

PAPERS  
in

MANIT  BA

## ARCHAEOLOGY

Miscellaneous Paper No. 15

THE TERMINAL WOODLAND PERIOD

AT

SOUTHERN INDIAN LAKE, MANITOBA

by

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1983

WINNIPEG

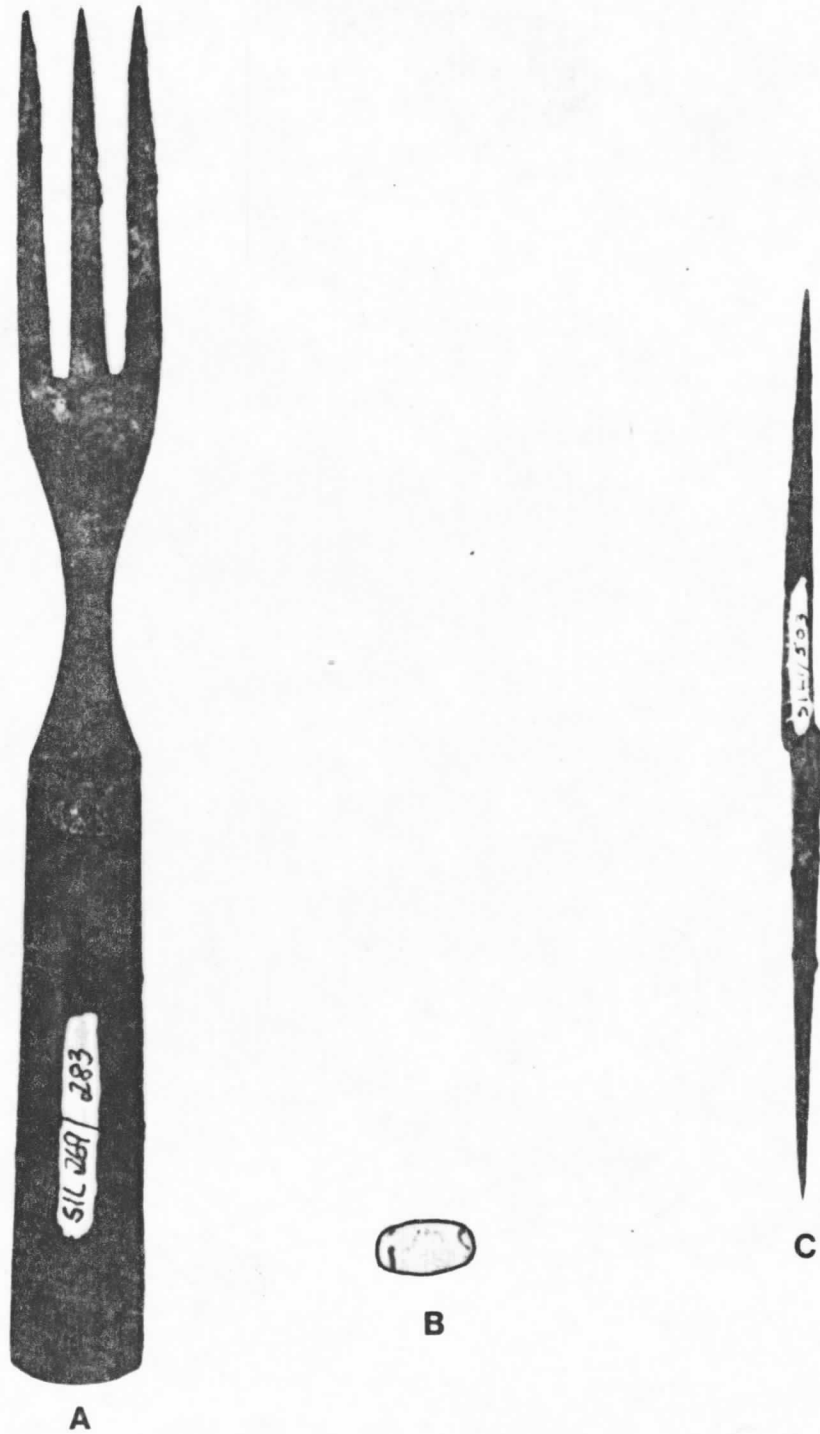


Plate 11. Historic Artifacts. A. HdLx-19:283 Fork; B. HcLx-1: (SIL-5) 50 Bead; C. HcLx-1:503 Canoe awl. (Scale 1:1).

## APPENDIX 6

## HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

One fairly fool-proof method of locating sites in this region of the Boreal Forest is simply to look for those places used recently by the Native residents. Although to be treated as an hypothesis, the activities of the people participating in a largely land-based economy today occur at the same places utilized prehistorically. An axiom of this is that the presence of modern refuse on the surface of a particular area will signify earlier refuse below surface. In short, the prehistoric sites in the Southern Indian Lake region often contain recent debris exposed on the surface. The sites HcLx-1 and HdLx-19 were not exceptions.

For example, at HcLx-1, eleven garbage bags of trash were removed from the site surface prior to excavation. Needless to say, some of this becomes buried and, as a result, ends up as artifacts: collected, bagged and catalogued.

Typical among this material are pull-tabs from aluminum cans, bottle caps, bits and pieces of camp equipment, rifle shells, etc. On the one hand there is some temptation to exclude this material from the artifact collections at the time of recovery. On the other, there may be value in its retention. The modern debris often has prehistoric correlates -- rifle shells equate with projectile points, discarded Spork tins are the equivalent of prehistoric faunal remains, etc. As such, it is an interesting possibility that a comparative study of old vs recent may offer insight into changing modes of subsistence, land use, etc. through time for a group of people with a cultural and genetic continuity.

However, as that is a study in its own right the plethora of modern debris is excluded from presentation in this appendix. Included is the material that is Historic insofar as it relates to the era of fur trade and exploration in the region. This subject is touched upon in the body of the report and, as such, has some specific relevance.

Site No.	Specimen No.	Item	Comments - Plate No.
HcLx-1	(SIL-5) 50	✓ Glass bead	Although not specifically illustrated in Kidd and Kidd (1970) this bead would be classed as Wlkc; an oval tubular wire bound bead. The body is ivory with a laurel pattern inset around the middle. At both ends is an inlaid green glass swirl (Plate 11:B). <span style="float: right;">WIIIb*(d)</span>
HcLx-1	(SIL-5) 120	Base of clay pipe	
HcLx-1	119/120	Clay pipe stem fragment	
HcLx-1	165	✓ Ruby colour glass Rosary beads on a metal chain	
HcLx-1	383/500	Square cut nails	
HcLx-1	349	Axe head	
HcLx-1	503	Canoe awl	11:C
HcLx-1	913	Key	
HcLx-19	Various	✓ Numerous "seed" beads in a variety of colours collected from virtually every site area	
HdLx-19	269	Metal decorative heart	
HdLx-19	283	Three-pronged wooden-handled fork	Plate 11:A
HdLx-19	302	Collection of nine sewing needles	
HdLx-19	540	Square cut nail	