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## Shanty Narrows - EcKf-2

personal communication), dating to *circa* 1913. The most complete is shown in Figure 123. Other materials, likely dating to this period, are several iron fragments; an, (electrical), copper terminal; a safety pin; a porcelain button, (four way sew-through), and a light blue moulded bead that is typed as a W1b10. (Kidd and Kidd 1970). Several small bone fragments were also recovered from the beach including an isolated pre-adolescent human femur.

In summary, artifacts from these two beaches represent several occupations. At least two Archaic copper points can be typed using the Wittry classification and three Woodland components: Laurel, Blackduck, and Selkirk, are indicated by the ceramics. Further, there are elements suggesting an early fur-trade period presence as well as later, (post-1910), activities.

## EcKf-3

Aided by G. Bannatyne, this site was found on a long portion of the beach forming the eastern shore of Shanty Narrows. This beach is about 15 metres wide and recoveries extended for nearly 200 metres from a point nearly due east of EcKf-2 to a sterile area about 30 metres north of the navigation beacon on the south point. This area was designated as EcKf-3. On a second visit, the area past the beacon was surveyed and was found to be culturally productive. This area is designated as EcKf-3S.

The northern and southern beaches are morphologically quite different. The northern beach is composed of moderately sloped fine clays interrupted by accumulations of sands and flotsam. Also, there are one or two small extensions of the interior bedrock domes onto and beyond the beach.

The southern beach is characterized by major granitic outcrops over which there are cobble and sand accumulations. Cobbles dominate the lower beaches found on the point and to the east. This east beach continues for several hundred metres and fronts the northwestern extension of McKenzie Bay. The upper shore at the point is dominated by a massive dome development upon which the navigation beacon is situated. Below the beacon, projecting about 30 metres into the Narrows, are two long bedrock shoals.

The northern beach yielded only 33 lithics representing a restricted range of materials, (Table 33). Six tools represent a mudstone/siltstone projectile point, (Figures 124:1, 135;q), a recrystallized chert end scraper, (2), a black rhyolite biface, (3), two mudstone/siltstone abriders, (4, 6), and a slate abrider, (5). Of the remaining twenty-seven recoveries, 23 are quartz cores and flakes while four are flakes of two chert varieties. No ceramics were found in association with these recoveries.

An additional 21 tools manufactured from a greater range of materials, including cherts and rhyolites, were found at the south beach. These are a projectile point, (Figure 124:23), and two endscrapers, (7, 8), of quartz; four endscrapers, (9, 10, 11, 25), and a side scraper, (26), of chert varieties; two side scrapers, (14, 22), of rhyolites; two bifaces, (15, 17), of quartzite; and abriders and polishers, (18, 19, 20, 21), and a projectile point, (Figure 124:24), of slate and mudstone/siltstone.

eighty-three body sherds. Eight vessels are represented by rims and four by decorated sherds. These rims and one decorated sherd are shown in Figures 125-126.

All of these vessels are likely Selkirk and are represented by Sturgeon Punctate, (Vessels 1, 2, and 4), and other decorative variants, (MacNeish 1958:169). Not illustrated are three body sherds showing minor variations of dentate stamp decorations. These are not associated as different tools have been used to impress their respective exteriors. No rims can be associated with these body sherds.

Cultural components of the site include Laurel, Selkirk, and recent. There is some question that the north beach recovery might represent an Archaic component; however, as the projectile from the north beach cannot be reliably typed, and due to the radically different morphology of each beach (most of the ceramics were recovered from below the low-water line) no definite Archaic component is assumed.

## EcKf-4

Named for the informant, the Nagorski Site is found in a small cove at the south end and on the western side of the islands fronting the west side of Shanty Narrows. The site straddles the northern end of one of several small islands that, together, form a chain projecting south from Marty's Island. At the time of survey, three small islands, and the water-washed flats between them, constituted this extension.

Artifacts were found on the east and west beaches while the clay between them evidenced considerable washing. No artifacts were found on the northern "beach". The two locations where artifacts were found are arbitrarily considered to be a single site because of their proximity to the initial locus. Recoveries are treated accordingly.

Artifacts from this site number twenty-five, and consist of twenty-two lithics, two ceramics, and a bone fragment.

The lithic recovery represents a range of materials including quartz with one core and ten unworked flakes; one Lake of the Woods and Woman Lake rhyolites; and a single slate rubber, (1). Three Hudson Bay Lowland chert flakes are utilized while the remainder are unmodified.

Date: 20th century

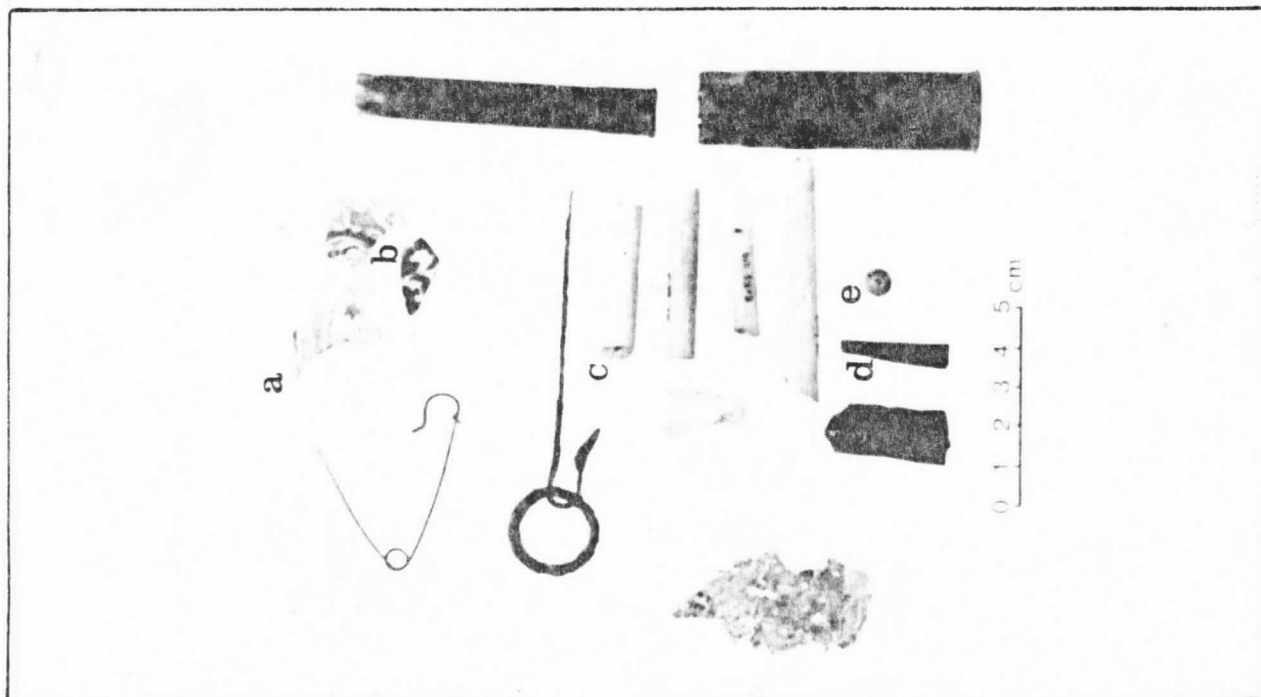


FIG. 122

Figure 122: A portion of the Historic/Recent recovery from EcKf-2N: a) Copeland "Coronal"; b) unidentified refined white-earthenware, underglaze blue floral pattern; c) BANNERMAN/MONTREAL – pipe stem; d) copper kettle tinkler; e) bead-Type Wiho.

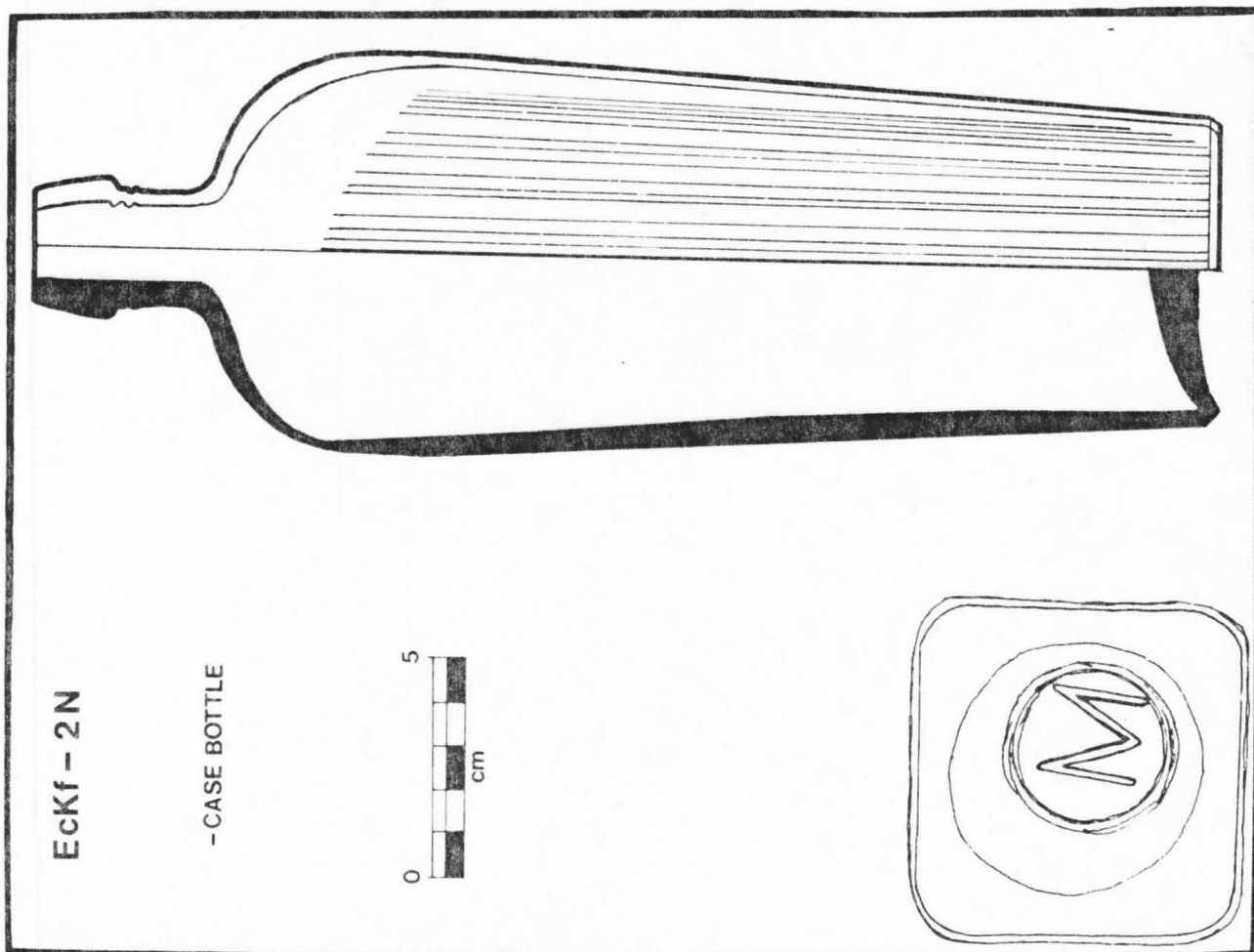


FIG. 123

Figure 123: Case bottle for Holland gin importation ca. 1913 (Gerald Bannatyne: pers. comm.). This is one of four specimens representing two types on the basis of pontil marks. The other type, represented by a single specimen, shows a raised "S" enclosed by a "D".