THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UPPER WINNIPEG RIVER

By

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ABSTRACT

In the summer of 1970, the author conducted an archaeological survey on the Upper Winnipeg River. The purpose of the project was to expand our knowledge of historic and prehistoric use of this important waterway and to define significant problems for further study. The ecological context, historic use of the river, and the survey itself are outlined. Each of the newly recorded sites is located, described, and an analysis of artifacts recovered is presented. Comparisons are drawn between the sites, and artifact data are related to those from the surrounding areas. The presence of Archaic, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, and Historic components is indicated, and the effects of hydro developments and other 20th century uses of the river are noted.

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INTRODUCTION

Between the middle of June and the middle of August, 1970, the writer conducted an archaeological survey on a portion of the Winnipeg River within Manitoba's Whiteshell Provincial Park. The specific stretch of river under investigation was that between Nutimik Lake and the Manitoba-Ontario boundary, a distance of approximately fifty river miles (Fig. 2). Although some research had been done previously along the river (MacNeish 1958, Kenyon 1961), the lack of information concerning this particular area had left a substantial gap in the archaeological record of the Winnipeg River.

The purpose of the project was to gather information concerning the extent of historic and prehistoric use of the river, through locating sites and collecting artifact samples from each. These data would then be used to help define significant problems for further study.

Hampered by high water levels from the start, the survey produced only twenty previously unrecorded sites, and a total of 3,107 artifacts. A wide range of both numbers and categories of artifacts at each site made detailed comparison somewhat difficult. There were, however, indications of cultural continuities to the east and west, and representations of Archaic, Middle and Late Woodland, and Historic components. Unfortunately, the activity of modern

man along the river has meant that our study of the prehistoric peoples of this region will never realize its full potential. Once destroyed, archaeological sites cannot be reclaimed.

The three phases of the project - organization and planning, field research, and analysis - are paralleled by three general components of this report - background information concerning the Winnipeg River, a description of the survey, the sites located, and the artifacts recovered, and a comparative view of the materials found.

CHAPTER I

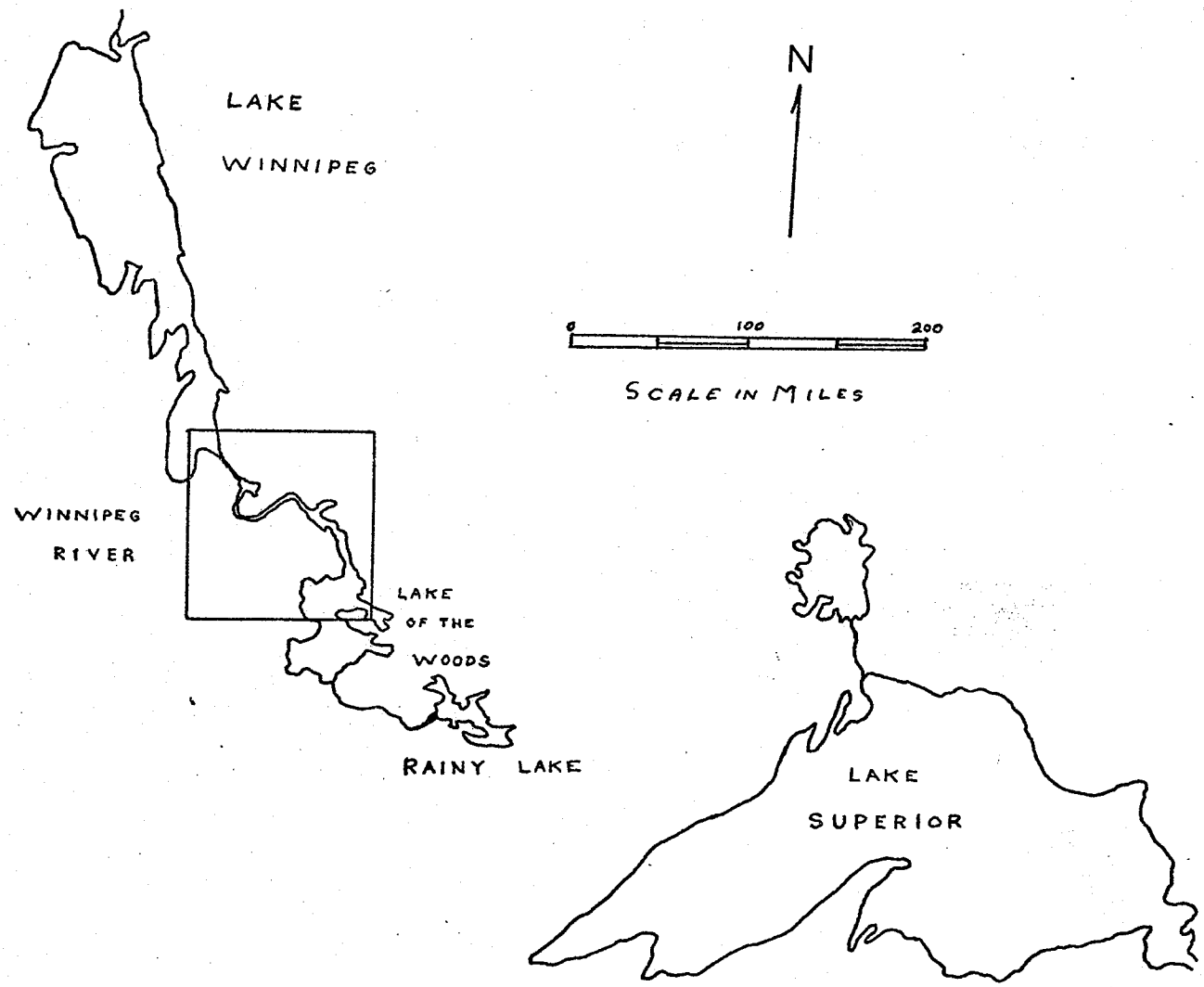
THE ECOLOGICAL SETTING

Physiography

The Winnipeg River basin is situated on the southwest border of the Laurentian Highland, or Canadian Shield. More specifically, it lies just east of the junction of the Shield with the Manitoba lowlands division of the Great Plains physiographic province. While generally flat, the surface detail of this portion of the Shield is hummocky, "due to low ridges of about the same height, and intervening swampy depressions" (Wright 1932:5). This surface falls off from the Ontario border toward Lake Winnipeg and the Winnipeg River at an average of approximately eight feet per mile. The river itself connects Lake of the Woods, its source, with Lake Winnipeg, some 110 miles to the northwest.

Climate

The climate of this region is characterized by long, cold winters and equally long, temperate summers, each consisting of approximately five months duration (Kendrew and Currie 1955, Hilderman and Reid 1969). Temperature extremes through the year range from -45° in February, to 95° in July, with mean daily temperatures of -14° in January and 77° in July. Mean precipitation is approximately 18 inches, with



LOCATION OF WINNIPEG RIVER

Fig. 1

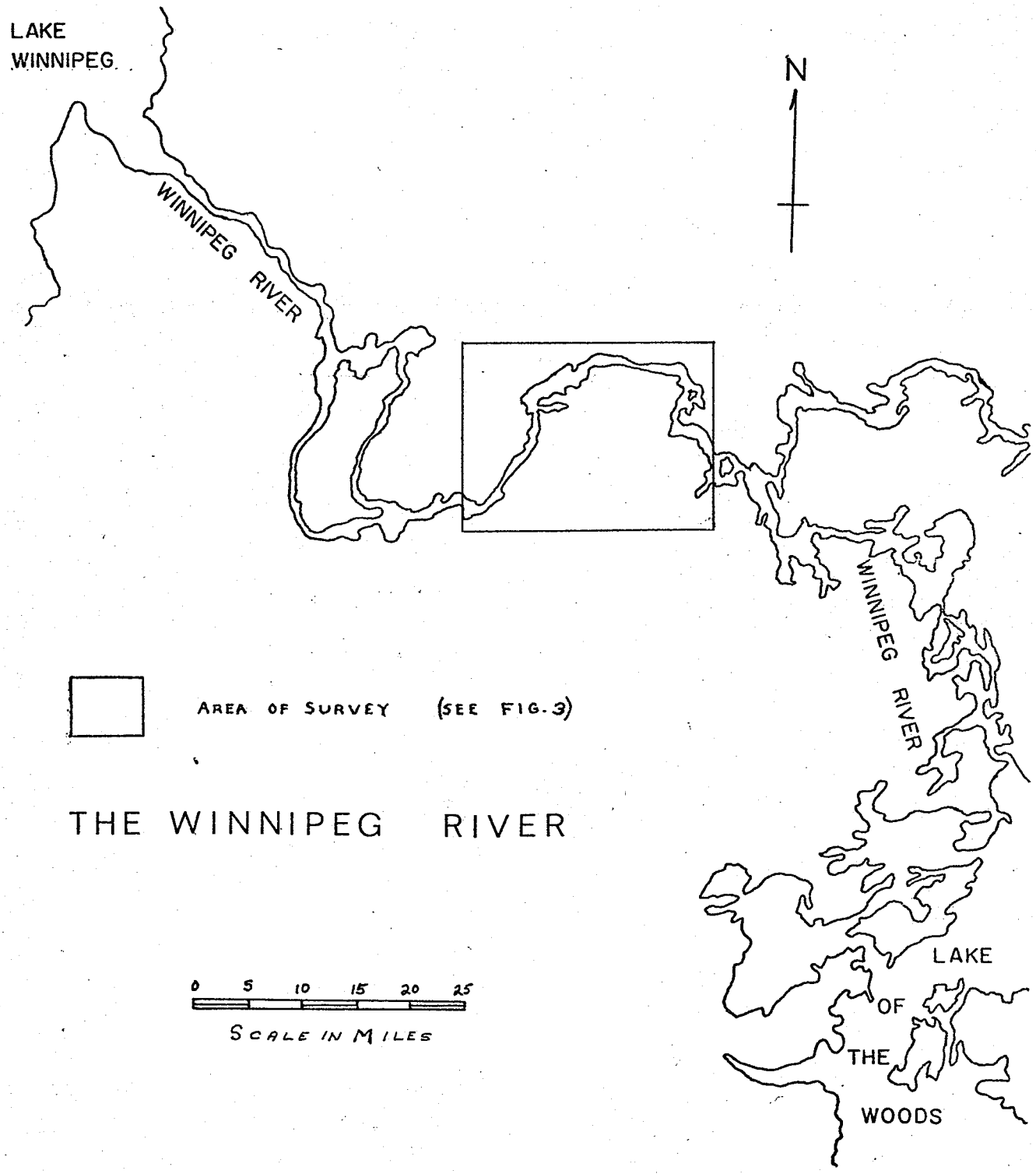

LAKE
WINNIPEG
WINNIPEG RIVER
N
WINNIPEG RIVER
AREA OF SURVEY (SEE FIG. 3)
THE WINNIPEG RIVER
0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE IN MILES
LAKE
OF
THE
WOODS

Fig. 2

evidence of a cyclic variation resulting in relatively dry periods of two to three years, recurring at about eleven year intervals. Snowfall for the region is fairly heavy, with a mean of 37.3 inches per winter and an average of eleven blizzards in the same period. Rainfall is heaviest in June and July and averages 14.5 inches yearly. The prevailing wind during the summer months is northerly for May, June, and September, southerly in August, and southwesterly in July, with easterly winds carrying a higher percentage of precipitation than the others. The region has an average of between 119 and 125 frost free days, suggesting a comparatively short growing season.

Geology

C. Camsell, in his report on the geology of the Winnipeg River basin, describes the region as follows (1915: 342):

> The whole basin has been heavily glaciated by a great ice sheet which was accumulated in the region to the northeast and flowed over it to the southwest ... Over this (glaciated) surface there is generally a marked absence of alluvium or drift, and only here and there patches of clay, sand and gravel of glacial origin.

The precambrian bedrock which is found in most places throughout the region, can be divided into two major groups. The first, and older, consists of sediments and lavas, while the second, younger group, is made up of granite and

related deep-seated intrusives (Wright 1932:1). Pleistocene and recent deposits throughout the region consist of unconsolidated clays, sands, and gravels, mainly of glacial origin. Limestone and sandstone deposits are present along the valley of the Whitemouth, while the earlier, but generally dispersed Laurentian deposits are characterized by granites and gneisses containing quartz, feldspar, and mica. From Pointe du Bois east, schists, limestones, slates, and quartzites are found to occur (Camsell 1915:343).

The River

The basin of the Winnipeg River along with those of the Red River to the south and the Saskatchewan River to the northwest, forms an important part of the Nelson River drainage system which discharges into Hudson Bay. In its approximately 53,000 square miles, the Winnipeg River basin spans both provincial and international boundaries, stretching from Manitoba into Ontario, and south into Minnesota (Johnston 1915:25). The river itself forms the last link in the chain of waterways connecting the Great Lakes with Lake Winnipeg, the significance of which will be discussed in the next chapter.

Johnston, in his 1915 report, describes the Winnipeg River as follows. Leaving Lake of the Woods, the Winnipeg River flows first in a northerly direction, widening into

deep, lake-like expanses with little or no current, and then narrowing into congested channels and forming rapids and falls of greater or less turbulence. This alternating pattern continues throughout the entire reach of the river to Lake Winnipeg (1915:27). J. F. Wright (1932:6) points out that, "nowhere along its whole course of 160 miles from Lake of the Woods to Lake Winnipeg (does it follow) a well defined valley, but instead, flows between rock ridges and from one depression to another". A profile of the river shows a series of slightly sloping stretches representing lake expansions, and short, steep descents where rapids or falls drop the water from one basin to the next.

Differences in the underlying rocks are reflected in the character of the river. The numerous bays and irregular shoreline which are found in the lake expansions indicate the river is crossing an area underlain by granitic rocks, while where lava or sediments are present (for example, east of Lamprey Falls), "the river is narrower and flows in a straight course parallel to the strike of the beds" (Wright 1932:6). This wide ranging character of the Winnipeg River is significant in that it provides a variety of habitats for both plants and animals.

Soils

In his 1938 work, The Soils of Manitoba, J. H. Ellis placed the Winnipeg River region in the classification,

"Podzol: Rock Outcrop and Peat". He suggested that,

> Over the large part of this zone in Manitoba, glaciation was so severe that the loose surface material was entirely removed and, at the present time, large bosses of granite rocks outcrop. The predominance of rock outcrop, rather than soil development, is the outstanding characteristic of this area (1938:64).

In the Manitoba Soil Survey Report No. 15, Winnipeg River area soils are placed in the "Indian Bay Complex", which generally characterizes the Precambrian Drift Plain physiographic subdivision (Smith, Ehrlich, and Zoltai 1967:20). The report states, "Associated with the rock outcrops are a complex of Podzolic, Gleysolic, and Organic soils developed on drift and peat deposits. Soils are variable as to mode of deposition, minerological composition, drainage, and stoniness". Although the area is considered to be non-arable, a variety of vegetation types are present.

Vegetation

According to Rowe (1959:20), the upper Winnipeg River is located in the Lower English River Section of the Boreal Forest. He describes this forest type as follows:

> Mixed stands of poplars (Populus tremuloides, P. balsamifera) and white spruce (Picea glauca) provide the chief forest cover on the well drained sites. Other common boreal species - the balsam fir (Abies balsamea), white birch (Betula papyrifera), and jack pine (Pinus banksiana) - are also present, the pine frequenting the sandier soils

> as is usual, but also extending to clay and silt soils after fire. Shallow bogs are occupied by black spruce (picea mariana) and tamarack (Larix laricina). White pine (Pinus strobus) and red pine (P. resinosa) from the adjacent Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest have a limited presence on the rocky parts of the river banks, as well as on lake shores and sand ridges. Green ash (Fraxinus pennsylvanica), white elm (Ulmus americana) and bur oak (Quercus macrocarpa) are also found on suitable sites, apparently intrusives from the neighbouring Sections to the west and southwest (ibid:21).

In terms of man's relationship to the surrounding vegetation, numerous edible plant species are available in the Winnipeg River region. Nut-bearing trees and shrubs such as oak and hazel can be found in varying quantities throughout the area. Similarly, various species of berries (including raspberry, strawberry, and blueberry), currants, and cherries, provide readily exploitable sources of food. Probably of lesser significance, but still potentially useful, are such plants as cattail, calamus, sunflower, winter cress, mint, wild pea, and wild ginger. Wild rice, undoubtedly a much used resource, is not in evidence along the river itself, but is found in large quantities in a number of nearby lakes (Hilderman and Reid 1969: Map 4).

Wildlife

In their Inventory Report for Whiteshell Provincial Park, Hilderman and Reid (1969) list over seventy species of reptiles, amphibians, and mammals found in the park. A number of these can be considered significant with respect to

man's subsistence and exploitative patterns: the snowshoe rabbit, woodchuck, beaver, muskrat, porcupine, coyote, gray wolf, red fox, black bear, raccoon, marten, fisher, ermine, weasel, mink, striped skunk, river otter, lynx, bobcat, wapiti, white-tailed deer, and moose.

The same report contains a bird species list of one hundred fifty-eight "expected summer residents in the Whiteshell". Included are a number of species of ducks, hawks, grouse, and owls, as well as the Canada goose, Great blue heron, and Bald eagle.

With regard to fish, the authors report that walleye, pike, perch, sturgeon, mooneye, goldeye, and smallmouth bass are available in the Winnipeg River. Suckers and whitefish are also present.

In general throughout this area, the wide range of specific habitats, both terrestrial and aquatic, has led to a concomitant range of exploitable floral and faunal species. Although only one of many factors to be considered, some knowledge of this ecological setting is important in our attempt to understand man's use of a particular regional environment.

CHAPTER II

USE HISTORY OF THE WINNIPEG RIVER

The documented use of the Winnipeg River not only presents a localized history of the river, but also reflects important events and developments in the growth of Canada. From the early 18th to the mid-19th century, the fur trade is represented, including first the dominance of the Montreal traders, then the Hudson Bay Company-Northwest Company coalition and subsequent decline in commercial use of the river. The settling of the west and the effect of the railroad are also evident. Recent increasing needs of a growing population are reflected in the power developments on the river, and more recently, in the opening of the area to recreational use.

Exploration and the Fur Trade

It would appear from early historic records that the first European to see the Winnipeg River, described by the local Indians as the river to the Western Sea, was a French trader, Jacques Noyon, who journeyed to the north end of Lake of the Woods in 1689 (Burpee 1935:199). The possible significance of this waterway, however, remained undetermined, and it was not until 1716, three years after the Treaty of Utrecht, which turned over French posts on Hudson Bay to the English, that "the Canadian authorities decided

to open the Lake Superior trade, and seek for a sea toward the west" (Neill 1885:422). With the English concentrating their trading efforts at the lower end of Hudson Bay, the French began to develop the more southerly route to the west, and by the early 1730's there were reports of coureurs de bois trading in the lower Lake Winnipeg area (Rich 1967:88).

In 1731, Sieur de la Verendrye took command of the postes du nord and within five years his well-known explorations in the Winnipeg River region had resulted in forts being established on Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg (Rich 1967:84ff). The opening of this new section of the "Voyageur's Highway" was followed closely by possibly the first documented trade use of the Winnipeg River, that of Joseph La France in the summer of 1740 (Burpee 1935:225).

Although there were no documented cases found of use of the Winnipeg River over the next three decades, there is little doubt that it was being travelled extensively, as Peter Pond's first trip from Grand Portage to Lake Winnipeg followed the now "well-known route" in 1775 (Innis 1930:69). During the same summer, Alexander Henry the Elder was on the Winnipeg River (Henry 1901:244), and he met Pond at the mouth of the river in August of that year (Innis 1930:69). By the time the Northwest Company had been formed in 1784, Pond had made at least four more trips on the Winnipeg River, and up to his "retirement" in Montreal in 1788, had travelled along

this route another four times (Innis 1930:77, 88, 99, 106, 111). In that same period, two other well known figures using the river were the trader Edward Umfreville (Coues 1897:505), and Alexander MacKenzie (Wrong 1927:22).

Trade routes into the far west had by this time been opened up, and consequently, the connecting links took on additional importance. MacKenzie's travels in the years 1789 and 1793 give us the first detailed descriptions of the Winnipeg River (Johnston 1915:24). New young entrepeneurs such as John Macdonnell, who made his first journey as a trader down the Winnipeg in 1793 (Gates 1965:104), followed closely in the footsteps of their distinguished predecessors. The close of the 18th century introduced a new man to the trading scene in this region. After a journey to the interior via the York Factory route, David Thompson, "the celebrated astronomer, geographer, explorer, and discoverer" (Coues 1897:xx), made his first trip up the Winnipeg River in the summer of 1797, and then back down on his way west in 1798 (Glover 1962:lxxviii, lxxxiii).

In the first decade of the 1800's, the prominent traders using the Winnipeg River route were Thompson (Coues 1897:608; Glover 1962:lxxviiiff; Harmon 1957:111), Daniel Harmon (Harmon 1957:26,91,104,111), and Alexander Henry the Younger (Burpee 1935:389ff; Coues 1897:27,217,224). With more than a dozen trips among them during this time, and

Henry's comment, "the route from Grand Portage to Lake Winnipeg is too well known to require description" (Coues 1897:6), some indication is given of the volume of traffic on the Winnipeg River in the early 19th century. David Thompson's final trip out to Montreal in 1812 (Glover 1962:cii), however, marked the beginning of a decline in the use of this important trade route.

Since its inception, the Northwest Company and its voyageurs had enjoyed a virtual monopoly on the Montreal to Athabaska route, of which the Winnipeg River was an integral part. However, in 1814, according to a "total competition" policy, the Hudson Bay Company began to undertake a vigorous campaign in Athabaska (Rich 1967:216). This led to a recruiting of Montreal voyageurs by a Company employee, Colin Robertson, who took his expedition via the Winnipeg River to Lake Winnipeg in the summer of 1815 (Rich 1967:217). Six years later, the union of the Hudson Bay and Northwest Companies brought an end to this once busiest of trade routes with an emphasis being placed on the York Factory route to the north.

The lack of trade did not, however, close down the Winnipeg River as a highway for east-west travellers. Keating's expedition of 1823 provided the first concrete data on the geology, vegetation, wildlife, and Indian inhabitants of the Winnipeg River region (Keating 1825). In 1825, Sir

John Franklin passed down the Winnipeg on his way to the Arctic, and returned by the same route two years later (Franklin 1828: xx,315). On a journey to the Northwest, Lefroy travelled down the river in 1843 (Lefroy 1955:29). Paul Kane's graphically recorded trip to the west and back included passage up the Winnipeg River in 1846 and down it in 1848 (Kane 1925: 43ff,314ff).

As part of a trip "to ascertain the practicability of establishing an emigrant route between Lake Superior and the Selkirk settlement", H. Y. Hind (1860:v) travelled down the Winnipeg River in the summer of 1857, recording, as had Keating years earlier, numerous facts about the land and people of the region. That same year, the British adventurer, John Palliser, journeyed along the Winnipeg River on his way to the far west (Spry 1963:32). Palliser's evaluation of fertile land in the prairies, in addition to Hind's favourable report, and that of another official, George Gladman, contributed to the growing movement toward the extended settlement of the lower Lake Winnipeg area (Rich 1967:294). Under the pressure of increased settlement, the Hudson Bay Company had "yielded its case; (and) in 1859 it had forfeited its Licence for Exclusive trade. The fur trade, as such, was prepared to retire north of 60°" (Rich 1967:296).

The Red River Expedition of 1870

Probably the best documented trip along the Winnipeg River is the Red River Expedition of 1870, under the command of Colonel Garnet Wolseley. As a result of the transfer of Rupert's Land to Canada, and the activities of such men as Louis Riel, the Red River Settlement had become a centre of disturbance for the Canadian Government (Major 1953:v). To suppress what came to be known as the Riel Rebellion, it was decided to send a military brigade of approximately 1450 men to Red River.

Wm. Francis Butler, sent into the area on a "secret service" mission, provides us with an interesting narrative of his trip up the Winnipeg River to report his findings to the Red River-bound Colonel Wolseley (Butler 1915). Other accounts of the expedition were written by Lieutenant Riddell (Riddell 1871), and Captain Huyshe (Huyshe 1871), two of Wolseley's officers, and three "Narratives ...By an Officer of the Expeditionary Force", which were published in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. S. J. Dawson's report gives an organizational view of the operation (Dawson 1882), and J. C. Major's lengthy poem gives us a versified account of the expedition (Major 1953:v).

20th Century Use

By the end of the 19th century, the railroad had

provided a time-saving substitute for water travel, and attention was turned to a new role for the Winnipeg River - power. As J. T. Johnston, in his Winnipeg River Power and Storage Investigation, stated, "For exceptional natural power and storage advantages, the Winnipeg River is probably unequalled in Canada and possibly on this continent" (Johnston 1915:3).

The first power reconnaissance was done in 1895 by J. C. Kennedy, a Montreal hydraulic engineer, and eleven years later, the "pioneer power project of the west" was completed at Pinawa (Johnston 1915:4). In 1907, another power survey was made, and in 1911, the second Winnipeg River power station began functioning at Pointe du Bois. In 1915, the federal government sponsored an extensive investigation of the power and storage potential of the river. As a result, the 1920's saw a new plant in operation, and the 1930's another. By 1953 two more had been constructed, thus giving the present total of six stations supplying hydroelectric power to southern Manitoba.

Other developments along the Winnipeg were of less importance vis a vis the realization of its power potential. Timber patches in the area were thought to be too small and too scattered for any extensive exploitation (Wright 1932:8). Mining operations along the river were also on a small scale, the only profitable deposits - berylium - being owned by the

Winnipeg River Tin Company (Wright 1932:27).

In 1931, the Whiteshell Forest Reserve was created, and its boundaries extended to include the north bank of the Winnipeg River a year later (Hilderman and Reid 1969:56). A number of hunting and fishing camps were established along the river, but the recent creation of Whiteshell Provincial Park has limited the growth of these private enterprises. With the development of the park, the recreational potential of the Winnipeg River is gradually being realized, adding another dimension to a long history of use.

CHAPTER III

THE SURVEY

Although some archaeological research had been done previously on the Winnipeg River (MacNeish 1958, Kenyon 1961), the lack of information concerning the section between Nutimik Lake and the Manitoba-Ontario boundary left substantial gaps in the archaeological record of this important waterway. The fact that the river comprised a principal section of the "Voyageur's Highway" attested to its considerable historic use, and the archaeological sites located in the surrounding areas suggested its importance in prehistoric times. It was hoped that the survey would provide evidence of whether the Winnipeg River was, indeed, a major communication route for prehistoric peoples travelling westward from Lake Superior, Rainy Lake, Rainy River, and Lake of the Woods, and eastward from the prairies, and also give some indication of how intensively this area was inhabited.

A further significant consideration was the fact that archaeological remains along waterways such as the Winnipeg River are particularly prone to destruction through the action of rising water levels. In this regard, the provincial government's plans for manipulating the levels on Lake Winnipeg were seen as having implications for the entire river system.

In addition, increasing recreational use of this portion

of the river meant a further threatening of sites. Because of this, and the fact that the research was to take place within Whiteshell Provincial Park, the Manitoba Parks Branch had shown considerable interest in the project. It was hoped that through working in coordination with this department, the possible destruction of sites as the region opened up for recreation could be kept to a minimum. Also, information gathered during the survey could be utilized by the Parks Branch in locating potential campsites, and in initiating public education programs.

The survey was conceived following Swanson's statement (1963:3) that an extensive archaeological survey is devoted generally to the location of unknown sites, and depends upon the collection of artifacts, description of types of sites, and observations of the relationships of sites and artifacts to the natural surroundings. "Properly conducted extensive surveys", he continued, "yield the information which permits the archaeologist to define significant problems for further study".

As stated previously, the portion of the Winnipeg River selected for survey was a section between the Manitoba-Ontario boundary and Sturgeon Falls, that point where the river widens to form Nutimik Lake (see Fig. 3). Before entering the field, air photographs and detailed shoreline maps were examined to locate potential areas for investigation.

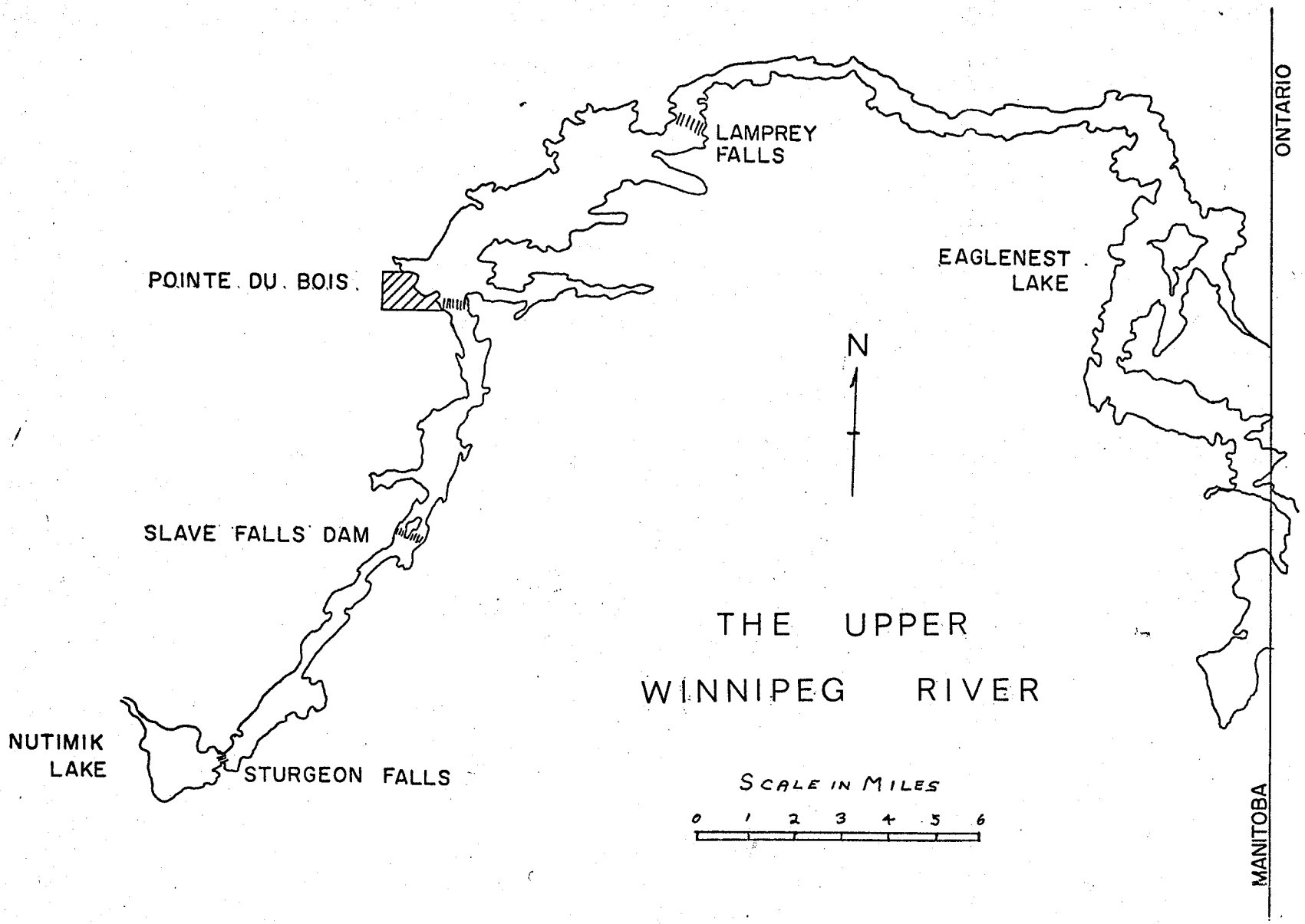

LAMPREY FALLS
POINTE DU BOIS
EAGLENEST LAKE
N
SLAVE FALLS DAM
THE UPPER
WINNIPEG RIVER
NUTIMIK LAKE
STURGEON FALLS
SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6
ONTARIO
MANITOBA

Fig. 3

This was followed up by a preliminary reconnaissance of one section of the river. The survey proper was then begun.

Travelling by boat and canoe, the shoreline along the approximately fifty miles of river was inspected to specifically locate areas suitable for human habitation. Beaches, oak groves, points of land, isthmuses, protected bays, and level clearings were all considered appropriate places for more intensive scrutiny.

Beaches were examined carefully on foot, and small test pits were excavated in the other areas selected for investigation. The form of the latter was partially dependent on the terrain, but generally, 2' x 1' test pits were dug at random over the area being examined. In a number of cases, these units were enlarged to facilitate the collecting of a larger sample of artifacts. It was kept in mind, however, that the project was primarily oriented to the locating of sites, and thus, no "full-scale" excavation procedures were attempted.

Where the presence of a site was established, it was marked on 4": 1 mile shoreline maps, and on standard 1:50,000 scale Department of Mines and Technical Surveys maps. The site was named, and initially given a survey designation (WR-1, WR-2, etc.). A site survey form (see Fig. 4) was filled out, and relevant site data were entered in a field book. Both black and white and colour photographs were

taken as an additional source of information. At the completion of the survey, the sites were assigned numbers according to the National Museum system of designation (Borden 1952). The artifacts were taken to the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, where they were washed, sorted, and catalogued, and subjected to the analysis described below.

Winnipeg River Survey - 1970

Site No.: WR-1 (Eagle's Beak) Map No.: IX (4:1)

Location: on point across bay from Eaglenest Lodge

Water -
Depth: deep
Dropoff: fairly sharp
Description: little current

Shore -
Type: bare rock
Description: indented; generally about 6' from water to grass or brush

Area -
Size: all over point
Shape: -
Slope: gradual to water - fairly level
Artifact concentration: heavy in upper 12" of test pits
Soil: black humus
Trees: primarily green ash; some burr oak
Shrubbery: wild rose and other shrubs
Small plants: grass and tall weeds
Features: midden ?
Depth: 1-2'
Remarks: whole point would probably produce artifacts

Surroundings - wooded plateau south of point - higher elevation

Photo No.: B & W - R.1: 2,3,5-7 R.2: 9-13 Graph No.: 1
Colour - R.1: 6,8,20,21. R.2: 1

Test Excavations: two 5'x5' test pits (A + B)

General Remarks: Pits possibly in midden; deep dark humus, fairly rich in artifacts. Profitable excavation of whole point for a mixed component site.

Artifacts: Pottery (body + rimsherds), worked bone and bone refuse, worked lithics, chipping detritus, historic items.

Recorded by: DBP Date: July 9/70

Fig. 4

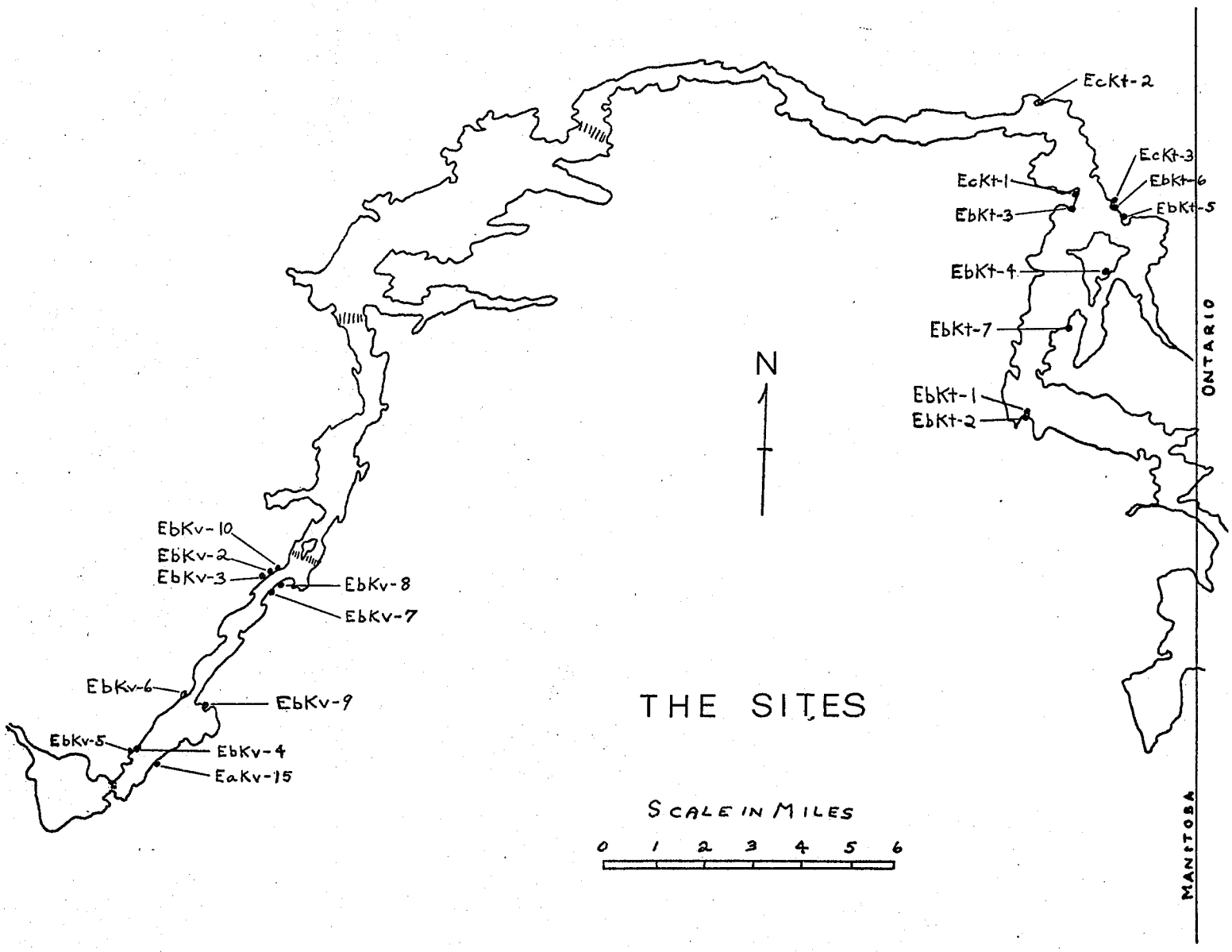

EcKt-2
EcKt-3
EbKt-6
EbKt-5
EcKt-1
EbKt-3
EbKt-4
EbKt-7
EbKt-1
EbKt-2
ONTARIO
MANITOBA
N
EbKv-10
EbKv-2
EbKv-3
EbKv-8
EbKv-7
EbKv-6
EbKv-9
EbKv-5
EbKv-4
EaKv-15
THE SITES
SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Fig. 5

CHAPTER IV

THE SITES

Although approximately eighty specific locations along the river were surveyed intensively (either by surface examination or through test excavations), only twenty of these exhibited products of human activity - artifacts. Following Hole and Heizer's definition[1], these areas were designated as sites[2]. This relatively low number of sites must be considered an under-representation, as numerous beaches where artifacts had been found previously by local collectors (e.g. Rand et al 1953) were totally covered by the high water levels which plagued the survey from the start.

In the following pages, each of the twenty sites is located, described, and an analysis of the artifacts recovered is presented. The cursory nature of investigation of the sites, their meagre artifact content, and a desire to provide a usable body of data for future reference, prompted the application of attribute analysis rather than typological

[1]"A site is any place, large or small, where artifacts are found. The variety of prehistoric sites is limited only by the number and kind of places where prehistoric men lived and left their equipment, or where their artifacts have come to rest. A site may be as large as a city, or as small as the spot where an arrowhead lies" (Hole and Heizer 1965:33)

[2]See Fig. 5

analysis to the materials at hand. As J. V. Wright (1967a:3) suggests, "The advantage of attribute analysis lies in its reduction of the data to their simplest denominator thereby allowing ready comparison with later data". Comparison must be considered crucial at this stage of investigation. Descriptive data is thus heavily relied upon in moving toward a more comprehensive understanding of the lifeways of the prehistoric and early historic inhabitants of the Winnipeg River basin and surrounding areas.

THE EAGLE'S BEAK SITE (EbKt-1)

The Eagle's Beak Site is located on the "south" shore[1] of the river, 3.75 miles west of the Ontario border. Situated on a small point near the lower end of what is known as Eaglenest Lake, the site appears to be confined to a flat, grassy area near the water's edge, covering an area of approximately 1000 square feet. Vegetation on the site is dominated by long grass, with green ash, burr oak, and small brush around the periphery.

Two adjoining five foot squares were excavated through a cultural deposit of from 24 inches at the north end closest

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[1] For convenience in description, the left bank of the river facing downstream is referred to as the south shore, and the right bank as the north shore.

to the river, to 12-14 inches where the underlying rock base was encountered at the south end of the trench. Stratigraphy was represented by a consistent dark, black humus (the cultural layer) over a thin deposit of brown sandy clay, and a basal layer of coarse, yellow sand mixed with gravel. These two lower strata were completely sterile. Artifact concentration was heaviest in the upper 12 inches, with the rest of the cultural deposit producing mostly flakes and chips of various materials.

The relatively deep humus, presence of dispersed ash, high artifact content, and numerous well preserved faunal remains suggest that this area represents a midden deposit. Indications are that more excavation work at this site would be profitable.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Just over 1800 historic and prehistoric artifacts, plus a quantity of mammal, fish, and bird bone were recovered from the Eagle's Beak Site (see Table I).

Table I

	No.	%
Lithics	1106	61.1
Worked Bone	6	.3
Ceramics	669	37.0
Historic Materials	29	1.6
Total	1810	100.0

Lithics

The lithic assemblage from Eagle's Beak is dominated by chipping detritus - mainly quartz and quartzite (see Table II).

Table II

	No.	%
Scrapers	14	1.3
Projectile Points (and fragments)	10	.9
Biface Fragments	11	1.0
Retouched Flakes	25	2.3
Linear Flakes	6	.5
Core Fragments	3	.3
Stone Bead Fragments	2	.2
Large Scraping Tool Fragment	1	.1
Ochre Nodules	12	1.0
Chipping Detritus	1022	92.4
Total	1106	100.0

Scrapers (14)

Eight of the fourteen specimens are end scrapers, three are side scrapers, and the remaining three are fragments which are indeterminable as to classification.

End Scrapers - Data on the eight end scrapers are presented in Table III.

Table III

Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Plate
Quartz (3)	18	17	II; g
	23	17	II; i
	19	19	II; h
Chert (4)	24	24	II; k
	21	20	II; j
	?	26	II; n
	21	?	II; l
Brown Chalcedony (1)	18	13	II; m

Side Scrapers - All three side scrapers are of a dark grey chert. The largest (Plate III; a) retains part of a striking platform and a well-defined bulb of percussion on its ventral surface. Both edges of the flake have been retouched, and measure 57 mm. and 32 mm. The second side scraper (Plate III; b) also possesses part of a striking platform and its corresponding bulb of percussion. A chalky cortex covers the entire dorsal surface except for the scraping face which measures 26 mm. The third specimen (Plate III; C) is incomplete, but as for the previous two, it exhibits a portion of a large bulb of percussion on its ventral surface. Both edges of the flake show evidence of purposeful retouch.

The three incomplete scrapers possess steep retouching

along at least one edge. Two of these were fashioned from a clear quartz, the other from a light greyish brown chert.

Large Scraping Tool

This large hornfels fragment probably represents a portion of the working edge of a heavy scraping tool. It is between 12 and 13 mm. thick, and possesses a steeply retouched edge 40 mm. in length.

Projectile Points (10)

Of the ten projectile points represented, only four are complete or near complete specimens. Three exhibit well-defined notches, while the fourth has shallow or "incipient" side notches. The two chert points (Plate II; c,b) measure 29 mm. and 37 mm. in length, 15 mm. and 19 mm. wide (at the shoulder), and 5 mm. thick. The basal widths are 11 mm. and 12 mm. respectively. The third notched point was fashioned from a greyish green quartzite (Plate II; a). Its length, width, and thickness are 38 mm., 24 mm., and 6 mm. The basal width measures 20.5 mm. The final complete point is of a clear to milky quartz (Plate II; f). Length, width, and thickness measurements are 30 mm., 18 mm. and 6 mm.

Of the remaining six points, one is missing the base and part of one side (Plate II; d), one lacks the tip (Plate II; e), two have no base, one is a tip alone, and one is a basal fragment.

Biface Fragments (11)

Little can be said about the eleven biface fragments. They are all small and come from various portions of the tools they represent. Materials used in their manufacture were quartz (5), quartzite (3), basalt (2), and hornfels (1).

Retouched Flakes (25)

These specimens are irregular shaped flakes which show evidence of fine retouch on one or more of their edges. Materials represented are chert (9), quartz (6), quartzite (3), basalt (2), brown chalcedony (2), rhyolite (1), hornfels (1), and schist (1). These flakes range in length from 10 mm. to 52 mm., with a mean of 24 mm.

Linear Flakes (6)

Following Wright's description (1967 a:31), "all the flakes have one or two medial ridges and sides that are approximately parallel". All six flakes lack any retouch. Data concerning these specimens are presented in Table IV.

Core Fragments (3)

Two of the three core fragments show evidence of more than one striking platform, with numerous very small step fractures immediately below these faces. The third specimen (Plate III; g), possesses a single striking platform. One of the scars present on this core indicates the

removal of a parallel-sided flake 6.5 mm. wide and 33 mm. long.

Table IV

Material	Length (mm.)	Width (mm.)	Plate
Chert (3)	22	8	III; e
	18	6	III; f
	?	7	III; d
Quartz (1)	15	7	-
Quartzite (1)	?	10.5	-
Brown Chalcedony (1)	?	7	-

Cylindrical Stone Bead Fragments (2)

Measurements of the two fragments suggest the specimen they represent was approximately 25 mm. in diameter, 13 mm. wide, and had a parallel-sided hole 10 mm. in diameter. The material is steatite.

Ochre Nodules (12)

The ochre nodules are small (less than 1 cm.^{3}), and exhibit a range of colours from bright red, through orange to yellow. They were probably used as pigment.

Chipping Detritus (1022)

Chips and flakes of a clear to milky quartz are most abundant in the detritus collected, accounting for close to 60 percent of the sample. Quartzite, rhyolite, hornfels, basalt, a number of varieties of chert, and brown chalcedony

are also represented. A single unworked flake of taconite suggests contact with the Lake Superior region (Wright 1967a:32).

Worked Bone

As mentioned previously, bone preservation at the Eagle's Beak Site was excellent. The artifact sample includes six bone and antler specimens showing evidence of working.

Pointed Bone Tools (2)

Both specimens are fragments of mammal longbones worked down at one end to form a point. In one tool (Plate IV; a), the tip has been rounded through use. Its length is 100 mm. The second specimen measures only 50 mm. long, and numerous deep longitudinal striations along the shaft indicate much heavier use (Plate IV; b).

Worked Antler Tip

This small fragment of antler has longitudinal striations extending from its point. Erosion of the tip also suggests considerable use.

Incised Bone Fragments (3)

A "saw-tooth" pattern has been incised on a fire-blackened rib fragment (Plate IV; c). The other two specimens display random cut marks or incised lines.

Ceramics

Both Middle and Late Woodland pottery is represented

in the sample from Eagle's Beak.

Table V

	No.	%
Body Sherds	618	92.4
Rimsherds	27	4.0
Destroyed Rimsherds	14	2.1
Ceramic Wastage	10	1.5
Total	669	100.0

Body Sherds (618)

Body sherds dominate the ceramic sample from this site. The sherds can be grouped into eight categories described below. A compilation of body sherd data, including the occurence of coil breaks and ochre wash is presented in Table VI.

Cord Marked (163) - These sherds have cord-wrapped paddle impressions over the exterior surface (Plate IV; d). Many have been smoothed over, almost obliterating the cord markings. Distance between cord impressions varies from less than 1 mm. to just over 2 mm., but the majority fall between 1 and 2 mm. The cords themselves similarly vary in diameter. The colour range is from buff to brown to grey. Paste is relatively uniform in both hardness and size of tempering material.

Fabric Marked (145) - An examination of paste

attributes of this group of sherds shows they have a coarse, laminated texture, a range of from less than .5 mm. to 4 mm. diameter in tempering material, and variation in colour similar to that found for the plain and cord-marked sherds. The fabrics impressed into the wet clay generally appear to have been rather coarse (Plate IV; e), although the impressions on a few sherds suggest the use of a more finely woven fabric as well. Approximately 56 percent of the sherds were smoothed over after the fabric was applied.

Plain (140) - This group of sherds is characterized by a wide range of variation in colour and paste. Colours represented are a variety of buffs, browns and greys. Texture ranges from coarse and crumbly to fine and smooth, with a variation in size of tempering material from very small to as large as 5 mm.

Punctated (7) - All seven specimens in this category possess terminal decoration (Wright 1967a:23); that is, the punctates occur only over a small portion of the sherd, and probably represent that part of the vessel where the decoration terminates. The individual punctates measure approximately 3 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, and appear to occur exclusively in pairs. Colours range from light to dark brown, tempering material is small, and texture is coarse, but hard and smooth on the exterior surface.

Pseudo Scallop Shell (4) - Three of these sherds possess continuous horizontal lines of impressions. The lines are 3 mm. apart on two specimens and 1 mm. apart on a third (Plate IV; g). The fourth sherd has short oblique lines of impressions between 1.5 and 2 mm. apart. The texture of these brown coloured sherds is slightly more coarse than that found in the dentate stamped sherds, with tempering material ranging from .5 mm. to 2 mm. in diameter.

Dentate Stamped (2) - Both of the sherds appear to be from the same vessel. The individual tooth impressions measure 1.5 mm. and are patterned continuously in horizontal lines 3 mm. apart (Plate IV;f). The sherds are brown in colour and have a comparatively fine texture, with very small (less than 1 mm. diameter) grit temper.

Dragged Stamp (1) - The single dragged stamp sherd is dark brown in colour and has paste attributes like those of the punctated sherds. The individual impressions, measuring 3 mm. wide, are arranged in horizontal lines between 1 and 2 mm. apart (Plate IV;h).

Indeterminate (156) - These sherds were placed in an indeterminate category because they either were lacking an exterior surface, were too small to establish the decorative technique, or had been smoothed to the extent that the initial surface treatment was obliterated.

Table VI

Body Sherd Data

Category	No.	%	Coil Breaks	Red Ochre Wash	Thickness (mm.) Range	Mean	Mode
Cord Marked	163	26.4	0	9	.2-.8	.41	.4
Fabric Marked	145	23.5	1	15	.2-.8	.46	.4
Plain	140	22.7	10	3	.3-.9	.56	.5
Punctated	7	1.1	3	0	*	*	*
Pseudo Scallop Shell	4	.6	0	0	.5-.7	.58	.5
Dentate Stamped	2	.3	0	0	-	.6	.6
Dragged Stamp	1	.2	0	0	-	.4	.4
Indeterminate	156	25.2	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	618	100.0	14	27	.2-.9	.5	.4

*interior surfaces lacking so no measurements taken

Rimsherds (27)

Analysable rims were defined as those possessing an interior surface, and exterior surface, and a lip. Any specimen lacking one or more of these elements was classified as a "destroyed rimsherd". An inspection of the rim sample from Eagle's Beak resulted in the establishing of five categories. These were based on the primary decorative technique, "primary" being defined as "adjacent to the lip". Further descriptive analysis was undertaken within each initial grouping, and the rim profiles (see Plate I) encountered in each group were noted.

Cord-Wrapped Stick (18) - The primary decorative motif of these rims is a series of oblique cord-wrapped stick impressions terminating at the lip (Plate V;a-e). In all but one case the slant is from left to right. The lengths of each impression vary from 8 to 24 mm., with a mean of 13.9 and a mode of 12.5 mm. They are spaced between .5 and .3 mm. apart, the mean and mode being 1.5 mm. and 1.0 mm. respectively. The range in width of each impression is from 1 to 3.5 mm. with a mean and mode of 2.1 and 2.0 mm. Plasticine impressions taken from fourteen rims with well defined decoration show an average cord width of approximately .75 mm., with a .25 - 1.0 mm. range and a 1.0 mm. mode. Rim profiles of the sherds in this category are illustrated in Plate I; f,n,o,p,q,r,v,x. Attributes of secondary decoration are presented in Table VII.

Table VII

Cord-wrapped stick impressions on lip	x x x x x x -
Interior cord-wrapped stick impressions	- x - - - - -
Circular punctates below primary dec.	- - x - - - -
Ovate punctates below primary dec.	- - - x x - -
Horizontal cord-wrapped stick impressions below primary decoration	- x - - x x x
Total number of rims	*5 1 2 4 3 2 1

Plain (4) - The rims in this category lack decoration on the exterior, interior and lip (Plate V;f). One specimen is probably from a toy pot. Rim profiles are represented in Plate I;d,m.

Pseudo Scallop Shell (3) - All three rims possess vertical lines of pseudo scallop shell impressions terminating at the lip. These impressions are approximately 1.5 mm. wide, 9 mm. long, and are spaced between .5 mm. and 2.5 mm. apart. One specimen, which is broken off just below the primary decoration, has a series of closely spaced pseudo scallop shell impressions on the interior surface adjacent to the lip. The other two rims have a single row of circular punctates beneath the primary decoration, with horizontal rows of pseudo scallop shell impressions immediately below the punctates

*All 5 had broken at the lower margin of the primary dec.

(Plate V;h). Plate I;k,l,q, illustrate the profiles of the rims in this category.

Fabric Impressed (1) - This single sherd is characterized by smoothed over fabric impressions extending from the exterior surface onto the lip (Plate V;i). A circular punctate 6 mm. in diameter and a corresponding interior boss are located 8 mm. below the lip. The profile of this specimen is represented in Plate I;w.

Dentate Stamped (1) - The only decoration on this rim is a row of paired rectangular impressions just below the lip. They measure approximately 3 mm. square, and are spaced 3 mm. apart. The rim profile is illustrated in Plate I;c.

Destroyed Rimsherds (14)

These specimens all lack one or more attribute elements required by "analysable" rims (see Table VIII).

Table VIII

Element(s) Present	No.	Techniques Plain	Cord-wrap	Fabric-mark	Punctate
Interior	1	x	-	-	-
Interior, Lip	2	-	x	-	-
Interior, Exterior	7	x	x	x	x
Exterior	3	-	x	-	x
Lip	1	-	x	-	-

Ceramic Wastage (10)

As suggested by Wright (1967a:26), "these are regarded as discarded fragments of the ceramic manufacturing process. Some of the fragments may also represent the products of children mimicking the process". All ten specimens are irregular shaped masses, nine of which exhibit tempering material. Finger prints and the impression left by a twisted cord are further indications of human activity.

Historic Items

This class of artifacts represents early European influence in the area. All twenty-nine specimens are regarded as pertaining to the fur trade period. More modern items (shotgun shells, crockery, buttons, etc.) are taken as indications of 20th century use of the river, and are not considered in this discussion. A breakdown of the historic items is as follows:

Table IX

	No.	%
Bail attachment from brass kettle	1	3.4
Iron key	1	3.4
Iron knife blade	1	3.4
Gunflint	1	3.4
Awls	2	6.9
Glass beads	2	6.9
Iron nail	1	3.4
Musket ball	1	3.4
Glass bottle fragment	1	3.4
Metal cuttings	12	41.4
Lead spatters	6	20.7
Total	29	99.7

The bail attachment, iron key, and knife blade are illustrated in Plate VI. The single gunflint is a smokey grey colour and is triangular in shape, the sides measuring 19 mm., 19 mm., and 17 mm., and a thickness of between 7 and 9 mm.

Of the two awls, one is iron, 83 mm. long (Plate VI;f), and the other is brass, measuring 112 mm. in length (Plate VI;g).

The two glass trade beads are 9.5 mm. and 2 mm. in

diameter. The larger bead is turquoise and the smaller one red with a white centre. A glass bottle fragment from the junction of the side and the bottom is royal blue in colour.

The lead musket ball measures approximately 14 mm. in diameter (Plate VI;d). The length of the small squared iron nail or pin is 24 mm. Examples of the miscellaneous brass and copper cuttings and lead spatters are in Plate VI.

THE EAGLE'S NECK SITE (EbKt-2)

The Eagle's Neck Site is located on an isthmus connecting Eagle's Beak point with the main shoreline. The isthmus is a flat, brush and tree covered feature, rising to approximately eight feet above the river. Very thick brush is interspersed with aspen, burr oak, and some green ash. Although there were no surface indications of the extent of the site, the presence of artifacts all along the slumping east shore suggest that a wide area was being used.

Two adjoining five foot squares were excavated in a small clearing close to the centre of the isthmus. The cultural layer was comparatively thin, occupying a range from just below the surface, to the upper portion of the second 3-inch level. Dark, leafy humus extended to a depth of from 4 to 6 inches over the area excavated, this stratum

being underlain by a grey, sticky clay. No features were in evidence through either surface examination or excavation.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

In addition to quantities of mammal, bird, and fish bone refuse, just over seven hundred historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the Eagle's Neck Site. Table X outlines the composition of the sample.

Table X

	No.	%
Lithics	115	16.3
Worked Bone	2	.3
Ceramics	584	82.6
Historic Materials	6	.8
Total	707	100.0

Lithics

As was the case for Eagle's Beak, the lithic assemblage at Eagle's Neck is dominated by chipping detritus.

Table XI

Lithics

	No.	%
Scrapers	5	4.4
Retouched Flakes	7	6.1
Linear Flake	1	.9
Core Fragments	2	1.7
Chipping Detritus	100	86.9
Total	115	100.0

Scrapers (5)

Of the five scrapers in the lithic assemblage, two are side scrapers and three are end scrapers. One of the former is of a dark brown chert (Plate VII;a). Both its dorsal and ventral faces have been retouched to produce separate scraping edges of 19 mm. and 10.5 mm. respectively. The other side scraper was fashioned from a light green quartzite. It is 26.5 mm. long, 15-17 mm. wide, and has a scraping edge measuring 24 mm.

The three end scrapers are all small, with lengths of less than 15 mm. One is of basalt, one of chert, and the other of brown chalcedony (Plate VII;b,c,d). The widths of the steeply retouched scraping edges are 15 mm. 13 mm., and 17 mm. respectively.

Retouched Flakes (7)

All seven flakes exhibit purposeful retouch on one or more edges. Five are chert, one is basalt, and the other is quartz. Lengths of the flakes range from 32 mm. to 12 mm. with an average of approximately 19.5 mm.

Linear Flake

The single linear flake is of brown chalcedony. Its length and width are 16.5 mm. and 8 mm. respectively.

Core Fragments (2)

The larger of the two core fragments is of a greyish-green quartzite. Part of the striking platform is present and the numerous step fractures below the platform indicate many attempts at removal of flakes. The dimensions of this specimen are 95 mm. by 95 mm. by 24 mm. thick. The second core fragment is much smaller, with a length and width of 22 mm. and 21 mm. respectively. Flake scars on this dark brown chert specimen show evidence of the removal of linear flakes approximately 20 mm. long and 6 mm. wide (Plate VII;f).

Chipping Detritus (100)

A clear to milky quartz accounts for approximately 75 per cent of the sample. Quartzite, hornfels, chert, basalt, and brown chalcedony are also represented in various small quantities.

Worked Bone

The two specimens in this category consist of an incised bone fragment and the tip of an unidentified bone tool. The former is a mammal long bone fragment which exhibits part of an incised "saw tooth" pattern. The latter is a small bone fragment which has been worked to produce a smooth rounded point (Plate VII;g).

Ceramics

The vast majority of ceramic specimens recovered are body sherds as can be seen by the breakdown presented in Table XII.

Table XII

	No.	%
Body Sherds	558	95.5
Rimsherds	21	3.6
Destroyed Rimsherds	4	.7
Ceramic Wastage	1	.2
Total	584	100.0

Body Sherds (558)

The body sherd sample can be broken down into seven categories based upon technique of decoration.

Plain (425) - A wide range in colour but a uniformity of paste attributes characterize the undecorated body

sherds. Colours are beige, buff, and various shades of brown. The texture is very coarse and often laminated, with tempering material generally in the 1-3 mm. range. Many of these sherds appear to be from the same vessel, but no reconstruction has been attempted due to the crumbly nature of the sherds.

Cord Marked (32) - As was the case with the plain sherds, the cord marked specimens have a range in colours from buff to dark brown and a coarse, laminated texture. The cords employed appear to vary from approximately 1 mm. to 3 mm. in width.

Punctated (17) - The defining characteristic of this group of sherds is a horizontal row of ovate punctations either singly or in pairs (Plate VIII;c). The punctates are from 1-2 mm. apart and the distance between each row varies from 3 mm. to 15 mm. Surfaces are smooth and hard, and tempering materials are generally very fine. The dominant colour is a greyish brown with some buff exterior surfaces.

Pseudo Scallop Shell (3) - Two of these sherds are marked by horizontal lines of pseudo scallop shell impressions between 1 and 3 mm. apart. The third specimen has vertical bars of similar impressions 7 mm. long and approximately 2 mm. apart. Colours are greyish brown and buff, texture is smooth and hard with small tempering particles.

Fabric Marked (2) - These two sherds are dark brown in colour and have a hard but somewhat laminated texture. Tempering material is generally fine (less than 1 mm.). Plasticine impressions taken of the surfaces indicate the fabrics employed were made from coarsely woven strands between .5 and 1 mm. in diameter.

Dentate Stamped (1) - The only dentate stamped sherd possesses a single horizontal line of closely spaced, slightly ovate impressions and a series of vertical bands made up of two or three similar impressions. The decoration on this sherd could be considered "terminal" (see page 37). The colour is greyish brown, the texture quite fine and hard, and the tempering material is generally small, though a few large particles are present.

Further body sherd data are presented in Table XIII.

Rimsherds (21)

The twenty-one analysable rims from Eagle's Neck fall into three major groups, plain, pseudo scallop shell, and cord wrapped stick.

Table XIII

Body Sherd Data

Category	No.	%	Coil Breaks	Red Ochre Wash	Thickness (mm.) Range	Mean	Mode
Plain	425	76.2	2	1	.3-1.1	.65	.7
Cord Marked	33	5.9	2	0	.4-.7	.55	.5
Punctated	17	3.1	0	0	.4-.8	.54	.5
Pseudo Scallop Shell	3	.5	0	0	.5-.6	.55	.5
Fabric Marked	2	.4	0	0	.4-.7	.55	.4,.7
Dentate Stamped	1	.2	0	0	-	.6	.6
Indeterminate	77	13.8	0	0	-	-	-
Total	558	100.1	4	1	.3-1.1	.57	.5

Plain (9) - Six of the rims are from the same vessel. The only decoration is a row of interior punctates, 18 mm. below the lip, and spaced between 26 and 23 mm. apart. Very slight exterior bosses also occur. From a partial reconstruction (Plate VIII;a), an estimate of approximately 27 cm. is given for the diameter of the mouth of the vessel. Two of the other plain rims (Plate VIII;b) have large, diagonal cord wrapped stick impressions on the lip. Rim profiles in this category are illustrated in Plate I;a,e..

Pseudo Scallop Shell (10) - Nine of the ten rims in this category are from the same vessel (Plate VIII;c), with the other possessing similar decorative motifs. Primary decoration consists of a series of oblique pseudo scallop shell impressions between 6 mm. and 10 mm. long, spaced from 1-2 mm. apart. The lip is undecorated, but the primary decoration is underlined by a row of closely spaced interior and exterior punctates with corresponding bosses. Plate I;g,s represent the rim profiles found in this category. An estimate of 21 cm. for the oral diameter of the vessel represented was made from the partial reconstruction.

Cord Wrapped Stick (2) - One of the rims has oblique cord wrapped stick impressions adjacent to the similarly decorated lip. The impressions measure approximately 13 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, and are spaced between 1.5 and 2.5 mm. apart. The individual cord wrappings are .5 mm. in diameter. The

second rim in this category has an almost plain exterior, except for two faint lines of widely spaced cord-wrapped stick impressions. The rim profiles are represented in Plate I;b,q.

Destroyed Rimsherds (4)

All four destroyed rimsherds are from the pseudo scallop shell decorated vessel described above.

Ceramic Wastage (1)

A single fragment of ceramic wastage exhibiting numerous particles of grit temper was recovered.

Historic Materials

In addition to numerous shotgun shells and china and glass fragments, an iron awl, two metal fragments, two glass beads, and a lead spatter were found at Eagle's Neck Site. The awl measures 85 mm. in length (Plate VII;h). Of the two metal fragments, one is iron and the other brass. The two glass beads are black in colour, and measure approximately 5 mm. in diameter and 6 mm. long.

THE WOOD TICK POINT SITE (EbKt-3)

Located on the "south" shore of the river, this site is situated on a small point, approximately two miles upstream from the north end of Eaglenest Lake. A narrow strip

of beach with surrounding grass and aspen forest cover characterize the immediate area. Although numerous pits were excavated back some distance from the water's edge, the artifacts recovered were confined to the approximately 75 feet of exposed sand beach. The slope of the beach into the water is very gradual, and it would appear that most of the site is submerged.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifact sample from this site is very limited. In addition to two fragments of mammal bone, there are a few ceramics and a number of lithic artifacts.

Scrapers (2)

The specimens are of a milky quartz and have lengths of approximately 20 mm. The steeply retouched scraping faces measure 14 mm. Both are considered to be end scrapers.

Biface Fragment

This single specimen is of a grey quartzite. It appears to represent the tip of a bifacially worked tool.

Retouched Flake

This quartzite flake exhibits a small amount of retouch along one edge. The specimen measures 39 mm. long and 25 mm. wide.

Chipping Detritus (10)

The unworked debitage is represented by quartz (7), hornfels (2), and quartzite (1).

Body Sherds (4)

Although the sherds are somewhat waterworn, it is evident that three have fabric impressions on the exterior surface. Thicknesses are 2.5 mm., 4 mm., and 5 mm. All three are beige coloured, have a fine texture, and small tempering material (less than 1 mm.). The fourth sherd appears to be cord-marked. It is grey and has a coarse texture, with tempering material generally between 1 and 2 mm. in diameter. Its thickness is 5.5 mm.

THE EMES SITE (EcKt-1)

The Emes Site is located on the "south" shore, approximately three quarters of a mile downstream from the Wood Tick Point Site. Composed of two levels - one just above the water level and the other about 8 feet above the water, the site is situated on the grassy fringes of an aspen bush, on a flat, rocky point.

Excavation consisted of three 2 x 1 foot test pits on the lower level, and a number of similar units dug at random over the upper level, an area of approximately 600 square feet. The soil present over the entire location was

a moist, black humus, extending right to the underlying bedrock. The artifacts occured only in the upper 10 inches of these deposits.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Table XIV gives a breakdown of the Emes Site artifacts.

Table XIV

	No.	%
Lithics		
Scrapers	2	2.3
Retouched Flakes	2	2.3
Biface Fragments	2	2.3
Chipping Detritus	54	62.8
Ceramics		
Body Sherds	20	23.3
Rimsherds	5	5.8
Historic Items		
Metal Clasp	1	1.2
Total	86	100.0

Lithics

Scrapers (2)

Both specimens are classified as end scrapers and have been fashioned from quartz. One is 27 mm. long and has a steeply retouched edge of 25 mm. (Plate IX;b). The other has a working edge of 24 mm. and is 25 mm. long (Plate IX;c).

Retouched Flakes (2)

Both flakes, one of quartz, the other of basalt, exhibit retouch along one edge. The lengths of the specimens are 39 mm. and 32 mm. respectively.

Biface Fragments (2)

Both fragments are of a light grey quartz. The smaller specimen, measuring 37.5 mm. long, can be considered an edge fragment, while the larger one, 46 mm. in length, represents a portion of the base and one side of the complete artifact.

Chipping Detritus (54)

A variety of quartz, quartzite, hornfels and basalt is represented in the sample of waste flakes and chips from the Emes Site.

Ceramics

The Emes Site pottery represents a single vessel (although two "indeterminate" body sherds may be from a second). Most of the body sherds and all the rimsherds have been

brought together in a partial reconstruction of the pot (Plate IX;a).

Body Sherds (20)

Sixteen of the sherds are categorized as "smoothed-over fabric marked", with the remaining four as "indeterminate". Colours vary from brown to buff, and the interior surface of ten of the identifiable sherds shows evidence of a red ochre wash. Thicknesses range between 3 mm. and 5 mm., texture is hard and fine, but slightly laminated, and tempering material is uniformly small.

Rimsherds (5)

Primary decoration consists of fabric impressions which have been smoothed over. Irregularly spaced cord-wrapped stick impressions on the lip, and a single row of circular punctates and corresponding interior bosses comprise the secondary decoration. The punctates measure 7 mm. in diameter, are spaced between 14 mm. and 19 mm. apart, and circle the vessel approximately 8 mm. below the lip. The rim profile is shown in Plate I;t.

Historic Items

The single specimen relating to the fur trade period is a cast metal clasp or fastening (Plate IX;d). The initials "W L" have been stamped on the interior surface.

THE RED CURRANT SITE (EcKt-2)

The Red Currant Site is located on the north shore of the river where it begins to narrow and flow westward toward Pointe du Bois. The site appears to be confined to the south side of the point on which it is situated, where the soil has built up in numerous places over the underlying bedrock. Long grass and a great quantity of red currant bushes have grown up in these areas, in contrast to the aspen, oak, and few spruce which dominate the rest of the point. Three 2 x 1 foot units were excavated, showing a black, moist humus extending to the underlying rock at depths of from 9 to 12 inches. Artifacts were recovered only from the initial test pit.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Eight body sherds and a small quantity of chipping detritus were found at the Red Currant Site.

Chipping Detritus (12)

The sample of unworked chips and flakes is made up of quartzite, hornfels, quartz, and schist.

Body Sherds (8)

Two varieties of body sherds are represented - plain and incised. The six plain sherds are black in colour and

have very hard surfaces. The texture is fine but laminated, and tempering material is generally less than 1 mm. in diameter. Sherd thicknesses vary from 5 mm. to 6 mm., with a mean and mode of 5.5 mm. The other two sherds are buff coloured and have a more coarse texture. The surface treatment consists of a number of short (2 mm. to 4 mm.) lines (perhaps fingernail impressions) spaced irregularly over the surface. Both specimens are 5.5 mm. thick and exhibit coil breaks along one edge.

THE SHELTER BAY SITE (EbKt-4)

The Shelter Bay Site is located on the east side of the largest island in Eaglenest Lake. Situated in a small bay about half way down the shore of the island, the site appears to be confined to a stretch of beach approximately 50 feet long. Although artifacts were found only on the surface of the exposed strip of sand, the beach slopes gently into the river, and the site has undoubtedly been largely covered by water. Immediately inland from the beach is a grassy clearing with some aspen tree cover.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Both ceramic and lithic materials were recovered through surface collecting. A single destroyed rimsherd,

seven body sherds, one biface fragment, one end scraper, one core fragment, and two waste flakes are included in the assemblage.

Biface Fragment

This single specimen represents a portion of an edge or base of a small biface. Of a milky quartz material, the fragment has a worked edge measuring 23 mm.

Scraper Fragment

A steeply retouched edge suggests this quartz specimen is a fragment of a small end scraper.

Core Fragment

Measuring 31 mm. long and 25 mm. wide, this quartz core fragment exhibits a number of striking platforms, each associated with one or more prominent flake scars.

Chipping Detritus (2)

Both of the unworked flakes are milky quartz, similar to that used in the manufacture of the lithic artifacts found at the site.

Body Sherds (7)

All seven sherds are badly waterworn, making identification of surface treatment extremely difficult. For this reason, the specimens are classified as indeterminate.

Destroyed Rimsherd

The sherd is broken off at the lip. Primary decoration consists of fabric impressions adjacent to the lip. These are underscored by a series of horizontal lines of cord-wrapped stick impressions 2 mm. wide, and spaced 1 mm. apart.

THE LONG BEACH SITE (EbKt-5)

Situated on the north shore, the Long Beach Site is directly across the river from the Wood Tick Point Site. Heavy aspen forest cover and thick underbrush occur right to the edge of the approximately 100 yards of beach upon which artifacts were found. Many of the specimens collected were a few inches under water, suggesting that the site extends out into the water covered portion of the beach.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Lithics

Reworked Projectile Point

Fashioned from quartzite, this specimen has an original straight side, a reworked curved edge, and a concave, eared base (Plate X;d). The length is 42 mm., the width at the base 26 mm., and the thickness 9 mm.

Unfinished Projectile Point (Plate X:g)

This specimen, also of quartzite, is similar in general outline to the point described above. It measures 38 mm. in length, 27 mm. in width, and 8 mm. thick.

Scrapers (2)

Both artifacts are of a clear to milky quartz, and are considered to be end scrapers (Plate X;a,b). Their lengths are 26 mm. and 23 mm., and the retouched scraping faces measure 19 mm. and 20 mm. respectively.

Biface Fragments (2)

One fragment, either a tip or a pointed base, is of quartzite. The second specimen is quartz and represents a portion of the base and one side of a bifacially worked tool.

Core Fragments (2)

Both fragments are quartz. The numerous irregular scars suggest that flakes were removed at random from various points on the surfaces of these cores.

Chipping Detritus (16)

The debitage recovered from the Long Beach Site is of quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite.

Ceramics

The pottery sample consists of six body sherds, four classified as fabric-marked, and two as indeterminate. The

identifiable sherds range in thickness from 5 to 6 mm. and have a coarse, laminated texture. Generally small tempering particles and buff to dark brown colours characterize these specimens.

THE LITTLE BEACH SITE (EcKt-3)

The Little Beach Site is situated approximately one half mile downstream from the Long Beach Site. Although the artifacts were concentrated in one ten foot space, the strip of sand beach on which the site is located is close to 25 feet long. Aspen, a few spruce, and thick underbrush define the inland boundary of the site. Only a small portion of the beach was above water, thus the artifact sample collected from this site is limited.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Four fragments of burned mammal bone and twelve body sherds were the only indications of human occupation. The sherds are waterworn to the extent that the surface treatment has been virtually obliterated. Either cord or fabric marking appears to have been the technique used. Thickness ranges from 3 mm. to 5 mm., with an average of 3.7 mm. Colours vary from buff to brown on the exteriors, and buff to black on the interiors. Tempering materials are between 1, and

4 mm. and the texture is coarse and laminated. Two vessels appear to be represented.

THE TRADE AXE SITE (EbKt-6)

The Trade Axe Site is located on a small beach, approximately 100 yards upstream from the Little Beach Site. The single specimen from the site, an iron trade axe (Plate X;h) was found by a member of a Department of Mines and Natural Resources hydrographic survey team working in the area.

THE NO. 5 BEACH SITE (EbKt-7)

Located on the north shore, approximately two miles downstream from the Eagle's Beak Site, the No. 5 Beach Site is characterized by similar features to the previously described beach sites. The few artifacts recovered from the small portion of the 50 yard beach above water, came from one area.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Two scrapers, one core, and a quantity of chipping detritus comprise the artifact sample from this site.

Scrapers (2)

Of the two quartz scrapers, one is incomplete, lacking

a portion of its steeply retouched scraping face. The complete specimen has a similarly worked edge measuring 33 mm. The lengths of these two end scrapers are 27 mm. and 30 mm. respectively.

Core

The large quartz core exhibits a principal striking platform approximately 57 mm. in length and 45 mm. in width. Numerous irregularly shaped flakes have been removed around the circumference of the core.

Chipping Detritus (5)

The five unworked waste flakes which comprise the sample of chipping detritus are of quartzite, quartz, chert, and hornfels.

THE SLAVE FALLS BEACH SITE (EbKv-10)

The site is located on the north shore of the river, approximately one half mile downstream from the Slave Falls power dam. Artifacts were collected from the surface of a 6 to 10 feet wide strip of sand beach, approximately 250 yards long. Fallen trees and brush from the adjacent aspen and birch forest covered most of the area under examination.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A breakdown of the artifacts found at the site is

presented in Table XV.

Table XV

	No.	%
Lithics		
Retouched Flakes	3	4.9
Linear Flake	1	1.6
Chipping Detritus	18	29.0
Ceramics		
Rimsherd	1	1.6
Body Sherds	39	62.9
Total	62	100.0

Lithics

Retouched Flakes (3)

Of the three retouched flakes, one is quartz and two are chert. One of the latter, the largest of the three, measures 66 mm. long, and exhibits a well defined bulb of percussion (Plate X;c). The retouch occurs along a concave edge 25 mm. in length, located adjacent to a possibly utilized point. The other two smaller specimens show evidence of retouch along one or two edges.

Linear Flake

This single specimen exhibits part of a striking platform and a single medial ridge. It measures 29 mm. long and

14 mm. wide. The flake is of grey schist.

Chipping Detritus (18)

The sample of detritus consists mainly of quartz and quartzite, with hornfels, chert, and schist also represented.

Ceramics

Body Sherds (39)

Although thirty-nine body sherds were collected, most are either split or badly waterworn, making analysis rather difficult. Colours include black, browns, and buff, and textures are generally coarse with large tempering particles. Decorative techniques suggested from plasticine impressions are cord and fabric marking, and a form of linear punctate. All but seven of the sherds must be classed as indeterminate, although some of these may have originally been undecorated.

Rimsherd

The only rim from Slave Falls Beach is very small and somewhat waterworn. Definite cord-wrapped stick impressions are in evidence however, on the exterior (8 mm. long and 2 mm. wide), the interior (5 mm. long and 1 mm. wide), and the lip (6 mm. long and 1 mm. wide). The profile of this specimen is represented in Plate I;h.

THE MUDDY BEACH (I) SITE (EbKv-2)

This site is located less than 100 yards downstream from the Slave Falls Beach site. Characterized by a soft, muddy sand, the site extends along approximately 50 yards of beach, bordered by birch and aspen forest cover and thick undergrowth. Most of the artifacts collected came from a small area near the upstream end of the beach.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifact sample is dominated by ceramic specimens, particularly body sherds. A few lithics and a number of mammal and bird bone fragments were also found.

Lithics

Biface Fragment (Plate X;e)

This grey quartzite specimen represents a portion of one side of a large biface. The worked edge measures 68 mm. long.

Retouched Flake

The single retouched flake is of a clear quartz. Showing evidence of retouch along two edges, this small flake measures 22 mm. long and 13 mm. wide.

Chipping Detritus (2)

One of the unworked chips is of quartz, the other is of quartzite.

Ceramics

Body Sherds (44)

Most, if not all the body sherds are from the same vessel. All but seven badly waterworn sherds exhibit smoothed over cord-wrapped stick impressions, in the form of either continuous or interrupted, horizontal or oblique lines over the surface. Texture is very coarse, tempering materials prominent, and colours range from orange, to buff, to greyish brown. Thicknesses of the sherds vary from 4 mm. to 8 mm., with a mean and mode of 6 mm. Four of the specimens exhibit coil breaks.

Rimsherds (4)

All four rims appear to be from a single vessel. Paste attributes and primary decorative motif suggest that they are from the same pot as represented by the body sherds. Smoothed over linear cord-wrapped stick impressions are found over the exterior surface (Plate X;f). The interiors are smooth, but possess slight bosses as a result of exterior punctates spaced between 8 and 13 mm. apart, approximately 19 mm. below the lip. The lip is decorated with cord-wrapped stick impressions 3 mm. wide and spaced 6 mm. apart. Plate I;d illustrates the rim profile.

THE MUDDY BEACH (II) SITE (EbKv-3)

Possibly an extention of its nearby counterpart, the Muddy Beach (II) Site is situated just downstream from Muddy Beach (I). Separated from the latter by a stretch of rock outcrop, the site consists of about 20 yards of beach similar in character and surroundings to those of the upstream site. The artifacts described below were found mostly in one small area.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A few ceramics, a quantity of chipping detritus, and a number of historic items comprise the artifact sample from this site.

Chipping Detritus (14)

The detritus sample is made up of hornfels (5), quartz (4), chert (3), quartzite (1), and basalt (1).

Body Sherds (4)

All four sherds are cord-marked, three by a cord-wrapped paddle and the fourth by a cord-wrapped stick. Thicknesses vary from 3 mm. to 6 mm., with an average of about 4 mm. Texture is quite fine and tempering particles are very small.

Destroyed Rimsherd

This single specimen consists of only the exterior surface of a badly waterworn rimsherd. The decorative technique used appears to have been cord-wrapped stick.

Gunflints (2)

Both specimens are of a greyish brown flint. The most extensively used flint measures 19 mm. long and 20 mm. wide. The other (Plate XI;e) measures 23 mm. long and 20 mm. wide.

Iron Fish Hook (Plate XI;g)

This specimen is 53 mm. long and 24 mm. wide at its barbed point. The opposite end has been pounded flat, probably as a means for attachment.

Brass Bangle (Plate XI;f)

The single brass specimen consists of a disc, approximately 1 mm. thick, which has had its centre cut out to produce a bangle 26 mm. in diameter.

THE MOOSE TOOTH SITE (EbKv-4)

The Moose Tooth Site is located on the north shore, approximately one mile upstream from Sturgeon Falls. Covering a narrow strip of about 15 yards of sand and clay beach, the site is defined by thick aspen bush which extends periodically to the water's edge.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Lithics

End Scrapers (2)

Both specimens are of a white chert. The larger tool has a steeply retouched edge of 19 mm. and is 25 mm. long (Plate XI;c). The other scraper is 20 mm. long and has a worked edge measuring 18 mm. (Plate XI;d).

Projectile Point (Plate XI;b)

Although incomplete, this specimen possesses a tip, both sides, and exhibits the upper portion of two side notches. The width and thickness of this banded quartz specimen are 18 mm. and 3.5 mm. respectively.

Large Retouched Flakes (2)

Both artifacts are large, milky quartz flakes exhibiting purposeful retouch along one or more edges. The lengths are 100 mm. and 65 mm., and the widths are 60 mm. and 50 mm. respectively.

Chipping Detritus (22)

The sample of chipping detritus is made up of quartz (15), quartzite (4), basalt (2), and chert (1).

Ceramics

Body Sherds (6)

Three of the sherds are cord-marked and have an average

thickness of 3 mm. The other three sherds are marked by a coarse-weave fabric. These sherds measure 5 mm. in thickness.

Rimsherd (Plate XI;a)

The single rim is characterized by a cord-marked exterior surface, an extremely thinned lip (see Plate I;u for profile), and a series of oblique single cord impressions on the interior. The latter occur in fours, and measure 7 mm. wide. The individual cords were apparently about 2 mm. in diameter.

THE MANY FROGS SITE (EbKv-5)

Located immediately downstream from the Moose Tooth Site, this site is situated on a 10 yard long strip of sand and clay beach. The surroundings are similar to those described for the previous site.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

All the artifacts collected from the Many Frogs Site were lithics.

Projectile Point (Plate XII;b)

This hornfels specimen has a slight stem and a concave base. Its length is 65 mm., its medial width 30 mm., its basal width 16 mm., and its thickness 7 mm.

Chipped Stone Adze (Plate XII;a)

Fashioned from a type of schist, this adze is plano-convex in cross section, with a gouge-like working face. Its length, width (at the working edge), and thickness measure 99 mm., 46 mm., and 14 mm. respectively.

Biface Fragments (4)

Of these four specimens, three are edge fragments, and the other is complete except for one end of the tool. One of the edge fragments is of chert, one is hornfels, and the third is rhyolite. The more complete specimen is of hornfels,and measures 87 mm. long, 38 mm. wide, and 10 mm. thick (Plate XII;c).

Core Fragment

This small quartz specimen exhibits two utilized striking platforms. A number of flake scars associated with both of these are evident.

Retouched Flake

A small amount of retouch along one edge suggests that this quartz flake was utilized for some unknown purpose.

Chipping Detritus (9)

The small sample of chipping detritus is made up of five quartz chips and four hornfels chips.

THE BOULDER BEACH SITE (EaKv-15)

The Boulder Beach Site is located approximately one mile upstream from Sturgeon Falls, directly across the river from the Moose Tooth and Many Frogs sites. Sand beach, interspersed with large boulders and extentions of the adjacent aspen bush characterize the site. The fact that a large part of the beach is covered by water may at least partially account for the small artifact sample.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Large Scraping Tool Fragment (Plate XII;d)

This single specimen is of quartz-studded hornfels. Plano-convex in cross section, the fragment exhibits only the right lateral portion of the working edge. Its length and width are approximately 75 mm. and its thickness measures 16 mm.

Retouched Flakes (2)

One flake is of hornfels, and the other of white chert. The former, and larger specimen exhibits part of a battered striking platform and retouch along two edges. This flake measures 57 mm. long, 37 mm. wide, and 15 mm. thick. Little can be said about the smaller flake, other than that it possesses a small amount of retouch along one edge.

Chipping Detritus (18)

Quartz (13), hornfels (2), quartzite (1), chert (1), and schist (1) make up the sample of detritus from the Boulder Beach Site.

THE COBBLE BEACH SITE (EbKv-9)

The Cobble Beach Site is located on the south shore of the river, about one quarter of a mile into a large bay just below Scott's Rapids. A long stretch of sand, gravel, and larger cobbles was searched but only two artifacts were recovered. The beach extends out into the bay, and with lower water levels a much greater portion would be exposed.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A single body sherd and the end of a biface were the only artifacts found at Cobble Beach. Although waterworn, fabric impressions can be seen on the exterior surface of the sherd. The thickness of this specimen is 4.5 mm. The biface fragment is of hornfels, and represents one end of the complete tool (Plate XII;e). It measures 38 mm. wide and 10 mm. thick.

THE SCOTT'S RAPIDS SITE (EbKv-6)

Located on the north shore, where the river widens to form Numao Lake, the Scott's Rapids Site is situated on a flat, rocky point overlooking the rapids which give the site its name. Long grass, a few shrubs, and some Jack pine grow in those areas where soil has accumulated in depressions in the underlying rock. Testing was confined to one area, so the extent of the site is unknown, however, it probably covers the entire point. A single 4 foot square was excavated to a depth of 11 inches. The artifacts were found in the upper 6 inches, associated with a dark brown humus. Below this was a sterile layer of lighter brown sandy soil.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifact sample from the Scott's Rapids Site is dominated by pottery. Four retouched flakes make up the lithic assemblage.

Body Sherds (163)

At least two vessels appear to be represented by the body sherd sample. The large majority of the sherds (119) exhibit fabric impressions. All but ten of these have been put together in a partial reconstruction of the vessel. The thicknesses of the sherds range from 4 to 6 mm. with the thicker sherds located near the neck. Texture is hard and

fine, and colours vary from buff to black.

Three of the remaining sherds are cord marked, two with a fine cord, probably wrapped around a paddle, and the third with cord wrapped stick impressions. This latter sherd is probably from a position close to the rim. All three specimens are 4 mm. thick. The remaining 41 body sherds either lack an exterior surface, or have been smoothed over, obliterating the surface treatment. These were classed as "indeterminate".

Rimsherds (7)

As was the case with the body sherds, two vessels are represented by the rim sample. Both exhibit cord wrapped stick impressions as a primary decorative motif. On the four rims from one pot, these are arranged obliquely, sloping from left to right, adjacent to the lip. The impressions are approximately 13 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, and are spaced between 2 and 3 mm. apart. There is no secondary decoration evident on the exterior or interior, but the lip is marked by a series of closely spaced cord wrapped stick impressions. The profile of these rimsherds is given in Plate I;j.

The other three rims also have cord wrapped stick impressions adjacent to the lip, but these are almost vertical (Plate XIII;a). The impressions are 12 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide, and are spaced between 2 and 4 mm. apart. Secondary decoration consists of horizontal rows of cord wrapped stick im-

pressions immediately beneath the primary decoration, as well as rectangular shaped punctates between the first and second rows. The flattened lip and adjacent interior are also marked by cord wrapped stick, similar to the primary impressions on the exterior surface. Plate I;q gives the profile of these rims.

Destroyed Rimsherds (2)

Both of these incomplete rims possess oblique cord wrapped stick impressions. The 25 mm. length of the impressions on one sherd suggest it represents a third vessel to the two described above.

THE DANGER BEACH SITE (EbKv-7)

A small bay on the south shore, approximately one half mile below the Slave Falls dam, marks the location of this site. The few artifacts recovered were found scattered along 25 yards of white sand beach which extended out into the water. Spruce and aspen forest cover mark the inland border of the site.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Only six artifacts, all lithics, were recovered from the Danger Beach Site.

Biface (Plate XIII;c)

A single, grey banded quartzite biface was found at the site. Willow-leafed in shape, its length is 155 mm., its medial width 53 mm., and its thickness 16 mm.

Projectile Point Tip

A fine grained green quartzite was used to manufacture the projectile point of which this specimen represents the tip. The fragment measures 24 mm. long, 15 mm. wide, and 4 mm. thick.

Retouched Flake

This irregular shaped quartz flake possesses a small amount of retouch along two of its edges.

Chipping Detritus (3)

Two chert chips and a quartzite flake comprise the sample of chipping detritus.

THE ORANGE LEAF SITE (EbKv-8)

The Orange Leaf Site is located just upstream from Danger Beach, about one quarter mile below the Slave Falls Dam. Birch trees, small conifers, and thick brush are situated on top of the 3 to 8 foot bank which borders the strip of sand beach where the artifacts were found. At numerous places along the shore, large rock protrusions separate the beach from the water.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Reworked Projectile Point (Plate XIII;b)

This specimen, of orange coloured jasper, represents a large, notched projectile point which had broken, and then been finely retouched along its broken edge. The basal width of the point is 21 mm. and the notch measures 8 mm. wide.

Chipping Detritus (9)

The detritus consists of flakes of fine grained shale (7), quartz (1), and schist (1).

CHAPTER V

COMPARISONS

Two kinds of comparison can be defined for the Winnipeg River survey data. First, intrasite comparisons can be made, and second, the total body of information collected can be examined with regard to data from the surrounding area. The former operation will consist mainly of compiling survey data in table form, whereas the latter will place this information in a larger, regional context.

Intrasite Comparisons

Fifteen of the sites are situated on sand or clay beaches, three on elevated rock outcrops, and two on level areas with forest and grass cover (Table XVI). Shoreline characteristics are almost equally divided between points, bays, and straight stretches along the river. Dominant forest cover, either on or adjacent to the site varies from oak, to aspen, to mixed forest, including ash, birch, jack pine, and spruce. These types of vegetation were common all along the river, and do not appear to be useful indicators of archaeological sites.

Artifact content of the sites varied over a wide range (Table XVII). Body sherds and chipped detritus were the most common specimens recovered, occuring at fourteen and sixteen sites respectively, and accounting for 48 and 42.4 percent of

Table XVI

Sites	Beach	Rock Outcrop	Other[1]	Oak	Aspen	Mixed and Other[2]	Point	Bay	Other[3]
Eagle's Beak			x	x		x	x		
Eagle's Neck			x	x		x		x	
Wood Tick Point	x				x		x		
Emes		x			x	x	x		
Red Currant		x		x	x	x	x		
Shelter Bay	x				x	x		x	
Long Beach	x			x	x	x		x	
Little Beach	x			x	x	x		x	
Trade Axe	x			x	x			x	
No. 5 Beach	x				x	x			x
Slave Falls Beach	x				x	x		x	
Muddy Beach I	x				x	x			x
Muddy Beach II	x				x				x
Moose Tooth	x				x		x		
Many Frogs	x				x		x		
Boulder Beach	x				x				x
Cobble Beach	x				x	x		x	
Scott's Rapids		x				x	x		
Danger Beach	x				x	x		x	
Orange Leaf	x					x			x
Total	15	3	2	6	16	14	7	8	5

[1]Flat areas above the river

[2]Includes jack pine, ash, spruce, and birch

[3]Straight stretches along the river

Table XVII

	Eagle's Beak	Eagle's Neck	Wood Tick Point	Emes	Red Currant	Shelter Bay	Long Beach	Little Beach	Trade Axe	No. 5 Beach	Slave Falls Beach	Muddy Beach I	Muddy Beach II	Moose Tooth	Many Frogs	Boulder Beach	Cobble Beach	Scott's Rapids	Danger Beach	Orange Leaf	Total
Body Sherds	618	558	4	20	8	7	6	12	-	-	39	44	4	6	-	-	1	163	-	-	1490
Rimsherds	27	21	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	66
Destroyed Rims	14	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	22
Ceramic Wastage	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Projectile Points (and fragments)	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	16
Scrapers (and fragments)	14	5	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Bifaces (and fragments)	11	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	24
Retouched Flakes	25	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	2	-	4	1	-	49
Cores (and fragments)	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
Linear Flakes	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Large Scraping Tools	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Adzes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chipping Detritus	1022	100	10	54	12	2	16	-	-	5	18	2	14	22	9	18	-	-	3	9	1316
Ochre Nodules	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Historic Items	29	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Incised Bone	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Pointed Bone Tools	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Stone Bead Fragments	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Worked Antler	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mammal Bone	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish Bone	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bird Bone	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1810	707	18	86	20	13	30	12	1	8	61	52	23	34	17	21	2	176	6	10	3107

the total artifact sample. Unfortunately, few of the artifact categories are represented at a majority of the sites, thus making meaningful comparison very difficult. By grouping the categories, however, it is possible to generate some potentially useful data. A comparison of the lithic materials present at each site is given in Tables XVIII and XIX, the total assemblage in the former, and the worked, or modified lithics in the latter. In view of the abundance of quartz and quartzite occuring naturally along the river, it is not surprising that these materials appear to be the most frequently utilized. These two materials also have the lowest tool to detritus ratio. Exotic materials from east and west of the Winnipeg River include a single flake of taconite, two of jasper, and a number of brown chalcedony (Knife River Flint).

Nine categories of decorative technique are defined for the total pottery assemblage (Table XX). The fact that body sherds dominate this sample is reflected in the frequency of occurence of cord-marking and fabric-marking techniques. Although most of the varieties of decoration are self-explanatory, it should be pointed out that for the purposes of this comparison, "cord-marked" refers to both cord-wrapped paddle and cord-wrapped stick techniques, and "punctates" includes circular, ovate, and linear punctations.

Table XVIII

Lithic Materials

Sites	Quartz	Quartzite	Hornfels	Chert	Schist	Basalt	Rhyolite	Br. Chalcedony	Jasper	Slate	Taconite	Steatite	Total lithic specimens
Eagle's Beak	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	1094
Eagle's Neck	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	-	-	115
Wood Tick Point	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Emes	x	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Red Currant	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Shelter Bay	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Long Beach	x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	24
Little Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Trade Axe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
No. 5 Beach	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Slave Falls Beach	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Muddy Beach I	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Muddy Beach II	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Moose Tooth	x	x	-	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Many Frogs	x	-	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	17
Boulder Beach	x	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Cobble Beach	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scott's Rapids	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Danger Beach	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Orange Leaf	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	10
Total	17	13	10	9	7	5	3	2	2	1	1	1	1458

Table XIX

Worked Lithics

Sites	Quartz	Chert	Quartzite	Basalt	Hornfels	Br. Chalc.	Schist	Jasper	Rhyolite	Steatite	Total Specimens
Eagle's Beak	19	24	8	6	2	3	1	-	1	2	66
Eagle's Neck	1	8	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	14
Wood Tick Point	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Emes	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Red Currant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Shelter Bay	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Long Beach	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Little Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Trade Axe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
No. 5 Beach	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Slave Falls Beach	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Muddy Beach I	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Muddy Beach II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Moose Tooth	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Many Frogs	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	8
Boulder Beach	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cobble Beach	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scott's Rapids	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Danger Beach	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Orange Leaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Total	49	38	18	9	8	3	3	2	2	2	134

Table XX

Ceramic Decorative Techniques

Sites	Plain	Cord-marked	Fabric-marked	Dentate stamp	Psuedo scallop	Punctates	Dragged stamp	Bosses	Incising	Total sherds	Total rims
Eagle's Beak	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	659	27
Eagle's Neck	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	-	583	21
Wood Tick Point	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0
Emes	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	25	5
Red Currant	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	8	0
Shelter Bay	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0
Long Beach	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0
Little Beach	-	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	0
Trade Axe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
No. 5 Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Slave Falls Beach	?	x	x	x	-	x	-	-	-	40	1
Muddy Beach I	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	4
Muddy Beach II	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0
Moose Tooth	-	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
Many Frogs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Boulder Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Cobble Beach	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0
Scott's Rapids	-	x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	172	7
Danger Beach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Orange Leaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total	4	11	11	3	2	5	1	3	1	1578	66

A number of the techniques are considered to be markers of particular woodland period cultures - dentate stamp, dragged stamp, and pseudo scallop shell for Laurel, cord-marked for Blackduck, and fabric-marked for Selkirk. The other four categories cannot be viewed in themselves as diagnostic of any one culture.

For a general summary of the sites located during the survey, Table XXI provides an overview in terms of the classes of artifacts recovered, and a suggestion to the probable components represented. With regard to the latter, "Middle Woodland" refers to Laurel materials as described by Wright (1967a) and Mayer-Oakes (1970), and those of the Anderson and Nutimik foci defined by MacNeish (1958). "Late Woodland" refers to Blackduck (or Manitoba) and Selkirk foci materials as described by MacNeish (1958) and Mayer-Oakes (1970). At least thirteen Late Woodland components are represented, while Middle Woodland and Archaic materials appear to occur at only two and three sites respectively.

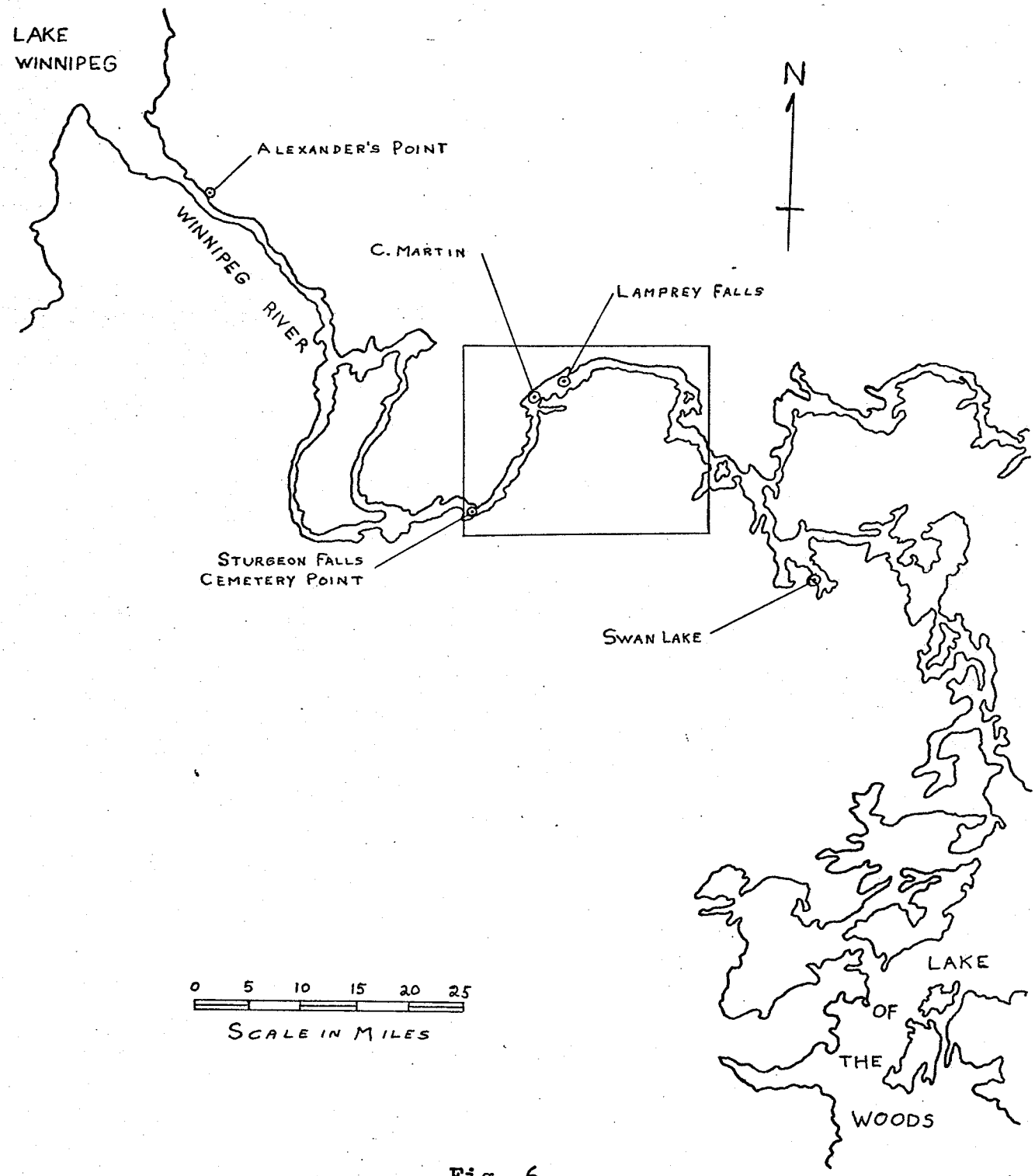
The presence of the various woodland foci is based primarily upon ceramic decorative techniques. In addition (following MacNeish 1958), Selkirk side-notched points are taken as indicators of the Selkirk focus, and Anderson corner-notched and Whiteshell side-notched points are assumed to be characteristic of Laurel culture in the area. Archaic cultures are related particularly to the large points and bifaces illustrated in Plates XII and XIII. European trade

Table XXI

Sites	Designation	Artifacts	Components
Eagle's Beak	EbKt-1	PBLH	MwLwH
Eagle's Neck	EbKt-2	PBLH	MwLwH
Wood Tick Point	EbKt-3	PL	Lw*
Emes	EcKt-1	PLH	LwH
Red Currant	EcKt-2	PL	(?)
Shelter Bay	EbKt-4	PL	Lw*
Long Beach	EbKt-5	Pl	A(?)Lw
Little Beach	EcKt-3	P	Lw
Trade Axe	EbKt-6	H	H
No. 5 Beach	EbKt-7	L	(?)
Slave Falls Beach	EbKv-10	PL	Lw
Muddy Beach I	EbKv-2	PL	Lw
Muddy Beach II	EbKv-3	PLH	LwH
Moose Tooth	EbKv-4	PL	Lw*
Many Frogs	EbKv-5	L	A
Boulder Beach	EaKv-15	L	(?)
Cobble Beach	EbKv-9	PL	Lw*
Scott's Rapids	EbKv-6	PL	Lw
Danger Beach	EbKv-7	L	A
Orange Leaf	EbKv-8	L	(?)

Key: P - pottery
B - worked bone
L - lithics
H - historic items

A - archaic
Mw - middle woodland
Lw - late woodland
H - historic (fur trade)
(?) - indeterminate
* - possibly an additional component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N
ALEXANDER'S POINT
WINNIPEG RIVER
C. MARTIN
LAMPREY FALLS
STURGEON FALLS
CEMETERY POINT
SWAN LAKE
LAKE
OF
THE
WOODS
0 5 10 15 20 25
SCALE IN MILES

Fig. 6

items are taken as indicators of historic components.

The Surrounding Area

The geographical context of the Winnipeg River suggests that cultural affinities should be evident both to the east and west. Concerning the river itself, four bases for comparison are employed - MacNeish's material from Cemetery Point, Sturgeon Falls, and Alexander's Point (1958), Kenyon's Swan Lake Site (1961), the Lamprey Falls collection (Rand et al 1953), and Mr. Clifford Martin's collection of artifacts from the Pointe du Bois area (Fig. 6).

Projectile points of the Selkirk, Prairie, and Whiteshell side-notched variety, and cord-marked and fabric-impressed pottery excavated by MacNeish, are strikingly similar to artifacts found during the 1970 survey (Plates II, IV, V, IX). Kenyon's Swan Lake ceramics, particularly those he illustrates in Plate VIII (1961:31), represent a similar continuity eastward along the river. Both the Lamprey Falls collection, and that of Clifford Martin are dominated by lithic artifacts, in most cases not directly comparable to those found by the author. A few obvious similarities do occur, however, particularly in a number of notched points, and in one Lamprey Falls "Knife" (Rand et al 1953:39-2, fig. K80) which appears virtually identical to a specimen from the Many Frogs Site (Plate XII;b). Paleo Indian projectile points illustrated in the Lamprey Falls Report are not represented in any

form by artifacts recovered during the survey.

Moving east of the area surveyed into Ontario, Wright and Dawson offer materials comparable to those found during the survey. Blackduck ceramics from Dawson's (n.d.) McCluskey Site in the Thunder Bay District, exhibit rim profiles, decorative techniques, and combinations of techniques very similar to those from a number of the Winnipeg River Sites (Plates I, V, XIII). Some of Wright's laurel pottery (1967a), particularly a number of pseudo scallop shell and dragged stamp sherds from Heron Bay, are comparable to those recovered from the Eagle's Beak and Eagle's Neck Sites (Plates IV, VIII). The side-notched points and linear flakes from Heron Bay also suggest continuity between the Winnipeg River and Northwestern Ontario assemblages.

Wright's Pic River Site (1967b) offers an additional basis for comparison, particularly in terms of historic items. Small seed beads, cut-up kettle fragments, English gunflints, musket balls, iron fish hooks, and an iron awl found at Pic River are similar or identical to specimens recovered from various Winnipeg River sites. Regarding ceramic comparisons, two of the three major attributes of Blackduck rimsherds found at Pic River - everted, collarless rim with splayed-out lip; and, cord-wrapped stick decoration on exterior rim and on the lip - also characterize Blackduck rimsherds from the upper Winnipeg River (Plates V,XIII).

Comparable materials to those found during the survey also occur in other areas of Manitoba than the Winnipeg River. MacNeish's Lockport and Rosser Mound Sites (1958) produced Laurel, Blackduck, and Selkirk ceramics similar to some of those from the Eagle's Beak, Eagle's Neck, Emes, and Scott's Rapids Sites (Plates V,VIII,IX,XIII).

Mayer-Oakes' report on Grand Rapids (1970) provides a wealth of material from further north in the province. Ceramics, lithics, and historic trade items all exhibit similarities to specimens in the 1970 Winnipeg River assemblage. In many cases, sherds in the plain, pseudo scallop shell, push-pull (dragged stamp?), dentate stamped, cord-marked, and fabric-impressed categories are directly comparable to sherds recovered during the survey (Plates IV,V,VIII). Similar notched points, end scrapers, and side scrapers also suggest continuities between the two assemblages (Plates II,III). Looking at the historic items excavated by Mayer-Oakes, further similarities can be noted, particularly in fish hooks (1970:Fig. 121), kettle fragments (Fig. 108), gunflints (Fig. 112), and iron awls, both crooked and straight (Fig. 123).

From the above discussion, and few brief comparative examples, it is evident that there is a measure of continuity between the materials found at sites during the survey and comparable artifacts from the surrounding areas. More specific relationships among the assemblages and the human groups they represent must, however, await further investigation of the Winnipeg River sites.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary and concluding statements derived from a limited body of data are often only possible at a general level. There are, however, a number of meaningful statements which can be made regarding the Upper Winnipeg River Survey.

Construction of power dams has led to increased water levels of up to 50 feet above those of the natural state (Peter Abel, personal communication). Consequently, many sites have been innundated, while others have been destroyed at least partially by the action of rising water. All that frequently remains is a thin strip of sand or clay beach with waterworn artifacts lying on the surface. Unfortunately, such sites offer little more than a small sample of redistributed artifacts, which in all probability has been picked over by the numerous tourists who travel on the river.

Of the twenty sites located, only five were entirely above water (EbKt-1, EbKt-2, EcKt-1, EcKt-2, and EbKv-6). Full-scale excavation at each of these sites is feasible, as all are relatively small and accessible.

Artifacts from the sites point to a long and continuous use of the river. A full temporal range of components - Archaic, Laurel, Blackduck, Selkirk, and Historic (fur trade) - is represented through both single and multi-component sites,

with Late Woodland artifacts occuring most often. The wide range in variation of campsites, both in size and artifact content, suggests not only occupations of short duration (perhaps overnight stopping places), but extended habitation sites (probably seasonally occupied) as well. This might indicate that the Winnipeg River was being used for a communication route as during the fur trade period, and as territory for exploitation and settlement.

In terms of overall results of the survey, one fact is clearly evident - the archaeological record of the Winnipeg River has not only been altered, but in many locations destroyed, as a result primarily of power developments. This situation is, unfortunately, by no means peculiar to the Winnipeg River, as can be seen by Hurley and Kenyon's statement (1970:3):

> At a time when Canadian archaeologists are concerned with the salvage of our legacy undergoing unavoidable destruction, it may seem unwarrantable to be concerned about sites preserved in provincial parks. However, it can be clearly documented that many sites ... have undergone partial or complete destruction from recent human activities. Dams, logging operations and camping have all contributed to this situation.

Results of the survey demonstrate that the large volume of traffic on the Winnipeg River during historic times was a continuation of centuries of human use. The evidence further suggests that the Winnipeg River sites can be placed in a regional context, with continuities exhibited both to

the east and west, along the river and into other areas as well. Future projects could profitably include survey and (if feasible) excavation around the numerous lakes away from, but connected to the Winnipeg River. It is suggested that these provided additional territories for exploitation and settlement by those people using the river. Investigations of possible cultural affinities through extensive excavation and detailed comparison will provide a useful framework and focal point for further research in this region.

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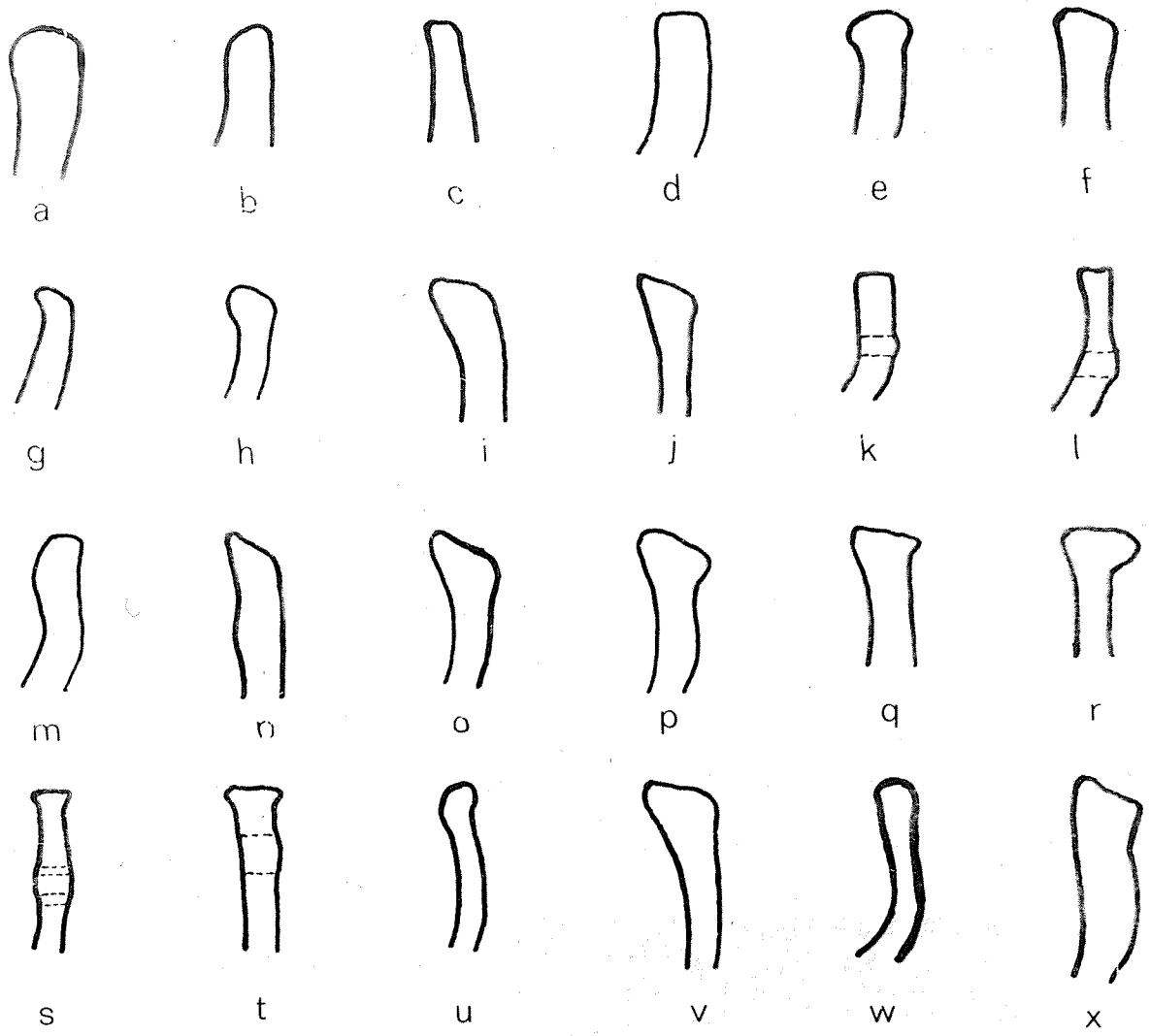
PLATES



RIM PROFILES

PLATE II

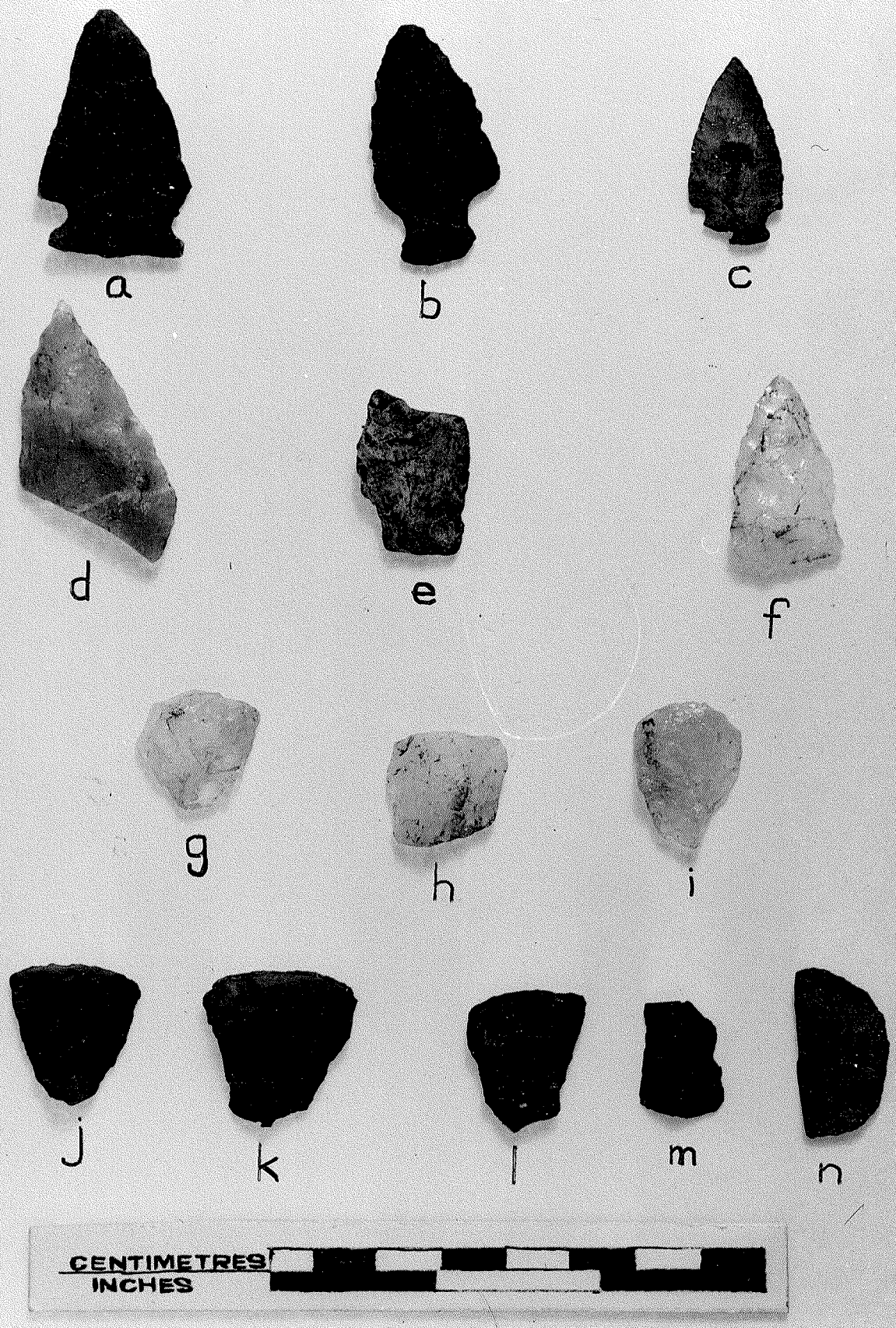
Eagle's Beak Site Lithics

Figs. a-c, f	Side-notched projectile points
Figs. d, e	Projectile point fragments
Figs. g-n	End scrapers

PLATE III

Eagle's Beak Site Lithics

Figs. a-c	Side scrapers
Figs. d-f	Linear flakes
Fig. g	Core fragment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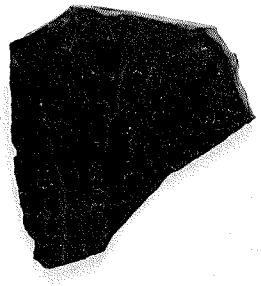

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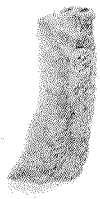

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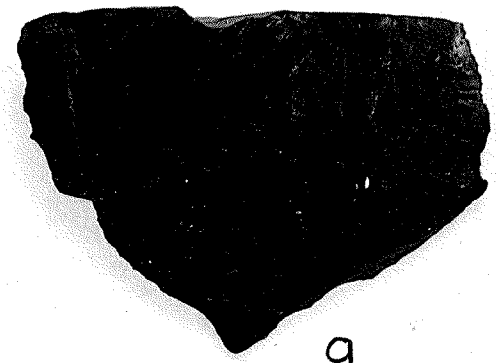
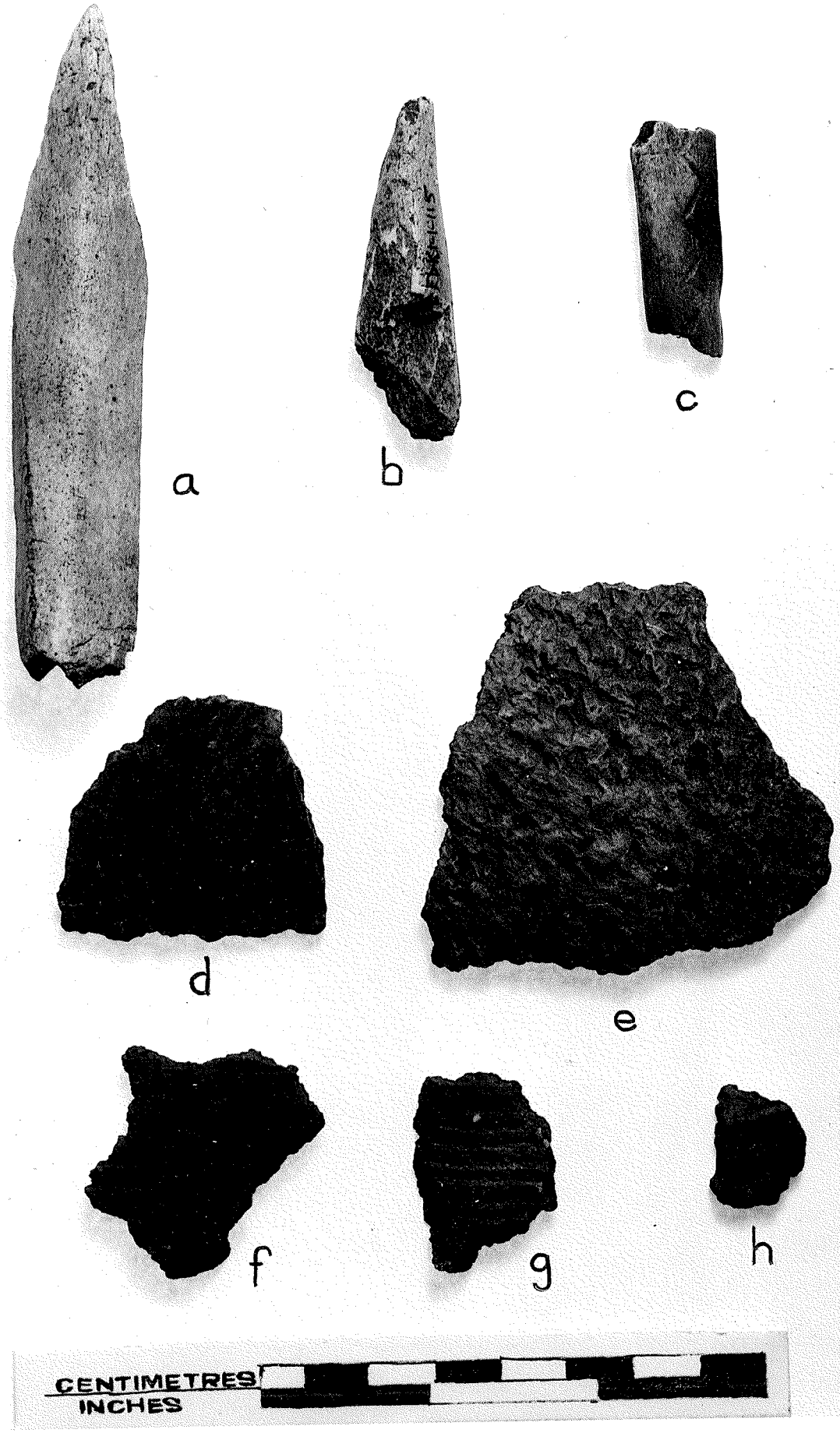


g

PLATE IV

Eagle's Beak Site Bone and Body Sherds

Figs. a, b	Pointed bone tools
Fig. c	Incised bone fragment
Fig. d	Cord-marked sherd
Fig. e	Fabric-marked sherd
Fig. f	Dentate stamped sherd
Fig. g	Pseudo scallop shell sherd
Fig. h	Dragged stamp sherd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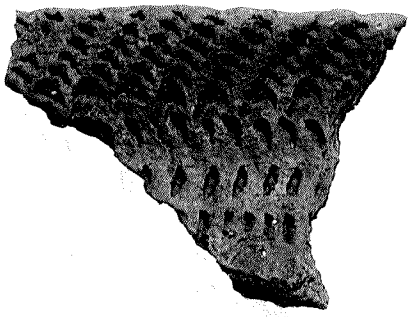
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

PLATE V

Eagle's Beak Site Rimsherds

Figs. a-e	Cord-wrapped stick rimsherds
Fig. f	Plain rimsherd
Fig. g	Toy pot rimsherd
Fig. h	Pseudo scallop shell rimsherd
Fig. i	Fabric-marked rimsherd



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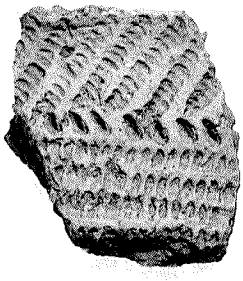

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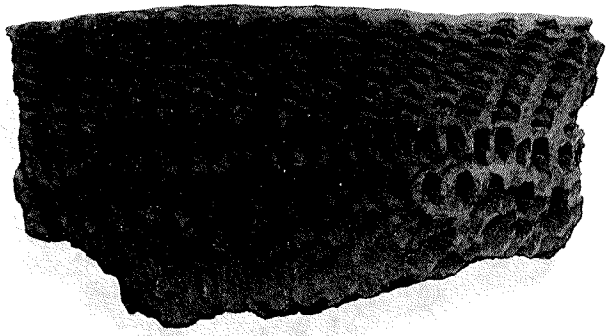

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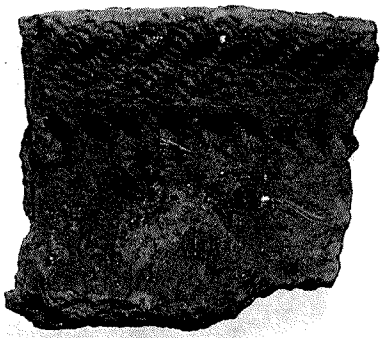

e

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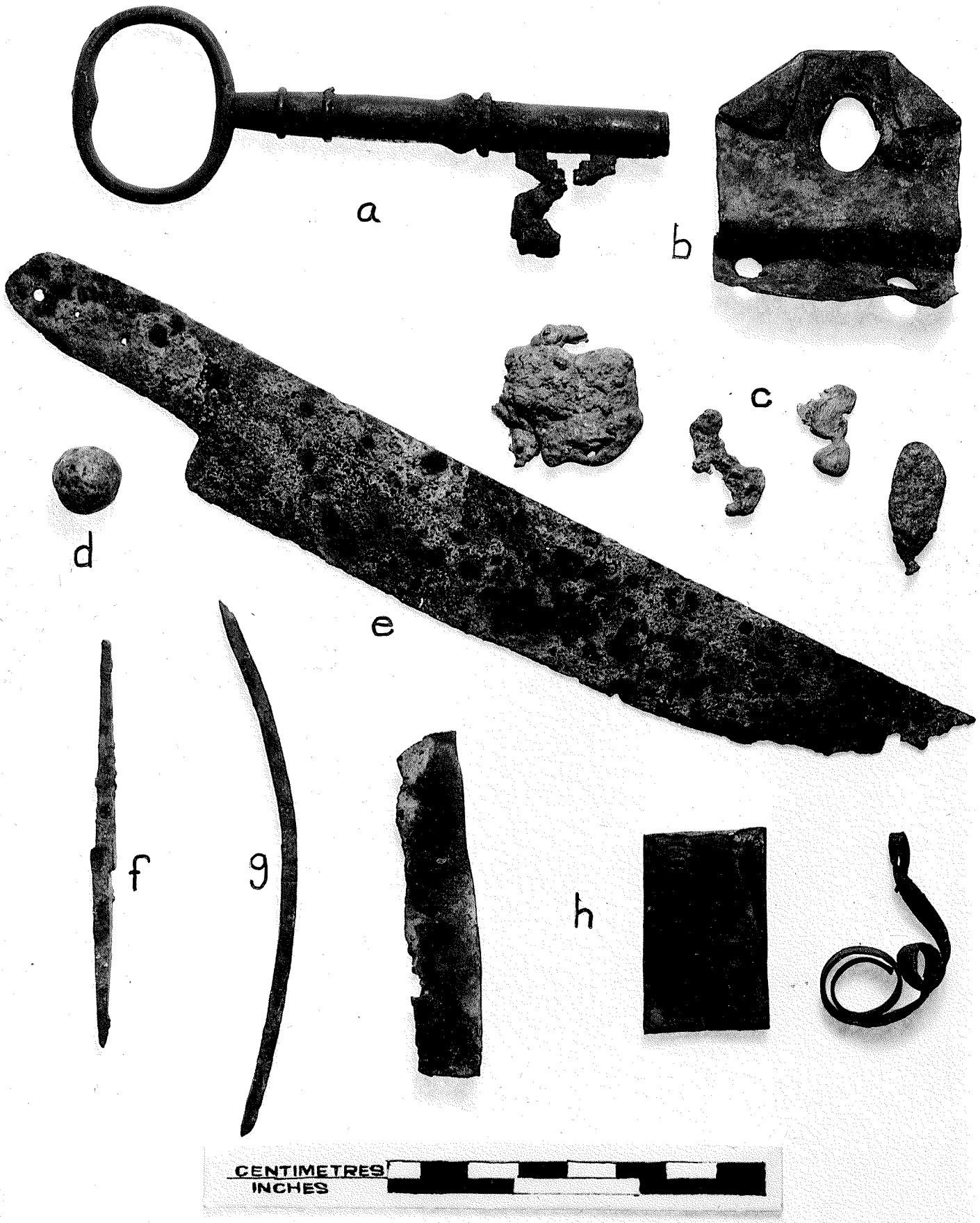
PLATE VI

Eagle's Beak Site Historic Items

Fig. a	Iron key
Fig. b	Handle attachment from kettle
Fig. c	Lead spatters
Fig. d	Musket ball
Fig. e	Iron knife blade
Fig. f	Crooked iron awl
Fig. g	Curved brass awl
Fig. h	Cut-up kettle fragments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CENTIMETRES
INCHES

PLATE VII

Eagle's Neck Site Artifacts

Fig. a	Side scraper
Figs. b-d	End scrapers
Fig. e	Linear flake
Fig. f	Core fragment
Fig. g	Pointed bone tool
Fig. h	Iron awl

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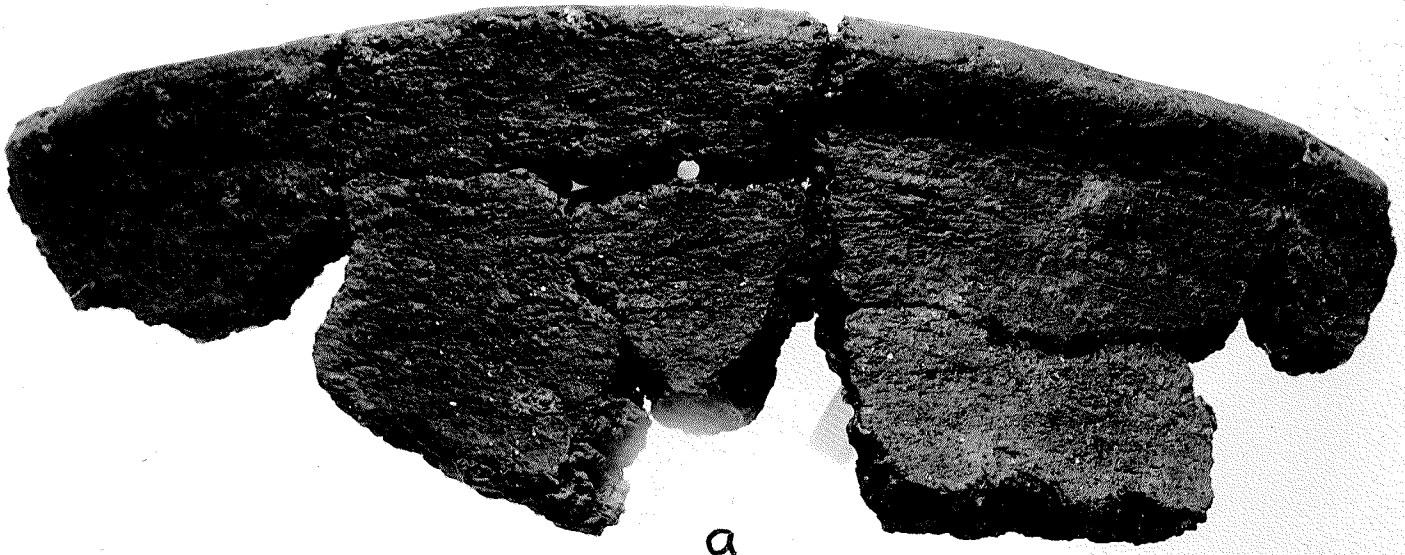
PLATE VIII

Eagle's Neck Site Ceramics

Figs. a, b	Plain rimsherds
Fig. c	Pseudo scallop shell rimsherds



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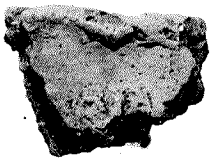

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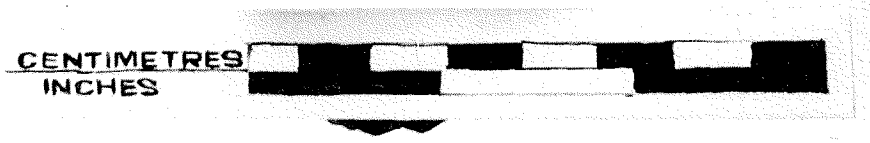
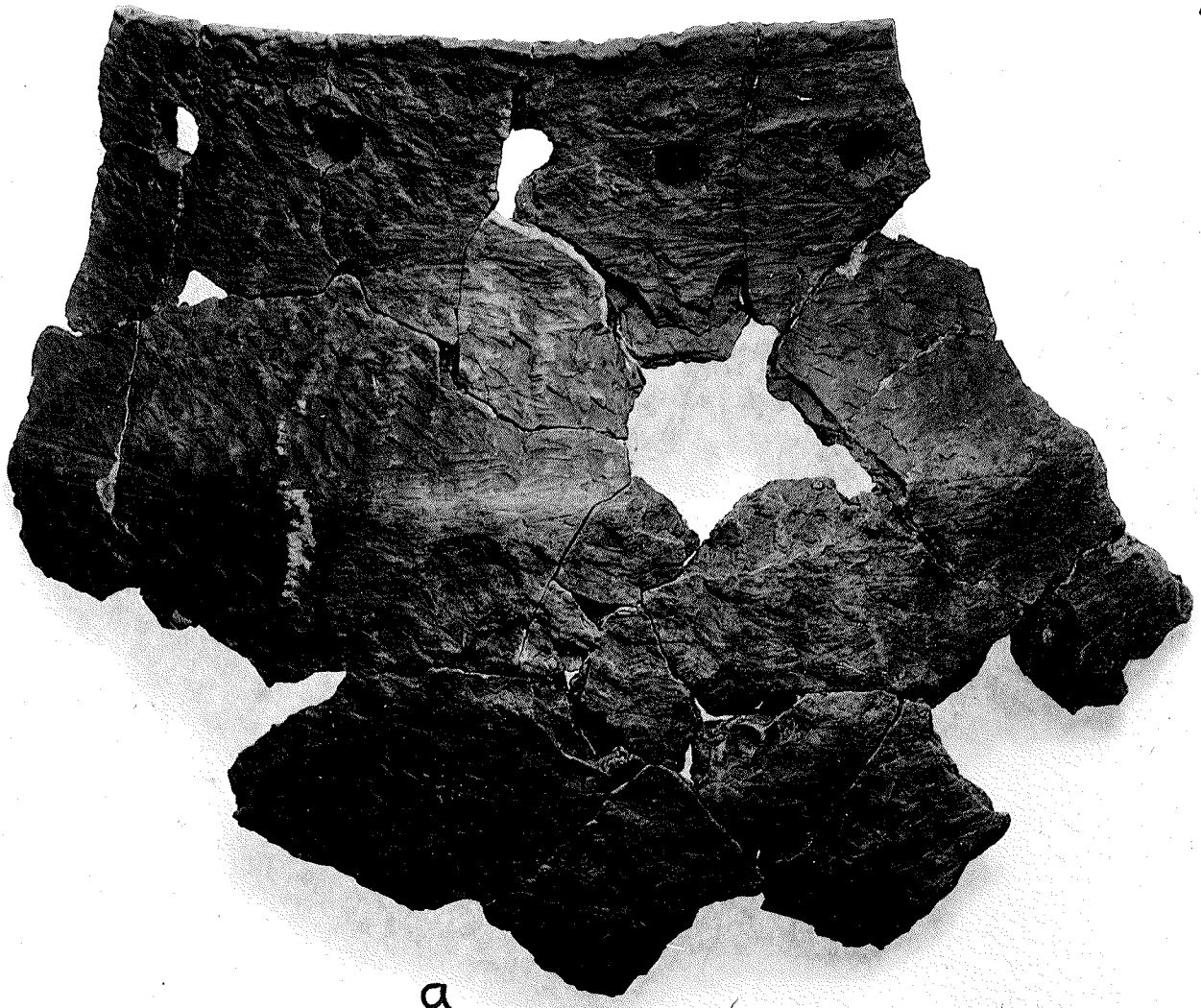


PLATE IX

Emes Site Artifacts

Fig. a	Fabric-marked rimsherd
Figs. b, c	End scrapers
Fig. d	Metal clasp



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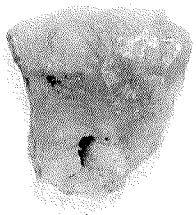

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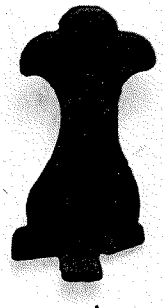

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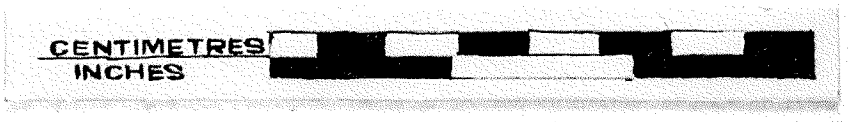


PLATE X

Artifacts from the Long Beach, Trade Axe, Slave Falls Beach, and Muddy Beach (I) Sites

Long Beach Site

Figs. a, b	End scrapers
Fig. d	Reworked projectile point
Fig. g	Unfinished projectile point

Trade Axe Site

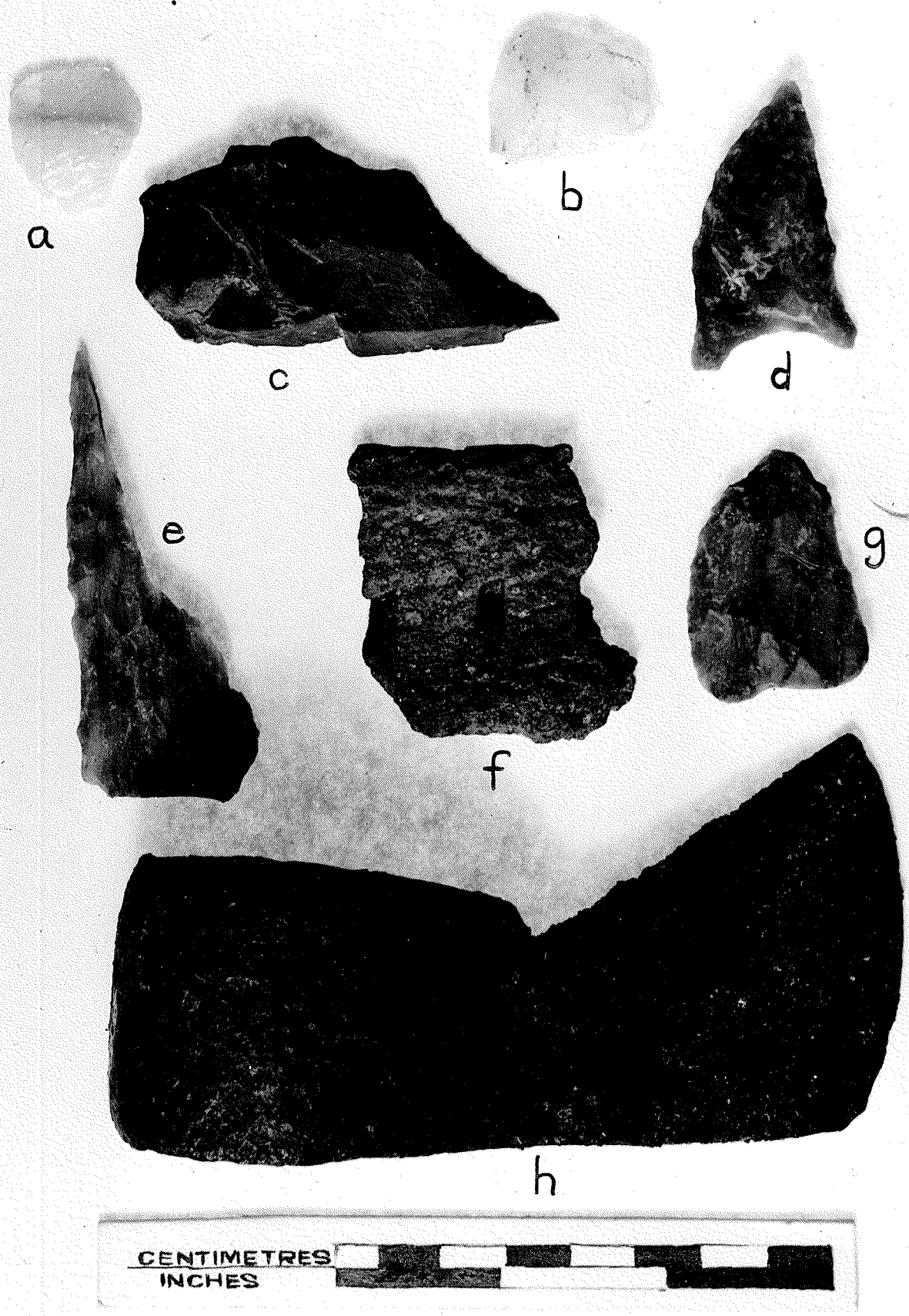
Fig. h	Iron trade axe

Slave Falls Beach Site

Fig. c	Retouched flake

Muddy Beach (I) Site

Fig. e	Biface fragment
Fig. f	Cord-marked rimsherd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CENTIMETRES
INCHES

PLATE XI

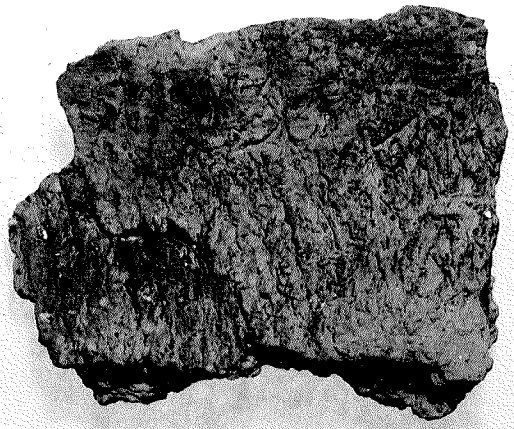
Artifacts from the Moose Tooth
and Muddy Beach (II) Sites

Moose Tooth Site

Fig. a	Cord-marked rimsherd
Fig. b	Projectile point
Figs. c, d	End scrapers

Muddy Beach (II) Site

Fig. e	Gunflint
Fig. f	Brass bangle
Fig. g	Iron fish hook



a

b

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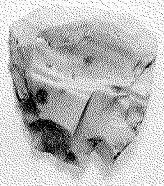

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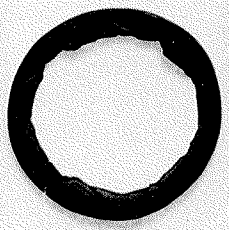

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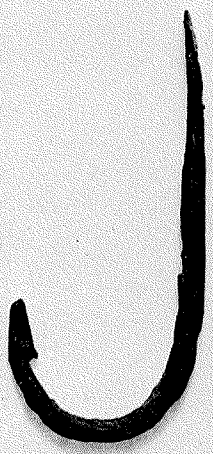

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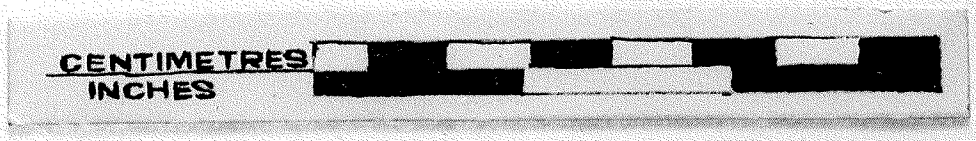


PLATE XII

Artifacts from the Many Frogs, Boulder Beach, and Cobble Beach Sites

Many Frogs Site

Fig. a	Chipped stone adze
Fig. b	Projectile point
Fig. c	Biface fragment

Boulder Beach Site

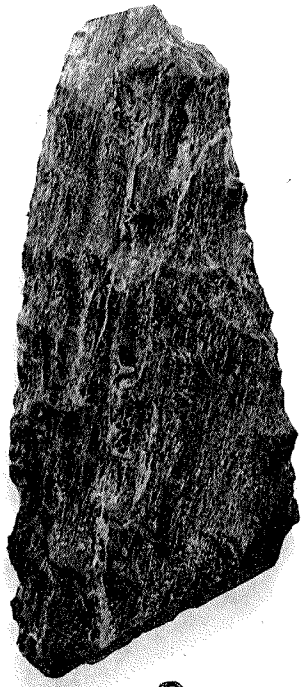
Fig. d	Large scraping tool fragment

Cobble Beach Site

Fig. e	Biface fragment

a

b



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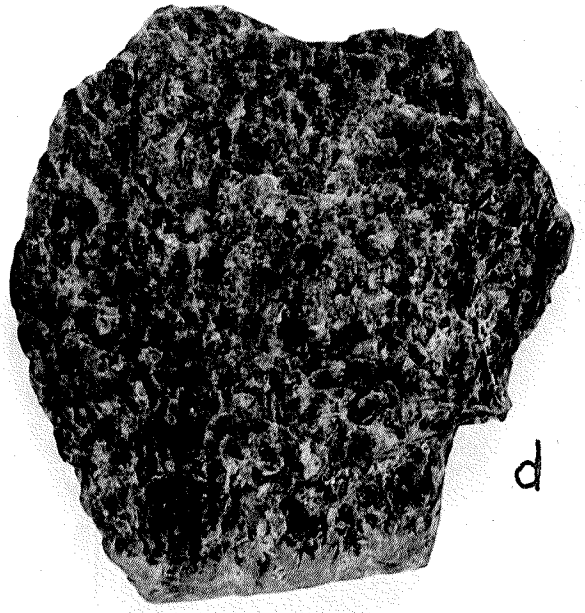

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PLATE XIII

Artifacts from the Scott's Rapids, Orange Leaf, and Danger Beach Sites

Scott's Rapids Site

Fig. a Cord-wrapped stick rimsherd

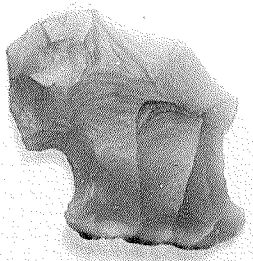
Orange Leaf Site

Fig. b Reworked projectile point

Danger Beach Site

Fig. c Biface

a



b

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