The Baker's Narrows Picnic Site
With Special Reference to the Shield Archaic

A Thesis

Presented to

The Faculty of Graduate Studies

University of Manitoba

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree

of

Master of Arts

Presented by

Steven Alan Friedenthal

Department of Anthropology

1971

ABSTRACT

The Baker's Narrows Picnic Site is a dual component site, ceramic and non-ceramic. The ceramic component is a late Selkirk manifestation. The non-ceramic component seems to be Shield Archaic, as identified by J.V. Wright. The artifact categories found at the site are biface blades, uniface blades, projectile points, bifacial flake knives, and scrapers. The BNPS is similar to but different than the definition given by Wright. The Shield Archaic is the resident Archaic manifestation in the northern boreal forest with vast limits both spatially and temporally.

I wish to dedicate this thesis to my wife Cheryl, for her constant encouragement and devotion during a trying period.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to give thanks to Dr. J.V. Wright, National Museum of Man, for prepublication copies of his reports on the Shield Archaic and for information presently unavailable in published form. I wish to thank Mr. John Buckner and Mr. Leslie Leonoff for aid in preparing the figures, my advisors in the Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Mr. Morgan Tamplin, Mr. Leo Pettipas, Dr. W.J. Mayer-Oakes and Dr. C.T. Shay. I would like to thank those on my committee for reading and commenting upon this thesis, Mr. Leo Pettipas, Dr. E.S. Burch Jr., and Dr. C.T. Shay. I wish to thank Mrs. Black for typing the numerous tables. And finally I wish to thank those who have made this thesis possible but go unnamed.

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

List of Plates

The Baker's Narrows Picnic Site
With Special Reference to the Shield Archaic

I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 PRELIMINARY

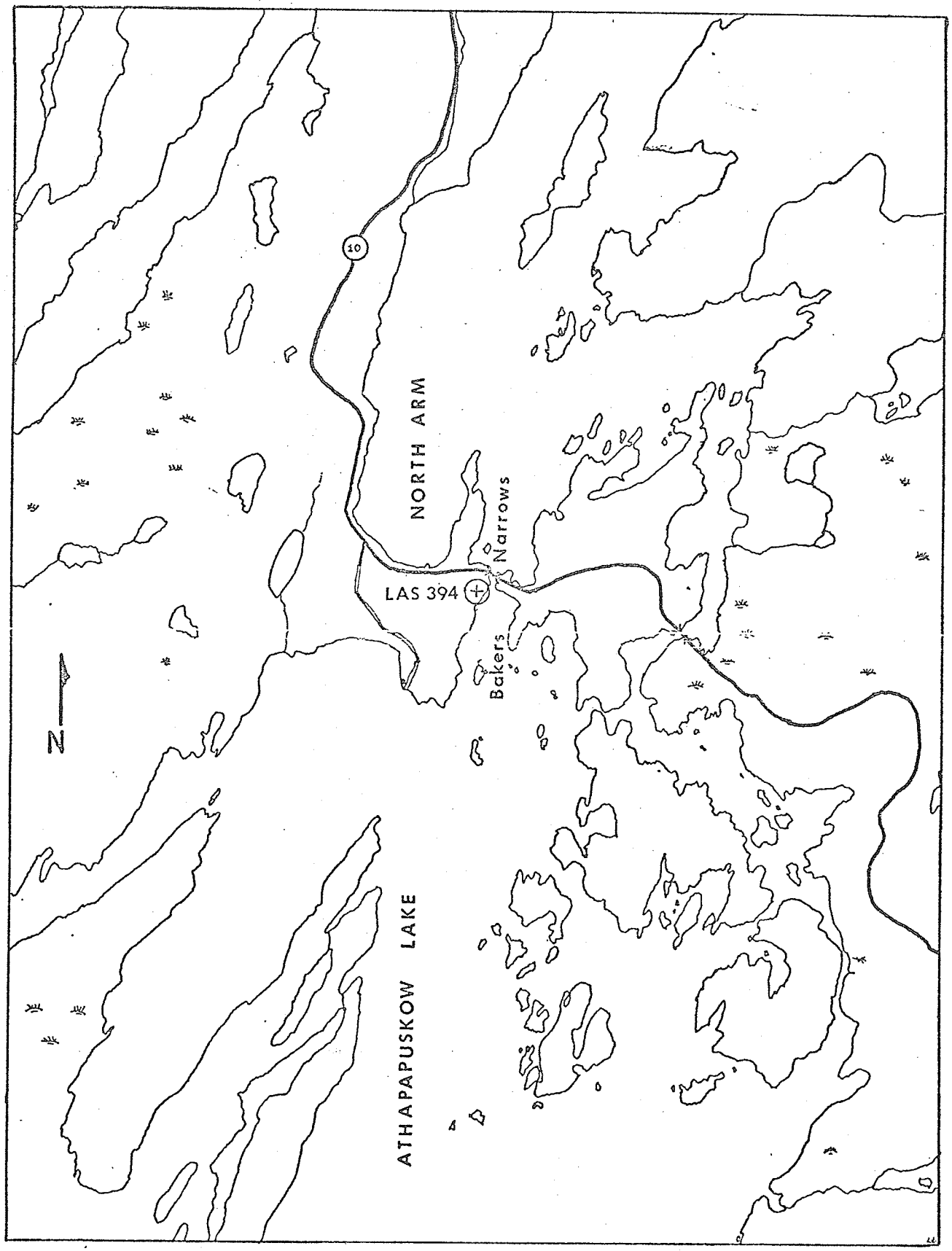
In the summer of 1967, the Glacial Lake Agassiz Archeological Survey of the Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, under the direction of Mr. Morgan Tamplin excavated a site at Baker's Narrows, a peninsula protruding into Athapapouskow Lake (Figure 1). The Narrows is located approximately twenty miles east of Flin Flon in northwestern Manitoba (Figure 2).

Surface collection at the site indicated the presence of a single late prehistoric component including a quantity of pottery fragments. Excavation, however, indicated the presence of two cultural layers, ceramic and pre- or non-ceramic. This study is concerned primarily with the lower pre- or non-ceramic component.

I.2 Development of the Shield Archaic Concept

Certain artifacts recovered from the lower levels of the Baker's Narrows Picnic Site bare a resemblance to

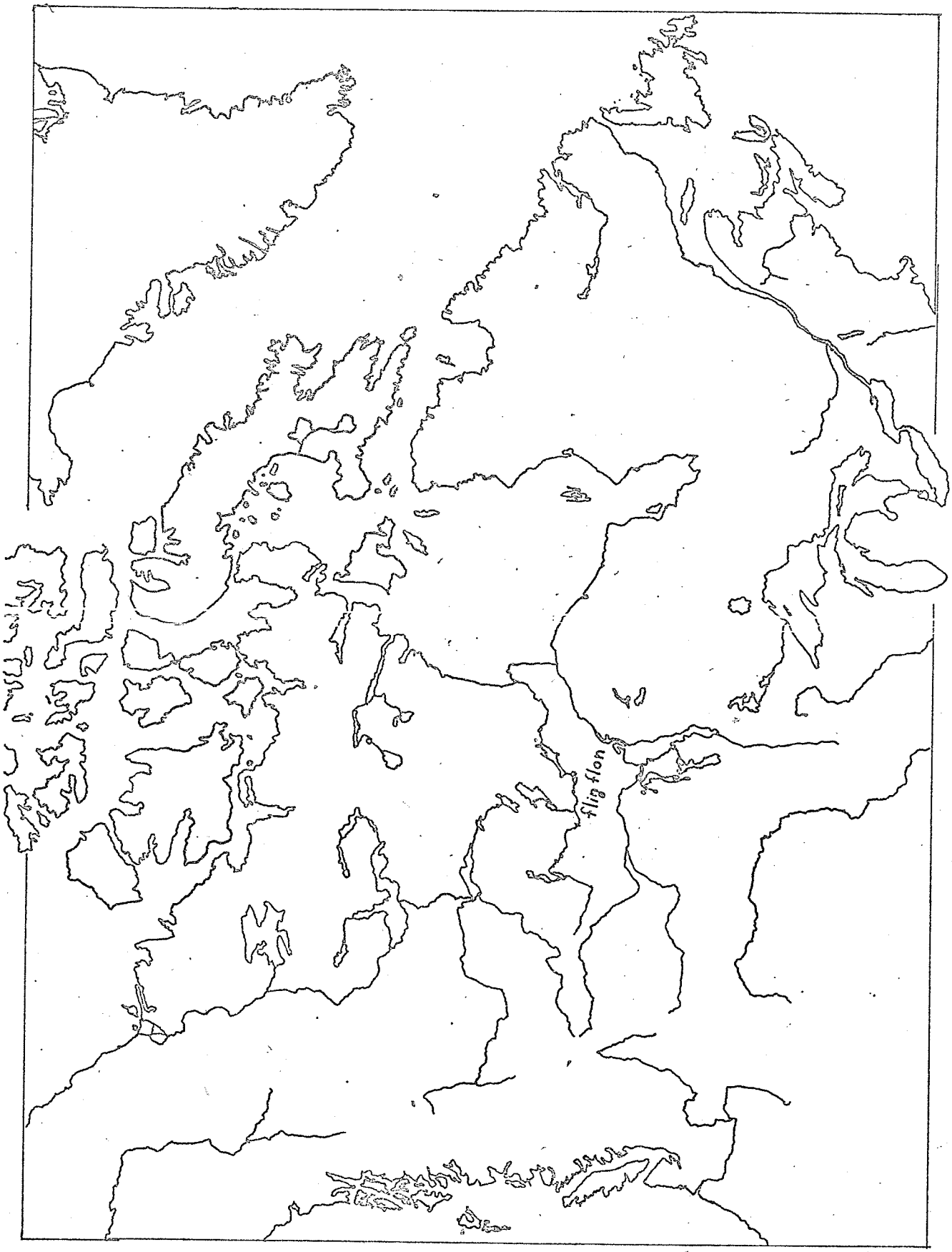
Figure 1



Baker's Narrows Area

Figure 2

Flin Flon in
North America


flig flon

those recovered from the Evans site (UN-31) located directly across the narrows (Hlady, 1970). The artifacts from the Evans site were collectively designated as belonging to the Athapap Culture by Hlady (1967) who dug the site. J.V. Wright (1968), National Museum of Man, has reported on sites in the Eastern Ontario-Quebec region (Figure 13) which contain materials similar to those at Baker's Narrows. Wright (1968) has labeled these assemblages as belonging to what he termed the "Shield Archaic". This term was introduced into print in Ritchie's The Archaeology of New York State (1965), and continues in use by Wright and others.

Wright (1968a) calls the Shield Archaic a "tradition," however, this term is not defined by Wright in reference to the Shield Archaic and is used probably in the same sense as he defines the Laurel tradition as "...the perpetuation of a common archaeological material culture through time which lacks major discontinuities in either sequential change or regional variation" (Wright, 1967:2). However, since there is only one Shield Archaic component that has been dated by the radiocarbon technique, there is no testimony at present to its "temporal continuity." I would prefer at present to use a term less committed to the denotation of time depth. Therefore, in the present study, the Shield Archaic will be referred to as a "complex"

which I define as the total range of variation of any given series of components.

Wright (n.d.) states that the Shield Archaic is presently distinguishable from other assemblages only quantitatively, that only through the percentages of the various artifact classes can a component be determined to be of the Shield Archaic complex. My analysis of the artifacts from the Baker's Narrows site show it to be a component of the Shield Archaic. Furthermore, a comparison with other sites classified as Shield Archaic indicates that components can be differentiated typologically as well as numerically.

I.3 NATURE OF THE SHIELD ARCHAIC

Recently, a new complex has been identified on the Precambrian Shield. It is said to be distinct from other Archaic complexes also located in the Boreal zone such as the Laurentian Archaic (Ritchie, 1965) and the Boreal Archaic (Quimby, 1960).

The Shield Archaic complex has been termed archaic because it appears early, that is preceramic. It has not been termed Paleo-Indian because, so far, the sites recorded lack the various diagnostic projectile points and remains of extinct mammals. According to Ritchie (1965:80-82) "...on the northern periphery of its range the Laurentian

tradition had merged with the surviving remnant of a much older core-tool tradition...the 'Shield Archaic'." If this assessment is correct, the Shield Archaic is at least as old, if not older than the Laurentian tradition which has dates from between 2980 and 1723 years B.C. for the Brewerton focus and 2524 ± 300 years for the Vosberg focus of New York (Ritchie, 1965).

Carbon samples from the Shield Archaic component at Elk Island (GdKn-1), on Gods Lake in Manitoba have yielded dates of 2760 ± 240 (810 B.C.) and 2830 ± 210 (880 B.C.) years B.P. (Wright, Personal Communication). It appears from these dates that the Shield Archaic, at least in Manitoba, is not nearly as old as Ritchie proposes. Therefore, we cannot say that the Shield Archaic anywhere is older than the above carbon dates because these are the only absolute dates that are available from any Shield Archaic component.

Archaic is defined as "...an early level of culture based on hunting, fishing and gathering of wild vegetable foods, and lacking pottery, the smoking pipe and agriculture" (Ritchie, 1965:31). The Shield Archaic has been defined as a "...widespread stone tool complex characterized by biface and uniface blades, lanceolate and side-notched projectile points, a wide range of scraper varieties, crude

chopping and scraping-cutting tools, and a paucity or absence of stone grinding" (Wright, 1968:57). Unfortunately, this definition does not necessarily distinguish the Shield Archaic from other Archaic complexes, except that the Shield Archaic lacks or has relatively few ground stone tools.

What is missing from the Shield Archaic, as indicated by Wright (1968) are any definite artifact classes or types which can serve as diagnostic markers, such as a Folsom point serves as a marker for the Folsom complex. Wright(n.d.) says that the distinguishing factor is of a quantitative rather than of a qualitative nature, that is, the difference lies in the frequencies of artifact classes, rather than in any specific types. It is the range of relative frequencies of artifact classes that identifies a component as Shield Archaic.

I.4 SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES

This research project was undertaken because there has been no previous reported attempt at a descriptive analysis of any Shield Archaic component. A report by Martijn and Morlan (1966), concerning the Mistassini-Albanel area, (see Figure 13), described and designated some artifacts as belonging to the Shield Archaic but did not attempt a

typological analysis of the artifacts to determine why they should be considered as Shield Archaic.

The scope of this research project was to classify and analize the artifacts from the Baker's Narrows Picnic site. Although few Shield Archaic components have been recorded and the Shield Archaic has not been well defined, the BNPS material appears representative of the Shield Archaic complex. The analysis shows that a number of features are diagnostic.

The objectives of the present study are:

A. describe, analyze and classify the artifacts from the Baker's Narrows Picnic Site;
B. compare the Baker's Narrows Picnic site with other Shield Archaic sites;
C. determine what all of the Shield Archaic assemblages share in common.

In carrying out the above objectives, the researcher has been working under the following postulates:

A. the Baker's Narrows Picnic site has a Shield Archaic component;
B. the Shield Archaic component can be identified through either qualitative or quantitative means;
C. components can be identified as Shield Archaic by either quantitative or qualitative means.

I.5 SOURCES OF DATA

The primary sources of data for the present study have been the artifactual material from the Baker's Narrows Picnic site and from selected sites which have been designated as Shield Archaic. Although the Shield Archaic has been defined only recently, a number of sites have been reported during the past twenty or more years which bear material closely resembling that from the BNPS. There are a number of additional sites in the Baker's Narrows area which are small and have only been surface collected.

II. THE BAKER'S NARROWS PICNIC SITE

II.1 SITE LOCATION

The Baker's Narrows Picnic site (54 42'N, 101 38'W) is located twenty miles southeast of Flin Flon, on land which is now a part of the Athapapouskow Provincial Campgrounds. West of the site there is a hill atop of which is a park kitchenette. Fifteen meters east of the site is a cliff which drops four or five meters to the lake level. The cliff goes north to overlook the public docks. To the south is a slope which leads to a small swimming beach (see Figures 1 and 2 above).

II.2 ENVIRONMENT

The area in which the site is found is part of both a major geological and ecological region, the Precambrian Shield and the Boreal Forest respectively.

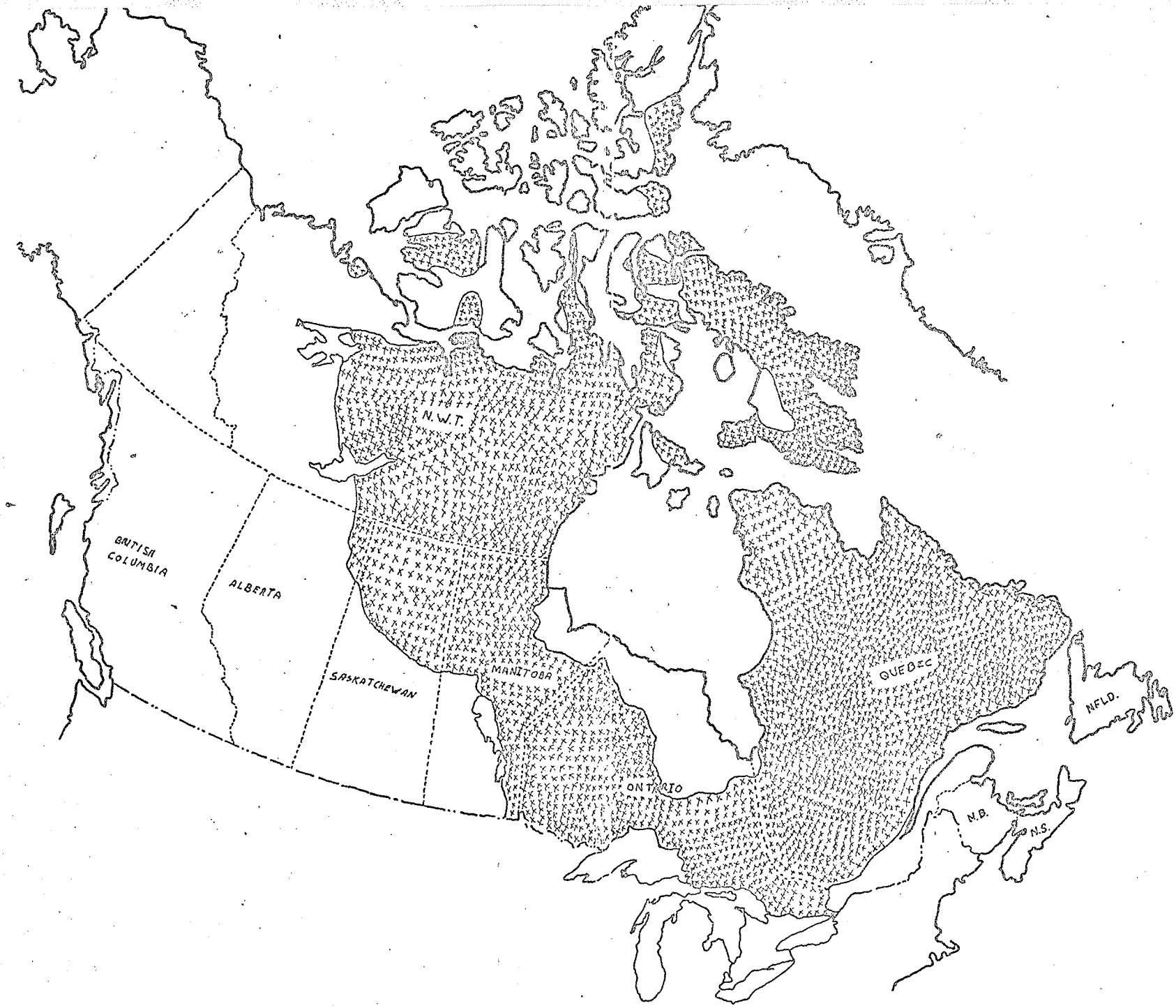
The bedrock of the area is precambrian and consists of volcanic flows and breccias, minor sedimentary and mafic intrusive rock (Davies, et. al., 1962). The area was glaciated repeatedly during the Pleistocene and uncovered about 8,000 years ago.(Bryson and Wendland, 1967).

Nicols (1967), through an analysis of Sphagnum spores

Figure 3

The Precambrian Shield

(After Sproule, 1962)


N.W.T.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
NFLD.
N.B.
N.S.

from two peat bogs at Lynn and Ennadai Lakes indicates that the climate cooled and warmed several times between 3500 and 2700 years ago. Fluctuations are evidenced primarily by Sphagnum spores from Ennadai Lake, spores from Lynn Lake, indicate a similar trend but show more stable percentages due to the more southerly location well within the Boreal Forest. The BNPS, located 150 miles from Lynn Lake would probably have similar trends in climate.

The site is located well within the Boreal Forest zone (Shelford, 1963) and is in one of the numerous isolated areas of mixed woods (Weir, 1960). The Boreal Forest is of the Spruce-balsam climax type, consisting primarily of white spruce, balsam fir, jack pine, and birch (Shelford, 1963). Important land mammals of this area today are moose and bear; previously woodland caribou were significant (Weir, 1960). Fish include lake trout, northern pike, and whitefish.

II.3 BAND SOCIETIES IN THE SUBARCTIC

Harp (1961), Mayer-Oakes (1970) and Wright (1970) state that caribou was the prime winter game for Shield Archaic peoples. Rogers indicates that the economy for subarctic peoples is probably caribou-fish rather than caribou alone before 1800; "Albanel and Laure...speak of

fish as a source of food almost on a level with caribou" (1967:83). In the early part of this century, among the Mistassini Cree, living around Lakes Mistassini and Albanel in Quebec, besides large game such as moose, caribou, bear, and beaver, the most important food items were fish and hare. With greater use of European type foods, Rogers (1967) says that in 1953-54, four pounds of food per day per person was being consumed.

The size of the groups in the subarctic appears to be small compared to the territory they exploit. Rogers (1967) gives figures for population density:

Group	Population	Territory	Density
Mistassini Cree	646	42500 sqmi	1/66
Attawapiskat Cree	468	15000	1/32
Round Lake Ojibwa	229	5000	1/22

Rogers (1967) also says that the population density increases towards the west.

II.4 EXCAVATION

The site was excavated by the Glacial Lake Agassiz Survey of the Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba under a grant to Dr. W.J. Mayer-Oakes. The site

was excavated under the direction of Mr. Morgan Tamplin with the assistance of Messers Stephen Baker, Gary Dickson, Steven Friedenthal and Leslie Leonoff. The excavated portion of the site begins 28 m grid east of a datum point established at the northeast corner of the existing park kitchenette. It extends four meters east and four meters south of the point established as 28E/0S. Thus the excavation encompasses 16 square-meters.

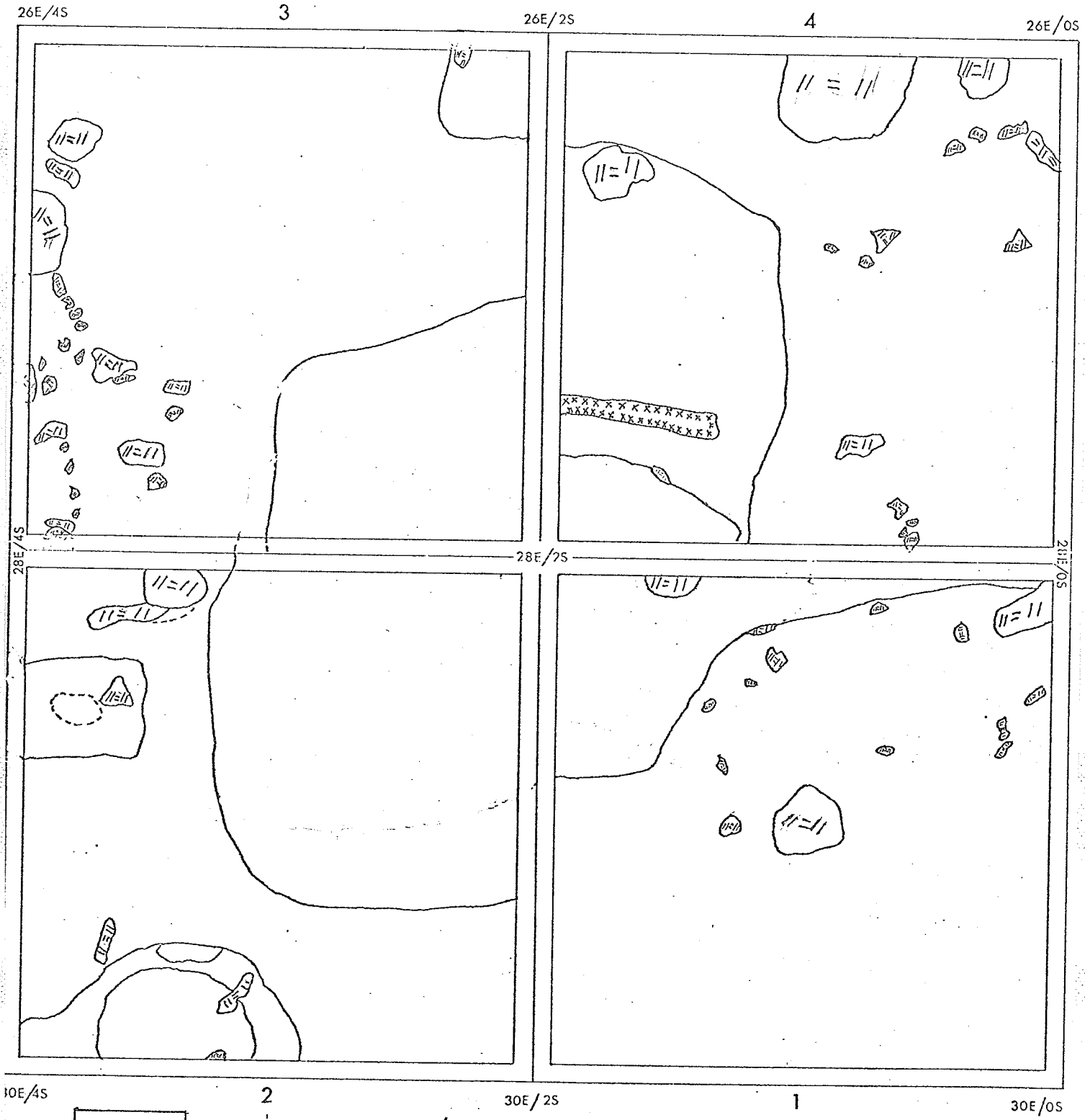
The 16 square-meters of the excavated site were divided into four squares, each of which measured 2 x 2 m. A baulk, 10 cm wide was left around the four walls of each wquare for control purposes. Excavation was carried out by trowel, whisk broom and paint brush. All backdirt was screened through quarter-inch mesh. Features such as hearths and pits were excavated seqarately. This area was chosen for excavation because of a small mound-like elevation near its center. This elevation was thought to be a burial. Excavation, however, produced no evidence of burial but rather of extensive rodent tunneling.

II.5 STRATIGRAPHY

The site was excavated in four levels. Levels I and II are arbitrary, each 5 cm thick; Levels III and IV were more or less natural. Wall profiles reveal a thin sod

Figure 4

Floor Plan

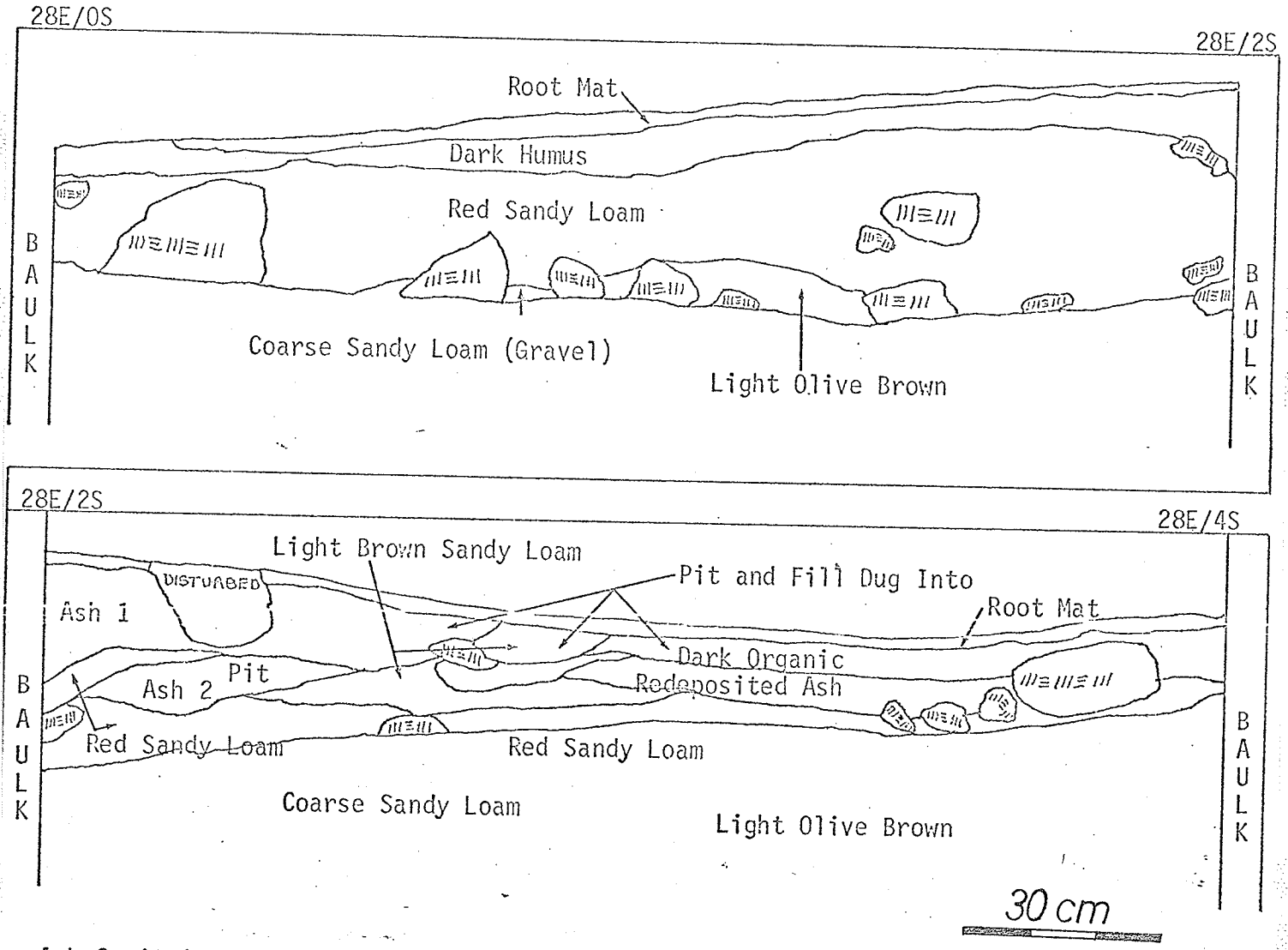


(2-3 cm in thickness) overlying a fine dark humus (3-5 cm in thickness). Beneath this is a light brown sandy loam (5-7 cm thick) which overlies a red sandy loam varying from 6-17 cm in thickness. There are numerous disturbances which break this pattern plus there are a considerable number of ash concentrations, probably hearths.

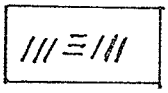
The depth of excavation varies from about 20 cm to about 50 cm. The average depth of excavation is about 30 cm. Large fragments of bedrock were uncovered below about 30 cm, the soil around which is sterile . Certain areas in which there were pits were excavated to as much as 50 cm before encountering these large fragments of the bedrock.

Figure 5

Wall Profiles



Ash 2 pit is dug into red sandy loam.
Red sandy loam covers Ash 2.
Ash 1 cuts into red sandy loam.
Ash 1 pit appears to have been dug into dark organic of level 1.
Ash 2 pit appears to have been dug into dug into red sandy loam cover of Ash 1.

 rock

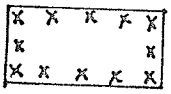
 wood

Figure 6

Wall Profiles

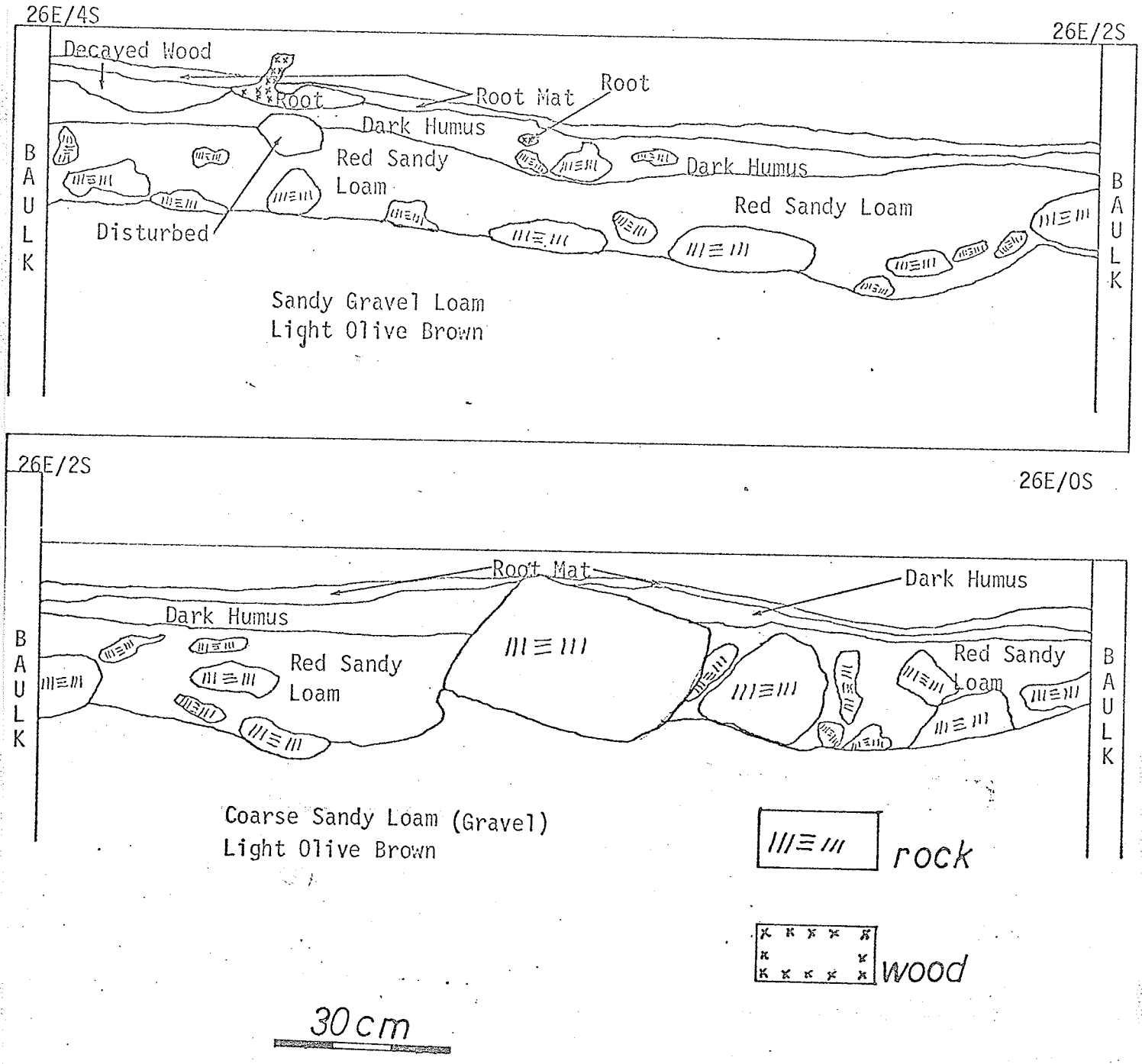
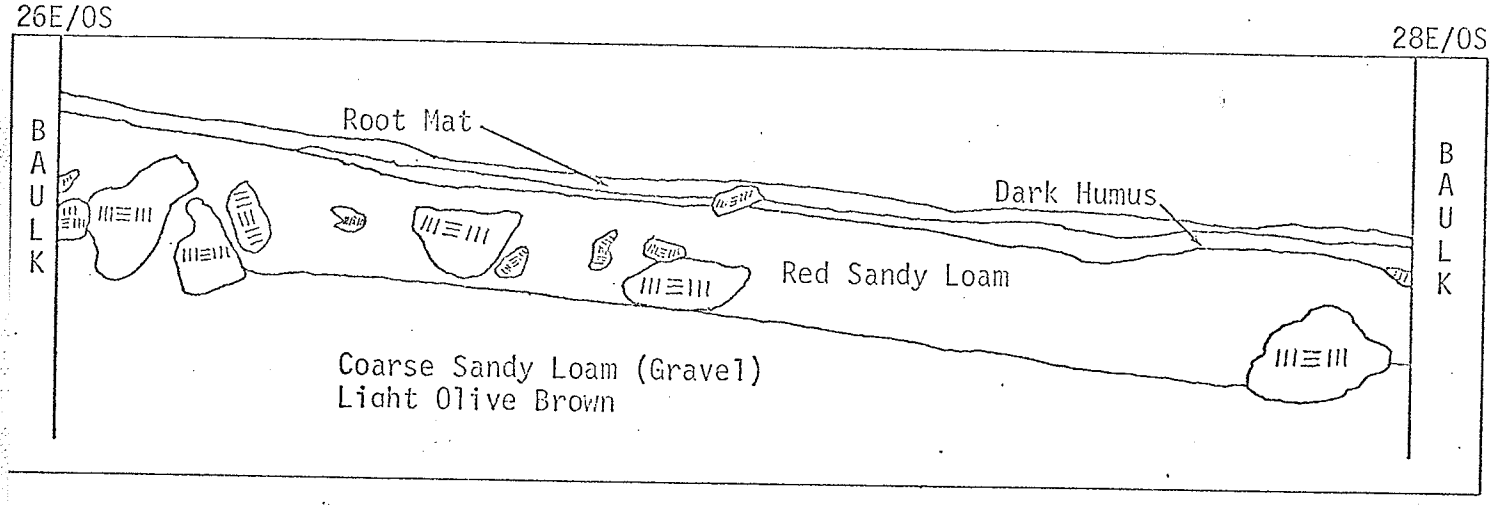


Figure 7

Wall Profiles



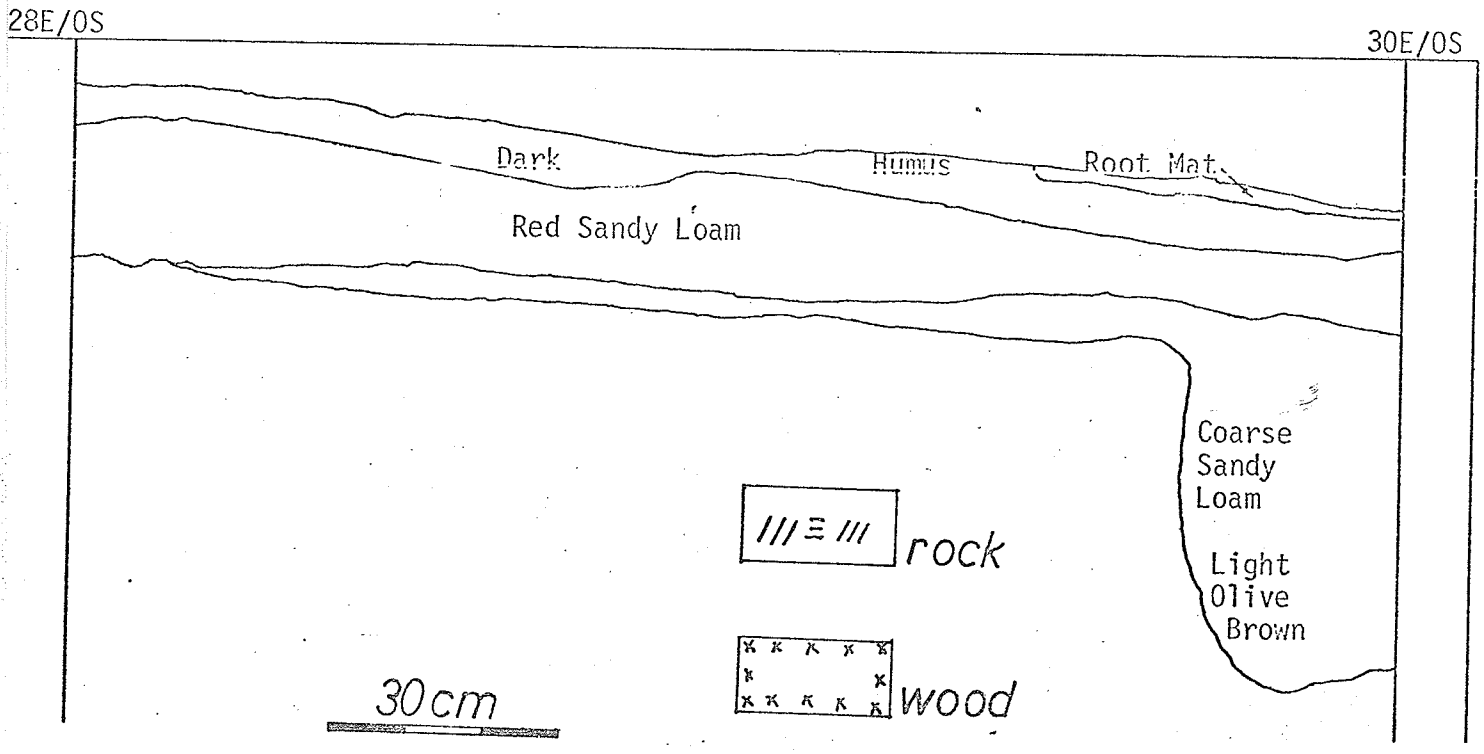
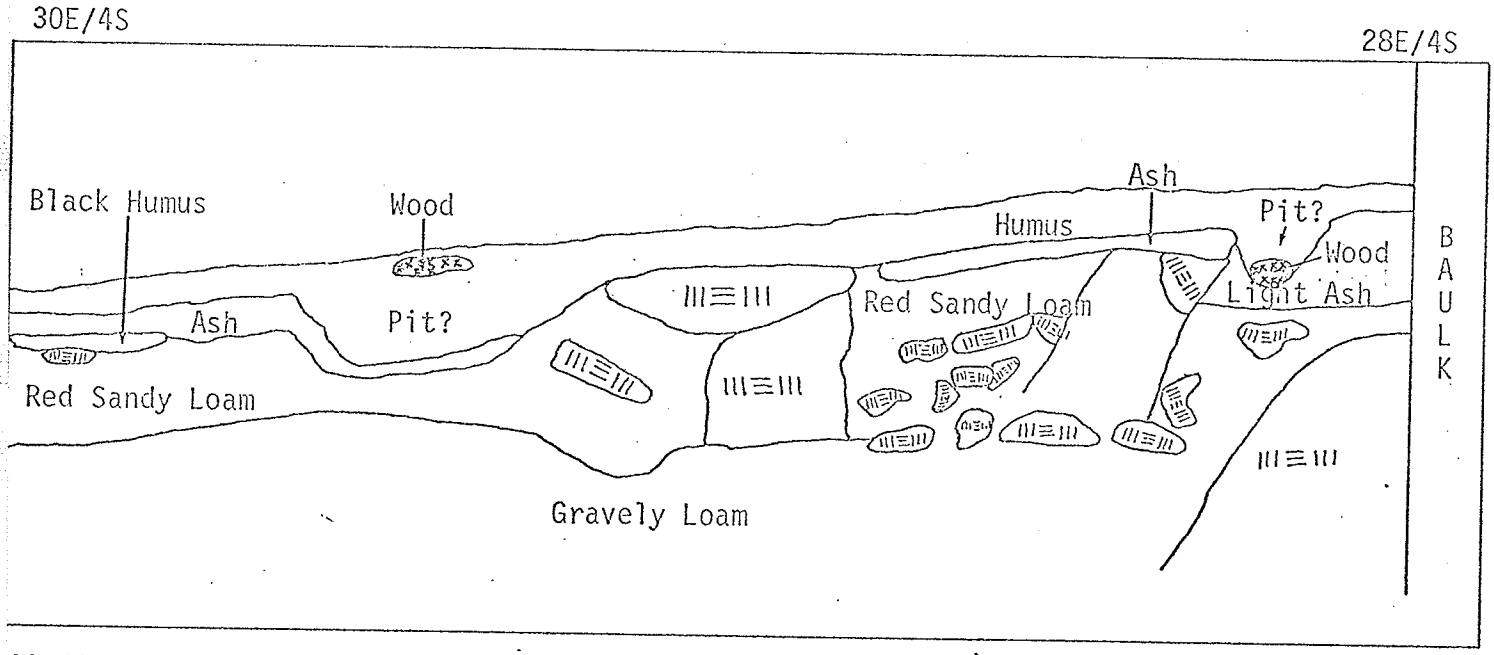
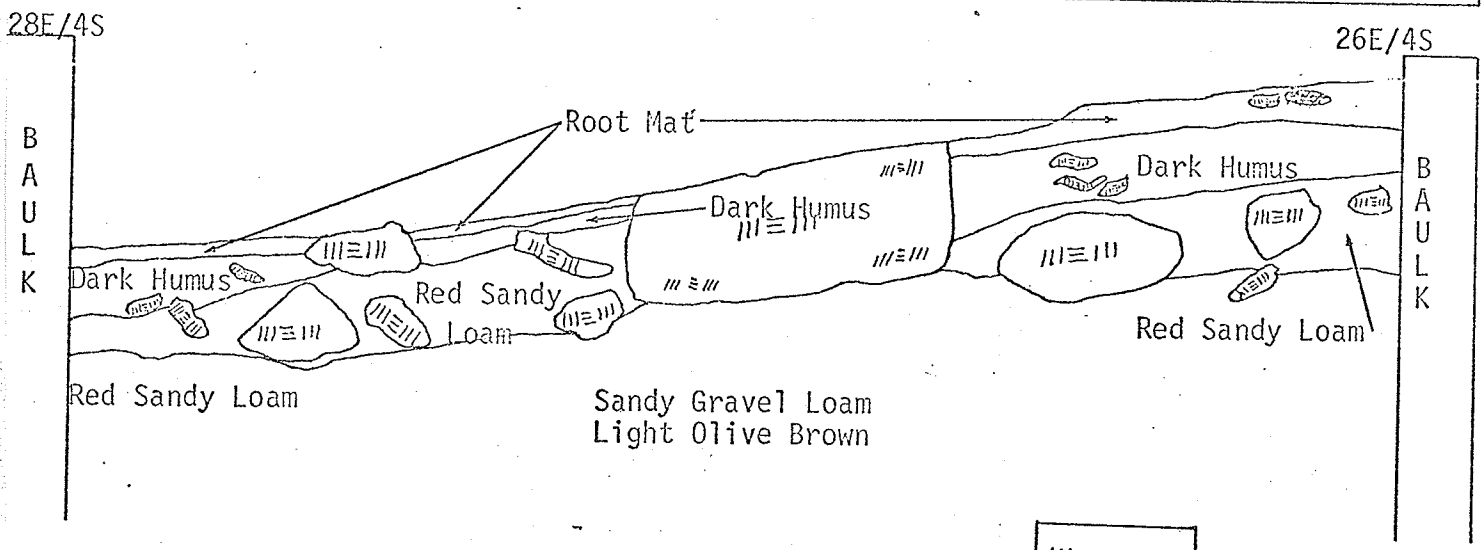
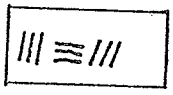


Figure 8

Wall Profiles







30 cm

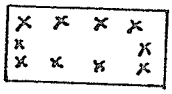


Figure 9

Wall Profiles

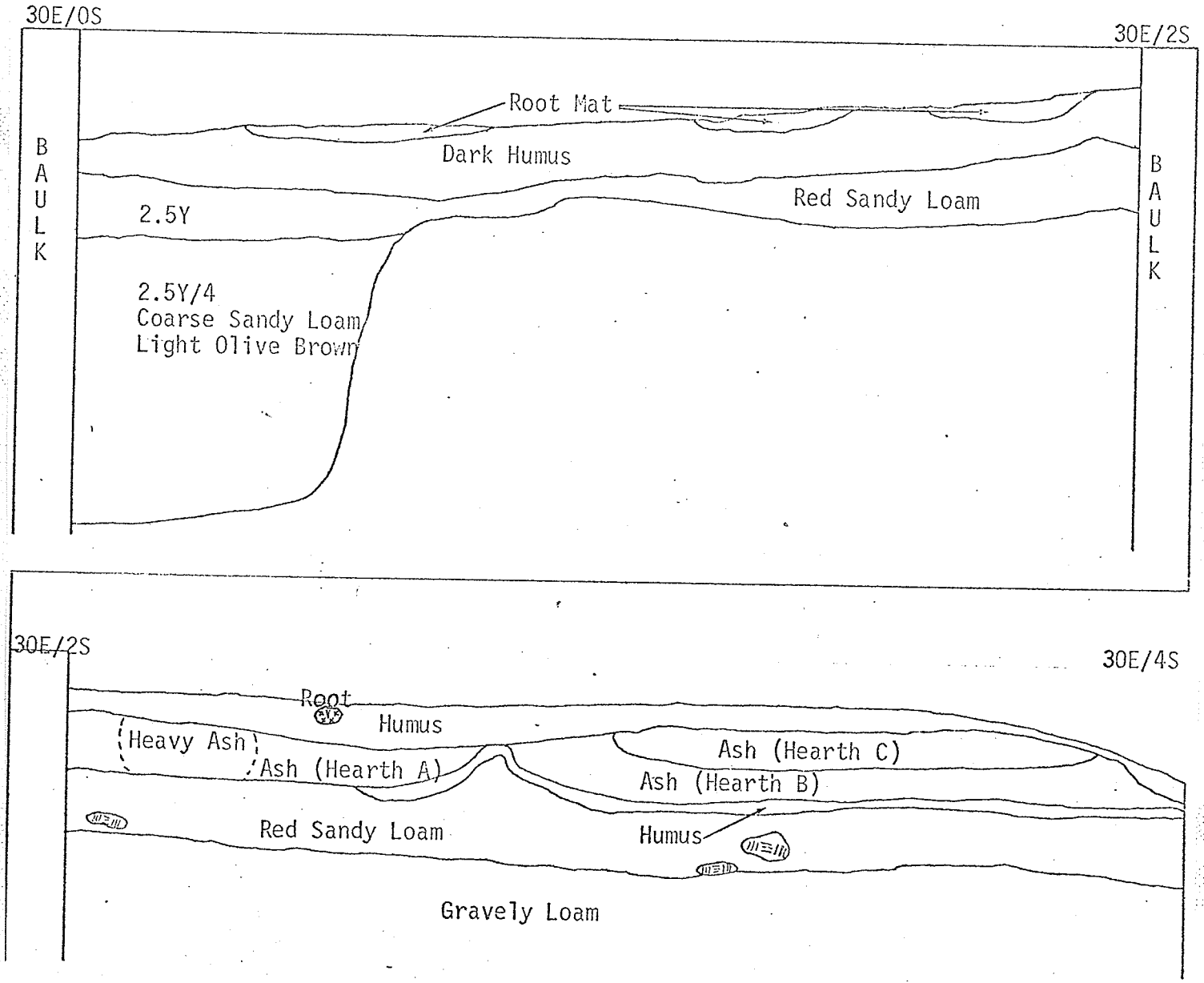
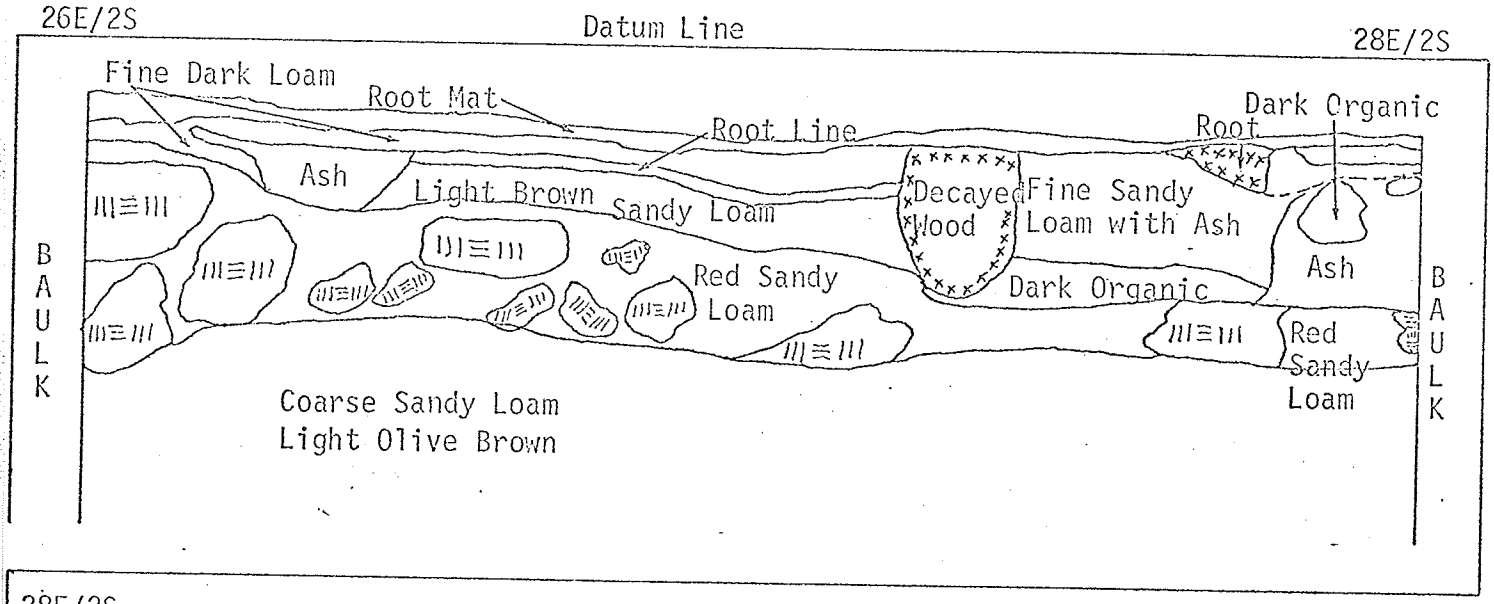
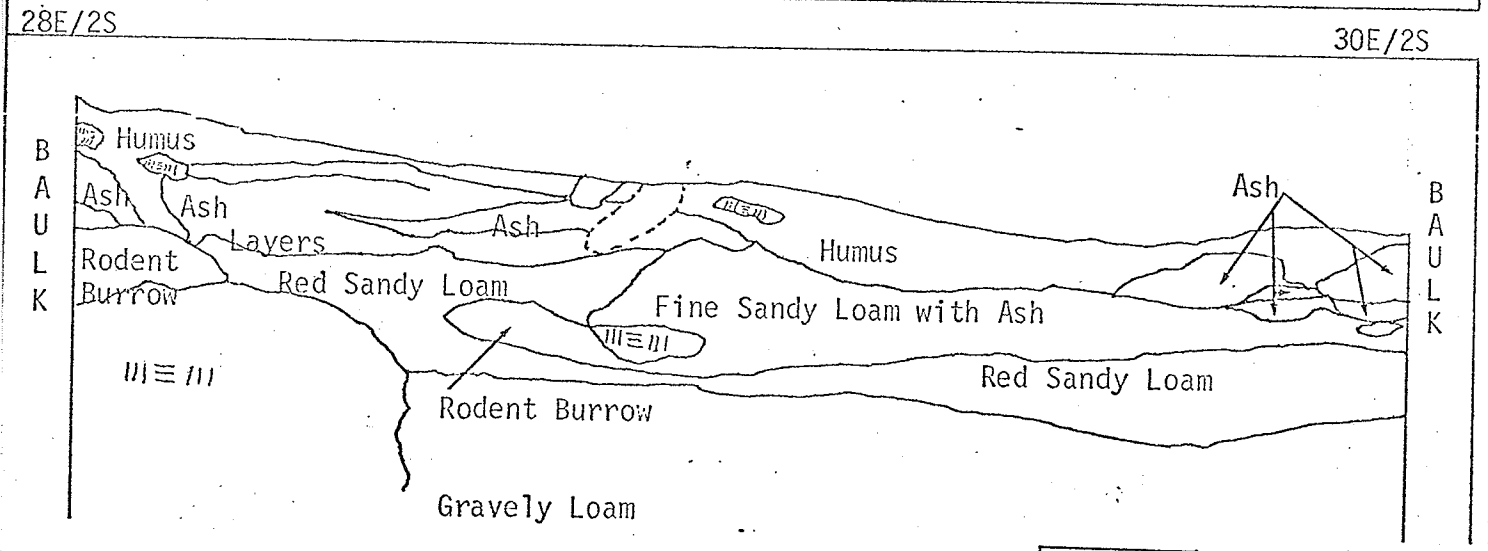
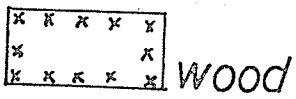


Figure 10

Wall Profiles







III. ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION

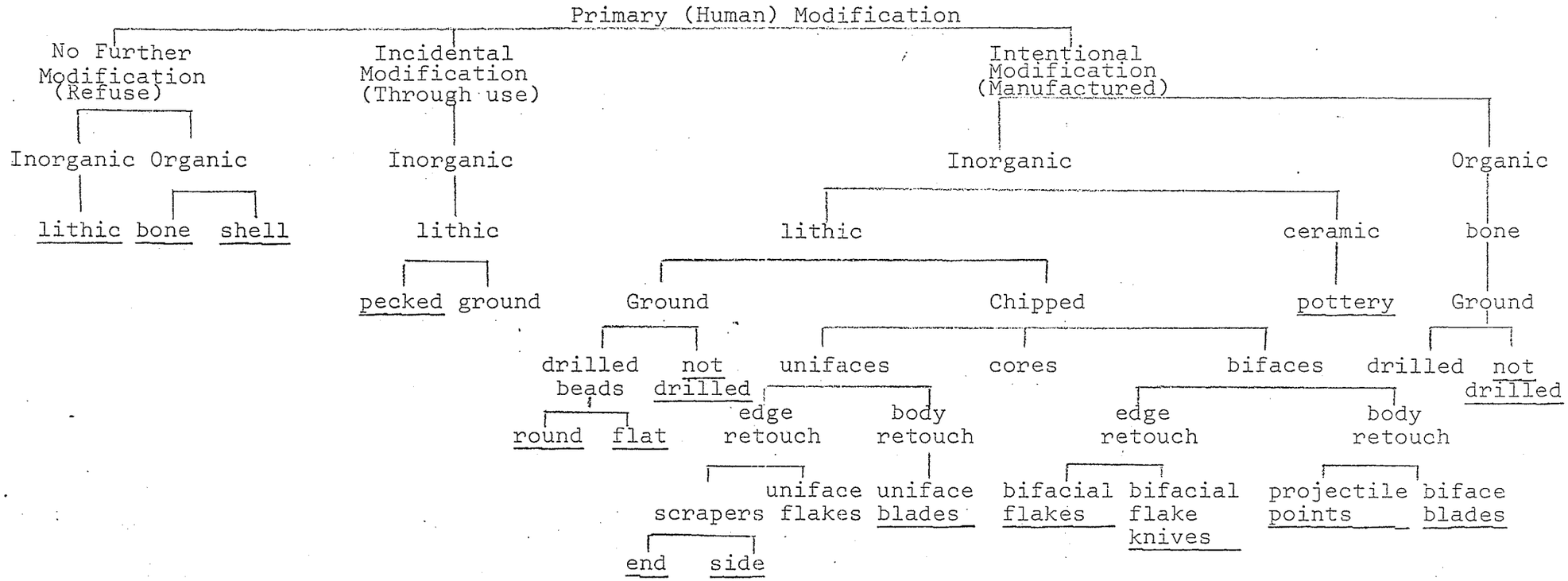
III.1 ARTIFACT CATEGORIES

Wright (1968) has stated that a number of artifact categories occur in Shield Archaic sites, the most frequent of which are biface blades, uniface blades, projectile points, scrapers, chopping and scraping-cutting tools. Such designations are based primarily on the morphology of the individual artifact rather than on knowledge of its possible use. The categories used in this study are based on Wrights' (1968) categories.

Figure 11 is a representation of the mental template of the present researcher in considering the levels of modification or processes of manufacture of the artifacts from Baker's Narrows. An artifact is an object that has been modified in some way by man. After it has been determined that an object is an artifact, there are three possibilities: 1) they are waste products or refuse that has not been further modified, 2) further modification has been incidental or made through use, and 3) additional modification has taken place intentionally. Subsequent levels of modification further delimit the degree and method of modification to produce artifacts.

Figure 11

Levels of Modification



In the present study, all whole artifacts plus a number of fragments are described. The artifact categories which are described are underlined in Figure 11. Most of the artifacts described have been illustrated. When possible, each plate represents the entire sample of the category.

III.2 RAW MATERIALS

Three basic kinds of raw materials were used for the manufacture of artifacts at Baker's Narrows: stone, bone and clay. There are three kinds of bone(fish, bird and mammal) also included with bone are four fragments of shell.

Seven kinds of stone have been used for the manufacture of artifacts. These include:"Swan River chert" (a fine grained crypto-crystalline quartz with various impurities affecting the color), "Bakers Narrows chert" (consisting of four varieties, volcanic sequence quartz porphyry, felsite, chert, and limestone related rock), a gray colored rock referred to as "gray chert", quartz crystal and "vein quartz" are all used in the manufacture of chipped stone artifacts only. Steatite and basalt are used only for the manufacture of ground stone artifacts.

Table 2 lists the quantities of debris in terms of

Table 1

List of Abbreviations and Symbols

Used in Artifact Analysis Tables

BN	Bakers Narrows Chert	cvx	Concave-convex
QI	Vein Quartz	O	Ovate
QII	Quartz crystals	Cv	Concave
SR	Swan River Chert	Cx	Convex
G	Gray Chert	S	Straight
T	Triangular	B	Biconvex
SN	Side Notched	Pc	Plano-convex
CN	Corner Notched	f	Fragment
Tz	Trapazoidal	Ol	oblong
SL	Semi-lunar	Lz	Lozenge
L	Lanceolate	St	Stemmed
BB	Biface Blades	UB	Uniface Blade
PP	Projectile Points	Sc	Scraper
BFK	Bifacial Flake Knives	GI	Ground, etc.
		PRS	Pottery Rim Sherds

raw material. No steatite or basalt lithic waste has been found at the site.

III.3 ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION

The artifact description section is separated into three main divisions: A) refuse (no further modification), B) modification through use (incidental) and C) manufactured items (intentional modification). These divisions are based upon levels of modification and will follow the order of least to most. Subdivisions within each major section will follow the levels indicated in Figure 11.

III.4 STONE REFUSE (NO FURTHER MODIFICATION)

This section will consider refuse only from the manufacture of chipped stone artifacts. This refuse consists of five materials: "Swan River chert," "Bakers Narrows chert," "gray chert," "quartz crystal," and vein quartz. No refuse from the manufacture of ground stone artifacts was found at the site.

Table 3 "Raw Material Efficiency," indicates the relative efficiency of the use of raw materials in the manufacture of chipped stone artifacts. By "raw material efficiency" is meant the amount of debris in relation to manufactured artifacts. This might indicate the relative

Table 2

Quantities of Basic Materials

Lithic Refuse (unworked flakes)

Material	number of flakes	weight
Bakers Narrows Chert	36,363	49,197
Quartz Crystal	156	136
Vein Quartz	2,986	6,055
Swan River Chert	555	446
Gray Chert	636	558

Other Materials

Material	number of pieces	weight
Pottery	2,623	4,554
Bone and Shell	9,760	4,855

ease of chipping, quantities of materials available, or how were these people as craftsmen. To determine the raw material efficiency, the quantity of debris material was broken down into the basic types of raw material. Chipped stone artifacts were also expressed in terms of material types. The mean quantity of debris per artifact was determined, both by weight and actual number of flakes. From these figures, it can be determined which raw materials are used with the greatest efficiency. The material which has the least debris per artifact is considered the most efficiently used. This flake-artifact ratio might indicate a number of things such as, good chipping properties, relative abounance, and craftsmanship.

It appears from the Table that the most efficiently used material is gray chert. The number of artifacts produced from this material is 43. Debris of gray chert is 558 flakes (636 grams). The mean weight of debris per artifact is 13 grams; the mean number of flakes per artifact is 15.

The least efficiently used material is vein quartz. Lithic debris per artifact is 252 grams and 124 flakes. Twenty-four artifacts were produced from this material. Number of debris flakes is 2,986, weighing 6,055 grams. The mean weight of the debris flake is slightly over two

Table 3

Raw Material Efficiency

	Debris			Debris/artifact ratio	
Material	Pieces	Weight	Artifacts	Weight	Number
BN chert	36,363	49,197	342	144	103
Quartz cry.	156	136	1	136	156
Vein quartz	2,986	6,055	24	252	124
SW chert	555	446	29	15	19
Gray chert	636	558	43	13	15
Totals	40,696	56,392	439	560	417

grams, indicating that this material is inefficiently used, probably because chipping is extremely difficult.

Bakers Narrows chert is the most common occurring raw material at the site. A total of 36,363 flakes, weighing 49,197 grams, of lithic debris was recovered. Three hundred forty-two artifacts were manufactured from this material. The debris per artifact is 103 flakes weighing 144 grams.

Swan River chert was used fairly efficiently, detritus is 19 flakes, (15 grams), per artifact. A total of 555 flakes was recovered weighing 446 grams. Twenty-nine artifacts were manufactured from Swan River chert.

Quartz crystal is the least common occurring material. One hundred fifty-six debris flakes were recovered, weighing 136 grams. Like the more desirable raw materials, Swan River chert and gray chert, the mean debris flake weighs slightly less than one gram. However, only one artifact was recovered from the site manufactured from this material. Therefore, the debris per artifact is 156 flakes, weighing 136 grams. It is possible that this material was found extremely unsuitable for the manufacture of artifacts. It is also possible that the artifact produced was found to be highly unsuitable for the purpose for which it was made.

The two materials that are present in relatively large quantities are Bakers Narrows chert and vein quartz, 36,363 flakes (49,197 grams) and 2,986 flakes (6,055 grams) respectively. This indicates that these two raw materials were more readily available. They were used less efficiently probably because they are available locally in relatively large quantities or because of poor flaking qualities. The large size of the mean detritus flake of vein quartz, over two grams, indicates that fine chipping of this material is probably very difficult. Swan River chert and gray chert are used most efficiently. Debris of Swan River chert equals 555 flakes, 446 grams and of gray chert 636 flakes, 558 grams. These materials have a mean debris flaked of under one gram indicating that fine chipping was less difficult. Swan River chert and gray chert, as indicated by their low frequency and greater efficiency of use in manufacturing, are less available. They are not available locally in as great quantities as the other raw materials and are quite possibly imported into the area.

Leonoff (1970) states that Swan River chert can be found in quantity in the Swan River-Red Deer River region of western Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan. It may have been transmitted northward from this area by a circular route by way of Saskatchewan rather than straight through Manitoba (Leonoff, personal communication). The origin of

gray chert is not known, Leonoff (personal communication) suggests that it may be a variety of Swan River chert.

III.5 MODIFICATION THROUGH USE (INCIDENTAL)

This type of modification is considered in a separate section because it appears that modifications were not intentionally applied, but rather are there through use of the item. Artifacts considered in this section have no chipping in an ordered fashion, nor is grinding in evidence.

A. Pecked Stone (Plates XXX and XXXI)

Pecked stone is the only category of artifacts in this section. There are six items in this section all of which are cobbles with small indentations, as if fragments had been removed by battering the piece against another object. These items are probably hammerstones.

III.6 MANUFACTURED ITEMS (INTENTIONAL MODIFICATION)

Three general processes have been used to manufacture artifacts: chipping, grinding and "shaping." Chipping has been applied only to stone; grinding (including incising) has been applied to both stone and bone; and ceramics alone have been "shaped."

Table 4

Artifacts and Raw Materials

	Biface Blades	Uniface Blades	Side Scrapers	End Scrapers	Bifacial Flake Knives	Projectile Points	Retouched Flakes	Total
BN Chert	91	26	8	14	7	6	190	342
Swan River	5	1	1	10	3	3	6	29
Gray Chert	4	1	4	18	1	11	4	43
Quartz Crystal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Vein Quartz	4	1	7	5	0	2	5	24
Total	104	29	20	46	11	22	205	439

A. Chipping

There are six artifact categories that have been manufactured by chipping: projectile points, biface blades, bifacial flake knives, uniface blades, side scrapers and end and multi-edged scrapers. The former three are bifacially chipped and the latter three are unifacially chipped.

1. Bifacial Chipping

a. Biface Blades (Plates II-IX)

One hundred and four biface blades were recovered. Twenty-five are complete and 79 are fragments. The 25 whole artifacts described here are of five basic shapes: ovate (8 specimens), oblong (1), semi-lunar (6), triangular (6), and lanceolate (4). Biface blades vary considerably in size. As a group, however, they are the largest in their mean measurements. One particular item (112/2) is over 245 mm in length and drives the mean higher than the median, the next largest item (65/5) is less than half this size.

	range	mean	n
length:	44-245.5 mm	78 mm	25
width:	26-118.5	39.5	
thickness:	6.5-19.5	14.5	

The preferred raw material for the manufacture of these is Bakers Narrows chert (91 specimens); gray chert (4), Swan River chert (5) and vein quartz (4) are also used.

Of the 25 whole artifacts, only one shape, oblong is not represented in the non-ceramic component.

Component	O	Ol	SL	T	L
Ceramic	2	1	1	3	1
Non-ceramic	3	0	3	3	1
unknown*	3	0	2	0	2
Total	8	1	6	6	4

Specimens from the non-ceramic component are generally more finely chipped than are those from the upper group. The former have fine secondary and tertiary retouch while the latter have crude primary and little secondary retouch.

Many of the biface blades may have been used for cutting and may be knives. A small number may be "preforms" or intermediate steps in manufacture, discarded during the process because of some defect.

---

* Unknown includes disturbances and wall cleaning during which provenience was not noted.

Table 5

Biface Blades

	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements: Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Raw material	General shape	Symmetry	Base shape	Cross-Section: Transv.	Longit.
1	112/12	I	VIII	1164	245	118.5	29.5	BN	OL	No	CV	B	B
2	65/5	I	IX	134	113.5	51	28	BN	SL	No	CX	B	B
3	112/8	I	VI	25.5	57	37.5	14.5	BN	O	No	CX	B	B
4	29/1	II	IV	38	74.5	36.5	12.5	BN	SL	No	CX	T	B
5	4/9	II	III	17	66	29	12	BN	T	No	CX	Lz	Lz
6	4/7	II	V	44.5	86	35	20.5	BN	T	No	CV	T	B
7	51/6	II	IX	83	94	41	20	BN	L	Yes	CX	B	B
8	122/1	II-III	V	20	55	30	13.5	BN	T	No	S	B	B
9	122/4	II-III	VI	7	44	27.5	6.5	Gray	O	No	CX	B	B
10	100/4	II-III	VII	66	77.5	50.5	13.5	BN	O	No	CX	B	CVX
11	52/2	III	III	36.5	76	34.5	14	BN	L	No	S	B	Lz
12	5/3	III	II	25	52.5	30.5	13.5	QI	O	No	CX	B	B
13	63/2	III	IV	16.5	58	30	8	BN	SL	Yes	CX	B	CVX
14	107/2	III	IV	12	50	26	10	BN	SL	No	CX	B	B

Table 5 (continued)

Biface Blades

	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements				Raw material	General shape	Symmetry	Base shape	Cross-section	
				Weight	Length	Width	Thickness					Transv.	Longit.
15	46/5	III	VII	61.5	82.5	49	19.5	BN	SL	No	CX	B	B
16	5/1	III	V	37	77	31	15.5	BN	T	No	CX	B	CVX
17	59/17	IV	II	10.5	40.5	26.5	9	BN	O	No	CX	B	B
18	59/24	IV	VI	18.5	54.5	33	10.5	BN	O	Yes	CX	B	B
19	59/18	IV	II	29.5	68.5	39	12.5	BN	T	No	CV	B	CVX
20	11/1	IV	III	36.5	75.5	36.5	15	BN	T	Yes	CX	B	CVX
21	102/1	?	VI	20	63.5	37.5	9	BN	O	No	CX	B	CVX
22	16/2	?	IV	18	61	29	9.5	BN	SL	No	CX	B	B
23	75/5 & 76/2	?	VII	52.5	99.5	40.5	12	BN	L	No	CX	B	B
24	16/1	?	IX	78	99.5	46	12.5	BN	L	No	CX	CVX	CVX
25	124/1	?	V	66.5	77	43.5	19	BN	O	No	CX	B	B

b. Projectile Points (Plates I and IV)

Twenty-two points were recovered from the site. Eleven are complete. They are of four groups: side-notched, corner-notched, lanceolate, and triangular. Table 6 describes the points. All have been finely retouched. Projectile points vary within the range:

	range	mean	n
length:	19-46.5 mm	31.5 mm	13
width:	15-27	19.0	16
thickness:	3.5-7.5	5.0	14

The ceramic component has side- and corner-notched, triangular and stemmed specimens. The non-ceramic component has lanceolate, side- and corner-notched points. The stemmed point from the ceramic component, is poorly chipped and probably incomplete.

Component	L	SN	CN	T	ST	Unknown
Ceramic	0	10	1	2	1	1
Non-ceramic	2	1	2	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2	11	3	4	1	1

Wrights definition of the Shield Archaic (1968:57)

Table 6

Projectile Points

	Catalog Number	Level	Plate Number	Measurements: Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Raw Material	General Shape	Symmetry	Base Shape	Cross-section: Trans.	Longit.
1	1/12[f]	I	I	?	?	?	?	G	?	?	?	?	?
2	64/1[f]	I	I	?	?	?	?	BN	SN	?	CV	?	?
3	20/5	I	I	1.5	23.5	17.5	3.5	SR	T	yes	CX	B	B
4	50/5	I	IV	5.5	43	20.5	7.5	BN	ST	no	CV	B	B
5	65/3[f]	I	I	?	?	?	?	G	SN	?	CX	?	?
6	121/4	I	I	1	19	15.5	4	SR	SN	yes	S	B	B
7	66/3	I	I	2	25	17.5	4	QI	SN	no	CX	B	B
8	10/2[f]	I-II	I	2	24.5	17.5	5	G	T	no	CV	B	B
9	10/1[f]	I-II	I	?	?	27	6.5	BN	SN	?	S	B	B
10	71/5[f]	II	I	?	?	?	?	BN	SN	?	CV	?	?
11	88/3[f]	II	I	?	?	?	?	G	SN	?	CX	?	?
12	51/5[f]	II	I	?	?	23.5	5.5	QI	SN	yes	?	B	B
13	32/4	II	I	1.5	31.5	15	4	G	SN	no	S	B	B
14	68/3	II	I	2	27.5	18	4.5	G	SN	no	CX	B	B

Table 6 (continued)

Projectile Points

	Catalog Number	Level	Plate Number	Measurements: Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Raw Material	General Shape	Symmetry	Base Shape	Cross-section: Trans.	Cross-section: Longit.
15	57/1	II-III	I	4	33	17.5		G	CN	no	CV	B	T_2
16	63/1	III	I	3	31.5	19.5	5	G	SN	no	CX	B	B
17	52/1[f]	IV	I	5	40.5	20.5	7	G	L	no	CX	B	B
18	59/25[f]	IV	I	?	46.5	?	?	BN	L	?	CX	B	B
19	60/2	IV	I	2.5	28	17		BN	CN	no	CX	B	B
20	60/1	IV	I	4.5	38	22.5	7.5	G	CN	yes	CV	B	B
21	6/2[f]	?	I	1	?	15.5	4	G	T	yes	S	B	B
22	43/2[f]	?	I	?	?	18.5	6	BN	T	no	CV	B	B

includes lanceolate and side-notched projectile points. The BNPS yielded not only these two varieties from the non-ceramic component but also corner-notched points.

c. Bifacial Flake Knives (Plate X)

Bifacial flake knives are flakes retouched bifacially to produce a sharpened edge. Excavation and surface collection yielded 12 specimens. Two fragments were fitted together to form a complete artifact. Bifacial flake knives have what may be termed restricted retouch. This means that retouch is generally confined to specific areas along an edge. There appears to have been little need to change the basic shape of the flake to manufacture this tool, all that seems to have been desired was a sharpened edge.

Eleven items were recovered, only four of which are complete. The small number of complete specimens are quite diverse in size; if more complete specimens were present, there would in all liklihood be more toward the middle of the range.

	Range	Mean	n
length:	16.5-62.5 mm	43.5 mm	4
width:	19-43	27.5	
thickness:	4-8	6	

Table 7

Bifacial Flake Knives

No.	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements					Location of retouch	Raw material	Cross-section	
				Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Shape			Trans.	Longit.
1	50/8	I	X	1.5	16.5	19	4	O	all around	SR	B	B
2	21/7	I	X	5	35	25	6	SL	side & end	SR	B	CVX
3	4/13	II	X	12	62.5	23.5	7	SL	one side	BN	B	CVX
4	46/6	III	X	27	61	43	8	O-SL	end of flake	BN	CVX	CVX

The preferred raw material is Bakers Narrows chert (7 specimens). Gray chert and Swan River chert are also represented by one and three specimens respectively. It is interesting to note that three of the five specimens from the non-ceramic component are manufactured from Swan River chert. No specimen from the non-ceramic component has been manufactured from this material. Specimens from the non-ceramic component are not as finely chipped as are those from the ceramic component.

2. Unifacial Chipping

a. Uniface Blades (Plates XI-XIV)

The artifact inventory includes 29 uniface blades, of which nine are whole and 20 are fragments. The former are described in Table 8.. Four of the uniface blades are made from thin flakes with unifacial retouch; others are similar in shape and size to various of the biface blades. These last mentioned may be unfinished products, discarded during the course of manufacture of biface blades. Uniface blades do not have as great a range in size as do biface blades.

	Range	Mean	n
length:	16.5-74.5 mm	52 mm	9
width:	8-52.5	32	
thickness:	3-23.5	12	

Five shapes are evidenced by whole artifacts, these being triangular (3 specimens), ovate (3), semi-lunar (1), lanceolate (1), and trapazoidal (1). The most preferred material for uniface blade manufacture is Bakers Narrows chert (26 specimens). Swan River chert, gray chert and vein quartz are each represented by one specimen.

Fourteen of the uniface blades are from the ceramic component (including surface collection), 11 are from the non-ceramic component. Two are from features, and the remaining two are from unknown provenience. There appears to be some shape preference in the components.

Component	T	O	Sl	L	Tz
Ceramic	2	1	0	0	1
Non-ceramic	1	2	0	1	0
unknown	0	0	1	0	0
Total	3	3	1	1	1

Table 8

Uniface Blades

No.	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Shape	Location of retouch	Base shape	Raw Material	Cross-section Trans.	Longit.
1	101/2	II	XIV	63	57.5	50.5	21.5	O	3 edges	CX	BN	B	B
2	4/10	II	XII	5	44.5	23.5	7	T	1 edge	CX	BN	B	B
3	51/11	II	XIII	39.5	69.5	46	16	T	alt. bi.	CX	BN	T	B
4	56/2	II	XIII	2	22.5	16.5	5	TZ	2 edges	CV	BN	B	B
5	52/8	III	XI	1	29	8	4	T	1 edge	S	QI	T	CVX
6	78/1	III	XIII	2	37.5	14.5	3	L	all edges	S	BN	B	CVX
7	48/1	IV	XIV	92.5	73.5	52.5	23.5	O	1 edge	CX	BN	B	B
8	59/15	IV	XIII	41	74.5	36.5	18.5	O	1 edge	CX	BN	T	B
9	38/3	?	XIII	28	66	33	11.5	SL	body & edge	CX	BN	B	B

There seems to be a preference for ovate and lanceolate shapes in the non-ceramic component. Since the sample is so limited at the present time these preferences are not considered to be extremely diagnostic.

b. Side Scrapers (Plates XVIII and XIX)

Twenty side scrapers were recovered during excavation and surface collection. Fourteen are whole and six are fragments. Side scrapers are of two kinds, "scraper-shaped" and irregular shaped. "Scraper-shaped" refers to a flake which thickens toward the distal end, with a transverse cross-section approaching plano-convex and having most of the retouch toward the distal end. Scrapers are assumed to be unifaces, by definition, however, there are a number of exceptions. Some bifacial retouch occurs on four of the whole specimens.

Side scrapers vary considerably in size. The mean measurements of the length seem to fall close to the median. Mean thickness tends to be greater than the median.

	Range	Mean	n
length:	15-83 mm	42.5 mm	14
width:	16.5-25.5	21.5	
thickness:	5-19	9.5	

Table 9

Side Scrapers

	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements: Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Shape	Location of retouch	Bifacial retouch	Raw material	cross-section: Trans.	Longit.
1	110/3	I-II	XVIII	6	50.5	17	7	S	side		QI	CVX	CVX
2	68/6	II	XIX	2.5	29	16.5	6.5	CX	side		G	B	B
3	70/13	II	XIX	2	15	22.5	5	CX	sides & ends	+	QI	B	B
4	41/1	II	XIX	2.5	21	19.5	6.5	CX	side	+	G	B	B
5	55/4	II	XIX	7	25.5	24,5	9	CX	sides & end		QI	B	CVX
6	26/4	II	XVIII	17	67	23.5	11	CV	side		BN	B	CVX
7	58/1	II-III	XIX	5.5	23	21	19	CX	side & end		QI	CVX	CVX
8	103/4	II-III	XVIII	12.5	40	25	10	CV	sides & end	+	QI	B	B
9	52/5	III	XVIII	9	71.5	16.5	5.5	CX	side		BN	B	CVX
10	111/4	III	XVIII	8	38.5	25.5	8.5	CX	side		BN	CVX	CVX
11	11/9	IV	XIX	3.5	28	22	5.5	CX	side		BN	B	CVX
12	59/1	IV	XVIII	22	83	21.5	12	CX	side		BN	PC	PC
13	59/10	IV	XVIII	6.5	48	21	11	CV	side	+	BN	CVX	CVX
14	6/4	?	XVIII	21	57.5	23.5	14	CX	all round		QI	CVX	B

The preferred raw material for the manufacture of side scrapers is Bakers Narrows chert (8 specimens); vein quartz (7), gray chert (4), and Swan River chert (1) are also represented.

Since the sample of side scrapers is small (20 specimens) it is, not possible to determine which shape is preferred in each component.

Component	"Scraper-Shaped"	Irregular Shaped
Ceramic	7	6
Non-ceramic	2	3
Unknown	2	0
Total	11	9

Because each component contains two specimens which have bifacial retouch, this is not considered to be a diagnostic feature.

c. End and Multi-edged Scrapers (Plates XV-XVII)

Excavation and surface collection yielded 48 end and multi-edged scrapers. Manufacture has changed the shape of the flake little, retouch follows the pattern of the flake. All retouch on end scrapers is found on the distal end. Multi-edged scrapers have additional retouch along either

Table 10

End Scrapers

	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements				Raw material	Location of retouch	Bifacial retouch	Cross-section	
				Weight	Length	Width	Thickness				Transv.	Longit.
1	117/12	S	XVI	3	24	22	6	G	end		B	CVX
2	117/11	S	XVII	2.5	24	25	5	G	end		CVX	CVX
3	65/4	I	XV	2	19	20	4.5	G	end & sides	+	B	B
4	2/2	I	XVII	2.5	22.5	28.5	4.5	G	end	+	B	CVX
5	1/7		XVI	4	23.5	20	7.5	G	end	+	B	CVX
6	21/3	I	XV	11.5	32	26.5	13	QI	end		B	CVX
7	1/5	I	XVI	8	25.5	25.5	11.5	G	end & side	+	CVX	CVX
8	1/6	I	XV	2.5	32	16.5	5.5	G	end & side		PC	PC
9	1/4	I	XV	7	37	24.5	9	G	end		PC	PC
10	50/7	I	XVI	3.5	25.5	20.5	5.5	G	end & sides	+	CVX	CVX
11	71/8	II	XV	1.5	13.5	18.5	5.5	BN	end		B	B
12	69/3	II	XVII	2	18	20	5	G	end		B	B

Table 10 (continued)

End Scrapers

	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements: Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Raw material	Location of retouch	Bifacial retouch	Cross-section: Transv.	Longit.
13	31/8	II	XVII	2.5	21	18	5	G	ends & sides		B	CVX
14	4/3	II	XV	2.5	22.5	18	6.5	G	end		B	CVX
15	71/1	II	XVI	2	20	21	4	Q II	end & sides		B	CVX
16	70/14	II	XV	4.5	31.5	24	8	BN	end		B	CVX
17	72/3	II	XVII	4.5	22.5	23.5	9.5	G	all round	+	B	CVX
18	51/8	II	XVI	5	23.5	20	9.5	SR	end		B	B
19	32/3	II	XVI	5	30	23.5	7.5	G	all round		B	B
20	4/8	II	XVI	7	24.5	26	12	G	end	+	CVX	B
21	27/1	II	XV	40	65.5	48	12.5	BN	end		B	CVX
22	102/9	II-III	XVI	4	27	24.5	7	SR	end & sides		B	B
23	56/4	II-III	XV	2	20.5	19	6.5	Q I	end & sides		B	B
24	57/3	II-III	XVI	5.5	24.5	24.5	9	Q I	end & sides		B	B

Table 10 (continued)

End Scrapers

	Catalog number	Level	Plate number	Measurements: Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Raw material	Location of retouch	Bifacial retouch	Cross-section: Transv.	Longit.
25	18/3	II-III	XVII	5	23.5	25	7	BN	end & sides		CVX	CVX
26	14/2	II-III	XVII	3	21	23	6.5	BN	end		B	CVX
27	78/3	III	XVI	4	22.5	23.5	6	SR	end & sides		B	B
28	76/1	III	XVII	5	25.5	25	6	BN	end		B	CVX
29	111/3	III	XV	7	28	23.5	9	Q I	end & side		B	B
30	111/6	III	XV	11	37.5	21.5	11.5	BN	end		B	CVX
31	52/9	III	XVII	2.5	20	18.5	5	SR	all round		CVX	CVX
32	52/10	III	XVI	4	27.5	18	7.5	BN	end		B	CVX
33	9/8	III	XVII	2.5	25	19	4.5	BN	end & sides	+	B	CVX
34	36/1	IV	XVII	3.5	24.5	26	5.5	G	end		B	CVX
35	59/28	IV	XVII	4	33.5	16.5	6.5	BN	end		B	CVX
36	75/3	?	XV	7.5	41.5	19.5	13	BN	end & side		B	CVX
37	126/9	?	XV	31.5	62.5	38.5	17	Q I	end & side		B	CVX

one or both sides and some at the proximal end. Some of them have limited retouch on the opposite face.

End scrapers vary widely in size and are fairly well distributed throughout the range.

	Range	Mean	n
length:	13.5-65.5 mm	27.5 mm	37
width:	16.5-48	23	
thickness:	4-17	7.5	

The preferred raw material for the manufacture of end and multi-edged scrapers is gray chert (18 specimens); Bakers Narrows chert (14), Swan River chert (10), vein quartz (5), and quartz crystal (1) have also been used.

There is little difference in shape or method of manufacture between end and multi-edged scrapers of either component. End and multi-edged scrapers are not considered to be diagnostic of either component.

B. Grinding, Drilling and Incising

This major category of manufactured items contains three subdivisions, a) ground stone, b) beads, and c) bone items. These are considered together in this section because the three processes, grinding, drilling and incising are

Table 11

Ground Stone

	Catalog number	Plate number	Level	Measurements Length	Width	Thickness	Weight	Shape
1	51/2	XXVIII	II	150.5	83.5	21.5	386 1/2	rectanguloid
2	125/3	XXIX	II	47	31	5	16	ovoid
3	103/11	XXVIII	II-III	107	57	15	142	hexagonal
4	13/2	XXIX	?	50	49 1/2	7	21	round
5	70/16 70/17	XXVIII	II	134	17	9	31 1/2	oblong
6	20/4[f]	XXVIII	I	?	?	?	39	?

considered to be related.

1. Ground Stone (Plates XXVIII and XXIX)

There are seven ground stone items which were recovered from excavation, two were fitted together to form a whole artifact. These six artifacts vary in shape from almost rectangular to round. All have been ground. One (20/4) has been finely abraded producing a polish.

Four of the six items appear to be whetstones, (103/11, 51/2, 125/3, and 13/2) they have areas ground to smoothness. One item, (70/16 and 70/17), is a long thin piece with a groove down the center, which may be a shaft straightener. The final item, (20/4), is probably a fragment from an ax or celt.

All items in this section are from the ceramic component. One item is from a disturbed area but is assumed to be from the upper level.

2. Beads

There are two kinds of beads, tubular and flat. The former are tubes of varying thickness, flat beads are thin, flat polygons with a hole drilled through. There is a third category, a serrated item which may or may not have have been drilled, it is considered here bacause, like the beads, it is probably an ornamental piece.

a. Tubular Beads (Plate XXVII)

There are four tubular beads in the sample, two of which are thin and have been drilled from one side only; the others are thick and have been drilled from both sides. One is a fragment and was probably split during manufacture. The second large bead has not been completely drilled through. All beads are manufactured from steatite and are from the ceramic component.

Tubular beads have a range and mean measurements as follows:

	Range	Mean	n
diameter:	8-14 mm	10.3 mm	4
thickness:	3-17	8.5	

b. Flat Beads (Plate XXVII)

There are nine flat beads in the artifact inventory. All are thin flat polygons drilled from one side. Four of the nine are fragments, and all are manufactured from steatite and were recovered from the upper component.

Flat beads have ranges and mean measurements as follows:

Table 12

Tubular Beads

	Catalog number	Plate number	Level	Measurements Diameter	Thickness	Weight
1	69/4	XXVII	II	8	4	1/4
2	4/25	XXVII	II	?	10	1/4
3	67/9	XXVII	II	14	17	6 1/2
4	69/5	XXVII	II	9	3	1/4

Table 13

Flat Beads

	Catalog number	Plate number	Level	Measurements				
				Weight	Length	Width	Thickness	Diameter of hole
1	50/12	XXVII	I	2	21	16	4	4 1/2
2	112/15	XXVII	I-II	2	19	14 1/2	3	3
3	112/13, 112/14	XXVII	I-II	1	18 1/2	16	2	3
4	112/16[f]	XXVII	I-II	1/4	15	8	1 1/2	4
5	95/2[f]	XXVII	II	2	23 1/2	15 1/2	4 1/2	2 1/2
6	92/1[f]	XXVII	II	1	20	13 1/2	3	4 1/2
7	55/5[f]	XXVII	II	1/4	10 1/2	9 1/2	2	?
8	71/12, 71/13	XXVII	II	1 1/2	24 1/2	15	2	3
9	70/15	XXVII	II	1 1/2	24	15 1/2	4	2 1/2

	Range	Mean	n
length:	10.5-24.5 mm	19.5 mm	9
width:	8-16	14.7	
thickness:	1.5-4.5	3	
diameter of hole:	2.5-4.5	3	

c. Serrated (Plate XXVII)

This specimen is included with beads because it might be part of an ornament. It has not been drilled but its edge has been serrated. This item is made from steatite as are the beads. It was recovered from level II and is from the ceramic component.

3. Ground and Incised Bone (Plate XXVII)

There are four specimens in this section, all are different but are considered here together.

a. Specimen 95/3 is a bone bead consisting of three fragments. There appears to be no other modification than its having a hole drilled through it from one side. This item was found in level II.

b. Item 103/12 is a small fragment of bone which has a polished surface with lines scratched on it. It was recovered from level II.

c. Specimen 6/5 is a small fragment of bone which has

Table 14

Serrated Stone

	Catalog number	Plate number	Level	Measurements			
				Weight	Length	Width	Thickness
1	22/10	XXVII	II	1/2	16 1/2	13 1/2	2

Table 15

Ground and Incised Bone

	Catalog number	Plate number	Level	Measurements Weight	Length	Width	Thickness
1	95/3	XXVII	II	1/4	18	9	2
2	103/12	XXVII	II	1/2	23 1/2	7 1/2	2 1/2
3	86/1,86/2	XXVII	II	2	75	10	4
4	6/5	XXVII	?	3/4	13	9 1/2	4

a serrated edge. It may have been a part of a decorative object. It is of unknown provenience.

d. The final item in this category consists of two fragments (86/1 and 86/2). It has been finely abraded to a smoothness and ground to a point. It has been burned, although this may not have been done in the process of manufacture. It may be a piercing device or a part of a pin. It was found in level II in an ash concentration.

C. Shaping

Ceramics are the final artifact category to be considered. All ceramic artifacts recovered are in the form of potsherds so that "pottery" and "ceramics" are used interchangeably. There are a total of 2,623 sherds weighing 4,554 grams. Forty-one of which are rim sherds representing a maximum of 36 vessels. The division of pottery into groups is based upon analysis of rim sherds alone.

1. Group A

Group "A" pottery is thick and coarse, generally varying in color from dark brown to balck. It is grit tempered. It is flat rimmed and fabric impressed. There are two main variations within this group, punctated and non-punctated.

a. Punctate

The punctates vary in size and shape from sherd to sherd. There are, however, four modes of lip decoration(or lack of such) in this group.

1)(Plates XXI, XXII, XXV and XXVI). This group consists of 14 sherds. There is no decoration except for fabric impressions on the lip.

2) (Plate XXIV). There are 10 sherds in this sample. Lip decoration consists of impressions of a cord wrapped stick.

3) (Plate XXVI). Lip decoration consists of punctates evenly spaced about 7 mm apart. There are two rim sherds in this sample.

4) (Plate XX). The sample consists of two rim sherds. The lip of these two sherds have stick or cord impressions.

b. Non-puncated

This variety is similar to the above except that it has no punctates. The two modes are based upon the location of decorations.

1) (Plate XX). This group consists of three sherds. It is fabric impressed, and has impressions of a cord-wrapped stick on the lip.

2) (Plate XXVI). This sample also consists of three sherds. It is fabric impressed and has impressions of a cord-wrapped stick on the neck of the vessel.

2. Group B

Group "B" is a thinner pottery than is group "A". It is grit tempered and fabric impressed, color varies from cream to light brown. Two sherds (88/1 and 50/4) have a reddish tinge on the surface which is possibly red ochre. All rim fragments have a rounded lip. This group has two varieties based upon the presence or absence of punctates.

a. Punctate

There are two modes in this variety, based upon the location of punctates.

1)(Plate XXIII). This variety has punctates on the lip and neck of the sherds, these are small and closely spaced. There are four sherds in this group.

2) (Plate XXVI). This group, consisting of two sherds, has punctates on the neck only.

b. Non-punctated (Plate XXVI)

This variety consists of one sherd. It has no punctates. It is possibly an aberrant sherd which received no decoration during the process of manufacture.

A small quantity of pottery was found mixed with the lower component, although this occurred only in areas of disturbance. No rim sherds were found in levels III or IV. Mr. W. Hlady, has examined the pottery from the site and has tentatively identified Group "A" pottery as being

Table 16

Quantities of Rim Sherds

	number of sherds
Group A	
Punctate	
variety 1 (no lip decoration)	14
variety 2 (cord wrapped stick on lip)	10
variety 3 (punctates on lip)	2
variety 4 (stick marked)	2
Non-punctate	
variety 1 (no special decoration)	3
variety 2 (cord wrapped stick on neck)	3
Group B	
Punctate	
variety 1 (punctates on lip and neck)	4
variety 2 (punctates on neck)	2
Non-punctate	
variety 1 (no special decoration)	1
Total	41

"Clearwater Lake Punctate", a variant of Selkirk ware; Group "B" pottery was identified as "toy pots". (Hlady, personal communication).

III.7 DEFINITION OF THE SHIELD ARCHAIC COMPONENT

The non-ceramic component is found within the red sandy loam zone. The area of the site is a region of Podzol soils, which are developed on acid parent materials derived from coarse-grained crystalline rocks, and form under a cover of coniferous forest (Weir, 1960). "Under a mantle of coniferous forest litter, acids are formed which leach the A horizon and leave an ash gray layer. The iron and organic matter is carried to the B which is reddish brown in color" (Weir, 1960:12). The layers of dark humus in which the ceramic component is found were built up and leached through forest litter. There is no sterile zone definitely separating the two components. Numerous rodent burrows and other disturbances further confuse the stratigraphy. It was found that in undisturbed sections of the site, the reddish soil zone (B horizon) contained lithic materials but lacked pottery. Approximately 2,600 sherds were recovered from the site, of which more than 2,400 occurred in the upper two levels. Pottery was found well distributed throughout the area of the two upper levels. In the lower two levels,

pottery was found only in disturbances. These disturbances are evidenced by a slightly darker soil color resulting from a mixture of soil horizons.

No ground stone artifacts were found in the lower levels, nor were any artifacts of incidental modification such as hammerstones recovered from these layers.

The non-ceramic component is presently defined as the material from the reddish soil zone. The lithics include: corner-notched and lanceolate projectile points, biface and uniface blades, numerous retouched flakes, bifacial flake knives, and various scraper forms.

Earlier in this chapter the artifact sample was discussed with little reference to their occurance in components. As is indicated by the designation "non-ceramic", this component lacks pottery. However, pottery is only one of the categories missing from the non-ceramic component. Table 17 is a complete list of the artifact categories occurring at the site, all of the categories listed occur in the ceramic component but certain of these categories are absent from the non-ceramic component.

The Table shows that all of the chipped stone categories are represented in the non-ceramic component, but none of the other categories is present. As indicated,

Table 17

Artifacts by Level

	I	II	III	IV	unknown
Biface Blades	16	28	24	18	16
Projectile Points	9	6	2	3	1
Bifacial Flake Knives	3	2	4	2	0
Uniface Blades	3	11	7	4	2
Scrapers	15	27	12	7	4
Ground and Incised Bone	6	15	0	0	3
Pottery Rim Sherds	20	20	0	0	1
Total	72	109	49	34	27

projectile points, biface blades, uniface blades, scrapers, bifacial flake knives and retouched flakes are present. At this point it is significant to note what is absent: ceramics, stone grinding, worked organic material, and hammer stones (see Table 17).

The absence of two major technological features, ceramics and stone grinding, indicates an early technological level or a site in which the range of activities didn't include these items. The manufacture of implements by grinding rather than chipping, such as adze blades, axes, and bannerstones, is an innovation of an "archaic" level of technology. Although the non-ceramic component lacks stone grinding, it is not termed "Paleo-Indian" because it lacks the specific projectile point styles diagnostic of "Paleo-Indian" technology.

The artifacts from the non-ceramic component show no indication of any type of grinding. Not only are ground stone tools such as the adze and ax not present, but stone grinding such as is evidenced by basal smoothing on very early items (Willey, 1966) is absent. The non-ceramic component represents a chipped stone technology only.

III.8 USE OF THE BNPS

The BNPS appears to have been primarily a fishing camp as indicated by the large quantity of fish bone at the site. Rogers (in Damas, 1969:200) states that "among the Boreal Forest hunting groups there are gatherings of the full-size bands, which correspond to the Cheyenne winter band, except that in the north, gatherings occur in summer in connection with fishing. These groups in turn break up into smaller units for the winter."

The proximity of the Evans site across the lake, indicates the possibility of a number of small bands summering at the Narrows, or on the entire expanse of the lake. A number of small bands (family units?) summering in close proximity for companionship and exchange, might still enjoy some degree of autonomy by having separate campsites. Helm and Rogers (in Damas, 1969:52) indicate that in most band societies, the majority of marriages occur within a group of about 1000 persons (with some "leakage at the fringes"). Because of the relative abundance of resources within a very close range, these larger summer campsites could be used for exchanges such as marriage. These contacts would probably be difficult during the winter when these larger aggregates break up into individual hunting groups which cover larger territories. Slobodin (in Damas,

1969:209) notes "we northern Canadian peoples are used to enormous territories; for instance, the first time I ever took a dog-team trip we covered a 500-mile round trip on some chore or other."

As mentioned above the BNPS is on a small promontory jutting out into the lake; the site is on a slope and has good drainage to keep relatively dry. The location of the site itself offers a good view and can more or less control any water traffic through the Narrows. Eggan states that "...a lake or a stream may be the focus of the groups interest because that is where the resources are, and the barren uplands, which are often the boundaries, are perhaps relatively unimportant" (in Damas, 1969:204).

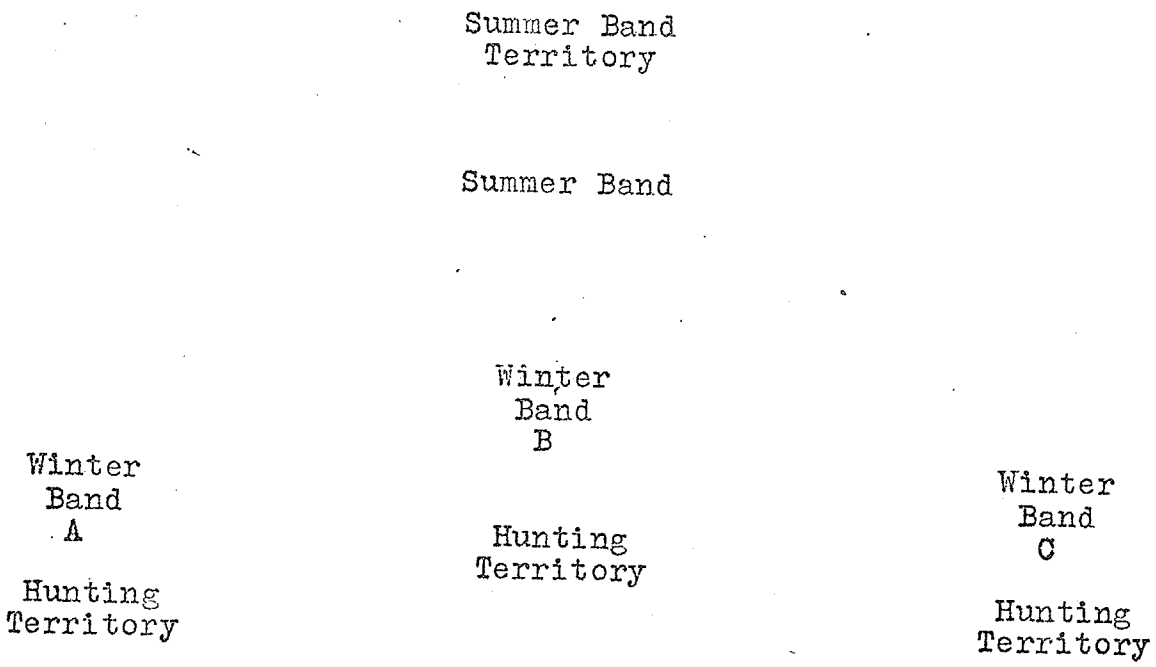
It is possible that the yearly pattern of these people was such that during the summer, a number of small hunting bands consisting of nuclear families (Slobodin, 1969) came together for purposes of fishing, trading and companionship at the summer focus to return to the hunting territory for the winter. This might be indicated by Figure 12. According to this Figure, the BNPS would be represented by one of the winter bands coming together at the Narrows to form a part of the larger aggregate summer band, another winter band might inhabit the Evans site across the Narrows.

Figure 12

Summer and Winter Bands

and

Band Autonomy



It is possible that there is considerable overlap of the summer territories of the constituent winter bands. One might also suggest that as the winter bands move out into their hunting territory, the hunting band grows more and more isolated, that contacts grow less frequent.

While the primary summer food was probably fish, the primary game was caribou (Harp, 1961; Mayer-Oakes, 1970; Wright, 1970). Although no evidence for caribou hunting is to be found at the BNPS, it is probable that caribou hunting was practiced. Weir (1960) indicates that woodland caribou have been found in the area although currently the major large game animal in this area is moose.

IV. COMPARISONS

IV.1 SPATIAL COMPARISONS

This section is designed as a summary of sites with Shield Archaic components. The Shield Archaic sites recovered to date, tend to be grouped together around lakes. Therefore, it is easier to compare specific sites within a cluster and consider that site as representative of that group, than to compare each site in the cluster.

There are at present 12 areas where Shield Archaic sites are found. These form an arc with one end in the North West Territories and the other end in Quebec as indicated in Figure 13. These areas are as follows:

A. Lower and Middle Thelon district, North West Territories (Harp, 1961)

B. South Indian Lake, Manitoba (Oscar Mallory, personal communication)

C. Bakers Narrows-Lake Athapapouskow, Manitoba (Wright, 1968a; Hlady, 1970)

D. Grand Rapids, Manitoba (Mayer-Oakes, 1970)

E. Gods Lake, Manitoba (Wright, 1970; n.d.)

Figure 13

Locations of Shield Archaic Sites

A. Lower and Middle Thelon district, North West Territories

B. South Indian Lake, Manitoba

C. Baker's Narrows-Lake Athapapouskow, Manitoba

D. Grand Rapids, Manitoba

E. Gods Lake, Manitoba

F. Whiteshell Area, Manitoba

G. English River, Ontario

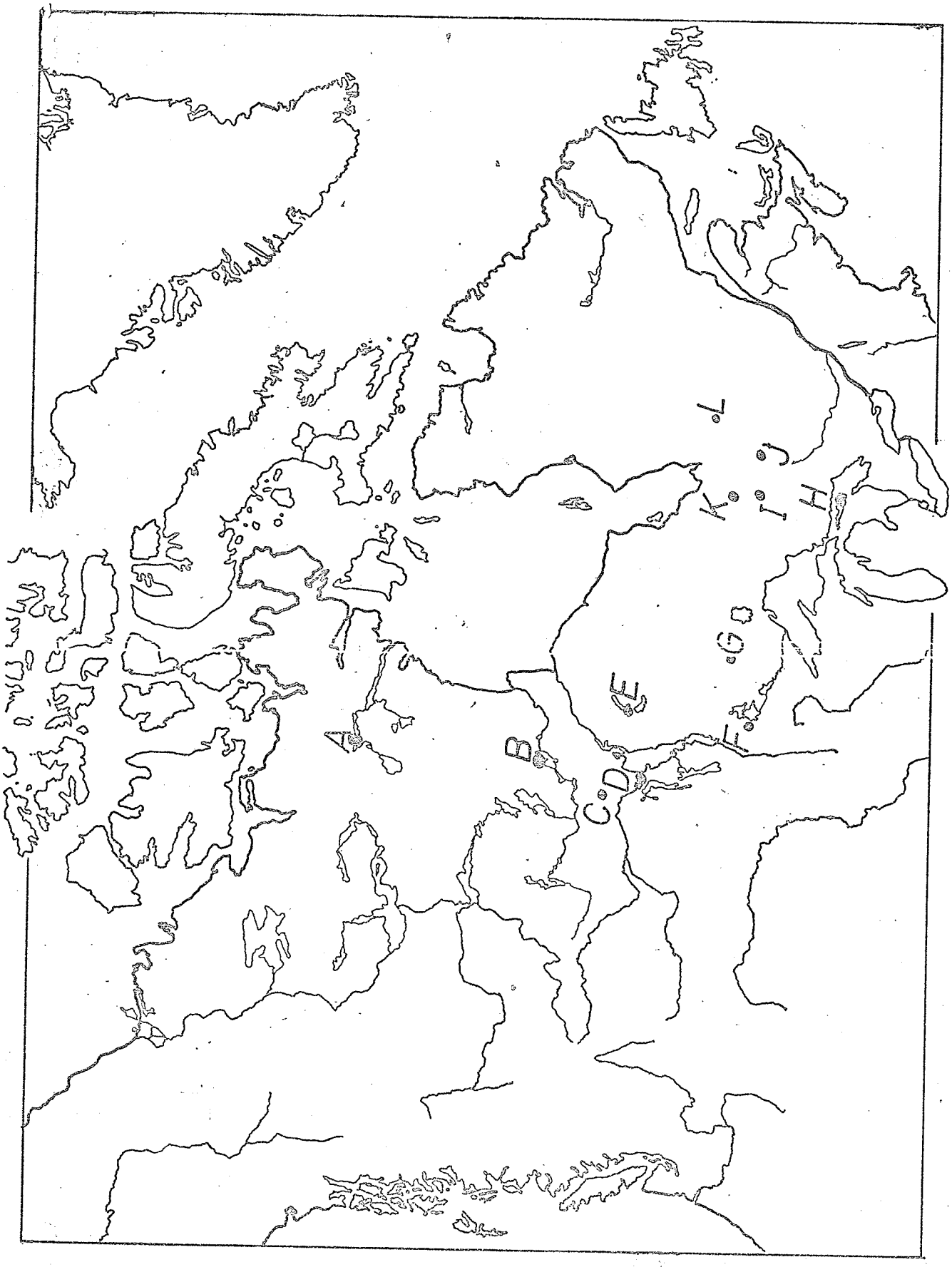
H. Frank Bay-Manitoulin District, Ontario

I. Mattagami Lake, Ontario

J. Lac Duparquet, Quebec

K. Lake Abitibi, Ontario

L. Lake Mistassini-Lake Albanel, Quebec


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
K
L

F. Whiteshell area, Manitoba (MacNeish, 1958)

G. English River, Ontario (Wright, n.d.; and personal communication)

H. Frank Bay-Manitoulin District, Ontario (Lee, 1957; 1953;1954;1955)

I. Mattagami Lake, Ontario (Wright, n.d.; and personal communication)

J. Lac Duparquet, Quebec (Wright, n.d.; and personal communication)

K. Lake Abitibi, Ontario (Ridley, 1956a; 1956b; 1958; 1962; Lee, 1965; Wright, n.d.)

L. Lake Mistassini-Lake Albanel, Quebec (Johnson, 1948; Martijn and Morlan, 1966; Rogers and Bradley, 1953; Rogers and Rogers, 1948;, 1950)

The number of sites identified as Shield Archaic has grown in recent years. However, there are only a few which have published artifact descriptions.

A. Lower and Middle Thelon District, North West Territories

Harp (1961) excavated a number of sites in this region. Some of these were identified by Wright (n.d.) as Shield Archaic. Site AL7 includes artifacts such as corner-notched projectile points, stemmed end scrapers, lanceolate projectile points, semi-lunar and discoidal asymetrical bifaces and large prismatic blades (Harp, 1961). Wright

(n.d.) gives the frequencies of artifact categories from AL7 as follows:

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percentage
Scrapers	15	40.5
Biface Blades	11	29.7
Projectile Points	11	29.7
Total	37	99.9

A description of these artifacts appears in Harps report (1961).

B. South Indian Lake, Manitoba

The South Indian Lake Archeological Salvage Project has recovered two sites which Oscar Mallory (Personal Communication) identifies as Shield Archaic. The present researcher has examined the the artifacts from these sites. They contain lanceolate and side-notched projectile points, biface and uniface blades. Lanceolate points indicate an early date for these sites.

C. Baker's Narrows-Lake Athapapouskow, Manitoba

The Evans site (C3-UN-31), excavated by Walter Hlady in 1966 is a single component Shield Archaic site (Hlady, 1970). The artifacts recovered include: biface blades, lanceolate and corner-notched projectile points, scrapers and a drill. Hlady lists two types of lanceolate points, the Evans lanceolate, which is a large triangular and the Athapap lanceolate which tends to have more convex sides than does the Evans lanceolate. A single corner-notched or expanding stemmed point was also recovered.

D. Grand Rapids, Manitoba

Information from sites in this area was unobtainable for the purposes of this study. Mayer-Oakes (1970) states that Shield Archaic peoples inhabited the "Cedar Lake Hinterlands" (351).

E. God's Lake, Manitoba

Wright excavated two sites with Shield Archaic components during the 1967 survey of God's Lake (Wright, 1970). These are the God's Lake site (GdKn-3) and the Elk Island site (GdKn-1).

The God's lake site contains three components repre-

senting Shield Archaic, Laurel tradition, and Selkirk focus. The frequency of artifact categories at the God's Lake site are as follows:

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percentage
Projectile Point*	1	2.3
Scrapers	21	48.8
Biface Blades	10	23.3
Uniface Blades	1	2.3
Flake Knives	2	4.7
Wedges	2	4.7
Hammerstone	1	2.3
Core-scraper	1	2.3
Pebble Knives	2	4.7
Mano	1	2.3
Paintstone	1	2.3
Total	43	100.0

Wright (1970) describes a number of these artifacts but there is no mention of which component they are from.

The Elk Island site contains three components: Shield Archaic, Selkirk focus, and historic Cree. The artifact category frequencies are:

---

* Wright, 1970 and n.d.

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percentage
Scrapers*	5	35.7
Biface Blades	3	21.4
Uniface Blades	2	14.3
Hammerstone	1	7.1
Metate	1	7.1
Total	14	99.9

Wright (1970) describes a number of these artifacts, but does not give their provenience.

F. Whiteshell Area, Manitoba

A number of sites have been found in the Whiteshell area of Southeastern Manitoba (MacNeish, 1958) which the present researcher considers to relate to the Shield Archaic. MacNeish considers these as belonging to the Whiteshell and Larter foci.

The Whiteshell focus has as its predominant projectile point types, McKean lanceolate, Nutamik concave and Sturgeon triangular, in proportions of 50%, 38% and 12% respectively (MacNeish, 1958). It is unlikely that McKean type points were used by Shield Archaic peoples but the possib-

* Wright 1970 and n.d.

ility of their coexistence along the southern fringes of the Shield and adjacent territory should not rule out the possibility of Shield Archaic peoples obtaining these either through trade or some other form of contact.

The Larter focus has a bit more variety in its projectile point types. McKean lanceolate, Sturgeon triangular, Winnipeg ovoid, Parkdale eared, Larter tanged and Anderson corner-notched, in proportions of 7%, 24%, 27%, 10%, 17%, and 15% respectively.

Projectile points in the Larter focus represent mixture probably with earlier Whiteshell focus, witnessed by the diminished frequency but persistence of McKean lanceolate points and the increase in Sturgeon triangular plus the introduction of new point types. The transition from Whiteshell to Larter focus seems to indicate a trend toward an increase in the proportion of projectile points and bifaces, with a corresponding decrease in proportions of scrapers. There is also an introduction of ground and pecked stone tools in the Larter focus.

G. English River, Ontario

The EaKa site is located on the English River in Northern Ontario (50 9'N and 92 3'W) (Wright, personal communication). At present, only artifact category frequencies

are available from this site and appear in a simplified form in Table 18 of this report. A complete listing of artifact category frequencies is as follows:

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percentage
Scrapers*	41	38.3
Biface Blades	18	16.8
Projectile Points	14	13.1
Uniface Blades	3	2.8
Wedges	5	4.7
Bifacial Flake Knives	1	0.9
Pebble Knives	1	0.9
Core Scrapers	4	3.7
Hammerstones	5	4.7
Manos	1	0.9
Paintstones	3	2.8
Backed Flake Knives	1	0.9
Abraders	5	4.7
Flaked Adze	1	0.9
Ground Item	1	0.9
Copper Fishook	1	0.9

* Wright, n.d. and personal communication

Copper Barbs	2	1.9
Total	107	99.8

Descriptions of these artifacts are to be published in Wright's forthcoming monograph on the Shield Archaic.

H. Frank Bay-Manitoulin Area, Ontario

The Sheguiandah site, on Manitoulin Island (Lee, 1953; 1954; 1955; 1957) has witnessed a rather long series of human occupations. From Lee's (1957) description, it appears that artifacts from levels 4 and 5 are related to the Shield Archaic. Level 4 artifacts appear to be mostly large thin bifaces. They are made from large flakes, and there is a good deal of secondary retouch. A number of these exhibit shoulders or a shoulder on one side. Level 5 contains thick bifaces and flake scrapers. Although these bifaces appear to be different than those in the previous level, it is probable that they are related but of an earlier occupation.

I. Mattagami Lake, Ontario

The Drunken Point site is located on Mattagami Lake

in Northern Ontario (47 46'N and 81 30'W) (Wright, personal communication). Full description of the artifacts recovered from this site will be published in Wright's forthcoming Shield Archaic Monograph. Frequencies for the artifact categories are as follows:

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percentage
Scrapers*	38	52.1
Biface Blades	9	12.3
Projectile Points	18	24.7
Uniface Blades	1	1.4
Wedges	2	2.7
Spokeshaves	1	1.4
Drills	2	2.7
Anvil Stones	1	1.4
Ground Slate	1	1.4
Total	73	100.1

J. Lac Duparquet, Quebec

The Bancroft site is located on Lac Duparquet,

*Wright n.d. and personal communication

Quebec (48 16'N and 79 25'W) (Wright, personal communication). This site will also be described in the Shield Archaic monograph being prepared by Wright.

Artifact class frequencies for the Bancroft site are as follows:

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percentage
Scrapers*	26	49.0
Biface Blades	14	26.4
Projectile Points	5	9.4
Uniface Blades	2	3.8
Bifacial Flake Knives	1	1.9
Core Scrapers	2	3.8
Hammerstones	1	1.9
Abrader-Hammer	1	1.9
Flaked-Ground Item	1	1.9
Total	53	100.0

K. Lake Abitibi, Ontario

In 1964, Lee excavated sites at Lake Abitibi (Lee,

* Wright n.d. and personal communication

1965). According to Wright (1968), zones 2 and 3 of the Louis site are Shield Archaic components. Zone 2 appears to have some mixture with later material. From zone 2, four projectile points were recovered. Three of these are notched and one is lanceolate. Four knives were recovered; four biface fragments of which two are believed to be of the same artifact. Four scrapers, three of which are end and one end and side combined; and one large biface which Lee considers an axe form. Zone 3 artifacts include three bifaces, and a number of flakes used as scrapers.

L. Lakes Mistassini-Albanel, Quebec

Martijn and Morlan (1966) describe a number of projectile points and knives they attribute to the Shield Archaic. In the opinion of the present writer, all twenty of these artifacts might well be considered Shield Archaic; however, the authors indicate that only five of the artifacts have affinities to the Shield Archaic. For the present paper, only these five will be considered. Three of these artifacts are from the region around the Baie de la Temiscamie, the other two are from the Collins Blanche region.

All five of the artifacts are manufactured from

quartzite. The maximum length ranges from 78-114 mm with a mean of 92.14 mm. Maximum width ranges from 30-37 mm with a mean of 34 mm. Maximum thickness ranges from 9-16 mm with a mean of 13 mm. All are lanceolate in shape with the cross-sections of three being biconvex; one specimen displays a plano-convex to biconvex and the fifth a plano-convex cross-section. A small amount of edge grinding is present on two of the specimens.

IV.2 THE BNPS

The lower component of the BNPS has characteristic artifacts of the Shield Archaic, that is, scrapers, projectile points, uniface blades, biface blades, bifacial flake knives. The frequencies of these artifact categories are as follows:

Artifact Category	Quantity	Percentage
Projectile Points	5	6.9
Scrapers	19	23.1
Uniface Blades	11	13.4
Bifacial Flake Knives	6	7.3
Biface Blades	41	50.0
Total	82	100.7

The frequencies of artifact categories from the BNPS increase the range of quantitative variation of artifact categories. The following are the ranges of percentages of artifact categories from Wright's "Seven Shield Archaic Sites" (n.d.) compared to the percentage of the categories found at the BNPS. Data from other sites is inadequate for this comparison.

Artifact Category	Seven Shield Archaic Sites Range	BNPS Range
Scrapers	30.8-49.0	23.1
Biface Blades	15.1-33.3	50.0
Projectile Points	0-29.7	6.9
Uniface Blades	0-24.9	13.4
Wedges	0-15.2	0
Bifacial Flake Knives	0-4.7	7.3
Core Scrapers	0-7.7	0
Hammerstones	0-14.9	0

The discrepancies in the frequency of categories of artifacts from site to site are probably due to the difference in the types of sites. This difference in sites may be due to certain specialized activities such as butchering or may be due to seasonal factors.

Table 18

Eight Shield Archaic Sites
(after Wright, n.d.)

Class	Site: AL-7	God's Lake	Elk Island	EAKA	Drunken Point	Abitibi Narrows	Bancroft	BNPS
Scrapers	15 (40.5)	21 (48.8)	4 (30.8)	41 (38.3)	33 (45.2)	16 (33.3)	26 (49)	19 (22.9)
Biface Blades	11 (29.7)	10 (23.3)	3 (23.1)	18 (16.8)	11 (15.1)	16 (33.3)	14 (26.4)	42 (50.6)
Projectile Points	11 (29.7)	1 (2.3)	0	14 (13.1)	18 (24.6)	2 (4.2)	5 (9.4)	5 (6.0)
Uniface Blades	0	1 (2.3)	2 (15.4)	3 (2.8)	4 (5.5)	12 (24.9)	2 (3.8)	11 (13.3)
Wedges	0	2 (4.7)	2 (15.4)	5 (4.7)	2 (2.7)	0	0	0
Bifacial Flake Knives	0	2 (4.7)	0	1 (.9)	0	0	1 (1.9)	6 (7.2)
Core-Scrapers	0	1 (2.3)	1 (7.7)	4 (3.7)	0	0	2 (3.8)	0
Hammerstones	0	1 (2.3)	1 (7.7)	5 (4.7)	0	0	1 (1.9)	0
All others	0	4 (9.3)	0	16 (14.8)	5 (6.9)	2 (4.2)	2 (3.8)	0
TOTAL	37 (99.9)	43 (100.0)	13 (100.1)	107 (99.8)	73 (99.0)	48 (99.9)	53 (100.0	83 (100.0)

Wright (1970) explains the high frequency of biface blades at the BNPS as being the result of having a close proximity to sources of raw material. No quarry sources for raw materials have been found in the region although there are ample surface supplies (Leonoff, personal communication).

IV.3 Temporal Comparisons

In dealing with any cultural manefestation, it should be remembered that people do not exist in a vacuum with neither a past nor a future. A cultural manefestation, at any specific time, has developed from something and barring a catastrophic end, will develop into something further.

Wright (1970) indicates the cultural sequence for the western part of the Canadian Precambrian Shield as the following:

Cultural Sequence	Diagnostic Marker or Innovation
Historic	European trade goods
Selkirk Focus	
Laurel Tradition	Pottery
Shield Archaic	Stone grinding (late)
Plano Tradition	Lanceolate Projectile Points

Harp, in his report on the archeology of the Lower and Middle Thelon districts of the Northwest Territories (1961) brings to light three artifact complexes which he designates "B", "C", and "D" respectively. Harp's hypothesis is that complex "C", assigned to the Shield Archaic by Wright (n.d.), developed from complex "B" which is a late Paleo-Indian (Plano) manefestation.

Harp's complex "B" is based on the GL (lower) site* and artifacts from the Moffatt collection (Harp, 1959) and includes sites SL2B, SL5, SL8, SL6, BvL8, BvL1, SL2D, SL2A, BvL9, BvL 12, and SL7. GL (lower) is an occupation site. Sixty-eight specimens were found at GL (lower) including lanceolate projectile points, taperd stem projectile points, burins, willow-leaf side blades, bifaces, scrapers, prismatic blades, spall scrapers, and knives (Harp, 1961:44).

Complex "C" is based on site AL7, an occupation site, and sites BvL4, AL5, BvL 11, GL (upper), and AL6. Site AL7 includes artifacts such as corner-removed and side-notched projectile points, lanceolate projectile

---

*Abbreviations for sites in the Lower and Middle Thelon refer to sites on lakes. Abbreviations are as follows: GL- Grant Lake; SL- Schultz Lake; BvL- Beverly Lake; BL- Baker Lake; AL- Aberdeen Lake.

points, stemmed end scrapers, semi-lunar and discoidal asymmetrical bifaces, and large prismatic blades.

Complex "D" appears to follow in the sequence. Complex "D" is based on site SL2C, a workshop, including sites AL9, BvL2, SL4, SL3, and BL8R5. This complex consists of such artifacts as chipped and ground adzes, asymmetrical bifaces, and both rectanguloid and asymmetrical side blades.

Wright (1970:44) states that further to the south, the sequence following Shield Archaic is the Laurel Tradition, "...the Laurel tradition represents the continuing development of the Shield Archaic tradition with the addition of ceramics and possibly some lithic traits." Harp's complex "D" does not appear to represent a Laurel tradition component. Wright states that "there is evidence that after a relatively continuous occupation of the interior Keewatin District beginning with the Plano tradition and ending with the late Shield Archaic that the area was abandoned by interior caribou hunters" (1970:44). A question is raised here as to whether complex "D" represents a southward movement of coastal peoples or a later manifestation of Shield Archaic.

It might be safer to assume that complex "D" is a

later development of Shield Archaic with various technological innovations such as stone grinding. Stone grinding, for such modifications as basal smoothing is an extremely old technique, occurring on very early Paleo-Indian points. Artifacts manufactured by grinding and polishing occur in eastern Archaic assemblages where they are a marker of Archaic technologies (Ritchie, 1965). The non-ceramic component at the BNPS exhibits no stone grinding, even at the level of basal thinning. This would tend to indicate that the BNPS is a rather early archaic component or that there was no necessity for stone grinding at the site.

Projectile point types from Acasta Lake, N.W.T. (Forbis, 1961) and Dismal Lake region (Harp, 1958) bear a close resemblance to Harp's Complex "B" projectile points. These sites are located east of the Great Slave-Great Bear Lakes. It is my hypothesis that the Paleo-Indian forerunner of the Shield Archaic developed in the region between the Great Bear-Great Slave Lakes and Hudson Bay, spreading east and southward along the rivers and lakes.

Although there is little evidence, Wright (1970) believes that the Shield Archaic people tended to move in an easterly direction, "plant and animal reoccupation

of land freed by the retreating Laurentide ice permitted northern Plano-Shield Archaic hunters to expand; particularly in an easterly direction" (Wright, 1970:43-4). Harp (1961), Mayer-Oakes (1970), and Wright (1970) indicate that the economy of Shield Archaic peoples was based upon caribou. Although there is no evidence for caribou at the BNPS, caribou are present in the area today and were supposed to have been more plentiful in earlier periods (Weir, 1960). Wright (1970) states that as the Shield Archaic peoples moved eastwards, the temporal depth diminished along with a corresponding decrease in the frequency of Plano traits.

V. Summary and Conclusions

V.1 Summary

The Bakers Narrows Picnic Site, excavated in the summer of 1967, contains two components. The lower pre- or non-ceramic component is characterized by biface blades, projectile points, bifacial flake knives, scrapers and uniface blades. The upper component has all of these artifact categories plus ground stone and bone and pottery.

The non-ceramic component is identified as Shield Archaic, a widespread complex of chipped stone technology. Shield Archaic components are found in an arc around Hudson's Bay from the Thelon districts in the North West Territories to Western Quebec.

The Shield Archaic is a part of an overall tradition beginning with late Paleo-Indian (Plano) through Shield Archaic and Laurel tradition.

V.2 Redefinition

Because we are dealing with an artifact complex of

such gross limits both spatially and temporally, it is extremely difficult to pin down a definition of Shield Archaic based on typology alone. The Shield Archaic sites described are widely separated in space and probably in time. It is also unlikely that these could have been for the same purpose and thus may represent hunting, butchering, workshop and house sites. Some sites may represent seasonal variation rather than cultural differences. Therefore, the present researcher does not feel that the time is ripe for a definition of the Shield Archaic based on typology.

The Shield Archaic is the resident Archaic tradition of the northern boreal forest, primarily on the precambrian shield but extending off of this geologic province and at the fringes merging traits with other Archaic traditions (Ritchie, 1965). The economy of the Shield Archaic peoples is based on a winter hunting season with the primary big game being caribou and a summer season economically based on fishing, operating from more or less sedentary camps.

V.3 FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research at the BNPS itself might include

further excavation beyond the portion dug during the 1967 field season. Analysis of the faunal remains would indicate the primary bases of the economy and possibly the size of the band.

Future survey and excavation around Lake Athapapouskow might note the number of bands using the lake for the base of their operations. Recovery of more materials might indicate the complete culture sequence for this area.

Research in reference to the Shield Archaic might be directed at establishing the spatial and temporal limits of this widespread artifact complex. Further research would reveal more of the range of variation both numerically and typologically. Research should be carried out in reference to faunal remains at these sites to determine what the basis of the economy was and to get some indication of the size of the bands using the sites.

Future research in the above directions would help put the BNPS, and the Shield Archaic in a better perspective in relation to North American prehistory.

References

Bryson, Reid A. and Wayne M. Wendland
1967, "Tentative Climatic Patterns of Some Late Glacial and Post-Glacial Episodes in Central North America," In: Mayer-Oakes, editor, Life, Land and Water:Proceedings of the 1966 Conference on Environmental Studies of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Region, University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg.

Damas, David (editor)
1969, Contributions to Anthropology:Band Societies-Proceedings of the Conference on Band Organization, National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 228, Ottawa.

Davies, J.F., B.B. Bannatyne, G.S. Barry and H.R. McCabe
1962, Geology and Mineral Resources of Manitoba, Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg.

Elson, John A.
1967, "Geology of Glacial Lake Agassiz," In: Mayer-Oakes, editor, Life, Land and Water: Proceedings of the 1966 Conference on Environmental Studies of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Region, University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg.

Forbis, Richard G.
1961 "Early Point Types from Acasta Lake, Northwest Territories, Canada," American Antiquity 27:(1): 112-113.

Greenmen, Emerson F. and George M. Stanley
1942,"The Archaeology and Geology of Two Early Sites Near Killarney, Ontario," Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, 28:505-530.

Harp, Elmer Jr.
1958, "Prehistory in the Dismal Lake Area, Northwest Territories, Canada," Arctic, 11:(4):219-249.

1959, "The Moffatt Archaeological Collection from the Dubawnt Country, Canada," American Antiquity, 24:412-422.

1961, The Archaeology of the Lower and Middle Thelon, Northwest Territories, Arctic Institute of North America, Technical Paper 8, Montreal.

Hlady, Walter M.
1967, "The Athapap Culture," Plains Anthropologist, 12:(36):212.

1970, "Manitoba-Northern Woodlands," In: Hlady, editor, Ten Thousand Years: Archaeology in Manitoba, Manitoba Archaeological Society, Winnipeg.

Johnson, Frederick
1948, "The Rogers' Collection from Lakes Mistassini and Albanel, Province of Quebec," American Antiquity, 14:91-98.

Lee, Thomas E.
1953, "A Preliminary Report on the Sheguiandah Site, Manitoulin Island," Annual Report of the National Museum of Canada for the Fiscal Year 1951-52, National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 128, Canada Department of Resources and Development, Ottawa.

1957, "The Antiquity of the Sheguiandah Site," Canadian Field-Naturalist, 71:117-137.

1965, Archaeological Investigations at Lake Abitibi, 1964, Centre d'Etudes Nordiques, Number 10, Quebec.

Leonoff, Leslie
1970, The Identification, Distribution and Sources of Lithic Raw Materials in Manitoba Archaeological Sites, Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

MacNeish, R.S.
1951, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance in the Northwest Territories," National Museum of Canada Bulletin 123, pp. 24-41, Ottawa.

1958, An Introduction to the Archaeology of Southeast Manitoba, National Museum of Canada Bulletin 157, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Ottawa.

Martijn, Charles A. and Richard E. Morlan
1966, "Twenty Projectile Points and Knives from Central Quebec, Canada," Bulletin De La Societe De Archeologie De Quebec, December, Quebec.

Mayer-Oakes, William J. (editor)
1967, Life, Land and Water: Proceedings of the 1966 Conference on Environmental Studies of the Glacial Lake Agassiz Region, Occasional Paper Number 1, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg.

1970, Archeological Investigations in the Grand Rapids, Manitoba Reservoir, 1961-1962, Occasional Paper Number 3, Department of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, University of Manitoba Press, Winnipeg.

Moore, Raymond C.
1958, Introduction to Historical Geology, McGraw-Hill Book Company Inc., New York.

Nichols, Harvey
1967, "Pollen Diagrams from Sub-Arctic Central Canada," Science, 155:(3770):1665-1668.

Quimby, George Irving
1960, Indian Life in the Upper Great Lakes: 11,000 B.C. to A.D. 1800, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Ridley, Frank
1954, "The Frank Bay Site, Lake Nipissing, Ontario," American Antiquity, 20:40-50.

1956a, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance of Lake Abitibi, Province of Ontario," Pennsylvania Archaeologist, 26:(1):32-36.

1956b, "An Archeological Reconnaissance of Lake Abitibi, Ontario," Ontario History, 48:(1): 18-23.

1958, "Sites on Ghost River, Lake Abitibi," Pennsylvania Archaeologist, 28:(1):39-56.

1962, "The Ancient Sites of Lake Abitibi," Canadian Geographical Journal, 64:(3):86-93.

Rogers, Edward S.
1967, "Subsistence Areas of the Cree-Ojibwa of the Eastern Subarctic: A Preliminary Study," Contributions to Ethnology V, National Museum of Canada Bulletin 204, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

1969, "Band Organizations Among the Indians of Eastern Subarctic Canada," In: Damas, editor, Contributions to Anthropology: Band Societies-Proceedings of the Conference on Band Organization, National Museum of Canada Bulletin 228, Ottawa.

Rogers, Edward S. and Roger A. Bradley
1953, "An Archaeological Reconnaissance in South-Central Quebec, 1950," American Antiquity, 19:138-144.

Rogers, Edward S. and Murray H. Rogers
1948, "Archaeological Reconnaissance of Lakes Mistassini and Albanel, Province of Quebec, 1947," American Antiquity, 14:(2):81-90.

1950, "Archaeological Investigations in the Region About Lakes Mistassini and Albanel, Province of Quebec, 1948," American Antiquity, 15:(4): 322-337.

Sanford, John T.
1957, "Geologic Observations at the Sheguiandah Site," Canadian Field-Naturalist, 71:138-145.

Shelford, Victor E.
1963, The Ecology of North America, University of Illinois Press, Urbana.

Slobodin, Richard
1969, "Criteria of Identification of Bands," In: Damas editor, Contributions to Anthropology: Band Societies-Proceedings of the Conference on Band Organization, National Museum of Canada Bulletin 228, Ottawa.

Sproule, J.C.
1962, "The Tectonics of the Canadian Shield and Adjoining Sedimentary Basins in Relation to Oil and Gas Occurences," in Stevenson, editor, The Tectonics of the Canadian Shield, The Royal Society of Canada Special Publication Number 4, University of Toronto Press, Toronto.

Steward, Julian H.
1969, "Observations on Bands," In: Damas, editor, Contributions to Anthropology: Band Societies Proceedings of the Conference on Band Organization, National Museum of Canada, Bulletin 228 Ottawa.

Weir, Thomas R.
1960, Economic Atlas of Manitoba, Manitoba Department of Industry and Commerce, Winnipeg.

Willey, Gordon R.
1966, An Introduction to American Archaeology, volume I: North and Middle America, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Wright, J.V.
1967, The Laurel Tradition and the Middle Woodland Period, Bulletin 217 National Museum of Canada, Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa.

1968, "The Boreal Forest," In: Beals, editor, Science, History and Hudson Bay, Volume 1, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

1968a, "Boreal Forest-Current Research," American Antiquity, 34:(4):

1970, "The Shield Archaic in Manitoba: A Preliminary Statement," In: Hlady, editor, Ten Thousand Years: Archaeology in Manitoba, Manitoba Archaeological Society, Winnipeg.

n.d., "The Shield Archaic," Paper presented at the 1st annual meeting of the Canadian Archaeological Association, March, 1968; recording in the files of the Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Plate I

Projectile Points

Top row (left to right):
117/15; 20/5; 43/2; 6/2; 10/2.

Middle row (left to right):
60/1; 57/1; 60/2; 10/1; 63/1; 52/1; 59/25.

Bottom row (left to right):
68/3; 71/5; 32/4; 51/5; 64/1; 88/3; 121/4; 66/3.

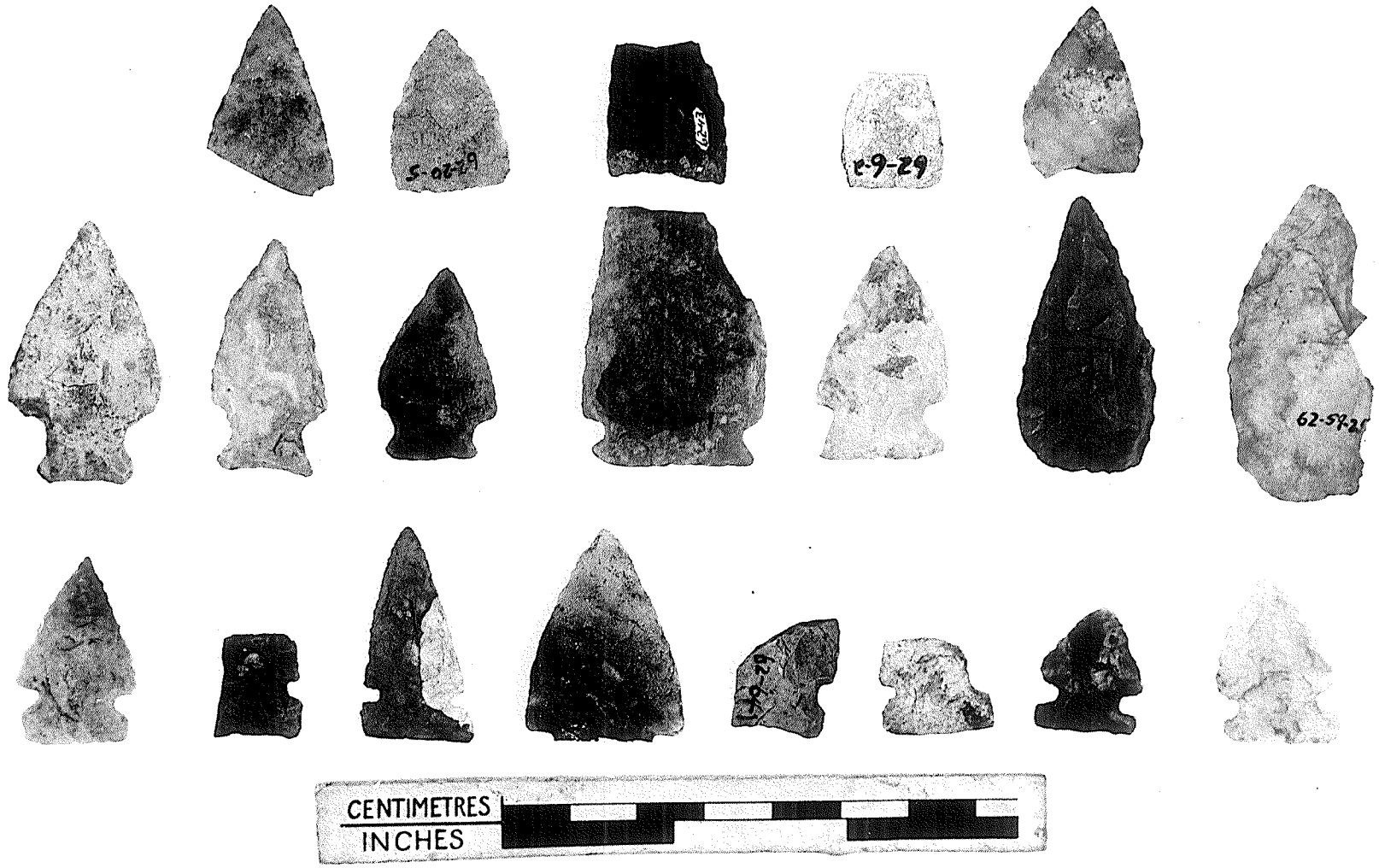

5-02-29
E-9-29
62-5%-25
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate II

Biface Blades

(left to right)

5/3; 59/17; 59/18.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate III

Biface Blades

(left to right)

80/1; 52/2; 11/1; 4/9.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate IV

Biface Blades

Top row (left to right):
29/1; 50/6; 63/2.

Bottom row (left to right):
16/2; 108/1; 107/2.

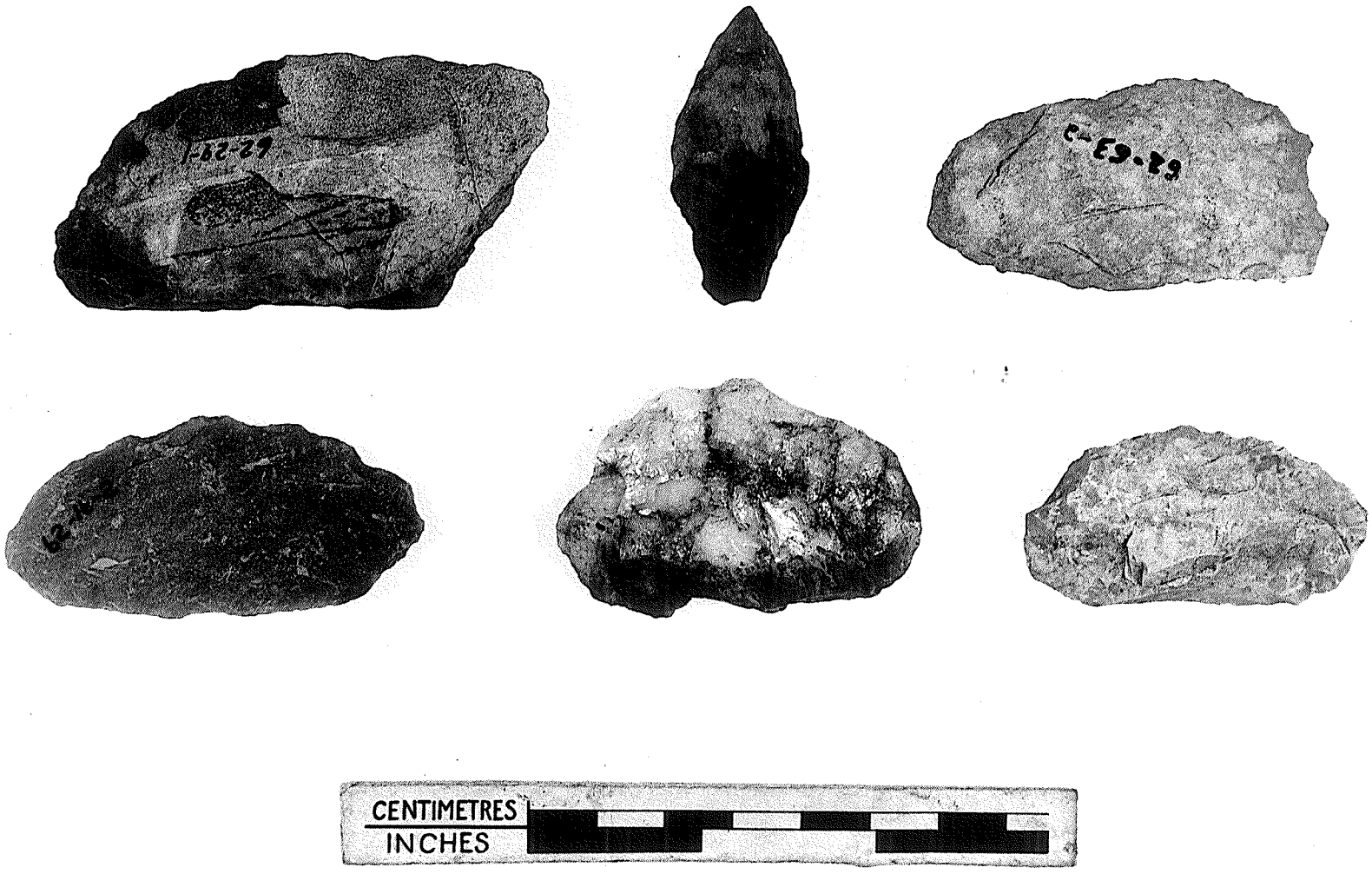

CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate V

Biface Blades

(left to right)

4/7; 5/1; 124/1; 122/1.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate VI

Biface Blades

(left to right)

102/1; 112/8; 59/24; 122/4.

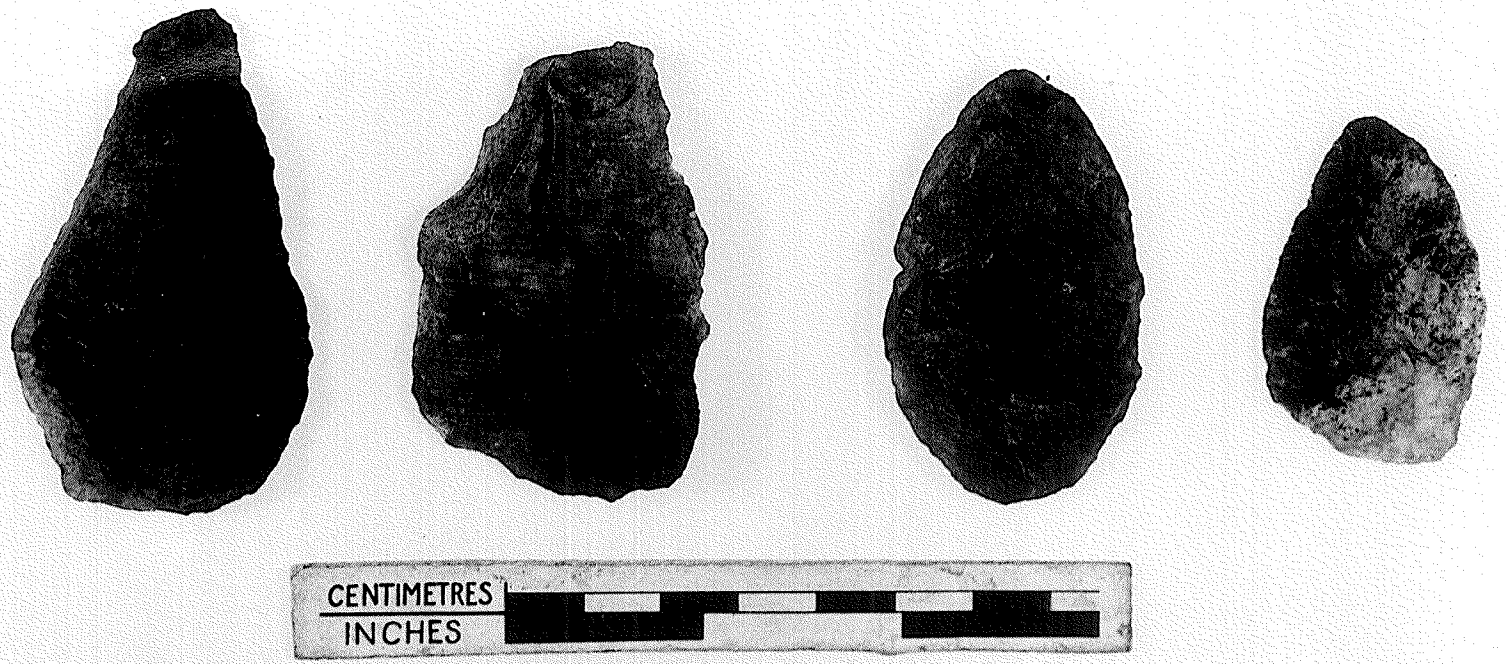

CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate VII

Biface Blades

(left to right)

46/5; 100/4; 75/5 and 76/2.

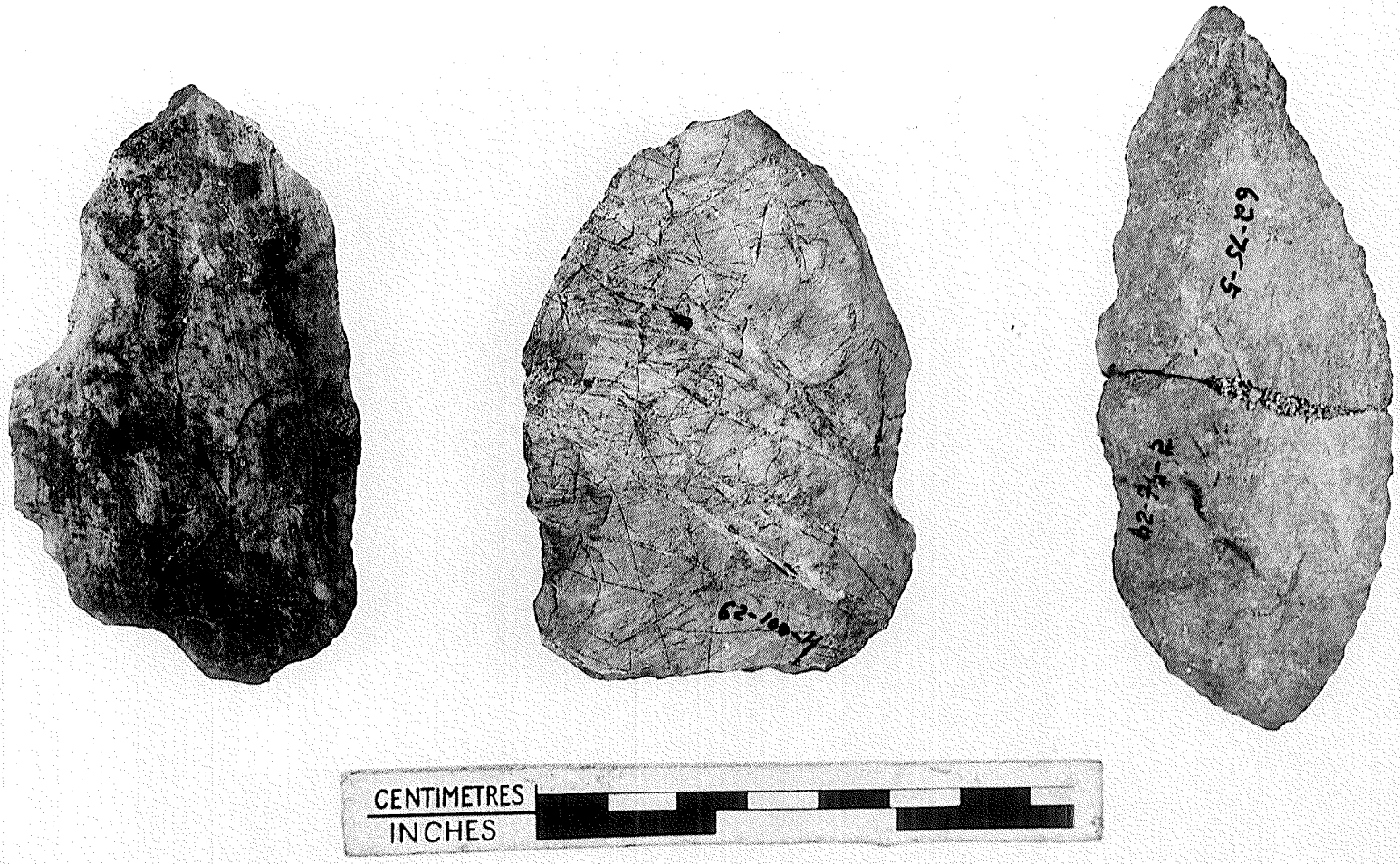

62-100-7
62-32-24
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate VIII

Biface Blades

112/12


63-113-12
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate IX

Biface Blades

(left to right)

16/1; 65/5; 51/6.


62-16-1
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate X

Bifacial flake knives

Top row (left to right):

21/7; 59/19; top 21/6; below 50/8; 31/4.

Bottom row (left to right):

46/6; 4/13; 62/1; 76/3.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XI

Uniface Blades

Top row (left to right):

52/7; 119/1; 11/2.

Bottom row (left to right):

107/1; 122/5; 5/8.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XII

Uniface Blades

Top row (left to right):

104/6; 71/11; top 117/8; below 50/11; 60/7; 4/10.

Bottom row (left to right):

38/3; 5/12; 57/2; 13/1.


62-21-91
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XIII

Uniface Blades

Top row (left to right):

78/1; 121/3; 18/4; 56/2; 52/1.

Bottom row (left to right):

51/11; 28/3; 22/6; 59/15.


62-56-2
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XIV

Uniface Blades

Top

28/2.

Bottom row (left to right):

48/1; 31/7; 101/2.


64-18-1
62-31-7
62-101-2
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XV

End Scrapers

Top row (left to right):
71/8; 65/4; 4/3; 19/3; 6/3; 56/4.

Middle row (left to right):
70/14; 50/10; 75/3; 21/3; 111/3; 9/7.

Bottom row (left to right):
27/1; 1/4; 1/6; 111/6; 126/9.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XVI

End Scrapers

Top row (left to right):

52/10; 1/5; 117/12; 50/7; 1/7.

Middle row (left to right):

57/3; 51/8; 4/8; 102/9; 78/3.

Bottom row (left to right):

77/1; 32/3; 71/1; 59/27; 39/1.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XVII

End Scrapers

Top row (left to right):
59/28; 31/8; 68/4; 56/3; 69/3.

Middle row (left to right):
52/9; 117/11; 72/3; 111/7; 2/2.

Bottom row (left to right):
76/1; 9/8; 18/3; 14/2; 36/1.

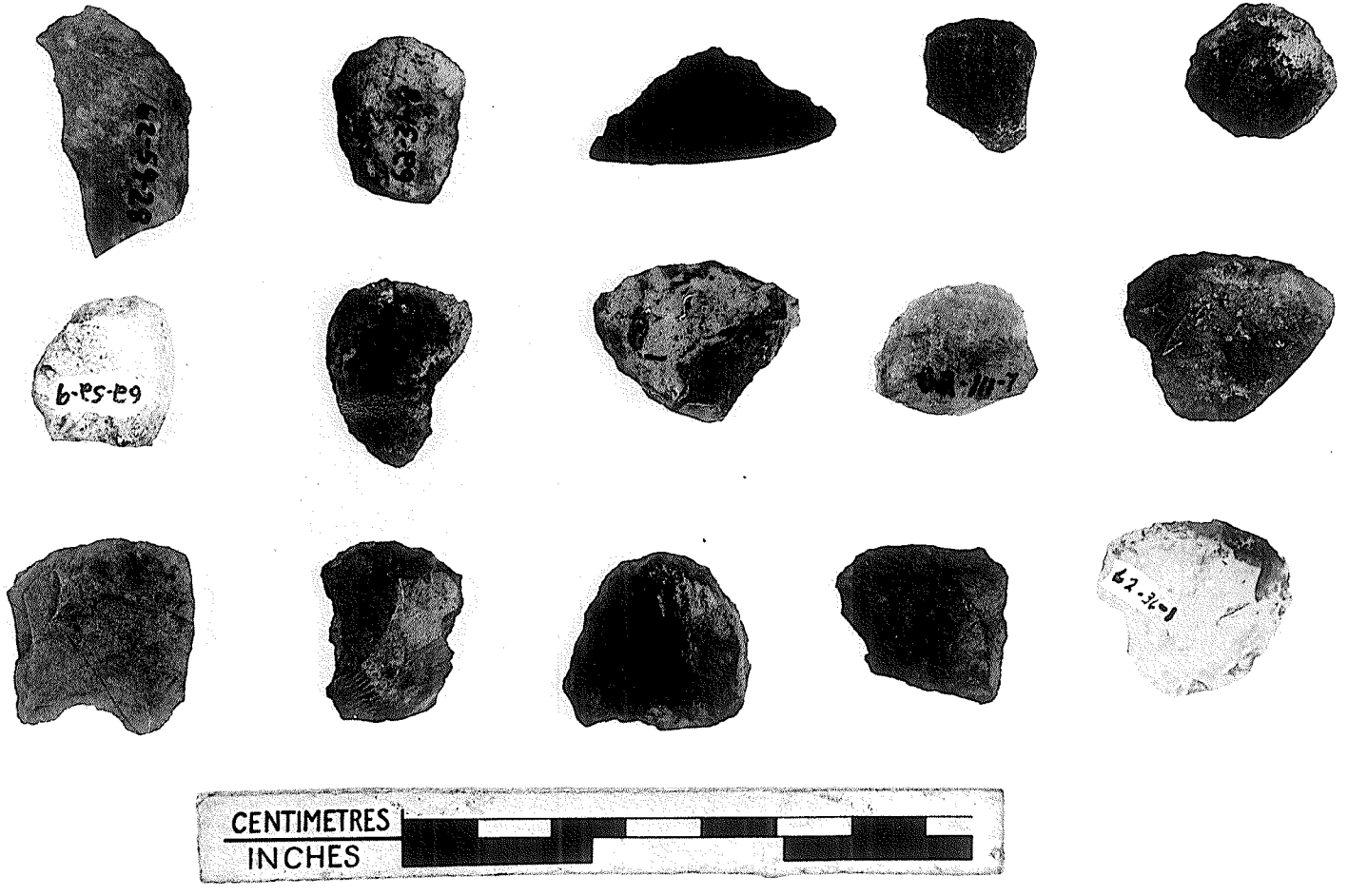

CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XVIII

Side Scrapers

Outer circle (clock-wise):

59/1; 111/4; 60/3; 103/4; 52/5.

Inner circle (clock-wise):

110/3; 59/10; 6/4.

Horizontal:

26/4.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XIX

Side Scrapers

Top:

117/13.

Middle row (left to right):

55/4; 58/2; 70/13; 41/1; 58/1.

Bottom row (left to right):

11/9; 68/6; 117/14; 117/7; 51/12.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XX

Pottery Rim Sherds

Top row (left to right):

20/1; 110/1.

Bottom row (left to right):

117/2; 117/3; 117/1.

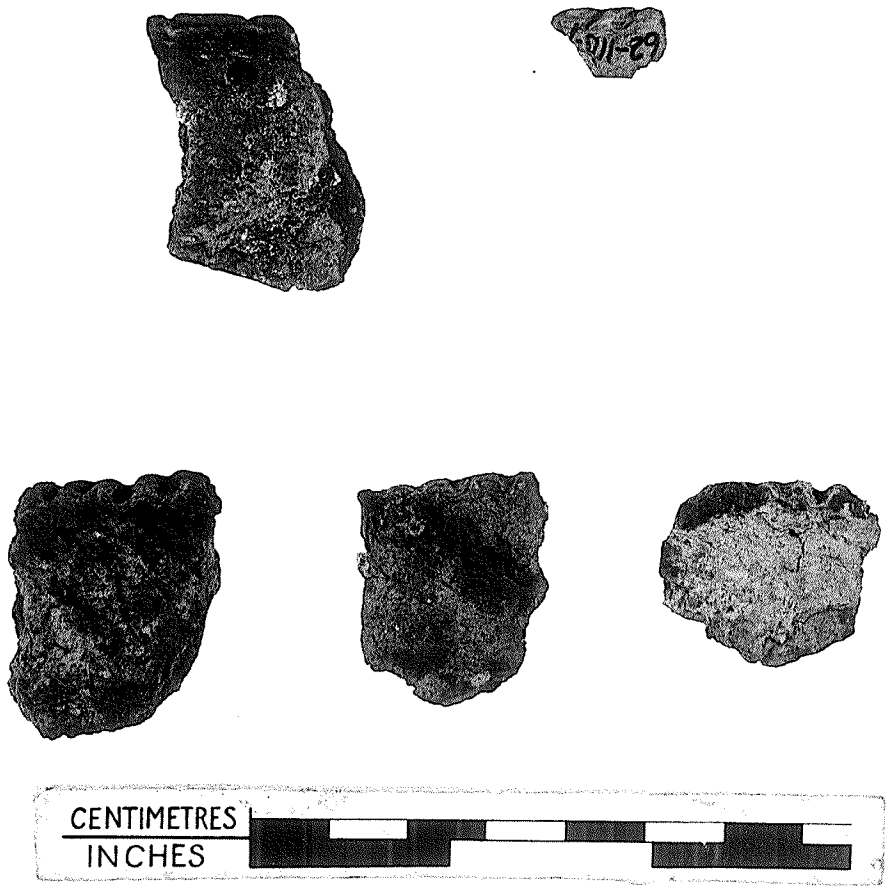

62-110
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXI

Pottery Rim Sherds

Top row (left to right):

1/2; 1/3.

Bottom:

68/1.

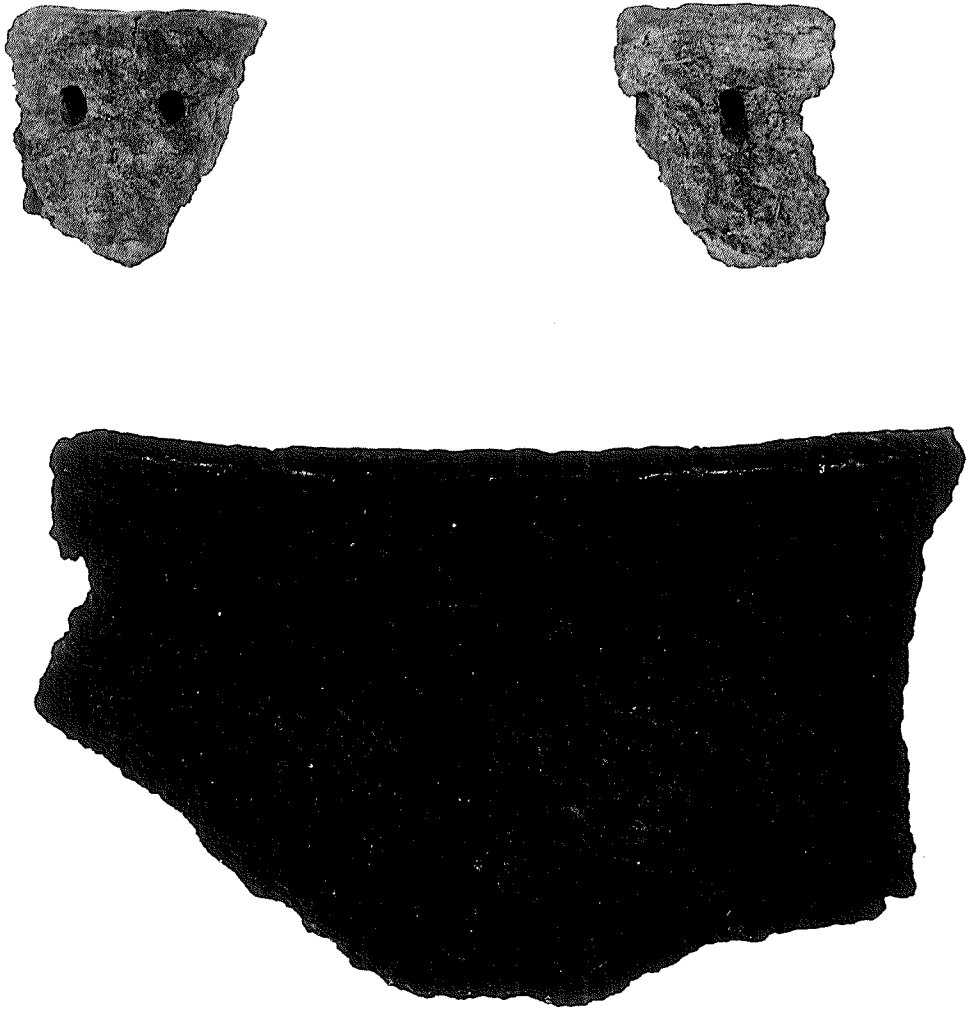

CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXII

Pottery Rim Sherds

Top row (left to right):

21/1; 112/3.

Bottom:

67/1.

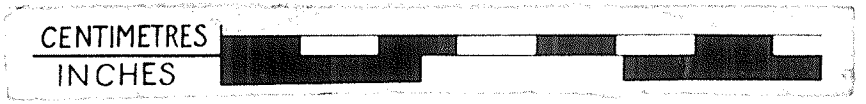

CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXIII

Pottery Rim Sherds

Top row (left to right):

93/1; 70/10; 67/5; 101/1.

Bottom row (left to right):

88/1; 50/4.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXIV

Pottery Rim Sherds

Top row (left to right):

117/4; 2/1; 71/2; 22/2.

Middle row (left to right):

71/3; 68/2; 22/1; 66/2.

Bottom row (left to right):

19/1; 50/1.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXV

Pottery Rim Sherds

Top row (left to right):

54/1; 125/1.

Bottom row (left to right):

112/4; 112/2; 112/7; 112/6; 112/5.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXVI

Pottery Rim Sherds

Top row (left to right):
95/1; 67/4.

Middle row (left to right):
70/2; 70/7; 70/1.

Bottom row (left to right):
65/1; 88/2.


62-284
62-282
CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXVII

Ground, Incised and Engraved Items

Top row (left to right):
95/3; 22/10; 103/12; 6/5.

2nd row (left to right):
69/4; 4/25; 67/9; 69/5.

3rd row (left to right):
95/2; 92/1; 112/16; 55/5.

4th row (left to right):
112/13; 112/14; 50/12; 112/15; 71/12; 71/13; 70/15.

Bottom row (left to right):
86/1; 86/2.

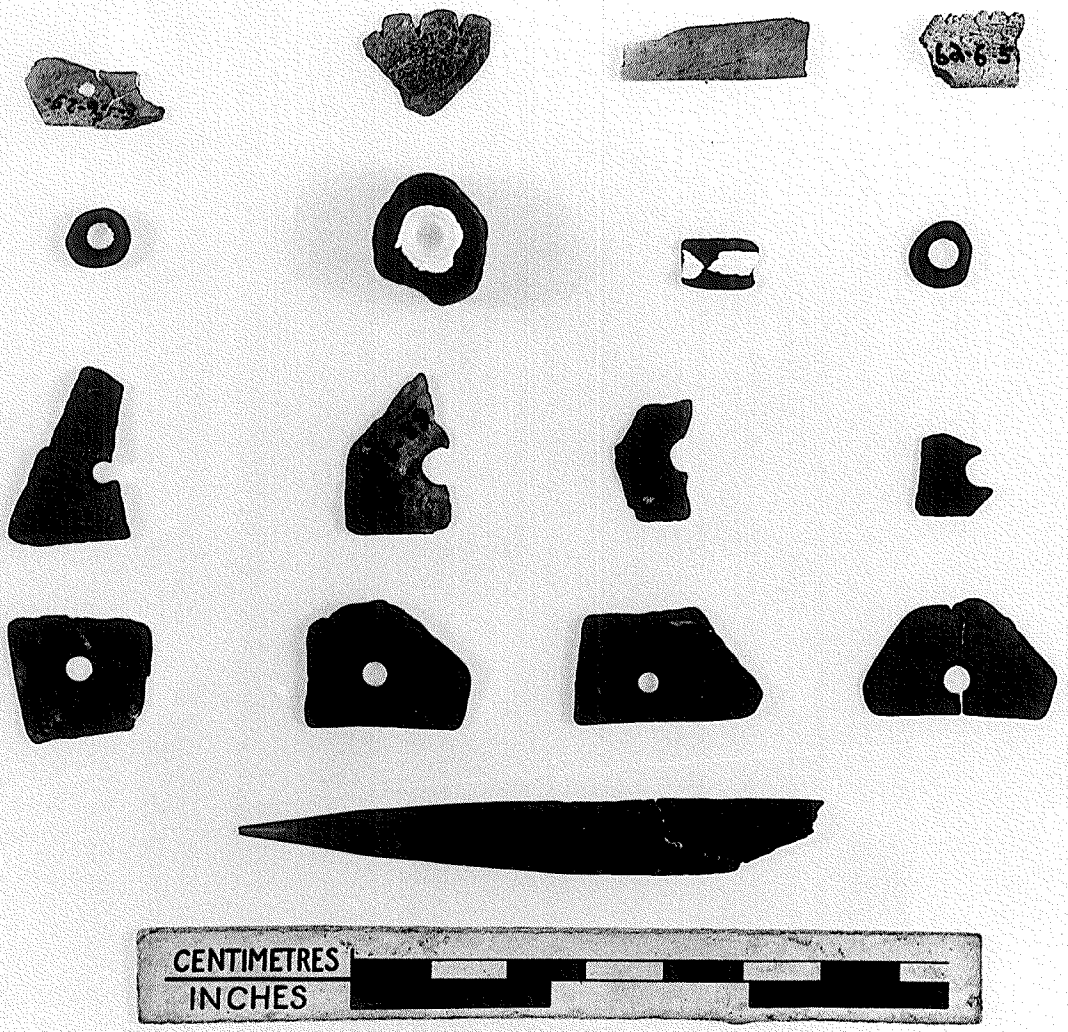

CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXVIII

Ground Items

Top row (left to right):

70/17; 70/16.

Middle:

20/4.

Bottom row (left to right):

103/11; 51/2.

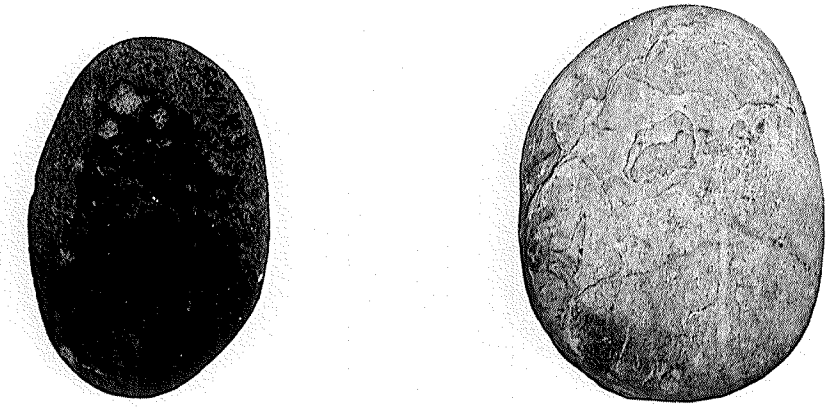

CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXIX

Ground Items

(left to right):

135/1; 13/2.




CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXX

Hammerstones

Top:

25/3.

Bottom row (left to right):

51/3; 51/4.


CENTIMETRES
INCHES

Plate XXXI

Hammerstones

Top:

65/8.

Bottom row (left to right):

70/18; 20/3.


81-26-18
CENTIMETRES
INCHES