

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration FormNATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name P-Flat siteother names/site number 47AS47

2. Location

street & number [REDACTED]city, town Bayfield☒ vicinitystate Wisconsincode WIcounty Ashlandcode 003zip code 54814

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
	buildings
	sites
	structures
	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/ANumber of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Edurn W. BeardsDate July 29, 1988State or Federal agency and bureau National Park Service, Dept. of the InteriorIn my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other, (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC--Seasonal camp
SUBSISTENCE--Fishing camp (Historic-
Aboriginal and Non-aboriginal)

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

LANDSCAPE--National park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls

roof

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The P-Flat site, 47AS47 [REDACTED] the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore. The site represents a significant intact multicomponent site which provides a view of the prehistoric to historic transition period of the upper Great Lakes region. The site has preserved features, artifacts, faunal remains, floral remains, and datable materials.

Resource Count

Contributing Resources: There is one contributing resource which is an archeological site.

Noncontributing Resources: There are no noncontributing resources at the site.

Environmental Description

The regional landscape generally reflects the glacial history of the area. Glacial and subsequent lacustrine deposits associated with glacial Lake Duluth comprise the parent material for area soils. The predominate soil associations result from the extensive distribution of lacustrine clay. Minor associations result from the thin mantling of clays by reworked sands and terrace gravels. This distinction is significant in the Apostle Islands since few prehistoric sites have been located in clay derived soils. This apparent site location bias for sandy soil associations probably reflects the relative drainage capabilities of the particular associations.

Vegetation on the islands has been characterized by coniferous and mixed coniferous forest since shortly after glacial retreat. In a recent study, Swain (1981) has used pollen

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☒ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Archeology--Historic aboriginal

Archeology--Historic non-aboriginal

Period of Significance

Mid 17th to 18th

Late 18th to 19th

Significant Dates

1640 -1950

Cultural Affiliation

Historic Aboriginal Mid 17th to 18th centuries

Non-aboriginal Historic Late 18th to Mid 19th centuries

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary Statement

The P-flat site represents a significant multicomponent site with both intact prehistoric and historic components present. Preservation at the site provides a significant subsurface resource data base not common to this region. The site provides an opportunity to view the transition between the prehistoric and the historic period in the upper Great Lakes region.

Specific Dates

Dates of occupation of 47AS47 are based on radiocarbon samples and the presence of late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifacts associated with what is believed to be a nineteenth century commercial fishing camp (Birmingham and Salzer 1980). The ceramics, the trade beads, the metal awl fragments, and the TLM and radiocarbon dates obtained from 47AS47 indicate occupation of the site occurred during the mid-seventeenth through the eighteenth centuries (Richner 1983:189). This was a period of transition between the Early and Middle Historic periods as defined by Quimby (1966). Radiocarbon dates obtained at the site were 160+/-50 (Beta-3195) and 170+/-50 (Beta-3196) yrs B.P. These dates corrected following Klein, Lerman, Damon, and Ralph 1982 range from 1640 to 1950 A.D. Thermoluminescence samples were dated at 180+/-30 (Alpha-1492) and 250+/-50 (Alpha-877). Corrected dates are 1740 to 1800 for Alpha-1492 and 1650 to 1750 for Alpha 877.

Research Topics and Related Data Categories

The P-Flat site, 47AS47, can contribute in the area of historic archeological significance. An important

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

☒ See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State historic preservation office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Specify repository:

Midwest Archeological Center
Lincoln, Nebraska

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A _____
Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
Zone Easting Northing

D _____

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Cathie Masters/Archeologist date 4/26/88
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 5 1986

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1

and charcoal analysis of lake and bog sediments [redacted] reconstruct pre-settlement forests. His findings indicate a relation between soil type (parent material) and vegetation type. Presently, the forest on [redacted] composed of mixed hardwoods, birch, basswood, quite diverse. Several species of mammals as well as transient avian populations and aquatic species are present which may have provided significant food resources for aboriginal populations.

The present climate of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore region is largely continental although modification by Lake Superior and Chequamegon Bay is a significant tempering influence. Seasonal mean temperatures are: winter, 15.1 degrees F; and summer, 64.2 degrees F. The average frost-free season is 116 days, from May 30 to September 23. Precipitation is substantial with a recorded annual mean of 26.88. (Salzer and Overstreet 1976).

Physical Description

[redacted]

Recordation

The P-Flat site, 47AS47, was located in 1975 during the course of an archeological reconnaissance survey conducted by the Logan Museum of Anthropology at Beloit College, Wisconsin. The survey was part of a larger project to inventory and assess prehistoric and historic archeological resources within the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore-Wisconsin (Salzer and Overstreet 1976:102).

Initial testing was undertaken in 1975. Field notes indicate three 2 x 2 meter test pits were excavated. [redacted]

[redacted] Lithic debitage, faunal remains (mostly fish), clay pipe fragments, great amounts of firecracked rock, evidence of several hearths, and the existence of possible refuse or storage features were

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 5 1981

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

recorded. The surface collection from the cut bank at an eroded "hearth" Feature 4, (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:25) produced a clay pipe bowl fragment and a glass trade bead.

Subsequent work in 1977 (Birmingham and Salzer 1980) more clearly defined the areal extent of the site.

[REDACTED]

The 1977 field work furnished a better understanding of site stratigraphy and site structure through surface collection, shovel tests, and more formal test excavations. Results of shovel testing on the lower sand point revealed both historic and prehistoric site components concentrated in three separate areas. These areas were investigated by the excavation of three 2 x 2 m test pits. The eastern most pit yielded primarily aboriginal quartz debris. A worked copper awl and a nineteenth century boot heel were also found (Birmingham 1979:4). A second pit was placed in a small, flat, seemingly artificial mound [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The artificial nature of the mound was confirmed with the recovery of several charred timbers with wire and cut nails in place. Other materials recovered included iron spikes and metal bars. This material was found interspersed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Further testing was suspended but the feature seemed to represent a structure, possibly a cabin dating from the 1880s or later as indicated by the nail typology. The third pit, in the western portion of the point, yielded remains of fish bones and a barbed iron fishhook in a shallow context within the modern humus. The shallow nature of the deposit and a faunal assemblage composed primarily of fish cranial parts argue for a nineteenth century commercial fishing camp (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:23).

Investigations [REDACTED] site revealed a minimum of twelve firecracked rock concentrations, interspersed with lithic debris, protruding through the humus. Many of these were found by removing the leaf litter and demonstrate both the proximity of the deposits to the modern surface and the undisturbed nature of the site. Four of the firecracked rock concentrations were investigated as well as a buried midden, Feature 4 (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:25) [REDACTED] f [REDACTED] A small portion of the feature was sampled for flotation processing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

Four test pits of varying dimensions revealed the site stratigraphy to be a variable humus layer overlying two sand strata. Artifacts were reported to extend to a maximum depth of 40 cm with the main concentrations found in the upper 30 cm (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:27). Nine cultural features were located through excavation. Seven were firecracked rock concentrations with associated charcoal, faunal, and lithic debris. These features were identified as hearth/activity areas (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:31). The two remaining features were identified as midden deposits and produced lithic debris, firecracked rock, cut mussel shell, faunal elements of bear, beaver and fish, charcoal, and a few very small grit-tempered sherds possibly from the stem of a pipe. The spatial configuration of the features indicates intermittent and sequential occupation of the site (Salzer and Overstreet 1976:99).

Further testing was done at the site by personnel from the Midwest Archeological Center (National Park Service) in 1979.

[REDACTED] A variety of cut and wire nails, quantities of charcoal, some fabric fragments, and a fragment of window glass were recovered. This evidence supports the supposition that the area was a structure dating from the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. A lead net weight found at the site and the fauna recovered nearby, indicate historic commercial fishing activities at the site.

Shovel testing [REDACTED] was done in 1979 to more accurately define the site limits for park management purposes and to clarify questions about site age and function. Four transects of shovel tests, at five meter intervals, paralleling the eroded cut bank were excavated. Results substantiated previous estimates by Birmingham and Salzer that the site [REDACTED].

A 1.5 x 1.5 m test pit [REDACTED] was excavated over a positive shovel test which had yielded a small rim sherd. Additional ceramic fragments plus quartz debitage and firecracked rock were recovered.

[REDACTED] prompted another visit to 47AS47 in 1980. Personnel from the Midwest Archeological Center

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

(National Park Service) placed survey pins to permit on-going monitoring by park personnel to verify the degree of impact from [redacted] Limited testing, in the form of a 1 x 1 m test pit, [redacted] The quartz debitage recovered was similar to previous lithic assemblages collected from P-Flat. A small sample (.06 m³) of the eroding midden, Feature 4 (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:25), was collected for bulk processing. Materials recovered included quartz and chert debitage, rim and body sherds, ceramic pipe fragments, aboriginal copper beads, glass and possible ivory trade beads, firecracked rock, cut mussel shell, two broken metal awls and 5,771 faunal elements (Richner 1983). Most of the fauna consisted of fish bones but other elements including black bear and passenger pigeon were identified (Smith and Cleland 1982). The midden deposit was ca. 19 cm thick and from stratigraphic evidence appeared to have been deposited on top of the humus level which was the original ground surface and which still forms the surface over most of the site (Richner 1983:169).

Soil samples for particle size and chemical analyses were taken. Analyses confirmed the excellent conditions for preservation. Samples from within the midden and the paleosol below it show surprisingly high pH (basic) levels, 7.8 and 7.9 respectively. These contrast with the highly acidic forest soils usually found at sites in the Apostle Islands. For example, a range of 4.8-5.7 was obtained at the Luck of the Irish (47AS48) site and 4.5-4.8 at the Champagne/Rain (47AS49) site, (Richner 1983:172).

Several large pieces of charcoal were present in the midden in a distinct, in situ context which had not been disturbed through subsequent land uses or forest fire episodes (Richner 1983:185). Two samples gave radiocarbon ages of 160 ± 50 (Beta-3195) and 170 ± 50 (Beta-3196) yrs BP. Using calibration tables recently developed to convert radiocarbon dates to calendar dates (Klein et al. 1982) the charcoal samples from the P-Flat date within the range of 1640-1950 and 1645-1950 AD respectively, accurate at a 95% confidence interval (Klein et al. 1982:144). The ranges are too gross to pinpoint the age of Feature 4, however, they do indicate that the deposit is not older than 1640. This indicates the site falls within the Early (1610-1670 to Middle (1670-1760) Historic periods (Richner 1983) as defined by Quimby (1966). Some charred floral material was also present in the midden flotation sample.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

An additional visit was made to 47AS47 in 1983 to monitor erosion at the site. Considerable recent erosion was noted [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] resulted in slumping of the cultural deposit. Fish bones, a copper implement, and some lithics were exposed. In order to save a portion of the midden from impending destruction, limited salvage was undertaken. A 1 x 1 m test unit encompassing the eastern edge of the slumping midden (feature 4) [REDACTED] was taken in bulk for later waterscreening. Preliminary examination revealed faunal remains (fish and bear) and cultural items (pottery and lithic fragments) which supplement previous collections made at the site. Additionally, a black glass trade bead was found.

In 1984, the site was revisited by personnel from the Midwest Archeological Center at the request of park staff. [REDACTED] A linear segment along the damaged edge was excavated. Ceramics, lithics, and beads were recovered along with extensive faunal remains. An additional structure was defined at the lower portion of the site. This evidence further indicated that the lower point historic component represents a small fishing camp (Richner 1986). Two ceramic samples were submitted for thermoluminescence dating (TLM). The dates from the TLM analyses were A.D. 1700 \pm 50 (Alpha-877) and A.D. 1770 \pm 30 (Alpha-1492). These dates are also within the range of the Middle Historic period (Quimby 1966).

Area ExcavatedDisturbances

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

Data Limitations

Although the site was probably occupied by ancestors of the local Chippewa, this cannot be stated with certainty. This limits one's confidence in interpreting this site's place in the culture history of the local Chippewa.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1

consideration in determining individual site significance is the potential for a site to contribute data to the study of regional research interests as framed in a regional research design. Unfortunately no such research design is available. However, Salzer has formulated five research objectives that serve as a starting point in developing a regional research design and will be the basis for evaluating the significance of site 47AS47. They include: 1) reconstruction of former environmental conditions, 2) development of a regional culture history, 3) tracing the origins and culture of the Chippewa tribe, 4) study of the aboriginal and European acculturation process during and after initial contact between groups, and 5) identification of inland shore fishery strategies (Cleland 1982) which might have been present, and the description of such things as lifestyle details (Salzer 1979:5). While other research interests can be developed and added to this list, P-Flat contains data in the research areas listed.

1. Reconstruction of environmental conditions and subsistence strategies. The vast majority of located aboriginal sites in the Apostle Islands are comprised of non-diagnostic lithic scatters. These sites pose problems for archeologists seeking to answer questions dealing with subsistence and settlement problems. However, the P-Flat site has several artifact classes rarely found in the National Lakeshore (e.g., fauna, flora, ceramics, and charcoal) which will contribute to reconstruction of former environmental conditions and cultural history questions in these areas.

Faunal remains present a significant opportunity to study exploitative patterns of subsistence, especially aquatic exploitation as indicated by the abundant fish remains. Several significant contributions to research interests have been made through analyses of fish remains from P-Flat (Yerkes 1980:53; Smith and Cleland 1982). Analyses have identified whitefish, lake trout, and suckers at P-Flat. Fall or early winter capture is indicated from osteological evidence (Yerkes 1980:53) and the known seasonal habits of whitefish (Smith and Cleland 1982:1). Information on probable procurement strategies can also be deduced from the sample. Thus the faunal assemblage from P-Flat is a significant resource in answering questions on subsistence, seasonality, and procurement strategies involved in the insular maritime subsistence pattern. The amount of faunal material remaining at the P-Flat site has been estimated at several hundred thousand elements (Richner 1983:169) and represents a uniquely significant resource due to the absence of faunal preservation at other sites in the National Lakeshore. The site

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

represents a significant addition to the archeological record concerning the inland shore fishery subsistence strategies of the late prehistoric and protohistoric periods (Cleland 1982).

The midden found at 47AS47, with its high pH value (7.8) is significant because it promotes preservation of faunal and floral remains. This can contribute to a broader understanding of modes of subsistence in the islands and to a reconstruction of past environmental conditions. The midden also affords preservation of datable material in a discrete context that allows questions of local and regional chronology to be addressed. The majority of sites in the Apostle Islands do not offer favorable depositional conditions for preservation of either ecofacts or datable materials.

2. Development of a regional culture history. The presence of ceramics at 47AS47, an artifact class not commonly found at other aboriginal sites in Apostle Islands, also affords the potential to contribute data for refining chronological sequences in the Upper Great Lakes. Ceramic typologies can prove instrumental in providing a framework from which to discuss and construct an historical culture sequence.

3. Tracing the origins and culture of the Chippewa tribe. Recent work at the Marina Site (47AS24) gives evidence for the occupation of a major Chippewa settlement [redacted] Chequamegon Bay, ca. 1715-1775 (Birmingham and Salzer 1984; Salzer and Birmingham 1981:393). This archeological data substantiates Quimby's contention that the Chippewa first settled [redacted] "...in large numbers during the Middle Historic period [1670-1760]..." (Quimby 1966:155). The Marina Site plus work done at the Cadotte Site, a Huron village dating from ca. 1650-1670 (Quimby 1966:116), provide a background for protohistoric and historic sites in the region. The P-Flat fishing camp offers the opportunity to investigate a portion of the subsistence activities and to gain a better understanding of settlement and land use patterns associated with the larger more sedentary villages like the Marina Site. It also provides an opportunity to learn more about the Middle Historic Period which Quimby notes is very poorly represented in the archeological record (Quimby 1966:117).

The lithic technology from 47AS47 reflects a limited inventory of tool types. A single projectile point from a surface context was the only formal tool collected. However, several "...tools of opportunity..." (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:46) i.e., utilized flakes and the somewhat ambiguous wedges

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

described by other workers in the Upper Great Lakes (Binford and Quimby 1963; McDonald 1968; and Salzer and Overstreet 1976) were collected. Current hypotheses concerning form and function of these enigmatic wedges could be addressed at 47AS47. Flenniken's recent work (1980, 1981) has indicated a possible functional explanation for the relationship between wedges and fishing subsistence that differs from that proposed by Birmingham and Salzer. Further work at the 47AS47 site, which has abundant fish remains could test the various proposed contextual relationships (Birmingham and Salzer 1980:47; Flenniken 1981:90). This type of information would have regional significance for many sites in the park and the surrounding lakes region. Most sites are composed of quartz debitage, firecracked rock, and little else. Wedges always comprise a certain portion of the assemblage. A demonstrated link between behavioral manifestation and the artifact would add greatly to subsistence information in the region.

Overlapping firecracked rock features [redacted] indicate a sequence of several short-term occupations of the 47AS47 site through time. Questions dealing with functional relationships between sites can best be answered at sites like 47AS47 that were of short duration and specialized use.

4. The P-Flat site can also be evaluated for significance based on the late nineteenth to early twentieth century historic component present. [redacted] of the site are structural and faunal remains of a probable commercial fishing camp.

Commercial fishing began as early as the 1820s in the Apostle Islands and reached major proportions after the 1870s (Rakestraw 1975). The role played [redacted] camps is suggested by the pound nets that are documented to have been located there. Several buildings of a more recent fishing camp [redacted]

[redacted] This camp, the Manitou Fish Camp, has been restored for interpretation. Fishing is the oldest regional commercial enterprise which continues into the present. Island fishing camps have played a major role in the operation of the industry since the 1830s when the American Fur Company established seasonal encampments on the island sending a company boat around to pick up the fish and transport them to the main post at La Pointe where they would be salted and packed. A number of summer fishing communities grew up among the islands. Occupation of these camps has been seasonal and sporadic since this time. By the turn of the century, two companies, the national Booth Fisheries and the local N.F. Boutin Company operated packing houses in Bayfield and ran boats out to

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

the island camps to pick up the area fishermen's catches. The fishermen, primarily of Norwegian descent, would live and work with their families; for these men it was a matter of pride not to winter fish. There were Chippewa fishermen and others, however, who did fish in winter. The late 19th century component at the P-Flat site represents a small operation of short duration operating within the commercial fishing network on the Great Lakes. Deposits related to this era are located on the lower point near what appears to be one and possibly two associated structures.

Evidence of historic 17th and early 18th century aboriginal fishing activity is present at the P-Flat site as a midden area along the bluff edge. This component also contains species gathered in the fall of the year and is the only known site representing a fall expression of the inland shore fisheries. The existence of this component allows for the possibility of comparative studies between fall and spring aboriginal inland fishing and between inland shore fishing and Euro-American commercial fishing on the island and in the larger region.

The Manitou Fish Camp site is a National Register site and represents a year round fish camp. It is the only intact, unaltered site representative of a fishing/logging lifestyle in the area. While unusual in the area, evidence of winter use is suggested by a herring shed located beside the dock used to receive the fish from the November/December herring run directly from the boat for salting and packing in barrels. Other structures present at the site include two cabins, twine sheds, bunkhouse, outhouses, and a smokehouse. Similar archeological remains from structures may exist at the P-Flat site. Comparison of the Manitou Fish Camp and the P-Flat site can provide information about technological and resource exploitation differences between large year round and smaller seasonal commercial fishing operations.

A concentration of over 5,000 fish bones was discovered at P-Flat site. These bones were nearly all from the area of the head indicating selective butchering practices for commercial fishing activities throughout the islands during the 19th century (Yerkes 1980). Fish scale studies of these remains indicate a fall catch which is also indicated by the presence of whitefish along with sturgeon. While sturgeon is a shallow water fish, the only time whitefish occurs with sturgeon is in the fall, when whitefish spawn in shallow waters.

Stratigraphic context suggests a rather recent deposition of the historic component. The presence of square cut nails in

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5

association with wire nails from possible nearby structures suggest a date range between 1880 and 1900. A cabin is believed to have once stood on an artificial terrace near the fish remains concentration. An addition structure is also indicated by numerous cut nails and other artifacts. These could have been part of the fishing camp.

Fishing is an important resource extractive industry in the Upper Great Lakes region. Information contributing to the history and development of commercial fishing could be obtained with further research at the P-Flat site. The data, including the well preserved faunal remains and historic artifacts present at the site have the potential to contribute to studies in the following areas:

- 1) species and season of the year fish were exploited by historic aboriginal and Euro-American groups.
- 2) differences in fishing technology and equipment among aboriginal and Euro-American groups.
- 3) relationship between fishing technology, equipment, species of fish sought, and season of the year.
- 4) organization of fishing camps (buildings and structures) and relationship to different resource extraction goals (short term seasonal/long term year round)
- 5) relationship of size of fish sought to technology and equipment used.
- 6) understanding the lifestyle of historic aboriginal and Euro-American fishermen in the Great Lakes

All of these study topics can be addressed using information gathered at the P-Flat site. Information on fish size, species exploited and seasonality is contained in faunal analyses from the site (Colburn and Martin 1986; Smith and Cleland 1982; Yerkes 1980). Questions of technology and equipment used in the fishing industry can be addressed from existing artifactual material from this site, the Manitou Island Fish Camp, and other area sites; the potential also exists for the discovery of additional cultural material from the P-Flat site which could yield information of this kind. Studies of camp layout and the relationship this has to size and seasonality of camps can be

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

addressed from existing and archeologically detectable structures present at the P-Flat site, the Manitou Island Fish Camp, and other sites in both the United States and Canada (Samson 1980).

5. Aboriginal and European acculturation process during and after initial contact. The P-Flat site may contribute to an understanding of the historical antecedents of the local Red Cliff Band of Chippewa who reside immediately adjacent to the National Lakeshore. The site cannot be unequivocally assigned to a proto-Chippewa affiliation. However, the study of the unique mix of native-made versus mass-produced historic trade goods at the P-Flat site would contribute to an understanding of the acculturation process relative to the historically known village site, Marina (47AS24) [REDACTED]. The P-Flat site offers the opportunity to answer research questions concerned with correlating prehistoric occupations with known historic tribes because of its transitional temporal placement between the prehistoric and historic eras. Research questions can be addressed dealing with the use of P-Flat as a fishing camp. This camp reflects the continuity of the Inland Shore Fishery subsistence pattern, recently described by Cleland (1982).

Additional Significance

The excellent site integrity, with numerous cultural features (e.g., hearths and the midden) in undisturbed primary contexts, contributes to the scientific research significance of the P-Flat site. Research questions of site structure, intra-site variability, and land use patterns can be addressed at the site.

One further consideration of significance must be addressed. The determination of significance is a dynamic process subject to changes in the resource base and shifts in research interests (Lynott 1980). The finite nature of the archeological database and the irreversible nature of its destruction are important factors when considering site significance. With uncontrolled development in the private sector the archeological database is rapidly diminishing. Therefore it is argued that the National Park System offers an excellent opportunity to preserve a wide range of cultural resources that will not be preserved elsewhere (Lynott 1982). As sites continue to be destroyed across the nation, and as archeological research interests and techniques evolve, National Park areas may become "islands" where the archeological record remains intact (Richner 1983). It is within these considerations that the significance of P-Flat should be evaluated.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 9 Page 1References

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

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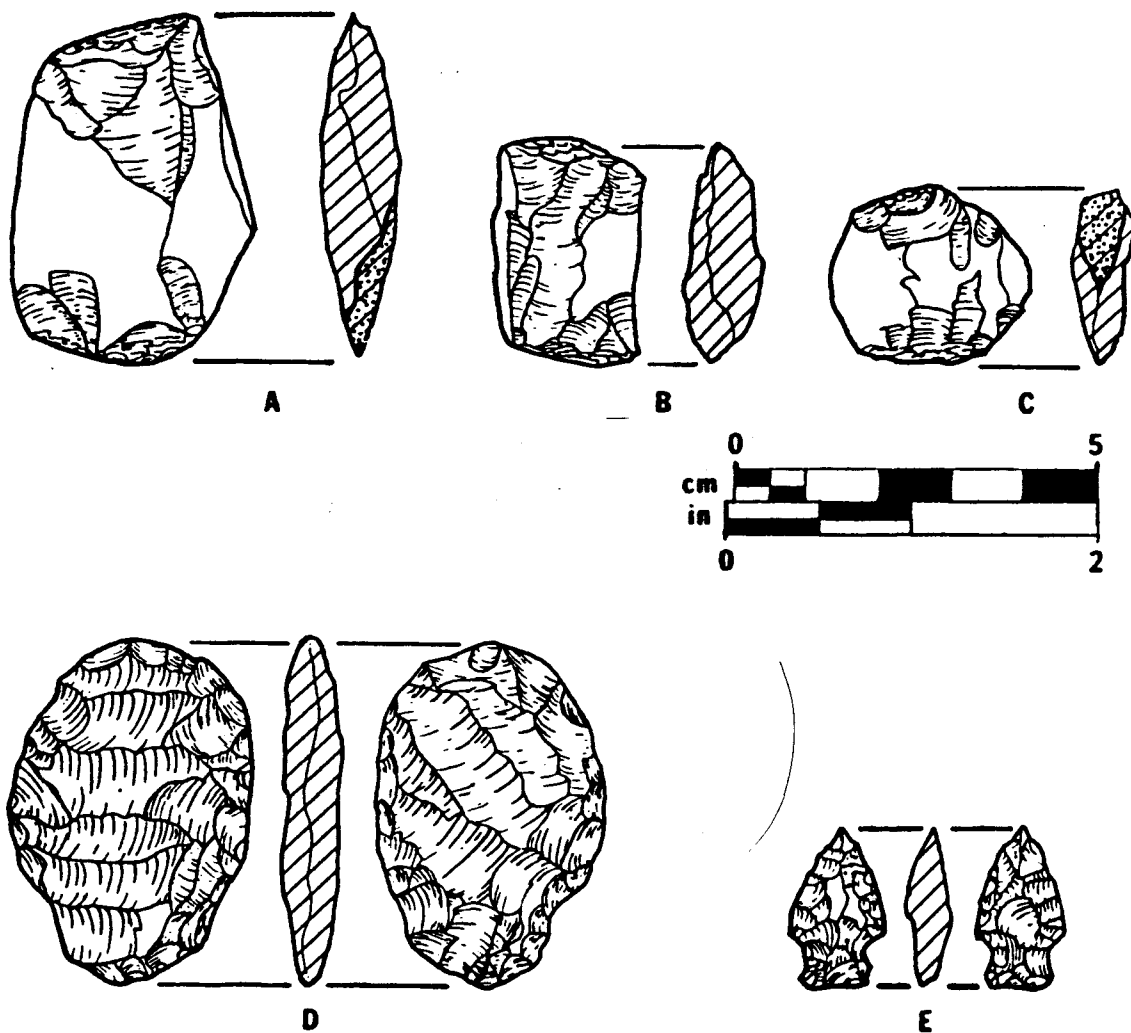
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Selected stone tools from the P-Flat Site; A, B, C, wedges; D, water-rolled biface; E, projectile point.
 (From Birmingham and Salzer 1980:37 Figure 6)