

NORTH CARIBOU LAKE ARCHAEOLOGY:

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

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BY

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ABSTRACT

Field work in the summer of 1981 at North Caribou Lake, at the headwaters of the Severn River drainage, yielded 23 sites. Excavation and testing of ten produced Laurel, Blackduck, late prehistoric, 19th century Fur Trade and 20th century material. To date, this represents the most northerly expression of Laurel and Blackduck cultures in northwestern Ontario.

The ethno-archaeological focus of this project, combining archaeological, archival, ethnographic and informant data, allowed for a clear understanding of the native use of the lake over the past one hundred years, including some important determinants of boreal forest settlement patterns. These determinants appear to have remained relatively stable from Middle Woodland times to the present. Observation of modern seasonal patterns of occupation has aided in the interpretation of the culture history of North Caribou Lake.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

North Caribou Lake, at the headwaters of the Severn River drainage in Northwestern Ontario, was the subject of an intensive archaeological investigation in July and August of 1981. The lake is located about 515 km. north of Thunder Bay and 410 km. southwest of Fort Severn on Hudson Bay (Fig. 1). While no previous archaeological work had been undertaken in this remote area, substantial ethnographic and ethnohistorical research has been done on the Weagamow Lake residents by Dr. Edward S. Rogers (1962, 1963) and Dr. Mary Black Rogers (1971; Rogers and Black 1976; Rogers and Black Rogers 1980, 1982) of the Royal Ontario Museum. In order to blend the archaeology with the ethnography, two Weagamow Lake villagers, a father and daughter, were hired as field crew and informants. Their knowledge of North Caribou Lake and its history over the past fifty years, provided valuable insights into the utilization of the lake and have led to useful inferences about the pre-historic past.

Given the archaeologically unknown nature of the area, the purpose of this project was to determine the cultural chronology, adaptations and the settlement patterns at North Caribou Lake. To this end, 23 sites were located and recorded, of which 10 proved to be prehistoric and 13 were 20th century. Excavation of 6 sites (5 prehistoric and one 20th century) and testing of 4 others (3 prehistoric and one 20th century) revealed a continuum of occupation through the Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, Historic Fur Trade and 20th Century Periods. In terms of components, there were 3 Laurel, 1 Blackduck, 3 Late Prehistoric, 3 Unidentified Prehistoric, 2 Rock Paintings, 3 Historic Fur Trade and 20 components relating to this century.

In terms of geographic distribution of the sites, a preference for certain locales is evident through time. Certain determinants for site selection, such as protection from cold winds, storm tracks, and rough water, as well as flat areas with well-drained soil, and easy access to the shore, have remained relatively unchanged from the past to the present. In addition, seasonal differences in the native use of the islands and the mainland during this century, probably can be inferred as a usage pattern for the prehistoric past.

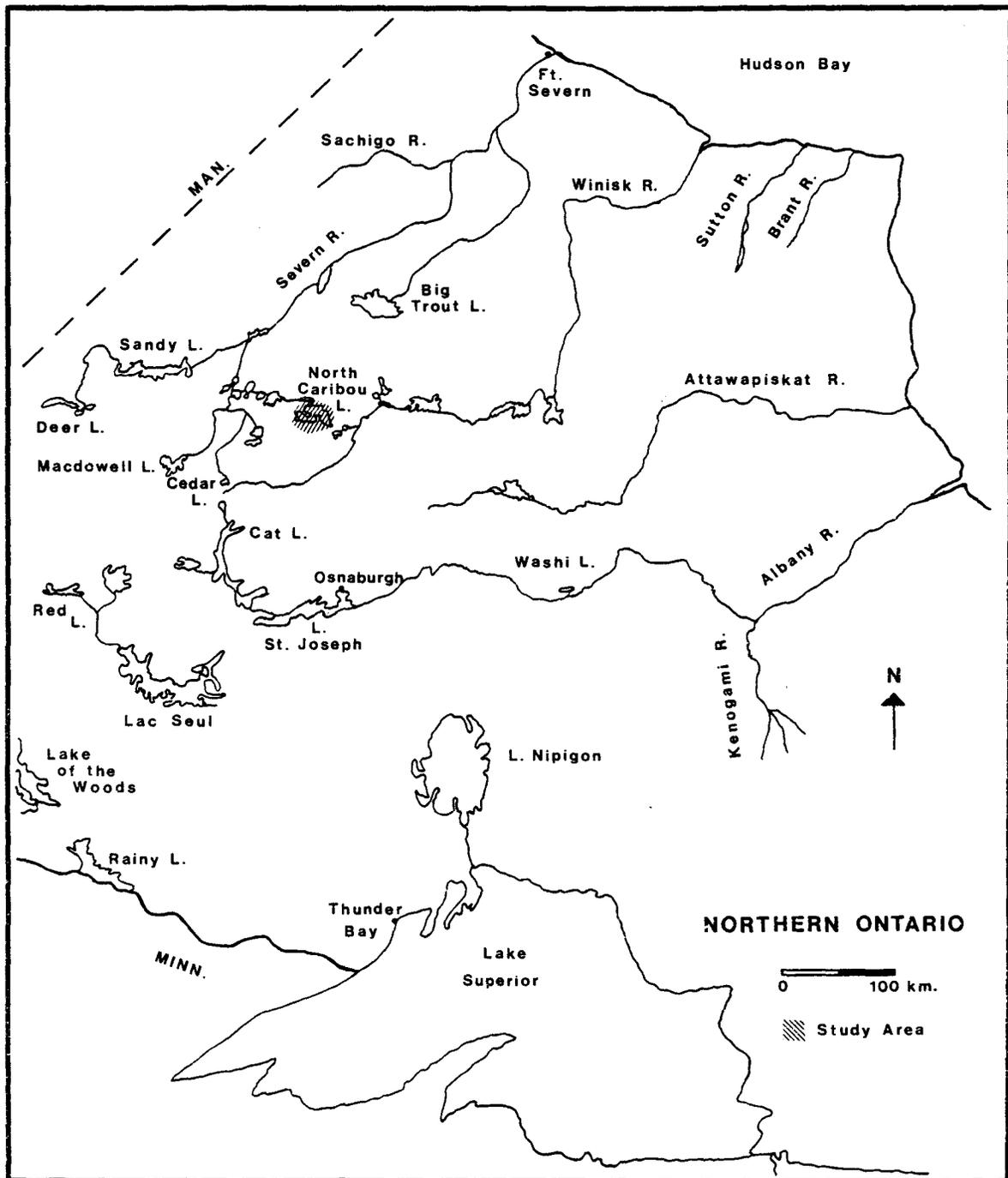


Figure 1. Location of study area in northwestern Ontario.

Environmental Background

North Caribou Lake represents one of the larger lakes in northwestern Ontario, with dimensions of 35 km. by 19 km. and a surface area of 33,729 hectares (OMNR 1981). It has a tri-lobate shape with the north, south and east lobes separated by two wide peninsulas (Fig. 2). The north lobe is occupied by numerous sand and gravel islands, while the other two lobes are more open. The lake is fed by the Nango and Donnelly Rivers to the south and drains into the North Caribou River at the northwest corner. The North Caribou River links a series of smaller lakes including Weagamow Lake and Nikip Lake. At Nikip Lake, it joins the Windigo River, eventually meeting the Severn River to the north. The Winisk River watershed lies a few kilometres east of North Caribou Lake, placing the lake strategically between two major river systems of the arctic Hudson Bay drainage.

This region of northwestern Ontario is underlain by Pre-Cambrian bedrock of the Canadian Shield, and while bedrock outcrops are abundant south of the lake, they are not evident at the north end, where the glacially deposited over-burden is thicker (Prest 1963; Satterly 1939). A belt of volcanics and sediments stretches around the eastern and northern perimeters of the lake. Outcrops of this belt of older Archean age rocks occur to the east,

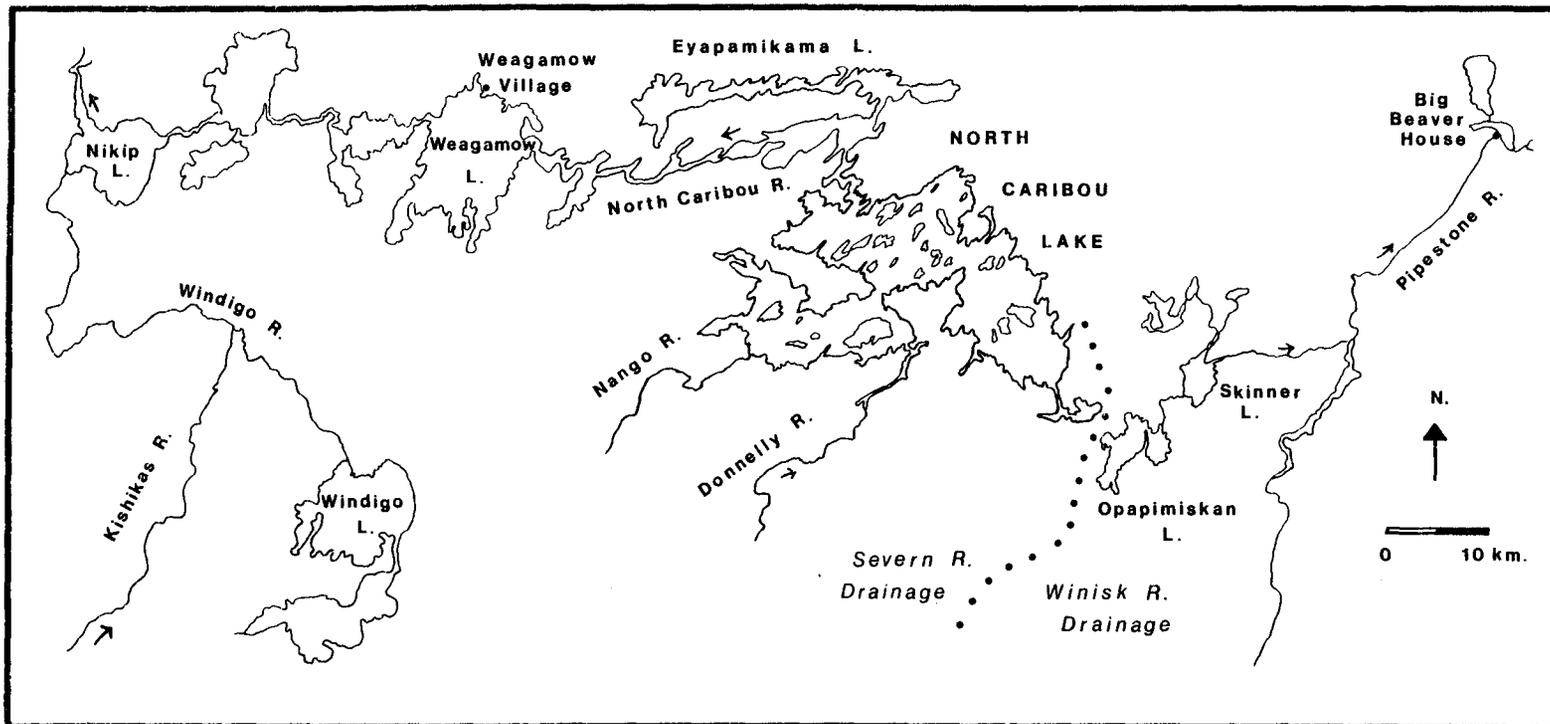


Figure 2. North Caribou Lake region.

but are rare to the north (Satterly 1939). The volcanics include andesites, basalts, and pillow lavas among others, while the sediments are composed of conglomerates, arkose, quartzites, greywacke and slate (Satterly 1939).

Topography is relatively flat with terrain features rising to a maximum of 20 m. above lake level. The surficial topographic features are composed mainly of unconsolidated sand, gravels and boulders, deposited during the late Wisconsin deglaciation (Prest 1963). Striae on bedrock indicate that local glacial retreat was in a northeast direction, a direction of movement paralleled by the oval-shaped islands, long promontories and low boulder ridges characteristic at the north lobe of the lake (Satterly 1939, 1940). The islands represent a submerged drumlin field, while the narrow points of land are thought to be fissure moraines, deposited when the glacial ice was stagnant (Satterly 1939, 1940). The north lobe of the lake with its smooth contours and sand beaches contrasts sharply with the low, rocky, irregular shoreline of the south and east lobes.

Deglaciation of the area probably ended about 8500 years ago. A pollen core from Nungesser Lake, 240 km. to the southwest, has a radiocarbon date of $8,860 \pm 250$ years for the basal organic sediments (Terasmae 1967). The pollen diagram indicates a brief period of tundra type vegetation, followed by the establishment of boreal

forest vegetation. Terasmae (1967:56) notes that "the forest sections of today apparently have retained their identity through most of post-glacial time, except for the late-glacial and early post-glacial time."

Classified as "Northern Coniferous Forest" (Rowe 1972), the vegetation of North Caribou Lake is characterized by black spruce associated with tamarack on poorly drained areas with jack pine on exposed uplands. On the well-drained areas, such as the islands and places with thick glacial drift, white spruce is dominant with some balsam fir, trembling aspen and balsam poplar. Shrub alder and willow are common along the shores. Stands of white birch indicate areas of disturbance, caused by forest fires or human activity. Due to the flat nature of most of the terrain, drainage on the mainland is generally poor, and areas of muskeg are frequent. This factor clearly limits possible settlement choices.

The climate is "Modified Continental", owing to the moderating influence of the Great Lakes (Chapman and Thomas 1968). Winters are long and cold with relatively low precipitation. Cold air from the arctic regions produces many clear, dry days in winter. In summer, the humid air from the south interacts with the cool, dry northern air to cause a few days of warm, clear weather, followed by overcast days and rain (Chapman and Thomas 1968). Summer thunderstorms are frequently accompanied by high

velocity winds and little precipitation, thus enabling the numerous lightning strikes to start forest fires (OMNR 1978a). In 1981, two fires occurred at North Caribou Lake, one of which burned for five weeks along the south shore.

The North Caribou Lake area supports a wide variety of fauna. Moose have a relatively high density ($\geq .201$ moose/km.²), while Woodland Caribou are scarcer (.01 - .03 caribou/km.²) (OMNR 1980). Fur bearing animals include Beaver, Muskrat, Fisher, Mink, Otter, Wolf, Fox and Lynx. Migratory birds include Common Loon, Canada Goose and a variety of ducks, while Spruce Grouse and Ruffed Grouse are among the year-round residents (OMNR 1978b). According to informants, fishing is good anywhere on the lake, with catches of Northern Pike, Whitefish and Walleye. Rogers and Black (1976:6) report that North Caribou Lake is the only lake in the area deep enough to support Lake Trout, which used to be taken in late winter. Informants note that lake trout disappeared about 15-20 years ago from the lake, as a result of commercial fishing.

Archaeological Research in Northwestern Ontario

Archaeological investigation of extreme northwestern Ontario, particularly the Severn River drainage, is primarily a phenomenon of the past decade. Earliest work in 1962, saw the late Selwyn Dewdney recording two

rock painting sites on the Donnelly River, just south of North Caribou Lake (Dewdney 1962; Dewdney and Kidd 1967: 113). Other pictograph sites have been recorded at Deer Lake, 210 km. to the west (Pelshea 1980; Rajnovich 1981). On Sandy Lake, one pictograph site and a Late Woodland site were recorded (Dawson 1976b). A brief survey of the Severn River below Sandy Lake produced one pictograph site, two unidentified prehistoric sites and one historic site (Smith 1980a). At the mouth of the Severn River, 410 km. to the north, Pollock (1980) examined the Hudson's Bay Company Post of "New Severn" (1685-1690) and the French post of "Nieu Savanne" (1700-1704), which Christianson (1980) followed up with excavations. More recently, Pilon (1982) has undertaken further archaeological surveys on the lower Severn River.

Elsewhere in northwestern Ontario and the Hudson Bay Lowlands, Riddle (1982) has examined Attawapiskat Lake to the east of Severn River. Even further east, Tomenchuk and Irving (1974) made a brief search of the Brant River, while Pollock and Noble (1975) undertook survey and excavations on Hawley Lake, Sutton River and near Cape Henrietta Maria. Between 1978 and 1981, the then Ontario Ministry of Culture and Recreation commenced archaeological site inventories in the West Patricia area (Reid 1980b). Work was concentrated on the upper Albany River (Riddle 1980, 1981; Smith 1980b) and on those rivers and lakes

draining westward to Lake Winnipeg, including Lac Seul (Lambert 1982), Red Lake (Smith 1981) and the Bloodvein (Wall 1980) and Berens Rivers (Pelleck 1980). The Ministry has also sponsored salvage excavations at the Wenesaga Rapids near Lac Seul (Hamilton 1980), as well as, long term conservation work on Lake of the Woods (C.S. Reid and G. Rajnovich 1982, p.c.).

Professor Dawson of Lakehead University has undertaken many surveys and excavations in northwestern Ontario, including the upper Albany River (Dawson 1976b) and Lake Nipigon (Dawson 1976a, 1981). The bulk of his work has been focused on the Thunder Bay area (Dawson 1974, 1978, 1980). Dr. J. V. Wright of the Archaeological Survey of Canada has surveyed along the north shore of Lake Superior (Wright 1963, 1967a, 1967b, 1969). He also worked on Lac Seul (1967b, 1972a) and has analyzed material from Birch Lake of the upper English River drainage (Koezur and Wright 1976). Wright's work in northwestern Ontario led to his synthesis on the Laurel tradition (Wright 1967b), and contributed to his formulation of the Shield Archaic tradition (Wright 1972a). The Rainy River area received attention from Kenyon (1960, 1970) and more recently from Arthurs (1980). Finally, the present study at North Caribou Lake was undertaken from July 1 to August 23, 1981, with a crew of 4 to 6 workers. This represents the first archaeological endeavour in the immediate region, and helps

to augment the previous intensive ethnological and ethno-historical research done by Drs. E.S. Rogers and M. Black Rogers.

Ethnographic Background

The native peoples who winter on North Caribou Lake are Cree-Ojibwa members of the Caribou Lake band. The band's reserve and village are centred 45 km. to the west on Weagamow Lake, formerly called Round Lake. The village consists of three sub-groups who identify themselves with the three major lakes in the area, namely Weagamow Lake, Windigo Lake and North Caribou Lake. Historically, these three sub-groups maintained year round residence on the three respective lakes, but since circa 1934, Weagamow Lake has been more established as a village, drawing the sub-groups together (Rogers 1962, 1963; Black 1971).

As for the North Caribou Lake people specifically, several informants offered comments concerning their association with that lake. Job Halfaday or Apetawakeesic, who acted as informant and guide on our project, was born on nearby Nikip Lake around 1922. As a young boy, through his mother's remarriage, he came to live at North Caribou Lake in 1936, as part of the Quequish family. His own marriage to Ina Keeash in 1944 further solidified his ties to North Caribou Lake. Now about 60 years old, Job Halfa-

day continues to hunt and trap between North Caribou and Skinner Lakes, aided by his two married sons and eight daughters. Twenty-five year old daughter Patty Halfaday acted as interpreter and field worker on the project, while two other daughters, Janet and Caroline assisted the field crew for three weeks.

The Caribou Lake band are known by surrounding groups as Ocica.hko.nssak which means "cranes" (Rogers and Black Rogers 1976, 1980, 1982). References to the Crane Indians appear frequently in the journals of the Hudson's Bay Company posts from the early 19th century. Rogers and Black Rogers (1980, 1982) using genealogies and archival documents, have traced certain North Caribou Lake families, such as Keeash, Quequish, Patayash and Williams, back to the ancestral "Old Crane" or "Captain Utchechauck" first mentioned in a 1788 HBC journal. "Old Crane" had many sons whose descendants have retained the group name for two centuries, and continue to consider North Caribou Lake as their particular "homeland" (Rogers and Black Rogers 1980, 1982).

CHAPTER TWO

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The historical background of the region, from the early French Fur Trade to the present day is outlined in this chapter. Archival documents read at the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in Winnipeg are incorporated with secondary sources for the section on the historic fur trade. Place names from archival research occur in quotations to separate them from modern names. The local history section relies on ethnohistoric data collected by Drs. Rogers and Black Rogers, in addition to information supplied by Job Halfaday of North Caribou Lake.

Fur Trade History

The North Caribou Lake region remained relatively isolated from White activity throughout the historic period, from the time of the early French fur trade until the introduction of bush planes in the 20th century. It was geographically distant from such major fur trade routes as the Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg passage of the 17th and 18th centuries, the Hudson Bay coast, and the

Albany River; a major inland route of the Hudson's Bay Company in the 18th and 19th centuries. Information concerning early French trading activity in the region is scant, however there is evidence that the North West Company had an early settlement at North Caribou Lake around 1809 (HBCA B250/a/1). The first Hudson's Bay Company post of "Trout Lake" was established at Big Trout Lake in 1807 (HBCA B220/a/1). An outpost called "Beaver Lake House" was built in 1808 at Big Beaver House Lake, just a day's journey east of North Caribou Lake (HBCA B250/a/1). It is from the journals of these HBC posts, and from accounts of the first HBC servants journeying into the area, that we learn of the presence of the North West Company and the competition between the two companies. The three major interior HBC posts in northwestern Ontario in the 19th century included "Osnaburgh House" at Lake St. Joseph, "Trout Lake" post, and the Cat Lake post (Bishop 1974:117-118; E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.). It was not until the late-1930s that an HBC outpost was built on North Caribou Lake itself, and a permanent HBC store was opened at Weagamow Lake in 1949.

As the French trading network reached the upper Great Lakes in the late 17th century, and extended as far as the Saskatchewan River by the mid-18th century (Rich 1967), it is possible that occasional coureurs de bois ventured into the North Caribou Lake region. North

Caribou Lake people may also have crossed two watersheds to visit French posts at Lake Nipigon, built in 1678 and 1684 (Innis 1970), or in 1685 travelled to the newly erected HBC New Severn post at the mouth of the Severn River (Innis 1970). This post was short lived, owing to hostilities on the Bay between the French and English rival traders, and was abandoned in 1690. A French post of "Nieu Savanne" in the same location probably dates from 1700 to 1704 (Christianson 1980). Skirmishes on the Bay ended with the 1713 signing of the Treaty of Utrecht, whereby control of the Bay returned to the Hudson's Bay Company (Rich 1967). However, it was not until 1759 (HBCA B198/a/1) that Fort Severn was re-established, continuing operations up to the present day.

During its first 73 years, the Hudson's Bay Company maintained posts on the coast of Hudson and James Bays, and did not venture far into the interior. Increasing competition from the French, and later from independent traders, as well as the North West and XY Companies forced recognition and a policy of inland exploration to expand operations (Rich 1967; Innis 1970). Accounts by the first HBC men travelling into the interior, such as William Tomison 1767 (HBCA B198/a/10) and James Swain 1798 (HBCA B198/a/51) on the Severn River and James Sutherland 1778-1790 (Smith 1975) on the Albany River, offer glimpses as to the nature of the terrain,

their travel routes and the activities of rival traders. None of these however, mentions North Caribou Lake in particular.

The first European exploration up the Severn River was made by Englishman William Tomison, who was sent by Andrew Graham, then master of "Severn House" (Rich 1967). Departing "Severn House" on June 16, 1767, Tomison travelled to and arrived at Lake Winnipeg on September 3, 1767. He returned the following year to Severn. The actual route and nature of his journey are unknown, as his account is brief and lacking in detail (HBCA B198/a/10). It appears to have been written after his return, owing to the fact that the original daily journal was lost in the "great Lake" [Lake Winnipeg] when Tomison's canoe overturned (HBCA B198/a/10).

Historically, the Albany River was more extensively explored than the Severn River, and this resulted in the establishment of a succession of inland posts (Table 1). The first, Henley House, was situated at the junction of the Albany and Kenogami Rivers (Bishop 1976; Rich 1967). It had a precarious position, having been attacked and destroyed by Indians on several occasions before it became a full trading establishment in 1775 (Bishop 1976; Rich 1967). Gloucester House, the second inland post, was founded by John Kipling in 1777 (Smith 1975; Newton and Mountain 1980). Located at

Table 1. Important historical dates.

1670	The Hudson's Bay Company is founded.
1685	New Severn post erected.
1700	French post of "Nieu Savanne".
1713	The Treaty of Utrecht signed.
1743	First HBC inland post of Henley House.
1777	Gloucester House at Washi Lake.
1786	Osnaburgh House at Lake St. Joseph.
1788	Cat Lake post at Cat Lake.
1789	Perkins travels from Cat Lake to "Severn".
1798	Sandy Lake outpost opened.
	Swain travels up Severn River to Sandy Lake.
1807	"Trout Lake" post at Big Trout Lake.
1808	"Beaver Lake house" at Big Beaver House Lake
1809	North West Company House at North Caribou Lake
1821	HBC and North West Company amalgamate.
1826	Cat Lake post closed.
1828	"Trout Lake" post closed.
1844	"Trout Lake" post reopened.
1872	First Anglican missionaries at Big Trout Lake.
1873	Cat Lake post reopened.
1885	CPR completed.
1927	"Cedar Lake Outpost" at Kishikas Lake.
1930	Treaty No. 9 (Adhesion A) signed.
1934	Windigo Lake outpost opened.
1938	HBC outpost ("camp trade") at North Caribou Lake.
1949	Weagamow Lake HBC store built.

Washi Lake, it was moved downstream to Martin's Falls in 1795, returning to its former site in 1811 (Newton and Mountain 1980). Further up the Albany, at Lake St. Joseph, the HBC post of Osnaburgh House was erected in

1786 by John Best (Smith 1975). On August 6, 1788, John Best set out for Cat Lake to build an outpost and winter there (HBCA B30/a/1). Cat Lake lay only a few days journey southwest of North Caribou Lake, and was supplied from Osnaburgh House each year. The Cat Lake outpost was closed in 1826, and was not reopened until 1873 (Bishop 1974:117-118).

Before Best's return to Osnaburgh House after that first winter, he arranged for Richard Perkins to travel from Cat Lake to "Severn".

[June 7, 1789]

... I agreed two Indians to Conduct Mr. Perkins to Severn I agreed them for 25 Beavers Each. the people packing up Every thing for Setting of tomorrow for Osnaburgh House. (HBCA B30/a/1)

A map of this journey was drawn by Peter Fidler in 1815 (HBCA G1/38), and it indicates that Perkins crossed the height of land travelling by way of "Keeshekas Lake", "Packhoen Lake", "Lake River", "Netawatee River", "Nicep Lake", "Severn Lake" and finally "Severn River" down to "Severn Factory". Nikip Lake is one of the series of lakes just west of North Caribou Lake (Fig. 2).

Further west, David Sanderson established an outpost for the Hudson's Bay Company at Sandy Lake in 1798 (HBCA B192/a/1). Sanderson set out from Osnaburgh House

on August 7, 1798 with 14 men and 4 canoes. He travelled via Cat Lake, "Great Cedar Lake", "Whitefish Lake", "Great Lake", and "Fly Lake" to arrive at the head of Sandy Lake on September 11, 1798. By modern maps, Sanderson's route was probably by way of Kishikas (Cedar) Lake, MacDowell Lake, North Spirit Lake and Northwind Lake. James Swain, in his journey up the Severn River in that same year, located "David Saunder's House" as being on "Pine River", one of the two rivers flowing into the west end of Sandy Lake (HBCA B198/a/51, July 30, August 1, 1798). There is a slight discrepancy in the dates, as Swain implies that "Saunders" wintered there over 1797-98. However, the first Sandy Lake journal does not begin until August of 1798 (HBCA B192/a/1), with the final journal ending in 1801 (HBCA B192/a/3). Earlier accounts of the Sandy Lake outpost may be contained elsewhere.

James Swain explored the Severn River from "Severn Factory" to the east end of Sandy Lake, but not as far as "David Saunder's House" (HBCA B198/a/51, August 1, 1798). On the inward journey, his Indian guides recommended a good place to build a post, located about one day's journey above the junction of the Sachigo and Severn Rivers, which lies at "the end of the tracking ground from Severn" (HBCA B198/a/51, July 22, 1798). Swain writes

July 22nd...Although this place is but 5 Days Journey from Severn, the Indians tell me that a House erected here would procure a great many Furs, which they Trade with Canadians to avoid the tracking Ground, which they consider as the most fatiguing part of the journey to S.R. (HBCA B198/a/51).

Further upriver, Swain mentioned a river flowing into "Musqua Rat Lake", which is probably the Windigo River that enters the Severn River at Muskrat Dam Lake. Swain records

July 29th...At 1/2 past 5 A.M. we embarked and paddled till 7 when we entered a large Lake called Musqua Rat Lake here we paddled till eleven when we past the mouth of another River which the Indians told me was part of the Albany Track some distance up, he also said there was a House built here very near the Lake, not long ago, by some of the Albany People, but they only Wintered at it one Winter, we got out of the Lake at 2 P.M. and entered a River called Sandy Lake River, which we continued in till 9 P.M., then put up... (HBCA B198/a/51).

Nine years later, Swain established the first "Inland Settlement" of Severn House at "Trout Lake", known today as Big Trout Lake (HBCA B198/e/1; B220/a/1). This post was in operation from 1807 to 1828, and from 1844 to the present day (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.). In 1808, an outpost supplied by "Trout Lake" was built by Swain at "Beaver Lake" on the upper Winisk River Drainage (HBCA B250/a1), called Big Beaver House Lake today. This out-

post, situated just 32 km. east of North Caribou Lake, would have been easily accessible for trade.

The Hudson's Bay Company men were relative newcomers to the interior. Preceding them were first the French coureurs de bois, and later traders for the XY and North West Companies as well as numerous independents (Rich 1967; Innis 1970). Frequent mention of "pedlars" and "Canadians" is made by the HBC servants, and their accounts form the primary source of information on the activities of these competitors. At Lake St. Joseph in 1784, inland traveller James Sutherland encountered a "Canadian house", and mentioned another at Lake Nipigon in that same year (Smith 1975). At Sandy Lake in 1798, David Sanderson wrote "Oct. 16...the men cleared place for the house alongside the Canadian House" (HBCA B192/a/1). Two years later, he referred to the competitors by name as "Mr. Cameron" and "Young Mr. C." (HBCA B192/a/3, September 28, October 2, 1800). Duncan Cameron of the North West Company was known to be in the area, trading with Crane Indians in 1802, and he may be the "Young Mr. C." in Sanderson's journal (M. Black Rogers 1982, p.c.).

In the Reports on Severn District for 1815 (HBCA B198/e/1), James Swain detailed the seemingly ubiquitous presence of rival traders. He wrote that at "Trout Lake" a Canadian house was built in 1803, and abandoned in 1807 when the Hudson's Bay Company moved in. The Canadians,

or North West Company, also had a house at "Beaver Lake", but were forced to leave, according to Swain, when he and his men established their "Superiority". The report went on to say that

...In the year 1809 they settled a Trading House at Severn Lake and which was deserted by them the year following, and after a lapse of two years, they settled again within twenty miles of Trout Lake House but being no more successful than they had been before they have never since intruded themselves into our parts of the interior.
(HBCA B198/e/1)

Further evidence indicates that there may have been a North West Company trading post at North Caribou Lake in 1809. Writing from "Beaver Lake House", located just east of North Caribou Lake, Swain remarked "[March 13, 1809]...in the Evening five Canadian arrived from their next Settlement" (HBCA B250/a/1). On April 9, 1809 he noted

...very great thaw. The Lake ice covered with water. In the afternoon an Eagle flew to the NE the first seen this season two Canadians set off for Deer Lake.
(HBCA B250/a/1)

"Deer" is the colloquial term used for caribou in the HBC journals. E.S. Rogers and M. Black Rogers (1982, p.c.) point out that "Deer Lake" is most likely North Caribou Lake itself. Indians from "Deer Lake" traded at the HBC

"Beaver Lake House" as recorded on May 16, 1809, "...At 4 pm two Families of Natives arrived from Deer Lake, brot twenty Beavers." (HBCA B250/a/1). From Swain's reports it is evident that the North West Company was active in the North Caribou Lake region in the first decade of the 19th century, if not earlier.

The competition between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company was finally resolved by the amalgamation of the two in 1821 (Rich 1967; Innis 1970). Throughout the remainder of the 19th century, the major fur trading posts were Osnaburgh House, "Trout Lake House" which was out of operation between 1828 and 1844 (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.), and Cat Lake which resumed operations in 1873 (Bishop 1974:118). By the late 1800s and early 1900s, the tempo of Euro-Canadian activity increased. The Canadian Pacific Railway from Fort William to Winnipeg was completed in 1885 (Glazebrook 1964), followed by the Lake Superior Junction Railway in 1910, and the Canadian National Line in 1916 (OMNR 1981). The role of the Albany River, as a major supply route was thereby eliminated. The Inspection Report for the Albany River District of 1891 (HBCA D25/14) indicated that the canoe brigades from Osnaburgh House to Fort Albany on James Bay, were replaced that year by a route to the railway at Wabigoon. By 1928, fourteen of the thirty-two HBC Posts and outposts of the Lake Superior District were situated on the railway

lines. The remaining interior posts continued to be supplied by freighter canoes (HBCA A74/42).

By the late 1920s, the Cat Lake post began to assume its role as the springboard for increased trading and other activities in the North Caribou Lake area. Specifically, the first mention of an outpost "Cedar Lake" in the Severn River headwaters was made in 1927 (HBCA A74/41). In 1932, Ian McCauley, manager of the Cat Lake post, noted the arrival of Crane Indians from the "Cedar Lake Outpost" on June 19th, and of Indians from Windigo Lake on December 25th (HBCA B30/a/17). A hiatus exists in the Cat Lake journals from 1933 to 1937. Apparently the outpost was moved from Kiskikas (Cedar) Lake further north to Windigo Lake during that period (Rogers 1962). The Cat Lake journals of 1937-41 document a marked increase in traffic through the area, primarily as a result of the introduction of aircraft (HBCA B30/a/18-20). Prospectors, land surveyors, district managers, Indian agents, treaty parties and fire fighters all passed through Cat Lake on their way to points further north.

By the late 1930s, "camp trade" was carried on at North Caribou Lake, with goods supplied by air from the Cat Lake post. On September 10, 1938, McCauley wrote "Packing up Goods for Caribo Lake Camp Trade" (HBCA B30/a/19). Ten days later "...[Plane left] Caribo Lake With Post Mgr & Returned 11 am..." (HBCA B30/a/19). Exactly

when "camp trade" began is unclear, given the absence of Cat Lake journals for the previous 4 years.

The actual location of the "camp trade" at North Caribou Lake is given on a 1939 geology map, indicating an "H.B. Co. Outpost" on the north mainland (Satterly 1939). According to informant Job Halfaday, Ian McCauley himself chose the location, but the Indians later moved the outpost from the mainland to a more suitable place on Old Burn Island. The outpost was managed by Norman Patayash of North Caribou Lake. After a permanent HBC store was built in Weagamow Lake in 1949, the North Caribou Lake outpost gradually declined and closed. Seeing and opportunity for business, independent trader Robert Auguston moved his operations from Weagamow Lake to North Caribou Lake around 1949, and remained there for about ten years (Black 1971).

Local History

Older informants recalled that during the 1880s to 1920s the North Caribou Lake people lived off the land, moving periodically around the lake to exploit seasonal resources (Rogers and Black 1976). They had a series of "home base camps" on the mainland shores of the lake in winter, but made use of smaller, more temporary "satellite camps" to exploit specific resources at certain times of

the year (Rogers and Black 1976). In summer, all the families of the atihkopi wininiwak or "caribou lake people" as they called themselves, about 50-75 in number, gathered together at the home of their recognized leader, Gici David (Rogers 1962; Rogers and Black 1976). Gici David was born about 1840 and died in 1907. He is said to have been an "exceptional leader" (Rogers 1962:A22), and "strong enough to attract Round Lake and Windigo people as well to his summer encampment" (Black 1971: 231). The gathering area was situated on the northeast corner of Atikup Peninsula, known locally by older informants as "Gici David point" (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.) but referred to here as Atikup Point. About 1910, shortly after Gici David's death, an Anglican church was built at the point (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.). Anglican missionaries first appeared at Big Trout Lake in 1872, and the religion became firmly established among the Caribou Lake people, primarily through the efforts of Cree minister William Dick (Rogers 1962; Rogers and Black 1976).

When Treaty No. 9 (Adhesion A) was signed with the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada in 1930, the people of North Caribou Lake, Weagamow Lake and Windigo Lake were joined together officially as the Caribou Lake Band (Rogers 1963). The reserve land was originally set along the south shore of North Caribou Lake. However, it was later moved to Weagamow Lake.

Treaty payments were made each year at a changing locale, but by 1934, at the instigation of the government, the Band chose Weagamow Lake as the place for treaty payments. The chief's house and a church were built there (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.).

Though drawn to Weagamow Lake for treaty payments, the North Caribou Lake people continued to maintain their winter trap cabins and summer residences at North Caribou Lake until the 1950s. Atikup Point continued to be a gathering area as noted by the designation "Atikup Village" on a 1939 geology map (Satterly 1939). Atikup is the Cree word for "caribou lake". Job Halfaday called the point wa-ba-ga-mang wa-ha-ga-ning which roughly means "the place with many houses at the two points of land". He considered it to be the oldest "village" on the lake, predating the summer gathering areas around the HBC store on Old Burn Island in the 1940s and the later Auguston store on Base Camp Island. Eventually, the North Caribou Lake people began building houses at Weagamow Lake village, and spending only the winters on the lake.

Government administration of the band which began in 1930, greatly increased after World War II. In 1947, the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests introduced a fur management project, in which traplines were registered and quotas were set (Watts and Shannon 1971). Five trapline territories established around North Caribou Lake

closely corresponded to the location of the winter home base camps of the 1905-1910 period (Rogers and Black 1976), and thus, there was some reflection of traditional trapping areas in the modern organization. A similar system of resource management and regulation was introduced by the same department for commercial fishing (Black 1971). By 1958, the Federal Indian Affairs Branch became involved in the promotion of native fisheries (Black 1971). Previously, Severn Enterprises, a white run commercial fishing operation began about 1955 at North Caribou Lake and it continued into the early 1970s (Maher 1971).

Today, North Caribou Lake is accessible only by water or air. A winter road, running between Pickle Crow and Windigo Lake passes 65 km. to the south. The community of Weagamow Lake, 45 km. to the west, had in 1978 a population of 450 people (OMNR 1979). Ethnographically, the people are considered to be Northern Ojibwa (Dunning 1959; Rogers 1962), though Rogers (1963) has employed the term "Cree-Ojibwa" in recognition of the complexity of historical ethnic identification and admixture. The Weagamow Lake villagers consider themselves to be Cree (M. Black Rogers 1982, p.c.). On the other hand, crew member Patty Halfaday calls herself "Saulteaux". The Caribou Lake Band are also known as "ocica.hko.nssak" or "cranes" a family and group name which can be traced back to the late 1700s (Rogers and Black Rogers 1980,

1982).

Though families no longer live year round at North Caribou Lake, the lake sustains a relatively high degree of human activity. In the winter of 1980-81, four families, totalling an estimated 25 people, maintained trap lines around the north and east ends. Profitable native commercial fishing re-opened at North Caribou Lake in the summer of 1981, after an absence of three years. Two private sports fishing camps were also in use, one on the west mainland, and the other on Old Burn Island. A geological survey team camped on Severn Island for the first part of July 1981. Geological surveys have been increasing over the past few years as evidenced by the remnants of fuel storage facilities on Base Camp Island and the newly built camps at Opapimiskan Lake to the southeast. The known gold deposits of the volcanic belt around North Caribou Lake will likely be exploited (OMNR 1981).

CHAPTER THREE
NORTH CARIBOU LAKE ARCHAEOLOGY,
SETTLEMENT AND CULTURES

This chapter presents initial details about the archaeological survey and excavations undertaken at North Caribou Lake in the summer of 1981. Field methods are outlined as are the distribution of the prehistoric, historic and 20th century components. Five cultural periods are recognizable including Laurel, Blackduck, late prehistoric, 19th century fur trade and 20th century remains. An examination of the settlement pattern leads to recognition of the settlement determinants operating in all cultural periods along with significant differences between the modern island and mainland occupations around the lake.

Survey and Excavation Methodology

The archaeological methods employed at North Caribou Lake can be characterized as intensive survey, in that test areas with relatively high artifact frequencies were excavated to a limited extent. The crew

consisted of the author, one field assistant, Job Halfaday and his daughter Patty. Two other daughters were employed for three weeks. Given the large size of the lake, it was decided to concentrate on the north lobe, with its unique sand and gravel drumlin islands, and a high proportion of ethnographically known 20th century sites (Rogers and Black 1976; Black 1971; Satterly 1939). A base camp was established for 6 weeks on Base Camp Island (Fig. 3). Daily trips were made from the camp to locations around the north lobe in a 16 foot Starcraft with a 20 h.p. motor. On windy days, activities were confined to the base camp locale. In the remaining 2 weeks, camp was moved to Atikup Point (Fig. 3), from which the eastern half of the south lobe and the lower Donnelly River were explored. An aerial survey in a Cessna 180 of the entire lake, including Opapimiskan and Skinner Lakes to the southeast, completed our understanding of North Caribou Lake and the surrounding terrain.

The first task was to examine previously occupied areas known through ethnographic research (Rogers and Black 1976; Black 1971) and geological survey (Satterly 1939). In most cases, remains of log cabin structures were evident, dating back 20 to 70 years. Trading posts, winter trap cabins, cemeteries, commercial fishing stations, and a church site were photographed, measured

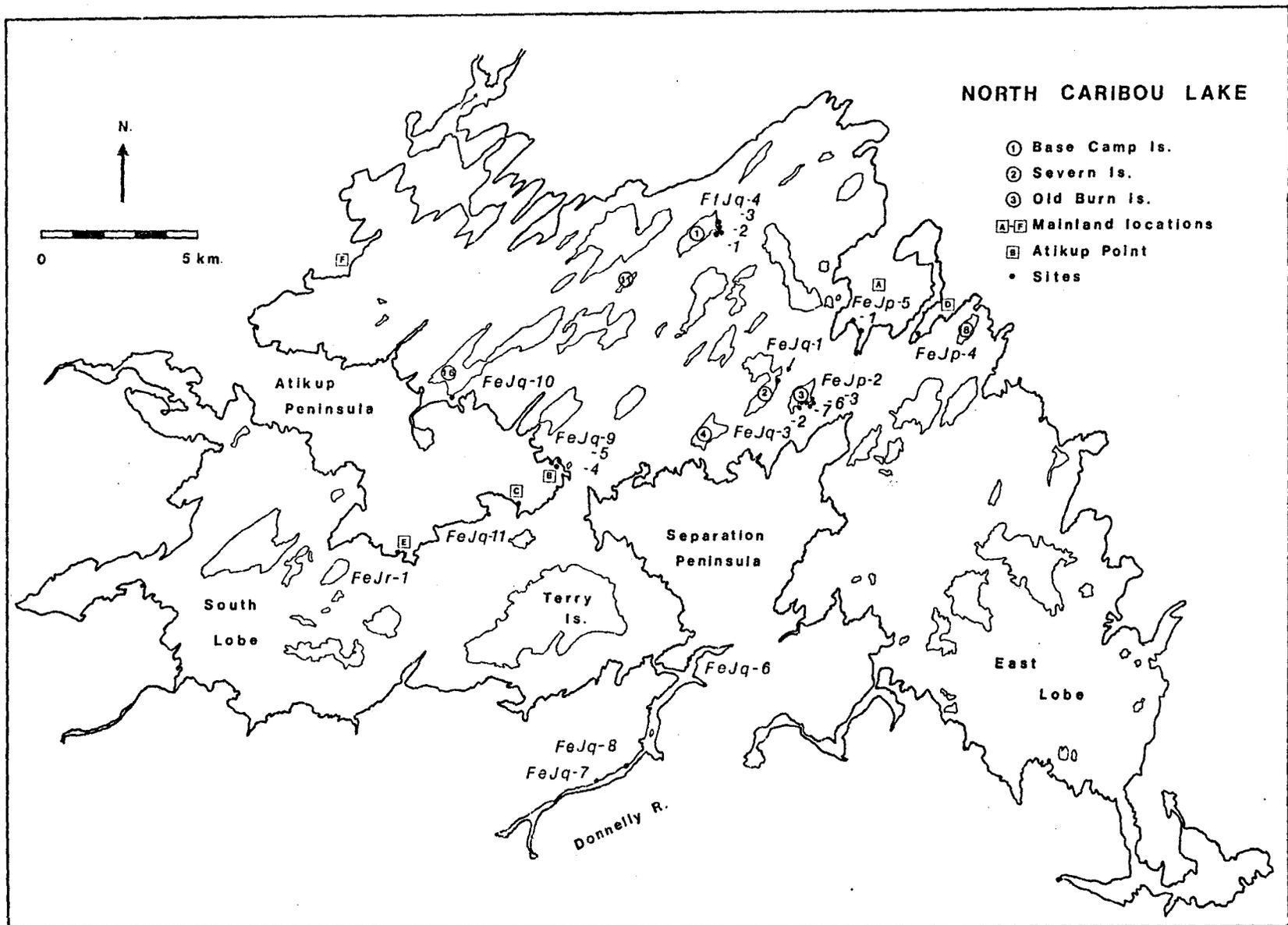


Figure 3. Distribution of North Caribou Lake sites.

and mapped. The history and details about each site were supplied by Job Halfaday, who, in some cases, had helped build the structures. Though not particularly old, these sites are "historic" in that many of them reflect a way of life no longer practised at North Caribou Lake. However, they will be referred to here as 20th century sites. Two were tested, the McCauley Site (FeJp-1), the first HBC outpost, and the Auguston Site (FfJq-1), an independent trader's store.

A second task was to identify areas of prehistoric occupation, to sample these and conduct limited excavations on the most productive, in order to establish a cultural chronology for the lake. As a means of locating prehistoric sites, beach survey proved unsuccessful with 10 sand or cobble beaches on six islands (Fig. 3, #1,2,3,4,8,11) and 7 beaches on six mainland locations (Fig. 3, A-F) failing to produce any artifactual material. An exception was a ground stone celt from the Noble Bay Site (FeJq-5). Examining the topography of the lake, it is evident that continual downwashing and redeposition of the unconsolidated glacial material through heavy wave action, has resulted in massive modification of the shorelines. This process has joined once separate islands, and is responsible for the constant shifting of sand spits. Consequently the present day beaches are undergoing considerable movement.

With the failure of beach survey to locate prehistoric sites, it was necessary to test more stabilized areas inland from the present day beaches. Certain areas, such as the sand terraces on Old Burn Island, stood apart as being most favourable for campsites, offering protection from prevailing winds, level, well drained soil, and easily accessible shoreline; all important determinants of the settlement patterns. Not surprisingly, these favourable locales were the very locations occupied by the North Caribou Lake people in this century. Testing in areas known to have been consistently occupied in the 20th century, produced almost all the prehistoric material recovered. By contrast, no evidence of prehistoric use was found from tests in other locations, such as the southeast corner of Island 4, the western coves at Old Burn Island, the west side of the Atikup Point, and the lower terrace below the McCauley Site (FeJp-1), which were not utilized in this century.

The fact that there is a continuum of occupation in specific locales, suggests that environmental and cultural factors for site location have remained relatively stable over the past 2000 years, despite technological change. The requirements for a suitable habitation site in the boreal forest are often predictable and consistent with the settlement determinants briefly mentioned above. At North Caribou Lake, the key to

finding sites appears to lie in examining so-called "disturbed" areas where modern native populations have or are currently camped.

Six prehistoric sites were excavated on a limited basis, with metre square units arranged in trenches or blocks. Alternate squares were opened in order to determine the extent of the artifact concentrations, and test pits around the opened areas were used to confirm the limits. In areas of high artifact yield, additional units were then excavated. Where special vertical control was warranted, such as at the Job Site (FeJp-3), various levels were designated according to the natural soil stratigraphy, as there was no immediately apparent cultural stratification. Unit levels were trowelled and all dirt was put through $\frac{1}{4}$ inch mesh screens.

Overall Findings

A total of 23 sites were recorded of which 9 are multi-component and 14 represent single occupations. In terms of major components, 10 of the sites are prehistoric and 13 are 20th century sites. Twelve of the sites are located on islands, 8 are on the mainland and 3 are along the Donnelly River. The majority fall into five distinct spatial clusters which are Old Burn Island (6 sites), Base Camp Island (4 sites), the north mainland (3 sites),

Atikup Point (3 sites) and the Donnelly River (3 sites). Table 2 lists all the sites by geographic location and archaeological components.

The cultural periods identified at North Caribou Lake include the Middle Woodland, Late Woodland, 19th century Fur Trade and the 20th century. The Middle Woodland period is represented by 3 Laurel components. The Late Woodland period has 1 Blackduck component, 3 components with unidentified ceramic vessels, and 1 component with a triangular projectile point. Two Rock Painting sites found on the lower Donnelly River may also belong to this period. Three other sites produced small amounts of undiagnostic material and have been classified as Unidentified Prehistoric. Three sites have European-made artifacts dating to the 19th century, which comprise the Fur Trade components. Twentieth century artifactual material or structural remains occur on 20 of the total 23 sites. Eleven of these are known only by their 20th century components, and they were not tested (Fig. 4).

Table 3 summarizes information for 10 analyzable sites on North Caribou Lake. The area opened at each site is expressed in square metres and includes test pits of .4 m² each. Table 3 indicates that the 2 Laurel sites (FeJp-7, FeJp-3) and 1 Blackduck site (FeJp-6) on Old Burn Island produced the greatest quantity of prehistoric artifacts, accounting for 73.9% of the material recovered

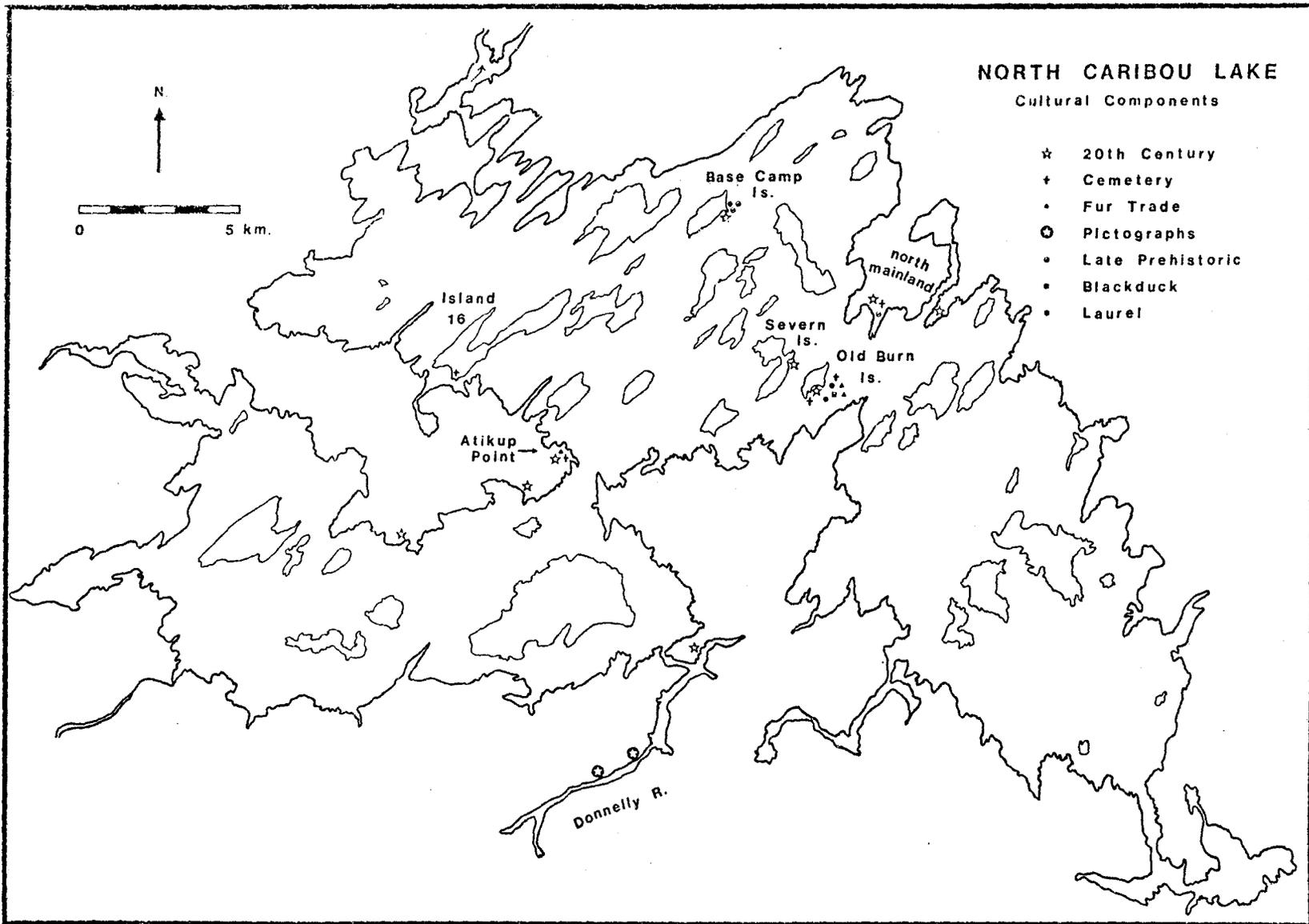


Figure 4. Distribution of North Caribou Lake cultural components.

Table 2. North Caribou Lake site components

	PREHISTORIC				HISTORIC		
	Middle Woodland	Late Woodland	Late Prehistoric	Unidentified Prehistoric	Rock Art	Fur Trade	20th Century
<u>Old Burn Island</u>							
FeJq-2 Norman's Store							X
FeJq-3 High Bank Cemetery							X
FeJp-2 Old Cemetery							X
FeJp-3 Job	X					X	X
FeJp-6 Running Rabbit		X				X	X
FeJp-7 Hurried Hare	X						X
<u>Base Camp Island</u>							
FfJq-1 Auguston							X
FfJq-2 Halfaday				X			X
FfJq-3 Patricia			X				X
FfJq-4 Ina	X		X				X
<u>Severn Island</u>							
FeJq-1 Severn Island							X
<u>Island 16</u>							
FeJq-10 Whitefish Bay Cemetery							X
<u>Mainland A</u>							
FeJp-1 McCauley			X				X
FeJp-5 Neyaqueyoung							X
<u>Mainland D</u>							
FeJp-4 Birch Bark							X
<u>Mainland B</u>							
FeJq-4 Atikup Church							X
FeJq-5 Noble Bay				X			
FeJq-9 Atik				X		X	X
<u>Mainland C</u>							
FeJq-11 Fish House Beach							X
<u>Mainland E</u>							
FeJr-1 Meshakekang							X
<u>Donnelly River</u>							
FeJq-6 Quequish							X
FeJq-7 Maymaygayshi					X		
FeJq-8 Tally Mark					X		
TOTALS	3	1	3	3	2	3	20

Table 3. Ten analyzable sites on North Caribou Lake

Excavated Sites	M ² Opened	Ceramics	Lithics	Faunal	Metal	Glass	Misc.	Historic Pottery	Artifact Totals
FeJp-7 Hurried Hare	28.0	484	1234	968	28	6	17	-	2737
FeJp-3 Job	31.5	377	1042	731	60	8	26	-	2244
FeJp-6 Running Rabbit	16.0	1618	43	63	46	38	18	1	1827
FeJp-1 McCauley	18.0	294	22	87	43	135	7	-	588
FfJq-3 Patricia	10.0	135	26	17	36	120	32	-	366
FfJq-2 Halfaday	4.5	-	1	36	1	-	1	-	39
<u>Tested Sites</u>									
FfJq-4 Ina	3.0	37	279	135	2	-	-	-	453
FfJq-1 Auguston	4.0	-	-	11	140	32	80	-	263
FeJq-9 Atik	4.0	-	12	12	2	3	-	4	33
FeJq-5 Noble Bay	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	119.0	2945	2660	2060	358	342	181	5	8551

from North Caribou Lake. Also, the 3 prehistoric sites on Base Camp Island (FfJq-2, FfJq-3, FfJq-4) constitute an additional 7.4% of the total. In contrast, prehistoric components on the mainland (FeJp-1, FeJq-5, FeJq-9) yielded very few artifacts (5.1%) and did not merit excavation. Historic artifacts of the fur trade era represent only .3% of the North Caribou Lake sample, while the 20th century assemblages amount to 13.3%.

Settlement Pattern Determinants at North Caribou Lake

Before discussing the individual archaeological components, we will first examine the pattern of site distribution on the lake (Gordon 1982). Analysis of settlement patterns in archaeology can be made at a number of levels, of which Trigger (1967, 1968) recognizes three: the individual structure, the arrangements of structures within a single community or settlement, and the manner in which communities are geographically distributed over a local landscape. Information is available for the modern era to examine the first two levels, which is presented later in the chapter. However it is to the third and wider level of analysis that we turn our attention.

It is proposed that in the boreal forest, a location must meet certain basic requirements in order

to be suitable for habitation at any time of the year. These determinants outlined below, are interrelated and must all be satisfied. They have remained consistent from the Middle Woodland period to the present day, indicating a relatively stable environment at North Caribou Lake for the last 2000 years.

The hypothesis presented here is based on archaeological data, ethnographic information obtained from Job Halfaday and personal experience. Sixteen sites, both prehistoric and 20th century, are included in the analysis. The cemetery sites, pictograph sites and a single artifact site (FeJq-5) have been excluded. The four basic determinants of settlement pattern which operate year-round are as follows:

1. Protection from Prevailing Winds.

At North Caribou Lake, the prevailing winds are westerly, 59% of the time in winter and 49% in summer (OMNR 1978a). In winter, cold arctic air and storm tracks blow in from the north and northwest, whereas the most miserable summer rain storms come from the west and northwest. In choosing a camp-site, one would expect that exposure to the natural elements would be avoided, and thus to test this hypothesis, 16 habitation sites from North Caribou Lake are correlated with all possible

wind directions to which each is directly exposed (Fig. 5). Directly exposed means the directions in which a site is facing an open body of water, unblocked by islands or hills of sufficient size and proximity to affect the direction and force of the winds on that site. Figure 5 shows that no sites were directly exposed to the north or northwest, and only one site (FeJq-11), a commercial fishing establishment, was exposed to the west. Results of a chi-square test (Table 4) indicate that this is a non-random distribution. It appears that there exists a definite selection for certain directions of wind exposure at North Caribou Lake. Southern exposures were preferred, which offer protection from cold winds and storm tracks, as well as calmer water approaches to the site.

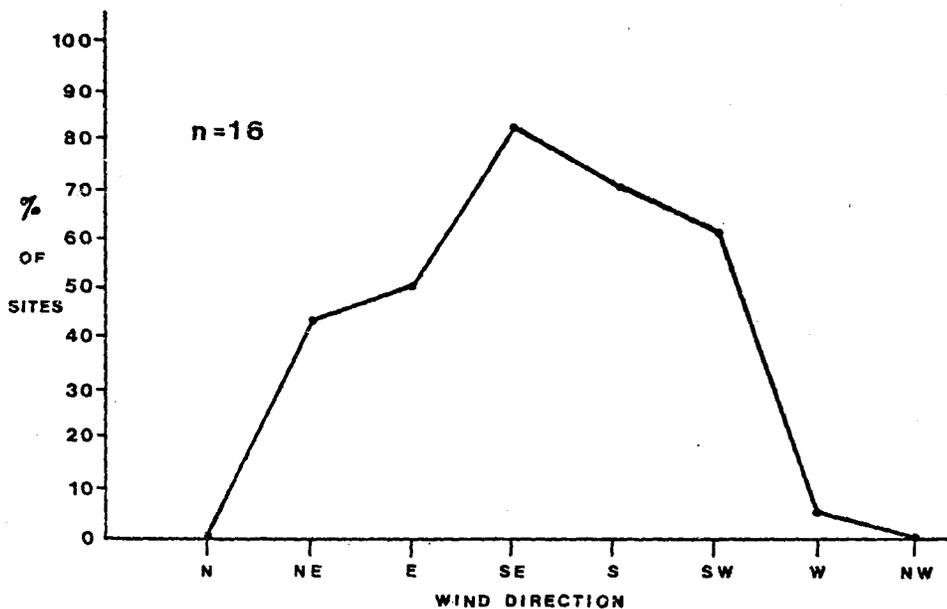


Figure 5. Percentage of sites exposed to each wind direction.

Table 4. Chi-square test for wind direction.

f	Wind Direction								Totals
	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	
0	0	7	8	13	11	10	1	0	50
E	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	50
$\chi^2_{cal} = 30.65$ with 7 df									
$\chi^2_{tab} = 14.07$ at .05 level									

2. Flat Ground with Well-drained Soil.

The four types of terrain at North Caribou Lake include open swamps, low bedrock outcrops with shallow soil, poorly drained areas with dense black spruce and areas of thick glacial overburden. All 16 sites are located on the latter type, either on sandy points of land, terraces or slight ridges, where the soil is well-drained and relatively level. Even winter trap cabin sites are found on sandy areas. When choosing a campsite, Job Halfaday said that he looks for a place with straight ground, sand underneath, moss on top and few rocks. It is noteworthy that both locations chosen by Job for the Halfaday family base camps in the summer of 1981 had prehistoric occupations; the Ina site (FfJq-4) and the Atik site (FeJq-9) respectively.

3. Convenient Access from Shore to Water and Vice Versa

A number of interrelated factors are subsumed under this category. Proximity to water is important, both as a resource and as a means of travel. Locating near the water minimizes time and effort in hauling water, fishing, loading and unloading boats, among other tasks. For the 16 sites, the average distance from the water's edge is $18.2 \text{ m.} \pm 9.8 \text{ m.}$ The furthest inland is a winter trap cabin site at 50 m. In this case, the site (FeJp-4) is located on the level top of a ridge, at equal distance to the lake on either side of the point. The average elevation above the summer water level for the 16 sites is $1.4 \text{ m.} \pm .7 \text{ m.}$ Two trading posts (FeJp-1, FeJq-2) and a winter trap cabin site (FeJp-4) are the only habitation sites with elevations of over 1.5 m. In contrast, four of the five modern cemetery sites have an average elevation of $2.8 \text{ m.} \pm .3 \text{ m.}$

The type of shoreline has an influence on accessibility to land and to water. Twelve of the sites are associated with sand beaches and 4 with cobble beaches and low banks. These shorelines tend to slope gradually into the water and are particularly good for landing boats. Deep water is not generally associated with these types of shoreline at North Caribou Lake, but it is found off bedrock outcrops. Job Halfaday noted that a place

with deep water would not be chosen as it is dangerous for the children playing at the shore. With the advent of bush planes, locations with suitable water depth for landing and docking planes have been necessary. Rather than alter their preference for shallower water offshore, the North Caribou Lake people have compensated by building plane docks, which again provide easy access from the shore to the water and vice versa.

4. Access to Constructional Resources

Any habitation site must provide items for camp construction and tool manufacture, such as spruce logs for cabins, spruce boughs for flooring, birch bark for tent coverings, canoes and containers, birch wood for toboggans and snowshoes and saplings for tent poles and hide stretchers. A good source of dry firewood is essential in all seasons as well. Areas which lack these resources, as a result of forest fires or previous over-utilization are avoided, until natural forest growth has replenished them. It is noteworthy that birch and spruce saplings grow more readily on disturbed areas, where the clearance of underbrush and trees has interrupted the natural forest succession. Thus, the utilization of a site area enhances its desirability for future occupations.

It is proposed that the above settlement pattern determinants operate throughout the year, regardless of the season of occupation. However, at North Caribou Lake, there appear to be additional requirements which a summer site must meet. In the 20th century native use of North Caribou Lake, it is noted that the islands are occupied in the summer, whereas the mainland is utilized between freeze-up and break-up. It is hypothesized that this seasonal usage pattern may have existed in the pre-historic past. The following factors are offered to explain this seasonal distinction between island and mainland occupations.

5. Insects

In summer, the substantial insect populations can cause much discomfort. The sand and gravel islands have fewer marshy breeding grounds for insects. In addition, they enjoy greater wind exposure, being surrounded by open water. To test this, calculations were made on the percentage of time each of the 16 sites is exposed to summer winds, using the Environment Canada 1955-72 table of wind direction by season (see OMNR 1978a:16). The 9 island sites in the sample are exposed to summer winds $41.6 \pm 12.5\%$ of the time, compared to the 7 mainland sites at $30.0 \pm 4.1\%$. In contrast, the mainland sites

afford greater protection from winter winds, being exposed on an average of $28.9 \pm 3.8\%$ of the time, compared to $34.9 \pm 10.8\%$ for the island sites.

6. Forest Fires

Northwestern Ontario is highly susceptible to forest fires due to the frequent occurrence of summer lightning storms with high winds and little precipitation (OMNR 1978a). Given their smaller land mass and separation from the mainland, the islands at North Caribou Lake are less likely to be struck by lightning or affected by existing fires. Evidence of recent burns were numerous on the mainland in 1981, but visible on only parts of two islands. Similarly, in 1939, only 2 of the 18 burns at North Caribou Lake were on islands (Satterly 1939). In the summer, island sites are somewhat safer than the mainland.

7. Bears

At North Caribou Lake, Job noted that bears are rarely found on the islands. Though they can swim, the distances to the islands probably discourage this, and there are few berries and other food resources. Given their well known affinity for camp garbage, bears would pose a threat to mainland sites in the summer.

8. Food Resources

Though few sedentary animals live on the islands, large game animals can be captured in summer. According to Job, the islands act as funnels for caribou crossing the lake, using predictable and known north-south routes. He noted that snares placed along these island routes have been successful in past years. In addition, the islands provide good access to the abundant fish resources of the lake.

With the onset of freeze-up, water travel is impossible, and in Job's words, "a person would be scared to be hungry on an island as there are not many animals." In the fall, then, there is a shift from the islands to the mainland, initially to exploit the whitefish runs, and later to hunt and trap the sedentary animals found on the mainland (Rogers 1962; Rogers and Black 1976).

Prehistoric Sites - General

Nine sites on North Caribou Lake contain prehistoric components, and six of them produced ceramics representing between one and five vessels. Fortunately, mixing of pottery from different cultural periods was slight, and thus the Job (FeJp-3) and Hurried Hare (FeJp-7) sites can be considered predominantly Laurel. The Running Rabbit (FeJp-6) site is homogenous and has

only Blackduck pottery, while the Patricia (FfJq-3), McCauley (FeJp-1) and Ina (FfJq-4) sites each have a vessel of Late Woodland ware.

Hudson Bay Lowland chert is the dominant raw lithic material on all the prehistoric sites. Of the 2660 lithic items recovered, only 58 or 2.2% are quartzite or granitic rock. HBL chert outcrops further north and east, and has been redeposited in the North Caribou Lake region through glacial action. Hamilton (1980:173) describes this chert as "a fine-grained cryptocrystalline chert...waxy in lustre [and] homogeneous in texture. This material usually has a chalky weathering cortex." Water-rolled nodules, with tawny and red coloured rinds are frequent on the North Caribou beaches. The coloration results from an accumulation of iron during immersion in water (W.A. Fox 1982, p.c.). At North Caribou Lake, the chert ranges in colour from translucent black, brown and red, to opaque beige and gray.

While debitage is the most frequent lithic product on all prehistoric sites, its small size and the paucity of decortication flakes and cores suggest that lithic manufacture was confined to the latter stages of finishing and resharpening. Tools and tool fragments account for 3.7% of the total lithics recovered, and include 65 unifacial tools and 33 bifacial tools. Forest fires, frost and other forms of thermal alteration have

taken their toll on the lithics, causing a high degree of spalling, shatter and potlid fractures.

Faunal remains from the North Caribou Lake prehistoric sites indicate a dietary reliance upon beaver, muskrat, woodland caribou, moose, common loon, trout or whitefish and walleye (Prevec 1982). The faunal sample, composed of small calcined and fragmented bone elements, does not give a clear indication of the relative importance of the various species in the diet, nor of the season of occupation of the prehistoric sites. However, as noted earlier, something can be inferred about site seasonality from the site location, namely that island locations were more likely summer occupations, whereas mainland sites may have been colder month occupations.

Bone artifacts were absent from the prehistoric assemblages, due in part to the acidity of the soil. No native copper artifacts or nodules were recovered. Hearth and pit features were also absent on the prehistoric occupations, although the late prehistoric Patricia (FfJq-3) site had two circular depressions of black loamy sand filled with pottery and lithics. Shattered rock was scattered across most sites in no recognizable concentrations or distributions.

As no organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating was uncovered, absolute dates for the various prehistoric occupations cannot be offered. Similarly, the pottery sample is too small to apply the usual seriation

techniques, such as those proposed by Wright (1967b) and Stoltman (1973) for Laurel material. The prehistoric components at North Caribou Lake, therefore, can only be relatively placed within broader cultural periods.

Laurel Components (3)

Three island sites have Laurel cultural material. The Ina site (FfJq-4) on Base Camp Island has a triangular-shaped stone pottery marker with notches cut along two sides. The marker produces dentate stamp impressions which are characteristic of Laurel pottery decoration. Test pits yielded no other Laurel artifacts at this site.

In contrast, the Job (FeJp-3) and Hurried Hare (FeJp-7) sites have substantial quantities of Laurel ceramics and lithics (Table 3) and they were the most extensively excavated sites on North Caribou Lake. Both lie on a broad, flat sand terrace, between 19 and 30 metres from the water, on the east side of Old Burn Island. It is possible that these sites lay closer to the lake at the time of occupation. In front of the sites, there is a slightly elevated former beach ridge (berm) created during a brief period of heavy storms and southerly winds (J. Laitin 1982, p.c.). This ridge may post-date the Laurel occupations, but predates a subsequent Blackduck occupation (FeJp-6) on the ridge itself (Fig. 6).

Faunal bone in association with the Laurel material points to the use of beaver, muskrat, woodland caribou, common loon, trout or whitefish and walleye for the two excavated sites (Prevec 1982). The loon elements at the Job site suggest a spring to fall occupation since the loon is a migratory bird. Furthermore, the island locations of all three Laurel sites implies a warm season use. A patch of red ochre staining at the Job site was the only soil feature which appears to be related to the Laurel presence. A post mould, and an hearth feature with tin foil at its base date to a recent use of the site. No soil features occurred at the Hurried Hare site.

The Laurel components at the Job (FeJp-3) and Hurried Hare (FeJp-7) sites can be characterized as a series of discrete concentrations of pottery, lithics and faunal bone at intervals along the length of the sand terrace at an average distance of 24.5 m. from the lake edge. The sites seem to be a series of short term occupations during the warmer months of open water. If ethnographic analogy is appropriate, these two sites may represent summer gatherings of small, nuclear families, such as occurred on Old Burn Island in the 1940s (Black 1971).

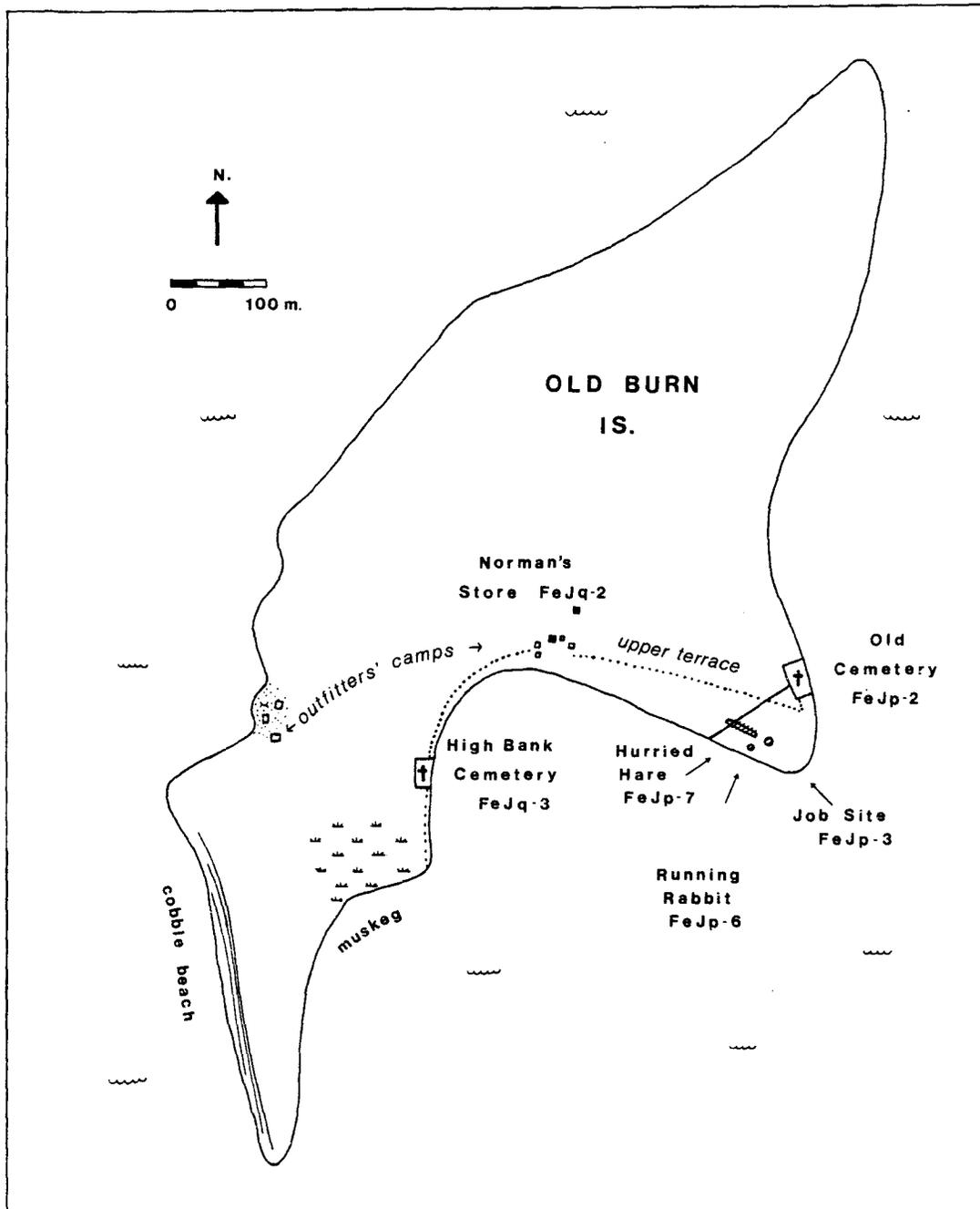


Figure 6. Old Burn Island site locations.

Blackduck Component (1)

Straddling the berm in front of the Job and Hurried Hare sites, is the Running Rabbit site (FeJp-6) which contains exclusively Blackduck ceramics. The 1618 potsherds form a tight cluster with a density ranging from 100 sherds in one unit to 1 sherd in an adjacent unit. On the basis of rim sherds at least 3 vessels are represented, however the body sherds indicate a minimum of 4 vessels.

Faunal remains associated with this Blackduck component include one woodland caribou element and a few calcined mammal sp. elements (Prevec 1982). No soil features were uncovered in the shifting sand and poorly developed soil of the former beach ridge. The Blackduck occupation at FeJp-6 does not appear to be extensive. Except for a few cord impressed sherds and a triangular projectile point from the nearby Hurried Hare site (FeJp-7), lateral testing over 100 m. failed to produce other related material.

Late Prehistoric Components (3)

Of 3 late prehistoric components, one is a minor representation from a site previously mentioned. At the Ina site (FfJq-4) on Base Camp Island, 37 friable potsherds were found, which had indistinct cord or fabric

impressed surfaces. No other diagnostic Late Woodland artifacts were recovered.

The Patricia site (FfJq-3), also on Base Camp Island, produced a single pottery vessel, a biface base and lithic debitage, all clustered in and between two circular depressions of black loamy sand, along with one moose bone (Prevec 1982). The vessel has smoothed over vertical cord markings, deep rectangular punctates encircling the neck and deep interior notching on the lip. The site itself is small, covering an area of about 3 m.², and is nestled against a small ridge which would offer protection from the prevailing winds.

The McCauley site (FeJp-1), the location of the first HBC outpost, also produced a Late Woodland vessel. It has a vertical profile, plain lip and cord marked surface. No features were found in the poorly developed, thin soil which overlays ash left from a recent forest fire.

While the two late prehistoric vessels of the Patricia (FfJq-3) and McCauley (FeJp-1) sites lack the distinctive fabric impressed surface of Selkirk ware (MacNeish 1958, Koezur and Wright 1976), they do bear similarities to Sandy Lake ware (Cooper and Johnson 1964, Arthurs 1978, Birk 1979), which occurs in the Manitoba-Minnesota-Ontario border region. However, there is enough variation to merit classifying these vessels as

simply Late Woodland, dating to circa A.D. 1200-1600. Both the Patricia and McCauley sites are seen as single, one family occupations of short duration, with the former probably being a summer site, and the latter, a winter site.

Unidentified Prehistoric (3)

Three sites provided small samples of non-diagnostic cultural remains. The Halfaday site (FfJq-2) on the ridge on Base Camp Island, contained a burned core fragment and a few faunal elements, among which are two loon bones with cut marks (Prevec 1982). The bone is well preserved, thereby indicating a more recent occupation. Just west of Atikup Point, a single ground stone celt was found, the only artifact of the Noble Bay site (FeJp-5). Made of purple-black granitic stone, the celt was probably lost or discarded during woodworking activities. No other items were found in the vicinity. On the east side of Atikup Point, tests at the Atik site (FeJq-9) produced 12 pieces of debitage and a few calcined bones. The lithics are also believed to be prehistoric, but how early is problematic. Three tent rings on the site probably relate to the late 19th and early 20th century use of the site (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.).

Rock Paintings (2)

Two rock painting sites are present on the west bank of the Donnelly River, below the first rapids at a distance of 4.5 and 6.5 km. from the river mouth. The vertical rock faces which rise directly out of the water to an estimated height of 10 m., are unique in the surrounding area. Bedrock outcrops on the opposite shore of the Donnelly River are lower and slope steadily inward from the shore. On North Caribou Lake itself, any bedrock exposures are quite flat and water worn, and do not provide the protected and rather dramatic appearance of those on the west side of the Donnelly River.

The late Selwyn Dewdney visited the two sites in August of 1962 and recorded them as Donnelly River Sites #143 and #144, which we have named the Maymaygayshi (FeJq-7) and the Tally Mark (FeJq-8) sites, respectively (Dewdney 1962). The Tally mark site is found on the first bedrock outcropping where the river narrows. It consists of two faces of small vertical red markings, which Dewdney characterized as "tally marks" (Dewdney and Kidd 1967:113).

Further upriver, there are a series of pictographs on 3 of the 5 bedrock exposures. This site has been called the Maymaygayshi site (FeJp-7) after the story of the "men with no noses" told to us by Roy Halfa-

day. The site consists of 3 discrete groups of rock paintings on separated outcrops, which are classified as Faces I - IX. Generally the figures are quite distinct, coloured in red against a wide band of white rock which runs across each outcropping and is free of lichen. The pictographs are generally separate, individual figures in a linear sequence at a consistent 1 metre above the water. Recognizable figures include 4 cervids, 5 stick-men figures, 3 geometric designs and 3 sets of vertical markings. Dewdney has published Faces IV, Va and VIII (Dewdney and Kidd 1967:113). Spalling has removed at least 3 figures upriver from Face VI. The rock paintings may be recounting actual events, dreams or hopes for the future. The North Caribou Lake Indians associate these paintings with "not-quite-human" beings, who are mischievous, and who can be heard laughing in the rocks.

Historic and 20th Century Sites - General

These sites on North Caribou Lake (Table 5) relate to the fur trade era and the present century. Together, they represent the most intensive occupation of the lake, and it seems clear that the modern native peoples in the area have utilized the lake and its environs continuously since the 1800s and probably earlier.

Table 5. Historic and 20th century components

	Site	Borden No.
<u>Fur Trade</u>	Job	FeJp-3
	Running Rabbit	FeJp-6
	Auguston	FfJq-1
	Atik	FeJq-9
<u>Modern</u>		
Trading Stores	McCauley	FeJp-1
	Norman's Store	FeJq-2
	Auguston	FfJq-1
Habitations	Job	FeJp-3
	Running Rabbit	FeJp-6
	Hurried Hare	FeJp-7
	Atik	FeJq-9
Church	Atikup Church	FeJq-4
Winter Trap Cabins	Birch Bark	FeJp-4
	Neyaqueyoung	FeJp-5
	Quequish	FeJq-6
Commercial Fishing	Meshakekang	FeJr-1
	Fish House Beach	FeJq-11
	Severn Island	FeJq-1
Cemeteries	Old Cemetery	FeJp-2
	High Bank	FeJq-3
	Whitefish Bay	FeJq-10
	Atikup Church	FeJq-4
	McCauley	FeJp-1

Fur Trade Components (3)

European artifacts of the 19th and possibly late 18th century were found on 3 indigenous sites, and indicate direct or indirect trade. The trade items of brass, copper, glass, refined earthenware and shell are few in number (19) and range in dates between 1800 and 1920 (M. Lavoie 1982, p.c.). It is likely that the majority of items were obtained from Hudson Bay Company posts. Despite intensive survey of the north lobe and part of the south lobe of North Caribou Lake, no evidence was found to confirm the presence of a North West Company trading house, as might be expected from archival accounts (HBCA B250/a/1). Instead, remains of three 20th century trading establishments were examined.

Modern Trading Stores (3)

At the McCauley site (FeJp-1), atop a 2.5 m. high ridge are the remnants of the first HBC outpost built on North Caribou Lake in the late 1930s (Fig. 8). According to Job, the place was called "McCauley's house", after Ian McCauley, then manager of the Cat Lake post. Very little is left of the store and cabin, which have been obliterated by a forest fire. Three charred logs, roughly in the location of the store, may represent the lower course of the log cabin structure. A few metres

to the south, Job pointed out the location of manager Norman Patayash's house. The outline of the 4.5 m. by 4 m. cabin is visible only by low banks of sand on all four sides. Job indicated that sand was piled against the lower course of the building for insulation.

Not satisfied by the mainland location chosen by McCauley, the Indians moved the post to Old Burn Island in the early 1940s. The new location had deeper water for landing float planes and ample space on the upper and lower terraces for families to camp around the store. The Job (FeJp-3), Running Rabbit (FeJp-6) and Hurried Hare (FeJp-7) sites located at the east end of Old Burn Island, all have 20th century components which probably relate in part to the 1940-50s summer encampments (Black 1971). The second HBC outpost, known to the Indians as Norman's Store (FeJq-2), is now in the midst of a modern outfitters camp (Fig. 9). The store remains intact and is a 5 by 7 m. log cabin with a hip roof. The large spruce wall logs, about 25 cm. in diameter, are flattened on the outside. The dovetail corners are cut flush with the outside walls. The roof consists of spruce poles over which are laid boards, then tarpaper and shingles. The plank flooring is nailed in place and sand is banked up around the basal course of logs. Originally, there was a door on the west side, and a door with one window on the south side of the store.



Figure 7. Key for the site plans in Chapter Three.

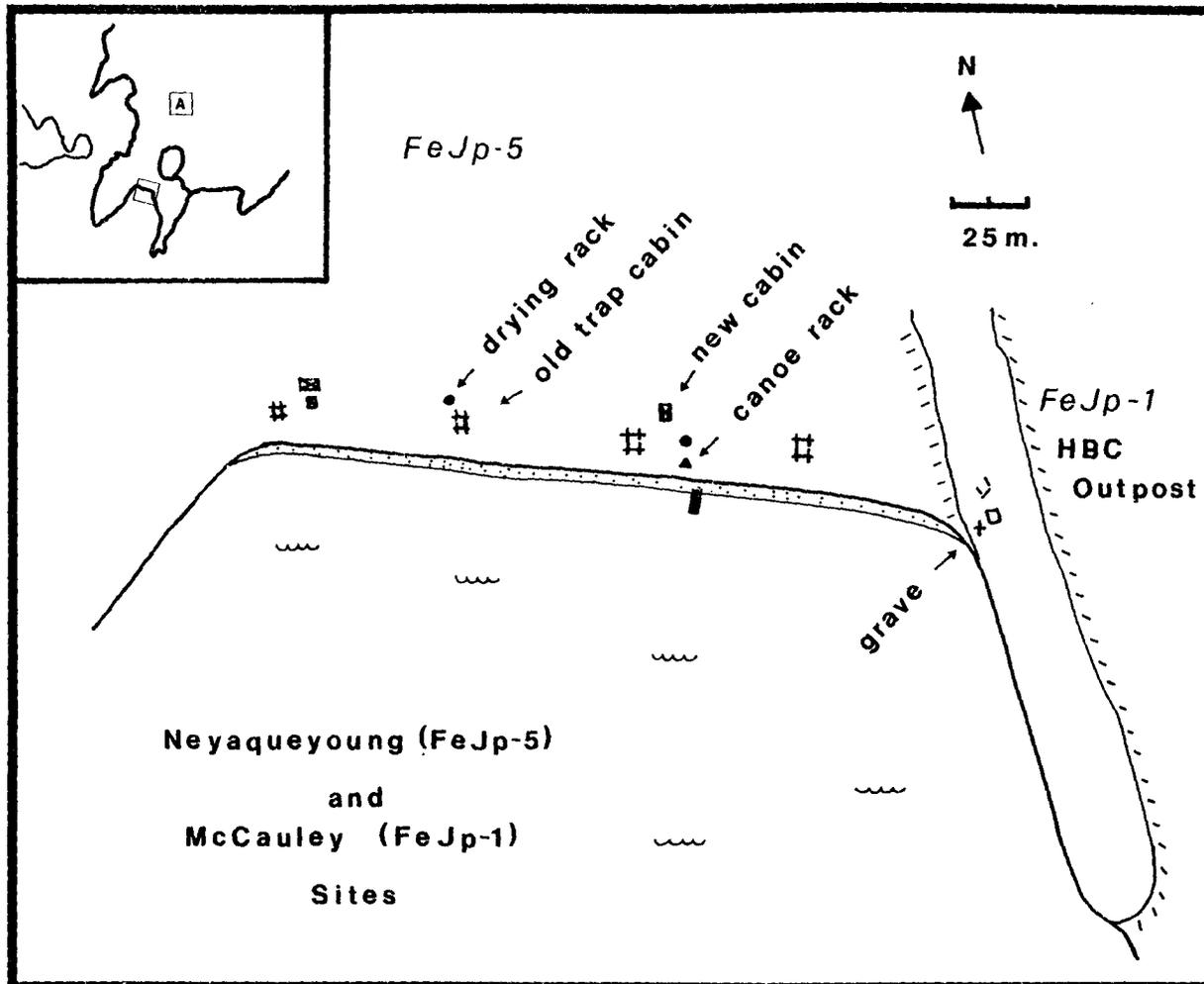


Figure 8. Plan of the Neyaquyoung, FeJp-5 and McCauley, FeJp-1 sites.

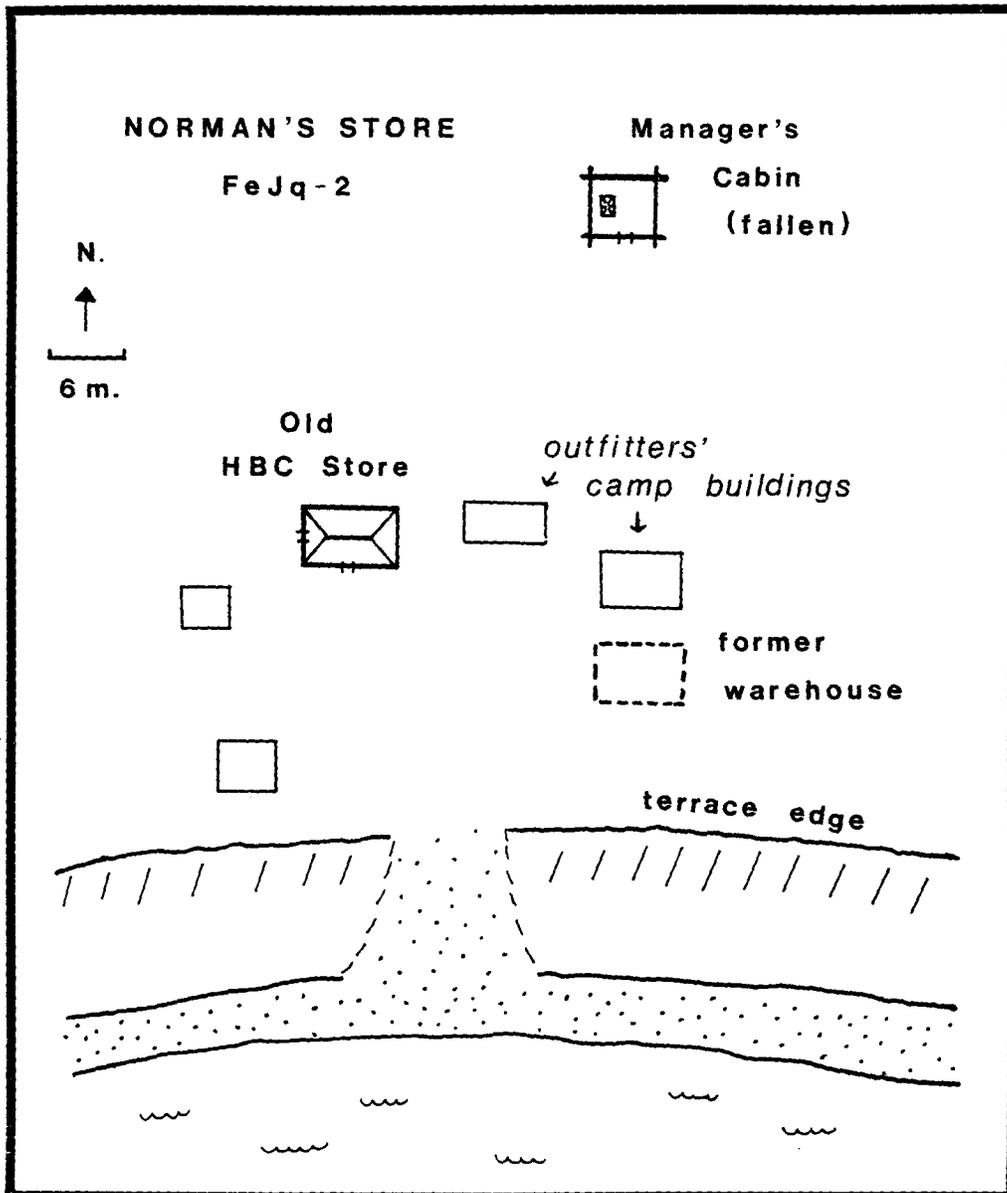


Figure 9. Plan of Norman's Store, FeJq-2.

Modifications by the outfitters have subsequently been made.

Northeast of the store are the collapsed remains of the manager's house. Constructed in a similar fashion as the store, the cabin measures 6 by 6 m. Under the southwest end is a root cellar, in which were stored potatoes grown in the gardens around the house. A warehouse structure once existed closer to the beach, but no evidence, except a bare patch of ground, is left.

Norman's store was in operation until the early 1950s, closing some time after a permanent HBC store was built at Weagamow Lake in 1949. Seeing an opportunity for business, independent trader, Robert Auguston moved from Weagamow Lake to North Caribou Lake in the early 1950s. Auguston had lived in a number of places in Northwestern Ontario, and was married to a Weagamow Lake woman. He established a store and cabin on the broad sand point of Base Camp Island, where there was sufficient space for Indian families to camp when they came to his store.

Structurally, all that remains of the Auguston site (FfJq-1) are the basal courses of the store and cabin (Fig. 10), as the logs were reused to build a winter trap cabin at the Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5), some 5 km. distance, in the 1960s. The store and cabin are both 6 m.², with doors facing across a narrow strip

of land used for gardening. Attached to the store is a fish house and a deep ice pit. On top of the ridge which runs along one side of the point, there is a storage pit with a log cover which was probably used to store seed potatoes. From these, Auguston made home brew in a pit underneath the floor of the cabin.

Test pits in the cabin and store produced many modern artifacts. The greater diversity and quantity of modern items left around the Auguston complex, compared with the McCauley site (FeJp-1), probably reflects the longer period of occupation. Also, Auguston was his own buyer, flying frequently to Winnipeg for supplies and stock. He left North Caribou Lake for Slate Falls around 1957.

Church Site (1) and Habitation Site (1)

On the northeast corner of the Atikup Peninsula are the Atikup Church site (FeJq-4) and the Atik site (FeJq-9), located on a broad, rectangular point of land referred to here as Atikup Point. Given the importance of Atikup Point in the local history of North Caribou Lake, the archaeological remains are somewhat disappointing. The Atikup Church site (FeJq-4) consists of two log cabins, identified by Job as the old and new church, and a small gravesite (Fig. 11). The Old Church is located

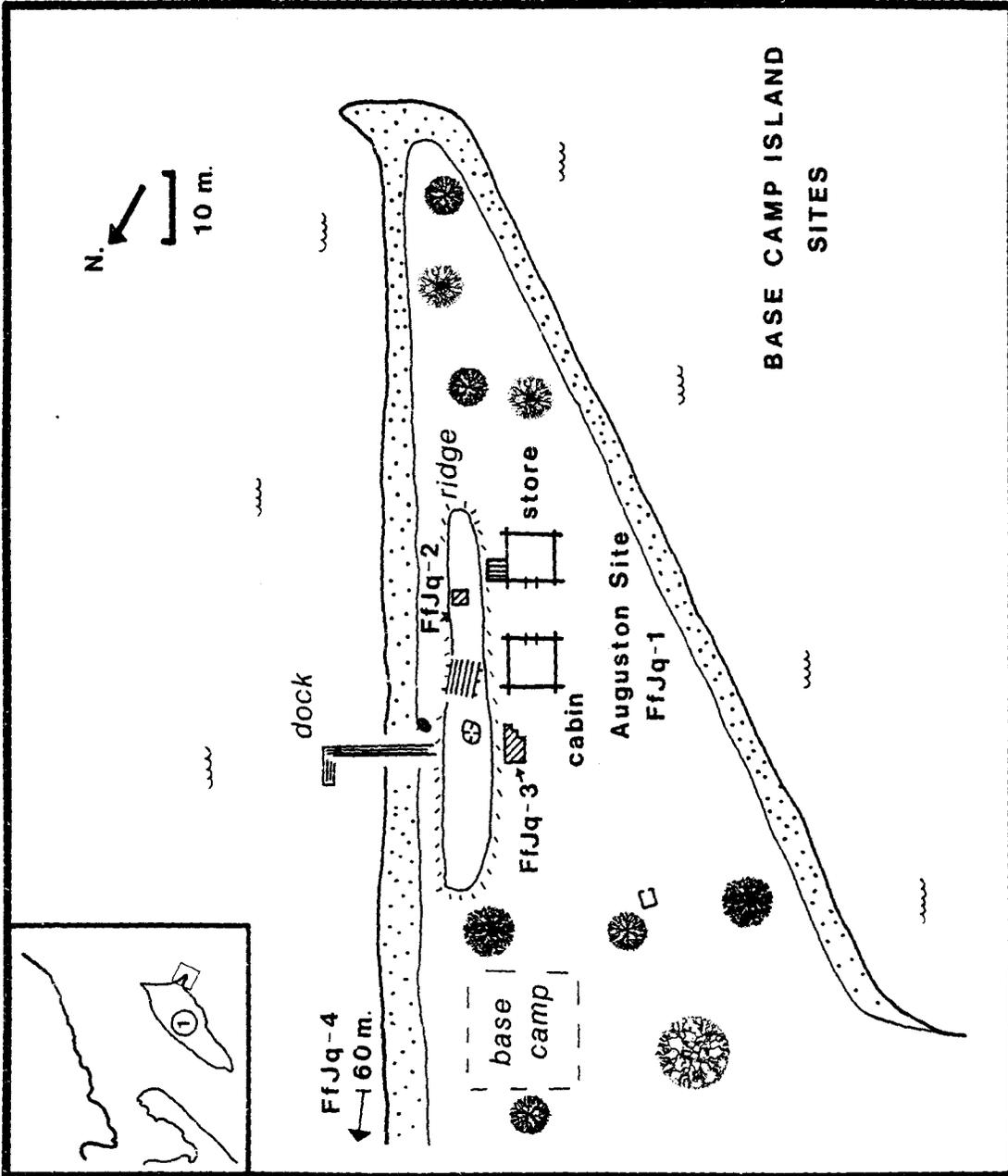


Figure 10. Base Camp Island site locations.

about 150 m. from the water on top of a slight ridge. The building is 5 by 4 m. with a door to the southeast. The remaining basal course of logs shows the use of rounded spruce logs, notched on the top by axe and fitted together without the use of nails. In the interior, there are three floor joists set at regular intervals in the lower course. The Old Church dates to about 1910 (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.).

The New Church, dating to 1950, is built on slightly higher ground. It is oriented in the same direction with a southeast facing door, and dimensions of 8 m. by 5 m. The spruce wall logs have been flattened on the interior and exterior, and are fitted together using sawcut dovetail joints without nails. Heavy, squared floor joists were set into sawcut notches in the basal course. It is possible that the New Church was never completed, as only parts of the walls are left, and another church was being built at Weagamow Lake (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.).

A double grave lies southeast of the New Church. It is marked by a single wooden picket enclosure with four large rocks placed at the corners. According to Job, there were probably other, older graves in the area. Southwest of the New Church, a large bare patch of ground was identified by Job as a government camp.

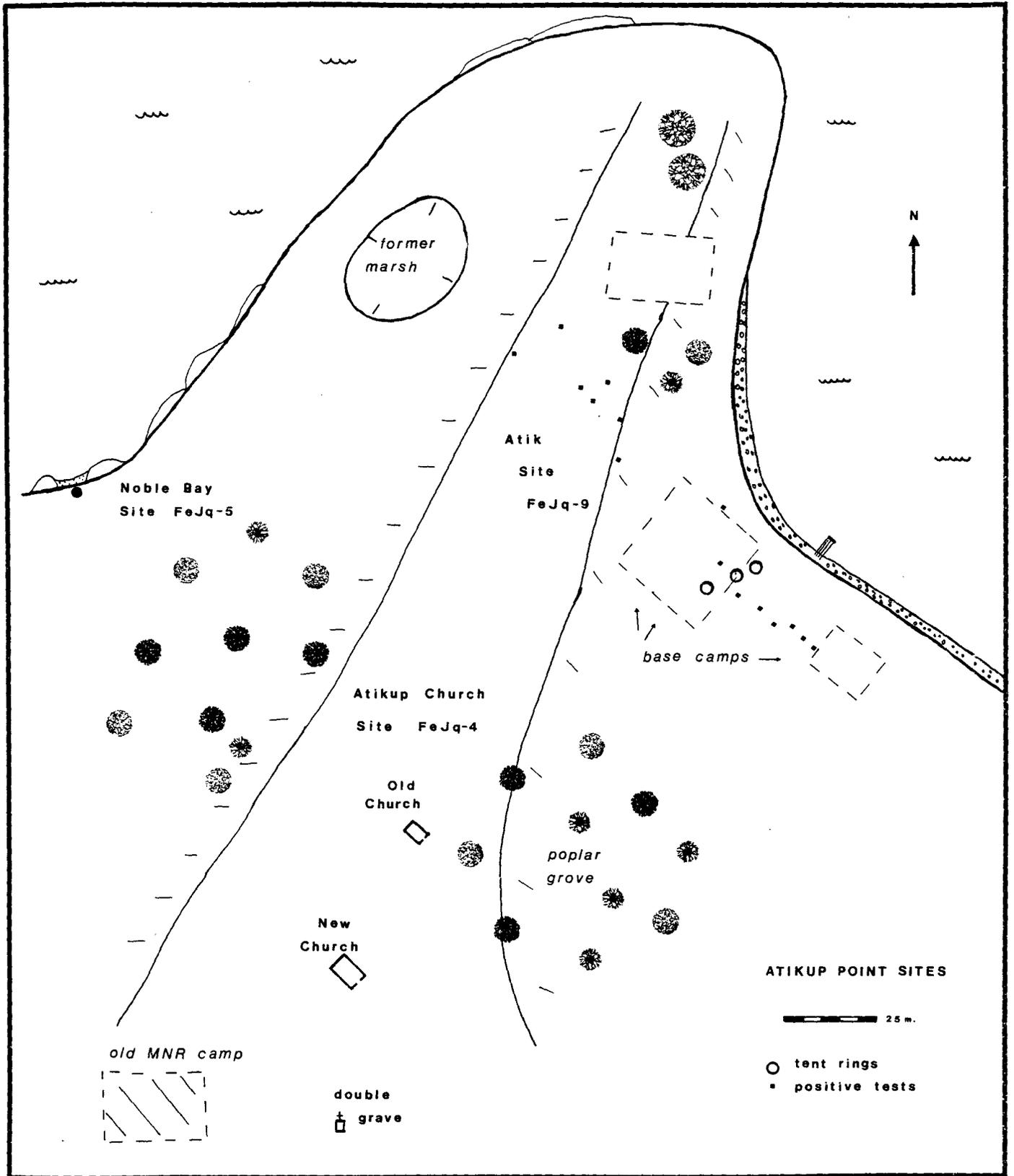


Figure 11. Atikup Point site locations.

In addition, a plywood boat, 45 gallon gas drums and a wooden net winder were found near the shore. According to Job, the government men were examining net sizes and the type of fish in the lake, probably part of the 1950s fisheries licensing program (Black 1971).

Test pits across the entire point from the Noble Bay (FeJq-5) site to the eastern marsh failed to reveal evidence of continuous 19th and 20th century occupation, as indicated by ethnohistoric accounts (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.). Only 15 test pits, located within the Halfaday family base camp, produced a few prehistoric, historic and modern items, all part of the Atik Site (FeJq-9). In addition, three tent rings, 3.5 m. in diameter, with slightly depressed interiors were noted.

Though archaeological evidence for occupation at Atikup Point is scarce, there is the unmistakable evidence of repeated brush clearance, such as would have occurred on a habitation site. The point is completely denuded, except for three groves of poplar trees. No burned logs or stumps were found to indicate that a forest fire had cleared the point. The main vegetation cover consists of fireweed and grasses, and no sapling spruce or birch have taken root. It is apparent that the open vegetation is the result of continuous thinning of the vegetation for firewood, constructional material and camping space. A 1939 picture of Atikup Point shows it to be even more

denuded than today (Satterly 1939). Finally, the sizable population of mice is, according to Patty Halfaday, indicative of a place where many people used to live.

The use of Atikup Point as a summer gathering place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries presents a unique exception to the island/mainland seasonal pattern of occupation. Atikup Point is one of the few areas on the lake which could provide enough camping space for all the families who wished to live near the leader Gici David. In later years, according to Job, it was used more as a Christmas gathering place. There is also the possibility that it was considered for a permanent village site, as the reserve was originally located on the south shore of North Caribou Lake, and in 1950 construction was started on a new church. However the village and reserve were eventually established at Weagamow Lake instead.

Winter Trap Cabin Sites (3)

Three winter trap cabin sites were recorded on the north central mainland and the Donnelly River. The oldest is the Birch Bark site (FeJp-4) and it appears on the 1939 geology map (Satterly 1939). The site lies in the middle of a point of land, about 50 m. inland from the water, on top of a ridge of unsorted glacial till

(Fig. 12). A trail cut from the east shore to the site is still visible.

Three collapsed and burned log cabins, spaced about 10 m. apart were found. They are small, about 4 square metres in size, and the easternmost cabin contains a cellar pit in the centre. Metal pots, frying pans, bottles, stove parts, saw blades and window glass, all partially burned, were found littered about. In one cabin, an oil drum stove had the date "October 10, 1939" embossed on it. These trap cabins were occupied by three families, a father and his two sons, members of one branch of the Quequish family.

Two kilometers to the west, on a wide sand terrace at the head of a protected bay, is the Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5). This site represents one of a series of winter locations used by the Quequish family and their close relations. During the 1930s, they utilized the Birch Bark site, followed in the 1950s by a settlement, which has since burned on the point just west of the Neyaqueyoung site (Williams and Williams 1978). In the early 1960s, some of the families moved to the Neyaqueyoung site itself (Fig. 8).

The site has a series of four abandoned cabins lineally distributed along the sand terrace between 7 and 12 metres from the lake. The easternmost cabin is 5 by 4 metres in size, constructed of rounded axe and sawcut

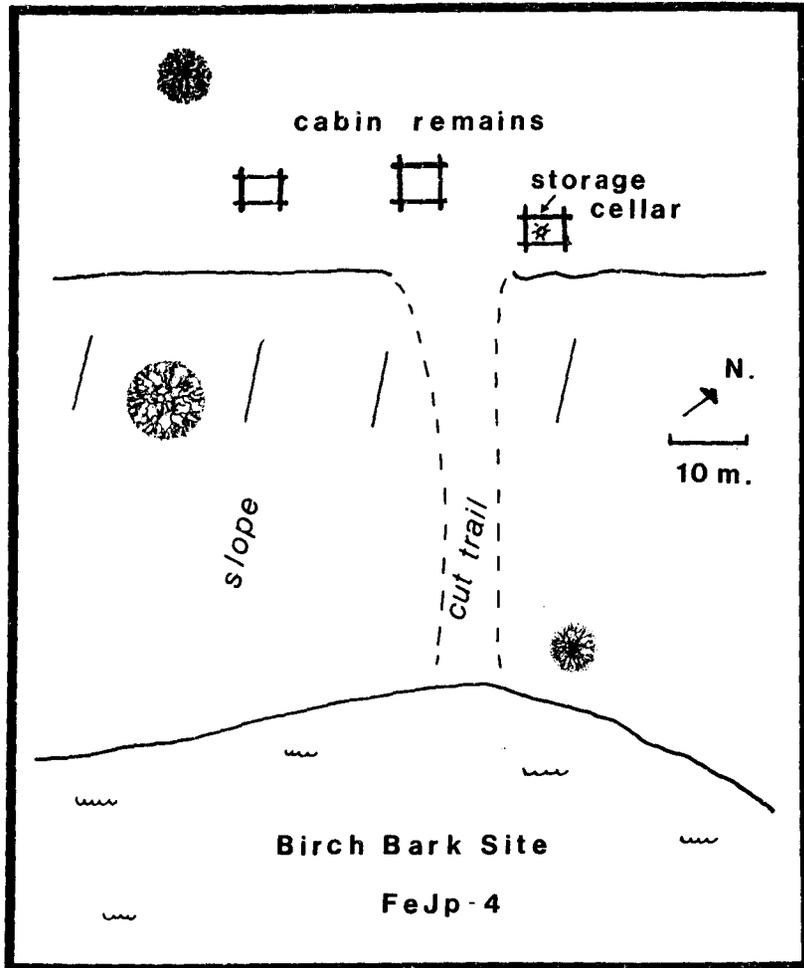


Figure 12. Plan of the Birch Bark site, FeJp-4.

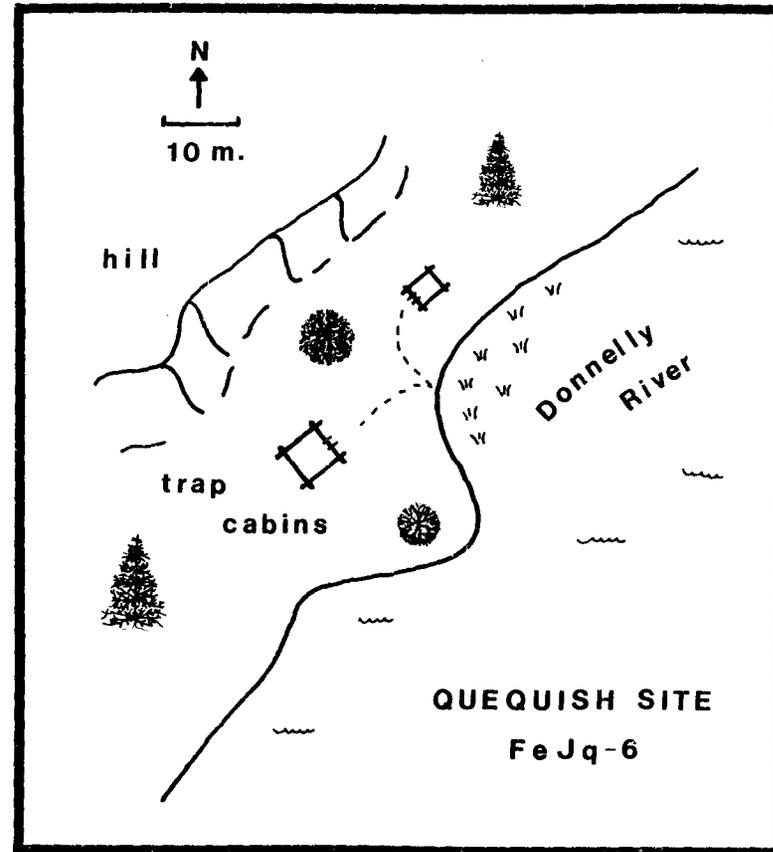


Figure 13. Plan of the Quequish site, FeJq-6.

spruce logs. Corner notches have been cut in the tops, and the logs have been fitted together without the use of nails. A 30 cm. high banking of sand is found around the perimeter, and the door faces the southeast.

The next cabin was constructed from the notched, sawcut and trimmed logs salvaged from the Auguston site (FfJq-1). The structure is 6 metres square with a slightly excavated floor and a collapsed roof of poles and tarpaper. A meat drying rack constructed of poles in teepee configuration is located nearby, and closer to the water is a canoe rack.

Further down the beach is a third log cabin, 5 by 4 metres in size, constructed of thinner spruce poles, trimmed flat both inside and out, and chinked with moss. Nails were used on some of the corners. Unlike the other two cabins, the door faces northwest. Near the cabin is an enclosed wooden smoking and drying rack, with poles laid around the circumference in a teepee shape.

The fourth and final cabin is semi-subterranean, with a flat roof and a southeast facing entrance. It is 3.5 square metres in size, constructed of unpeeled spruce logs notched on the bottom. Around the perimeter is a 50 cm. high bank of earth.

After an absence of more than 10 years, members of the Williams family returned to the Neyaqueyoung site for short term winter trapping in 1980. They erected an

old ice fishing hut and another low log structure on the site. In the summer of 1981, the Quequish family built a large log cabin, as they were also returning to their trap lines.

On the Donnelly River, in a protected embayment, a third trap cabin site is named the Quequish site (FeJq-6), after another branch of the family, who occupied the site in the 1950s (Fig. 13). There are two log cabins, both constructed with peeled but untrimmed spruce logs notched on the top with an axe and fitted together without nails. One cabin is 6 m. by 5 m. with a southeast facing door and small windows in the other three walls. The second cabin is somewhat smaller with a southwest facing door and windows on the adjacent walls. Artifacts scattered around the site include beaver hide stretchers, window glass, buttons, cans and rubber boots. Rogers (1962:B75) visited the site in 1958, and recorded such features as a smoke lodge, catch rack, bedding rack, saw horse, fish drying rack and a dog house, all of which have subsequently disappeared.

Commercial Fishing Sites (3)

The oldest of the three commercial fishing stations is the Meshakekang site (FeJr-1), situated on the south shore of Atikup Peninsula. It was owned and

operated by Robert Auguston between about 1949 to 1957. A single log structure occupies the northwest corner of a small bay (Fig. 14). It is a rather ingenious double fish house. The outer cabin is 5 by 5 metres in dimension and built of unpeeled spruce logs with axe cut notches on the tops for the corners. The walls are chinked with moss for insulation. Inside, there is a second smaller log cabin which is 2.5 metres square. The doors of the two structures are aligned and face south. Fish were stored in the inner cabin, and lake ice was packed around it in the outer cabin. The fish were flown to market every few days.

Further east another site, Fish House Beach (FeJq-11), has two adjoining log cabins, one for processing and the other for storage of the fish (Fig. 16). Both are about 5 metres square and they front directly onto the beach. A high, sturdy plane dock juts out from the cabins into the lake. It stands about 1 metre about the water level. The fishing station was run by North Caribou Lake people around 1965. Lake trout were still available at that time, as evidenced by the nets for trout fishing found on the beach.

The Severn Island site (FeJq-1) on the island of the same name was the longest running, privately owned commercial fishing operation (Maher 1971). It was owned by Severn Enterprises, and ran between about 1955

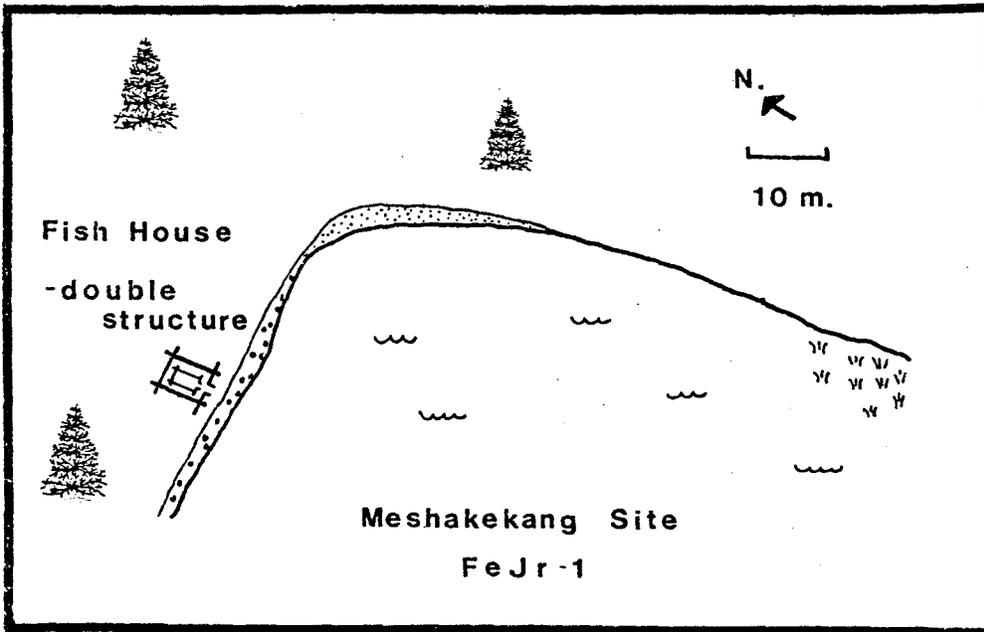


Figure 14. Plan of the Meshakekang site, FeJr-1.

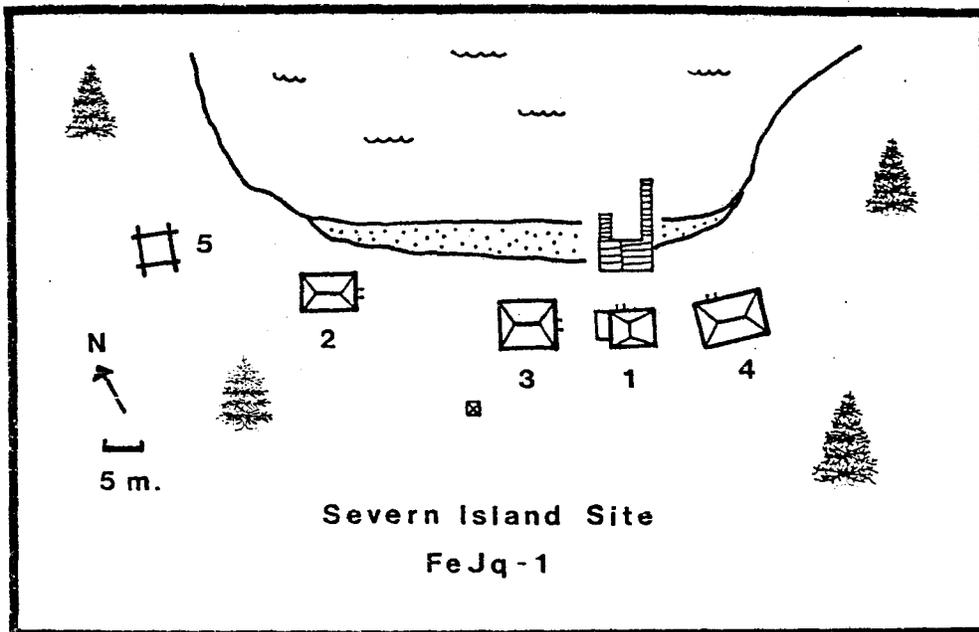


Figure 15. Plan of the Severn Island site, FeJq-1.

and 1972. The site is situated on a large, flat, sandy area fronting a small bay on the east side of the island (Fig. 15). Structurally, the site has three intact log cabins used for processing, living and storage, an old collapsed ice house, a newer plywood ice house and a double plane dock. The oldest cabin (#1) was built by Job Halfaday using unpeeled, trimmed logs, with top cut notches and nailed corners. The roof consists of poles overlain by planks and covered with tarpaper and green shingles. The floor is also made of poles covered with boards. Attached to the cabin, which is 4 m. by 4 m., is a shed of dimensions 2 by 4 m.

Cabin #2 was also built by Job in a similar fashion. It is 6 m. by 5 m., with a door facing the east and windows on two sides. Cabin #3 is more recent, built about 15 years ago by Jonas Quequish. It has the same construction, but the interior is divided by partitions, for a storage area, a net drying area and a living area.

The old ice house (#5) is located further west. Only the lower course of logs remains of this 5 by 5 metre structure. According to Job, it was built by Norman Patayash about 30 years ago, on contract to the government. The new ice house (#4) near the dock stands about 5 m. high, and is constructed of vertical 2" by 8" sawcut boards and plywood, all covered with

tarpaper. The roof is shingled and the floor is made of plywood. Lake ice covered with sawdust is stored inside for use at the Old Burn Island outfitters' camp.

Cemeteries (5)

The five native cemeteries recorded at North Caribou Lake include two large graveyards and three isolated grave sites. These Christian burials share a number of common features. Each grave is encircled by a wooden picket enclosure with geometric designs carved on the tops of the pickets and the four larger corner posts. The enclosures are called a person's wa-ha-gen or "house". In earlier times, a small cabin-like structure was built as an enclosure. An example of this can be found in a photograph of the Pekangekum Village graveyard, taken in 1954-55 (Dunning 1959: Plate 5). All of the enclosures are oriented due east-west facing the rising sun. The graves are located in clearings, on relatively high terraces near the shore. The graves associated with the Atikup Church (FeJq-4) are the exception, being further back from the lake. By virtue of their height and the lack of trees, the cemeteries command rather spectacular views of the lake. The locations are also protected from prevailing winds and are found on level, well drained areas.

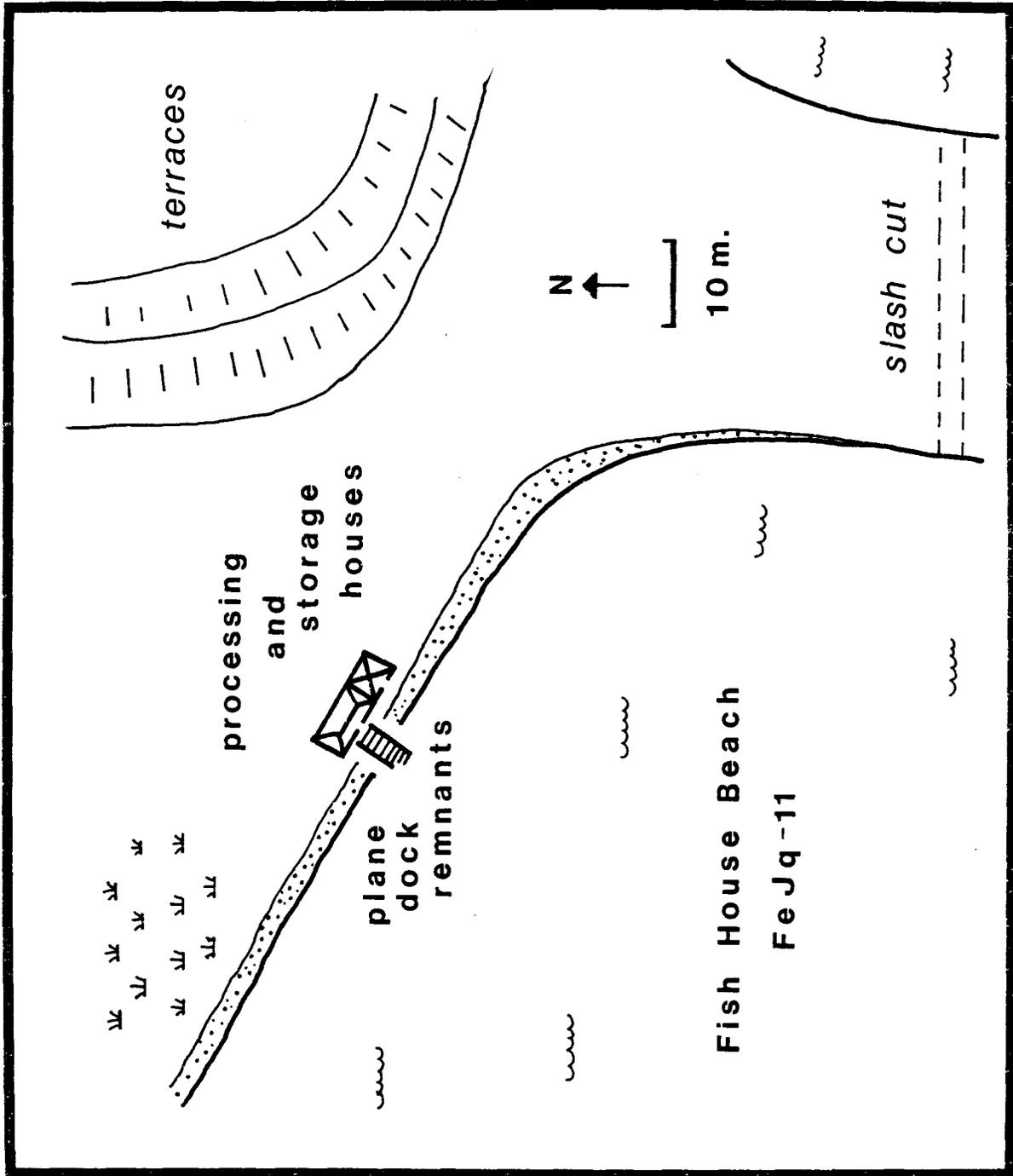


Figure 16. Plan of the Fish House Beach site, FeJq-11.

Old Cemetery (FeJp-2), on the northeast side of Old Burn Island, is the largest graveyard, with 22 burials (Fig. 17). Job was able to identify only the more recent graves of members of the Patayash, Keeash and Quequish families, dating between 1944 and 1951 (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.). Examples of the carved corner posts are found in Figure 18. Those graves which are closest to the edge of the bank are older and have collapsed enclosures. A few years ago, concerned by reports of white people camping unknowingly on cemeteries, John Kakayash of Weagamow Lake widened the trail to the site and erected a 2.5 m. high wooden cross at the head of the trail.

High Bank Cemetery (FeJq-3) is situated about 150 m. south of Norman's Store on Old Burn Island. It contains 12 burials in a large 30 by 17 m. clearing (Fig. 19). According to Job, the graves in a row are of people who died from illness in a two week period, around the time that the store closed. E.S. Rogers (1982, p.c.) dates the burials to 1946-47 and 1951. Members of the Patayash, Quequish and Keeash families are buried here.

The third island grave site, Whitefish Bay Cemetery (FeJq-10), is located on the southern tip of Island 16 (Fig. 20). Two graves are indicated by shallow depressions near the edge of the slowly eroding bank. A single corner post remains of the picket enclosures, and

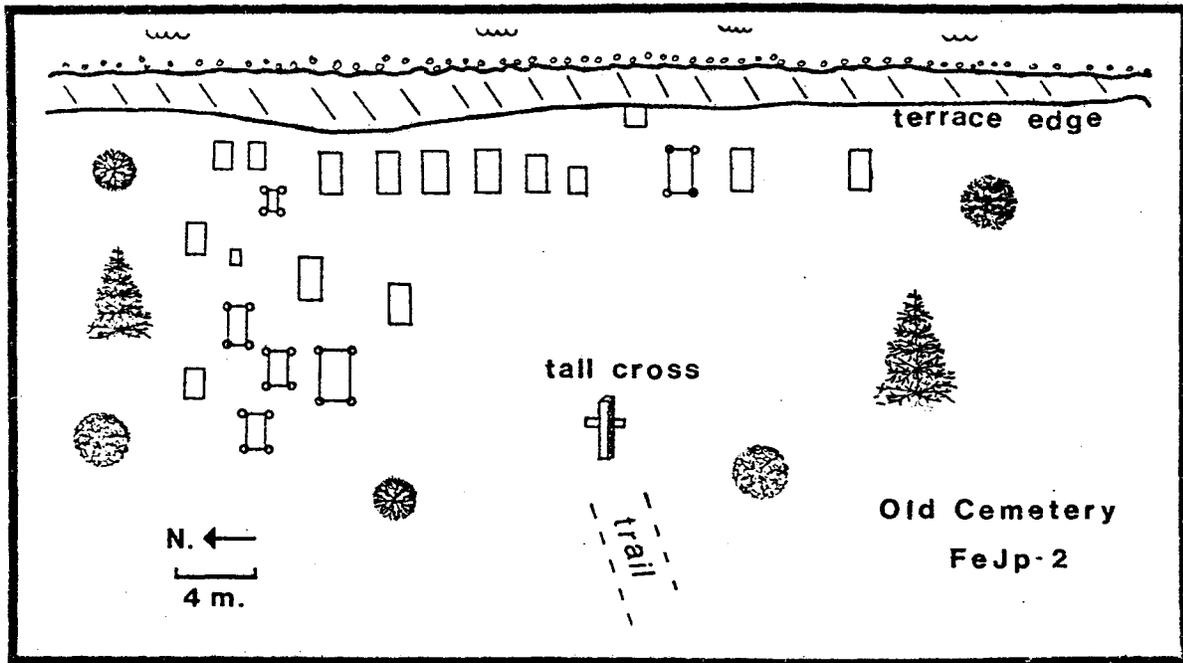


Figure 17. Old Cemetery site, FeJp-2.

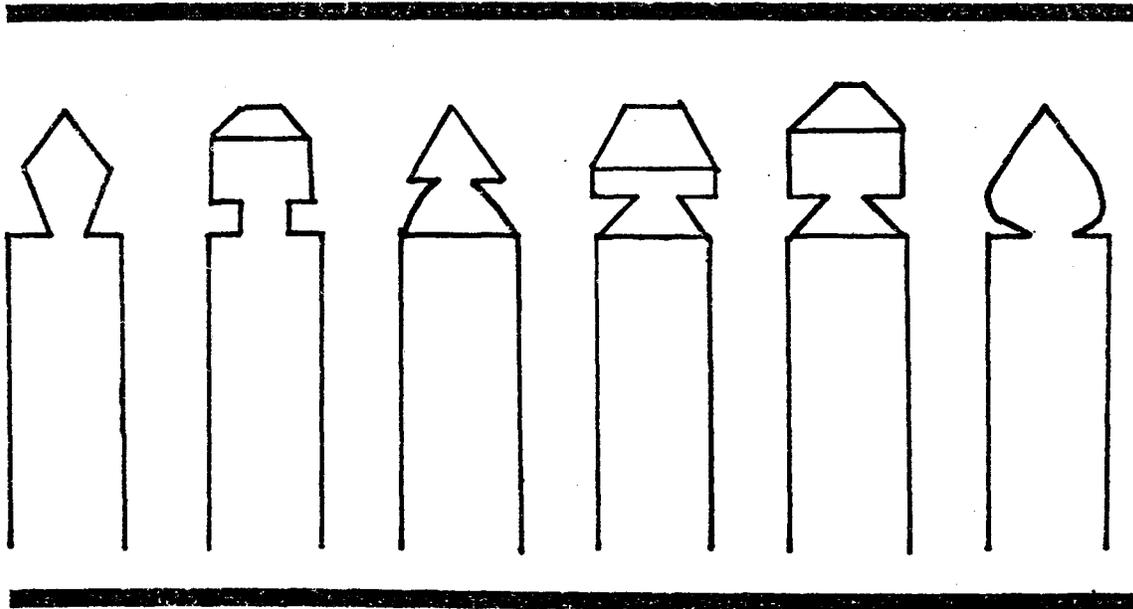


Figure 18. Picket fence grave enclosures: corner post details (1944-51).

these graves may be the oldest of those recorded at North Caribou Lake.

The two mainland gravesites included the Atikup Church site (FeJq-4) previously mentioned, and a single child grave at the McCauley site (FeJp-1). This grave, with its low, small enclosure, postdates the occupation of the HBC outpost, as it dates to the 1950s when there was a winter settlement across the bay (M. Black Rogers 1982, p.c.; Williams and Williams 1978).

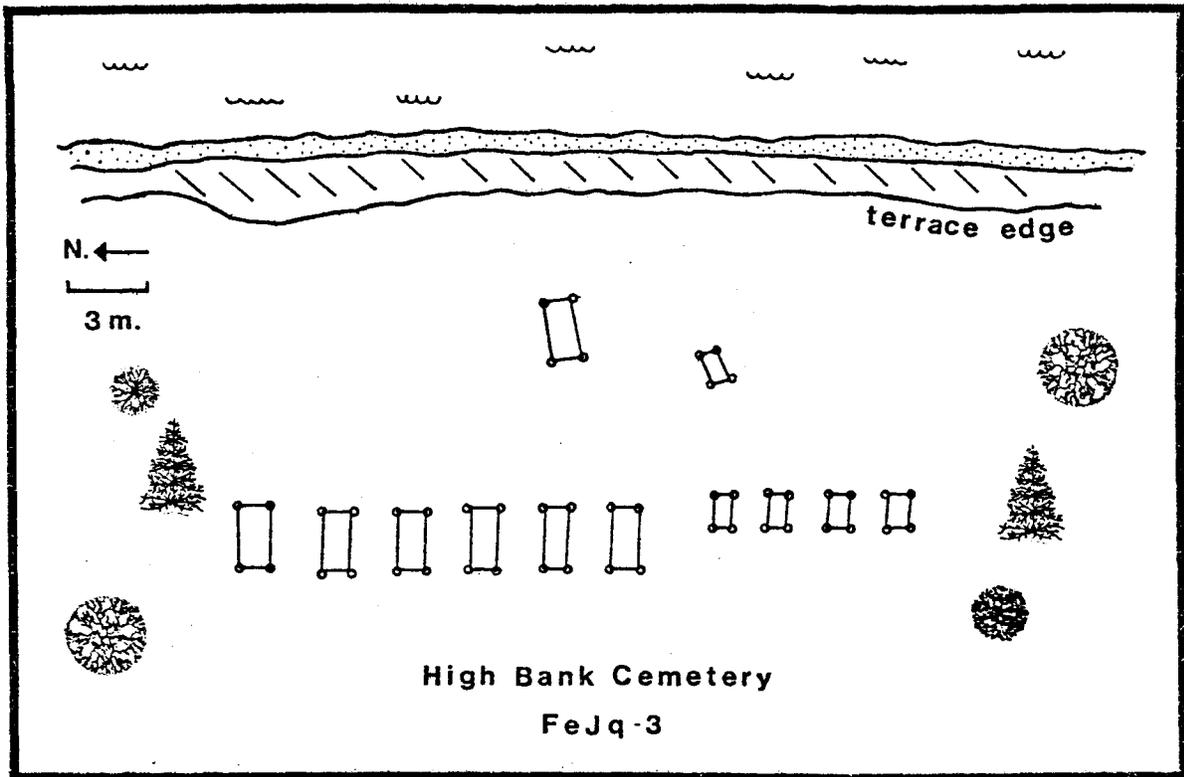


Figure 19. High Bank Cemetery site, FeJq-10.

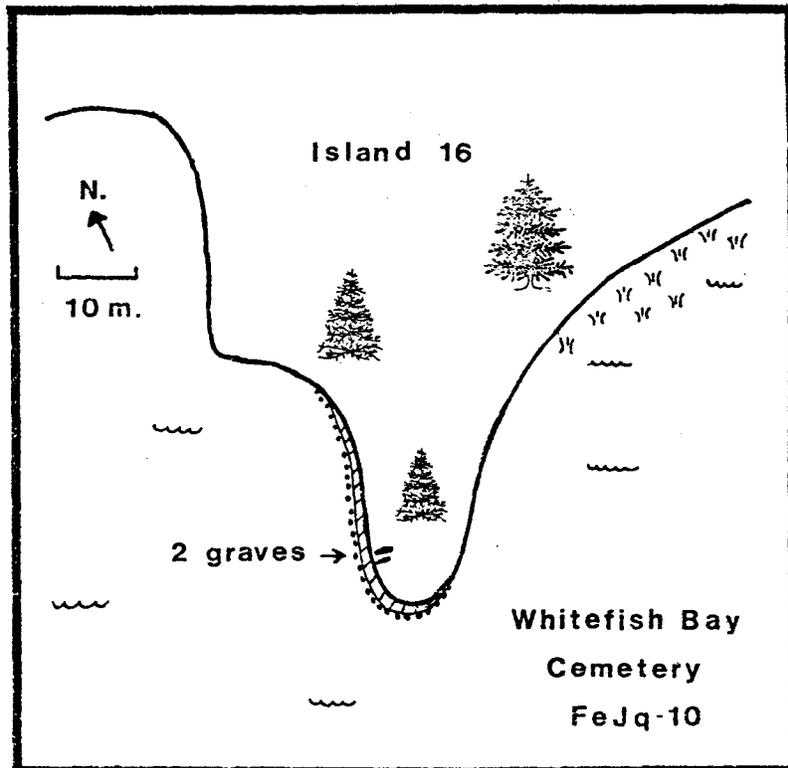


Figure 20. Whitefish Bay Cemetery Site, FeJq-10.

CHAPTER FOUR

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS BY SITE

Ten sites were tested or excavated on North Caribou Lake and each produced an analyzable collection of artifacts. In the following, the site analyses are presented according to their geographic area: the North Central Islands--7 sites; the North Central Mainland--1 site; and Atikup Point--2 sites. A brief discussion of the analytical methods precedes the individual site findings.

Analytical Methods

The methods of analysis described herein are standardized for each site assemblage. Artifacts are separated into classes: Ceramics (prehistoric), Lithics, Faunal Remains, Historic Pottery, Metal, Glass and Miscellaneous (rubber, plastic, cloth, etc.), and described accordingly.

Ceramics

Pottery sherds are separated and counted as to the parts of the vessels they represent: rims, necks, bodies and bases. Sherds which lack an exterior face (Exfoliated), or are badly weathered (Indistinct), and those less than 1 cm.² (Sherdlets) are considered unanalyzable, but they are separately tabulated.

Rims with identical designs and associated body sherds are grouped together as individual vessels, and reconstructed where possible. Each vessel is described according to attributes of lip form, lip thickness, rim profile, rim thickness, nature of the temper, maximum grain size, method of manufacture (coil technique or paddle and anvil), and colour using the Munsell Soil Color Charts (Munsell Color 1975).

Vessels are classified according to their major design element, which subsumes an understanding of the nature of the tool employed and the method of application (Marois 1975). The decorative tools are either notched (dentate) or unnotched (linear) or cord wrapped. The method of application is either at right angles to the surface of the clay to form multiple, separate impressions (stamped), or dragged along the surface and impressed at intervals (dragged stamp). The decoration is described in terms of successive bands (Finlayson 1977) on the

exterior surface, along with any lip or interior decoration.

Lithics

Table 6 offers the classification scheme employed for lithic material. The material is categorized as either debitage from manufacture or as tools. The debitage is classified as shatter, decortication flakes, unmodified flakes and cores. Shatter is defined as angular lithic fragments lacking any attributes of flakes or flake scars. A high proportion of the shatter is the result of spalling from thermal alteration, which could be from natural causes, such as forest fires or frost, as well as from lithic reduction. In particular, circular potlids are the products of heat induced fracture. The distinction between primary and secondary decortication flakes is based on the extent of cortex on the flake. Those flakes exhibiting cortex on both the entire dorsal surface and striking platform are considered to be the first products of core reduction. Unmodified flakes have no evidence of retouch or use damage. Flake fragments are flakes without striking platforms.

The tools are either unifacial or bifacial. End scrapers, projectile points and bifaces are standard terms, however flakes which have deliberate unifacial

Table 6. Classification scheme for lithics.

Debitage

Shatter	a. With cortex
	b. Without cortex
	c. Potlids
Decortication Flakes	d. Primary
	e. Primary flake fragments
	f. Secondary
	g. Secondary flake fragments
Unmodified Flakes	h. Flakes
	i. Flake fragments
Cores	j. Cores
	k. Core fragments

Tools

Unifacial Tools	1. End scrapers
	2. Retouched flakes
	3. Gravers
	4. Other
Bifacial Tools	5. Projectile Points
	6. Bifaces
	7. Other
Core Tools	8. Core tools

lateral retouch are referred to here as retouched flakes. Some authors call these side scrapers, implying the function of scraping as opposed to cutting. Such items in the North Caribou Lake assemblages have very sharp, thin edges, rather than the blunt, thick working edges of end scrapers. The term side scraper is thus rejected in favour of the less functional term, retouched flakes. Where flakes exhibit irregular chipping from use damage, they are called utilized flakes.

Faunal Remains

The identification of faunal material was undertaken by Rosemary Prevec (1982), whose findings are summarized for each site. While giving the type of animal species captured, the samples are generally too small for the effective use of Minimum Number of Individuals and inferences regarding seasonality. Thermal alteration, the presence of butchering marks, and other modifications are, however, noted.

Historic Pottery

Analysis of the historic pottery is straightforward in that only English manufactured refined earthenware was recovered. Identification of the paste, design and part of the vessels represented were made by Marc

Lavoie (1982, p.c.), who also provided dating estimates.

Metal

Metal items are separated into historic brass and copper items, modern ammunition, tools, hardware, and container parts. Each artifact is identified separately as to nature or function. The occasional personal item, such as a brooch or watch face is classified as hardware.

Glass

The few fragments of bottles, window glass and other glass items were identified in part by Marc Lavoie (1982, p.c.). Glass trade beads are also described in this category.

Miscellaneous

Modern items of rubber, plastic, cloth and other materials are identified as well as possible. The majority are from clothing, personal items, and household goods.

The North Central Islands

Old Burn Island

The Cree name for this island is Push-ka-kan which means "old burn" (Fig. 6). This is the easternmost of the north central islands, lying 1.5 km. from Separation Peninsula. Roughly T-shaped, the island is 1.2 km. long and .6 km. wide. On the southeast side, where all the sites were found, there is a crescentic bay. A 3 m. high sand terrace follows the curve of the bay northward, heading steadily inland as the bay swings to the east. The second HBC store and two cemeteries are situated on this higher terrace. A lower, broad terrace also curves around the bay, creating a wide sand beach which ends at the eastern point.

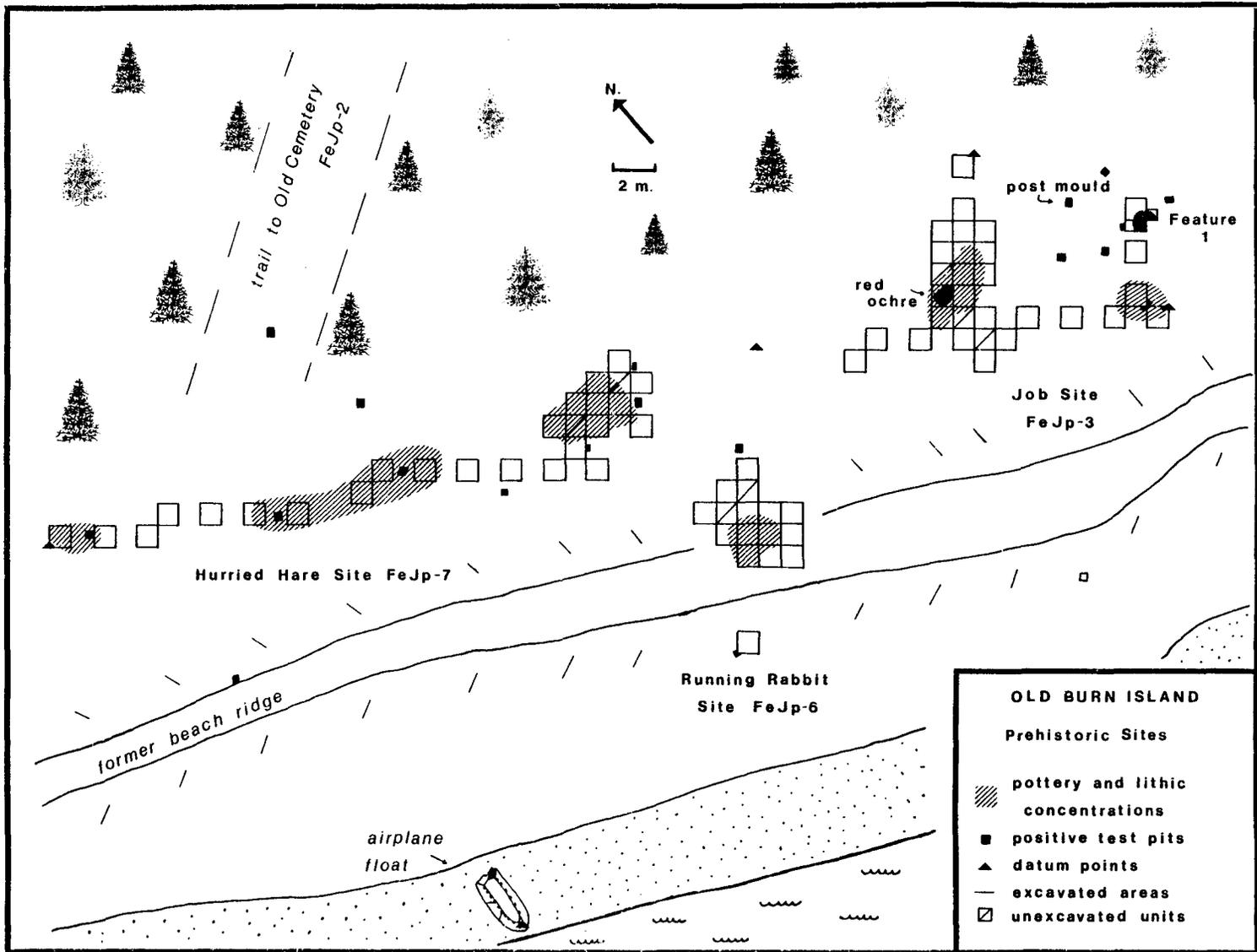
Starting 30 m. west of the point, a total of 120 test pits were randomly dug in an area 100 m. by 30 m. Five distinct clusters of prehistoric material were revealed and excavated. The first and second clusters were encompassed by the Job (FeJp-3) and Running Rabbit (FeJp-6) sites, while the remaining clusters were included in the Hurried Hare (FeJp-7) site. The entire grid was located in relation to a large 800 lb. fragment of an airplane float on the beach.

The Job Site (FeJp-3)

Named after Job Halfaday, the Job site is primarily a Laurel site, located on the flattest part of the terrace, 46-63 m. west of the point and 19-30 m. from the edge of the lake. The elevation is 1 m. above the summer water level. A former storm beach ridge passes 6 m. in front of the site. Formed during a brief period of southerly winds and heavy wave action (J. Laitin 1982, p.c.), this ridge may post-date the Laurel occupation. Thus, the Job site may have been closer to the lake than today.

A total of 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ one metre square units were excavated, forming an initial trench and two perpendicular trenches (Fig. 21). Alternate units were dug until the limits of the artifact concentration were defined, then additional units were opened in places of high artifact density. Test pits across the area revealed no evidence of cultural stratification in the prehistoric components. Thus, it was decided to excavate in three levels, corresponding to the natural horizons of the Podzolic soil. This system proved effective in separating modern, historic and prehistoric artifacts. Level 1 included the surface vegetation and decomposed litter. Generally, modern debris occurred in this level. Level 2 was the black Ah horizon of mixed organic material and sand. It contained a mixture of modern, historic and a

Figure 21. Plan of the Job (FeJp-3), Running Rabbit (FeJp-6) and Hurried Hare (FeJp-7) sites.



few prehistoric artifacts. Level 3 was the thickest, comprised of the gray Ae eluvial horizon and the fine yellow sand of the B horizon. This level contained exclusively prehistoric pottery, lithics and calcined bone. It was noted that pottery tended to occur at the interface of Levels 2 and 3, while lithics were distributed throughout Level 3. Underneath, the coarser, hard packed, dark yellow sand of the C horizon was sterile. At the Job site, units were excavated to an average depth of 22.5 cm. Level 1, the uppermost, had an average thickness of 5.2 ± 2.2 cm., while Level 2 was 3.5 ± 1.7 cm. and Level 3 was 13.3 ± 4.9 cm. thick.

A total of 2,244 items was recovered, the majority of which occurred in the western block of squares, accounting for 86% of the pottery and 57% of the lithic material from the site. Adjacent squares and additional test pits indicated that this concentration of material drops off sharply on all sides. The remaining pottery was mostly confined to two squares at the eastern end, while the other 43% of the lithics were evenly distributed in the initial and eastern trenches.

Features

Of three features found at the Job site, only one appears to be directly related to the Laurel occupation. This feature consists of a patch of red ochre

staining at the western end of the site. The other features include a 12 cm. wide post mould, dark brown in colour with a rounded bottom and a circular hearth (Feature 1). The hearth measures 1.5 m. in diameter and has a depth of 15 cm. It consists of a layer of yellow-brown clay, underlain by red-orange mottled sand with black at the edges. Large fragments of uncharred snowshoe hare and loon bones occur in the clay (Prevec 1982), while chunks of burned wood, and a piece of tin foil were found in the heat-reddened sand. Both the post mould and hearth are attributable to more recent use of the site.

Fire cracked rock was distributed liberally across the site, and is probably as much a result of forest fires as human activity. Charred wood in Level 1 and the numerous heat induced potlid scars on the lithics attest to the validity of the name "Old Burn Island". No burned wood or other organic material was found in a context suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Analysis

A total of 2,244 artifacts was recovered from the Job site. Table 7 gives the totals by material class.

Table 7. Job site artifact frequencies.

Class	f	%
Lithics	1042	46.4
Faunal remains	731	32.6
Ceramics	377	16.8
Metal	60	2.7
Miscellaneous	26	1.1
Glass	8	.4
TOTALS	2244	100.0

Ceramics

Of the 377 pottery sherds, 159 or 44.8% of the sample are analyzable (Table 8). A minimum of 5 vessels are represented at the Job site (Table 9), of which 4 have the form and designs characteristic of Laurel pottery, whereas the fifth vessel, E, exhibits some Late Woodland attributes. Coil breaks occur on 10 sherds of the pseudo scallop shell stamp vessel (A), and on 14 of the plain body sherds. All of the pottery is grit tempered.

Table 8. Job site ceramic classification.

Category	f
Analyzable	
Body sherds	148
Rim sherds	16
Basal sherds	3
Neck sherds	2
Subtotal	169
Unanalyzable	
Sherdlets	148
Exfoliated sherds	43
Indistinct body sherds	16
Indistinct rim sherd	1
Subtotal	208
TOTAL	377

Table 9. Job site ceramic vessels.

Vessel	Design	Rims	Bodies
A	Pseudo scallop shell stamp	5	22
B	Dragged pseudo scallop shell	8	-
C	Dentate/linear stamp	1	-
D	Linear stamp	1	-
E	Comb-like dentate stamp	1	2
TOTALS		16	24

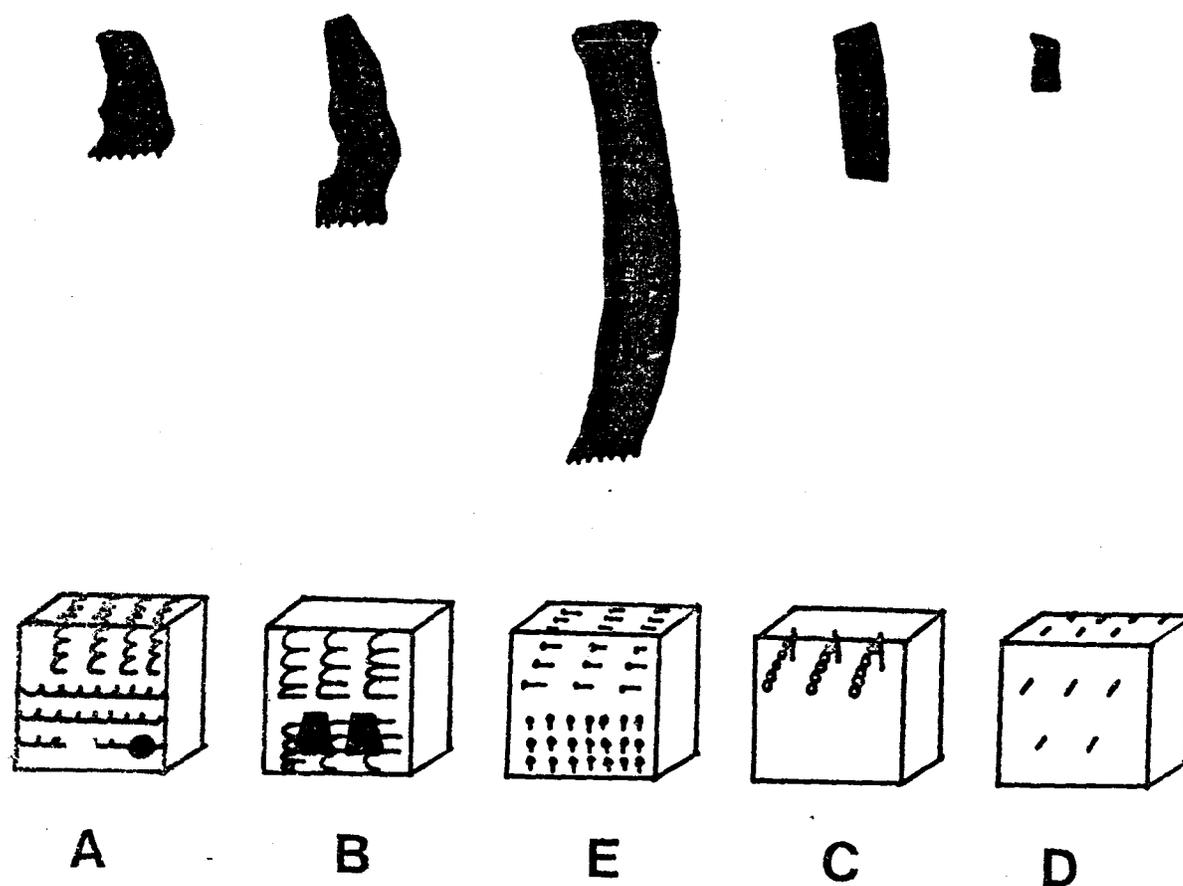


Figure 22. Job site vessel profiles (exteriors to the left) and designs.

Vessel A (Plate 27:1)

This vessel is pinkish grey in colour (Munsell 5YR 6/2), and tempered with a plagioclase grit, having a maximum grain size of 4 mm. in diameter. In profile the rim is out-flaring, and measures 9 mm. thick at the base of the largest rim sherd. The lip is parallel-sided with a flat top, measures 5 mm. thick, and has pseudo scallop shell impressions. (Fig. 22).

Vessel A has a pseudo scallop shell stamp decoration created by impressing an alternately notched tool into the clay at right angles to the surface. The decoration on the lip and Band 1 is composed of obliquely oriented short impressions, followed in Band 2 by continuous horizontal impressions. A row of circular punctates, 4 mm. in diameter and situated 10 mm. below the lip interrupt the horizontals. Slight interior bosses are created by the exterior punctates. As few of the sherds fit together, the remainder of the design sequence is hypothetical, and has been reconstructed in Figure 23. Obliques and horizontals continue down the vessel, ending in a row of shallow oval punctates leading to a smooth, plain body surface (Plate 28).

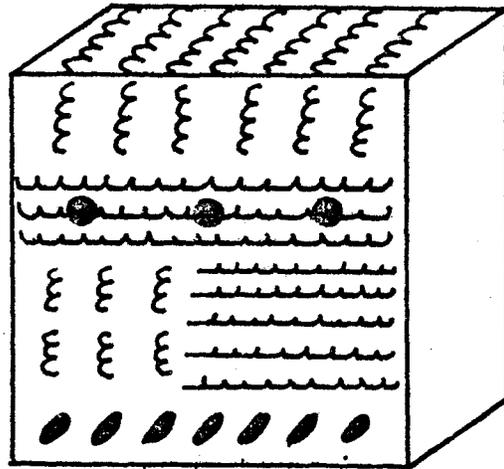


Figure 23. Hypothetical reconstruction of the design sequence on Vessel A.

Vessel B (Plate 27:2)

Vessel B has been decorated by applying an alternately notched tool to the upper rim at an oblique angle, dragging it along the surface and reapplying it, creating a design referred to here as dragged pseudo scallop shell (Fig. 22). A second underlying row of these obliquely oriented impressions is interrupted by a row of rectangular punctates, occurring 15 mm. below the lip. The exterior punctates measure 7 by 3 mm. and they raise slight interior bosses. The interior and lip are plain.

This vessel is grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 5 mm. The flat, parallel sided lip has a thickness between 3 to 6 mm. The outflaring rim measures 10 mm. thick at the base of the largest sherd, and the colour is pink (Munsell 5YR7/4; 7.5 YR 7/4).

Vessel C (Plate 27:3)

A single rim sherd represents this vessel (Fig. 22). It has a plain, flat lip with parallel sides and a thickness of 6 mm. The rim profile and thickness are not available. The vessel is pink (Munsell 7.5YR 7/4), and grit tempered with a 3 mm. maximum grain size. Decoration consists of a single band of obliquely oriented dentate stamp impressions, overlain by short linear notches in the exterior lip margin, which is described here as dentate/linear stamp.

Vessel D (Plate 27:4)

This single rim vessel has a row of shallow linear notches on the interior lip margin, the lip surface and the exterior (Fig. 22). The lip is flat with parallel sides and is 4 mm. thick. The rim profile and thickness is not available. Pink in colour (Munsell 7.5 YR 7/4), this vessel is grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 2 mm.

Vessel E (Plate 27:5)

This vessel is not characteristic of Laurel pottery as are those described above. It was found separate at the eastern end of the site. The 7 mm. thick lip is flat topped with a splayed or expanding lip reminiscent of Blackduck vessels. The outflaring rim measures 10 mm. thick at the neck, and the colour is pinkish grey to brown (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/2, 5/2). Large pieces of grit temper are visible, with a maximum grain size of 5 mm.

The decoration on Vessel E is in the form of deep sharp impressions, as if made by a comb pressed into the clay at right angles referred to here as comb-like dentate stamp. The interior is decorated with a row of oblique impressions, which start just under the lip, but end before the neck. The interior margin of the lip has a ridged appearance, whereas the exterior margin is straight. The lip is also decorated in obliquely oriented impressions, while Band 2 has a series of horizontal impressions which continue onto the neck area. The surface treatment is smooth. This vessel may either be intermediate between Laurel and Blackduck vessels, or simply is an expression of ceramic variability within Laurel.

Table 10. Job site neck and body sherds.

	f
Neck sherds	
Dragged dentate stamp	2
Body sherds	
Plain	106
Dragged dentate stamp	15
Linear stamp	2
Pseudo scallop shell stamp	1
Basal sherds	
Plain	3
TOTAL	129

Neck Sherds (Plate 29:1)

Two sherds form a neck fragment which has a band of vertical dragged dentate impressions, overlain by a rectangular punctate 6 by 3 mm., which raises an interior boss. Beneath it are a row of oblique impressions. The sherds are 8 mm. thick.

Plain Body Sherds (Plate 29:5)

The 106 sherds with smooth exteriors and interiors range in thickness from 4 to 13 mm. All are grit tem-

pered with a maximum grain size of 6 mm. One sherd has a red ochre wash on the interior.

Dragged Dentate Stamp Sherds (Plate 29:2)

Fifteen sherds have designs formed by the oblique application and dragging of a notched tool across the surface of the clay. Ten of the sherds have deeply impressed ribbon-like bands of closely spaced impressions, while three others have more widely spaced, shallow impressions. Two sherds demonstrated a horizontal dragged dentate stamp design changing to horizontal overlapping punctates. The sherds range from 6 to 9 mm. thick. They are grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 5 mm.

Linear Stamp Sherds (Plate 29:3)

Two sherds have diamond shaped shallow punctates in rows. They are 7 mm. thick. The maximum grit temper grain size is 2 mm.

Pseudo Scallop Shell Stamp Sherd (Plate 29:4)

This sherd has deep horizontal impressions, and is 9 mm. thick. It is different from Vessel A, and has white grit temper with a maximum grain size of 4 mm.

Basal Sherds (Plate 29:6)

A conoidal base has been reconstructed from three plain sherds. The base thickness is not available. The diameter of the apex is 13 mm.

Lithics

Of the 1042 lithic items, 1001 or 96.1% are Hudson Bay Lowland chert and the remaining 41 or 3.9% are quartzite. Flaking techniques are predominant, with some lateral grinding on end scrapers. Polished or ground stone items are absent. Lithic debitage accounts for 94.3% of the sample, while tools make up 5.7%.

Table 11 gives the classification of the lithic debitage. The nature of lithic manufacturing activity on the site was apparently confined to thinning and resharpening existing blanks and tools. The relatively low frequency of cores, decortication flakes, and the small size of the unmodified flakes (under 3 cm.) support this.

Cores and Core Fragments (Plate 30:1-3)

One core shows evidence of bipolar hammering, with long flake scars running in one direction, while the opposite end shows scars running in the opposite direction, from flakes which have hinged off. The cream

Table 11. Job site lithic debitage.

Class	f	%
Shatter with cortex	152	15.5
Shatter without cortex	133	13.5
Potlids	37	3.8
Primary decortication flakes	19	1.9
Secondary decortication flakes	33	3.4
Secondary fragments	28	2.8
Flakes	294	29.9
Flake fragments	274	27.9
Cores	3	.3
Core fragments	10	1.0
TOTALS	983	100.0

coloured core is 48 by 16 by 8 mm. in size. An exhausted core of black chert has opposite intact striking platforms, and scars running in two directions. The third core is a large cortex covered nodule, with flakes removed from two adjacent sides, before the object shattered into 7 pieces. The ten core fragments have no striking platforms and no evidence of specific flaking techniques.

Tools

Of the 59 lithic tools, 39 are unifacial and 20 are bifacial. Table 12 gives the classification of the tools. All of the lithic artifacts fit comfortably into a Laurel assemblage (Wright 1967b).

End Scrapers (Plate 31)

The 14 end scrapers are made on colourful red, black, brown and grey homogenous chert. Nine are complete, 3 have spalling damage and 2 are fragments of the scraping face only. The most common shape is triangular, with 2 square, 1 rectangular and 1 discoidal in shape. The latter two are the largest scrapers. Table 13 provides the metric and other attributes for each scraper. The original striking platforms are intact on nine. Three of the scrapers were made on decortication flakes. ~~The~~ height of the scraping face tends to equal the scraper thickness. Its shape is convex, except on the two square forms which have straight scraping edges. Lateral edge modifications for the purpose of hafting are evident on 11 scrapers, of which 2 have ventral-lateral retouch, 5 have dorsal-lateral retouch, 3 exhibit irregular lateral chipping, and 1 has ground lateral edges.

Table 12. Job site lithic artifacts.

Class	f	%
<u>Unifacial</u> (66.1%)		
End scrapers	14	23.7
Retouched flakes	15	25.4
Gravers	5	8.5
Knife	1	1.7
Tip fragment	1	1.7
Utilized flakes	3	5.1
<u>Bifacial</u> (33.9%)		
Projectile points	3	5.1
Bifaces	3	5.1
Quartzite tool	1	1.7
Biface tip fragments	2	3.4
Biface stem fragments	2	3.4
Biface edge fragments	8	13.5
Core tool	1	1.7
TOTALS	59	100.0

Retouched Flakes (Plate 32)

As noted before, some authors refer to these deliberately retouched flakes as side scrapers. However, as can be seen in Table 14, these 15 flakes have thin edges, rather than the blunt, thick edge which characterize the end scrapers. The implied function in the term 'scraper' is not applicable. Ten of the flakes are intact, while five lack the original striking platform. The three flakes with bilateral retouch are rectangular in shape. Nine flakes have unilateral retouch, of which 7 have straight retouched margins and two have concave ones. Two flakes have end and lateral retouch, though the distal margins are broken. One thick flake has retouch on the distal margin, forming a concave but thin edge. Spalling damage has obscured the nature of this tool.

Gravers (Plate 33:1-5)

Three flakes and two flake fragments exhibit lateral retouch, ending at a small distal spur. Presumably, these were used for piercing or engraving. On one specimen the modified edge is concave, and on another it is L-shaped (Table 15).

Table 13. Attributes of Job site end scrapers.

Cat. #	Shape	Tool			Scraping Face		
		L. (mm.)	W.	Th.	Width	Height	Angle (°)
1	tri.	21	20	4	19	4	70
2	tri	20	22	3	22	3	70
3	tri.	17	20	6	20	5	80
4	tri.	19	24	4	20	4	78
5	tri.	17	23	6	22	6	87
6	tri.	15	18	3	17	3	72
7	tri.	28	25	4	26	3	76
8	tri.	23	25	5	22	3	80
12	rect.	33	17	4	12	2	60
14	disc.	36	30	5	23	5	84
15	square	23	23	5	19	3	65
16	square	20	23	4	20	4	67
25	-	-	-	-	-	5	66
26	-	-	-	-	-	3	71
\bar{x}		23	23	4	20	4	73
sd.		6	3	1	3	1	8

Table 14. Attributes of Job site retouched flakes.

Cat. #	Shape	L. (mm.)	Tool		Retouched Margin(s)	
			W.	Th.	Length	Height
<u>Bilateral</u>						
9	rect.	32	16	2	25/24	1
10	rect.	25	17	3	14/25	2
17	rect.	22	18	3	8/17	1
<u>Unilateral</u>						
11	irr.	23	14	2	20	2
13	tri.	22	22	2	11	1
18	irr.	25	15	2	23	1
19	irr.	25	15	4	17	1
20	irr.	19	25	3	15	1
21	irr.	17	22	5	13	1
24	irr.	21	21	4	20	1
27	irr.	22	11	2	11	1
33	irr.	28	21	5	18	1
<u>Distal/lateral</u>						
23	irr.	30	22	2	-/18	1
31	rect.	35	19	3	-/15	1
<u>Distal</u>						
30	irr.	33	21	8	20	2

Unifacial Knife (Plate 33:6)

Unifacial flake knives are not common in Laurel assemblages (Wright 1967b). Ovoid in shape, the knife's narrow base is slightly concave, and in cross-section, the thin knife is plano-convex. Its dimensions are 34 by 20 by 4 mm., with a basal width of 7 mm.

Tip Fragment (Plate 33:7)

This tiny triangular fragment has unifacial thinning as well as marginal retouch. In cross-section, it is plano-convex. The item is too small to indicate the nature of the tool.

Utilized Flakes (Plate 33:8-10)

These three large flakes have been modified by use, as opposed to deliberate retouch. The exhibit irregular lateral chipping damage on one face. All have intact striking platforms, and one is a decortication flake. The lengths range from 21 to 41 mm., and the widths are between 16 and 24 mm. All are less than 6 mm. thick.

Projectile Points (Plate 34:1-3)

Two of the points are complete and one has basal damage. All three are side-notched with expanding stems, and convex bases on the complete forms. One point is quite large, 81 mm. in length and a weight of 30.9 g., six times the weight of the smaller point (Table 16). This artifact is probably a spear point or large cutting implement, rather than an arrowhead. The large form is plano-convex, while the other two are bi-convex in cross-section. None of the bases have been ground.

Bifaces (Plate 34:4-6)

One biface may have been a projectile point with a broken and reworked base. It has a triangular shape, a bi-convex cross-section and a slightly concave base (Table 16). The second item is an cvoid biface with cortex on the straight base, a remnant of the original striking platform. It has numerous potlid scars, like the above item, and was fractured into three pieces. The third bifacial object is discoidal in shape, with the margins alternating between edge retouch and cortex. The object is plano-convex in cross-section.

Table 15. Attributes of Job site gravers.

Cat. #	Shape	L. (mm.)	W.	Th.
22	irr.	15	17	3
28	irr.	14	10	1
29	irr.	11	11	2
32	irr.	33	21	2
50	irr.	21	17	3

Table 16. Attributes of Job site projectile points and bifaces.

Cat. #	Shape	L. (mm.)	Tool		Half Element		
			W.	Th.	Neck W.	Base W.	Base L.
<u>Projectile Points</u>							
34	side-notched	81	39	11	21	27	15
35	"	35	20	8	15	21	11
39	"	36	18	7	-	-	13
<u>Bifaces</u>							
36	tri.	31	17	6	-	16	-
44	ovoid	46	28	9	-	10	-
46	discoid	34	28	6	-	-	-

Quartzite Tool (Plate 34:7)

A large, roughly triangular quartzite fragment has bifacial marginal retouch along one edge. The tool may be a large scraper or cutting implement. The opposite margin is unworked. The dimensions are 79 by 54 by 24 mm. The tool weighs 87 g., and the worked edge is 69 mm. long.

Biface Tip Fragments

Two triangular fragments are bifacially worked, with marginal retouch on either side of the apex. Both are bi-convex in profile. One is 8 mm. thick, and the other is 2 mm. thick.

Biface Stem Fragments (Plate 34:8,9)

One stem fragment has a straight base, and parallel sides. The base width is 10 mm. with a neck width of 12 mm. The stem length is 6 mm.

Spalling has obliterated half of each face of the second stem fragment. It appears to be side-notched with a neck width of 11 mm. The base is absent.

Biface Edge Fragments

Eight edge fragments from bifaces were recovered. None are larger than 23 mm. in length.

Core Tool (Plate 30:4)

A nodule of water rolled chert has been bifacially worked to produce one sharp edge. The tool dimensions are 42 by 30 by 27 mm. with a worked edge of 41 mm.

Faunal Remains

Identification of the 731 faunal elements (Prevec 1982) recovered at the Job site are summarized in Tables 17 and 18. Generally, the bone was fragmentary, and 626 or 85.6% of the sample was either charred or calcined.

Table 17. Job site faunal elements by class.

Class	f	%
Mammalia	553	75.6
Aves	16	2.2
Osteichthyes	59	8.1
Uncertain	103	14.1
TOTALS	731	100.0

Identifications by species and by excavated level are given in Table 18. As Level 3 has exclusively pre-historic artifactual material, faunal remains from this

Table 18. Job site faunal elements by species.

Species	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		"Mixed"	"Laurel"
Snowshoe hare	1	5	9
Beaver		2	9
Muskrat		2	4
Wolf/Dog	2		
Marten		2	
Woodland Caribou	3	11	5
Moose	4	2	1
Cervidae sp.		1	4
Unidentified mammal	47	110	338
Common Loon	3	6	3
Duck sp.	2		
Unidentified bird		1	1
Northern pike	10	5	
Yellow walleye	18	1	
Whitefish		3	
Salmonidae sp.			2
Catostomus sp.	13	1	
Catostomidae sp.	1		
Unidentified fish	5		
Uncertain	5	40	58
TOTALS	114	192	425

level only are considered as associated with the Laurel occupation. A variety of fur bearers, big game mammals, fish and birds were exploited by the Laurel peoples. The presence of common loon, a migratory bird, suggests a period of capture between spring and fall. All of the other species could have been taken at any time in the year. However, as explained earlier, it is felt that the Laurel occupation, and subsequent occupations represented at the Job site, probably were during the spring to fall, or in the "no-ice season".

Metal

The majority of the 60 metal artifacts are 20th century hardware and container parts (Table 19). However, the brass and copper items are trade goods relating to the Fur Trade Period.

Copper Triangles (Plate 35:1-5)

Five pieces of sheet copper have been cut into truncated triangles, three of which have a small hole punched near the apex. The other two have die lines running across their width. All pieces are less than .5 mm. thick and are pliable. Table 20 presents their dimensions.

Tinkling Cone (Plate 35:6)

Also called a brass bangler, this cone is made of a rolled brass sheet, forming a cone open at both ends. It is 31 mm. long with a maximum width of 9 mm. These items are also found on trading post and fort sites, and are considered to be items of adornment for both European and Indian clothing. Quimby (1966:73, Fig. 14) has a photograph of a leather bag from the mid-18th century, decorated with porcupine quills and tinkling cones hanging along the bottom as a fringe.

Rammer Thimble (Plate 35:7)

A ribbed piece of brass sheet has been rolled into a tube, with the ends pressed together and pierced (Fig. 24a). It is 33 mm. long and is identical to the "brass ramrod ferrule" at the Michipicoten site (Wright 1969: 10,59). Thimbles were attached to the underside of a musket to hold the rammer or ramrod. In Colonial America, the rammer was made of wood, requiring the brass thimbles until it was replaced by a steel rammer in the latter part of the 18th century (Noel Hume 1970:215).

Two other related items were retrieved from Old Burn Island by sports fishermen, using a metal detector. One was a musket ball, and the other a brass escutcheon plate with elaborate engraving. Illustrated in Figure 24b,

Table 19. Job site metal artifacts.

Item	f	%
<u>Brass and Copper</u>		(11.7)
Triangles	5	
Tinkling cone	1	
Musket rammer thimble	1	
<u>Tools and Hardware</u>		(28.3)
Common nails	5	
Modified file	1	
Wood screw	1	
Gromet	1	
Door latch	1	
Modified iron wire	1	
Metal with lugs	1	
Sheet metal	2	
Belt buckle	1	
Boot gromet	1	
Watch face	1	
Safety pin	1	
<u>Container Parts</u>		(60.0)
Tobacco stamps	4	
Tin can lids	4	
Screw top lid	1	
Modified tin can parts	24	
Tin foil	3	
TOTALS	60	100.0

the plate is 64 mm. long, 23 mm. wide with a threaded bolt on the back of 2 mm. in height. Escutcheon plates were mounted on guns between the butt and the breech. Noel Hume (1970:215) adds that Elaborately designed escutcheon plates were more likely to be found on sporting guns and pistols than on muskets.

Table 20. Dimensions of Job site copper triangles.

Cat. #	Length (mm.)	Width	Bore Diameter
1	24	18	2
2	30	18	2
3	30	23	1
4	17	17	-
5	24	14	-

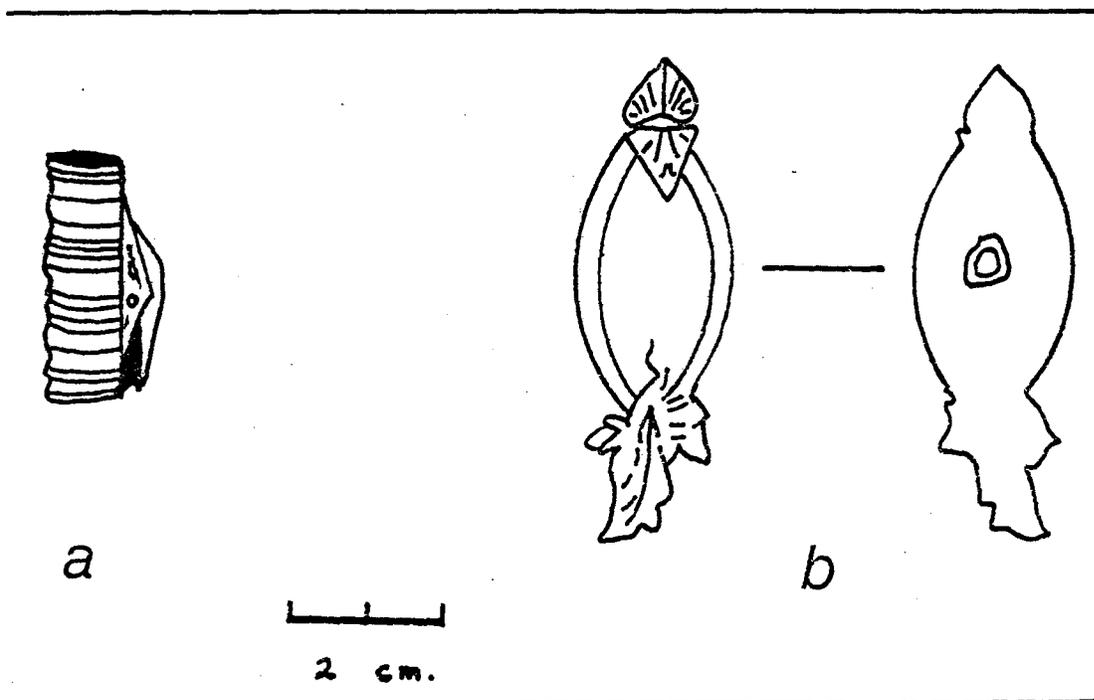


Figure 24. Job site rammer thimble and Old Burn Island escutcheon plate (b).

Tools and Hardware

The modified file is an 8 inch double cut bastard file, mill shaped with a pointed tang. The distal end has been worked into a sharp point, 5.5 cm. in length, and may have served as an ice pick (Plate 35:12). The nails are all wire cut and round shafted with lengths of 1 to 3 inches. The wood screw is a flat head, slotted and the gromet has a piece of canvas wedged between the two halves. A slightly curved, flat piece of iron is classified as a door latch. It is 5.2 cm. long and 1.2 cm. wide. It is highly oxidized and broken at one end. A piece of flattened iron wire, bent into a loop, with the other end broken may be a pot handle. It is 10 cm. long with a thickness of .2 cm. The piece of sheet metal has scallop design at one end and lugs along the bottom, but its purpose is unknown. The remaining items are for the most part personal items and all modern. The pocket watch face is 4 cm. in diameter, and has a smaller dial at the lower right for the second hand.

Container Parts

Four tobacco stamps were recovered (Plate 35:9-11) all of which have pairs of lugs for insertion into cut plug tobacco (Morlan 1972). Two are heart shaped with a smaller heart engraved in the centre. One is stamped

"W O...CDONALD / PREP / MONTREAL" (Fig. 25). According to Morlan (1972:19-20), these stamps are from a brand called "Tobacco with a Heart" manufactured by the Macdonald Tobacco Company. The other two are oval in shape. One has a yellow leaf design on a red background. The white letters "DIXIE" are outlined in red (Fig. 25).

One of the four tin can lids is marked "MAGIC / BAKING / POWDER / PURE / WHOLESOME". The two others are 5.5 cm. in diameter, of which one has the sides folded down. The screw top lid has a diameter of 2.2 cm. Finally, all of the tin can fragments have been deliberately cut for some purpose.

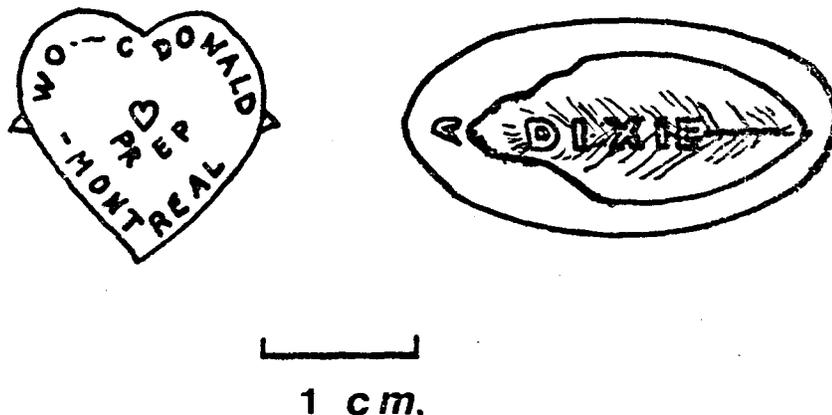


Figure 25. Job site tobacco stamps.

Glass

Eight glass items were recovered (Table 21). The glass trade bead is turquoise in colour, with a length of 3 mm. and a width of 4 mm. (Plate 35:8). It is a rounded tube bead made by the "drawing-out method" (Kidd and Kidd 1970). The glass bead relates to the historic Fur Trade Period.

Table 21. Job site glass artifacts.

Item	f
Trade bead	1
Oil lamp chimney fragment	3
Clear bottle bodies	2
Screw top jar fragment	1
Milk glass fragment	1
TOTAL	8

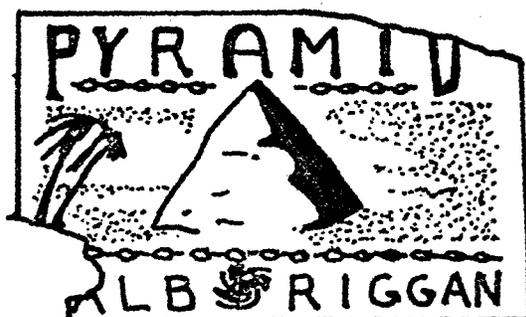
The clear bottle fragments date to after 1912 (M. Lavoie 1982, p.c.). The jar fragment with its screw top finish dates to after 1920s, when the automatic bottle making process made this finish popular (Hall 1977). The oil lamp chimney glass is very thin, curved and clear. The nature of the milk glass item is unknown.

Miscellaneous

The rubber, plastic and cloth items in this class are all modern (Table 22). The plastic handle is flat sided and designed to hold a rounded tang of a spoon or fork. The "clay" pigeon, used in trap shooting was likely left by the sports fishermen. The cloth label (Fig. 26) has a brown pyramid and palm trees on a white background with green lettering, "PYRAMID / ...ALB RIGGAN."

Table 22. Job site miscellaneous artifacts.

Item	f
Rubber boot bottoms	10
Rubberized fabric	6
Rubber strips	2
Plastic comb	1
Plastic comb teeth	3
Plastic handle	2
"Clay" pigeon	1
Cloth label	1
TOTAL	26



1 cm.

Figure 26. Job site cloth label.

The Hurried Hare Site (FeJp-7)

The Hurried Hare site is the largest Laurel site found on North Caribou Lake. It is situated on the flat terrace between 73 and 102 m. from the east point of Old Burn Island, and 20 to 25 m. from the summer water's edge. The former beach ridge passes from 4 to 9 m. in front of the site, but it is less prominent here (Fig. 21).

Twenty-four one metre square units were opened, forming an eastern block and three offset trenches. This allowed three of the clusters of positive test pits to be

sampled. Though in proximity to both the Job site (FeJp-3) and Running Rabbit site (FeJp-7), the Hurried Hare site was spatially distinct. Test pits between the three sites showed no prehistoric material, and furthermore, with the exception of 3 potsherds, there was no overlap of artifacts, such as similar Laurel rim sherds. The units were excavated in the standard three levels to an average depth of 18.4 cm. Level 1 was 3.4 ± 1.1 cm. thick, Level 2 was 4.0 ± 1.7 cm. thick and Level 3 had a thickness of 11.0 ± 4.3 cm.

The distribution of pottery, lithics and faunal bone reflected the cluster pattern of the test pits. There were three concentrations of material, spatially distinct and each with different pottery designs. The site revealed no soil features. Remains of a sports fishing camp were at the eastern end of the site. At the western end, a pipe was found embedded in the soil. According to Job, it held a radio antenna used a few years before when Indians had camped there. The trail cut to the Old Cemetery site (FeJp-2) crosses the westernmost trench.

Analysis

A total of 2,737 artifacts were recovered from the Hurried Hare site. Table 23 gives the breakdown by material class.

Table 23. Hurried Hare site artifact frequencies.

Class	f	%
Lithics	1234	45.1
Faunal remains	968	35.4
Ceramics	484	17.7
Metal	28	1.0
Miscellaneous	17	0.6
Glass	6	0.2
TOTALS	2737	100.0

Ceramics

Of the 484 ceramics, 235 or 48.6% of the sample were analyzable (Table 24). Based on rim sherds a minimum of 4 vessels are present, all of which are Laurel (Table 25). Only 3 body sherds with cord wrapped stick designs and surface treatment were recovered, reflecting a slight spread of Blackduck material from the nearby Running Rabbit site (FeJp-6). The use of coiling as a method of pottery construction is evidenced by the presence of coil breaks on 22 sherds. As with the Job site, coil breaks are prevalent on the pseudo scallop shell sherds. In terms of distribution, Vessel B occurred in the east block, Vessels A and D were at the beginning of

the second trench and Vessel C was found at the far end of the third trench.

Table 24. Hurried Hare site ceramic classification.

Category	f
Analyzable	
Body sherds	219
Rim sherds	10
Neck sherds	6
Subtotal	235
Unanalyzable	
Exfoliated sherds	178
Sherdlets	65
Indistinct body sherds	6
Subtotal	249
TOTAL	484

Table 25. Hurried Hare site ceramic vessels.

Vessel	Design	Rims	Bodies
A	Pseudo scallop shell stamp	4	18
B	Dentate stamp	2	8
C	Dragged dentate stamp	3	-
D	Dragged linear stamp	1	2
TOTALS		10	28

Vessel A (Plate 36:1)

The lip of this vessel has oblique pseudo scallop shell stamped impressions which carry onto Band 1 of the exterior. Alternating circular punctates and bosses compose Band 2 located 12 mm. below the lip. The interior punctates which form the bosses are 4 mm. in diameter, the same size as the exterior punctates. Band 3 contains both oblique and horizontal impressions, side by side. The rim profile is slightly outflaring and measures 8 mm. thick. The lip measures 4 mm. thick and is parallel sided with a flat top. The vessel is pink (Munsell 7.5 YR 7/4), and the maximum grain size of the grit temper is 4 mm.

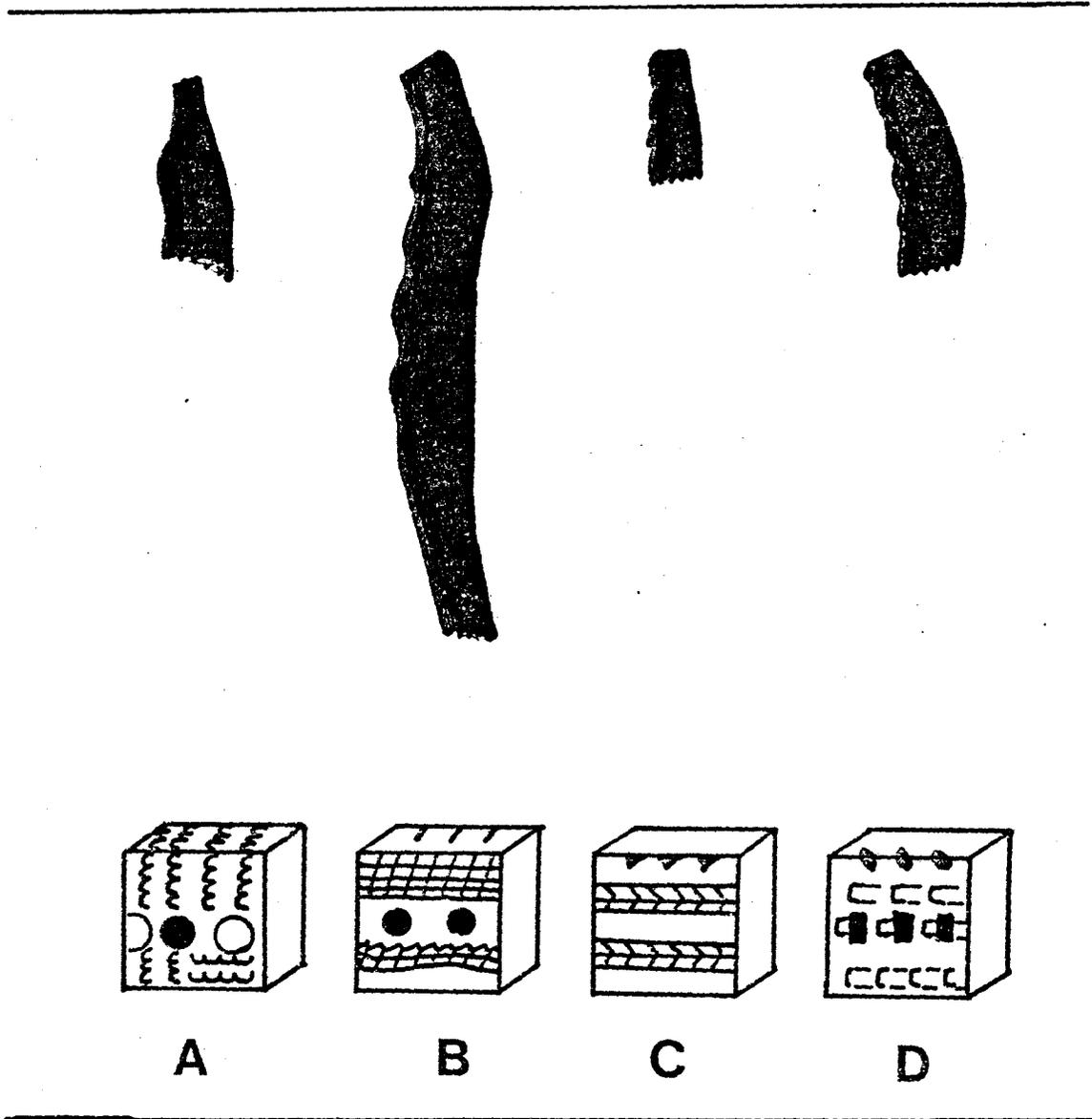


Figure 27. Hurried Hare site vessel profiles (exteriors to left) and designs.

Vessel B (Plate 36:2)

Vessel B is the most complete vessel, as the lip to shoulder portion could be reconstructed. The lip is parallel and flat, with a thickness of 7 mm. In profile, the rim is slightly outflaring and is 10 mm. thick. The maximum grain size of the grit temper is 2 mm.

The decoration, though worn, is predominantly dentate stamp. The lip has linear notches across the interior half. Band 1 contains a series of closely spaced oblique dentate stamp impressions. At 18 mm. below the lip, there is a row of circular punctates, which raise slight interior bosses and have a diameter of 5 mm. Band 3 consists of wavy rows of double toothed dentate stamp impressions, which feather off at the top edge.

Vessel C (Plate 36:3)

The lip and interior of this small vessel fragment are plain. Band 1 is a series of triangular punctates underneath the exterior lip ridge. Band 2 consists of dragged dentate stamp impressions, made by a small tool, and arranged in horizontal lines. The rim is too small to determine its profile and thickness. The lip is slightly expanding, with interior and exterior lip ridges. It is flat on top with a thickness of 5 mm. The grit

tamper has a maximum grain size of 1 mm. The vessel is pink in colour (Munsell 5YR 7/4).

Vessel D (Plate 36:4)

This vessel is decorated with a series of horizontal bands of shallow impressions formed by dragging an unnotched tool across the surface, and gently impressing it into the clay at intervals. The dragged linear stamp design of Band 1 is broken by narrow rectangular punctates placed 12 mm. below the lip. The punctates measure 5 by 2 mm., and raise slight interior bosses. The exterior lip is notched by shallow oval punctates, with a similar row on the interior, just below the lip. The vessel is grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 3 mm. The parallel sided, flat lip measures 4 mm. thick. The rim is 5 mm. thick and outflaring in profile. The vessel colour is pink (Munsell 7.5 YR 7/4).

Table 26. Hurried Hare site neck and body sherds.

	f
Neck sherds	
Linear stamp	6
Body sherds	
Plain	157
Linear stamp/Incised	15
Pseudo scallop shell stamp	8
Dentate stamp	4

(continued...p. 134)

Table 26. Continued.

	f
Linear stamp	4
Cord impressed	2
Cord wrapped stick impressed	1
TOTAL	197

Neck Sherds (Plate 37:1,2)

Four sherds were reconstructed to reveal a pattern of horizontal rows of S-shaped linear stamp impressions. A line of broken punctates occurs along one margin. The circular punctates are 2 mm. in diameter, but do not raise interior bosses. The sherds are 9 mm. thick with a maximum grain size of 3 mm. in the grit temper.

Two other sherds have a linear stamp design consisting of small crescentic shaped impressions in horizontal rows. Triangular punctates 4 by 2 mm. occur above the horizontals on one sherd. The sherds have grit temper and are 7 mm. thick.

Plain Body Sherds

The 157 plain body sherds range in thickness from 4 to 10 mm. All are grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 4 mm.

Linear Stamp/Incised Sherds (Plate 37:3)

Horizontal rows of triangular shaped shallow impressions are succeeded by a row of vertical incised lines on 15 sherds. The sherds are grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 4 mm. They range from 7 to 9 mm. thick.

Pseudo Scallop Shell Stamp Sherds (Plate 37:4)

Designs on these 8 sherds include horizontals, verticals, a combination of the two, and one sherd with punctates and horizontals. The punctates are 3 mm. in diameter, but are indistinct as the sherd is broken along them. The sherds are 7 to 8 mm thick, with a maximum grain size in the grit temper of 3 mm.

Dentate Stamp (Plate 37:5)

Four sherds exhibit bands of oblique dentate stamp impressions. The sherds are between 7 and 8 mm. thick. All have grit temper with a 3 mm. maximum grain size.

Linear Stamp (Plate 37:6)

Three sherds have smoothed over oblique linear impressions in a row. The 7 mm. thick sherds represent a single coil which has a height of 14 mm. A different

sherd has obliquely oriented linear punctates, which are more shallow. It also is 7 mm. thick.

Cord Impressed

Two sherds exhibit a textured surface caused by the cord wrapped paddle and anvil technique of manufacture characteristic of Late Woodland vessels. Both are tempered with large pieces of black grit, of a maximum size of 4 mm. The sherds are 6 and 8 mm. thick. Similar sherds were found on the nearby Running Rabbit (FeJp-6) Blackduck site.

Cord Wrapped Stick Impressed

A single sherd has three rows which appear to be formed by a cord wrapped stick. The body surface is smooth. The sherd is grit tempered. Cord wrapped stick designs are common on Late Woodland vessels.

Lithics

Of the 1234 lithic items, 1200 or 97.2% are debitage while 34 or 2.8% are tools. Hudson Bay Lowland chert is the dominant material of manufacture. Quartzite accounts for 10 debitage items (0.8% of the total), while two tools are made of schist. Flaking dominates with grinding evident on only one end scraper. Ground

or polished stone items are absent. Lithic manufacturing activity on the site did not include the primary stages of reduction, as demonstrated by the low frequencies of cores, decortication flakes and the absence of large pieces of debitage and blanks.

Table 27. Hurried Hare site lithic debitage.

Class	f	%
Shatter with cortex	97	8.1
Shatter without cortex	96	8.0
Potlids	10	.8
Primary decortication flakes	4	.3
Secondary decortication flakes	63	5.3
Secondary fragments	54	4.5
Flakes	483	40.3
Flake fragments	384	32.0
Cores	5	.4
Core fragments	4	.3
TOTALS	1200	100.0

Cores and Core Fragments (Plate 38)

Two small cores have water rolled cortex and one has a chalky weathered cortex. Flake scars show removal in a variety of directions. Two thin rectangular exhausted cores show opposite striking platforms with evidence of crushing. Four other core fragments have no evidence of patterned flake removal.

Tools

Of the 34 tools, 24 are unifacial and 10 are bifacial. A single triangular projectile point found at the western end of the site is diagnostic of the Late Woodland period and stands at variance with this Middle Woodland assemblage.

Table 28. Hurried Hare site lithic artifacts.

Class	f	%
<u>Unifacial</u> (70.6%)		
End scrapers	4	11.8
Retouched flakes	17	50.0
Gravers	2	5.9
Schist object	1	2.9
<u>Bifacial</u> (29.4%)		
Projectile points	4	11.8
Bifaces	2	5.8
Biface edge fragments	4	11.8
TOTALS	34	100.0

End Scrapers (Plate 39:1-4)

Three of the end scrapers are complete and one is a fragment of the distal scraping face. The end scrapers are made of translucent red, banded black and white or grey chert. Two have convex scraping edges, while the other two are straight. Of the intact scrapers, two are triangular in shape and one is discoidal. All have intact striking platforms and slight lateral retouch for the purposes of hafting. One also has slight lateral grinding. The scraper fragment appears to have been deliberately removed, perhaps as a transverse scraper resharpening spall, as described by Schafer (1970). As part of the ventral face is missing, it appears likely that the knapper removed the broken scraping edge in order to refashion a new edge. Table 29 gives the metric attributes.

Table 29. Attributes of Hurried Hare site end scrapers.

Cat. #	Shape	L. (mm.)	Tool		Scraping Face		
			W.	H.	Width	Height	Angle (°)
1	tri.	17	24	4	23	4	74
2	disc.	37	28	5	26	4	84
4	tri.	28	19	4	18	3	75
9	-	-	-	-	21	5	75

Retouched Flakes (Plate 40)

Seventeen flakes exhibit deliberate unifacial retouch along one or more margins. Three are decortication flakes, of which one is schist rather than chert. All three are somewhat larger than the others (Table 30). Intact striking platforms are evident on 7 of the retouched flakes. The flakes are irregular in shape, and the shape of the worked edge is generally either straight or convex, but two are concave. Seven have unilateral retouch, 3 have bilateral retouch, 2 have distal/lateral retouch and 1 has distal retouch. The other 4 are too fragmentary to determine the location of the retouched margin. One flake with distal/lateral retouch has a lamellar shape, and the retouch is on the ventral, rather than dorsal face.

Gravers (Plate 39:5,6)

Two flakes with intact platforms have unifacial, lateral retouch ending in small graving spurs. One flake is 35 by 18 by 4 mm. and the other is 22 by 15 by 2 mm. in size.

Schist Object (Plate 39:7)

A smooth, flat triangular piece of schist has marginal retouch on one margin. The other edges appear

Table 30. Attributes of Hurried Hare site retouched flakes.

Cat. #.	Shape	L. (mm.)	Tool		Retouched Margin(s)	
			W.	Th.	Length	Height
<u>Bilateral</u>						
14	rect.	22	17	4	14/22	2
19	irr.	13	19	1	7/9	1
21	irr.	23	17	2	10/13	1
<u>Unilateral</u>						
10	tri.	66	31	5	40	2
13	irr.	22	17	3	11	1
15	irr.	26	16	3	16	2
16	rect.	26	27	4	25	1
22	irr.	14	14	2	13	1
25	irr.	14	13	2	12	1
<u>Distal/Lateral</u>						
3	rect.	36	32	5	12/31	3
24	irr.	19	12	2	12/13	1
<u>Distal</u>						
12	rect.	40	33	4	25	2
17	irr.	18	7	2	17	1
23	irr.	18	9	2	15	1
26	irr.	18	11	4	12	1
27	irr.	21	13	5	9	2
28	tri.	56	32	5	56	3

to be battered, with numerous small hinge fractures. The worked edge could be used for scraping or cutting. The object's dimensions are 81 by 40 by 5 mm.

Projectile Points (Plate 39:3-10)

Only one of the four projectile points has a complete outline. It is a small corner-notched point with a straight base, and a plano-convex cross section. The side notched point lacks the tip. It has an expanding stem and convex base, with a bi-convex cross section. There is also a fragment of a stem similar to the one above with a convex base. A Late Woodland triangular point with broken tip has a concave base and a plano-convex profile. Metric data are given in Table 31.

Table 31. Attributes of Hurried Hare site projectile points.

Cat. #	Shape	L. (mm.)	Tool		Haft Element		
			W.	Th.	Neck W.	Base W.	Base L.
7	corner-notched	34	22	6	17	27	8
5	side-notched	-	25	6	10	17	10
6	triangular	-	20	4	-	20	-

Bifaces (Plate 39:11,12)

Two bifaces were recovered, one ovoid in shape and the other trapezoidal. The ovoid form has been broken into 6 pieces by transverse fractures, possibly during manufacture. The original striking platform is evident at the base, which is oblique and juts out slightly from the body. The biface is 65 by 34 by 12 mm., with a base width of 17 mm.

The small trapezoidal object has been bifacially thinned but has no marginal retouch. Cortex occurs on one face, giving the object a triangular cross-section. The intended function of this object is not known. It measures 19 by 20 by 7 mm.

Biface Edge Fragments

Four fragments exhibit acute margins fashioned by bifacial thinning and marginal retouch. The fragments range in length from 11 to 34 mm.

Faunal Remains

The majority of the 968 faunal bone fragments have been altered by heat. Only 26 or 2.7% are neither calcined nor charred. Tables 32 and 33 present the faunal bone identifications by class and species (Prevec 1982).

Table 32. Hurried Hare site faunal elements by class.

Class	f	%
Mammalia	861	88.9
Aves	11	1.1
Osteichthyes	21	2.2
Uncertain	75	7.8
TOTALS	968	100.0

Woodland caribou, beaver and walleye identified in Level 3, probably relate to the Middle Woodland presence on the site. These species could be taken at any time of the year. In Level 2, which has mixed prehistoric and historic material, the common loon bones indicate a spring to fall season of capture.

Metal

The 28 metal items are all modern material, from recent native and white occupations. Table 34 gives the identifications. The wire snare is of thin copper alloy wire, and is of a size used for snowshoe hare. The zip top tabs are likely from beer cans, and relate to the American camp, located just east of the site. Two tin can pieces have been modified. One is a rim, cut and folded, the other piece is cut square.

Table 33. Hurried Hare site faunal elements by species.

Species	Level 1 "Mixed"	Level 2	Level 3 "Laurel"
Beaver		1	9
Woodland caribou	1	10	7
Moose		2	
Unidentified mammal		282	549
Common loon		3	
Unidentified bird		8	
Northern pike	1	1	
Walleye	9	8	2
Uncertain		15	60
TOTALS	11	330	627

Table 34. Hurried Hare site metal artifacts.

Item	f	%
<u>Ammunition</u>		(3.6)
No. 12 shotgun cartridge	1	
<u>Tools and Hardware</u>		(75.0)
Common nail, clenched	1	
Tack head	1	
Wire snare	1	
White metal fragments	17	
Clothing fastener	1	
<u>Container Parts</u>		(21.4)
Zip top tab	2	
Tin can lid	1	
Tin can top	1	
Modified tin can parts	2	
TOTALS	28	(100.0)

Glass

The glass items include 1 piece of machine ground clear window glass and 5 body fragments of clear bottle. The glass dates to the 20th century.

Miscellaneous

Modern clothing items and tent material are included in this category. The red plastic button is flat with two holes. The flat plastic fragments are red and black in colour and have been burned (Table 35).

Table 35. Hurried Hare site miscellaneous artifacts.

Item	f
Boot inner	1
Rubberized fabric	4
Green canvas, burned	7
Plastic button	1
Plastic fragments	4
TOTAL	17

The Running Rabbit Site (FeJp-6)

This Blackduck site is located between 68 and 73 m. from the east point of Old Burn Island, and inland from the water 10 to 20 m. (Fig. 21). It straddles the former beach ridge which has an elevation of 1.3 m. above the July water level. Lying on the site area was the remains of a stone ringed hearth and a pile of driftwood marking a former sport fishing camp. A jar in a nearby tree contained the names of three Michigan men, dated August 1973.

Soil development on the ridge was poor, with only a thin layer of caribou moss covering the sand horizon. A total of 14 units were opened in a block grid and excavated to an average depth of 23 cm. Due to the unstable nature of the ridge, artifacts were found as deep as 39 cm. below the surface. The standard three levels were employed with the thickness of Level 1 at 2.2 ± 1.1 cm., Level 2 at 4.3 ± 2.1 cm., and Level 3 at 16.5 ± 7.0 cm.

The site is predominantly a pottery site, with a well defined concentration of pottery sherds ranging from a density of 1039 sherds in one square to 1 sherd in an adjacent square. Test pits around the perimeter of the grid confirmed the limits of the concentration. A single square was excavated near the beach in an unsuccessful

effort to retrieve further historic ceramics, revealed in a test pit. No soil features were uncovered.

Analysis

The Running Rabbit site yielded a total of 1827 items, of which 88.6% were Blackduck ceramics (Table 36).

Table 36. Running Rabbit site artifact frequencies.

Class	f	%
Ceramics	1618	88.6
Faunal remains	63	3.4
Metal	46	2.5
Lithics	43	2.3
Glass	38	2.1
Miscellaneous	18	1.0
Historic pottery	1	.1
TOTALS	1827	100.0

Ceramics

On the basis of rims, three vessels are represented at the Running Rabbit site, however groups of body sherds reflected at least 4 different vessels.

While the pottery was in good condition with its hard paste and reconstruction of portions of vessels was possible, the rim vessels could not be directly matched with the body vessels. Thus the two groups are described separately.

The grit tempered vessels exhibit textured exterior surfaces indicative of the cord wrapped paddle

Table 37. Running Rabbit site ceramic classification.

Category	f
Analyzable	
Body sherds	526
Rim sherds	18
Neck sherds	8
Basal sherds	1
Subtotal	574
Unanalyzable	
Sherdlets	882
Exfoliated sherds	164
Subtotal	1044
TOTAL	1618

and anvil technique of manufacture. One reconstructed basal section shows the traditional globular shape of Late Woodland Blackduck pottery. Table 37 gives the breakdown by ceramic sherds and Table 38 gives the vessel groups.

Table 38. Running Rabbit site ceramic vessels.

Design		Rims	Bodies
<u>Rim Vessels</u>			
A	Cord wrapped stick design	3	6
B	Cord wrapped stick design	2	-
C	Cord wrapped stick design	13	32
<u>Body Vessels</u>			
1	Cord impressed	-	13
2	Cord impressed	-	26
3	Cord impressed	-	184
4	Cord impressed	-	50
TOTALS		18	311

Vessel A (Plate 41:1)

This vessel is sand tempered with a maximum grain size of 2 mm. The rim is outflaring in profile with an expanding lip that is flat on top (Fig. 28). Measured at

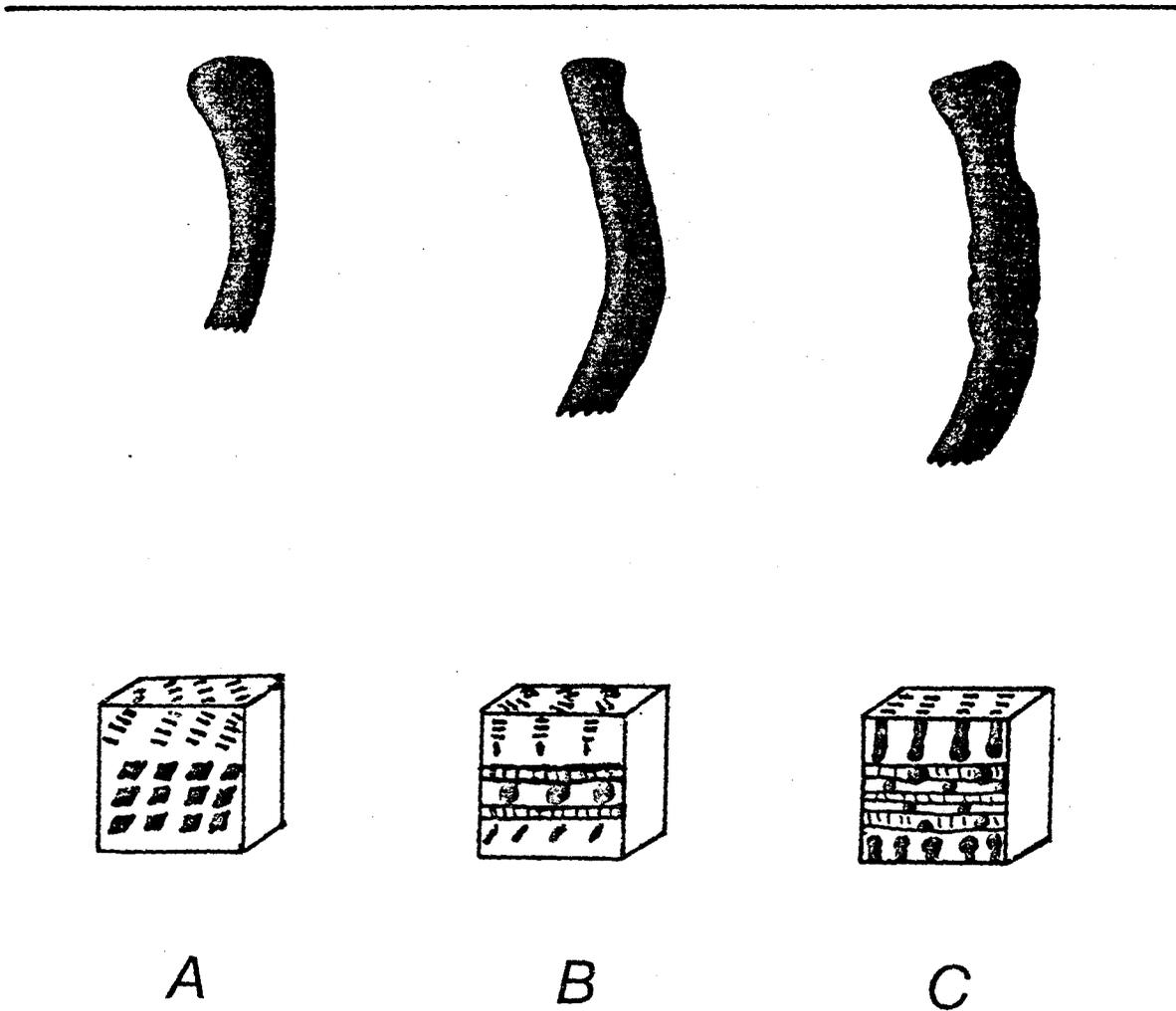


Figure 28. Running Rabbit site vessel profiles (exteriors to the left) and designs.

the neck, the rim is 5 mm. thick while the lip is 11 mm. thick. The interior surface is undecorated, but has striae around the circumference. The lip is decorated with oblique cord wrapped stick impressions angled to the left. Band 1 has similar impressions, which are angled to the right. Band 2 consists of three horizontal rows of rectangular punctates. The punctates are 5 by 3 mm., and appear to be made by the point of the cord wrapped stick pressed obliquely into the surface. The band ends immediately before the well defined neck, giving a rim height above the neck of 23 mm. The neck and shoulder sherds are cord impressed, or cord roughened. This surface treatment can be seen underlying Band 2. The colour is reddish yellow (Munsell 7.5 YR 7/6).

Vessel B (Plate 41:2)

Grit tempered, with a maximum grain size of 2 mm., Vessel B has an outflaring rim with a thickness at the neck of 8 mm. The lip form is flat on top and expanding with an interior lip ridge. It has a thickness of 9 mm. The rim height above the neck is 33 mm. The interior is smooth with some striae. The lip is decorated with cord wrapped stick impressions forming V-shapes. The impressions are indistinct in places, having been smoothed over. Band 1 consists of a series of cord wrapped stick

oblique impressions. Band 2 has two horizontal rows of continuous cord wrapped stick impressions, with circular punctates between the rows. The punctates are 3 mm. in diameter and raise interior bosses. Band 3 consists of a row of oblique narrow punctates, which may have been formed by the end of the stick. They are 5 mm. long, and 2 mm. wide. The neck and shoulder have been cord impressed. The surface treatment has been smoothed over on the rim. The colour is light reddish brown (Munsell 5 YR 6/4).

Vessel C (Plate 41:3)

This vessel is also grit tempered, with a grain size maximum of 3 mm. The rim is outflaring with an interior lip ridge. The lip is expending with a flat top. It is 9 to 12 mm. thick. The rim thickness is unavailable due to spalling. From neck to lip, the rim is 52 mm. high. Many of the sherds of this vessel are exfoliated, lacking the interior face. The vessel is uniformly broken along the line of punctates, an apparent zone of weakness.

Decoration occurs on and just under the interior lip ridge in the form of circular punctates with pointed heads. The punctates are shallow and 3 mm. in diameter. The lip has oblique cord wrapped stick impressions. Band

1 has vertical linear impressions which end in shallow circular punctates, the same as the interior ones. Band 2 is composed of three different design elements. There are four horizontal rows of continuous cord wrapped stick impressions, alternating with three rows of shallow circular punctates, 3 mm. in diameter. Deep circular punctates interrupt the first row and form interior bosses. These punctates are 4 mm. in diameter and occur 20 mm. below the lip. Band 3 has circular punctates with pointed tails; the reverse of the interior design.

The cord roughened surface begins on the shoulder, as the neck area is taken up with Band 3. This surface treatment does not appear to underlie any of the rim designs. The colour is light brown to pink (Munsell 7.5 YR 6/4 to 7/4).

Body Vessel 1 (Plate 42:1)

In the thirteen potsherds of this group, the most distinctive feature is the temper, composed of large, angular pieces of black grit, with a maximum size of 5 mm. The temper shows through prominently on both faces. The sherds range in thickness from 5 to 7 mm. All are textured on the exterior with cord impressions, while the interior is smooth with some striae.

Body Vessel 2 (Plate 43)

The rounded bottom and half of one side of a pot were reconstructed from these deeply impressed cord roughened sherds. The paste is grit temper with a maximum size of 5 mm. The bottom is the thickest, at 10 mm, while the side is only 4 mm thick. Interior striae are visible on part of the side only, while the rest of the interior is very smooth.

Body Vessel 3

Many of the 184 sherds assigned to this group lack the interior surface. The sherds range between 4 and 6 mm. thick, and are grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 4 mm. The interiors are smooth while the exteriors are cord roughened. In terms of paste, colour and the tendency to be exfoliate, these sherds most closely resemble those of Rim Vessel C.

Body Vessel 4

These 50 sherds have sand temper with a maximum grain size of 4 mm. In thickness they range from 3 to 5 mm. The exterior is core roughened, while the interior is smooth.

Cord Impressed Body Sherds

The remaining 245 body sherds are all grit tempered with a thickness of 4 to 7 mm. Forty-five of these exhibit a pitted texture and grey-black colour, as if they have been burned.

Lithics

A small sample of lithics was recovered, of which 40 items are debitage and 2 are tools (Table 39). All are made from Hudson Bay Lowland chert.

Table 39. Running Rabbit site lithic debitage and artifacts.

Class	f	%
<u>Debitage</u> (95.2%)		
Shatter with cortex	15	35.6
Shatter without cortex	4	9.5
Potlids	2	4.8
Primary decortication flakes	1	2.4
Secondary decortication flakes	2	4.8
Secondary fragments	2	4.8
Flakes	10	23.8
Flake fragments	4	9.5
<u>Tools</u> (4.8%)		
End scraper	1	2.4
Core tool	1	2.4
TOTALS	42	100.0

End Scraper (Plate 42:2)

Fashioned from a water rolled chert nodule, this tiny end scraper has cortex on the dorsal face but lacks a striking platform. It is trapezoidal with a length of 14 mm., width of 16 mm. and thickness of 5 mm. The scraping face is convex in shape with a length of 13 mm. and a height of 5 mm. The angle formed with the ventral face is 73°.

Core Tool (Plate 42:3)

Triangular in shape, this tawny, cortex covered, water smoothed nodule has flakes removed on either side of the apex. The resulting worked edge is 12 mm. long. The tool measures 40 mm. by 30 mm. by 12 mm.

Faunal Remains

Tables 40 and 41 provide the identifications of the faunal remains by class and species (Prevec 1982). Of the 65 elements, 48 or 73.8% were either calcined or charred as a result of exposure to heat. As only bone from Level 3 is considered to be most likely associated with the Blackduck occupation, a single Woodland Caribou bone is ascribed to this Late Woodland occupation. While the presence of a duck bone in Level 1 and a common loon bone in Level 2 suggests a spring-fall season of capture,

Table 40. Running Rabbit site faunal elements by class.

Class	f	%
Mammalia	45	69.2
Aves	3	4.6
Osteichthyes	7	10.8
Uncertain	10	15.4
TOTALS	65	100.0

Table 41. Running Rabbit site faunal elements by species.

Species	Level 1 "Mixed"	Level 2	Level 3 "Blackduck"
Snowshoe hare		1	
Woodland caribou			1
Unidentified mammal	1	21	21
Common loon		1	
Mallard/Black duck	1		
Unidentified bird		1	
Walleye	3	4	
Uncertain	4	4	2
TOTALS	9	32	24

these elements are probably products of later use of the site.

Historic Pottery (Plate 42:4)

A single rim fragment of English refined earthenware with a blue painted transfer print was found. Lavoie (1982, p.c.) suggests a date of between 1820 and 1860.

Metal

The 65 metal artifacts are all modern and relate to recent native and white use of the site (Table 42). The file is a bastard file with a mill shape and a length of 6 inches. It bears a maker's mark in a circle near the tang, but it is too rusted to read. The knife is a well used hunting knife, with a riveted tang to take a wooden handle. The modified items include cut strips and squares of galvanized steel sheeting, and a cut strip of a tin can. The purpose for these is not known.

Glass (Plate 42:5-8)

The 38 glass items are listed in Table 43. A total of 15 items exhibit a pitted, discoloured appearance from exposure to fire.

Table 42. Running Rabbit site metal artifacts.

Item	f	%
<u>Ammunition</u>		(2.2)
No. 410 shotgun cartridge	1	
<u>Tools and Hardware</u>		(84.4)
File	1	
Knife	1	
Common nail	1	
Wood screw	1	
Carriage bolts	2	
Flat head slotted bolt	1	
Hinge fragments	2	
Mild steel fragments	17	
Modified galvanized steel	8	
Spark plug wire	1	
Boot gromet	1	
Watch gear	1	
Razor blade	1	
<u>Container Parts</u>		(13.4)
Zip top tab	1	
Tin can lid	1	
Screw top lid	1	
Meat can key	1	
Tin can bottom	1	
Modified tin can fragment	1	
TOTALS	65	100.0

Table 43. Running Rabbit site glass artifacts.

Item	f
Turquoise trade beads	4
Milk glass saucer rim	1
Gothic Sauce bottle bodies	15
Green medicine bottle body	1
Lantern chimney fragments	12
Window glass	3
Burned fragments	2
TOTAL	38

The four turquoise, rounded tube beads are 2 mm. long and 3 mm. in diameter. They are identical to those at the Job site (FeJp-3). The milk glass saucer rim dates anywhere between 1850 and 1940 (M. Lavoie 1982, p.c.). A twisted rope pattern adorns the panelled Gothic Sauce bottle. Its slightly greenish tint places it after 1900 (M. Lavoie 1982, p.c.). A similar date can be ascribed to the American medicine bottle fragment. The chimney fragments are identical to those from a modern Coleman Lantern. The clear window glass is machine ground, dating to the 20th century.

Miscellaneous (Plate 42:9,10)

The 18 miscellaneous items include articles of clothing and adornment. The shell or mother of pearl button is flat with two holes and a diameter of 13 mm. It dates to before 1918 (M. Lavoie 1982, p.c.). The red plastic button is also flat with two holes. The plastic brooch is rectangular in shape with a triangular profile. The steel clip is intact, and grooves have been cut into the centre of the back. The lantern mantle from a Coleman-type lantern and the plastic "clay" pigeons for trap shooting relate to the recent sports fisherman use of the site.

Table 44. Running Rabbit site miscellaneous artifacts.

Item	f
Shell button	1
Plastic button	1
Plastic brooch	1
Rubberized fabric	7
Rubber strips	3
Garment elastic	1
Lantern mantle	1
"Clay" pigeons	3
TOTAL	18

Base Camp Island

This island, the location of our first base camp, is located 6 km. northwest of Old Burn Island and 1.25 km. from the north mainland. The Indian name is O-sum-ja-ga-nick, which means, "old people here for drumming and dancing." The island is oval shaped, 1.75 km. long and .75 km. wide. On the east side, there is a point of land with sand beaches on either side (Fig. 10). The point is 14 m. wide at its end, expanding to 55 m. A prominent ridge runs along the north side of the point, at an elevation of 1.5 m. above the lake. The ridge probably represents the original formation of the point, with erosion and downwashing causing sand to pile up against its southern flank to form a broader extension. Three sites were found on the point, while a fourth was located 200 m. west, in the midst of the Halfaday family base camp.

Across the point all of the birch trees have been cut with a chain saw in order to create a helicopter landing area, probably for geological surveys. On the highest and flattest part of the ridge, is a wooden platform, used for fuel storage. It consists of three support logs over which lie smaller logs, side by side, nailed together and cut flush on the sides. The whole platform is 4.5 m. square. A nearby plane dock was also

built by the same people about 1978, according to Job. In a pit near the platform, there were Coke and 7-Up cans, and the front page of a Winnipeg newspaper, dated June 16, 1980.

The Auguston Site (FfJq-1)

Structurally, the Auguston site consists of a store, fish house, cabin and storage pit belonging to Robert Auguston, an independent trader operating at North Caribou Lake in the 1950s. Before coming to North Caribou, Auguston lived at God's Point near Weagamow Lake, and operated a store there for about 12 years (Black 1971). When the Hudson's Bay Company built a permanent store at Weagamow Lake in 1949, Auguston moved to this location. Job Halfaday himself helped with the construction of the log buildings, built of spruce trees which once populated the point.

Only the first course of logs remain of the store and cabin (Fig. 29). The structures were dismantled after Auguston left, and reused to build a winter trap cabin (FeJp-5) for Jonas Quequish on the north mainland in the 1960s. The buildings, though deserted, were still standing when E.S. Rogers (1982, p.c.) visited North Caribou Lake in 1958.

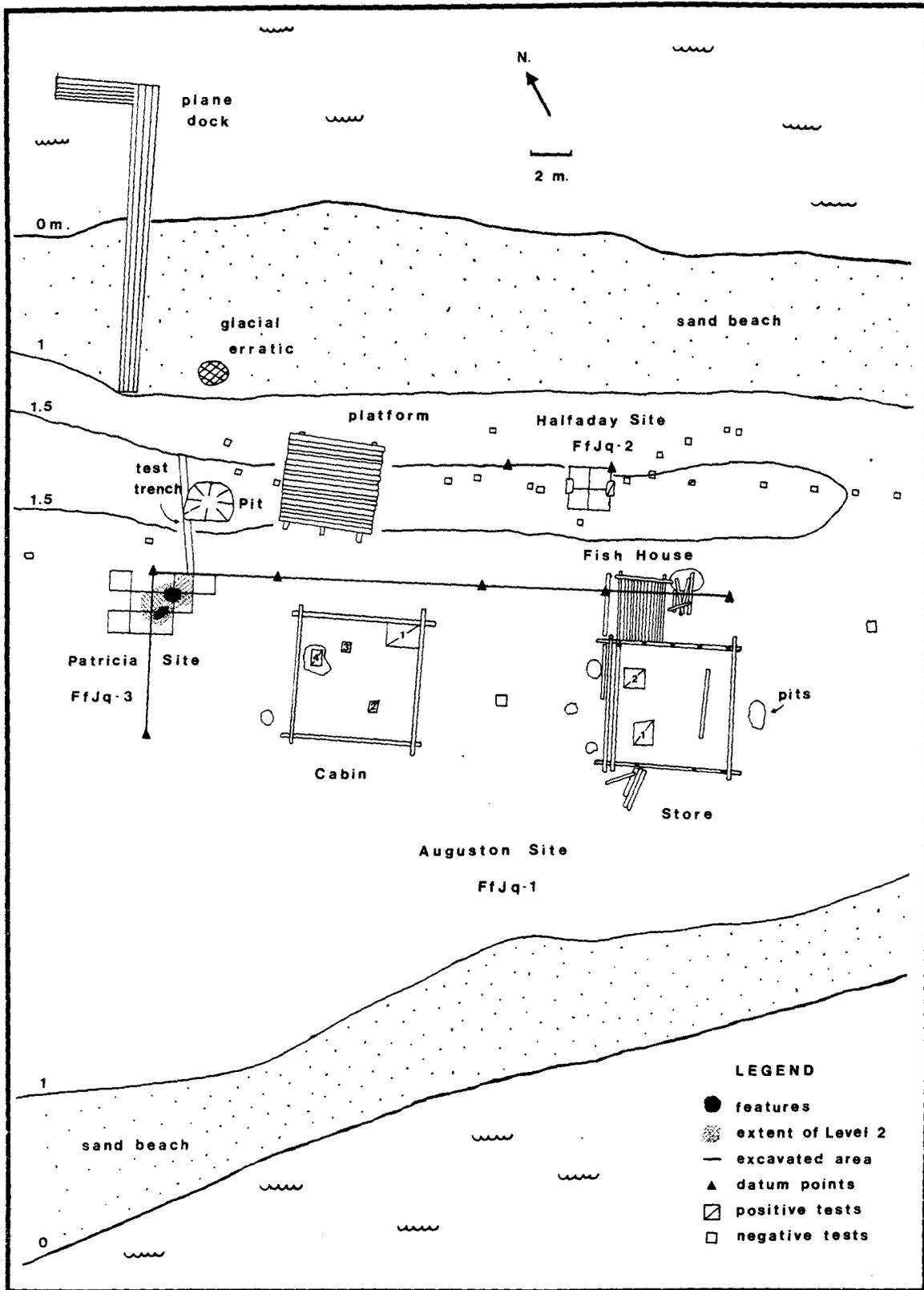


Figure 29. Plan of the Auguston (FfJq-1), Halfaday (FfJq-2) and Patricia (FfJq-3) sites.

Our efforts were confined to clearing off the grasses and shrubs around the site, exposing the lower course of the store, fish house and cabin, establishing a base line and extensively mapping and photographing the site. Two test pits were dug inside the store and four were dug inside the cabin. Surface artifacts encountered while exposing the log structures were also collected. It would appear that, particularly around the cabin, the geologists had removed any loose logs or other debris for the helicopter landing area.

The store is located 65 m. west of the point, below the ridge on the flat ground. It is 6 m. square, with the door at the north end. The east and west wall courses were laid first. They are notched in five places to hold the floor planking. The north and south wall courses were laid over top, and stabilized by placing large rocks against the four corners. The corners all have saddle joints cut into the top of each log. Around the perimeter are four depressions from which the sand for banking the walls was dug. Inside, only the first floor plank remains. The occasional roof support along with tar paper can be found. Butted against the east wall of the store, between it and the ridge, is the floor and lower two courses of the fish house. The structure is 3 by 2 m., with a door on the north wall. The floor is made of poles, aligned east-west. There is no connecting

passage between the store and the fish house. Dug into the ridge, behind the fish house, there is a deep pit used for ice storage.

The cabin is located 9 m. north of the store. It is oriented in the same fashion, with the door on the south side. It is of similar construction and size as the store. At the north end, inside the cabin, is a deep pit lined with felt, tar paper and an old coat. According to Job, Auguston used this pit to make "home brew" from the potatoes which he planted in a garden between the cabin and store.

In their original form, the store and cabin had windows along the east and west walls. The floor was made of planking, all cut on the island, and laid over the five floor supports. The main roof support ran north-south, with roof poles laid on either side, to form a double pitched roof. According to E.S. Rogers (1982, p.c.), the roof was covered with sphagnum moss, tar paper and canvas, held down by poles. Both structures stood about 2.2 m. high at the ridge pole. Job recalled that in the store, food was kept on one side and clothes on the other, with a space in the centre. Inside the cabin, the kitchen area was located to the right of the door, a living area to the left, and sleeping areas at the back or north end.

On top of the ridge, 6 m. north of the cabin,

was a pit, 2.3 by 1.8 m. and .68 m. deep. It was used for cold storage, and the remains of the log cover are visible on one end. An outhouse, also built of logs, was situated 25 m. northwest of the cabin, beyond the cleared area. It is 2 m. square with a door on the south side.

Analysis

A total of 263 artifacts were recovered from the Auguston site. Two test pits in the store yielded 28 items, while surface collecting in the fish house produced 17 items. Four test pits in the cabin yielded 215 items, of which the kitchen area alone had 135 items. Table 45 gives the artifact frequencies by class.

Table 45. Auguston site artifact frequencies.

Class	f	%
Metal	140	53.2
Miscellaneous	80	30.4
Glass	32	12.2
Faunal remains	11	4.2
TOTALS	263	100.0

Faunal Remains

A total of 11 faunal elements were analyzed (Prevec 1982), 8 of which were recovered from the cabin, and 3 from the fish house. Only 2 unidentifiable Mammal sp. bones were calcined. The rest were unaltered by heat. Table 46 gives the species identifications.

Table 46. Auguston site faunal elements by species.

Species	f
Snowshoe hare	2
Beaver	4
Unidentified mammal	3
Northern pike	2
TOTAL	11

Metal (Plate 44)

The 140 metal artifacts are mostly modern building hardware and container parts (Table 47). Of interest are the twisted wire loop which may have served as a pot handle or heavy duty snare. The two sledge runners were probably attached to a toboggan for winter transportation. While the battery cell plates indicate the use of elec-

Table 47. Auguston site metal artifacts.

Item	f	%
<u>Ammunition</u>		(.7)
Revolver shell casing	1	
<u>Tools and Hardware</u>		(44.3)
File	1	
Common nails	15	
Wood screws	2	
Carpet tack	1	
Roof tack	2	
Thumb tack head	1	
Stove bolts	2	
Carriage bolt	1	
Square nuts	3	
Wing nut	1	
Washer	1	
Iron wire pieces	6	
Sheet metal strips	3	
Wire loop	1	
Wick guide and holder	1	
Battery cells	3	
Sledge runners	2	
Net sinkers	10	
Safety pins	3	
Boot buckles	2	
Zipper	1	
<u>Container Parts</u>		(55.0)
Pop up lids	3	
Snuff lid	1	
Baking powder lid	1	
Screw top lids	3	
Tin can lids	2	
Crown cap	1	

(continued...171)

Table 47, continued.

Item	f	%
Meat can keys	3	
Interior rim parts	2	
Tin can fragments	61	
TOTALS	140	100.0

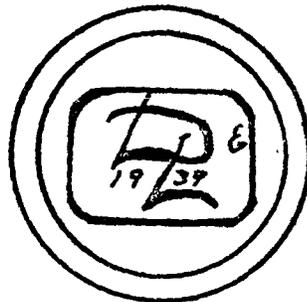
tricity, lighting was apparently supplied by oil lamps, as shown by the wick guide and holder. The net sinkers are cigar-shaped, lead objects, 8.5 cm. long with a groove down the centre. Of the container parts, a lid embossed "COPENHAGEN / SATISFIES" is from a can of snuff. It is illustrated in Fig. 30 along with the screw top from a Davis Vegetable Painkiller bottle. Another lid is badly rusted but shows the letters "B... / POW... / PURE / .HOLE.../", from Magic Brand baking powder.

Glass

Three complete bottles (Plate 45), 12 bottle fragments and 17 other glass items were recovered (Table 48). All came from the cabin or store, except for the two medicine bottles which were found north of the cabin.



2 cm.



1 cm.

Figure 30. Auguston site Copenhagen snuff lid and Davis Vegetable Painkiller lid.

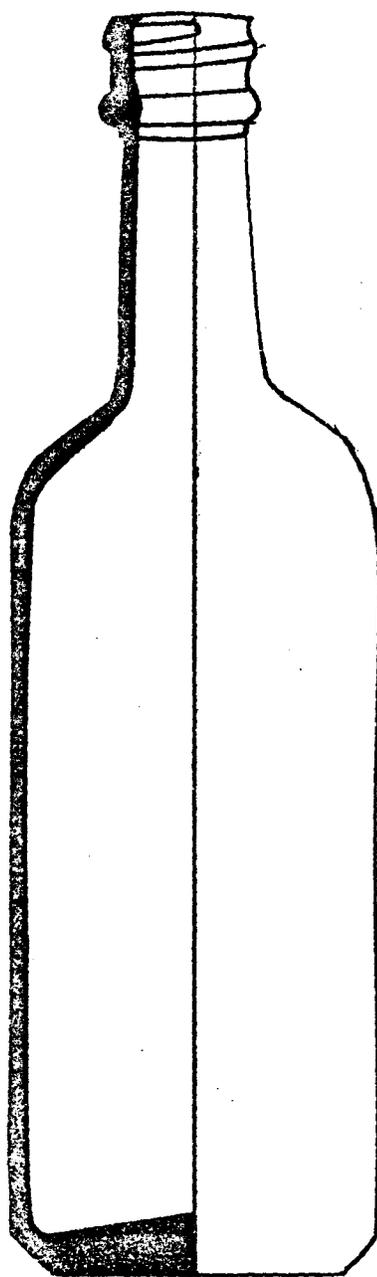
Table 48. Auguston site glass artifacts.

Item	f
<u>Bottles</u>	
Clear, panelled medicine bottle	1
Amber red square medicine bottle	1
Amber red, triangular poison bottle	1
<u>Bottle Fragments</u>	
Amber red sealer lip and neck	1
Amber red screw top lip and neck	1
Amber red neck	1
Amber red shoulder	1
Amber red shoulder and body	1
Amber red bodies	2
Amber red, rectangular bottle bodies	3
Amber red, rectangular base and body	1
Green body	1
<u>Other</u>	
Clear, medicine dropper	1
Lamp chimney fragment	1
Flashlight lens	1
Window glass	14
TOTAL	32

The clear, panelled bottle is a multiple dose medicine bottle (Fig. 31). It has a maximum height of 16.4 cm., a neck height of 5 cm. and a basal width of 4.8 cm. It is machine made, with a screw top finish and metal cap. The front is embossed "DAVIS" with the words "VEGETABLE" and "PAINKILLER" on the sides. The maker's mark is , which is similar to the early mark for the Consumers Glass Company of Montreal and Toronto, except that the triangle is inverted (Unitt and Unitt 1973:170). The screw top lid has the logo "D & L 1939" (Fig. 30). Perry Davis' Painkiller was manufactured by the Davis and Lawrence Company in New York and Montreal, which was established in the 19th century (Unitt and Unitt 1972:167).

The amber red, single dose medicine bottle has square sides and a cork closure (Fig. 32). It is machine made, and therefore dates to after 1912 (Stevens 1967:261). The bottle is 6.5 cm. high, with a neck height of 1.8 cm. and a basal width of 2.4 cm. The mould number on the base is "1495", with the number "5" on one side.

The amber red poison bottle (Fig. 33) was found in the home brew pit in the cabin. It is triangular in shape with bosses down each corner and short ribbed lines on the front at the shoulder and base. Such features were intended to identify the bottle contents as dangerous and prevent errors in use (Unitt and Unitt 1972:218). It



2 cm.

Figure 31. Davis Vegetable Painkiller Bottle,
Auguston site.

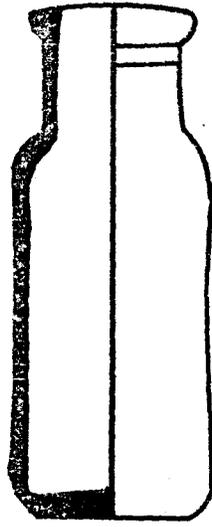
has a cork closure, and as the two seam lines disappear on the neck, the bottle dates to between 1870 and 1920 (Hall 1977). It measures 9 cm. high with a neck height of 1.8 cm. and a base width of 5 cm. The mold number marked on the base is "7.8 / PD / 679589". According to Job, poisoned bait was commonly used to kill wolves.

The majority of bottle fragments were amber red, except for the one green body which is similar in colour to modern 7-Up pop bottles. One lip and neck fragment could be identified as a sealer or fruit jar, with a Mason closure. A rectangular base and body fragment has the mark of the Dominion Glass Company of Montreal, , which was in use after 1913 (Unitt and Unitt 1973). The loose plate mold number is "7-6195".

The other items are all of clear glass and include a 7 cm. long medicine dropper, a flat flashlight lens of 5 cm. diameter, and a fragment of an oil lamp chimney. Clear window glass fragments, most of which were found in the store, were machine ground, a process which dates to 1937 (Stevens 1979:x).

Miscellaneous

The 80 items in this category include constructional material, personal clothing goods, and radio parts among others (Table 49). Two items which may



2 cm.

Figure 32. Profile of medicine bottle, Auguston site.

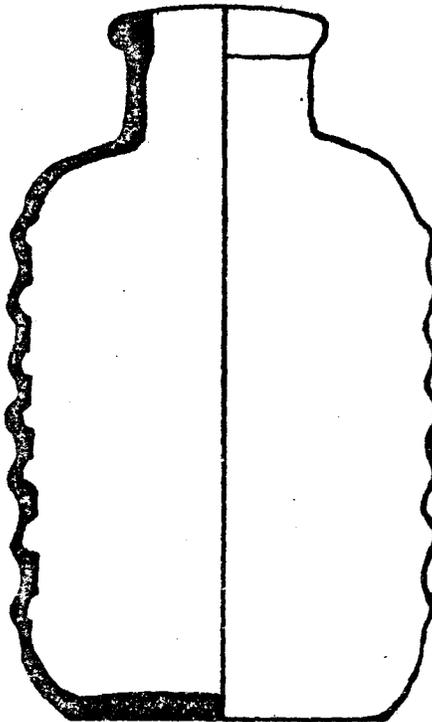


Figure 33. Profile of poison bottle, Auguston site.

postdate the Auguston occupation are the technical pencil leads. These may have been dropped by the builders of the fuel platform and plane dock.

Table 49. Auguston site miscellaneous artifacts.

Item	f
Inner: tube strip	1
Rubberized canvas	13
Rubber boot top	1
Plastic comb fragments	2
Plastic comb teeth	6
Plastic buttons, 2 holed	6
Plastic buttons, 4 holed	2
Coloured plastic beads	9
Plastic tooth brush	1
Clear plastic strips	9
Oil cloth fragment	1
Tar paper fragments	20
D cell battery	1
Radio tube	1
Paint brush body	1
Cork	1
Red and blue elastic	2
Prune pit	1
Technical pencil leads	2
TOTAL	80

The Halfaday Site (FfJq-2)

This site, named after the Halfaday family, is located on the top of the ridge, a few metres north of the Auguston store (Fig. 29). Test pits along the ridge turned up a single core fragment at a depth of 20 cm., in the loose yellow sand. Four one metre square units opened beside the positive test, failed to reveal further prehistoric material. No soil features were uncovered, and all of the artifacts except the core fragment were found in the first few centimetres of the vegetation mat. They include modern debris and faunal bone, which probably relate to the Auguston occupation. The two cultural horizons have been designated Levels 1 and 2. The site is considered Unidentified Prehistoric with a 20th century component.

Table 50. Halfaday site artifact frequencies.

Class	Level 1	Level 2	%
Faunal remains	36	-	92.2
Lithics	-	1	2.6
Metal	1	-	2.6
Miscellaneous	1	-	2.6
TOTALS	38	1	100.0

Lithics

The core fragment was found in coarse unsorted sand, 20 cm. below the surface. It measures 41 mm. in length, 23 mm. in width, with a thickness of 6 mm., measured below the bulb. It has two distinct arrisses along the dorsal-lateral sides, and a dorsal flake scar running in the opposite direction. The platform is cortex covered and the bulb of percussion is prominent. The black chert shows blue and white discolouration from exposure to fire, though the sand around it showed no evidence of burns.

Faunal Remains

The 36 faunal elements (Prevec 1982) are summarized by class in Table 51 and by species in Table 52. All were found in the vegetation mat layer (Level 1) and probably relate to the Auguston occupation, or recent native use of the island. Only 7 elements were charred or calcined, including 1 Mammal sp. bone and the "Unidentified" elements.

Prevec (1982) notes that cut marks occur on both the common loon femur and ulna. The femur has two cut marks one third of the way from the proximal end. The ulna has had both ends cut off, with cut marks almost encircling the bone. Prevec (1982) feels that these cut

Table 51. Halfaday site faunal elements by class.

Class	f	%
Mammalia	10	27.8
Aves	2	5.5
Osteichthyes	18	50.0
Uncertain	6	16.7
TOTALS	36	100.0

Table 52. Halfaday site faunal elements by species.

Species	f
Snowshoe hare	8
Moose	1
Unidentified mammal	1
Common loon	2
Northern pike	7
Yellow walleye	3
Whitefish	6
Catostomidae sp.	2
Uncertain	6
TOTAL	36

marks on the ulna, which offers little meat, are a result of deliberate modification of the bone, rather than from butchering. She suggests that the ulna may have been intended for a bead or tube (Prevec 1982). The bone artifact is probably not associated with the core flake, due to its location in Level 1, and its well preserved condition.

Metal

The one metal artifact is a lead net sinker, identical to those at the Auguston site.

Miscellaneous

A pair of dark green plastic flip-up sunglasses were found near the surface. The clip part is marked "ITALY".

The Patricia Site (FfJq-3)

Located just north of the Auguston cabin, this Late Woodland site was named after crew member Patty Halfaday. On the basis of a positive test pit, a grid was established and 10 units were opened in a checker-board fashion (Fig. 29). The stratigraphic nature of the site was unusual. Excavation revealed two Ah horizons, the first, Level 1, containing modern debris, and

the second, called Level 2, containing prehistoric pottery and lithics (Fig. 34). The two levels were separated by a sterile layer of yellow sand and gravel. Subsequent microscopic examination of this glacial till material showed that the grains retained the angular edges, indicating that the layer had not been laid by water action (J. Laitin 1982, p.c.). Thus, a mechanical explanation was needed to explain how a late prehistoric site was buried under glacial till. A possible explanation is that this sterile layer was thrown over the site area by Robert Auguston when he dug the nearby storage pit on the top of the ridge. The till layer is noticeably thicker over the site area, than around the storage pit, as seen in a test trench across the ridge. Also, the slope of the ridge is more gradual near the storage pit than at other points. Finally, the only place on the site which is not sealed by a till layer is behind a spruce stump, which when the tree was standing would have blocked the area behind it from being buried (Fig. 34).

A few metres from the ridge, the distinction between Level and 2 ends. The sand and gravel layers thin out and Level 2 blends into Level 1. The only prehistoric material found beyond the limits of Level 2 were two lithic debitage items.

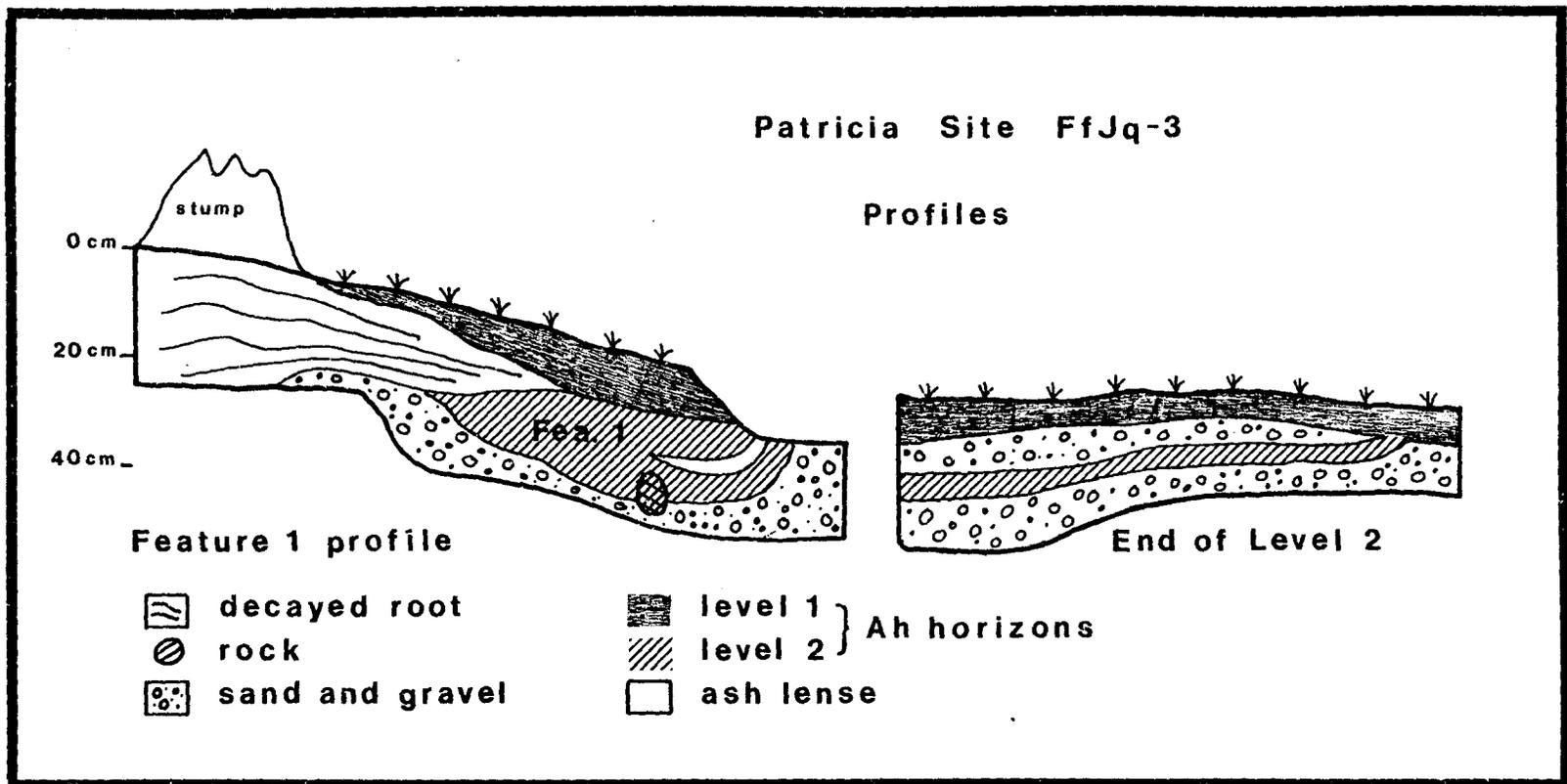


Figure 34. Two profiles showing Feature 1 and the stratigraphy of the Patricia site.

Features

The prehistoric pottery and lithics occur in a tightly defined concentration, in and between two depressions in Level 2 (Fig. 29). Designated Features 1 and 2, these depressions are both circular and basin-shaped in profile. Feature 1 is 50 cm. in diameter, with a maximum thickness of 15 cm. Filled with soft black loamy sand, it contains a thin lens of grey ashy soil (Fig. 34). Two large rim sherds and a biface base were found within Feature 1. Feature 2 has dimensions of 45 cm. by 65 cm. by 15 cm. It has a root stain running through it, and is filled with black loamy sand and pottery fragments.

Analysis

A total of 366 artifacts were recovered from the Patricia site. They are listed by class and level in Table 53.

Table 53. Patricia site artifact frequencies.

Class	Level 1	Level 2	Total	%
Ceramics	0	135	135	36.9
Glass	120	0	120	32.8
Metal	36	0	36	9.8
Miscellaneous	32	0	32	8.8
Lithics	2	24	26	7.1
Faunal remains	15	2	17	4.6
TOTALS	205	161	366	100.0

Ceramics

The 135 pottery sherds appear to come from a single Late Woodland vessel. Table 54 presents the sherd count.

Table 54. Patricia site ceramic classification.

Category	f	%
Decorated rim sherds	4	3.0
Decorated body sherds	1	.7
Cord impressed body sherds	123	91.1
Sherdlets	7	5.2
TOTALS	135	100.0

Vessel 1 (Plate 46:1)

The vessel has a parallel sided lip, with a rounded top and a thickness of 7 mm. The rim is out-flaring with a thickness at the neck of 8 mm., and a rim height of 31 mm. Coil breaks were not evident on this grit tempered vessel. The maximum grain size is 4 mm. The lip is deeply notched from the interior, creating a wavy, ridged appearance. The notches are 5 mm. wide and spaced from 5 to 9 mm. apart. A row of deep rectangular punctates is the only other decoration. The punctates

occur 30 mm. below the lip with dimensions of 10 by 5 mm. Prominent interior bosses are raised. The underlying surface treatment starts at the lip and continues onto the shoulder. It appears to be smoothed over, longitudinal cord wrapped stick impressions. The colour is grey (Munsell 5 YR 5/1).

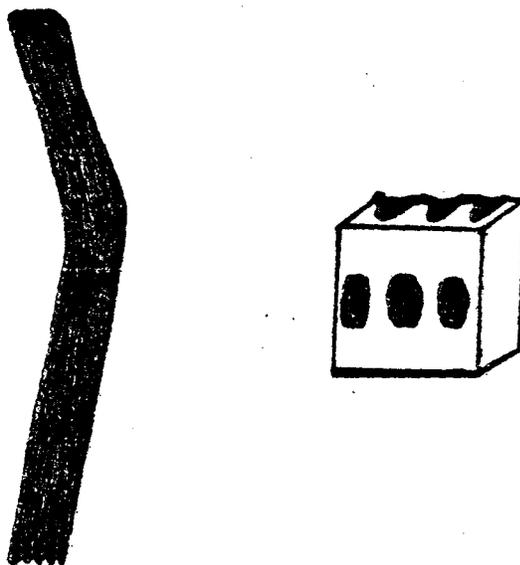


Figure 35. Patricia site vessel profile (exterior to the left) and design.

The remaining 121 body sherds are all smoothed over, cord impressed. They range in thickness from 3 to 7 mm. All are grit tempered with a maximum grain size

of 4 mm. No coil breaks are apparent. Many of the sherds lack the interior face. One sherd from Feature 2 has carbon encrustation on the interior, suggesting use as a cooking vessel.

Lithics

One biface base and 25 unmodified debitage make up the lithics. Feature 1 accounts for 22 or 84.6% of the lithics including the tool fragment. Two shatter with cortex were found in Feature 2 and a quartzite flake and one piece of shatter with cortex were found beyond the edge of Level 2.

Table 55. Patricia site lithic debitage and artifacts.

Item	f	%
<u>Debitage</u>		(96.2)
Shatter with cortex	4	
Shatter without cortex	10	
Potlids	8	
Secondary decortication flakes	2	
Quartzite flake	1	
<u>Tools</u>		(3.8)
Biface base	1	
TOTALS	26	100.0

Biface Base (Plate 46:3)

The biface fragment is made of a creamy coloured chert and has three large potlid scars as well as a transverse fracture. Two of the potlids fit the tool, while 6 other potlids and 6 pieces of shatter are of similar coloured chert. The biface is bi-convex in cross-section with a straight base and expanding sides. It measures 38 mm. long with a basal width of 21 mm. and a thickness of 8 mm. It appears to have been discarded into Feature 1 after breakage either during manufacture or use.

Faunal Remains

Two of the 15 faunal elements, a moose petrous and a calcined class uncertain element were found in Level 2, and can be associated with the late prehistoric occupation.

The remaining 15 elements came from Level 1 and represent more recent use of the site. Of these, 12 were calcined. Table 56 gives the faunal bone identifications by species (Prevec 1982).

Metal

All 36 metal artifacts were found in Level 1 and probably relate to the Auguston occupation (Table 57).

Table 56. Patricia site faunal elements by species.

Species	Level 1	Level 2
	"Modern"	"Prehistoric"
Moose	-	1
Unidentified mammal	11	-
Common loon	1	-
Northern pike	1	-
Unidentified fish	1	-
Uncertain	1	1
TOTALS	15	2

The corrugated nails are for special purposes, such as holding window frames together. One of the trap chains has been repaired by wire, while the other has a ring which has been worn, probably by the pulling action of a large animal. The pot handle has been made by twisting strands of wire into a loop.

Glass

All the 120 glass fragments came from Level 1 (Table 58). The light green bottle fragments are numerous and represent more than one bottle, probably soda pop bottles. Machine made bottles with crown cap finish were in use after 1912 (M. Lavoie 1982, p.c.).

Table 57. Patricia site metal artifacts.

	f	%
<u>Tools and Hardware</u>		(72.2)
Common nails	13	
Corrugated nails	4	
Sheet metal fragments	4	
Angle brace	1	
Trap chains	2	
Wire pot handle	1	
Foil paper	1	
<u>Container Parts</u>		(27.7)
Meat can lid	1	
Meat can key	1	
Tin can fragments	8	
TOTALS	36	100.0

Table 58. Patricia site glass artifacts.

	f
<u>Green Bottle Fragments</u>	
Bodies	101
Lips with crown cap finish	8
Necks	7
Bodies and bases	2
Clear panelled bottle fragment	1
Mirror fragment	1
TOTAL	120

One green base fragment is marked "G", the mark of the Glenshaw Glass Company of Glenshaw, Pennsylvania, which currently uses that design (Unitt and Unitt 1973). The clear, panelled multiple dose medicine bottle fragment dates to after 1914 (M. Lavoie 1982, p.c.). The mirror fragment is clear and flat, with some of the silver backing in place.

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous items, listed in Table 59 are from Level 1, and probably relate to the Auguston occupation. Choke cherries are abundant on the island, in the cleared areas.

Table 59. Patricia site miscellaneous artifacts.

	f
Rubberized canvas	1
Plastic comb tooth	1
Tar paper fragments	3
Choke cherry seeds	27
TOTAL	32

The Ina Site (FfJq-4)

Further testing of the east point of Base Camp Island from the Patricia site (FfJq-3) to the Halfaday family camp, an area of approximately 110 by 50 m., failed to produce any further cultural material. However, test pits within the Halfaday base camp did reveal a late prehistoric component along with a single pottery marker which may be of Laurel affiliation. The site, named for Job Halfaday's wife, Ina, is located 200 m. from the end of the point, where the shore swings northward. Running parallel to the present sand beach are two low ridges, remnants of former beaches. Behind them the ground is flat and sandy, populated by birch trees and moss. The site was tested, and pace mapped, but no further excavation was done (Fig. 36).

Analysis

The 12 positive test pits produced a total of 453 items, which are listed by class in Table 60. One test pit, at the east corner of Job's tent, accounted for 208 items, or 45.9% of the material, and contained mostly lithic shatter and faunal bone fragments.

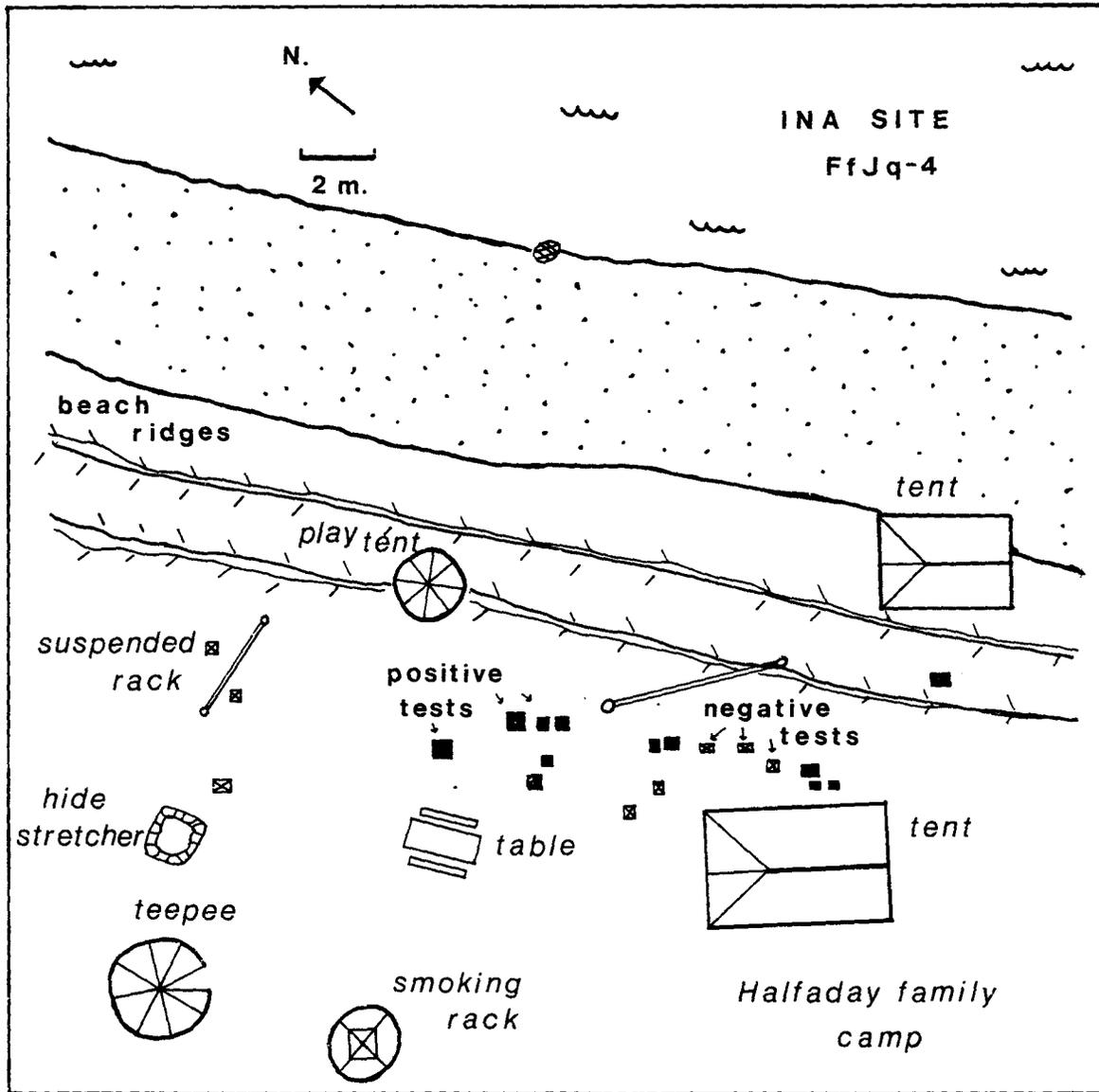


Figure 36. Plan of the Ina site, FfJq-4.

Table 60. Ina site artifact frequencies.

Class	f	%
Lithics	279	61.6
Faunal remains	135	29.8
Ceramics	37	8.2
Metal	2	.4
TOTALS	453	100.0

Ceramics (Plate 47:1)

The 37 ceramics are all body sherds, with roughened surface treatment, too indistinct to determine whether it is cord or fabric textured. The sherds are grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 3 mm. They range in thickness from 4 to 5 mm. Coil breaks are not evident. The colour is light red (Munsell 2.5 YR 6/6), though it is stained darker in places.

Lithics

One stone pottery marker and a single retouched flake are the only tools. Lithic debitage, composed primarily of shatter and flakes make up the remaining 277 or 99.2% of the sample (Table 61).

Table 61. Ina site lithic debitage and artifacts.

Class	f	%
<u>Debitage</u> (99.2%)		
Shatter with cortex	88	31.5
Shatter without cortex	70	25.1
Potlids	12	4.3
Primary decortication flakes	3	1.1
Secondary decortication flakes	15	5.4
Secondary decortication flake fragments	4	1.4
Flakes	32	11.4
Flake fragments	53	19.0
<u>Tools</u> (.8%)		
Pottery marker	1	.4
Retouched flake	1	.4
TOTALS	279	100.0

Pottery Marker (Plate 47:3)

The pottery marker is a flat triangular shaped object with rounded edges. It is made of a soft, shale-like rock. It measures 25 mm. long, 19 mm. wide and 2 mm. thick. On either side of the apex, triangular shaped notches have been cut across the thickness of the object. The marker produces a dentate stamp impression, a common

design on Laurel pottery.

Retouched Flake (Plate 47:4)

The flake has been struck off a water rolled nodule of unhomogeneous chert. Cortex occurs on the prepared platform and half of the dorsal side. The distal, ventral margin has retouch flaking along half its length. The worked edge is 9 mm. long and concave in shape. The flake is 20 by 26 by 9 mm. in dimension.

Faunal Remains

The 135 faunal bones are all mammalian (Prevec 1982). All but 17 are charred or calcined. Table 62 lists the elements by species. The majority of bones are large pieces and well preserved, suggesting a more recent age, rather than an association with the prehistoric material.

Table 62. Ina site faunal elements by species.

Species	f
Beaver	11
Woodland caribou	1
Moose	2
Unidentified mammal	121
TOTAL	135

Metal

Only 2 metal objects were recovered, both of them modern in age. One is an unruined safety pin, and the other a meat can key.

North Central Mainland

A wide flat terrace with a 250 m. long sand beach lies at the head of a shallow bay formed between two long points of land. This terrace, with its open vegetation, grasses and birch trees, houses the previously described Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5). At the eastern end of the beach, atop a 2.5 m. high drumlin is the multi-component McCauley site (FeJp-1).

The McCauley Site (FeJp-1)

This site is the location of the first Hudson's Bay Company outpost built in North Caribou Lake in the late 1930s. The place is known by the Indians as McCauley wa-ha-gen, after Cat Lake manager, Ian McCauley. Structurally, little is left of the first store and manager Norman Patayash's cabin (Fig. 37). The rotted buildings burned completely in a forest fire. In the area indicated by Job Halfaday as the location of the store, 3 charred logs, corresponding to the approximate position of the lower course were uncovered. A few

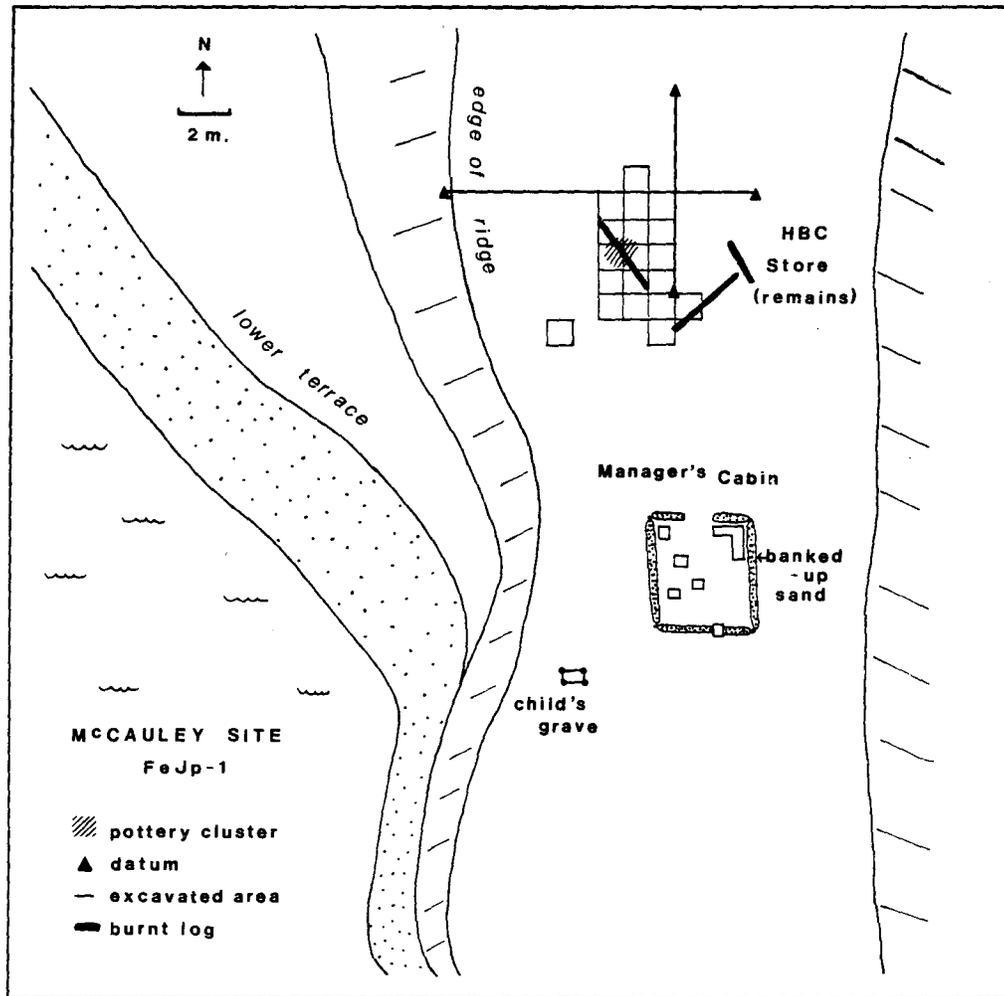


Figure 37. Plan of the McCauley site, FeJp-1.

metres to the south, the outline of the cabin was marked by low banks of sand, which had been piled around the lower course of the log structure. The outline measured 4.0 by 4.5 m. Towards the edge of the bank, just south-east of the cabin, a small grave looks out over the bay. The grave, with its picket enclosure, was probably dug in the 1950s (M. Black Rogers 1982, p.c.), many years after the outpost closed. A child of the Williams family is buried here. The family, along with other Caribou Lake families, had a winter settlement on the western point at that time (Williams and Williams 1978), which has since burned down.

The discovery of a Late Woodland vessel, under the west log of the store, led to the opening of 16 one metre square units. The poorly developed soil, formed over a layer of ash, was a maximum of 3 cm. deep and precluded the use of vertical levels. Test pits around the grid and along the ridge failed to reveal further finds. In addition, the lower terrace was tested from the flank of the ridge for 60 m. to the first trap cabin of the Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5), but only two modern items were recovered.

Analysis

The McCauley site produced a total of 588 artifacts, of which the most frequent were potsherds from a

single late prehistoric vessel (Table 63). The ceramics were found under the west wall of the store in a tight cluster with lithic material at the southwest corner of the store. These two classes of material relate to a Late Woodland occupation of the site, separate from the 20th century use of the area.

Table 63. McCauley site artifact frequencies.

Class	f	%
Ceramics	294	50.0
Glass	135	23.0
Faunal remains	87	14.8
Metal	43	7.3
Lithics	22	3.7
Miscellaneous	7	1.2
TOTALS	588	100.0

Ceramics

The 294 pottery sherds were found in a single cluster and appear to be from a single vessel. Table 64 gives the classification of potsherds.

Vessel 1 (Plate 48:1,2)

The vessel has a plain lip, and no decoration beyond the cord impressed exterior surface. In profile,

Table 64. McCauley site ceramic classification.

Category	f	%
Plain rim sherds	13	4.4
Cord impressed body sherds	46	15.6
Exfoliated sherds	84	28.6
Sherdlets	151	51.4
TOTALS	294	100.0

the rim is vertical, with a flat parallel sided lip. The lip is 6 mm. thick, while the rim, measured 5 cm. below the lip is 10 mm. thick. The lip has been smoothed over, as has the interior of the vessel. Interior striae are visible on parts of the interior.

The surface treatment appears to be cord impressed with continuous vertical impressions, which appear to be woven in places. The texturing begins at the exterior margin of the lip. Coil breaks are absent, but many sherds are exfoliated. In thickness, the body sherds range between 4 mm. and 8 mm. The paste is grit tempered with a maximum grain size of 2 mm. The vessel is pinkish grey in colour (Munsell 5 YR 6/2).

Lithics

The 22 lithic items are all of Hudson Bay lowland

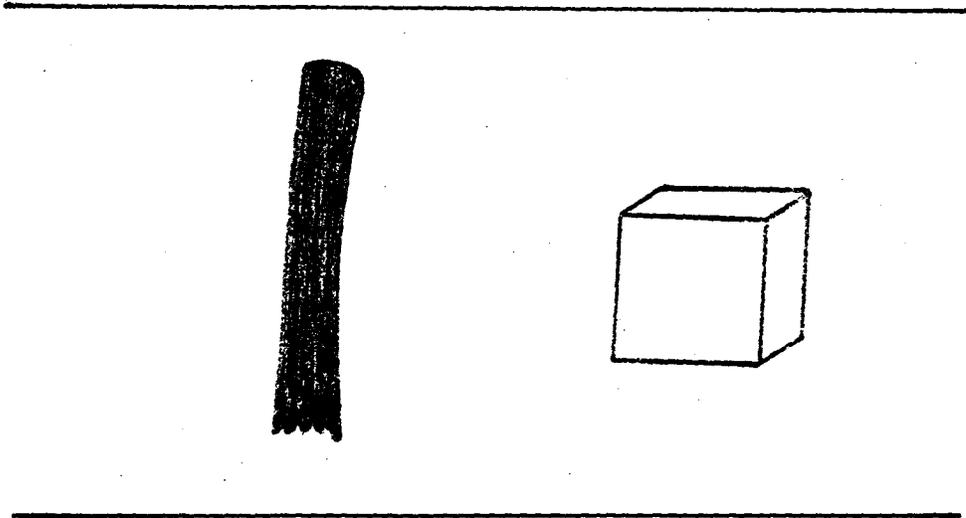


Fig. 38. McCauley site vessel profile (exterior to the left) with cord impressed surface treatment.

Table 65. McCauley site lithic debitage and artifacts.

Item	f	%
<u>Debitage</u>		(95.5)
Shatter with cortex	17	
Secondary decortication flakes	3	
Core	1	
<u>Tool</u>		(0.5)
Bifacial object	1	
TOTALS	22	100.0

chert (Table 65).

Core (Plate 48:3)

This nodule of water rolled chert shows evidence of irregular flake removal on two adjacent faces. The item is 49 by 34 by 35 mm. in size.

Bifacial Object (Plate 48:4)

Made of homogeneous grey chert, this object has been bifacially flaked, with a working edge of 32 mm. fashioned along one convex margin. The object of unknown function measures 50 by 26 by 9 mm.

Faunal Remains

The 87 faunal elements (Prevec 1982), contain 78 or 89.7% charred or calcined bone. The remaining 9 or 10.3% were unaltered by heat. Mammal bone accounts for 90.8% of the sample, while the remaining 8 elements or 9.2% are avian. It is probably that the faunal bone, given its well preserved nature, is related to the HBC outpost, rather than any earlier occupations (Table 66).

Table 66. McCauley site faunal elements by species.

Species	f
Snowshoe hare	2
Muskrat	1
Unidentified mammal	76
<u>Anas</u> sp.	7
Unidentified bird	1
TOTAL	87

Metal (Plate 49)

The 43 metal items from the McCauley site relate to the occupation of the store in the 1930s (Table 67). The use of firearms is indicated by the No. 12 and 22 calibre cartridges, as well as the lid fragment marked "FG. Co. / ...2 NION / MARK" for Dominion 12 gauge shot. The snuff lid is marked "COPENHAGEN SATISFIES" while two other lids are from a peanut butter jar and a jar of Vaseline. The brooch is made of white metal with a hook soldered on the back. It has a scalloped shape with bosses. The tobacco brand also has a scalloped outline.

Glass

All of the 135 glass items are of clear glass, dating to the 20th century (Table 68). Window glass

Table 67. McCauley site metal artifacts.

Item	f	%
<u>Ammunition</u>		(4.6)
Shotgun cartridge	1	
Long rifle cartridge	1	
<u>Tools and Hardware</u>		(44.2)
Common nails	9	
Rivet	1	
Iron wire	3	
Wire loop	1	
White metal fragment	1	
Door latch	1	
Harness buckle	1	
Lead fragment	1	
Brooch	1	
<u>Container Parts</u>		(51.2)
Tobacco brand	1	
Snuff lid	1	
Screw top lid	3	
Lid for shot	1	
Square can top	1	
Meat can keys	2	
Meat can strips	3	
Modified tin can pieces	8	
Tin can fragments	2	
TOTALS	43	100.0

Table 68. McCauley site glass artifacts.

Item	f
Screw top bottle neck	1
Square-sided bottle body	1
Small bottle fragments	10
Body sherds	2
Oil lamp chimney fragment	1
Clock lenses	2
Window glass	118
TOTAL	135

found on the west side of the structure indicates that the store had a window in the west wall. The lens comes from a clock with a face diameter of 4 inches.

Miscellaneous

Five choke cherry seeds, one plastic flower and a piece of burnt black plastic make up the 7 items in this category.

Atikup Point

Atikup Point is located at the extreme northeast corner of the Atikup Peninsula, near the narrows between

the north and south lobes of the lake. A broad rectangular point of land is the central feature (Figure 11). The point is divided by a slight ridge running along its length. On the west side of the point, there is a sloping field of grasses and fireweed, with the remnants of a former swamp in the middle. Smooth outcrops of rock line the shore on this side. On the east side of the point, the land is flat and open. The vegetation consists mainly of grasses with a few groves of poplar trees and willow shrubs. A narrow cobble beach runs at right angles to the point. The entire point is encircled by dense spruce forest, about 200 m. to the south.

The Noble Bay Site (FeJq-5)

A single ground stone celt marks the Noble Bay site on the west side of the point, near the interface of a grassy field and forest. The celt was found on a narrow patch of sand between two smooth rock outcrops. It appears to have eroded out of a low bank. Test pits in the vicinity failed to reveal any additional cultural material. The celt may have been lost or discarded during woodworking activities. Lacking other finds, the site is classified as Unidentified Prehistoric.

The celt is made of a purple-brown granitic material (Plate 50). It has an 18.4 cm. length, a bit

width of 6.5 cm. decreasing to 4.5 cm. at the opposite end, and a thickness range of 2.3 to 3.2 cm. The celt is quite heavy, weighing 540.6 g. Numerous hinge fractures occur at the bit, indicating a high degree of use damage. The distal half has pitting on one face and both sides, resulting from heavy use.

The Atik Site (FeJq-9)

Random test pits from the Noble Bay site, across the open field and onto the ridge failed to produce any artifacts. However, as was the case on Base Camp Island, test pits within the Halfaday family camp, on the east side of the ridge were positive (Fig. 11). Further testing eastwards to the line of spruce trees was unproductive. Only 33 artifacts were recovered from the 15 positive tests. While no diagnostic prehistoric material was found, a few fragments of historic refined earthenware were recovered. In addition, after two weeks of brush clearing and tramping down of the grass, three oval tent rings became visible. Each ring is 3.5 m. in diameter, with a slightly depressed interior and a 10 cm. high ridge around the circumference. The tent rings are aligned in a northeast-southwest direction, and measure 18 m., 22 m. and 30 m. respectively from the cobble beach. The cultural affiliation of the Atik site is Unidentified

Prehistoric with an historic component.

Analysis

A total of 33 artifacts were produced in the 15 positive test pits (Table 69). No prehistoric ceramics nor diagnostic lithics were recovered.

Table 69. Atik site artifact frequencies.

Class	f	%
Lithics	12	36.4
Faunal remains	12	36.4
Historic pottery	4	12.1
Glass	3	9.1
Metal	2	6.0
TOTALS	33	100.0

Lithics

All 12 lithic items are debitage. All are Hudson Bay Lowland chert, except for three pieces of quartzite shatter. Table 70 gives the lithic classifications.

Faunal Remains

All 12 faunal elements are mammalian (Prevec 1982).

Table 70. Atik site lithic debitage.

Category	f
Shatter with cortex	4
Shatter without cortex	4
Potlid	1
Flakes	2
Flake fragment	1
TOTAL	12

Those identifiable to species are unaltered by heat, whereas 7 of the 8 unidentified mammal bone fragments are charred or calcined. Table 71 lists the species identified.

Table 71. Atik site faunal elements by species.

Species	f
Snowshoe hare	1
Muskrat	1
Moose	1
Cervidae sp.	1
Unidentified mammal	8
TOTAL	12

Historic Pottery (Plate 51:2)

Four fragments of English refined earthenware pottery were found in one test pit along the ridge. These include a foot ring fragment from a bowl, and another fragment, both with blue painted transfer print designs. The other two pieces have no designs on them. Lavoie (1982, p.c.) suggests a date of between 1800 and 1850.

Table 72. Atik site historic pottery.

Refined earthenware with blue transfer print:	
Bowl foot ring	1
Fragment	1
Refined earthenware:	
Fragments	2
TOTAL	4

Metal

The two metal items include a fragment of corroded, wrought iron sheet metal, and a table knife. The knife has a 6½ inch blade and is badly worn (Plate 51:3). It has three rivet holes on the tangs, but the scales are missing. The lower third of the blade is stamped "FOX"

underneath a design illustrated in Fig. 39.



FOX

Figure 39. Manufacturer's mark on table knife, Atik site.

Glass

Two pieces of clear, machine ground window glass and one clear bottle base fragment were found.

CHAPTER FIVE

SYNTHESIS AND CONCLUSIONS

The five cultural time periods recognized at North Caribou Lake include Laurel, Blackduck, Late Prehistoric, Historic Fur Trade and the 20th Century. This chapter examines evidence for these and other cultures in north-western Ontario, adjacent Manitoba and Minnesota. A summary of the prominent aspects of each culture and the major research problems is presented.

Shield Archaic

While no Shield Archaic material was uncovered at North Caribou Lake, it is an expected phenomenon, given that evidence has been found further south (Wright 1972a; Koezur and Wright 1976; Hamilton 1980). The absence of Shield Archaic at North Caribou Lake is enigmatic. The Shield Archaic Tradition is a construct proposed by James V. Wright (1972a) to encompass a wide variety of pre-ceramic assemblages associated with the central and eastern Canadian Shield-Boreal Forest. Wright (1972a) argues for the existence of a distinctive, common lithic

technology underlying broad regional variations, which reflects a distinct, boreal forest adapted population. He recognizes Shield Archaic sites in Keewatin, northern Manitoba, northern Ontario and north central Quebec. Evidence of interaction with Plains Archaic populations to the west, and Laurentian Archaic to the south are noted in some cases. While Wright (1972b) proposes dates of circa 5000 B.C. to 1000 B.C. for the Shield Archaic Tradition, dated components from northwestern Ontario are late, between 1800 to 1200 B.C.

Laurel

The Middle Woodland Laurel culture is the first pottery producing culture found in northwestern Ontario and adjacent areas. Dawson (1981:38) notes that acceptable radio-carbon dates for Laurel sites in Ontario fall between 150 B.C. and A.D. 1190, and in Manitoba, A.D. 30 to 1030. For Minnesota, Stoltman (1973) proposes dates of 100 B.C. to A.D. 600-800. As no earlier ceramic complexes have appeared in this area of Ontario and Manitoba, some authors favour the term "Initial Woodland" for the Laurel period (Wright 1972b).

The distribution of Laurel sites is generally associated with the Canadian Shield-Boreal Forest region, except at its southern limits, which lie in the Great

Lakes forest zone. While Stoltman (1973) feels that the eastern boundaries are obscured, given the mixing of Laurel with the Point Peninsula culture of southern Ontario, Wright (1972b) draws the distribution of Laurel over to northwestern Quebec, with Lake Nipissing in Ontario at the southeastern limit. In terms of river systems which were the major transportation routes of prehistoric peoples, Laurel sites are found on the river systems draining into southwestern Hudson Bay and James Bay. These include the Churchill (Dickson 1980), the Nelson (Wiersum and Tisdale 1977; Tisdale and Jamieson 1982), the Severn (Gordon 1982), the Attawapiskat (Riddle 1982) and the Albany Rivers (Koezur and Wright 1976; Dawson 1976b; Riddle 1981). Below the height of land, Laurel sites occur in the Lake Superior drainage basin (Wright 1967g; Janzen 1968, Dawson 1980, 1981). They are also found on the systems draining westward into Lake Winnipeg including Rainy River (Wilford 1955; Stoltman 1973; Arthurs 1980; Kenyon 1970), the English River (Wright 1967b; Hamilton 1980; Lambert 1982; Smith 1981) and Lake of the Woods (Reid and Rajnovich 1980), as well as further west in Manitoba (MacNeish 1958; Buchner 1979, 1982). Laurel also occurs in the upper Ottawa-Lake Abitibi drainages to the east (Noble 1982). The presence of Laurel people in the Hudson Bay Lowlands of northern Ontario has not yet been demonstrated (Tomenchuk

and Irving 1974; Pollock and Noble 1975; Christianson 1980).

Laurel ceramics, including those at North Caribou Lake, are characterized by conoidal-shaped vessels with vertical to slightly outflaring rims, wide mouths and flat, parallel sided lips. The coil method is the principal manufacturing technique. Decoration is usually confined to the upper third or half of the vessel. It consists of linear patterns applied with a notched or unnotched implement, which is either cleanly impressed into the surface of the wet clay or impressed and dragged along the surface. The remaining surface of the vessel is smooth and plain. Punctates and bosses are common additional decorative features in northwestern Ontario. A red ochre wash is applied to some vessels (Wilford 1955; Janzen 1968; Wright 1967b; Stoltman 1973).

The lithic assemblage consists of flaked stone tools, with relatively few ground or polished items. Unifacial end scrapers and retouched flakes or side scrapers are common. The projectile points range from relatively small side-notched and corner-notched forms, to occasional large lance or spear points. Ovoid bifaces and net sinkers are also common, though the latter occur on more southerly sites (Wright 1967b; Webster 1973; Janzen 1968). At North Caribou Lake, items which are not common in Laurel assemblages include a unifacial

knife (Job site, FeJp-3) and a stone pottery marker (Ina site, FfJq-4).

Where there is good bone preservation, such as at the Heron Bay site on Lake Superior (Wright 1967b) and the Laurel mounds in Minnesota (Wilford 1955; Webster 1973), bone artifacts include conical harpoons, awls, needles, beads, cut beaver incisors and shell beads. Native copper artifacts, at these same sites, include beads, awls, fish hooks, bangles and bracelets. Copper artifacts on a site are indicative of proximity to a source (Wright 1967b), such as at Isle Royale, northwestern Lake Superior, which has aboriginal copper workings. In addition, Wright (1967b) notes an abundance of red ochre nodules on Laurel sites.

Small camps with few hearths or other structural features are the norm as is the case with the North Caribou Lake components. Exceptional Laurel sites include the large fishing station of Naomikong Point on the south shore of Lake Superior (Janzen 1968), the sizable Heron Bay site on the opposite shore (Wright 1967b), and the large burial mounds along the Rainy River (Wilford 1955; Stoltman 1973; Kenyon 1960, 1970; Arthurs 1980). In particular, the Smith Mounds of Rainy River are important for it was here that the term "Laurel" was first applied (Wilford 1941). These burial mounds are seen as a local trait adopted from the Hopewellian culture further

south (Wright 1967b). They contain secondary burials and some associated grave goods, as well as a wealth of artifactual material in the mound fill (Stoltman 1973).

Wright (1972a:62) sees the Laurel tradition as "the product of limited trait acquisitions, including pottery, by indigenous Shield Archaic populations." In the late Shield Archaic lithics, Wright (1972a) argues that the increased use of "nodular flints", reductions in tool size, and changes in tool variety set the basis for the subsequent Laurel lithic assemblage. Stoltman (1973:122) envisages the direction of trait acquisition as emanating from the south, ultimately the Hopewellian culture of Illinois, with Laurel complexes occurring first in the southern region of its distribution and later expanding northward. Dawson (1981) agrees that the Laurel culture cannot be viewed as an independent northern development, given the lack of early radiocarbon dates, as well as the paucity of Laurel ceramics in early contexts in Minnesota and southern Ontario sites.

Blackduck

The Blackduck culture of the Late Woodland period follows Laurel. Its distribution generally parallels that of Laurel, with sites occurring on the same river systems in northern Saskatchewan, northern and southeastern Mani-

toba, northwestern Ontario, northern Minnesota and northern Michigan. To date, the Blackduck component (Running Rabbit site, FeJp-6) at North Caribou Lake represents the northernmost occurrence in northwestern Ontario. The Blackduck period is generally considered to end with the late prehistoric, and spans dates of A.D. 700-1600 (Koezur and Wright 1976; Dawson 1974) in Ontario and in Minnesota A.D. 800-1400 (Lugenbeal 1979).

A number of authors feel that there is a stylistic continuity between Laurel and Blackduck ceramic vessels, and they interpret this as signifying an evolution from Laurel to Blackduck culture. In northern Minnesota, Evans (1961:135) noted a variety of shared traits, in particular the common pottery motif, which he calls "horizontal banded". At the Potato Island site, Koezur and Wright (1976) have "transitional vessels" which possess a Blackduck form with Laurel dentate stamp designs. A similar mixture of attributes is seen on Vessel E from the Job site (FeJp-3) at North Caribou Lake. In contrast, Dawson (1981) invokes the notion of parallel evolution from a common ancestry and suggests that the Blackduck culture represents a new population moving into the Laurel area.

The Blackduck ceramic assemblage is characterized by globular, round-bottomed vessels with constricted necks, outflaring rims and expanding or splayed lips. The surface is cordmarked, and the paddle and anvil technique

of manufacture is indicated. Decoration is in linear patterns on the rim and lip, which are composed of cord wrapped stick impressions. Punctates are also common (Dawson 1974; Evans 1961; Lugenbeal 1979).

Lithics include small end scrapers, retouched flakes, small side-notched and triangular projectile points, along with ovoid and semi-lunar bifaces (Dawson 1974; Webster 1973). In addition, sites in northern Minnesota have produced worked beaver incisors, antler and bone awls, shell ornaments and beads, bone harpoons, copper beads and awls, and ground stone tubular pipes (Webster 1973).

Blackduck people appear to have had a lifestyle similar to the Laurel groups, with an emphasis on a shifting, seasonal economic round. Wild rice harvesting in the Minnesota-Ontario border region probably was an important local activity (Evans 1961). As in Laurel times, Blackduck groups constructed burial mounds in the Rainy River area. These are smaller in size and contain primary burials with the occasional mortuary vessel (Wilford 1955; Stoltman 1973).

Because of the apparent continuation of Blackduck culture up to historic times, various attempts have been made to equate the archaeological culture with historic named Indian groups, such as the Assiniboine (Wilford 1955; MacNeish 1958), the Cree (Evans 1961) and the

Ojibwa (Koezur and Wright 1976). While generating much rhetoric and controversy, it is doubtful that precise ethnic identifications with this archaeological assemblage will be feasible, given the uncertainty ethnohistorians encounter in identifying early, historic Indian populations (E.S. Rogers 1982, p.c.). Indeed, it is doubtful that this pursuit has advanced our understanding of Blackduck culture in any significant way. Most recently, the Blackduck culture is simply seen as ancestral to a generalized Algonkian culture of the historic period.

Selkirk

Selkirk pottery of the Late Woodland period was not recovered from North Caribou Lake, though it has appeared on more southerly sites. The Selkirk cultural assemblage, first described by MacNeish (1958) in southeastern Manitoba, has distinctive fabric-impressed pottery with limited cord wrapped stick decoration and punctates. In form, the vessels are similar to Blackduck vessels. Indeed, much of the Selkirk assemblages resemble Blackduck materials (Buchner 1979; Hlady 1971). Selkirk is roughly contemporaneous with the Blackduck culture, and shares part of the same distribution (Koezur and Wright 1976). While Selkirk ceramics are not differentiated

from late Blackduck in Minnesota (Lugenbeal 1979), Canadian scholars (Rajnovich and Reid 1978) do note their presence in Minnesota assemblages. Selkirk ceramics are the predominant pottery on sites in northern Manitoba (Hlady 1971; Dickson 1980) and in northern Saskatchewan (Meyer 1978) in the form of Clearwater Lake Punctate. The South Indian Lake area of northern Manitoba has not only ceramic pots, but has also produced plates, bowls and cups of the same pottery type (Dickson 1980).

Because of its heavy concentration to the northwest and west of the Blackduck distribution, and its continuation into the historic period, Selkirk ceramics have been ascribed to the historic Cree (Koezur and Wright 1976; Dawson 1976b). Wright (1971) sees the Selkirk and Blackduck ceramic complexes as having geographically separate "heartlands", one centred in northern Manitoba and adjacent Saskatchewan, with Blackduck in the southern portion of northwestern Ontario, from Lake of the Woods to Pic River, and Lac Seul to northern Minnesota. In the intermediate area, there is irregular blending of the two, with evidence of both ceramic complexes (Wright 1971:23). The relationships between these two Late Woodland cultures are probably complex, and the origins of Selkirk remain unknown.

Other Late Woodland

In addition to Blackduck and Selkirk ware, a variety of Late Woodland types have been described, such as Sandy Lake Ware in Minnesota (Cooper and Johnson 1964; Birk 1979) and Ontario (Arthurs 1978), Nett Lake Plain (Evans 1961) and Ash Rapids Corded (Reid and Rajnovich 1980). As Reid and Rajnovich (1980) note, there are similarities in form, surface treatment and decoration between all of these types. The vessels are generally cord impressed with few decorative features. As yet, the relationships of these vessels to a particular culture, temporal distribution or function, have not been fully determined. It has been suggested that a re-examination of collections on a broad scale would offer better understanding of Late Woodland ceramic typology (Rajnovich and Reid 1978; Arthurs 1978; Reid and Rajnovich 1980). The vessels from the McCauley (FeJp-1) and Patricia sites (FfJq-3) at North Caribou Lake bear similarities to the various pottery types above and are interpreted as late prehistoric in time. They may represent the denouement of aboriginal ceramic technology.

Rock painting or pictograph sites are common in Northwestern Ontario and are particularly numerous on Lake of the Woods and at Quetico Provincial Park (Dewdney and Kidd 1967). The Donnelly River rock paintings are among

the northernmost pictographs recorded in Ontario. These paintings have been attributed to the Late Woodland period, although they are essentially undated.

Historic Fur Trade Period

In northwestern Ontario, the historic period is signalled by the appearance of white trading posts and European manufactured goods on indigenous sites. In general terms, this period began around the latter part of the 17th century, when French trading interests expanded westward, and the English Hudson's Bay Company established posts on Hudson and James Bays. In northwestern Ontario, a few trading post sites have been examined. At the mouth of the Severn River, Pollock (1980) tested the early English and later French posts, while Christianson (1980) excavated the former, called New Severn (1685-90). On the Albany River, Newton and Mountain (1980) tested the HBC post of Gloucester House (1777-1818) at Washi Lake. Nineteenth century posts excavated include the Whitefish Bay post on Lake of the Woods (Reid 1980a) and the Longlac Post (Dawson 1969).

Generally, the archaeological assemblages from trading post sites tell more about the European occupants than about the native peoples who participated in the fur trade. While European trade goods are found on historic

Indian encampments such as the Pic River site on Lake Superior (Wright 1967a) and the Tailrace Bay site on Lake Winnipeg (Mayer-Oakes 1970), they usually have relatively low frequencies. ~~It~~ is often uncertain as to when and for what reasons, ceramic and lithic technology disappeared from the aboriginal material culture. This is partly because of poor soil development and mixed assemblages on boreal forest sites. The impact that European technology had on indigenous culture may lie beyond the capacity of archaeology to demonstrate.

Ethnohistorians have attempted to evaluate the process of economic and social change in northwestern Ontario and Manitoba during the historic fur trade (Ray 1974; Bishop 1974; Ray and Freeman 1978). Ray (1974) argues that European methods of trade had to adapt to existing indigenous trading networks and customs. Bishop (1974) on the other hand, suggests that many Indian groups were economically dependent on European goods and foodstuffs from an early date, and altered their lifestyle accordingly. While this may be true for certain groups located near continuously operating posts, it is apparently not the case in more isolated areas such as North Caribou Lake.

At North Caribou Lake, excavated sites yielded a paucity of trade goods, despite archival evidence indicating an HBC outpost at "Beaver Lake House" in 1807 and a

possible North West Company post on the lake itself in 1809 (HBCA B250/a/1). No evidence of such a post was found, however, at North Caribou Lake. In addition, while trade was possible at Big Trout Lake post, Marten Falls post and Osnaburgh House throughout much of the 19th century, the impact on the indigenous lifestyle appears minimal. Informant recollection of the 1880-1920 period on North Caribou Lake revealed a way of life dependent on the land and its resources for survival (Rogers and Black 1976). Items such as rabbit skins, moose hide, wood and birch bark provided the raw materials for clothing, household utensils, shelter and transportation (Rogers and Black 1976:15-19). Fish, moose and hare were the major subsistence items, with only an occasional taste of flour, tea or jam, which were obtained from Osnaburgh House or Big Trout Lake posts. A shifting, seasonal economic round was the basic pattern, with winter home base camps and temporary satellite camps built to effectively exploit seasonally available resources (Rogers and Black 1976). Thus, it would appear that the fur trade affected each local group to differing degrees.

20th Century

As there is a lack of comparative data for the

20th century, this period can only be summarized in terms of the North Caribou Lake findings. This period is a time of increased external influence with missionaries, HBC and independent traders and government agents entering the area. In the late 19th century, log cabin construction was introduced and adopted (Rogers and Black 1976), and this has become the dominant form of construction today. Around 1907, a church was built at Atikup Point representing the first indication of a communal trend, which eventually resulted in the establishment of Weagamow Lake village. Burial practices, with older cabin-like enclosures and later picket fence enclosures were probably influenced by Anglican missionaries. However, it is possible that the locational aspect of cemeteries at North Caribou Lake reflects an indigenous pattern.

In the 1930s to 1950s, nuclear families maintained separate winter trap cabins on the mainland shores of the lake. Two styles of cabin construction are apparent: one with round logs and axe-cut saddle notches, and the other with flattened logs and saw-cut notches. The trap cabin locations shifted every ten or so years, as seen on the north mainland, with the Birch Bark (FeJp-4) and Neya-queyoung (FeJp-5) sites. However, even before trapline registration in 1947, each extended family group had a traditional trapping area on the lake (Rogers and Black

1976), and maintained new home base camps within that general area.

The advent of bush planes and the establishment of the first HBC outpost (McCauley site, FeJp-1) on the lake in the late 1930s served to bring a greater quantity and variety of manufactured goods to the area. Heavier items such as metal stoves, oil drums, also used as stoves, pots and pans, and canned goods were brought in. The archaeological assemblages include tools and construction hardware, metal and glass containers for food, medicine, and tobacco, ammunition, clothing items and personal items, such as watches and brooches. Many items show later modification, such as a metal file which was made into an ice pick, and tin can containers which had been cut into strips and squares. It was apparent, both in the material uncovered, and from observed native behaviour, that manufactured items were often used, reused and modified for purposes other than their intended function.

An additional feature of the trading stores and outposts on the lake in this period (McCauley, FeJp-1, Norman's Store, FeJq-2 and Auguston, FfJq-1 sites), was that they served as focal points for summer gatherings. In particular, Old Burn Island was a major gathering area in the 1940s (Black 1971). The Indians had moved the store from its north mainland location (McCauley site,

FeJp-1), to an island location (Norman's Store, FeJq-2), which was more suitable for summer occupation. In the 1950s Robert Auguston's store attracted people to Base Camp Island.

A seasonal pattern of occupation is evident in the 20th century, with summer campsites on the islands and the mainland utilized during the winter. The unique exception to this seasonal dichotomy is the Atikup Point summer gathering area at the turn of the century. The charismatic presence of the leader Gici David drew together unprecedented numbers of people to this mainland location, including Weagamow Lake and Windigo Lake people. Atikup Point provided an attractive location, given that it was one of the largest areas on the lake with sufficient and suitable camping space.

Independent trader Robert Auguston, and commercial fishing operator Karl Wieben, were the first white men to establish themselves on North Caribou Lake. This brought wage employment to the Indians, and led to a number of subsequent fishing operations (Meshakekang, FeJr-1; Severn Island, FeJq-1; Fish House Beach, FeJq-11 sites). Native run commercial fishing continues on the lake currently.

Following the signing of Treaty 9 (Adhesion A) in 1930 and the establishment of a village and later reserve at Weagamow Lake, year round occupation has declined on

North Caribou Lake. In the past 20 years in particular, there has been a shift to increased sedentarism, with emphasis on village life, and a decline in winter trapping. The present day native use of North Caribou Lake is limited to shorter trapping seasons by a few families, and occasional commercial fishing in the summer.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing work has presented the results of the 1981 archaeological investigation of North Caribou Lake. Intensive survey of the north lobe and part of the south lobe of the lake produced evidence of five cultural periods: Middle Woodland Laurel, Late Woodland Blackduck, Late Prehistoric, 19th Century Fur Trade and the 20th Century. As this work represents the first archaeological research of this area at the headwaters of the Severn River drainage, it has extended the northern limits of known Laurel and Blackduck occupations in Ontario. In addition, the incorporation of native informant information, primary archival data with the previous ethnographic and ethnohistorical studies of Rogers and Black Rogers, has increased our understanding of the 19th and 20th century native use of the lake. This in turn has provided the basis for inferences about prehistoric lifeways on North Caribou Lake.

An analysis of the site distribution on the lake has demonstrated important determinants of settlement patterns which have operated in this boreal forest environment from Middle Woodland times until the present. These determinants include protection from prevailing winds and storm tracks, flat ground with well-drained soil, easy access from land to water and water to land and access to forest resources. These conditions are particularly well met by the unique sand and gravel drumlin islands of the north lobe, which have provided suitable habitation sites for the past 2000 years. In modern times, there is a distinctive seasonal pattern evident in the native people's use of the lake, whereby the islands are utilized in the summer and the mainland is occupied in the remainder of the year. This pattern may have existed in the prehistoric past, although the extant faunal/archaeological data does not allow certain correlations as yet.

The historic period heralded by the presence of European manufactured trade items appears to have had only a minor influence on the North Caribou Lake inhabitants. The recovery of only a few trade items, and the examination of HBC archival documents indicate that HBC and other fur trading activity was minimal in the area. Informant recollections of the late 19th century period reveal that the traditional lifestyle remained relatively unaffected despite the availability of a few manufactured

items and some foodstuffs from Big Trout Lake and Osna-
burgh House.

The 20th century has been a period of increased technological and social change for the North Caribou Lake people. The influence of missionaries is seen in the construction of churches and native Christian cemeteries. The advent of aircraft has brought increasing numbers and varieties of material goods. Government influence led in a shift of residence from North Caribou Lake to Weagamow Lake. Today, families no longer live year round on the lake. Also, there has been a decline in winter trapping in recent years, with fewer families out for shorter periods of time. Commercial fishing operations introduced in the 1950s have continue, though they are now operated by the Band, rather than by independent white entrepreneurs.

In summary, the cultural history of North Caribou Lake is seen as a relatively stable series of occupations by a small number of families, exploiting the fish and game resources of the lake through a shifting, seasonal round. Restricted by subsistence and settlement resources, there were never many people occupying the lake at any one time. The maximum number of people recorded in 1905-1910 was 50-75 people from six extended families, and this may have been the optimum population for the lake in any cultural period. Certain locales on the lake,

especially Old Burn Island, have been favoured for summer occupations at which time a number of families gathered together. In winter, the mainland harboured smaller, dispersed family groups. Isolated from more populated areas such as Lake of the Woods, the prehistoric peoples maintained a lifestyle little affected by trade and innovation. The remoteness and cultural isolation of the North Caribou Lake people continued into the historic period, and has only been altered in the past fifty years.

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- H.B.C.A. G 1/38 Richard Perkins Track from Cat Lake to Severn Factory in 1789, Laid Down by Peter Fidler April 1815.

PLATES

PLATE 1

Aerial view of North Caribou Lake--looking from the north mainland, southwest towards Base Camp Island.

PLATE 2

Aerial view of Old Burn Island--looking north.

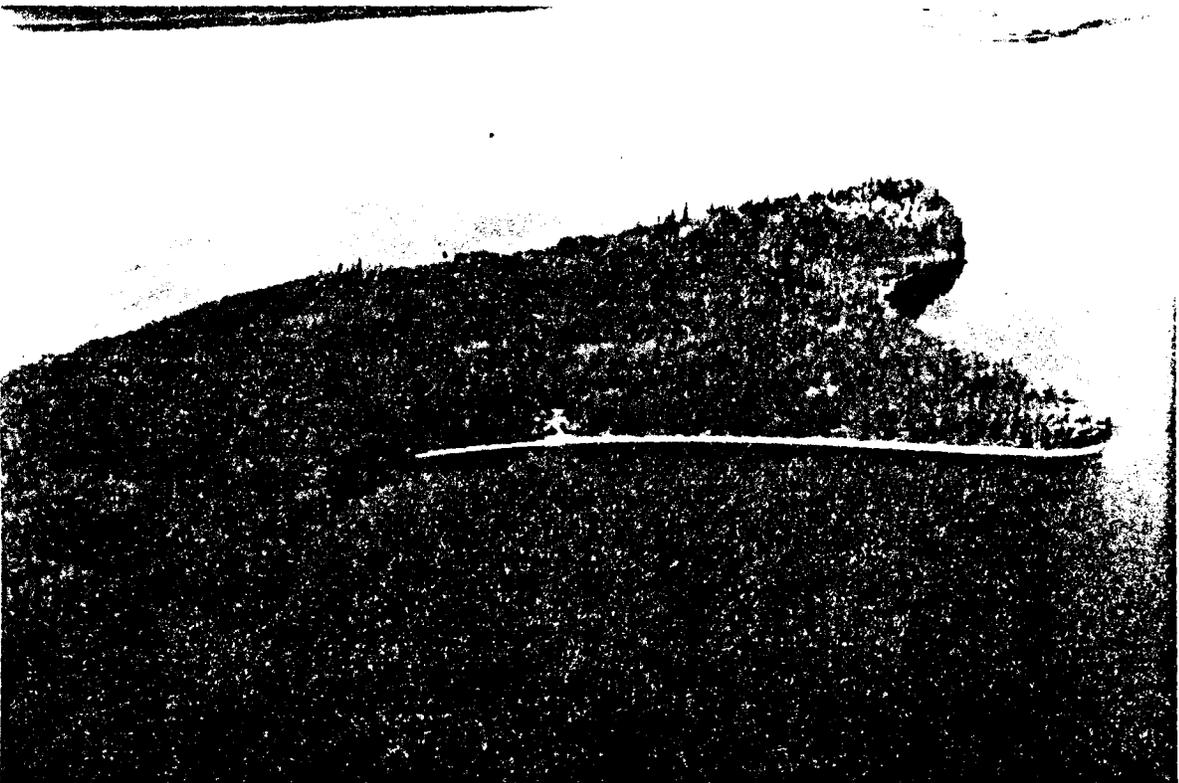


PLATE 3

The Job site (FeJp-3), Old Burn Island--looking east with Janet Halfaday in the foreground.

PLATE 4

The Running Rabbit site (FeJp-6), Old Burn Island--looking east.



PLATE 5

Norman's Store (FeJq-2), Old Burn Island--1940s HBC
outpost.

PLATE 6

Old Cemetery (FeJp-2), Old Burn Island.

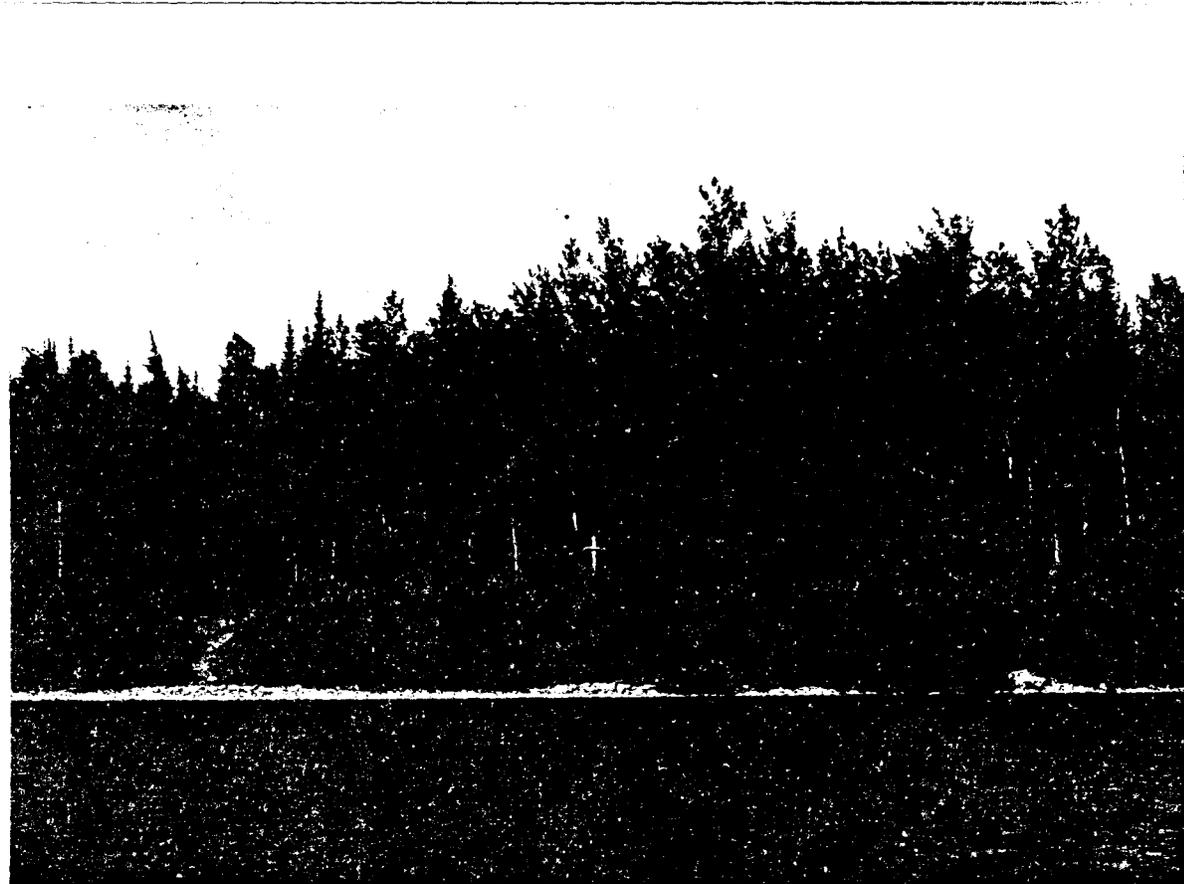
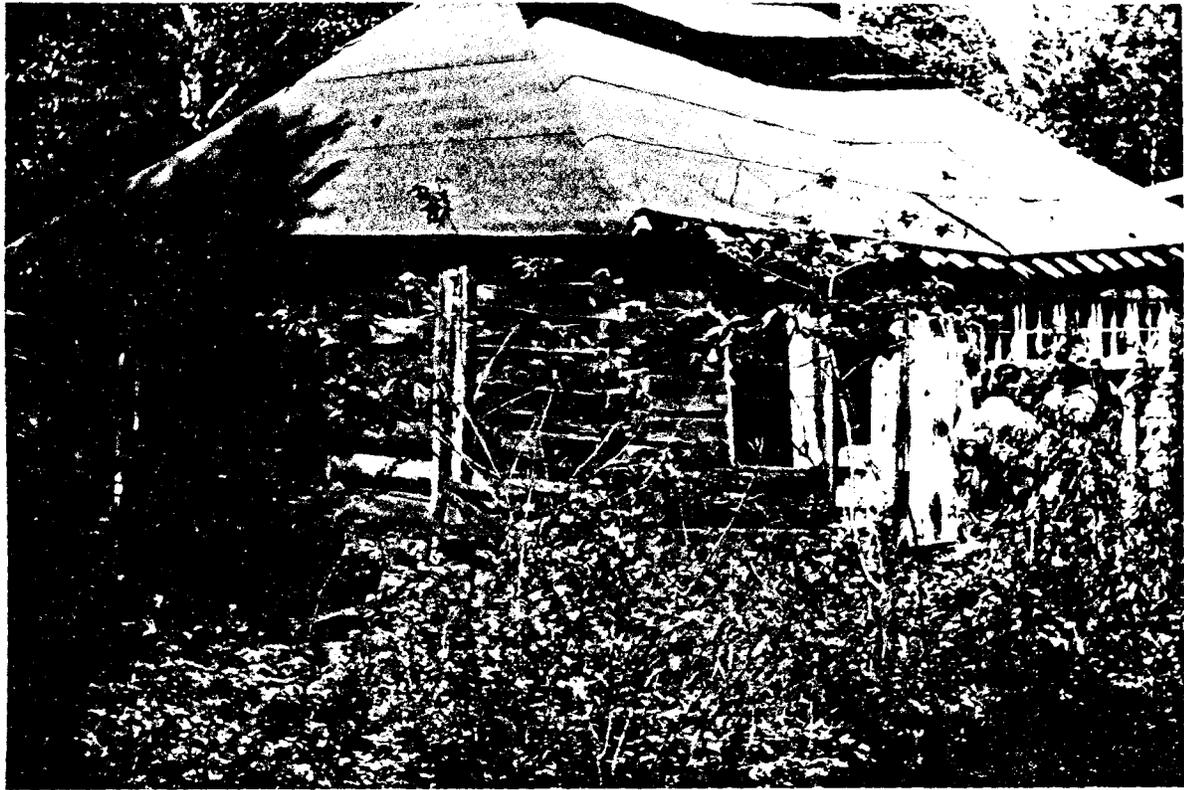


PLATE 7

Picket grave enclosures, Old Cemetery (FeJp-2).

PLATE 8

East point of Base Camp Island.

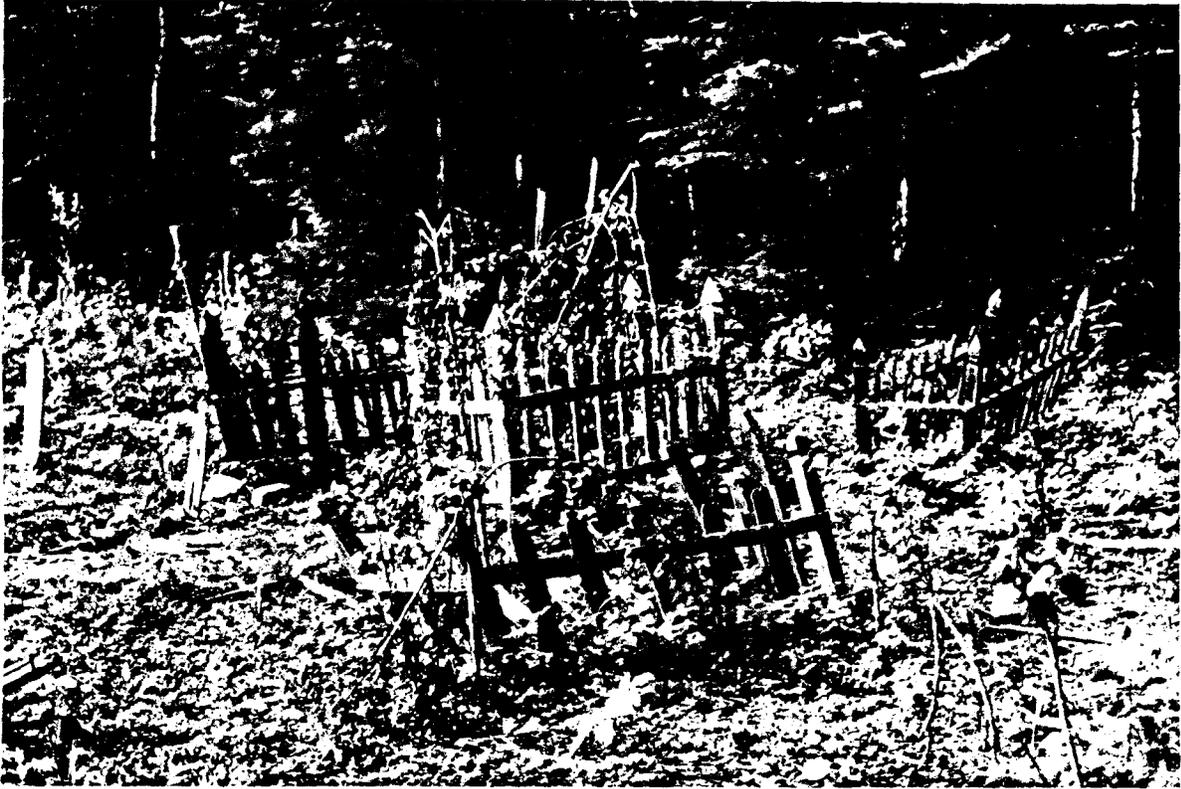


PLATE 9

The Auguston site (FfJq-1), Base Camp Island--Outline of the store, with the fish house in the foreground.

PLATE 10

The Ina site (FfJq-4), Base Camp Island--Within the Halfaday family base camp.



PLATE 11

Aerial view of the North Mainland (A)--looking south towards Old Burn Island.

PLATE 12

The McCauley site (FeJp-1), North Mainland--the first HBC outpost, late 1930s.

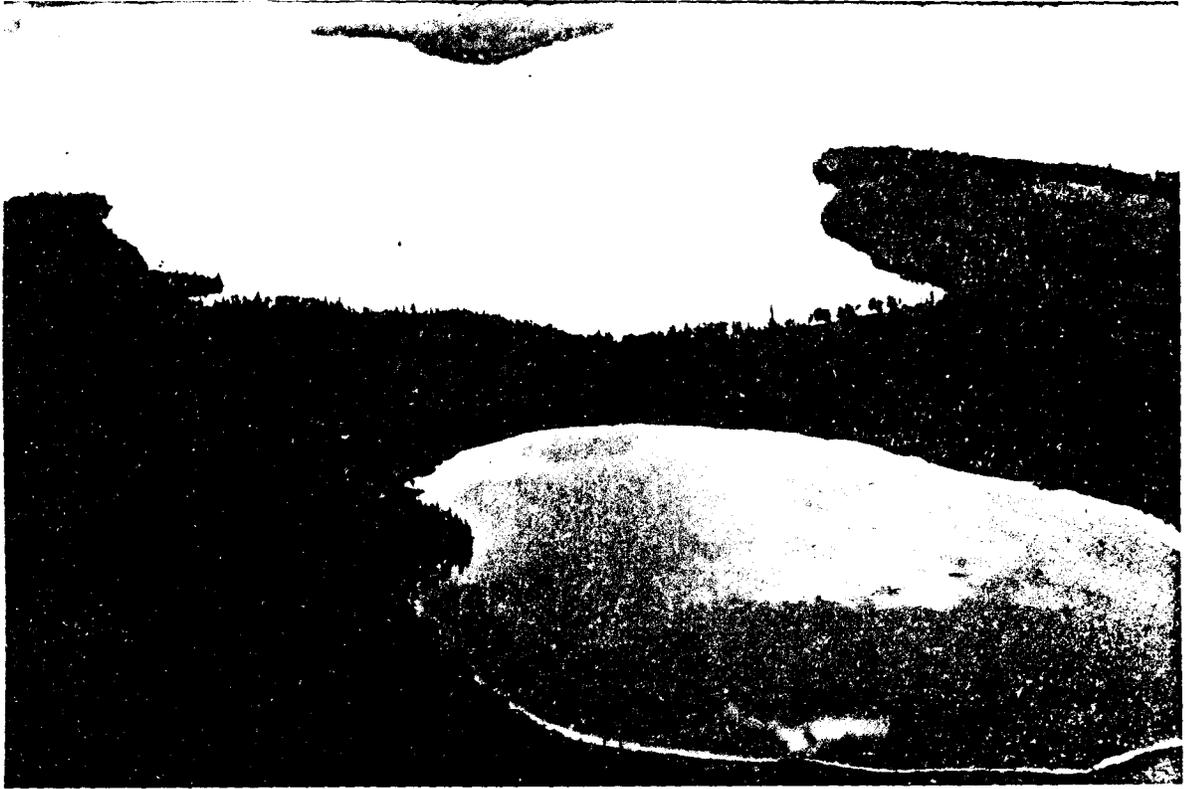


PLATE 13

Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5), North Mainland--corner detail of winter trap cabin (N. Quequish).

PLATE 14

Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5)--winter trap cabin (J. Quequish) with rounded logs.



PLATE 15

Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5)--winter trap cabin (M. Williams) with squared logs.

PLATE 16

Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5)--corner detail of the above cabin.

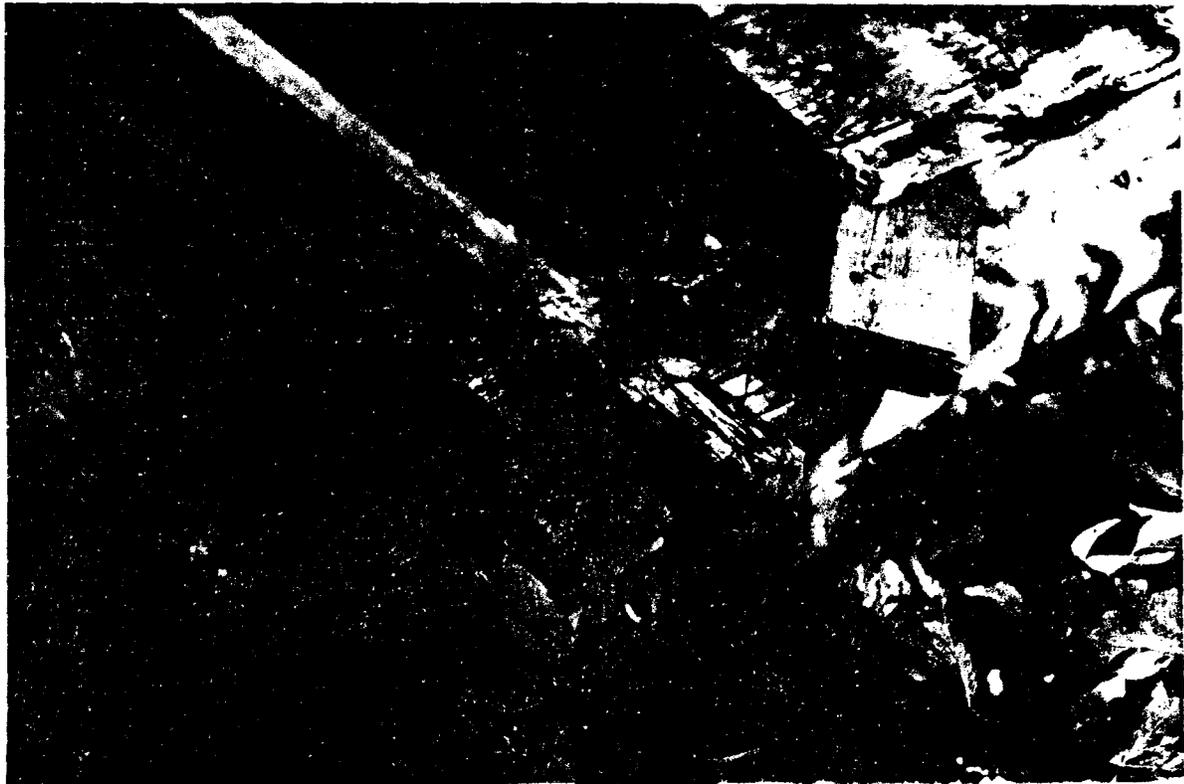


PLATE 17

Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5)--open smoking and drying rack.

PLATE 18

Neyaqueyoung site (FeJp-5)--enclosed smoking and drying rack.

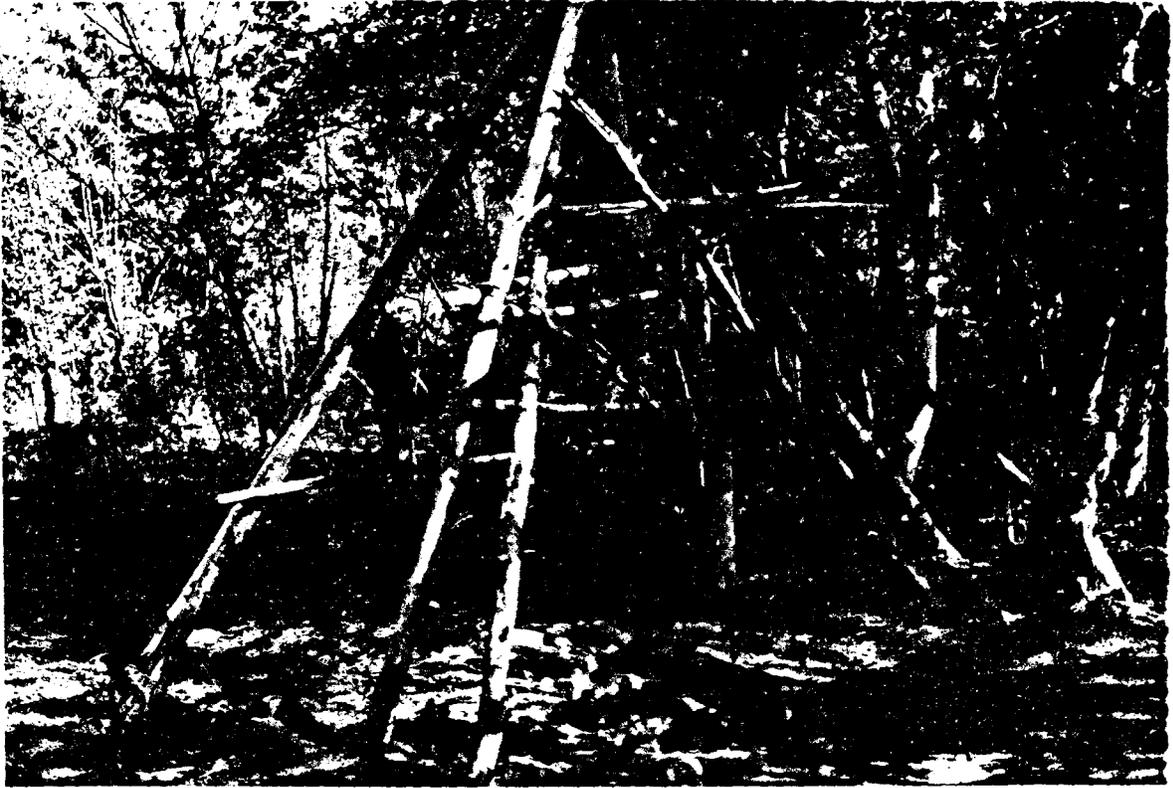


PLATE 19

Atikup Point--view westward along the cobble beach.

PLATE 20

Tally Mark site (FeJq-8), Donnelly River--Face I--10 cm.
interval scale.

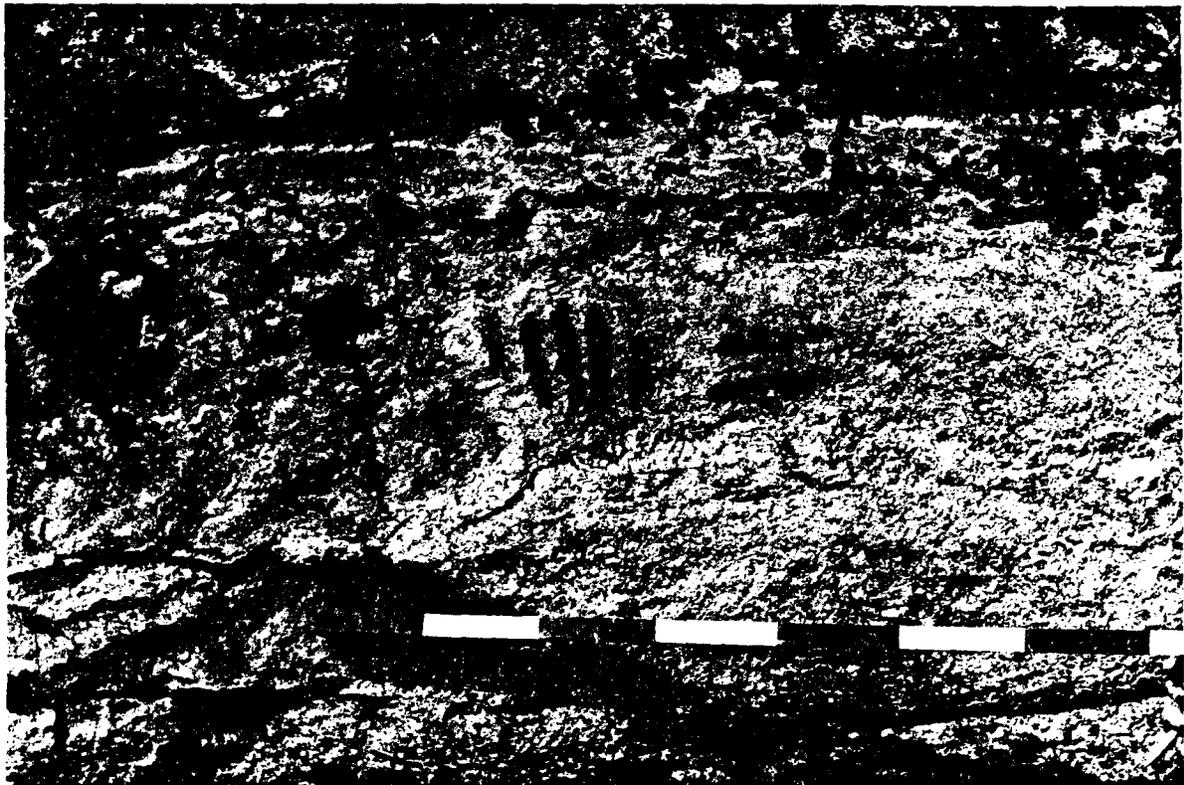
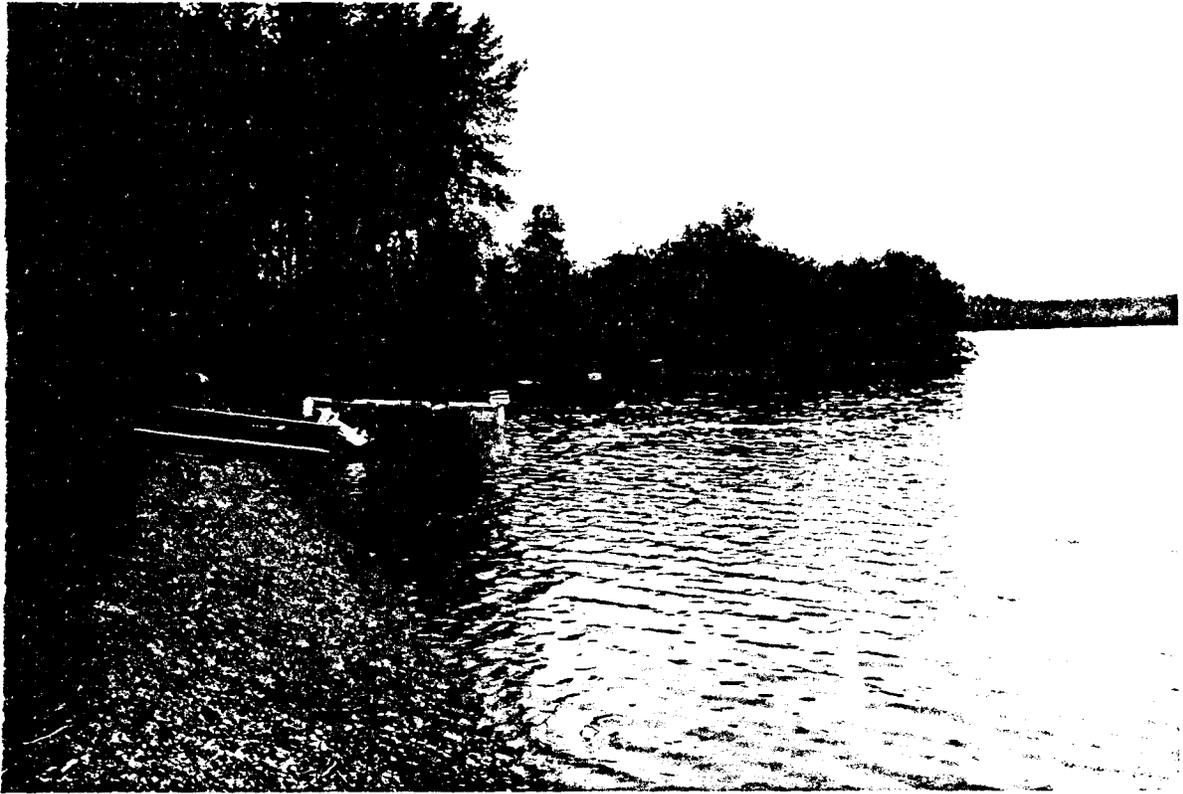


PLATE 21

Maymaygashi site (FeJq-7), Donnelly River--view downstream from the rapids with the rock faces on the left hand side.

PLATE 22

The "Fat Caribou", Face IV of the Maymaygashi site (FeJq-7)--10 cm. interval scale.



PLATE 23

The Meshakekang site (FeJr-1)--the double fish house structure.

PLATE 24

Fish House Beach site (FeJq-11)--the processing and storage structures.

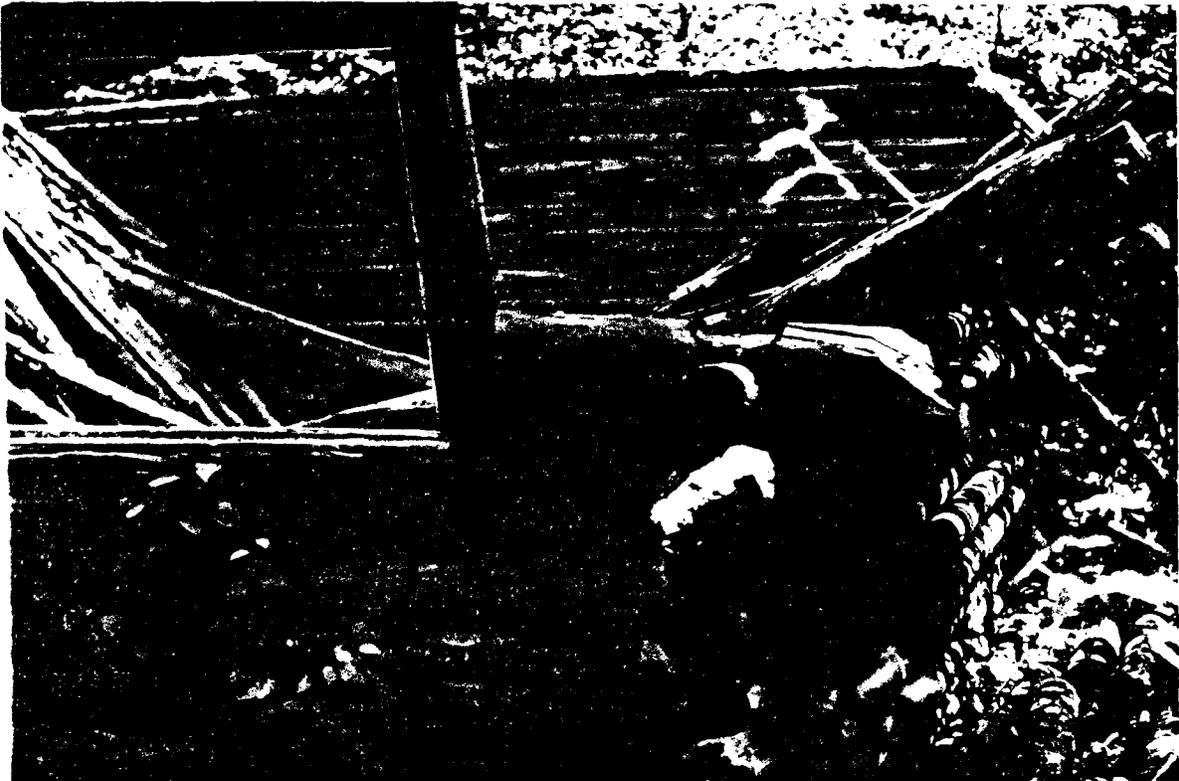


PLATE 25

Severn Island site (FeJq-1)--Cabin #1 and new ice house.

PLATE 26

Severn Island site (FeJq-1)--Cabin #2.



PLATE 27

Job site Laurel ceramic vessels

1. Vessel A

2. Vessel B

3. Vessel C

4. Vessel D

5. Vessel E



1



3



2



4



5



PLATE 28

Job site Laurel vessel A, reconstructed design sequence.

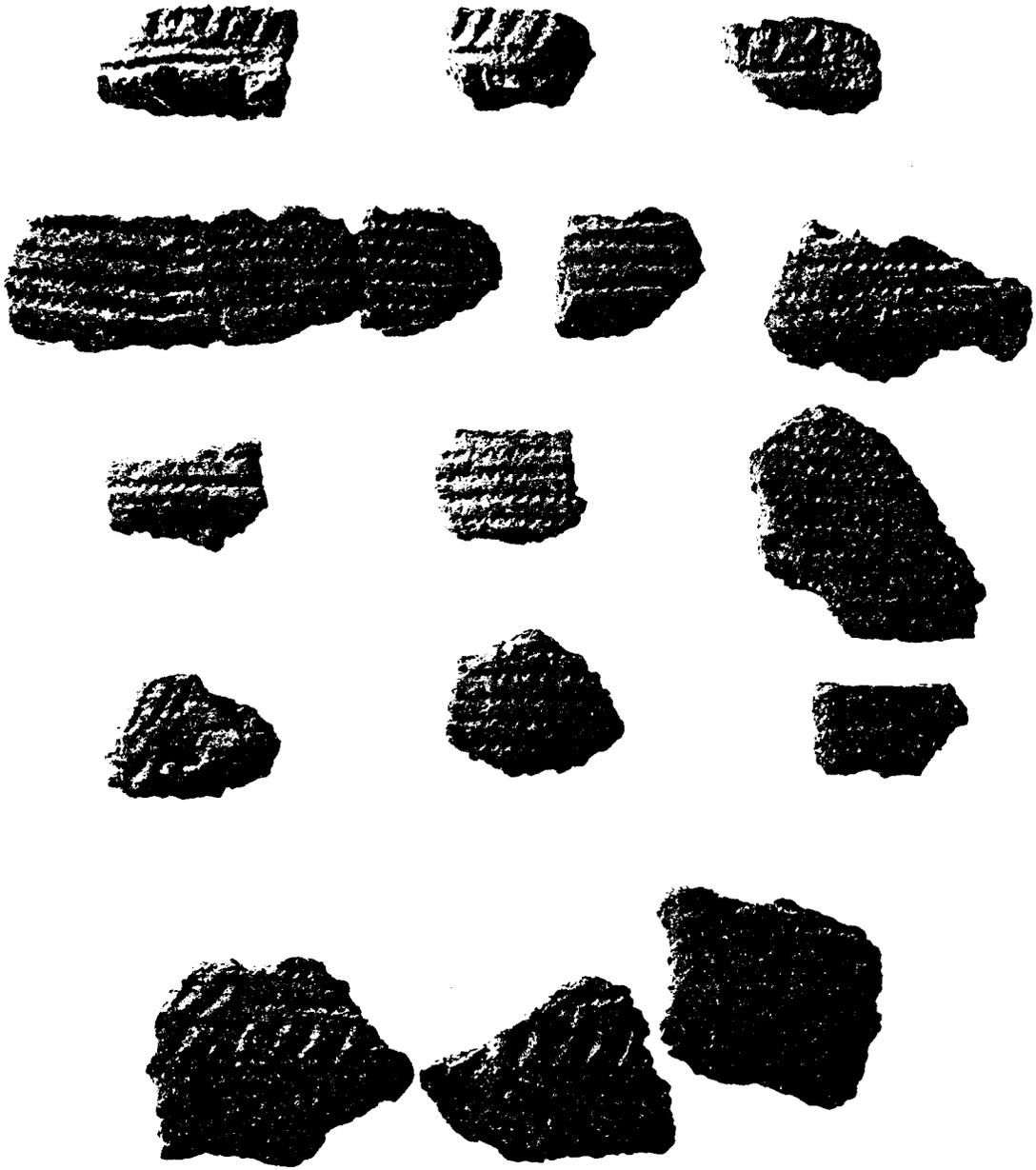


PLATE 29

Job site Laurel ceramics

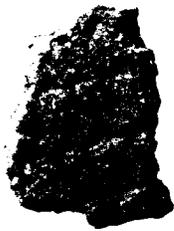
1. Dragged dentate stamp
2. Dragged dentate stamp
3. Linear stamp
4. Pseudo scallop shell
5. Plain bodies
6. Basal sherds



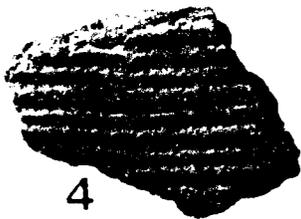
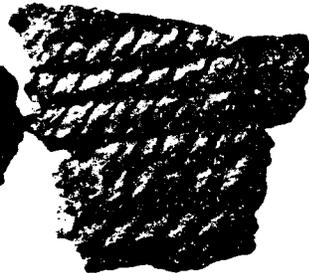
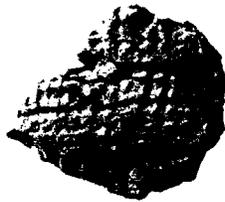
1



2



3



4



5



cm



6

PLATE 30

Job site cores

1. Bipolar
2. Exhausted
3. Nodular
4. Core tool

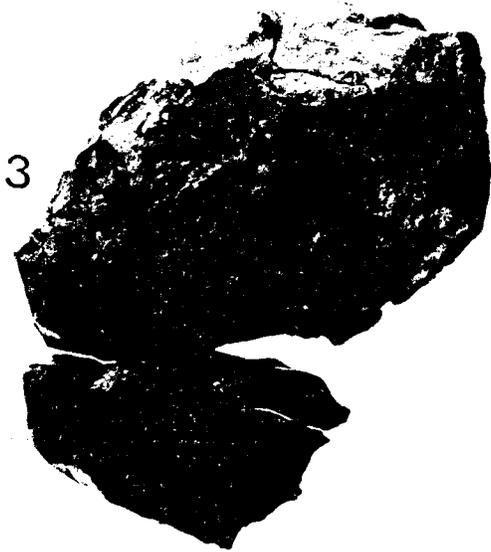
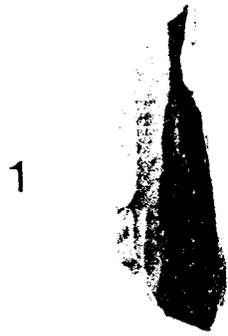


PLATE 31

Job site end scrapers

- 1-8 Triangular
- 9 Rectangular
- 10 Discoidal
- 11-12 Square



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



PLATE 32

Job site retouched flakes

1-3 Bilateral

4-12 Unilateral

13-14 Distal/lateral

15 Distal



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



Plate 33

Job site unifacial tools

- 1-5 Gravers
- 6 Unifacial knife
- 7 Tip
- 8-10 Utilized flakes



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



PLATE 34

Job site bifacial tools

1-3 Projectile points

4-6 Bifaces

7 Quartzite tool

8,9 Biface stems



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



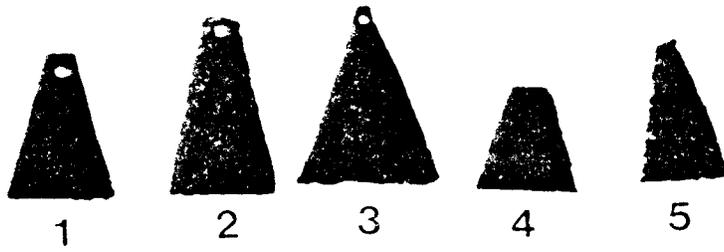
9



PLATE 35

Job site metal and glass artifacts

- 1-5 Copper triangles
- 6 Brass tinkling cone
- 7 Brass rammer thimble
- 8 Turquoise rounded tube bead
- 9-11 Tobacco stamps
- 12 File modified into an ice pick



8

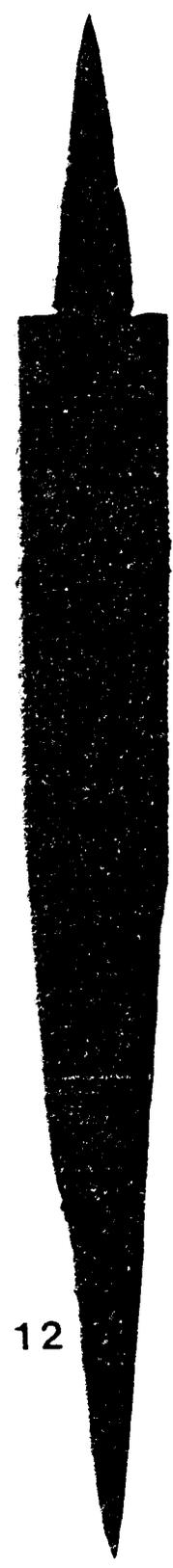
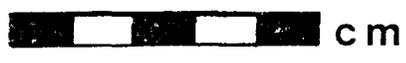
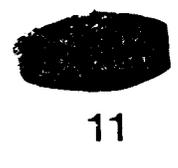
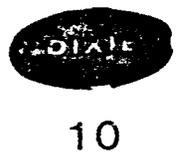


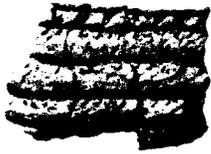
PLATE 36

Hurried Hare site Laurel ceramic vessels

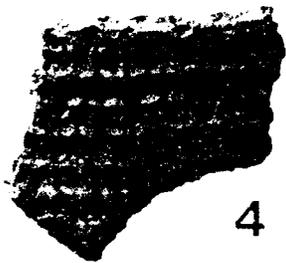
1. Vessel A
2. Vessel B
3. Vessel C
4. Vessel D



1



3



4



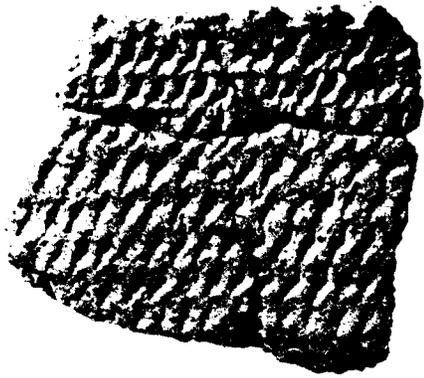
2



PLATE 37

Hurried Hare site Laurel ceramics

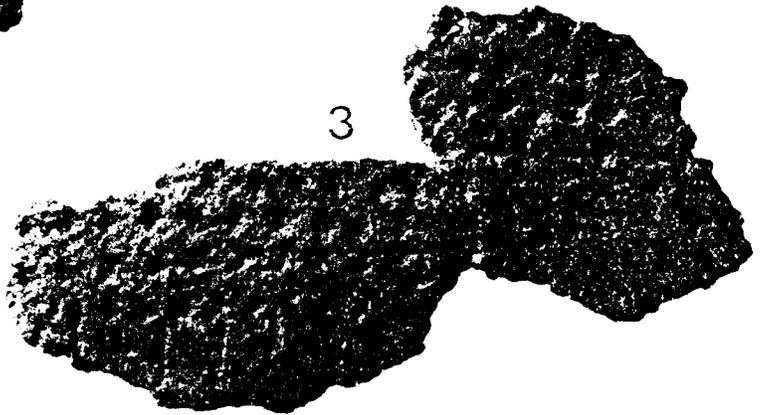
1. S-shape linear stamp
2. Linear stamp
3. Linear stamp/incised
4. Pseudo scallop shell
5. Dentate stamp
6. Linear stamp



1



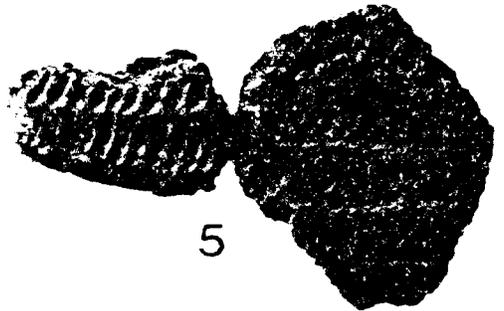
2



3



4



5



6



cm

PLATE 38

Hurried Hare site cores

- 1-2 Water rolled nodules
- 3 Chalky cortex nodule
- 4,5 Thin, rectangular cores
- 6 Core fragments



1



2



3



4



5



6



PLATE 39

Hurried Hare site tools

- 1-4 End scrapers
- 5-6 Gravers
- 7 Schist object
- 8-10 Projectile points
- 11 Ovoid biface
- 12 Trapezoidal biface

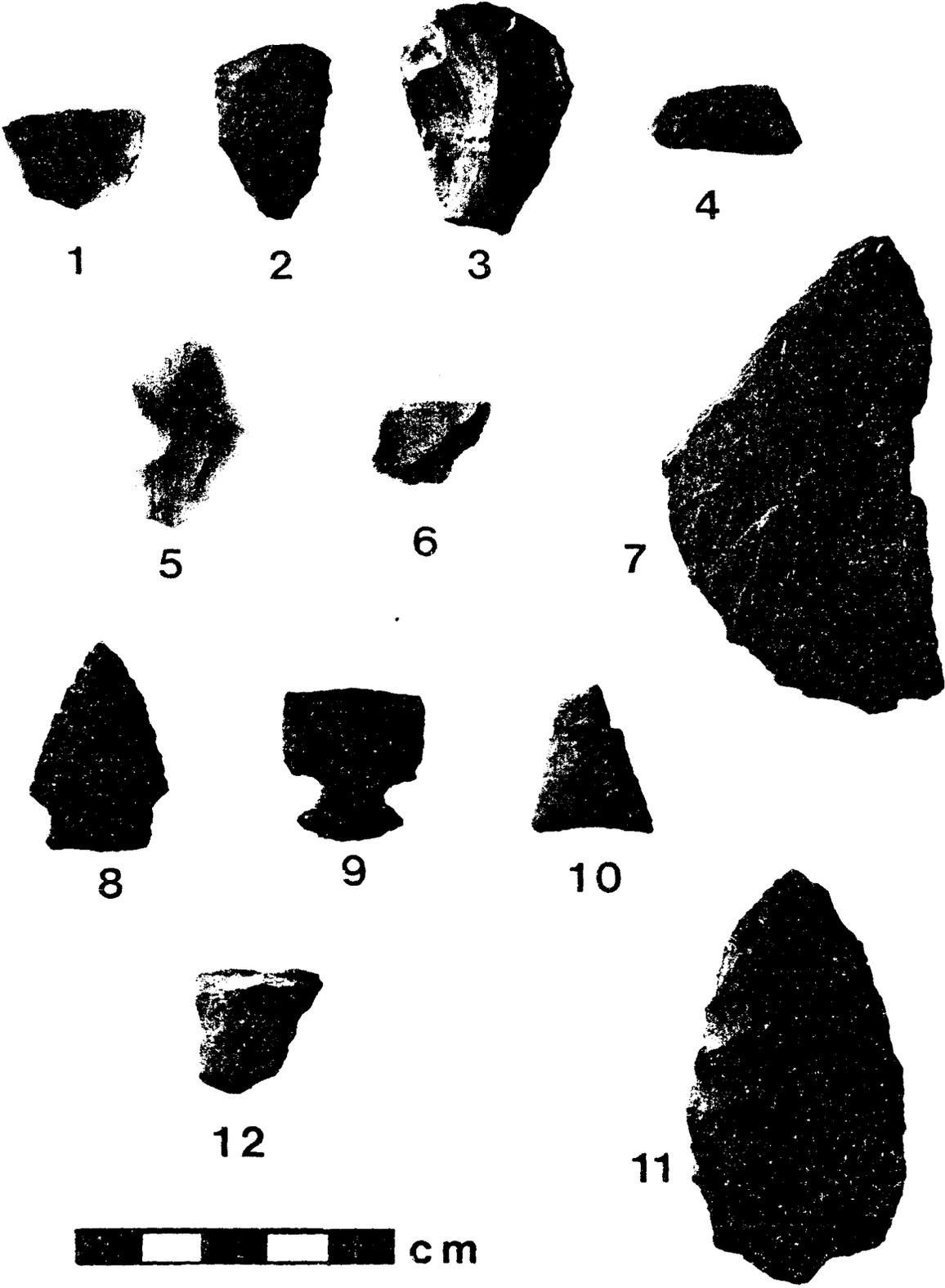


PLATE 40

Hurried Hare site retouched flakes

1-3 Bilateral

4-9 Unilateral

10,11 Distal/lateral

12,13 Distal



1



2



3



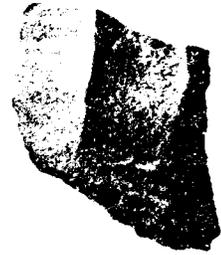
4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13

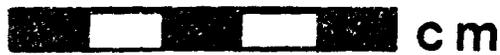


PLATE 41

Running Rabbit site Blackduck ceramic vessels

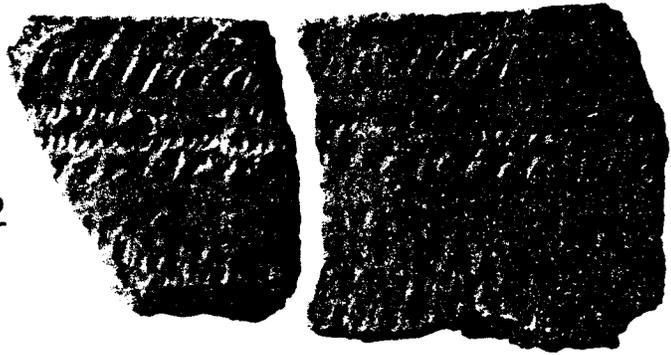
1. Vessel A
2. Vessel B
3. Vessel C



1



2



3

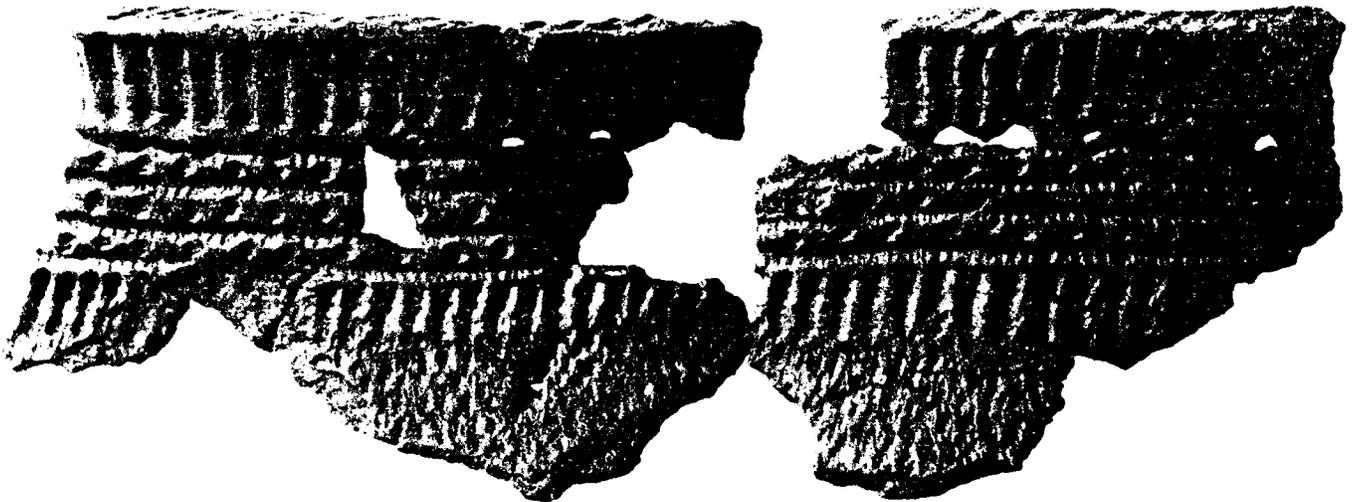
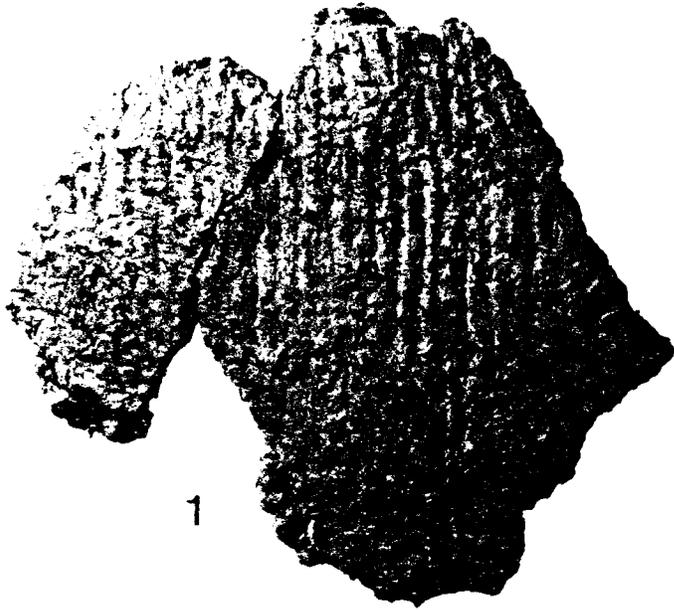


PLATE 42

Running Rabbit site artifacts

1. Body vessel 1
2. End scraper
3. Core tool
4. English refined earthenware, blue transfer print
5. Turquoise rounded tube bead
6. Milk glass saucer rim
7. Green bottle body
8. Panelled bottle with twisted rope pattern
9. Plastic brooch
10. Mother of pearl button



1



2



3



4



5

6



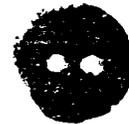
7



8



9



10



cm

PLATE 43

Running Rabbit site Blackduck body vessel 2.



PLATE 44

Auguston site metal artifacts

1. File
2. Oil lamp wick guide and holder
3. Battery cell plates
4. Sledge runners
5. Net sinkers



1



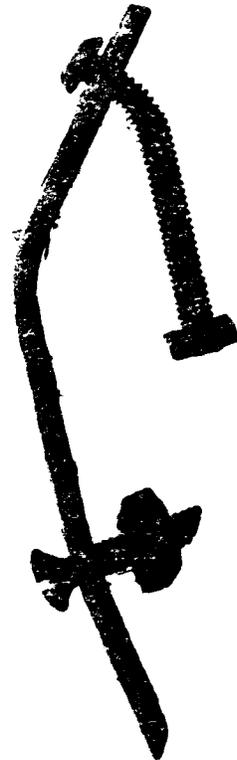
2



3



5



4



PLATE 45

Auguston site glass bottles

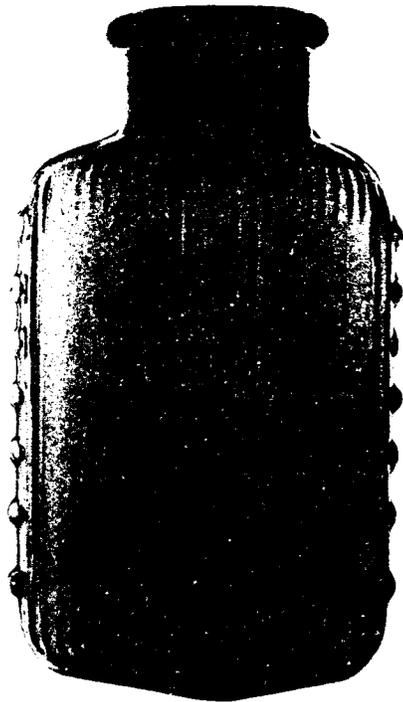
1. Davis Vegetable Painkiller bottle
2. Amber red, medicine bottle
3. Amber red, poison bottle



1



2



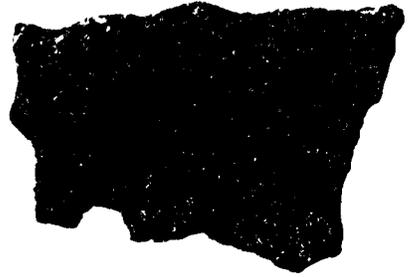
3



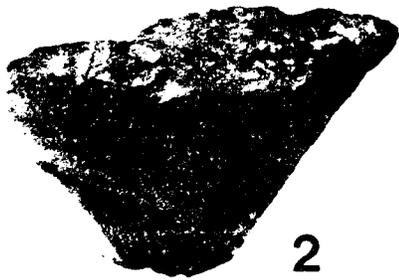
PLATE 46

Patricia site artifacts

1. Late Woodland vessel
2. Quartzite flake
3. Biface base



1



2



3

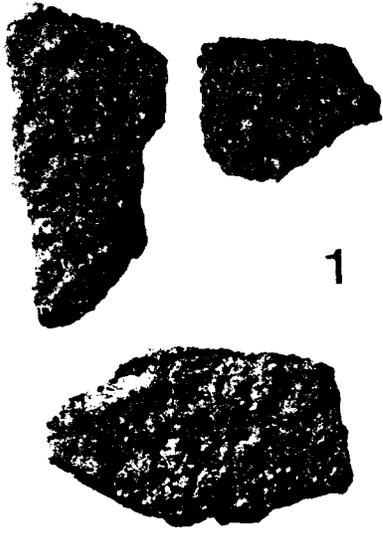


cm

PLATE 47

Ina site artifacts

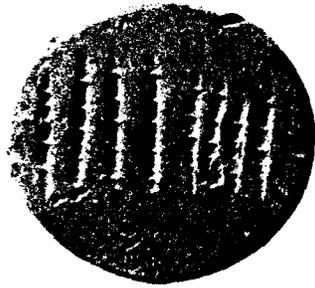
1. Textured body sherds
2. Flakes
3. Pottery marker and impressions in plasticine
4. Retouched flake



1



2



3



4



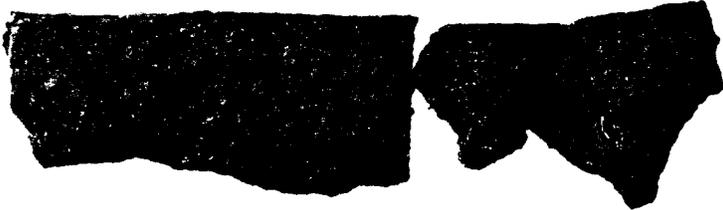
PLATE 48

McCauley site ceramics and lithics

1. Late Woodland vessel
2. Cord impressed body sherd
3. Core
4. Bifacial object



1



2



4



3



PLATE 49

McCauley site metal artifacts

1. Wire loop
2. Door latch
3. Brooch
4. Tobacco stamp
5. Shot container lid
6. Vaseline jar lid
7. Peanut butter can lid

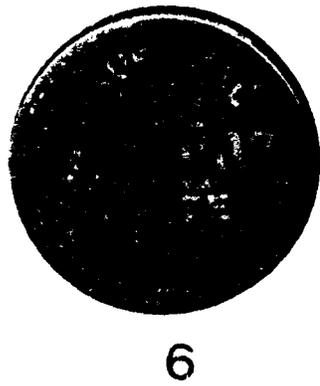
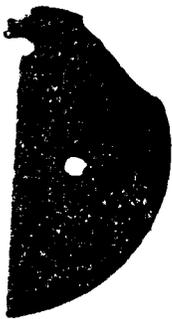
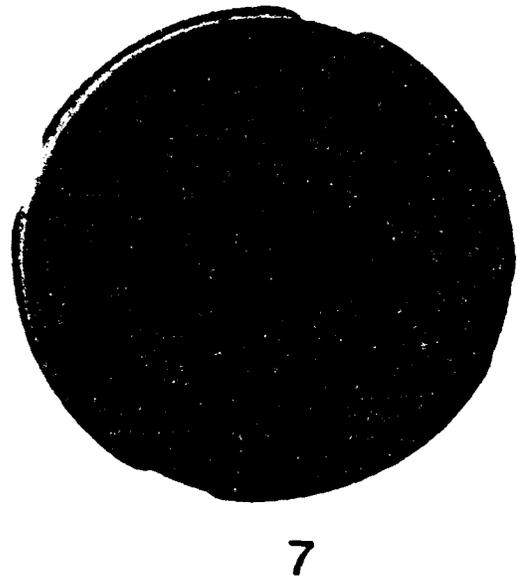
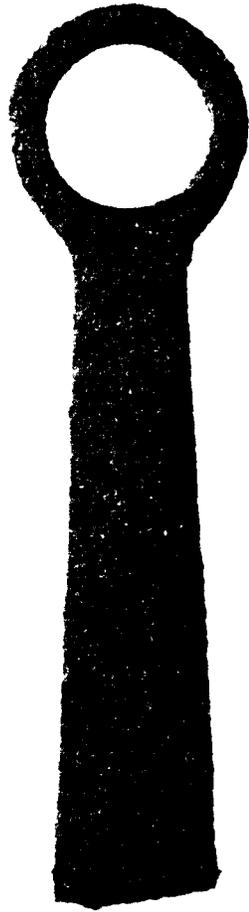
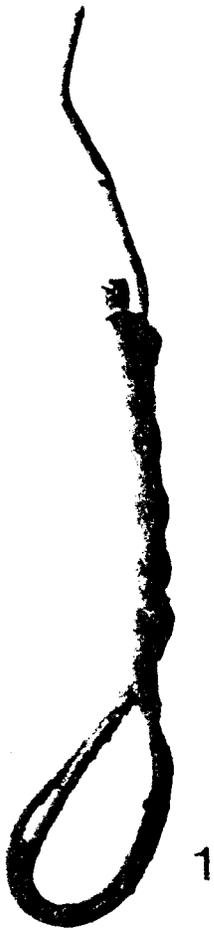


PLATE 50

Noble Bay site celt

cm

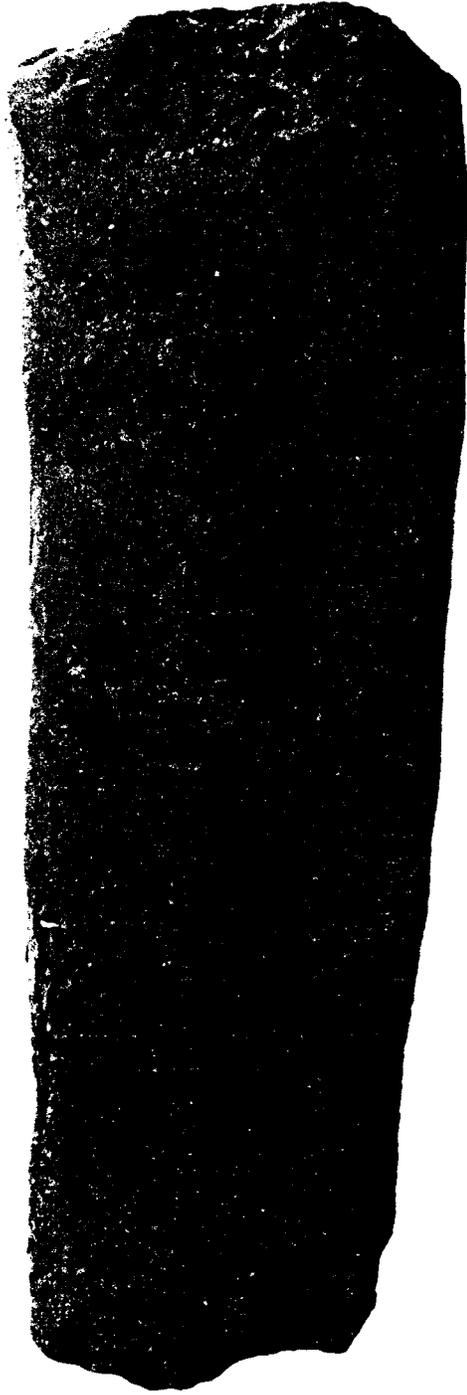


PLATE 51

Atik site artifacts

1. Debitage
2. English refined earthenware
3. Table knife
4. Clear bottle base fragment



1



2



4

3

