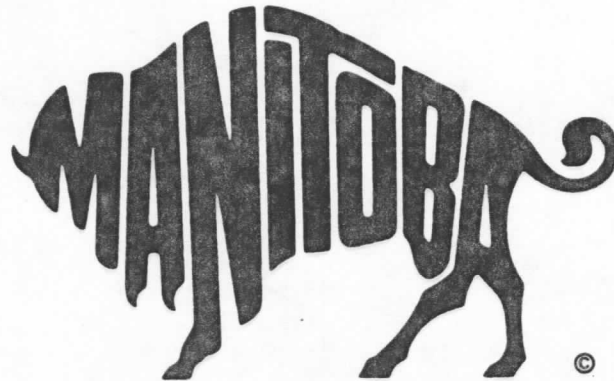


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## ARCHAEOLOGY

Final Report No.8  
THE 1978 CARIBOU LAKE PROJECT,  
INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF THE  
PREHISTORY OF  
EAST-CENTRAL MANITOBA  
by  
A. P. Buchner  
Department of Anthropology  
University of Winnipeg

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS & HISTORICAL RESOURCES  
HISTORIC RESOURCES BRANCH

HON. NORMA L. PRICE  
MINISTER

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MR. R. PREFONTAINE  
DEPUTY MINISTER

from LM-8 and M-1. The tip of the latter (13gg) is extensively polished, while the former bears polishing which has been insufficient to obliterate the cut-marks from the earlier stages of manufacture and/or use. Such artifacts, identified as awls, are known to occur in all three Woodland assemblages in eastern Manitoba.

#### Fauna

Despite the small number of bones recovered from these components, a higher percentage was identifiable -- a function of their age. Fragments unidentifiable as to species included large mammal (19 fragments), large cervid (9), medium-large mammal (14), medium mammal (5), large bird (1), medium bird (2) and fish (2). Unfused vertebral centra indicated that some of the large mammals had not reached maturity. Identifiable species included moose (Alces alces, 2 bones); river otter (Lutra canadensis, 1); lynx (Lynx lynx, 1 tooth); Walleye (Stizostedion vitreum, 1); and pike (Esox lucius, 1).

#### Flora

Two charred acorn shells (Quercus macrocarpa) occurred in the Selkirk component at LM-8. As discussed in the section on the Blackduck component, this may indicate warmer temperatures in the recent past. If the Blackduck and Selkirk acorns are of similar age, they almost certainly date to the Pacific Climatic Episode (ca. A.D. 1200-1550) -- a period which incorporates the times of both Selkirk and Blackduck occupations in the area, and was characterized by warmer and drier conditions.

#### The Historic Component

Historic artifacts were relatively few in number, were essentially restricted to LM-8, and spanned a considerable period of time. These occurred on the surface and within the leaf-litter zone. The most recent included a rubber boot, part of a woolen parka with buckle attached, a condensed milk can, .303 British casings, and a file -- presumably a remnant of Iwacha's 1974 excavations.

Earlier artifacts included an exhausted gunflint, a percussion cap box, a kettle handle of rolled iron, an offset iron awl, a hole-in-top can lid, and tubular and spherical coloured glass beads. The association of the gunflint with the percussion cap box may indicate a date toward the end of the flintlock period (ca. 1890). The range of materials, however, suggests intermittent use of the site as an overnight camp or fishing spot over a considerable length of time, possibly beginning as early as A.D. 1840. No reliable cases of an association of historic material with Selkirk material was noted.

#### Fauna

Identified faunal species from the leaf-litter zone included gull (Larus argentatus), mallard (Anas platyrhynchos), muskrat (Ondatra zibethicus), beaver (Castor canadensis), snowshoe hare (Lepus americanus) and black bear (Ursus americanus).