

# RESEARCH BULLETIN

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## Introduction

The Archaeological Research Division of Parks Canada, Prairie Region, maintains a responsibility for conducting salvage and assessment work at parks and sites within the region. The Division also provides advice to other agencies on occasion. During the 1981 season, four small unscheduled projects were undertaken in response to development and planning needs. One National Park, two National Historic Sites and one site for which a provincial-federal cooperative agreement for development exists were visited by members of the PRO staff (Fig. 1).

## Implement Shed, Motherwell Homestead

(Peter J. Priess)

The implement shed at the Motherwell Homestead near Abernethy, Saskatchewan was constructed early in the twentieth century for the storage of implements and equipment (Clarke 1977: 158, 162). Its existence is presumably largely due to W.R. Motherwell's "almost fanatical" concern about the condition of his equipment, manifest in the fact that equipment had to be stored inside at night and when not in use and that, at the end of a season, it had to be dismantled, serviced and repainted (Ibid: 158, 159, 162).

The building is a simple gabled structure with a lean-to at either end, measuring roughly 52 ft. by 22 ft. and having four rooms and a loft in the central, gabled section. Each lean-to constitutes a room and the central section is now divided into two rooms.

For development of the property as an historic site it was decided to renovate the structure for use as a Visitor Reception Centre and public washrooms. Although this would not alter the historic fabric, installation of a concrete pad on which to set it would disturb the ground. It was thus considered necessary to carry out a short-term



archaeological investigation prior to the beginning of such work. Two objectives were identified for the project: 1) to record and remove the great number and variety of artifacts still scattered around the building's interior and 2) to make test excavations in each of the rooms for recovery of structural and building use information. The work was carried out over a period of a week and a half. Previous archaeology had investigated an area outside and immediately south of the structure (Adams, Glover and Warrack 1978: 75-76) but had not been involved with the interior or front (north side).

Use of the building was evident in a number of ways. Its direct association with a farming operation was probably the most obvious through machinery, machinery parts and other hardware scattered throughout. To some extent, each room had been used for storage of equipment and parts; ultimately, to the extent that a room became virtually unusable because of the accumulated clutter. The situation is possibly not atypical of farm implement sheds or machine shops. Some of the items appear to have been stored some time to protect them from deterioration in the event that they may again find a use at some later date. The collection contained new parts purchased for routine repair and maintenance as well as worn or broken parts, possibly retained because they had the potential of eventually being transformed into a useful object or because it was more convenient to have it in the building rather than take it away for disposal.

The first room, at the east end, contained parts of a threshing machine, a large pump, a now spoiled store of cement and a variety of wooden components from the house. The room was sufficiently cluttered that any use for implement storage was impossible. Presence of the structural components, presumably associated with early alterations to the house, suggest that this state of limited use may have existed for some time. The threshing machine part, a grain elevator, was not associated with the threshing machine still standing on the property. It may be part of an earlier machine or have been acquired separately for use as an elevator in the barn. There is the possibility that it had been in storage for some time. Trenching across the floor revealed the ruts left by a wheeled implement or vehicle and the subsequent attempts made to keep the floor level by infilling with rocks and soil.

The central, gabled section of the building is now divided into two rooms but structural evidence suggests that the partition is not original. Present evidence indicates different uses for the rooms. The second room from the east end of the building contained two work benches and also the greatest collection of machinery parts. Items were hung on

every wall, almost covered the top of the work benches, and filled up most space under the work benches. Longer pieces had been stored overhead on a major support beam, between the floor joists for the loft. Use of this room for servicing was already indicated by the presence of the work benches and the material stored on and under them, but also by the concentration of similar artifacts excavated in areas immediately in front of the work benches. Areas further removed from the work benches were in some instances void of artifacts. The floor itself was a final indicator of function; it was extremely hard-packed and oil-impregnated.

By contrast, the third room now contained a thick layer of grain on the floor and few artifacts on the wall. Excavations in the floor recovered few artifacts and no traces of ruts or other signs of traffic.

In the fourth room, now having a wooden floor, it was found that this floor was a later addition, the original probably having been as for the other rooms. A layer of grain was found under the floor, possibly brought in by rodents, and generally the room bore evidence of occupation by livestock.

Continued analysis of the artifacts recovered is expected to lead to more specific identifications of machine types or functions, possibly even going so far as to indicate brand names, models or dates. The analysis will also provide more complete information on building use and the nature of an implement shed in a farming operation.

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#### Batoche National Historic Site

(John Brandon)

Three micro-projects were undertaken this summer at Batoche and Fish Creek National Historic Sites. The purposes of all three were to answer questions posed by the Batoche Planning Team, a committee composed of planners, restoration architects, historians, interpreters and archaeologists

engaged in the development and implementation of interpretation schemes for the sites. Since few extant remains exist at these sites, archaeological research contributes a major portion of the information used in the interpretation schemes, both through formal research programs and, as was the case this summer, by investigating specific problems encountered by the various members of the Planning Team. Three such problems arose this summer: a lack of information about the Rectory at Batoche, the relocation of the Métis defenses on the east side of the South Saskatchewan River that were ploughed under after the 1885 engagement, and problems concerning the interpretation of the engagement at Fish Creek.

In the spring of 1981, when studying the restoration and interpretation of the Rectory at Batoche, it was realized that a fire exit from the second floor of the structure would have to be provided to conform to fire regulations. The solution most compatible with historical accuracy and aesthetic appeal was to restore the structure to the 1897 period. In that year, an extension was built onto the northern end of the Rectory to house a school teacher. A log structure of unknown function which probably existed prior to 1897 was incorporated into the annex construction (Payment 1976). It was proposed that the annex be reconstructed to conceal the fire escape and that the log structure be used for guide headquarters. Apart from photographs and scant dimensional specifications, little was known of the construction detail of these structures and, consequently, the Archaeology section was called upon to excavate north of the Rectory.

Excavations were carried out in the first week of June and employed the indispensable services of two volunteers; all Prairie Region Archaeology staff were committed to other projects. The foundations of the annex, previously uncovered in part by test excavations conducted in 1976 (Donahue 1977: 24), were totally excavated and, as well, the northeast cornerstone of the log structure was found. Virtually no cultural deposits from the interiors of these remains were found intact since they had been destroyed in 1961 by construction activities.

The suspicion that the log structure had existed prior to the annex and that the latter had been built up to and around the former was supported by the structural remains. The annex foundations and associated stratigraphy suggested that the northern foundation sections were only about one metre long at the eastern and western ends and that the side wall of



the log structure made up the rest of the north wall of the annex. Moreover, stratigraphic and artifact evidence suggested that at some point after 1900 the eastern segment of the northern foundation was rebuilt. This segment was built within a shallow trench, unlike all other parts of the foundation. The artifacts from the backfill of this trench (a combination of midden refuse and soil) postdated 1900. The cornerstone (a boulder) from the log structure pinpointed at least the north-south dimensions of this building.

The artifacts did not particularly enhance our knowledge of the material culture of the Rectory and associated structures. Some 550 artifacts were recovered, of which almost two-thirds were structural (i.e., nails, window glass fragments, etc.). Perhaps the artifact most indicative of a school teacher's quarters was a paint reservoir from a child's paint set with yellow water colour still caked inside. In any case, structural information supplied to the Planning Team sufficiently enhanced the historical knowledge to enable approval of the restoration plan.

In mid-July a means of relocating buried Métis rifle pits by remote sensing was tested. In 1885, in preparation for a stand at Batoche, the Métis dug a host of foxhole-like pits and trenches in and around Batoche on both sides of the South Saskatchewan River. The extent and intricacy of these rifle pit networks is strikingly evident from the extant remains west of the river (see Putt 1977: 3-17). However, those on the east side were largely ploughed under by farmers over the years since 1885. Since the west side of the river is not immediately scheduled for public access, interpretation of the Métis defensive systems to visitors is impaired by the lack of extant rifle pits on the east side.

An experiment was designed to test the usefulness of a proton magnetometer for locating the buried rifle pits. The choice of this particular method was premised on the assumption that these pits would show up stratigraphically as a mixture of black topsoil with yellow clay hardpan beneath (the natural stratigraphic regime in Batoche N.H.S.). Because different soil strata have differing magnetic susceptibility (Huntley n.d.: chapter 12, page 11), any disturbance that altered the relative composition of the soil strata (for example, refilling the rifle pits with a greater amount of topsoil than was originally removed) would yield a magnetometer reading different than that of the surrounding, undisturbed soil. Resistivity was also considered for the task but was rejected chiefly because of the greater set-up time for each reading. Roughly two hectares in the cultivated area were selected where, according to historical maps, two lines of Métis rifle pits converged. Dr. Glenn Berger of the Department of Physics at Simon Fraser University was engaged to carry out the

survey. A grid, each square measuring 15 m to a side, was laid out. Within each square two non-metallic tapes were stretched along the northern and southern sides and two nylon ropes marked off at 1 metre intervals were stretched between, spaced 1 metre apart. The survey team consisted of one person recording the readings, one person moving the head of the magnetometer to each position, ensuring that the head was consistently oriented north-south and always 30 cm above the ground, and a third person to whom was strapped the instrument. The latter person walked parallel to the person carrying the machine head. All metal articles were removed from the machine head bearer and the instrument was kept as far away from the machine head as possible to avoid the interference that the batteries would introduce to the measurements. Finally, the effects of sunspot activity on the background magnetism were monitored and the readings standardized by reference to the first reading taken.

Some 15,000 readings were recorded in this manner, roughly a 75% sample of survey area. The data were mapped and analyzed (Berger 1981) and a classification of anomalies arrived at based on shape and intensity. A select number of these anomalies were test excavated. These included linear, circular and point anomalies. The results were discouraging. The point anomalies, as expected, were caused by isolated iron artifacts or, in one case, a large boulder. All other anomalies seemed to correlate with varying thicknesses in the topsoil. This observation was also noted in the overall trends of the measurements. Generally, higher readings were noted at the edge of the terrace along which the survey was carried out and along gullies at the edges of fields, both areas of topsoil erosion. Nevertheless, the method cannot be considered a total failure. Three explanations for the negative results are possible. First, the historic maps may have been incorrect. It is possible that they show not where rifle pits were actually located but, rather, indicate where Métis fire was encountered. Second, the rifle pits may have been so shallow that they did not penetrate below the topsoil and were subsequently totally obliterated by cultivation. Finally, it is conceivable that they were refilled with exactly the material that had been removed from them, the soil composition being unaltered and therefore undetectable with a magnetometer. Precisely how these pits may be detected in the future is not clear at this time.

Finally, a one-day survey at Fish Creek was conducted. It was mainly a photographic survey in an attempt to duplicate historic photos taken of the battle site. David Burley and John Brandon spent a day traversing the site, armed with copies of historic photos and photographing the present-day land forms from the same perspectives as the historic photos. A depression found in a previous survey (Burley

1980: 10-12) was thought to be the house cellar of Mme. Tourand, whose farmhouse was set afire during the battle. Artifacts recovered from that depression, especially several tin cans, tend to postdate the time of the battle (S. Keen: pers. comm.) and subsequent scrutiny of the layout of the battle site supported this fact. It is thought that this depression belongs instead to a structure that was erected shortly after the battle. Nevertheless, the actual site of Mme. Tourand's house should not be difficult to relocate now that the landforms and the historic photos have been correlated. Finally, a limited set of depressions which could have served as rifle pits (it is also possible that they were formed naturally) was located and later pointed out to the Planning Team when it convened an on-site meeting to determine interpretation themes for the site.

In summary, the 1981 fieldwork continued that of the previous three years in providing information related to site development at Batoche. The excavations at the Batoche Rectory contributed to solving a logistical problem of public access to the second floor. The remote sensing experiment, while yielding meagre results, did attempt to locate a key interpretive resource and, if nothing else, told us what not to attempt in the future. Finally, the trip to Fish Creek defined the scope of interpretation that is feasible for that battle site.

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Holy Trinity Church, Stanley Mission, Saskatchewan  
(Jeffrey Murray)

Archaeology, as presently conducted under the auspices of government agencies responsible for developing the many varied aspects of the nation's cultural resources, can generally take one of two forms. At one end of the scale, the discipline provides valuable theoretical frameworks and research strategies for the investigation of human behavioral dynamics and cultural processes. At the other end, it provides a methodology for the validation and supplementation of archival documents. It was in this latter capacity that archaeological investigations were conducted this past summer by Parks Canada, Prairie Region, at the above site.

The archaeology project was undertaken in accordance with the federal-provincial agreement on the commemoration and interpretation of the Anglican mission site and comprised part of the initial phase of the church restoration program. The Project Management Group, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, specifically requested the project to locate all unmarked burials situated in areas scheduled for disturbance by construction activities. Since several sources indicate that unmarked burials were located adjacent to both the exterior and interior foundation walls, documentation on their location was required in order for construction crews to avoid disturbing the features. It was anticipated that once burial locations were known, restoration plans could be designed to avoid the individual grave sites or, failing this possibility, the burials could be re-interred in less obstructive areas.

Initially, the number of unmarked burials threatened with disturbance by restoration activities could not be accurately assessed. Frank Korvemaker, research officer with Saskatchewan Culture and Youth, was able to confirm from his preliminary search of the historic documents that at least one burial was interred within the church interior. Unfortunately, however, the documents provided



minimal evidence to substantiate claims by some local residents that as many as five other individuals were also buried in the same area. In addition, several people had expressed concern that the irregular contours in the ground surface adjacent to the foundations behind the church indicated the presence of another six to twelve unmarked graves. Various estimates, therefore, suggested up to 18 individual burials would require precise locational information from archaeological methods.

While it was recognized that techniques employed for the identification of unmarked graves at Holy Trinity Church should be designed in view of a statistically meaningful strategy, time constraints precluded the possibility of undertaking a systematic random sampling scheme. Instead, a procedure was formulated based on inferences drawn from observations of marked graves found in the two cemeteries associated with the mission. It was reasoned that areas within the proposed disturbance zone which exhibited surficial characteristics similar to marked graves in the cemeteries could be considered possible burials and would require further sub-surface investigations. On the other hand, areas which failed to display any of the surficial features of the marked graves would be less likely to contain an interment and, therefore, should be tested only if time allowed.

A cursory inspection of all documented burials in the cemeteries indicated the features were delineated on the ground surface by:

1. Changes in ground surface topography. All marked burials in the cemeteries were delineated as either a small mound or a shallow depression, rectangular or ovoid in shape. Since neither cemetery had been extensively landscaped, there were no marked graves in which minor changes in the ground contours were not evident. The dimensions of the features varied considerably from 0.3 to 1.2 m in width and from 0.6 to 2.5 m in length.
2. An east/west orientation of surface features. All marked burials at Stanley Mission were oriented in an east/west direction.

Sub-surface testing was undertaken with a standard soil auger (1 inch diameter bore). It was thought that the presence of decayed wood or bone fragments in the soil core would provide further evidence of a grave while disturbing the interment as little as possible.

Within the church the examination of the ground surface entailed removing the floorboards and sub-floor wood chip insulation. This task was undertaken prior to my arrival, in the chancel and a small adjacent section of the nave. Unfortunately, the lack of adequate storage facilities prevented the removal of the pews and the dismantlement of

the remaining sections of flooring. Consequently, observation of the ground surface could not be carried out in the southern areas of the building interior.

The ground surface as exposed inside the church generally consisted of grey clayish silts. In some sections, remnants of an earlier sod formation were evident, suggesting that activities associated with either the construction of the church or burial interment had disturbed the underlying deposits. In fact, only one feature was observed which exhibited any of the attributes associated with marked burials. The feature was situated in the nave, immediately east of the longitudinal axis of the church and adjacent to the front of the chancel. Consisting of a low oval-shaped mound, 2.3 m long by 1.4 m wide and raised 5 to 10 cm above the surrounding ground surface, the feature was composed of loosely consolidated clayish silts mixed with wood chips. The latter probably originated with the insulation materials which had been placed under the church flooring. The presence of insulation clearly suggested the feature post-dates the construction of the church, a necessary prerequisite if it is to be interpreted as the site of an unmarked burial.

The floor joist along the north side of the feature provided further evidence to support this interpretation. The joist, which at one time consisted of a single log, was cut into two sections. The location of the cut aligned with the western margin of the excavation. Since the joists were positioned approximately 0.8 m apart, the eastern section may have been removed to allow room for the excavation of the burial and the interment of the coffin. Split logs were later set over the backfilled burial and used to support the two cut ends of the joist.

Three core samples were taken from the burial feature. Sample 2 contained fragments of partially decomposed wood at 0.6 m below ground surface. Although the wood sample may have been extracted from a coffin, it is also possible that it originates from other sources. In this case, it may have come from the wood chip insulation, mixed throughout the backfill. The other core samples provided no further evidence to confirm the site as an unmarked grave.

A second feature, consisting of an elongated depression measuring 3.3 m long, 0.8 m wide and 0.4 m deep was located adjacent to the burial. On first examination, the depression was thought to be the site of an unmarked grave; however, it was soon realized that it measured almost twice the length of most graves in the cemeteries and, consequently, must be attributed to other activities. Other characteristics of the feature point to the same conclusion. For example, the soils across the bottom of the depression were composed of natural, undisturbed strata rather than the disturbed backfills one would expect to find in a burial. In

addition, the feature was observed to parallel and expose the full depth of the stone foundation supporting the north wall of the nave. It was, therefore, concluded that the feature had been excavated in connection with construction or maintenance activities associated with the foundation wall.

Archaeological investigations around the exterior of the church foundations have indicated that the irregular ground contours were not characteristic of surficial features associated with marked graves. For the most part, the shallow depressions and mounds outlined in the surface contours, besides being consistently smaller than burial features, were also oriented at right angles to the alignment of the marked graves (i.e., north/south rather than east/west). Closer observation indicated that the ground surface around the foundation was clearly associated with the construction of the church. The feature probably developed as a result of excavations for the foundation footing trench. Soils removed from the excavation had been thrown to the outside of the trench where other agencies (among them erosion) have given them their subsequent form. As a precautionary measure, however, sub-surface testing of the ridge and other areas within the six foot disturbance zone behind the church were undertaken at random. Each sample was cored to a depth of 0.4 - 0.6 m (the maximum depth before striking rock). None of the samples provided any evidence to substantiate claims of unmarked burials.

Perhaps the most significant conclusion to be drawn from the archaeology program at Holy Trinity Church lies not so much in the investigations themselves as in events ancillary to the project. From an inspection of the site and a cursory review of the historical photographs collected by F. Korvemaker, it is evident that many changes have taken place at Stanley Mission. The fact that the nature or extent of these changes can only be properly understood through the initiation of proper research strategies was amply demonstrated by the archaeology project. It is recommended that archaeological investigations in support of a major research program focusing on the social history of the mission and its settlement should be scheduled concurrent with building restorations. The history of Stanley Mission and the cultural resources it offers are unique. They should be fully documented before they are completely lost.

#### Riding Mountain National Park (Linda Sears)

A brief survey and impact assessment were conducted in Riding Mountain National Park during August of 1981 with a threefold objective: 1) to undertake a screening and impact

assessment of the Lake Audy campground, slated for minor development, 2) to survey areas identified in previous surveys (Jamieson 1974) as having archaeological potential, and 3) to relocate and assess the status of several previously-recorded sites in the central area of the park.

The Lake Audy campground is a minimum facility area which offers access to several long, scenic trails and the opportunity to view bison in the park's bison enclosure. Overloading of the campground during long summer weekends created a need for extension of the facilities. The area into which expansion was planned was surveyed and tested, but little cultural material was located, possibly due to considerable disturbance of the area. However, it was recommended that, should development proceed, the area be thoroughly tested beforehand. The entire eastern side of Lake Audy (on which the present campground is located) has likely been occupied in prehistoric/historic times. In the immediate environs of the campground, three sites have been identified.

Mapping and testing were conducted at one previously-recorded site (20K30), on the periphery of a gravel pit, in an attempt to establish its extent. Testing in a 150 m wide area between the gravel pit and the present park road indicated that the site terminates in its eastern extent virtually at the edge of the former pit. The scatter of material remaining on the exposed eastern side of the gravel pit may represent all that remains of the site. The greatest concentration of material may be presumed to have existed on the former surface of the gravel pit, particularly on the higher points overlooking Jackfish Creek and Lake Audy. Materials recorded at the site were lithic and bone. A few lithics were collected as examples of the rock type used by the former inhabitants of the site. Several quartzite cores and one tool--a bifacial scraper--were recovered, none of which appear to be diagnostic. As little of the site remains, further work is not warranted.

Two new sites outside the campground area were located, surface collected and mapped. The first (20K52), across Jackfish Creek from 20K30, was situated on a high bank overlooking the creek, almost at its mouth. Although isolated finds occurred both up and down stream, the main concentration of late prehistoric material was on the highest points of land in a meadow area now bordered on the south by the creek and on the north by poplar trees and shrubs. Materials recovered included fauna, pottery and lithics. Within the main area, a triangular quartzite projectile point and numerous flakes were mapped. Potsherds were located at the northern end of the site, back from the creek. Outside the main concentration, materials were sparse and mainly limited to bone fragments. Although sampling has been completely random, based on ground



squirrel "tailings", distribution of material appears to follow the topography, with the highest points of land containing greater densities and varieties of cultural debris. Extensive use of the site over a period of time is suggested by the quantity of material and the presence of pottery. The site may have been occupied by several groups, for separate periods, rather than by one group on a continuous basis. No date other than late prehistoric can yet be affixed to the occupation; however, study of the pottery may provide a general time period. Extensive excavation to recover materials within the main area of the site should provide a wide range of information on cultural activities.

The use of the Minnedosa River (which passes through Lake Audy) as a transportation route would have brought native peoples to the area in the past and the subsistence resources of the region (fish, bison, plant foods, etc.) would have made it an attractive area for prehistoric occupations on at least a seasonal basis. Thus, it is not surprising to find sites along the eastern shore, which has more high points of land than the other sides of the lake, and which also has a partial southern exposure.

The largest site recorded (20K54) is situated on the east side of the lake where a rise overlooking the lake forms the termination of the natural prairie, most of which is now fenced in to form the bison pound. The density and extent of cultural material, as revealed by testing, suggest this site has the most potential for an examination of prior cultures in the area. The site is presently separated from the campground further along the shore by a 500 m stretch of poplar and oak trees and shrubbery. Testing in the latter area may indicate cultural material extending along the lake edge as far as the campground. East of the presently defined site area a higher point of land exists within the bison pound. It is likely that the site extends at least to that higher land, if not on up the prairie as well.

Material recovered from the site represents a wide range of lithic types including an exotic (red jasper) possibly obtained by trade. A quartzite biface and small corner-notched point were recovered, as well as charred and modified bone. One rib fragment was collected which suggests historic use of the site. The bone piece was incised on both surfaces, sawn at one end and drilled at the other. Its function has not been identified. No pottery was found during testing.

This site has the most promise of the Lake Audy sites. The presence of both prehistoric and historic material suggests good potential for an examination of cultural change through time. Excavation and extended testing are recommended. At present, the site does not appear to be endangered by erosion or by development plans. It is doubly

protected by its location and naturalists' concerns; it borders the bison enclosure and is near the northern end of the lake, a short distance from one of only eight bald eagle aeries in the park.

Both new sites were late prehistoric, although excavation may reveal historic components. The presence of a Hudson's Bay Company post near Lake Audy during the last century (T. Tabalinas: pers. comm.) and the lake's proximity to both the Minnedosa River and the Strathclair Trail, avenues of travel for many centuries, suggest that both new sites have the potential for an expanded knowledge of the diverse subsistence bases of the early occupants and transients in the area.

As in many areas of the park, the results of the activities of beavers, whose population has been increasing steadily over the past few decades, are evident around Lake Audy. The mouth of the Minnedosa River at both ends of the lake is inundated with water. Areas which were surveyed in the early 1970s are now inaccessible due to water and extensive reeds. A one-day survey of Lake Audy was done by canoe to check the shoreline for possible sites. Two locales on the west side of the lake were noted but were not tested, as access was prevented by reeds and marshy shoreline.

Two days were spent relocating and assessing other sites in the area around Lake Audy, including the Strathclair Trail which winds north from the lake to the edge of the park and on down to the plains bordering Riding Mountain N.P.. Most sites were successfully relocated, except those now covered by marshland created by beaver activity.

Jackfish Creek, mentioned above, links Lake Audy and Moon Lake, located 18 km directly northeast. The creek may have served as a trail to Moon Lake, which was well-utilized in the past for fishing (T. Tabalinas: pers. comm.). One previously-recorded site at the mouth of Jackfish Creek was relocated at Moon Lake; a ground-stone adze blade was found, not in situ, on the site. Two new sites were recorded on the recently-completed trail around the north end of the lake. Both are on high points of land overlooking the lake.

Previous archaeology in the park recorded five sites on Clear Lake, all of which were excavated. This year's survey crew located all but two of the sites. One of the unlocated sites appears to have been obliterated by marina development.

To summarize, the two Lake Audy sites located by survey in 1981 were tested and mapped. Neither site is threatened at present by natural or human forces; however, should development encroach on the sites, further testing is recommended as they have the potential to provide further information on late prehistoric peoples in the central area of the

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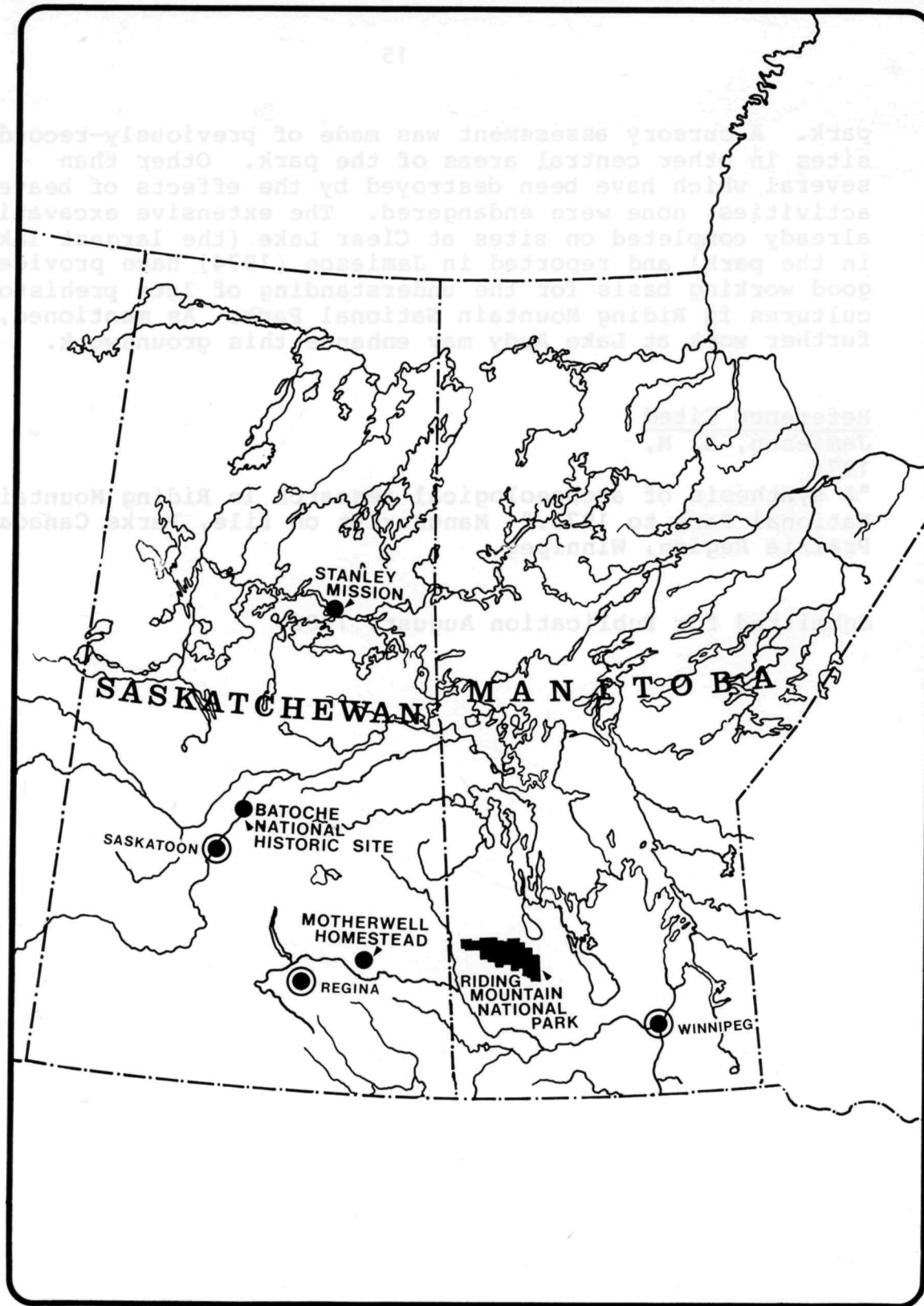


Figure 1. Location of sites. (Drawing by K. Graham-Stevenson)

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