The Nenana River Gorge Site
HEA-62

Preliminary Reoprt on Archaeological Investigations
1975

David C. Plaskett

NENANA RIVER GORGE SITE

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Report to

Geist Fund

University of Alaska Museum

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Nenana River Gorge Site (HEA-62) was discovered in June of 1974 while Dr. Thomas D. Hamilton and I were hiking in the Moody landslide area near Healy, Alaska. The site was partially destroyed by a cut that was made through a point of land near the southern end of the Nenana River Gorge during railroad construction. The great amount of cultural debris that was exposed by this cut and subsequent erosion led to our detection of fire cracked rocks, bone and artifacts on the surface near the erosional cut (Figs. 2 and 3). In the days following discovery of the site, additional surface material was collected and one 1 X 2 meter test pit was excavated to determine the site's approximate extent, cultural affinity, and stratigraphic position. From cultural material recovered on the surface and in the test excavation, it was assumed that the site was recent in time and probably an Athapaskan campsite of protohistoric age. This initial surface collection included obsidian and chert flakes, a stemmed projectile point, several pottery sherds, boulder spalls, Tci-Tho's, hammerstones, a coin, and large quantities of large mammal bone, including some specimens with saw cut marks. From the test excavation obsidian flakes, large mammal bones, and charcoal were found at a depth of approximately 50 to 60 centimeters below the present ground surface.

During the winter of 1974-75 I decided to conduct an archaeological investigation of HEA-62 the following summer as a thesis project for my M.A. degree in Anthropology at the University of Alaska. This site was selected for several reasons. First among the reasons for selecting this

site was the fact that it appeared to be an Athapaskan hunting campsite and very little specific information was known about these camps. Another important consideration was that the site was buried and with this protective cover, as well as an apparent spatial dimension to the site, it appeared possible that activity-specific areas might be detected. Other reasons for selecting this site included the absence of knowledge concerning the late prehistory of this area, the rapid rate of erosion and destruction occuring at the site, and potential contributions to paleoenvironmental reconstructions in this area which could be gained from excavation of the site.

Excavation was conducted at HEA-62 throughout the 1975 field season with support of a grant from the University of Alaska Museum's Geist Fund and the generous efforts of volunteer excavators. Mr. Eugene West was my field colleague throughout most of the field season and worked diligently and tirelessly while offering suggestions, comments and insights. Ms. Ruth Croxton was another person of immeasurable aid and contributed in excavation as well as handling logistic and supply functions necessary for successful fieldwork. Mr. Terry Dickey generously gave time, experience, and photographic assistance to the excavation at several times throughout the field season. Others who contributed unselfishly and eagerly include Don Arthur, Krisse Arthur, Russ Sackett, JoAnn Adams, George Smith, Denise Smith, Arturo Frizzera, Kathy Kirby, Terry Choy, Charles Utermohle, Sharon West, Bob Besse, Dirk Hood, Roxanne Turner, Cindy Quisenberry, Dave Quisenberry, Janie Pearson, Ann Wien, and Ricki Marksheffel. The backfilling crew merits special consideration for this

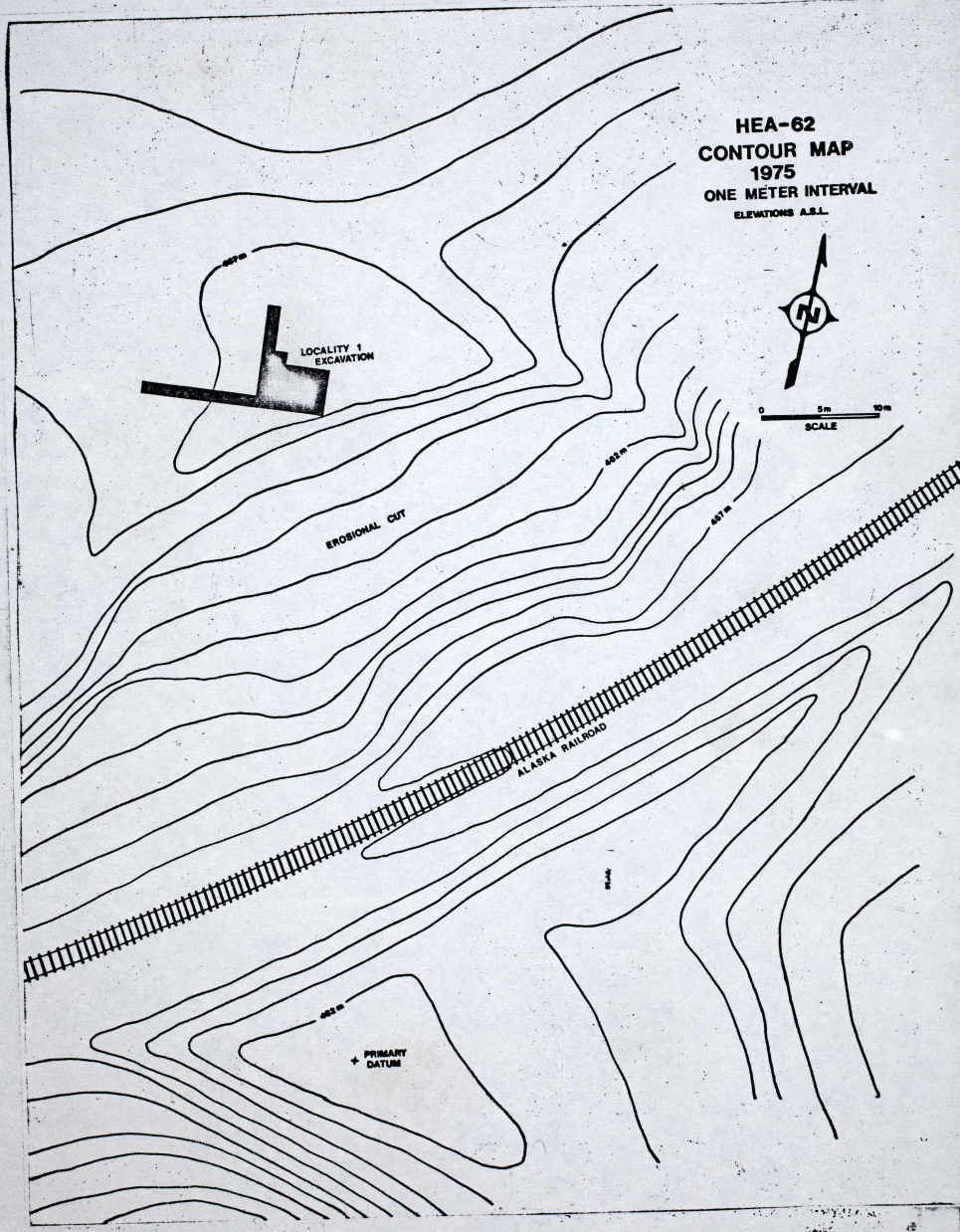
thankless task. Thank Mary Croxton, Harvey Shields, Ruth Croxton, and Robert Thorson. Dr. Thomas D. Hamilton and Mr. Robert M. Thorson contributed geological insights and interpretation at the site. Robert Thorson spent additional time at the end of the field season continuing research in the area and further exploring the site geology.

The Nenana River Gorge Site, which is located at Mile 353.2 on the Alaska Railroad or Mile 241 on the Fairbanks-Anchorage Highway, has been referenced with several different designations during the short time that it has been known. Initially, when the site was reported to the Alaska State Division of Parks in 1974, it was given the state inventory number HEA-13. During the winter of 1974-75 I sent information concerning the Nenana River Gorge Site to the Alaska State Division of Parks and at that time the site was re-listed on the inventory as HEA-62. The site has also been listed on the inventory printout as the Nenana River Gorge and the Dry Creek Gorge. These problems have hopefully now been resolved and the Nenana River Gorge Site is now officially designated HEA-62 in the Alaska State Division of Parks Cultural Heritage Inventory. At the University of Alaska Museum the site has received designations for the years 1974 and 1975. The 1974 designation was UA-74-25 and the 1975 designation was UA-75-45. The use of multiple designations for an archaeological site within the State Division of Parks and the University of Alaska is complicated and confusing. Mr. E. James Dixon, Jr., Curator of Archeology for the University of Alaska Museum, is working on this problem and hopefully, in the near future, will have the matter resolved.

The 1975 investigations at the Nenana River Gorge Site included excavation of a prehistoric Athapaskan component, excavation of a sporadic historic component, detection of two additional site localities, recovery of stratigraphic and geological information, survey and mapping of the site area, collection of palynological samples, collection and recording of present flora and fauna, and the collection of dendrochronological samples for climatological and dating correlations. This report is a tentative outline of these investigations and is necessarily bounded by incompleteness due to the present stage of analysis of the site material. At this time the faunal analysis is in progress, C_{14} dates are not yet available, and the descriptive information is being completed. This work is in progress and will be completed in the near future.

The field season began on May 16 when we drove out of Fairbanks with our truckload of equipment and supplies. This year had a late spring, but the snow cover of the previous winter had completely melted at HEA-62 except for isolated patches. Our camp was established approximately 30 meters west of the site. We experienced several light snowfalls at this early time of the season. By the first week in June everything had greened out and summer was in full control. During the summer, a total of fifty-one days were spent in direct investigation of the site. The size of the excavation crew oscillated from one excavator alone, at times, to four or five excavators on rare days, with two excavators being the most frequent situation. Excavation was completed on forty-eight one-meter squares and these ranged in depth from 55 to 110 centimeters in the main excavation area. One 1 X 1.5 meter square was excavated to a depth of 5.25 meters. Although the main excavation was concentrated near

the area of erosion resulting from the railroad cut (see site map), several other localities were discovered and tested. The main excavation area is designated Locality I. Locality II is on the ridge above the main site area and on the west side of the highway. Locality III is on the ridge and the east side of the highway. The 1975 field season was completed on September 1 when backfilling was completed in the main excavation area (Locality I) and our camp was disassembled. By the last week in August snow was falling daily above 3,000 feet on the surrounding mountains.


HEA-62
CONTOUR MAP
1975
ONE METER INTERVAL
ELEVATIONS A.S.L.
N
0
5m
10m
SCALE
LOCALITY 1
EXCAVATION
EROSIONAL CUT
ALASKA RAILROAD
PRIMARY
DATUM

II. MAPPING, TESTING, SURFACE MATERIAL

The initial period of the 1975 field season was spent mapping, testing site areas, and attempting to salvage as much of the surface material as possible. A contour map with a one-meter contour interval was desired and time was spent mapping spot elevations, using an engineering transit. The major features within a .5 kilometer radius of the Locality I area were mapped. The primary datum for the site map was located on a stable ground surface on the south side of the railroad cut. From this datum a base line was established on true north using a magnetic declination of 29° east. From this base line the site grid was established. The site grid was laid out in one meter increments (Fig. 4).

Test pits were excavated on both sides of the railroad tracks near the erosional cut. Two 1 X 2 meter test pits (Test pits 3 and 4) were excavated early in the field season on the south side of the railroad tracks. Both of these test pits proved to be sterile of cultural material but did contain the same stratigraphic sequence, in a more compressed vertical dimension, as was found on the north side of the tracks. Later in the field season, a third test pit (Test pit 6) was excavated on the south side of the railroad tracks in a depression that was thought likely to be a cultural feature (Fig. 5). This depression appears to have been the result of large glacial erratic boulders rotating in the unstable ground of the Moody area. On the north side of the railroad tracks, two 1 X 2 meter test pits were excavated early in the season (Test pits 2 and 5). Both of these test pits yielded cultural material. Test pit 2 contained

a prehistoric hearth with associated fire cracked rocks, bone and obsidian. Test pit 5 contained a historic component which yielded metal objects, a leather button. From a lower stratum in Test pit 5 charcoal and the fragments of one large mammal tooth were found.

Later in the field season, testing was conducted on the prominent ridge north of Locality I and on the west side of the highway. The trail from the highway to the main site area crosses over and down this ridge. Five one meter square test pits were excavated in this area (Test pits 7 - 11). Cultural material was recovered from Test pit 10 (Fig. 33) and Test pit 11 (Fig. 34). These test pits contained lithic artifacts, obsidian chips, fire cracked rocks, and faunal remains of large and small mammals. This area was designated Locality II. Across the highway on the east side, surface material was collected from an erosional area created by highway construction. This area is designated Locality III. A one meter test pit was excavated in this area (Test pit 12). Although no cultural material was recovered from Test pit 12, several very interesting paleosol sequences were noticed and one, which was approximately one meter deep, contained a heavy concentration of charcoal. This area needs additional testing of these lower paleosols.

One of the initial concerns was to salvage as much of the surface material from the erosional cut in Locality I as possible. In an attempt to accomplish this, the erosional surface was gridded off and a systematic collection was made from each grid unit. The plan was to screen areas within each grid unit that showed potential in terms of recovery of cultural material. Complications such as rapid eolian deposition on this

surface and strong winds which blew material from the screen made this process difficult and this aspect of the project was eventually abandoned. However, additional surface material was collected through this process.

III. LOCALITY I

Excavation was begun in a 4 X 6 meter area of Locality I which is on the site grid from 56N-60N and 10W-16W (see site map). This area was selected for two reasons. First, there was a shallow depression running through this area and it was the only surface feature that looked remotely cultural. The second reason was more the result of technique. I wanted to open an excavation area that would show a spatial dimension so that we could detect activity areas. This initial 4 X 6 meter excavation area was on the north side of the railroad tracks and near the edge of the erosional cut. Eventually this area was expanded and, in total, 33 grid units were excavated here. The shallow depression was found to not be associated with the stratigraphic components of the site. It probably was the result of later disturbance, possibly by maintenance crews of the Alaska Railroad in an attempt to channel runoff water away from the erosional cut to possibly check erosion.

Techniques

Archaeological techniques continually need modification, development and adaptation to specific site requirements. HEA-62 was no exception. Initially, the standard technique of excavating until finding cultural material, recording, and removing the material was followed. While this approach was adequate, we were never quite satisfied that we were recovering the maximum possible data for the circumstances. New procedures and techniques developed in an attempt to improve data recovery.

The new procedures and techniques involved a sequence of events within a one meter grid unit as follows: excavation through the culture

bearing strata leaving artifacts and cultural material *in situ* (Fig. 7). When grid unit has been excavated and cultural material exposed, a string grid was placed on the grid unit, photographs were taken vertically from above the grid unit with the string grid giving control to the photograph (Fig. 9).The grid unit was mapped on graph paper to scale with major items numbered (Fig. 8). Fieldnotes were made and cultural material was removed and bagged with numbers corresponding to numbers on the map drawings. This technique allowed nearly complete reconstruction and notes spatial distribution of tools, features, faunal remains and activity areas. These techniques were also found to be faster than the previous excavation techniques used.

Another technique adopted was the screening of backdirt from each excavation unit (Fig. 11). This was not used as a check to determine the proficiency of the excavator, but rather was utilized as an aid to help the excavator recover quantities of fine and fragmented material such as burned bone fragments which require exhaustive time to excavate individually.

The complete backdirt from two one-meter grid units was packaged and brought back to the archeology laboratory for flotation analysis. These samples are partially worked up at this time and I have already found that this is a good technique for checking the amount of microfauna, micro-flora, and small lithics that are not recoverable by standard techniques in the field.

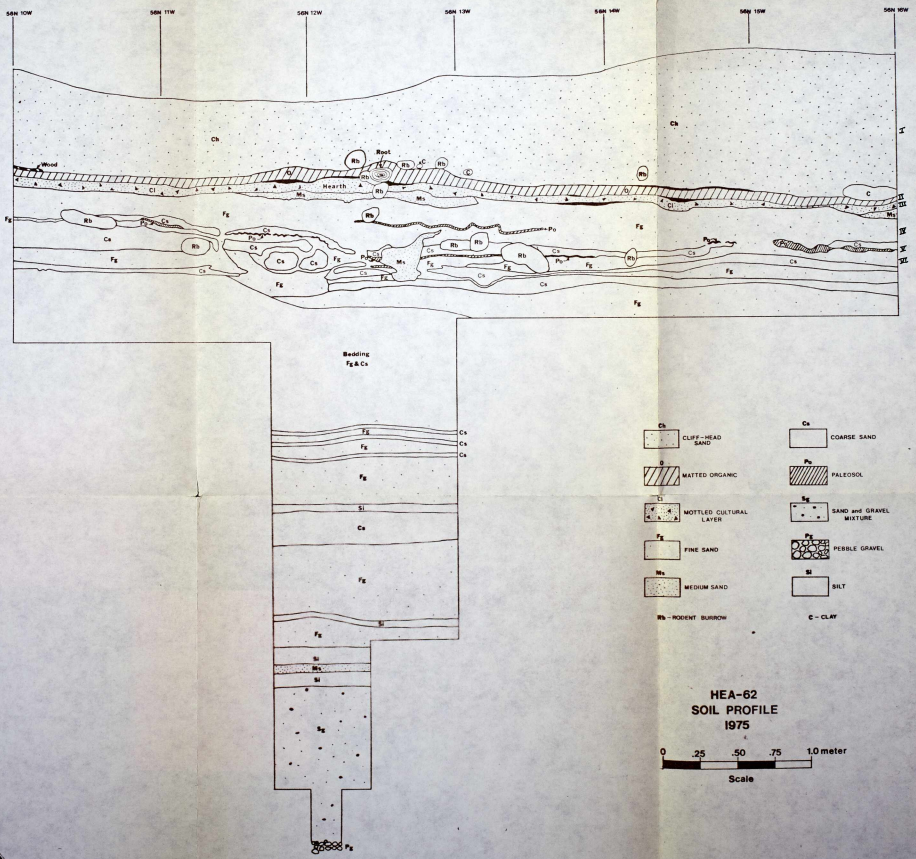
Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy at HEA-62 holds the key to understanding the sequence of events at the site as well as giving a time perspective (Fig. 10). At present, six eolian related strata (I-VI on profile), and fourteen fluvial strata (VII-XX on profile) are delineated. Here, I am only going to deal with the eolian strata, but will mention that the fluvial deposits have important paleoenvironmental data in terms of pollen grains, plant parts, geological features indicating changes in stream gradient and position, and dating.

Strata I (see profile) is the cliff head sand unit. In this area it ranges from 45 to 100 centimeters in depth. This has been a strata of rapid deposition and no defined organic zones occur within it.

Strata II (see profile) is a matted organic layer and is composed of plant parts and litter from a forest floor. Spruce trees are rooted in this layer and protrude up into Strata I. The root of a spruce stump can be seen between 56N/12W and 56N/13W. Two important points should be made concerning this strata. The first is that the historic component that has been encountered sporadically in Locality I is found at the contact zone between Strata I and Strata II. Second is that spruce stumps with steel axe and saw cut marks on them are found rooted in Strata II and protruding into or through Strata I.

Strata III (see profile) is a mottled organic cultural layer of a prehistoric Athapaskan archaeological component. This strata is composed of a mixture of charcoal, organic material, fire cracked rocks, eolian


56N 10W
56N 11W
56N 12W
56N 13W
56N 14W
56N 15W
56N 16W
Ch
Wood
Root
Rb
Hearth
Ms
Fe
Ce
Cs
Po
Bedding
Fe & Cs
Si
Sg
Pe
C
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
Ch CLIFF-HEAD SAND
O MATTED ORGANIC
Cl MOTTLED CULTURAL LAYER
Fe FINE SAND
Ms MEDIUM SAND
Rb - RODENT BURROW
Cs COARSE SAND
Po PALEOSOL
Sg SAND and GRAVEL MIXTURE
Pe PEBBLE GRAVEL
Si SILT
C - CLAY
HEA-62
SOIL PROFILE
1975
0 .25 .50 .75 1.0 meter
Scale

sand, and cultural material. This strata is consistently below the well defined and easily distinguished Strata II throughout Locality I.

Strata IV, V, and VI (see profile) consist of eolian loess deposition with a discontinuous paleosol running through it at a depth of from 110 to 120 centimeters. No cultural material was detected in this paleosol.

Two stratigraphic control sections were excavated at Locality I. Both control sections exceeded five meters in depth (Fig. 15). From these sections, geological and paleoenvironmental activities were indicated. Pollen samples were taken from several silt layers near the bottom of stratigraphic control section II and these may yield information concerning early Holocene environments in this area.

Historic Component

An historic archaeological component has been found in three locations at Locality I. These locations are in Test pit 5, in grid unit 56N/21W, and on the surface in the erosional cut.

Test pit 5 contained round nails, wire, and a leather button. These items were lying on the contact surface between Strata II and Strata I.

Grid unit 56N/21W contained a wooden box (Fig. 12) with grooved corners, round nails, and reinforcement bands of metal. Inside this box was found a portion of a wooden folding tape measure (Fig. 13) with a brass hinge, and a carved wooden peg (Fig. 14). The bottom of this box

was lying in the contact zone between Strata II and Strata I.

Surface material that can surely be placed in the historic period and probably associated with this component are several large mammal bones with saw cut marks, a coin with the inscription "PLAY MONEY 1¢", and three .22 calibre cartridges (Fig. 32).

Approximately thirty meters behind site Locality I is a log cabin that is partially collapsed. This historic cabin has experienced a rapid accumulation of eolian deposition around the base since its construction (the dating of which I hope to determine dendrochronologically) and the door to the cabin appears lower as a result of this accumulation (Fig. 6).

On the basis of the rapid eolian accumulation evident in profile Strata I and the historic cabin at that site, the presence of historic items of a construction nature in the contact between Strata II and Strata I, the cut marks on the spruce trees that are rooted into Strata II but protrude through Strata I and the late date of historic contact in this area (Yanert 1900; Brooks 1903), it is probable that the historical component is associated with the railroad construction of 1921 and 1922 of the area. Further, it seems probable that the rapid eolian deposition of Strata I and change from a spruce forest flora of Strata II to the present transition flora of willow and alder is associated with the cutting of the sruce trees at site Locality I for their probable utilization in railroad construction. The fact that some of the cut spruce stumps from the previous spruce forest of Strata II are 60 centimeters or more above

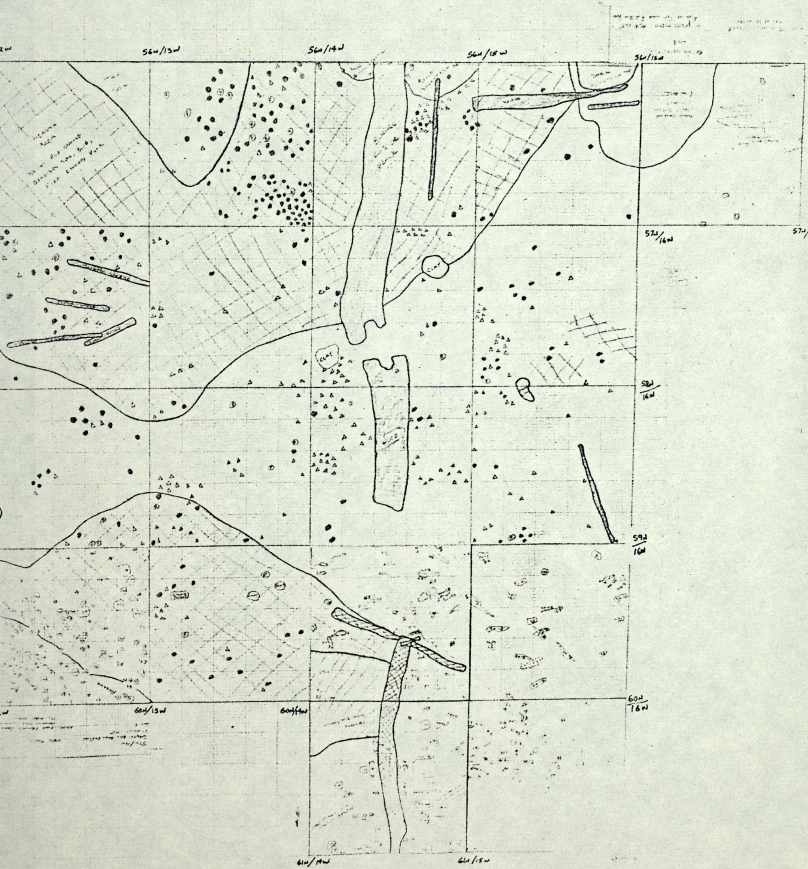
Strata II may indicate winter cutting of these trees when snow conditions would necessitate a higher cut on the trunk.

Prehistoric Component

The original indication when HEA-62 was examined in 1974 was that it was protohistoric in age. With the delineation of a historic component that is stratigraphically above a lower component, as well as the excavation of a spruce root that was in Strata II and growing directly over a hearth in Strata III (profile 56N/12W to 56N/13W) there is little doubt that the lower component is prehistoric. The age of the component is still not known and it is hoped that C_{14} dating will indicate the component's antiquity.

The distribution of cultural material within the excavated areas of Locality I (see distribution map) seems to indicate a temporary camp in which large mammals were butchered, the meat and skins processed, bone rendered into bone grease, with the roasting of meat. It would appear that this is a seasonal hunting camp. The season of habitation is not determined at this time and it is hoped that the faunal analysis will help determine this. It is possible to determine the season that sheep and caribou are killed by cross-sectioning their teeth and looking at the cementum layers. Hopefully we can also make these determinations of seasonality.

It is assumed that the people occupying this site were of an Athapaskan group. A review of the Athapaskan literature to determine how closely some of the activities and features from this site correspond


56N/13W
56N/14W
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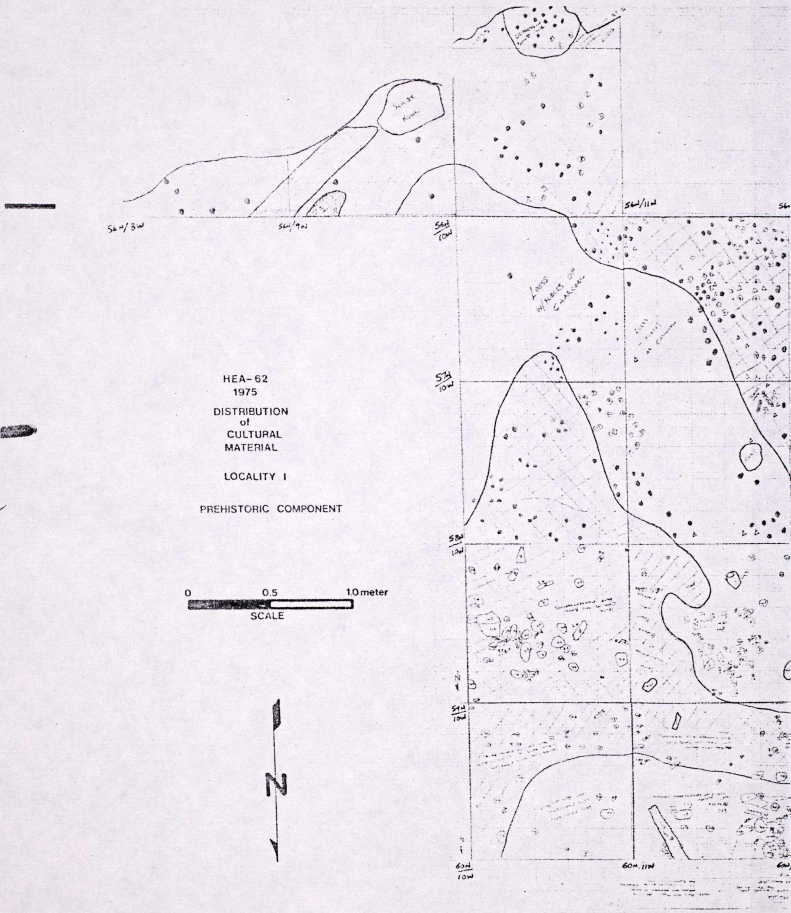

HEA-62
1975
DISTRIBUTION
of
CULTURAL
MATERIAL
LOCALITY I
PREHISTORIC COMPONENT
0
0.5
1.0 meter
SCALE
N

with general patterns is necessary. At present, the site is determined to be Athapaskan by default because if the site is of a late prehistoric age, the probability is great that it is Athapaskan. Determining the specific Athapaskan group is difficult.

Activities need to be closely examined from the prehistoric site component. With the control achieved in excavation of this component, it should be possible to associate animal species butchered or processed with tools and specific hearths or features. During the initial part of the faunal analysis, it became apparent that certain parts of certain animals were associated with certain features. An example is grid unit 54N/10W, which had a deep pit filled with broken but unburned sheep bones. The particular bones were vertebra fragments and rib fragments. Analysis of these kinds of data will potentially be rewarding in understanding the activities and behavior of the occupants of this site.

Fire cracked rocks are one of the most abundant of cultural remains at the site. These probably were associated with cooking and possibly were associated with the pottery from this site. Analysis of the fire cracked rock (Fig. 16) may help lead to a determination of the length of occupation of the site. I have been working on the analysis of the fire cracked rock and have come to the conclusion that simply counting the fire cracked rocks does not yield meaningful information concerning site activities or duration. The reason for this is that the fire cracked rocks are mainly fragments and these vary in size, shape, and the number which formerly made up one whole rock. If, however, it could be determined how many whole rocks were originally present, whether they were of a

consistent size and weight, the feature or hearth that they were associated with, and approximately how often rocks were replaced, then it would be possible to determine how long a hearth or feature had been used and, potentially, the duration of site occupation itself. From HEA-62 Locality I I have determined from whole fire cracked rocks recovered and from the outer cortex of the fragments of fire cracked rocks that there was a preference for a certain size of rock to perform the function that the fire cracked rocks performed. This preference was for rocks of cobble size as defined by the Wentworth geologic scale. I have also determined tentatively that the mean weight of a fire cracked cobble is approximately 500 grams. By weighing the fire cracked rock fragments, I can determine how many whole cobbles were associated with each feature and potentially how long each was used. Quantities of quartz and schist were also found associated with the prehistoric component of Locality I.

The tentative identification of large mammals including Dall sheep (Figs. 28 and 31), caribou (Fig. 27b), moose (Fig. 31), black bear (Fig. 29), and the presence of other small mammal bones indicate that this camp was a headquarters from which hunters operated and returned with various animals. The number of animals from each species, and estimates of age, sex, and probable overall biomass have not yet been computed.

The inclusion of the remaining surface material not assigned to the historic period into the prehistoric component seems valid because of the failure to find any other prehistoric components through testing lower strata, and the similarity in tools, inferred activities that the tools

would have been used for, and duplication of some of the surface lithologies. It is interesting that two similar but varying types of pottery have been found at the site with Type I (Fig. 19) from the surface collection, and Type II (Fig. 23) from excavation.

Lithologies of artifacts from Locality I include chalcedony, quartz, several kinds of cherts, obsidian, jasper, and meta-sedimentary types. Artifacts include a projectile point (Fig. 17a), mica projectile points and worked mica (Fig. 18), one biface (Fig. 17b), Tci-Tho's (Figs. 20 and 25), hammerstone (Fig. 22), an abrader or whetstone (Fig. 21) and boulder spalls (Fig. 24), pottery - ?

IV. LOCALITIES II AND III

Testing was conducted in two previously-mentioned localities of HEA-62. Both localities are situated along the same ridge and are separated by approximately twenty meters and transection by the highway.

Locality I was found within a thin eolian cover that was overlying parent gravel. The maximum depth of this eolian cover was 10 centimeters where cultural material was recovered. Spatially, this locality appears to be restricted to an area approximately 5 meters square. Cultural material included fire cracked rocks, burned bone of large and small mammals, obsidian flakes, boulder spalls (Fig. 34), and one biface (Fig. 33). At present there are several explanations for this locality, assuming that it is of late prehistoric age and roughly in the same time range as Locality I (based on faunal preservation and similarity in form and material type of cultural material). One explanation is that this locality was part of the area (Locality III) on the other side of the present highway and was a camp similar to Locality I, but in a different year. Another possibility is that Locality II is associated with Locality I. A third postulate is that this locality, which seems to be more spatially restricted and tentatively shows a greater frequency of small mammal bones and few large mammals, was a campsite of a different season and occupied by fewer individuals. It may be that Locality I represents a seasonal campsite where meat and skins were secured by individuals (i.e., a fall Athapaskan hunting campsite). Locality II may represent the return of several individuals who were familiar with this

area from hunting here in another season and who were returning at a time when stored winter food supplies were low in late winter or early spring in an attempt to secure small mammals and possibly a few larger animals to subsist until the spring caribou migrations occurred in the area. As stated, postulate III is based on the spatial limits and faunal frequencies of this locality. It may also be that the margin of the ridge where this locality is situated would be wind swept and more snow free than other parts of HEA-62 in winter.

Locality III is known only from surface material to the east of the present highway. Only one test pit (Test pit 12) was excavated in this area due to a lack of time. The component appears to have been disturbed as a result of highway construction. Cultural material recovered includes fire cracked rocks, burned large mammal bones, flakes and one large biface (Fig. 35). The cultural material from this locality is similar to material recovered in Locality I. It is also assumed to be within the space time range as Locality I.

V. SUMMARY

Although the analysis is incomplete at this time, several conclusions have been reached concerning HEA-62. This site is now known to have three spatially separated localities. Locality I contains both a historic and prehistoric component. On the basis of stratigraphic information and the kinds of items recovered, it appears probable that this historic component is related to the railroad construction of 1921 and 1922. The prehistoric component is stratigraphically separated from the historic component and appears to be the remains of a seasonal Athapaskan hunting camp of temporary duration. With the analysis of the faunal material from this component it should be possible to determine the season of use. Analysis of fire cracked rocks may indicate the time duration of this campsite. The complete record of distribution of the cultural material and features from excavation of this site should allow the detection of activity areas and associations between tools, species of animals and features.

Localities II and III should give additional information concerning utilization and possibly seasonal movements of groups or individuals in this area in the past. It is probable that these localities were also occupied by late prehistoric Athapaskan groups.

From tree-ring samples collected from living trees, spruce stumps, and the historic cabin at the site, it should be possible to determine the date when the spruce forest which formerly covered this site was cut. The date of construction of the historic cabin may also be determined. These

tree-ring samples may also give additional information concerning climatic conditions of the past in this area.

Geologic information recovered from this site will allow stratigraphic correlations for the historic and prehistoric components as well as contribute information for reconstruction of the paleogeography and paleoecology of the site area in the late Pleistocene and Holocene periods. Pollen samples as well as plant parts from early geological strata in the site may yield C_{14} dates and climatological information.

FIGURES

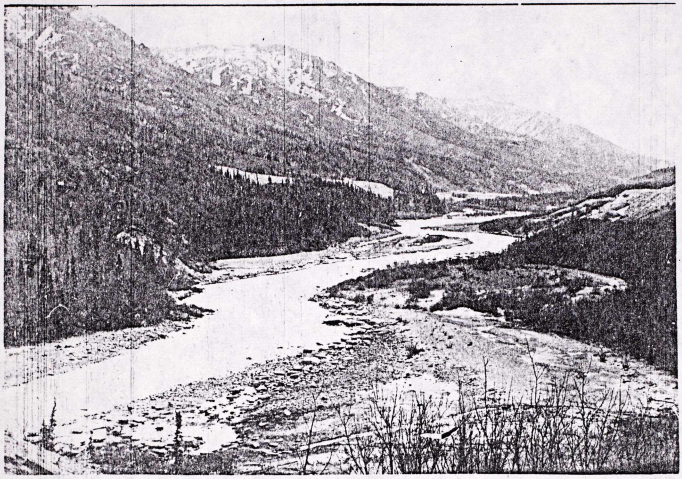


Fig. 1. View of Nenana River from HEA-62 looking south.

Fig. 2. Erosional cut at HEA-62 from the south.

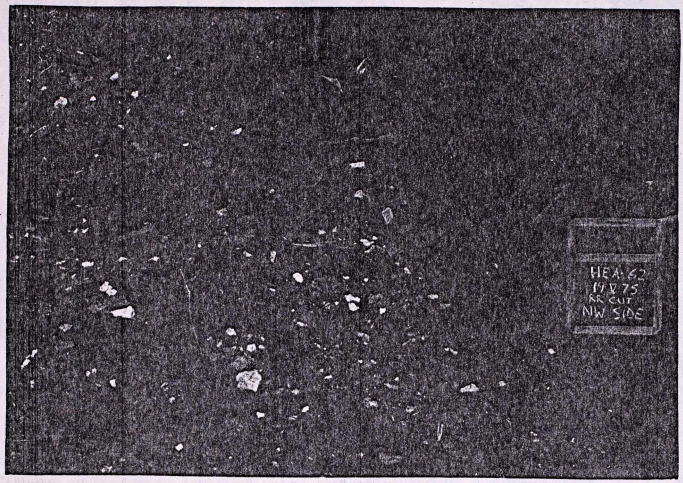


Fig. 3. Cultural debris laying on ground in erosional cut.

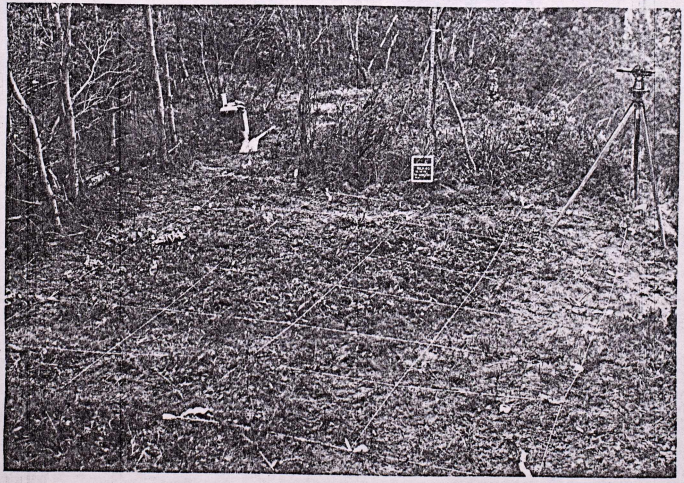


Fig. 4. Grid before excavation.

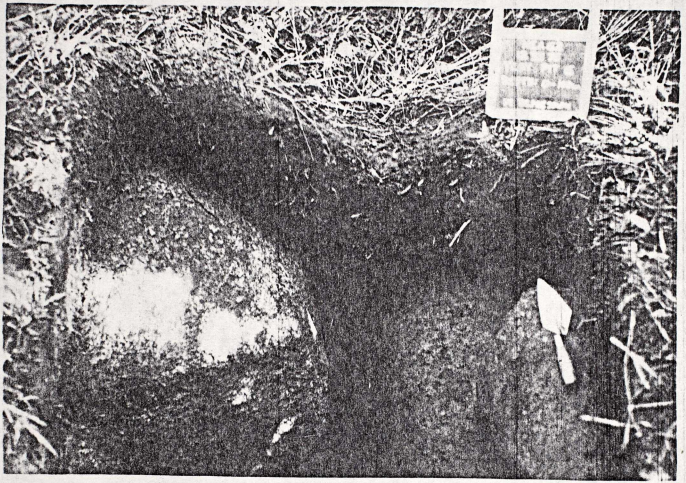


Fig. 5. Test pit 6.

Fig. 6. Historic cabin near site.

Fig. 7. Exposing cultural material in situ.

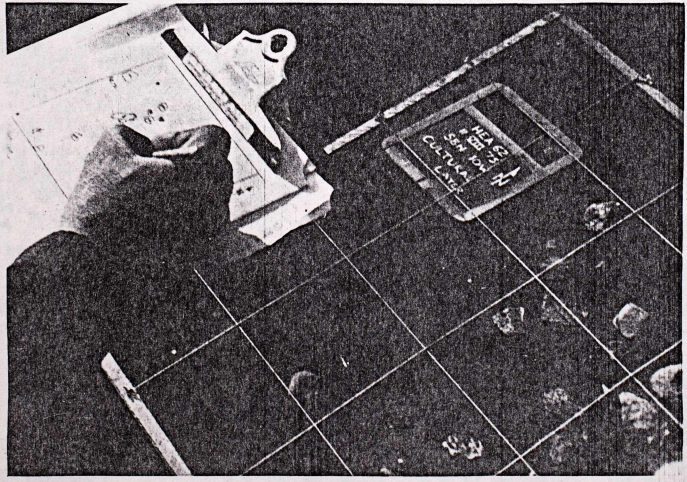


Fig. 8. Mapping with the aid of a string grid.

Fig. 9. One meter square with cultural material in situ.

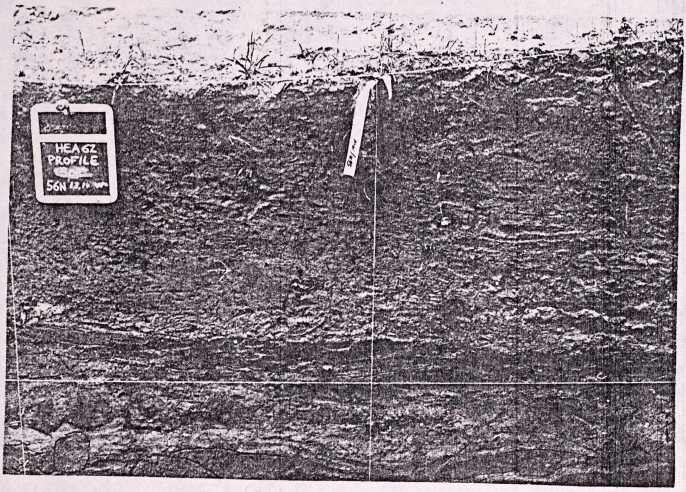


Fig. 10. Strata in main excavation, locality I.

Fig. 11. Screening backdirt.

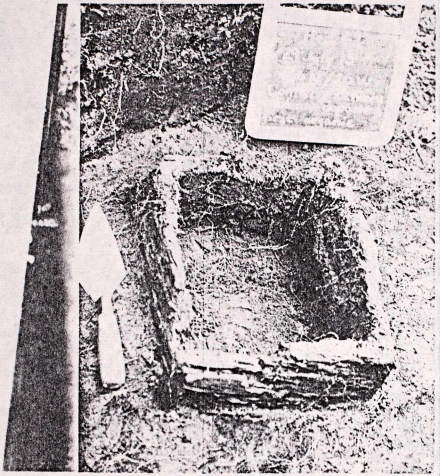


Fig. 12. Wooden box from historic period.

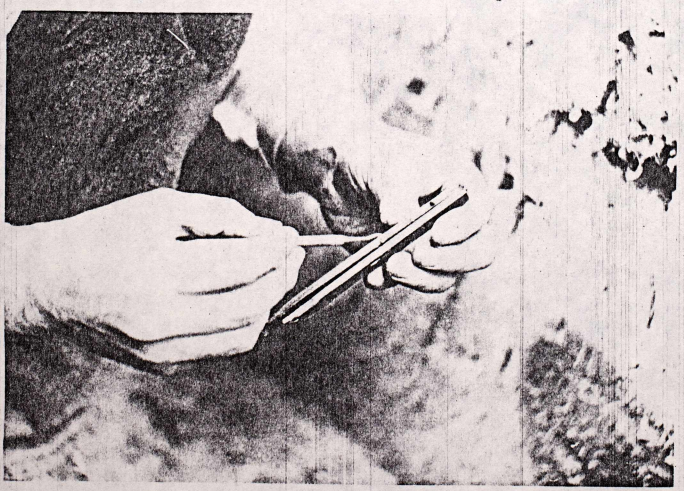


Fig. 13. Folding tape-measure from historic period.

Natural size.

Fig. 14. Carved wooden peg.

Fig. 15. Stratigraphic control section II.

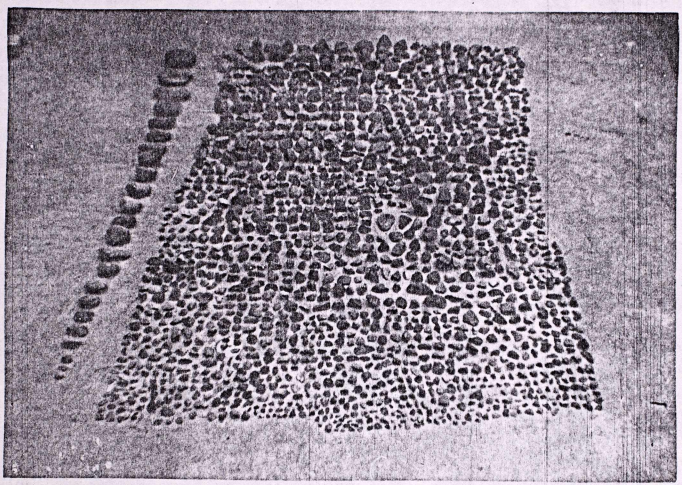


Fig. 16. Fire cracked rocks from main excavation area.

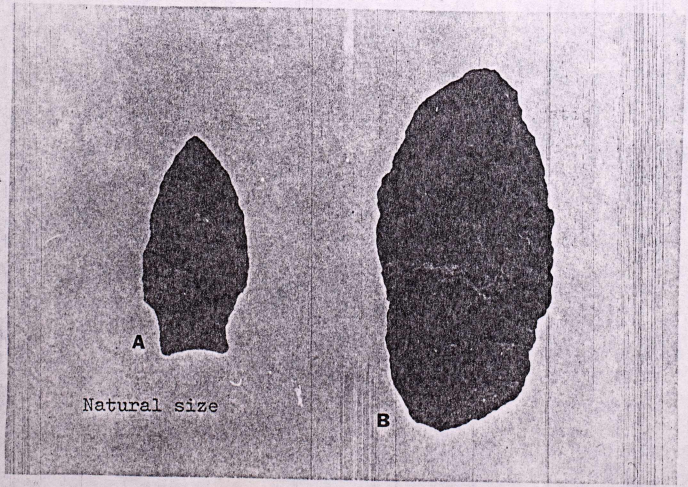


Fig. 17. A. Projectile point. B. Biface.

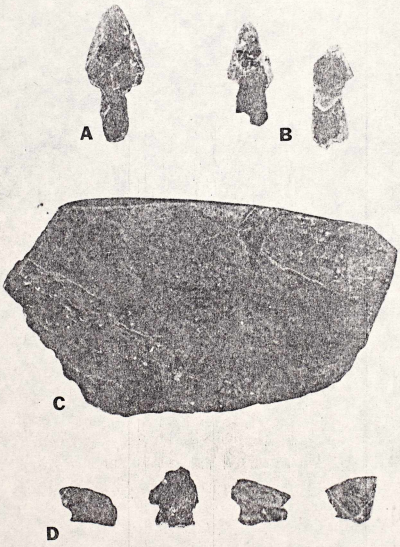
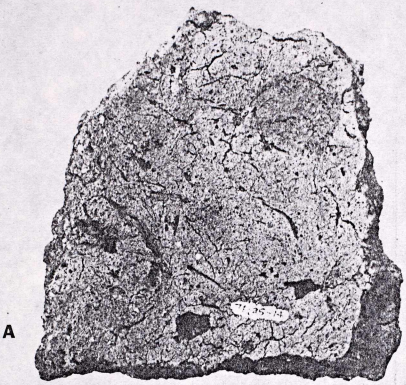
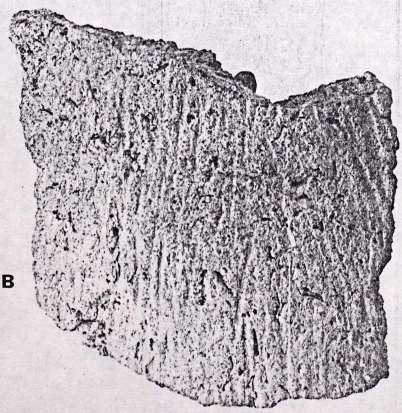


Fig. 18. A. Mica Projectile Point.
B. Fragment of Mica Projectile Point.
C. Piece of ground Mica.
D. Notched of grooved fragments of Mica.



A

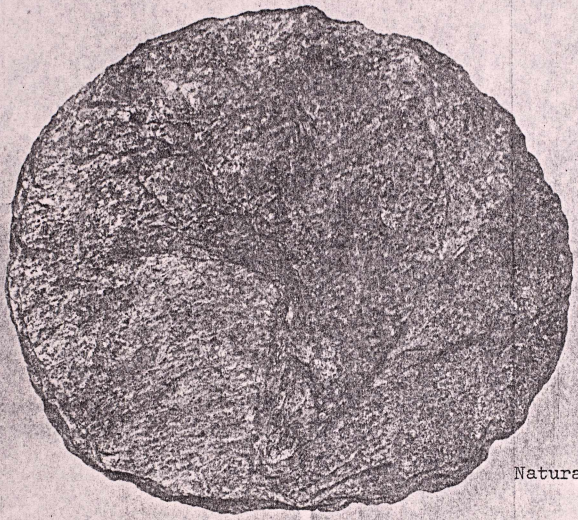
Natural size



B

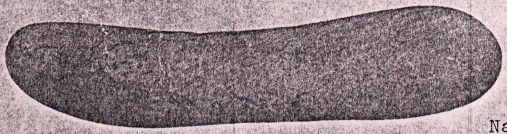
Natural size

Fig. 19. A. Inner surface of Type I potsherd.
B. Outer surface of Type I potsherd.



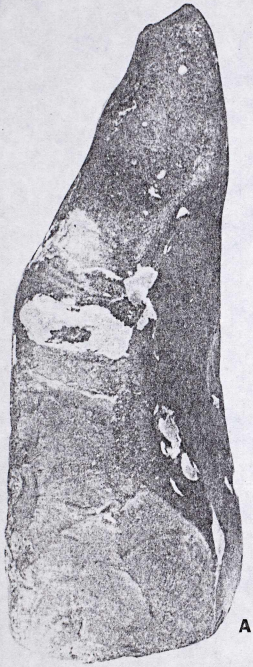
Natural size

Fig. 20. Tci-Tho.



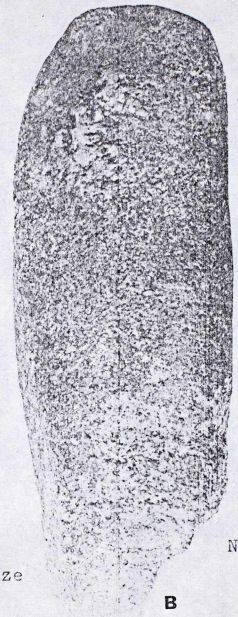
Natural size

Fig. 21. Abrader.



Natural size

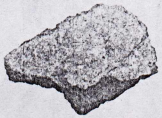
A



Natural size

B

Fig. 22. A. Hammerstone. B. Hammerstone.

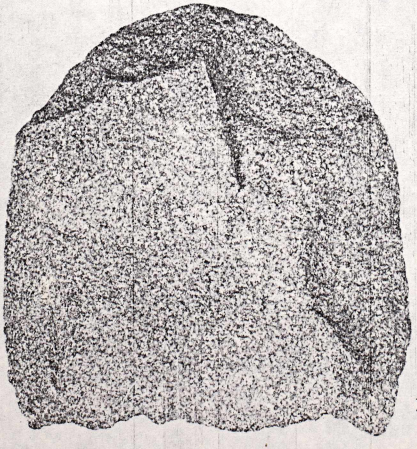


Natural size

Fig. 23. Outer surface of Type II potsherd.

Natural size

Fig. 24. Retouched boulder spall.



Natural size

Fig. 25. Tci-Tho.

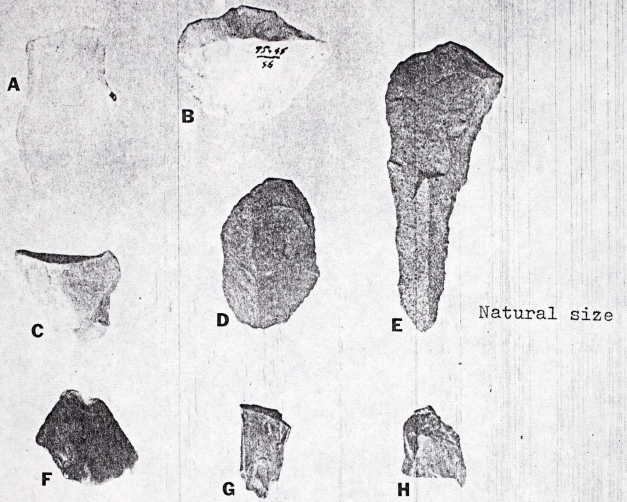


Fig. 26. Lithologies. A. Chalcedony. B. Quartz.
C. Light Chert (Grey).
D. Pink Chert. E. Grey Med/Sed.
F. Obsidian. G. Brown Chert
H. Jasper.

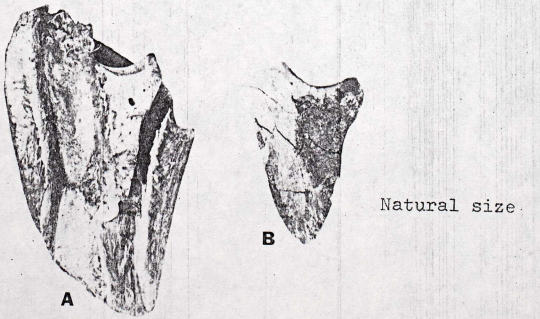
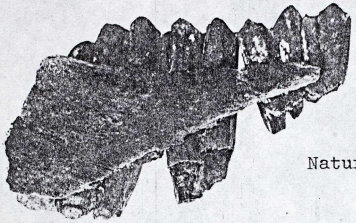
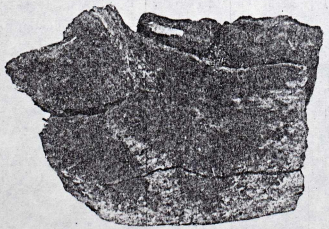


Fig. 27. A. Hoof with hoof core from recent Caribou.
B. Burned hoof core from HEA-62.



Natural size

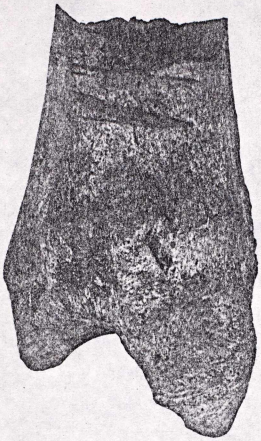
Fig 28. Sheep mandible with teeth from HEA-62.



Natural size

Fig. 29. Black Bear mandible fragment from HEA-62.

Fig. 30. Dall Sheep horn core from HEA-62.

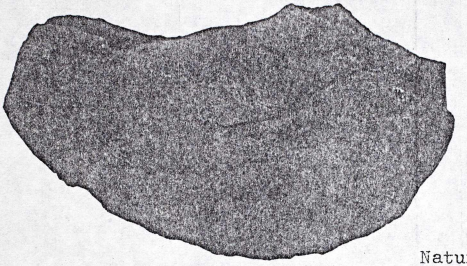


Natural size

Fig. 31. Cut marks on distal end of moose tibia from HEA-62.

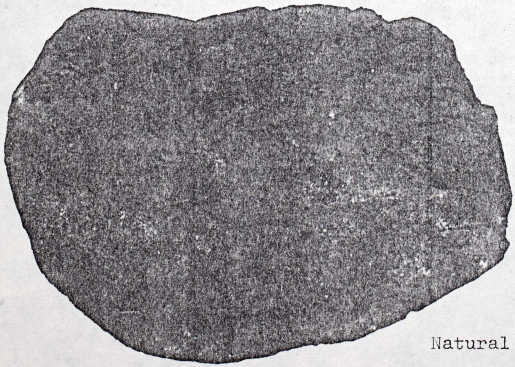
Natural size

Fig. 32. A. .22 calibre rifle cartridges.
B. Coin.



Natural size

Fig. 33. Biface from locality II.



Natural size

Fig. 34. Boulder spall from locality II.

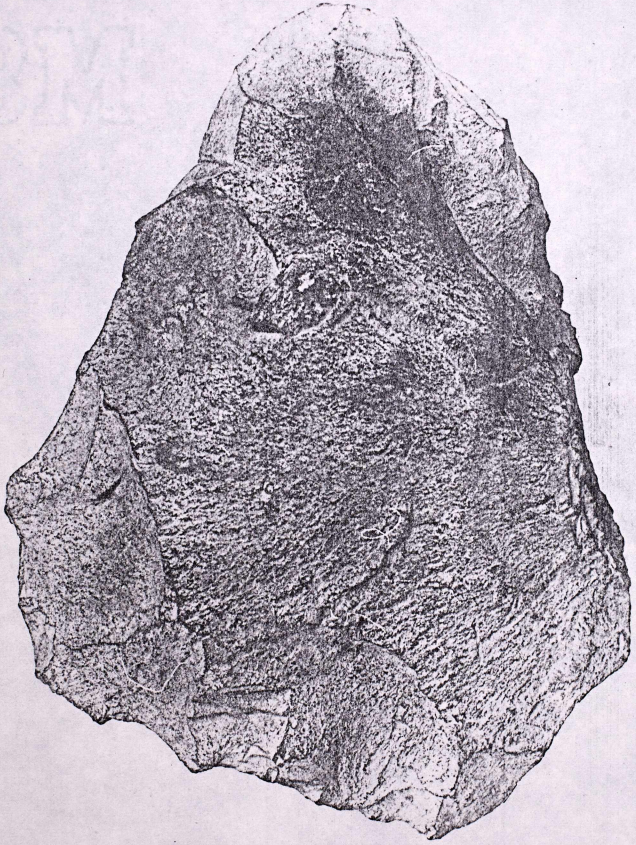


Fig. 35. Large Biface from locality III.
Natural size.