stick figures of caribou, one of which is partially encircled. An X is painted above the second figure and a partially completed Caribou appears behind the X. The fourth figure is indistinguishable. In addition, there are scattered areas of pigment. The paintings are 2 yards above the water level and below them is a level standing area.

Cultural Remains: Rock paintings.

Recommendations: This and other pictograph sites in the region have been reported by J. Steinbring, et al. (1969: 4-8).

SIL 4 (HcLx 3) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 26' N. Long. 99° 59' W. At the end of a deep bay on the right bank of the Churchill River just below Leaf Rapids.

Description: The site is located on a sand beach beside a small freshet. Poplar and spruce are the dominant shoreline growth.

Cultural Remains: A chert blade was recovered from a thin humus layer on the beach.

Recommendations: As recorded, the site must be classed as a random find which eliminates it from further consideration under salvage conditions.

SIL 5 (HcLx 5) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 30' N. Long. 99° 58' W. East end of Leaf Rapids Portage on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The site is the east end of the portage around Leaf Falls in the Churchill River. The beach is rocky, but provides an acceptable landing area. Poplar and spruce dominate the area with shrubs and grasses as ground cover. The area of the site was not recorded but 3 or 4 test pits were placed in the site. Three of the pits were 15 to 18 feet above the water level about 20 yards from the shore and formed an L. They were excavated to a depth of about 6 inches where sterile clay was encountered. Two sandy areas were tested on the beach.

Cultural Remains: A crude triangular quartz end scraper was recovered from the beach as well as pottery, lithic debris, cores and historic goods. The tests yielded numerous chert, basalt and quartz flakes, a broken and reworked quartz projectile point tip, scrapers, glass trade beads and miscellaneous historic items. The pottery indicates Late Prehistoric Period occupation and the trade goods indicate Historic use of the portage.

Recommendations: This site and SIL 1 which is at the upstream end of the portage should be considered as one site. The portage site then represents an ideal location to investigate the occupation of the area from Middle Prehistoric times to the present. Stratigraphy appears to be present although it was not described in the notes nor were maps and drawings made.

SIL 6 (HcLx 4) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 30' N. Long. 99° 58' W. The left bank of the Churchill River approximately 150 yards below the Leaf Rapids ferry.

Description: Just below the ferry landing is a rocky beach supporting poplar and willow growth. Behind the beach about 3-5 feet above the water is a gravel area where a few flakes and pot sherds were recovered. Three small test units covering an area of 55 square feet were placed in this area. About 20 square feet on the eastern edge was excavated to a depth of 3 inches below the surface while the remainder was excavated to a depth of 6 inches below the surface. Pottery and lithic debris was most prevalent in the test units, but all material was sparce on the eastern edge.

Cultural Remains: About 100 fragments of pottery were recovered, only 8 of which were rim sherds. The remainder of the artifacts were primarily quartz, quartzite and chert flakes with two scrapers, two gravers, 3 cores and 1 hammerstone. The ceramics indicate a Late Prehistoric Period site.

Recommendations: The extent and amount of disturbance of the site were not recorded. The site could shed further light on the Late Prehistoric Period.

SIL 7 (HdLw 1) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 36' N. Long. 99° 47' W. Right bank of Churchill River between Leaf Rapids and Lake Opachuanau.

Description: It appears as if a few items were located on a small beach at the end of a granite projection into the river. The records do not give any other information.

Cultural Remains: No artifactual material is present in the C.D.A.P. collections, but the site record form states that bone, flakes, etc. were collected.

Recommendations: The site is classed as a Random Find with no further information value.

SIL 8 (HdLx 31) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 33' N. Long. 99° 53' W. The upstream side of a small cove on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The site is a quartz quarry. A seam of quartz about 20 feet long and up to 2 feet wide occurs on a small point approximately 1500 square feet in area. Quartz artifacts were found scattered across this point which rises to about 10 feet above water level. Birch, poplar and various shrubs inhabit the shore behind the outcrop.

Cultural Remains: A quartz chopper was recovered from the beach and numerous quartz flakes were collected on the point.

Recommendations: The site yielded information on the lithic material employed in the manufacture of tools. The artifacts collected were used in stone use study. (Wenzel, 1971).

SIL 9 (HdLx 1) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 35' N. Long. 99° 59' W. On the left bank of a small creek where it enters the left side of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A rock and mud beach is located at the mouth of a small creek which flows from a lake to the north into the Churchill River. Artifacts were collected from two parts of the beach over an area of about 5000 square feet. Spruce, poplar, grass and various shrubs populate the area.

Cultural Remains: A basalt chopper, 2 quartz cores, one scraper, one graver and numerous quartz flakes were recovered as well as 13 ceramic fragments. This is a Late Prehistoric Period site.

Recommendations: SIL 9, SIL 10, and SIL 11 are all located within a relatively small area and should be considered one site. The individual yield of the sites does not warrent further investigation, but closer survey of the area could indicate community relationship of the sites.

SIL 10 (HdLx 2) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 35' N. Long. 99° 57'. On left bank of small creek which enters the left side of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: About 325 feet upstream from SIL 9 a few artifacts were collected on the beach. No other information was recorded.

Cultural Remains: The tip of a fragmented projectile point, a basalt core and some quartz and basalt flakes were collected on the beach.

Recommendations: SIL 9, SIL 10, and SIL 11 are all located within a relatively small area and should be considered one site. The individual yield of the sites does not warrent further investigation but closer survey of the area could indicate community relationship of the sites.

SIL 11 (HdLx 3) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 35' N. Long. 99° 57' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River just downstream from SIL 9.

Description: A mud (?) beach on the left bank of the Churchill River yielded both historic and prehistoric artifacts for about a 150 yard stretch. Poplar, spruce and willow abound on the shore.

Cultural Remains: One quartz scraper, one quartz graver, two quartz cores and quartz, chert and basalt chips were collected. In addition, the heavily corroded lock plate and mechanism from a gun and two glass bowl fragments were recovered.

Recommendations: SIL 9, SIL 10 and SIL 11 are all located within a relatively small area and should be considered one site. The individual yield of each site does not warrent further investigation, but closer survey of the area could indicate a community relationship of the sites.

SIL 101 (HdLx 4) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 32' N. Long. 99° 54' W. On a small bay on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: A few artifacts were recovered from a beach approximately 150 feet long by 30 feet wide in a small semi-circular bay flanked by 2 outcrops of granite. There is a terrace above the beach which slopes downstream into a swampy area.

Cultural Remains: Two sherds were recovered on the beach and bone fragments were collected from a 4 by 4 foot concentration near the upstream outcrop. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Further data was not recorded on the site, but it appears to be only a Random Find.

SIL 102 (HdLx 5) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 34' N. Long. 99° 50' W. In a small bay on the downstream side of an isthmus on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The site is on a sand and clay beach in a semi-lunar bay. The beach is approximately 1200 feet long with rocks at both ends and in the center. The artifacts were collected 150 feet apart about 9 inches above the water level and 15 feet from the water's edge in a gravelly mud strip. Marsh grass populates the gravelly mud strip with poplar and some birch and spruce on the low terrace behind the beach.

Cultural Remains: 1 body sherd and 3 scrapers suggest the previous presence of Late Prehistoric Period peoples.

Recommendations: The record of the site is very scanty and it does not indicate the need for future research.

SIL 103 (HdLx 6) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 34' N. Long. 99° 51' W. In a small bay on the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: Artifacts were collected from a beach, probably clay, approximately 900 feet long and 20 feet wide. The cultural material was found in 3 concentrations on dry soil (?) at the edge of, and in marsh grass that grows along the edge of the poplar and spruce covered terrace.

Cultural Remains: About a dozen body sherds, 1 core, 19 scrapers, 21 flakes and 1 lever action breach and barrel of a .303 rifle. Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

Recommendations: No other information was recorded on SIL 103. However, SIL 104 and SIL 105 are located on the same bay on each side of the site. The 3 sites should most likely be considered as one site or locality and it may be advisable to include SIL 9, 10 and 11 which are on the same bay but downstream from SIL 103, 104 and 105.

SIL 104 (HdLx 7) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 35' N. Long. 99° 51' W. At the mouth of a creek in a small bay on the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: The site is a sand (?) beach 150 feet by 35 feet. The cultural remains were recovered in 7 concentrations from a 15 foot wide strip 20 feet from the water's edge and covering the entire length of the beach. A flat terrace covered with stands of poplar and spruce rises 5 feet above the beach. Willow and marsh grass are found on the slope of the terrace where one concentration was located and on the beach.

Cultural Remains: Numerous fragments of pottery, 3 cores, 4 bifaces or choppers, 23 scrapers, 56 flakes and 1 rusted table spoon indicate Late Prehistoric and Historic occupations.

Recommendations: Jones implies that the terrace would be a good place to excavate. See SIL 103 for further recommendations.

SIL 105 (HdLx 8) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 34' N. Long. 99° 51' W. On a small bay on the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: This site occurs on a sandy mud beach upstream from SIL 103 on the same bay. Two creeks flow into the bay between the two sites. Although there are 3 beaches separated by rocks on this side of the bay, finds were made only on the southern most beach.

Poplar and spruce grow in the level terrace behind the beach with willow on the slope and beach itself.

Cultural Remains: Three body sherds, 3 scrapers and 1 core suggest the passing of Late Prehistoric Period people.

Recommendations: SIL 103, 104 and 105 are located close together on the same bay and should be considered one site. SIL 9, 10 and 11 are on the other half of the same bay and may also be considered as part of the site or locality.

SIL 106 (HdLx 9) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 33' N. Long. 99° 56' W. At the mouth of a small channel on the left bank of theChurchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: The site is located on a low sand spit over a length of about 30 - 40 feet and 25 feet back from the water. Behind the site is a 4 foot terrace with willow on the slopes and poplars on the top.

Cultural Remains: Five scrapers and 2 flakes.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 107 (HdMa 1) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 100° 1' W. Upstream from Leaf Rapids near Granville Lake on the left bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The site occurs in a small clearing in a mixed stand of spruce and poplar 25 feet back from the water on a terrace 6 feet in elevation. The beach in front of the terrace is mud supporting a thick growth of marsh grass. There is a small creek flowing from the northwest into the Churchill River 100 yards east of the site. At the site a number of shallow depressions of unknown origin occur and an old fire pit covered with humus.

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds and 6 bird bones. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Jones suggests that excavations may be fruitful.

SIL 108 (HdMa 2) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 100° 4' W. On the downstream side of a long channel on the left bank of the Churchill River between Granville Lake and Leaf Rapids.

Description: Cultural remains were collected from a mud beach at the mouth of a rocky stream. Pottery was found concentrated in a 6 foot by 6 foot area about 5 feet above the water level. The gentle slope of the beach was covered with willow while the higher areas supported stands of poplar.

Cultural Remains: Fourteen body sherds indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: As 4 sherds were recovered from 2 - 3 inches below the surface, further more intensive work to ascertain stratigraphic potential is recommended.

SIL 114 (HdLw 2) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 37' Long. 99° 42' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River at the mouth of the Vermillion River.

Description: A two foot high point covered with willow, grass and spruce projects into the mouth of the Vermillion River. Clay and sand beaches supporting swamp grass and willow form the borders of the point.

Cultural remains were found in three concentrations on the point. One of the concentrations contained a very distinctive red ware which had not previously been recorded from the region.

A small test pit revealed a stratigraphy of two inches of humus, five inches of light brown clay, two inches of dark brown clay and charcoal with an indefinite depth of light clay below this.

Cultural Remains: Two rim sherds and 31 body sherds, 1 core, 10 scrapers and 21 flakes indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: Excavation is recommended for this site since the point appears to be a good camping area. At present there is a winter cabin belonging to Bill Anderson situated here and a winter portage which leads inland to Rusty Lake.

SIL 115 (HdLw 3) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 37' N. Long. 99° 42' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River at the mouth of the Vermillion River.

Description: The beach is rocky at the shoreline with a mud beach behind the rocks. Cultural remains appear to be eroding out of the grass on the low, level terrace above the beach occuring in concentrations about 30' long and 20' wide on the center of the beach.

Cultural Remains: Thirteen body sherds, 1 historic porcelain fragment and 2 flakes indicate both Historic and Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site record is scanty and no recommendation for excavation was made although the site could be tested inconjunction with the excavations at SIL 114.

SIL 118 (HdLw 4) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 38' N. Long. 99° 44' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River across from the mouth of the Vermillion River.

Description: The site is on a clay beach approximately 150 feet by 30 feet in a small bay. A heavy coating of black plant fibres have been washed onto the beach and grass grows at the back of the beach. The cultural remains were found in a concentration ten feet by ten feet, about twenty feet back from the waters edge. Behind the beach is a low terrace covered with poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Three rim sherds, 60 body sherds and 1 flake indicative of Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: Jones suggests that testing on the terrace behind the beach may reveal more artifacts.

SIL 201 (HcLx 6) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 30' N., Long. 99° 58' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River at Leaf Rapids.

Description: The only description of this site states that it is on a point about 100 yards northwest of SIL 2 and that the vegetation is willow and poplar.

Two photographs show a very rocky shoreline with only patches of clay (?) and heavy willow and poplar behind.

Cultural Remains: Five body sherds, 21 scrapers and 27 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The record does not provide enough information to assess the site.

SIL 202 (HdLx 13) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 30' N., Long. 99° 57' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River downstream from Leaf Rapids.

Description: Artifacts were collected intermittently along a small clay beach about 200 yards downstream from a small creek. A test behind the beach in the willow, poplar and spruce did not show anything.

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds and 5 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 203 (HdLx 14) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N., Long. 99° 57' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River downstream from Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a small beach over a distance of 60 feet. The flora behind the beach consists of willow, poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Two body sherds, 2 scrapers and 4 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 204 (HdLx 15) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N., Long. 99° 57' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few cultural remains were collected on a clay beach over a distance of 30 feet. Willow and poplar form the backdrop.

Cultural Remains: Three body sherds, 4 scrapers and 7 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 205 (HdLx 16) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 40' N., Long. 99° 57' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 30 foot beach backed by willow and poplar.

Cultural Remains: Nine body sherds, 1 quartz core, 1 scraper, and 5 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 206 (HdLx 17) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N., Long. 99° 57' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the mouth of a narrow, deep bay below Leaf Rapids.

Description: Cultural remains were found scattered across a sand beach. "Test pits behind the beach proved negative." (Kucera-Field Record).

Cultural Remains: Three cores, 4 scrapers and 6 flakes.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record, and comment on the test pits is a direct quote from the site record, with no qualification.

SIL 207 (HcLx 7) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 30' N., Long. 99° 58' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River near the mouth of a creek below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were found in pockets of gravel and rock between large boulders and rock outcrops over an area of almost 30 square yards. Willows, poplar, birch and spruce grow behind the site.

Cultural Remains: One quartz core, 3 quartz scrapers and 15 quartz flakes.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 208 (HcLx 8) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 29' N. Long. 99° 57' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River just below the mouth of a small creek below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected from a sandy-clay sloping beach over an area approximately 10 yards square. Willow, poplar and spruce grow behind the beach.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd and 2 body sherds. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The site or rather Random Find is not described.

SIL 209 (HdLx 18) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 53' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: Cultural remains were recovered for 30 yards along a clay beach backed by spruce and poplar.

Cultural Remains: Two body sherds, 1 adze, 1 scraper and 16 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendation: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 210 (HdLx 19) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 53' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 60 yard long beach on a small bay. Willow, poplar and spruce grow behind the beach.

Cultural Remains: Two body sherds, 5 scrapers and 14 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 211 (HdLx 20) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 54' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a 60 yard long beach on a long shallow bay. Poplar and spruce grow behind the beach.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 44 body sherds, 1 chopper, 1 core, 4 scrapers, and 33 flakes. Indicates Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 212 (HdLx 21) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 54' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a beach backed by willow, poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Two body sherds, 2 cores, 9 scrapers and 16 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 213 (HdLx 22) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 54' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a rocky shore supporting willow, poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Three scrapers, 1 adze, 2 flakes, 1 plastic hair comb and 1 fragment of porcelain.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 214 (HdLx 23) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 52' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on the 100 yard length of a sandy mud beach with willow, poplar and spruce in the background.

Cultural Remains: Nine body sherds, 3 cores, 4 bifaces, 18 scrapers and 9 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 215 (HdLx24) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 52' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a 25 yard long clay beach backed by willow, poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: One scraper, 1 flake and 1 bone fragment.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 216 (HcLx 9) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 30' N. Long. 99° 59' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River just upstream from the right ferry landing at Leaf Rapids.

Description: About 100 yards upstream from the right ferry landing was a large beach approximately 150 feet long and 200 feet deep after a bulldozer had cleared a large area of trees. Three test pits were placed in the bulldozed area 13 feet from the waters edge. A granite hammerstone and a possible anvil were found 5 inches to 6 inches below the disturbed surface in one unit.

Cultural Remains: One hammerstone, 1 possible anvil, 11 scrapers and 82 flakes.

Recommendations: There are notes refering to the site and to the test pits, but the site itself is never really described.

SIL 217 (HdLx 25) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 56' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected for 50 yards along a large clay beach with willow, poplar and spruce in the background.

Cultural Remains: A few sherdlets, bone chips, 3 scrapers and 11 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 218 (HdLx 26) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 36' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A trace of prehistoric occupation was located in some gravel 8 feet from the water in a point of rock. Poplar and spruce grow behind the find.

Cultural Remains: Two body sherds, and 4 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 219 (HdLx 27) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 56' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A large rocky point projects into the Churchill River with a clay beach on the upstream side and clay terrace behind. A few artifacts were collected in each area.

Cultural Remains: One biface, 13 scrapers and 11 flakes.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 220 (HdLx 28) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 56' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected for 30 yards along a clay beach. Willow, poplar and spruce form the backdrop to the site.

Cultural Remains: One body sherd, 2 scrapers and 6 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 221 (HdLx 29) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 39' N. Long. 99° 51' W. On the upstream side of an island in the middle of the Churchill River below Leaf Rapids.

Description: Cultural remains were found in a 20 yard strip at the edge of the water on an island. A clearing in the willow, poplar, birch and spruce which inhabit the island contained the ruins of old cabins.

Cultural Remains: Four scrapers and 2 flakes.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 301 (HdLx 11) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 55' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River 2 1/2 miles below Leaf Rapids.

Description: The site is a pictograph consisting of two thunderbirds flanking a head. A pipe lies beneath one of the thunderbirds next to the head. A large black stain obscures one side of the head.

The shore line in the area of the rock painting is a mass of jagged fallen rock. The face on which the pictograph is painted is almost perfectly vertical and is under an overhang of about 4 inches. About 1 foot to the north is a rock shelter which extends 4 feet below the rock overhang. The site is about 45 feet from the water.

Cultural Remains: Pictograph.

Recommendations: All the pictograph sites have been dealt with in detail by Steinbring, et. al. (1969).

SIL 302 (HdLx 12) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 31' N. Long. 99° 55' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River 2 miles below Leaf Rapids.

Description: The site is a pictograph consisting of a single thunderbird with two oval dots above it. There is an overhang of about 1 foot over the paintings which are about 9 feet above water level. The rock face slopes 30° from the vertical.

The shore is very rocky here as at SIL 301.

Cultural Remains: Pictograph.

Recommendations: All the pictograph sites have been dealt with in detail by Steinbring et. al. (1969).

SIL 303 (HdLx 30) Recorded by: P.D. Elias (1969)

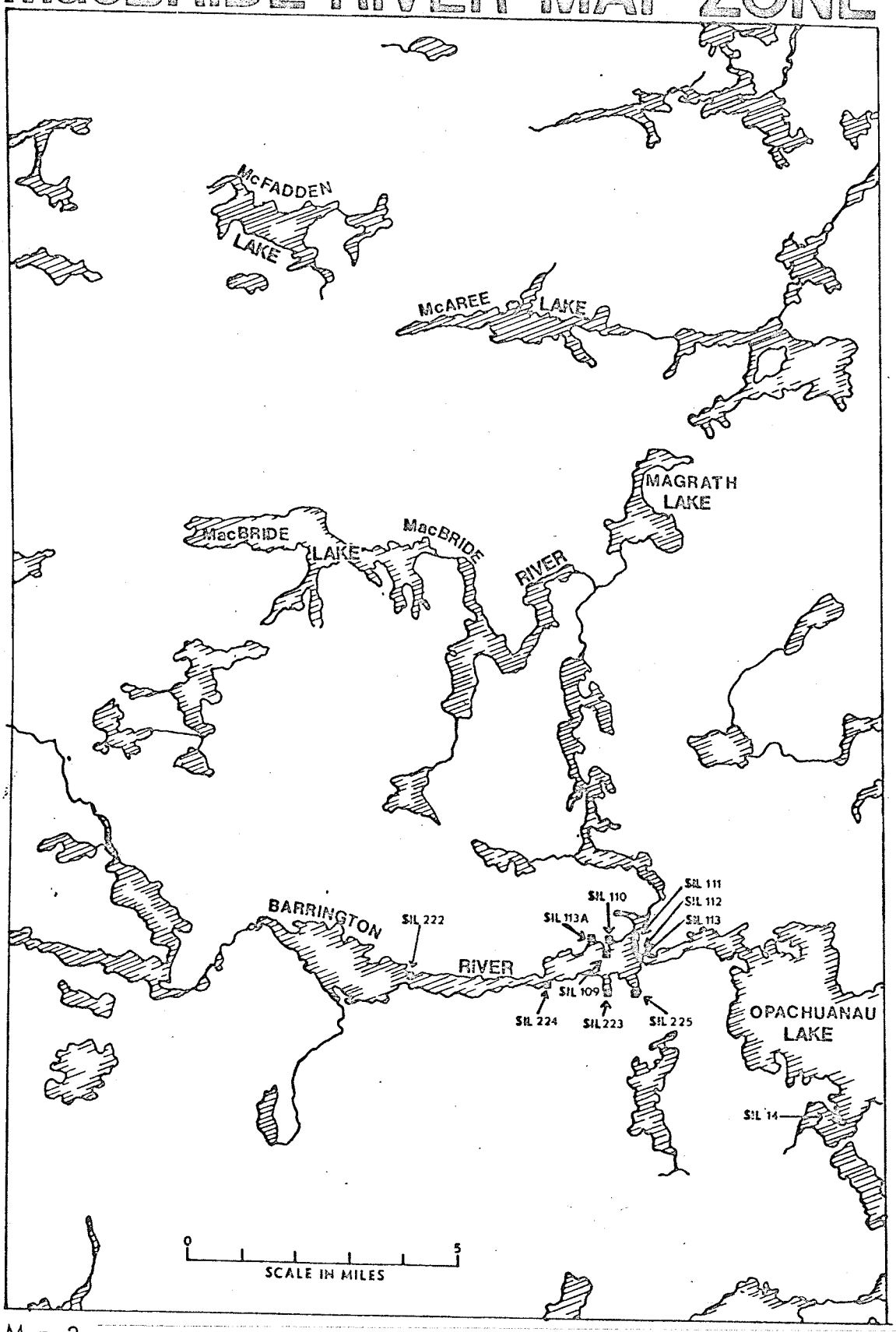
Location: Lat. 56° 33' N. Long. 99° 55' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River about 5 miles below Leaf Rapids.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 50 yard long clay and sand beach at the mouth of a small narrow bay.

Cultural Remains: Three body sherds, 1 chopper, 1 scraper and 14 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

MacBRIDE RIVER MAP ZONE



Map 2

SIL 14 (HeLw 9) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 99° 41' W. A small isthmus on the left bank of the Churchill River in Opauchuanau Lake.

Description: A clay beach with a shallow shoal extending out from it occurs on the inside of the isthmus away from the open lake. The water was too shallow to allow a boat to land directly onto the beach. Behind the beach was a terrace rising to a height of 8 feet at the west end and meeting the shoreline at the other end. Artifacts were located on the eastern half of the beach from the water's edge back 15 feet and approximately 100 feet along the beach. The vegetation was primarily alder, poplar, birch, willow and spruce with marsh grass on the end of the isthmus.

Cultural Remains: An historic Moose long bone flesher, one rim and 15 ceramic body sherds, a corroded axe head and 2 flakes were collected. The pottery indicates Late Prehistoric Period occupation while Historic Period occupation is evidenced by the flesher and the axe head.

Recommendations: Mr. Whelan did not feel that the site required excavation.

SIL 109 (HeLw 2) Recorded by: Jeff Rushowick (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 48' W. On the end of a peninsula on the left bank of the Barrington River at the mouth of the MacBride River.

Description: There are two small hollows in the granite outcrop at the tip of the peninsula. Artifacts were found eroding from both beaches within two feet of the waterline. Behind the outcrop is a high spruce covered terrace, one area of which has been cleared and a modern cabin built. Materials from this habitation were intermingled with the earlier material on the beaches. One chert scraper was found on the terrace. The site was first recorded by J.V. Wright in 1966. (Wright, 1968a).

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds, 33 scrapers, 1 graver, 2 bifaces, 68 flakes, 1 shell button and 1 round copper pot indicative of Late Prehistoric Period and Historic occupation.

Recommendations: There is no record pertaining to possible excavation at this site.

SIL 110 (HeLw 10) Recorded by: Jeff Rushowick (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 46' N. Long. 99° 48' W. Near the confluence of the MacBride and Barrington Rivers on the left bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The site is located 150 yards inland from SIL 109 on a mud beach about 30 feet by 10 feet. The collection was made 4 feet up the beach from the water's

edge. Behind the beach is a low swampy area covered with reeds, willows and marsh grass; poplar occurs on small raised areas.

Cultural Remains: One body sherd, 3 scrapers and 2 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Nothing other than the beach was surveyed and no further record is given.

SIL 111 (HeLw 1) MacBride Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 46' N. Long. 99° 47' W. Near the embouchure of the MacBride River into the Barrington River.

Description: There are two clay beaches separated by a rock outcrop and backed by 8 foot clay banks. Cultural debris was collected along the beach for about 100 yards and in the water.

Cultural Remains: Numerous pottery fragments, 2 projectile points, 46 scrapers, 7 cores 1 biface and 88 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: J.V. Wright (1968a: 3-9) first located and excavated this site in 1966 when the water levels were much higher than 1969 when the site was revisited. The lower water levels revealed a much larger site than Wright had indicated and two other sites, SIL 112 and 113 were recorded in the immediate vicinity. Oscar Mallory suggested that there was actually a continuous distribution of material on the entire point and that SIL 111, SIL 112 and SIL 113 should be considered components of a single locality. (Mallory, personnel communication, 1971).

SIL 112 (HeLw 11) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 46' N. Long. 99° 47' W. At the confluence of the MacBride and Barrington Rivers.

Description: SIL 112 is located on a small clay beach approximately 150 feet long and 15 - 20 feet wide just downstream on the MacBride River from SIL 111. Artifacts were found in the water and on the beach. Behind the beach is marsh grass and a terrace sloping to a height of 6 feet with spruce, poplar and willow covering it.

Cultural Remains: 3 body sherds, 11 scrapers, 3 bifaces and 11 flakes suggest Late Prehistoric Period use of the site.

Recommendations: SIL 111, SIL 112 and SIL 113 should be considered as components of a single locality. See the recommendations under SIL 111 for further details.

SIL 113 (HeLw 12) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 46' N. Long. 99° 47' W. On the left bank of the Barrington River just below the mouth of the MacBride River.

Description: A few artifacts were collected from a sandy clay beach about 100 feet by 10 feet in a small sheltered bay. Spruce forest occupies the land above the beach.

Cultural Remains: A few sherdlets, 1 scraper and 11 chips. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: SIL 111, 112 and 113 should be considered components of a single locality. See recommendations under SIL 111 for further detail.

SIL 113 A (HeLw 13) Recorded by: Dave Riddle (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 46' N. Long. 99° 49' W. On the left bank of the Barrington River above the mouth of the MacBride River.

Description: Cultural remains were collected from a sand and mud beach at the upstream end of the swamp which connects the mainland with the (island) peninsula upon which SIL 109 is found. The beach is muddy at the water line with sand and pebbles for a distance of 30 feet behind. Above the beach is a 2 foot terrace covered with spruce and poplar. The finds were made about 1 foot above the water level and 10 feet from the water's edge.

Cultural Remains: Four sherdlets, 2 small chert flakes and quartz chips. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Excavation is not recommended for this site.

SIL 222 (HeLx 1) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 53' W. On the left bank of the Barrington River upstream from Opachuanau Lake.

Description: The Barrington River narrows at this point as it has cut through an esker. The local name for the spot is "Sand Hills on the Barrington". A few artifacts were recovered from below the water line along a 150 yard strip on a sandy beach. Willow poplar and spruce grow behind the beach.

Cultural Remains: Thirteen scrapers, 1 biface and 14 flakes.

Recommendations: The site is not described. The site was first recorded by J.V. Wright in 1966 but he does not discuss the site in his publication of the Southern Indian Lake Survey (Wright, 1968a).

SIL 223 (HeLw 4) Recorded by: J. Rushowick (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 47' W. On the right bank of the Barrington River just upstream from the confluence of the MacBride River.

Description: The site is situated on a sand and clay beach at the end of a sheltered bay. The artifacts were found scattered over the surface of the beach in a band 150 feet long and 25 to 30 feet wide. Most of the material is coming from about 10 feet from the water's edge.

The flora on the top of the beach is willow, reeds, and poplar with spruce forest behind.

Cultural Remains: Seven scrapers and 15 flakes.

Recommendations: This beach site is most likely related to a site (HeLw 4 - Quartz Site) recorded in 1966 by J.V. Wright. Wright's site was on a point while this site is in a small bay and the meager record does not provide many details of the relationship. (Wright, 1968a: 2).

SIL 224 (HeLw 14) Recorded by: J. Rushowick (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 49' W. On the right bank of the Barrington River above the confluence of the MacBride River.

Description: The site is a small (20 feet by 20 feet) find of pottery and a few flakes on a small clay beach. The find was made approximately 6 feet from the waters' edge. The vegetation is reeds and willow on the back of the beach and a thin spruce forest behind.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 10 body sherds, 3 scrapers, and 2 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The site appears to be an isolated find.

SIL 225 (HeLw 15) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

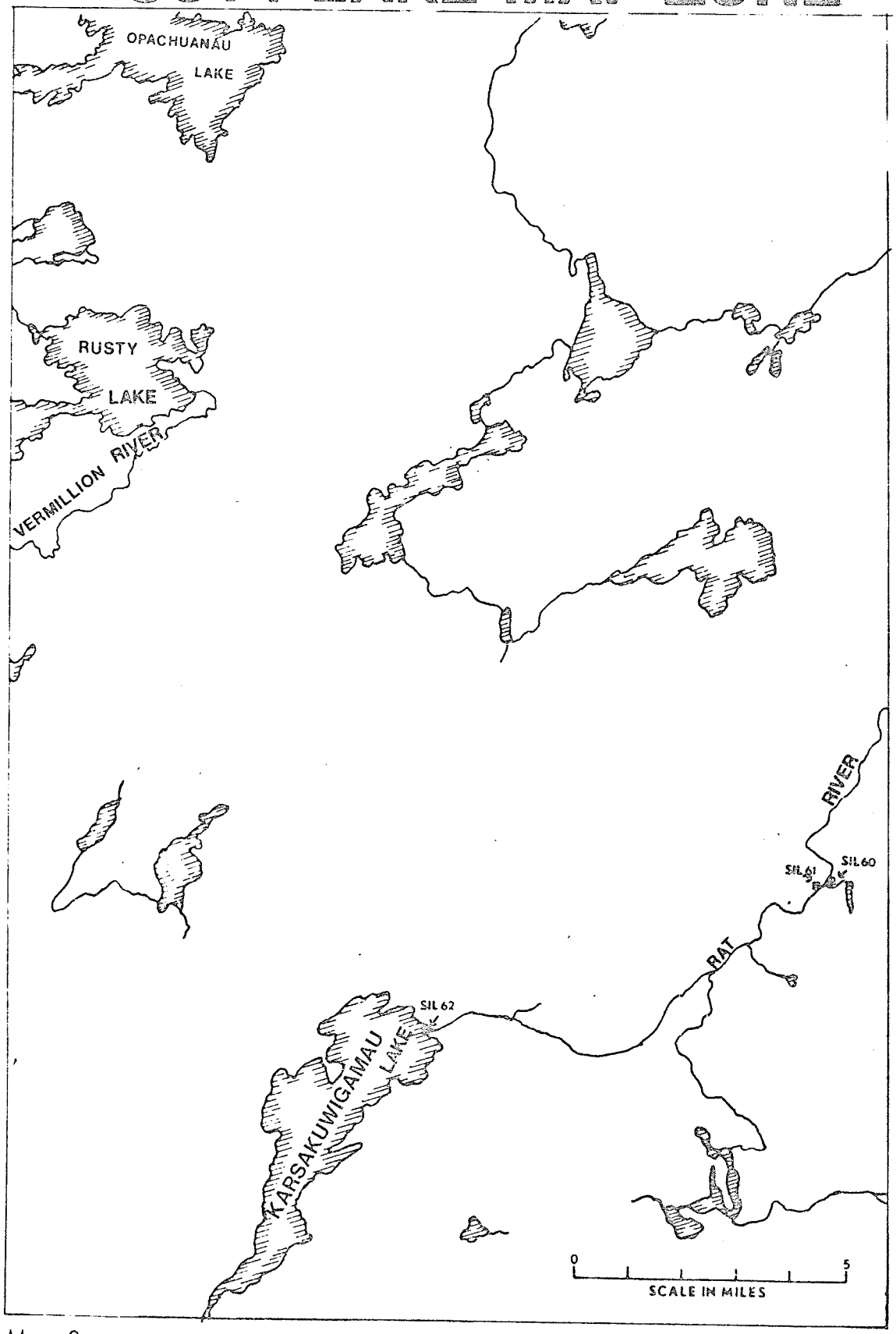
Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 47' W. On the right bank of the Barrington River at the end of Deep Bay opposite the mouth of the MacBride River.

Description: A few artifacts were found next to a small stream at the end of the bay.

Cultural Remains: Six body sherds suggest Late Prehistoric Period use.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

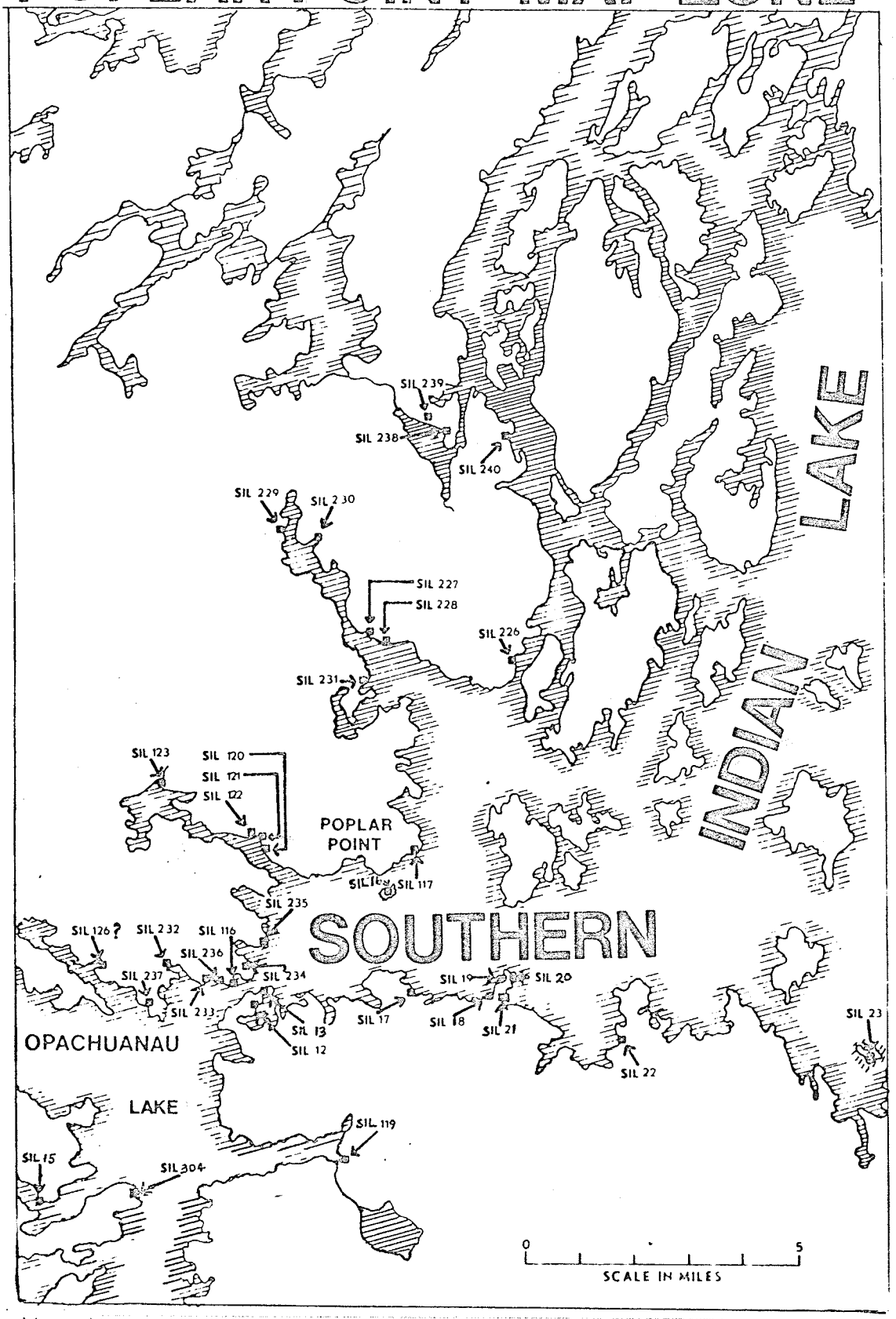
RUSTY LAKE MAP ZONE



Map 3

This map zone unfortunately includes only a corner of Opachuanau Lake and a very small section of the Churchill River as a result of the arbitrary grid applied to the region. No sites have been recorded on this stretch of the Churchill River. One of the major lakes, Rusty Lake, has not been surveyed, but the Rat River and its associated lakes which occupy the lower right hand corner of the map, underwent a rapid survey in 1971. Three sites, SIL 60, SIL 61 and SIL 62 were recorded on this section of the river. These sites have not been described here since they are included in a report on the Rat and Burntwood river systems. (Wiersum, 1972). Future survey in the zone should concentrate on the lakes.

POPLAR POINT MAP ZONE



Map 4

SIL 12 (HeLv 17) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 33' W. A peninsula on the right bank of the Churchill River between Opachuanau Lake and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few flakes were recovered on a beach in a bay which is littered with boulders. The artifacts were found for about 40 yards along the beach, but there is no indication of the height above water level. Willow, spruce, poplar and grass predominate on the shore.

Cultural Remains: Two quartz cores, 1 chert and 6 quartz flakes.

Recommendations: SIL 12 and SIL 13 are very close together and should be considered one site. Further investigation of the peninsular area may reveal a larger and richer site.

SIL 13 (HeLv 4) Recorded by: W.M. Hlady (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 33' W. A small peninsula on the right bank of the Churchill River between Opachuanau Lake and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 13 is another beach on the same bay as SIL 12. Some pottery and lithics were found for about 30 yards along the beach. As at SIL 12, poplar, birch, spruce and willow dominate the shore. Further data was not recorded.

Cultural Remains: One clay bead, one pot sherd, lithic debris and a quartzite and a chert scraper. The site is most likely Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: SIL 12 and SIL 13 are very close together and should be considered one site. Further investigation of the peninsular area may reveal a larger and richer site.

SIL 15 (HeLv 5) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 42' N. Long. 99° 39' W. A large peninsula on the left bank of the Churchill River in Opachuanau Lake.

Description: A low, very wet clay beach occurs on the peninsula in the channel between middle bay and Opachuanau Lake. A terrace behind the beach rises about 4 feet while the highest part of the beach is 18 to 24 inches above the water. The water around the site is generally shallow. Artifacts were found on the east end of the beach 10 to 15 feet from the waters' edge over an estimated distance of 150 feet. A small 3 feet by 3 feet concentration of pottery occurred near the top of the beach. A small test on the beach revealed two clay layers separated by a thin band (1/4 inches) of dark sand and charcoal. Another test in the willow, poplar, birch and spruce revealed that the humus is about 3 1/2 inches thick and is underlain by a dark clay and sand horizon.

Cultural Remains: Two rim and 49 body sherds, a glass bead, a metal fragment, a hammerstone, a quartz scraper, 2 cores and lithic debris were collected. Late Prehistoric and Historic Period occupations were indicated.

Recommendations: Excavation is not warranted on the basis of the recorded data.

SIL 16 (HeLu 10) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 99° 34' W. An island in Southern Indian Lake SSW of Poplar Point towards the left bank of the Churchill River.

Description: A few artifacts were recovered in sandy pockets of a rocky shore on the mainstream side of a small island. The downstream end of the island is a flat rocky point with a bank rising 10 feet to 12 feet high behind it. Upstream on the island from the site is a sand beach. Spruce, willow, birch and poplar abound on the island. The size and height of the site above the water were not recorded.

Cultural Remains: Seven small body sherds, 1 bone fragment and 4 flakes were collected. The pottery would indicate a Late Prehistoric Period site.

Recommendations: The site does not present the possibility of excavation, but it is interesting to note that the artifacts were collected on the rocky shore rather than the sand beach. Generally only the beaches were surveyed.

SIL 17 (HeLu 4) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 29' W. Right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Artifacts were recovered from five small beaches in a little bay on the right bank of the Churchill River. The beaches were designated A to E from upstream edge of the bay. Beach A was a small mud beach where one pot sherd and one flake were found. A short 6 inch bank at the back of the beach revealed a stratigraphy of 1/2 inches sand, 2 inches clay, 1 inch sand and finally clay. The next beach, B, was also of clay and yielded chert and quartz flakes. The remaining 3 beaches, C, D and E, were sand and produced worked stone and flakes. A small stream enters at the downstream end of Beach C. A terrace runs across behind all the beaches from a height of 15 feet at A to a low of 4 feet at C, rising slightly and remaining steady at 5 feet behind D and E. The vegetation in the area was primarily spruce, willow, poplar and birch with some marsh grass around the shore.

Cultural Remains: One body sherd, 22 flakes, 2 scrapers, 1 graver and 31 cores were collected. All but two of the cores were relatively small and were classified as micro-cores. The site is most likely from the Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The micro-cores recovered could be very useful in future studies of the lithic technology.

SIL 18 (HeLu 5) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 26' W. The shore end of the upstream side of a small peninsula on the right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A small peninsula projects into the lake from the right shore and at the junction of the mainland shore and the peninsula on the upstream side there is a sand beach approximately 100 yards long by 30 feet wide. Artifacts were found over the entire area of the beach, but the only two pot sherds found were high on the beach. In the spruce, willow, poplar and birch behind the beach is a low terrace of 4 feet by 6 feet which rises to a height of about 30 feet in the direction of the mainstream. About the middle of the beach there is a portage leading across the narrow neck of land to where SIL 21 is located. A pit 20 feet from the waters' edge revealed 6 inches of sand overlaying clay varves.

Cultural Remains: Two scrapers, 17 cores, 9 chert and quartzite flakes and two body sherds. Hence, a Late Prehistoric Period site.

Recommendations: SIL 18 through SIL 21 are all located on the same small peninsula and should be considered as one site or locality. SIL 18 and 21 lie at opposite ends of a portage which definitely relates them. Survey on the terrace in the bush could indicate further relationships of the four sites.

SIL 19 (HeLu 6) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 26' W. A beach on the mainstream end of the upstream side of a peninsula on the right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Further towards the midstream on the peninsula from SIL 18 is a sand and clay beach approximately 50 yards long by 20 feet wide. Eight sherds were recovered, seven of which were found in small rivulets which flow from the 5 to 6 foot terrace behind the beach. The terrace is covered with moss, spruce, willow, poplar and some grass. Beneath the beach sand which varied from 1/4 inches to 5 inches were clay varves.

Cultural Remains: Eight body sherds, 5 chert micro-cores and 1 quartzite scraper indicating a Late Prehistoric Period site.

Recommendations: SIL 18 through SIL 21 are all located on the same peninsula and should be considered as one site. SIL 19 and 20 lie at opposite sides of a narrow neck of land as do SIL 18 and 21 which are connected by a portage. Survey on the terrace in the bush could indicate further relationships of the four sites.

SIL 20 (HeLu 7) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 26' W. The midstream end of the downstream side of a small peninsula on the right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A mixed beach of sand, gravel and clay occurs across a narrow neck at the tip of the peninsula from SIL 19. The beach is divided into north and south sections by a rocky point 30 feet long. All the cultural remains were recovered from a 100 feet by 5 feet strip in the north section in the sand-mud contact zone. Behind the beach is a terrace almost 6 feet high on which spruce, willow and poplar grow.

Cultural Remains: Late Prehistoric Period occupation was suggested by the collection of 3 chert cores, 1 basalt chopper, 2 spokeshaves and lithic debris.

Recommendations: SIL 18 through SIL 21 are all located on the same peninsula and should be considered one site. SIL 19 and 20 lie at opposite sides of a narrow neck of land as do SIL 18 and 21 which are connected by a portage. Survey on the terrace in the bush could indicate further relationships of the four sites.

SIL 21 (HeLu 8) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 26' W. The main shore end on the downstream side of a small peninsula on the right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The fourth and final site recorded on this small peninsula is directly across from SIL 18. It has a mixed beach of sand, sand and gravel and clay in strips from top to bottom. Artifacts were found on the entire length of the beach, about 200 feet by 12 feet with a heavier concentration at the midstream end. The terrace behind the beach varies from 1 foot in height to 8 feet with a small swamp behind what amounts only to a ridge at one point. The vegetation is primarily spruce, willow, birch and poplar.

Cultural Remains: At this site the Late Prehistoric Period is well represented by 3 rim and 43 body sherds, 1 projectile point, 1 core, 2 flakes, 1 graver and 1 worked flake.

Recommendations: SIL 18 through SIL 21 are all located on the same peninsula and should be considered one site. SIL 19 and 20 lie at opposite ends of a narrow neck of land as do 18 and 21 which are connected by a portage. Survey on the terrace in the bush could indicate further relationships of the four sites.

SIL 22 (HeLu 9) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 44' N. Long. 96° 22' W. The upstream side of a large point on the right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site on a small inlet of a large bay appears to have been nearly eroded away. A remnant triangle 10 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet of sand 4 inches deep lies at the base of a rocky point on a clay beach. At high water most of the point is likely inundated and the site further eroded. Immediately behind the site is an 8 foot high clay bank containing varves. The top of this terrace is dominated by spruce while the slope and the beach support birch, willow and grasses.

Cultural Remains: Three body sherds, 2 chert cores and 1 scraper comprised the entire collection. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The site has been completely destroyed by erosion, but there is potential information about the past environment from the varves behind the beach and the forest succession on the beach and the terrace.

SIL 23 (HeLt 1) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 44' N. Long. 99° 15' W. On the upstream side of an island in a bay (locally called Blacksmith Bay) on the right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A sand beach about 300 feet long and 25 wide on a small island yielded some artifacts from a restricted area (100 feet by 20 feet) at the shore end. A small test on the beach 20 feet up from the water and approximately 2 1/2 feet above water level revealed a stratigraphy of 9 inches sand, 3 inches black sand, 3 inches sand and thin clay. Behind the beach is a clay terrace ranging in height from about 3 feet to 15-20 feet. The vegetation on the terrace is almost completely spruce with the willow, poplar and birch confined to the terrace slope and the upper beach.

Cultural Remains: One rim and 1 body sherd, 8 scrapers, 1 graver, 3 cores and 2 flakes suggest Late Prehistoric Period use.

Recommendations: The site does not warrent further research.

SIL 116 (HeLv 6) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 34' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River in the narrows between Opachuanau Lake and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The remains of a trapper's camp and a historic burial were located on a point above a sand beach in a small bay. The grave was marked with three stakes and was overgrown with willow and poplar.

Cultural Remains: None.

Recommendations: If the lake level is raised five or more feet, the residents of South Indian Lake should be contacted concerning possible relocation of the burial to higher ground.

SIL 117 (HeLu 2) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 99° 23' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on what is known as Poplar Point at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site was shown the crew by the guides. All the local people talk about the site as an old trading post. When the site was visited the ruins of 2 chimneys and 4 or possibly 5 small depressions approximately 7 feet by 3 feet by 1 foot were observed. The vegetation was primarily poplar with some small spruce groves, raspberry, saskatoon, willow, alder and birch.

Cultural Remains: No artifacts were collected.

Recommendations: The site is an important historic marker and must be excavated to answer many questions such as: 1) Is it a trading post? 2) If so, what company operated it? 3) When did it operate, etc. David Thompson visited a Northwest Company post at the south end of Southern Indian in 1805. He described the post as being on an island, which this site is not with the present water levels. The post was also operated in 1808 and 1811. (Bellhouse, 1971: 12).

SIL 119 (HeLv 1) Young Duck Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 42' N. Long. 99° 30' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the end of Long Bay in Opachuanau Lake.

Description: This is the only site recorded by J.V. Wright (1968a) in his 1965-1966 surveys on the right bank of the Churchill River in Opachuanau Lake. The site is on a clay beach approximately 150 feet by 30 feet between a rock outcrop and a wide, weedy creek. A small seasonal creek runs through the site. Most of the cultural debris was collected from an area 30 feet by 5 feet about 20 feet from the water's edge amongst water borne debris. A terrace rises 8 feet above the beach and is covered with spruce.

Cultural Remains: Eight body sherds, 1 scraper and 1 flake suggest Late Prehistoric Period use.

Recommendations: Jones mentions a good camping area on the top of the terrace so this site could be tested in conjunction with further research in the Opachuanau Lake zone.

SIL 120 (HeLv 7) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 99° 33' W. On the downstream side of Pickerel Bay on the left bank of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A small rocky point with clay beaches on each side juts into Pickerel Bay. Cultural remains were collected from both beaches and the low flat saddle between the rocks and a 10 foot terrace over an area 40 feet by 40 feet. Two test pits were attempted with artifacts being found in the 2 inches of sand overlying brown clay.

Willows grow on the rocky point and poplar dominate the terrace.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 25 body sherds, 5 scrapers and 5 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Jones suggests that excavations could be fruitful. Testing in accord with an extensive research program in the Poplar Point zone is recommended.

SIL 121 (HeLv 8) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 99° 33' W. On the downstream side of Pickerel Bay on the left bank of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 121 is 200 yards north of SIL 120 on a narrow point with clay beaches and next to a small creek. The beaches are very similar to those at SIL 120 but the terrace behind the beach is lower and more level. Cultural remains were collected in a 40 feet by 5 feet area on the point. The flora is poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Five body sherds and 3 scrapers suggest Late Prehistoric Period peoples in the region.

Recommendations: A thorough survey in the terrace may reveal a relationship between SIL 120 and SIL 121. This should be done in conjunction with further research in the Poplar Point Zone.

SIL 122 (HeLv 2) Strawberry Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 48' N. Long. 99° 33' W. On the downstream side of Pickerel Bay to the left of SIL 120 and SIL 121 on the left bank of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site was divided into sections with some artifacts collected on a point just north of a small creek and other artifacts recovered from a clay beach north of the point. The clay beach which curves around the point is 300 feet long and strewn with large boulders. A rock outcrop occurs on the tip of the point. A low swampy area separates the point from the other 300 feet by 12 feet beach. A 4 foot terrace rises behind both beaches and supports spruce and poplar. The terrace slope and tops of the beaches are populated by willow.

More cultural remains were located at this site than at any of the other sites recorded in 1969. Heavy concentrations of artifacts were found on the beaches, the terrace slopes and the terrace above the beaches.

Cultural Remains: Fifty-five rim and 334 body sherds, 1 core, 1 possible whetstone, 1 biface, 60 scrapers, 166 flakes and 1 copper pot fragment indicate Late Prehistoric and Historic use.

Recommendations: Excavation of this site is highly recommended as Jones notes a number of areas that would be suitable for excavation.

SIL 123 (HeLv 3) Bad Water Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 48' N. Long. 99° 36' W. On the downstream side of Pickerel Bay on the left bank of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site was divided into sections and the concentrations of artifacts were segregated. The main find area was east of the mouth of a small creek on two mud and sand beaches separated by a low saddle of land jutting into the water with a rock outcrop at its tip. The small beach closest to the stream is about 45 feet long and 15 feet wide with a low (2-3 feet) terrace behind; the other beach was 300 feet long and 15 feet wide with an 8-10 foot terrace abutting the beach. Both terraces were covered with spruce, poplar and small birch with willow in the slope and upper beach areas. On the west side of the creek near a swampy area, other cultural remains were found in a very small area. Most of the artifacts collected were found in fairly heavy concentrations 6-8 feet from the water's edge and at the base of the terrace.

Cultural Remains: Four projectile points, 26 bifaces, 159 scrapers, 51 flakes, one iron fragment, 1 small lead sheet and numerous rim and body sherds. Two of the projectile points resemble Early Prehistoric Period projectile points while the other two are Late Prehistoric Period forms. The ceramics also indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation of the site. Occupation of the site between these two periods is suggested by 3 bifaces which may be Shield Archaic. The two metal items are Historic Period.

Recommendations: The volume and range of artifacts recovered dictates that this site be excavated.

SIL 126 (HeLv 9) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Latitude and Longitude not possible. On the left bank of the Churchill River in Lake Opachuanau on the downstream side.

Description: The site designation was applied to a single artifact collected by Wilbur Anderson a number of years ago from a fish camp. No other information is available.

Cultural Remains: One red faceted ground stone wedge.

Recommendations: This is not a confirmed site, but merely a Random Find.

SIL 226 (HfLu 1) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 50' N. Long. 99° 26' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected for 30 yards along a clay and sand beach below a rocky point. Willow and spruce grow in the area.

Cultural Remains: 11 body sherds, 6 flakes and 6 bone fragments. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 227 (HfLu 2) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 51' N. Long. 99° 30' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of a long bay at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 200 feet by 10 feet clay beach with willow and spruce in the background.

Cultural Remains: Seven body sherds, 3 scrapers and 4 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 228 (HfLv 1) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 51' N. Long. 99° 30' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the mouth of a large bay at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: At this point on the lake there is a gently curving shallow bay with a 300 feet by 16 feet clay beach which rises about 1 foot above the water. Behind the beach is a 7-8 foot clay terrace. The terrace was once burnt over and consequently there are many dead spruce as well as young spruce, poplar and low plants such as strawberry, cranberry and rose.

Materials were found over the entire length of the beach with a heavy concentration at the north end. The beach yielded only surface material while artifacts were found in the surface and up to 3 inches below the surface on the terrace. A test pit on the terrace uncovered a fire pit which yielded a number of large sherds which were later reconstructed.

Cultural Remains: One scraper, 2 flakes, 8 rim sherds, and 97 body sherds indicate a Late Prehistoric Period camp.

Recommendations: The site appears to have a large undisturbed area which contains material from a campsite. The site should be given top priority.

SIL 229 (HfLv 3) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 53' N. Long. 99° 32' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the end of a long bay at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a 20 yard long sand and clay bar which joins a rock outcrop to the mainland. Willows and poplar grow on the bar and the shore with spruce forest behind.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 5 body sherds, 3 scrapers, 6 flakes and the basal section of a clay pipe bowl. Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 230 (HfLv 4) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 52' N. Long. 99° 32' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of a long bay at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a 50 yard long sand and pebble beach which is bisected by a small stream. The artifacts were found 8 feet from the water level and 1 foot above it on the sandy part of the beach. Willow, poplar and birch grow on the back of the beach while spruce dominates the top of the 3 foot terrace.

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds, 4 scrapers and 2 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 231 (HfLv 5) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 50' N. Long. 99° 30' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of the mouth of a long bay at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on two sand and clay beaches divided by a rocky point. The length of the find was 150 yards. Willow, poplar, birch and spruce form the backdrop to the beach.

Cultural Remains: Five body sherds, 3 scrapers, 1 bifacial knife and 8 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 232 (HeLv 10) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 35' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of Opachuanau Lake near the narrows to Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were recovered from two sand and clay beaches on either side of a small creek at the end of a small bay. The material was collected from the water's edge back over a distance of 60 yards. Willow and poplar grow in the area.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 43 body sherds, 2 cores, 5 scrapers, 1 biface, 28 flakes and 1 green glass bead indicate Late Prehistoric and Historic Period occupations.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 233 (HeLv 11) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 34' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the narrows between Opachuanau Lake and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a very small 30 foot long clay beach with willow, poplar and spruce behind.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, sherdlets, 6 scrapers and 3 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 234 (HeLv 12) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 33' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River in the narrows between Opachuanau Lake and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a 100 foot long clay beach in a small bay. The flora of the area is willow, poplar and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Five body sherds, 1 projectile point, 6 scrapers, 5 flakes, a red glass bead and a metal fragment. The projectile point is a small, fragmented side-notched type. Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 235 (HeLv 13) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 32'. On the left bank of the Churchill River just downstream side of Opachuanau Lake near the narrows to Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 50 yard long sand bar joining two islands. The sand bar is usually under water, but 1969 was a year of very low water.

Cultural Remains: One body sherd, 1 flesher made from a steel knife. Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

Recommendations: The site should only be considered as a Random Find.

SIL 236 (HeLv 14) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 34' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River in the narrows between Opachuanau Lake and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a 100 feet by 10 feet clay beach next to a rocky point. A 6 foot terrace abutts the beach and supports willow, poplar, birch and spruce on the top and the steep slope.

Cultural Remains: Five body sherds, 4 scrapers and 3 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 237 (HeLv 15) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 36' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of Opachuanau Lake.

Description: The remains of an old cabin 26 feet long and 10 feet 6 inches wide were located on a terrace approximately 20 feet above the water level. One corner stood 2 1/2 feet and one wall was visible with the others identified by a ridge. A large birch tree approximately 30 years old grew in one of the walls. A center support 10 feet 7 inches from the end was noted with the cabin facing south towards the shore.

The cabin was about 30 yards from the water and about 20 yards behind it was another terrace 4 - 5 feet high with spruce forest.

Cultural Remains: One body sherd, 1 tube of fired clay lumps, 14 bone fragments, a plastic pipe stem and 1 piece of ground glass. Historic Period.

Recommendations: The site represents a late historic camp with an interesting mixture of modern tools and old methods. The site should be considered for testing in conjunction with a large scale excavation of the trading post on Poplar Point.

SIL 238 (HfLu 2) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 54' N. Long. 99° 28' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River in a triangular bay at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 150 feet by 7 feet sand beach in a large shallow bay. A 5 foot terrace borders the beach and contains growths of willow, birch and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Eight body sherds, 6 scrapers and 3 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 239 (HfLu 3) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 54' N. Long. 99° 28' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River in a triangular bay at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a 100 yard long and 10 yard wide clay beach in a large shallow bay. The material was found within 25 yards on either side of a small semi-circular knoll 1 foot high and 20 feet across.

Two terraces rise above the water behind the beach. The first terrace is five feet high supporting wild strawberries, willow, birch and spruce. The second terrace rises 3 - 4 feet above the first terrace and is covered with spruce forest.

Cultural Remains: Two rim sherds, 10 body sherds and 1 scraper. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The cultural material may be eroding from the small knoll, however, the terrace was not checked for any indication of a site. The site should be re-examined in conjunction with a resurvey of the locality.

SIL 240 (HfLu 4) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 54' N. Long. 99° 27' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 150 yard long and 2 - 5 foot wide beach. The beach slopes to a height of 2 feet above the water and then abruptly rises 6 inches to a small terrace. A second terrace rises 4-5 feet above the water level. The vegetation is willow, birch and spruce.

Cultural Remains: One projectile point, 4 scrapers, and 2 body sherds. The projectile point is large, side notched and convex based which suggests Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site is poorly described. The beach indications were very minimal, but the terrace was not investigated and could yield more information.

SIL 304 Recorded by: P.D. Elias (1969)

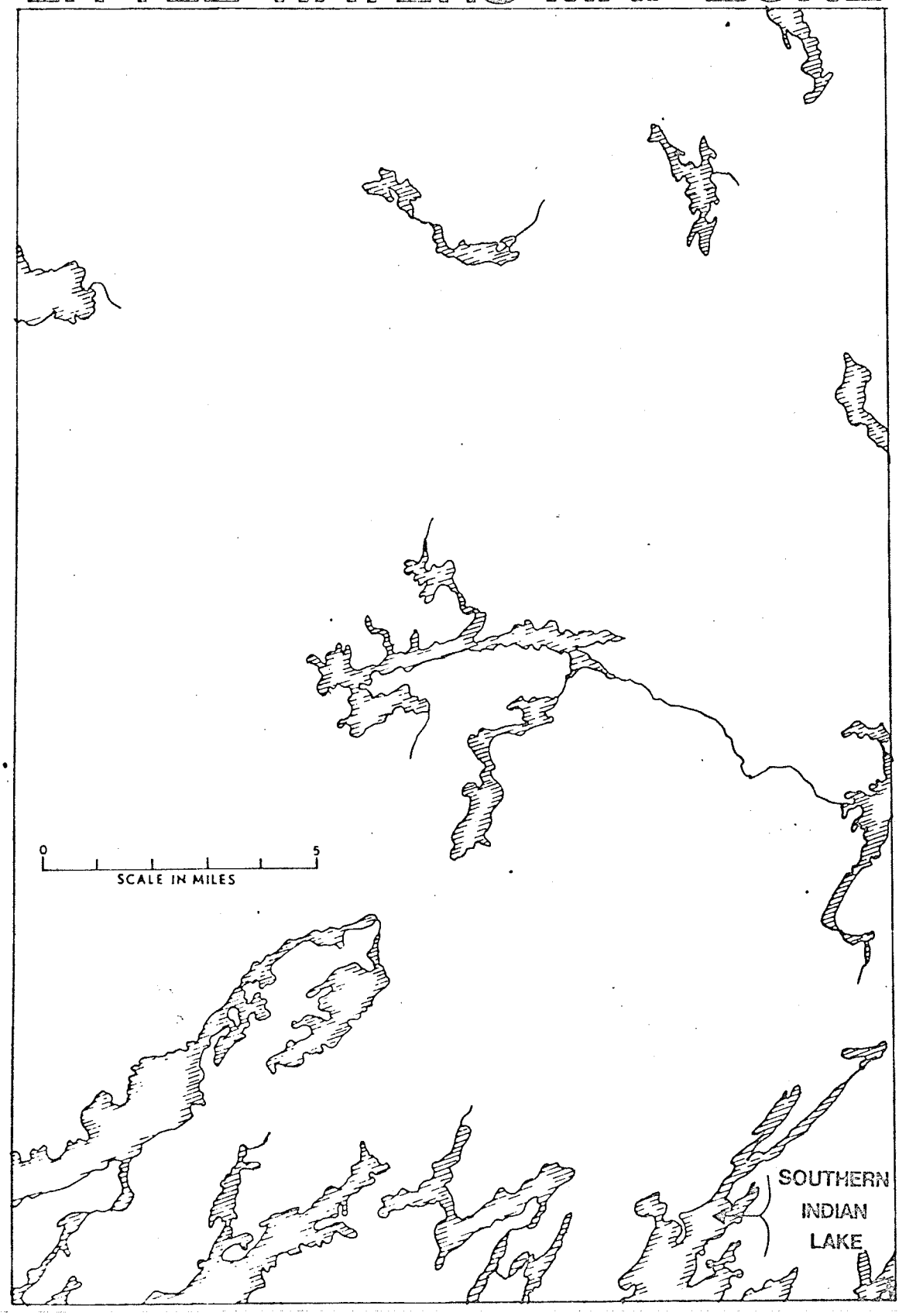
Location: Lat. (?) Long. (?) On the left bank of the Churchill River on a long point at the entrance to Opachuanau Lake.

Description: This site was recorded by the University of Winnipeg Anthropology Department Pictograph Survey and records were not furnished to the C.D.A.P.

Cultural Remains: None

Recommendations: None

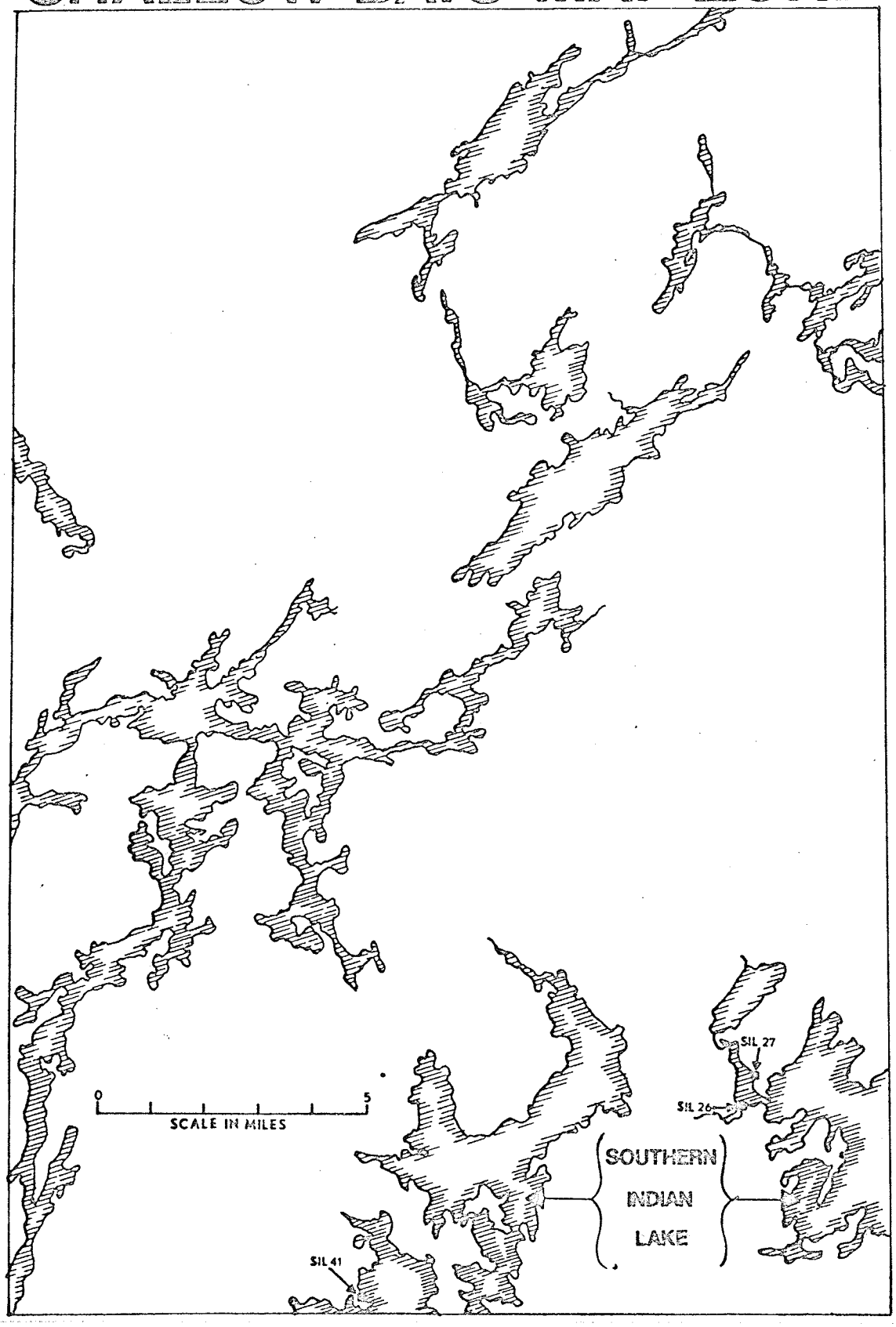
LITTLE WATERS MAP ZONE



Map 5

The Little Waters Map Zone includes a portion of a shallow channel of Southern Indian Lake and numerous small rivers and shallow lakes draining into the lake. No sites have been recorded in this zone since it has not been adequately surveyed. Considering the high biological productivity of these shallow areas, it is expected that sites will be found. Four sites and a number of Random Finds have been recorded in the shallow channels of the Shallow Bays Map Zone and the South Bay Map Zone. The zone should be very carefully surveyed prior to any flooding of the lake.

SHALLOW BAYS MAP ZONE



Map 6

SIL 26 (HgLr 1) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 4' N. Long. 98° 54' W. At the end of a large inlet on the left bank of the Churchill River about the midpoint of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The inlet becomes very narrow and then opens into a small bay. SIL 26 and SIL 27 are located just inside on opposite sides of the bay. The narrow inlet to the bay is very shallow and weedy and extends up to a small sand and clay beach 100 feet by 20 feet. Pottery was found on the right half of the beach over its full width and into the water. Behind the beach is a 2 foot clay bank which rises to 8 feet as it moves away from the inlet. Spruce, birch, and willow predominate with some grass.

Cultural Remains: The site is from the Late Prehistoric Period as evidenced by 7 body sherds and some sherdlets, 1 quartz scraper and 2 chert flakes.

Recommendations: SIL 26 itself does not provide much information, but it may relate to SIL 27 which is about 450 yards north.

SIL 27 (HgLr 2) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 5' N. Long. 98° 54' W. At the end of a large inlet in the left bank of the Churchill River about the midpoint of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: At the end of the inlet there is a narrow channel into a small bay and SIL 27 lies just inside this bay to the right. Here there is a long sand and clay beach which is segmented by patches of marsh grass. The area where cultural material was located is approximately 150 feet long and 25 feet wide and is subdivided into a clay zone (6 feet), sandy gravel (6 feet) and fine sand. Collections were made primarily in the sandy gravel with some sherds recovered from the clay. Above the beach is a small bank from 1 to 2 feet high. Willow, poplar, and birch populate the beach while spruce is prevalent above the beach.

Cultural Remains: Forty-nine body sherds, 3 chert scrapers and 8 chert and quartz flakes, indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: Much of the site appears to have been eroded, but some undisturbed sections may exist in the bank. Limited testing could be attempted, but this is not a high priority site.

SIL 41 Dead Namupid Site Recorded by: A.W. Bellhouse (1970)

Location: Lat. 57° 1' N. Long. 99° 5' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on a point in a long island dotted bay of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated in a shallow bay on the mainland side of a small point.

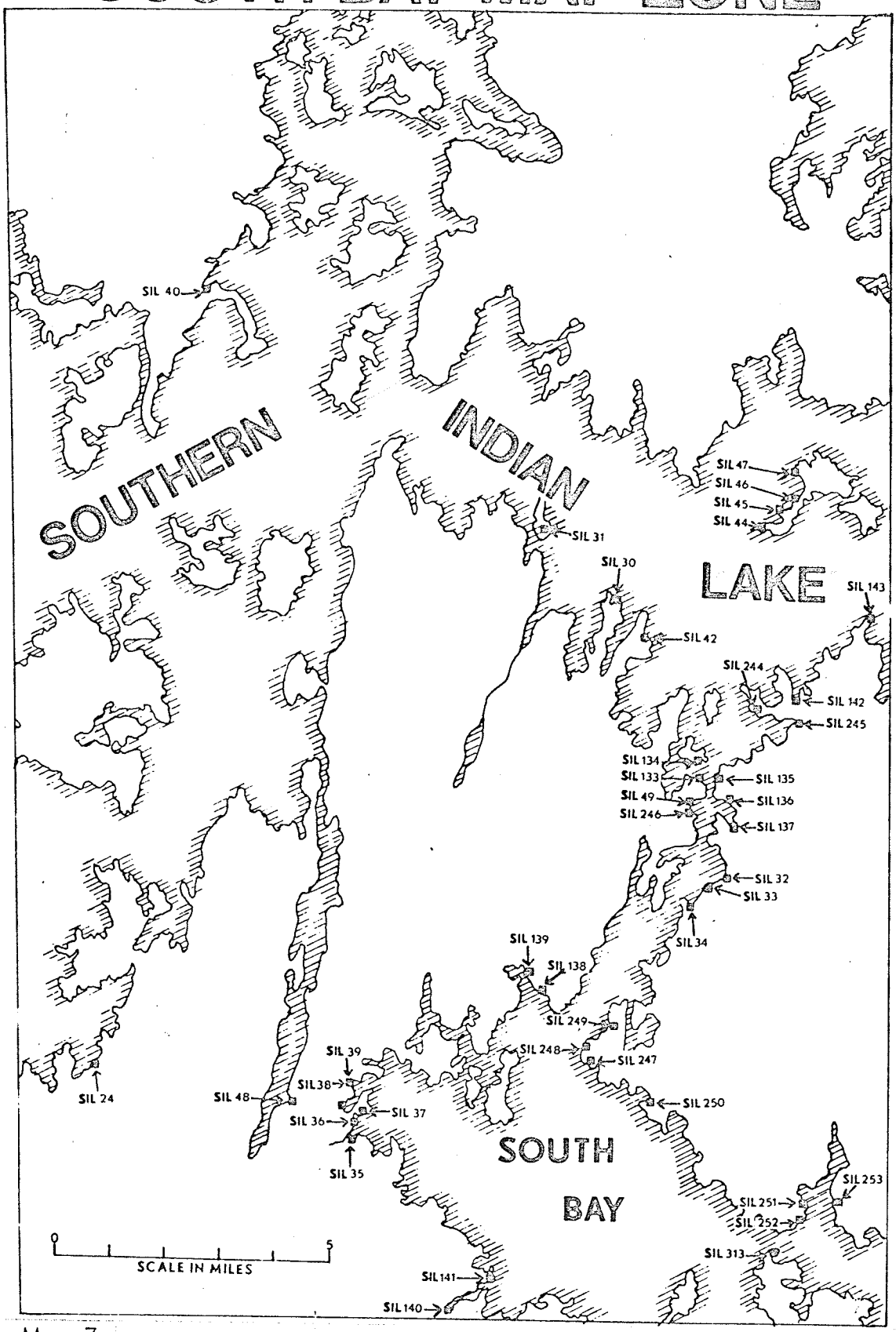
The clay beach has a light covering of sand and is 80 - 90 yards long and 5 yards wide. Cultural remains were recovered near the center of the beach and in another group 30 yards to the left, when facing inland, on the higher inactive beach.

The terrace rises sharply to a height of 2 feet and then slopes at an angle of 45°-50° to a height of 10 feet. The slope shows signs of heavy slumpage. The slope and edge of the terrace is covered with small but densely packed clumps of willow. The remainder of the terrace is covered with a dense growth of spruce with a thick layer of moss on the ground. Grass grows on the beach and amongst the willow.

Cultural Remains: Ten body sherds and 1 graver suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: It appears that either the cultural remains were eroded from the terrace which has slumped considerably or that the beach was occupied at a time when the water level was lower. In either case the site has been destroyed by erosion and does not warrant further research.

SOUTH BAY MAP ZONE



Map 7

SIL 24 (HeLt 2) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 99° 13' W. At the head of a small inlet on the right bank of the Churchill River at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: In 1969 the site was recorded and located on a small bay off Blacksmith Bay at the mouth of a river. However, the map showed the area as an inlet rather than a river and a small lake indicating a higher water level when the map information was completed from 1954-59. To the right of the river's mouth is a sand and clay beach about 300 feet by 20 feet. Artifacts were collected in the last 100 feet away from the river indicating that the site was likely occupied when the water was higher. Behind the beach at the end most distant from the river a terrace rises to a height of 11 feet, dropping rapidly within the first 100 feet to a height of 18 inches and finally merging with the stream bank. Vegetation is the usual spruce, poplar, birch and willow with grass and horse-tail fern on the river bank.

Cultural Debris: One graver, 3 spokeshaves, 4 worked flakes, 3 cores and 3 body sherds. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The site is completely surface and provides little archaeological data, but it does give some data on water level shifts in the area.

SIL 30 (HfLr 3) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 52' N. Long. 98° 58' W. On the upstream side of a point on the right bank of the Churchill River just upstream from the channel to South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is on a sand and clay beach fairly littered with driftwood and numerous rocks dot the shore line. Two distinct scatters were noted, section A was a 25 feet by 50 feet area on a small point at the upper end of the site and section B a small arc shaped beach (75 feet by 20 feet) below the point. Behind the beach is a 4 foot terrace. Birch, willow, and poplar grow on the beach terrace margin with grass on the beach and rocky areas. Spruce forest dominates the interior. A very small stream flows from a spring on the terrace across the beach and into the lake.

Cultural Remains: Late Prehistoric Period occupation was shown by numerous pot sherds, 2 scrapers, 1 core and 1 flake.

Recommendations: The site indicates the presence of prehistoric people in the region and does not require excavation.

SIL 31 (HfLs 1) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 53' N. Long. 99° 0' W. On the shore side of an island on the right bank of the Churchill River just upstream from the channel to South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: On the mainland side of the island is a small sand beach about 150 feet by 20 feet bordered by rocky shores. Artifacts were found scattered over the surface of the beach. A terrace rises to a height of 4 feet above the beach. The vegetation on the terrace is spruce forest with willow, birch and poplar on the terrace slope and beach margin. Grass is prevalent on the downstream end of the beach.

Cultural Remains: One chert flake, 2 chert scrapers and 1 sherdlet.

Recommendations: The site is merely a Random Find and provides little information.

SIL 32 (HeLr 7) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 98° 54' W. A small bay on the downstream side of the channel between Southern Indian Lake and South Bay on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The bay is just north of the center of the present community of South Indian Lake. There is a sand and mud beach 200 feet by 10 feet, the upper half of which is covered with grass. Numerous rocks are found in the area. A 6 foot terrace is located behind the beach and it supports a growth of poplar, birch, willow and spruce.

Cultural Remains: The only artifacts found were 4 scrapers and 1 flake, none of which were diagnostic.

Recommendations: The finds illustrate the presence of time depth in the locality of South Indian Lake.

SIL 33 (HeLr 8) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 98° 55' W. On a small bay in the channel between Southern Indian Lake and South Bay on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: The site is within the present community of South Indian Lake just south of Frank Spence's house. The beach is sand overlaying clay, about 30 feet wide and 50 feet long and is bordered by rocks. Above the beach is an 8 foot terrace on which several cabins are situated. Due to the habitation in the area the vegetation is limited to willow and grass.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 3 body sherds and one quartz flake. Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendation: This site shows preceding habitation in the area of the present settlement of South Indian Lake.

SIL 34 (HeLr 9) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 98° 56' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on a small point in the channel connecting South Bay to the remainder of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 34 was recorded in 1969 and partially excavated in 1970. A complete analysis of the excavated material has not been completed so this site will not be discussed at this time.

SIL 35 (HeLs 8) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 99° 6' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River in Tractor Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 35 was recorded in 1969 and partially excavated in 1970. A complete analysis of the excavated material has not been completed so this site will not be discussed at this time.

SIL 36 (HeLs 9) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 99° 6' W. In Tractor Bay just off South Bay on the right bank of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A clay beach 300 feet long and varying from 10 feet to 25 feet wide occupies most of the north shore of Tractor Bay. A creek cuts across the east end of the beach, but the concentration of artifacts was in a 60 feet by 20 feet area at the west end beginning just below the waterline. Behind the beach is a low terrace (3 - 4 feet) which rises to a height of 7-8 feet about 20 feet from the beach. Grass occupies the west end of the beach while willow, birch, poplar and spruce occupy the terrace.

Cultural Remains: Two rim sherds, 47 body sherds, 3 cores, 1 scraper, 2 bifaces and 2 chips. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: SIL 36 should be revisited in conjunction with further survey in the South Bay zone.

SIL 37 (HeLs 3) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 99° 6' W. Near the entrance to Tractor Bay in South Bay on the right bank of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 37 has five designated sections, A to E. The first four, A-D are located on a point of land which forms the north entrance into Tractor Bay. The other (E) is directly across the narrows on the south side of the entrance. The entire length of the find areas is approximately 1/4 mile. Section A is a sand beach 30 feet by 10 feet with a 1 foot terrace above the beach. The flora of the terrace is spruce, birch, poplar and willow. Pottery and one flake were collected. Section B is a rocky beach with a terrace similar to section A. One chert blade was recovered. Section C is a clay beach with sand abutting the 8 foot terrace which supports spruce, birch, poplar and willow. Pottery, a flake and a groundstone fragment were found in a 70 feet by 50 feet area.

Section D is a sand beach with an 8 foot terrace supporting the above mentioned flora. The finds, 2 body sherds and 1 flake were made in a 50 feet by 30 feet area. Section E is a sand beach across the narrows from the other sections at the base of a small point near the entrance to Tractor Bay. One chert blade fragment was recorded.

Cultural Remains: Late Prehistoric Period occupation is indicated by 6 rim sherds, 37 body sherds, 6 scrapers, 5 cores, 1 spokeshave, 1 biface, 1 celt and 2 flakes.

Recommendations: The site is a series of Random Findswhich with the present record do not warrent further research.

SIL 38 (HeLs 4) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 99° 6' W. On a small bay near Tractor Bay in Southern Indian Lake, on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: Cultural remains were found scattered over the entire surface of a sandy mud beach in a small bay on the west shore of South Bay just north of Tractor Bay. The beach is approximately 100 feet long and varies in width from 12 feet to 25 feet. Grass covers the east end of the beach where a channel connects a small bay. Granite outcrops form the west end of the beach. The terrace above the beach is 6 inches to 1 foot high at the east end and rises to 4 feet at the west end. Spruce and poplar cover the terrace while grass and willow dot the top and east end of the beach.

Cultural Remains: Two rim sherds, 14 body sherds, 3 cores, 3 scrapers, 2 spokeshaves and 1 chip indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: There was no mention of possible excavation.

SIL 39 (HeLs 5) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 99° 5' W. On a small bay just north of Tractor Bay in South Bay on the right bank of the Churchill River.

Description: A small mud beach 60 feet by 20 feet yielded a few pottery fragments at the right end near a rocky grass covered area. The find area was 20 feet by 20 feet. The high terrace behind the site is 15 feet high at the right end and slopes down to 10 feet to 11 feet at the left end. Spruce, birch and poplar are found on the terrace with willow on the beach and terrace slope. Just north of this beach is a sand beach 120 feet long, but no artifacts were found here.

Cultural Remains: One chert core and 11 body sherds suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: From the record it does not appear that excavation is warranted on this site.

SIL 40 Recorded by: A.W. Bellhouse (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 57' N. Long. 99° 9' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the base of a small peninsula in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is located on a small sand beach approximately 40 yards by 5 yards. The beach is partitioned into three sections by grass and willow knolls and a large granite outcrop separates these sections from a much larger sand beach (150 yards long) on the mainland end of the peninsula. The artifacts were found on the small beach and nothing was found on the terrace behind.

The beach rising about 2 feet above the water level consisted of 2 inches of sand over a light gray clay. The terrace rises 2 feet above the beach and slopes gradually up to about 5 feet within the first 30 yards back of the beach. The stratigraphy of the terrace as assessed from a small test pit was 6 inches of humus, 3 inches of dark gray clay and finally yellowish brown clay.

The ground cover in the area consisted of black spruce on the terrace with some birch and willow on the edge. Grass and willow inhabit the beach regions.

Cultural Remains: Thirty-eight body sherds, 2 scrapers, 1 core, and 1 graver, Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The recorder felt that no further research was necessary on the site.

SIL 42 Clara's Site — Recorded by: A.W. Bellhouse (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 51' N. Long. 98° 58' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River in a bay on a large point at the south end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were recovered from a small clay beach about 7 yards by 10 yards on a small crescent. The clay beach which is only 6 inches above water level is actually an isthmus connecting a bedrock outcrop to the mainland. The outcrop is 4 feet above the water and is covered in most places by 3 feet of clay. On the map the small peninsula is shown as an island.

The large bay in which the site is situated has a rocky shoreline and many rock islands dot it. The point in which the bay is located was razed in a fire at one time and spruce remain only on the extreme tip of the point. The only remaining vegetation is fireweed, willow, crab grass and some small shrubs.

Cultural Remains: One basalt chopper, 4 scrapers and 1 flake.

Recommendations: The site appears to have been almost completely eroded and no further work is necessary.

SIL 44 — Recorded by: A.W. Bellhouse (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 53' N. Long. 98° 54' W. On the upstream end of a large island in the mainstream of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a rock strewn sand beach 50 yards by 10 yards in a small bay at the end of a long narrow point on the end of the island. Cultural remains appeared to be eroding from a buried clay surface on the upper abandoned beach about 3 feet above water level.

The terrace rises three feet above the beach level at an angle of 45° and it is composed of granular clay. Vegetation on the terrace is spruce forest and on the abandoned beach it consists of scattered clumps of grass, willow and low shrubs. Marsh grass grows on the beach right to the water line.

Cultural Remains: One graver, 10 cores, 1 chopper, 7 scrapers, 3 spokeshaves and 1 flake.

Recommendations: The evidence suggests that at a time when the water level was lower, a living area about 20 feet wide would have existed on the present beach. The higher lake levels have eroded most of the site away and no further work is necessary.

SIL 45 Recorded by: A.W. Bellhouse (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 53' N. Long. 98° 53' W. On the upstream side of a large island in the mainstream of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A rock littered sand beach 100 yards long and 10 yards wide yielded evidence of prehistoric occupation. The active beach is about 5 feet wide while the higher inactive beach is about 25 feet wide and approximately 2 feet above the water level. The artifacts were found scattered all along the beach from the water to the edge of the terrace.

The terrace rises 1 1/2 feet above the back of the beach and then rises at an angle of 45° in a concave curve to a height of 6 feet. The entire surface is moss covered and does not indicate a recent slump. Spruce forest covers the terrace and willow and grass clumps dot the abandoned beach and the shore of the small bay.

Cultural Remains: Four cores, 1 spokeshave, and 6 scrapers.

Recommendations: It appears that the site was on the beach and that it has been severely eroded. No more work is necessary.

SIL 46 Recorded by: A.W. Bellhouse (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 53' N. Long. 98° 53' W. On the upstream side of a large island in the mainstream of the Churchill River on Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were recovered from two crescent shaped beaches approximately 200 yards in total length and 5 yards wide. The two beaches meet in the center and point toward a group of about 10 large boulders 15 to 20 yards from shore. The artifacts were found in several small clusters all along the beach which rises to about 2 feet above the water level.

The terrace behind the beach rises at a 45° angle to a height of 5 feet above the beach. It is covered by spruce and moss and it is composed of clay. The terrace behind the left hand crescent beach comes almost to the water line and it is covered by grass, clumps of willow and a couple of birch trees. The spruce forest takes over a little further back. Grass and willow clumps flourish in the abandoned beach.

Cultural Remains: Three gravers, 9 spokeshaves, 15 scrapers, 12 cores and 1 flake.

Recommendations: It appears that the habitation area of the site was on the beach and this has now been eroded.

SIL 47 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 54' N. Long. 98° 53' W. On the upstream side of a large island in the mainstream of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is on a southerly facing beach 200 feet long and 20 - 25 feet wide that has a deep sand covered approach. The left end of the site which is located on the abandoned beach 2 feet above the water level is terminated by a boulder covered slope and the right end of the site is about the middle of the beach. The upper beach is flat, well drained and boulder free.

There is no definable terrace as there is a gradual but continual slope upward from the beach. This varies from 10 feet on the left end to 3 feet at the center of the beach. The upper beach supports growths of willow, alder and a few small spruce saplings. The area behind the beach is spruce forest with numerous poplar and spruce intermingled.

Cultural Remains: Two gravers, 7 cores, 8 spokeshaves and 6 scrapers.

Recommendations: The site gives every indication of being a good camping area and it appears to have little disturbance. Hence, testing of the site is recommended to determine if undisturbed cultural remains are present.

SIL 48 Recorded by: A.W. Bellhouse (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 44' N. Long. 99° 7' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River in a small bay near the end of a long narrow channel of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were located on a sand beach 250 yards long and 10 yards wide with a very shallow grass filled approach. The beach is subdivided by a series of clay outcrops which are covered with grass and willow clumps. Driftwood litters the beach and grass and willow are in abundance. The artifacts were collected near the center of the beach.

The terrace abutting the beach varies from a few inches in height to 2 feet before it slopes at a 45° angle to an undetermined height. A high clay bank visible from the water was impossible to locate due to the extremely heavy undergrowth in the spruce forest.

A small 2 foot wide creek flows out of the right hand side of the beach and can be clearly seen from the water as it makes a clear channel through an otherwise weedy shoreline.

Cultural Remains: Two basalt choppers and 1 battered basalt cobble.

Recommendations: The limited amount of artifactual material and the eroded nature of the beach indicate that further research is not necessary.

SIL 49 Recorded by: Jeff Rushowick (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 42' N. Long. 98° 56' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of the channel between Southern Indian Lake and South Bay.

Description: The site is a former Hudson Bay (?) trading post in the settlement of South Indian Lake. It was recorded and partially excavated in 1970 and it will not be discussed further in this report as a detailed analysis has not been completed.

SIL 133 (HeLr 10) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 49' N. Long, 99° 55' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of the channel between Southern Indian Lake and South Bay.

Description: The remains of some old houses which were a part of the settlement of South Indian Lake were located in a clearing on a point. The people who originally occupied the point moved closer to the school, which is further into the channel, some years ago. The last structure was raised in 1968.

The point is approximately 400 yards wide and 1/4 mile long with a series of sand and gravel beaches on the borders. The beaches, which yielded some pottery and flakes, are about 35 feet wide and interrupted by rock outcrops. The terrace slopes gently up from the beaches to a height of 15 feet above the water.

The flora of the area has been modified by the former settlement. Marsh grass occupies the beaches while wild raspberry and strawberry bushes, carrot, and fireweed grow on the slope. Small clumps of poplar and birch dot the clearing in the spruce forest.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 6 body sherds, 4 scrapers, 1 adze, a side plate and hammer of a flint lock and a plastic submarine.

Recommendations: This site should be tested as it may provide a sequence from Late Prehistoric times to the present.

SIL 134 (HeLr 11) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 49' N. Long. 98° 55' W. On the mainland side of a large island near the right bank of the Churchill River opposite the settlement of South Indian Lake.

Description: A sand beach approximately 400 yards long and 10 - 20 feet wide occurs on the mainland side of the island. Cultural remains were collected on the

upstream end of the beach for a distance of 125 yards from 4 - 6 feet from the water's edge. A 6 - 8 foot terrace abutts the beach and its level top supports spruce forest with a few poplar and willow on the slope and beach.

Cultural Remains: Two rim sherds, 28 body sherds, 9 scrapers, 4 flakes and 1 corroded fragment indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site should be re-examined in conjunction with future research in the South Bay zone.

SIL 135 (HeLr 12) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 49' N. Long 98° 55' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of the channel between Southern Indian Lake and South Bay.

Description: Artifacts were recovered from a rocky, clay beach between two small points of land in an area approximately 50 feet by 30 feet and 15 feet from the water's edge.

Several cabins which are part of the settlement of South Indian Lake occupy a clearing in the spruce and poplar forest on the top of the terrace. The banks of the 15 - 20 foot terrace are fairly steep.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 14 body sherds and one scraper suggest Late Prehistoric Period use.

Recommendations: The site is one of many in the locality of the present settlement of South Indian Lake.

SIL 136 (HeLr 13) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 48' N. Long. 98° 55' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of the channel between Southern Indian Lake and South Bay.

Description: A small point with beaches on both sides juts into the channel between South Bay and Southern Indian Lake. On the lake side of the point are two small beaches, a gravelly sand beach about 15 feet wide and a very small clay beach about 20 feet wide, separated by a rock outcrop. The larger sand beach yielded a few artifacts in a 20 foot long strip 15 feet from the water. A few other artifacts were collected on a gravelly sand beach on the bay side of the point.

The 12 foot terrace above the beaches has been cleared of spruce and poplar for a modern cabin which is presently unoccupied.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 15 body sherds, and 4 scrapers suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site is one of a series of sites which probably represent a site locality.

SIL 137 (HeLr 14) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 48' N. Long 98° 54' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of the channel between Southern Indian Lake and South Bay.

Description: Cultural remains were collected from a 200 yard long sand and clay beach at the base of a U-shaped bay in the channel between South Bay and Southern Indian Lake. The artifacts were scattered along a 75 yard strip about 20 feet from the water's edge.

A modern portage has been cut through the poplar and spruce on the terrace behind the beach. The portage is used in the winter to reach the United Church.

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds and 1 scraper comprise the entire collection. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The site is a Random Find amongst a series of sites which probably represent a site locality.

SIL 138 (HeLs 6) Okahow Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' N. Long. 99° 0' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Two find areas were recorded from a 15 to 20 foot wide clay beach which bordered a broad, grassy point at the mouth of a bay. The finds were made about 150 yards apart and in each case they extended from below the water level to the clay banks at the back of the beach and for 30 to 40 feet along the beach. The top of the 6 foot bank is level and covered with birch and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Five rim sherds, 58 body sherds, 4 choppers, 4 scrapers, 7 flakes and 2 shell casings indicate Late Prehistoric and Historic Period occupations.

Recommendations: The terrace behind the beach affords a good camping area and it is recommended that this site, especially the terrace, be re-examined in conjunction with more research in the South Bay zone.

SIL 139 (HeLs 7) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 45' Long. 99°1' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River in a small bay on the upstream side of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A long sand spit with a rocky tip juts into the bay. Artifacts were collected on the 250 yard long and 20 foot wide sand and clay beach on the south side of the spit. The finds were made over the entire length of the beach and from 2 to 12 feet from the water's edge. The north shore of the spit is marshy. Behind the beach is a 6 foot high terrace covered with birch and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Two rim sherds, 16 body sherds, 7 scrapers and 1 flake suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: This site does not appear to contain as much information as SIL 138 which is 1/4 mile away, but it should be re-examined in conjunction with SIL 138.

SIL 140 (HeLs 1) Stony Portage Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 40' N. Long. 99° 2' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site was partially excavated in 1970 and the data pertaining to the site will not be discussed in this report, as a detailed analysis has not been completed.

SIL 141 (HeLs 2) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 50' N. Long. 99° 1' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River at the head of the channel leading to Stony Portage in South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The narrows at the entrance to the channel is very rocky. On the north side there is a mud beach about 100 yards long and 10 yards wide which supports a growth of grass and willows. An old stream channel which is overgrown with spruce and grass cuts through the beach. Most of the artifacts collected were found within 40 yards of this channel from 5 feet to 20 feet from the water's edge. The terrace behind the beach is overgrown by spruce except for a small clearing where an old cabin is situated.

The site was revisited by David Riddle in 1970 for the purpose of testing. However, the water level that year was much higher than in 1969 and the beach was completely under water. The channel was a swamp and the test holes on the terrace yielded nothing.

Cultural Remains: Two rim sherds, 10 body sherds (one of which was recovered in 1970), 1 projectile point, 8 scrapers, 2 bifaces, and 9 flakes indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: This site should not be written off because of the lack of evidence of occupation uncovered in 1970. It should be fully considered in a re-evaluation of the South Bay zone.

SIL 142 Recorded by: P. Reed (1971)

Location: Lat. 56° 50' N. Long. 98° 53' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River at the base of a small bay just downstream from the channel between South Bay and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a mud beach with sand and gravel overlying the clay at the end of a small bay. The sides of the bay are granite outcrops. All the cultural debris was found on the beach.

The area behind the beach has a 4 to 6 inch covering of moss as well as willow, birch and spruce. The terrace slopes gently to a height of 8 to 10 feet above the water.

Cultural Remains: Two chert spokeshaves and 2 chert scrapers.

Recommendations: The entire site is surface and any subsurface material has most likely been eroded. No further work is recommended.

SIL 143 Mandible Site Recorded by: P. Reid (1971)

Location: Lat. 56° 51' N. Long. 98° 51' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River just downstream from the channel between South Bay and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural debris was recovered from a beach on the downstream side of a long point. Most of the artifacts were found in the water or within a few feet of the water's edge on the active clay beach. Nothing was found in the inactive sand and gravel beach above the clay beach. The beach was approximately 100 feet long and 20 to 25 feet wide, having a marsh on the downstream end and a rock outcrop on the other. The beach was littered with floating debris and supported clumps of willow.

A terrace rose steeply at angles of from 30° to 50° from the back of the beach to a height of 5 feet to 8 feet above the beach. The beach was approximately 4 feet above the water level. The spruce forest which once occupied the terrace and most ground cover have been removed by a recent forest fire.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 4 body sherds, 1 quartz chopper, 1 chert spokeshave, 3 scrapers, 1 canid skull and 2 caribou mandibles suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: It appears that the site occurs on the beach only and has already been destroyed by erosion. No further work is recommended.

SIL 244 (HfLr 4) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 50' N. Long. 98° 54' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on a peninsula just north of the settlement of South Indian Lake in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a sand beach 120 feet by 20 feet with willow, poplar and spruce at the back of the beach and on the terrace.

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds, 5 scrapers and 1 flake. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 245 (HfLr 2) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 50' N. Long. 98° 53' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on a peninsula just north of South Indian Lake in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on both sides of a 50 yard long sand neck. Willow and spruce grow on the neck.

Cultural Remains: Six body sherds, 9 scrapers and 4 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 246 (HeLr 15) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 48' N. Long. 98° 55' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of the channel between South Bay and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected in hard packed clay for 200 yards along a large path on both sides of a creek. Grass and birch grow in the area.

Cultural Remains: Eight body sherds, 1 scraper, 1 chopper, 2 flakes, 2 lead slugs from a .22 caliber rifle, 1 steel bar and 1 rubber stamp from a shoe. Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 247 (HeLr 6) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 44' N. Long. 98° 58' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River at the mouth of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 247 was excavated in 1970 and it will not be discussed in this report, as a detailed analysis of the data has not been completed.

SIL 248 (HeLr 16) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 44' N. Long. 98° 58' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on an island on the downstream side of the channel between South Bay and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected in a 60 feet by 75 feet sand bar joining two rock islands. The highest point of the sand bar is 3 feet above the water level while the highest part of the rocks is 8 feet above water level. Grass and willow grow on the sand bar while birch, poplar and spruce grow on the islands.

Cultural Remains: Ten body sherds, 9 scrapers and 4 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 249 (HeLr 17) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 44' N. Long. 98° 58' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of the channel between South Bay and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected from a sand and clay beach, 45 feet by 24 feet and rising 3 feet above the water level. Willow inhabit the back of the beach with birch on the slope and edge of the 3 foot terrace and spruce forest behind.

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds, 1 bone fragment and 3 scrapers. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 250 (HeLr 18) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 43' N. Long. 98° 57' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected on a 200 yard long and 20 feet to 25 feet wide sand beach in a horseshoe bay with willow, birch and spruce behind the beach. A large blade was found 15 feet from the water's edge.

Cultural Remains: One quartz blade and 4 flakes.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 251 (HeLr 19) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 42' N. Long. 98° 52' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a 125 yard long and 20 feet wide sand and pebble beach in a deep bay. Large rocks occur at the water line and on the beach 2-3 feet from the water. The beach is bordered on either end by rock outcrops and at the back by a low terrace covered with spruce.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 25 body sherds, 1 core, 15 scrapers and 11 flakes indicate Late Prehistoric Period use.

Recommendations: The site is not adequately recorded.

SIL 252 (HeLr 4) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 41' N. Long. 98° 52' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 252 was excavated in 1970 and it will not be discussed in this report, as a detailed analysis of the data has not been completed.

SIL 253 (HeLr 3) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 42' N. Long. 98° 51'. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of South Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 253 was excavated in 1970 and it will not be discussed in this report, as a detailed analysis of the data has not been completed.

SIL 313 Recorded by: D.K. Riddle (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 41' N. Long. 98° 53' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the end of a point forming the narrows between South Bay and Swan Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a long, 150 feet by 25 feet boulder strewn sand beach bounded by an outcrop on the right end, when facing inland and by a rocky

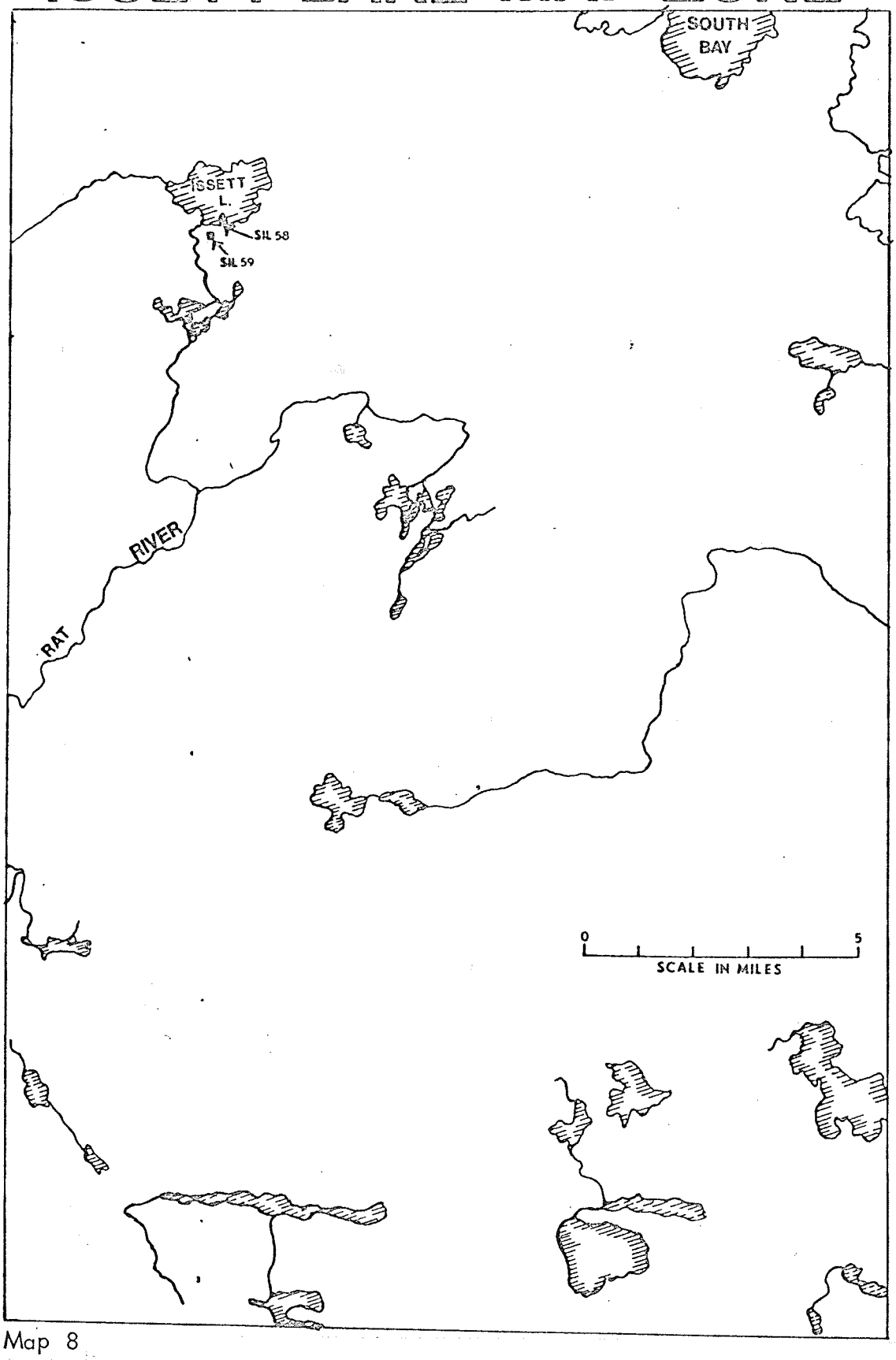
point on the left end. Numerous rocks in the bay make the approach to the site very difficult. The cultural remains were recovered from the higher inactive beach mostly within 10 foot diameter circles.

The terrace rises abruptly at the back of the beach and continues to slope upwards producing no favourable camping areas. Spruce forest covers the high ground while alder, poplar, willow, moss and grass inhabit the beach area.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 3 body sherds, 11 scrapers and 13 flakes. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: It appears that the only suitable camping area was the beach which is subject to high erosion and disturbance. Therefore, no further research is recommended.

ISSETT LAKE MAP ZONE

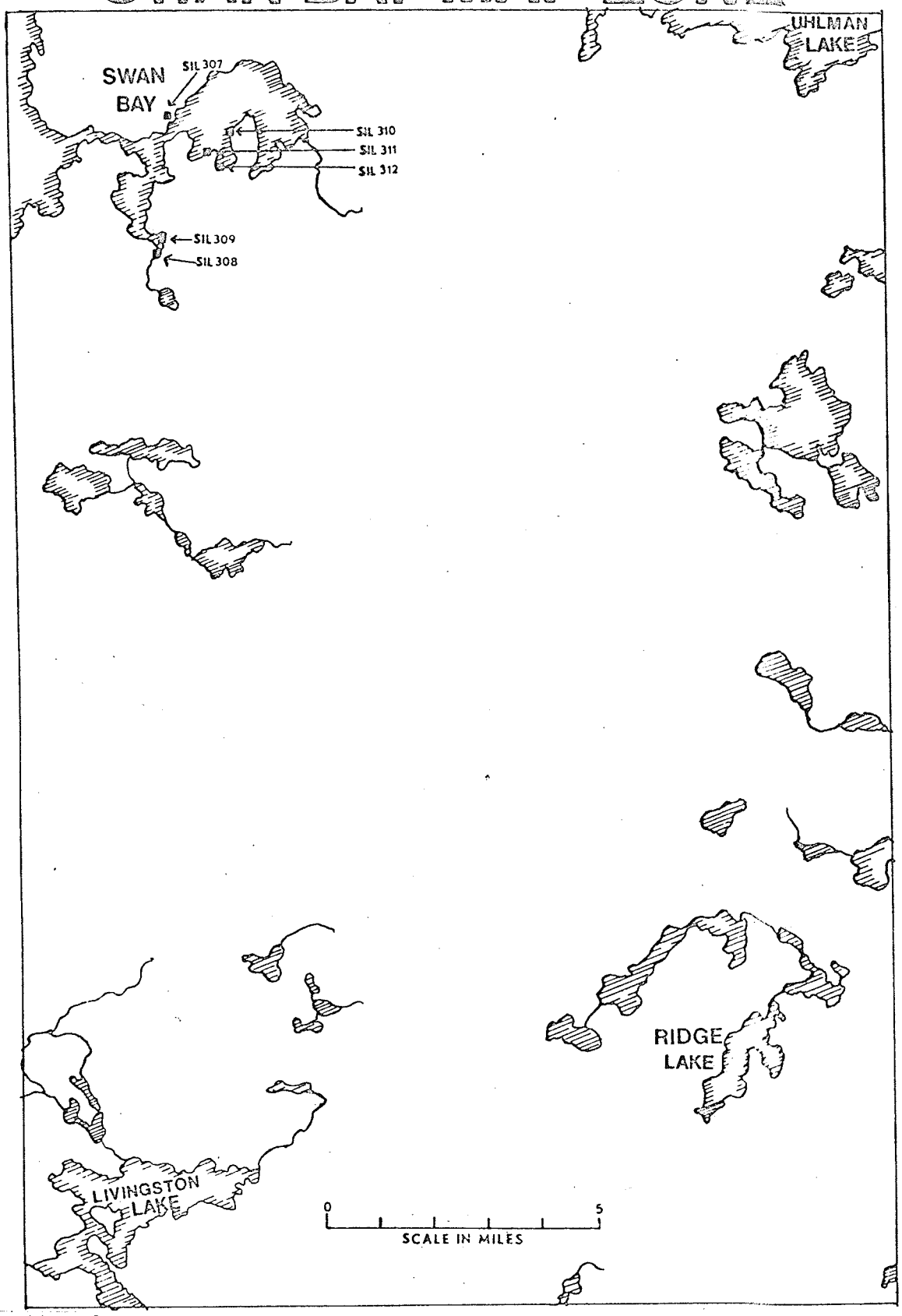


Map 8

The Issett Lake Map Zone includes only a fringe of South Bay which is a lobe of Southern Indian Lake. No sites have been recorded in this section of the bay, but there are two sites, SIL 58 and 59 which were recorded on Issett Lake this past summer. These sites have been reported by Wiersum (1972) and will not be discussed here.

The inclusion of only one small segment of South Bay in the zone is the unfortunate result of using an arbitrary grid. Any sites on the bay in this zone would most likely show a closer relationship to the other sites on the bay. Emphasis is placed on the fact that these map zones are entirely arbitrary and may or may not have significance in relation to geographic features.

SWAN BAY MAP ZONE



Map 9

SIL 307 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 39' N. Long. 98° 45' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River just inside the entrance to Swan Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on the sands and gravels of a 300 feet by 30 feet beach 0.2 to 0.5 feet above the present strand line. Cultural remains were found on the entire length of the beach. They were all badly waterworn and there were no indications of non-artifactual cultural remains.

On high ground behind the beach is a burned spruce forest while an abandoned beach between the high ground and the present active beach supports growths of willow, alder, grasses, sedges, and low shrubs. There is no terrace as such behind the beach, but there is a 30 foot long slope forming an angle of 30° with the beach. A test on the slope suggested that it was a slumpage of varved clays overlaying other varved clays.

A small flowing rivulet forms the right hand, when facing inland, terminus of the site.

Cultural Remains: Fourteen body sherds, 7 scrapers, 17 flakes and 3 charred bone fragments indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: No excavatable area was found as it appeared that the site had been occupied when the water was at least 1 foot lower. The site is eroded and disrupted and no further work is necessary.

SIL 308 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory

Location: Lat. 56° 37' N. Long. 98° 46' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River near the end of the southeastern lobe of Swan Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A scant handful of sherds and stone implements were recovered from a 300 feet by 15 - 20 feet coarse sand and fine gravel beach. The cultural remains have been eroded and incorporated into the beach sands. A large portion of the beach is covered with a dark brown matting of what appears to be moss or dried muskeg.

The beach is at the south end of a north facing crescentric inlet. On the east are large boulders and low marsh and on the west end of the beach granite bed rock is exposed. The upper half of the beach supports alder, willow and other low shrubs. The high ground behind the beach is about four feet above the beach at the center and slopes upward to about 8 feet at the edges. The slope is about 80° and consists of varved clays. A rivulet runs from the terrace into the lake about the center of the beach.

Cultural Remains: One body sherd, 3 scrapers and 4 flakes hint at Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: No further work is recommended.

SIL 309 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 37' N. Long. 98° 46' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River near the end of the southeastern lobe of Swan Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A coarse sand and fine gravel beach, 600 feet by 30 - 40 feet, occupies the end of a U-shaped bay in a lobe of South Bay. The sides of the bay are large granite boulders and bedrock exposures. A small stream bisects the beach.

Cultural remains were recovered in four distinct clusters each 5-10 feet in diameter and 30 - 70 feet apart on the high abandoned beach. Nothing was found on the present active beach and no features were noted.

The terrace behind the beach has a 0.5 foot vertical rise and slope to a height of 1 foot above the center of the beach, but it slopes up towards each side and stands 8 feet above the beach at each end. Spruce, poplar and larch occupy the high ground while the abandoned beach is covered with willow, alder, poplar, grasses and small shrubs.

Cultural Remains: No pottery was recovered, but 1 projectile point, 8 scrapers and 9 flakes were collected. The projectile point is fragmented at the base and the tip and cannot be typed.

Recommendations: The low flat area behind the beach, the lack of pottery and the numerous stone tools indicate that further beach study and testing of the uplands should be conducted.

SIL 310 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory

Location: Lat.56° 39' N. Long. 98° 44' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the end of a long point in Swan Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A trace of cultural debris was recovered from a 100 feet by 25 feet sand beach. The beach is bordered by granite outcrops and contains large quantities of rock. The active beach is 5 feet wide while the 20 foot wide inactive beach is covered with grass, willow and other low shrubs. The artifacts were eroding from the base of the bushes.

The west end of the beach forms a small point which provides a sheltered cove for the site. Large granite boulders litter the shore and extend out into the water. Directly in front of the beach about 1/4 mile out is an island which shelters the site from a N.W. wind. The terrace behind the beach is up to 4 feet high with a slight slope of about 30°. The terrace is populated by spruce forest.

Cultural Remains: One scraper, 1 core and 7 flakes.

Recommendations: The site is mostly eroded and no further work is recommended.

SIL 311 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 38' N. Long. 98° 44' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River in a small bay on Swan Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were located eroding right at the peak of wave action on a 1000 feet by 30 feet sand beach with clay underneath. The site was undergoing heavy erosion.

The flora of the inactive beach was willow and other shrubs with spruce forest on the surrounding uplands. The terrace is 2 feet to 5 feet above the upper beach and has 4 or 5 tiny rivulets draining it.

Cultural Remains: Two bone fragments, 10 scrapers and 4 flakes.

Recommendations: Mallory suggested that a few tests may reveal whether or not the cultural remains were eroding from the clay beneath the inactive beach.

SIL 312 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 38' N. Long. 98° 44' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River at the mouth of a small bay in Swan Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

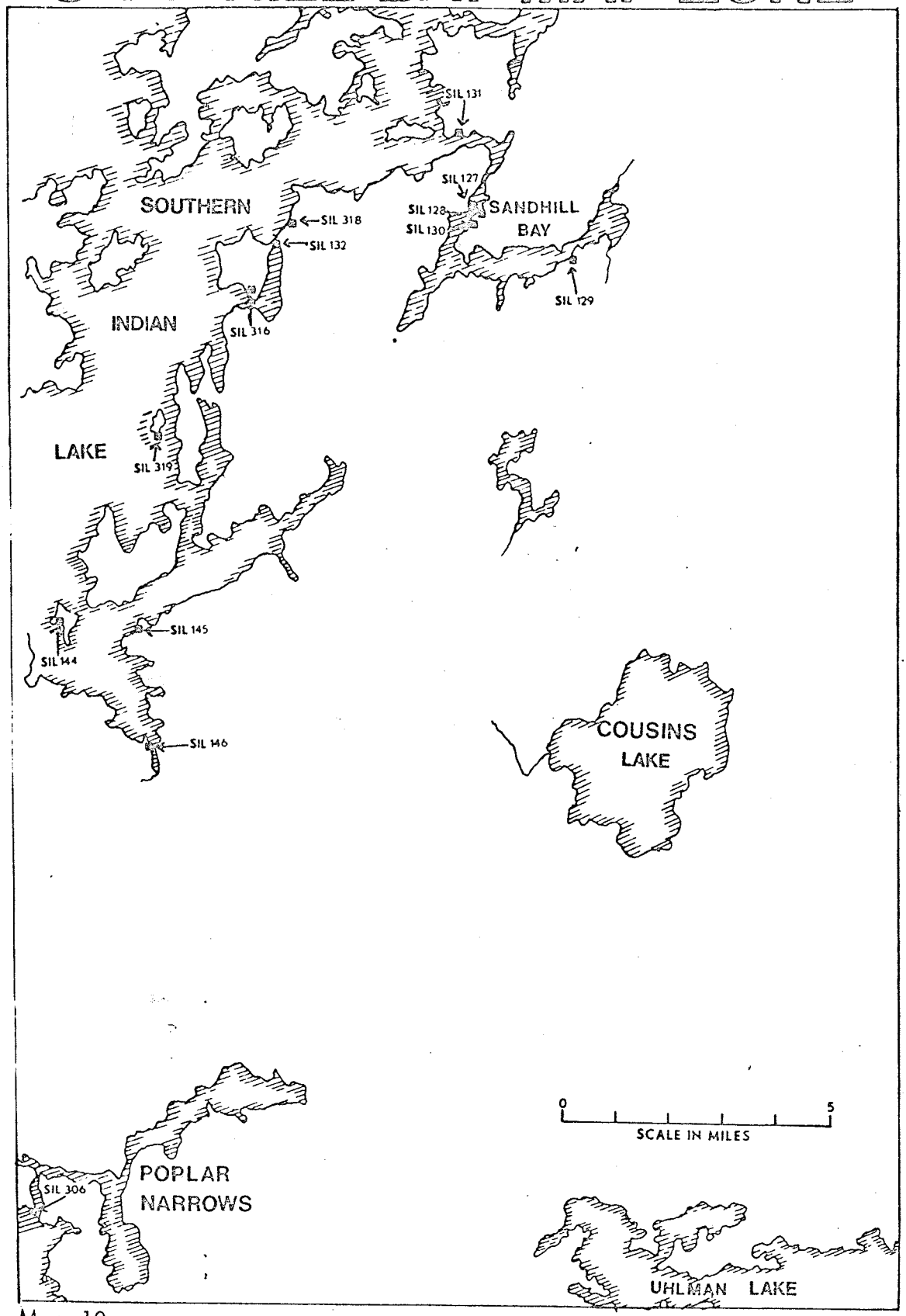
Description: Cultural remains were recovered from a sloping sand and gravel beach about 150 feet by 30 feet that is protected from southerly and northeasterly winds. The material came from the upper half of the beach at the east end of the site. Back against the clay bank was a small stone rimmed fire hearth.

The narrow bay below SIL 312 is 600 to 800 feet deep with a point of exposed bedrock and cobbles reaching towards the center of Swan Bay. Willow grows on the upper beach and spruce covers the 2 foot high terrace above the beach. A tiny rivulet borders both sides of the site.

Cultural Remains: Four scrapers and 3 flakes.

Recommendations: No further research is necessary on this small site.

SANDHILL BAY MAP ZONE



Map 10

SIL 127 (HfLp 1) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 58' N. Long. 98° 38' W. On the upstream side of Sandhill Bay on the right bank of the Churchill River in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is on a sand and cobble beach about 300 feet by 20 feet at the base of a 30 foot high esker which juts into Sandhill Bay forming the first narrows. The artifacts were all located within 8 feet of the base of the esker from 1 - 2 feet above water level.

A one acre clearing in the poplar and birch covered esker contained the remains of several houses with depressions and mounds possibly representing cellars and chimneys. The guide suggested that this may be the site of some cabins which burned about 1919.

Cultural Remains: One iron trade axe, 1 celt, 8 scrapers and 5 flakes.

Recommendations: It was felt that the artifacts on the beach were eroding from the esker and with the historic site on the top of the esker, the site should be tested in relation to other sites in the Sandhill Bay zone. The site was first recorded by J.V. Wright in 1966. (Wright, 1968a: 2).

SIL 128 (HfLp 2) Wolf Den Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 58' N. Long. 98° 38' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of Sandhill Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated directly east of SIL 127 at the foot of the same esker. Artifacts were collected from a sand and gravel beach about 15 feet from the water's edge and 30 feet from the base of the esker of fine wind blown sand. The beach gradually becomes muddy as it extends eastward and it ends 200 yards east in a rocky area. Very little material was found in the clay area.

Cultural Remains: Seven body sherds, 1 scraper and 1 flake. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The site could be revisited in conjunction with research in the Sandhill Bay Map Zone. The site was first recorded by J.V. Wright in 1966. (Wright, 1968a: 2).

SIL 129 (HfLp 4) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 57' N. Long. 98° 35' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of Sandhill Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated at the base of a 20 foot esker on the upstream side of the second narrows in Sandhill Bay. The top of the esker is flat with a recently

burnt cabin, a recent campsite and a thin covering of spruce and poplar.

The cultural remains were recovered from the base of the esker between 4 and 10 feet from the water's edge. Two sherds were found on the top of the esker.

Cultural Remains: Four rim sherds, 45 body sherds, and 3 flakes indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The top of the esker provided an ideal camping spot and further research in the Sandhill Bay zone should consider this site for resurvey.

SIL 130 (HfLp 5) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 57' N. Long. 98° 38' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of Sandhill Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site occupies a sand and clay beach about 200 feet long and 20 feet wide next to a small creek. Cultural remains were found in a strip of beach 3 to 12 feet from the water's edge. Behind the beach is a 6 foot terrace which supports spruce and poplar on its level top.

Cultural Remains: Fifteen body sherds, 4 scrapers and 10 flakes suggest Late Prehistoric Period use.

Recommendations: The site should be re-examined in conjunction with a re-evaluation of the Sandhill Bay zone.

SIL 131 (HfLp 6) Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 59' N. Long. 98° 38' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream side of the channel leading into Sandhill Bay.

Description: A boulder strewn beach lies in front of two old cabins at the mouth of the channel into Sandhill Bay. A few artifacts were found in sandy patches amongst the boulders almost 6 feet from the water's edge. The material appeared to be coming down from the terrace where the two cabins were located. Vegetation in the area is willow, poplar, and spruce.

Cultural Remains: Four body sherds, 3 scrapers and 3 flakes. Late Prehistoric and Historic Period.

Recommendations: Very little information was recorded on this site. It should be re-examined in conjunction with further research in the Sandhill Bay zone.

SIL 132 (HfLq 1) The Neck Site Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 56° 47' N. Long. 98° 44' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River between Sandhill Bay and the settlement of South Indian Lake in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: This site was originally discovered and excavated by J.V. Wright in 1965-66. (Wright, 1968a: 9-18). Wright's excavations were still visible in 1969, and the lower water levels exposed a much larger cobble beach. However, very little material was recovered.

Cultural Remains: Six body sherds and 1 scraper. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: The 1969 record of this site gives very little information about the site. There are a few comments about Wright's excavations and objects in the area, but Wright's description of the site must be consulted to get any information on the site.

SIL 144 Recorded by: P. Reid (1971)

Location: Lat. 56° 51' N. Long. 98° 50' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on a point of an island just downstream from South Indian Lake in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a sand beach divided by granite outcrops which join a point to the upstream side of the island. The active beach is only 1 to 3 feet wide while the inactive beach 4 to 6 inches above it is 20 to 25 feet wide and heavily overgrown with sedges and rushes. Cultural debris was recovered from a 100 feet by 25 feet section of the inactive beach between a granite outcrop and a small marsh near the terrace.

The terrace slopes gently at 10° - 15° from the beach to a height of almost 3 feet above the beach. There has been much slumpage on the edge of the terrace which may have contained the cultural debris. The top of the low, undulating terrace is covered with 6 inches of moss, some birch and dense spruce forest.

The site is well protected by the point from direct exposure to the open lake and the prevailing westerly winds. A small rivulet flows into the lake near the site.

Cultural Debris: Two rim sherds, 17 body sherds, and a chert scraper suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendation: The site does not appear to contain any new information and does not require a high priority.

SIL 145 Recorded by: P. Reid (1971)

Location: Lat. 56° 51' N. Long. 98° 48' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the downstream edge of a wide bay just downstream from the settlement of South Indian Lake in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is represented by several lithic pieces found along a short sand beach at the bottom of a very shallow cove which faces downstream. The 250 foot by 10 to 25 foot beach is bounded on the left by a bush covered granite outcrop and on the right by a less prominent, more overgrown outcrop. The active beach is narrow at each end and broadens to almost the full width of the beach in the center. The inactive beach is about 3 feet above the water and covered with grass and scrub. Several dry rivulet channels cross the beach from the terrace and it was in these that the cultural debris was collected.

One active rivulet drains the low lying terrace. The terrace has very little slope with a low 2 foot bank in some places, but in most places there is little discontinuity between the beach slope and the terrace slope. There is no moss on the terrace, but there is 3 inches of humus containing charcoal as a result of a fire. This is underlain by granular clay. The flora of the terrace and the surrounding area of the site is willow, birch, poplar, alder and some young spruce as regrowth begins after the fire.

Cultural Debris: Five chert scrapers, 1 chert spokeshave, 1 piece of used mudstone and 1 fossil.

Recommendations: The site appears to have suffered some erosion and does not require a high priority.

SIL 146 Recorded by: P. Reid (1971)

Location: Lat. 56° 49' N. Long. 98° 47' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River near the base of a large bay just north of the settlement of South Indian Lake in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a 45 yard long sand and clay beach with two small rocky points. The active beach has a thin layer of sand and pebbles over clay and is wide in some areas and very narrow in others. The inactive beach is 4 - 6 inches higher than the active beach and in most places forms a low bank over the other beach. The whole beach slopes at about 15° to the terrace and is soft and marshy. Three springs trickle across the beach. The cultural debris was recovered from a 27 yard long section of the left end of the active beach. Some items were found in and around a shallow rivulet channel in the active beach. Some material was collected on the water and in a small spring. A small amount was found on the pebble covered inactive beach.

The terrace rises at a 40° angle about 4 feet above the inactive beach. The top supports a dense spruce forest with heavy moss covering. A few birch grow on the edge of

the terrace while grass, willow and alder flourish on the inactive beach. Driftwood is abundant along the bottom of the terrace slope.

The site also shows the remains of recent fishing camps as the bay is a good fishing area.

Cultural Debris: One rim sherd, 4 body sherds, 4 scrapers, 3 flakes and 1 tooth suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site did not yield very much cultural debris and the beach showed a high degree of erosion. Thus, it appears that the site has been greatly eroded and does not rate a high priority.

SIL 306 Recorded by: O.L. Mallory (1970)

Location: Lat. 56° 42' N. Long. 98° 50' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the tip of a point in Poplar Narrows in South Bay of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is on a 20 foot high, southeasterly facing point approximately 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. Lithic debris and some tiny fragments of pottery were found in and around recent camps. The full extent of the site was not established. A fire pit and evidence of extensive forest burn at some considerable time in the past were observed.

The beach at the site is rocky with a 70° grade leading to the top of the terrace where the site is located. Spruce, birch and poplar cover the area. Just north of the site the narrow channel turns to run east-west. The east-west channel and the pond at the end of it are both very shallow and reed filled.

Cultural Remains: One graver.

Recommendations: The site requires further investigation to determine its full extent and to search for possible stratification.

SIL 316 Recorded by: C.A. Brown (1971).

Location: Lat. 56° 56' N. Long. 98° 44' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of a large peninsula in the mid-section of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few cultural remains were recovered from a 300 yard long and 25 - 30 foot wide sand beach. Most of the artifacts were recovered from the 6 - 8 foot wide active beach at the mainstream end. The inactive beach is inhabited by willow, grass and birch. Behind the beach a hill of clay rises to an undetermined height. The hill has been deforested by a recent fire and there has been very little regrowth. The area behind the burn supports spruce.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 7 body sherds, 1 chert scraper, 3 flakes and a bone fragment suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: It appears that the site has been destroyed by erosion.

SIL 318 Recorded by: C.A. Brown (1971)

Location: Lat. 56° 58' N. Long. 98° 43' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River in the mid-section of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few cultural remains were recovered from a sand and cobble beach 1/4 mile long and 25 - 30 feet wide. Spruce forest extended to the beach with some patches of poplar and willow. Nothing other than the occasional artifact was observed.

Cultural Remains: Two fragments of glass, 8 scrapers, 2 spokeshaves, and 1 chert micro-core.

Recommendations: The site recorded is thin and only on the beach indicating high erosion, such that further work is not warranted.

SIL 319 Recorded by: C.A. Brown (1971)

Location: Lat. 56° 54' N. Long. 98° 47' W. On the right bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of a small island in the mid-section of Southern Indian Lake.

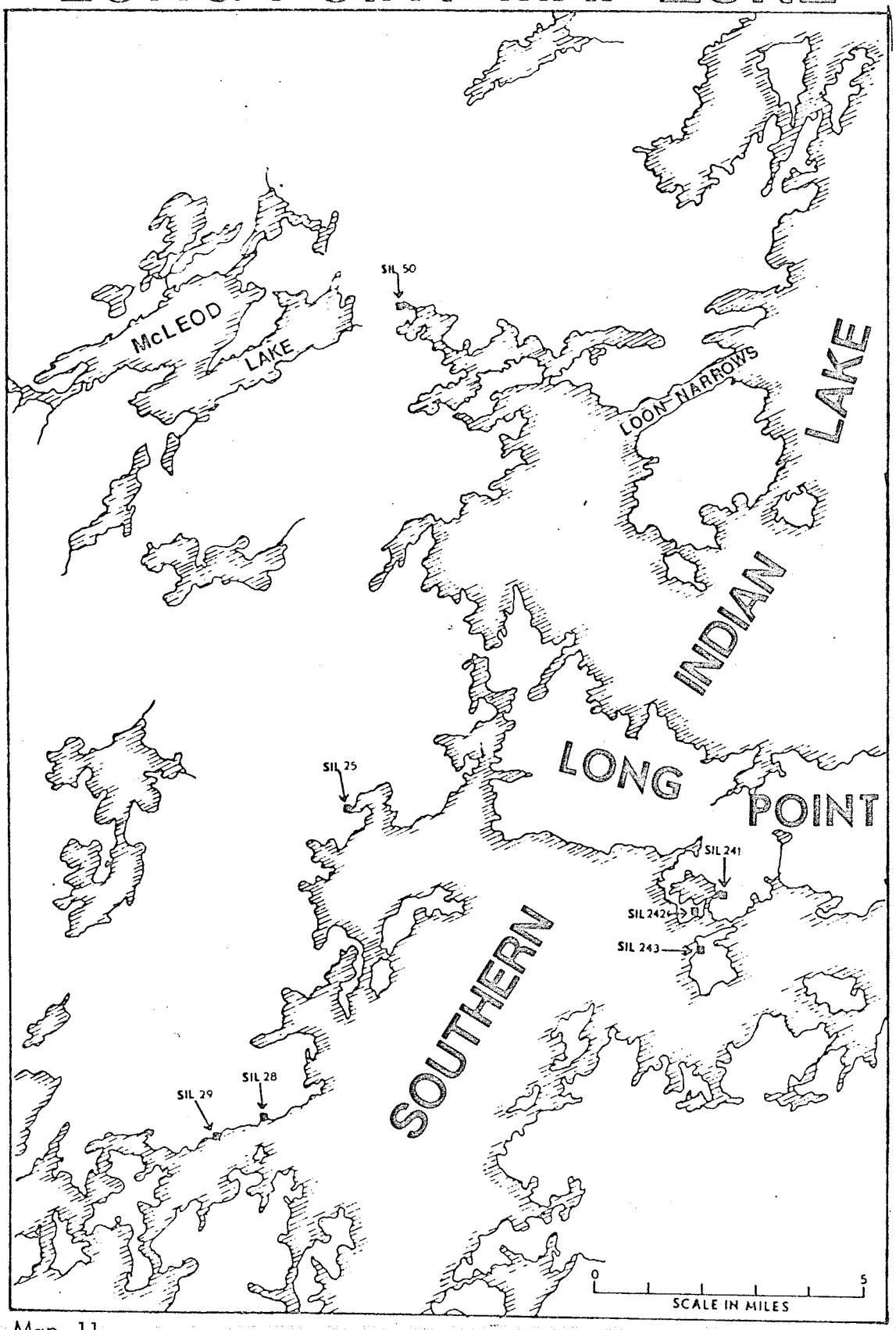
Description: A few cultural remains were recovered from a 100 - 150 yard long and 30 foot wide sand beach on the mainstream side of a narrow point on the up-stream end of the island. The area is quite sheltered.

A section of exposed stratigraphy showed a series of banded sands in the following sequence: humus, brown sand, white sand, dark sand, medium brown sand, dark sand, black sand, white sand and finally clay. Spruce forest abutts the beach which supports some grass and willow.

Cultural Remains: Five body sherds and 2 chert scrapers suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendation: The recorded site occupies the beach only. It is possible that the heavily forested area behind the beach may contain further cultural remains since there appears to be a good soil development. It is suggested that the site be re-examined in relation to further research in the Sandhill Bay Map Zone.

LONG POINT MAP ZONE



Map 11

SIL 25 (HgLq 3) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 8' N. Long. 98° 41' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River just above Long Point in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Artifacts were recovered from a sand and clay beach about 300 feet by 35 feet of which only the top 15 feet is sand. A sherd was found on top of the wet sandy clay just below the sand beach. Most of the sand area is overgrown with willow and grass. Birch trees inhabit the edge of a 5 foot terrace directly behind the beach and spruce covers the remainder of the terrace.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, and 4 worked or used flakes suggest that this may be a Late Prehistoric Period site.

Recommendations: The site is almost completely eroded from the sand beach and does not require further investigation.

SIL 28 (HgLq 1) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 3' N. Long. 98° 43' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River around the median point of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Archaeological remains were recovered from a sand beach about 150 feet by 40 feet. The upper parts of the beach support grass and willow while spruce dominates the interior. At the top of the beach there is a low terrace rising from 1 foot to a maximum of 4 feet.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 1 body sherd, 1 white glass bead, 14 scrapers and 4 flakes. Late Prehistoric and Historic Period occupations.

Recommendations: The potential of the site is limited.

SIL 29 (HgLq 2) Recorded by: James Whelan (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 4' N. Long. 98° 44' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River around the median point of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: SIL 29 is a sand beach approximately 300 feet by 35 feet with a deep rivulet flowing from a clay fan and bisecting the beach. The downstream end of the beach is very rocky and the upstream end has a small point of bedrock interspersed with sandy pockets. The cultural debris was collected from two sections on the upstream end of the beach, section A from the rivulet upstream to the exposed bedrock and section B, a 20 foot by 20 foot area of sand among the bedrock.

There is an 8 foot terrace behind the beach on the downstream end. The terrace slopes downward in the upstream direction to become a slight (1') ridge behind sections A and B. Birch, poplar and willow flourish in the upper reaches of the beach with grass in the rocky areas and spruce forest dominates the terrace and interior regions.

Cultural Remains: Five ceramic body sherds, 1 halfted knife, 10 scrapers and 10 flakes. The knife is non-diagnostic so that the pottery must be used to infer Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: Further exploration of this site is not required.

SIL 50 Recorded by: D.K. Riddle (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 17' N. Long. 98° 40' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the mouth of the McLeod River in a bay west of Loon Narrows in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site occupies both the left and right banks of the McLeod River with a total length of approximately 300 feet and 40 feet inland on each side. A portage to McLeod Lake, the remains of a tent frame and numerous fire pits were located on the left bank of the river. The right bank was most likely used at one time as a portage route, but no debris was present on the surface.

Four small test pits were placed in the site to determine the extent of occupation of the site. Pit one on the left bank yielded a blade, a scraper, a flake and some pottery. Three pits on the right bank yielded a scraper, flakes, pottery and some bird bones.

The area did not appear to have been heavily used in recent years and disturbances were minimal. However, the soil deposits over the clay are only about 2 inches thick in the areas tested. The flora of the site consists of moss and grass on the predominantly bare rock outcrops, willow and grass at the water's edge with poplar and birch behind. Further back is the spruce forest.

There are no beaches at the site, but the low outcrops (about 3 feet high) form suitable landing areas. There are no terraces behind the shore except on the left bank where a clay knoll rises gently to a height of 20 feet above the water.

Cultural Remains: One bone flesher, numerous fragments of bird and mammal bone, 11 body sherds, 1 graver, 1 scraper, flakes and 2 fragments of glass. Late Prehistoric and Historic Period.

Recommendations: Mr. Riddle feels that some excavation of the site is warranted, especially in conjunction with more survey.

SIL 241 (HgLp 2) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 8' N. Long. 98° 31' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of Long Point in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural remains were collected on a 200 yard long sand beach on the mainstream side of the entrance to a small bay on Long Point. Willow, birch and spruce grow in the area.

Cultural Remains: Twelve body sherds, 1 graver, 2 bifaces, 1 celt, 22 scrapers, 9 flakes and a few bone fragments. Late Prehistoric Period.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 242 (HgLp 3) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 8' N. Long. 98° 31' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the upstream side of Long Point in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A few artifacts were collected from a very stony, clay beach 20 yards long on the mainland side of the entrance to a small bay on Long Point. Willow, birch and spruce form the backdrop to the site.

Cultural Remains: One chert core, 2 bifaces, 8 scrapers and 2 flakes.

Recommendations: Data for accurate evaluation is not provided in the formal Site Record.

SIL 243 (HgLo 1) Recorded by: G. Kucera (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 6' N. Long. 98° 29' W. On the downstream side of a large island just upstream from Long Point in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site record states that this is one of the sites recorded and excavated by J.V. Wright in 1965-1966 but there is nothing to indicate whether this is the Long Point site or Long Point #2 site both of which are on the island. However, it is believed to be the Long Point Site (HgLo 1).

Cultural Remains: One water worn body sherd, a clay pipe bowl and lithic debris were recovered, but they were lost at some later date. Late Prehistoric and Historic Period.

Recommendations: The site is not described, but likely is Wright's Long Point Site. (See Wright, 1968a: 20).

SIL 314 Recorded by: D.K. Riddle (1970)

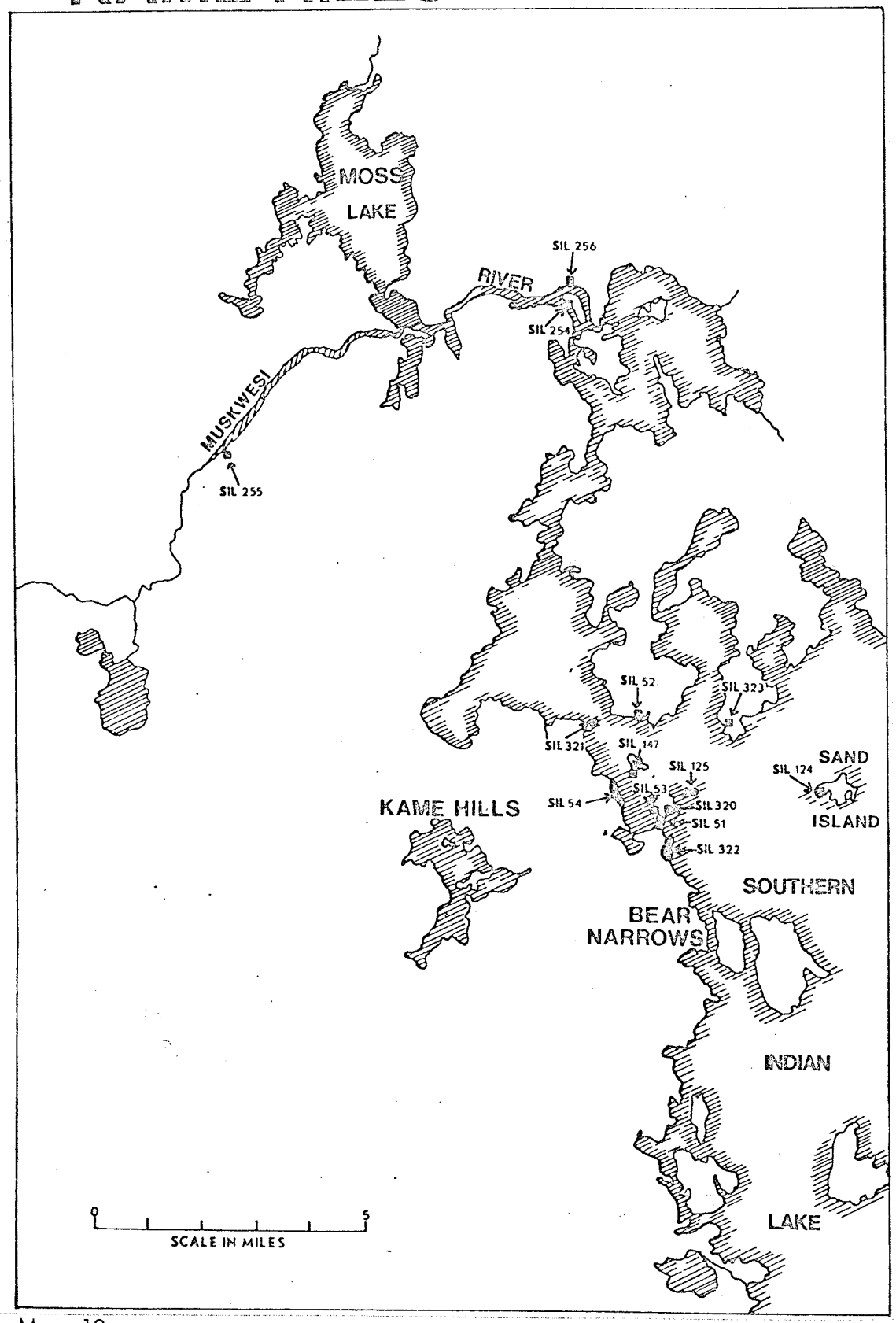
Location: At present the exact location of this site is not known. It is on the left bank of the Churchill River directly across from Missi Falls in Sandhill Bay in Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is represented by a large collection of ceramics which were donated to the recorder by Wellington Moose of South Indian Lake.

Cultural Remains: Eight rim sherds and 58 body sherds definitely indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: Mr. Moose indicated that he could show someone the site so that the exact location could be pinpointed. This should be done at the first opportunity before it is too late.

KAME HILLS MAP ZONE



Map 12

SIL 51 Recorded by: D.K. Riddle (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 29' N. Long. 98° 32' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on an isthmus at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on the neck of a peninsula where a fire has removed the vegetation in a 450 foot wide strip. The neck is 360 feet wide. In many places the fire has burnt off the humus which overlay the sand and exposed numerous concentrations of ceramics and lithics as well as two fire pits, burnt and fragmented bone, and rocks. The burn has scarred the cultural debris and precluded any possibility of excavation in the areas where sand is exposed.

The isthmus was formerly covered with birch and spruce except where a portage crossed it. Now only burnt trunks remain standing and some growth of weeds and young birch has begun. The isthmus joins a heavily forested headland which is approximately 1 mile wide and 1 mile long to the mainland. The mainland from here to the northwest consists of large clay and sand hills or eskers known as the Kame Hills.

On the west side of the isthmus there is a 60 to 70 foot wide fine sandy beach which rises almost vertically to a low terrace. The terrace is only 2 to 5 feet high dipping into a low marshy area toward the mainland. On the east side of the isthmus there is a 50 to 60 foot wide band of birch, willow and grass bordering the lake and behind this border there is a 40 to 50 foot wide fine sand beach similar to the one on the west side. The terrace rises abruptly behind the beach to a height of 2 to 5 feet.

A test unit was excavated around a fire pit and taken to a depth of 36 inches in order to determine the stratigraphy of the site. The three strata were described as follows:

Stratum 1: A thin lens of burned ash and charcoal below the surface of the moss which has grown since the burn occurred. It was impossible to tell whether or not some of the ash and charcoal was from the fire pit.

Stratum 2: A rather thick layer of white unburned sand found immediately below the burned surface and extending down to a depth of 0.9 feet below the surface. Within the layer is a thin lens of black sand 0.4 feet below the surface and extending 1.3 feet from the north to the south to near the north edge of the fire pit. In the bottom of the fire pit and extending out to the south edge of the test unit is a thin lens (0.01 feet) of sand/clay mixture.

Stratum 3: An undetermined depth of banded sands consisting of thick layers of yellow sand interspaced with thin layers of fine dark brown sand.

Cultural Remains: Thirty-six rim sherds, 133 body sherds, 7 pieces of burned clay daub, 2 granite spalls, 2 scrapers, 4 pipe bowl fragments, 5 bifaces, 4 musket parts, 3 hammerstones, 3 parts of double barrel shotgun, 1 carved brass gun butt, 1 file, numerous flakes and some burnt bone fragments indicate Late Prehistoric and Historic Period occupations.

Recommendations: The site is one of the largest and richest that has been recorded during the survey. The site has a very important place in determining the prehistory of the Kame Hills locality and hence, it must be very intensively resurveyed to record further features. Extensive testing of this and the other sites in the locality is highly recommended.

SIL 52 Recorded by: D.K. Riddle (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 31' N. Long. 98° 33' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the end of a peninsula near the North End Fish Camp at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated on a low (about 4 feet high) rock and sand point about 100 feet long and 40 feet wide. Only recent debris was observed on the surface of the site, but two test units revealed prehistoric artifacts.

Directly in front of the site is a large island with a sand beach. The island and the land around the site afford good protection from all but east and west winds.

Behind the sandy area on the tip of the point the spruce forest has been cleared for a fish camp and currently only weeds and willow thrive in the clay soil. There is no definable terrace on the site, but the point gradually slopes away from the water.

Cultural Remains: Four scrapers, and 12 flakes.

Recommendations: The recorded locus most likely represents only a fraction of the total site; hence, a thorough and systematic survey and testing of the surrounding land should be conducted. The two small tests already placed in the site were productive and did not yield ceramics.

SIL 53 Recorded by: D.K. Riddle (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 20' N. Long. 98° 32' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the left hand side of a peninsula at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: One fragmented, but complete plate was recovered from an old campsite on a very sheltered portion of the peninsula. The camp clearing and partial burn extended 200 feet back from the water's edge. No length for the site was estimated since only the one object was recovered.

The plate was recovered from beneath a layer of moss and sand. The area appears to be an old strand line with sand and clay beneath the moss. A large number of rocks protruded from the moss.

The site has been used as a camp in recent years, but there was very little surface debris. Fire pits were noted under the moss in some areas.

Poplar and birch are the predominant trees on the site with some willow and moss. Spruce forest predominates around the campsite.

Cultural Remains: Fifteen rim sherds, 9 body sherds, and 1 reconstructed pottery plate indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site is only about 800 feet from SIL 51 and it is suspected that the complete peninsula is a site. A systematic survey and excavation of the peninsula is necessary.

SIL 54 Bombardier Site Recorded by: P. Reid (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 30' N. Long. 98° 33' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River in the Kame Hills at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is situated in and between several high sand hills, known as the Kame Hills, which bound the shore in this section of the lake. The site is minimally 500 yards long and 150 yards wide in an area deforested by a fire 5 or 6 years ago. From the water's edge the site is bounded on the left by a hill which rises steeply from the lake and on the right by two similar hills set back from the shore by two terraces. The first terrace rises abruptly 3-4 feet above the beach and the second terrace rises another 3-4 feet above it. A series of sand ridges form the back of the site.

Most of the cultural debris observed was ceramic with a representation of lithic artifacts. The debris was scattered across the terraces and hilltops and in the valleys between the hills and ridges. The primary disturbance of the site was the forest fire which revealed the cultural debris. The site is currently used as a temporary fishing camp.

A gently sloping sand beach 12-15 yards wide runs the entire length of the site. Except for a narrow strip at the water's edge it is almost completely overgrown with grass and willow. The area above the beach once supported a dense spruce forest, but now only deadfalls litter the site with some regrowth of grass, weeds and the occasional willow and young alder and aspen. Nowhere is the present growth enough to cover the ground completely and in many places the burnt moss and sand is exposed and Historic use.

Cultural Remains: Ninety-nine rim sherds, 672 body sherds, 5 scrapers, 16 flakes, 3 cores, 2 celts, 1 biface, a few burnt bone fragments and some metal parts from a .303 carbine indicates Late Prehistoric and Historic use.

Recommendations: SIL 54 is the largest site yet recorded. It is located at the north end of Southern Indian Lake in the midst of several other large sites. The group has been designated the Kame Hills Locality (Fig. 5) and it is comparable to the present community of South Indian Lake in size and distribution. A locality such as this has never

been reported from the Boreal Forest for prehistoric times. The locality promises to provide data on community patterns in the Boreal Forest. Hence, this site and the other sites in the locality must be examined in detail in the next few years.

SIL 124 (HiLo 1) Sand Island Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 30' N. Long. 98° 29' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on Sand Island at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: There is a mound of rocks about 75 yards from the water on a level part of the island among large spruce trees. The mound appears to be a chimney from the baked red clay evident between the stones. There also appears to be a cabin outline around the mound. This mound has been dug into recently.

There is a grave on the high sand belt just east of the level area with an old picket enclosure built around it.

Wilbur Anderson, one of the guides, reported that his father lived on this island about 50 years ago and that the cabin could have been his. The grave could be that of Wilbur's brother who died at an early age.

Cultural Remains: Historic

Recommendations: No further research is necessary on this site.

SIL 125 (HiLo 2) Dancing Island Recorded by: Tim Jones (1969)

Location: Lat. 57° 30' N. Long. 98° 33' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River at the north end of Southern Indian Lake about 3/4 mile west of Sand Island.

Descscription: "Dancing Island" is a very small, approximately 600 feet long and 150 to 200 feet wide island rising 5 - 10 feet above the water with light dune sand on the surface. The site was reported by the local people who said that the "old religious ceremonies" took place there.

The only archaeological evidence on the island are two circular paths. There is a small ovoid path at the narrow end of the island and a larger circular path approximately 120 paces around on the other end. On the north edge of the large circle there is a 12 feet by 5 feet beaten area (Plate 10). Just east of the beaten area there is a 2 feet by 2 feet hole. Two other holes, 3 feet by 3 feet and 1 foot by 1 foot are found on the south east edge of the circle. A large boulder stands just off the path on the east edge.

Cultural Remains: None

Recommendations: This is an interesting ethnological site.

SIL 147 Raspberry Site Recorded by: C.A. Brown (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 30' N. Long. 98° 33' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the south point of a large island at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is directly in front of SIL 54 on an island. The southern point of the island is very high (about 25 - 30 feet above the water) with a larger hill behind it rising to 50 feet above the water. Piles of orange rocks, bone, pottery, lithics and heavily fired granite were observed on the point, a small meadow next to it and on the large hill behind. The area over which cultural remains were recorded was approximately 750 feet long and 300 feet wide. The height of the site affords a clear view of the entire area surrounding the island.

Some areas of the site have only moss above the clay base while other areas have 1 1/2 inches to 2 inches of soil between the moss and the clay. The site has been burnt over at some time, but regrowth is now well established. Willow and grass grow at the base of the hill while moss, shrubs, birch and poplar flourish in the hills. The area is gnarled due to deadfalls. Behind the burnt area is muskeg and unburned spruce forest.

Narrow beaches border the island. On the western side of the island the land slopes at an angle of 60° to a height of 25 to 30 feet above the water. On the eastern side of the island the beach slopes gently back into spruce and muskeg.

Cultural Remains: Five rim sherds, 11 body sherds, 1 biface, 1 hammerstone, 6 scrapers, 4 flakes and 5 fire spalled rocks indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The present recorded site is large and the total site may be much larger. A heavy concentration of cultural remains was observed and only samples were collected. Therefore, the site should be strongly considered for excavations especially in conjunction with SIL 54 and SIL 51.

SIL 254 Recorded by: J.P. Whelan (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 37' N. Long. 98° 35' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on an island in the middle of the Muskwesi River between Moss Lake and the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: A number of ceramic fragments were recovered from a shallow depression at the site of a modern camp. There was no beach at the site with only reeds, grass and willow along the shore. Five feet back from the shore a 25° slope rises to a height of about 3 feet above the water. The terrace is relatively flat, but begins to slope slightly upwards about 50 feet from the edge. The total size of the terrace is 100 yards by 30 yards. The terrace contained the remains of many recent camps as well as the pottery collected. Birch and poplar cover the terrace with moss and spruce behind.

Cultural Remains: Five rim sherds and 34 body sherds indicate Late Prehistoric Period habitation.

Recommendations: Due to the limited extent of the recorded site, it should receive low priority, but the terrace affords a good excavation area for future testing in connection with further research in the zone.

SIL 255 Recorded by: J.P. Whelan (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 34' N. Long. 98° 45' W. On the right bank of the Muskwesi River above Moss Lake.

Description: A single split pot sherd was recovered after three small test units were dug on a point overlooking the Muskwesi River. The stratigraphy noted was dark soil above a gravelly, sandy clay. Many large boulders and small rocks protrude from the surface.

The site is located on a small flat point about 15 - 20 feet above some rapids. A canoe could be towed around the rapids, but the spot does afford a good camping area approximately 50 feet wide and 70 feet long. Birch, poplar, grass and small conifers grow here with willow and grass along the shore. A slope rises at a 30° angle to a dense birch and poplar grove.

Cultural Remains: One body sherd.

Recommendations: The site should be considered as a Random Find at this time, but further research may reveal more cultural remains.

SIL 256 Recorded by: J. Maurer (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 38' N. Long. 98° 35' W. On the left bank of the Muskwesi River between Moss Lake and Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is on the shore of a channel of the Muskwesi River opposite the island on which SIL 254 is situated. The site has been used as a small fish camp recently. Grass, weeds, poplar, birch and spruce inhabit the site.

A small test unit was placed in the remains of a camp fire. It yielded some pottery and a flake at the contact between a dark black soil and the reddish brown soil above.

Cultural Remains: One rim sherd, 25 body sherds, a chert scraper and a chert flake suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site is described as being quite similar to SIL 254 except that it is much closer to the water. It should be reconsidered in relation to a survey of the zone.

SIL 320 Blueberry Site — Recorded by: C.A. Brown (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 29' N. Long. 98° 32' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the southeast side of a long peninsula jutting into the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site is located on a 25° - 30° slope, its summit, and a flat area to the south of the slope. There are two concentrations of pottery. The first is in the center of the slope from the summit down and forms a long thin rectangle about 11 yards long by 4 yards wide. It resembles a slope midden. The second concentration of pottery is on a flat area (about 30 yards) above and to the west of the first. The lower left hand corner of the site is a flat area at the base of the slope where there are concentrations of the orange rocks noted at SIL 51, 54 and 147, but no cultural debris was recovered here.

The site ranges from water level to 20 - 25 feet above the water and for at least 255 feet in length and 90 feet in width. The site has been deforested by a recent forest fire which has left numerous deadfalls. A thin layer of moss covers the burnt humus in some areas and in others the grey base clay is completely exposed.

SIL 320 is situated on the same peninsula as SIL 51 and 53. The only hint of a beach in front of the site is a sand spot about 2 yards long and one yard wide bounded by a marsh and cobbles. Behind the beach is a flat area 24 feet wide which then slopes gently and finally steeply to a plateau 20 - 25 feet above the water level. Further towards the mainland the plateau is only about 5 feet above the water level.

Willow grows on the back of the beach, but the spruce forest which once stood behind them has been burnt leaving only deadfalls and moss. The slope and the crest of the slope have been burnt while the plateau has not been burnt and supports heavy spruce growth. A few poplar and birch grow in the area.

Cultural Remains: Nine rim sherds, 36 body sherds, a quartz flake and a granite spall indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site is delimited by the area of burn and when considered with the evidence from SIL 51 and 53, it is reasonable to think in terms of the whole peninsula as one large site rather than 3 or 4 small sites. The site and the bush around the site should be reinvestigated.

SIL 321 — Recorded by: J. McDonald (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 31' N. Long. 98° 34' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the end of a broad point at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: Cultural debris was recovered from a 390 feet by 15 feet sand and gravel beach strewn with boulders and overgrown with grass and willow. The beach slopes gradually from the water then at a 30° angle to a flat terrace 40 - 50 feet above the water

level. No cultural debris was found here.

Spruce forest occupies the area behind the beach except for a large clearing where two cabins have been built. Fireweed is prominant in the clearing.

Cultural Remains: One projectile point, 21 chert scrapers, 1 chert core and 7 pebbles suggest Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The undergrowth on the site prevented a good survey of the area above the beach and in light of the other sites recorded in the Kame Hills Map Zone this area should be further investigated.

SIL 322 Recorded by: J. McDonald (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 29' N. Long. 98° 32' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River north of Bear Narrows at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

Description: The site lies along the slope and crest of a ridge between two low hills. The southern end of the site is a muskeg-marsh area and the northern end is the crest of the hill. Between these two points numerous small groupings of fire cracked rock and occasional burned bone were noted. One pottery concentration was found on the edge of the marsh, another was found about the center of the site and a third was discovered just above the beach about 200 feet north of the first concentration. The site is approximately 600 feet long and 150 feet wide.

The surface material of the site is a "pebbly" clay that has been exposed by a fire. Spruce deadfalls and fireweed cover the site, and erosion is taking place.

The site is behind an essentially easterly facing beach of coarse sand containing some groups of large granite boulders. A small rivulet trickles from the marsh that marks the southern end of the site and enters the lake near the center of the beach. The southern end of the site lies between two low hills with a shallow but reedless embayment in front of it. The eastern edge of the site is approximately 10 feet above the water level and slopes up to approximately 20 - 30 feet above the lake.

Cultural Remains: Twenty-eight rim sherds, 47 body sherds, 2 pieces of clay daub, and 1 chert flake indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: Because of its height the site is not in immediate danger, but it should be considered for future investigation in conjunction with further research in the Kame Hills Map Zone.

SIL 323 Recorded by: J. McDonald (1971)

Location: Lat. 57° 31' N. Long. 98° 30' W. On the left bank of the Churchill River on the end of a long isthmus at the north end of Southern Indian Lake.

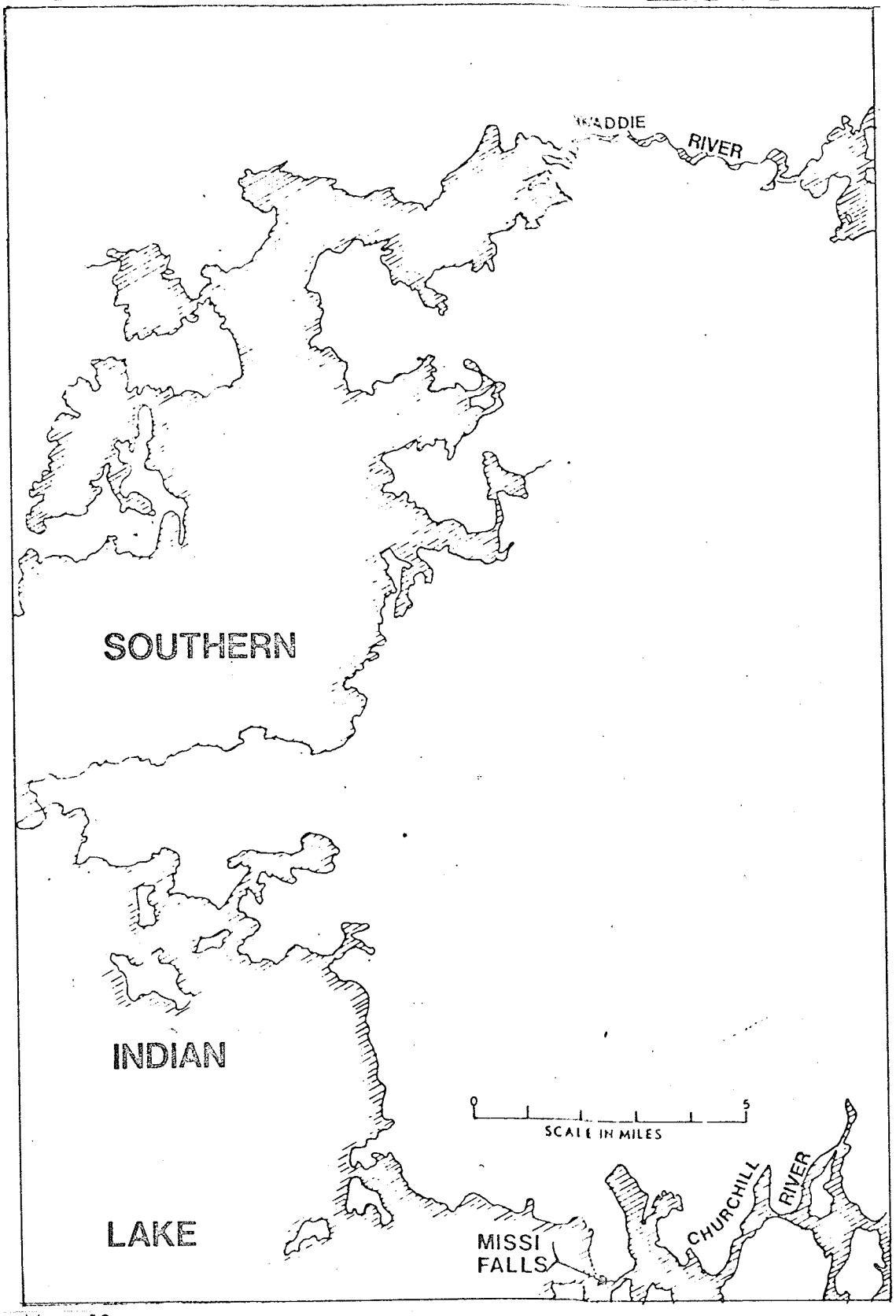
Description: Some cultural debris as recovered from a long sand beach and a small clearing where a recent camp had been located. The extent of the finds was 500 feet long and 150 feet in width. The sand beach is bordered by cobble beaches and supports growths of grass and willow.

A level terrace rises at a 35° angle behind the beach to a height of about 7 feet where a 400 feet by 90 feet clearing containing the litter of a recent camp amongst a thin layer of moss and scattered stands of spruce and birch. Spruce forest borders the clearing.

Cultural Debris: Eight rim sherds, 28 body sherds, 2 chert flakes and chert scrapers indicate Late Prehistoric Period occupation.

Recommendations: The site affords a good place for excavation although the cultural debris recovered was not spectacular. The site should be resurveyed in connection with further research in the Kame Hills Map Zone.

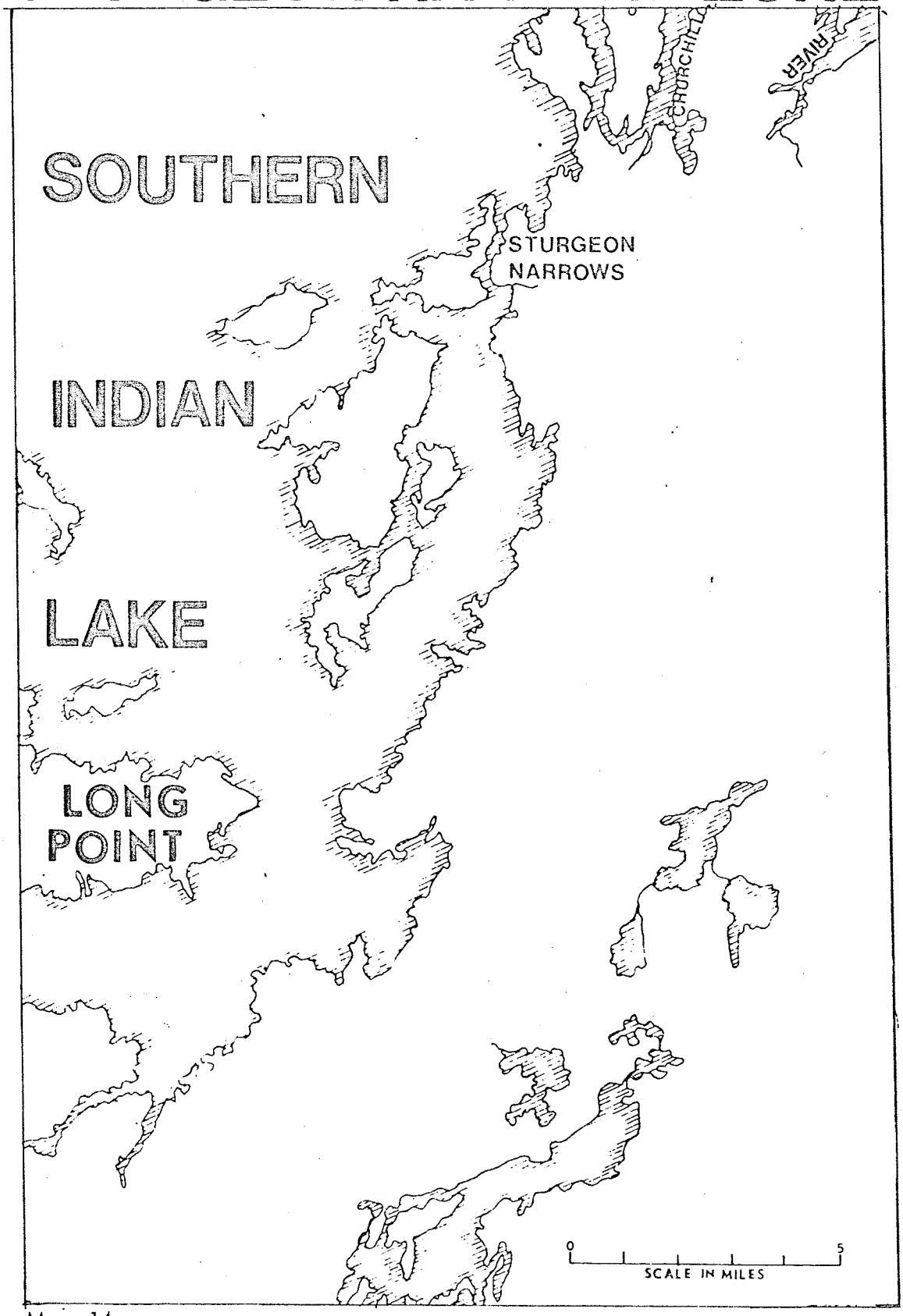
MISSI FALLS MAP ZONE



Map 13

The Missi Falls Map Zone encompasses the only section of Southern Indian Lake which has not been at least superficially surveyed. At this point there is no reason to believe that sites will not be located in the zone. The zone is adjacent to the Kame Hills Map Zone which encompasses the richest finds to date and in general appearance there is some similarity between the two zones. An intensive, systematic survey should be conducted in 1972 so that any necessary excavation can be planned and conducted prior to flooding.

STURGEON NAR. MAP ZONE



Map 14

The Sturgeon Narrows Map Zone has been partially surveyed. No sites have been recorded, but a few Random Finds have been recorded. The zone should be resurveyed particularly in the Missi Falls area, as the previous investigations were superficial.

APPENDIX II

SITE SUMMARY TABLES

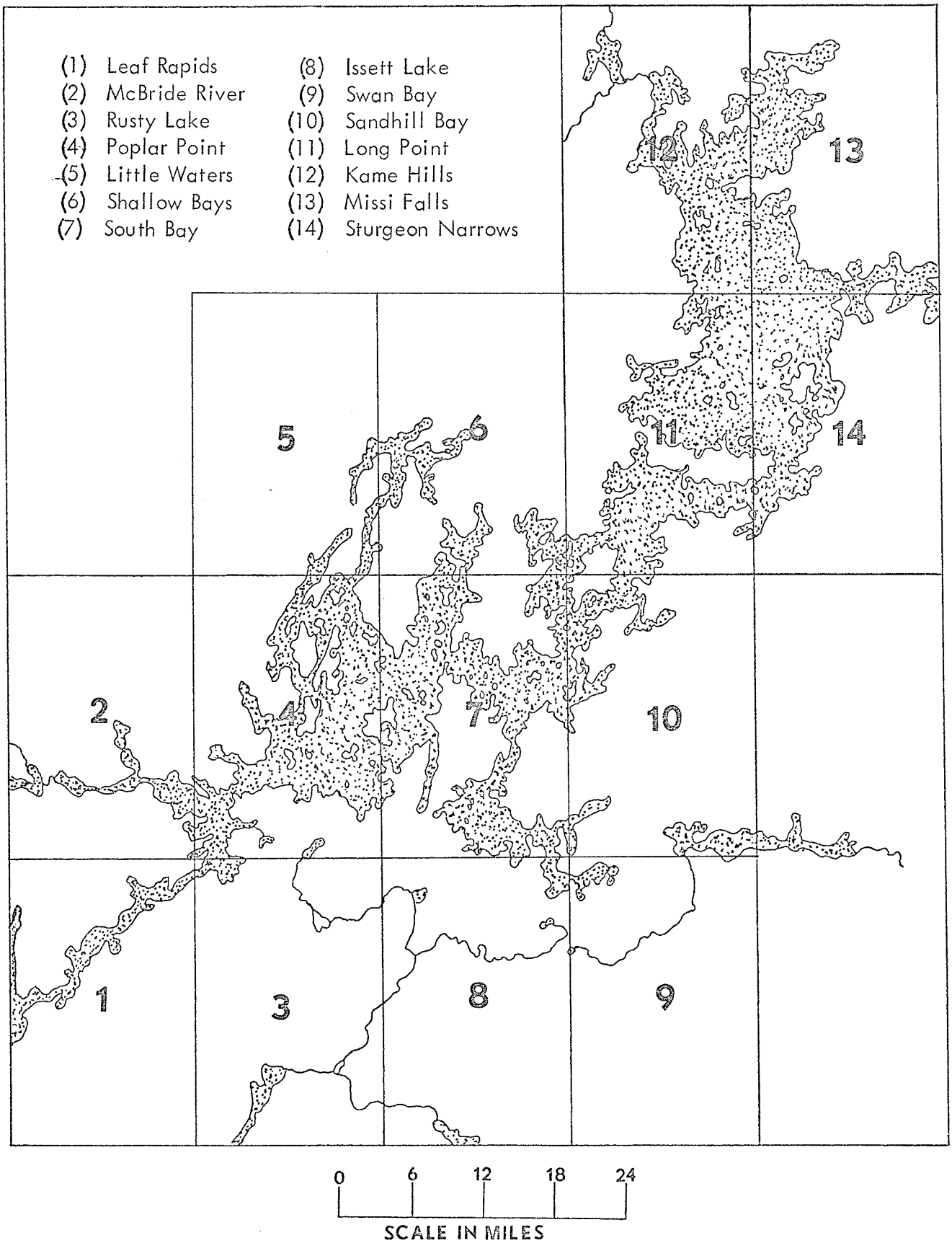


Figure 6: Southern Indian Lake Map Zones

TABLE 1B

Leaf Rapids Map Zone

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
1	Portage Camp	?	8 ft.	?	Previous Testing	Middle Prehistoric Period through Historic Period	6 B. & W.	B	Photos and notes suggest the possibility of stratigraphy
2	Camp	?	?	Coarse Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	5 B. & W.	C	The site is not described.
3	Picto-graph	-	7 ft.	Rock	Weather-ing	?	5 slides 2 B. & W.	C	Reported by Steinbring et al. 1969.
4	Camp	?	?	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	The site is not described.
5	Portage Camp	?	15-18'	Rock	Recent use of portage	Late Prehistoric Period and Historic Period	1 B. & W.	B	Site represents down-stream end of Leaf Falls portage and relates to SIL 1.
6	Camp	?	3-5'	Gravel	?	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W. poor 2 slides	C	The extent and the disturbance of the site were not recorded
7	?	?	?	?	?	?	None	C	The site is not described
8	Quarry	1500 ft.^{2}	10'	?	?	?	None	C	The lithics were used in the stone use study. (Wenzel, 1971).
9	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Rock and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The site should be reassessed with SIL 10 and 11
10	Camp	?	0-3'	?	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	The site is not described
11	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Clay	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	The site is not described.
101	Camp	4500 ft.^{2}	0-3'	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The record is very skimpy.
102	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	
103	Camp	?	0-3'	Clay (?)	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The site should be grouped with SIL 9, 10, 11, 104, 105.
104	Camp	2250 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand (?)	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	B	Jones implies that the terrace is worth testing.
105	Camp	?	0-3'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	

Table 1B cont.

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
106	Camp	?	1-2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	The site is not described.
107	Camp	?	6'	Clay	?	Late Prehistoric Period	1 slide	B	Jones suggested that excavating might be fruitful.
108	Camp	100 ft.^{2}	5'	Clay	Some Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	B	The site should be tested.
114	Camp	?	2'	Clay and sand	Little	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	B	Excavation is recommended.
115	Camp	1200 ft.^{2}	2'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	This site record is scanty.
118	Camp	100 ft.^{2}	0-1'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	B	Jones suggests that testing of the terrace may reveal a site.
201	Camp	?	?	Rock and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
202	Camp	?	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
203	Camp	600 ft.^{2}	?	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
204	Camp	300 ft.^{2}	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
205	Camp	300 ft.^{2}	?	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not described.
206	Camp	?	?	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
207	Camp	270 ft.^{2}	?	Rock and Gravel	Beach Erosion	?	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
208	Camp	900 ft.^{2}	?	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
209	Camp	?	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
210	Camp	?	?	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.

Table 1B cont.

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
211	Camp	?	?	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
212	Camp	?	?	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not described.
213	Camp	?	?	Rocky	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	Not described.
214	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	?	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not described.
215	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	Not described.
216	Camp	2500 ft.^{2}	?	Sand and Gravel	Bull-dozed	?	Site Map 1 B. & W.	C	Not described and now destroyed by new bridge.
217	Camp	?	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not described.
218	Camp	?	?	Gravel (?)	?	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not described.
219	Camp	?	?	Clay and Rock	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	Not described.
220	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not described.
221	Island Camp	?	?	?	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	Not described.
301	Picto-graph	-	11-12'	Rock	Weather-ing	?	2 slides 1 sketch 3 B. & W.	C	Reported by Steinbring et al, 1969
302	Picto-graph	-	9'	Rock	Weather-ing	?	4 slides 1 B. & W.	C	Reported by Steinbring, et al, 1969
303	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	?	Clay and Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not described.

TABLE 2B

McBride River Map Zone

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
14	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period and Historic Period	1 B. & W.	C	Excavation was not recommended.
109	Camp	?	0-2'	Rock	Highly Eroded	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The site was first recorded by J.V. Wright in 1966.
110	Camp	300 ft.^{2}	ca. 1'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The recorde is vague.
111	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Clay	Wright's excavations & erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	B	Wright's MacBride site. (Wright, 1968: 3-9).
112	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	B	Mallory suggests that there is actually a continuous distribution of artifacts over the
113	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	B	entire point and that SIL 111, 112 and 113 represent one site.
113a	Camp	Very small	1'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Excavation is not recommended.
222	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	Recorded by J.V. Wright in 1966.
223	Camp	4500 ft.^{2}	1-3'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	?	1 poor B. & W.	C	Possibly part of a site recorded by Wright in 1966.
224	Camp	400 ft.^{2}	ca. 1'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 poor B. & W.	C	
225	Camp	?	?	?	?	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.

TABLE 3B

Poplar Point Map Zone

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
12	Camp	1200 ft.^{2}	0-2'	?	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	A resurvey of the peninsula is recommended
13	Camp	900 ft.^{2}	0-2'	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The site is not described.
15	Camp	750 ft.^{2}	18-24"	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Excavation is not warranted on the basis of the recorded data.
16	Camp	?	?	Sand and Rock	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch	C	The remains were recovered from the rocky shore rather than the sand beach.
17	Camp	?	0-2'	Clay and Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 3 B. & W.	C	A number of micro cores were recovered.
18	Portage Camp	9000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 1 poor B. & W.	C	The site should be considered with SIL 19, 20 and 21.
19	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 1 poor B. & W.	C	These sites may be in a situation similar to SIL 51, 53 and 321.
20	Camp	500 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand Gravel and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 1 slide	C	
21	Portage Camp	2400 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand Gravel and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 1 slide	C	
22	Camp	100 ft.^{2}	0-1'	Clay	Highly Eroded	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 slide	C	The site has been completely destroyed.
23	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 poor B. & W.	C	The site is restricted to the beach.
116	Burial	1000 ft.^{2}	6-10'	Sand	None	Historic Period	1 B. & W.	C	No further research is necessary on the site.
117	Trading Post	?	10-12'	Sand	Partial Chimneys & Depressions	Historic Period	1 slide	A	Possibly a northwest company post.
119	Camp	150 ft.^{2}	ca. 3'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	3B. & W.	B	Possible testing on terrace.
120	Camp	1600 ft.^{2}	3-4'	Rock and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	B	Jones suggests that excavation could be fruitful.
121	Camp	200 ft.^{2}	3-4'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 slide	C	SIL 120 and 121 are probably related.

Table 3B cont.

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
122	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	3-10'	Clay & Rock	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	11 B. & W. 6 slides	A	Excavation is highly recommended as there are many suitable areas.
123	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	ca. 3'	Clay and Sand	Beach Erosion	Early, Middle and Late Prehistoric Periods	5 B. & W.	A	The volume and range of artifacts dictate that the site be excavated.
126	NOT A CONFIRMED SITE BUT RATHER A RANDOM FIND								
226	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	?	Clay and Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Notes suggest only the beach was examined. Good example of non-description.
227	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
228	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	1-8'	Clay	Burning and Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	A	The site has a large undisturbed area on the terrace.
229	Camp	1200 ft.^{2}	1'	Sand and Clay	Highly Eroded	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described but photos suggest some undisturbed areas.
230	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	1'	Sand and Pebble	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
231	Camp	?	?	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
232	Camp	?	?	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
233	Camp	300 ft.^{2}	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
234	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	?	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
235	Island Camp	?	ca. 1'	Sand	Highly Eroded	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. &W.	C	Random Find.
236	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	?	Clay	Beach Eroded	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
237	Cabin	500 ft.^{2}	4-5'	Rock	Structure Destroyed	Historic Period	3 B. & W.	B	Testing could reveal interesting modifications in technology
238	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	?	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.

Table 3B cont.

SIL	SITES TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
239	Camp	4000 ft.^{2}	1'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	The site should be resurveyed.
240	Camp	1300 ft.^{2}	2'	Sand?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
304	NO RECORD OTHER THAN A SPOT ON THE MAP								

TABLE 4B

Shallow Bays Map Zone

SIL	SITES TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
26	Camp	2,000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 poor B. & W.	C	The site may relate to SIL 27.
27	Camp	8,000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 B. & W.	C	Limited testing may reveal undisturbed areas.
41	Camp	1,500 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Clay	Slumpage & Water Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch of site area 2 poor B. & W.	C	Site mostly eroded.

TABLE 5B

South Bay Map Zone

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
24	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 poor B. & W.	C	Site provides data on shifts in the lake level
30	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 2 B. & W.	C	
31	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 B. & W.	C	
32	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	?	2 sketches No photos.	C	Suggests some time depth to the community of South Indian Lake.
33	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches No photos	C	Same as above.
34	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods	2 sketches 19 slides	B	Evidence for occupation from late prehistoric times to present.
35	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	0-4'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	12 B. & W. 18 slides	A	Excavated in 1970.
36	Camp	1200 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	Sketch of site 1 poor B. & W.	B	The site should be resurveyed.
37	Camp	6000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	Sketch of site 1 poor B. & W.	C	A series of random finds on related beaches
38	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	Sketch of site 1 poor B. & W.	C	There is no indication that excavation of the terrace is needed.
39	Camp	400 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	Sketch of site 1 B. & W.	C	The site is very small.
40	Camp	1800 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch of site 1 soil profile 2 poor B. & W.	C	The recorded felt that no further work was required.
42	Camp	600 ft.^{2}	6"	Clay	Highly Eroded	?	1 sketch of site area 3 B. & W.	C	Completely eroded.
44	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	3'	Sand and Cobble	Beach Erosion	?	1 beach profile 3 B. & W.	C	Mostly eroded.
45	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Cobble	Beach Erosion	?	2 poor B. & W.	C	Mostly eroded.
46	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	2'	?	Beach Erosion	?	2 B. & W.	C	Mostly eroded.

Table 5B cont.

SIL	SITES TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
47	Camp	4000 ft.^{2}	2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	1 Beach Profile 2 B. & W.	C	Testing is recommended
48	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	1 poor B. & W.	C	
49	Trading Post	-	25'	None	Modern habitation	Historic Period	5 sketches of excavations 9 B. & W 7 slides	A	Partially excavated in 1970.
133	Cabins	1 acre	15'	Sand and Gravel	Burnt	Late Prehistoric and Historic Periods	3 B. & W.	B	Site illustrates time depth in community of South Indian Lake.
134	Island Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	1-2'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch of site 1 slide 2 B. & W.	C	
135	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	1-2'	Rocks and Clay	Modern Habitation	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 5 B. & W.	C	
136	Camp	200 ft.^{2}	1-2'	Sand Clay & Gravel	Modern Habitation	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 1 B. & W.	C	
137	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	1-2'	Sand & Clay	Modern Habitation	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch no photos	C	
138	Camp	1200 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 6 poor B. & W.	C	The site should be re-examined.
139	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand & Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 2 B. & W.	C	
140	Portage Camp	?	3-15'	Rock	Modern Use	Late Prehistoric & Historic Periods	1 sketch 2 B. & W. 13 slides	B	The portage connects the Churchill River system with the Nelson River system & was partially tested in 1970 with poor results.
141	Camp	1500 ft.^{2}	1-3'	Clay	Highly Eroded	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 2 B. & W.	C	
142	Camp	?	0-1'	Clay with Sand and Gravel	Beach Erosion	?	1 sketch 4 slides	C	The site appears to have been badly eroded by the lake.
143	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	0-6"	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch of site 2 slides	C	The site has been eroded by natural processes.
244	Camp	2400 ft.^{2}	?	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described.
245	Camp	?	?	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.

Table 5B cont.

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
246	Camp	?	?	?	?	Late Prehistoric & Historic Periods	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
247	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Sand and Cobble	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	11 B. & W.	B	Excavated in 1970.
248	Island Camp	4500 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand	Highly Eroded	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	Not described but appears to be highly eroded.
249	Camp	1000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	Not described.
250	Camp	10,000 ft.^{2}	?	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	2 B. & W. - 1 is very poor	C	Not described.
251	Camp	7500 ft.^{2}	?	Sand and Pebble	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	Not adequately recorded and possibly related to SIL 252.
252	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	45 B. & W.	B	Excavated in 1970.
253	Camp	14,400 ft.^{2}	0-7'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric and Historic Period	28 slides 7 B. & W.	B	Excavated in 1970.
313	Camp	100 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Sand and Cobble	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch of site and 1 of site area: 1 slide	C	Site probably situated on beach and now eroded.

TABLE 6B

Swan Bay Map Zone

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
307	Camp	9000 ft.^{2}	.2-.5'	Sand and Gravel	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	5 poor B. & W. 1 sketch of beach profile 2 slides	C	Site occupied during lower water levels and now eroded.
308	Camp	6000 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Sand and Gravel	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 B. & W.	C	
309	Camp	400 ft.^{2}	3'	Sand and Gravel	Beach Erosion	?	1 beach profile 1 soil profile 1 slide 3 B. & W.	B	Testing of the uplands is recommended.
310	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Sand and Gravel	Beach Erosion	?	2 B. & W. 1 beach profile 1 soil profile	C	Mostly eroded.
311	Camp	5000 ft.^{2}	0-6"	Sand	Heavy Erosion	?	1 beach profile	C	Possible testing.
312	Camp	1200 ft.^{2}	ca. 2'	Sand and Gravel	Beach Erosion	?	None	C	No further research.

TABLE 7B

Sandhill Bay Map Zone

SIL SITES	TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
127	Camp	1 acre	1-2'	Sand and Cobble	Burning	Late Prehistoric and Historic Period	1 sketch 5 B. & W.	B	The site is worthy of testing.
128	Camp	3000 ft.^{2}	2-3'	Sand and Gravel	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	3 slides 1 B. & W.	C	The site was first recorded by J.V. Wright in 1966.
129	Camp	600 ft.^{2}	1-2'	?	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	1 B. & W.	C	The site should be resurveyed.
130	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	1-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	3 B. & W.	C	The site is poorly described.
131	Camp	?	?	Sand and Boulders	Wave Erosion	Late Prehistoric and Historic Period	2 slides 1 B. & W.	C	The site is not described.
132	Camp	2000 ft.^{2}	4-5'	Cobble	Excavated	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch of site 6 slides 4 B. & W.	B	The Neck Site excavated by J.V. Wright in 1965-66.
144	Island Camp	2500 ft.^{2}	6" - 3'	Sand	Bank Slumpage	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch of site 3 slides	C	The artifacts may be eroding from the low terrace behind the beach.
145	Camp	3750 ft.^{2}	3'	Sand	Beach Erosion	?	1 sketch of site 2 slides	C	The artifacts are eroding from the inactive beach.
146	Camp	1600 ft.^{2}	0-6"	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion & recent camps	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 1 slide	C	The site is not very rich and it is highly eroded.
306	Camp	?	20'	Rocky	Recent Camps	?	None	C	Further investigation to determine full extent and stratification.
316	Camp	7200 ft.^{2}	0-6"	Sand	Beach Erosion & Burn	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches	C	Artifacts were found eroding from the beach
318	Camp	?	0-6"	Sand and Cobble	Beach and Erosion	?	2 sketches	C	A few artifacts were found on the beach.
319	Island Camp	9000 ft.^{2}	0-6"	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	3 sketches	B	Further survey is needed on the heavily forested terrace.

TABLE 8B

Long Point Map Zone

SIL	SITES TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
25	Camp	6,000 ft.^{2}	0-2'	Sand and Clay	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 B. & W.	C	The site has been destroyed by erosion.
28	Camp	6,000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 B. & W.	C	
29	Camp	4,000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 1 B. & W.	C	
50	Camp	12,000 ft.^{2}	3-6'	None	Recent Camps	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 8 slides	B	Portages are located at the site and it is a good camping area.
241	Camp	?	?	Sand	Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 poor B. & W.	C	Not described.
242	Camp	?	?	Clay and Cobbles	Beach Erosion	?	1 poor B. & W.	C	Not described.
243	Camp	?	?	?	Excavated	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 4 B. & W.	C	Not described but believed to be Wright's Long Point site.
314	Camp	?	?	?	?	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The artifacts were donated by a resident of the area and the exact site is unknown.

TABLE 9B

Kame Hills Map Zone

SIL	SITES TYPE	SIZE	ELEVATION	BEACH TYPE	DISTURBANCE	ANTIQUITY	ILLUSTRATION	PRIORITY	COMMENTS
51	Village	3 acres	2-5'	Sand	Heavily burnt	Late Prehistoric Period	1 site map 27 slides 5 B. & W.	A	The site is one of the largest with numerous features, and requires further research.
52	Camp	4000 ft.^{2}	4'	Rock and Sand	Bush Clearing	?	1 sketch 2 slides	B	The site may be much larger, and this can be determined by resurvey and testing.
53	Camp	?	10'	None	Clearing and Burnt	Late Prehistoric Period	12 slides	B	A resurvey of the peninsula and test excavations are required.
54	Village	16 acres	4-20'	Sand	Severly Burnt	Late Prehistoric Period	20 slides 4 B. & W.	A	The largest and richest site found to date. Resurvey and excavation are a must.
124	Burial & Cabin Remains	?	ca. 5'	?	Recent Activity	Historic Period	5 slides 2 B. & W.	C	No further research is necessary.
125	Ceremonial	2.5 acres	5-10'	Sand	Slight	Historic Period	1 sketch 7 B. & W. 4 slides	C	Reported site for religeous ceremonies.
147	Island Camp	2 acres	25-30'	Sand	Burning	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch 3 B. & W.	B	Only samples of the cultural debris were collected and the site may be larger than recorded.
254	Island Camp	500 ft.^{2}	3'	None	Recent Camps	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	There is a good area for testing but cultural debris was scarce.
255	Camp	3,500 ft.^{2}	15-20'	None	Very Little	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch No photos	C	Only one pot sherd was found, but the site is a good camping area.
256	Camp	?	1'	None	Recent Camps	Late Prehistoric Period	None	C	The site has been poorly recorded, but doesn't appear to be important.
320	Camp	23,000 ft.^{2}	0-25'	Small Sand Spot	Burnt	Late Prehistoric Period	1 sketch No photos	B	The site is situated on a 25-30° slope and requires some further survey and testing.
321	Camp	6,000 ft.^{2}	0-3'	Sand and Gravel	Recent Camps & Beach Erosion	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 2 B. & W.	B	Only the beach was thoroughly examined.
322	Camp	4 acres	10-30'	Sand with Boulders	Burnt & Eroding	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches 3 B. & W.	B	The site is high but it is severly eroded, due to lack of vegetation.
323	Camp	75,000 ft.^{2}	1-7'	Sand	Beach Erosion & Recent Camps	Late Prehistoric Period	2 sketches No photos.	B	There is a good area for excavation on the terrace.

APPENDIX III

CULTURAL REMAINS

Appendix III

TABLE 1C

Lithic Debris

Mean and Standard Deviation

Site	No.	Length(mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
1	43	27.5 ± 9.55	24.9 ± 7.23	7.3 ± 2.58
2	74	24.7 ± 14.1	19.4 ± 9.61	7.9 ± 4.22
5	298	19.3 ± 12.2	17.4 ± 9.3	5.98 ± 6.5
6	90	17.7 ± 9.4	17.1 ± 9.2	5.8 ± 4.8
8	57	36.7 ± 14.4	29.6 ± 12.7	12.4 ± 5.96
9	31	21.2 ± 13.3	21.9 ± 14.5	7.5 ± 5.3
10	9	29 ± 21.9	29.9 ± 17.2	10.4 ± 5.7
11	38	31.9 ± 14.7	29.6 ± 13.8	9.9 ± 5.2
12	7	30.14 ± 9.3	24.57 ± 7.3	11.86 ± 3.8
13	24	30.8 ± 25	25.2 ± 18.5	9.3 ± 7.02
14	2	29 ± 12.7	27.5 ± .7	9 ± 0
15	43	16.2 ± 9.5	14.86 ± 7.4	4.9 ± 3.4
16	4	19.5 ± 2.4	26.5 ± 11.8	7.25 ± 6.1
17	22	18.4 ± 8.1	16.5 ± 8.89	5.95 ± 2.3
18	9	18.3 ± 5.1	13.6 ± 5.4	6.4 ± 1.8
20	4	14 ± 3.37	13.25 ± 2.5	3 ± 2.35
21	2	13 ± 5.7	15 ± 9.9	3.5 ± 2.1
22	1	58.0	26.0	6.0
23	2	13.5 ± .7	11 ± 1.4	5 ± 0
26	2	13.5 ± 2.1	11 ± 0	3 ± 1.4

TABLE 1C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
27	8	22.0 ± 7.7	17.8 ± 7.6	9.6 ± 5.9
28	4	20.8 ± 4.2	15.8 ± 3.2	9.0 ± 3.0
29	10	17.4 ± 5.4	13.3 ± 4.4	7.3 ± 2.6
30	1	15.0	11.0	5.0
31	1	19.0	16.0	7.0
32	1	20.0	18.0	7.0
33	1	15.0	13.0	6.0
34	9	20.3 ± 8.8	18.2 ± 7.4	5.8 ± 3.2
36	2	27.0 ± 11.3	27.5 ± 19.1	5.5 ± .7
37	2	19.0 ± 4.2	14.5 ± 2.1	7.0 ± 0
38	1	19.0	15.0	5.0
42	1	34.0	20.0	15.0
44	1	17.0	9.0	6.0
46	1	6.0	5.0	2.0
49	3	40.3 ± 37.8	28.3 ± 24.8	9.3 ± 5.1
50	3	18.2 ± 4.5	17.5 ± 5.2	4.7 ± 1.4
52	71	14.4 ± 6.6	11.6 ± 6.1	4.7 ± 3.1
54	12	32.0 ± 17.8	26.0 ± 8.4	10.5 ± 6.2
103	21	22.7 ± 13.1	17.3 ± 11.1	8.0 ± 8.0
104	56	25.0 ± 9.3	21.7 ± 9.3	6.9 ± 3.4
106	2	12.5 ± .7	13.5 ± 4.9	4.0 ± 1.4
109	68	17.7 ± 11.5	13.0 ± 7.1	5.5 ± 5.2

TABLE 1C .....(cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
110	2	14.3 ± 1.1	10.5 ± 1.5	4.7 ± 1.0
111	88	24.5 ± 9.0	21.2 ± 8.6	7.4 ± 5.0
112	11	32.3 ± 11.6	31.9 ± 9.0	11.5 ± 6.5
113	11	12.0 ± 1.5	10.2 ± 2.9	5.8 ± 2.2
114	21	23.9 ± 15.5	17.6 ± 8.2	8.1 ± 4.8
115	2	18.5 ± 2.1	20.0 ± 4.2	5.5 ± 2.1
118	1	19.0	22.0	7.0
119	1	36.0	32.0	16.0
120	5	24.8 ± 8.4	18.4 ± 8.3	6.8 ± 2.9
122	166	21.6 ± 6.8	17.2 ± 8.0	6.4 ± 2.6
123	51	25.9 ± 8.7	23.7 ± 7.2	8.7 ± 4.2
127	5	42.2 ± 13.4	33.4 ± 12.2	8.6 ± 1.5
128	1	42.0	34.0	9.0
129	3	33.0 ± 5.3	32.0 ± 9.8	13.3 ± 6.8
130	10	29.5 ± 8.6	34.0 ± 17.1	8.7 ± 3.3
131	3	16.7 ± 8.3	19.7 ± 5.9	3.8 ± 2.8
134	4	31.8 ± 8.7	24.3 ± 1.5	9.8 ± 6.4
138	7	47.1 ± 15.7	39.7 ± 22.0	12.0 ± 6.2
139	1	28.0	40.0	15.0
140	33	20.1 ± 8.3	16.0 ± 5.8	5.5 ± 2.6
141	9	19.4 ± 7.7	17.0 ± 4.6	6.3 ± 3.7
143	1	37.0	25.0	15.0

TABLE 1C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
146	2	21.8 ± 1.1	13.8 ± 1.1	6.5 ± 2.1
147	4	27.3 ± 4.5	24.5 ± 11.7	4.8 ± 2.2
201	27	22.6 ± 10.3	19.2 ± 9.7	10.1 ± 4.6
202	5	34.8 ± 14.7	34.2 ± 20.9	15.4 ± 7.3
203	4	24.9 ± 15	15.9 ± 5.4	7.1 ± 3.8
204	7	28.6 ± 14.2	26.7 ± 16.2	9.6 ± 6.9
205	5	22.8 ± 12.7	20.4 ± 5.7	9.4 ± 1.9
206	6	18.3 ± 3.9	18.7 ± 4.2	7.3 ± 2.3
207	15	23.0 ± 7	19.4 ± 5.2	12.5 ± 5.1
209	16	26.8 ± 10.1	29.3 ± 13.9	7.0 ± 3.4
210	14	37.5 ± 15.7	38.8 ± 14.1	11.5 ± 5.9
211	33	30.8 ± 17.6	24.5 ± 14.8	9.6 ± 6.2
212	16	39.4 ± 16.7	36.7 ± 19.2	12.1 ± 5.1
213	2	46.5 ± 17.6	44.0 ± 2.8	18.0 ± 12.7
214	9	29.6 ± 8.6	21.0 ± 5.5	8.9 ± 2.7
215	1	28.0	31.0	21.0
216	82(+)	15.5 ± 6.7	13.1 ± 4.6	4.9 ± 2.0
217	11	17.4 ± 10.2	13 ± 6.9	5.6 ± 5.9
218	4	24.8 ± 7.8	22.9 ± 7.3	9.0 ± 4.2
219	11	37.4 ± 15.1	24.7 ± 6.2	11.6 ± 6.2
220	6	19.8 ± 5.1	18.8 ± 4.4	6.7 ± 2.2
221	2	25.0 ± 7.1	22.5 ± 2.1	10.0 ± 1.4

TABLE 1C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
222	14	26.1 ± 7.9	22.6 ± 10.0	7.6 ± 4.2
223	15	18.2 ± 13.6	15.3 ± 13.6	6.1 ± 3.8
224	2	30.5 ± 9.2	30.0 ± 9.9	14.5 ± 7.8
226	6	22.2 ± 22.8	14.5 ± 7.6	5.8 ± 10.7
227	4	19.0 ± 10.2	15.3 ± 8.3	8.0 ± 4.7
228	2	29.0 ± 5.7	23.0 ± 5.7	8.0 ± 0
229	6	29.8 ± 3.7	19.7 ± 4.1	10.3 ± 3.4
230	2	39.0 ± 31.1	48.5 ± 53.0	8.0 ± 7.1
231	8	21.6 ± 12.8	16.5 ± 6.0	5.6 ± 2.1
232	28	17.2 ± 8.3	15.7 ± 7.5	4.5 ± 2.5
233	3	17.7 ± 7.2	13.0 ± 4.6	5.0 ± 2.6
234	5	23.8 ± 4.7	17.8 ± 8.2	10.6 ± 5.0
236	3	38.3 ± 23.7	32.7 ± 21.0	14.7 ± 10.4
238	3	28.3 ± 11.2	21.3 ± 6.1	11.7 ± 6.7
240	1	19.0	19.0	8.0
241	9	23.6 ± 12.9	16.2 ± 3.6	5.7 ± 4.4
242	2	26.5 ± 0.7	21.0 ± 4.2	7.5 ± 2.1
244	1	16.0	34.0	11.0
245	4	19.8 ± 3.8	16.0 ± 10.3	5.8 ± 1.3
246	2	18.0 ± 9.9	16.0 ± 4.2	5.5 ± 3.5
247	23	26.4 ± 13.0	29.6 ± 20.9	8.8 ± 4.8
248	4	28.5 ± 14.9	25.1 ± 14.3	8.1 ± 3.7

TABLE 1C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
250	4	35.0 ± 3.9	25.0 ± 6.8	5.0 ± 2.5
251	11	31.1 ± 15.2	27.1 ± 15.3	11.0 ± 4.6
303	14	35.5 ± 1.1	36.6 ± 11.6	11.1 ± 5.2
307	17	25.3 ± 10.9	17.7 ± 5.0	7.0 ± 3.1
308	4	23.0 ± 2.7	15.5 ± 1.3	7.5 ± 2.1
309	9	15.2 ± 3.6	11.7 ± 1.2	6.6 ± 3.1
310	7	24.4 ± 18.8	20.3 ± 13.8	10.0 ± 13.1
311	4	22.5 ± 13.3	21.0 ± 10.4	11.0 ± 8.8
312	3	19.0 ± 9.2	36.7 ± 6.8	7.0 ± 4.4
313	13	20.5 ± 7.1	17.7 ± 5.6	8.2 ± 2.6
320	1	25.0	21.0	6.5
321	4	19.6 ± 4.1	23.4 ± 3.8	8 ± 1.8
322	1	12.5	21.0	3.0
51	46	14.6 ± 7.2	13.5 ± 7.1	2.5 ± 3.3

TABLE 2C

Appendix III

Scrapers — Mean and Standard Deviation

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
1	4	33.5 ± 3.32	31.8 ± 3.9	9.3 ± 3.8
2	1	43.5	50.0	12.0
5	5	26.6 ± 8	26.4 ± 5.7	11.0 ± 4.4
6	2	22.8 ± 2.5	13.9 ± 1.3	4 ± 2.5
9	1	17.4	23.9	5.1
11	1	39.1	64.9	17.0
13	2	11.6 ± 2	14.4 ± 2.9	7.1 ± 1.8
14	1	52.8	57.3	25.0
17	2	20.0 ± 9.9	20.0 ± 14.1	7.5 ± 4.9
18	2	17.0 ± 1.4	16.0 ± 1.4	6.5 ± 0.7
19	1	10.4	12.8	5.0
21	1	29.0	22.0	8.0
22	1	13.3	14.9	5.8
23	8	23.8 ± 9.3	18.6 ± 9.6	6.8 ± 1.9
24	4	23.0 ± 3.8	15.8 ± 5.4	6.5 ± 1.0
25	4	34.5 ± 32.7	34.5 ± 30.2	5.5 ± 2.5
26	1	40.0	30.0	11.0
27	3	28.3 ± 19.7	19.7 ± 12.6	12.3 ± 11.9
28	14	23.8 ± 6.36	18.1 ± 5.5	9.9 ± 2.8
29	10	24.4 ± 9.5	18.0 ± 5.6	8.3 ± 2.9

TABLE 2C ..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
30	2	13.5 ± 2.1	14.0 ± 0	5.5 ± .7
31	2	20.0 ± 0	18.5 ± 7.8	6.5 ± .7
32	4	25.5 ± 10.3	22.0 ± 8.8	11.0 ± 2.7
34	21	17.0 ± 6.0	14.0 ± 4.6	6.5 ± 2.2
36	1	27.0	16.0	5.0
37	6	50.0 ± 38.5	39.0 ± 22.3	10.5 ± 6.8
38	3	21.7 ± 8.4	18.7 ± 10.0	6.7 ± 3.8
40	2	46.6 ± 43.1	23.2 ± 14.7	4.8 ± 3.0
42	3	53.7 ± 22.2	52.7 ± 30.5	12.4 ± 1.9
44	5	53.8 ± 55.2	26.4 ± 19.1	11.2 ± 8.3
45	6	31.5 ± 28.1	23.5 ± 14.3	6.4 ± 2.3
46	15	12.9 ± 5.5	11.6 ± 5.5	4.8 ± 2.5
47	5	18.1 ± 7.9	14.6 ± 5.5	6.4 ± 2.3
50	3	28.3 ± 16.9	16.8 ± 7.9	6.7 ± 5.0
51	7	24.7 ± 13.3	17.9 ± 6.3	4.9 ± 1.8
52	12	24.5 ± 8.3	18.9 ± 7.1	6.8 ± 3.6
54	8	21.7 ± 21.1	31.4 ± 11.9	10.7 ± 4.8
102	3	33.7 ± 25.5	21.0 ± 7.9	6.8 ± 2.6
103	19	30.7 ± 11.3	22.6 ± 10.3	8.4 ± 4.1
104	23	33.3 ± 11.4	26.9 ± 10.0	10.8 ± 4.8
105	3	58.0 ± 20.7	46.7 ± 36	22.3 ± 13.6
106	5	23.0 ± 8.2	18.5 ± 8.2	6.4 ± 1.7

TABLE 2C..... (Cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
109	33	29.6 ± 10.7	29.3 ± 13.2	9.3 ± 5.7
110	3	30.3 ± 6.8	15.8 ± 1.0	6.7 ± 2.3
111	46	33.1 ± 14.2	25.5 ± 10.1	8.3 ± 4.6
112	11	40.6 ± 10.3	32.7 ± 9.6	14.6 ± 3.5
113	1	18.0	11.0	7.0
114	10	29.0 ± 16.5	20.7 ± 7.1	10.5 ± 5.5
119	1	29.0	29.0	16.0
120	5	19.6 ± 4.5	15.6 ± 5.3	6.4 ± 3.6
121	3	31.3 ± 9.5	23.3 ± 9.3	12.3 ± .6
122	60	28.9 ± 14.4	24.6 ± 13.6	9.7 ± 6.4
123	159	26.9 ± 13.7	23.1 ± 11.5	7.5 ± 4.5
127	8	36.3 ± 9.2	29.1 ± 10.7	11.8 ± 4.6
128	1	42.0	22.0	11.0
130	4	33.3 + 13.5	38.3 ± 26.9	10.5 ± 4.2
131	3	36.3 ± 18	32.0 ± 15.7	11.0 = 8.9
132	1	53.0	56.0	12.0
133	4	21.8 ± 4.6	17.5 ± 6.0	7.0 ± 3.5
134	9	34.4 ± 11.9	38.9 ± 14.5	10.8 ± 5.8
135	1	41.0	30.0	9.0
136	4	20.3 ± 6.1	18.3 ± 3.6	10.0 ± 4.9
137	1	20.0	28.0	7.0
138	4	31.0 ± 10.5	21.5 ± 6.6	10.8 = 5.7

TABLE 2C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
139	7	24.1 ± 10.6	20.6 ± 8.2	11.0 ± 7.1
140	16	24.7 ± 10.1	20.9 ± 12.2	3.4 ± 3.2
141	8	28.4 ± 10.4	24.1 ± 10.9	8.3 ± 3.7
142	2	25.5 ± .7	21.5 ± 2.1	11.8 ± 1.1
143	2	16.5 ± 2.1	15.8 ± 1.1	5.0 ± 0
144	1	27.0	29.0	9.0
145	6	24.7 ± 6.9	24.8 ± 3.8	9.3 ± 2.3
146	5	26.0 ± 10.3	20.7 ± 5.5	7.5 ± 2.4
147	6	27.9 ± 8.6	16.5 ± 7.5	8.1 ± 3.4
201	21	36.0 ± 13.3	25.4 ± 9.1	11.8 ± 3.8
203	2	20.0 ± 5.7	21.0 ± 2.8	10.0 ± 7.1
204	4	25.8 ± 7.9	20.0 ± 3.4	10.3 ± 4.3
205	1	35.0	25.0	6.0
206	4	38.0 ± 12.2	35.5 ± 16.2	11.4 ± 3.8
207	3	20.7 ± 2.1	18.7 ± 3.5	8.3 ± 4.2
209	1	59.0	44.0	16.0
210	5	58.4 ± 16.8	43.6 ± 23.9	15.6 ± 1.5
211	4	34.0 ± 14.3	23.5 ± 6.0	12.0 ± 3.6
212	9	42.0 ± 16.3	32.4 ± 14.2	10.4 ± 4.6
213	3	47.0 ± 6.5	39.7 ± 6.1	11.7 ± 2.1
214	18	34.8 ± 13.3	29.8 ± 8.6	11.4 ± 3.9
215	1	32.0	44.0	5.0

TABLE 2C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
216	11	24.5 ± 5.1	17.3 ± 2.3	9.2 ± 4.0
217	3	23.7 ± 2.3	24.3 ± 8	9.3 ± 1.2
219	13	41.8 ± 16.1	36.2 ± 11.8	14.2 ± 6.7
220	2	49.0 ± 26.9	40.5 ± 16.3	15.0 ± 2.8
221	4	22.3 ± 4.1	18.5 ± 5.1	6.8 ± 1.9
222	13	27.5 ± 8.7	23.2 ± 9.1	8.8 ± 3.5
223	7	18.1 ± 4.1	13.7 ± 2.1	5.7 ± 2.6
224	3	22.0 ± 6.0	16.7 ± 7.6	8.7 ± 4.0
227	3	15.0 ± 3.6	10.0 ± 1.0	3.7 ± .6
228	1	23.0	13.0	6.0
229	3	26.3 ± 14	18.7 ± 7.2	10.7 ± 5.0
230	4	24.5 ± 5.9	18.5 ± 5.3	7.8 ± 3.5
231	3	32.3 ± 11.1	24.3 ± 5.5	15.3 ± 5.5
232	5	21.4 ± 9.5	19.2 ± 9.6	4.8 ± 2.2
233	6	29.2 ± 7.5	27.3 ± 11.3	7.8 ± 4
234	6	25.8 ± 12.0	18.7 ± 12.3	7.2 ± 3.4
236	4	49.3 ± 17.7	29.8 ± 4.4	12.8 ± 6.6
238	6	22.2 ± 3.6	18.3 ± 3.9	7.3 ± 1.8
239	1	24.0	12.0	10.0
240	4	18.0 ± 6.2	13.3 ± 2.1	5.5 ± 3.1
241	22	23.5 ± 13.1	19.8 ± 9.8	8.0 ± 4.1
242	8	28.0 ± 5.8	23.0 ± 8.5	9.9 ± 3.1

TABLE 2C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
244	5	32.0 ± 17.3	22.6 ± 9.1	8.0 ± 2.5
245	9	20.8 ± 3.1	16.7 ± 4.1	6.6 ± 2.0
246	1	20.0	24.0	8.0
247	26	27.6 ± 13.1	23.3 ± 13.3	9.6 ± 4.0
248	9	19.8 ± 9.1	15.4 ± 5.0	6.4 ± 2.3
249	3	26.7 ± 3.5	25.7 ± 11.1	8.0 ± 3.6
251	15	20.2 ± 5.1	17.3 ± 8.6	8.0 ± 3.8
256	1	49.0	38.0	12.0
303	1	28.0	33.0	17.0
307	9	21.8 ± 3.7	19.4 ± 6.1	7.6 ± 2.5
308	3	61.3 ± 56.0	53 ± 39.9	19.0 ± 13.5
309	8	19.4 ± 5.3	18.4 ± 5.3	8.0 ± 3.2
310	1	27.0	15.0	4.0
311	10	20.5 ± 6.2	15.8 ± 2.5	6.0 ± 1.6
312	4	23.8 ± 4.0	20.5 ± 6.6	8.0 ± 1.2
313	11	20.2 ± 4.8	20.3 ± 5.9	7.9 ± 2.6
316	4	21.1 ± 5.8	19.4 ± 4.3	8.8 ± 3.1
318	8	22.4 ± 7.3	17.0 ± 4.9	6.8 ± 3.1
319	2	19.8 ± 7.4	11.8 ± 3.2	4.8 ± 1.1
321	21	22.0 ± 6.1	18.9 ± 5.4	7.9 ± 2.3
323	12	12.3 ± 5.4	10.2 ± 3.7	4.0 ± 2.2

TABLE 3C

Apprendix III

Gravers - Spokeshaves

Mean and Standard Deviation

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
1	1	14.0	19.0	8.0
5	1	20.1	19.3	10.2
6	2	24.5 ± 13.4	27.1 ± 19.9	5.9 ± 1.2
9	1	29.9	31.3	8.0
11	1	63.0	40.5	14.7
17	1	19.0	12.6	7.5
20	2	20.8 ± 1.1	25.4 ± 9.1	2.7 ± 4
21	1	23.5	29.8	9.8
23	2	29.6 ± 27.4	25.0 ± 22.6	6.1 ± 4.2
24	4	22.3 ± 10.3	21.8 ± 6.3	7.0 ± 3.7
34	1	10.0	3.0	2.0
37	3	35.0 ± 22.7	18.7 ± 2.5	9.0 ± 3.6
38	2	25.5 ± 3.5	28.5 ± 10.6	9.0 ± 2.8
40	1	9.1	11.8	3.6
41	1	13.1	10.4	2.5
44	4	18.5 ± 6.6	15.0 ± 5.6	9.3 ± 6.1
45	1	24.8	24.3	10.0
46	3	13.6 ± 4.3	12.9 ± 5.9	4.4 ± 1.8

TABLE 3C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
47	12	19.8 ± 18.9	15.3 ± 6.9	7.8 ± 3.8
50	1	23.5	21.5	7.5
109	1	39.0	20.0	8.0
140	1	45.0	24.0	8.0
142	2	27.5 ± 7.1	25.5 ± 6.4	10.5 ± 0.7
143	1	23.5	23.0	10.0
241	1	21.0	36.0	13.0
306	1	18.0	21.0	6.0
256	1	19.5	10.0	6.0
318	2	33.0 ± 10.6	24.5 ± 3.5	11.3 ± 1.8
321	3	25.0 ± 5.5	16.7 ± 1.3	7.0 ± 1.8

TABLE 4C

Appendix III

Cores		Mean and Standard Deviation		
Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
1	1	39.0	25.0	24.0
2	6	56.1 ± 43.4	39 ± 20.9	28.9 ± 17.9
5	7	35.4 ± 21.7	29 ± 19.2	16.9 ± 10.1
6	3	42.7 ± 6.4	29.1 ± 8.7	18.2 ± 5.7
9	2	47.5 ± 17.7	41.1 ± 5.9	26.4 ± 1.9
10	1	137.0	84.0	45.0
11	2	41.5 ± .7	39 ± 18.4	26.5 ± 12
12	2	45.5 ± .7	32 ± 7.1	24.5 ± .7
15	2	42.5 ± 12	31.5 ± 2.1	28.5 ± 9.2
17	31	20 ± 6.6	15.3 ± 5.3	9.9 ± 3.1
18	17	16 ± 4.8	13.4 ± 4.1	8.8 ± 3.3
19	5	14.4 ± 5.7	11.4 ± 5.6	6.6 ± 1.1
20	3	27.6 ± 18.8	21.3 ± 11.2	13.6 ± 9.8
21	1	14.8	11.6	4.3
22	2	27.5 ± 6.4	18 ± 14.2	9.8 ± 6
23	3	21 ± 10.1	15.2 ± 5.9	8.4 ± 3.1
24	4	19.8 ± 5.9	16.8 ± 5.7	8.8 ± 2.2
30	1	90.0	53.0	42.0
36	3	25.3 ± 6.5	23 ± 1	11.7 ± 2.3
37	5	25.4 ± 8.1	21.4 ± 9.6	10.6 ± 4.4

TABLE 4C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
38	3	21.7 ± 6.8	15.3 ± 6.0	8.0 ± 2.6
39	1	21.0	15.0	9.0
40	1	22.0	13.0	8.0
44	10	16.4 ± 3.0	11.9 ± 4.5	6.8 ± 2.9
45	4	31.5 ± 14.8	20.8 ± 10.3	13.0 ± 7.8
46	12	11.2 ± 4.3	9.0 ± 4	5.2 ± 2.3
47	7	20.5 ± 10.2	12.4 ± 4.5	7.9 ± 3.6
103	1	67.0	50.0	41.0
104	3	69.3 ± 21.8	36.7 ± 6.8	31.3 ± 4.9
105	1	26.0	26.0	20.0
111	7	52.4 ± 18.3	37.1 ± 10.2	28.1 ± 5.9
114	1	62.0	64.0	38.0
122	1	42.0	33.0	30.0
205	1	88.0	48.0	30.0
206	3	106.3 ± 55	75.0 ± 40.3	60.0 ± 29.9
207	1	39.0	62.0	29.0
211	1	43.0	35.0	26.0
212	2	42.0 ± 25.5	37.5 ± 27.6	27.5 ± 19.1
214	3	58.0 ± 13.9	53.3 ± 14.6	41.7 ± 23.7
232	2	37.5 ± .7	28.5 ± 6.4	23.0 ± 4.2
242	1	87.0	44.0	23.0
251	1	57.0	36.0	21.0

TABLE 4C.....(cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
310	1	44	40	35
318	1	21	15	6
321	1	29.5	29	28

TABLE 5C

Appendix III

Adzes - Bifaces

Mean and Standard Deviation

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
2	1	57.0	72.0	21.0
4	1	29.5	22.5	8.5
9	1	101.2	63.0	24.0
20	1	103.1	52.8	24.2
29	1	45.0	22.0	5.0
36	2	51.0 ± 1.4	30.0 ± 7.1	9.5 ± .7
37	2	62.5 ± 47.4	38.5 ± 16.3	12.5 ± 4.9
42	2	70.6 ± .8	83.5 ± 33.2	27.5 ± 13.4
44	1	140.0	72.0	38.0
48	2	103.5 ± 30.4	62.0 ± 2.8	34.5 ± 13.4
50	1	35.0	24.0	10.5
51	3	45.5 ± 3.3	38.0 ± 11.0	10.7 ± 2.6
54	3	86.2 ± 35.5	42 ± 13.4	17.2 ± 9.1
104	4	73.5 ± 9.4	47.3 ± 9.4	24.5 ± 3.9
109	2	54.5 ± 13.4	36.5 ± 7.8	11.5 ± 4.9
111	1	28.0	24.0	5.0
112	3	78.7 ± 6.7	55.7 ± 12.7	19.3 ± 5.1
122	1	29.0	23.0	7.0
123	25	53.4 ± 23.9	41.3 ± 19.3	15.5 ± 8.1

TABLE 5C..... (cont.)

Site	No.	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
127	1	99.0	60.0	26.0
133	1	100.0	42.0	14.0
138	4	87.5 ± 26.8	60.5 ± 21.4	22.5 ± 2.5
140	2	38.5 ± 6.4	25.0 ± 7.1	12.0 ± 1.4
141	2	42.0 ± 11.3	33.5 ± 6.4	11.0 ± 2.8
143	1	56.0	44.0	33.0
147	1	31.5	30.5	15.0
209	1	51.0	33.0	22.0
211	1	112.0	70.0	25.0
213	1	79.0	48.0	32.0
214	4	48.5 ± 17	33.7 ± 8.1	13.0 ± 4.8
219	1	54.0	62.0	20.0
222	1	70.0	42.0	17.0
231	1	55.0	38.0	11.0
232	1	71.0	53.0	19.0
241	3	45.3 ± 13.3	31.0 ± 8.7	9.3 ± 3.2
242	2	47.0 ± 12.7	43.5 ± 6.4	14.0 ± 5.7
246	1	130.0	100.0	18.0
247	2	119.0 ± 35.4	58.0 ± 17	23.0 ± 9.9
250	1	108.0	43.0	12.0
303	1	41.0	39.0	26.0

TABLE 6C

Appendix III

Miscellaneous Artifacts

Site	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Hammer Stones	Whet-stones	Beads	Pipes	Misc. Historic	Glass	Bone	Geo. Spec.
1	7	47		1	2	2	7	1	4	
2	3	12	1					1	2	
5	5	73		1	51	1	18		22	
6	8	89	1						3	
9		13							2	
10										1
11		2					1	2		
13		1			1				1	
14	1	15					1		1	
15	3	49	1		1		1		5	
16		5							1	
17		1							1	
18		2								
19		8								
20		3							1	
21	3	43							2	
22		3								
23	1	1								
24		3							1	
25	1									

TABLE 6C.....(cont.)

Site	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Hammer Stones	Whet-stones	Beads	Pipes	Misc. Historic	Glass	Bone	Geo. Spec.
26		8								
27		49							1	
28	1	1			1					
29		5							1	
30		19							1	
31		1								
33	1	3								
34	6	134	1		1		19	1	14	
36	2	72								
37	7	48								1
38	2	14								
39		11								
40		38								
41		10								
44										1
48			1							
49					6		125	22	11	
50		11						2	10	
51	38	133	3			4	16		2	
53	16	9								
54	99	672					1		7	4

TABLE 6C.....(cont.)

Site	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Hammer Stones	Whet-stones	Beads	Pipes	Misc. Historic	Glass	Bone	Geo. Spec.
101		1							11	
102		1								
103		13					1		10	
104	2	52					1		22	
105		3								
107		4							6	
108		14								
109		5					2		3	
110		1							24	1
111	12	137							46	2
112		3							3	
113		1								
114	2	31							2	
115		13					1		1	
118	3	61							3	
119		13								
120	1	25							2	
121		5								
122	55	334		1			1		35	
123	42	368					2		10	2
126				1						

TABLE 6C.....(cont.)

Site	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Hammer Stones	Whet-stones	Beads	Pipes	Misc. Historic	Glass	Bone	Geo. Spec.
127	1	35					1			
128		7								
129	4	45								
130		15							2	
131		4							1	
132	1	15								
133	1	6					2			1
134	2	29					1		1	
135	1	13								
136	1	15								
137		4								
138	5	58					2		1	
139	2	16							2	
140	14	290			62	3	79	11	18	3
141	2	10							1	
143	1	4							3	
144	2	18								
145										1
146	1	4							1	
147	6	12	1							
201		5								

TABLE 6C.....(cont.)

Site	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Hammer Stones	Whet-stones	Beads	Pipes	Misc. Historic	Glass	Bone	Geo. Spec.
202		4								
203		2								
204		3								
205		9								
208	1	2								
209		2								
210		2								
211	1	44								
212		3								
213							2			
214		9								
215									1	
216			2							
217		1							4	
218		2								
219									1	
220		1								
222									1	
223									5	
224	1	10								
225		6								

TABLE 6C.....(cont.)

Site	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Hammer Stones	Whet-stones	Beads	Pipes	Misc. Historic	Glass	Bone	Geo. Spec.
226		11							7	
227		7							2	
228	8	96								
229	1	6				1			8	1
230		5							1	
232	1	43			1				1	
233	1	1								
234		5			1		1			
235		1					4			
236		5							1	
237		1				1	1	1	15	
238		8							1	
239	2	10								
240		1								
241		12							4	1
244		4								
245		6							1	
246	1	8					4		5	
247		3					1		2	
248		10								
249		4							1	
251	1	25								

TABLE 6C.....(cont.)

Site	Rim Sherds	Body Sherds	Hammer Stones	Whet-stones	Beads	Pipes	Misc. Historic	Glass	Bone	Geo. Spec.
254	5	34								
255		1								
256	1	25								
303		3								
305	2	5					1			
307		14							2	1
308		1								
311									2	
313	1	3								
314	8	57								
316	1	7							1	
318								2		
319		5								
320	9	34								
322	29	55								
323	8	28								
231		5								

TABLE 7C

Projectile Points and Fragments

Site & No.	Material	Length (mms.)	Width (mms.)	Width Notches (mms.)	Thickness (mms.)
1/104	quartz	28.0	19.5	14.5	3.2
1/105	chert	52.5	24.2		7.5
10/11	chert	17.5	15.0		5.5
21/1	quartzite	38.0	18.2	10.0	6.0
111/228	chert	17.5	17.0	13.8	3.0
111/287	chert	23.5	22.5		4.2
123/14	quartzite	39.0	18.5		7.0
123/15	chert	37.5	23.2	17.2	5.0
123/27	quartzite	52.5	21.0		7.5
123/28	chert	28.0	14.5	9.0	4.0
141/6	chert	47.0	23.1	13.0	6.1
234/1	chert	16.0	14.5	9.5	3.5
309/1	quartz	39.2	23.2		9.5
321/1	chert	36.9	21.0	17.5	7.0
240/1	chert	45.8	20.1	8.6	6.1

PLATES

PLATE 1

Projectile Points

a) SIL123/27

b) SIL123/14

c) SIL141/6

d) SIL1/105

e) SIL240/1

f) SIL21/1

g) SIL1/104

h) SIL123/15

i) SIL321/1

j) SIL234/1

k) SIL111/228

l) SIL123/28

m) SIL111/287

n) SIL10/11

o) SIL309/1

PLATE 1

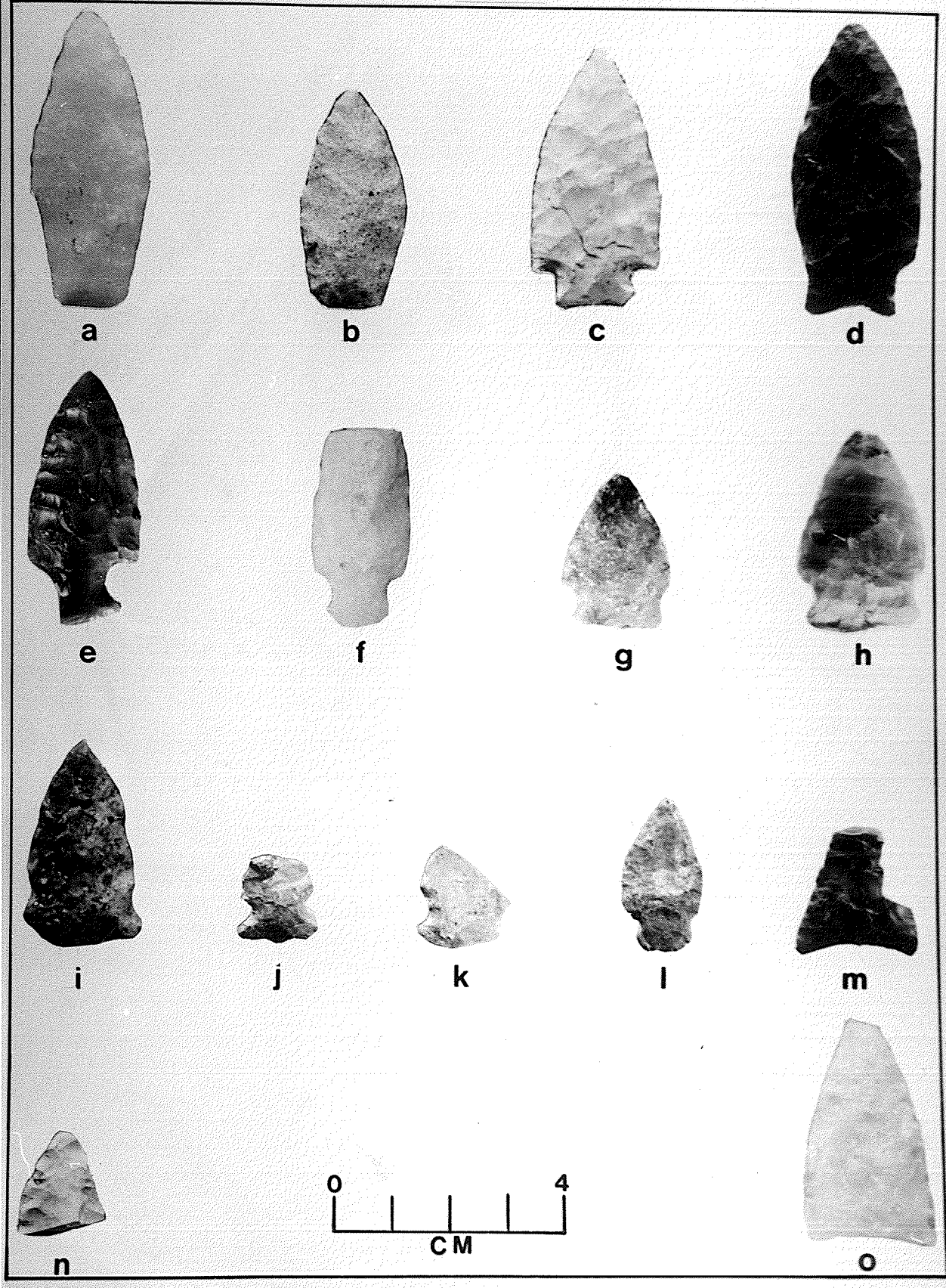


PLATE 2

Scrapers

a) SIL252/53

b) SIL212/1

c) SIL135/15

d) SIL141/4

e) SIL123/507

f) SIL212/2

g) SIL123/10

h) SIL244/1

i) SIL201/7

j) SIL140/479

k) SIL109/59

l) SIL109/3

m) SIL321/2

n) SIL110/17

o) SIL37/33

p) SIL313/24

q) SIL238/16

r) SIL45/6

s) SIL111/22

t) SIL219/3

PLATE 2

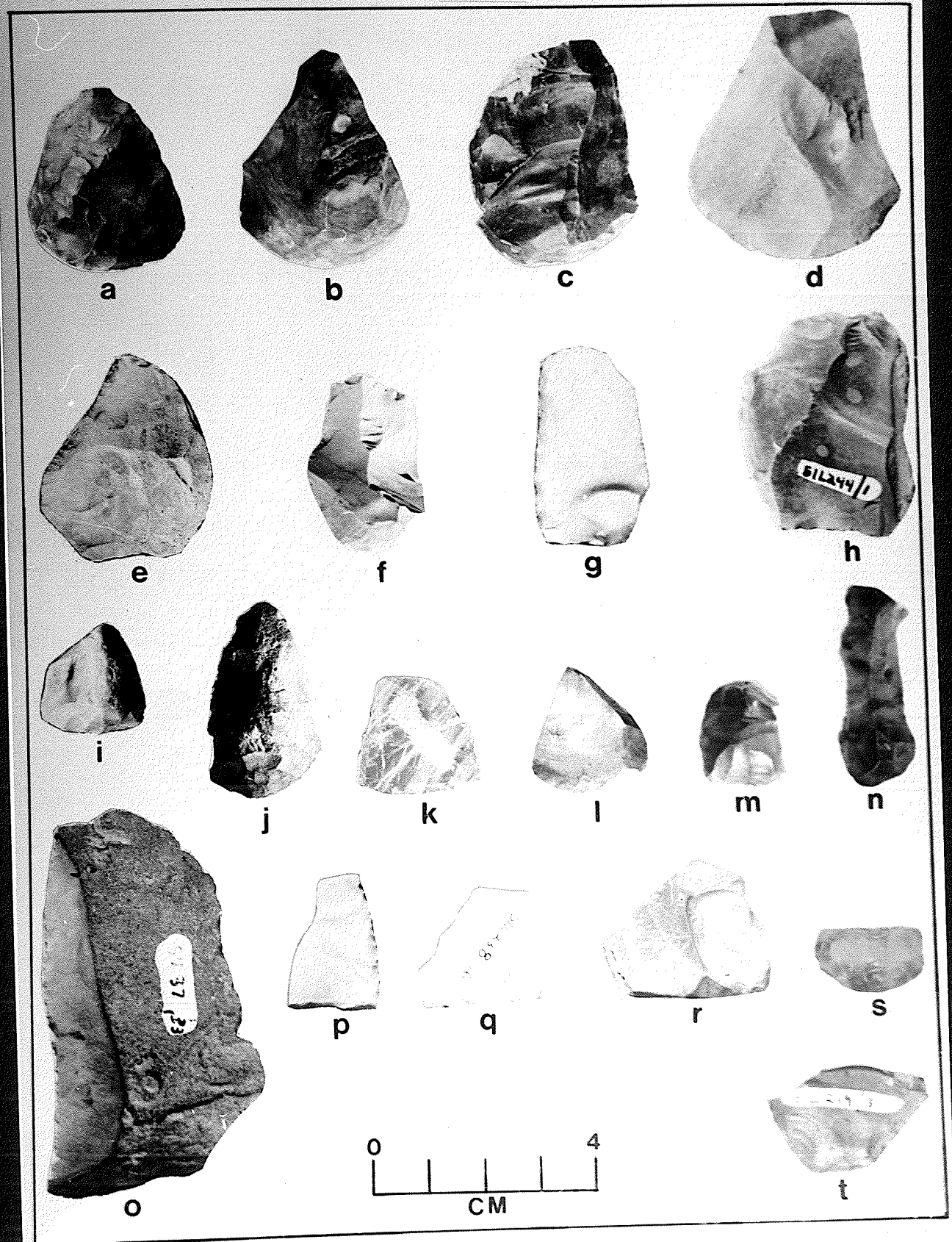


PLATE 3

Multi-purpose Tools - Scrapers - Gravers - Spokeshaves

a) SIL247/2

b) SIL111/218

c) SIL5/87

d) SIL17/28

e) SIL215/1

f) SIL 32/5

g) SIL123/1

h) SIL123/166

i) SIL127/14

j) SIL127/5

k) SIL146/6

l) SIL5/227 Actual size and 5 X

m) SIL323/1f Actual size and 2 X

n) SIL323/1h Actual size and 2 X

o) SIL323/1i Actual size and 2 X

PLATE 3

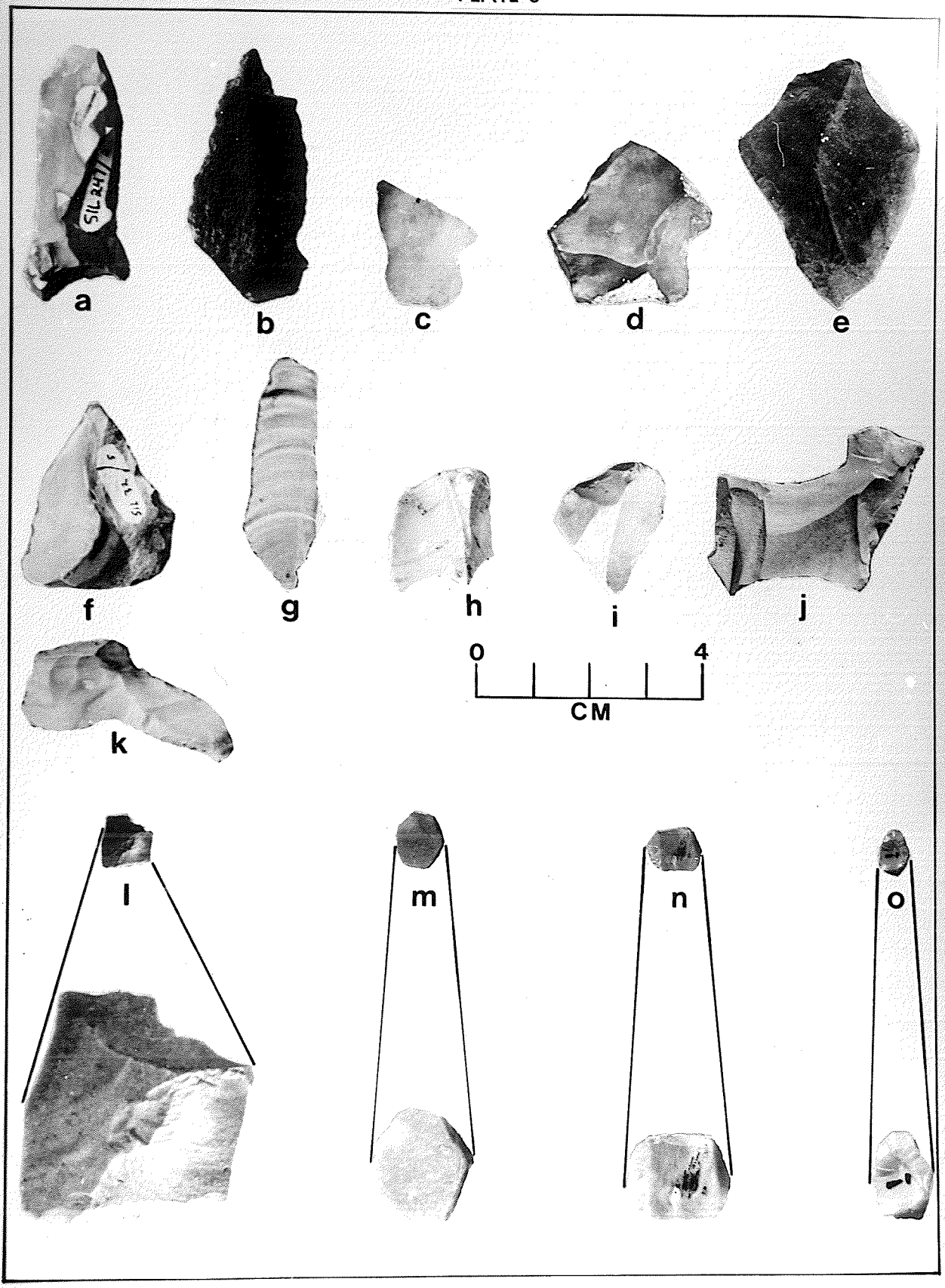


PLATE 4

Adzes-Bifaces

a) SIL232/1

b) SIL123/31

c) SIL123/30

d) SIL109/4

e) SIL29/1

f) SIL123/505

g) SIL123/503

h) SIL112/11

i) SIL250/1

PLATE 4

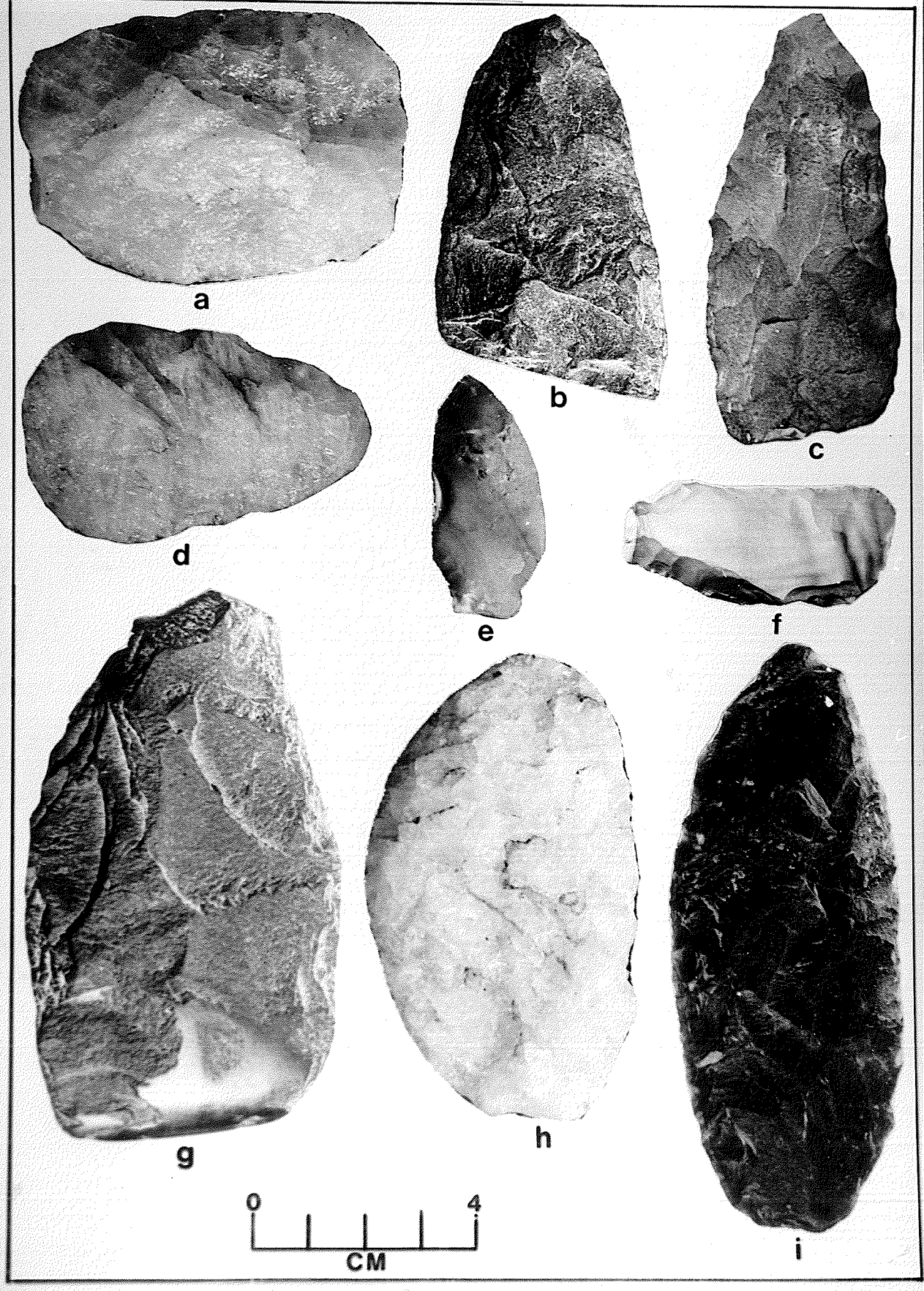


PLATE 5

Cores

a) SIL206/1

b) SIL30/1

c) SIL114/43

d) SIL111/27

e) SIL119/1

PLATE 5

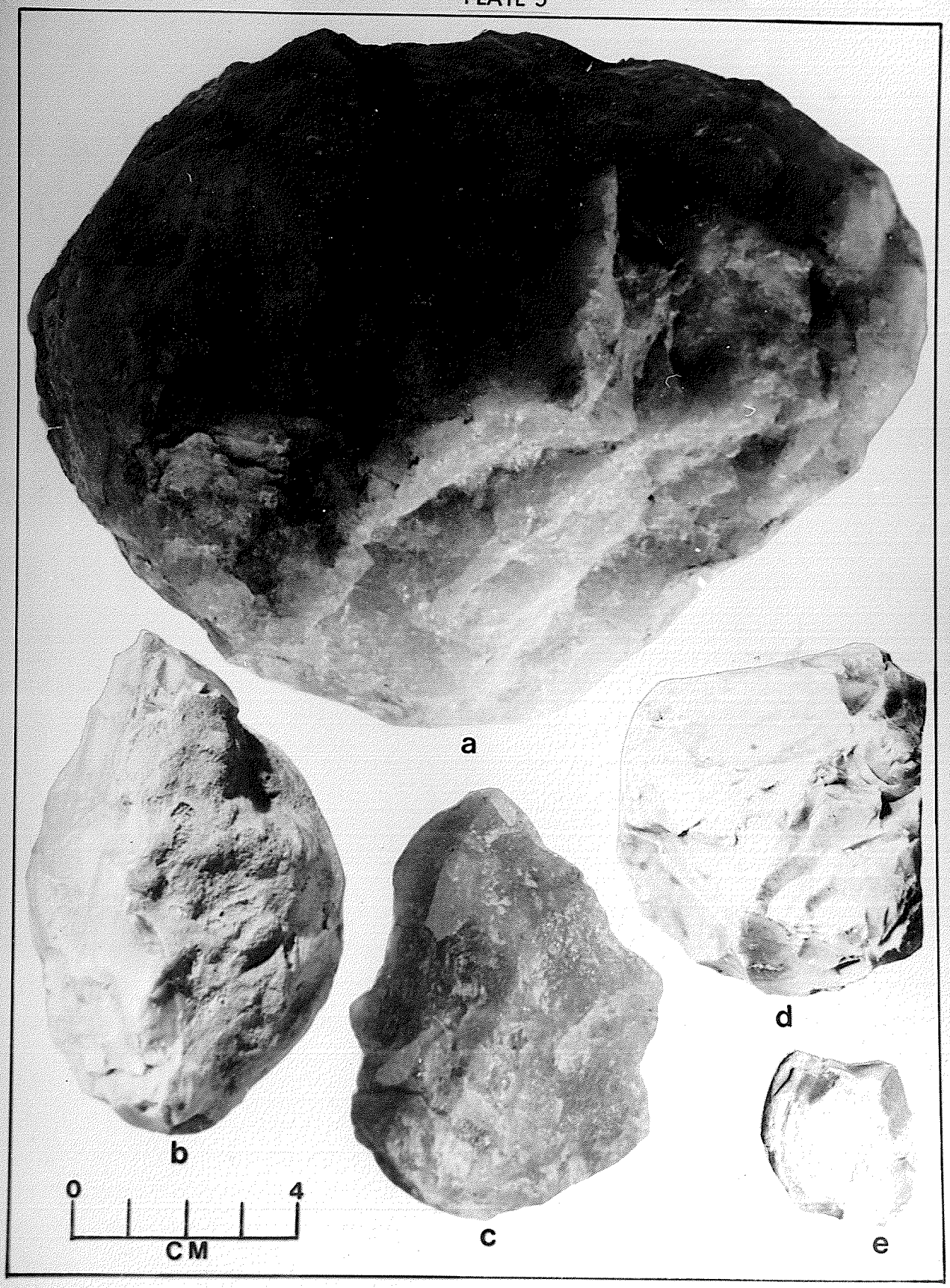


PLATE 6

Pottery

Plate from SIL/54

a) Interior

b) Exterior

PLATE 6

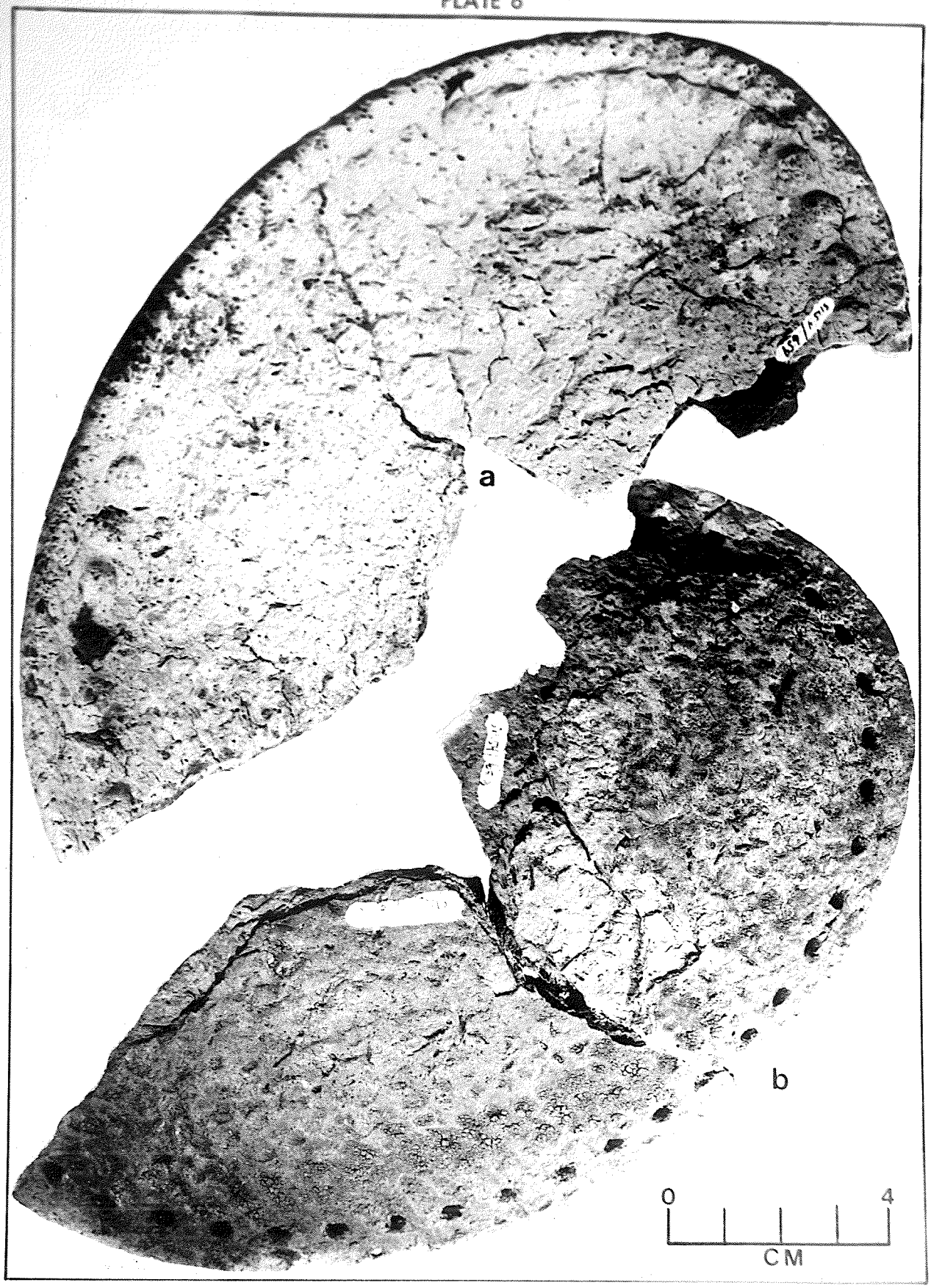


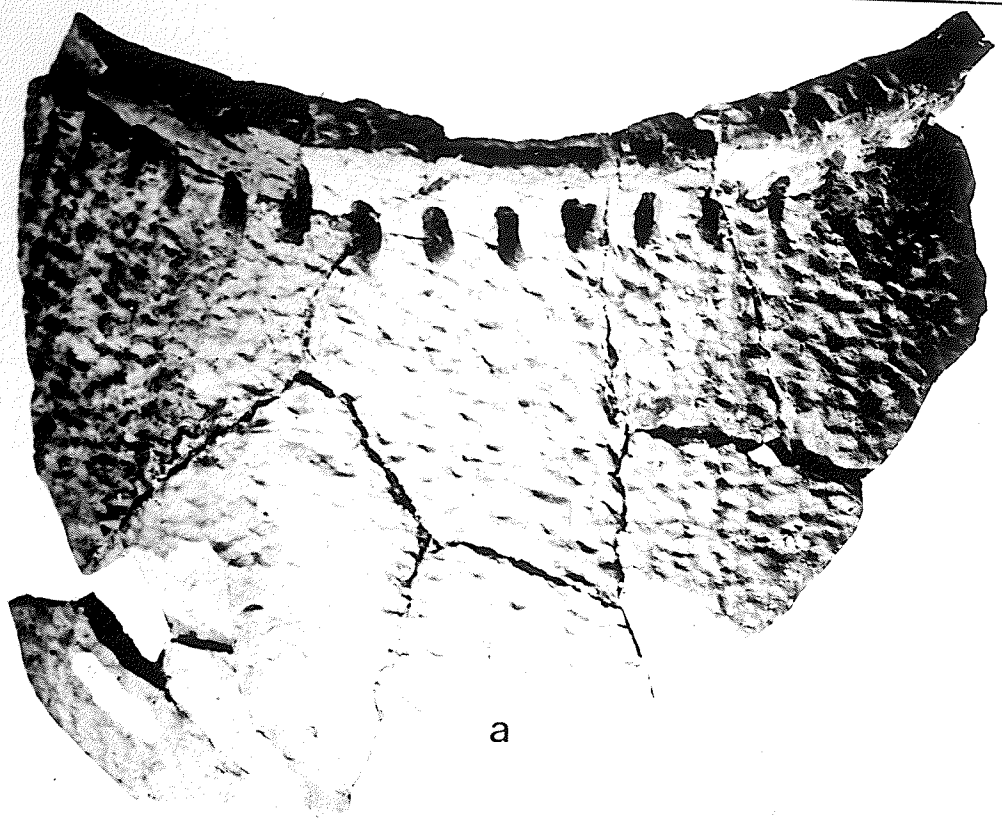
PLATE 7

Pottery

a) Globular Vessel from SIL54

b) Globular Vessel from SIL51

PLATE 7



a



b

PLATE 8

Historic Items

a) SIL235/2 Iron Flesher

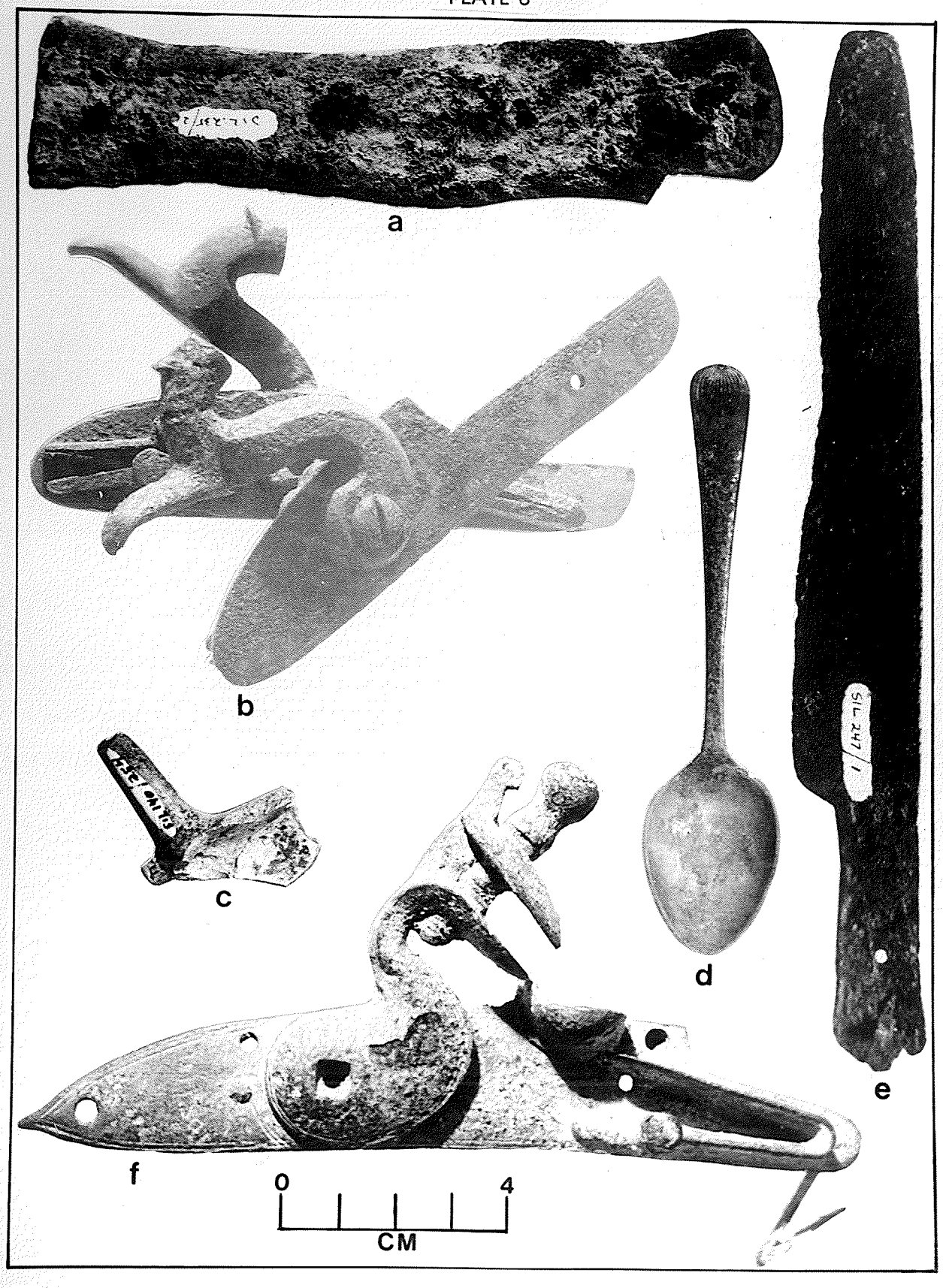
b) SIL51/93 Double Barrel Shorgun Hammers

c) SIL140/254 Trade Pipe Bowl Fragment

d) SIL140/274 Teaspoon

e) SIL247/1 Curved Knife

f) SIL133/15 Side Plate from Trade Fusil

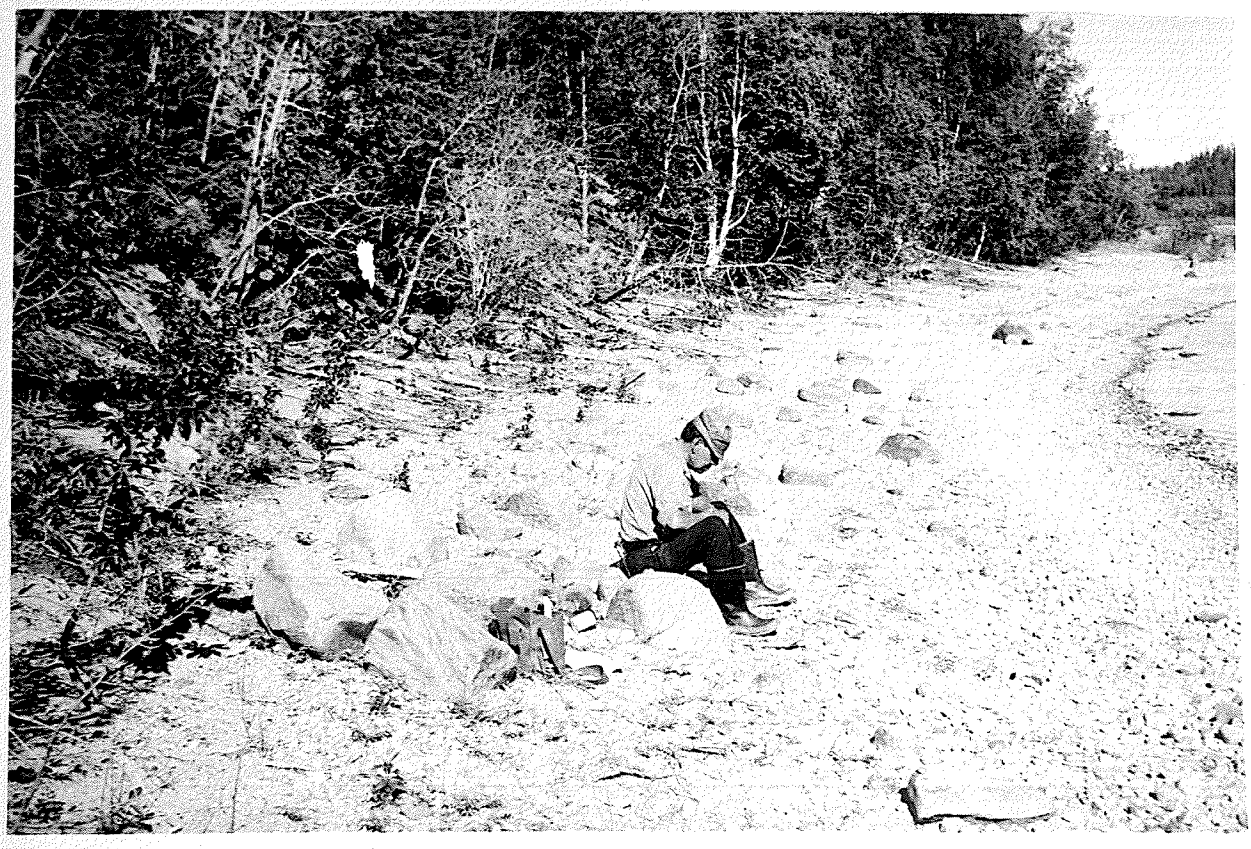

a
b
c
d
e
f
0
4
CM

a) Clay beach at SIL 122 with Jim Wood and Terry Tottle.

b) Cobble beach at SIL 127 with Basil Clomb.

PLATE 9





a) General photo of central portion of SIL 54, as seen from SIL 147.

b) SIL 125 - Dancing Island Site with Wilbur Anderson.

PLATE 10



