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Pintal, Jean-Yves

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Interventions archéologiques sur le site EiBg-1B, rive
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Basse-Côte-Nord, Québec.

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INTERI

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RIVE OUEST

BLANC-SABLON

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INTERVENTIONS ARCHÉOLOGIQUES SUR LE SITE EiBg-1B, RIVE OUEST DE
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**INTERVENTION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE SUR LE SITE EiBg-1B
RIVE OUEST DE L'EMBOUCHURE DE LA RIVIÈRE DE BLANC-SABLON
BASSE-CÔTE-NORD, QUÉBEC**

(Permis de recherche archéologique au Québec : 02-PINJ-02)

Rapport présenté à la

**Municipalité de Blanc-Sablon
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Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon (Québec) G0G 1W0**

et au

**Ministère de la Culture et des Communications du Québec
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RÉSUMÉ

Le site EiBg-1B a été découvert en 1984 lors de l'inventaire archéologique de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. Des fouilles partielles avaient alors permis de mettre au jour un foyer long de plus de trois mètres et d'une épaisseur approximative de 40 cm. Ce dernier recelait des milliers de fragments d'os calcinés, lesquels témoignaient plus particulièrement de la chasse au phoque. Outre ces os, des milliers d'éclats de taille de la pierre et des centaines d'outils en pierre ont été recueillis. La pierre utilisée, un chert associé à la formation de Saint-Georges à Terre-Neuve, ainsi que la forme des outils, dont l'équivalent se trouve également à Terre-Neuve, exposaient pour la première fois la force des liens qui unissaient les peuples autochtones qui occupaient alors les deux rives du détroit de Belle-Isle.

Par ailleurs, quelques objets d'origine européenne ont également été trouvés dans ce site. L'analyse de ceux-ci a permis de les associer à une présence européenne ancienne, basque ou normande. Ces objets, les Amérindiens les auraient obtenus lors d'échanges avec ces Européens. Ainsi, le site EiBg-1B se distingue non seulement par la richesse et l'originalité de sa composante amérindienne, mais il constitue également un des plus anciens sites archéologiques témoignant du contact entre les Européens et les Amérindiens dans le Nord-Est de l'Amérique.

La poursuite de l'expertise du site EiBg-1B a permis de constater que ce dernier se composait d'au moins cinq stations, cinq lieux d'occupation spécifique, chacune se caractérisant par la présence d'un vaste foyer central. Il a alors été considéré que le site EiBg-1B correspondait à un lieu de rassemblement, utilisé régulièrement, qui accueillait de nombreuses familles.

La station B du site EiBg-1B, localisé sur le site classé Bien culturel de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, a été fouillée au cours de l'été 2002 dans le cadre de travaux d'urgence rendus nécessaires par l'érosion de la berge avoisinante. Lors de ces travaux, plus de 20 mètres carrés ont été dégagés. Un foyer, long de plus de deux mètres, a été mis au jour et ce dernier recelait des milliers de fragments d'os calcinés. Tout autour, et dans ce foyer, on a recueilli des milliers de déchets de la taille de la pierre, plusieurs dizaines d'outils en pierre, ainsi que quelques os écrus.

Une nouvelle concentration d'artefacts, des clous et de la céramique d'origine basque ou française datant du XVII^e siècle, a été découverte, lors d'une inspection visuelle, à une

dizaine de mètres au sud du site EiBg-1B. Cette couche d'occupation a été révélée par l'érosion du talus de la rivière. Des travaux d'urgence devront y être effectués afin de sauvegarder cette nouvelle composante du site classé.

Par ailleurs, il a été constaté que l'érosion de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon s'était accélérée au cours des dernières années, elle prend maintenant des proportions qui vont bien au-delà des capacités d'un archéologue consultant. Tel qu'il a été stipulé dans notre mandat, nous avons effectivement installé des mesures de protection afin de retarder l'érosion du site EiBg-1B. Toutefois, c'est une grande partie de la rive ouest qui est maintenant en voie d'érosion et des travaux majeurs de stabilisation devront être faits si l'on veut sauvegarder cette section du site classé.

Avant la mise en œuvre d'un tel projet d'ingénierie, un inventaire archéologique préalable devra être effectué le long de la rive ouest afin de s'assurer qu'aucun site archéologique ne soit détruit par ces travaux.

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INTRODUCTION

Ce rapport a pour objectif de présenter les résultats d'une intervention archéologique effectuée au cours de l'été 2002 sur le site EiBg-1B. Ce site est localisé sur la rive ouest de l'embouchure de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon (figure 1) et il fait partie du site archéologique de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon qui a été classé Bien culturel par le Gouvernement du Québec en 1989 (CBC 2001).

Le site EiBg-1B a été découvert en 1984 lors d'une inspection visuelle de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. Il a alors été constaté que de nombreux déchets de taille de la pierre s'érodaient à même le talus. Des fouilles d'urgence ont alors eu lieu afin de sauvegarder ces données en perdition (Groison *et al.* 1985). Un long foyer culinaire (3 m X 1,50 m X 40 cm) y a alors été mis au jour. Celui-ci recelait des milliers de fragments osseux, un abondant matériel lithique et quelques éléments d'une culture matérielle manifestement d'origine européenne ancienne (1500-1600 AD). Afin de mieux comprendre le contexte de ces découvertes, les fouilles se sont poursuivies en 1985. Concurrément, un inventaire de la terrasse environnante a été effectué et celui-ci a permis de constater la présence d'au moins quatre autres établissements jugés contemporains (Pintal et Groison 1988).

Cela dit, l'érosion du talus, qui a permis, initialement, de découvrir ce site, continuait ses ravages. C'est pourquoi des mesures de stabilisation ont été prises en 1986. Ces mesures, temporaires, n'avaient pour objectif que de retarder l'érosion du site. Ainsi, lors d'une inspection du site classé en l'an 2000, soit presque 15 ans après la mise en place des mesures de protection, il a été constaté que les éléments de stabilisation mis en place en 1985 avaient été emportés par l'érosion et que cette dernière menaçait plus que jamais le site EiBg-1B. Il a alors été recommandé de procéder à une fouille de la station la plus menacée et d'appliquer à nouveau des mesures de stabilisation afin de protéger le reste du site.

Ce sont les résultats de ces travaux qui font l'objet du présent rapport. L'équipe se composait de 3 personnes qui ont œuvré du 24 juin au 3 juillet 2002. Le mandat confié au consultant a été entièrement accompli. Par contre, il a été constaté que l'érosion de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon a pris une telle ampleur qu'elle menace aujourd'hui l'intégrité même d'une partie du site classé, c'est pourquoi de nouvelles recommandations sont émises à la fin de ce rapport.

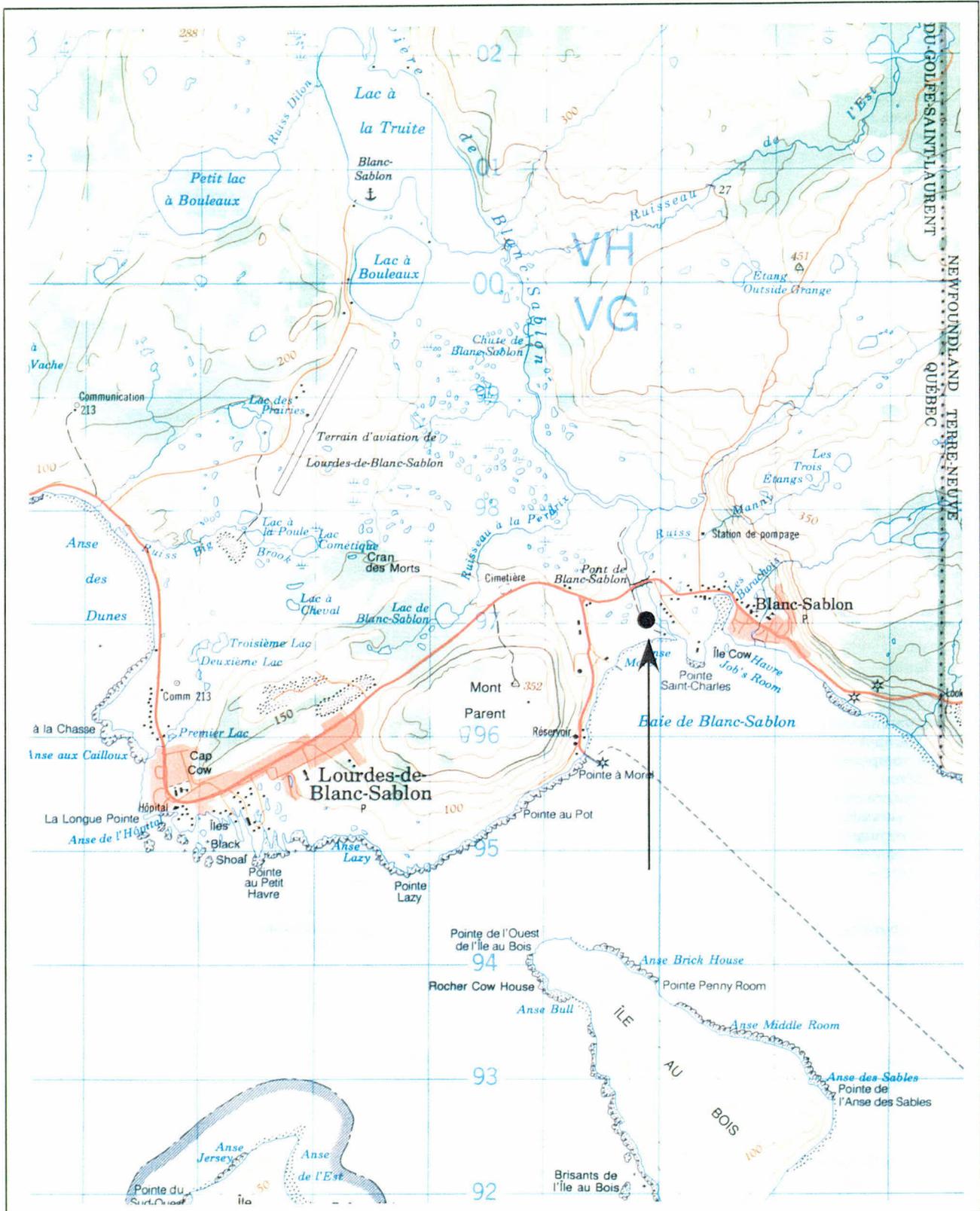


Figure 1 Localisation du site EiBg-1B (EMRC 12 P/6, 1 : 50 000)



Figure 2 Localisation sur photo aérienne du site EiBg-1B (Q66366-40, 1 : 15 840)

Comme il a été mentionné précédemment, l'inventaire de ce site en 1986 a permis de constater que celui-ci se composait de cinq unités d'occupations distinctes, chacune s'articulant autour d'une aire de combustion recelant des os calcinés. Afin de bien distinguer chacune de ces occupations, il a été décidé de les reconnaître à titre de station. Ainsi, l'aire fouillée en 1984-1985, correspond maintenant à la station A, tandis que l'aire dégagée cette année équivaut à la station B. La figure 3 illustre l'ensemble des travaux effectués sur le site EiBg-1B, tout en localisant chacune des stations identifiées sur ce site.

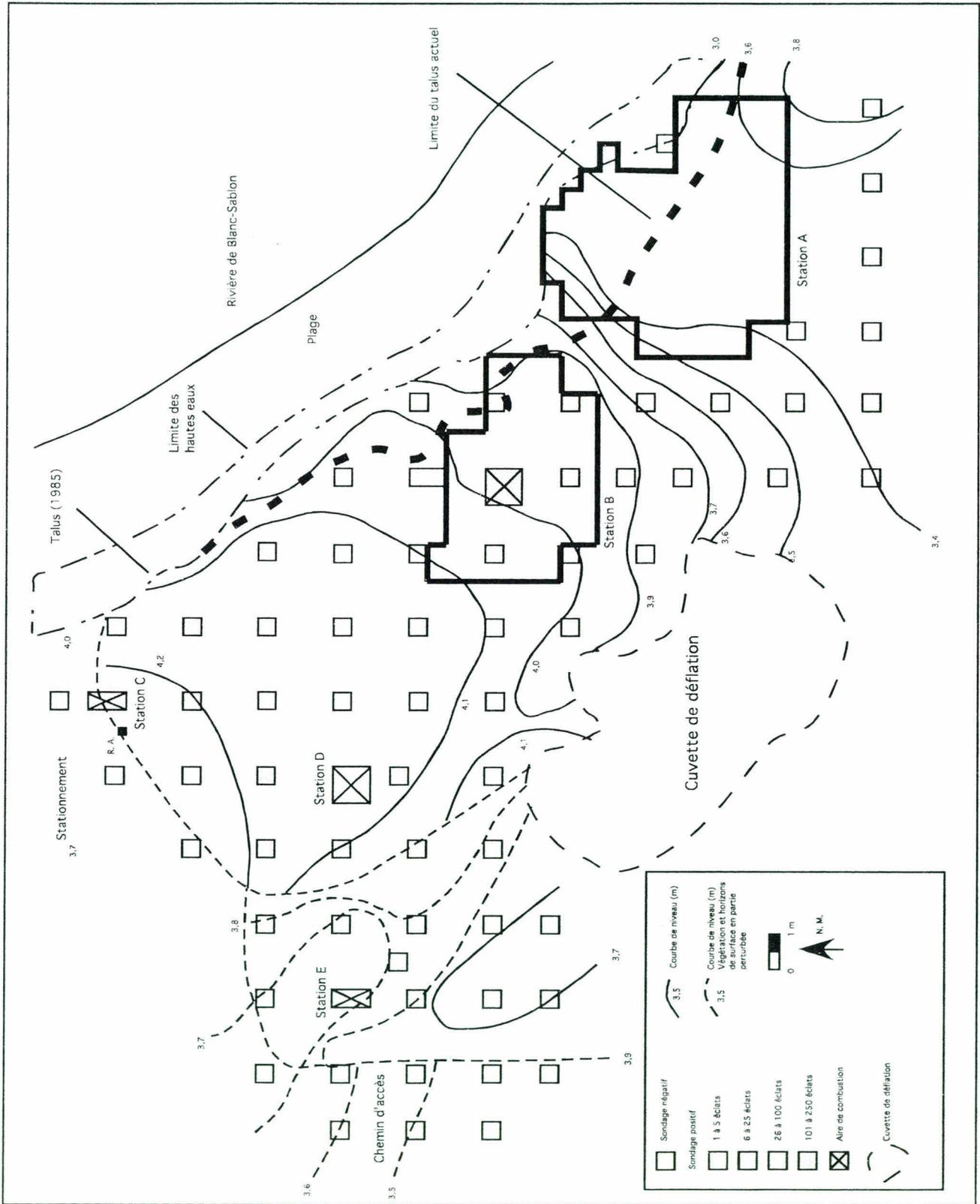


Figure 3 Le site EiBg-1B, localisation des sondages, des aires fouillées et des stations

1.0 MANDAT

- Procéder à une fouille de la station B du site EiBg-1B, menacée à court terme par l'érosion ;
- Installer des mesures de protection afin de stabiliser, dans la mesure du possible, le talus adjacent au site EiBg-1B ;
- Produire un rapport d'activités de recherche conforme aux prescriptions de la Loi sur les Biens culturels.

2.0 MÉTHODES ET TECHNIQUES DE FOUILLE

Les méthodes et techniques utilisées lors de la fouille sont conventionnelles pour ce genre d'expertise. Elles sont conformes aux méthodes et techniques préconisées pour les archéologues professionnels du Québec.

La fouille débute par l'implantation d'un quadrillage métrique à l'aide d'un théodolite. Ce quadrillage couvre toute l'aire susceptible de receler des vestiges en fonction de la disposition des sondages positifs tels que déterminés lors de l'inventaire. Les principes techniques appliqués lors de la fouille sont les suivants :

- L'unité de fouille standard est le mètre carré, qui est subdivisé en quatre quadrants de 50 cm X 50 cm (NE, NO, SE, SO) ;
- Le quadrillage sert aux références spatiales, celles-ci s'effectuent en relation avec le coin nord-ouest des mètres carrés ; ces références permettent de localiser tout élément pertinent de façon précise dans l'espace. Des piquets d'arpentage sont installés aux deux mètres, leur élévation est rattachée à celle d'une borne de référence pour l'ensemble du site. Ainsi, la localisation des vestiges peut être horizontale et verticale ;
- La fouille s'effectue par décapage successif des couches naturelles du sol et les vestiges sont associés, le cas échéant, à chacune de ces couches ;
- Les vestiges culturels sont localisés spatialement en coordonnée dont la précision peut être de l'ordre du centimètre ; certains vestiges, lorsque particulièrement nombreux (par exemple les déchets de taille lithique), sont alors associés à une couche pédologique et à un quadrant ;
- Les traces d'aménagement de l'établissement sont dégagées, dessinées et fouillées en entier afin d'en décrire la forme, la composition et le contenu ;
- Le site fait l'objet d'une couverture photographique systématique ainsi que d'un enregistrement stratigraphique régulier, chacune des parois des mètres carrés fouillés étant relevée ; la fouille des mètres carrés s'effectue d'abord en quinconce, et ce, afin de permettre les relevés stratigraphiques de toutes les parois dégagées ;
- L'enregistrement des données se fait au moyen de fiches standardisées ;

- Les données recueillies doivent être traduites en points de référence géospatiales afin de produire une cartographie détaillée de l'établissement ;
- Les sédiments fouillés à la truelle sont tamisés à l'aide d'un treillis de 1/4 de pouce ;
- L'agrandissement de l'aire de fouille s'effectue en fonction de la densité des vestiges ;
- Des sondages sont effectués tout autour de l'aire fouillée afin de déterminer la présence d'aires d'activités secondaires ;
- Lorsque la fouille est complétée, les lieux sont remis en état. On dépose sur l'aire fouillée les sédiments minéraux, sur lesquels sont déposés les sédiments organiques. Le tout est recouvert des horizons organiques de surface. Cette procédure permet de minimiser les risques d'érosion à la suite des travaux archéologiques.

3.0 LE CONTEXTE ENVIRONNEMENTAL

Le site EiBg-1B se trouve sur le site archéologique classé Bien Culturel par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications, le site Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (CBC 2001). Il occupe une terrasse fluvio-marine, constituée essentiellement de sable, qui s'élève à environ quatre mètres au-dessus du niveau marin moyen actuel (NMM). À marée haute, la rivière de Blanc-Sablon mouille le pied de cette terrasse, tandis qu'à marée basse elle s'en éloigne de quelques mètres (photos 1 et 2).

Dans cette région, une toundra forestière de type Hémiarctique maritime colonise, sur une largeur approximative de 30 km, la frange littorale. Les mousses et les lichens dominent, tandis que les épinettes noires, les épinettes blanches et les sapins croissent difficilement le long des versants abrités (photos 3 et 4).

À Blanc-Sablon, la force des vents est tel que non seulement ils nuisent à la croissance des arbres, mais, en plus, ils percent régulièrement la végétation au sol, arrachant ainsi le couvert protecteur qui s'est lentement formé sur le sable. Le vent s'engouffre alors dans ce trou où il tourbillonne pour ainsi créer une cuvette de déflation, dont la profondeur peut varier de quelques centimètres à quelques mètres. Le fond de ce trou étant relativement à l'abri des vents, la végétation y reprend ses droits et elle stabilise à nouveau les sédiments sableux. Ce processus est continu et il est à l'origine du type de sol que l'on rencontre sur la rive ouest de la Blanc-Sablon, un régosol humique cumulique.

Ce type de sol se caractérise par une pédogénèse peu marquée. Ainsi, sous les horizons organiques de surface (LFH+Ah), qui contiennent du sable éolien et dont l'horizontalité présente peu de variation, on rencontre une succession d'horizons minéraux C, composés d'un sable éolien sec, fin et gris, et d'horizons organiques enfouis (A_{hb}), composés de matière organique et de sable, gras, fins et noirs. Ce feuilleté est relativement linéaire, bien que certaines variations, dues au processus d'érosion décrit plus haut, en affectent parfois la linéarité (photos 5 et 6, figure 4). Si la terrasse fluvio-marine est principalement constituée de sable, des pierres sont facilement accessibles le long de la plage (photos 1 et 2).

Le site EiBg-1B se localise à environ 500 m de l'embouchure de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. Il demeure toutefois facile d'accès puisque la rivière est navigable sur environ un kilomètre. La rive ouest de cette rivière a été classé Bien culturel parce que l'on y trouve une des plus grandes concentrations de sites archéologiques préhistoriques du Nord-Est américain, sinon la plus grande. Plusieurs raisons peuvent justifier la présence d'une si grande quantité de

campements amérindiens à cet endroit, mais il en est une qui ressort plus particulièrement, la richesse des eaux marines de cette région. Cette dernière est tel qu'elle a permis le développement de techniques originales de capture des phoques et de la morue. Même si poissons et phoques y sont abondants, il ne faut pas non plus négliger l'abondance des oiseaux, tant de mer que < terrestre >, ni celle, à l'époque, des mammifères terrestres, comme le castor et le caribou.

Photo 1 EiBg-1B, station B, vue générale (N)



Photo 2 EiBg-1B, station B, vue générale (S)



Photo 3 EiBg-1B, vue générale (S)



Photo 4 EiBg-1B, vue générale (SE)



Photo 5 EiBg-1B, station B, 7N-1E, paroi sud (S)



Photo 6 EiBg-1B, station B, 7N-1E, paroi est (E)



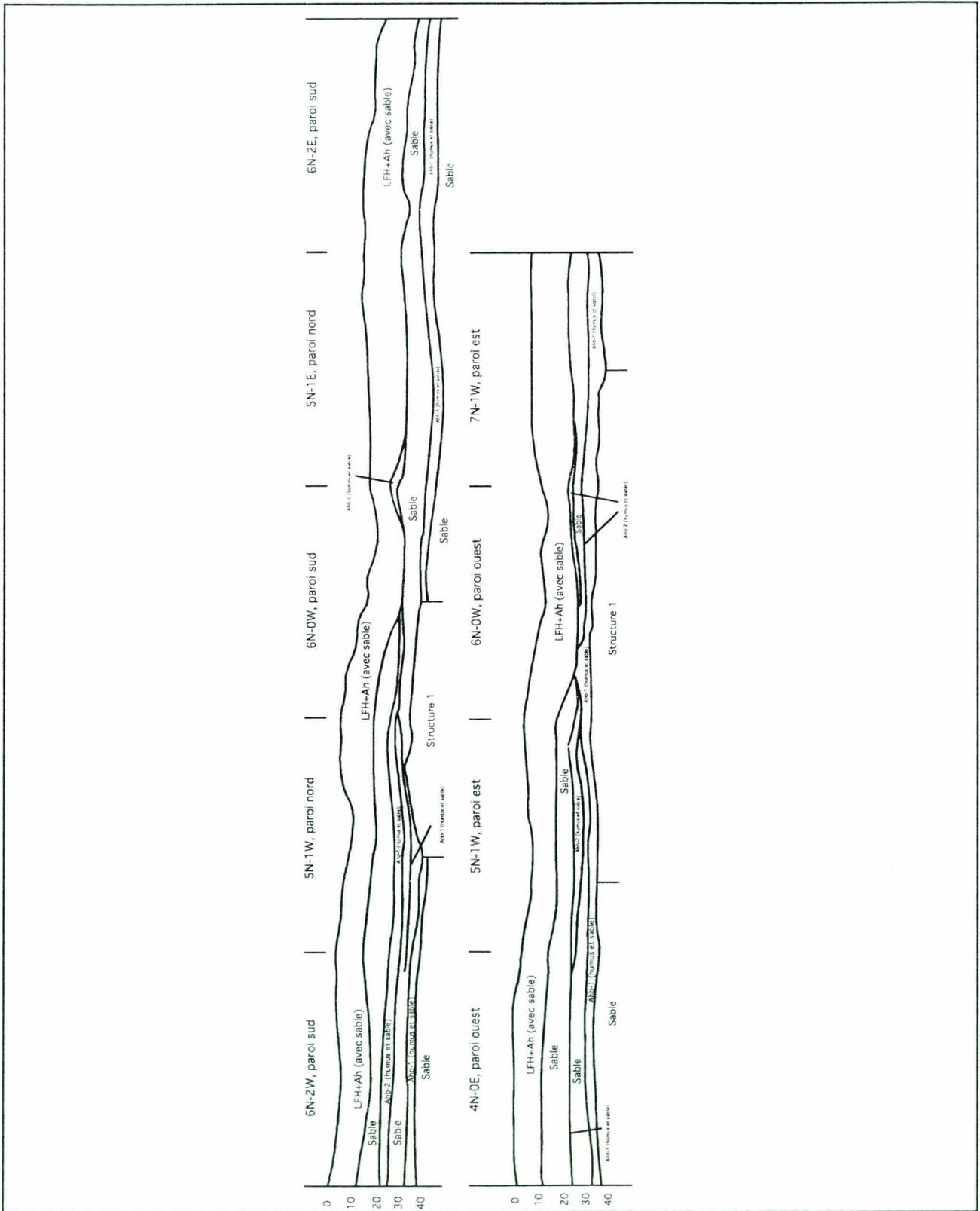


Figure 4 Le contexte stratigraphique du site EiBg-1B

4.0 LES RÉSULTATS DE LA FOUILLE

4.1 La fouille du site archéologique EiBg-1B, station B

La fouille archéologique a permis de dégager une superficie de 22 mètres carrés (figure 5). Cette surface prend la forme d'un rectangle ayant six mètres de longueur, axe est/ouest, par cinq mètres de largeur. La disposition des sondages exploratoires autour de l'aire fouillée indique que la majeure partie de la superficie de la station B a été dégagée (figure 3).

4.1.1 Le contexte stratigraphique

À l'intérieur du régosol humique cumulique décrit précédemment, les artefacts ainsi que les aménagements de l'espace étaient, dans la quasi-totalité des cas, associés au même horizon pédologique. Ce dernier correspond à un humus enfoui ayant de trois à six centimètres d'épaisseur et qui se localise à une trentaine de centimètres sous la surface actuelle. Cet humus enfoui est principalement constitué de matière organique et d'un peu de sable, il est généralement noir, gras et fin. Le matériel archéologique étant toujours trouvé dans les premiers centimètres de cet horizon (figure 4), cela signifie que les autochtones se sont installés alors qu'un humus et une végétation stabilisaient déjà cette terrasse de sable.

Le contexte stratigraphique suggère également qu'à cette occupation correspond un établissement unique. Il est possible que l'emplacement ait été fréquenté à plus d'une reprise, mais ce sur un laps de temps relativement court compte tenu de l'uniformité du matériel archéologique trouvé et de l'absence d'accumulation de sols pouvant former une couche stérile séparant les couches de sols témoignant d'occupations humaines.

4.1.2 Les structures anthropiques

La fouille a amené l'identification d'une aire de combustion, la structure 1, qui semble avoir régi l'usage de l'espace par les occupants (photos 7 et 8, figure 6). La structure 1 mesure 2,50 m de long, axe nord/sud, par 1,75 m de large pour une épaisseur maximale de 30 cm. Elle est constituée de sable, de matière organique, de particules de charbons de bois, de fragments d'os calcinés et écrus ainsi que de gras de phoque calciné et cristallisé.

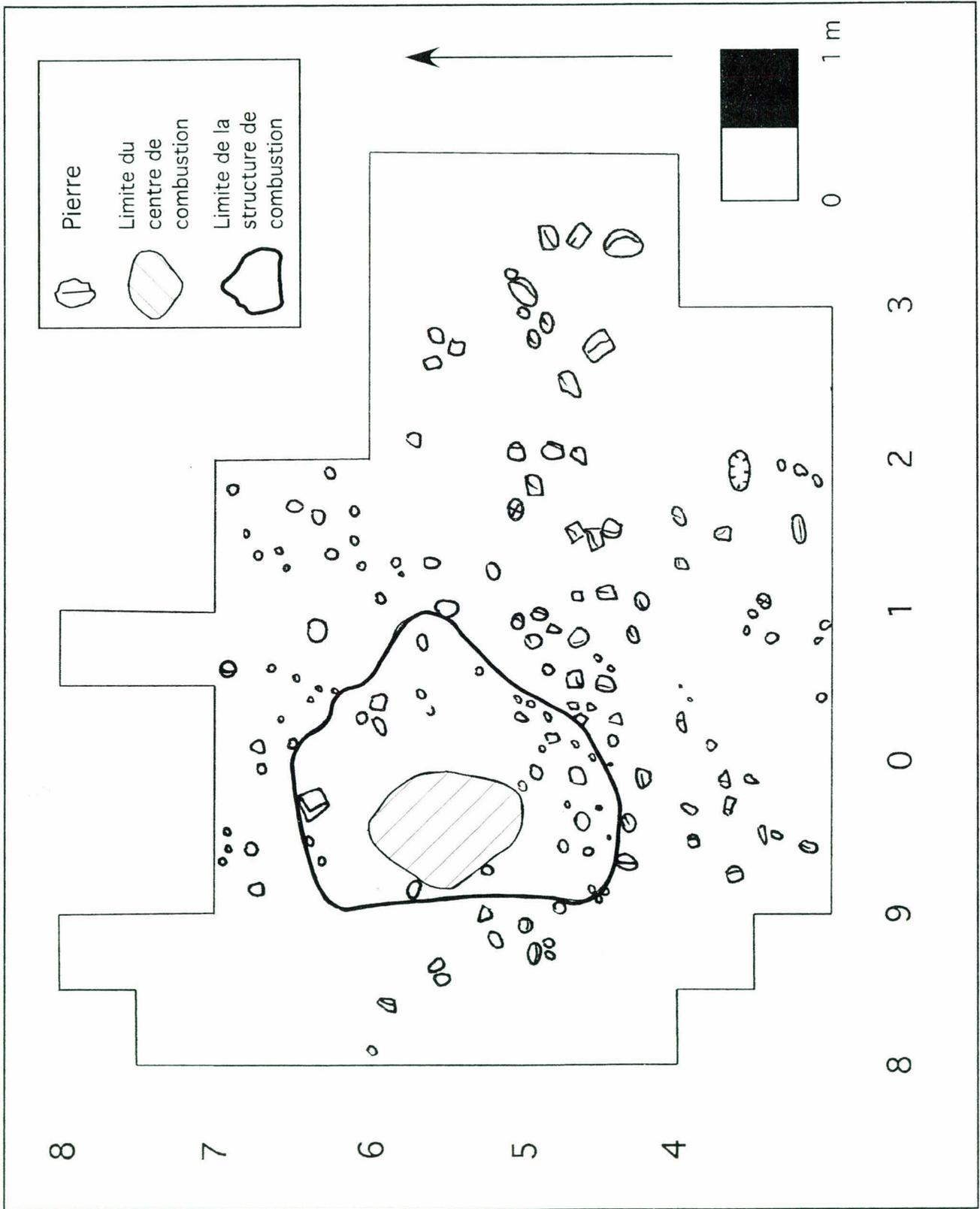


Figure 5 EiBg-1B, station B, 1^{re}aire fouillée

Photo 7 EiBg-1B, station B, structure 1 (N)



Photo 8 EiBg-1B, station B, structure 1 (NE)



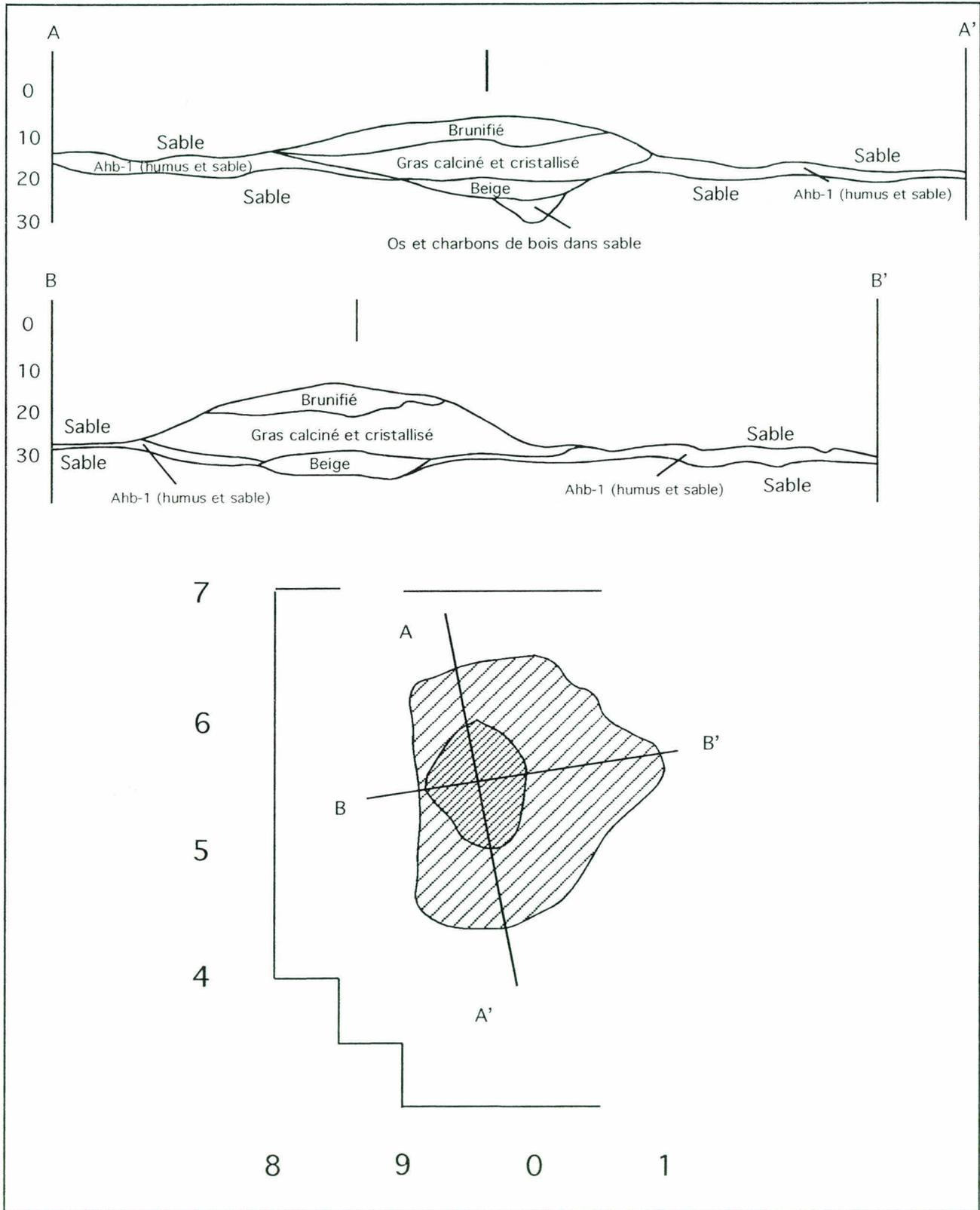


Figure 6 EiBg-1B, station B, structure 1

La fouille de cette structure a permis de constater la présence d'un centre de combustion quasi circulaire dont le diamètre avoisine un mètre (figure 6). Ce centre de combustion se compose, en surface, d'une couche de sable brunifié qui présente une épaisseur maximale de six centimètres et qui est très riche en fragments d'os calcinés. Cette couche se superpose à une couche de graisse calcinée et cristallisée grise, ayant environ 12 cm d'épaisseur. Ce niveau est très compact et également riche en fragments d'os calcinés. Sur le rebord de la structure, la couche de gras calcinée et cristallisée se superpose à l'horizon organique enfoui auquel est associée la couche d'occupation. Ce fait signifie que le foyer a été aménagé sur un humus en place. Sous la couche de graisse cristallisée, on note la présence d'une petite cuvette de sable beige foncé qui mesure environ 40 cm de diamètre pour une épaisseur approximative de cinq centimètres. Cette cuvette contenait également de nombreux fragments d'os calcinés. Finalement, des os calcinés ont été recueillis dans le sable sous-jacent à la structure (photos 9 et 10).

La fouille de la structure a également permis de constater que plus de la moitié de la superficie de ce foyer, principalement le pourtour du centre de combustion, se composait d'une mince couche de matière organique recelant des particules de charbons de bois et des fragments d'os calcinés. Aucune évidence d'une altération des sables sous-jacents n'a été observée sous le pourtour de la structure 1.

Une centaine de pierres décimétriques, parfois rougies et éclatées par le feu, ont été dégagées dans la structure et sur l'ensemble de l'aire fouillée (figure 5). Leur distribution ne permet pas de faire ressortir un aménagement anthropique particulier. Elles sont toutefois plus abondantes vers l'est, comme si elles avaient été davantage rejetées dans cette direction. Il est possible qu'une partie de ces pierres représente les vestiges d'une cuisson par ébullition aux pierres chaudes. Cette technique de cuisson, connue chez les Amérindiens, produit habituellement de petits amas de pierres sans ajout de sable et les pierres sont parfois peu marquées par la chaleur.

4.1.3 Les restes osseux et organiques

La fouille de ce site a permis de recueillir quelque 3 500 os calcinés et écrus, entiers ou fragmentaires. Parmi ces derniers, 2 6681 os ont été examinés individuellement, tandis que quelques 800 autres l'ont été sommairement (annexe 2). La majorité de ces os sont calcinés, soit 97,9 %. La découverte d'une soixantaine d'os écrus, dont certains présentaient un bon

Photo 9 EiBg-1B, station B, structure 1, coupe 1, paroi est (E)

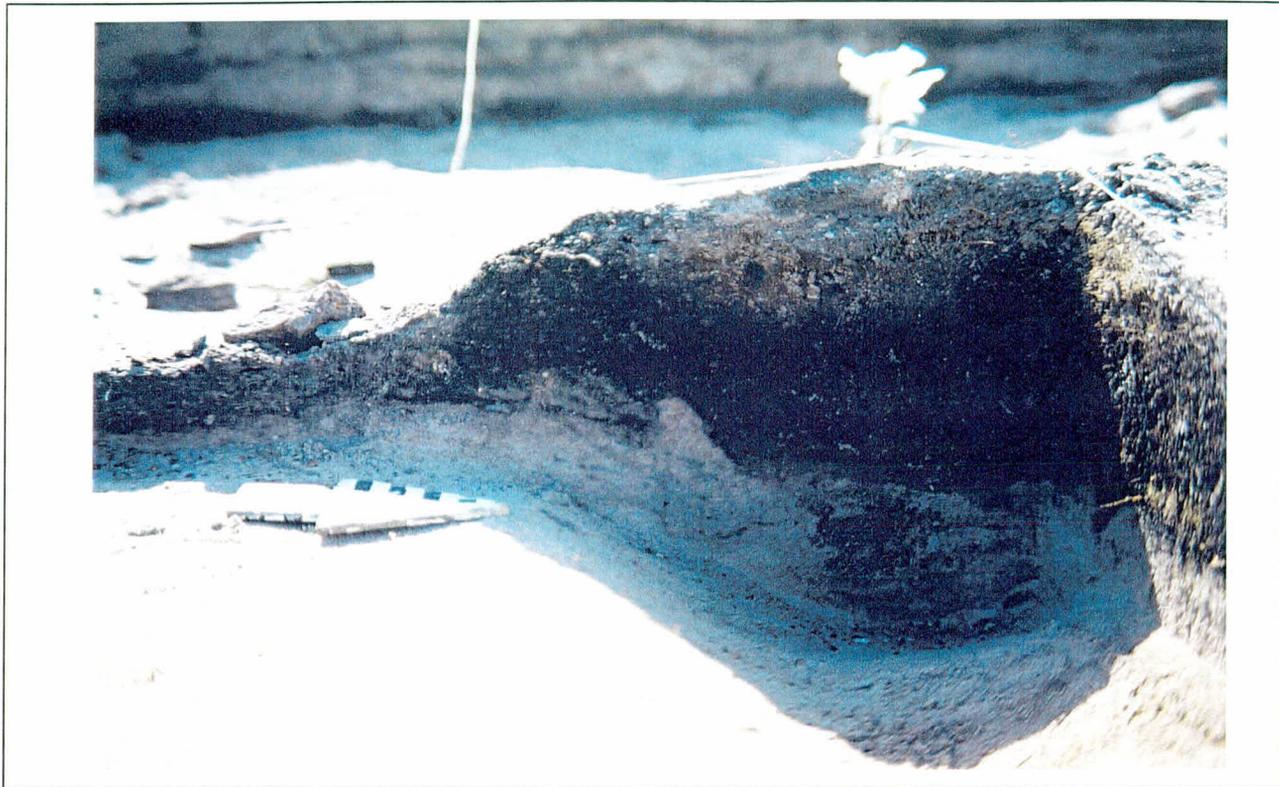


Photo 10 EiBg-1B, station B, structure 1, coupe 1, paroi sud (S)



état de conservation, témoigne, d'un côté, du bon état de préservation de ce site et, d'un autre côté, de la présence d'une occupation relativement récente (photos 11 et 12).

L'assemblage osseux témoigne principalement de la capture des mammifères, soit 91 % de tous les os identifiés sur ce site (tableau 1). Parmi ces derniers, le phoque prédomine largement puisqu'il correspond à plus de 96,5 % des mammifères identifiés. Au moins trois phoques ont été capturés. Comme toutes les parties de cet animal ont été trouvées sur place, il apparaît que les prises étaient rapportées entières au campement pour y être dépecées puis cuites.

Tableau 1 Liste des taxons déterminés dans les restes osseux de la station B du site EiBg-1B

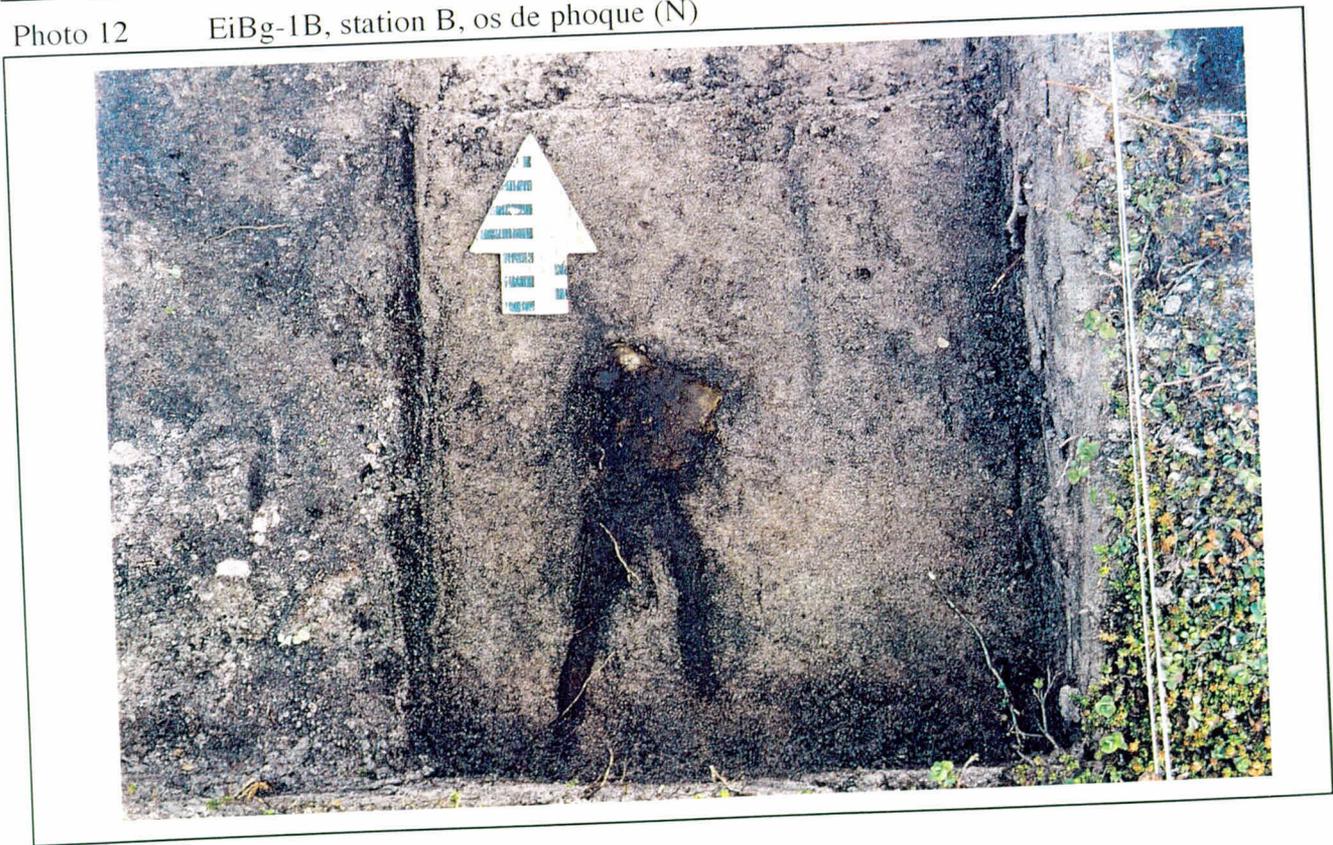
| | Écrus | Calcinés | Total |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| Mammifères | | | |
| Ours polaire | | 1 | 1 |
| Carnivore | | 3 | 3 |
| Chien/Loup/Coyote (Canis spp.) | | 1 | 1 |
| Renard indéterminé | | 1 | 1 |
| Phocidae | | 240 | 240 |
| Phoque du Groenland | | 5 | 5 |
| Cervidae | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Caribou | | 5 | 5 |
| Gros mammifères | 10 | 37 | 47 |
| Mammifères moyens/gros | | 17 | 17 |
| Mammifères indéterminés | 42 | 2065 | 2107 |
| Total mammifères | 53 | 2376 | 2429 |
| Oiseaux | | | |
| Alcidae (cf. macareux moine) | | 1 | 1 |
| Divers | | | |
| Indéterminé oiseaux/petits mammifères | | 4 | 4 |
| Vertébrés indéterminés | 1 | 229 | 230 |
| Mollusques | | 5 | 5 |
| Total | 54 | 2615 | 2669 |

Parmi les mammifères, le caribou, l'ours polaire, le chien/loup et le renard ont également été consommés sur place. Ces espèces ne sont toutefois représentées que par quelques os, ce qui suggère, contrairement au phoque, qu'elles ont été en partie dépecées ailleurs qu'au campement.

Photo 11 EiBg-1B, station B, atlas d'ours polaire (N)



Photo 12 EiBg-1B, station B, os de phoque (N)



Outre les mammifères, des restes osseux d'oiseaux de mer de la famille des Alcidae (par exemple le macareux moine) ont été reconnus parmi les déchets culinaires.

Des fanons de baleine ont été identifiés sur ce site (annexe 3, photo 13). De tels restes de mammifère marin ont déjà été trouvés à Blanc-Sablon dans des sites amérindiens. Ils peuvent témoigner de la prédation de cet animal, mais ils ont également pu être prélevés sur des carcasses échouées. Mentionnons que dans les cas des sites amérindiens datant de la période historique ancienne (1500-1600 ans AD), les fanons de baleine ont pu être obtenus par voie d'échanges avec les pêcheurs de baleine basques. Finalement, des mollusques ont également pu être consommés sur place puisque neuf coquilles de Mye ont été recueillies sur ce site.

Des pièces de bois pourri ont été dégagées lors des fouilles. Leur état de décomposition avancée n'a pas permis d'en identifier l'espèce (annexe 3, photo 14). Ces pièces sont apparues relativement volumineuses et ces dimensions tranchent avec le volume relativement restreint des arbres qui colonisent les abords du site EiBg-1B.

La distribution de ces éléments osseux et organiques ne présente pas de modèle particulier (figure 7). On les trouve un peu partout autour du foyer et ailleurs sur la surface fouillée.

4.1.4 Les déchets de taille de la pierre

La fouille de 28 mètres carrés a permis de recueillir 4737 éclats de taille de la pierre. Ces derniers pèsent 1 039,9 g, soit un poids moyen de 0,22 g par éclat. Ce poids moyen, relativement peu élevé, témoigne de la petitesse des éclats trouvés sur ce site. L'inspection visuelle de ces déchets de taille a permis de distinguer la présence de trois types de pierre, le chert de Terre-Neuve, le quartz et le quartzite de Ramah.

Le chert de Terre-Neuve est mat, opaque, à grains fins et il contient des radiolaires. Il se présente sous diverses couleurs que l'on peut répartir le long d'un continuum dont l'une des extrémités serait occupée par le beige tandis qu'à l'autre extrémité correspondrait un vert pâle. Ce chert est associé à la formation géologique de Saint-Georges, une formation qui longe toute la rive ouest de l'île de Terre-Neuve.

Le chert de Terre-Neuve a principalement retenu l'attention des artisans-tailleurs qui ont oeuvré sur ce site puisque 4707 des 4737 éclats trouvés sur ce site (99,4 %) ont été obtenus en taillant cette pierre.

Photo 13 EiBg-1B, station B, fanons de baleine (N)

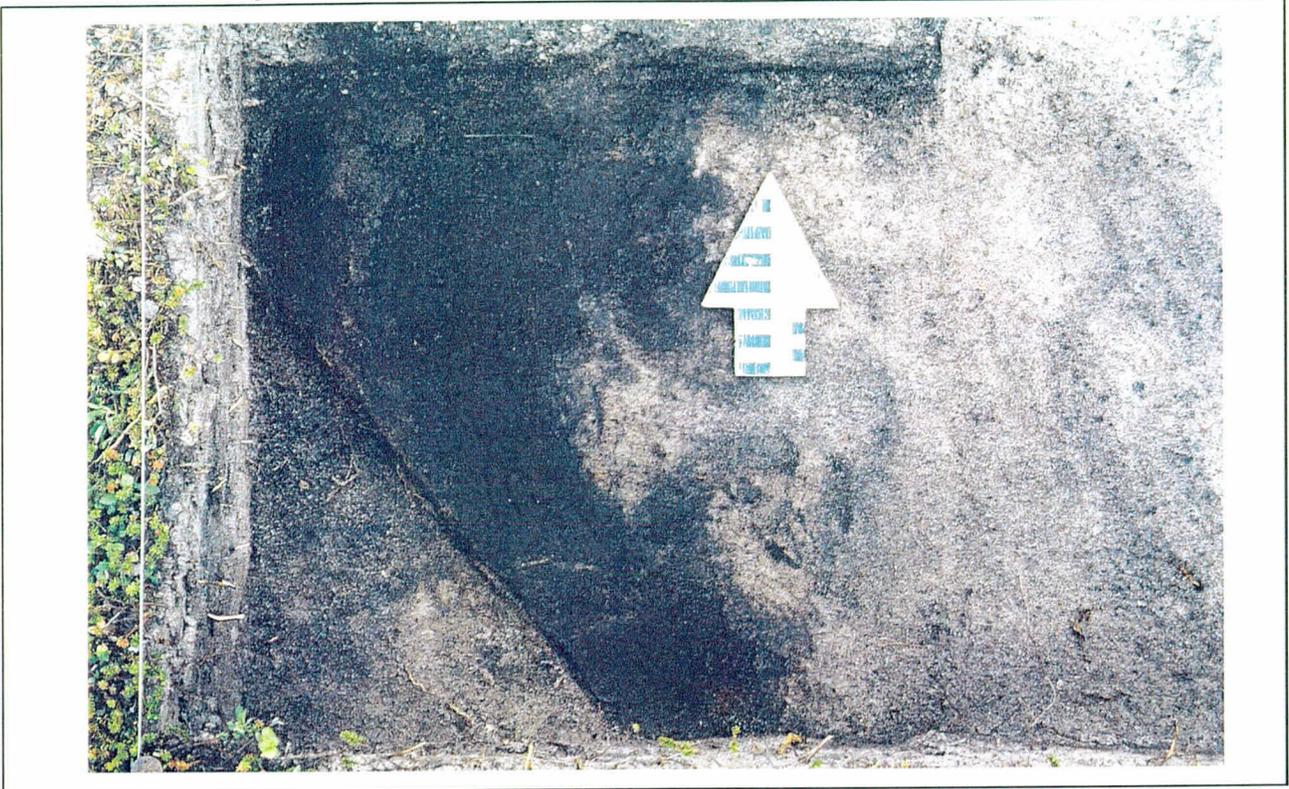


Photo 14 EiBg-1B, station B, pièce de bois pourri (N)



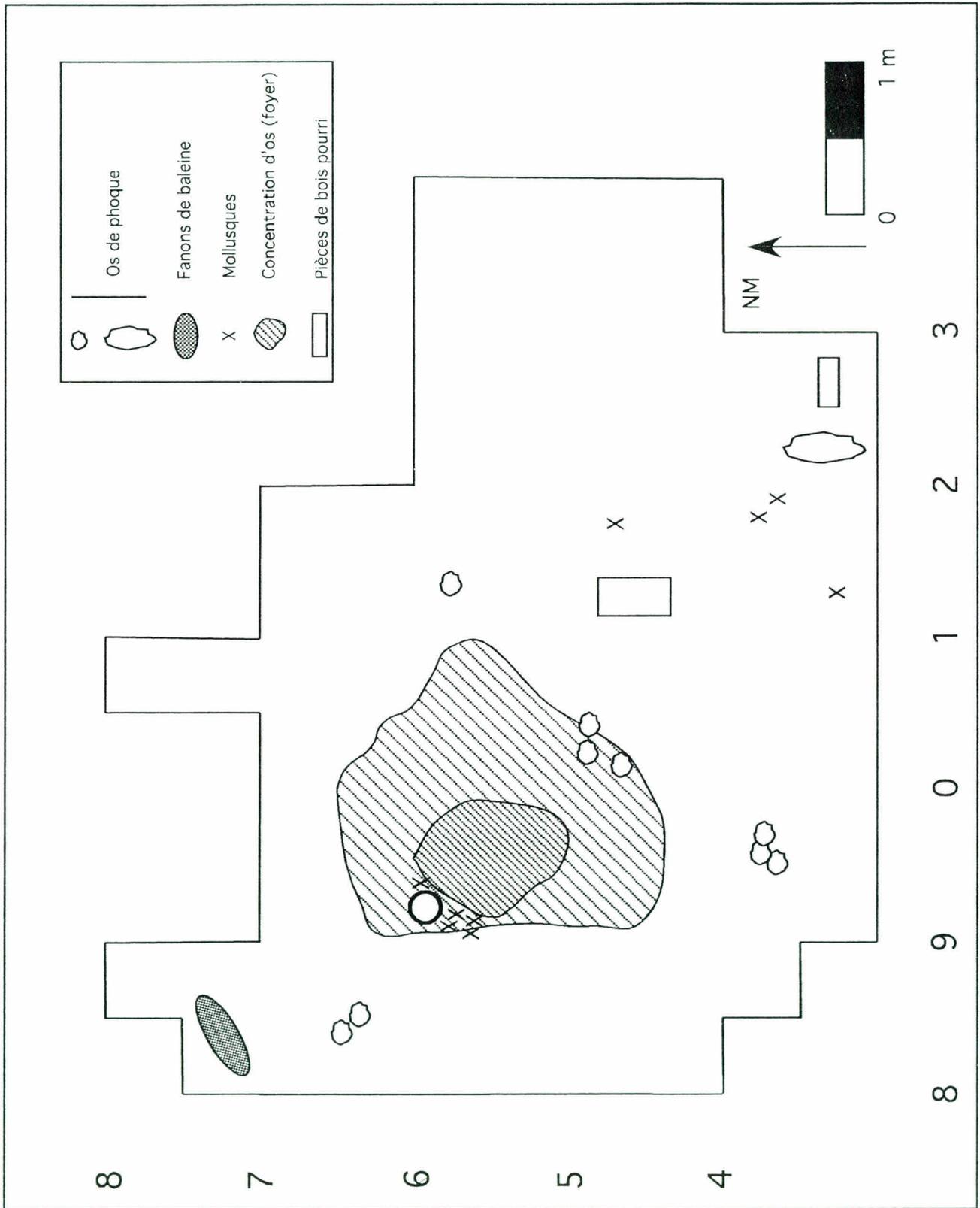


Figure 7 EiBg-1B, station B, distribution des restes osseux, des mollusques, des fanons de baleine et des pièces de bois

Tableau 2 EiBg-1B, station B, répartition des déchets de taille de la pierre par matériaux

| Matière première | N | % |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Chert de Terre-Neuve | 4707 | 99,4 |
| Quartz | 21 | 0,4 |
| Quartzite de Ramah | 9 | 0,2 |

Le quartz est blanc, lustré, translucide et à grains fins. Il peut être recueilli dans la région de Blanc-Sablon. Vingt et un éclats de quartz ont été trouvés lors de la fouille, soit 0,47 %. L'autre matière première lithique utilisée est le quartzite de Ramah. Ce dernier est gris, translucide et à grains moyens, sa source se situe au nord du Labrador. Neuf éclats de ce quartzite ont été recueillis, soit 0,20 %.

Les éclats de chert de Terre-Neuve sont habituellement petits, comme en témoigne le poids moyen des déchets de taille sur ce site (0,22 g). Souvent, les éclats présentent une forme en coupe concavo-convexe, dont l'extrémité proximale est constituée d'un talon facetté. Il est habituellement considéré que ce type d'éclat témoigne d'une taille bifaciale, soit de l'amincissement de l'objet ou encore de la réjuvenation des bords. Aucune analyse technologique n'a encore été effectuée, mais, compte tenu du poids moyen relativement faible des éclats et de la présence de talon à facettes, il est probable que la poursuite des études pourrait démontrer que le façonnage de pièces bifaciales a principalement retenu l'attention des artisans-tailleurs sur ce site.

Les éclats de chert de Terre-Neuve sont présents sur la presque totalité de l'aire fouillée, bien que leur densité ne soit pas uniforme partout. Ainsi, on peut distinguer la présence de deux concentrations spécifiques : l'une à l'est de l'aire fouillée (A), tandis que l'autre borde principalement le côté ouest de la structure 1 (B), bien qu'elle s'étende également vers le nord et le sud de celle-ci (figure 8). La structure 1, qui constitue un foyer culinaire, semble nettement avoir influencé l'organisation de l'espace habité.

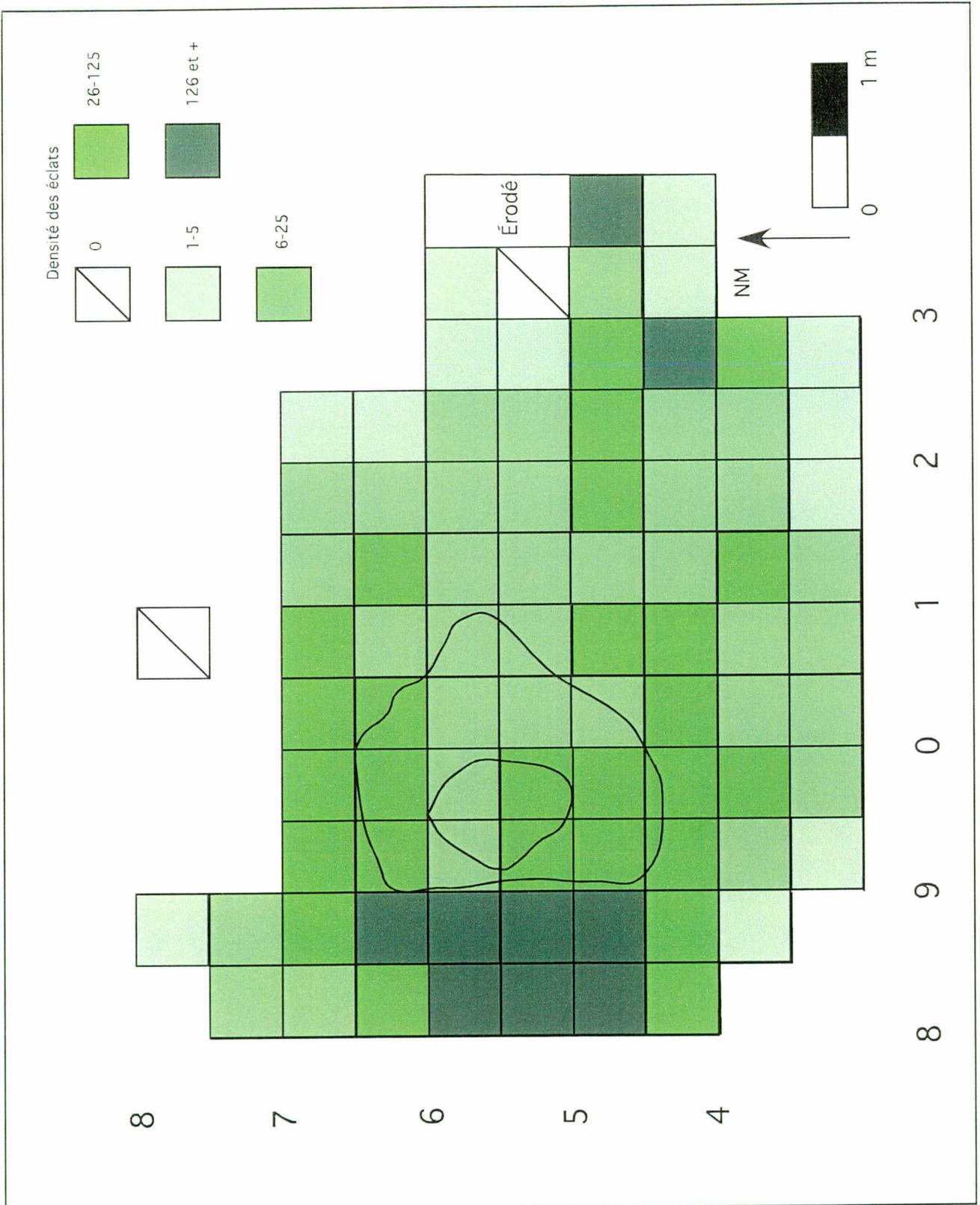


Figure 8 EiBg-1B, station B, densité des éclats

4.1.5 Les outils de pierre

Trente et un outils et fragments d'outils ont été recueillis sur ce site (annexe 4). On note l'absence complète d'outils reliés à la taille de la pierre, comme les percuteurs. Sont également absents les nucléi et les ébauches. Ainsi, les étapes initiales de la réduction de la matière première, comme le dégrossissage de blocs ou de préformes, n'ont laissé aucune trace sur ce site.

Afin de décrire les outils localisés sur ce site, cinq catégories fonctionnelles et deux catégories formelles ont été retenues (tableau 3). Les couteaux sont au nombre de huit (25,8 %), dont sept en chert de Terre-Neuve et un en quartzite de Ramah. Ils correspondent à des objets dont au moins un des bords a été retouché bifacialement. Les couteaux complets ou relativement complets proposent une forme unique, ils sont foliacés à base convexe (photo 15).

Tableau 3 Identification des outils et répartition par catégories fonctionnelles-formelles et niveau pédologique

| Types | N | % |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Couteaux | 8 | 25,8 |
| Pointes | 11 | 35,5 |
| Pièces bifaciales | 4 | 12,9 |
| Grattoirs | 3 | 9,7 |
| Racloir | 1 | 3,2 |
| Éclats utilisés | 3 | 9,7 |
| Pierre polie | 1 | 3,2 |
| Total | 31 | 100,0 |

Les pointes, au nombre de onze (35,5 %), sont toutes en chert de Terre-Neuve. Dans la plupart des cas, elles sont bifaciales et de forme triangulaire avec une base droite. Des encoches en coin larges, profondes et légèrement obliques distinguent leur mode d'emmenchement, la base étant habituellement moins large que les épaules (photo 16). Une de ces pointes a été façonnée à même un éclat. Elle présente une forme foliacée à base droite. Des encoches latérales larges, mais peu profondes, caractérisent le mode d'emmenchement, la base est moins large que les épaules (photo 16)

Une des catégories formelles retenues désigne les objets retouchés bifacialement trop fragmentés pour que l'on puisse les associer à l'une ou l'autre des catégories fonctionnelles retenues. Dans la plupart des cas, il est probable que ces objets constituent

Photo 15 EiBg-1B, station B, couteaux

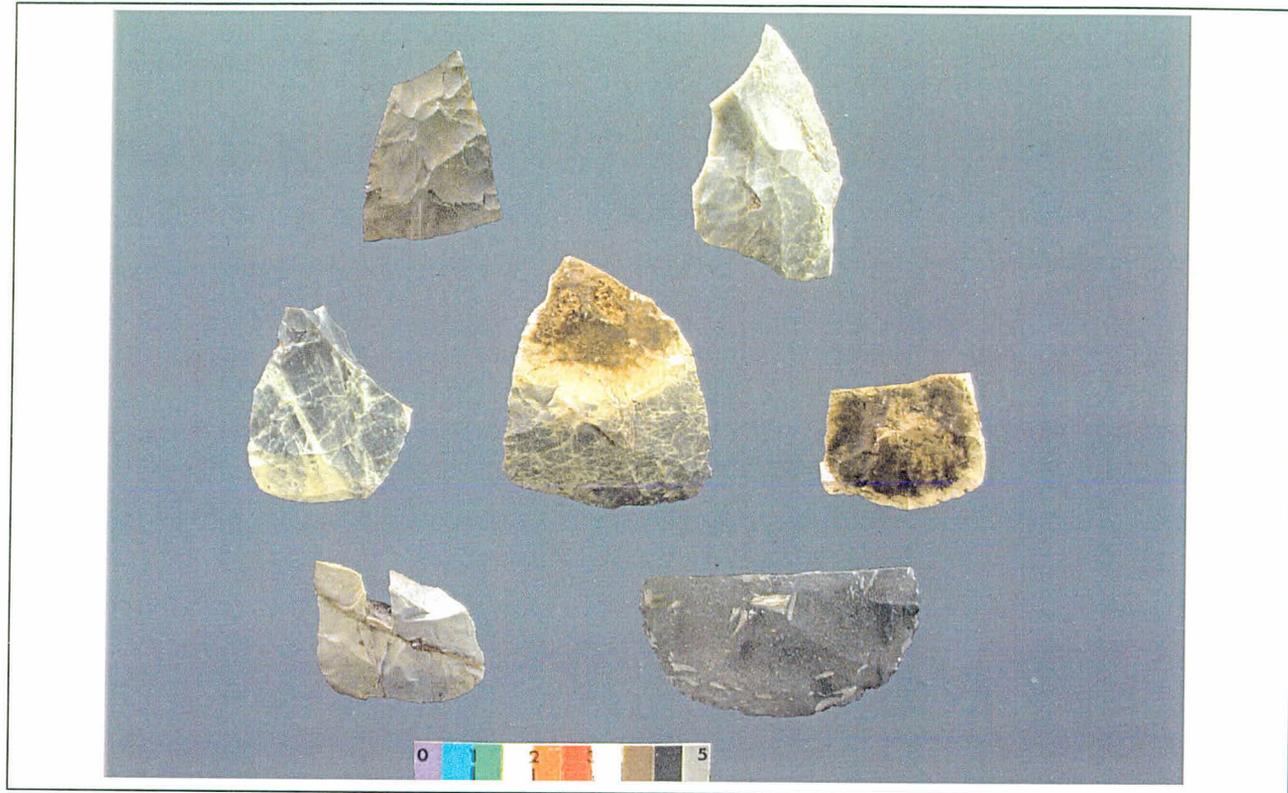
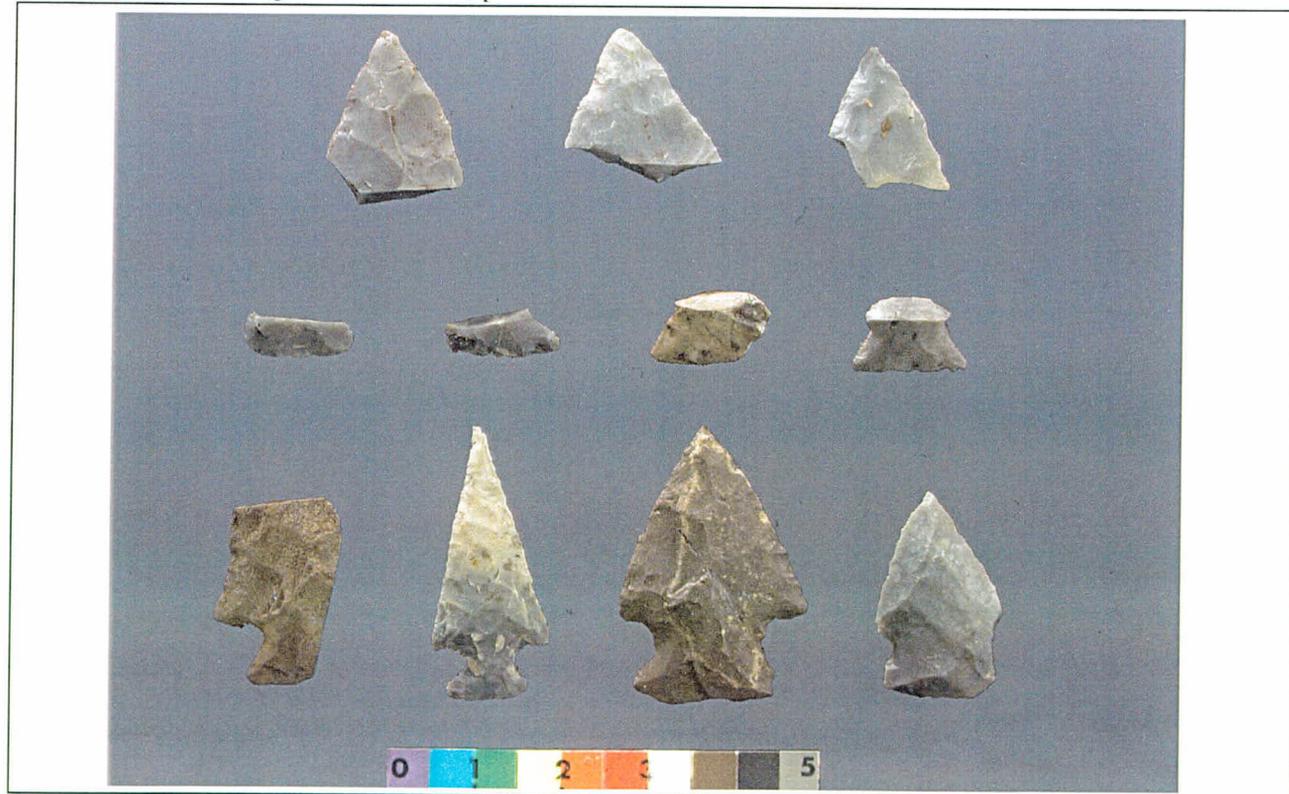


Photo 16 EiBg-1B, station B, pointes



des fragments de couteau ou de pointe. Elles sont au nombre de quatre (12,9 %) et elles sont toutes en chert de Terre-Neuve (photo 17).

Les grattoirs, au nombre de trois (9,7 %), se caractérisent par la présence d'un front abrupt aménagé à l'aide de retouches unifaciales continues surmontant une face plane. Pour les confectionner, des éclats de toutes formes, en chert de Terre-Neuve, ont été utilisés (photo 18). Les grattoirs sont des outils multifonctionnels qui peuvent servir à toutes sortes de tâches.

Le racloir (3,2 %) désigne un éclat en quartzite de Ramah, sans forme distincte, dont on a aminci un bord aigu à l'aide de retouches unifaciales continues (photo 19). Tout comme les grattoirs, les racloirs peuvent être utilisés pour des tâches diverses¹.

Les éclats utilisés consistent en des éclats de forme diverse, tous en chert de Terre-Neuve, qui présentent quelques retouches unifaciales discontinues (photo 20). Au nombre de trois (9,7 %), les éclats utilisés peuvent également remplir diverses tâches.

Le fragment de pierre polie (3,2 %), en grès, est trop petit pour que l'on puisse l'associer à un type d'outil en particulier, comme un polissoir ou une herminette (photo 21).

L'assemblage mis au jour sur le site EiBg-1B est dominé par les pointes (35,5 %) suivis des couteaux (25,8 %), des pièces bifaciales (12,9 %), des grattoirs (9,7 %), des éclats utilisés (9,7 %) du racloir (3,2 %) et de la pierre polie (3,2 %).

Les outils sont présents sur la majeure partie de l'aire fouillée (figure 9). Les concentrations d'outils se distinguent en partie de celles des éclats. Aucune analyse spatiale n'a encore été effectuée, mais deux concentrations spécifiques d'outils semblent plus évidentes, les concentrations NE et SO. Chacune de ces concentrations est positionnée de part et d'autre de la structure de combustion. Quelques outils se distribuent en dehors des deux principales concentrations, on les retrouve plus particulièrement à l'ouest et à l'est de l'aire fouillée.

On note que les couteaux, tout comme les grattoirs, se concentrent au NE et au SO de la structure 1, à proximité ou en association avec celle-ci. Les pointes se distribuent principalement au nord, au sud et à l'est de la structure 1, parfois à une certaine distance de

¹ Il est à noter que ce racloir a été trouvé sur une surface érodée à l'est de l'aire fouillée. Sa forme et son matériau le distingue des autres objets recueillis sur ce site. En fait, il s'apparente à des objets similaires associés à un complexe plus ancien identifié à Blanc-Sablon, le complexe Anse-Lazy, 1100-1200 ans AA (Pintal 1998).

Photo 17 EiBg-1B, station B, pièces bifaciales

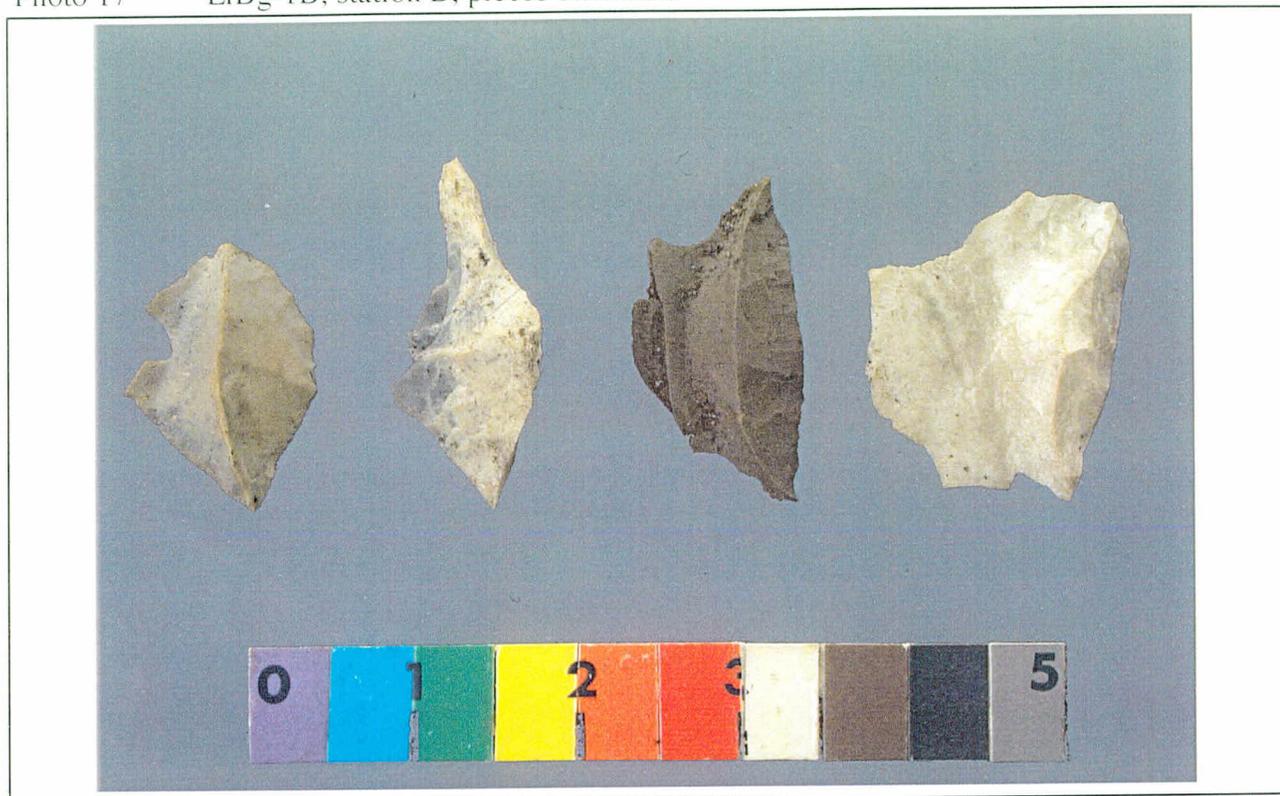


Photo 18 EiBg-1B, station B, grattoirs

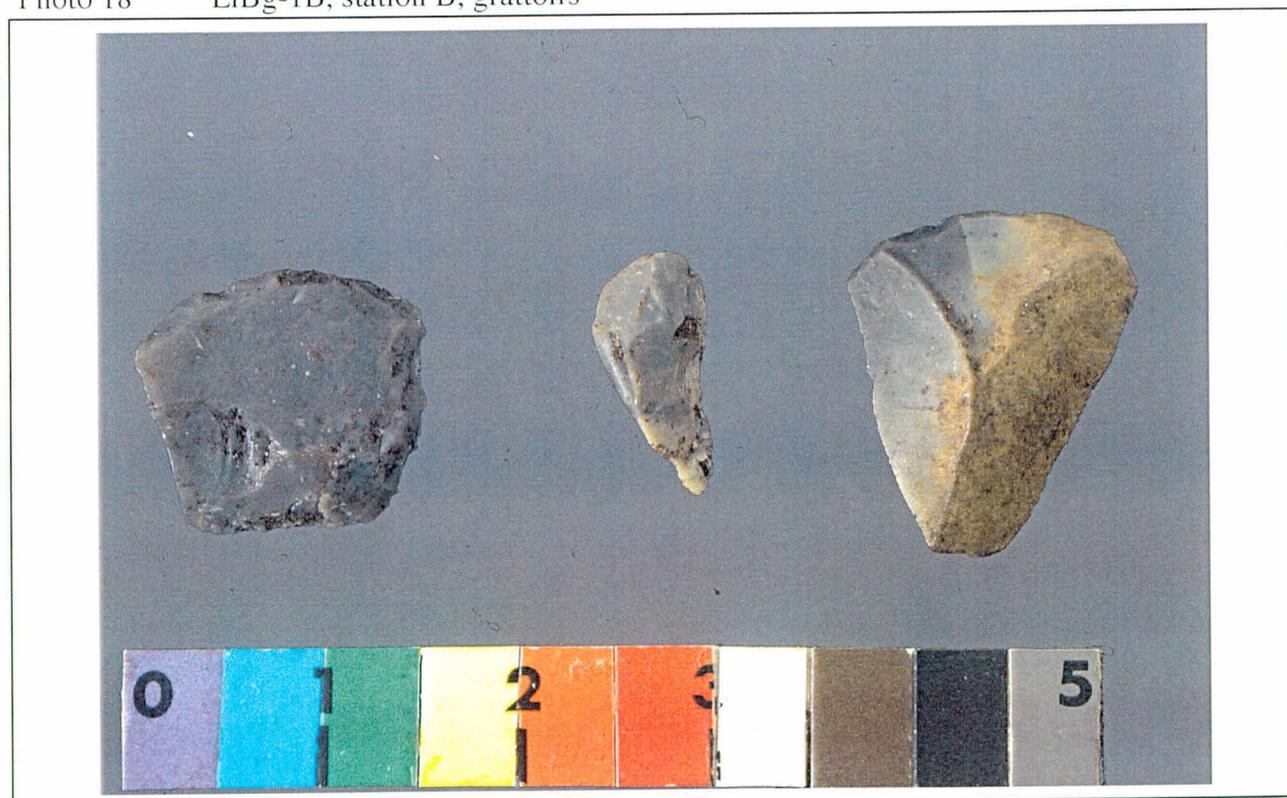


Photo 19 EiBg-1B, station B, racloir

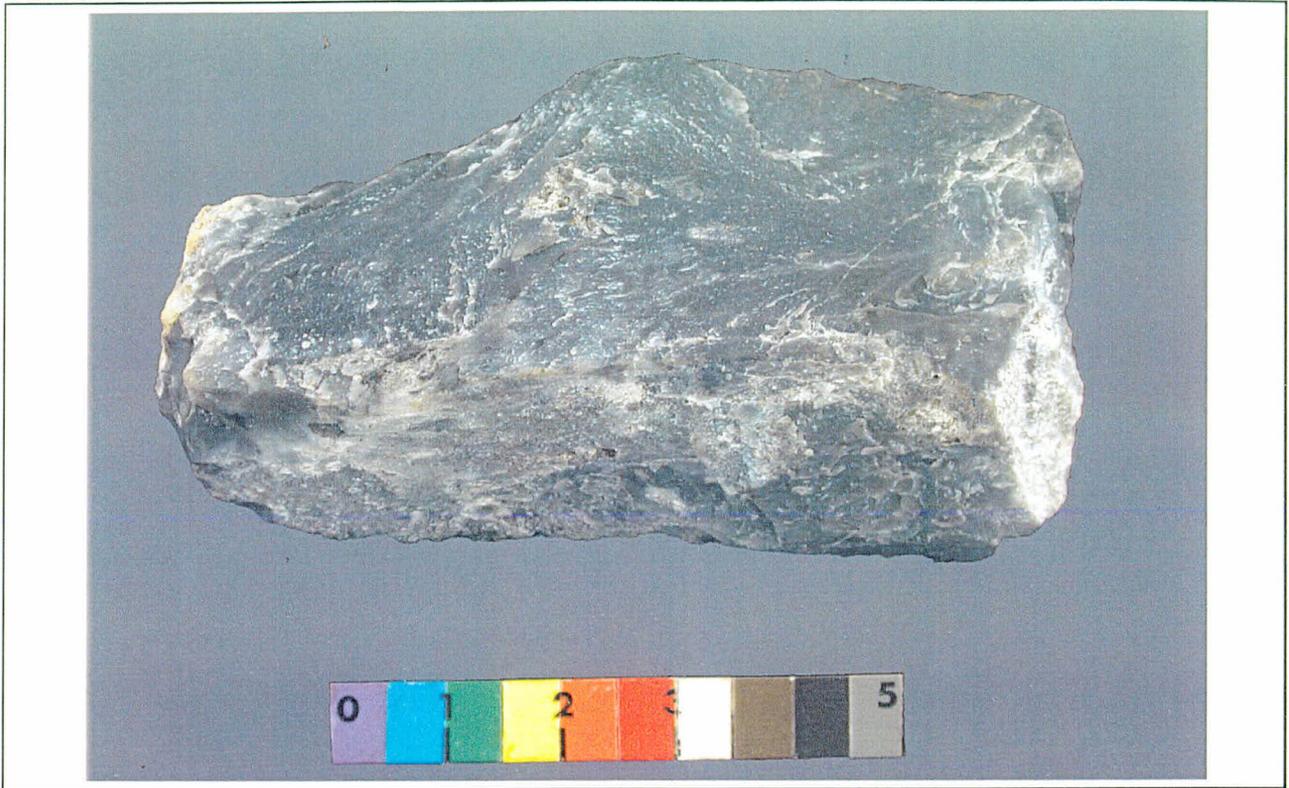


Photo 20 EiBg-1B, station B, éclats utilisés



Photo 21 EiBg-1B, station B, pierre polie



celle-ci. La répartition des pièces bifaciales épouse étroitement celle des deux principales concentrations de déchets de taille de la pierre. Les éclats utilisés, le racloir et le fragment de pierre polie se trouvent à l'est de la structure 1.

4.1.6 Le matériel eurocanadien

Trois petits plombs de fusil ont été trouvés lors des fouilles. Le contexte stratigraphique de ces objets diffère de celui du matériel archéologique préhistorique. En effet, il a été noté que les petits plombs étaient toujours associés à la couche de sable éolien qui recouvre la couche d'occupation (l'humus enfoui) qui, elle, contenait tout les objets lithiques, les aménagements de l'espace, ainsi que les os et autres matières organiques. Il est ici considéré que ces petits plombs ne sont pas associés à l'occupation amérindienne du site EiBg-1B. Toutefois, la proximité de ces plombs avec la couche d'occupation amérindienne laisse entrevoir une présence européenne sur les lieux peu de temps (quelques années...) après l'abandon du campement.

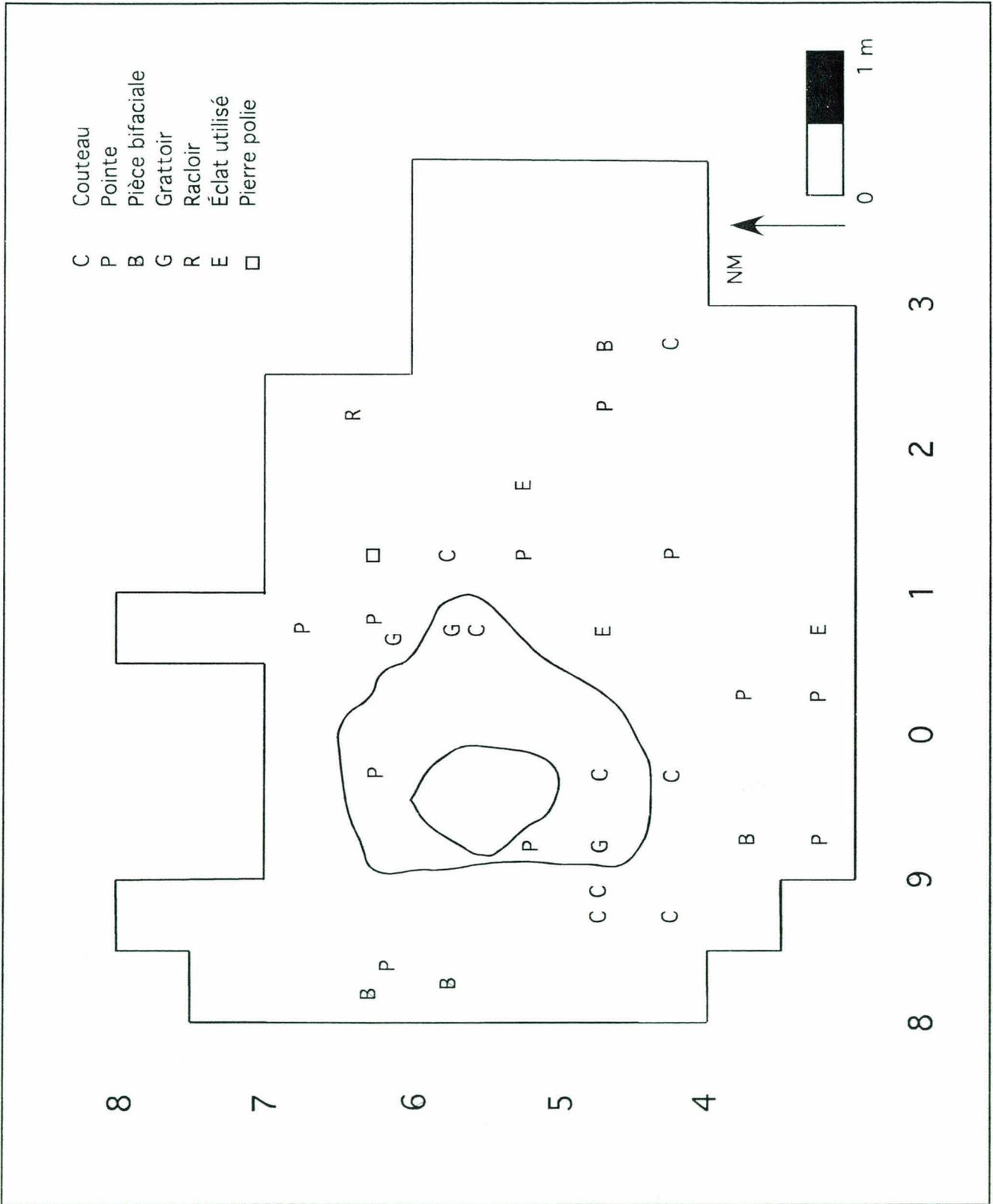


Figure 9 EiBg-1B, station B, distribution des outils

4.1.7 Les interprétations préliminaires

L'analyse préliminaire des données archéologiques recueillies sur le site EiBg-1B indique que le paysage de l'époque était semblable à celui d'aujourd'hui. Certes, les Amérindiens se sont installés à proximité d'un rebord de terrasse qui devait être un peu plus large et d'environ 30 cm moins élevés, mais le sol était déjà couvert d'une végétation similaire à l'actuel. C'est sur un humus en place que les Amérindiens ont installé leur campement.

La taille de la pierre a joué un certain rôle sur ce site. Néanmoins, il semble que les artisans-tailleurs se sont contentés de parfaire, sur place, des outils dont les principales étapes de dégrossissage se sont déroulées ailleurs. L'origine terre-neuvienne de ce chert plaide en faveur d'activités de prélèvement et de dégrossissage qui se seraient tenues dans cette province.

La distribution spatiale des déchets de taille, c'est-à-dire la présence de deux concentrations distinctes d'éclats, suggère qu'au moins deux artisans-tailleurs étaient à l'œuvre. Toutefois, comme la concentration localisée à l'ouest de la structure de combustion est relativement vaste et qu'elle déborde vers le nord et le sud de celle-ci, il est possible que plus d'un tailleur était à l'œuvre dans ce secteur. En ce qui concerne la concentration de déchets de taille localisée à l'extrémité est de l'aire fouillée, il est possible qu'elle exprime la tenue d'activités s'étant déroulées à l'extérieur d'une hypothétique habitation.

En effet, on remarque que dès que l'on s'éloigne d'environ deux mètres du centre du foyer, la densité des déchets de taille diminue rapidement. Les données actuellement à notre disposition ne permettent pas de l'affirmer hors de tout doute, mais il est probable qu'une tente conique ayant de quatre à cinq mètres de diamètre a été érigée sur ce site.

Par ailleurs, les autochtones qui ont occupé le site EiBg-1B, station B, n'ont pas limité leurs activités à la seule taille de la pierre. Certes, la proportion d'outils n'est pas des plus élevés, soit 0,7 %, mais l'assemblage représenté est assez particulier. En effet, il est rare que les objets bifaciaux (74,2 %) prédominent aussi largement sur les objets unifaciaux (25,8 %) dans les sites préhistoriques. Qui plus est, la proportion des pointes est également élevée (35,5 %). Ces statistiques semblent indiquer que la station B constitue un campement relativement spécialisé axé sur la chasse et la transformation (dépeçage et cuisson) des prises animales. Les activités domestiques, comme l'entretien des vêtements ou du campement, ou même technologiques, comme l'entretien des outils en bois ou en os, ne semblent y avoir laissé que peu de traces.

La distribution des outils suggère aussi la présence d'au moins deux artisans à l'œuvre. Toutefois, les types d'outils se répartissent en proportion relativement égale de part et d'autre du foyer, ce qui suggère que chacun se livrait à peu près aux mêmes activités quel que soit la place qu'ils occupaient à l'intérieur du campement.

En ce qui a trait à l'ancienneté de cette occupation humaine, il est possible de la préciser en se référant aux résultats des recherches antérieures effectuées dans la région. Les assemblages archéologiques dont les artefacts sont principalement constitués de chert de Terre-neuve ont été regroupés, à Blanc-Sablon, sous un même complexe, celui de l'Anse-Morel, qui date de 1100 à 400 ans AA (Pintal 1998). Plus particulièrement, la station B du site EiBg-1B se trouve au milieu d'une vaste aire riche en campements de cette époque parmi lesquels certains recelaient des artefacts d'origine européenne ancienne, comme la station A du site EiBg-1B, ainsi que le site EiBg-123. Pour l'instant, il est proposé que la station B du site EiBg-1B date de cette période, soit de l'intervalle 1500 à 1600 ans AA.

5.0 LES TRAVAUX DE CONSOLIDATION DU TALUS ADJACENT AU SITE

EiBg-1B

Outre la fouille de la station B du site EiBg-1B, le mandat confié au consultant prévoyait que des travaux de consolidation du talus adjacent à ce site devaient être effectués. La photo 22 illustre l'état du talus avant le début des interventions sur le site EiBg-1B. Quant à elle, la figure 3 localise la limite supérieure du talus actuel par rapport à celle relevée en 1985. On peut ainsi constater qu'une largeur moyenne d'un mètre a été emportée par l'érosion dans le secteur du site EiBg-1B. Les fouilles effectuées cette année ont été faites juste à temps puisque l'érosion avait commencé à détruire la station B (figure 3).

À la suite de la fouille de la station B, les travaux relatifs à la consolidation du talus ont été entrepris. En premier lieu, l'angle du talus a été adouci à la pelle et les sédiments ainsi dégagés ont été utilisés afin de créer un petit replat au milieu du talus (photo 23). Par la suite, une membrane géotextile, longue de 70 pieds, a été installée sur le talus réaménagé (photos 24 et 25). Cette toile a d'abord été fixée sur le dessus du talus à l'aide d'une trentaine de clous de dix pouces. La jonction entre la membrane et le talus supérieur a par la suite été entièrement recouverte de pierres. Plus bas, la membrane reposait sur le petit replat décrit plus haut. Là, la membrane a été assise sur le replat à l'aide de sable, de pierres et des morceaux de végétation et d'horizons organiques qui s'étaient détachés du sommet de la terrasse à la suite de l'érosion. La section du talus comprise entre le replat et la plage a été empierrée partiellement, et ce, en insistant plus particulièrement sur les zones le plus à risque.

Cette mesure, temporaire il faut bien l'avouer, devrait ralentir l'érosion due au vent. Elle ne sera d'aucune utilité si les glaces de la rivière, cette dernière gonflée par la crue printanière, atteignent les mesures de protection.

Afin d'éviter que les fouilles archéologiques augmentent les risques d'érosion, une attention particulière a été accordée au remblayage du site (photos 26 et 27). Une surveillance régulière des lieux s'impose si l'on veut éviter que l'érosion ne détruise à tout jamais d'autres portions du site archéologique classé de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon.

Photo 22 EiBg-1B, station B, état du talus avant les travaux (SO)



Photo 23 EiBg-1B, station B, état du talus en cours de réaménagement (O)

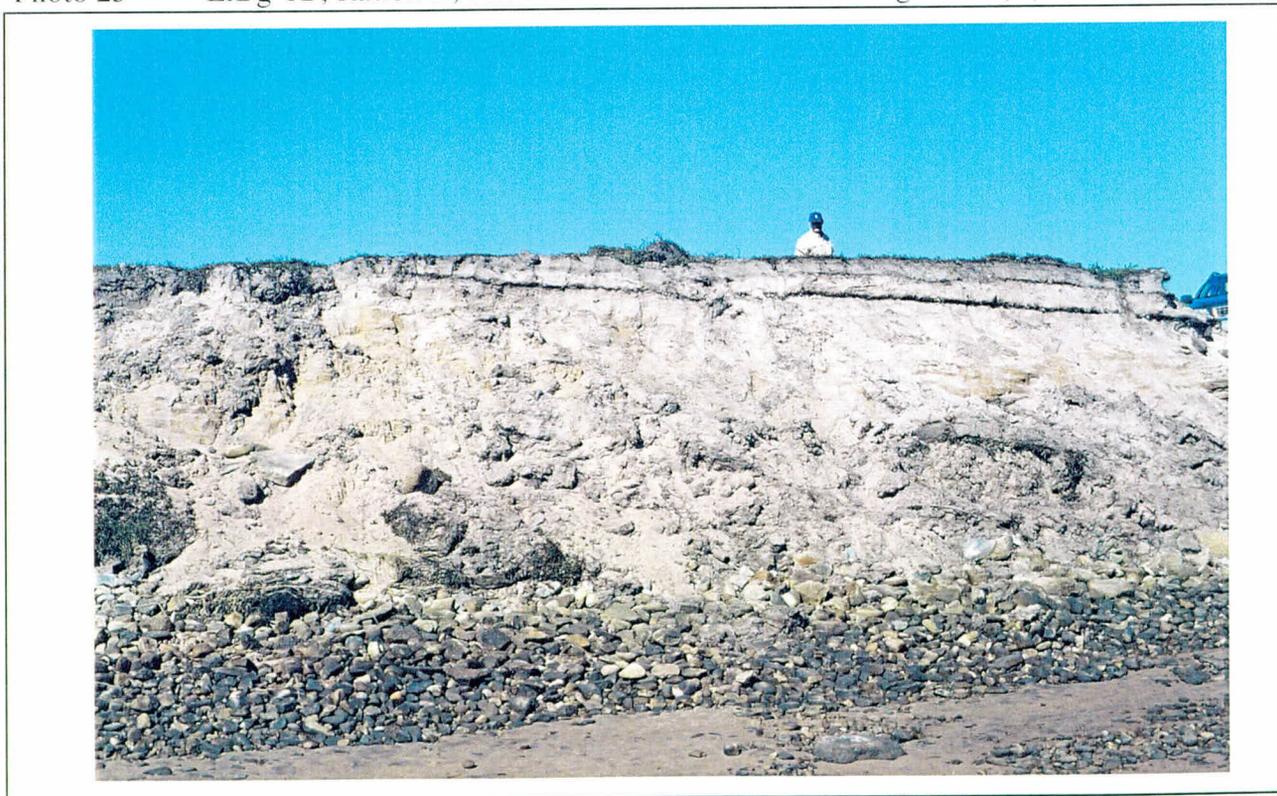


Photo 24 EiBg-1B, station B, le talus une fois recouvert de la membrane géotextile (S)



Photo 25 EiBg-1B, station B, le talus une fois recouvert de la membrane géotextile (N)



Photo 26 EiBg-1B, station B, fin des travaux (S)



Photo 27 EiBg-1B, station B, fin des travaux (SE)



6.0 UNE DÉCOUVERTE FORTUITE PRÈS DU SITE EiBg-1B

L'inspection visuelle du talus bordant la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon a amené la découverte d'une nouvelle concentration d'artefacts localisés à une dizaine de mètres au sud du site EiBg-1B. Dans le talus et sur la plage adjacente, et ce, sur une distance approximative de cinq mètres, on a trouvé une quinzaine de clous forgés (photo 28) et un fragment de grès normand (photo 29). En se fiant au contexte stratigraphique mis au jour par l'érosion, ce matériel s'associe à une couche de sable parsemé de particules de charbons de bois localisées immédiatement au-dessus de la couche d'humus qui contient les artefacts amérindiens et européens anciens associés au site EiBg-1B.

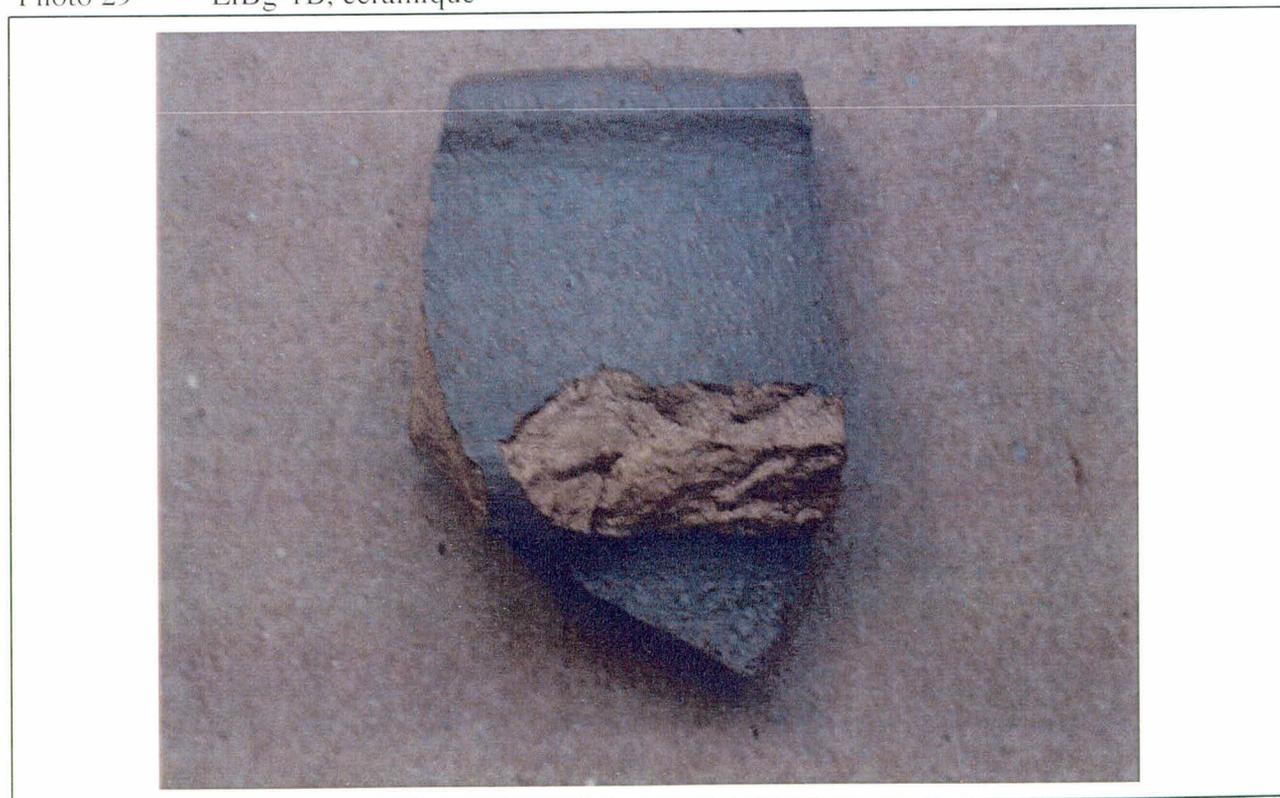
Comme il est considéré que les établissements du site EiBg-1B date de l'intervalle 1500-1600 AD, il est probable que les artefacts découverts lors de cette inspection visuelle datent de l'intervalle 1600-1650 AD (annexe 4).

La découverte de clous et de céramique européenne laisse entrevoir la possibilité de la présence, d'une part, d'un bâtiment européen non répertorié jusqu'à présent ou, d'autre part, de biens d'échanges délaissés dans ce secteur par les Amérindiens. Quoi qu'il en soit, il s'agit d'une nouvelle composante du site EiBg-1B et celle-ci devrait faire l'objet d'une expertise et, s'il y a lieu, d'une fouille avant que l'érosion ne la détruise à tout jamais.

Photo 28 EiBg-1B, clous



Photo 29 EiBg-1B, céramique



CONCLUSION ET RECOMMANDATIONS

Les fouilles archéologiques effectuées sur la station B du site EiBg-1B ont permis de sauvegarder des données en voie d'érosion. Ces données suggèrent la présence d'un campement constitué d'une tente conique ayant de quatre à cinq mètres de diamètre et dont le centre est occupé par un imposant foyer culinaire. Autour de ce dernier, des artisans-tailleurs se sont surtout attardés à produire et à réaménager des pièces bifaciales, comme des couteaux et des pointes. Il apparaît que les activités de type domestique ont été relativement limitées sur ce site, tandis que celles associées à la chasse et à la transformation des prises animales y ont largement dominées.

Les mesures de stabilisation du talus prises cette année sont de nature temporaire. Il est impossible de prédire combien de jours, de mois ou d'années elles resteront en place. Cela dit, si le talus adjacent au site EiBg-1B a pu être stabilisé, force est de reconnaître que l'érosion de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon a pris une telle ampleur au cours des dernières années que c'est maintenant toute cette section du site classé qui est menacée. **Des travaux de stabilisation de la rive ouest devront être entrepris sur le site classé si l'on veut éviter que celui-ci se détériore. Il semble que des programmes d'aide soient accessibles pour ce type de projet au ministère de l'Environnement du Québec. Il est recommandé au ministère de la Culture et des Communications de s'enquérir des disponibilités financières accessibles au sein de l'appareil gouvernemental afin d'assurer la pérennité de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon.**

Par ailleurs, une inspection visuelle du talus a amené la découverte d'une nouvelle concentration d'artefacts à une dizaine de mètres au sud du site EiBg-1B. Ces artefacts témoignent d'une occupation datant de la période historique. Il est impossible pour l'instant de préciser s'il s'agit là des vestiges d'un établissement européen ou amérindien. **Il est recommandé de procéder à une expertise de ce site afin d'en connaître l'étendue et la valeur et, le cas échéant, d'entreprendre des fouilles d'urgence dans ce secteur puisque l'érosion a déjà commencé à détruire ce site.**

Si la rive ouest de l'embouchure de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon a été classée comme Bien culturel par le Gouvernement du Québec, c'est parce que l'on y trouve une concentration exceptionnelle de sites archéologiques, unique en Amérique du Nord. L'historique des recherches en archéologie préhistorique dans ce secteur a été présentée dans une synthèse publiée par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications (Pintal 1998). Rappelons ici

que ce sont les travaux subventionnés par la Direction de la Côte-Nord de ce même ministère (1983-1992) qui ont permis d'établir définitivement la richesse patrimoniale de ce lieu.

Il importe ici de mentionner que l'inventaire des ressources archéologiques sur le site classé de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon reposait sur deux approches distinctes, soit, d'une part, la distribution au hasard de tranchées exploratoires et, d'autre part, les récoltes de surface du matériel archéologique mis au jour par l'érosion. Ces travaux ont permis de localiser une soixantaine de sites archéologiques sur un peu moins d'un kilomètre carré. Ces sites représentent une occupation amérindienne quasi continue, de 8000 ans avant aujourd'hui jusqu'à la période de contact avec les Européens, tandis que des vestiges de ces derniers et des Eurocanadiens y ont également été découverts.

Ce qu'il importe de mentionner ici, c'est que même si de nombreux sites archéologiques ont été révélés par les interventions archéologiques des dernières décennies, nous sommes loin de disposer d'un portrait complet de cette ressource puisque la rive ouest n'a jamais fait l'objet d'un inventaire systématique. Ainsi, il ne faut pas s'étonner si de nouveaux sites archéologiques y sont encore répertoriés.

Par conséquent, si un projet de stabilisation des berges a effectivement lieu le long de la rive ouest de l'embouchure de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon, un inventaire archéologique complet de cette rive, sur une largeur de 50 m, devra être effectué préalablement.

Dans un autre ordre d'idées, **il est recommandé au ministère de la Culture et des Communications d'installer des panneaux d'information en bordure des sites classés dans la région de Blanc-Sablon.** La raison est simple, comme aucune information n'est disponible, les gens de la région utilisent ce secteur, notamment à des fins récréatives, et des véhicules tout-terrain circulent librement sur le site classé, et ce, au milieu des sites archéologiques.

OUVRAGES DE RÉFÉRENCE

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Pintal, J.-Y. et D. Groison

1987 Recherche en archéologie préhistorique sur la Basse-Côte-Nord: région de Vieux-Fort et de Blanc-Sablon. Manuscrit inédit remis au ministère de la Culture et des Communications, Québec.

Pintal, J.-Y.

1998 Aux frontières de la mer, la préhistoire de Blanc-Sablon. Collection Patrimoine, Dossiers 102, Les Publications du Québec, Québec.

ANNEXES

Annexe 1 Catalogue des photographies

Annexe 2 Analyse des restes osseux
Ostéothèque de Montréal inc., Université de Montréal

Annexe 3 Analyse des restes organiques
Alayn Larouche, Laboratoire Jacques-Rousseau, Université de Montréal

Annexe 4 Catalogue des artefacts
Le catalogue des objets européens a été effectué par Dominique Lalande

ANNEXE 1 CATALOGUE DES PHOTOGRAPHIES

| Film | Photos | Orientation | Date | Sujet |
|------|--------|-------------|----------|--|
| 1 | 2 | S | 24/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 1 | 3 | N | 24/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 1 | 4 | SE | 24/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale |
| 1 | 5 | E | 24/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale |
| 1 | 6 | NE | 24/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale |
| 1 | 7 | NNE | 24/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale |
| 1 | 8 | S | 24/06/03 | EiBg-1B, début des fouilles |
| 1 | 9 | SE | 25/06/03 | EiBg-1B, début des fouilles |
| 1 | 10 | S | 25/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 7N-1E, paroi sud |
| 1 | 11 | O | 25/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 7N-1E, paroi ouest |
| 1 | 12 | S | 25/06/03 | EiBg-1B, travaux en cours |
| 1 | 13 | E | 25/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 5N-1W, NO, os |
| 1 | 14 | S | 26/06/03 | EiBg-1B, travaux en cours |
| 1 | 15 | S | 26/06/03 | EiBg-1B, travaux en cours |
| 1 | 16 | N | 27/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 5N-1E, NO, pièce de bois |
| 1 | 17 | N | 27/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 4N-2E, SE, os |
| 1 | 18 | N | 27/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 4N-2E, SE, os |
| 1 | 19 | N | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 7N-0W, NE, os |
| 1 | 20 | N | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 7N-0W, NE, os |
| 1 | 21 | N | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, 6N-1W, NO, atlas d'ours polaire |
| 1 | 22 | SE | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 1 | 23 | S | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 1 | 24 | NE | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 2 | ESE | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 3 | O | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 4 | N | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 5 | SE | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 6 | SE | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 7 | NE | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 8 | S | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 2 | 9 | O | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 2 | 10 | SO | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 2 | 11 | O | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 2 | 12 | SO | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 2 | 13 | S | 28/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse |
| 2 | 14 | E | 29/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 15 | N | 29/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 16 | N | 29/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 17 | NO | 29/06/03 | EiBg-1B, vue générale de l'aire fouillée |
| 2 | 18 | O | 29/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse réaménagée |
| 2 | 19 | O | 29/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse réaménagée |
| 2 | 20 | SO | 29/06/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de la terrasse réaménagée |
| 2 | 21 | O | 30/06/03 | Chemin des Français |
| 2 | 22 | O | 30/06/03 | EiBg-1B, structure 1, coupe 1, paroi ouest |

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----------|--|
| 2 | 23 | S | 30/06/03 | EiBg-1B, structure 1, coupe 1, paroi ouest |
| 2 | 24 | O | 30/06/03 | EiBg-1B, structure 1, coupe 1, paroi ouest |
| 2 | 25 | O | 30/06/03 | EiBg-1B, structure 1, coupe 1, paroi ouest |
| 3 | 2 | N | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, structure 1, coupe 2, paroi nord |
| 3 | 3 | S | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, après remblayage |
| 3 | 4 | SE | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, après remblayage |
| 3 | 5 | NE | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, après remblayage |
| 3 | 6 | NO | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de terrasse consolidé |
| 3 | 7 | O | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de terrasse consolidé |
| 3 | 8 | NO | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de terrasse consolidé |
| 3 | 9 | SO | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de terrasse consolidé |
| 3 | 10 | S | 01/07/03 | EiBg-1B, rebord de terrasse consolidé |
| 3 | 11 | NE | 01/07/03 | Vue générale du site classé |
| 3 | 12 | N | 01/07/03 | Vue générale du site classé |
| 3 | 13 | NE | 01/07/03 | Vue générale du site classé |
| 3 | 14 | NE | 01/07/03 | Vue générale du site classé |
| 3 | 15 | E | 01/07/03 | Vue générale du site classé |

ANNEXE 2 ANALYSE DES RESTES OSSEUX

Subject: Re: Lac Pike, etc..
Date: vendredi 2 août 2002 17:13
From: Claire St-Germain <stgermcl@COURRIER.UMontreal.CA>
Reply-To: claire.st-germain@UMontreal.CA
To: Jean-Yves Pinal <jypinal@globetrotter.net>

Salut Jean-Yves,

J'ai analysé tes 19 os et quelques...du site EiBg-1B B. Ce fut très rapide à faire. Si tu veux, je t'envoie les résultats par ce courriel sans fiche et on dit que c'est une gracieuseté (pour un vieux et fidèle client, vieux ne faisant pas référence à l'âge, bien sûr...).

Résultats intéressants car l'atlas appartient probablement à de l'Ours polaire.

Tous les os sont écus sauf ceux de 6n 1e. Voici les résultats:

6n 1w: un atlas d'Ours polaire (*Ursus maritimus*). Très altéré en surface probablement par l'érosion climatique.

7n 1w: 1 frag. ind. de gros Mammifères (probablement os long qui pourrait être de l'Ours).

5n 1e: 1 frag. de bulle tympanique gauche Phocidae. Taille Ph. Groenland.

5n 0e: 1 frag. bulle tympanique droite Phocidae. Taille Ph. Groenland.

1 frag. bulle tympanique gauche de Phocidae.

1 frag. ind. Mammifères ind. (pris dans tourbe probablement frag. de bulle tympanique Phocidae)

1 frag. crâne gros Mamm. (probablement bulle tympanique de Phocidae)

1 frag. ind. Mamm. ind.

4n1w: 1 frag. bulle tympanique gauche de Phocidae. NMI=3 Phoques. (avec 5n 1e, 5n 0e)

3 frag. bulle tympanique ind. de Phocidae

1 frag. ind. Mamm. ind. (pris dans tourbe et très fragile).

6n 1e: 1 frag. de racine de dents de Carnivores (probablement de Phocidae) calcinée

1 phalange distale (prob. pelvienne) de Phocidae, entièrement brunie par combustion.

7n 0e: 1 molaire 2 mandibulaire gauche de Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*).

1 prémolaire (3 ou 4) mandibulaire gauche de Caribou.

7n 1w: 1 frag. proximal d'humérus gauche (en 2 frag.) de Phocidae

1 frag. ind. de gros Mammifères (probablement Mammifères marins).

Je t'envoie les os sous peu.

À bientôt,
claire

Jean-Yves Pinal a écrit :

Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc.

Université de Montréal

Département d'anthropologie

C.P. 6128, Succ. Centre-Ville

Montréal, Québec

H3C 3J7

IDENTIFICATION DES RESTES OSSEUX
DU SITE EiBg-1B-B, Blanc-Sablon

Rapport exécuté pour Jean-Yves Pintal, Archéologue consultant

Rapport #222
Février 2003

Avant-propos

Les restes osseux ont été identifiés par
Claire Saint-Germain, et Virginia Elliott
à l'aide de la collection de référence
de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal Inc., sise dans les locaux du
Département d'anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal.
La rédaction du rapport a été réalisée par Michelle Courtemanche

EiBg-1B-B (Blanc-Sablon)

Le matériel faunique examiné est constitué de quelques 2 643 restes osseux qui ont été observés individuellement. Les vestiges fauniques ont été examinés macroscopiquement et seules la couleur et la texture de l'os ont été utilisées pour les répartir soit dans la catégorie des os écrus (« os frais ») ou soit dans celle des os calcinés (« os blanchis »). La majorité des restes osseux est calcinée, N = 2 589, tandis que 54 ossements sont écrus. Aucune marque de découpe n'a été observée sur les restes osseux.

Quelques 800 restes osseux (référence 6N1S QNW STR1, Coupe 1 et Coupe 4) ont été examinés sommairement. La plupart de ces ossements sont calcinés. Parmi ces derniers, un sésamoïde de Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), quelques restes de Phocidae et un sésamoïde d'Ours polaire (*Ursus maritimus*) ont été inventoriés.

Remarques :

La famille des Phocidae apparaît comme la mieux représentée dans cet assemblage faunique (surtout par des phalanges). Seul le Phoque du Groenland (*Phoca groenlandica*) a été formellement identifié. Toutefois, quelques ossements pourraient appartenir au Phoque commun (*Phoca vitulina*). Signalons que six espèces fréquentent la région et qu'actuellement les deux espèces précitées comptent parmi les plus communes, avec le Phoque gris (*Halichoerus grypus*).

Un seul représentant de la classe des Oiseaux a été repéré dans le matériel examiné. Il pourrait s'agir de Macareux moine (*Fratercula arctica*).

| Liste des Taxons déterminés dans les restes osseux du site EiBg-1B-B (Blanc-Sablon) | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Écrus | Calcinés | Total |
| <u>MAMMIFÈRES</u> | | | |
| Carnivores | - | 3 | 3 |
| Chien/Loup/Coyote (<i>Canis spp.</i>) | - | 1 | 1 |
| Renard indéterminés | - | 1 | 1 |
| Phocidae | - | 223 | 223 |
| Phoque du Groenland (<i>Phoca groenlandica</i>) | - | 3 | 3 |
| Cervidae | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>) | - | 2 | 2 |
| Gros Mammifères | 10 | 36 | 46 |
| Mammifères moyens/gros | - | 17 | 17 |
| Mammifères indéterminés | 42 | 2 063 | 2 105 |
| <u>Total Mammifères</u> | 53 | 2 350 | 2 403 |
| <u>Oiseaux</u> | | | |
| Alcidae (cf. Macareux moine) | - | 1 | 1 |
| <u>Divers</u> | | | |
| Indéterminé Oiseaux/petits Mammifères | - | 4 | 4 |
| Vertébrés indéterminés | 1 | 229 | 230 |
| Mollusques | - | 5 | 5 |
| <u>Grand Total</u> | <u>54</u> | <u>2 589</u> | <u>2 643</u> |

LISTE DES CODES

IDZQ (identification zoologique)

| | | |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Alc | | Alcidae |
| Can | | Canidae |
| Cr | | Cervidae |
| Cv | | Carnivores |
| I | | Vertébrés indéterminé |
| Iopm | | Indéterminé Oiseaux/petits Mammifères |
| Mi | | Mammifères indéterminés |
| Mol | | Mollusques |
| Mmg | | Mammifères moyens/gros |
| Mgr | | Gros Mammifères |
| Pg | <i>Phoca groenlandica</i> | Phoque du Groenland |
| Ph | | Phocidae |
| Ren | | Renard spp. |
| Rt | <i>Rangifer tarandus</i> | Caribou |

INTEG (état de l'os)

| | |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| Cp | os complet |
| Cp- | os presque complet |
| Ed | épiphyse distale |
| Ep | épiphyse proximale |
| F | fragment |
| Fcv | fragment de corps vertébral |
| Fd | fragment distal |
| Fdd | fragment distal de diaphyse |
| Fdi | fragment de diaphyse |
| Fe | fragment d'épiphyse |
| Fed | fragment d'épiphyse distale |
| Fep | fragment d'épiphyse proximale |
| Fl | fragment latéral |
| Fm | fragment mésial |
| Fp | fragment proximal |
| Fpd | fragment proximal de diaphyse |
| Fpo | fragment postérieur |

IDANA (élément anatomique)

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| Axi | axis |
| Buty | bulle tympanique |
| Ca | carpe 1,2,... |
| Caco | cartilage de côte |
| Cata | carpe ou tarse |
| Cnta | |
| Coq | coquillage |
| Co | côte |
| Cox | coxal |
| Cr | crâne |
| Dent | dent |
| Fe | fémur |
| Hu | humérus |
| I | indéterminé |

| | |
|------|----------------------|
| Man | mandibule |
| Max | maxillaire |
| Mc | métacarpe |
| Mcmt | métapode |
| Mt | métatarse |
| Occ | occipital |
| Ol | os long |
| Pat | patella |
| Pha | phalange |
| Phad | phalange distale |
| Pham | phalange moyenne |
| Phap | phalange proximale |
| Raul | radius-ulna |
| Ses | sésamoïde distal |
| Ta | tarse 1,2,... |
| Vt | vertèbre |
| Vtce | vertèbre cervicale |
| Vtcy | vertèbre coccygienne |
| Zy | zygomatique |

APAX (squelette axial ou appendiculaire)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| I | indéterminé |
| P | pelvien |
| X | axial |

CRTPV (position anatomique)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| C | crânien |
| I | indéterminé |
| O | post-crânien |

DRGH (droit gauche ou impair)

D droit
G Gauche
I indéterminé

ALTER

Br bruni (pré-carbonisation ou
humique)
Cp coupé
Nc noirci
Om oxydation par le cuivre
Ox oxydation d'origine
indéterminée
Pc post-carbonisation (beige,
gris, bleu)

LOALT

En entièrement

SITE Eibg-18-B LOTS/PUITS _____ NIVEAU _____ STRUCT. _____ CLASSE _____ ANALYSTE Vg ✓

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|-----------------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| 4N-2E (32) SE Abb2 | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| 4N-OE (16) NE | I | f | i | i | i | | | | | 1 | | |
| | Mi | f | Buty | x | c | i | i | | | 1 | | |
| 5N-1E (35) NE Abb2 | Mi | f | i | i | | | | | | | 2 | |
| 5N-1E (33) SE Abb2 | I | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 5 | |
| 5N-OE (41) SW Abb2 | Mgr | f | i | i | i | i | | | | 1 | | |
| 5N-OE (46) NW STR1 | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 24 | |
| | Ph | fd | Phap | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | fd | Mcmnt | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | phoque? |
| | Mi | fd | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | " |
| | Mi | f | Caco | x | o | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | f | Cata | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | cf phoque |
| 5N-OE (49) NE | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 22 | |
| | I | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 4 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

166

SITE EiBg-1B-B LOTS/PUITS _____ NIVEAU _____ STRUCT. _____ CLASSE _____ ANALYSTE VE

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----------------------------|
| 5N-1W (51) NW Rhg 2 | Ph | cp- | Pha | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | 5 frag |
| 5N-1W (62) NE STR 1 cont 2 | Ph | cp- | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | sous-ad (épi. prox absente) |
| | Ph | fd | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | cp- | Phad | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | taille annulé ou commun |
| | Ph | fpd | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | ep | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | sous ad (non fusionnée) |
| | Ph | fp | Mt | P | P | G | Nc | | | | 1 | Mt II |
| | Ph | fp | Mc | P | T | D | | | | | 1 | Mc I forme gris |
| | Ph | fp | Fe | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fp | Mc | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | f | cot | x | c | G | | | | | 1 | (2 frag) |
| | Ph | f | Man | x | c | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | epi | Vt | x | o | - | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | f | Cr | x | c | i | | | | | 16 | |
| | Mi | fdi | Ol | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | Nc | | | | 8 | |
| | Cv | f | Max | x | c | i | | | | | 1 | cf phoque |
| ↘ | Mqr | fe | Ol | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | cf op. dist ti phoque |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1/10

SITE Ei Bg-1B-B LOTS/PUITS

NIVEAU

STRUCT.

CLASSE

ANALYSTE UE

3

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|---------------|
| 5N-1W (62) NE Str. 1 coup 2R | Mgr | fdi | ol | P | i | i | | | | 1 | | |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | 3 | 105 | |
| | Mi | fdi | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | cf phoque |
| | T | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 12 | |
| 5N-1W (59) NW Str. 1 coup 3 | Ph | fd | Pha | P | P | i | | | ↓ | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fep | Phap | P | i | i | | | ↓ | | 1 | |
| | Mgr | fdi | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | cf obscur |
| | Ph | fd | Pha | P | T | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | ed | Mc | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | non-fusionnée |
| | Ph | ed | Mc | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | " |
| | mi | epi | vt | x | o | - | | | | | 1 | petit / |
| | mi | fed | Moml | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | mi | f | Cr | x | c | i | Nc | | | | 3 | |
| | mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | 1 | 67 | |
| 5N-2W (60) NW Str. 2 | Mgr | f | i | i | i | i | | | | 2 | | |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | 7 | | |
| | éclat | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SITE Ei Bg-18-B LOTS/PUIES

NIVEAU

STRUCT.

CLASSE

ANALYSTE ML

4/

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| 6N-0E (81) NWAIG-2 | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 6 | |
| 6N-0E (86) NEALS-2 | Ph | fp | Pham | P | T | i | Pc | | | | 1 | |
| | mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 15 | |
| | cailloux | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6N-0E (87) SW ST1 | Ph | fd | Phap | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fd | Pha | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | mi | f | st | x | o | - | | | | | 2 | |
| | mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 46 | |
| | I | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 4 | |
| | éclats — (2) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | cailloux — (3) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6N-0E (91) HE str1 | Ph | fp | Mc | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | Mc III |
| | mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 54 | |
| | I | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 25 | |
| | éclats — (1) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | cailloux — (7) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6N-0E (93) SE str1 coupe | Ph | fdi | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | mi | f | Pal | x | C | - | | | | | 1 | |
| | mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 22 | |
| TOTAL | cailloux — (2) c. b. b. n. | | | | | | | | | | | |

180

SITE EiBg-13 B LOTS/PUIES

NIVEAU

STRUCT.

CLASSE

ANALYSTE ME

5/

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|----------------------------|---------|-------|---------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------------------------|
| GN 1 N SW str 102 | Mgr | fdi | 01 | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mgr | fd | 01 | P | i | i | Ba | | | | 1 | cf cervidae |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | Om? | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 34 | |
| | T | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 4 | |
| | Éclats | ③ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | caillou | ① | Jarbois | | | | | | | | | |
| GN 1 W SW ALG 2 | Mgr | f | Cata | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mgr | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| GN 1 W NE Ab62 | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 12 | |
| GN 1 S NW coupe 1 str 1 | Cr | fd | Mcmf | P | i | i | | | | 1 | | cf caribou ou orignal |
| | Ph | fp | Phad | P | T | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | fd | Phad | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | cp | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 3 | fusionnés |
| | Ph | fd | Pha | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fd | Pha | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | ép. prox non-fusionnés |
| | ph | fm | Phad | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

/ 65

SITE Ei Bg-B BLOTS/PUITS _____ NIVEAU _____ STRUCT. _____ CLASSE _____ ANALYSTE NE 8/

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------------------|
| 7N SE Str.1 coupe 4 | 134) Mgr | f | i | i | i | | | | | 3 | | |
| | Ph | fd | Phad | P | P | f | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fd | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | fd | Pha | P | P | i | | | | | 3 | |
| | Ph | fp | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | ep | Phap | P | P | i | | | | | 2 | non-fusionnée |
| | Ph | fep | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | fed | Mcmf | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fd | McII | P | T | D | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | cp | Ca z | P | T | D | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | ep | McI | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | non-fusionnée |
| | Ph | fed | Mcmf | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mmg | cp | Vtcy | X | O | - | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ren | cp | Phap | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | 2 frag cf arctique |
| | Ph | fed | Mcmf | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | non-fusionnée |
| | Mmg | f | Cr | X | C | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | fp | Phap | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | cp | Ses | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | f | Cr | X | C | i | | | | | 2 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

29

SITE Ei Bg-1BB LOTS/PUIES 7N-0E NIVEAU DSE 104 STRUCT. STR-1 CLASSE Com ke ANALYSTE AMW 2/2

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------------|
| | Mi | F | Cr | X | C | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Mi | Fe | i | i | i | i | | | | | 1 | Ment |
| | Mag | Fe | i | i | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | F | i | i | i | i | | | | | 195 | |
| | Mi | F | Buty | X | C | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Cr | Pdi | Roul | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | of Carbons |
| | I | F | i | i | i | i | | | | | 37 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

239

SITE Ej Bg-1BB LOTS/PUIES 11N-1W NIVEAU QSE STRUCT. STR-1 Foyer 3 CLASSE ANALYSTE CJM 114

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|--------------|--------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------------------|
| | Mi | F | i | i | i | i | Nc | En | | | 204 | |
| | I | F | i | i | i | i | Nc | En | | | 24 | |
| | Mi | F | i | i | i | i | | | | | 386 | |
| | I | F | i | i | i | i | | | | | 52 | |
| | I | F | i | i | i | i | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | F | i | i | i | i | Be | | | | 38 | |
| | I | F | i | i | i | i | Be | | | | 5 | |
| | Mi | Fd | Pha | P | i | i | Be | | | | 1 | cf Phoe dap |
| | Max | F | i | i | i | i | | | | | 5 | |
| | Max | F | i | i | i | i | Nc | En | | | 6 | |
| | Ph | Cp | Mc3 | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | cf Ph. commun |
| | Ph | Ed | Mc | P | T | i | Nc | En | | | 3 | taille Ph. commun |
| | Ph | Ed | Mc | P | T | i | Nc | En | | | 1 | ≠ fus. " |
| | Ph | Ed | Mc | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | " " |
| | Ph | Fed | Mcmt | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Mcmt | P | i | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | EP | Phap | P | P | i | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | EP | Phap | P | i | i | 1-Nc | En | | | 4 | |
| | Ph | Fep | Phap | P | i | i | | | | | 2 | |
| TOTAL | 76 - Roche (notes) | | | | | | | | | | | |

SITE Ei Bq-1BB LOTS/PUITS 7N-1W NIVEAU QSE STRUCT. STR1 CLASSE Foyer³ ANALYSTE CJK 2/4

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------------------------|
| | Ph | Fp | Pham | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | probablement thuracière |
| | Ph | Fp | Pham | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Ep | Pham | P | i | i | 1-NC | en | | | 5 | |
| | Ph | Cp | Ses | P | i | i | ne | en | | | 1 | |
| | Pg | Fd | Phap | P | T | i | NC | en | | | 1 | P. Groenland |
| | Ph | Ep | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | cf. Ph. Groenland |
| | Ph | Fd | Pham | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Pham | P | P | i | | | | | 3 | } cf. Ph. Groenland |
| | Ph | Fd | Pham | P | P | i | Be | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Pham | P | P | i | Ne | en | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Phap | P | P | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Fpd | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 3 | |
| | Mi | Fp | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | Cd on Ph |
| | Ph | Fd | Phap' | P | T | i | Ne | en | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fp | Phad | P | T | i | 1-Ne | en | | | 3 | |
| | Ph | Cp- | Phad | P | P | i | | | | | 3 | |
| | Ph | Ep | Phad | P | P | i | | | | | 3 | |
| | Ph | Fp | Phad | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

35

SITE EiBg-1B^B LOTS/PUIES 7N-1W NIVEAU Q85 STRUCT. STR-1 Foyer 3 CLASSE ANALYSTE JH 3/4

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------------------------|
| | Ph | Cp | Phad | P | P | i | Nc | En | | | 1 | ≠ Ep |
| | Ph | F | Phad | P | P | i | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Dh | Fd | Memt | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fp | Phad | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | Prot nt thacip |
| | Ph | Cp | Ca 3 | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | cf. Greenland / commun |
| | Ph | Cp | Ca 3 | P | T | G | Be | | | | 1 | cf. Commun NMI=2 |
| | Ph | Cp | Ca 1 | P | T | D | Nc | Em | | | 1 | Ph. commun |
| | Ph | Cp- | Ca 3 | P | T | D | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Cp | Ca 2 | P | T | G | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fl | Ta 1 | P | P | D | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Hqz | F | Ca ta | P | i | i | Nc | En | | | 5 | cf Phocidop |
| | Hqz | F | Ca ta | P | i | i | | | | | 2 | cf Phocidop |
| | Mi | F | Caco | X | O | - | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | Cp | Cata | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | two parts |
| | Ph | Fm | Co | X | O | i | | | | | 1 | on 3 frag. |
| | Mi | F | Caco | X | O | i | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | F | Zy | X | C | G | Nc | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fcu | Vtce | X | O | - | | | | | 1 | en 2 frag. |
| | Hqz | F | Axi | X | O | - | Nc | En | | | 2 | Dent of Ph |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SITE Ei Bg-B BLOTS/PUITS NIVEAU _____ STRUCT. _____ CLASSE _____ ANALYSTE PK 9/

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|---------------------------|
| 7N IW SE (134) | Ph | f | Pat | P | P | i | | | | | 2 | |
| Str 1 coupe 4 | Ph | fed | Mc5 | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | cf ph groenland. |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | Ox | | | | 1 | |
| | Mmg | f | vt | x | 0 | - | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 356 | |
| | I | f | i | i | i | i | | | | | 20 | |
| 7N IW (30) SW Str coupe 1 | Ph | f | Buty | x | 0 | i | | | | | 1 | cf Commun |
| | Ph | fp | Pha | i | i | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | fro | Axi | x | 0 | - | | | | | 1 | "dent" |
| | Ph | fp | Phap | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fp | Phap | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | ligne de fusion apparente |
| | Ph | fd | Phap | P | T | D | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Ed | Mc II | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | non fusionné |
| | Mgr | f | i | i | i | | | | | 2 | | |
| | Mi | f | i | i | i | | | | | 25 | 84 | |
| | Ph | fd | Mt1 | P | P | G | | | | | 1 | |
| | cailloux | | (4) | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

502

SITE EiBg 1B B LOTS/PUITS

NIVEAU

STRUCT.

CLASSE

ANALYSTE VE

10/

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------------------------|
| LN 1W (105) SE | Alc | fd | Hu | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | marquage main |
| STR1 couple 2 | lopnm | fdi | Ol | P | i | i | Nc | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | cp | CaI | P | T | D | | | | | 1 | annele? |
| | Ph | cp- | Cnta | P | P | D | | | | | 1 | greenland? |
| | Ph | fp | Mf II | P | P | G | Nc | | | | 1 | annele? |
| | Ph | fp | Mf II | P | P | G | Nc | | | | 1 | greenland? } 2MMI |
| | Ph | fp | Phap | P | P | i | Nc | | | | 1 | ligne fusion apparente |
| | Ph | ep | Phap | P | P | i | Nc | | | | 1 | non-fusionné |
| | Ph | ed | Hc | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | " |
| | Ph | fp | Phad | P | P | i | Nc | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fd | Phad | P | P | i | Nc | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | fm | Phad | P | P | i | Be | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | fp | Phad | P | T | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | ep | Phap | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | non-fusionné |
| | Ph | ep | Pham | P | T | i | Nc | | | | 1 | " |
| | Ph | ep | Phap | P | T | i | Nc | | | | 1 | " |
| | Ph | ep | Pham | P | P | i | Nc | | | | 3 | " |
| | Ph | fep | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | " |
| | Ph | ep | Pham | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | " |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SITE Ei Bg B LOTS/PUIES

NIVEAU

STRUCT.

CLASSE

ANALYSTE

NE + CSOT

| CAT | IDZO | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------------------|
| 6N 1W (log) STR coupe 2 | Ph | ed | Mc II | P | T | D | | | | | 1 | cf annote non-fus |
| | Ph | ed | Mc III | P | P | G | Ne | | | | 1 | " |
| | Ph | fp | Mc II | P | P | D | B) | | | | 1 | cf grienlad. |
| | Can | Fd | Mcmt | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mol | F | Coq | SE | i | i | | | | | 5 | |
| | I | F | i | i | i | i | | | | | 120 | |
| | CV | Cp | Pha ⁰ | P | i | i | Ne | EN | | | 1 | taille Renard |
| | Rt | Fd | Phap | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Man | Ep | Co | X | O | i | | | | | 1 | cf Carbin |
| | PH | F | Zy | X | C | D | Ne | EN | | - | 1 | |
| | Ph | F | Pat | P | P | D | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Ed | Mc 5 | P | T | G | Ne | EN | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Ed | Mcmt | P | i | i | | | | | 3 | |
| | Ph | Fp | Mc 4 | P | T | G | | | | | 1 | |
| | Rt | Fd | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fp | Mc 2 | P | T | D | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Phap | P | T | i | I-Ne | EN | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Co- | Phap | P | T | i | Ne | EN | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Cp | Phom | P | T | i | Ne | EN | | | 1 | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SITE EiBy-1BB LOTS/PUIES GNW QSE STRI: Comp 2 NIVEAU _____ STRUCT. _____ CLASSE _____ ANALYSTE CW 12/

| CAT | IDZQ | INTEG | IDANA | APAX | CRTPV | DRGH | ALTER | LOALT | LIANA | COLL | COLLB | REMARQUES |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----------|
| | Ph | Fp | Phajm | P | T | i | Ne | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Pha | P | T | i | Ne | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Pha | P | T | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Phap | P | P | i | Ne | En | | | 3 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Phap | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Pham | P | P | i | Ne | En | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Pha | P | P | i | | | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Fdi | Pha | P | i | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fd | Me5 | P | P | D | Ne | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | F | Co ta | P | i | i | Ne | En | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Fp | Phad | P | T | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | F | Zy | X | C | G | | | | | 1 | |
| | Mq | Fm | Ca co | X | O | i | Ne | En | | | 2 | |
| | Ph | Ed | Me mt | P | i | i | Ne | En | | | 1 | cf Me5 |
| | Ph | Fep | Phad | P | P | i | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ph | Cp | Ca | P | T | D | | | | | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | |

22

ANNEXE 3 ANALYSE DE RESTES ORGANIQUES

Identification de deux échantillons archéologiques
provenant du site EiBg-13-B,
région de Blanc-Sablon

par

Alayn C. Larouche

-

Service à la
Recherche en
Analyse
Pollinique et
Macrofossile

-

Laboratoire de paléobiogéographie et de palynologie
Laboratoire Jacques-Rousseau

Département de géographie
Université de Montréal
5 septembre 2002

soumis par
Jean-Yves Pintal
Archéologue

OBJET:

Le contenu de deux sacs de plastique a été soumis pour expertise au laboratoire Jacques-Rousseau, département de géographie, Université de Montréal ; le présent rapport mentionne les identifications du contenu. Les échantillons portaient les numéros suivant :

- 1) EiBg-13-B, 8N2w
- 2) EiBg-13-B, 5N1E

L'archéologue a effectué une identification préliminaire de ces restes et les a attribué à deux échantillons de bois.

Méthodes

Aucune préparation n'a été effectuée sur le contenu des sacs. Les échantillons ont été soumis à une observation macroscopique intensive à l'aide d'une loupe stéréoscopique WildLeitz M3 à divers grossissements, allant de 6 à 40. Les observations ont été notées.

Résultats

Echantillon EiBg-13-B, 8N2W

Description : On a affaire à une sorte de planche de 27 x 12 x 2,5 cm dont une extrémité est recourbée. Elle est composée de deux couches dont l'une est plus mince que l'autre. La surface de la couche mince a un aspect osseux (lisse) et lamellaire. L'autre couche, plus épaisse, correspond à un enchevêtrement de racine formant un tissu feutré contenant quelques sclérotés de *Cenococcum*¹ et des charbons parfois grossiers et centimétriques. On a donc affaire à une couche de sol collé à un revêtement "osseux" rigide. C'est cet aspect "osseux" qui fait penser immédiatement aux fanons des baleines. Je ne connais pas leur utilité mais présume qu'une partie de ces fanons était laissée sur place par oubli ou autres façons.

Echantillon EiBg-13-B, 5N1E

¹ Un champignon inférieur de la famille des Deutéromycètes, cosmopolite et commun dans les sols; les sclérotés sont des petites sphères noires et mates disséminées dans le tissu du sol.

Description : Le contenu du sac de plastique est très fragmenté et les gros morceaux possèdent deux couches bien distinctes

Couche a : Enchevêtrement de racines et de tiges plus ou moins décomposée, compacte sans être induré et brun foncé (la matrice), incluant quelques grains de sable (Quartz), quelques aiguilles carbonisées d'épinette, des sclérotés de *Cenococcum* et des charbons de bois. Cette couche serait l'accumulation normale de la litière d'un sol.

Couche b : Matériel finement granuleux, brun pâle et homogène résultant probablement d'une activité d'arthropode de type Oribates. J'ai déjà vu ce phénomène sur des bois humides. On a donc affaire ici à un échantillon de bois bouffé complètement par ces organismes. Impossible donc d'identifier le bois original car toutes les structures du bois sont disparues. Malheureusement, j'ai bien cherché ces petits organismes xylophages mais n'en ai pas rencontré un.

ANNEXE 4 CATALOGUE DES ARTEFACTS

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
|----|-------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Code Borden | No. de collection | No. de catalogue | Puits-sondage | Quadrant | Niveau | Identification | Quantité | Description |
| 2 | EiBg-1B-B | | 1 | 4N-2E | SE | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | Bois pourri |
| 3 | EiBg-1B-B | | 2 | 4N-2E | SE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 4 | EiBg-1B-B | | 3 | 4N-2E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 33 | |
| 5 | EiBg-1B-B | | 3 | 4N-2E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 6 | EiBg-1B-B | | 4 | 4N-2E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 20 | |
| 7 | EiBg-1B-B | | 5 | 4N-2E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 4 | |
| 8 | EiBg-1B-B | | 6 | 4N-1E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 66 | |
| 9 | EiBg-1B-B | | 7 | 4N-1E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 8 | |
| 10 | EiBg-1B-B | | 8 | 4N-1E | SO | Ahb-2 | Coquille | 1 | |
| 11 | EiBg-1B-B | | 9 | 4N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 14 | |
| 12 | EiBg-1B-B | | 10 | 4N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Plomb | 2 | |
| 13 | EiBg-1B-B | | 11 | 4N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Coquille | 2 | |
| 14 | EiBg-1B-B | | 12 | 4N-1E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 15 | EiBg-1B-B | | 13 | 4N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 22 | |
| 16 | EiBg-1B-B | | 14 | 4N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 7 | |
| 17 | EiBg-1B-B | | 15 | 4N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 5 | |
| 18 | EiBg-1B-B | | 16 | 4N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Os | 2 | |
| 19 | EiBg-1B-B | | 17 | 4N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 12 | |
| 20 | EiBg-1B-B | | 18 | 4N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 21 | EiBg-1B-B | | 19 | 4N-1W | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 11 | |
| 22 | EiBg-1B-B | | 20 | 4N-1W | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 3 | |
| 23 | EiBg-1B-B | | 21 | 4N-1W | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 26 | |
| 24 | EiBg-1B-B | | 22 | 4N-1W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 6 | |
| 25 | EiBg-1B-B | | 23 | 5N-3E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 18 | |
| 26 | EiBg-1B-B | | 24 | 5N-3E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 224 | |
| 27 | EiBg-1B-B | | 25 | 5N-3E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 3 | |
| 28 | EiBg-1B-B | | 26 | 5N-3E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 2 | |
| 29 | EiBg-1B-B | | 27 | 5N-2E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 42 | |
| 30 | EiBg-1B-B | | 28 | 5N-2E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 33 | |
| 31 | EiBg-1B-B | | 29 | 5N-2E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 20 | |
| 32 | EiBg-1B-B | | 30 | 5N-3E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 301 | |
| 33 | EiBg-1B-B | | 31 | 5N-1E | NO | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | Bois pourri |
| 34 | EiBg-1B-B | | 32 | 5N-1E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 24 | |
| 35 | EiBg-1B-B | | 33 | 5N-1E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 21 | |
| 36 | EiBg-1B-B | | 33 | 5N-1E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 37 | EiBg-1B-B | | 34 | 5N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 27 | |
| 38 | EiBg-1B-B | | 35 | 5N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 39 | EiBg-1B-B | | 36 | 5N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Coquille | 1 | |
| 40 | EiBg-1B-B | | 37 | 5N-1E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 25 | |
| 41 | EiBg-1B-B | | 38 | 5N-1E | SE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 42 | EiBg-1B-B | | 39 | 5N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 16 | |
| 43 | EiBg-1B-B | | 40 | 5N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 40 | |
| 44 | EiBg-1B-B | | 40 | 5N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 2 | |
| 45 | EiBg-1B-B | | 41 | 5N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Os | 1 | |
| 46 | EiBg-1B-B | | 42 | 5N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 35 | |
| 47 | EiBg-1B-B | | 42 | 5N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 48 | EiBg-1B-B | | 42 | 5N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 49 | EiBg-1B-B | | 43 | 5N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 29 | |
| 50 | EiBg-1B-B | | 43 | 5N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 51 | EiBg-1B-B | | 44 | 5N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 52 | EiBg-1B-B | | 45 | 5N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 18 | |

| | J | K | L | M | N | O | P |
|----|------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Notes | Intégrité | Mat. Prem. | L | I | É | P |
| 2 | | | Bois | | | | |
| 3 | | | Os | | | | |
| 4 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 10,00 |
| 5 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,50 |
| 6 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 3,20 |
| 7 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,80 |
| 8 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 12,50 |
| 9 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,80 |
| 10 | Mya Arenaria | | Coquille | | | | 0,10 |
| 11 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,00 |
| 12 | Plomb de chasse | | Plomb | | | | 0,80 |
| 13 | Mya Arenaria | | Coquille | | | | 0,20 |
| 14 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,10 |
| 15 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,40 |
| 16 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,60 |
| 17 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,80 |
| 18 | | | Os | | | | |
| 19 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,90 |
| 20 | Charbons de bois | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 21 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,60 |
| 22 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,80 |
| 23 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,70 |
| 24 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,70 |
| 25 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,50 |
| 26 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 42,70 |
| 27 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,50 |
| 28 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,60 |
| 29 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 16,30 |
| 30 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 12,10 |
| 31 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 3,20 |
| 32 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 53,90 |
| 33 | | | Bois | | | | |
| 34 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 10,80 |
| 35 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 6,60 |
| 36 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,20 |
| 37 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 12,60 |
| 38 | | | Os | | | | |
| 39 | Mya Arenaria | | Coquille | | | | 0,30 |
| 40 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 11,10 |
| 41 | | | Os | | | | |
| 42 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,90 |
| 43 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 6,60 |
| 44 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,60 |
| 45 | | | Os | | | | |
| 46 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 8,60 |
| 47 | | | Quartzite de Ramah | | | | 1,00 |
| 48 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,10 |
| 49 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 5,70 |
| 50 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,10 |
| 51 | Charbons de bois | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 52 | Foyer | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 5,00 |

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
|-----|-------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Code Borden | No. de collection | No. de catalogue | Puits-sondage | Quadrant | Niveau | Identification | Quantité | Description |
| 53 | EiBg-1B-B | | 45 | 5N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 2 | |
| 54 | EiBg-1B-B | | 46 | 5N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 55 | EiBg-1B-B | | 47 | 5N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 14 | |
| 56 | EiBg-1B-B | | 48 | 5N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 15 | |
| 57 | EiBg-1B-B | | 48 | 5N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 58 | EiBg-1B-B | | 49 | 5N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 59 | EiBg-1B-B | | 50 | 5N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 7 | |
| 60 | EiBg-1B-B | | 51 | 5N-1W | NO | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 61 | EiBg-1B-B | | 52 | 5N-1W | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 98 | |
| 62 | EiBg-1B-B | | 53 | 5N-1W | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 52 | |
| 63 | EiBg-1B-B | | 54 | 5N-1W | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 69 | |
| 64 | EiBg-1B-B | | 55 | 5N-1W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 80 | |
| 65 | EiBg-1B-B | | 55 | 5N-1W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 66 | EiBg-1B-B | | 55 | 5N-1W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 67 | EiBg-1B-B | | 56 | 5N-1W | SO | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 68 | EiBg-1B-B | | 57 | 5N-1W | NE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 69 | EiBg-1B-B | | 58 | 5N-1W | SE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 70 | EiBg-1B-B | | 59 | 5N-1W | NO | | Os | | |
| 71 | EiBg-1B-B | | 60 | 5N-1W | NO | | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 72 | EiBg-1B-B | | 61 | 5N-1W | NO | | Éclat | 62 | |
| 73 | EiBg-1B-B | | 61 | 5N-1W | NO | | Éclat | 4 | |
| 74 | EiBg-1B-B | | 62 | 5N-1W | NE | | Os | | |
| 75 | EiBg-1B-B | | 63 | 5N-1W | NE | | Éclat | 52 | |
| 76 | EiBg-1B-B | | 63 | 5N-1W | NE | | Éclat | 4 | |
| 77 | EiBg-1B-B | | 64 | 5N-2W | NO | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 78 | EiBg-1B-B | | 65 | 5N-2W | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 273 | |
| 79 | EiBg-1B-B | | 65 | 5N-2W | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 80 | EiBg-1B-B | | 66 | 5N-2W | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 81 | |
| 81 | EiBg-1B-B | | 67 | 5N-2W | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 267 | |
| 82 | EiBg-1B-B | | 67 | 5N-2W | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 83 | EiBg-1B-B | | 68 | 5N-2W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 56 | |
| 84 | EiBg-1B-B | | 69 | 6N-2E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 11 | |
| 85 | EiBg-1B-B | | 70 | 6N-2E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 10 | |
| 86 | EiBg-1B-B | | 70 | 6N-2E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 2 | |
| 87 | EiBg-1B-B | | 71 | 6N-2E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 88 | EiBg-1B-B | | 72 | 6N-2E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 2 | |
| 89 | EiBg-1B-B | | 73 | 6N-1E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 10 | |
| 90 | EiBg-1B-B | | 74 | 6N-1E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 5 | |
| 91 | EiBg-1B-B | | 75 | 6N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 20 | |
| 92 | EiBg-1B-B | | 76 | 6N-1E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 13 | |
| 93 | EiBg-1B-B | | 76 | 6N-1E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 94 | EiBg-1B-B | | 77 | 6N-1E | NO | | Éclat | 99 | |
| 95 | EiBg-1B-B | | 78 | 6N-1E | NO | | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 96 | EiBg-1B-B | | 79 | 6N-1E | NO | | Os | | |
| 97 | EiBg-1B-B | | 80 | 6N-1E | NO | | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 98 | EiBg-1B-B | | 81 | 6N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 99 | EiBg-1B-B | | 82 | 6N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 21 | |
| 100 | EiBg-1B-B | | 83 | 6N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 101 | EiBg-1B-B | | 84 | 6N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 11 | |
| 102 | EiBg-1B-B | | 85 | 6N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 13 | |
| 103 | EiBg-1B-B | | 85 | 6N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |

| | J | K | L | M | N | O | P |
|-----|----------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Notes | Intégrité | Mat. Prem. | L | I | É | P |
| 53 | Foyer | | Quartz | | | | 0,30 |
| 54 | Foyer | | Os | | | | |
| 55 | Foyer | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 3,20 |
| 56 | Foyer | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,80 |
| 57 | Foyer | | Quartz | | | | 0,10 |
| 58 | Foyer | | Os | | | | |
| 59 | Foyer | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,20 |
| 60 | | | Os | | | | |
| 61 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 17,60 |
| 62 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 9,70 |
| 63 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 9,60 |
| 64 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 17,40 |
| 65 | | | Quartzite de Ramah | | | | 1,80 |
| 66 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,10 |
| 67 | Charbons de bois | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 68 | | | Os | | | | |
| 69 | | | Os | | | | |
| 70 | Str.1, coupe 3 | | Os | | | | |
| 71 | Charbons de bois | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 72 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 17,50 |
| 73 | | | Quartzite de Ramah | | | | 3,30 |
| 74 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Os | | | | |
| 75 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 11,20 |
| 76 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Quartz | | | | 4,40 |
| 77 | | | Os | | | | |
| 78 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 48,60 |
| 79 | | | Quartzite de Ramah | | | | 1,50 |
| 80 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 18,30 |
| 81 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 49,50 |
| 82 | | | Quartzite de Ramah | | | | 1,10 |
| 83 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 9,70 |
| 84 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 3,00 |
| 85 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,90 |
| 86 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,10 |
| 87 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,10 |
| 88 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,00 |
| 89 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,40 |
| 90 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,50 |
| 91 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 9,50 |
| 92 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 8,30 |
| 93 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,40 |
| 94 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 29,70 |
| 95 | Str. 1, coupe 1, 2e niveau | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 96 | Str. 1, coupe 1, 2e niveau | | Os | | | | |
| 97 | Str. 1, coupe 1, 2e niveau | | Sable et graisse | | | | |
| 98 | | | Os | | | | |
| 99 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 7,80 |
| 100 | Charbons de bois | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 101 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 3,20 |
| 102 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 3,80 |
| 103 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,50 |

| 1 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I |
|-----|-------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------|---------|----------------|----------|-------------|
| | Code Borden | No. de collection | No. de catalogue | Puits-sondage | Quadrant | Niveau | Identification | Quantité | Description |
| 104 | EiBg-1B-B | | 86 | 6N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 105 | EiBg-1B-B | | 87 | 6N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 17 | |
| 106 | EiBg-1B-B | | 88 | 6N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 21 | |
| 107 | EiBg-1B-B | | 89 | 6N-0E | SO | | Os | | |
| 108 | EiBg-1B-B | | 90 | 6N-0E | SO | | Éclat | 6 | |
| 109 | EiBg-1B-B | | 91 | 6N-0E | NE | | Os | | |
| 110 | EiBg-1B-B | | 92 | 6N-0E | NE | | Éclat | 13 | |
| 111 | EiBg-1B-B | | 93 | 6N-0E | SE | | Os | | |
| 112 | EiBg-1B-B | | 94 | 6N-0E | SE | | Éclat | 1 | |
| 113 | EiBg-1B-B | | 95 | 6N-0E | NE | | Éclat | 43 | |
| 114 | EiBg-1B-B | | 96 | 6N-1W | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 6 | |
| 115 | EiBg-1B-B | | 97 | 6N-1W | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 48 | |
| 116 | EiBg-1B-B | | 98 | 6N-1W | SO | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 117 | EiBg-1B-B | | 99 | 6N-1W | NE | Ahb-2 | Os | | |
| 118 | EiBg-1B-B | | 100 | 6N-1W | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 11 | |
| 119 | EiBg-1B-B | | 101 | 6N-1W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 45 | |
| 120 | EiBg-1B-B | | 102 | 6N-1W | SO | | Os | | |
| 121 | EiBg-1B-B | | 103 | 6N-1W | SO | | Éclat | 113 | |
| 122 | EiBg-1B-B | | 104 | 6N-1W | SE | | Éclat | 41 | |
| 123 | EiBg-1B-B | | 104 | 6N-1W | SE | | Éclat | 1 | |
| 124 | EiBg-1B-B | | 105 | 6N-1W | SE | | Os | | |
| 125 | EiBg-1B-B | | 106 | 6N-2W | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 196 | |
| 126 | EiBg-1B-B | | 107 | 6N-2W | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 180 | |
| 127 | EiBg-1B-B | | 108 | 6N-2W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 269 | |
| 128 | EiBg-1B-B | | 108 | 6N-2W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 129 | EiBg-1B-B | | 109 | 6N-2W | SO | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 130 | EiBg-1B-B | | 109A | 6N-2W | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 275 | |
| 131 | EiBg-1B-B | | 110 | 7N-2E | - | Surface | Éclat | 2 | |
| 132 | EiBg-1B-B | | 111 | 7N-2E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 1 | |
| 133 | EiBg-1B-B | | 112 | 7N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 134 | EiBg-1B-B | | 113 | 7N-1E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 21 | |
| 135 | EiBg-1B-B | | 114 | 7N-1E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 40 | |
| 136 | EiBg-1B-B | | 115 | 7N-1E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 14 | |
| 137 | EiBg-1B-B | | 116 | 7N-1E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 13 | |
| 138 | EiBg-1B-B | | 117 | 7N-0E | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 35 | |
| 139 | EiBg-1B-B | | 118 | 7N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 26 | |
| 140 | EiBg-1B-B | | 119 | 7N-0E | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 26 | |
| 141 | EiBg-1B-B | | 120 | 7N-0E | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 22 | |
| 142 | EiBg-1B-B | | 121 | 7N-0E | SO | | Os | | |
| 143 | EiBg-1B-B | | 122 | 7N-0E | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 42 | |
| 144 | EiBg-1B-B | | 123 | 7N-0E | SE | | Éclat | 35 | |
| 145 | EiBg-1B-B | | 123 | 7N-0E | SE | | Éclat | 1 | |
| 146 | EiBg-1B-B | | 124 | 7N-0E | SE | | Os | | |
| 147 | EiBg-1B-B | | 125 | 7N-0E | SE | | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 148 | EiBg-1B-B | | 126 | 7N-1W | NO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 72 | |
| 149 | EiBg-1B-B | | 127 | 7N-1W | SO | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 47 | |
| 150 | EiBg-1B-B | | 128 | 7N-1W | NE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 54 | |
| 151 | EiBg-1B-B | | 129 | 7N-1W | SE | Ahb-2 | Éclat | 31 | |
| 152 | EiBg-1B-B | | 130 | 7N-1W | SO | | Os | | |
| 153 | EiBg-1B-B | | 131 | 7N-1W | SO | | Échantillon | 1 | |
| 154 | EiBg-1B-B | | 132 | 7N-1W | SO | | Éclat | 50 | |

| | J | K | L | M | N | O | P |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------|
| 1 | Notes | Intégrité | Mat. Prem. | L | I | É | P |
| 104 | | | Os | | | | |
| 105 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 6,70 |
| 106 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 6,00 |
| 107 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Os | | | | |
| 108 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,00 |
| 109 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Os | | | | |
| 110 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 2,40 |
| 111 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Os | | | | |
| 112 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,10 |
| 113 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 15,50 |
| 114 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,10 |
| 115 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 13,20 |
| 116 | | | Os | | | | |
| 117 | | | Os | | | | |
| 118 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,90 |
| 119 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 6,70 |
| 120 | Str. 1, coupe 3 | | Os | | | | |
| 121 | Str. 1, coupe 3 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 26,90 |
| 122 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 21,20 |
| 123 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Quartz | | | | 0,10 |
| 124 | Str. 1, coupe 2 | | Os | | | | |
| 125 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 29,40 |
| 126 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 31,40 |
| 127 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 47,30 |
| 128 | | | Quartz | | | | 0,10 |
| 129 | Charbons de bois | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 130 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 52,40 |
| 131 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 1,00 |
| 132 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 0,80 |
| 133 | Bois | | Bois | | | | |
| 134 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 5,80 |
| 135 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 9,20 |
| 136 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,50 |
| 137 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 7,30 |
| 138 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 8,60 |
| 139 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 10,60 |
| 140 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 6,60 |
| 141 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 4,40 |
| 142 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Os | | | | |
| 143 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 11,20 |
| 144 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 12,40 |
| 145 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Quartz | | | | 1,10 |
| 146 | Str. 1, coupe 4 | | Os | | | | |
| 147 | Sable, os et graisse | | Sable, os et graisse | | | | |
| 148 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 10,90 |
| 149 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 5,80 |
| 150 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 15,30 |
| 151 | | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 8,10 |
| 152 | Str. 1, coupe 1 | | Os | | | | |
| 153 | Str. 1, coupe 1 | | Charbon de bois | | | | |
| 154 | Str. 1, coupe 1 | | Chert beige vert, siliceux, mat (C-1) | | | | 14,60 |

ANALYSE DE LA COLLECTION DU MATÉRIEL HISTORIQUE DU SITE EiBg-1b BLANC-SABLON

La collection du matériel historique récoltée sur le site EiBg-1b consiste à 26 clous forgés dont 5 gros clous utilisés et d'un tesson en céramique en grès grossier français de type Domfrontais. Ce dernier, un rebord, d'un petit pot à conserve, viendrait de Basse-Normandie, de Domfront. Ce type d'objet se retrouve surtout dans des contextes du XVIIe ou au début du XVIIIe siècles. Cependant quelques caractères d'ancienneté observés sur le tesson suggèrent plutôt une datation au XVIIe siècle. Cette hypothèse est d'ailleurs partagée par l'archéologue Françoise Niellon (communication personnelle, 2002).

| Code Borden | Identification | Quantité | Description | Notes | Intégrité | Mat. Prem. |
|-------------|----------------|----------|--|-------|-----------|------------------------|
| EiBg-1b | clou | 26 | 5 gros clous forgés dont un avec extrémité recourbée, variant entre 4,5cm à 13cm; 23 avec têtes, 3 sans têtes | 26 | | fer forgé |
| EiBg-1b | pot à conserve | 1 | fragm de rebord, pâte beige foncé, très vitrifiée et luisante dans la tranche, inclusions blanches, glaçure intérieure et extérieure brun foncé à noire mat. | 1 | fragm | grès grossier français |

Grès grossier de type domfrontais (Basse-Normandie) probablement 17e siècle.

019469

1 Rapport



Jean-Yves
Archéolog

14326

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VOL. 1 RAPPORT - VOL. 2 DOSSIER TECHNIQUE

3285

MINISTÈRE DES TRANSPORTS DU QUÉBEC

INVENTAIRES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES

DIRECTION DE LA CÔTE-NORD (ÉTÉ 2002)

(Permis de recherche archéologique au Québec : 02-PINJ-01)
(Numéro de contrat, ministère des Transports : 3021-01-AD02)

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Québec, mars 2003

RÉSUMÉ

Ce rapport présente les résultats d'inventaires archéologiques effectués pour le ministère des Transports du Québec sur trois projets de construction routière localisés dans le territoire de la Direction de la Côte-Nord : 20-3571-0194 (Blanc-Sablon), 20-3571-9916 (Aguanish), 20-3573-0162 (Pointe-aux-Outardes).

Pour deux de ces trois projets, 20-3571-0194 et 20-3573-0162, aucun vestige archéologique n'a été mis au jour dans les emprises, nonobstant le fait que les secteurs inventoriés étaient à l'origine propices à la découverte de sites archéologiques, que des zones de potentiel étaient identifiées pour certaines emprises ou à proximité de ces dernières et que des sites étaient effectivement présents à proximité de certaines des zones à l'étude.

En ce qui concerne le projet 20-3571-9916, un nouveau site archéologique a effectivement été découvert, soit EbCm-8. Des éclats de taille de la pierre en quartz (N : 8) ont été trouvés en position superficielle dans une aire de prélèvement de matériaux secs. Les sondages exploratoires effectués dans ce secteur n'ont pas permis la découverte de zones résiduelles intactes pour ce site, ce dernier apparaît maintenant entièrement détruit.

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FONCTIONS ET ATTRIBUTIONS

Ministère des Transports du Québec

Service du Soutien technique

Direction du Plan, des Programmes, des Ressources et du Soutien technique

Direction générale de Québec et de l'Est

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| Simon Roy | Ingénieur, directeur |
| Yvon Villeneuve | Ingénieur, chef de service |
| Denis Roy | Archéologue, responsable de projet |

Consultant

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Jean-Yves Pintal | Archéologue, chargé de projet, rédaction, analyse, cartographie |
| André Miller | Assistant-archéologue |

INTRODUCTION

Ce rapport présente les résultats d'inventaires archéologiques effectués, pour le ministère des Transports du Québec, sur trois projets de construction routière localisés dans le territoire de la Direction de la Côte-Nord (figure 1).

Ces inventaires avaient pour objectif d'identifier, de localiser, de délimiter et d'évaluer d'éventuels sites archéologiques dont l'intégrité pourrait être menacée par des travaux d'aménagement. Cette approche préventive s'inscrit dans le contexte de la protection des ressources patrimoniales du Québec.

Ce rapport décrit le mandat confié au consultant. Les méthodes et techniques utilisées pour atteindre les objectifs fixés sont subséquemment présentées. Les travaux effectués lors des inventaires sont ensuite décrits. Cette section est accompagnée de tableaux, de figures et de photographies qui localisent et résument les interventions archéologiques réalisées. La conclusion passe en revue les principaux points de ce rapport.

Dans chaque cas, les inventaires ont été réalisés par une équipe composée de deux personnes. Les travaux pour l'ensemble des projets ont duré trois jours répartis entre le 19 mai et le 1er juillet 2002. Le mandat confié au consultant a été entièrement réalisé.



Figure 1 Localisation générale des projets routiers inventoriés

1.0 MANDAT

Le mandat confié au consultant était défini comme suit dans les attributions du contrat :

- Effectuer, préalablement à la réalisation des inventaires archéologiques, les recherches documentaires ayant trait à la présence de sites archéologiques préhistoriques et historiques connus à proximité et dans les emprises des projets de construction ;
- Effectuer, préalablement à la réalisation des inventaires archéologiques, les recherches documentaires ayant trait à la période historique tant eurocanadienne qu'amérindienne, aux fins de compréhension d'une éventuelle mise au jour de vestiges d'occupation humaine et de l'intégration du contexte culturel devant être inclus aux rapports archéologiques ;
- Effectuer, préalablement à la réalisation des inventaires archéologiques, les recherches documentaires permettant la reconstitution théorique de la paléogéographie pertinente à l'occupation humaine ;
- Effectuer un inventaire archéologique portant sur les sites préhistoriques et historiques amérindiens et historiques eurogènes impliquant une inspection visuelle systématique et l'excavation de sondages à l'intérieur des limites des emprises déterminées par le Ministère ainsi que, le cas échéant, dans les sources de matériaux qui sont susceptibles d'être utilisées pour la réalisation des projets de construction ;
- Le cas échéant, procéder à la localisation, à la délimitation relative et à l'évaluation du ou des sites archéologiques découverts lors des inventaires archéologiques ou localisés antérieurement ;
- Le cas échéant, proposer des mesures de protection, de sauvetage de fouille ou de mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique identifié dans les emprises étudiées, en fonction des caractéristiques des sites archéologiques ainsi que de la menace appréhendée par la réalisation des travaux effectués par le ministère ou pour le compte de celui-ci ;
- Produire les rapports archéologiques.

2.0 LISTE DES PROJETS ROUTIERS

| N° | Localisation | Date | Sondages | Résultat |
|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------|
| 20-3571-0194 | Route du Quai, Blanc-Sablon | 1er juillet 2002 | 1 | N |
| 20-3571-9916 | Route 138, Aguanish | 19 mai 2002 | 4 | 1 site |
| 20-3573-0162-A | Chemin Labrie, Pointe-aux-Outardes | 20 mai 2002 | 4 | N |
| Total | | | 9 | |

N = négatif

3.0 MÉTHODES ET TECHNIQUES D'INVENTAIRE

Les méthodes et techniques utilisées lors de ces inventaires sont conventionnelles pour ce genre de travail. Elles sont conformes aux généralités méthodologiques prescrites dans les attributions du contrat. Ces techniques ont varié selon les particularités de sol et de végétation.

3.1 Les recherches documentaires

Les recherches documentaires requises ont été effectuées. Celles-ci ont trait à la présence de sites archéologiques dans la région à l'étude, à la nature du patrimoine historique eurocanadien et autochtone et, enfin, à la reconstitution du paléoenvironnement. Ces données ont été obtenues en consultant l'Inventaire des sites archéologiques du Québec (ISAQ 2003), le Macro-Inventaire patrimonial du ministère de la Culture et des Communications, ainsi que les divers rapports et publications disponibles pour la région. Les informations relatives aux études de potentiel ont été colligées en interrogeant la base de données du Répertoire québécois des études de potentiel archéologiques (RQÉPA 2000).

3.2 Le repérage des sites

En règle générale, lorsque le sol n'a pas subi d'érosion naturelle ou de perturbations anthropiques, il est nécessaire d'effectuer des sondages pour vérifier la présence ou l'absence de vestiges archéologiques enfouis. Ces sondages, qui mesurent environ 40 cm de côté, sont découpés à la pelle afin d'enlever les horizons organiques de surface. Par la suite, les sédiments minéraux ou organiques enfouis sont décapés à la truelle afin d'observer la stratigraphie du sol et de déceler toute trace culturelle ancienne. Le sondage est complété lorsque le fouilleur rencontre un sol considéré comme stérile, par exemple un sable de plage ou encore lorsque la roche-mère est atteinte. Les sondages sont disposés de façon régulière sur l'emprise ou les lots, selon une densité propre à permettre la mise au jour des sites qui peuvent se situer dans l'aire d'étude. Pour ces projets, la densité moyenne des sondages a été d'environ un sondage aux 15 m, le long de transects eux-mêmes espacés les uns des autres d'environ 15 m.

Par ailleurs, certains secteurs à l'étude constituent des emplacements dont le sol a subi une érosion marquée, des perturbations anthropiques importantes ou à l'intérieur desquels le contexte pédologique n'a permis que le développement d'un sol très mince. Ces endroits font alors l'objet de ratissages et d'examen visuels de surface systématiques afin de déceler tout objet ancien reposant en position superficielle.

Les observations effectuées au cours de l'inventaire sont consignées dans un carnet de terrain ou sur des fiches standardisées. Ces dernières sont conçues pour enregistrer rapidement les informations d'ordre géographique et archéologique qui servent ensuite à dresser la cartographie de l'inventaire et à synthétiser les résultats du travail de terrain.

3.3 Évaluation des sites archéologiques

Lorsqu'un site archéologique est mis au jour par sondages ou par examen de surface, une procédure d'évaluation est entreprise afin de mieux comprendre la valeur des données qu'il peut contenir. La procédure standard consiste à augmenter la densité des sondages, cette dernière passant à un sondage aux cinq mètres et parfois aux deux mètres, au lieu d'un sondage aux quinze mètres. Cette méthode permet de recueillir le maximum de données susceptibles de répondre aux questions qu'implique la découverte d'un site archéologique.

Ainsi, l'âge relatif du site peut être déterminé par la localisation verticale des artefacts dans les strates naturelles et, le cas échéant, par son altitude absolue au-dessus du niveau actuel de la mer. La cueillette de certains artefacts permet aussi de situer un site archéologique dans le cadre culturel et chronologique régional.

Les caractéristiques géographiques et géomorphologiques du lieu de la découverte sont décrites afin de comprendre les motifs du choix de l'aire d'établissement. Toutes ces observations permettent la compréhension de la fonction du site découvert et permettent d'aborder les questions relatives au système d'établissement privilégié. Des fiches standardisées sont utilisées afin d'enregistrer toutes ces informations de base. La cartographie des sites trouvés s'effectue à l'aide d'un transit de poche de type Brunton. Finalement, une couverture photographique complète accompagne les relevés de terrain.

Lorsque des portions intactes de site sont découvertes et qu'elles sont de superficie réduite, des fouilles peuvent être entreprises afin de permettre la réalisation des travaux d'aménagement prévus. Advenant la découverte de portions intactes plus substantielles, des recommandations peuvent être émises afin de protéger celles-ci. Les sites sont balisés afin d'indiquer aux divers intervenants leur localisation précise et les artefacts trouvés en position superficielle dans les zones érodées sont tous recueillis afin d'éviter leur disparition ou destruction. À la suite des travaux d'inventaire ou de fouille, les lieux sont remis en état.

4.0 RÉSULTATS DES INVENTAIRES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES

4.1 Route du Quai, Blanc-Sablon, borne d'accueil, projet 20-3571-0194

4.1.1 Travaux effectués antérieurement et sites archéologiques connus à proximité

Les premières découvertes archéologiques dans la région de Blanc-Sablon remontent à la deuxième moitié du XIX^e siècle. Dès le début du XX^e siècle, son importance archéologique était reconnue. Cette importance se justifiait par la diversité des sites découverts qui reflétaient diverses occupations humaines anciennes relatives à la présence de plusieurs groupes culturels amérindiens, inuits, européens et eurocanadiens. Cette importance était aussi déterminée par la quantité de sites découverts, par leur bon état de conservation, ainsi que par la qualité des artefacts et des vestiges mis au jour.

De très nombreux travaux archéologiques, études de potentiel, inventaires et fouilles, ont été effectués dans la région, particulièrement depuis les années 1980, période à partir de laquelle les études d'impact se sont multipliées. De plus, un programme intensif de recherches, de 1983 à 1992, a confirmé la richesse archéologique de cette région et ce programme a clairement établi qu'elle renferme l'une des plus grandes concentrations de sites archéologiques dans le Nord-Est américain. Une synthèse, publiée en 1998, présente l'histoire des interventions en archéologie préhistorique dans cette région, tout en décrivant chacune des phases chronologiques de la préhistoire autochtone (Pintal, 1998). Les vestiges archéologiques autochtones illustrent une séquence d'occupation longue de près de 8500 ans qui témoigne de l'adaptation des Amérindiens et des Inuits à ce milieu environnemental. Quant aux vestiges des établissements eurocanadiens, ils illustrent les diverses étapes de l'appropriation de l'Amérique du Nord par les Européens, des premiers explorateurs jusqu'aux exploitants des ressources côtières, ainsi que des diverses phases de la constitution des communautés actuelles. De nouvelles recherches révèlent encore des facettes inédites de l'histoire non écrite de ces populations.

La consultation du répertoire des Biens culturels de la région de la Côte-Nord, de l'ISAQ et des cartes de localisation des sites archéologiques du MCCQ indique la présence de plus d'une centaine de sites archéologiques, historiques ou préhistoriques connus ou classés dans un rayon de cinq kilomètres autour du projet. La valeur patrimoniale exceptionnelle de la région de Blanc-Sablon a amené le ministère de la Culture et des Communications à en protéger certains secteurs particuliers, compte tenu de l'importance et de la forte concentration de vestiges qu'ils contenaient. Les sites visés comprennent le site archéologique de l'Île au Bois (EiBg-29, EiBg-

44), le site historique de Room's Point (EiBg-16) et les sites archéologiques de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. Ces sites ont été classés en 1989, en vertu des dispositions de la loi sur les Biens culturels (LRQ, chap. B-4). Le site de la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon a été classé « Bien culturel » afin de préserver un vaste ensemble de sites amérindiens, principalement préhistoriques.

4.1.2 L'inventaire archéologique

L'emprise à l'étude correspond à une section de la route du Quai, qui relie la route 138 au quai commercial de Blanc-Sablon (figures 1, 2 et 3). La topographie est plane et les dépôts naturels sont d'origine fluviomarine. La densité résidentielle est nulle. L'emprise se compose surtout de fossés et de chemins d'accès en terre battue. Le ministère des Transports se propose d'y aménager une borne d'accueil¹.

Un seul secteur d'inventaire couvre l'ensemble de l'emprise à l'étude (tableau 1). Ce secteur a fait l'objet d'un nivellement complet, ce qui a perturbé tous les horizons de sol, organiques et minéraux, de surface. Outre l'inspection visuelle des aires érodées, un sondage a été fait. L'inventaire n'a pas permis de localiser de nouveaux sites archéologiques. Le ministère des Transports peut procéder aux travaux prévus, sans conséquence pour le patrimoine archéologique.

¹ Aucun plan de construction n'était disponible pour ce projet.

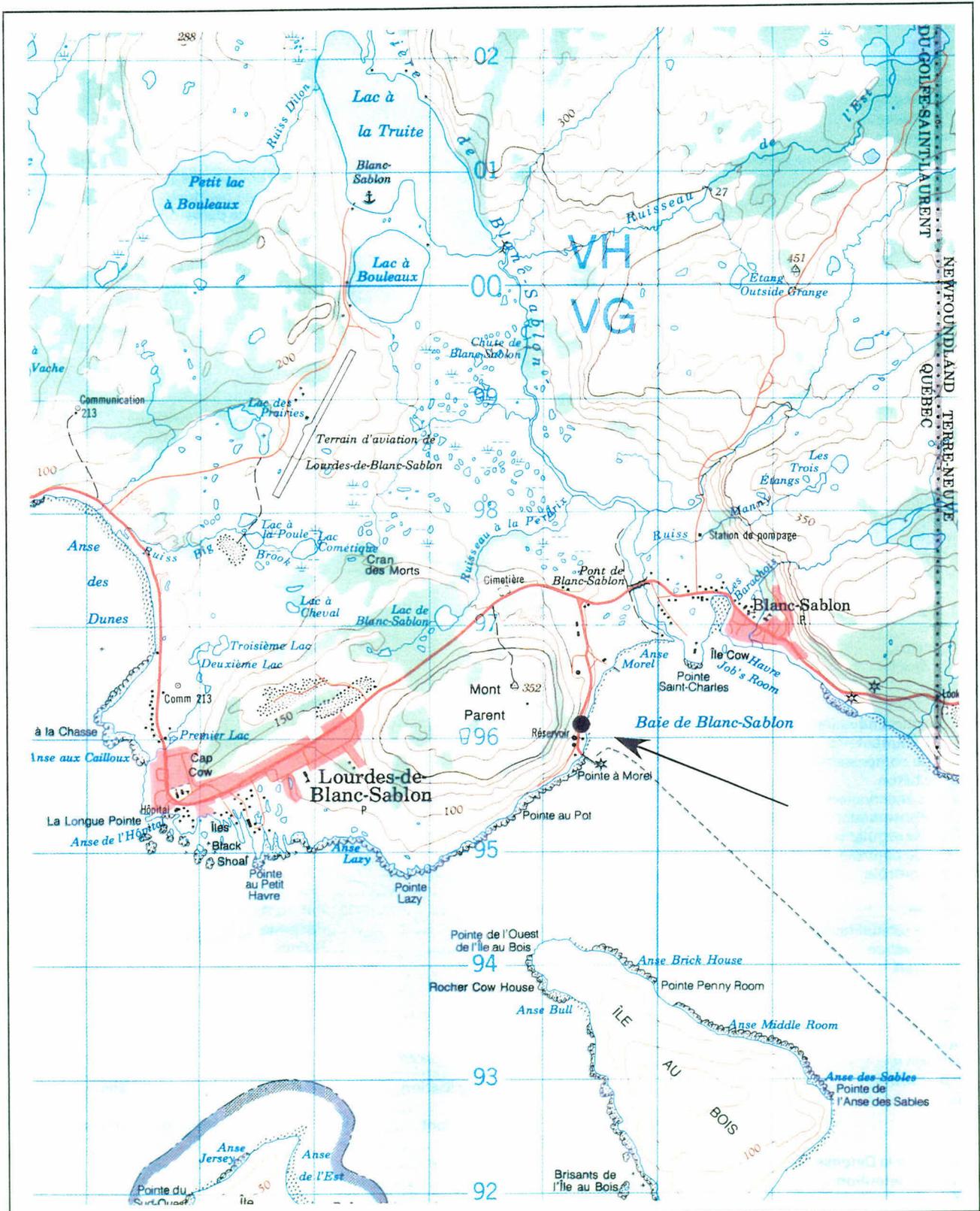


Figure 2 Localisation du projet 20-3571-0194, route du Quai



Figure 3 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 20-3571-0194, route du Quai

Tableau 1 Projet 20-3571-0194, route du Quai, synthèse des activités

| SECTEUR(S) | LOCALISATION (CHAÎNAGE) | | | | TECH. INVEN. | NOMBRE SONDAGES | | TOPOGRAPHIE | CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE (dépôt) |
|------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | DÉBUT (km) | FIN (km) | LARGEUR (m) | SUPERFICIE (m2) | | + | - | | |
| 1 | | | | | IV S | 0 | 1 | Plane | Fluviomarin |

| |
|---------------------|
| Longueur totale (m) |
|---------------------|

IV Inspection visuelle
S Sondage

Photo 1 Projet 20-3571-0194, route du Quai (N)



Photo 2 Projet 20-3571-0194, route du Quai (N)



4.2 Route 138, Aguanish, construction d'un pont, projet 20-3571-9916

4.2.1 Travaux effectués antérieurement et sites archéologiques connus à proximité

Une étude de potentiel a été effectuée dans le cadre du programme d'assainissement des eaux de la municipalité d'Aguanish (Pintal 1995). Un inventaire archéologique a été fait subséquemment dans le même contexte (Pintal 1996). Un site archéologique est actuellement connu à moins de deux kilomètres de l'emprise à l'étude. Ce site, EbCm-5, correspond à une occupation amérindienne associée à une phase de la préhistoire récente, de 2200 à 1500 ans AA (tableau 2).

4.2.2 L'inventaire archéologique

L'emprise, d'une longueur approximative de 100 mètres, correspond à un pont et à ses approches localisés à l'est de la municipalité d'Aguanish, dans le secteur île-Michon (figures 1, 4 et 5). La topographie y est plutôt plane et les dépôts meubles correspondent à des sédiments fluvio-marins déposés en terrasse. La densité résidentielle est nulle. L'emprise se compose de chemins d'accès en terre battue et des matériaux secs, du sable, y ont déjà été prélevés. Le ministère des Transports du Québec se propose d'y construire un nouveau pont².

Un seul secteur d'inventaire couvre l'ensemble de l'emprise à l'étude (tableau 3). Outre l'inspection visuelle des aires érodées et des berges de la rivière, quatre sondages ont été effectués (photos 3 et 4). Des éclats de taille de la pierre en matériau de quartz (N : 8) ont été trouvés gisant en position superficielle dans le secteur de prélèvement des matériaux secs (figure 6). Le ministère de la Culture et des Communications a attribué un nouveau code Borden à ce site, EbCm-8. Aucun des sondages effectués n'a permis la découverte d'aires résiduelles intactes, ce site apparaît maintenant totalement détruit. Par conséquent, le ministère des Transports peut procéder aux travaux prévus, sans conséquence pour le patrimoine archéologique.

² Aucun plan de construction n'était disponible pour ce projet.

Tableau 2 Projet 20-3571-9916, route 138, site archéologique connu à proximité

| SITE | DISTANCE DU PROJET | IDENTIFICATION CULTURELLE | FONCTION | LOCALISATION INFORMELLE | BASSIN HYDROGRAPHIQUE | ALTITUDE (mer) | RÉFÉRENCE |
|--------|--------------------------|---|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| EbCm-5 | 2 km | Préhistoire amérindienne récente 2200 à 1500 ans AA | Indéterminée | Terasse fluviomarine | Rivière Aguanish | 10 m | Pintal 1996 |

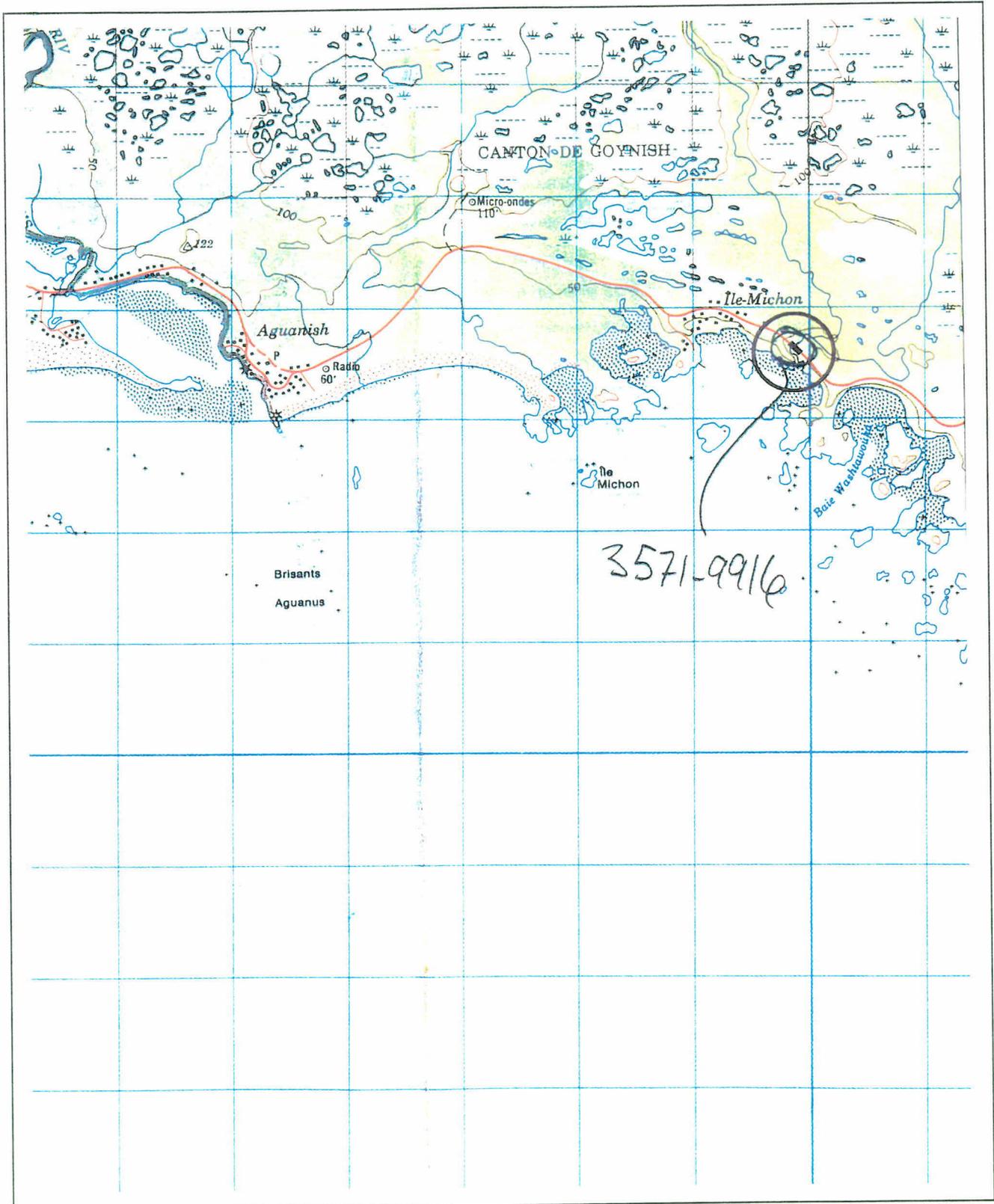


Figure 4 Localisation du projet 20-3571-9916, route 138

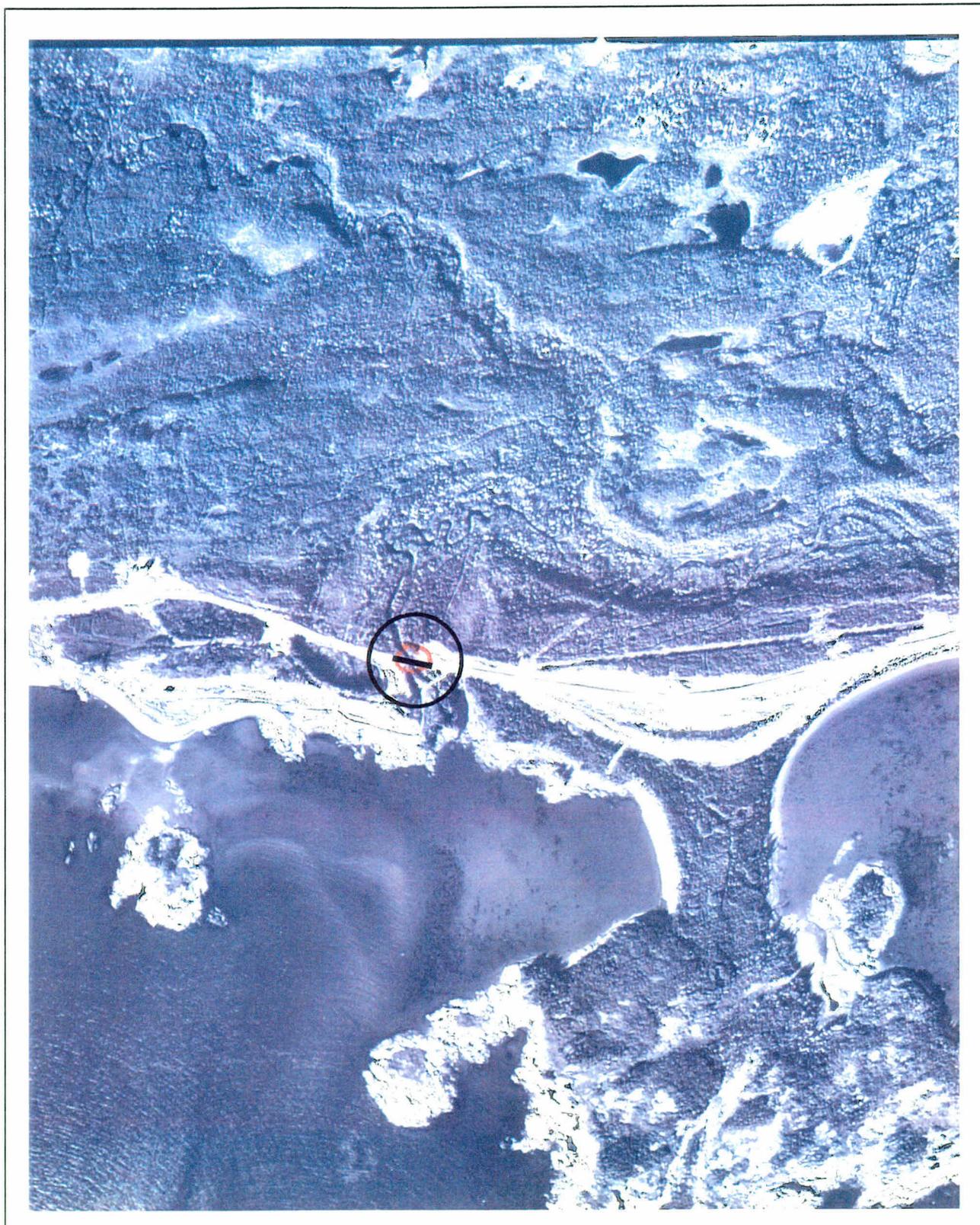


Figure 5 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 20-3571-9916, route 138

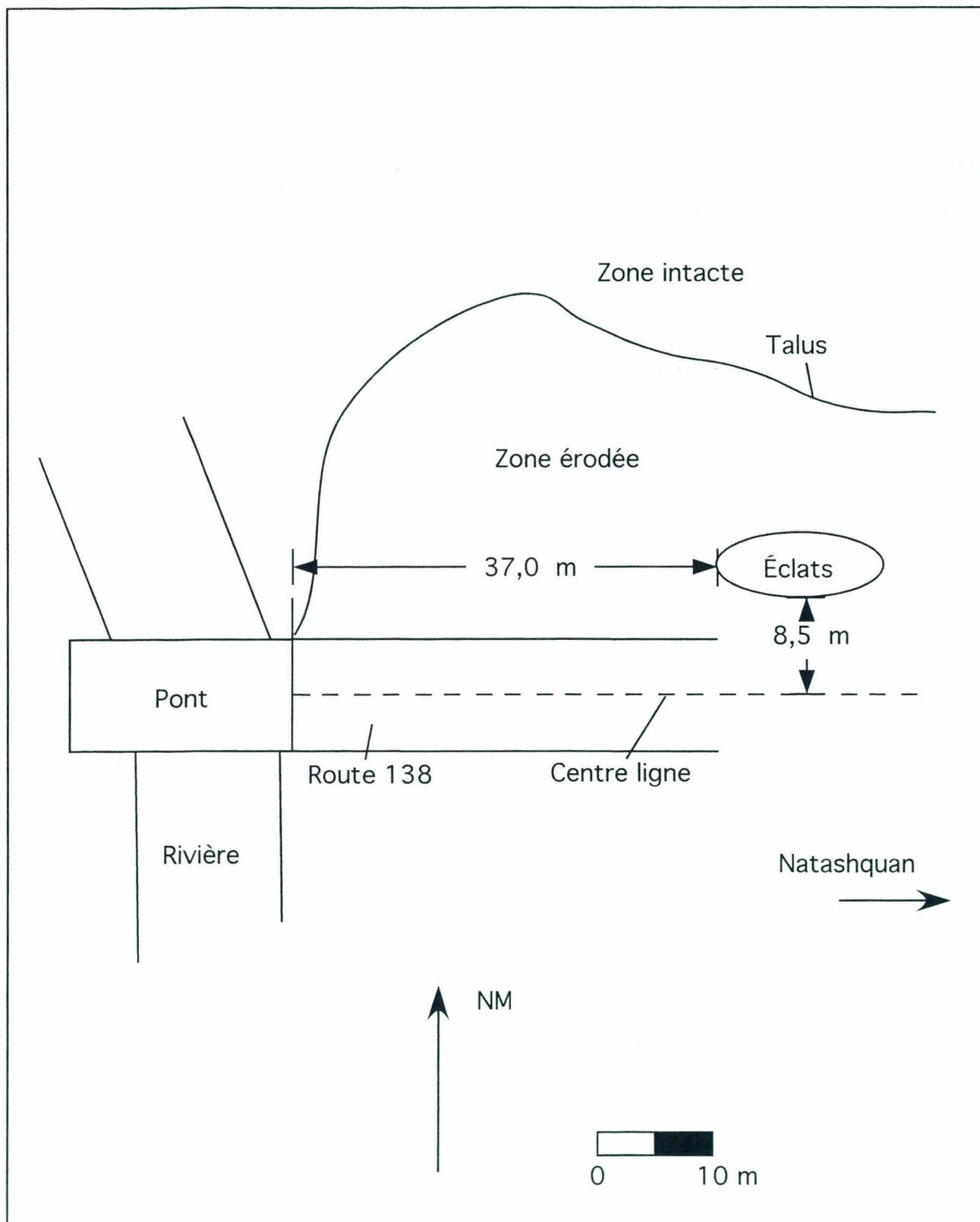


Figure 6 EbCm-8, localisation du matériel archéologique

Tableau 3 Projet 20-3571-9916, route 138, synthèse des activités

| SECTEUR(S) | LOCALISATION (CHAÎNAGE) | | | | TECH. INVEN. | NOMBRE SONDAGES | | TOPOGRAPHIE | CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE (dépôt) |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | DÉBUT (km) | FIN (km) | LARGEUR (m) | SUPERFICIE (m2) | | + | - | | |
| 1 | 0+000 | 0+100 | 15 | 1500 | IV S | 0 | 4 | Plane | Fluviomarin |

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Longueur totale (m) | 100 |
|---------------------|-----|

IV Inspection visuelle
S Sondage

Photo 3 Projet 20-3571-9916, pont (E)



Photo 4 Projet 20-3571-9916, pont (O)



4.3 Rue Labrie, Pointe-aux-Outardes, réfection de ponceaux, projet 20-3573-0162

4.3.1 Travaux effectués antérieurement et sites archéologiques connus à proximité

Une étude de potentiel archéologique porte sur la région de Pointe-aux-Outardes. Celle-ci a été réalisée dans le cadre de l'aménagement d'un site d'enfouissement sanitaire (Plourde 2000). Un inventaire a été effectué à proximité de l'emprise dans le cadre d'un programme d'acquisition de connaissances (Émond 1979). Aucun site archéologique n'a été localisé dans un rayon de cinq kilomètres ayant comme point de pivot le centre de l'emprise à l'étude.

4.3.2 L'inventaire archéologique

L'emprise à l'étude se compose de deux ponceaux et de leurs approches localisés le long de la rue Labrie qui relie la route 138 à la municipalité de Pointe-aux-Outardes (figures 1, 7 et 8). La topographie est relativement plane et le sol est formé de dépôts fluvio-marins et de zones marécageuses. La densité résidentielle est nulle. Des fossés profonds ont été aménagés de part et d'autre de la section de la rue Labrie à l'étude. Le ministère des Transports du Québec se propose de refaire les ponceaux³.

Un seul secteur d'inventaire couvre l'emprise à l'étude (tableau 6). Outre l'inspection visuelle des aires érodées, quatre sondages ont été effectués (photos 5 et 6). L'inventaire n'a pas permis de localiser de nouveaux sites archéologiques. Le ministère des Transports peut procéder aux travaux prévus, sans conséquence pour le patrimoine archéologique.

³ Aucun plan de construction n'était disponible pour ce projet.

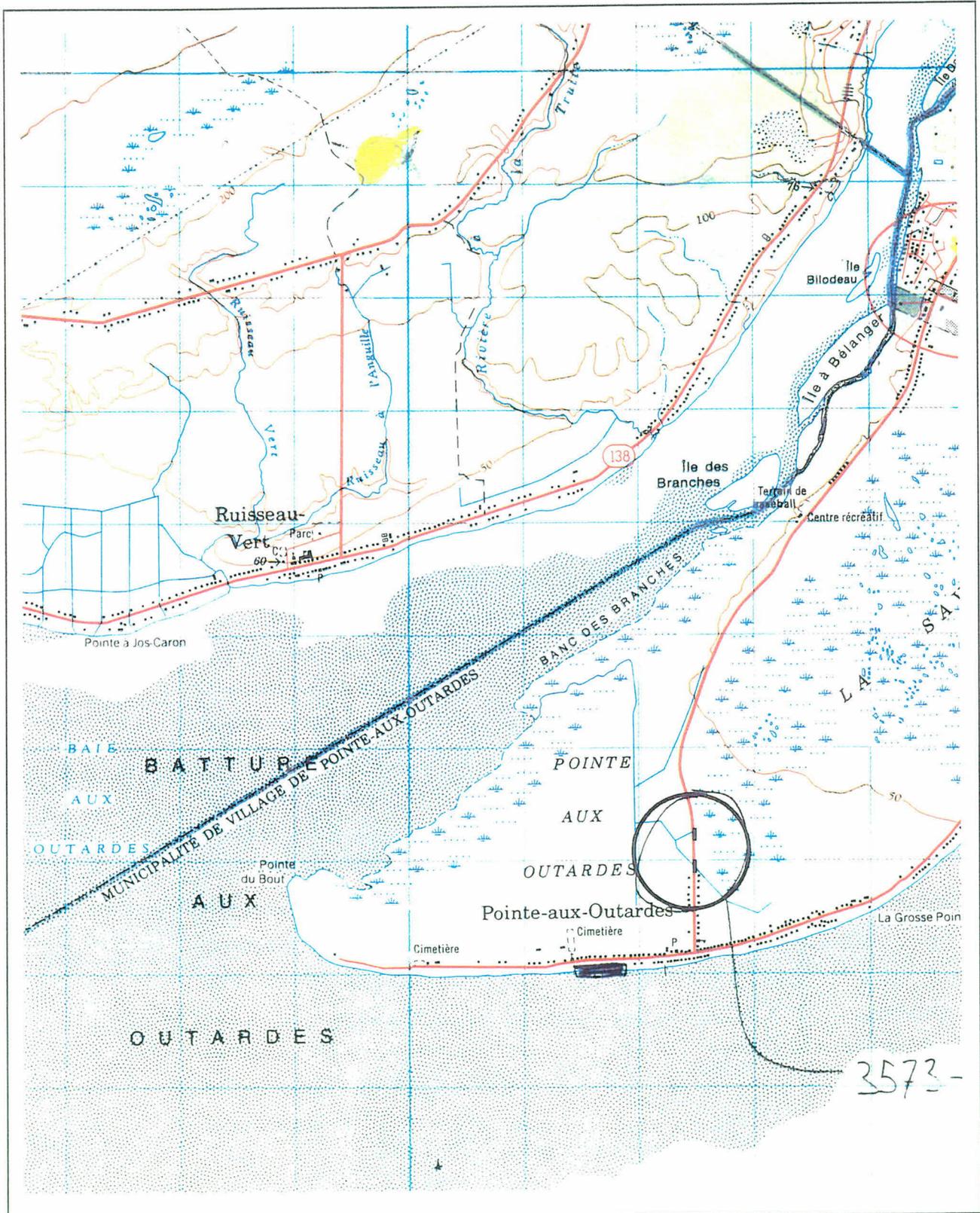


Figure 7 Localisation du projet 20-3573-0162, rue Labrie



Figure 8 Localisation sur photo aérienne du projet 20-3573-0162, rue Labrie

Tableau 4 Projet 20-3573-0162, rue Labrie, synthèse des activités

| SECTEUR(S) | LOCALISATION (CHAÎNAGE) | | | | TECH. INVEN. | NOMBRE SONDAGES | | TOPOGRAPHIE | CONTEXTE PÉDOLOGIQUE (dépôt) |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | DÉBUT (km) | FIN (km) | LARGEUR (m) | SUPERFICIE (m2) | | + | - | | |
| 1 | 0+000 | 0+050 | 15 | 750 | IV | 0 | 4 | Plane | Fluviomarín |
| | 0+050 | 0+100 | 15 | 750 | S | | | | |

IV Inspection visuelle

S Sondage

Longueur totale (m) 100

Photo 5 Projet 20-3573-0162, rue Labrie (S)



Photo 6 Projet 20-3573-0162, rue Labrie (O)



CONCLUSION

Le mandat confié au consultant a donné lieu à la réalisation d'inventaires archéologiques pour trois projets routiers situés dans le territoire de la Direction de la Côte-Nord du ministère des Transports du Québec. Au total, 200 m linéaires d'emprises ont été inventoriés par inspection visuelle et par la réalisation de neuf sondages.

Pour deux de ces projets, 20-3571-0194 et 20-3573-0162, aucun vestige archéologique n'a été mis au jour dans les emprises, nonobstant le fait que les secteurs inventoriés étaient à l'origine propices à la découverte de sites archéologiques, que des zones de potentiel étaient identifiées pour certaines emprises ou à proximité de ces dernières et que des sites étaient effectivement présents à proximité de certaines des zones à l'étude.

En ce qui concerne le projet 20-3571-9916, un nouveau site archéologique a effectivement été découvert, EbCm-8. Des éclats de taille de la pierre ont été trouvés en position superficielle dans une aire de prélèvement de matériaux secs. Les sondages exploratoires effectués dans ce secteur n'ont pas permis la découverte de zones résiduelles intactes pour ce site, ce dernier apparaît maintenant entièrement détruit.

Les résultats de cette expertise archéologique permettent de confirmer au ministère des Transports que ses projets de réfection d'infrastructures routières peuvent être réalisés sans causer de préjudice au patrimoine archéologique. L'approche préventive du ministère des Transports permet une saine gestion du patrimoine archéologique en assurant qu'aucun site archéologique ne soit détruit dans le cadre de la réalisation de ses travaux d'infrastructure.

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ANNEXES

CATALOGUE DES PHOTOGRAPHIES

CATALOGUE DES ARTEFACTS

CATALOGUE DES PHOTOGRAPHIES

| Film | Photo | Date | Orientation | Description |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|---|
| 5 | 7 | 19/05/02 | E | Aguanish, projet 20-3571-9916, pont et approches |
| 5 | 8 | 19/05/02 | O | Aguanish, projet 20-3571-9916, pont et approches |
| 5 | 9 | 20/05/02 | S | Pointe-aux-Outardes, projet 20-3573-0162, ponceau, côté est |
| 5 | 10 | 20/05/02 | NO | Pointe-aux-Outardes, projet 20-3573-0162, ponceau, côté ouest |
| 7 | 12A | 01/07/02 | N | Blanc-Sablon, projet 20-3571-0194, borne d'accueil |
| 7 | 13A | 01/07/02 | N | Blanc-Sablon, projet 20-3571-0194, borne d'accueil |

CATALOGUE DES ARTEFACTS

| Code Borden | No. de catalogue | Niveau | Identification | Quantité | Matière première | Poids (g) |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------------------|--------------|
| EbCm-8 | 1 | Surface | Éclat | 8 | Quartz | 5,6 |

3304

Fitzhugh, William W. et Gallon, Matthew D.

2002 The Gateways Project 2002: Surveys and Excavations
from Petit Mécatina to Belles Amours.

1 Rapport (~~copie 1 et copie 2~~)

14326

FITZHUGH, WILLIAM W. ET GALLON, MATTHEW D.
THE GATEWAYS PROJECT 2002: SURVEYS AND EXCAVATIONS FROM PETIT
MÉCATINA TO BELLES AMOURS. VOL. 1 RAPPORT (~~COPIE 1~~) - VOL. 2 RAPPORT
(~~COPIE 2~~) - RECH ARCH

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THE GATEWAYS PROJECT 2002:

Surveys and Excavations from Petit Mécatina to Belles Amours



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Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution**

December 2002

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**Section 1:
Project Narrative, Fieldwork, Conclusion and
Recommendations**

**The Gateways Project 2002:
Surveys and Excavations from Petit Mécatina to Belles Amours¹**

**William W. Fitzhugh
Matthew Gallon**

In 2001 the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center conducted a preliminary archaeological survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore (LNS) from the Mingan Islands to the Strait of Belle Isle (Fitzhugh 2001). This 500 km stretch of coast is one of the least-known archaeological regions of Northeastern North America. Although having been settled by Native Americans more than 9000 years ago and having been one of the earliest areas of the New World explored by Europeans – first by Vikings around A.D. 1000 and later by Basque and other Europeans in the 16th and 17th centuries – the LNS has had relatively little archaeological and environmental research. Lacking a highway connection for more than 300 km of its rugged coast, the region's small Innu (Indian)-, English-, and French-speaking villages are among the most isolated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; today its communities are still served only by steamer and light aircraft. Development of archaeological, cultural, and environmental information about this region is being encouraged by the Quebec government, with enthusiastic support from LNS communities, which see such studies as providing a foundation for a growing tourism and heritage industry. In addition to advancing knowledge about local history, archaeological research, historic sites and collections, and local museums and heritage programs will enhance regional economic development when the highway connection is completed along this coast.

Project Goals

Given this large little-known territory, the primary goal of our 2001 survey was to explore the region's archaeological potential and identify sites for further study. Particular focus was on the outer coast islands, points, and headlands where little if any archaeological work has been conducted previously. The survey identified more than thirty archaeological sites, most of which were found between Blanc Sablon, at the western terminus of the Strait of Belle Isle, and Cape Whittle, where the cold subarctic geography formerly known as "The Labrador" gives way to the more temperate conditions of the western Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Gateways Project has several goals, of which the most general is basic exploration and survey of this little-known region. More specifically the project addresses six topics: (1) the origins, chronology, attributes, cultural relationships, western limits, and demise of the LNS Maritime Archaic culture from ca. 8000-3500 years ago; (2) identity, dating, and configuration of post-3500 B.P. Indian cultures; (3) western limits of Dorset Paleoeskimo and historic Inuit (Eskimo) cultures; (4) trade and contact between Indian, Paleoeskimo, and Inuit peoples and their neighbors; (5) early history of European exploration and settlement by Vikings, Basques, and others; and (6) cultural relations between European and indigenous peoples.

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Summary of 2001 Results

The 2001 survey resulted in discovery of more than thirty sites dating from ca. 7000 B.P. to the present (Fitzhugh 2001). Contrary to our expectations from previous research in Newfoundland and Labrador, research among the Mingan Islands at the western limit of the survey produced little new evidence of prehistoric archaeological sites, suggesting that these islands were occupied sporadically compared to the adjacent mainland (Somcynski 1989). In contrast, most of the sites known in the Mingan area, as well as in Natasquan and Kegaska, are found not on islands, but at river mouth locations, and collections from these sites often contain Ramah chert, which originates from quarries in extreme northern Labrador (e.g. Loring 2002). Apparently, contact with Labrador was an important feature of prehistoric Indian life, especially during the period 4000-1000 B.P., even in the western reaches of the Lower North Shore. Among the most important historical sites known from the Mingan Islands are the Basque settlement (unexcavated) on Ile Nue, the Loius Jolliet site (partially excavated, Levesque 1971) on Mingan Island, and the Henri Puyjalon habitation site (as yet undiscovered) on Ile de la Chasse.

We had greater success locating prehistoric and historic settlement sites in the region between Baie Mouton and Pointe des Belles Amours, near Blanc Sablon. In part, this results from the more open, less forested terrain in the eastern LNS region; but it may also be attributed to the greater concentration of maritime resources available as one approaches the Strait of Belle Isle, where large numbers of archaeological sites have been found (Pintal 1998; Levesque 2002). Five prehistoric sites were found in Baie Mouton (four of Maritime Archaic affiliation, at elevations of 30-51 m), while raised beaches in the 10-14m range at Pointe des Belles Amours contained semi-subterranean boulder beach dwellings and cache pits that appeared to date to Late Maritime Archaic and post-MA Indian cultures of the period ca. 3500-1500 B.P. The only traces of Paleoeskimo culture were a possible Groswater notched biface base and flakes of probable Newfoundland chert recovered from a surface exposure near Cape Whittle, west of Harrington Harbor, and fine-grained chert flakes of probable Dorset origin on Bilodeau Island in the Vieux Fort archipelago. While these and other Paleoeskimo finds indicate that both Groswater and Dorset peoples occupied the LNS between Cape Whittle and Blanc Sablon, we found no evidence of Thule and historic Inuit settlement (cf Martijn 1974, 1980; Dumais and Poirier 1994). Inuit winter houses, tent rings, fox traps, and burial cairns are usually prominent landscape features in areas of Inuit settlement, and to date their absence even in the eastern areas of the LNS must be significant. Inuit presence here remains better-documented in historical documents than in archaeological traces.

By far the most interesting results came from Petit Mécatina, an island a few kilometers east of Harrington Harbor. At Trap Cove near the southeastern tip of Petit Mécatina we found a series of boulder structures on a raised beach about 12.8 meters above sea level. One of these structures resembled Maritime Archaic longhouses in central and northern Labrador and contained five rooms with central raised hearths in a structure 28 m long and 4.5 m wide, adjacent to circular cache pits and single- and double-room structures. Nearby in Hare Harbor, we found a second important site – a large, late 16th century Basque site whose extensive deposits contained roof tiles, iron spikes, charcoal, and early European ceramics. Further east, another Basque site was located at Havre Boulet, a fall sealing location and former trading post located between Baie Mouton and La Tabatière. These sites, and a second possible Maritime Archaic habitation structure identified at Pointe des Belles Amours were to become our principal targets for research in 2002.

Our primary objectives for the 2002 field season, which was conducted between July 29th and August 25th, were to map and test the Basque site at Hare Harbor (EdBt-1) and to excavate the suspected longhouse sites at Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1) and Pointe des Belles Amours 1 (EiBi-19). In addition we planned to spend the remaining days surveying for new sites and testing sites previously found between Harrington Harbor and Blanc Sablon.

This report documents the 2002 field activities and presents preliminary results and conclusions. In addition to a project narrative, site descriptions, and conclusions, the report contains copies of all field notes, maps, plans, and profiles; photographs of artifacts recovered; and a preliminary artifact and sample catalog. All of the collections recovered are currently housed at the Archaeological Repository, Ministry of Culture and Communications, in Quebec City, where they are being catalogued and documented by Anja Herzog of Laval University.

The Gateways Region

The Quebec LNS has many similarities with regions to the east and north and was known as part of a larger geographical and cultural region called “The Labrador” during the 19th and early 20th century. Its coast is for the most part rocky, with many islands, capes, and protected passages, and with numerous rivers draining the Labrador-Quebec peninsula which carry runs of salmon and sea-run trout. Today this coast is occupied by Algonkian-speaking Innu who live primarily in the villages of Mingan, Natashquan, La Romaine, and St. Augustine, for whom subsistence hunting, trapping, and fishing remains central to life and identity. The portion of the coast between Vieux Fort and Blanc Sablon also has heritage derived from Labrador Inuit who settled here in the 16th and 19th centuries and whose economy was oriented more towards sea mammal hunting and coastal rather than interior resources. In addition to their presence in Innu villages, Europeans of French and English/Newfoundland extraction also settled in Kegaska, Harrington Harbor, Tête a la Baleine, Mouton Bay, La Tabatière, Vieux Fort, Middle Bay, and Blanc Sablon.

The current population diversity of the Lower North Shore reflects the region’s ancient and early history as a boundary between Innu (Indian) and Inuit (Eskimo) populations. The latter reached their southernmost limits in this region in the 16thc. (Martijn 1980). During the historic period this region has seen an influx of different European ethnic groups and nationalities. Inuit influence has been more tenuous, but has nevertheless had an impact on the life of Innu and European coastal settlers in the recent past (Charest 1998). Recent archaeological research has demonstrated that Groswater and Dorset Paleoeskimo peoples occupied the eastern portion of the LNS between Blanc Sablon and Vieux Fort (Levesque 1972, 1976; Pintal 1994a, 1998).

In addition to searching for archaeological evidence of Paleoeskimo and Inuit occupations, the Gateways Project sought evidence of the western extension and possible western boundary of Maritime Archaic Indian cultures ca. 7000-3500 B.P. While Maritime Archaic artifacts and grave deposits have been found along this coast for many years, no settlement sites or cemeteries have been excavated, and no longhouses such as those known from Labrador have been identified. On a larger scale, we hoped to contribute to the study of the broader patterns of culture change on the LNS and to relate these patterns to adjacent regions. Other than periods when Indian-Inuit/Paleoeskimo frontiers existed, there remains the question of whether cultural boundaries existed

between different Indian cultures of this region, or whether cultural and adaptational differences were expressed as inter-grading clines, as in the case of Innu groups in the historical era. For instance, were cultural boundaries between regional populations or cultures of the late Maritime Archaic period as marked as they were during the period of Iroquois/Innu contact in the historical era? The considerable amounts of Ramah chert in LNS sites of the past 4000 years raise interesting questions concerning trade and long-distance contact across cultural boundaries that have to be considered in relation to environmental and cultural variation noted above. All of these factors make the LNS an interesting area for integrated, multi-disciplinary, regional approaches to archaeological studies of Native prehistory.

Finally, the history of Europeans who explored, settled, fished, hunted, or trapped along this coast, first during the period of the Norse Vinland voyages ca. 1000 A.D., and then after Europeans arrived permanently in the early 1500s, needs archaeological investigation. How did early Europeans utilize this region and its resources? When and where did early settlement occur? What European groups were involved? What was the nature of their contacts with Native populations and how did these relations change over time? While considerable information is available on some of these topics in historical sources, archaeological work can bring new insights and perspectives that will enhance and perhaps even 're-write' history.

These objectives – general exploration, expansion of archaeological knowledge, documentation of site conservation status, environmental and geological studies, and heritage research enhancing regional economic planning – are the central goals of the Gateways Project. As in 2001, the 2002 project was conducted with the Smithsonian's research vessel, *Pitsiulak*, which provided comfortable living and working facilities made shore camps unnecessary. *Pitsiulak* also provided a means for working safely in outer coast locations not usually accessible to archaeologists. In addition to field surveys, we also gathered information on sites, artifacts, and history from local residents. As we discovered in 2001, LNS people have strong interest and considerable knowledge about local history and archaeological resources which they were eager to share.

Field Narrative

In preparation for the summer's work, our skipper, Perry Colbourne, spent several weeks in July readying *Pitsiulak* for sea at the marine center in Triton, Newfoundland. Colbourne, William Fitzhugh, Matthew Gallon, Alyssa Fisher, and Cristie Boone shipped out on the calm afternoon of July 25th, arriving a few hours later at the village of Fleur de Lys on the Bay Verte Peninsula, the location of the famous Dorset soapstone quarry. Archaeological research at the Fleur de Lys site (Nagle 1982; Erwin 2001) has provided the basis for a local visitor center and a cultural trail from which one can view the soapstone quarry. From the trail one can view hundreds of rectangular pot scars carved out of the east side of a massive soapstone outcrop extending north several hundred meters from the shore. A long steam the next day brought us to Quirpon Harbor on the northern tip of Newfoundland. Here engine problems delayed us for two days but provided time to visit the L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site and enjoy skits, food, and entertainment at Gina Nordhof's Norseman Restaurant and at a local speak-easy, where we were 'screched in,' to the merriment/embarrassment of all. After a false start occasioned by high seas around Cape Norman, a calm day on July 29th allowed us to make a long passage from Cook Harbor to Gros Mécatina Island near La

Tabatière, Quebec. A final stormy run on the 30th brought us to our destination at Harrington Harbor, where we made contact with Mayor Paul Rowsell, met the remainder of our crew – photographer Will Richard and students Carrie Swan (Dartmouth) and Anja Herzog (Laval) – and made plans for work at nearby Petit Mécatina.

For the next several days we worked at the Maritime Archaic sites on Petit Mécatina Island, making occasional visits for supplies to Harrington. After bringing *Pitsiulak* across the shallow bar into Mécatina's Havre de la Croix, we established a base of operations from our anchorage at the eastern end of this former cod-fishing cul-de-sac harbor only one kilometer north of Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1). Mapping and excavation of the 28-m long boulder structure at this site took several days. We also used this time to survey the coast along the southeast cape from Havre de la Croix halfway to Hare Harbor. During this survey we located a second longhouse site, Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), which we mapped but did not fully excavate. We also made a general reconnaissance of the Hare Harbor Basque site, located a few kilometers northeast of the boulder longhouse sites. Designated Petit Mécatina 3 (EdBt-3) in 2001, we decided to re-name this site Hare Harbor 1 in accordance with local toponymy. Mapping and testing of this site occupied the better part of a week, during which we spent several rainy days in Harrington Harbor. Here we were joined by General and Mrs. Raymond E. Mason Jr., who helped sponsor the project and who spent a week visiting Harrington and our sites from the comfort of Amy Evans' Bed and Breakfast. During this period we became acquainted with many town residents who provided information about local history and brought heirloom artifacts for us to inspect. For many years the old settlement area at the mouth of the Petit Mécatina River north of Harrington Harbor has been a source of 19th century artifacts found while building houses and tilling gardens. One piece shown to us was a fine 18th c. iron axe (cf. Moussette 1994:98, fig. 78) now owned by Lawrence Rowsell of Harrington, found by his grandfather at Middle Brook, near Chevery. We also were shown two Late Maritime Archaic ground slate spear points, one of which (owned by Lloyd Jones) had been recovered from a drag net off south of Petit Mécatina, suggesting that these implements were used for hunting marine mammals (probably seals); a similar slate point had been discovered by Wilson Evans in his father's toolbox, with no information about its source. While working in this area we also found 18-19th C. European sites at Daniel Harbor 1 (EdBt-5) and Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6).

Work in the Harrington region continued until August 19th, when we departed eastwards toward Newfoundland. In the days before this we made a presentation to the town and received strong endorsement for continuing our research and developing local collaboration. School officials were interested in having us prepare information for curricula and urged us to consider including field opportunities for students in future projects. Mayor Rowsell was particularly interested in tourism potential of our archaeological work, and a Quebec-based cruise line operating the vessel *Echo de Mer* which calls weekly at Harrington during the summer expressed interest in including our sites and on-going excavations in future tours.

On the 19th, after unexpectedly meeting Paul and Mme. Charest of Laval University at Hare Harbor, we began to re-trace our track toward Newfoundland. During the next few days we worked at Baie Mouton, where we had found Maritime Archaic sites, and Boulet Harbor, where we tested a Basque site and its later European components. A brief stop at La Tabatière gave us a chance to photograph a Maritime Archaic collection owned by Freeman Willcott. Further east at Chécatica (EhBn-1), we expanded our 2001 tests, and at Pointe des Belles Amours (EiBi-19) we excavated

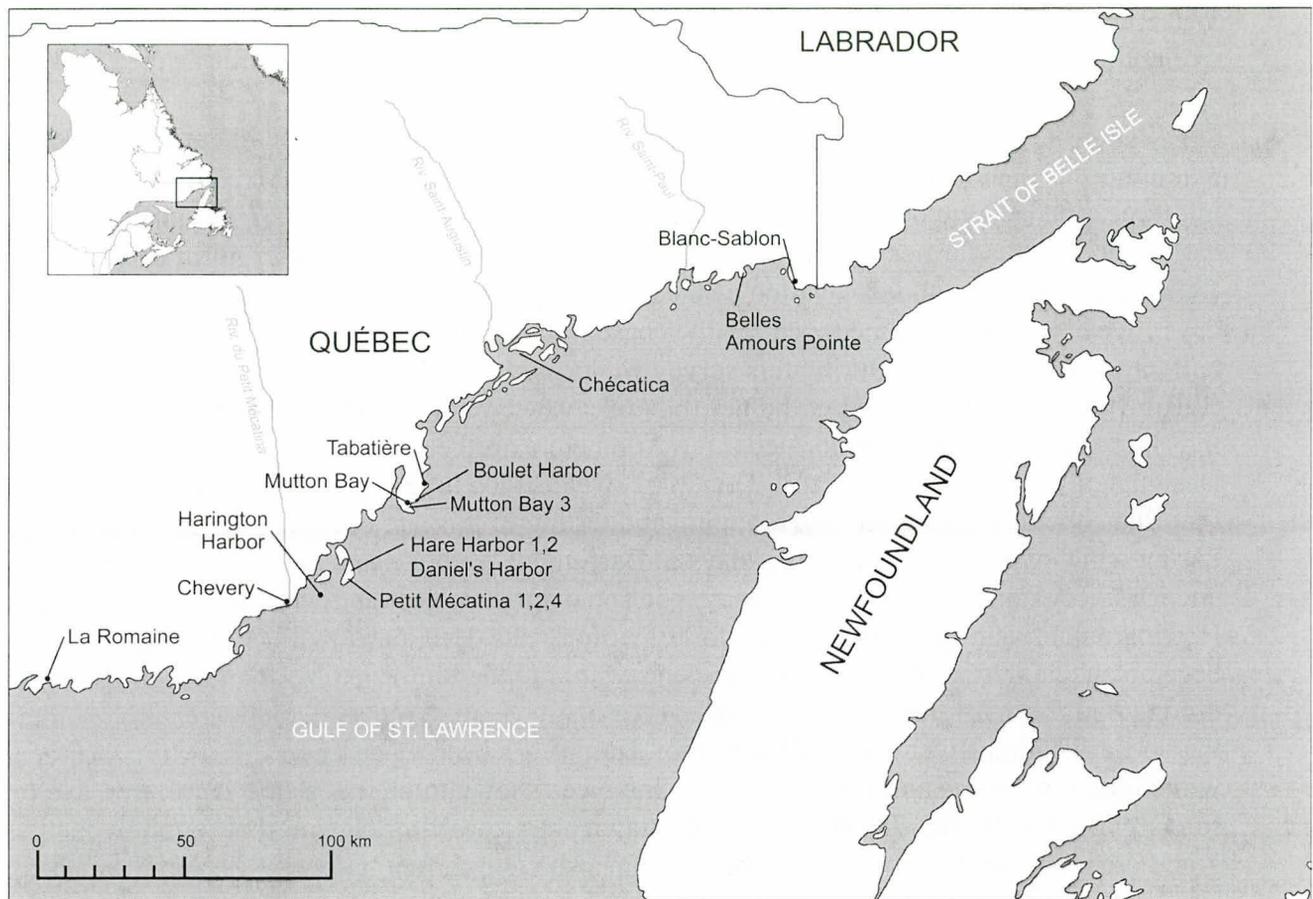


Fig. 1.1: 2002 Gateways Project sites, Lower North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence

another boulder house complex. After recovering from a stormy night passage from Belles Amours to Blanc Sablon, we crossed the Strait to Newfoundland and arrived home at Lushes' Bight, Long Island on August 27th, narrowly missing another hurricane which swept across Newfoundland, just as one had at this time the previous year.

Fieldwork Activities

Research was conducted at nine sites, two of which were new finds in 2002 (fig. 1.1). The following describes the sites, work accomplished, and preliminary results. Further details, including photographs, site maps, and artifact illustrations, are found in other sections of this report.

Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1) Discovery of a structure resembling a Maritime Archaic longhouse on the raised boulder beach near the southern tip of Petit Mécatina Island was a major surprise of the 2001 season, for no dwelling sites of this culture had previously been located south of the central Labrador coast. Over the course of several days we mapped the site and excavated two of the three dwelling structures (House 1 and House 2). Although we had originally intended to work also at Petit Mécatina 2 (EdBt-2), a nearby site that is probably contemporary with PM-1, this had to be postponed due to lack of time.

PM-1 is located on the highest beach on the southwest side of what is locally known as 'Trap Cove,' a small, sandy-bottomed inlet fringed by vegetation-free boulder beaches that rise to about 15 meters above sea level, backed by low rocky hills. A small stream borders the east side of PM-2 and drains into the north end of the cove from a large lake behind the beach. Other than a few boulder caches at lower elevations, the only other cultural remains noted at the site were the remains of a small, partially collapsed plank shed that had been erected some decades ago by local fishermen and seal-hunters. The cove's name refers to its former summer use as a site for setting cod-fish traps.

The PM-1 structures (fig. 1.2; 7.3) were clustered in the middle of the highest boulder beach. West of the site the beach drops two or three meters in elevation and disappears beneath a thicket of dwarf spruce, while to the east it descends in a series of beach ridges to the shore, which is about 200m east of the site. Other than a few caches scattered at lower elevations, most of the structures present are found on the upper beach (12.8 m. a.s.l.). The largest of the structures (H1), measuring 28.5m long and 6-8m wide (outside dimensions), follows the centerline of the beach crest and consists of five oval or sub-rectangular rooms or floors each measuring ca. 2.5-3.0m by 4m. The slightly smaller dimensions of the room at the southern end of the house (R5, 2x3m) may be the result of inward collapse of its walls. The floors were created by removing beach rocks down to a depth of ca. 50cm; some floors had been leveled up with smaller cobbles and pebbles. The wall foundations are slightly mounded and about 1.0-1.5m wide. Rather than being purposefully-built, they appear to be a by-product of clearing the floors, and served as a slightly elevated foundation for the dwelling's superstructure. At the center of each room a low mound of rocks 50-75cm in diameter and about 10-15cm higher than the surrounding floor probably functioned as a hearth. Although no fire-cracked rock or charcoal was found in these features, similar central mounds in Maritime Archaic longhouses in Labrador have been identified. In Rooms 2 and 3 these features merged into low saddle-like platforms that extended in a meter-wide band across the floor from wall to wall, creating a 10-20cm high partition that divided the room into north

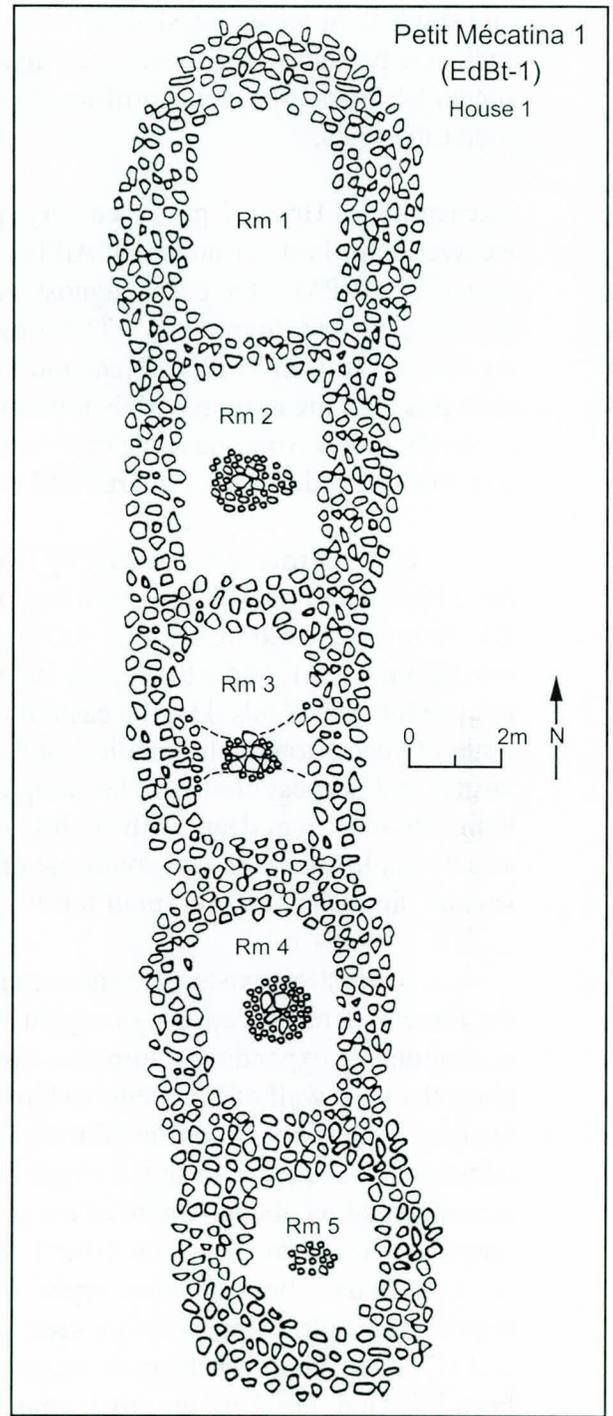


Fig. 1.2: *Petit Mécatina, House 1*

and south floor areas. No slab pavements or features were found inside the house (very few flat rocks are present in the local beach deposits); nor were other internal features or architectural details noted. We made transverse profiles from wall to wall down the central N-S axis of House 1 at two-meter intervals.

Excavation of House 1 produced very little cultural material. This was surprising, because excavation of boulder houses at Aillik on the central Labrador coast produced quantities of lithic materials. At PM-1 the only diagnostic artifact recovered was a frost-shattered distal fragment of a ground slate celt, found in R5. The presence of ground lateral facets similar to Late Maritime Archaic celts from Rattlers Bight and Port au Choix suggests an age of ca. 3500-4000 B.P. Other than this celt, the only materials found were small pieces of ground slate – most from R5 and probably flakes from the same celt – a few flakes of flaked rhyolite, a quartzite grindstone, a few possible utilized flakes of quartz, and a possible quartzite biface preform base.

H1 is bordered to the east by two other structures, House 2 and House 3, which also seem to have been dwellings. House 2 is 18m long and had three rectangular rooms, each of different sizes: R1, 7x4m; R2, 2.5x4m; and R3, 3x3m. Its southern two rooms had no vegetation cover, while the northernmost, R1, had a thick peat and blackberry vegetation. R3, the southernmost, was excavated but produced no finds. H3, the easternmost structure, sharing its west wall with H2 and also being without vegetation, is the smallest of the three dwelling structures, and its single room was the largest and deepest of any in the complex, almost one meter. Three conical pits, each about 1.75m in diameter and 75cm deep, with slightly mounded margins, are within a meter of the walls of these structures; located east and southeast of H3 and north of H1; they appear to have served as food caches, since they are too small for dwellings.

A question exists as to the contemporaneity of the dwellings and caches. It is possible that the three structures were not occupied at the same time, but were constructed sequentially to accommodate expanding group size over time. Stratigraphic evidence for such a sequence exists, since the west wall of H1 seems to have been altered during the construction of H2, and the H2 wall appears to have been modified during the creation of H3. But whether this was simply the result of a construction sequence during a single occupation or of settlement growth through time, accompanied by abandonment of the previous structure(s), is impossible to determine. It is also possible that H2 and 3, which differ in construction from H1, may not have been dwellings, or at least might have been different types of dwellings or had different functions from the more regularized multi-room structure seen in H1. Minimally, H1 accommodated five families; H2, three; and H3, one. Whatever the construction sequence and group size, the occupation period must have been brief judging from the small amounts of lithic material recovered.

Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4) While working at PM-1 we also explored the surrounding coast of southern Petit Mécatina from the entrance of Havre de la Croix to Hare Bay. About 1.5 km east of the PM-1, in a rugged and exposed section of coast backed by high hills, bluff capes, and offshore skerries, we found another site on a high boulder beach that had a set of dwelling remains closely resembling those at PM-1. The lower boulder beaches at this location are split into a western and eastern series which merge into a single flat terrace whose eastern edge is marked by a conspicuous cache consisting of a small over-turned boat and whose center contains a small pond. North of the

pond the boulder beach continues rising in a series of cobble beach ridges for another fifty meters. On the uppermost beach under the shelter of the surrounding hill, at an elevation of 54m, we found a site with two opened cache pits, a large single-room dwelling, and a four-room longhouse (fig.7.19). A third cache pit was located about halfway between the pond and the dwelling complex. Our investigation of the site was limited to an hour due to inclement weather.

This site's structures closely resemble the types and distribution of those found at PM-1, and despite the sites' difference in elevation, it seems likely that they date to roughly the same age. Most likely the occupants of this exposed cape chose to settle further from the active shoreline to take advantage of the more sheltered upper beach. Cache 3, located 25 m south of the main site complex, is probably associated with the dwellings despite its distance. Caches 1 and 2, which like C3 had also been left open, are directly associated with the adjacent structures. The deepest of the habitation structures, H1, is an oval or sub-rectangular structure that had been excavated 75cm below grade, has internal dimensions of ca. 7x4m and external wall dimensions of 10x7.5m. As at PM-1, the wall was only slightly higher than the surrounding beach surface and had been built up by rocks removed from the floor. Similar to H3 at PM-1, the bowl-like interior of this structure had no discernible internal features, and our attempt to excavate by removing several layers of beach rocks from the floor produced similar finds: a few slate flakes and the exhausted re-flaked core of a slate celt in the southwest area of the floor. The southwest wall of H2 was cut by C1, suggesting that the habitation structure was constructed first, followed by the cache. However, when C1 was last opened its boulders tumbled into the interior of the H1 wall, indicating that both C1 and H1 might have been part of a single occupation episode with the opening of C1 following abandonment of H1.

House 2 lay several meters south of H1 and had been built at the front of the beach ridge one meter south of C1, with a second cache (C2) outside its northwestern corner. The floors of the four rooms or segments of this structure had not been excavated below grade, with the result that the external walls are poorly-defined. There is no indication of hearth mounds or transverse platforms such as found at PM-1 H1. Nevertheless, PM-4 H1 rooms are contiguous, aligned with the beach front, and similar in size and shape and in these respects follow the pattern known from other Maritime Archaic structures at PM-1 and in Labrador.

Rain forced us to abandon our plan to excavate H1, with the result that we have little data upon which to interpret the age and affiliation of the site. However, as noted above, the similarity of this settlement complex – which includes a four-segment longhouse (rather than five, as at PM-1) adjacent to a larger and more deeply excavated single-room structure; associated cache pits; scarce finds of cultural materials; presence of a slate celt; and proximity to PM-1 – suggest that these sites were occupied about the same time period by a single group or related groups who shared a similar adaptation, settlement type, and seasonality. The presence of large caches suggests that the occupants of both sites accumulated substantial stores of food that needed protection in boulder caches, which in turn implies more than merely transient occupancy. For this reason the scarcity of artifact remains seems peculiar, unless these materials have been lost to the deeper recesses of the boulder beaches beneath the floors, as often happens with lithic remains in boulder field sites.

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3) Investigation in 2001 at this large Basque site on the north side of Hare Harbor (then designated ‘Petit Mécatina 3’) was limited to two test pits and several shovel tests. This year we expanded previous work by preparing a detailed map, searching for ovens, excavating new test pits, and opening a 10 square meter area in the upper (eastern) area of the site. A considerable amount of archaeological material was recovered, including tile, ceramics, glass, iron, charcoal, and other materials which are being catalogued and identified in Quebec by Anja Herzog of Laval University.

Hare Harbor 1 is located in a distinctly outer-coast environment. In recent times the southern tip of Petit Mécatina has been important as a seal-hunting and cod-fishing locale and in the 16th C. this region may also have been advantageous for hunting whales. The small, deep, protected bay with abundant fresh water, a huge dry rock shelter, immediate access to whaling grounds, and seclusion from mainland Native settlement areas would have attracted Basque settlers. While the role played by Hare Harbor in the Basque exploitation of the Lower North Shore remains to be determined, archaeological and historical research here can be expected to answer questions about the chronology, economy, demography, and Native relations of the Basque in the northern Gulf region. At this point even such basic questions as whether whaling, fishing, or Native trade were dominant Basque activities in the late 16th C. remain unanswered. The proximity of Hare Harbor to the plotted location of the Basque town, ‘Babaçula’ or ‘Peti Canada’ on the Petrus Plancius map of 1592 (Huxley 1987:119) suggests that historical information will play an important role in researching this site.

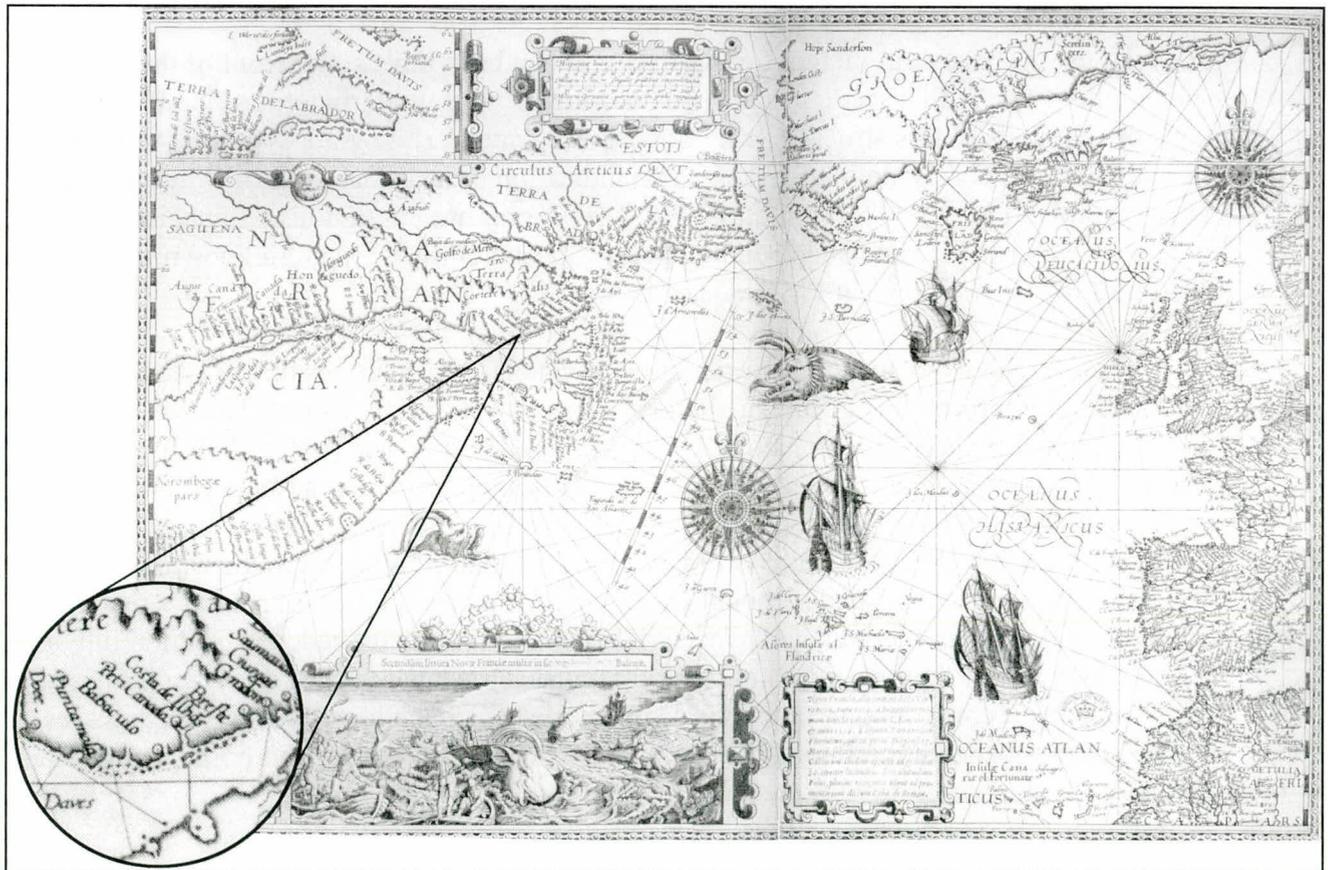


Fig 1.3: Petrus Plancius map of 1592 showing the locations of Babacuala and Petit Canada possibly in the Petit Mécatina area (after Huxley 1987:119)

Our first activity was to establish a datum on the low outcrop overlooking the site from the south, from which Matthew Gallon prepared a preliminary site map (fig. 1.4). The site is situated on a gently rising beach covered with tall grass and pockets of alder. One of our first efforts was to clear many of the largest alder clumps that obscured the site area. The soil is rich, dark, humic, and wet since the site area funnels run-off from the cliff and boggy area east of the site. The importance of the large dry shelter beneath the cliff became immediately apparent when the weather was inclement, and we began to suspect that the thick layer of tile found beneath the sod throughout the site may have been recycled for use as pavement and ground cover.

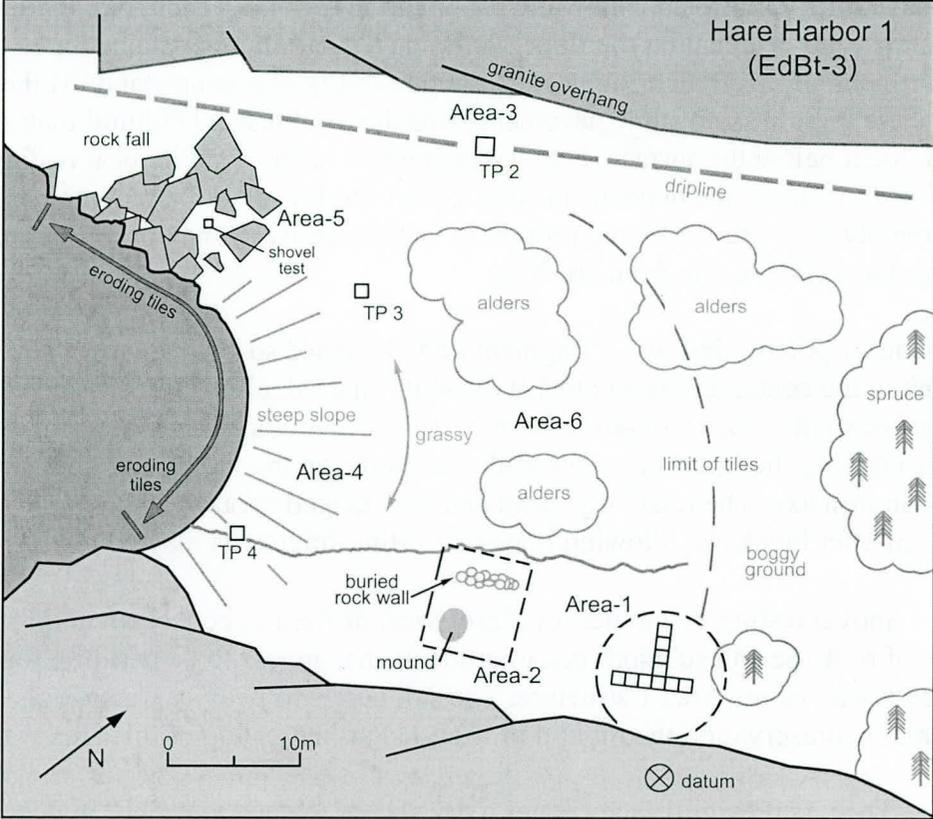


Fig 1.4: Hare Harbor 1, site map

Our preliminary study suggests that the site can be divided into six areas: Area 1: the upper shop (partly excavated); Area 2: the lower shop (untested); Area 3: the dry shelter (TP1,2); Area 4: the bank and cove edge (TP 3,4); Area 5: the rock-fall zone (shovel tested); and Area 6: the central zone between the shelter and Areas 1 and 2 (shovel tested). Each of these areas was explored to varying degrees and is described below.

Area 1 This area, which we are provisionally calling ‘the upper shop,’ received the most intensive investigation. Here we excavated a T-shaped trench (fig. xx) to explore what appeared from the surface to be a structure or work area centered in a level spot between the intermittent run-off channel and the outcrop along the southern edge of the site. The North-South trench uncovered a rough slab rock floor 20cm below the surface of the ground. The black, humus-rich soil above this floor contained large amounts of roof tile (some lightly glazed), large numbers of iron spikes

ranging in size from small nails to heavy spikes 25cm in length, shards of thick dark bottle glass, extremely thin flat and curved glass fragments, highly-fired grey stone-ware in a variety of vessel shapes, soft earthenware, large amounts of charcoal, and a chunk of waxy substance.

Although it is too early to be certain, the N-S trench appears to cut through the middle of the structure while the E-W trench probably follows the southern wall foundation. The east end of the latter trench ends in a 20cm-deep pile of roof-tiles, broken into small pieces and lying flat as though having been stacked, perhaps as floor fill or pavement. A meter-wide pit at the south end of the N-S trench contained large amounts of charcoal and burned tile, suggesting the presence of a large hearth or furnace; the absence of blubber encrustation rules out its identification as a rendering oven. We did not have time to excavate below the pavement in the N-S trench, but in addition to iron spikes, tile, ceramics and charcoal on the floor, we found a small blubber-stained area on the paving stones at the north end of this trench, suggesting the possibility of a lamp stand. At the west end of the E-W trench where there was no stone pavement, topsoil with tiles and cultural materials continued to a depth of 30cm below the surface, below which was a layer of sterile peat resting on bedrock. Unfortunately none of the deposits in Area 1 contained wood or bone remains, although charcoal was extremely well-preserved and present in large quantity. None of the charcoal fragments were recognized as having come from artifacts.

One surprising find was a fragment of a D-shaped soapstone lamp. This specimen is nearly 3cm thick in the center and tapers to 1.0 cm at its charred, blubber-encrusted edge. Although not conforming exactly to an Inuit-style lamp, it is close enough to have been made either by Inuit or by a Basque copying the Inuit form. The wide cut marks on the vessel's bottom suggest it was roughed out with an iron axe. The relatively clean and undamaged break surface suggests the fragment was not re-used after breakage, allowing hope that fitting fragments may be recovered nearby.

Area 2 Shovel testing in another level area west of Area 1, between it and the bank produced large amounts of roof-tile and sub-sod rock alignments that appear to be part of a foundation such as seen in the south wall of the Area 1 structure. The soil here was heavily water-logged and may provide better organic preservation than found in Area 1. Further testing of this area was left for the future.

Area 3 The receding cliff face creates a dry shelter that extends 5-10 m deep for more than 100 m along the north side of the site. Some of this shelter is cluttered with rock-fall, but much is accessible and we utilized this area for staging and shelter during inclement weather. Fragments of tile, iron spikes, charcoal, and bone from Test Pits 1 and 2, at the edge of the drip-line, suggest that the Basque may have erected structures inside the shelter zone. Our 2001 test Pit 2 was expanded in 2002 into a 2x2m square to explore the nature of drip-line deposits, but little new information was gained; it appears that the cultural level here is about 10cm thick and does not extend up-slope into the shelter. Nevertheless, further testing is needed to see if Basque materials (especially preserved organics) exist beneath erosion debris and rock-fall.

Area 4 Access to the site for the harbor is by a steep grass-covered bank at the west end of the site. At the top of this bank the surface gradient shifts to a gentle upward slope that extends eastwards throughout the site area. We excavated two test pits at the top of the bank. Test Pit 3 was a 1x2m unit located a few meters east of the crest of the bank. This unit revealed a 5-10cm thick culture layer that contained tile fragments, small spikes, small amounts of ceramic, and charcoal. Paving stones were absent, and the cultural material appears as part of a surficial midden.

Test Pit 4 was a 1x1m unit in the south side of the bank near its crest, an area that provides the best access by foot between the landing area and the site above. This square had a thin but productive cultural level, but was located in an area saturated with run-off. Within the deposit we found Basque materials similar to those described above, as well as several types of faience (some with floral designs), soft-fired earthenware vessels with glazed decoration, a fluted earthenware strap handle, large quantities of charcoal, and several clay pipe stem fragments.

Area 5 Above the steep bank on the north side of the cove the land rises quickly to the cliff face in a jumble of huge rocks that appear to have separated from the cliff face in a massive rock-fall. Below this break-down we found roof-tile eroding from the bank at shore-side, and a shovel test between the rock-fall blocks above revealed large amounts of roof-tile, some of which was wedged below the blocks. This area is of interest because it is a likely location for the blubber-rendering ovens present at most Basque whaling sites in the Strait of Belle Isle and Gulf region. Evidence of Basque period try-works has not been found elsewhere at Hare Harbor 1, or at nearby locations. If their absence is confirmed it would indicate that the site served some other purpose, such as fishing or trading. Further exploration of the rock-fall region is needed to confirm or deny the existence of ovens. On the one hand it is difficult to see why so many tiles would be present in a portion of the site that is too steep and rocky for people to use; on the other the tiles found to date are clean and unburned, not blubber-stained, and no blubber-stained tiles or rock have been found along the eroded shore, where try-works would have been located. In addition to resolving issues about whaling, the possibility exists that the rock-fall may have terminated the occupation.

Area 6 We have not yet tested the large area between the cliff and A1/A2. Shovel tests in 2001 revealed tiles and spikes throughout much of this area. The eastern limit of the site appears to coincide with the transition to boggy ground north and east of Area 1.

In summary, research at Hare Harbor 1 confirms that this site was a large Basque operation, with work shops, middens, and activity areas distributed over an area of 500-1000 square meters. While blubber furnaces have not been confirmed, their remains may exist beneath the rock-fall. If this natural disaster can be determined to have been contemporary with the site occupation, it might have played a role in the site's abandonment. Organic remains other than charcoal are rare, but the artifact inventory includes many types of ceramics, iron, other types of metal goods, and at least one artifact – a soapstone lamp – that may indicate contact with or influence from Labrador Inuit whose presence extended at least as far west as Blanc Sablon ca. 1600, about the time we suspect Hare Harbor 1 was occupied by the Basque.

The prospects for research here would be augmented considerably if cultural remains could be found in the waters adjacent to the site. Time and funding did not permit underwater exploration in 2001, but soundings indicate that water depths descend rapidly to 15-20m from the edge of the site, with shallower areas at the western end of Hare Bay. Hopefully it will be possible to explore underwater for Basque middens and boat remains here in coming years.

Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6) While surveying northeastern Hare Harbor, we found a small moss-covered structure measuring 5x8m near the edge of a tiny pond. We did not have time to test the structure, but a grass and berry patch a few meters downslope turned out to be an exceedingly rich midden. Considerably less obvious than the foundation or the berries was an intact clay pipe lying

on a small rock outcrop at the edge of the midden, where it had been left by its last owner more than one hundred years ago. Testing the berry patch with a 75x50cm pit we found a 30cm-deep midden that was packed with 19th century ceramics, nails, a British style gun-flint, buttons, glass (including probable retort fragments), and other artifacts, including a huge quantity of clay pipes of various types and trademarks (e.g. Glasgow/Murray, Montreal/Anderson, TD, CS). The collection probably has an occupation period of no more than 15-20 years. If historical records could be located, this site would be an excellent target for an excavation. One of the peculiar features of the site is its lack of a good harbor facility. The narrow cove nearby is exposed to surf and requires calm seas for landing a boat, suggesting that the site may have been used as a summer fishing station. Why there is such a high concentration of artifacts in the midden, and in particular such an abundance of pipes, are additional matters of interest.

Daniel Harbor (EdBt-5) While searching for Basque furnaces, we visited Daniel's Harbor, about one km north of Hare Harbor and adjacent to two small islands. On a rocky ridge above the shore we found a sturdy rectangular 6x7m mortar and stone foundation whose upper wall was built into the ridge and whose other three walls were made of blocks of carefully-dressed country rock. Test pits outside the foundation revealed a rich deposit of cultural materials dating to the late 18th and early 19th C. Below the ridge in a narrow declivity overgrown with goose berries and currents we found the base of a probable blubber furnace or oven about 4m in diameter, built upon a multi-course foundation of dressed field stone. Fragments of brick, clay pipes, iron nails, charred blubber, many seal bones, and a few fragments of whale bone were found in test pits in the center of and one meter north of this structure. No Basque materials were noted. This site area also contains the remains of recent houses and sheds, including of the ruins of three mid-20th C. buildings. Two sets of holes drilled in the rocks at the high-tide level served as shore-fasts for iron bar moorings.

Mouton Bay 3 (EeBs-3) We returned to this 50.6 meter high, wind-swept, ridge-top site found in 2001 because it appeared to be the only site we had found in the Baie Mouton region that was intact enough to produce *in situ* artifacts, and charcoal to date the site and anchor the local geological emergence curve. Unfortunately, mapping the site and excavating 1x1m and 2x2 meter test pits produced little more information than in 2001 and no diagnostic artifacts or charcoal. The 2-3cm thick soil layer lying upon glacially-scoured granite bedrock contained only flakes of slate, quartz, and quartzite, utilized flakes, non-diagnostic biface and biface preform fragments, a core scraper, and flake cores. Mapping failed to produce clear evidence of a dwelling structure. The clusters of cobbles seem to be hearth features and are associated with flaking concentrations, but none could be interpreted in relation to dwellings because of the extensive erosion and displacement of *in situ* materials. Further excavations in the remaining uneroded portions of this site might produce a few diagnostic artifacts, but it appears that this, like other Baie Mouton MA sites visited in 2001, are badly eroded and fairly unproductive even though some cover a very large area.

Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13) A brief return to this complicated site at the narrows or tickle between Boulet Harbor and Ile de Mécatina produced substantially more information about its Basque component and demonstrated that the site has been occupied almost continuously since the late 1500s by a variety of European groups. Our test pits and shovel tests revealed the Basque occupation to extend 3-400 m west from the tip of 'rattle point' to the pass between the Narrows and the harbor (including most of the peninsula area) and beyond, to the pond at the west end of the meadow above the cove beach. Much of the site area is obscured by tall grass, berry bushes, and angelica. Numerous 19/20th C. structures, including a hilltop house foundation and a cement seal

factory foundation on the south shore overlooking the Narrows, and associated trash dumps, rotting boats, and other refuse, complicate study of the site's early components. Economically, the site owes its existence to the tickle, which hosts a large run of harp seals during the annual fall migration. This resource would also have attracted prehistoric and historic Native settlements – especially Dorset and Groswater sites – which probably also exist in this location. As at Hare Harbor, we did not find Basque furnaces, which ought to be located along the north shore of the Narrows. Since some of these areas have been extensively altered by later occupations, a more careful search will be needed to confirm or deny their presence.

Six test pits were excavated in various areas of the site, mostly along the southern shore facing the tickle. TP1 was a 1x1m expansion of the 50cm 2001 shovel test excavated between a low rock ledge and the small semi-ruined cabin near the east end of the peninsula. Little more than Basque tiles, many of which were burned, were found in a 15cm deep cultural deposit in the upper humus zone. TP2 was located about 20m east of the cement foundation of the Boulet seal factory; this pit produced a large amount of tile together with charcoal, small iron nails, and a piece of green glazed ceramic. Contamination from the seal plant refuse may be a factor in this location. TP3 was a shovel test in a patch of angelica a few meters NW of an old capstan (windlass) used to haul boats out of the water, in a low spot west of the cement seal plant foundation. This pit produced large amounts of 19/20th C. artifacts in a 25cm thick deposit. TP4 was a shovel test in an angelica patch on a small promontory about 25m west of TP3; Basque tile was found here. TP5 was a shovel test in a depression that may be a sod-banked building foundation east of the ledge outcropping on the west side of the neck, between the tickle and the harbor; its 25 cm thick deposit in sandy soil produced a large sample of seal bones, wood, and 19/20th C. artifacts that may date to the Boulet trade and seal factory operation. TP6 was located in the center of a grassy mound 3m high and about 10m in diameter, on the south shore of the pond at the west end of the site. The knoll appears to be of human origin and is made of a tan clayey loam containing fragments of Basque tile and small rocks, but no evidence of charcoal or other Basque materials. This peculiar feature needs further investigation, as does the shore along the tickle between the pond and the Boulet works, which could not be inspected in 2002.

La Tabatière During a brief visit to La Tabatière we inspected a private collection owned by Freeman Willcott. The materials were almost exclusively Maritime Archaic and had been acquired more than a decade ago from a sand pit operation in the north area of the village. The location was well-known and other collections from this location also exist. According to Freeman, his and others' artifacts came from a combination of loose finds turned up by machinery as well as in concentrations of material mixed with red ocher found eroding from *in situ* deposits. Freeman's finds (fig. 3.30-3.32) included broken chipped and ground slate celts and gouges, bifaces (some of Ramah chert), and included several complete Ramah chert stemmed points. The concentrations, ocher, types, and fragmentation suggest that this area was a Late Maritime Archaic cemetery dating to ca. 4000-3500 B.P. His collection included finds from later Indian cultures, but no Paleoeskimo artifacts. Given the large number of prehistoric sites of different periods and cultures recorded here in previous surveys, La Tabatière seems to have been one of the most important prehistoric Indian settlement areas on the LNS (Pintal 1994b). No doubt this results from the combination of a highly productive local ecology and an advantageous geographical situation created by the low-lying peninsula/island complex which afforded access to marine resources from numerous protected and well-wooded islands, bays, and coves.

From Willcott and others we learned that a number of private collections are still available locally but that others have departed with owners who emigrated. These individuals and their collections could probably be located with the assistance of relatives remaining in La Tabatière. Given the amount of material that has been collected privately here during the past two decades, when road and house construction and home gardening brought large numbers of archaeological sites to light, there is a need to conduct an inventory of existing and transported collections before they are dispersed and their oral history and documentation is lost. While here we also learned about local knowledge of stone pits and archaeological remains on raised beaches on Ile du Gros Mécatina, but our schedule did not permit us to pursue these leads this season.

Ile Mistanoque (EhBn-2) We made a brief re-visit to this site when we stopped to test the anchorage in the cove north of this island. Here we met two young men who mentioned a story told to them by their grand-parents about an old wire fence in the meadow a few hundred meters southwest of their house at the southwest corner of the cove. A visit to the site revealed remains of an old fence made from 0.5cm thick iron wire half buried in the ground. Although the iron was not badly rusted, if their grandparents did not know its function, the fence might date as early as the late-1800s. The oral history suggests the fence and place had some mystery attached to it, perhaps having been a graveyard.

Ile Chécatica (EhBn-1) We also briefly re-visited this site to test again the large sod foundations and middens noted in 2001. Like Boulet Harbor, this is a fine fall harp seal hunting locale, and the site environs – a barren, windy, exposed tickle whose swift current keeps the tickle open all winter – would have made it an attractive Inuit settlement location. We excavated five small test pits in the upper beach where dense, high grass indicated human activity. The attached field notes provide details of these tests, which produced large quantities of 18-19th C. European materials in charcoal-rich black earth deposits 30-50cm deep, with timbers and planks preserved in two of the deeper pits. While these collections were interesting and contained well-preserved faunal remains (predominantly seal), more work is needed to determine if Basque or other 16-17th C. European materials might be present. Questions also remain about the large sod structures (furnaces?) in the 2001 TP 3 area against the ledge in the upper site area. One of the interesting finds from TP5, in the middle of a rectangular structure, was a iron ice crampon. Like dogsleds and whale bone sled-runners used by European settlers along the LNS (Charest 1998), crampons may have been borrowed from, or been inspired by, Inuit contact in this region. A small boulder tent ring nestled between the ledges near shore seemed like a possible Inuit structure, but the test here (TP7) suggested a 18/19th C. European origin is more likely. Chécatica remains both interesting and elusive and needs more intensive study. This is the type of site where Inuit would have wintered if they occupied the Lower North Shore on a year-round basis, and Dorset and Groswater evidence is almost certain to be found here.

Pointe Belles Amours (EiBi-19) In 2001 we discovered a structure on a 13m beach above Pointe Belles Amours, below and east of the point of the upper terrace. This year we returned to excavate the two-room complex (fig. 7.89). The gradual slope of the beach in this location gives some assurance that this elevation may have been closely associated with sea level at the time of occupation. The structures were not identical with those found at PM-1 or PM-4, but the settlement complex, including two excavated rooms (or houses) sharing a single wall, external cache pits, and elevation – suggested possible affiliation.

The two houses/rooms are found on a section of exposed cobble beach whose surface had been removed to the depth of 30-40cm to prepare the floors. These rooms have a common wall foundation one meter wide. The fact that the external walls do not align is further suggestion that these may have been separate but adjacent dwellings. The caches located near the east and west walls of Room 1 are conical pits with diameters of ca. 1.5m. Room wall foundations are about 2m wide and are slightly raised above the surface of the surrounding beach. Room 1 is oval in shape with its long axis running N-S and has an internal floor measuring about 3x3.5m with external walls measuring 5x6m; the center of the east wall has a slightly-elevated platform that may have served as a partial divider. Room 2 with its long axis running E-W has a suggestion of an internal N-S divider or platform made of scattered boulders and has an inner floor dimensions of 5x3m and external dimensions of 4x6m. Neither room produced any fire-cracked rocks or evidence of hearth mounds. Room 1 produced several slate flakes and a fragment of a red sandstone grindstone, and lacked any non-slate lithic debitage or artifacts; Room 2 produced a few flakes of worked quartz, a pyramidal quartz flake core or scraper, a possible slate hammer stone, and three small charcoal samples, two on the east floor near the wall and one near the southwest wall. These samples were gleaned from deposits of humified peat between the floor cobbles and were associated with quartz flakes, below a level of un-humified peat and an upper level of peat and dwarf birch roots. Sample 3, taken from the northeast corner of Room 2, had visible lumps of charcoal that produced a date of 3930+/-90 B.P. (Beta 170395).

Although lacking in diagnostic artifacts, PBA-1 appears to be a Late Maritime Archaic site which shares a number of features with PM-1,4 sites. The presence of slate artifacts, similar contiguous multi-room structures with low walls and shallow floors, and similar types and locations of cache pits all compare favorably with the Petit Mécatina sites. However, BPA lacks the longhouse layout found at PM-1, 4 and did not produce diagnostic LMA implements. While intriguing, more work is needed to clarify the age and affiliation of this site and the differences noted between these LNS Late Maritime Archaic sites, and why they differ from contemporary sites on the central Labrador coast.

Conclusion

Despite its short duration, the 2002 field program was highly successful and achieved most of its primary objectives.

Early/Middle Maritime Archaic Excavation at the Mouton Bay 3 site provided only modest information about the early phase of this culture period in the study region. This site and others in the area have been surface-collected for many years by local residents. Nevertheless careful inspection of the eroded remains and excavation of *in situ* materials indicates a low frequency of diagnostic finds, absence of hearth deposits and charcoal, and lack interpretable settlement data.

Mécatina Complex Work at Petit Mécatina 1, 4 and Pointe des Belles Amours 1 are beginning to provide a consistent picture that appears, from settlement data, a single slate celt, and a single radiocarbon date, to represent a unique and possibly impoverished LNS expression of Late Maritime Archaic culture that may provisionally be designated the *Mécatina complex*. Although differing in various aspects, the three sites share similar types of multi-segment rooms, low rubble walls, shallow interior room floors, and a tendency for lineal segment agglomeration within a single 'longhouse' type structure. PM1 and 4 both have 4-5 segment dwelling units located adjacent to

smaller oval structures with a single large room excavated a meter or more below grade, with cache pits near their outer walls. While this type of large single-room pithouse is not present at PBA-1 (which differs also in having its two adjacent rooms built with their long axes at right angles rather than aligned with the beach front), the PBA-1 rooms have similar construction, shape, size and suggestions of a central hearth/room divider. Slate and quartz flakes are present in small quantities at both PM-1 and PBA-1, but finished tools are exceedingly scarce, suggesting an impoverished material culture (if not a result of post-occupation loss in the interstices of the boulder floor). These sites, and PM-4, are located on beaches that were available during the Maritime Archaic period, and similar sites and structures are not found on lower beaches, for instance, at Belles Amour Peninsula (EiBi-7) (Levesque 1972; Martijn 1972, 1974; Rousseau 1982), which we suspect post-date the Maritime Archaic period. Chronological correspondence between the Mécatina complex components also exists, albeit tenuously, since the LMA style celt at PM-1 should date to the period indicated by the 3930±90 PB radiocarbon date from PMA-1. Further, each of these sites exist in outer coast environments and have caches that suggests these locations were occupied when sea mammals – most probably harp seals – were available in quantity. Hence, spring or fall seasonality is more likely than summer or winter.

The closest comparison with Mécatina complex is found at Aillik West and Aillik 2 in central Labrador. Like Mécatina, Aillik West has Maritime Archaic longhouse-type structures with two or three rectangular 4x6m segments excavated slightly below grade on barren shingle beaches, with low rubble walls and room dividers and central hearths. While the dating of the Aillik West structures is not precise, ranging from 5200-3500 B.P. (Fitzhugh 2003), Mécatina and West Aillik sites share similar crude and apparently impoverished technology, poor quality lithic materials, geographical settings, inferred spring or fall seasonality, and site settlement patterns. Similarities also exist with the intermediate 3-5 segment houses of the Aillik 2 series. Major uncertainties exist for both sets of sites as to their relationship to the more common type of Middle and Late MA longhouse sites, most of which are found on sandy rather than on rocky beaches, are often larger and are presumed to be multi-family summer camps, and contain large amounts of finely-crafted lithic tools, exotic lithics, and sometimes burial or ceremonial components. Such features, while not evident at Mécatina complex sites, are known for the LNS area at La Tabatière and other locations and appear to date to the Late MA period. This raises interesting questions about seasonality, scarcity, and settlement pattern variability within the Middle/Late MA period of the LNS and whether the MA groups occupying the western fringe of the MA culture area were significantly different from those occupying the more maritime Newfoundland-Labrador region where resource abundance may have encouraged greater technological, social, and demographic development than was possible in the Gulf.

Basque and later European Settlement The second major accomplishment of the 2002 season was further exploration of the Hare Harbor Basque site. This work is detailed sufficiently above and does not need elaboration here. Preparation of a master site map, delineation and testing of six areas of the site, and excavation of part of a probable workshop (Area 1) provided information on site layout, structure types, artifacts and raw materials, conservation and preservation issues, but did not resolve the issue of the ‘missing’ blubber furnaces and whether this site was a whaling station. Recovery of a soapstone lamp fragment resembling types used by historic Inuit raises questions about Basque-Inuit contact or at least familiarity with Inuit material culture. Another interesting feature of the material assemblage is the presence of clay pipe fragments in several excavation units. The large amount of roof tile, and variety of ceramics and other materials suggest that Hare Harbor

was an important late-16th C. site, perhaps the same identified as Babaçula or Petit Canada on Basque maps of the day. With few Basque sites known for this period on the LNS, Hare Harbor may offer information on changing Basque economy, environmental conditions, and contacts with the Native groups for fishing, trapping, and trade which are likely to have become important concerns for Basque activities at this time. The possibilities for research here and at the Boulet Harbor Basque site offer opportunities for archaeological and historical study of a little-known phase of Quebec history that could figure prominently in tourism and economic development. Comparison between these sites and the Basque sites in the Strait of Belle Isle and at Middle Bay (Groison 1984) would be especially instructive.

The discovery of several other later European sites dating from the 17-early 20th C. at Petit Mécatina, Boulet Harbor, and Chécatica provide insight into later European settlement of this region. These components need further testing to determine their precise dating and function, but each offers interesting and different potential. Hare Harbor 2 is an exceedingly productive single-component midden associated with a small structure. Daniel Harbor seems to have been a small 18th C. seal factory with a blubber furnace and a stone dwelling. The post-Basque components at Boulet Harbor appear to date to a variety of periods from the 18-20th centuries, as do the materials recovered from structures and middens at Chécatica. Both sites are situated at excellent harp seal ticks that also must have been important for Native groups in the prehistoric and early historic periods, and may also have attracted historic Inuit settlement. Future work at these sites will elucidate cultural and historical sequences and the changing conduct of the seasonal sealing economy; study of these sites will also reveal changing political and demographic pressures as Europeans began to appropriate LNS resources from Native groups and to define their roles as the dominant traders and marine zone exploiters. Such studies will contribute much-needed data documenting the long and relatively unstudied history of European-Native relations in the ‘gateway’ region.

Acknowledgments

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Fig 1.5: 2002 field crew; front row: W. Richard, C. Boone, A. Herzog, A Fisher
back row: M. Gallon, W. Fitzhugh, C. Swan (photo by W. Richard)



*Fig. 1.6: Major General and Mrs. Raymond Mason visiting Hare Harbor 1
(photo by W. Richard)*

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Section 2: Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

Note: Topographic maps are scans of the 1:50 000 series maps issued by Energy, Mines and Resources Canada. Aerial photographs are scans of 1:40 000 prints issued by Ressources Naturelles Québec © 2002. For a regional overview see fig. 1.1 (pg. 6 of this report).

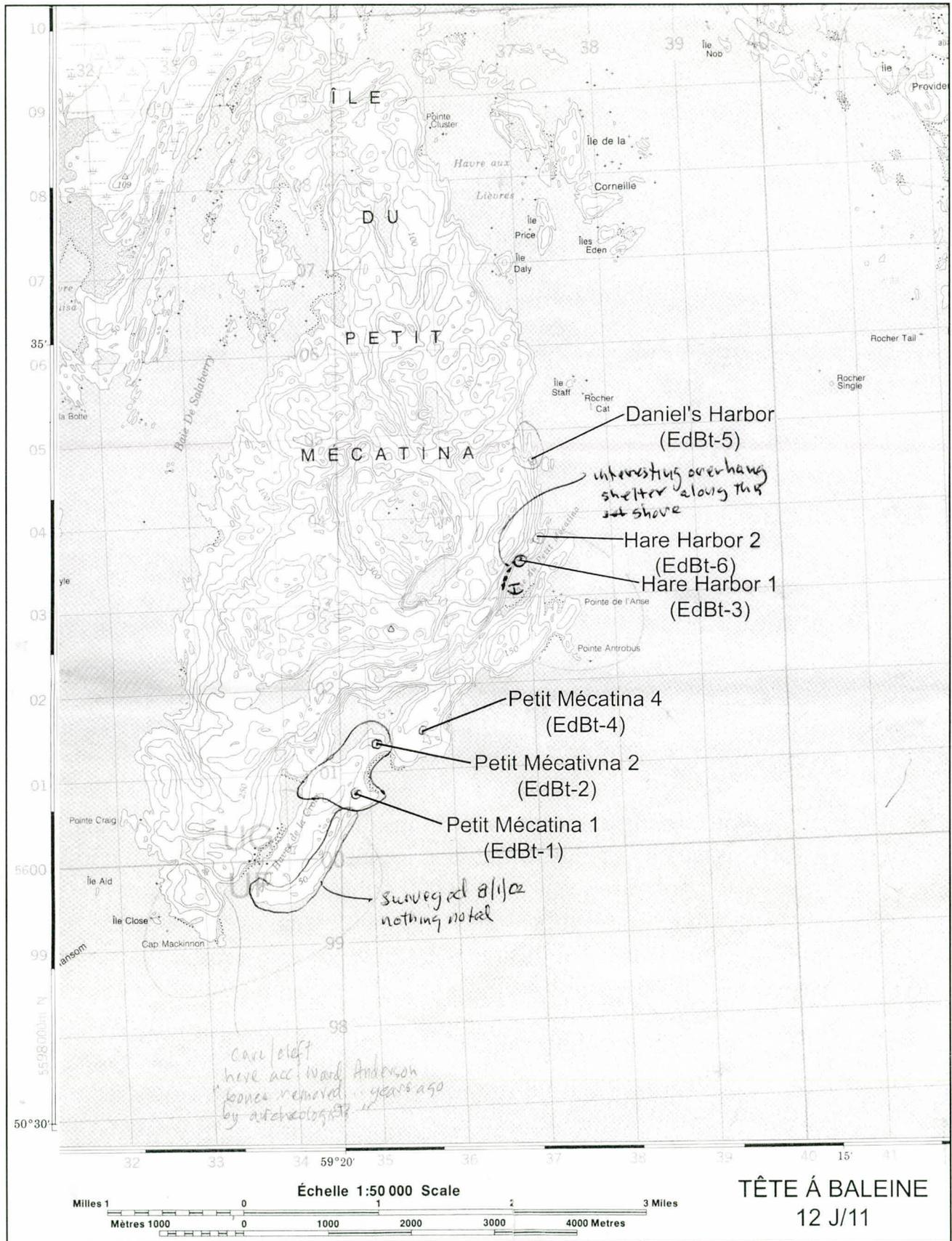


Fig. 2.1: Section of map 12 J/11 showing locations of Petit Mécatina 1&4, Hare Harbor 1&2 and Daniel's Harbor

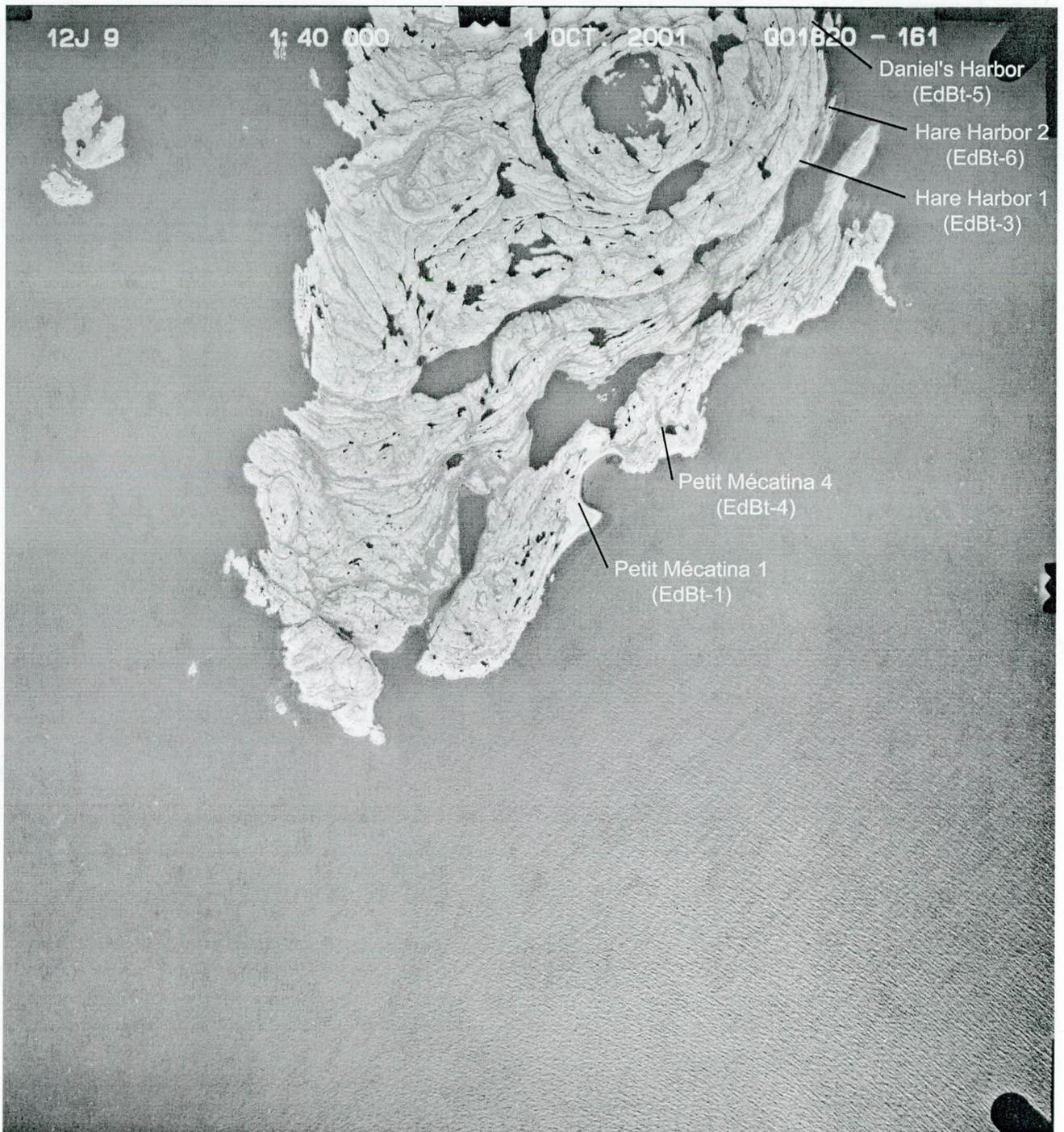


Fig. 2.2: Aerial photo 12J9 showing locations of Petit Mécatina 1&4, Hare Harbor 1&2 and Daniel's Harbor

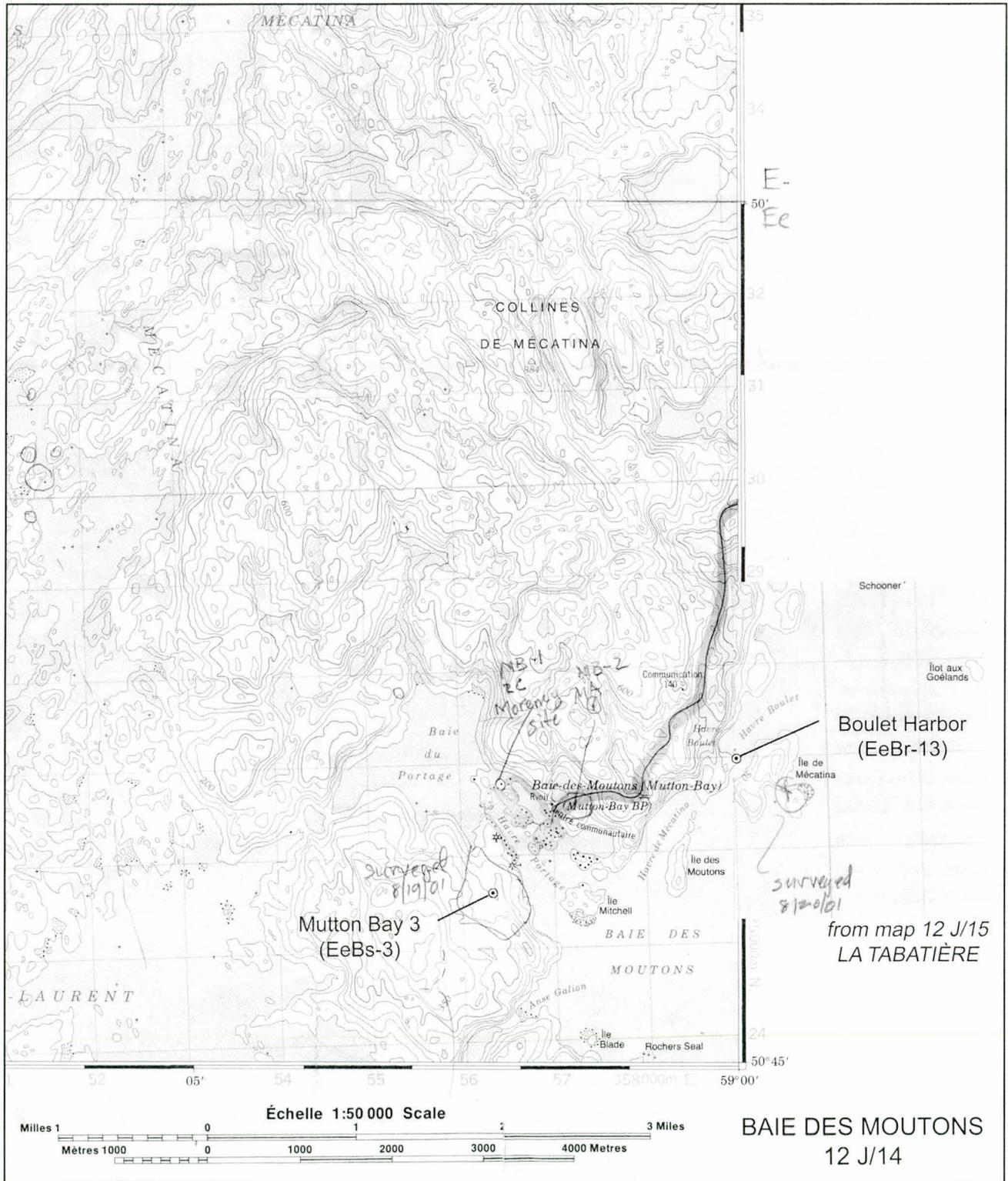


Fig. 2.3: Sections of maps 12 J/14 & 12 J/15 showing locations of Mutton Bay 3 & Boulet Harbor

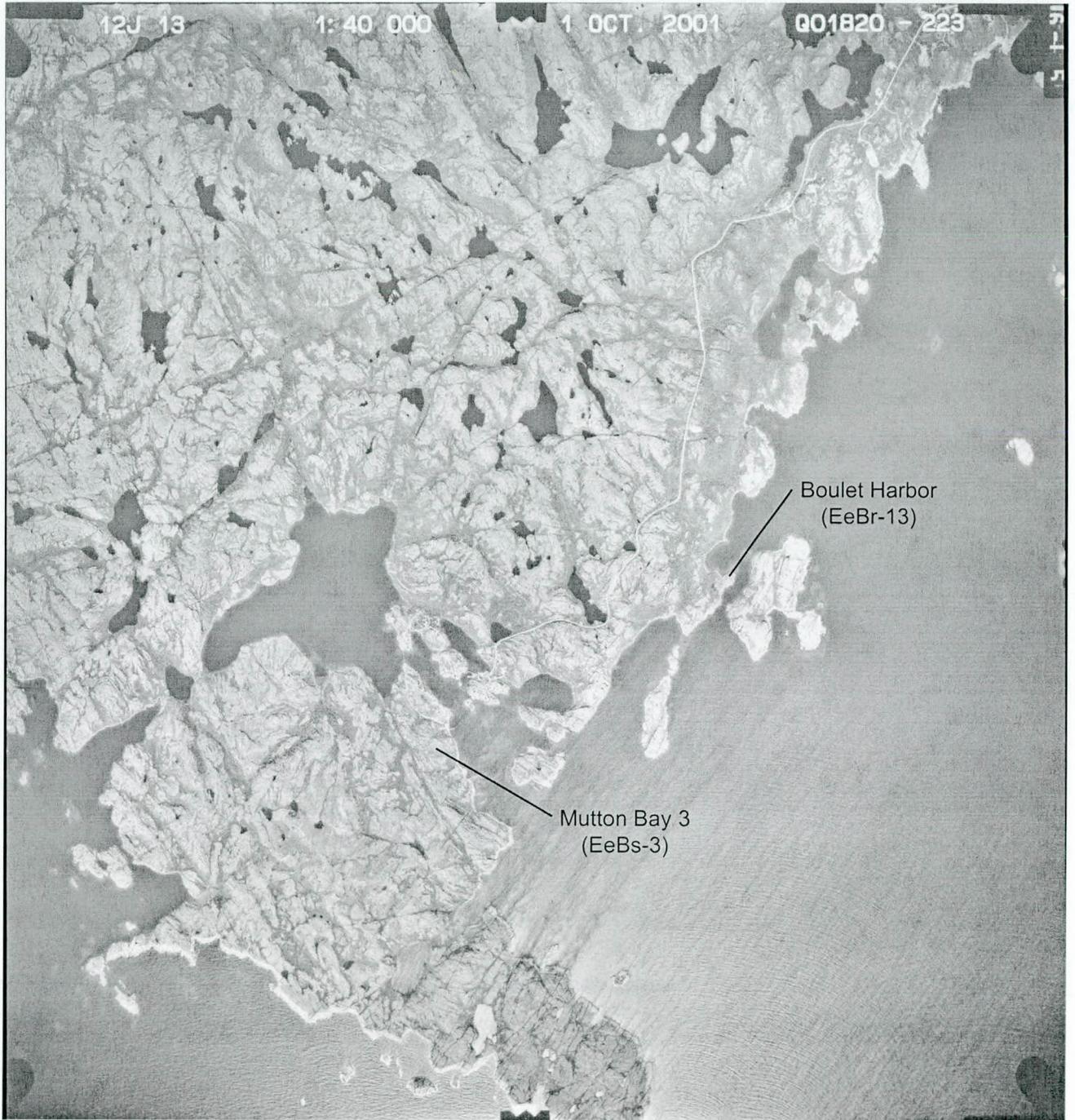


Fig. 2.4: Aerial photo 12J13 showing locations of Mutton Bay 3 & Boulet Harbor

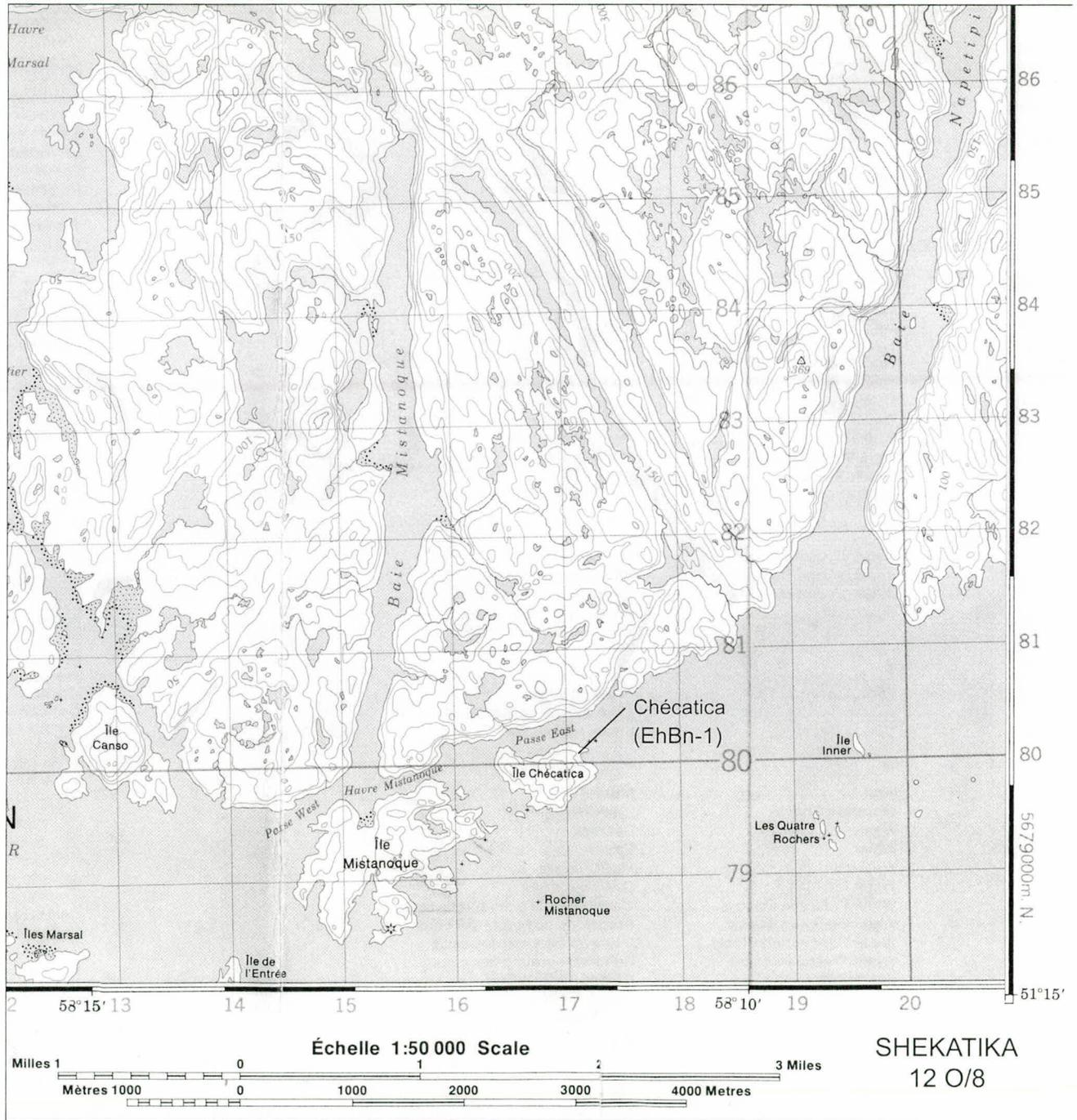


Fig. 2.5: Section of maps 12 O/8 showing location of Chécatica



Fig. 2.6: Aerial photo 1205 showing location of Chécatica

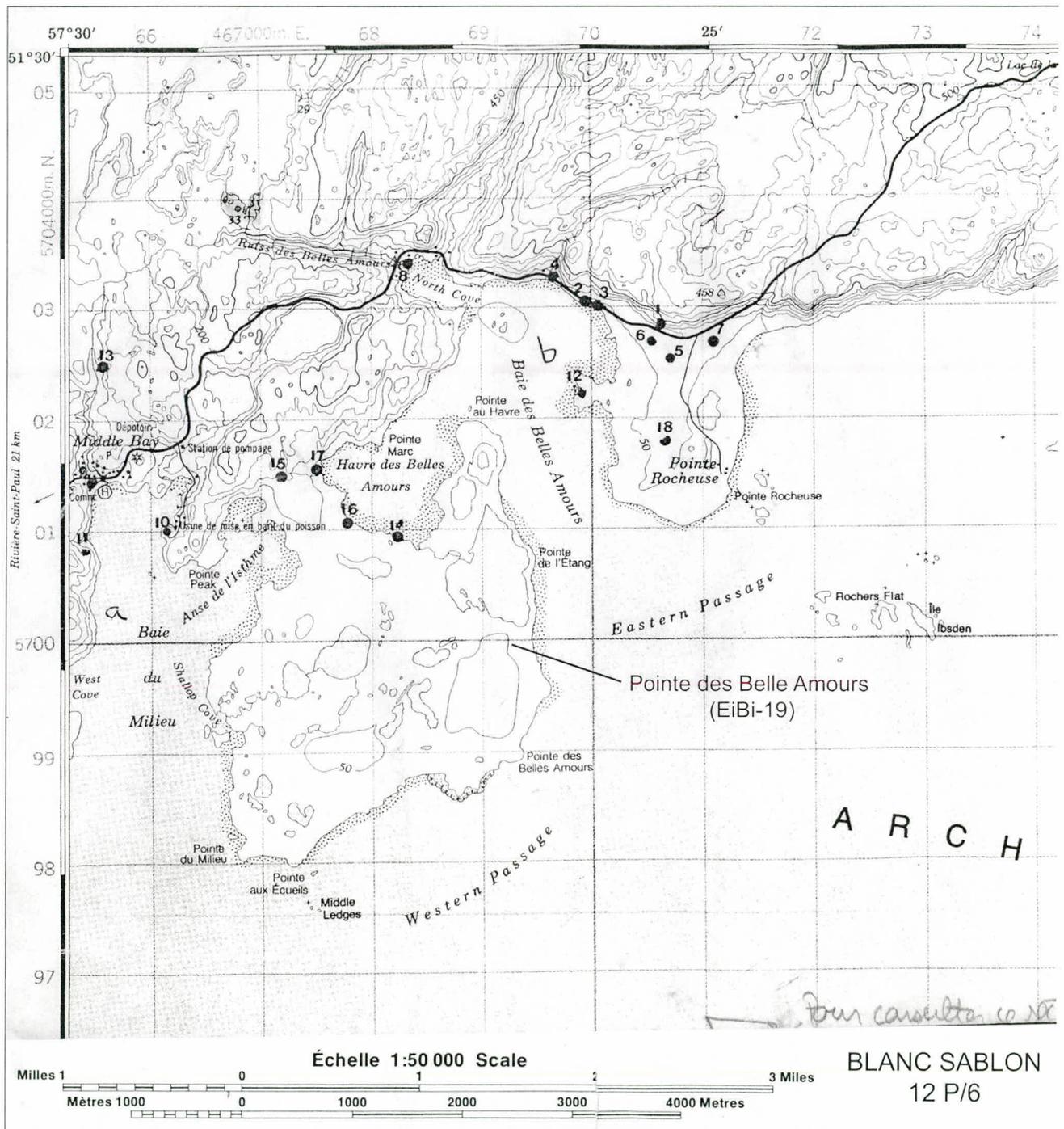


Fig. 2.7: Section of maps 12 P/6 showing location of Pointe des Belle Amours

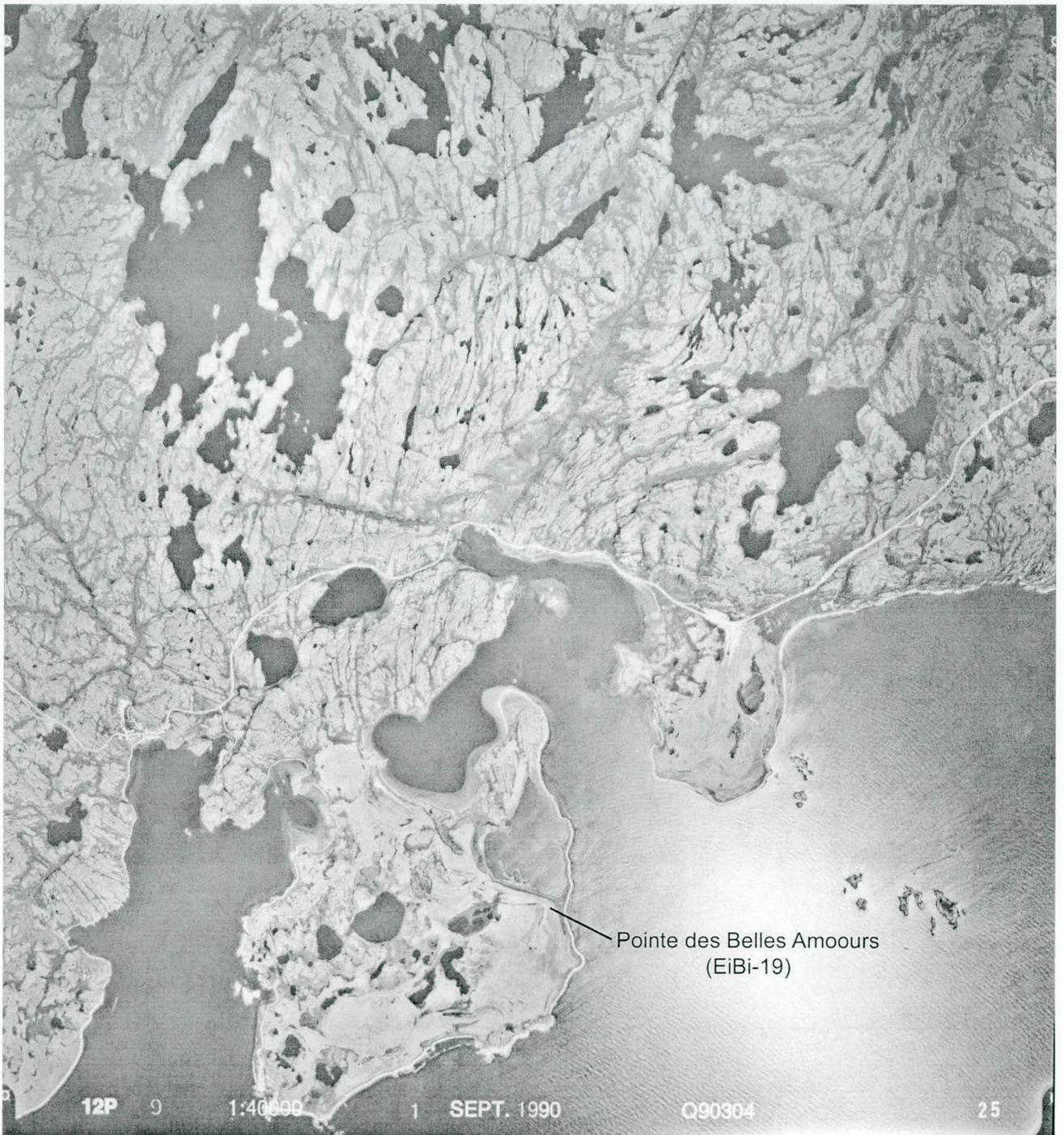


Fig. 2.8: Aerial photo 12P9 showing location of Pointe des Belle Amours

Section 3: Field Photographs



Fig. 3.1: Fleur de Lys, Dorset soapstone quarry



Fig. 3.2: Fleur de Lys, Dorset soapstone quarry



Fig. 3.3: Petit Mécatina-1 (EdBt-1), view N

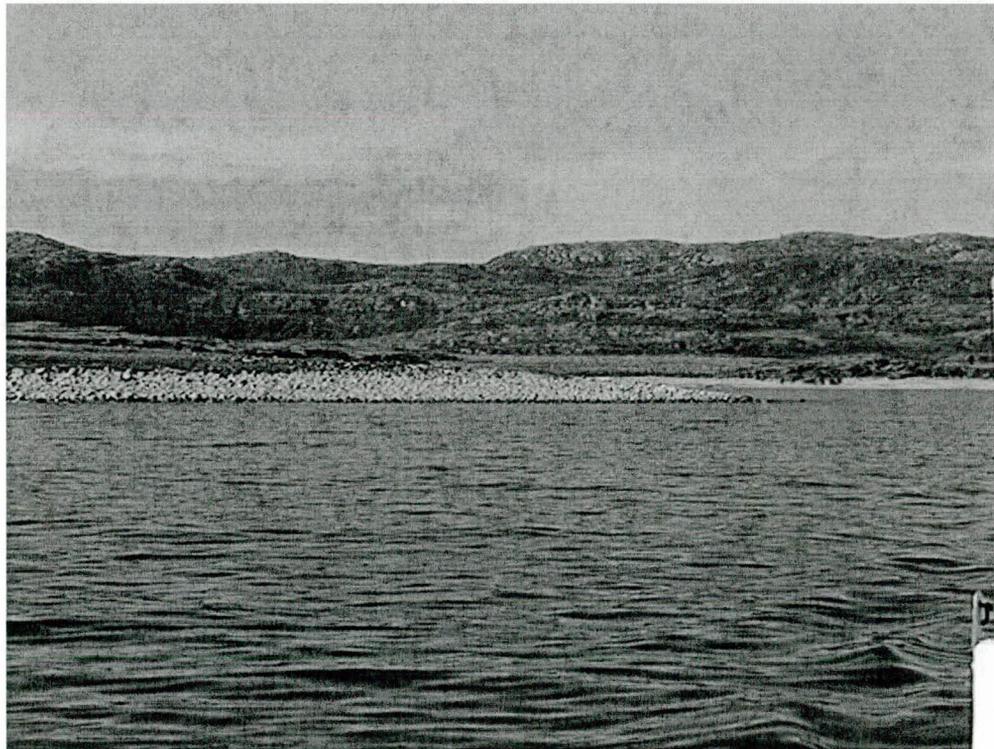


Fig.3.4: Petit Mécatina-1 (EdBt-1), view east



Fig. 3.5: Petit Mécatina-1 (EdBt-1), Maritime Archaic Longhouse



Fig. 3.6: Petit Mécatina-1 (EdBt-1), longhouse before excavation, view N



Fig. 3.7: Petit Mécatina-1 (EdBt-1), longhouse, view S



Fig. 3.8: Daniel Harbor-1 (EdBt-5), masonry foundation, N wall entry view E



Fig. 3.9: Daniel Harbor-1 (EdBt-5), furnace pile with masonry



Fig. 3.10: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Basque site, view NE

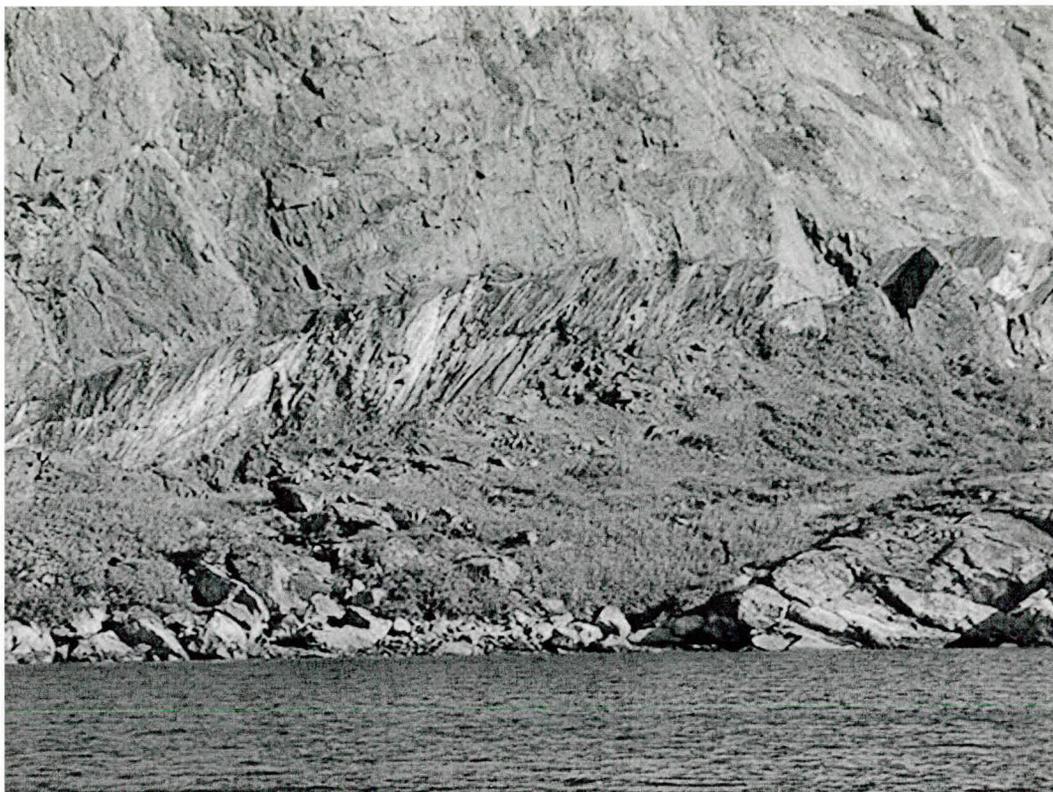


Fig. 3.11: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), shelter overhang and main settlement area



Fig. 3.12: Hare Harbor-2 (EdBt-6), 'pipe-stem site,' T.P. collection

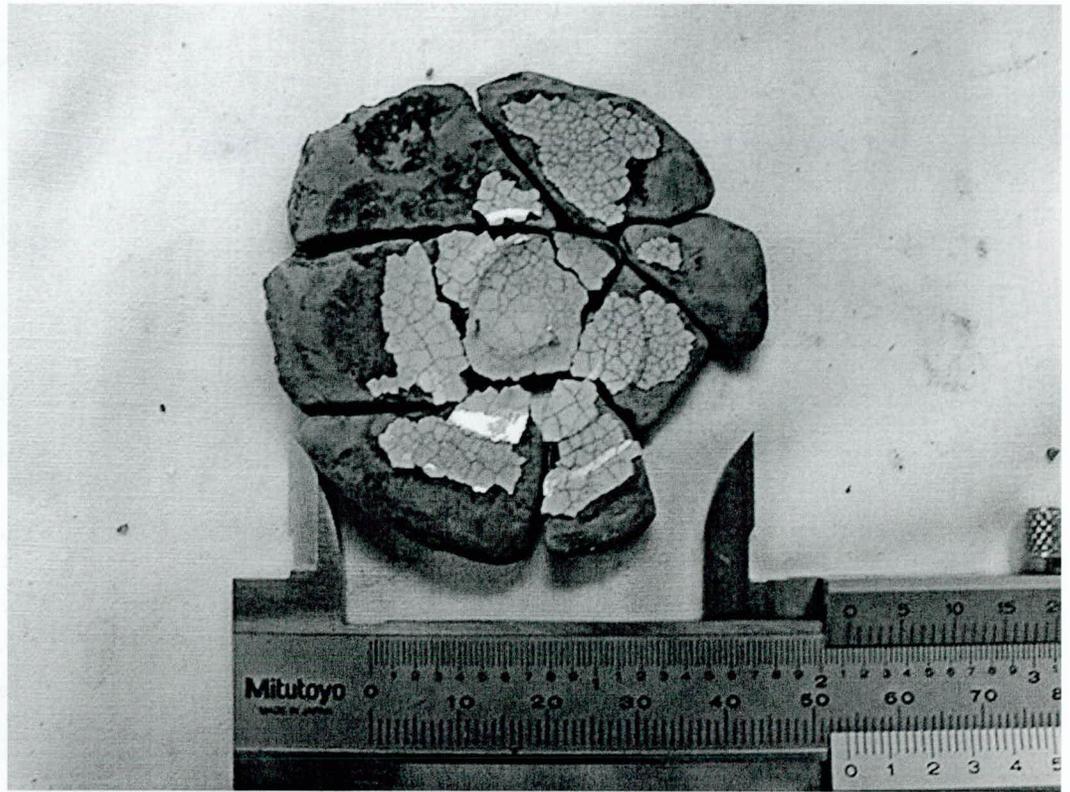


Fig. 3.13: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Basque ceramic vessel base



Fig. 3.14: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), shelter in storm, view W



Fig. 3.15: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1 excavation, view N



Fig. 3.16: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1 excavation, view N



Fig. 3.17: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), rockfall tile test pit

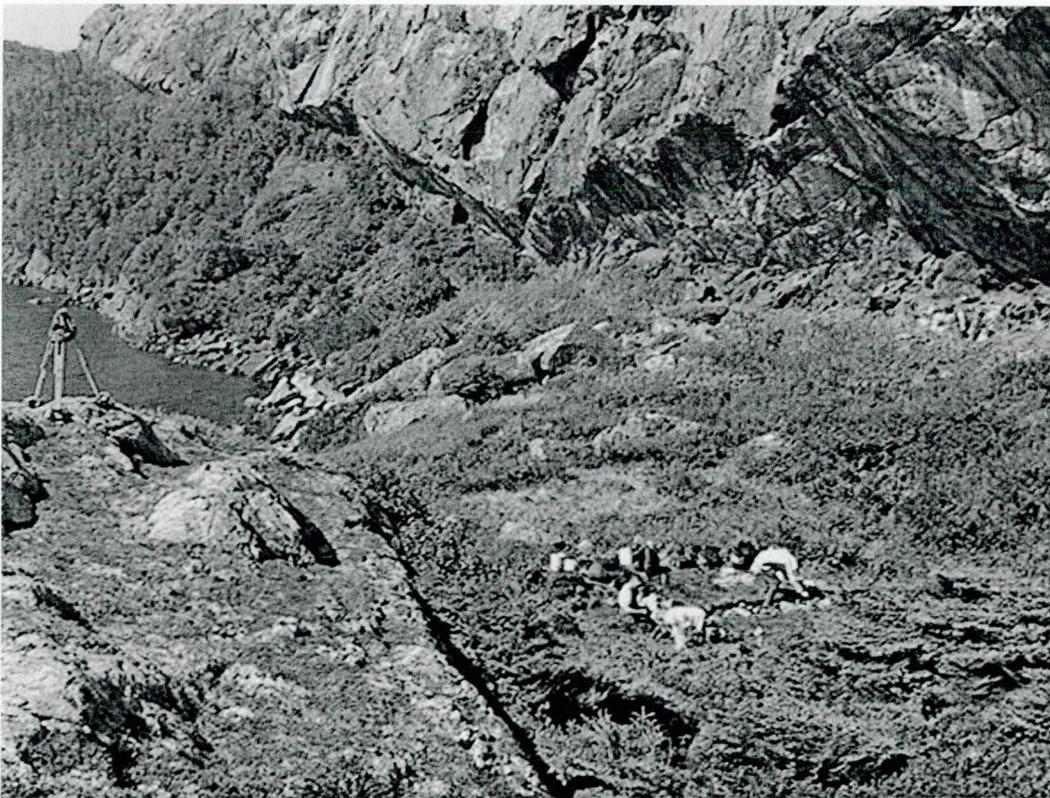


Fig. 3.18: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), site area, view NW



Fig. 3.19: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1 excavation, view NW

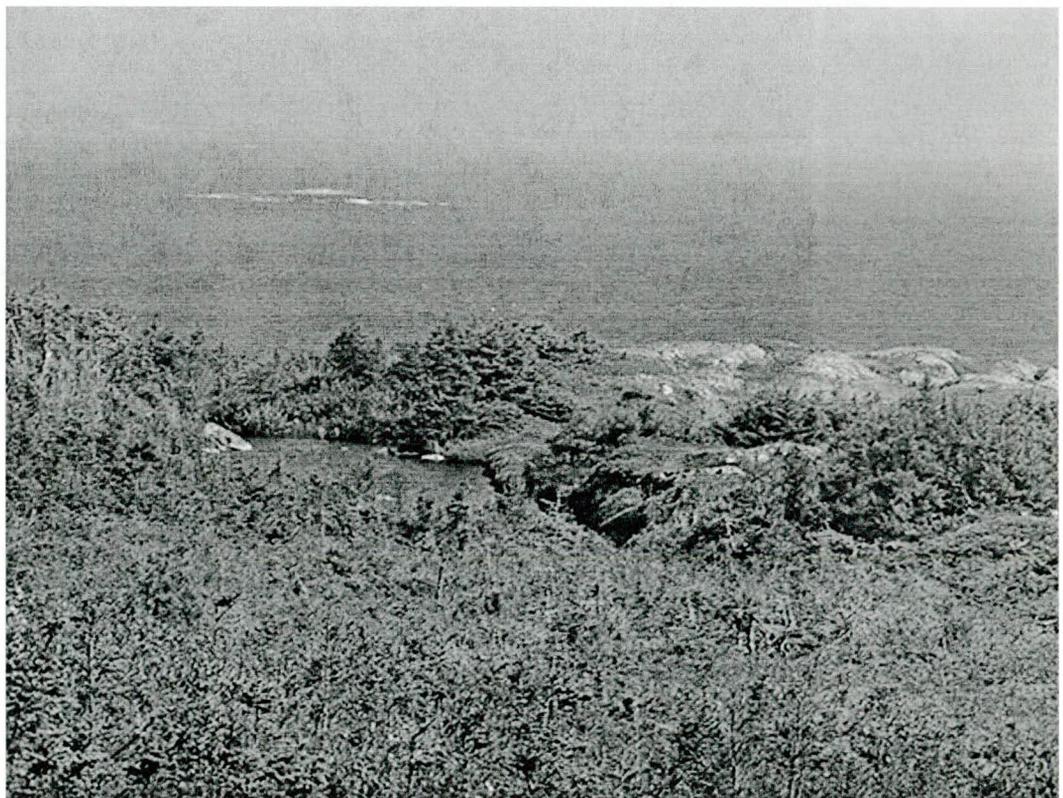


Fig. 3.20: Hare Harbor-2 (EdBt-6), site area, view SE



Fig. 3.21: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1 excavation, view NW



Fig. 3.22: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1 excavation, view E



Fig. 3.23: Maritime Archaic slate point from Wilson Evans' tool box



Fig. 3.24: Hare Harbor-2 (EdBt-6), TP1 collection



Fig. 3.25: Lawrence Rowsell at Harrington Harbor with early iron axe



*Fig. 3.26: Iron axe found in garden on the mainland at Chevery
by grandfather of Lawrence Rowsell*



Fig. 3.27: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), view E

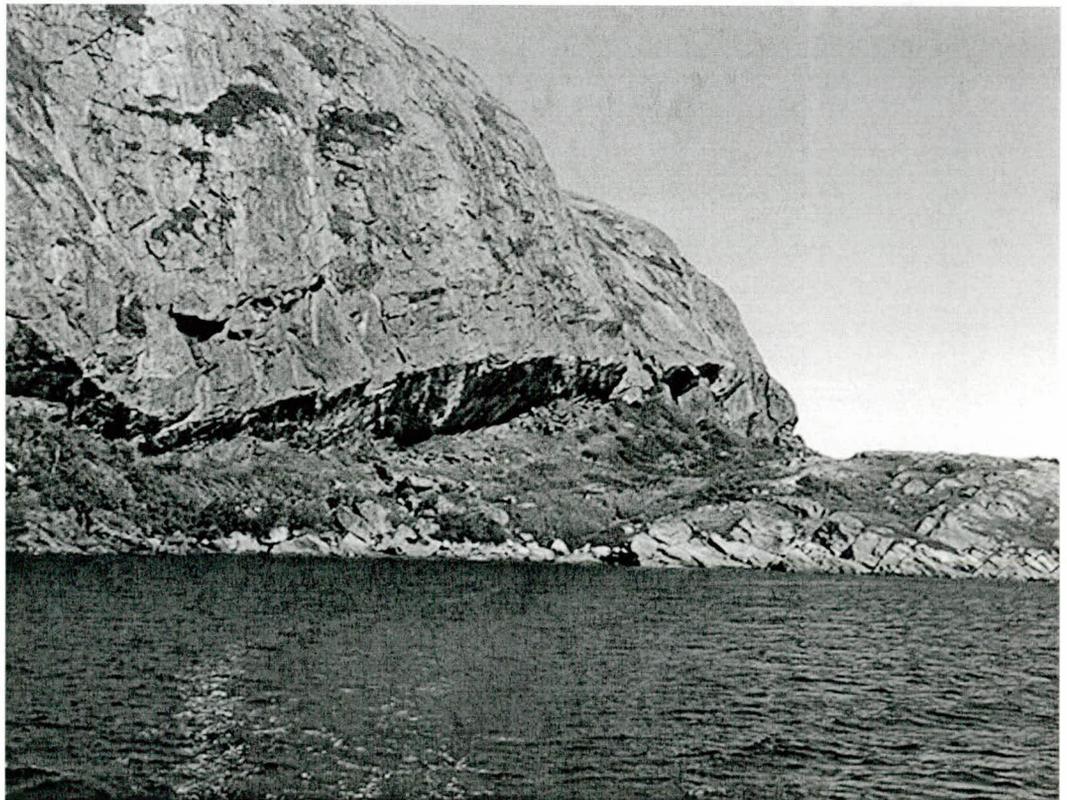


Fig. 3.28: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), view E



Fig. 3.29: Paul Charest, wife and guide Philip Nadeau from Tete a la Baleine



Fig. 3.30: Freeman Willcott Collection, La Tabatière



Fig. 3.31: Freeman Willcott Collection, La Tabatière

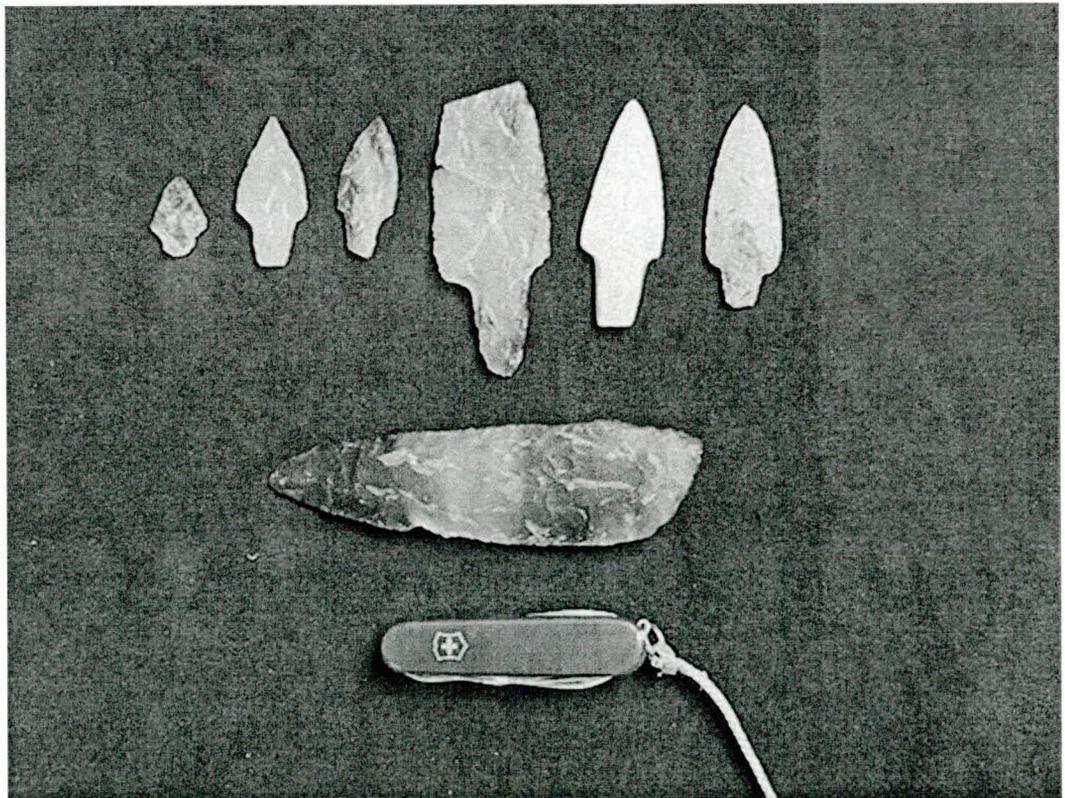


Fig. 3.32: Freeman Willcott Collection, La Tabatière



Fig. 3.33: Freeman Willcott, La Tabatière



Fig. 3.34: Chécatica site (EhBn-1), view E



Fig. 3.35: Belle Amours Pointe (EiBi-19), boulder house structure



Fig. 3.36: Belle Amours Pointe (EiBi-19), boulder house excavation



Fig. 3.37: Belle Amours Pointe (EiBi-19), boulder house excavation



Fig. 3.38: Clifford Hart Collection, Maritime Archaic celt



Fig. 3.39: Clifford Hart and cache pieces, Brador

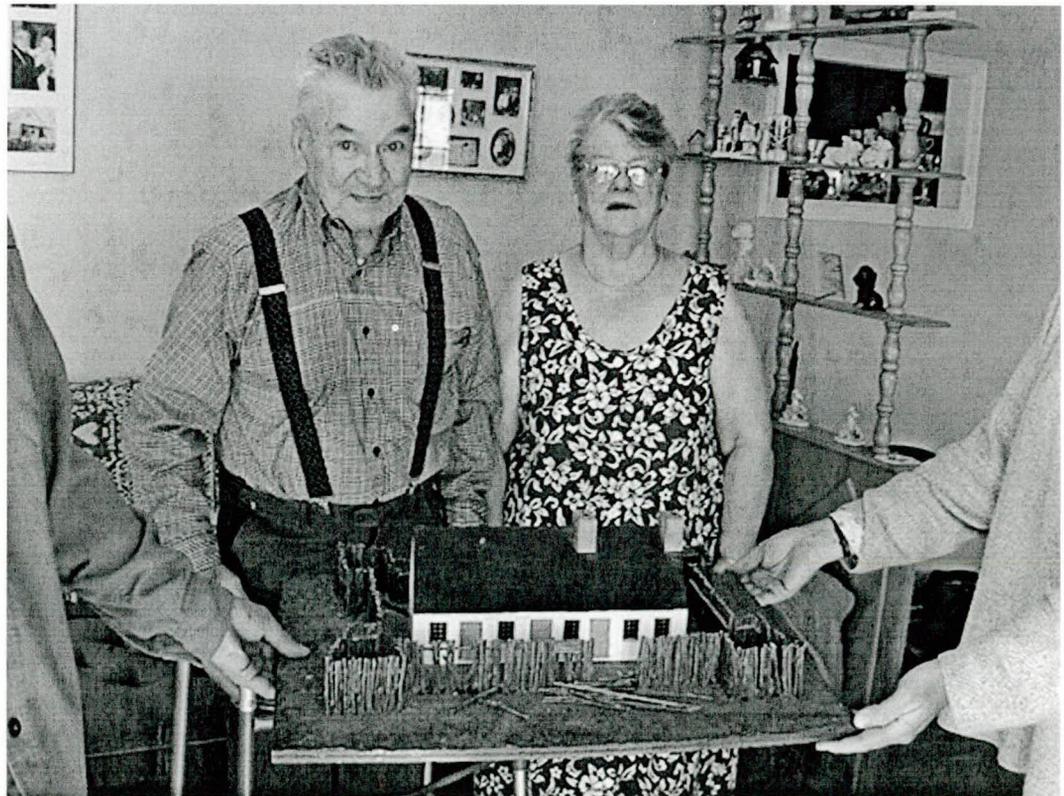


Fig. 3.40: Ellis and Hazel Letto with Levesque model of the Courtemanche site located on their property, Brador



Fig. 3.41: Petit Mecatina-1 (EdBt-1); a-c: slate celt fragments



Fig. 3.42: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1; soapstone lamp fragment

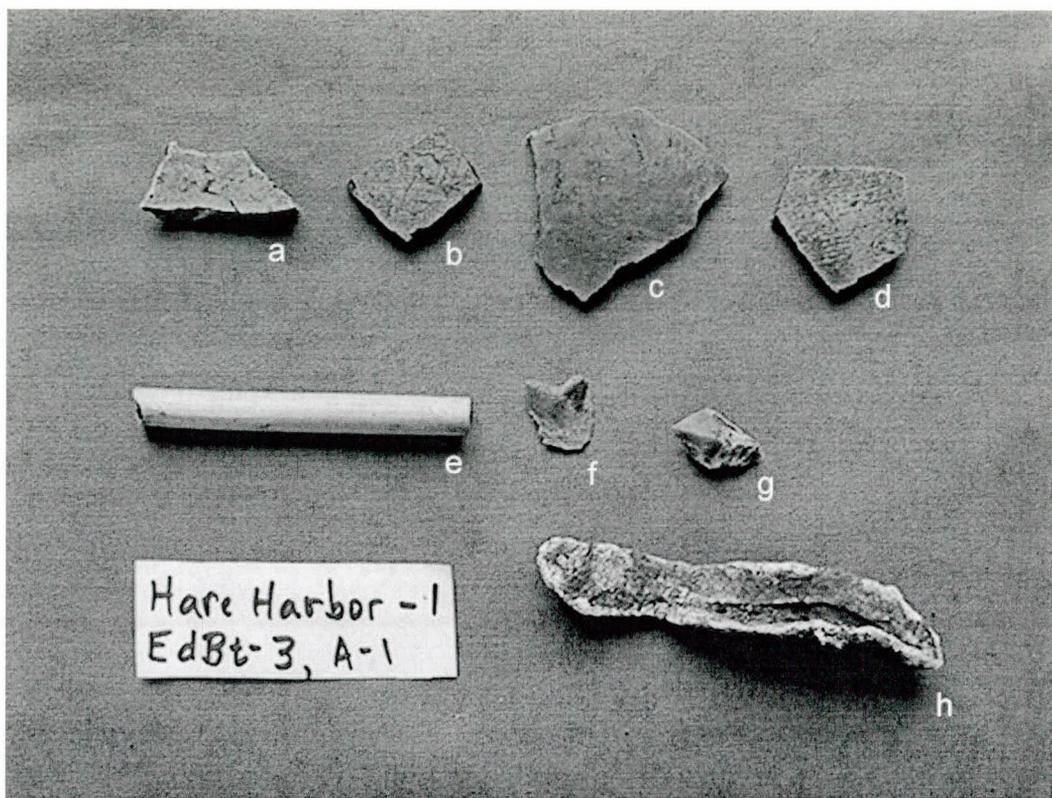


Fig. 3.43: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1; a-d: earthenware sherds; e: pipe stem; f,g: flint spalls; h: lead sprue

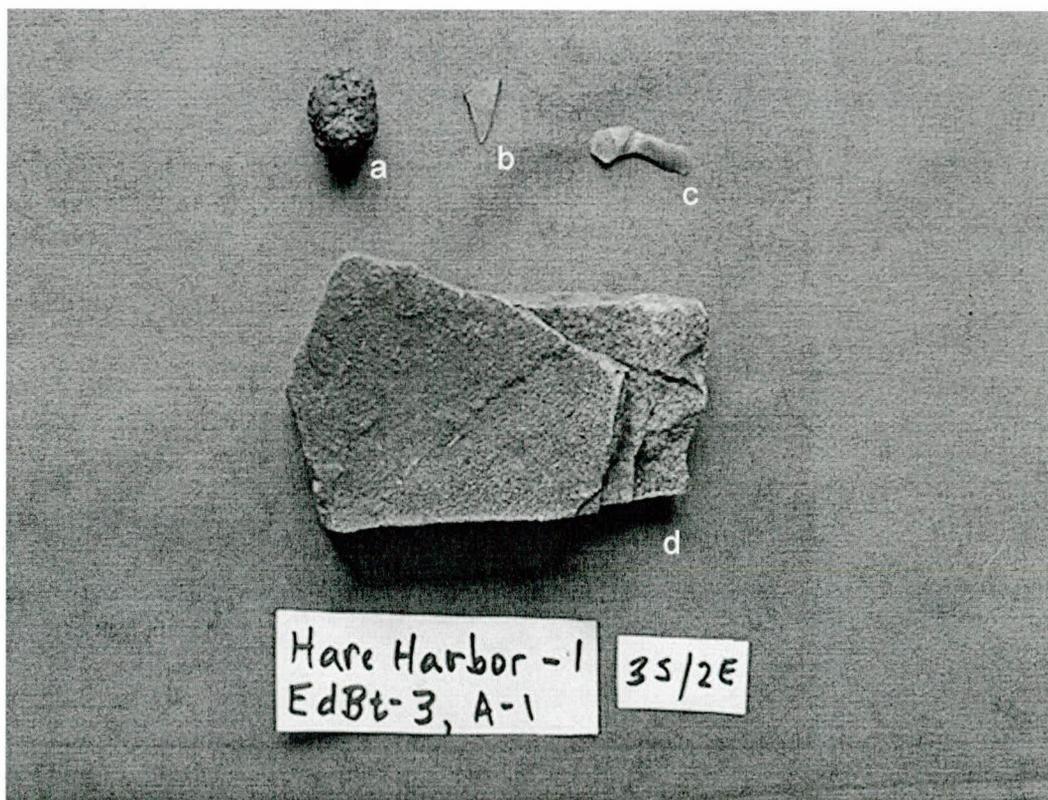


Fig. 3.44: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 3S/2E; a: ball of rock/metal; b: thin glass shard; c: tan flint spall; d: grindstone fragment



Fig. 3.45: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1; a,b: iron nails; c,d: iron spikes



Fig. 3.46: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1; a-d: stoneware sherds; e,f: iron spikes; g: tan flint chunk

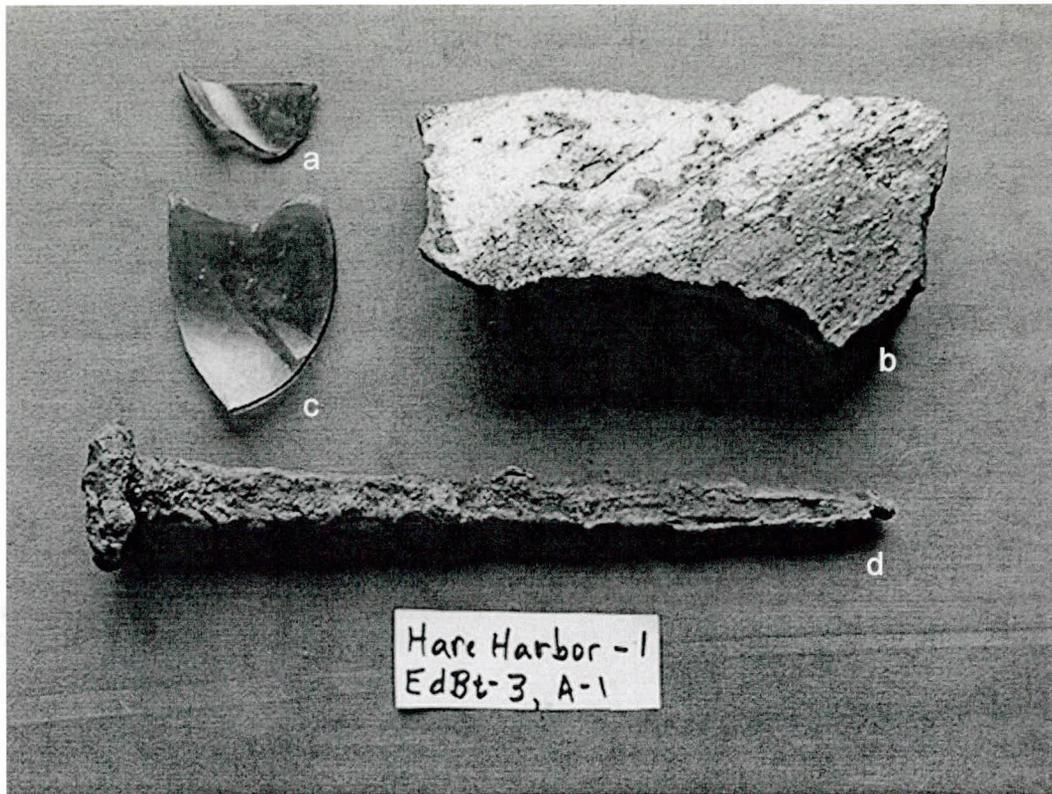


Fig. 3.47: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1; a,c: thick green glass shards; b: glazed roof tile; d: iron spike



Fig. 3.48: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), Area 1; a,f,g: earthenware sherds; b,c: pipe stems; d,e,h,i: glass shards; j: lump of wax



Fig. 3.49: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), T.P. 4; a,b,e,h: earthenware sherds; c,d: flint spalls; f,g,i: faience sherds

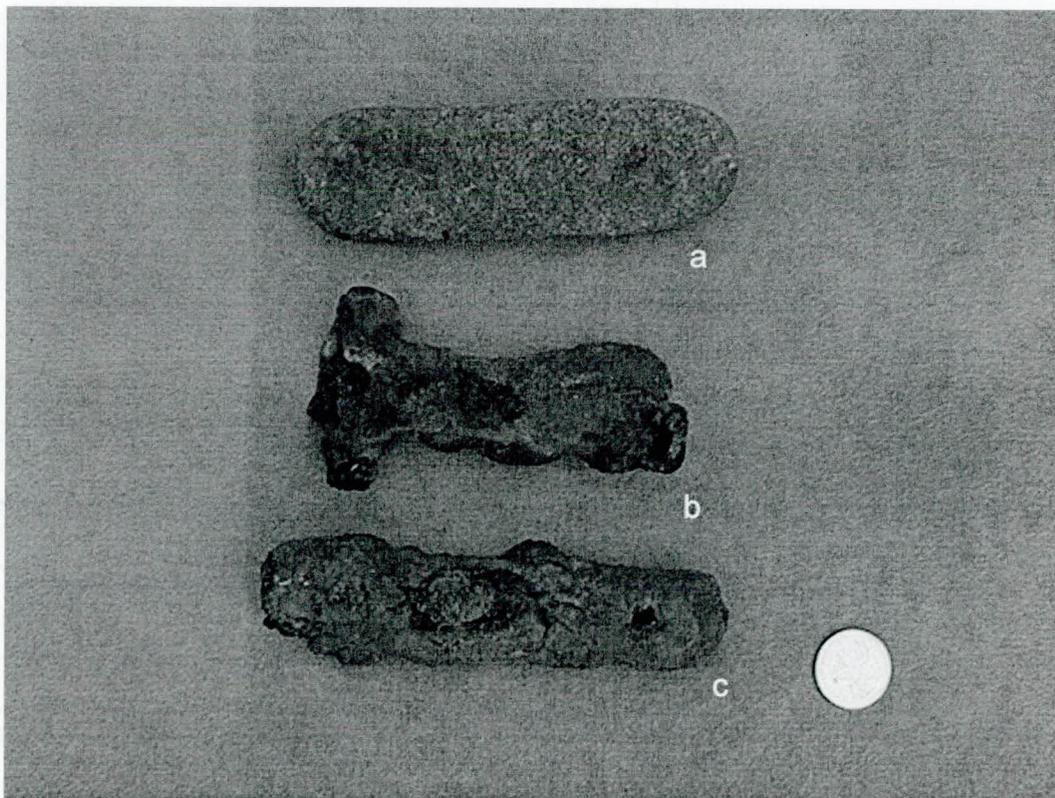


Fig. 3.50: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) Test Pit 3; a: whetstone; b: knife or sword handle?; c: knife or sword blade fragment?

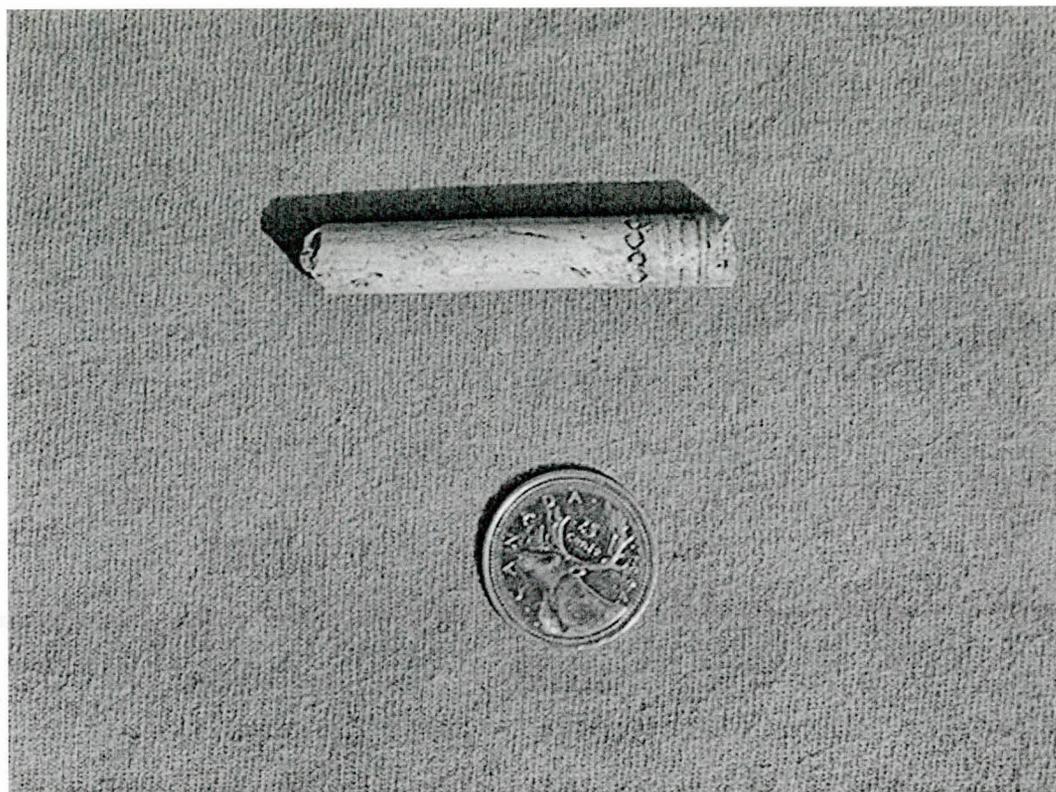


Fig. 3.51: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) Test Pit 2; pipe stem

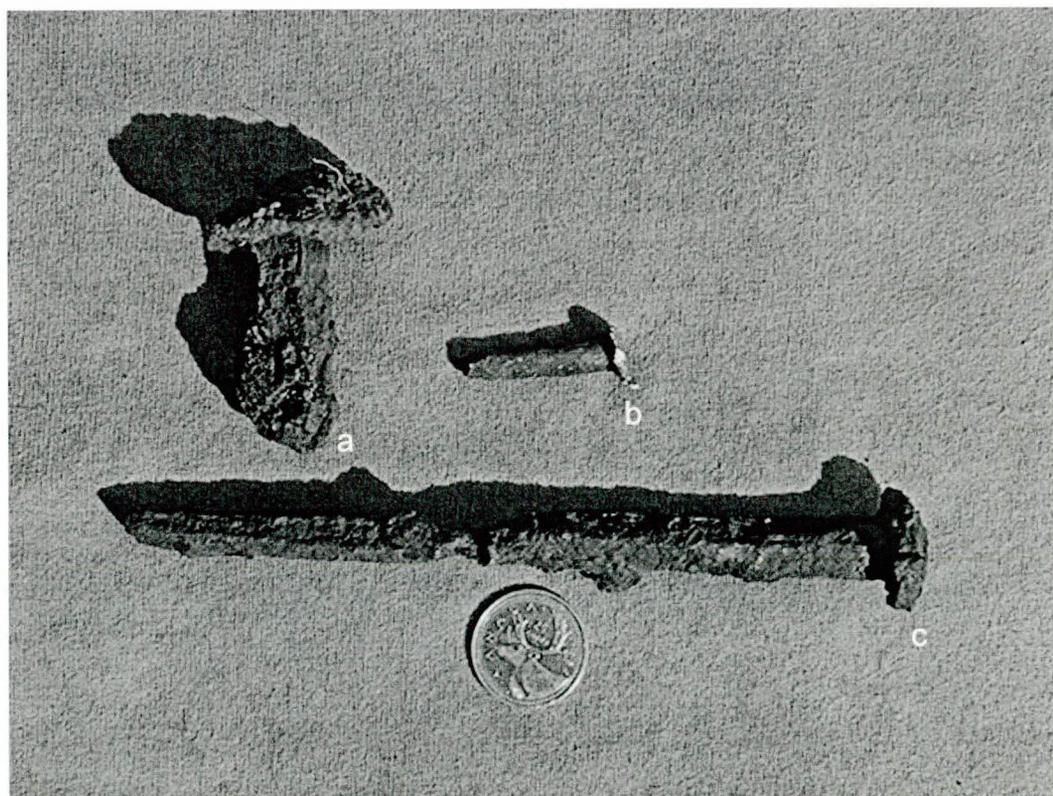


Fig. 3.52: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3); a,c: iron spikes; b: lead nail

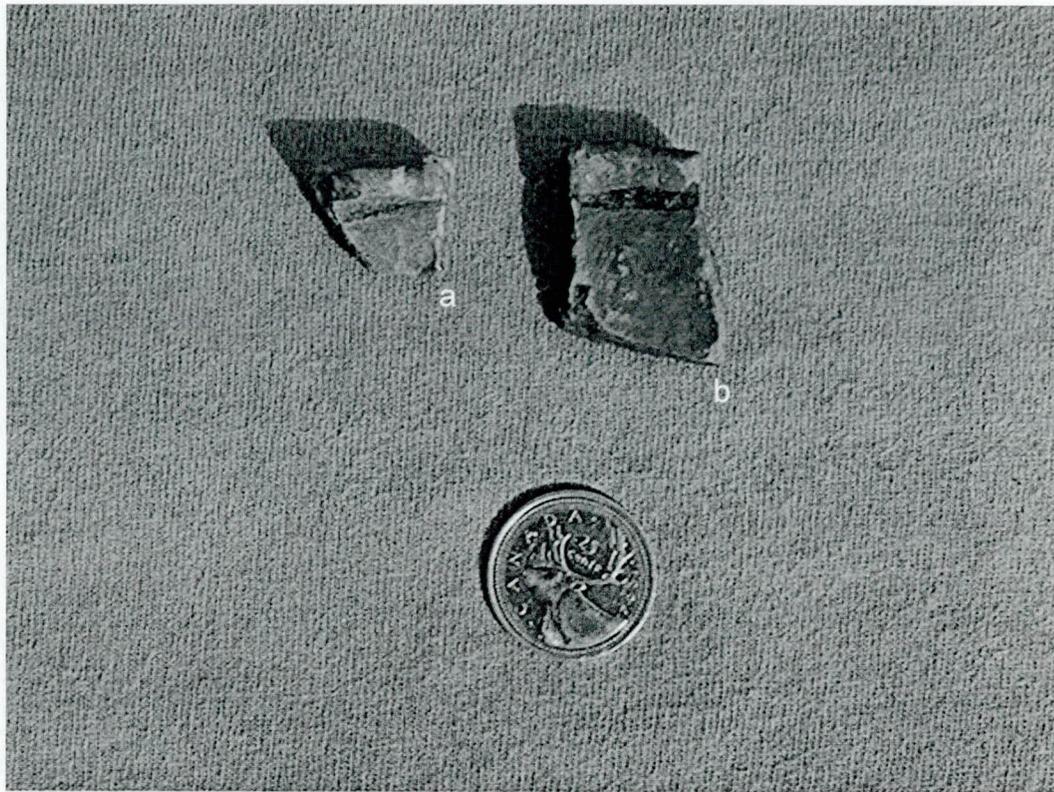


Fig. 3.53: Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3); earthenware rim sherds

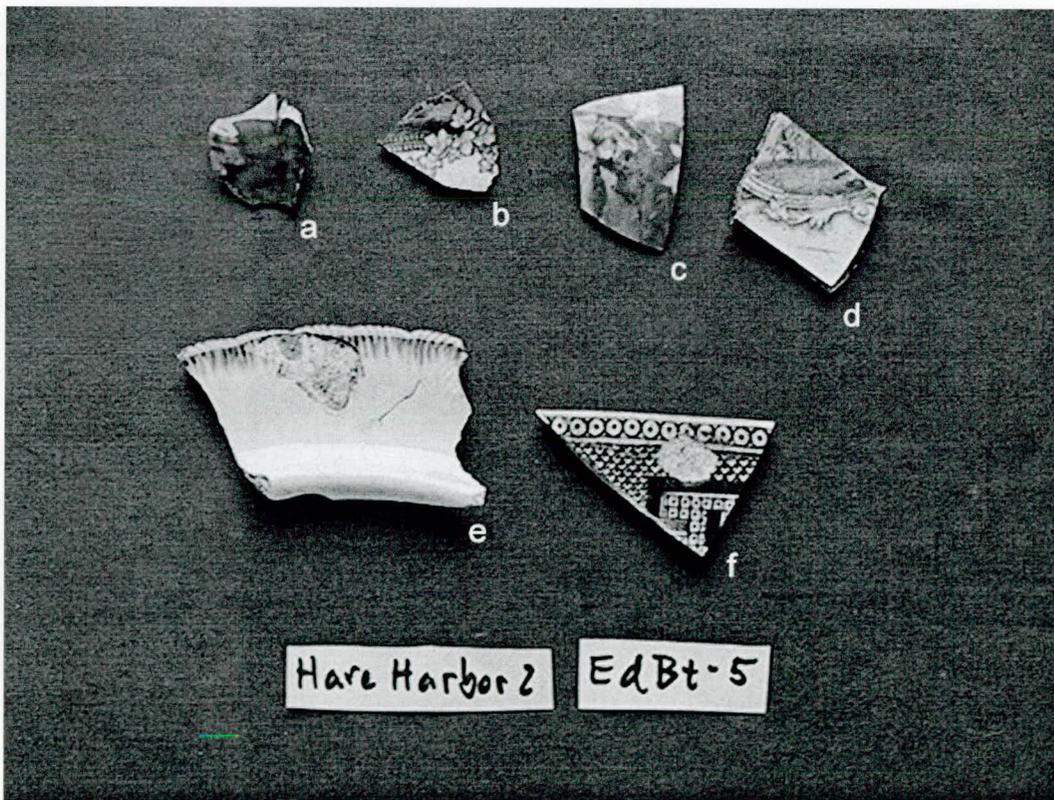


Fig. 3.54: Hare Harbor-2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1; a-f: glazed sherds

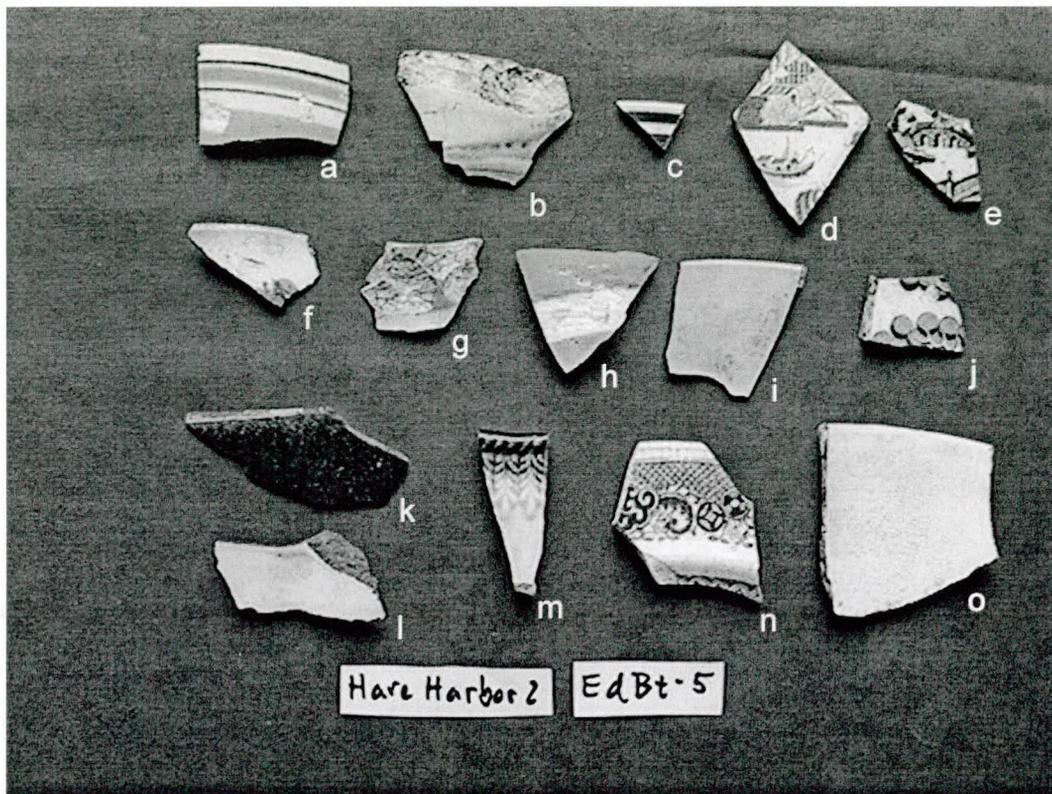


Fig. 3.55: Hare Harbor-2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1; a-o: glazed sherds

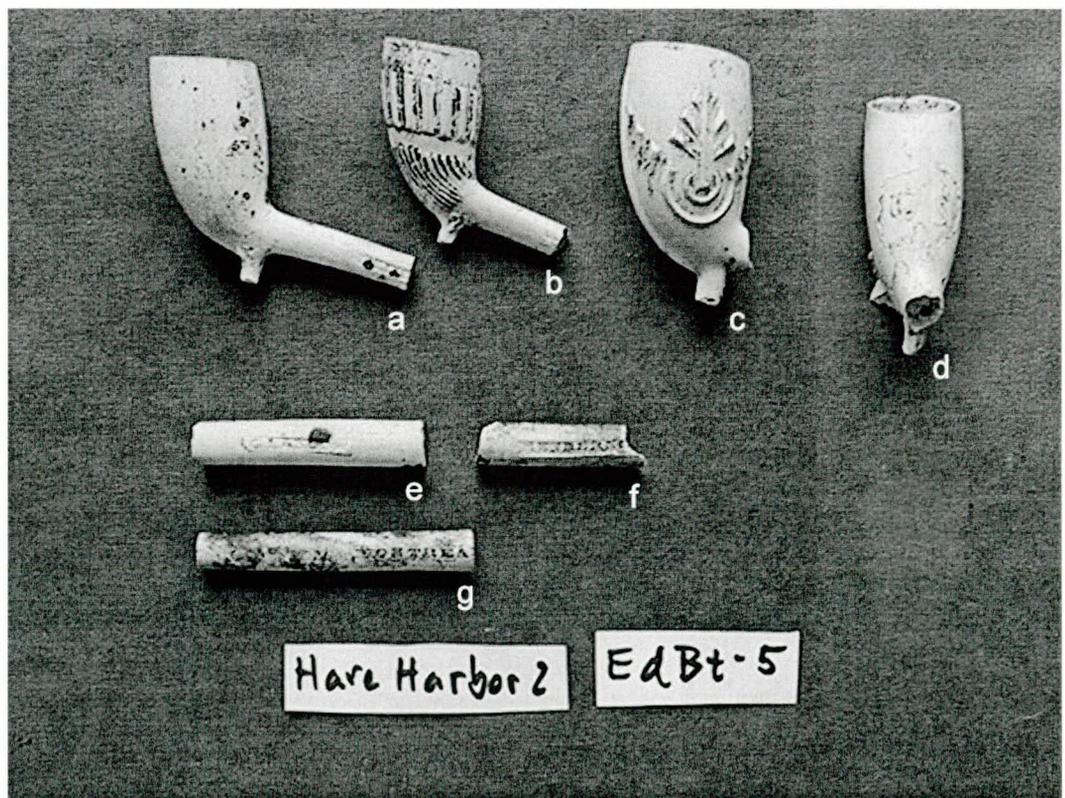


Fig. 3.56: Hare Harbor-2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit ; a-d: pipe bowls; e-g: lettered pipe stems

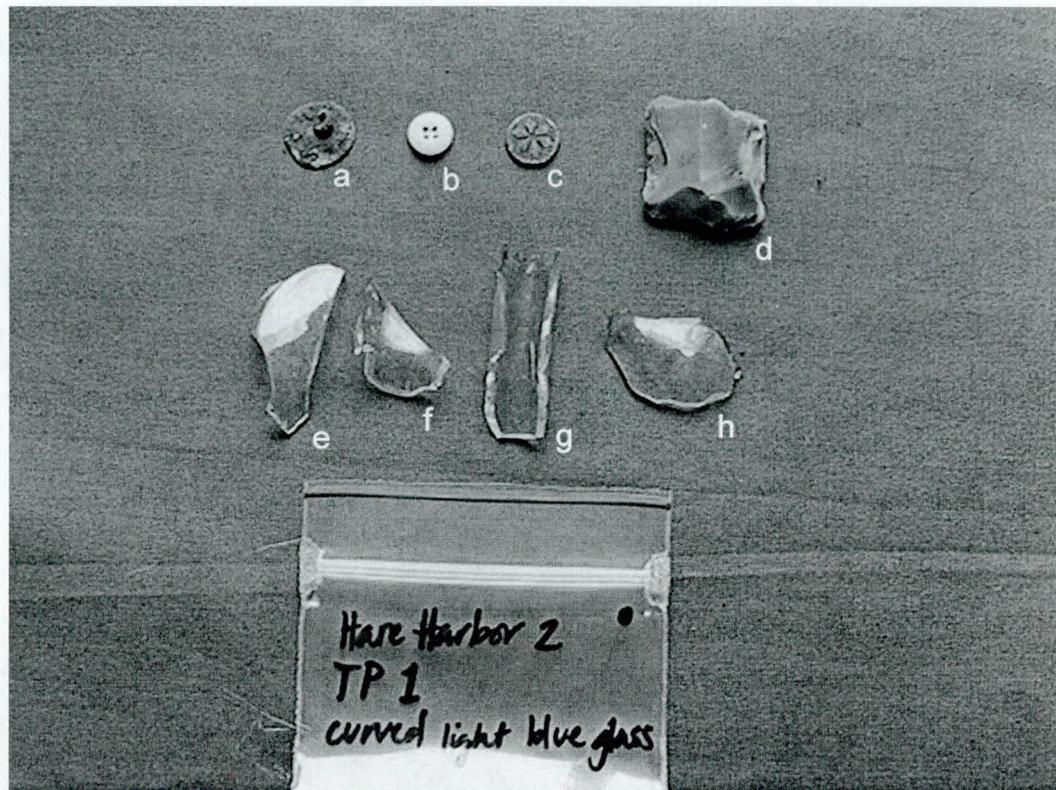


Fig. 3.57: Hare Harbor-2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1; a,c: copper buttons; b: glass button; d: gun flint; e-h: curved glass shards



Fig. 3.58: Mutton Bay (EeBs-3); a: quartzite biface tip; b: quartz bifacial knife; c: quartz utilized flake; d,e: quartz p.e.; f: quartz flake scraper; g: quartz biface mid-section; h: quartz core fragment; I: quartz preform fragment



Fig. 3.59: Havre Boulet (EeBr-13), T.P. 2; a: earthenware sherd; b: green-glazed sherd; c,f: grey earthenware; d,e: tan earthenware; g-j: glass shards; k,l: iron nails

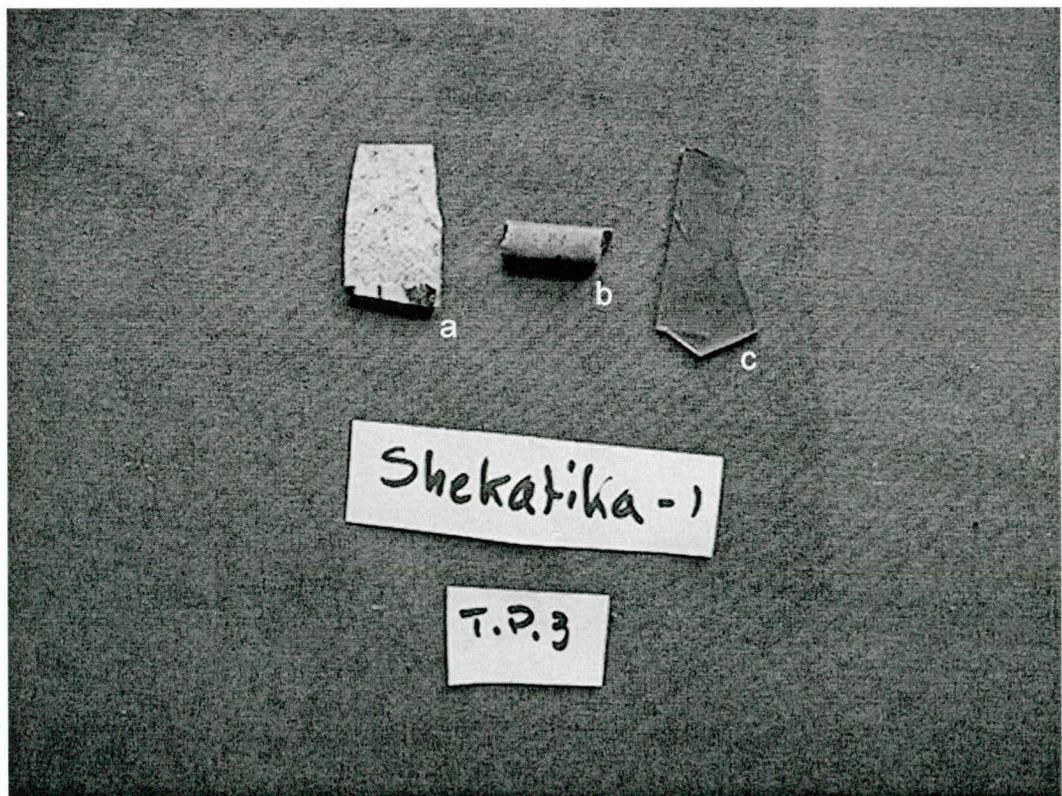


Fig. 3.60: Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1), T.P. 3; a: glazed sherd; b: pipe stem; c: green glass shard

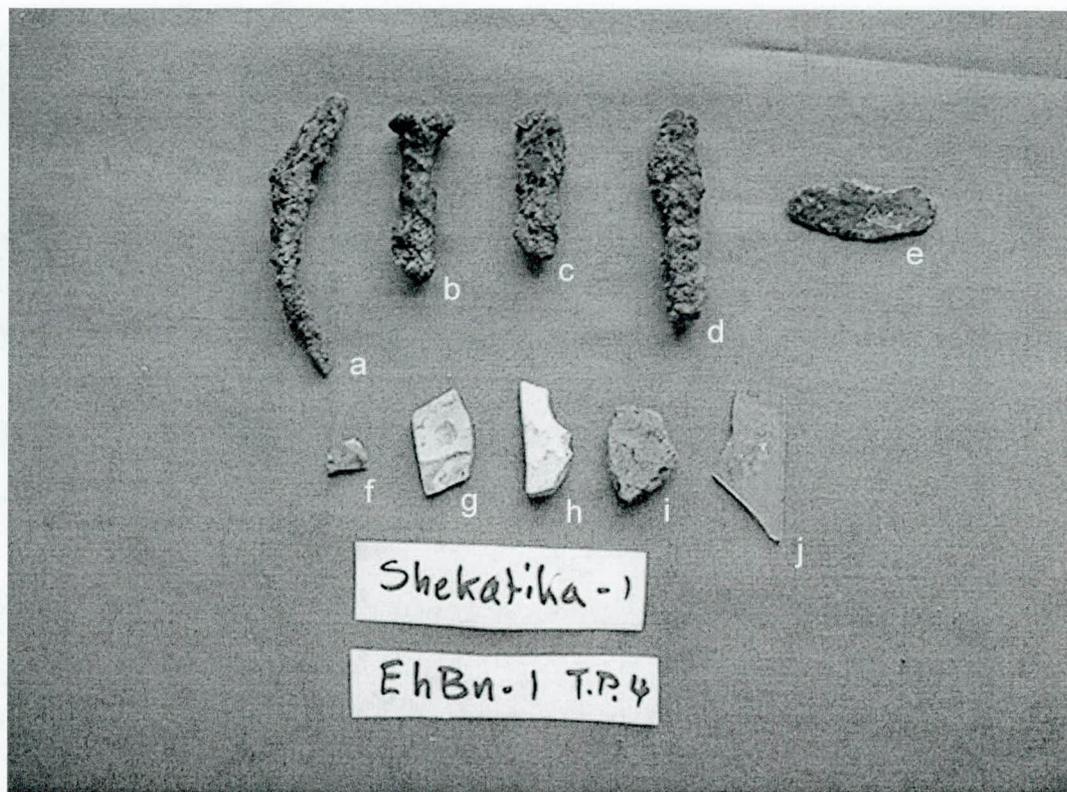


Fig. 3.61: Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1), T.P. 4; a-d: iron nails; e: lead sprue; f: blue-glazed sherd; g,h: creamware; i: brick sherd; j: glass shard



Fig. 3.62: Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1), T.P. 5; a: iron crampon; b: wood; c: pipe bowl frag.; d: pipe stem; e: iron frag.; f: iron nail; g: lead sprue; h,i,k: glass shards; j,l: creamware sherds

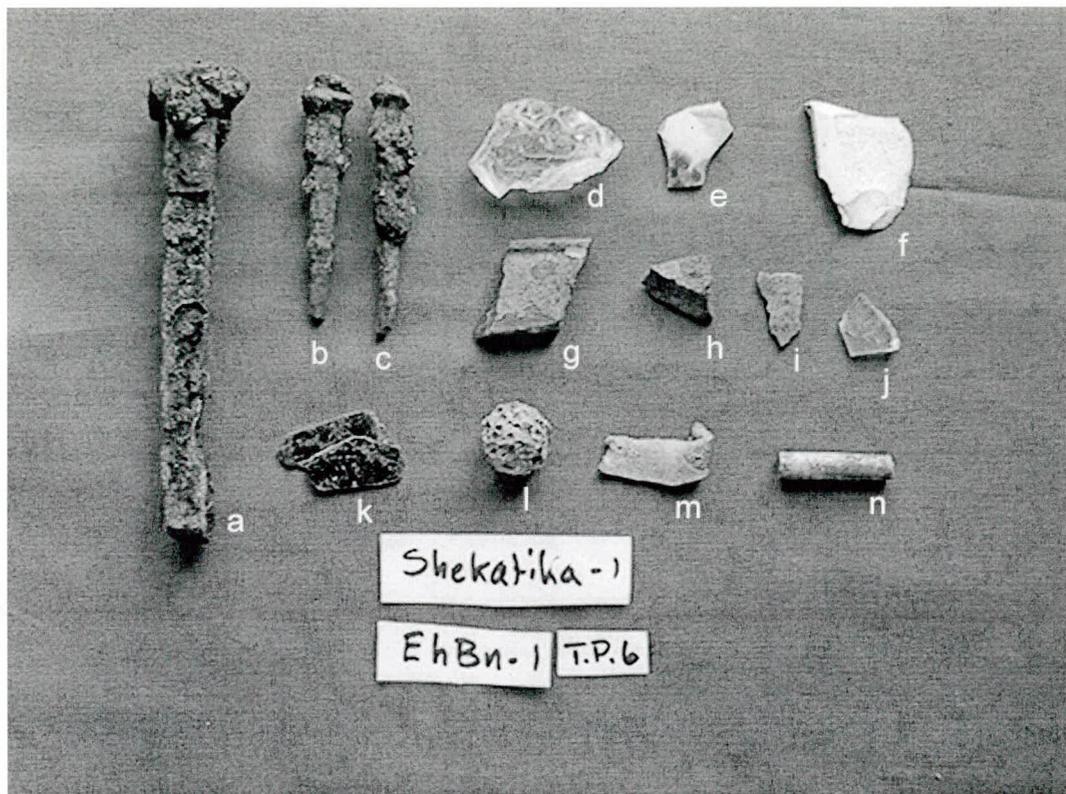


Fig. 3.63: Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1), T.P. 6; a: iron spike; b,c: iron nails; d: thick glass shard; e-j: glazed sherds; k: black mica; l: lead ball; m: lead sprue; n: pipe stem

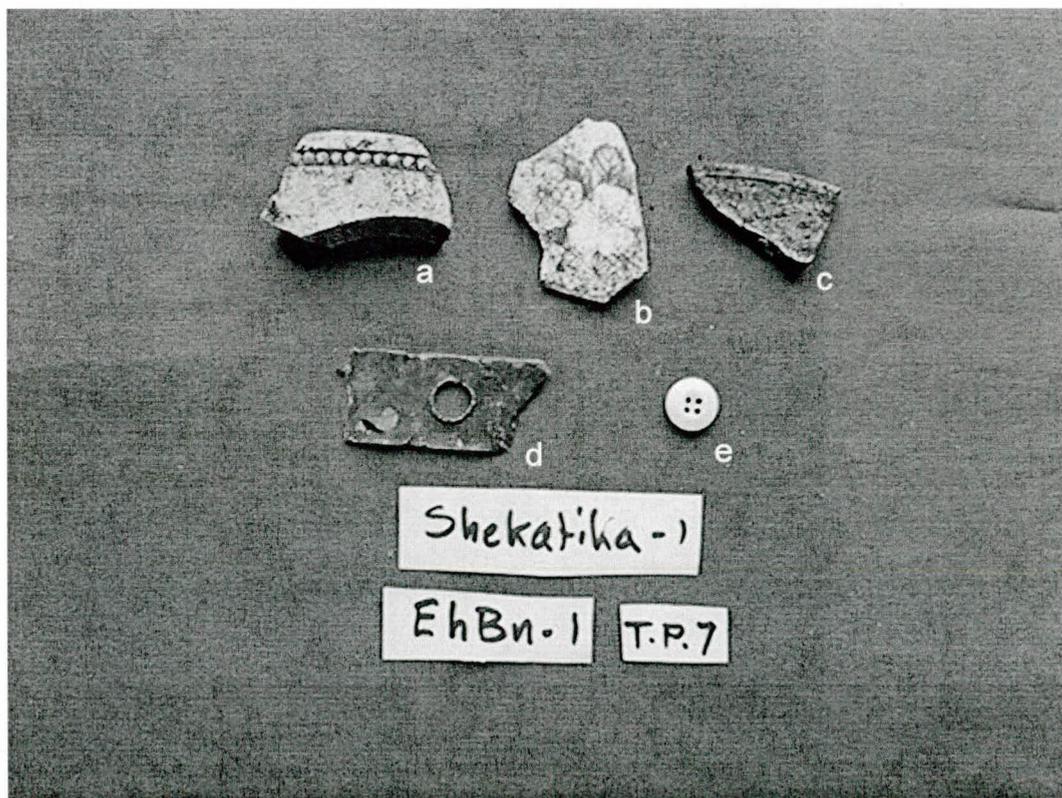


Fig. 3.64: Chécatica-1 (EhBn-1), Test Pit 7; a-c: ceramic sherds; d: hole-punched copper strip; e: glass button

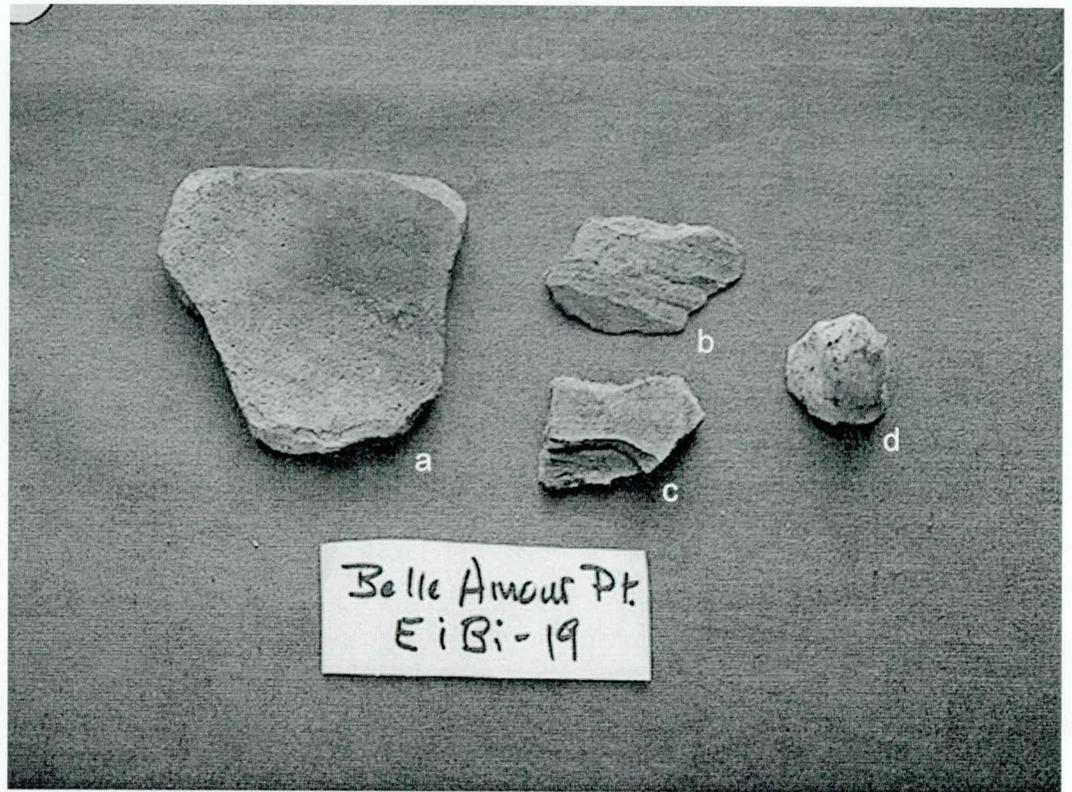


Fig. 3.65: Belle Amours Pointe (EiBi-19): a: sandstone grindstone; b,c: slate flakes; d: quartz core or scraper



Fig. 3.66: Late season team at Driftwood Inn, Deer lake , Nfld.

Section 4: Photo Catalog

| Fig. No. | Location | Borden No. | Subject | Format |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|---------------|
| 3.1 | Fleur de Lys | NA | Dorset quarry | Digital |
| 3.2 | Fleur de Lys | NA | Dorset quarry | Digital |
| 3.3 | Petit Mécatina-1 | EdBt-1 | View east | Digital |
| 3.4 | Petit Mécatina-1 | EdBt-1 | View N | Digital |
| 3.5 | Petit Mécatina-1 | EdBt-1 | Maritime Archaic Longhouse | Digital |
| 3.6 | Petit Mécatina-1 | EdBt-1 | Longhouse before excavation, view N | Digital |
| 3.7 | Petit Mécatina-1 | EdBt-1 | Longhouse, view S | Digital |
| 3.8 | Daniel Harbor-1 | EdBt-5 | Masonry foundation, N wall entry, view E | Digital |
| 3.9 | Daniel Harbor-1 | EdBt-5 | Furnace pile with masonry | Digital |
| 3.10 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Basque site, view NE | Digital |
| 3.11 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Shelter overhang and main settlement area | Digital |
| 3.12 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-6 | 'Pipe-stem site,' T.P. collection | Digital |
| 3.13 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Basque ceramic vessel base | Digital |
| 3.14 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Shelter in storm, view W | Digital |
| 3.15 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1 excavation, view N | Digital |
| 3.16 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1 excavation, view N | Digital |
| 3.17 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | rockfall tile Test Pit | Digital |
| 3.18 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | site area, view NW | Digital |
| 3.19 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1 excavation, view NW | Digital |
| 3.20 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-6 | Site area, view SE | Digital |
| 3.21 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1 excavation, view NW | Digital |
| 3.22 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1 excavation, view E | Digital |
| 3.23 | Harrington Harbor | NA | Maritime Archaic slate point from Wilson Evans' tool box | Digital |
| 3.24 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-6 | T.P. 1 collection | Digital |
| 3.25 | Harrington Harbor | NA | Lawrence Rowsell with early iron axe | Digital |
| 3.26 | Harrington Harbor | NA | Iron axe found in garden on the mainland at Chevery by grandfather of Lawrence Rowsell | Digital |
| 3.27 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Basque site | Digital |
| 3.28 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | View E | Digital |
| 3.29 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-3 | Paul Charef, wife and guide Philip Nadeau from Tete a la Baleine | Digital |
| 3.30 | Tabatière | NA | Freeman Willcott Collection | Digital |
| 3.31 | Tabatière | NA | Freeman Willcott Collection | Digital |
| 3.32 | Tabatière | NA | Freeman Willcott | Digital |

| Fig. No. | Location | Borden No. | Subject | Format |
|----------|---------------------|------------|---|---------|
| 3.33 | Tabatière | NA | Freeman Willcott Collection | Digital |
| 3.34 | Chécatica | EhBn-1 | View E | Digital |
| 3.35 | Belle Amours Pointe | EiBi-19 | Boulder house structure | Digital |
| 3.36 | Belle Amours Pointe | EiBi-19 | Rock features | Digital |
| 3.37 | Belle Amours Pointe | EiBi-19 | Excavation | Digital |
| 3.38 | Bradior | NA | Clifford Hart Collection, Maritime Archaic celt cache | Digital |
| 3.39 | Bradior | NA | Clifford Hart and cache pieces | Digital |
| 3.40 | Bradior | NA | Ellis and Hazel Letto with Levesque model of the Courtemanche site located on their property | Digital |
| 3.41 | Petit Mécatina-1 | EdBt-1 | a-c: slate celt fragments | Digital |
| 3.42 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1; soapstone lamp fragment | Digital |
| 3.43 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1; a-d: earthenware sherds; e: pipe stem; f,g: flint spalls; h: lead sprue | Digital |
| 3.44 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1, 3S/2E; a: ball of rock/metal; b: thin glass shard; c: tan flint spall; d: grindstone fragment | Digital |
| 3.45 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1; a,b: iron nails; c,d: iron spikes | Digital |
| 3.46 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1; a-d: stoneware sherds; e,f: iron spikes; g: tan flint chunk | Digital |
| 3.47 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1; a,c: thick green glass shards; b: glazed roof tile; d: iron spike | Digital |
| 3.48 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Area 1; a,f,g: earthenware sherds; b,c: pipe stems; d,e,h,l: glass shards; j: lump of wax | Digital |
| 3.49 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | T.P. 4; a,b,e,h: earthenware sherds; c,d: flint spalls; f,g,i: faience sherds | Digital |
| 3.50 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | T.P. 3; a: whetstone; b: knife or sword handle?; | Digital |
| 3.51 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | T.P. 2; pipe stem | Digital |
| 3.52 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | a,c: iron spikes; b: lead nail | Digital |
| 3.53 | Hare Harbor-1 | EdBt-3 | Earthenware rim shards | Digital |
| 3.54 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-6 | T.P. 1; a-f: glazed sherds | Digital |
| 3.55 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-6 | T.P. 1; a-o: glazed sherds | Digital |
| 3.56 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-6 | T.P. 1; a-d: pipe bowls; e-g: lettered pipe stems | Digital |
| 3.57 | Hare Harbor-2 | EdBt-6 | T.P. 1; a,c: copper buttons; b: glass button; d: gun flint; | Digital |
| 3.58 | Mutton Bay | EeBs-3 | a: quartzite biface tip; b: quartz bifacial knife; c: quartz utilized flake; d,e: quartz p.e.; f: quartz flake scraper; g: quartz biface mid-section; h: quartz core fragment; l: quartz preform fragment | Digital |
| 3.59 | Boulet Harbor | EeBr-13 | T.P. 2; a: earthenware sherd; b: green-glazed sherd; c,f: grey earthenware; d,e: tan earthenware; g-j: glass shards; k,l: iron nails | Digital |
| 3.60 | Chécatica-1 | EhBn-1 | T.P. 3; a: glazed sherd; b: pipe stem; c: green glass shard | Digital |
| 3.61 | Chécatica-1 | EhBn-1 | T.P. 4; a-d: iron nails; e: lead sprue; f: blue-glazed sherd; g,h: creamware; l: brick sherd; j: glass shard | Digital |
| 3.62 | Chécatica-1 | EhBn-1 | T.P. 5; a: iron crampon; b: wood; c: pipe bowl frag.; d: pipe stem; e: iron frag.; f: iron nail; g: lead sprue; h,l,k: glass shards; j,l: creamware sherds | Digital |

| Fig. No. | Location | Borden No. | Subject | Format |
|----------|---------------------|------------|--|---------|
| 3.63 | Chécatica-1 | EhBn-1 | T.P. 6; a: iron spike; b,c: iron nails; d: thick glass shard; e-j: glazed sherds; k: black mica; l: lead ball; m: lead sprue; n: pipe stem | Digital |
| 3.64 | Chécatica-1 | EhBn-1 | T.P. 7; a-c: ceramic sherds; d: hole-punched copper strip; | Digital |
| 3.65 | Belle Amours Pointe | EiBi-19 | Belle Amours Pointe (EiBi-19): a: sandstone grindstone; b,c: slate flakes; | Digital |
| 3.66 | Deer Lake, Nfld. | NA | Late Season Team at the Driftwood Inn | Digital |

Section 5: Artifact Catalog

Petit Mécatina 1

EdBt-1

House 1; Room 1

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|-----------------|------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| grindstone | 1 | | | 3 | not collected |
| grindstone | 1 | | | 2 | not collected |
| piece esquille | 1 | quartz | | 1 | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |

House 1; Room 2

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------|------|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| worked chunk | 1 | quartz | | 2 | |
| biface base? | 1 | quartz | | 2 | not entirely convincing |
| ground flake | 1 | slate | | 1 | |
| utilized flake | 1 | quartz | | 1 | |
| flakes | 8 | slate | | | |
| flake | 1 | quartz | | | |
| flake | 1 | slate | | | |

House 1; Room 3

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|-----------------------|------|------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| celt | 2 | sandstone? | fragment | 5 | cobble cortex on one side |
| flake | 1 | slate | ground | 4 | |
| bifacial tool (knife) | 1 | quartz | | 3 | |
| grindstone | 1 | quartzite | | 2 | |

House 1; Room 3 (continued)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| celt | 1 | slate | fragment | 1 | |
| flake | 1 | black chert | | | |
| flake | 1 | red quartzite | | | |
| flake | 1 | red quartzite | | | |
| flakes | 8 | slate | | | |

House 1; Room 4

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| grindstone | 1 | quartzite | fragment | 1 | |
| flakes | 3 | slate | | | one flake heavily weathered |

House 1; Room 5

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| celt | 1 | slate | edge fragment | 6 | |
| flaked chunk | 1 | rhyolite | | 5 | |
| celt | 7 | slate | fragments | 4 | |
| celt | 20 | slate | fragments | 3 | |
| ground gouge | 1 | | fragment | 2 | |
| ground celt | 1 | | fragment | 1 | |
| flake | 1 | red quartzite | | | |
| flakes | 2 | quartz | | | |
| flakes | 5 | quartzite | | | |

Watagehesik Isld.

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| trunnell | 1 | unidentified wood | | collected from a shipwreck by Wilson Evans and Paul Rowsell; most of wood in wreck is iroko |

Hare Harbor 1

EdBt-3

Area 1, 0N/4E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|---------------|------|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| vessel | 1 | white paste & white glaze | sherd | 8 | |
| vessel | 5 | grey stoneware | sherds | 3,4 | |
| vessel | 3 | green curved glass | shards | 2,7 | |
| small spikes | 4 | iron | fragments | | |
| nails | 7 | iron | fragments | | |
| nails | 2 | iron | | | |
| small spikes | 4 | iron | | | |
| large spike | 1 | iron | | | |
| glazed tile | 1 | grey glaze | fragment | | |
| unknown | 12 | iron | fragments | | some flat fragments |

Area 1, 1S/4E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|---------------|------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| vessel | 1 | grey stoneware | rim sherd | 9 | |
| bone? vessel? | 5 | | burnt fragments | 8 | |
| vessel | 1 | grey stoneware | base sherd | 7 | |
| vessel | 1 | grey stoneware | sherd | 6 | |
| glazed tile | 1 | grey glaze | fragment | 2 | |
| vessel | 1 | green curved glass | shards | 19 | |
| vessel | 2 | thick blue-green glass | shards | 18 | one fragment has a 90° turn |
| vessel | 1 | green curved glass | shards | 17 | |
| vessel | 1 | grey stoneware | sherd | 16 | |
| vessel | 1 | grey stoneware | sherd | 15 | |
| vessel | 1 | tan plainware | sherds | 13 | burnt? |
| core | 1 | grey flint | | 12 | ~6.5cm length |
| vessel | 1 | grey stoneware | sherd | 10 | |
| small spikes | 4 | iron | | | |

Area 1, 1S/4E (continued)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| nail | 1 | iron | | | |
| large spikes | 2 | iron | | | |
| nails | 9 | iron | fragments | | |
| nails | 7 | iron | | | |
| small spike | 1 | iron | | | |
| nail | 1 | | fragment | | |
| iron fragments | 10 | | | | some flat pieces |

Area 1, 2S/4E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| grindstone | 1 | | fragment | 5 | drawn but not collected |
| tile | 3 | | fragments | 3 | 2 might be earthenware sherds |
| vessel | 1 | grey stoneware | sherds | 2,4 | |
| vessel | 4 | curved blue-green glass | | shards | 1,6,7 |
| small spikes | 2 | iron | | | |
| nails | 6 | iron | | | |
| nails | 13 | iron | fragments | | |
| unknown | 1 | iron | fragment | | large rounded mass ~3cm dia. |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |

Area 1, 3S/1E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| baleen? bark? | 1 | | | 9 | |
| pipe stem | 1 | | fragment | 8 | |
| flakes | 2 | dark grey flint | | 7 | |
| large spikes | 2 | iron | | 6 | |
| sprue | 1 | lead | bent | 4 | |
| vessel | 5 | earthenware | sherd | 1,3,5,10,12 | sherds burnt on exterior |
| vessel | 3 | white and blue glaze | glaze flakes | | |
| pipe bowl | 1 | fragment | | | |

Area 1, 3S/1E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| small spikes | 3 | iron | | | |
| nails | 11 | iron | | | |
| nail | 7 | iron | fragments | | |

Area 1, 3S/2E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|--|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| vessel | 1 | thin curved blue-green tinted glass | shards | 5 | |
| chunk | 1 | rock? iron? | | 4 | |
| flake | 1 | tan translucent flint | | 3 | |
| pebble | 1 | small rounded pink stone | | 2 | not collected |
| glazed tile | 1 | | fragment | 2 | |
| grindstone? | 1 | sandstone? | | 1 | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| peat sample | 1 | | | | |
| small spikes | 9 | iron | | | |
| nails | 7 | iron | | | |
| nails | 9 | iron | fragments | | |
| iron fragments | 10 | | | | |

Area 1, 3S/3E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| vessel | 2 | earthenware | sherds | 1 | |
| tile | 1 | | fragments | | |
| iron | 2 | | fragments | | |

Area 1, 3S/4E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| vessel | 4 | grey stoneware | sherd | 5,6,7,10 | |
| vessel | 5 | thick, curved, green-tinted glass | shards | 4,8,9 | many oval air bubbles in glass |
| nail | 4 | iron | fragments | 3 | |
| unknown | 2 | iron | flat fragments | 2 | |
| nails | 6 | iron | | 1,3 | |

Area 1, 3S/5E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|--|------------------|------------------|---|
| vessel | 2 | medium thickness green tinted glass | shards | 7 | one shard has squared edge- possibly part of square bottle |
| flake | 1 | dark grey flint | | 6 | |
| nails | 3 | iron | | 5,9 | |
| vessel | 1 | earthenware | fragments | 4 | burnt? |
| small spike | 1 | iron | | 3 | |
| flake | 1 | light grey flint | | 2 | |
| vessel | 1 | med thickness green tinted glass | shards | 16 | thinner than #7 |
| unknown | 1 | metal? mica? | | 15 | |
| unknown | 8 | iron | fragments | 14 | |
| vessel | 2 | stoneware | fragments | 13 | |
| vessel | 3 | tan paste/ white and green glaze | handle fragments | 12 | |
| vessel | 2 | thick green- tinted glass | shards | 11 | many oval air bubbles in glass |
| lamp | 1 | soapstone | fragment | 1 | encrusted with burnt oil |
| nail | 5 | iron | fragments | | |
| sprue | 2 | lead | | | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| unknown | 1 | iron | fragments | | |
| vessel | 1 | thin curved glass | shards | | |

Area 1, 3S/6E

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| earth sample | 1 | | | | (shell?) |
| glazed tile | 3 | grey glaze | fragments | | |

Area 1, 4E/1N

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| vessel? tile? | 2 | earthenware | sherds | 9 | exterior surface is burnt |
| vessel | 1 | tan plainware | sherds | 8 | ridges on inside curve |
| vessel | 3 | thick green curved glass | shards | 4,5,12 | |
| vessel | 2 | brown earthenware | burnt sherds | 2,3 | |
| peat sample | 1 | | | 18 | |
| candle? | 1 | wax | | 16 | |
| mussel periosteam | 1 | | | 15 | |
| glass | 1 | thin curved sherd green glass | 14 | | |
| glass | 1 | thin white glass | sherd | 14 | |
| pipe | 2 | white clay | stem fragments | 13 | |
| ball | 1 | iron | | 11 | 4cm dia. |
| large spikes | 3 | iron | | 10,6 | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| vessel | 1 | curved green glass | fragments | | |
| unknown | 2 | iron | fragments | | |
| nails | 19 | iron | fragments | | |
| small spikes | 5 | iron | | | |
| nails | 6 | iron | | | |

Test Pit 2

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| vessel | 4 | red earthenware | sherds | | |

Test Pit 2, NE

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| tile | 6 | | fragment | | |
| nail | 1 | | fragment | | |

Test Pit 2, NW

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| vessel | 2 | earthenware | | | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| nail | 1 | lead | | | |
| unknown | 7 | iron | fragments | | |
| large spike | 1 | iron | fragment | | head ~3.5cm dia |
| large nail/ spike | 1 | iron | | | ~15cm long, but not as thick as other large spikes |
| tile | 8 | | fragment | | |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem fragment | | decorated w/ beaded/pecked design around one end |
| flake | 1 | light grey flint | | | |
| nail | 11 | iron | fragments | | |

Test Pit 2, SE

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| vessel | 1 | earthenware | rim sherd | 1 | rolled rim |
| tile? vessel? | 10 | earthenware | fragments | | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| nails | 9 | iron | fragments | | |
| tile | 13 | | fragments | | |
| unknown | 2 | iron | fragments | | |

Test Pit 2, SW

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| earthenware | 1 | | rim sherd | 1 | rolled rim |
| tile | 2 | | fragments | | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| vessel | 1 | earthenware | sherd | | |
| small spike | 1 | iron | | | |
| nails | 6 | iron | fragments | | |
| unknown | 11 | iron | fragments | | |
| tile? vessel? | 71 | earthenware | fragments | | |

Test Pit 3

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|-----------------|------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| vessel | 1 | thin curved green glass | shard | 9 | |
| tile | 1 | | fragment | 8 | burnt |
| flake | 1 | dark grey flint | | 7 | |
| knife blade? | 1 | iron | fragment | 5 | found next to #4; has rivet holes |
| sword or knife | 1 | iron | flat fragment | 4 | 'T' shaped |
| unknown | 1 | grey earthenware | sherd | 3 | not glazed despite field notes |
| unknown | 1 | earthenware | sherd | 2 | burnt and severely eroded; not a rock despite field notes |
| small spike | 1 | iron | | 16 | |
| nail | 1 | iron | | 15 | |
| nail | 1 | iron | | 14 | |
| nail | 1 | iron | | 13 | |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | 12 | |
| vessel | 2 | earthenware | sherd | 11 | |
| pipe | 3 | white clay | stem fragments | 1 | scorched interior |
| unknown | 7 | iron | fragments | | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| whetstone | 1 | igneous rock | | | rounded at both ends and throughout |
| tile | 3 | | fragments | | |

Test Pit 4

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|
| vessel | 1 | brown paste w/ green & brown glaze | sherds | 50 | |
| vessel | 3 | thick red earthenware | sherds | 42 | |
| vessel | 5 | 'faïence' | sherds | 41 | 1 large sherd with blue glaze |
| vessel | 9 | 'faïence' | sherds | 26 | |
| vessel | 15 | 'faïence' | sherds | 23 | |
| nail | 1 | iron | | | |
| vessel | 5 | brown earthenware | sherds | | 1 large curved sherd with rounded depressions circling the exterior |
| flakes | 5 | flint | | | |
| vessel | 17 | tan earthenware | sherds | | some sherds severely eroded |
| vessel | 6 | red earthenware | sherds | | severely eroded |
| vessel | 2 | white glaze and brown paste | sherds | | |
| vessel | 8 | grey-brown earthenware | sherds | | some severely eroded |
| unknown | 13 | iron | fragments | | some flat fragments |
| large spikes | 3 | iron | | | |
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | | |
| tile | 20 | | fragments | | |
| tile? | 4 | sandy paste | fragment | | |
| tile | 1 | | fragment | | |
| vessel | 10 | earthenware | sherds | | |
| vessel | 2 | red earthenware | sherds | | |

Test Pit in rockfall

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| tile | 6 | | fragments | | 1 tile is burnt |

Petit Mécatina 4

EdBt-4

Structure 2

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| flakes? | 1 | quartzite | | | fire cracked rock? |
| celt blank | 1 | slate | | | |

Daniel's Harbor

EdBt-5

Test Pit 1

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| vessel | 1 | white paste/ no glaze? | base sherd | |
| unknown | 7 | iron | flat fragments | |
| nails | 11 | iron | some fragments | |
| washer | 1 | iron | | |
| vessel | 1 | white paste/ dark blue and white glaze | sherd | blue willow motif? |
| vessel | 1 | white paste/ light blue decoration & white glaze | sherd | |
| sled runner? | 1 | iron | fragment | |
| vessel | 1 | red paste/ white glaze | sherd | |
| bone | 12 | | fragments | |
| vessel | 11 | white glaze and paste | sherds | |
| pipe | 3 | white clay | bowl fragment | |
| vessel | 1 | thin curved green glass | | |
| windowpane? | 1 | clear flat glass | | |
| pipe | 2 | white clay | stems | |
| brick | 15 | | sherds | |
| vessel | 2 | white paste/ dark blue glaze | sherds | |

Test Pit 2

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|
| nails | 10 | iron | some fragments | some square cut |
| bone | 9 | | fragments | |
| ball joint | 1 | iron | | |
| iron | 2 | | fragments | |
| unknown | 2 | flat green tinted glass | shard | |
| unknown | 5 | iron | fragments | |
| vessel | 1 | curved clear glass | shard | |
| bone | 11 | | fragments | some bird bone |
| vessel | 1 | earthenware | sherd | |
| windowpane | 2 | thin clear flat glass | shards | |
| vessel | 1 | earthenware | sherds | |
| brick | 6 | | sherds | severely eroded; earthenware? |
| brick | 6 | | fragments | |

Test Pit1 (oven)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| charcoal? | 1 | | chunk | |
| bone | 2 | | | mandible |
| brick | 6 | | fragments | |
| stone and mortar | 1 | | fragment | |

Hare Harbor 2

EdBt-6

Test Pit 1

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| sprue | 1 | lead | | |
| pipes | 3 | white clay | bowls | |
| unknown | 10 | iron | chunks | |
| unknown | 11 | iron | flat fragments | |
| vessel | 3 | curved green-brown glass | shards | |
| vessel | 3 | opaque blue glass | shards | fragments from one bottle mouth; burnt/melted |
| vessel | 4 | curved light blue glass | shards | stemmed beaker? |
| vessel | 1 | curved clear glass | shard | |
| unknown | 7 | flat light green glass | shards | |
| windowpane | 56 | flat thin clear glass | shards | windowpane? |
| button | 1 | copper | | 6 arrows on front; illegible lettering and eye loop attachment on back |
| nails | 37 | iron | | |
| button | 1 | white glass | | four holes |
| nails | 26 | iron | fragments | |
| gun flint | 1 | grey flint | | rectilinear English style |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | "-NDERSON" (broken before "N") and "MONTREA-" (broken after "A") impressed on opposite sides of stem |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | "-ONTREAL" impressed on stem (broken before "O") |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | "GLASGOW" and "MURRAY" impressed on opposite sides of stem |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | "GLAS—" impressed on stem (broken after "S") |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | "HENDERSO—" impressed on stem (broken after "o") |
| pipe | 68 | white clay | stems | |
| pipe | 38 | white clay | bowl fragments | |

Test Pit 1 (continued)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|--|------------------|---|
| pipe | 13 | white clay | bowl fragments | with impressed decorations |
| pipe | 2 | white clay | bowls | with impressed decorations |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | bowl | scratch marks |
| button | 1 | copper | backing | illegible lettering and eye loop attachment on back |
| vessels | 10 | pearlware | sherds | 2 rim sherds; flow blue? |
| vessel | 1 | white glaze on both sides/ polychrome flower motif | sherds | |
| vessel | 4 | white glazed interior/ beaded exterior w/ blue and green glaze | sherds | 1 rim sherd |
| vessel | 1 | mocha glaze? raised flower motif | sherds | |
| vessel | 2 | white glaze on interior/ white glaze w/ brown bands on exterior | sherds | |
| vessel | 2 | yellow glaze on interior/ white glaze with blue design on exterior | sherds | sherds join |
| vessel | 5 | deteriorated green and brown glaze | sherds | 2 rim sherds; 2 sherds w/ brown strip on exterior |
| vessels | 6 | white glaze on interior/ green, blue and white on exterior | sherds | 2 rim sherds; 4 different objects |
| vessel | 5 | Rackingham glaze | sherds | tea bowl? |
| spike | 1 | iron | fragment | |
| vessel | 2 | blue and cream banded design | sherds | |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | "MONTREAL" impressed on stem |
| vessels | 72 | pearlware | sherds | 2 sherds have raised design |
| vessel | 5 | cream colored glaze | sherds | 5 rim sherds; 1 sherd has raised flower motif |
| vessel | 12 | cream colored glaze | sherds | |
| vessel | 1 | cream colored glaze | sherd | "2" printed on exterior |
| vessel | 10 | unidentified blue design | sherds | 2 rim sherds; 1 handle sherd |
| vessel | 24 | pearlware w/ blue willow motif | sherds | 8 rim sherds |
| vessel | 7 | pearlware w/ shell edge motif | sherds | 5 rim sherds |

Test Pit1 (continued)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|---------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| vessel | 7 | pearlware w/ shell edge motif | sherds | rim sherds have shell edge motif- sherds do not join |
| vessel | 3 | blue glaze around rim | sherds | 3 sherds join; rim sherds w/ raised plant motif (blue) |
| vessel | 17 | yellow glaze | sherds | 8 rim sherds; 7 sherds with bands(3 join) |
| vessel | 3 | red paste/ white slip/ yellow glaze | sherds | 3 sherds join; 2 rim sherds; bowl?- large dia. |
| vessel | 14 | white glaze/ blue-grey decoration | sherds | 1 rim sherd; 1 handle sherd |
| bone | 17 | | fragments | |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | bowl | impressed "C.S." on bowl |

Boulet Harbor

EeBr-13

Test Pit 1

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|---------------|------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| glazed tile | | grey glaze | fragment | | |
| flake | | flint | | | |
| tile | 9 | | fragment | | many burnt |

Test Pit 2

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|---------------|------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| vessel | | red earthenware | sherd | | |
| tile | 6 | | fragments | | 3 fragments are burnt |
| wood | | | fragment | | |
| vessel | 5 | light blue-green tinted glass | shard | | a few very small air bubbles |
| nails | 2 | iron | | | |
| vessel | 2 | grey earthenware | sherd | | burnt? |

Test Pit 2 (continued)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| vessel | 2 | tan earthenware | sherd | | |
| vessel | 1 | brittle grey paste/ green glaze | sherd | | St. Onge ware? (AH) ca. 17th-18thc. |

Test Pit 3

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| unknown | 1 | thick flat clear glass | shard | | |
| vessel | 1 | thick curved green glass | shard | | |
| vessel | 6 | white glaze | sherd | | 1 rim sherd has 2 blue bands |
| vessel | 1 | red paste/ white glaze | sherd | | |

Test Pit 4

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| tile | 1 | | fragment | | |

Test Pit 5

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| seal bone | 31 | | some fragments | | includes a mandible with teeth |

Test Pit 6

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| tile | 1 | | fragment | | |

Mutton Bay 3

EeBs-3

Test Pit 1

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| core scraper | 1 | red quartzite | | 4 | |
| biface | 1 | grey quartzite | tip fragment | 3 | |
| utilized flake | 1 | quartzite | | 2 | |
| bifacial knife | 1 | quartz | | 1 | |
| biface preform/ core | 1 | quartz | | | |
| core/ worked chunk | 1 | quartz | | | |
| flakes | 1 | quartz | | | |
| flakes | 1 | weathered chert | | | |
| flakes | 1 | grey quartzite | | | |
| flakes | 1 | red quartzite | | | large flakes (avg. 5cm length) |
| soil sample | 1 | contains a chert flake | | | formerly labeled as "ash, clay and shell or bone smpl." — inspection w/ microscope failed to locate any charcoal |

Test Pit 2

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| piece esquille | 1 | quartz | | 3 | |
| piece esquille | 1 | quartz | | 2 | |
| flake scraper | 1 | quartz | | 1 | |
| flake | 1 | white quartzite | | | |
| flake | 1 | weathered chert | | | |
| flake | 1 | red quartzite | | | |
| flake | 1 | grey quartzite | | | |
| flake | 1 | quartz | | | |

Test Pit 3

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Field No. | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| preform | 1 | quartz | fragment | 3 | |
| core | 1 | quartz | fragment | 2 | |
| biface | 1 | quartz | mid-section | 1 | |
| flakes | 17 | weathered chert | | | |
| flakes | 4 | basalt | | | |
| flake | 1 | slate | | | |
| flakes | 2 | grey chert? | | | |
| flakes | 2 | crystal quartz | | | |
| flakes | 8 | grey quartzite | | | |
| flakes | 3 | red quartzite | | | |
| flakes | 2 | quartz | | | |

Chécatica Island

EhBn-1

Test Pit 3

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| vessel | 1 | white glaze | sherds | |
| vessel | 2 | creamware | sherds | |
| vessel | 2 | yellow glaze | sherds | |
| vessel | 2 | white and blue glaze | sherds | |
| unknown | 2 | thin flat blue-green glass | shards | windowpane? |
| unknown | 1 | thin flat green tinted glass | shards | windowpane? |
| brick? | 10 | | fragments | |
| bone | 13 | | fragments | some seal bone |
| iron | 1 | | fragments | |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem fragment | |

Test Pit 4

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| charcoal sample | 1 | | | |
| mortar? | 1 | | | red brick residue on one surface |
| brick | 7 | sherds | | thin |
| nails | 8 | iron | | |
| sprue | 1 | lead | | |
| vessel | 4 | thin creamware | sherds | 2 join |
| vessel | 1 | blue glaze | sherd | |
| windowpane? | 1 | thin clear flat glass | shards | |
| vessel | 1 | thin green curved glass | shards | |
| vessel | 1 | yellow glaze | sherds | |
| nail | 1 | iron | head fragment? | |

Test Pit 5

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---|
| vessel | 15 | creamware | sherds | some join; one sherd has raised decorations |
| bone | 1 | | burnt fragments | species unknown |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | bowl fragment | |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem fragment | |
| windowpane | 6 | thin flat blue-green glass | shard | |
| unknown | 1 | thin opaque blue-green flat glass | shard | |
| windowpane? | 1 | thin clear glass | shard | |
| vessel | 1 | thin green curved glass | shard | |
| sprue | 10 | lead | | |
| brick | 26 | | fragments | |
| crampon | 1 | iron | | |
| vessel | 1 | large thick curved green glass | shards | bottle? |
| unknown | 2 | iron | fragments | flat |
| vessel? | 1 | thick flat light blue glass | shard | |
| unknown | 6 | iron | fragments | |
| knot/root | 1 | wood | | |
| unknown | 1 | ivory? | fragment | |
| bone | 19 | | fragments | |
| bone | 1 | | fragments | species unknown |
| nails | 2 | iron | | 1 bent |

Test Pit 6

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| shell | 1 | | fragment | species unknown |
| sprue | 2 | lead | | |
| bone | 2 | | burnt fragments | |
| vessel | 1 | | burnt fragments | |
| brick | 5 | | sherds | |
| vessel | 1 | red paste / olive glaze | sherd | |
| vessel | 4 | red earthenware | sherds | |

Test Pit 6 (continued)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|---------------|------|--|------------------------|----------------------------|
| bone | 3 | fragments | species unknown | |
| vessel | 1 | brown paste / brown glaze | sherd | |
| bone | 45 | | complete and fragments | some seal; sheep mandible? |
| vessel | 1 | red paste/ brown glaze | sherd | |
| nail? | 1 | iron | bent | 90° bend |
| large spike | 1 | iron | | |
| bone | 1 | | cranial fragment | |
| nails | 6 | iron | | |
| mica | 2 | black mica | fragments | |
| pipe | 1 | white clay | stem | |
| unknown | 1 | flat green tinted glass | sherd | |
| vessel | 1 | curved white glass | sherd | |
| vessel | 1 | thick impressed clear glass | sherd | diamond impressions |
| vessel | 1 | white glaze w/ blue, green and orange paint | sherd | blue flower design? |
| vessel | 4 | thick plainware | sherds | |
| vessel | 10 | thick plainware | sherds | |
| musket ball | 1 | lead | | chewed by dog? |

Test Pit 7 (tent ring)

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|--------------------|------|--|------------|----------|
| button | 1 | white glass | four holes | |
| vessel | 1 | white glaze w/ purple flower design | sherd | |
| vessel | 1 | thick grey ceramic w/ beaded border | sherd | |
| vessel | 1 | thin grey ceramic w/ impressed design | sherd | |
| hole-punched strip | 1 | copper | | |
| bone | 11 | | fragment | |

Belles Amours Pointe

EiBi-19

Structure 1, Room 1

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| grindstone? | 1 | limestone? | | flat polished surface |
| unknown | 12 | slate | fragments | |

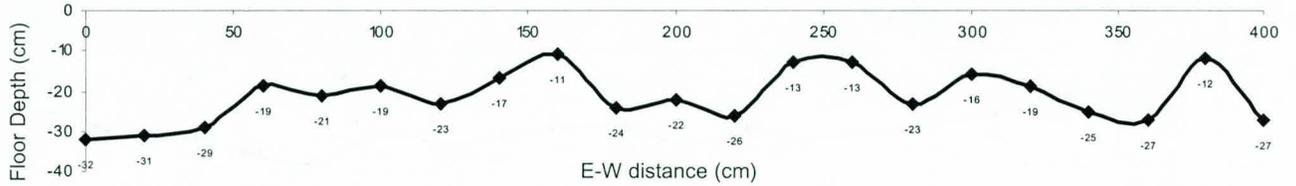
Structure 1, Room 2

| Artifact Type | Qty. | Material | Condition | Comments |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| flakes | 39 | quartz | | |
| core | 1 | quartz | | |
| charcoal sample #1 | 1 | | | charcoal stained soil |
| charcoal sample #2 | 1 | | | charcoal stained soil |
| charcoal sample #3 | 1 | | | sent to Beta Analytic for C14 analysis (smp. 2002-4) |

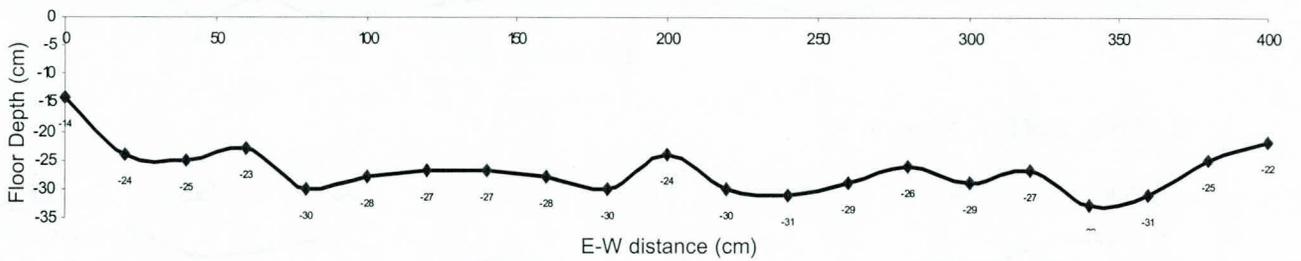
Section 6: Stratigraphy

Petit Mécatina (EdBt-01) E-W floor surface profiles, House 1

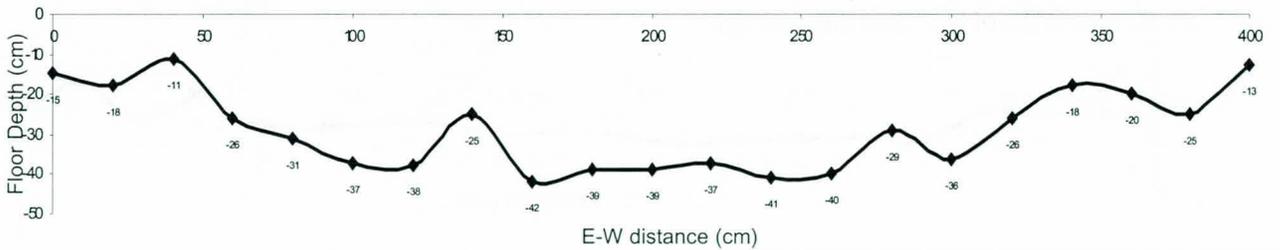
0m, Crest of N end of Rm.1



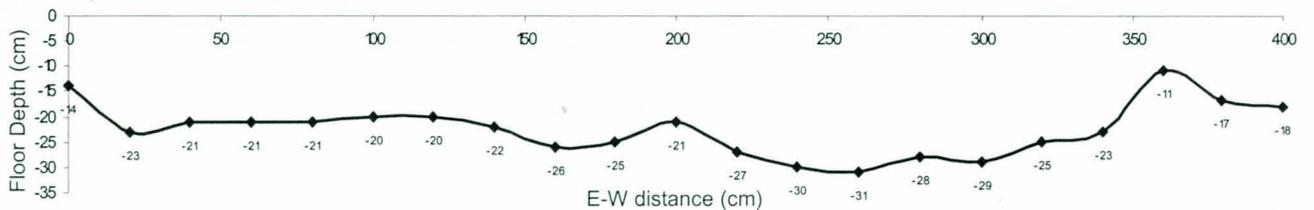
2.80m S, Middle of N end of Rm.1



3.67m S, Center of Rm.1



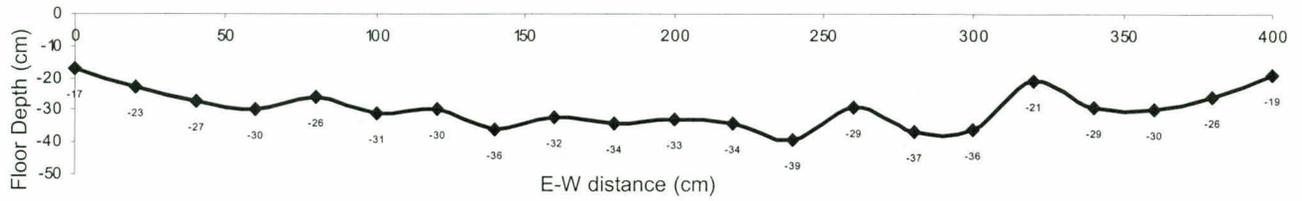
4.80m S, Middle of S end of Rm.1



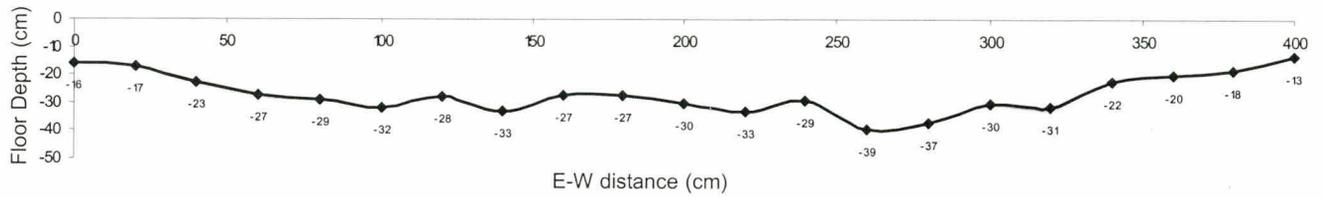
Petit Mécatina (EdBt-01)

E-W profiles, House 1

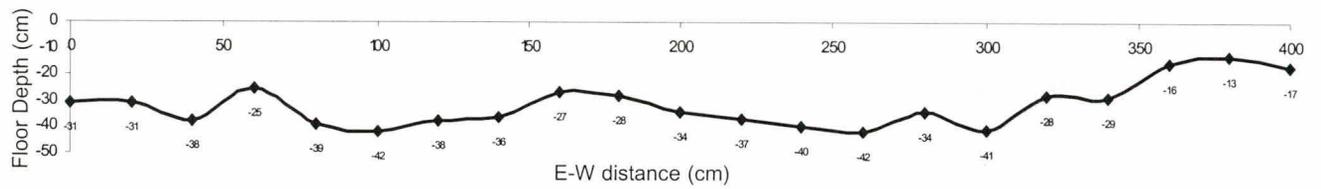
6.40m S, Crest of Rm. 1&2 division wall



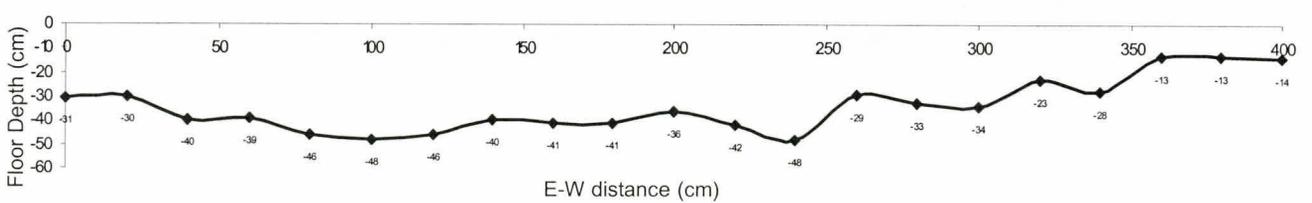
7.92m S, N of Rm. 2 hearth



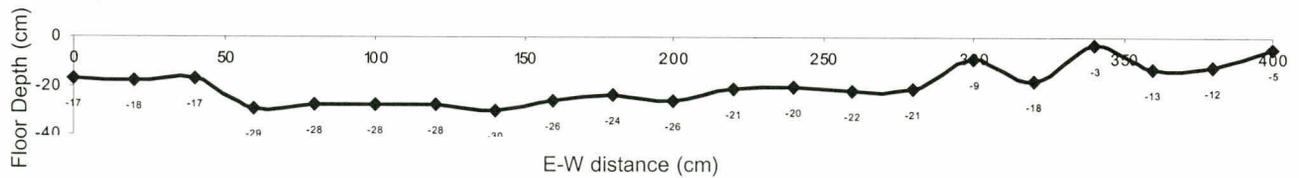
9.10m S, Center of Rm. 2 hearth



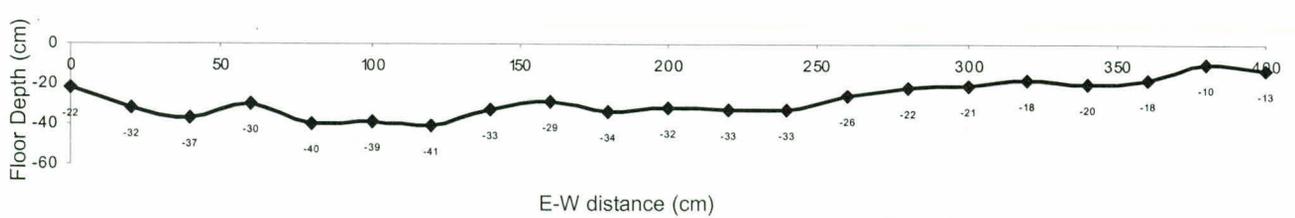
10.25m S, S of Rm. 2 hearth



11.90m S, Crest of Rm. 2&3 division wall

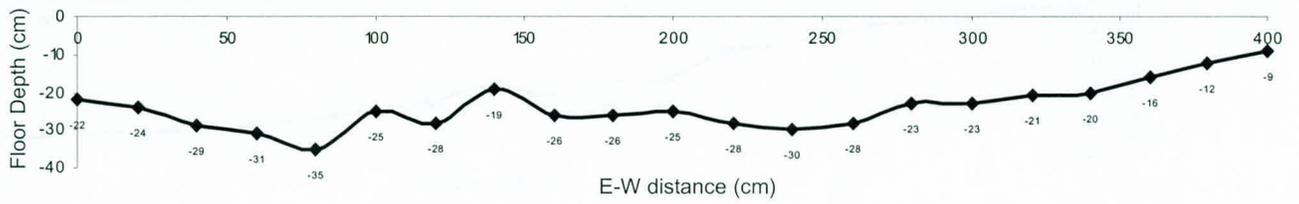


13.20m S, N of Rm. 3 hearth

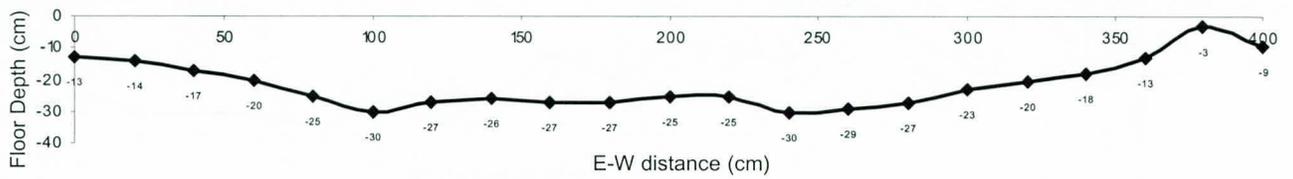


Petit Mécatina (EdBt-01)
E-W profiles, House 1

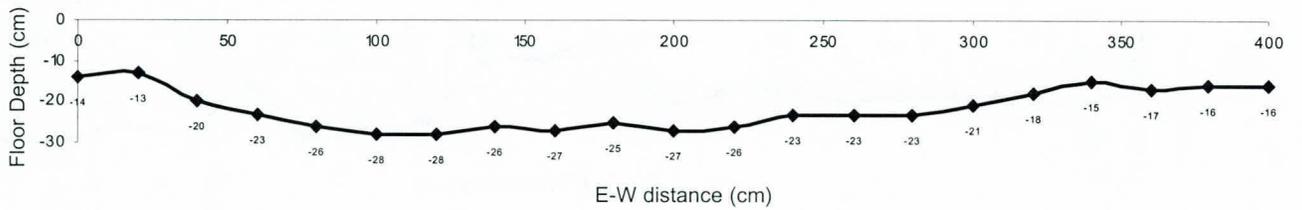
14.80m S, Center of Rm. 3 hearth



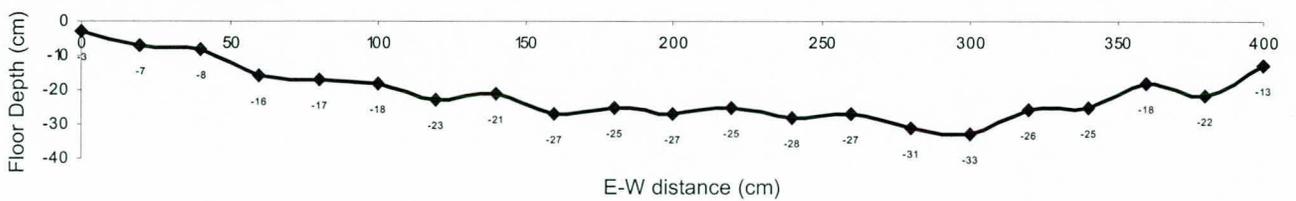
16.0m S, S of Rm. 3 hearth



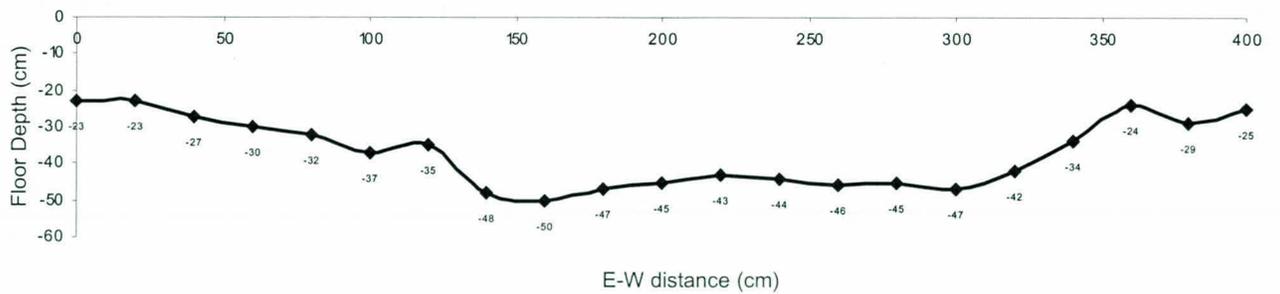
18.0m S, Rm. 3&4 division wall



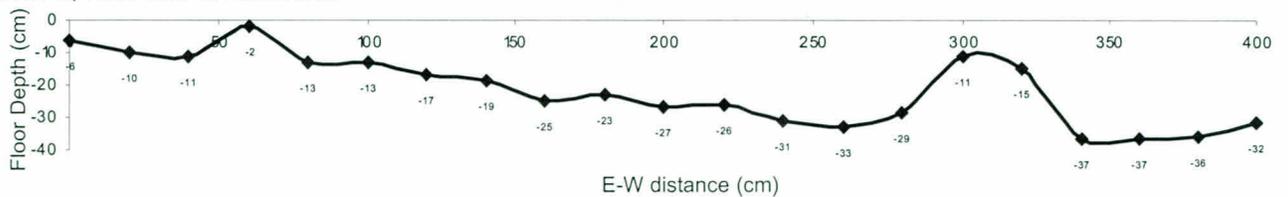
20.0m S, N of Rm. 4 hearth



22.0m S, S of Rm. 4 hearth

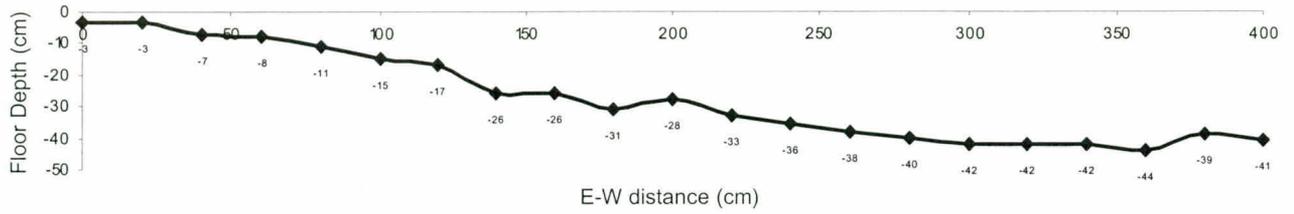


24.0m S, Rm. 4&5 division wall

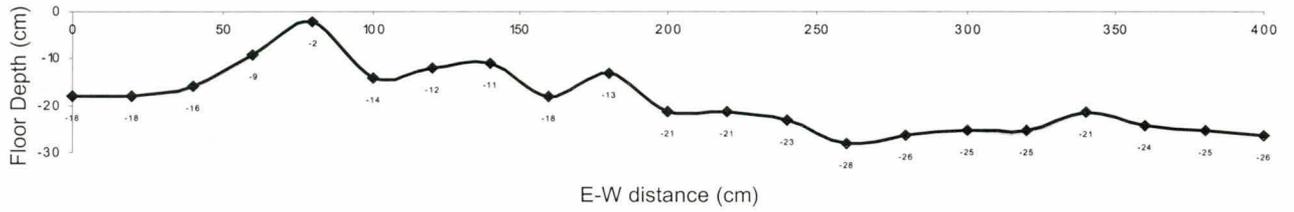


Petit Mécatina (EdBt-01)
E-W profiles, House 1

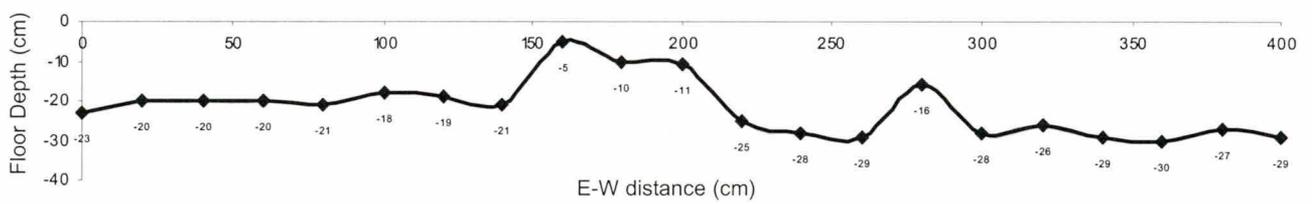
26.0m S, Rm. 5 center mound



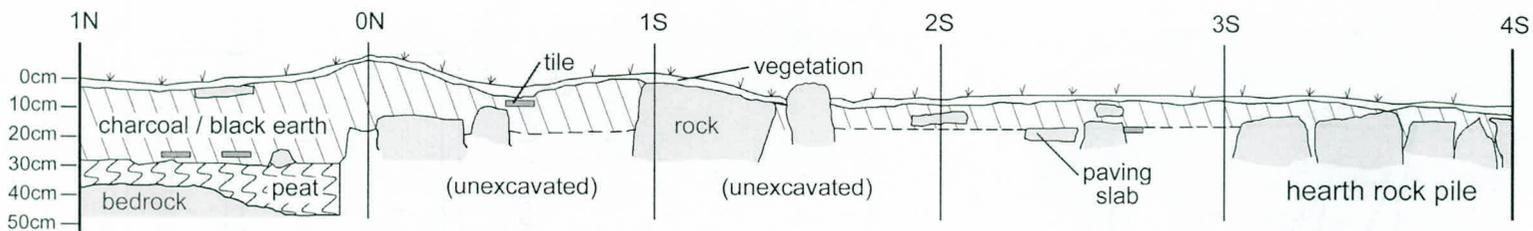
28.0m S, S end of Rm. 5



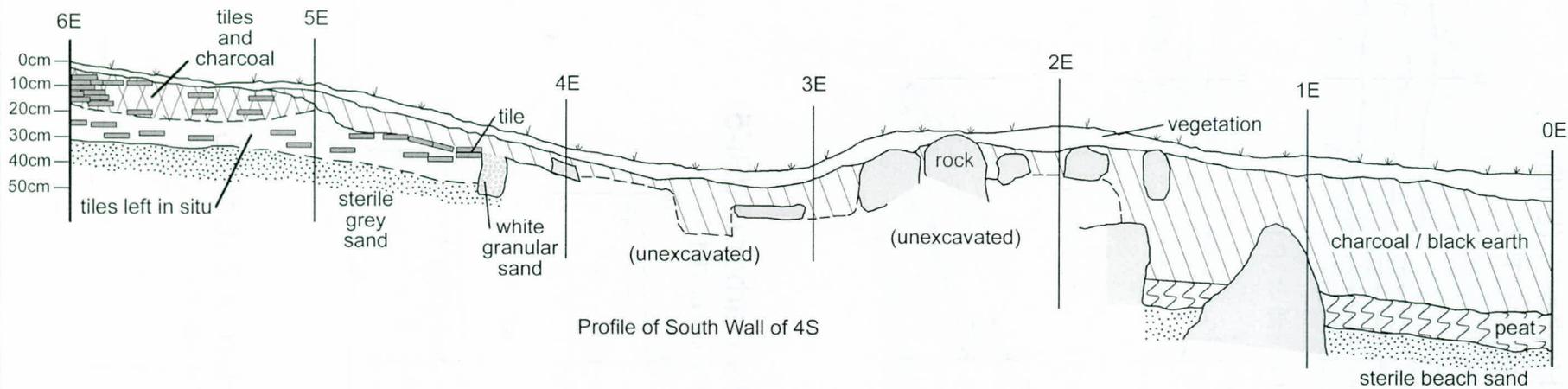
30.0m S, S of House 1



Hare Harbor 1
(EdBt-3)
Area-1
Profiles



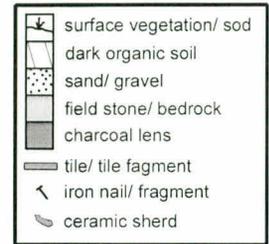
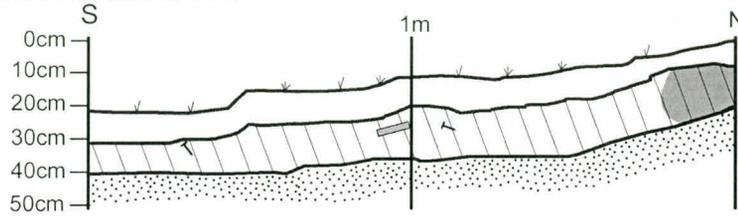
Profile of East Wall of 4E



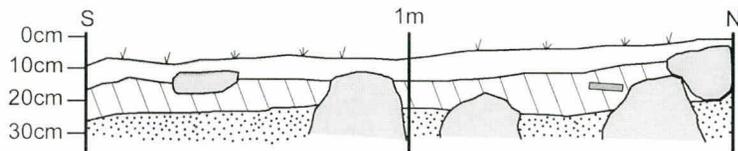
Profile of South Wall of 4S

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3)

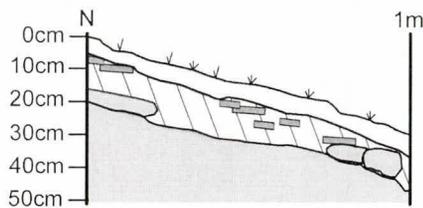
Profile of W wall of TP2



Profile of W wall of TP3

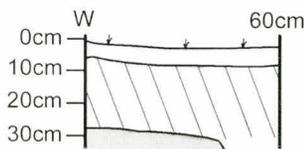


Profile of SE wall of TP4

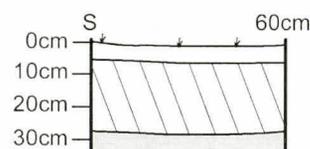


Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5)

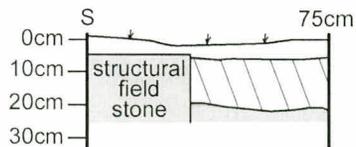
Profile of N wall of TP1



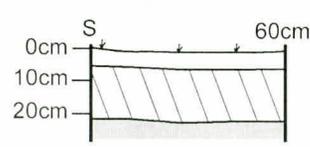
Profile of W wall of TP3



Profile of W wall of TP2

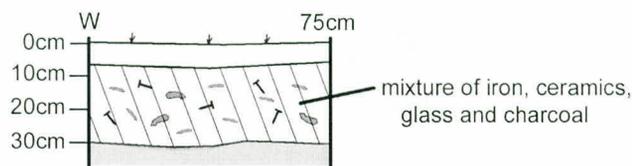


Profile of W wall of TP4



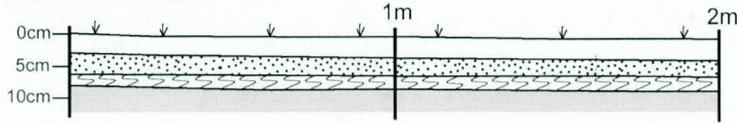
Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6)

Profile of N wall of TP1

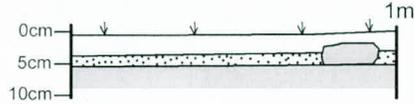


Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3)

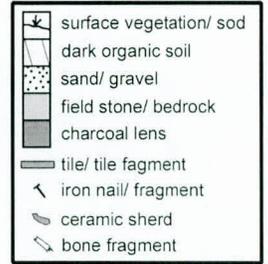
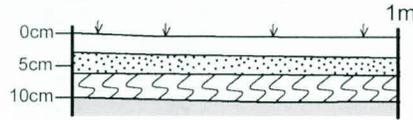
Profile of N wall of TP1



Profile of S wall of TP2

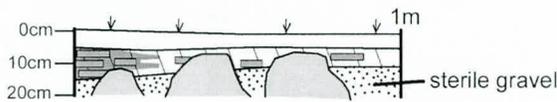


Profile of N wall of TP3

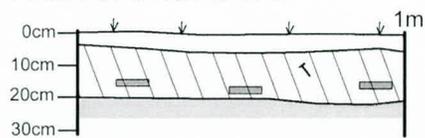


Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13)

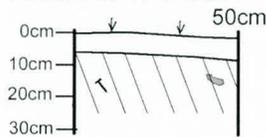
Profile of S wall of TP1



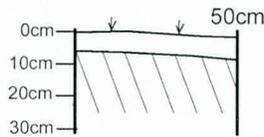
Profile of S wall of TP2



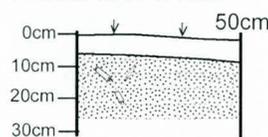
Profile of TP3 wall



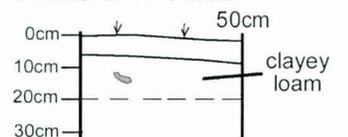
Profile of TP4 wall



Profile of TP5 wall

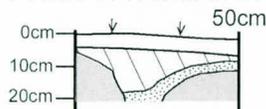


Profile of TP6 wall

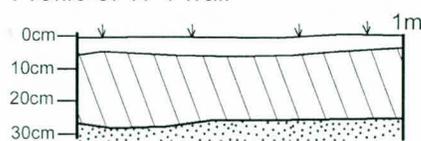


Chécatica (EhBn-1)

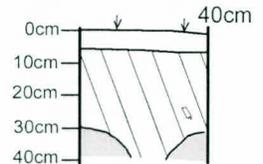
Profile of N wall of TP3



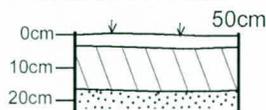
Profile of TP4 wall



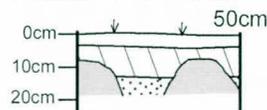
Profile of N wall of TP5



Profile of TP6 wall



Profile of TP7 wall



Section 7: Field Notes

(Note: individual unit data record sheets and profiles are not included due to repetition of Section 6 or spatial constraints.)

Mecatina 1 (EdBt-1) (2002)

We returned to this site found in 2001 to map and test it for a few days. We began by making a sketch map to use for making the transit marks.

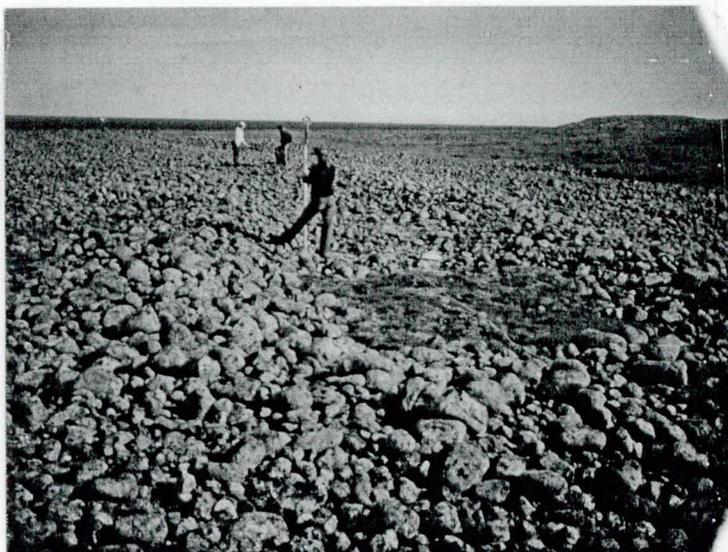


Fig. 7.1: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, view SW

This (top) view shows the northernmost room in the large longhouse (H1) with its blackberry/lichen veget. Floor, and Carrie with transit stadia rod, and Cristie and Alyssa at the southern end of the structure. H2 is located to the left adjacent to H1.

This shot shows view to north from end room (#5) in H1 and Will Richard and Alyssa in north room of H2. Elevated platform room dividers are evident crossing from H1 west to east walls.



Fig. 7.2: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1) House 1, view NW

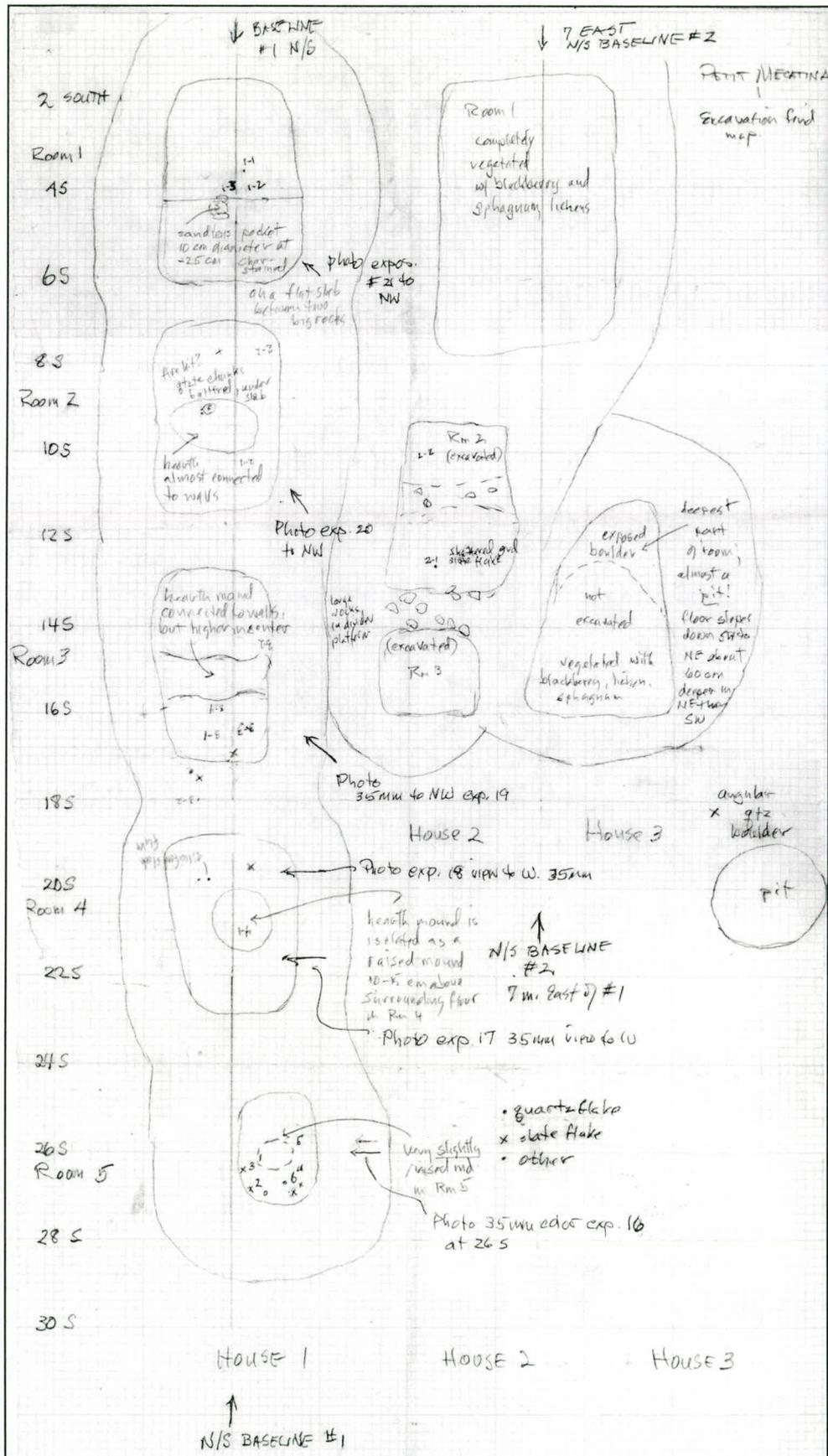


Fig 7.3: Petit Mécatina I (EdBt-01) Excavation Map

Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 1

We excavated the southern and northern ends of Room 1 which had the thick (50cm) cover of sphagnum and peat. Nothing found except a possible hearth area at 4.5m south with a 20cm thick deposit of white sand streaked with dark stains that seemed more like charcoal than peat/humus. We took a sample for dating. A schist rock was at the base of the sand, but this did not seem to be the origin of the sand- from rotten rock. The peat goes down to large cobbles and in some areas, some smaller cobbles like those found as floors for the rooms. But in general this room differed from the others in lacking a small pebble and having a thick peat/veget. Cover. We have no easy explanation for the presence of the veget/peat here and not in the other rooms. Enriched soil? More moisture?? The rooms in House 2 and 3 are covered with veget. Also.

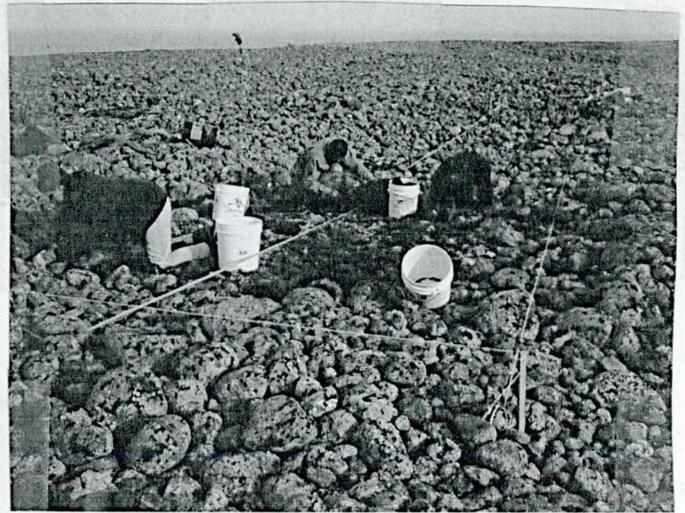


Fig 7.4: PM-1, House-1, Room-1, view SW

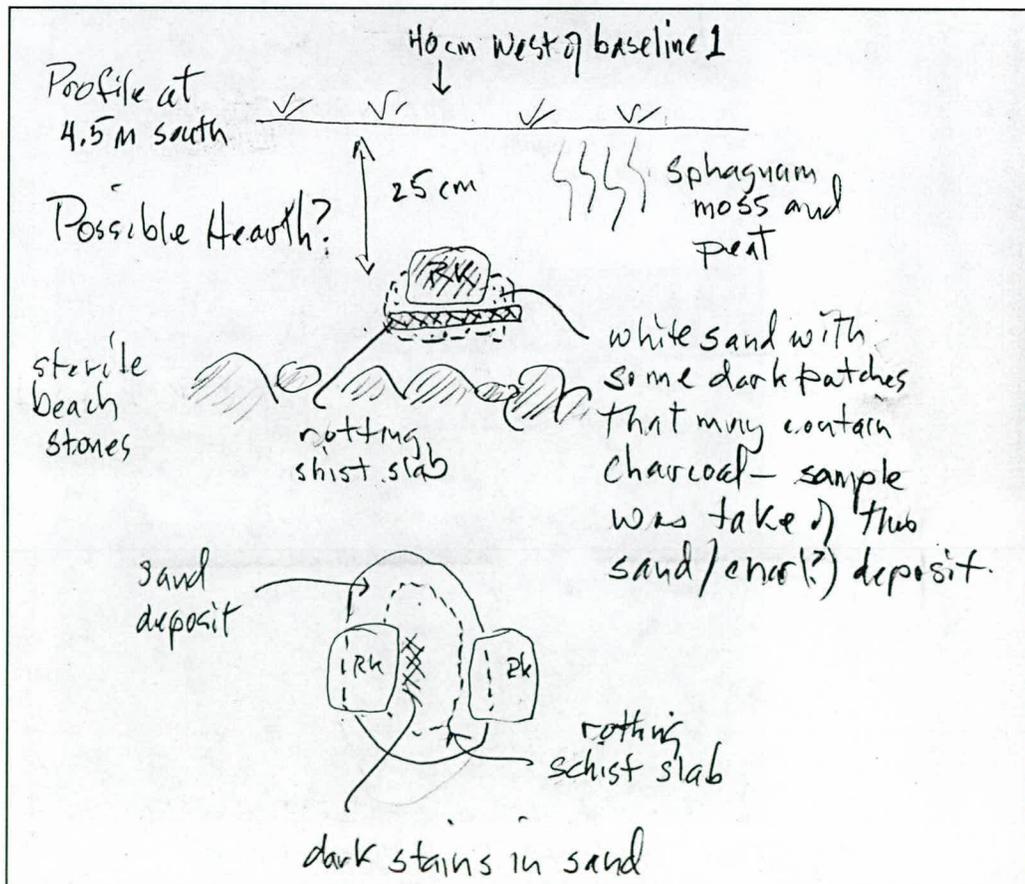


Fig. 7.5: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1) profile at 4.5m south

Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room1 (continued)

This room was filled with peat and sphagnum moss, about 30-40cm thick, directly lying on the cobble floor of the room. No charcoal other cultural material was found in the peat and no sand or other deposits were found except in a small area (described previously). Two probable grindstones of schist and a more coarse grained rock were found here (but were not collected), and a single utilized quartz flake. This room had larger rocks on its floor and a slightly raised hearth area in the center, but no fire-cracked rocks or charcoal and no slate or flakes. Fewer small cobbles on the floor than most of the other rooms.



Fig 7.6: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBT-1), House 1, Room 1 excavated, view to Southwest



Fig. 7.7: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 1 view to Northwest



Fig. 7.8: *Peit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 3 view of house floor before excavation*

Room 3 and the other rooms in the structure had floors of small cobbles that had been brought in for this purpose as they were not part of the natural beach deposit in this area. (In other parts of this beach ridge small cobbles were on the beach surface). Some larger rocks were part of the floor here and in other rooms, but we could not discern any special pattern or function.

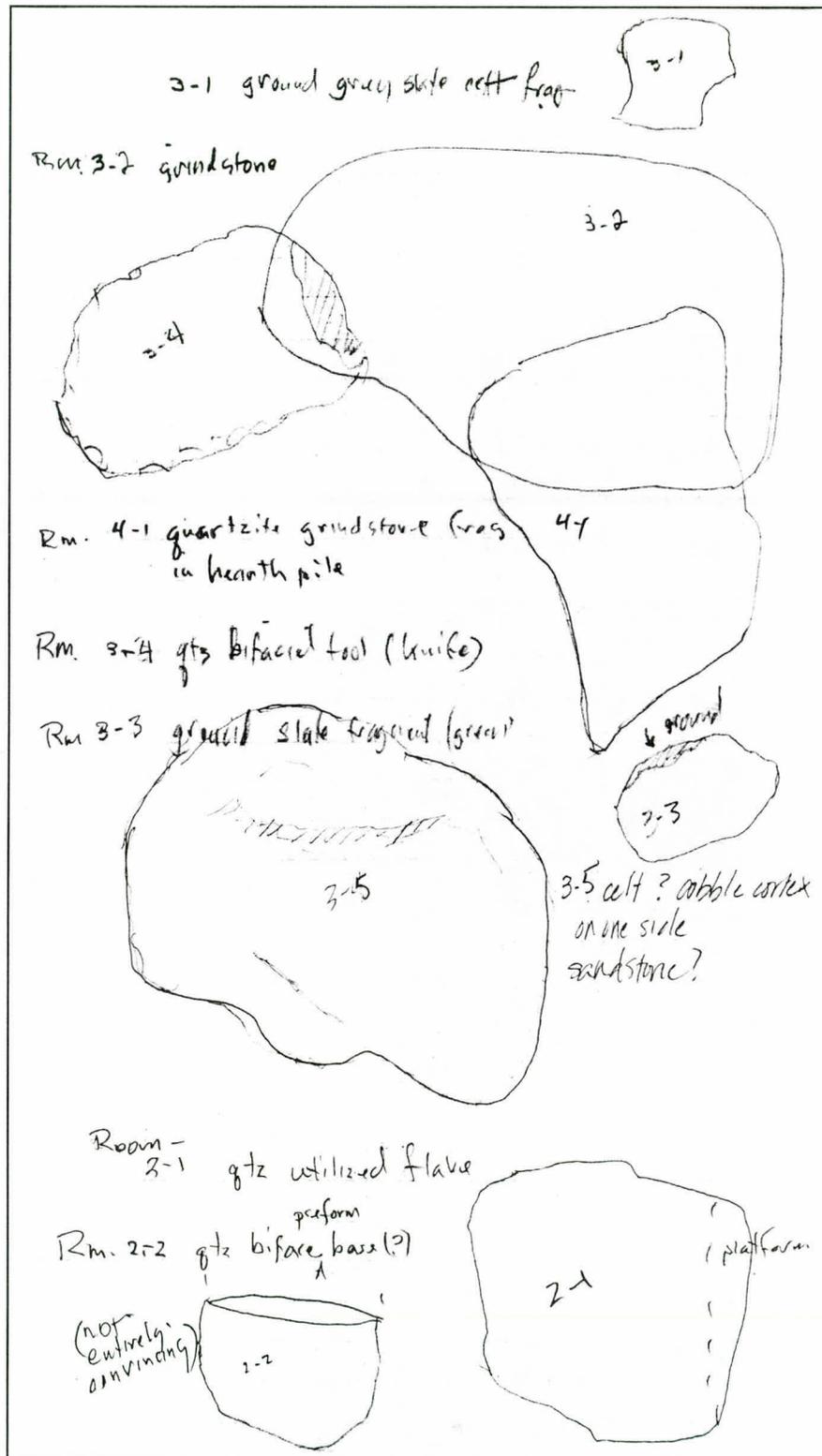


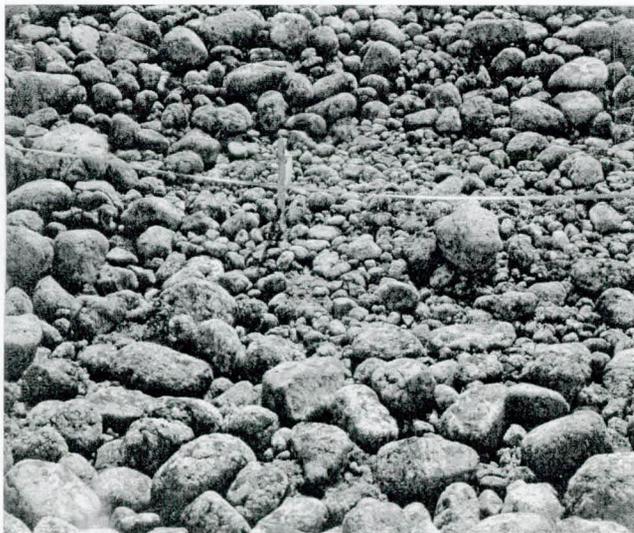
Fig. 7.9: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 3, collection sketch

Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 4



*Fig. 7.10: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 4
view to northeast*

This is a shot of a 'typical' room, viewed to NE- Room 4. With raised center hearth area and partitions on either side. Internal floor area is about 2 meters wall to wall. Small cobbles on the floor on either side.



*Fig. 7.11: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 4
view to west at 20S*



*Fig. 7.12: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 4
view to west at 18S*

Floor of small cobbles meets wall which contains larger beach cobbles and (mostly) no small rocks. Where the actual wall of the house above ground met the rock wall is not indicated.

Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 5

We found fragments of slate spalled from at least one celt or gouge in the SW and SE part of the room. Some small fire cracked rocks in these areas but not enough to indicate a hearth. No chert or other flakes, or charcoal. The small pebbles seem to have been laid down upon the larger rocks set firmly in the beach, after about 30-50cm of the beach had been excavated, to make a floor.



Fig. 7.13: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 5
view to west at 26S

The southern most room in the house is the smallest and did not have a clear indication of a central hearth, but when we excavated the floor we found a raised area of basement rocks in its center. One or two rocks had fallen in from the walls, with the floor of smaller rocks extending beneath, making the floor larger than appeared.

The full length of House 1 viewed from the south end when fully excavated. Baseline #1 tape running down the middle. Hearths and partitions can be seen here. Full length of the house is 29 meters, so its five rooms averaged 5m in length each.

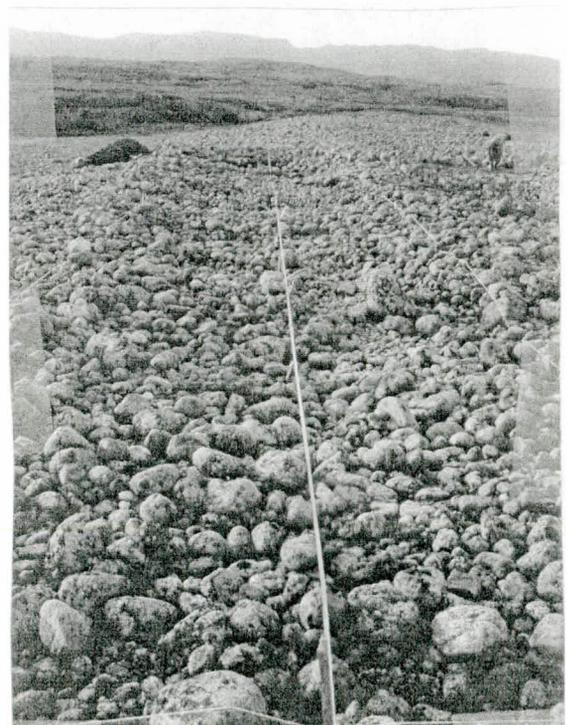


Fig. 7.14: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1
view to north

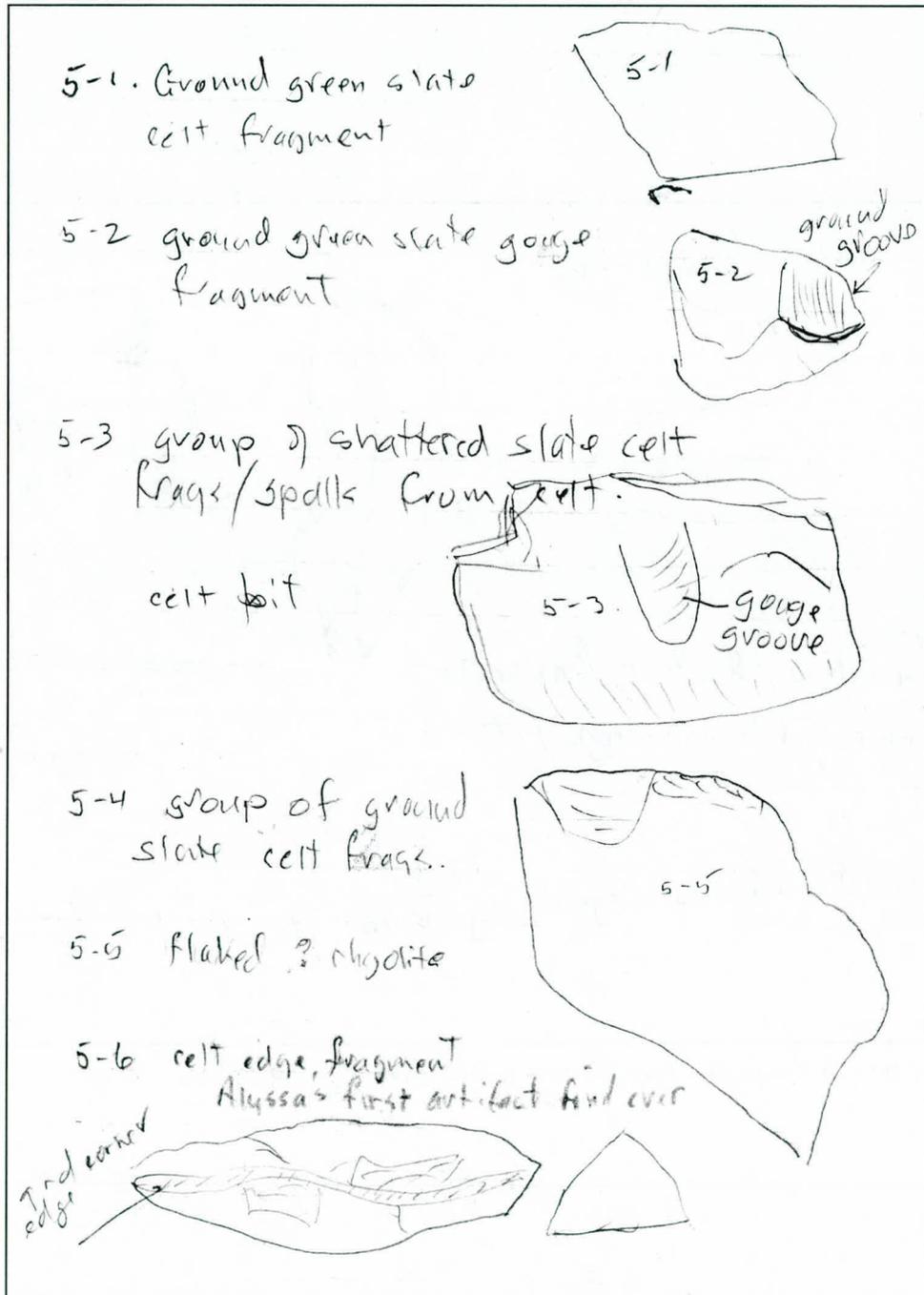


Fig 7.15: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 5, collection sketch

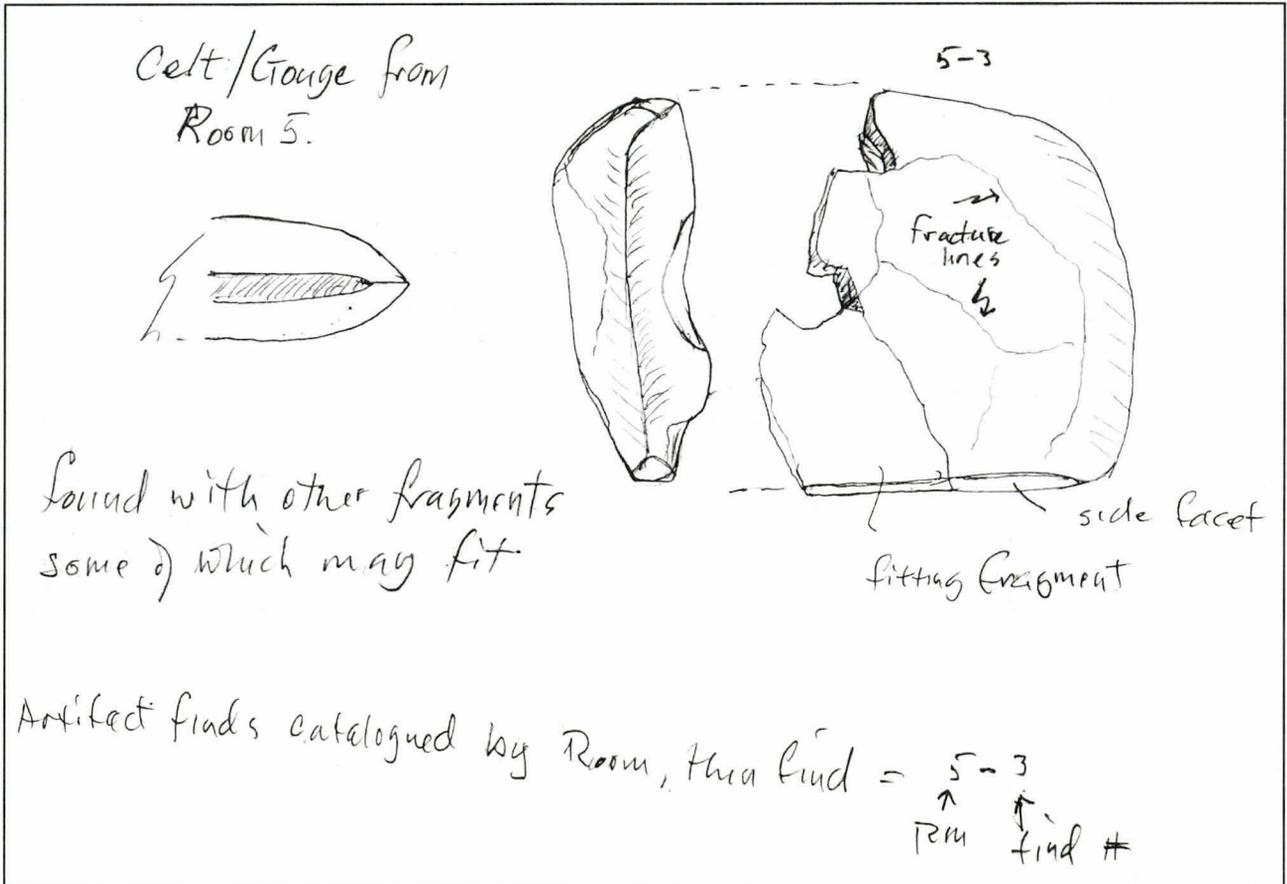


Fig. 7.16: Celt/ Gouge from Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 1, Room 5

Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 2



Fig. 7.17: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 2
view to southwest

This house was irregular in shape and angled slightly so that its centerline, 7 meters east of House 1, Room 1 angled into House one at its southern end. The first (northernmost) room was fully vegetated and we did not have time to excavate it. But Room 2 was mostly clear of vegetation and we dug that one and Room 3, which was smaller than the other two—about half the size of Rm 2 and one-third that of Rm 1. A worked quartz core, and a shattered flake of slate (green) found in the southern end of the room were the only cultural materials found. Its construction resembled House one- and it may have been contemporary, but there is no certainty of this. House 3 (vegetated) was a deep, large, irregular structure 1m deep at the NE end. Not tested.

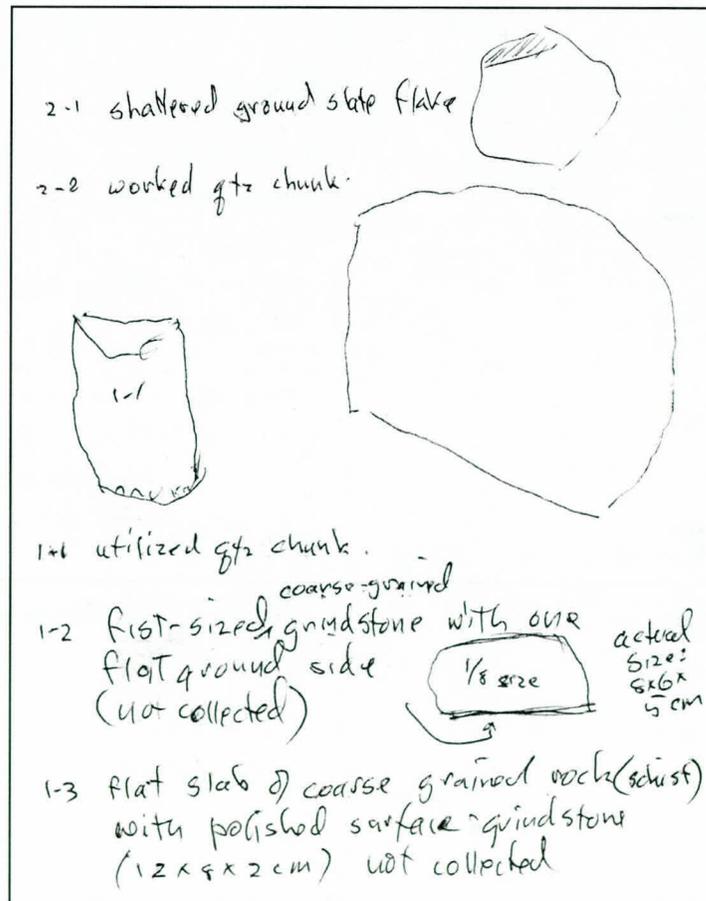


Fig. 7.18: Petit Mécatina 1 (EdBt-1), House 2, Room 2
collection sketch

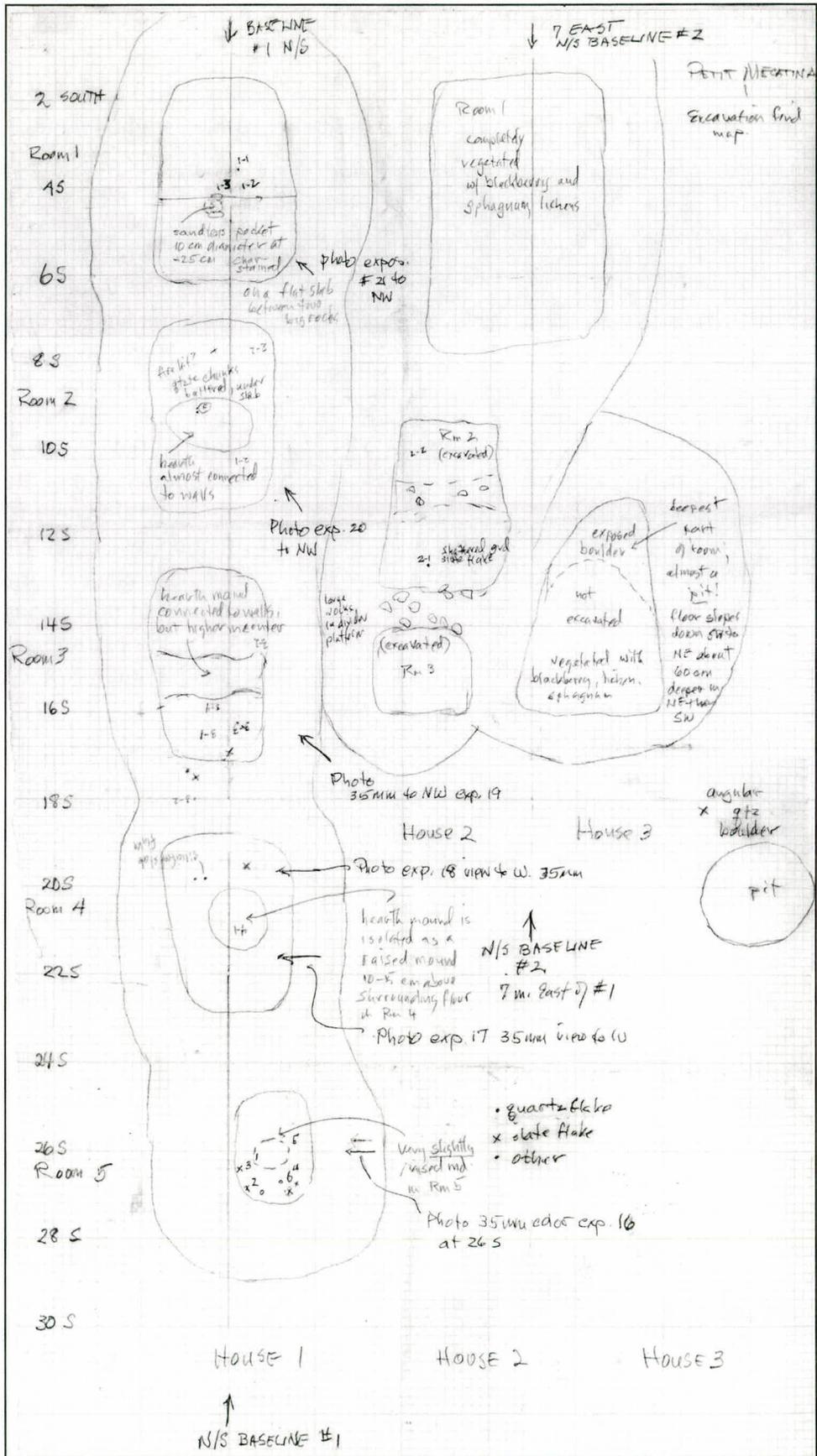


Fig. 7.19: Petit Mécatina I (EdBt-1), site map

Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4)

Height A.S.L.: 54'

Lat/Long: N 50° 32.39.1' W 59° 19.02.3'

Map Ref.: 12 J/11

Culture: Probably Maritime Archaic

Tentative Dating: estimated 5-6,000 B.P.

Site Type/Seasonality: Boulder beach site with several cache pits and 5 or 6 house pits or floors, several connected.

Site Location: Found above the round 'paddle tennis racket' shaped lake above the pond northeast of the Petit Mécatina 1,2 locations (about 1.5km NE of them). The beach is set into a 'v' shaped notch in the granite hill with a scrub spruce thicket between the structures and the pond.



Fig. 7.20: Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), site location map

Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), continued

Description of Site: Two or three large opened cache pits and several circular or sub-rectangular floors with raised rings/ walls around them. The lower set (of 4) appeared as though they might be connected in a longhouse rather than being independent structures. The upper 2 or 3 might also be connected but seem more likely not.

Areal Extent of Site: 50x25 meters

Raw Materials: nothing found- we were surveying in the rain

Samples Taken: none

Remarks: An interesting site considering the nearby Mec. 1,2 sites. Possibly this is older, but the higher elevation might be a result of a choice to be above the pond and the beach crest that created it. The structures seemed to be less regularized and more like individual structures than the Mec. 1 longhouse.

Photos: 1- 35mm color slide

Surveyed by: Pitsiulak Crew

Date: 3 August 2002

We spent a rainy morning mapping and digging at PM-4 and got a fairly good map thanks to the work of Gallon/Swan and Anja [recorder] and Alyssa [tent pole]. Enough to at least represent the general features of the site (see opposite page).

Petite Mécatina 4 - EdBt-3 - Longhouse 1
 Plan of rooms 1 to 4 and 3 cache pits

08-06-2002

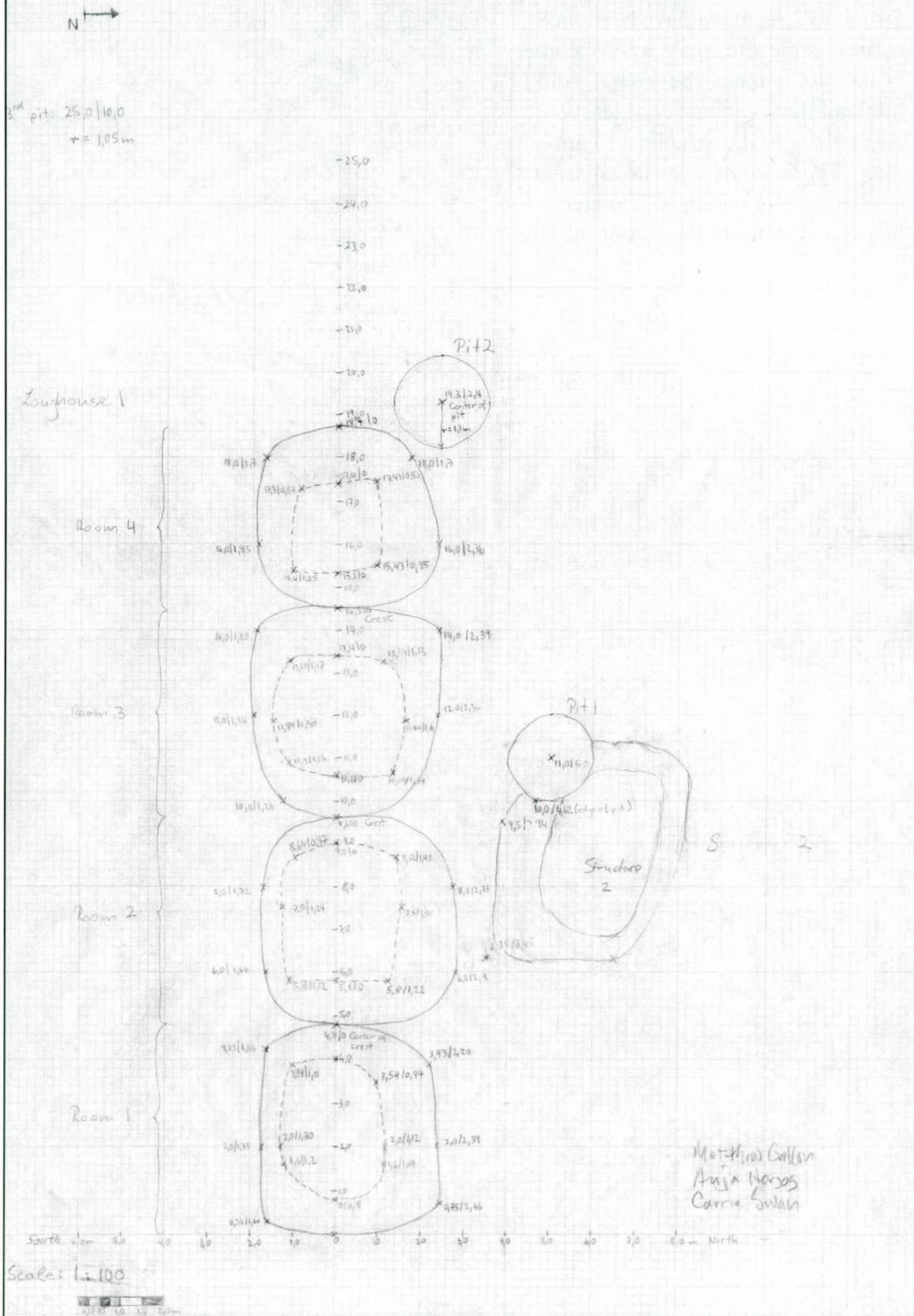


Fig. 7.21: Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), site map

Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), continued

Structure 2 seems to have been the earliest at the site, since its SW corner is cut into by the cache 3 wall. And I think all the 3 caches (or at least c 2,3) belong to the Structure 1 complex. There seems to be no adjacent structure to C1 which is 25 meters below and south of the rest of the site.

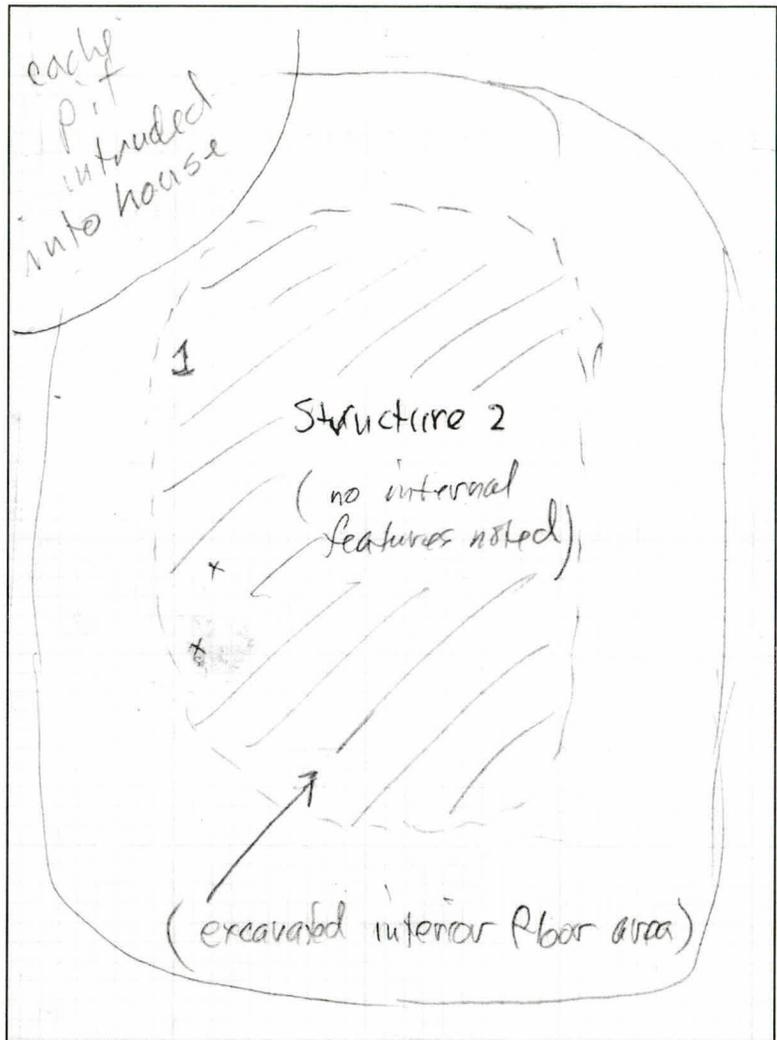


Fig. 7.22: Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), Structure 2, sketch map

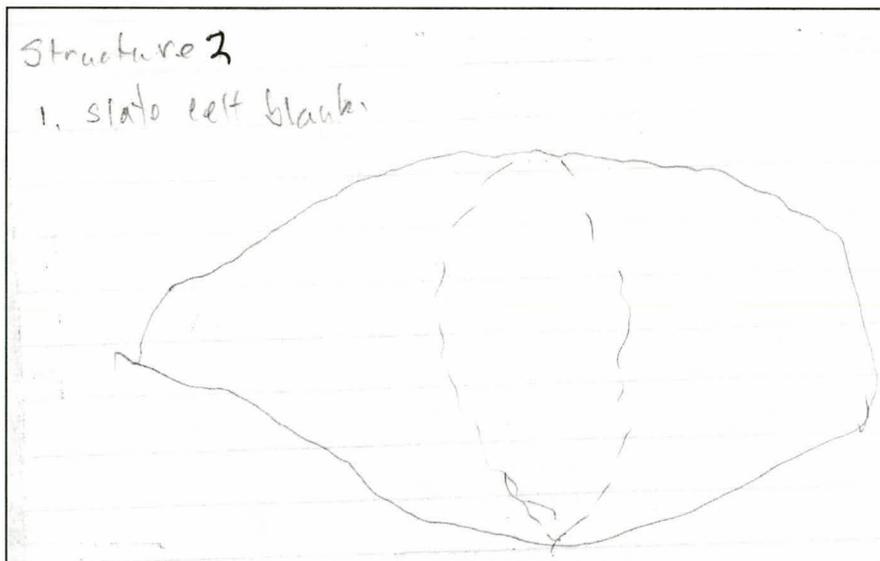


Fig. 7.23: Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), very rough celt blank in SW corner of S2 floor

Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), continued

The S2 depression is about 75cm below the rest of the beach at this level and is roughly oval or sub-rectangular in shape. No really well prepared floor, but there is a layer of relatively small cobbles that are smaller than those in the intact beach, they were brought in for a floor.

We excavated this floor (S2) and found several pieces of slate and a possible slate celt blank. No chipped stone was noted. The usual are piece of limestone. Large beach cobbles and serious rocks were only one layer down, so other cultural materials may have disappeared into the beach. We briefly started to excavate Rm 2 in structure 1 but the weather got so bad we had to quit and head home. Nothing found. Rooms 1, 3, 4 all were vegetated (partly) and would take more time to 'dig.' All caches had been left in 'opened' condition by the last occupants. House 1 was a series of round/sub-rectangular depressions (not deeply excavated as in the case of S2) with

The S2 walls were low and hardly at all mounded up at all. There were no obvious internal features like hearths that could be seen (even through veg. Cover). There remains the question of whether there are separate structures or units in a longhouse. There did not seem to be a continuous long wall on the upper and lower sides of the rooms, but the depressions were quite regular and aligned and contiguous. The location in a high, sheltered corner of the beach may indicate that the elevation at 54' a.s.l. is higher than the actual shoreline of the time. There is a good chance that the sea level was below the major terrace that created the pond. This would have made the area very attractive—much more than the exposed shallow cove that would have existed if the sea was at the beaches above the pond. No way to prove this without typological or C14 dating. And the houses are not by themselves diagnostic of age.

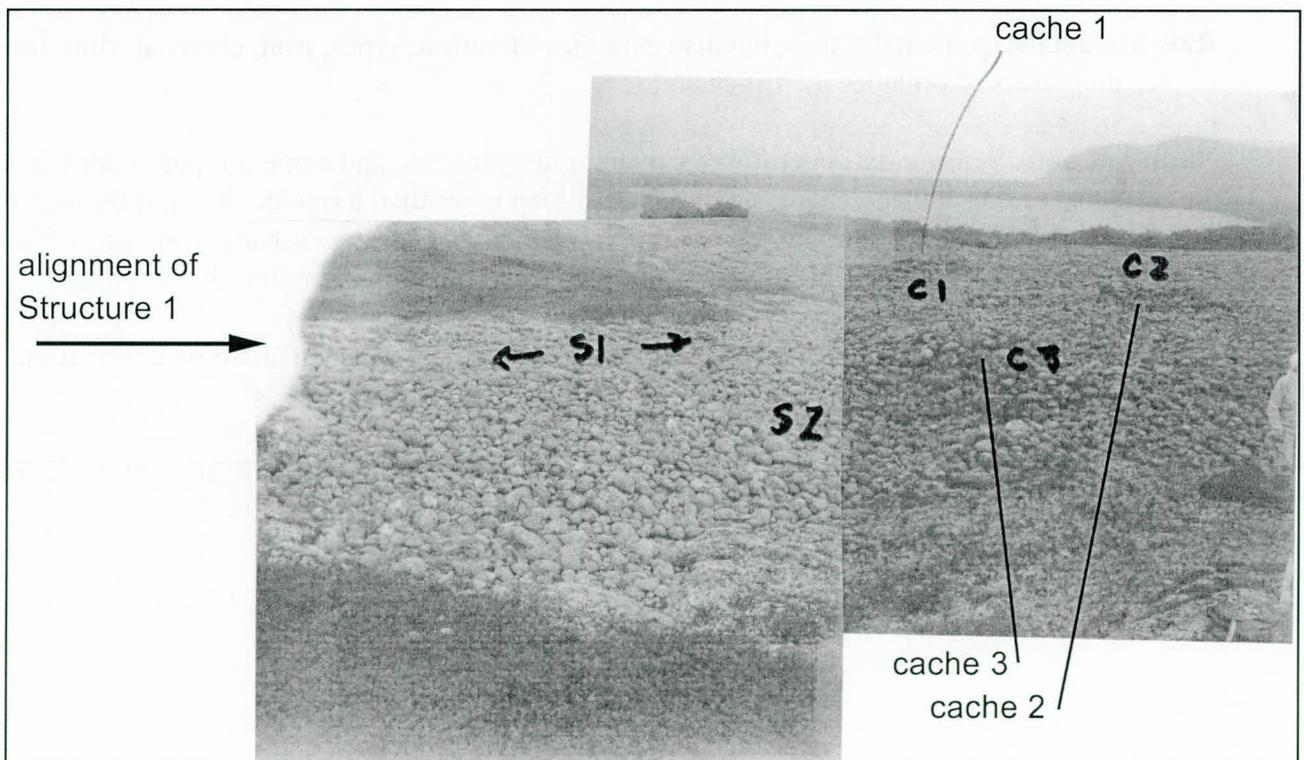


Fig. 7.24: Petit Mécatina 4 (EdBt-4), Structure 1 alignment and caches
view to south

Hare Harbor 1 (formerly Petit Mécatina 3) (EdBt-3)

Height A.S.L.: 0 to ca. 30ft. (Area 1 excav. at a.s.l. 30.37')

Lat./Long.: 50° 33.73N 59° 18.12W

Map Ref.: Tete à Baleine 12J/11

Culture: Basque

Tentative Dating: ca 1600

Site Type/ Seasonality: See 2001 notes. This year's work was to test several areas, try to identify oven and evidence of whaling, confirm/ establish the sites date etc.

Site datum was established on the rock ledge south of the site where most areas could be seen and plotted. Datum elevation was established by a point chiseled into the bedrock above the Area 1 excavation. See photos of this point and the bearing points used to calibrate the transit compass. Datum is 44.6' a.s.l. or 13.6m.

Description of Site: We began work by clearing some of the alder bushes from the central area of the site, and cutting grass from the two relatively level areas Area 1 and 2. We selected A1 for our major area to excavate because a TP there had uncovered some large iron spikes and because A2 was wetter. Three other areas were tested with 1x1m (T.P. 3,4) and a 2x2m (T.P.2). Ten 1x1m squares were excavated in Area 1.

Areal Extent of Site: Entire area, from shelter to south ledge and east end of A1 to the shore contains Basque materials

Raw Materials: principally tiles, but also ceramics of various types, iron, charcoal, flint, lead- but no preserved organics identified so far.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetations Cover: grassy, alders, and some juniper under the dry areas of the shelter. There is a drainage (a seep more than a rivulet channel) through the central area of the site into the cove. Large amounts of water cascade from the cliff during heavy rains and have beaten a drip line into the vegetation along the shelter edge.

Collection Procedures: Controlled excavation-piece-plotted except for small pieces of tiles.

Samples Taken: Yes

Potential for further work: Major site for sure and this season's tests show great promise for further work.

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

Remarks: Some of the unusual findings include (1) the lack (so far) of any good evidence for blubber ovens; (2) the extensive deposits of large iron spikes; (3) abundance of tiles; (4) presence of a variety of ceramic types; (5) finding a large fragment of a thick soapstone lamp; (6) lack of evidence for organics in the drip line 2x2 square; (7) possibility of a destroyed area under a major rockfall in the western end and along the shore, where I found a heavy tile deposit, and some ashy soils and tiles near shore where you expect the ovens to be located; (8) We also found a large hearth area in the south end of Area 1 and suggestions that the deposits continue up to the edge of the ledge, perhaps indicating a roof over the entire area from the ledge (used as a wall and support), out over Area 1—We surveyed other locations around Hare Harbor trying to find other areas used for the ovens without success, but found later sites and ovens (seal). But so far the coves south of Hare Harbor and one spot along Hare Harbor's south shore were not checked.

Photos: black and white: lots of 35mm /Polaroid

Color slides: plenty of 35mm and video

Surveyed by: Pitsiulak team

Date: 15 days in early-mid August 2002



Fig. 7.25: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), site view to northwest

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued



Fig. 7.26: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), site sketch map

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

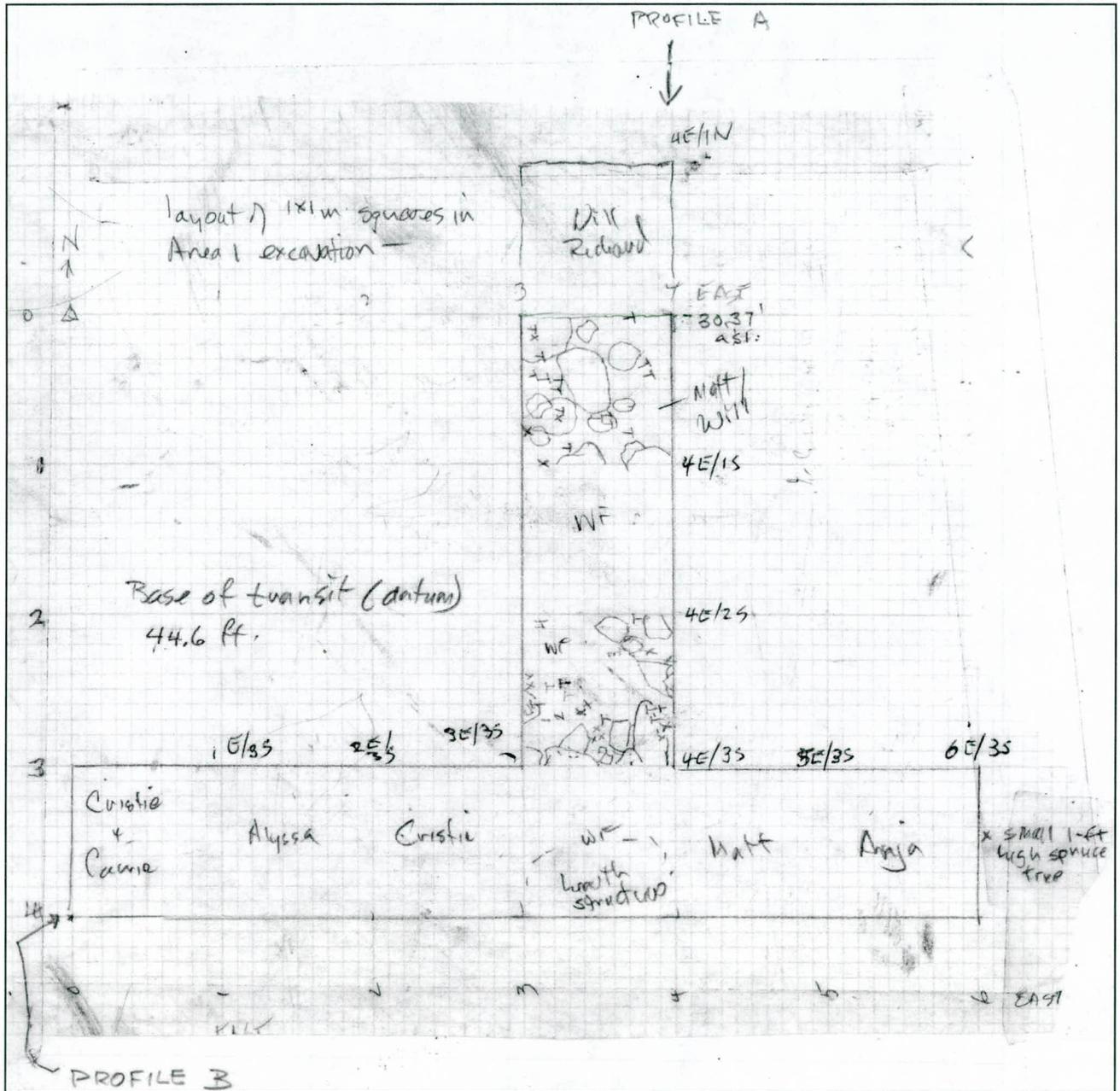


Fig. 7.27: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, excavation sketch map

These trenches were back-filled with a blue plastic tarp at the base of the refill earth to show the limit of our 2002 work and the point of new future work and to facilitate re-digging out. . .

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

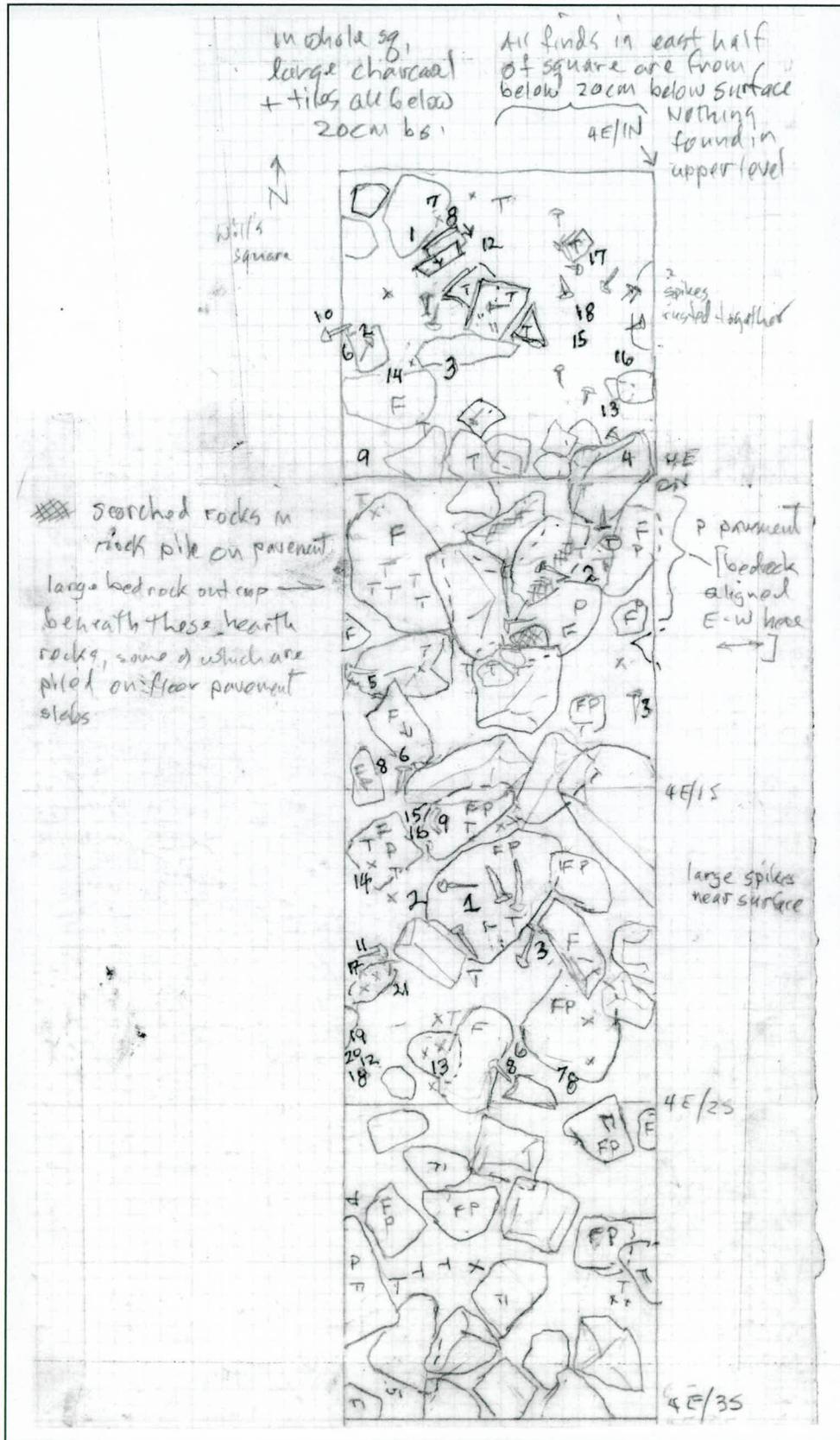


Fig. 7.29: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, excavation N-S units

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

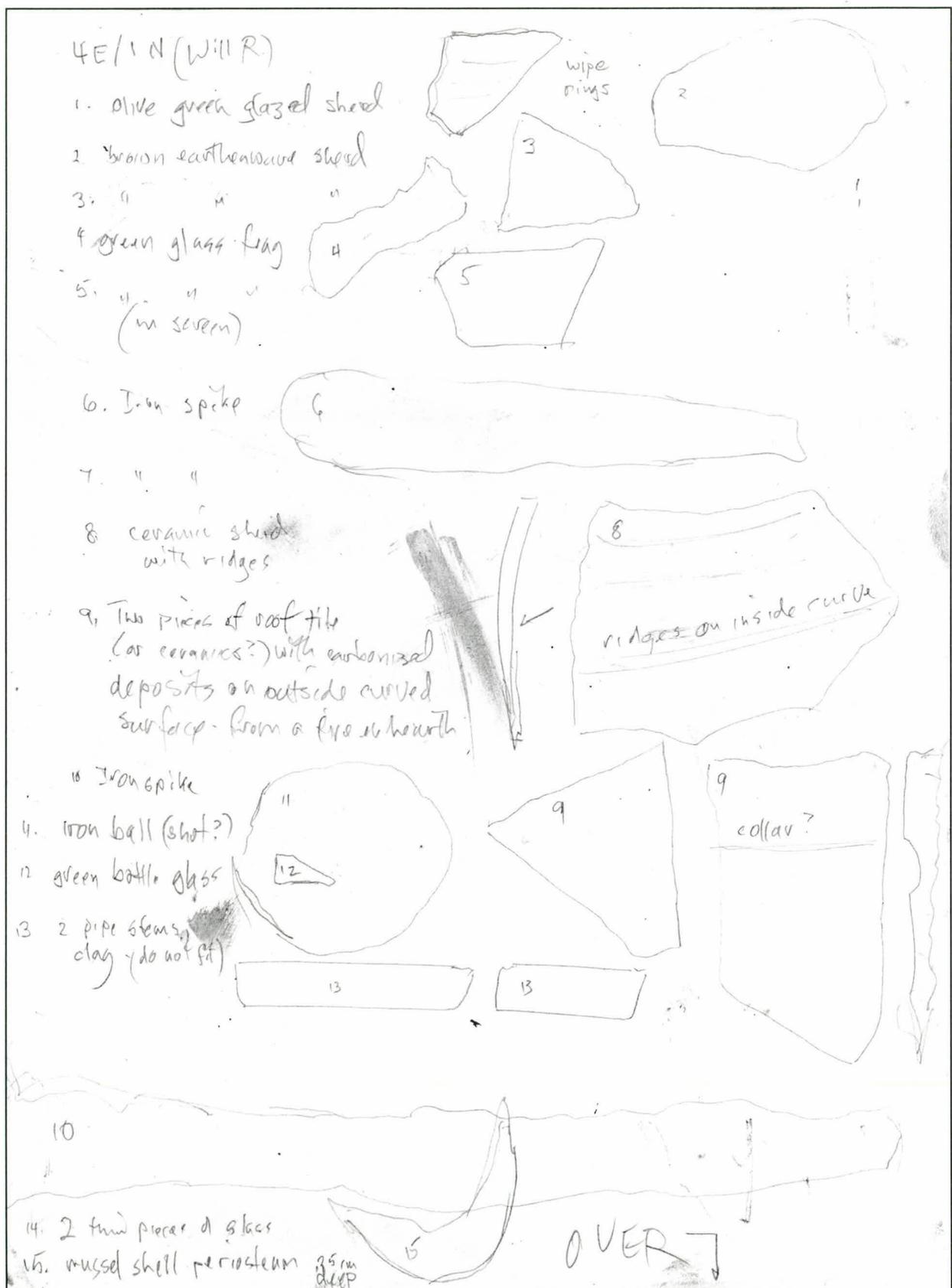


Fig. 7.30: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/1N artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

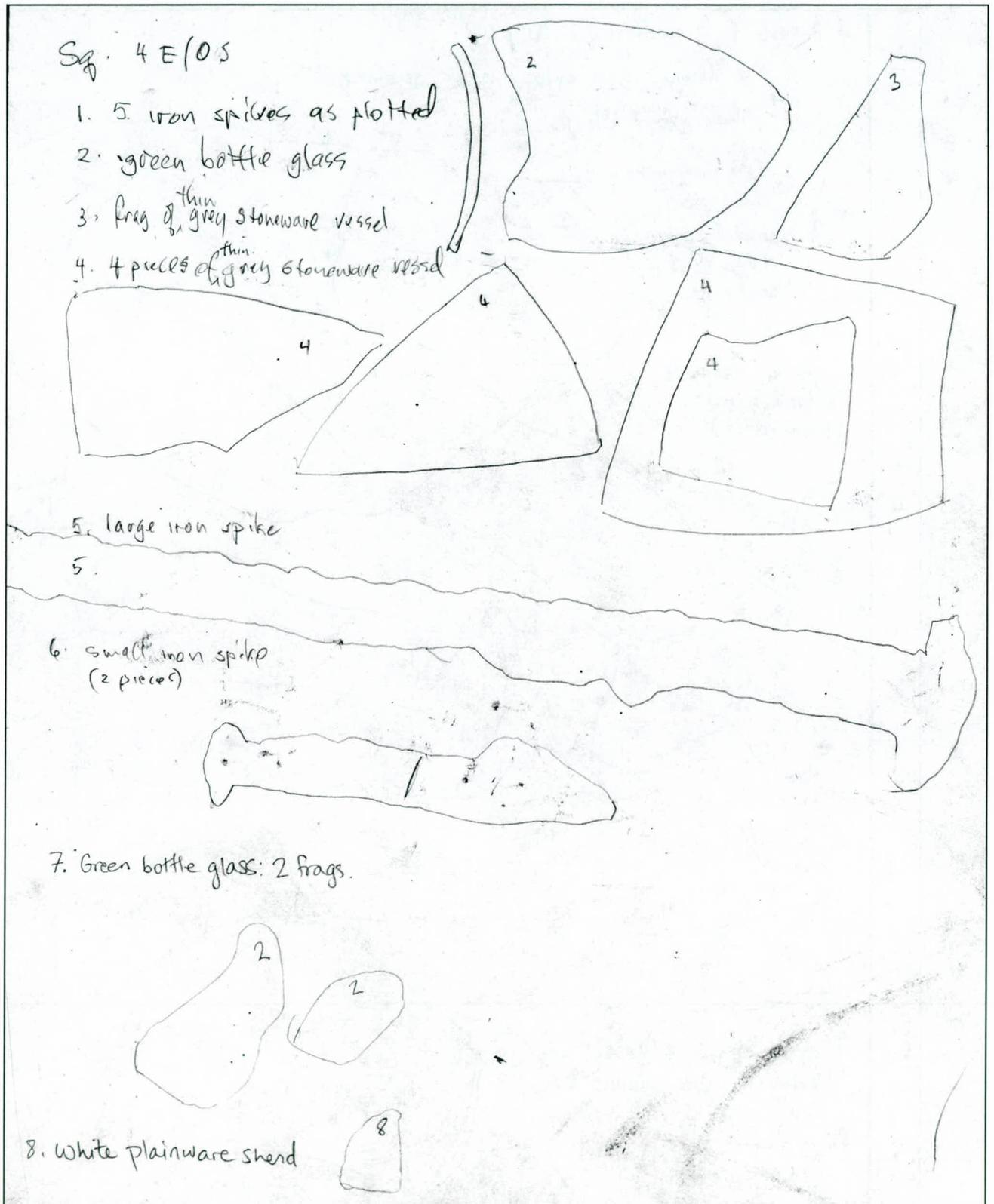


Fig. 7.31: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/OS artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

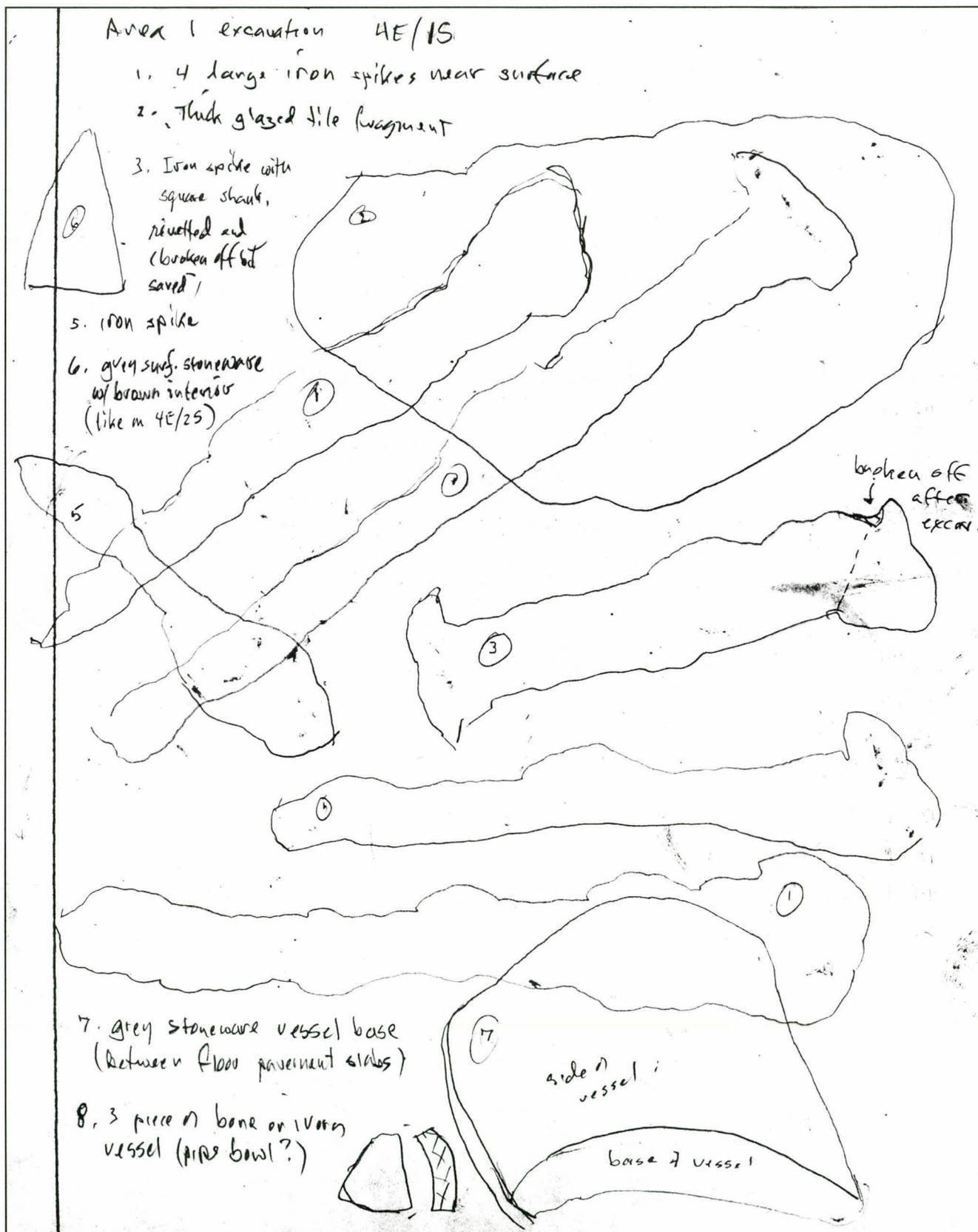


Fig. 7.32: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/15 artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

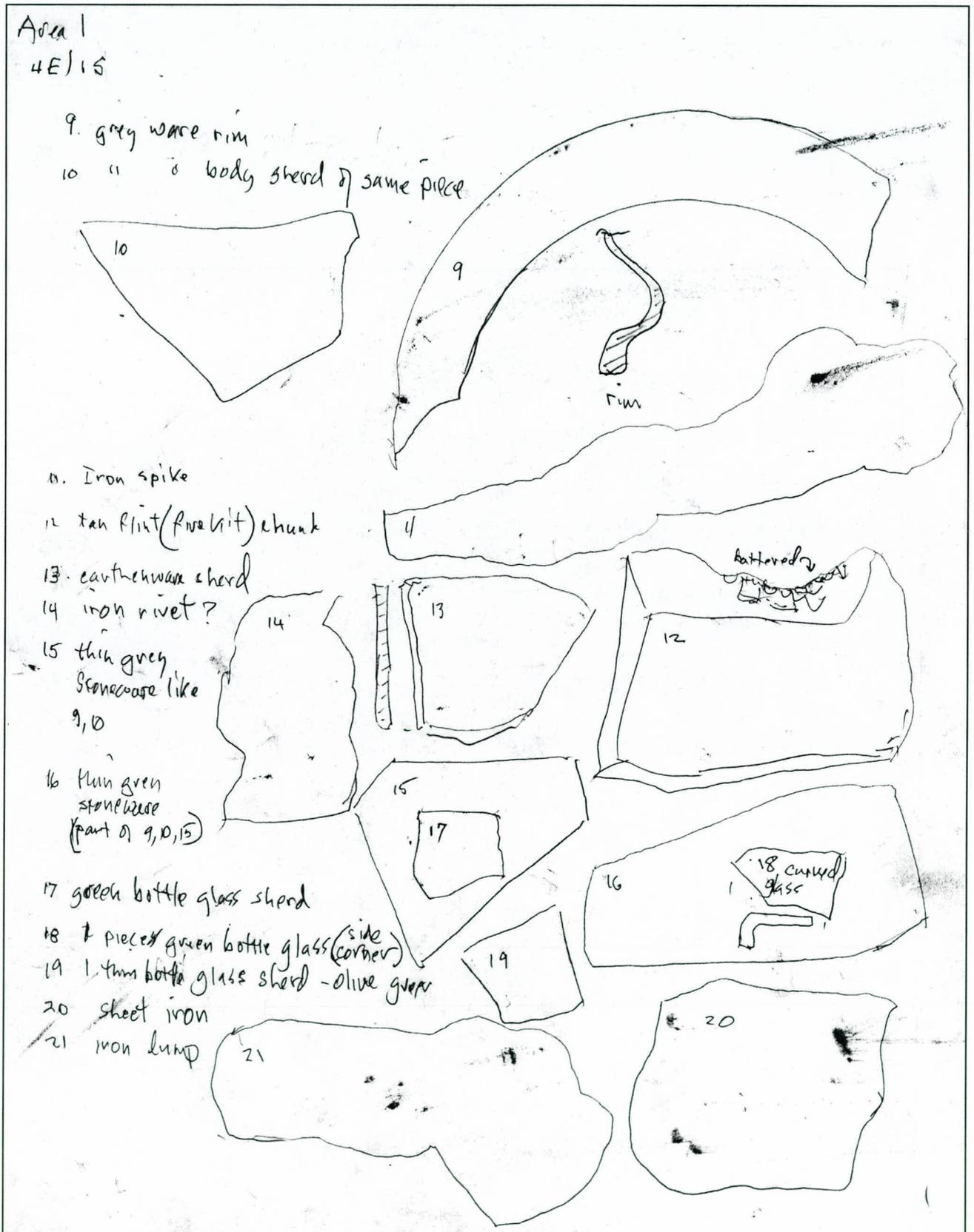


Fig. 7.33: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/15 artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

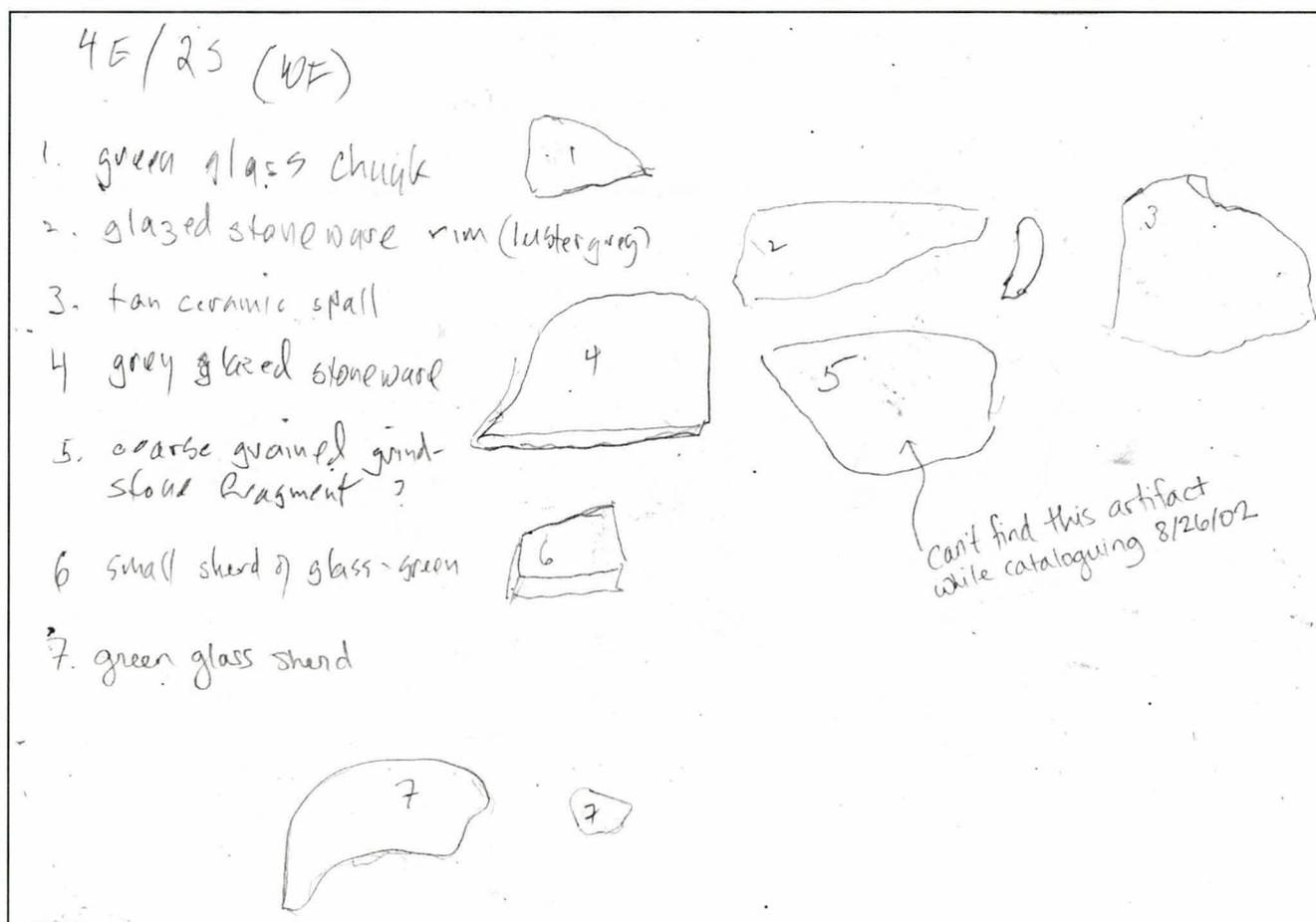


Fig. 7.34: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/2S artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

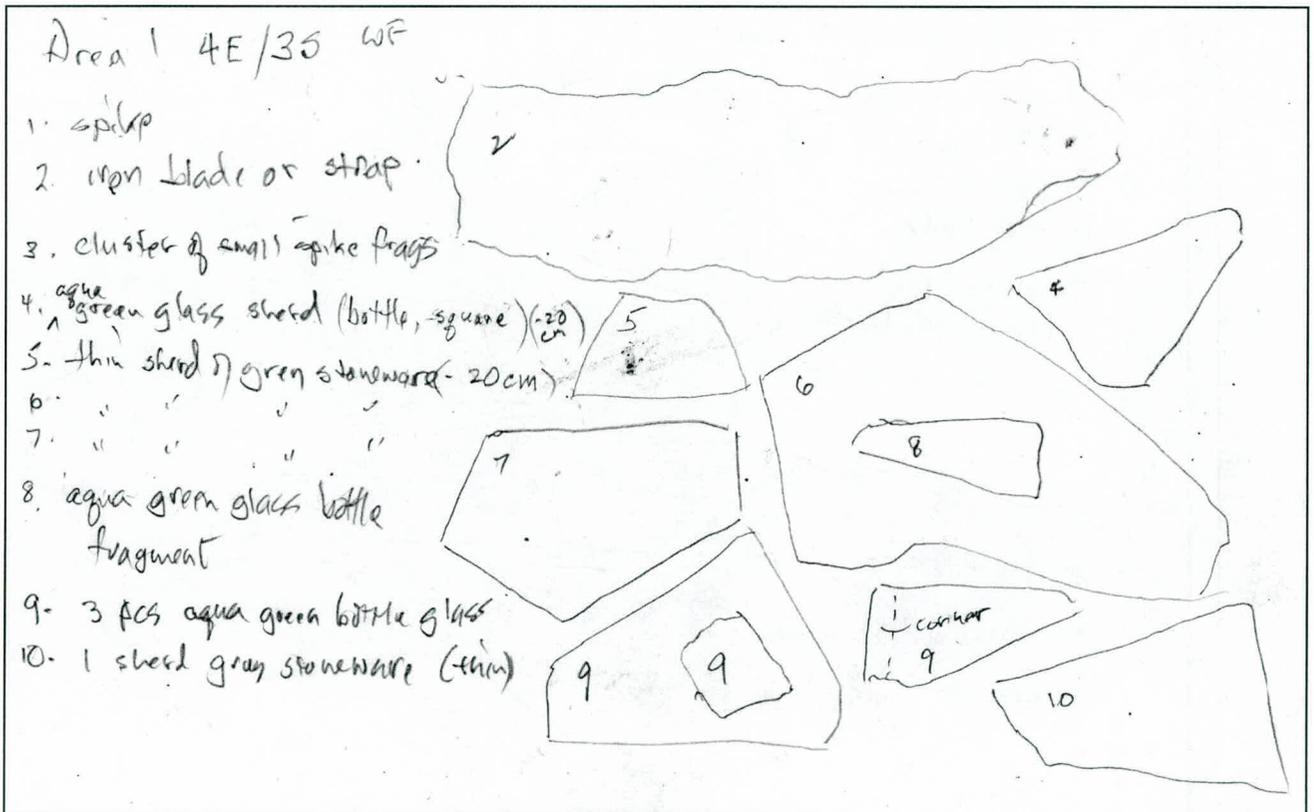


Fig. 7.35: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/3S artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

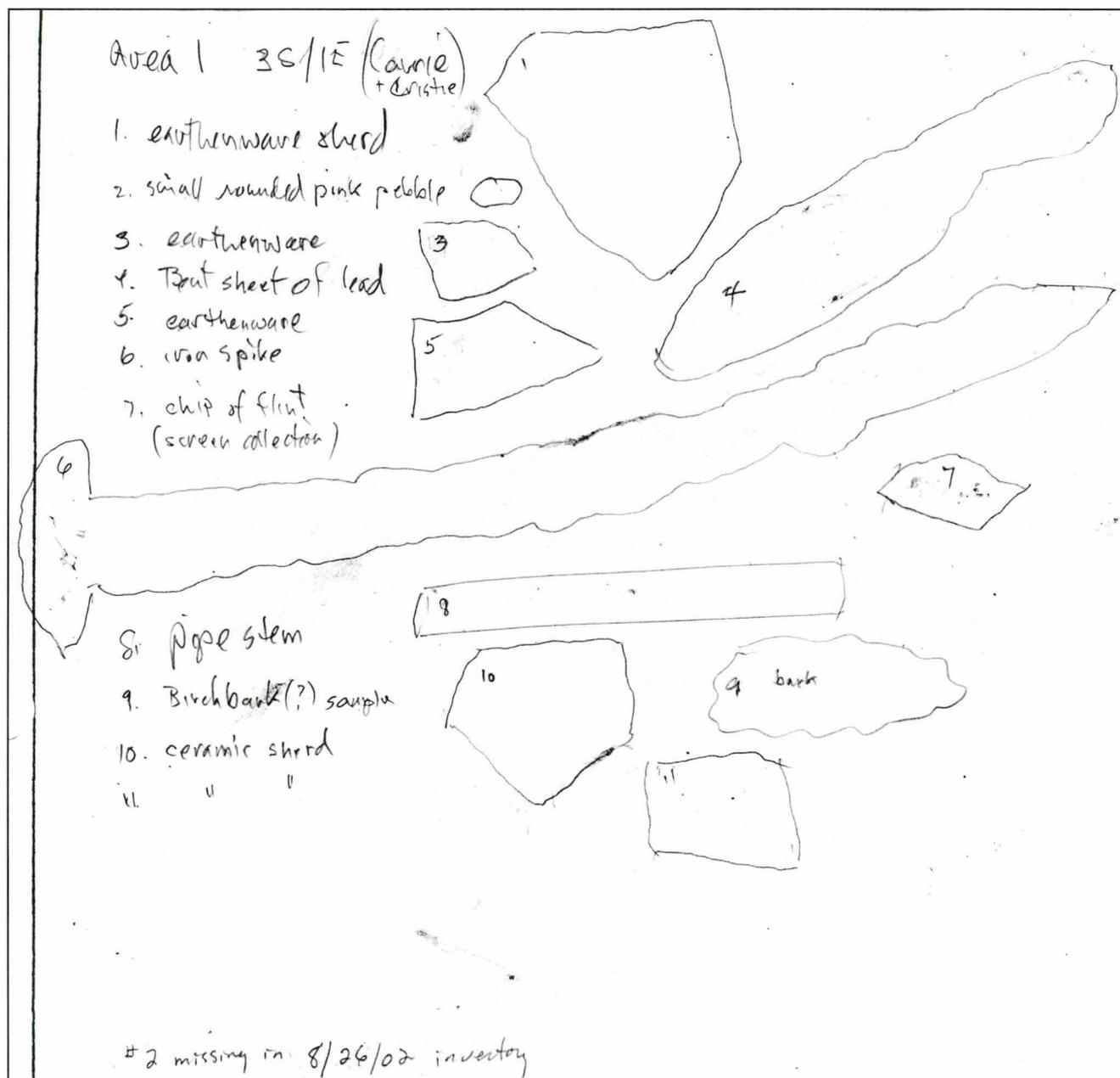


Fig. 7.36: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 1E/3S artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

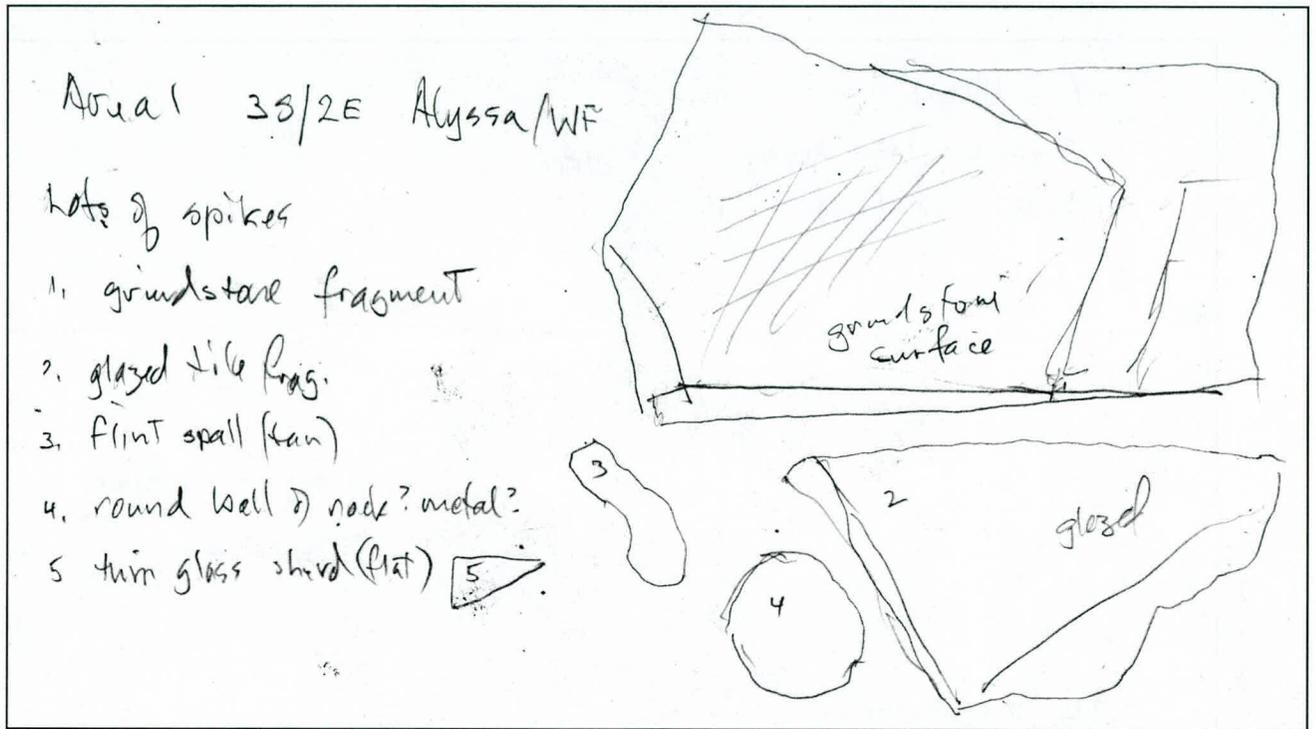


Fig. 7.37: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 2E/3S artifact outlines

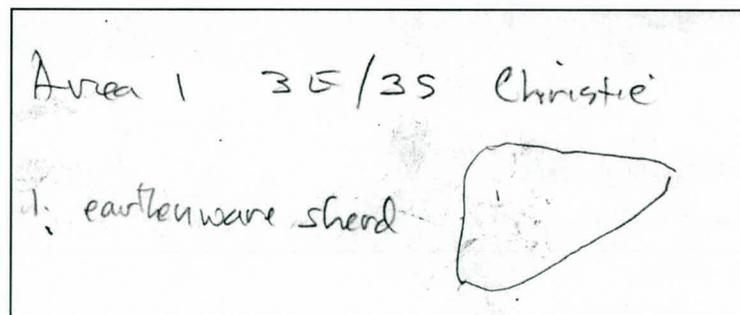


Fig. 7.38: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 3E/3S artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

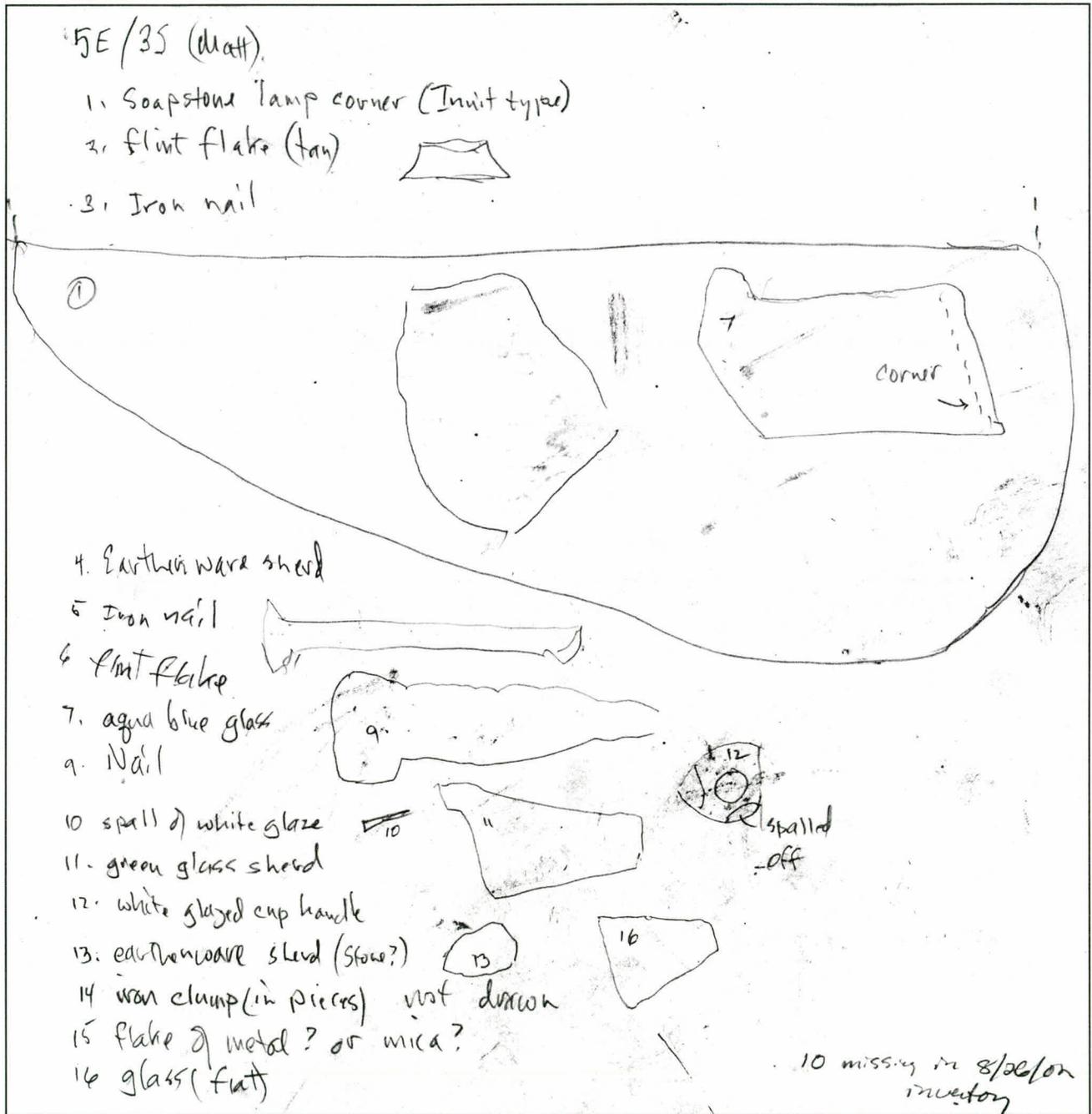


Fig. 7.39: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 5E/3S artifact outlines

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

DATUM POINTS



Fig. 7.40: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), datum and boulder marking N point



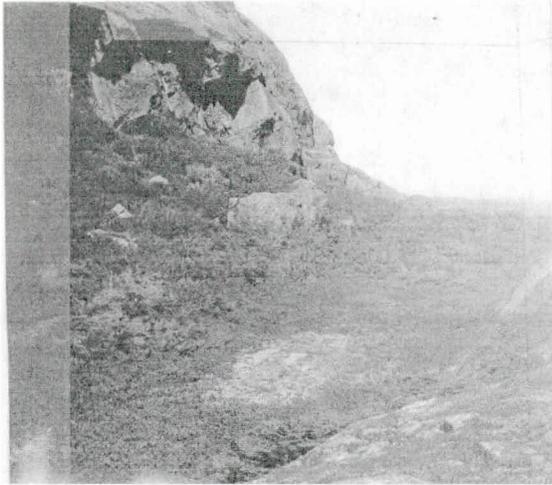
Fig. 7.41: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), MG pointing to carved 'X' marking N point for the transit



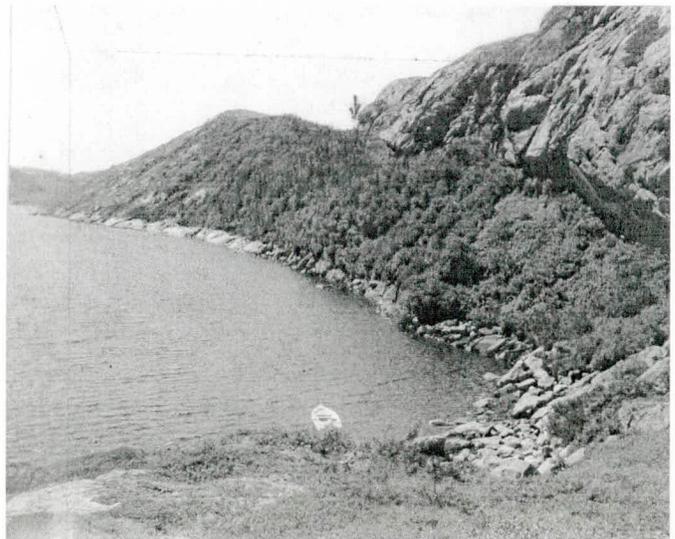
Fig. 7.42: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), chiseled point in center of 3 cairns marking the datum

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

FIXED POINTS



*Fig. 7.43: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3),
transit fixed point 1
(top left corner of rectangular boulder),
view to NE*



*Fig. 7.44: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), transit fixed point 2,
view to west*



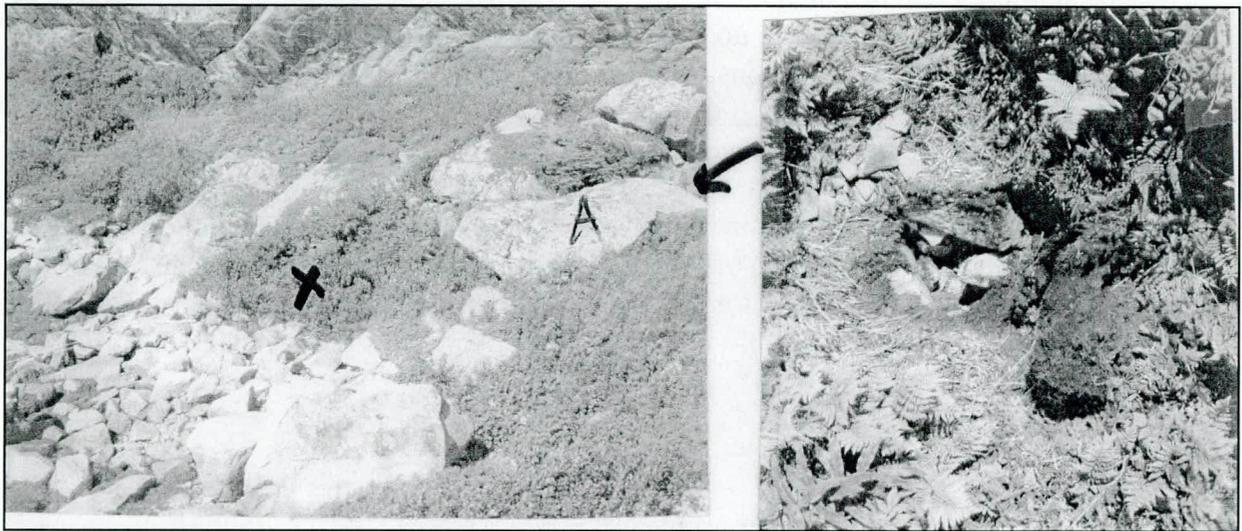
*Fig. 7.45: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3),
transit fixed point 3, view to south*

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

Rockfall Area

The western margin of the site is marked by a major rockfall that covers hillslope from the edge of the cliff to the water's edge. It may not have occurred all at once, but the majority probably did. Tiles are found eroding from the bank below the fall, into the water, and I found many tiles in a test in the center of the fall and some of these were edged under rocks as though caught in the fall itself. Some were burned tiles, but none were found with blubber encrustation. Possibly some of this area was used as a dump, but if so some rocks were dumped also—unlikely. Shovel tests in the alders along the shore blow the rocks produced tile and ashy soil.

'X' marks the spot.



*Fig. 7.46: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), rockfall area,
view to west*

Rockfall area of site (west) detail of tile test comes from the area shown by the arrow north of rock 'A'

Tiles among and under rocks in hollow between major rock blocks

If this fall occurred during the site occupation it might have resulted in abandonment if it destroyed the ovens (or other features).

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

Test Pit 2

This square began as a 1x1m T.P. in 2001 (NW corner of the 2x2) and was expanded in 2002 into a 2x2m unit. Started by Carrie, Cristie, Anja and Alyssa, it was finished by Alyssa. The culture layer was fairly thin, ca. 10cm, and rested on gravelly sand eroded from the shelter roof or cliff face. No organic remains found and not much except tiles and nails/spikes, and not many of them.

No special interest can be noted in the distribution of finds or rocks, and no evidence of structures or hearths. Considerable amounts of charcoal were found. It did not appear that following the culture level up into the more dry deposits would be productive but this probably should be done somewhere across the drip line. The latter crossed the southern half of this unit. The question of why there are cultural materials at all is an interesting one—whether Basques used the shelter for making tile-covered structures or bad weather facilities. There is quite a bit of dry shelter available if perched floors were constructed inside the dripline.



Fig. 7.47: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Test Pit 2, view to east (dotted line marks dripline)

Test Pit 3 (Carrie Swan)

This square was planned to sample the northern rim of the bank for midden or other info, presence of features etc. The square produced thin deposits of Basque materials amidst blocky rocks in the culture level but no consistent pavement and seems mostly a scatter of materials/ activities. Somewhere in the bank there must be a stairway to easily climb this steep slope, and often muddy. . .



Fig. 7.48: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Test Pit 3, view to west

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

Test Pit 4 (Anja Herzog)

We excavated a 1x1m square at the upper part of the southern bank above the shore to see if there were midden deposits or other aspects of this area of the site. Most of the rocks in the culture layer were blocky, though one slab was present. What was most interesting was the variety of ceramics, which included faience and some bright floral patterns, a ribbed strap handle. Anja can complete the description; but some important features are the abundance of large charcoal chunks (sampled).



Fig. 7.49: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Test Pit 4, 2nd level rocks, view to southeast

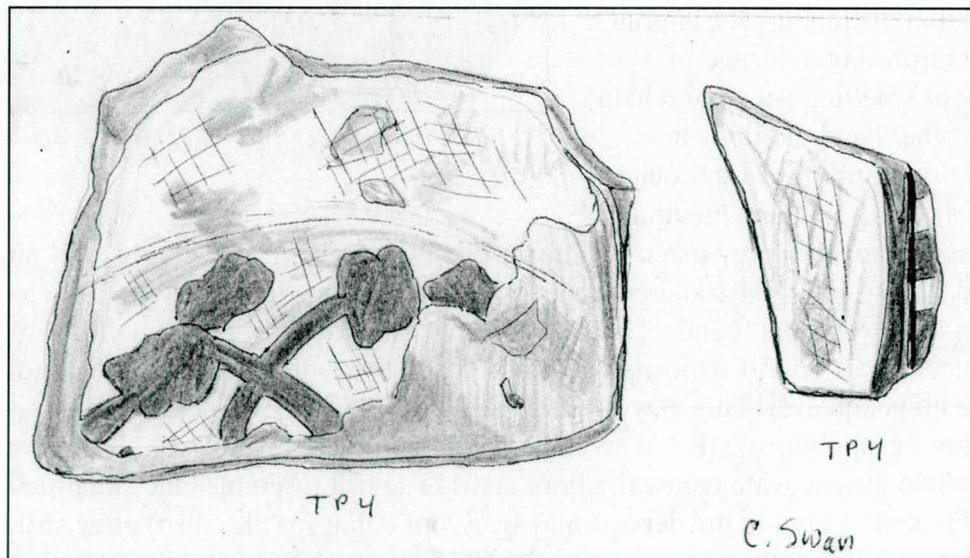


Fig. 7.50: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Test Pit 4 ceramics (illus. by C. Swan)

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

Area 1

A test pit in 4E/1N revealing large iron spikes prompted us to excavate this area. We had time only to dig a N-S and E-W trench to the floor level in the core area of the structure. In the southern and northern squares of the E-W trench we reached sterile bedrock or beach deposits. Time was not available to remove and dig beneath the floor slabs, or the large hearth feature that appeared at 3S/4E. In the pit in the center of that feature we found glass and iron and ceramics 30cm below ground surface. That feature seems to extend south toward the ledge outcrop 2-3 meters. Most of the area between 0N and 3S is paved with thick irregular slabs with a few blocky rocks on top with not much pattern. However there is a small hearth complex in 0N/4E (north) with charred rocks and oil-encrusted stains that suggest an oil lamp was set in their midst. A portion of an oil lamp of soapstone was recovered from 3S/5E, probably a triangular Basque style lamp(?) but with some Neo-Eskimo features. This could be a cultural transfer if the Basque did not already use such devices of soapstone. There did not seem to be much pattern in the distribution of nails, but the larger spikes were mostly in the northern squares. The densest concentration of tiles was an apparent tile/charcoal dump in 6E/3S, in which tile and charcoal occurred in distinct layers, alternating. No iron slag evidence of forging or smelting was found here.

On the other hand the finds included thin drinking glass (goblet) and a variety of thin and medium thickness stoneware (grey exterior). Some other ceramic types occurred also, suggesting a residential and simply and industrial operation. No wood or bone tools survived, but a chunk of what appears to be wax was found. The northern-most square (Will's) had no floor rocks at the level of the other squares, but its deposits continued down nearly to bedrock 20cm or so lower than the floor level in other squares. This may be a structure wall, but the present data suggest the entire area was a work or occupation site that at some point had part of its area paved to dry it out. This will be tested when we excavate below the floor slabs to see if it resembles the situation in the 1N/4E square. The large spikes high in the deposit may be a roof collapse (tiles also) after abandonment—their absence in lower levels may result from renovation of roof and structure in which iron and tiles are salvaged and reused. The distribution of floor pavement will also be interesting in identifying the structure function and area.

When it rained heavily torrents of water streamed down through this area of the site—so water must have been a consideration.



Fig. 7.51: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, view to northwest

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

4E/1N (Will Richard)

We extended the trench north to 4E/1N to use what happened with the hearth evidence found in the north half of 4E/0N, where we had found blubber stains on some rocks resting on the slab pavement. Some of the upper level rocks in southern part of 4E/1N also had charred blubber stains/residues, but there was no formal hearth. Perhaps a small temporary hearth or a place that had seen use of the soapstone lamp found in 5E/3S. There were very few finds in the upper levels in the north half of the unit—while lots of stuff was present in the southern half.

There was no pavement beyond the hearth to the north, however the lower area contained a tile-lined hearth (burned tiles set on incline—see photo above), but the lower level of the east side had iron, tiles etc, even a lamp of wax-like material (a candle?).

This black earth (char-stained) level rested on a sterile humified peat level at -30cm below surface that rested on bedrock. There did not seem to be a well-defined wall in this edge of the site. Cultural materials continue north of this square also. . .



Fig. 7.52: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/1N, west wall hearth

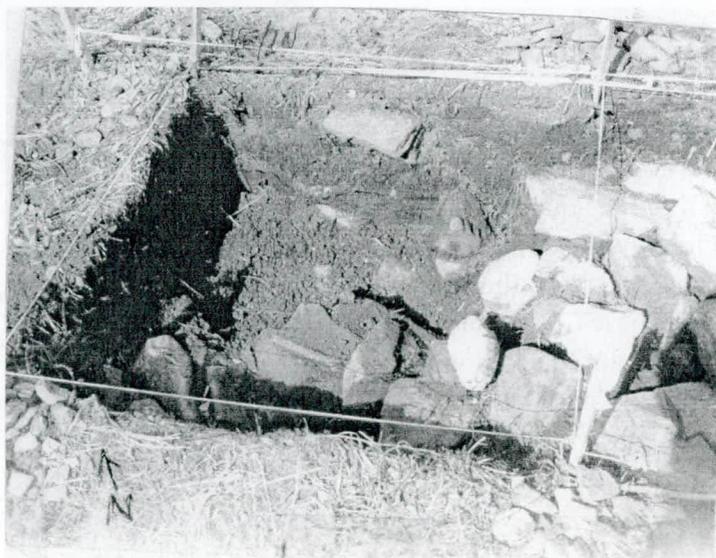


Fig. 7.53: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/1N

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

4E/0N

Matt began digging this unit before starting the site map, and it was finished by Will Richard. The large blocky rocks were resting on floor slabs. Charred blubber stains marked 4 or 5 of the rocks in the northern part of the square and one had a crescent shape like it had been next to a blubber lamp. Some slabs in NW corner were put in to level up the floor where some rocks jutted through from below. Good pavement slabs in the southern half of the unit. The origin of the large rocks on the floor is not clear—roof fall seems unlikely and they are not in any arrangement or having burned surfaces or spalled/ cracked appearance, from a fire. Possibly they were part of a cover, holding down canvas or some other material laid down to cover the site when people left for the winter.

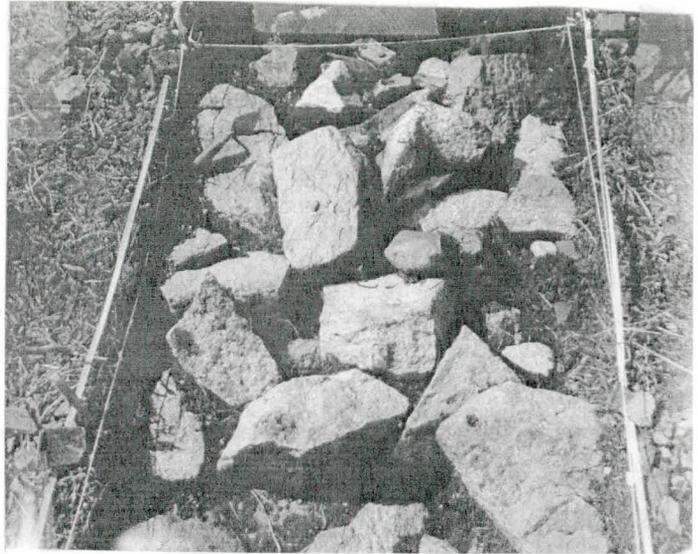


Fig. 7.54: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 4E/0N

4E/3S

This unit has the northern part of a circular hearth feature in its southern half, with a pit in the center of the south wall. Fire altered rock, crumbling in NE corner. I could not dig much of the square because we need to keep this feature intact until the rest of the hearth can be exposed in the future. Artifacts found at the base of the hearth pit (though its bottom was not reached when we had to cease work this year).



Fig. 7.55: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 5E/3S, hearth (north half), view to west

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), continued

5E/3S

Large 'hearth-looking' rocks dominate, and a white crumbly rock/ sand deposit was found below the upper cultural level in the N. half of the square- fire burned rock, decayed, or a separate purposeful deposit is not yet known. This deposit had no artifacts in it and extended into 6E/3S.

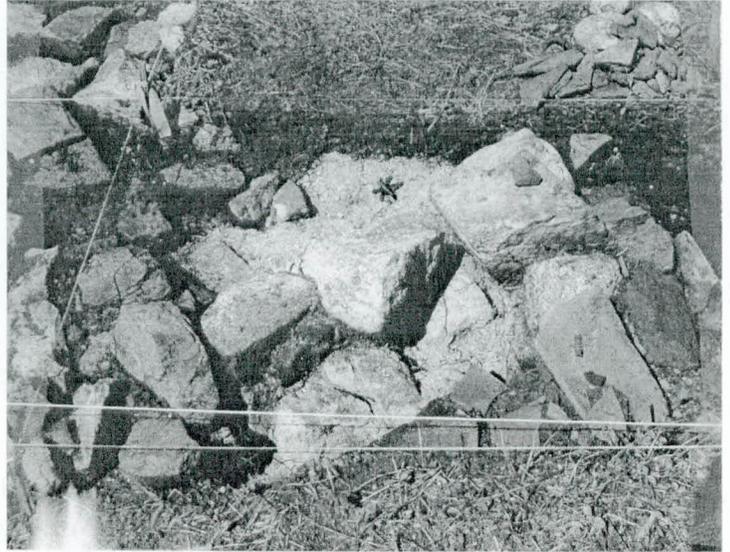


Fig. 7.56: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 5E/3S, white bleached sand, view to west

6E/3S (Anja)

Upper level had a pavement of small fragments of tile just under the sod broken into 3-5cm pieces and level as though prepared on purpose for filling, leveling up the ground. Beneath were alternating levels of charcoal and tile, perhaps representing dumping episodes. Below was black midden earth and in the NE corner a dump of mussel shells (B) 20x30cm and 4cm deep. The white sand/ gravel was present in the SW area beneath the tile level. Very few artifacts other than tiles. It seems that the rocks in 5E/3S are related to the hearth in 4E, the grey sand deposit also. The 6E square seems outside the general activity area by absence of non-tile ceramics and iron.



Fig. 7.57: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, 6E/3S, view to north



Fig. 7.58: Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Area 1, A: tile fragment floor, view to east

Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5)

Height A.S.L.: 3-5m a.s.l. (GPS- 32ft a.s.l. NW corner of house)

Lat/Long: 50° 34' 20.6"N 59° 18' 00.8"W

Map Ref.: 12J/11

Culture: European

Tentative Dating: 18th c.?

Site Type/ Seasonality: Stone house foundation and oven; more recent 20thc occupations.

Site Location: On the shoreside opposite small islands about 1km north of the narrows of Hare (Petit Mécatina) Harbor, south of the inner end of the narrow "finger" harbor with a large waterfall (this is probably Daniel Harbor proper).

Description of Site: The site occupies a small declivity with a tiny brook running along its south wall. On the low ridge to the north is a square field stone rock and mortar foundation built into the ledge, which forms its western wall. Built walls comprise three sides made with squared up local rock lightly mortared. There is a 1.5meter pit inside the foundation that is filled with broken-down wall fragments and water. A well square-up door is found in the middle of the north wall. Test pits of 60cm by 60cm were excavated a few meters north and south of the house. A mounded-up structure was found in the lower part of the site, having at least one straight field stone wall (south side) and is about 4 meters across; wall breakdown also evident.

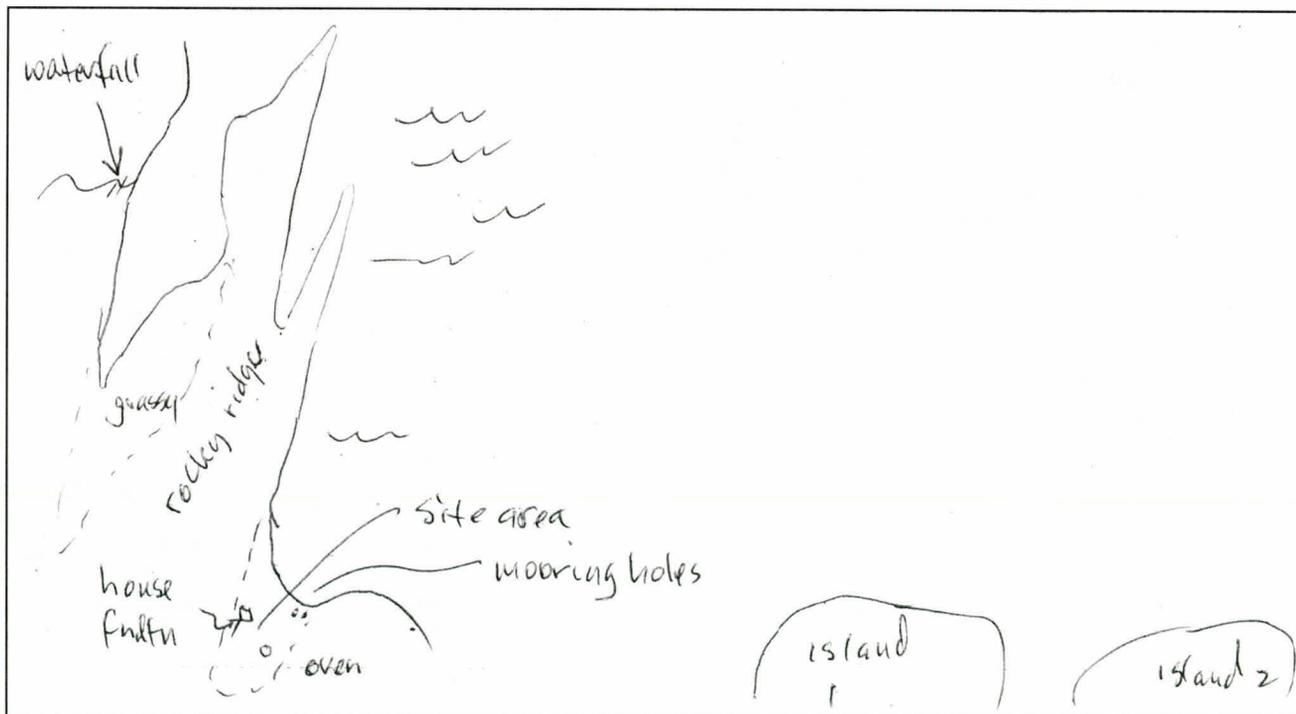


Fig. 7.59: Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), site location map

Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), continued

Raw Materials: brick fragments (tiny lumps only), ceramics, pipe stem, nails, charred blubber.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: Heavy growth of currents, gooseberry and grass.

Several 20thc. House and shed remains are still clearly seen in the lower part of the site area.

Areal Extent: 50x100 meters

Collection Procedure: 4 testpits excavated: two outside the stone house and 2 at the oven. See diagram

Samples Taken: Small collections from each test pit. Sampled the brick and the mortar also. Not a huge amount of iron.

Potential for Further Work: Our collection may not be sufficient to establish a good dating, but the site would be interesting to excavate to establish the nature of an 18th c. oil processing site in this region. There is good bone preservation, which shows mostly seals in our samples, but a bit of whale bone was also found. The iron found was mostly small forged nails—no large spikes, and a band, perhaps a barrel hoop. At shoreside there are at least two sets of 1-1.5 inch diameter holes bored in the rocks with remnants of iron spikes in them—for boat mooring.

Photos: B&W Polaroid; color 35mm slides and video snapshot

Surveyed by: Pitsiulak crew

Date: Aug. 9, 2002



Fig. 7.60: Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), site overview, view to north

Site overview with stone house foundation at the left and oven/hearth mound off photo to right. Mooring bolt holes with iron rod remnants at shoreside- modern ones (including a cemented block) to north and old ones in the stream exit boulders.

Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), continued



Fig. 7.61: Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), house foundation, view to northeast

House foundation with door in north wall. Field stones with some trimmed sides fixed with thin mortar.

Entryway in the north wall of the stone house, showing the nicely squared-up rocks.



Fig. 7.62: Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), house entryway, view to east

Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), continued

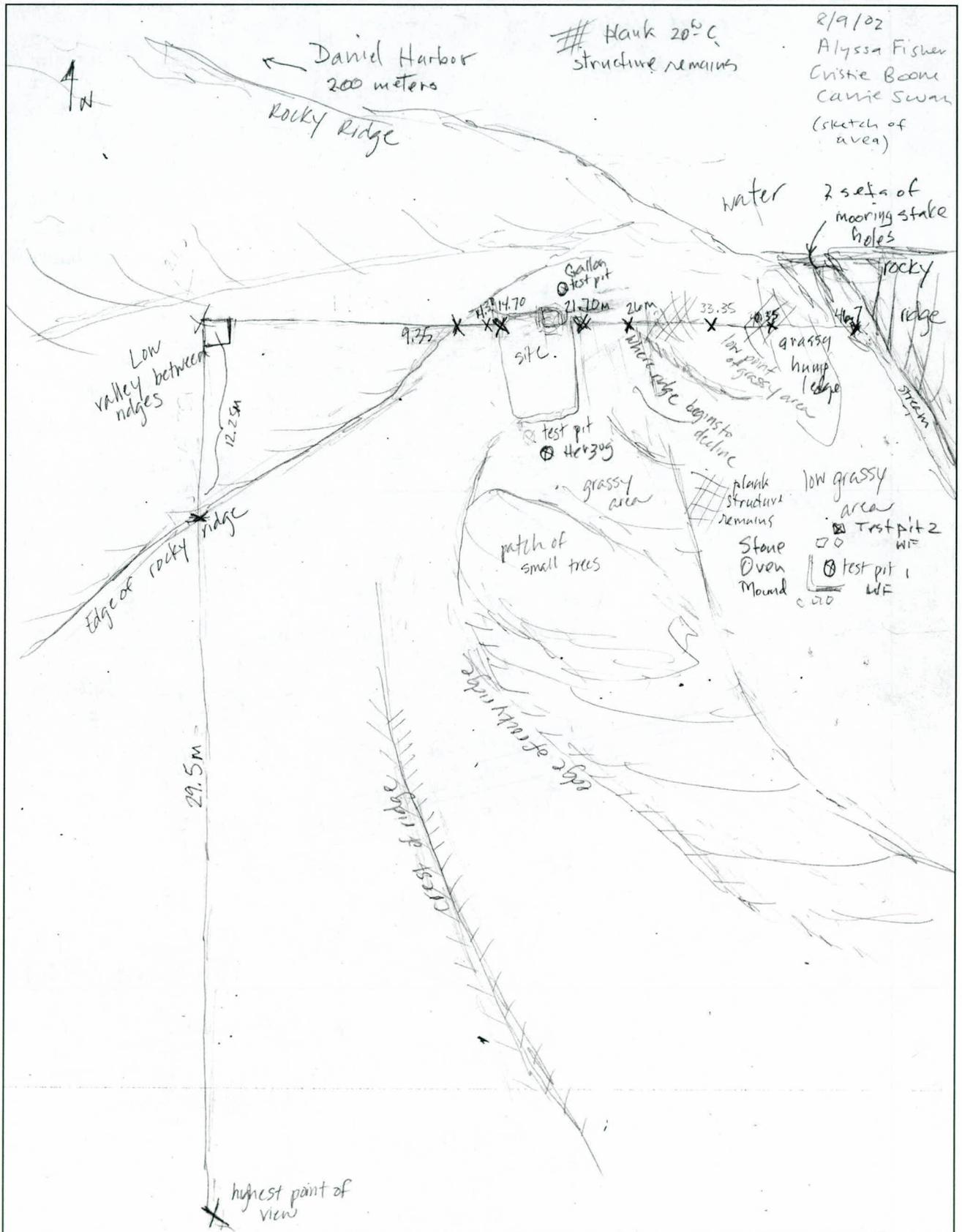


Fig. 7.63: Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), site map

Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), continued

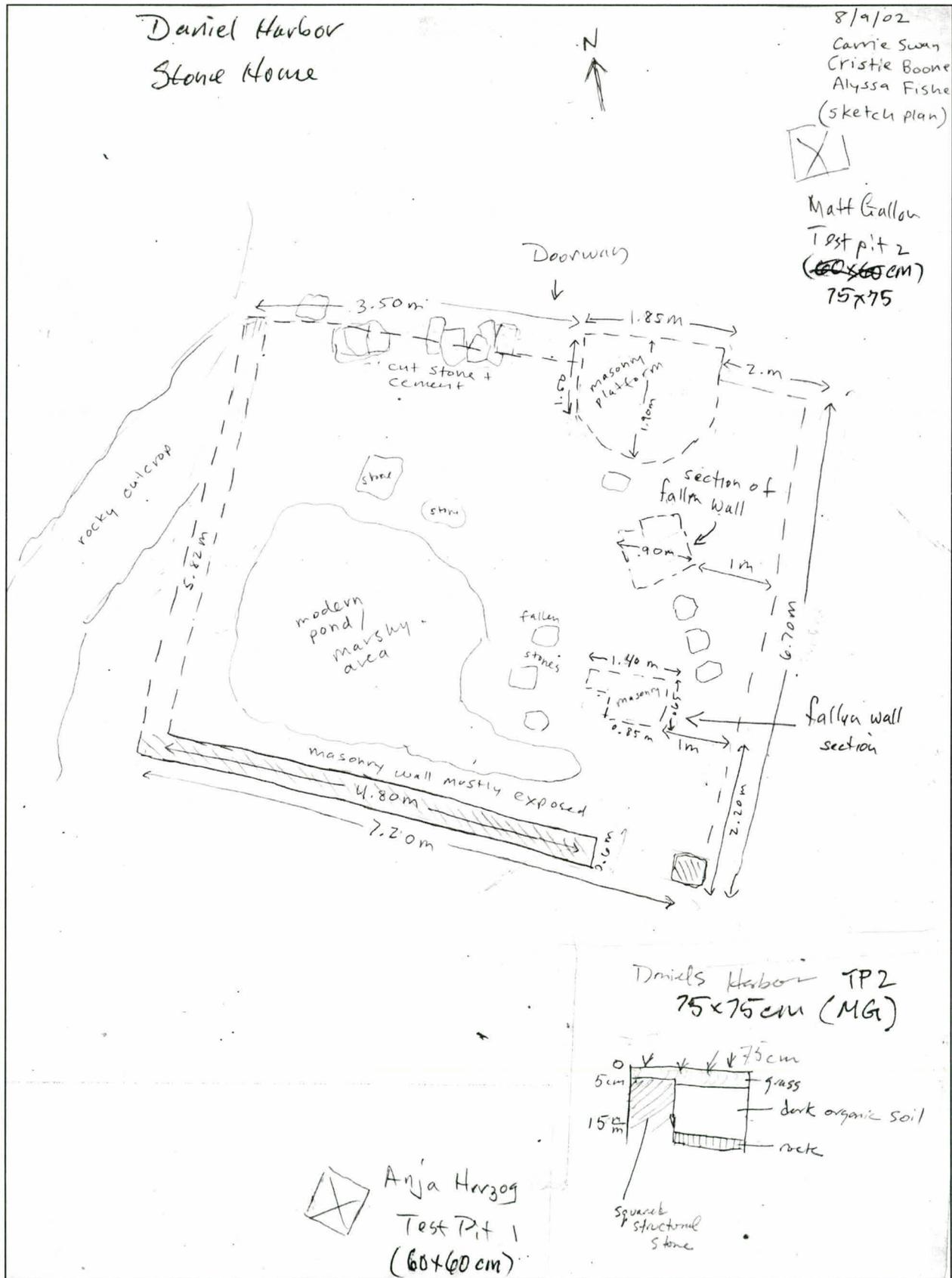


Fig. 7.64: Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), stone house map

Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), continued

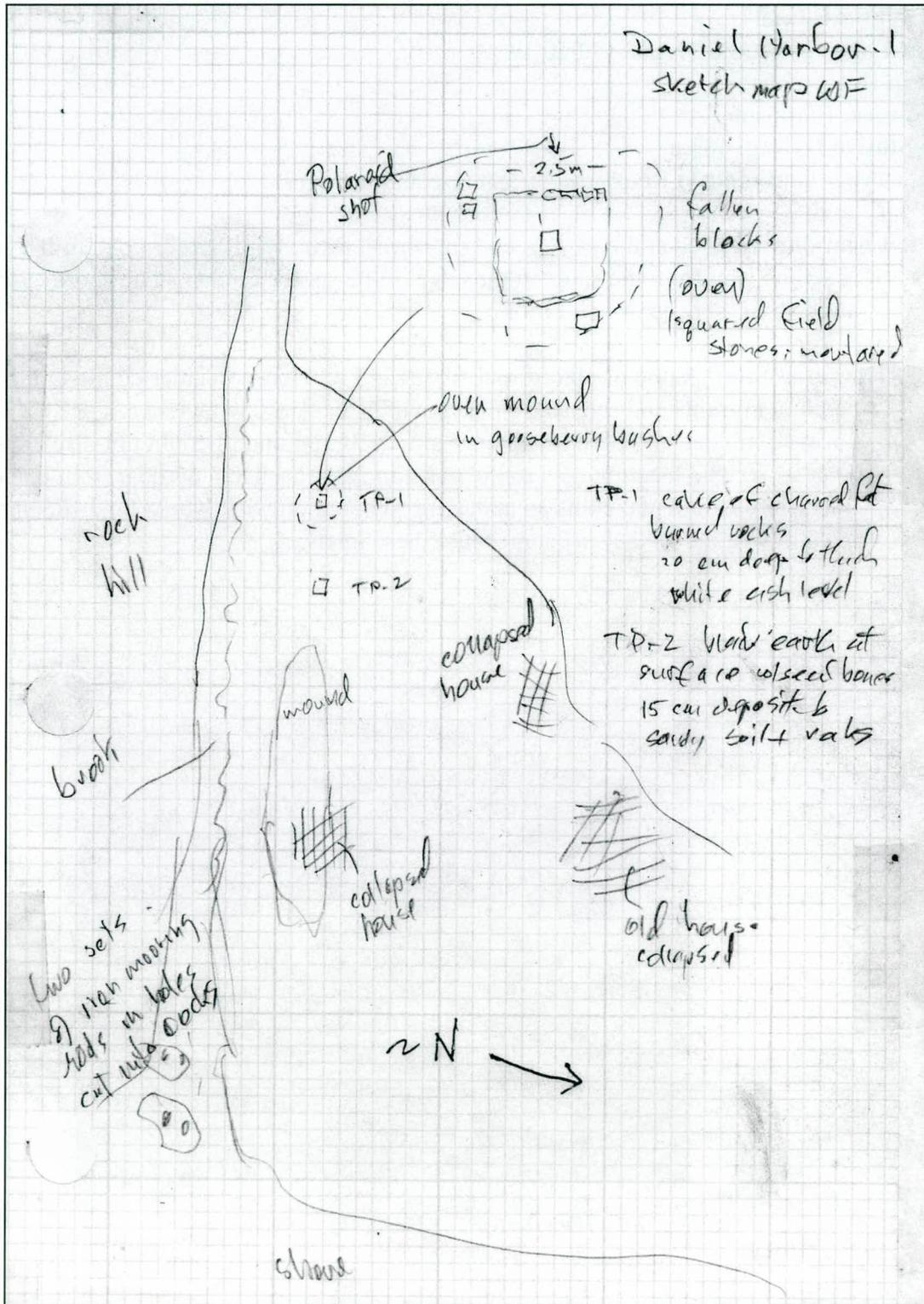


Fig. 7.65: Daniel's Harbor (EdBt-5), sketch map

Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6)

Height A.S.L.: 31ft.

Lat/Long: 50° 33.85'N 59° 17.070'W

Map Ref.: 12J/11

Culture: European

Tentative Dating: 18th c.

Site Type/ Seasonality: Rock structure, house and midden.

Site Location: Located at the eastern end (northeast actually) of eastern end of the small pond that is set in away from the shore at the edge of the spruce thicket. The shore is about 75 meters away to SE across a small brook.

Description of Site: A pile of placed rock about 2x8 feet long first alerted me to this site, then the patch of currents and squash berries down the bank a few meters to the SE. The vegetation covers a midden and perhaps a house site itself, although I could not discern this in my first brief visit. The location next to the pond and approachable by boat from one of the narrow inlets here would make this an appealing site, but one that would be difficult to access except in calm weather as the surf surges into these inlets.



*Fig. 7.66: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), site overview,
view to southeast*

Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), continued

Areal Extent: 20x20 meters

Raw Materials: European ceramics, iron etc.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: 'Disturbed' vegetation: grass, berries etc. in the midst of a tundra and spruce setting.

Collection Procedure: one small shovel test in the middle of the midden patch. I did not attempt to see how thick the deposit was.

Samples Taken: Yes. Ceramics of various types, pipe stems and bowls, glass.

Potential for Further Work: Excellent single-component site with good excavation potential. Rich deposit of artifacts.

Remarks: This was a very interesting surprise when I was really hunting for Basque ovens and related sites. The site is peculiar for its rich midden—which seems to be packed with pipe bowls (whole!) and stems, transfer print ceramics etc. and its location in a secluded area by exposed outer coast location where you might not be able to land a boat in anything but calm weather. The rock structure above the site is also interesting as it did not immediately seem to be a house foundation.

Photos: no camera brought on first visit

Surveyed by: W. Fitzhugh

Date: 8/11/02

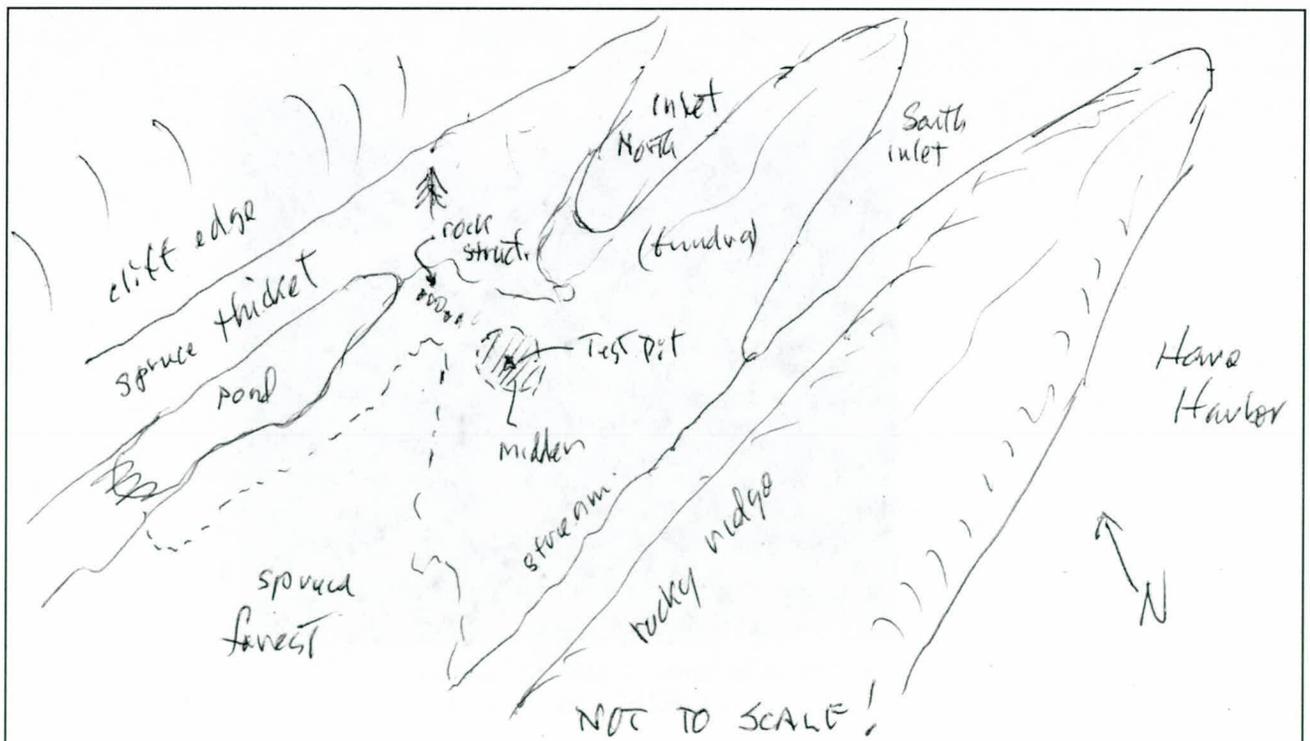


Fig. 7.67: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), site location map

Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), continued

Test Pit 1

After my initial discovery and shovel test, Matt Gallon together with Perry Colbourne and Will Richard returned to excavate a 75x50 cm test square in the center of the midden encompassing the original test. This showed that the site is extremely productive, producing large numbers of whole pipes and stem fragments, several different types of ceramics, iron, buttons, glass (including possibly fragments of a retort jar), a British type gun flint, but no bone or wood. Returning to look at the area and backfill the pit with Matt, we could make out the foundation of the house on the rock ridge above the midden between the midden and the pleasant, small pond a few meters to the north. The west wall of the structure has a line of rocks defining its wall. The other walls are covered with brush and berries. Dimensions of the structure are about 8x5m. A very fine, productive 19th century site! Probably lived in fro 15-20 years. Single-component to be sure!

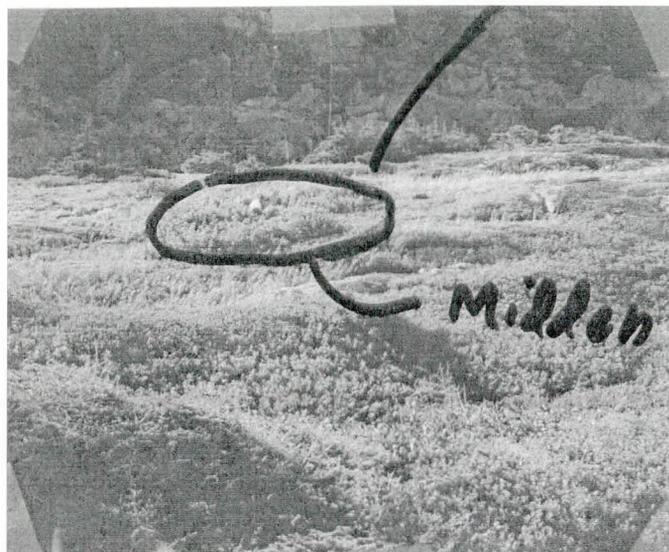


Fig. 7.68: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), house and midden, view to north

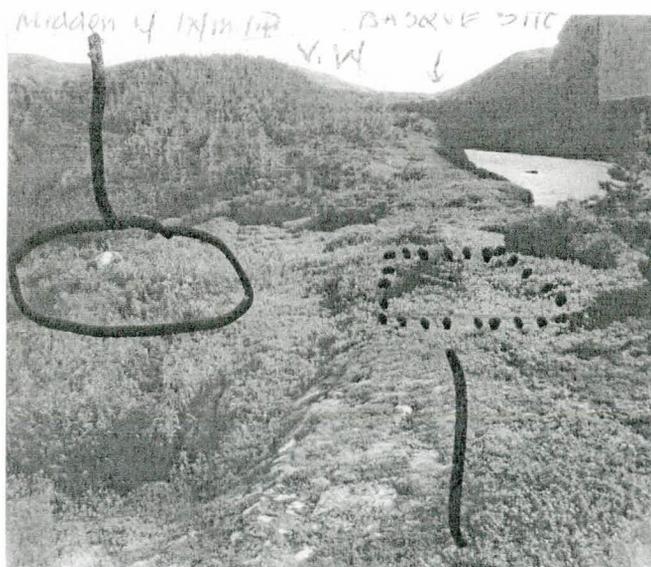


Fig. 7.69: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1 and house foundation, view to west

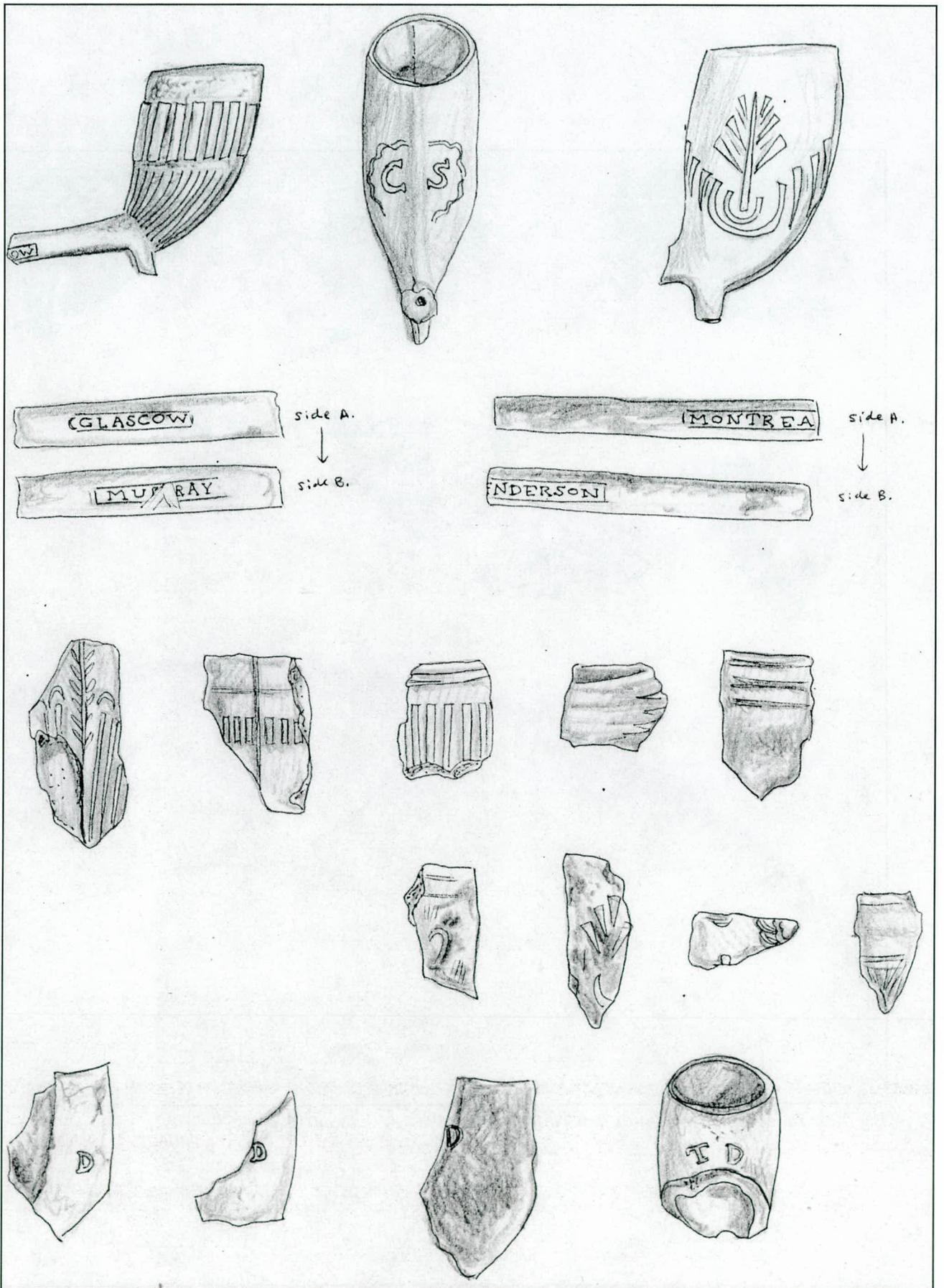


Fig. 7.70: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1, pipe fragments (illus. by C. Swan)

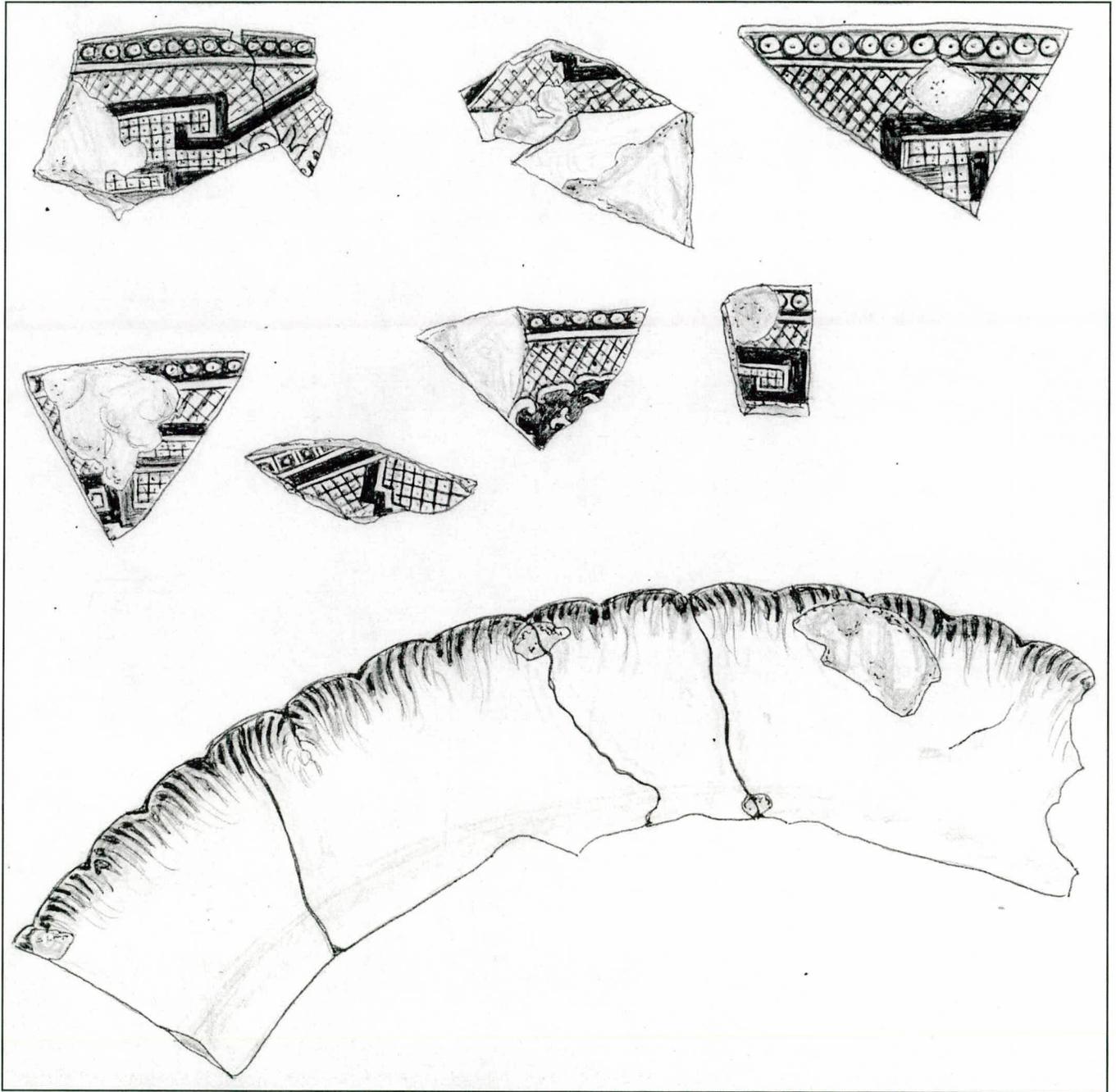


Fig. 7.71: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1, ceramics (illus. by C. Swan)

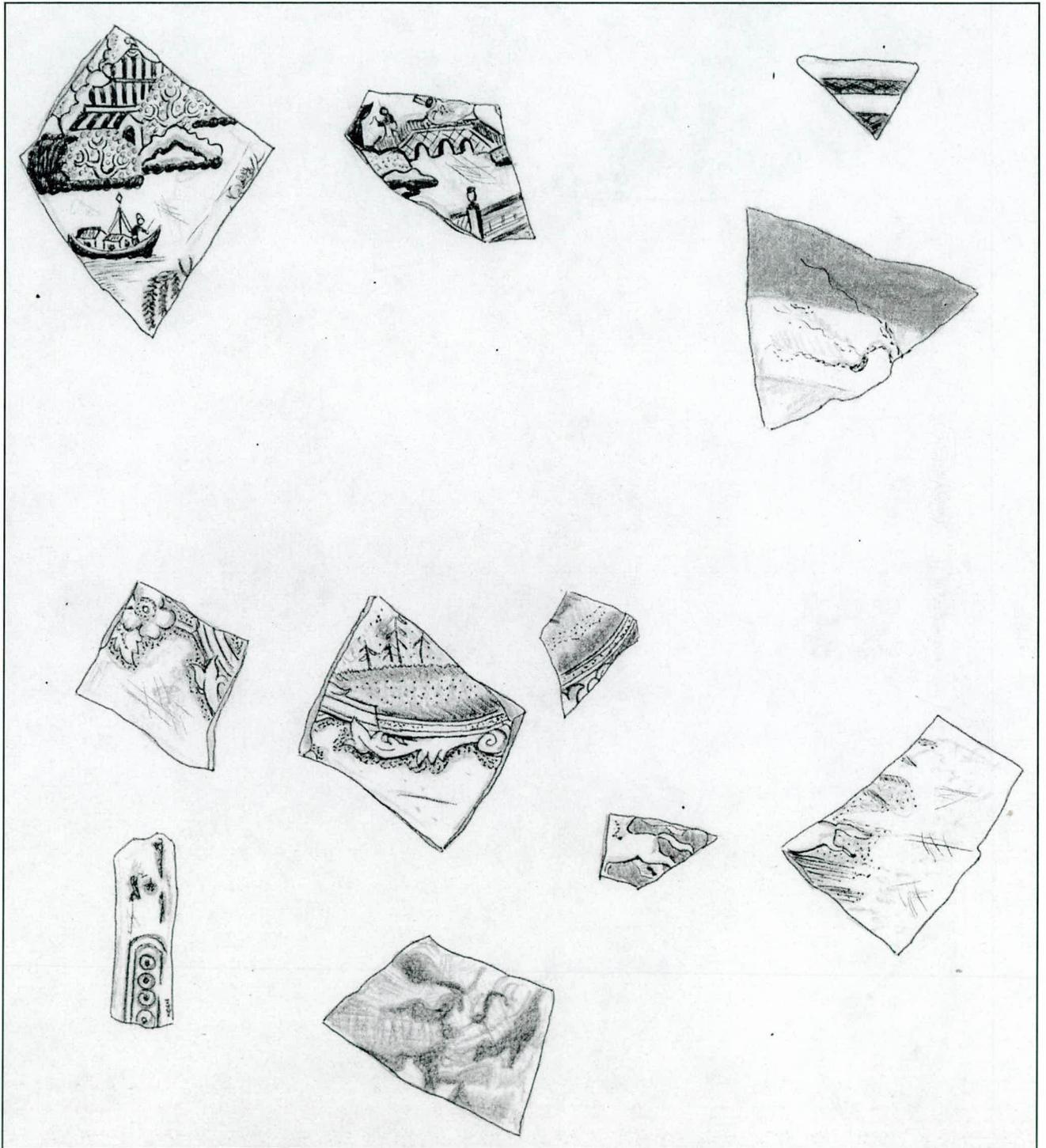


Fig. 7.72: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1, ceramics (illus. by C. Swan)

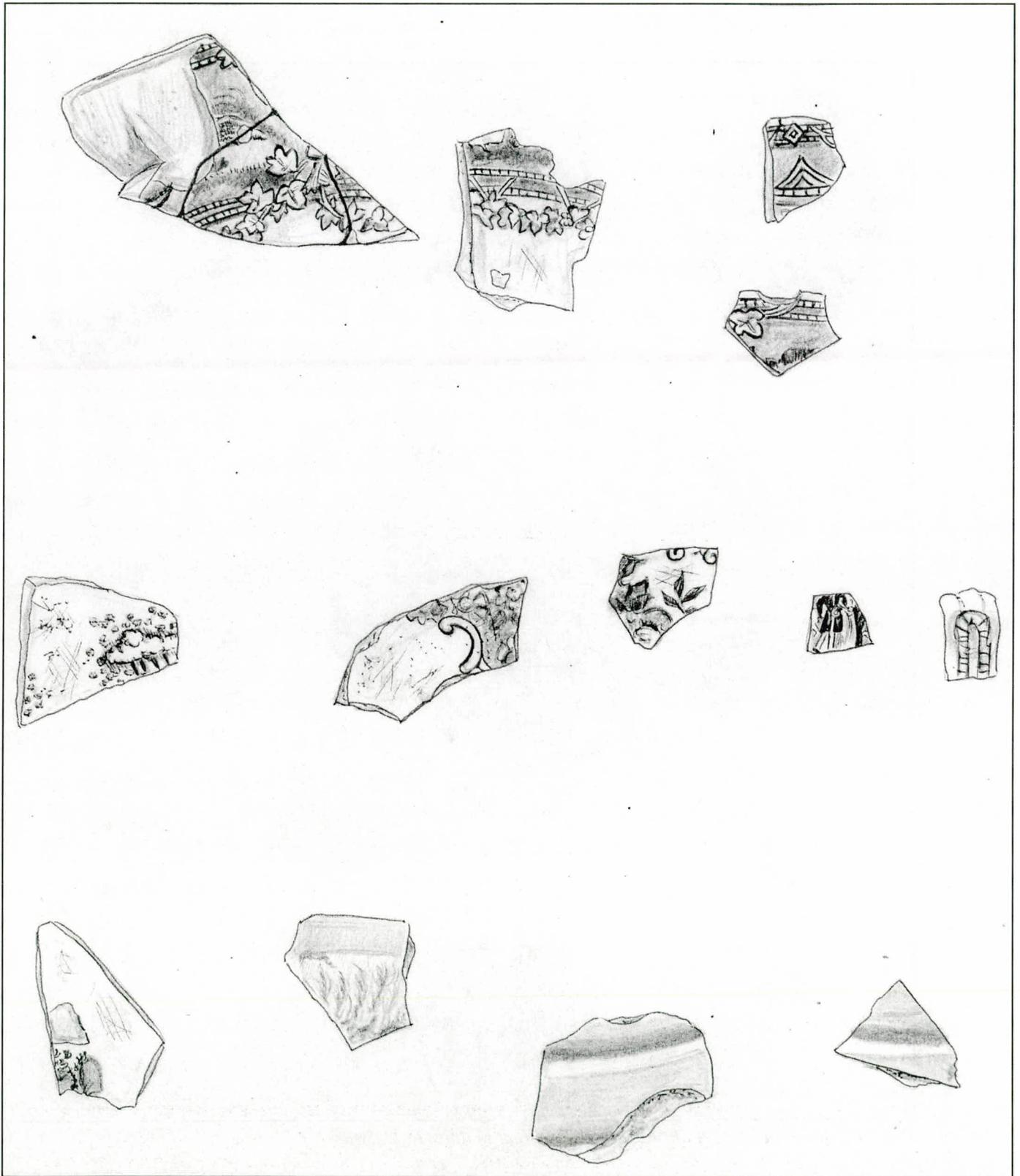


Fig. 7.73: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1, ceramics (illus. by C. Swan)

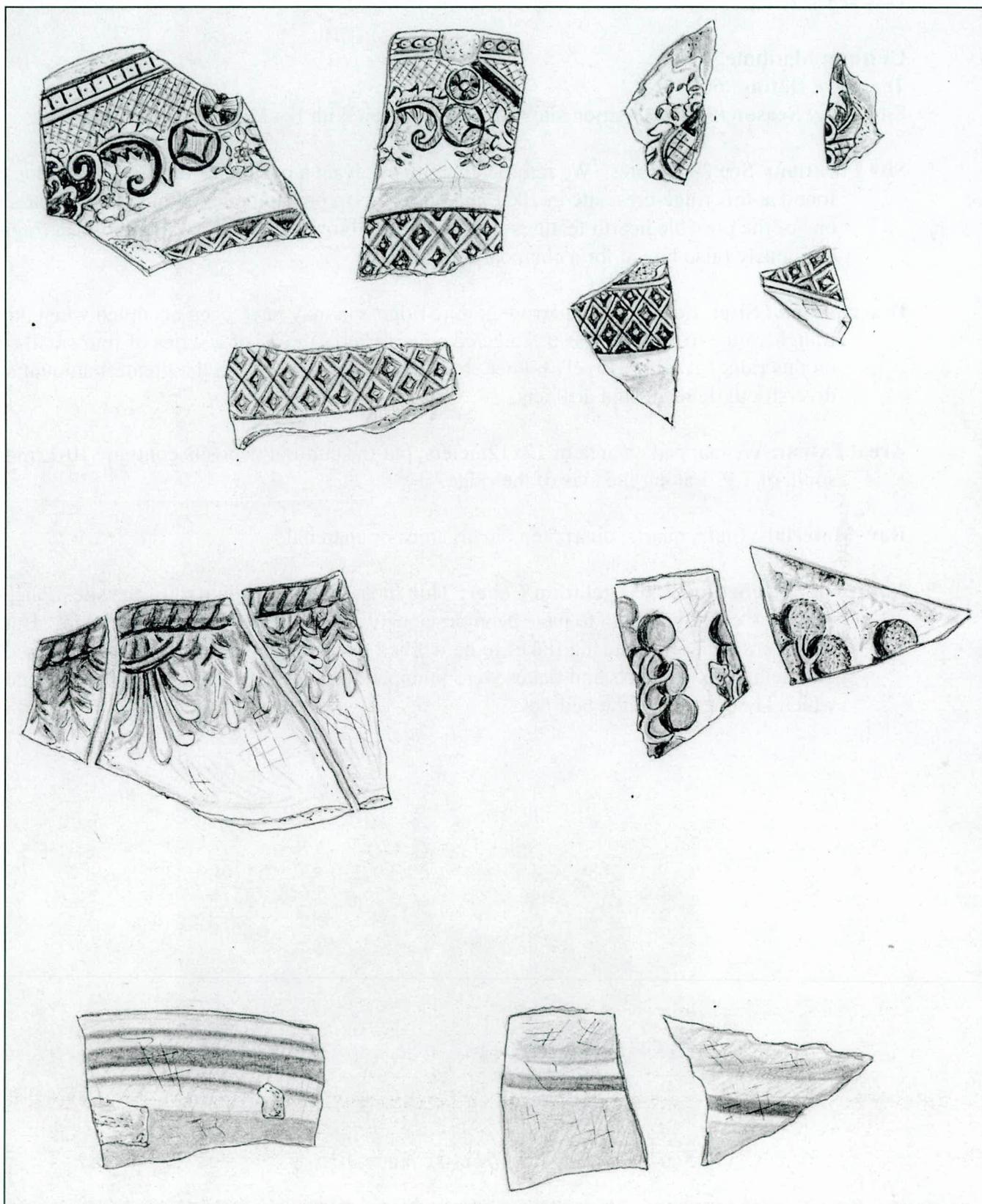


Fig. 7.74: Hare Harbor 2 (EdBt-6), Test Pit 1, ceramics (illus. by C. Swan)

Mutton Bay 3 (2002 revisit) (EeBs-3)

Culture: Maritime Archaic

Tentative Dating: 6000 B.P.?

Site Type/ Seasonality: Habitation site? Chipping station with boulder hearth features.

Site Location: See 2001 notes. We returned here to excavate a portion of the “in situ” deposits found at this ridge-crest site in 2001 and dug 2 1x1m pits and one 2x2m pit encompassing one of the possible hearth features that was near a blowout where we found biface fragments previously (also hoped for a charcoal sample)

Description of Site: Located on a narrow granite ridge and may have been occupied when the trough/valley to the east was a protected cove. This is the 3rd of a series of four small sites on this ridge, at progressively higher elevations, and the one with the greatest amount and diversity of debitage and artifacts.

Areal Extent: We mapped an area of 12x12meters, but the cultural deposits continue 10-12m to south of T.P. 3 along the axis of the ridge.

Raw Materials: Slate, quartz, quartzite. No organics or charcoal.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: Thin moss and berries in part of the site. Patches of bare rock exist that seem to have been previously covered with thin soil and veget. But which eroded away, causing flakes to be washed down around the edges of the exposed granite hilltop. Artifacts and flakes were in upper humic soil, above a sterile peaty zone which lay directly on the bedrock.



Fig. 7.75: Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), Test Pit 1

Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), continued

Collection Procedure: collected all but the large quartz and other rock cores and large flakes. Saved a sample of lithic types.

Samples Taken: Lithics only: also a small sample of "hearth ash" from TP 1 with a piece of shell or bone. This was on bedrock at the base of the deposit under a rock.

Potential for Further Work: Not a rich site but full-scale excavation of this site should produce some diagnostic tools.

Remarks: Disappointed not to find a sample of finished tools, considering the large amount of flakes and lithic types represented. This seems to be the pattern for all MA sites in the Mutton Bay area. The feature orientation suggests some linearity but could not be shown to be a "longhouse" complex since several hearth features on the crest of the ridge are not in the line of the TP 1&3 axis, which follows the sediment and major flake area as seen in the blown out areas. Most blowouts have stabilized and contain many flakes. Very little fire-cracked rock was found. The boulder hearths (if that is what they are) are unusual in MA structures from the Labrador perspective. No charcoal traces were found in the "hearths" but TP 1 had an area of clayey-ashy earth with bone or shell inclusion (sample taken) and may have been a hearth deposit.

Photos: B&W Polaroid; 35mm color slides

Surveyed by: Pitsiulak team

Date: 8/20/02

Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), continued

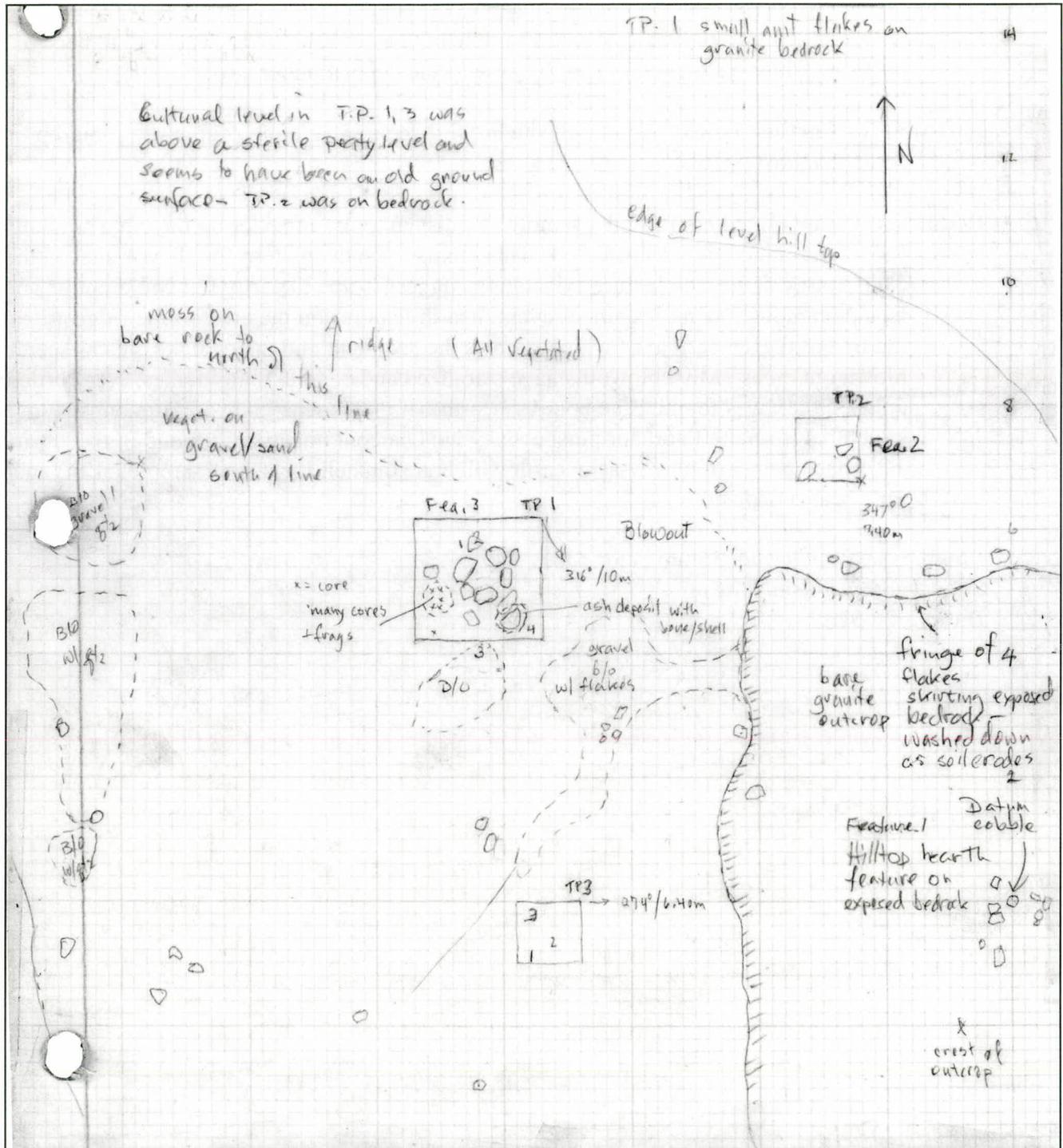


Fig. 7.76: Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), site map

Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), continued

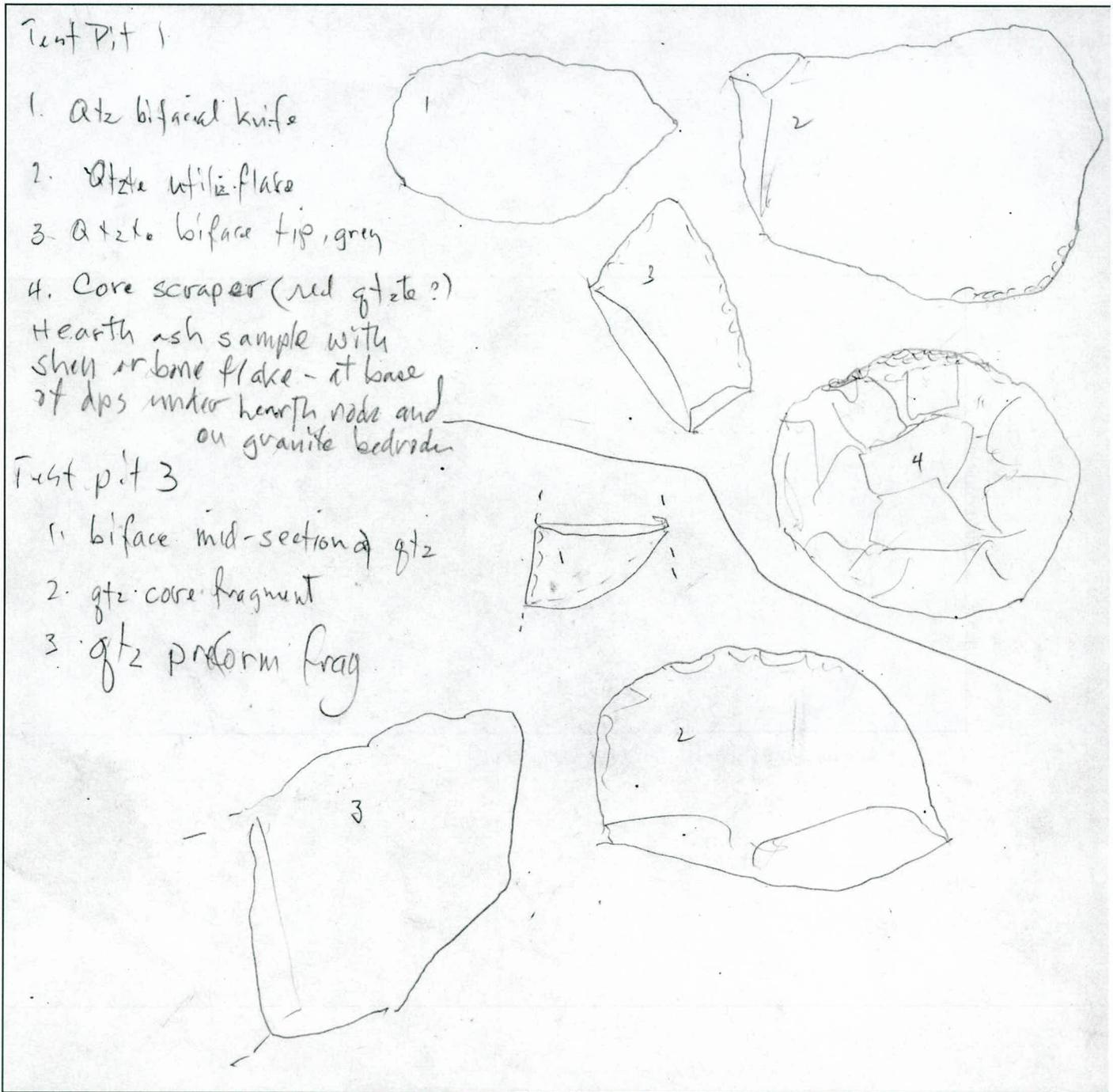


Fig. 7.77: Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), Test Pit 1, artifact outlines

Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), continued

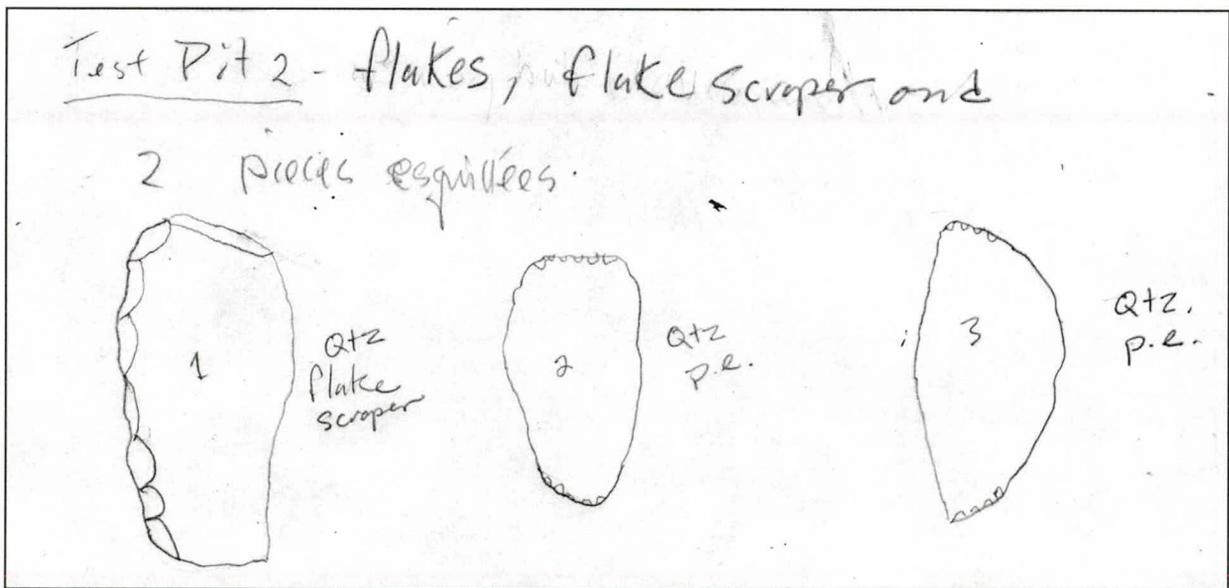


Fig. 7.78: Mutton Bay 3 (EeBs-3), Test Pit 2, artifact outline

Boulet Harbor (2002) (EeBr-13)

Culture: Basque and Later European

Tentative Dating: 15-16thc. and later

Site Type/ Seasonality: Seal hunting station as known to local people- major harp seal migration

in Nov./Dec./ even Jan. now.

Site Location: This site is known locally as a major seal hunting location in late fall, and as the site

of the Boulet trading post. Tony Mansbridge knew the old Boulet when he was a kid in Mouton Bay. Since then—in 1960's—it has been occupied. The entire area is heavily overgrown with grass and cargelia, chest high.

Description of Site: See 2001 report. But this year we had 2 hours to survey and test. The tall grass and veget. made it difficult to see the structures and concentration areas.

Areal Extent: 300-400 meters along the tickle, 100-200m inland.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: High grass higher in most organically rich- enriched soils- with 'pushki'(angelica?) in the richest areas.

Collection Procedure: We excavated a 1x1m T.P. in last year's WF shovel test (T.P. 31): TP-2 east of stone house foundation; TP3 (WF)

Samples Taken: near wood capstan; TP4 near shore west of capstan; TP 5 in a structure against a hillside; TP6 mound south of pond; samples taken from each of these test pits.

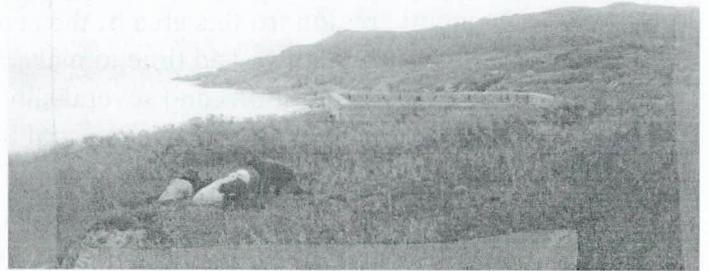


Fig. 7.79: Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13), Test Pit 2



Fig. 7.80: Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13), Test Pit 2

Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13), continued

Remarks: Basque material is everywhere on the point and from here to pond. Various periods of European post-Basque occupation will be present from mid 1600s to present. This is a key economic region fro this area of the coast.

This year we had time to make a more thorough investigation of the Boulet site, with two excavated test pits and several shovel tests. There seem to be Basque tiles covering an extensive area of the site over several hundred meters along the tickle shore and I was not able to check the western shore beyond the isthmus. However, our tests did not reveal much non-tile ceramics so far, nor much iron. The major residential area for the Basque may be in the cement foundation area. Nor did we find any ovens. However there is a heavily-vegetated strip of ground right on the shore at the east end of the tickle that would be a likely area for such activity. Probably many post-Basque occupants of the site had oil rendering facilities here. Fascinating site- but complex, with many and perhaps continuous occupations after 1600.

Photos: late in afternoon with poor light & fog only few B&W photos; a few color slides looking west from hill top

Surveyed by: Pitsiulak

Date: 8/20/02

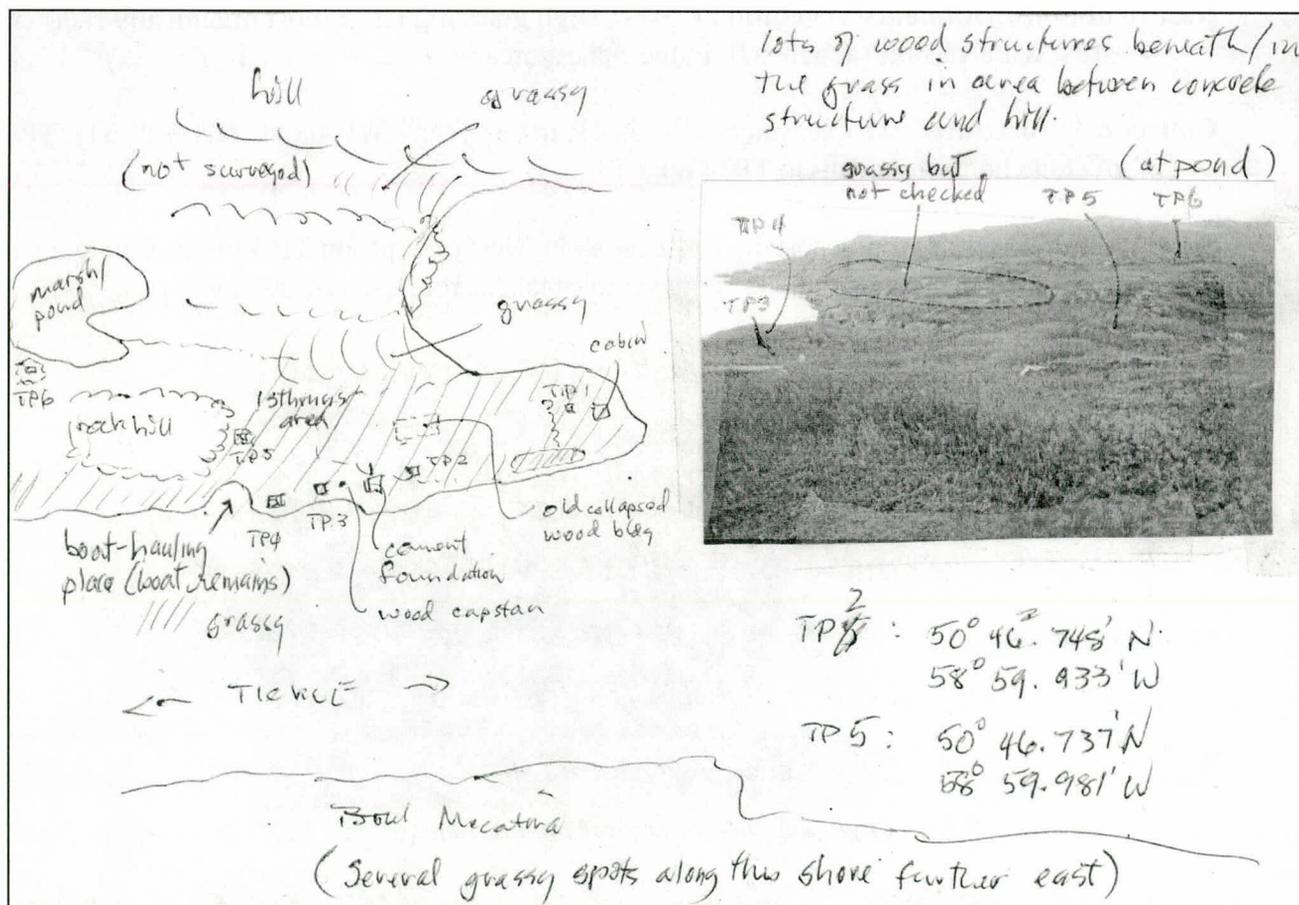


Fig. 7.81: Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13), site map

Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13), continued

Test Pits

- TP1-** old WF shovel test of 2002. Matt and Cristie dug this year a 1x1m test here. 15cm deep to sterile gravel with many Basque tiles. Not much else. No organics. Considerable number of burned tiles.
- TP2-** About 20m east of the concrete foundation. Cultural layer of 20cm ending on bedrock. Tiles, charcoal, a few small nails, and on green glazed sherd. The small nails (one was in place in wood when excavated) many belong to the later occupation of the site.
- TP3-** Shovel test a few meters west (NW) of the wooden capstan in 'pushki' - 25cm of black earth with ceramics, iron, glass. 19th-20th century.
- TP4-** Shovel test in 'pushki' in center of small promontory east of indentation in shore ca 25m West of capstan tiles.
- TP5-** Shovel test in center of a hollow (foundation) near the hillside rising west of the 'isthmus' between the inner harbor and the boat hauling notch on the tickle side. Dry sandy deposit with at least 25cm of cultural deposit containing many bones, most of which are seal, I think. Very good preservation. Several collapsed sherds or buildings are found up against this hillside, probably dating to the Boulet operation.
- TP6-** I checked the grassy slope rising toward the marsh/pod and it seems grassy mostly due to lots of moisture seeping out of the pond, which is the fresh water for the site. Some lumps in this grassy slope may be rock outcrops rather than foundations/structures, which I thought at first. But, south of the pond was a conical grassy knoll about 10m in diameter and 3 meters high which looked unnatural and when I tested it I found pieces of red ceramic and then a substantial piece of tile. Soil here was tan clayey loam without charcoal. I have no idea what this structure is, if it is a structure and not natural, but it is worth investigating.

Mistanoque Island (2002) (EhBn-2)- addendum

See 2001 notes.

Two young men in their late 20s were at the house at the SW corner of harbor cove and one showed us the 'old burial ground' (acc. To his grandparents) with its remains of a heavy iron wire fence. He thought maybe this was to keep animals but perhaps there was something else here. The vegetation in the area is lumpy moist tundra w/ berries and not grassy. Another area of fence was across the bog he said. These guys were freckled and red-haired and had come back from Canada where they are working during the winter to have a holiday at their old summering place. Do not remember their names now.

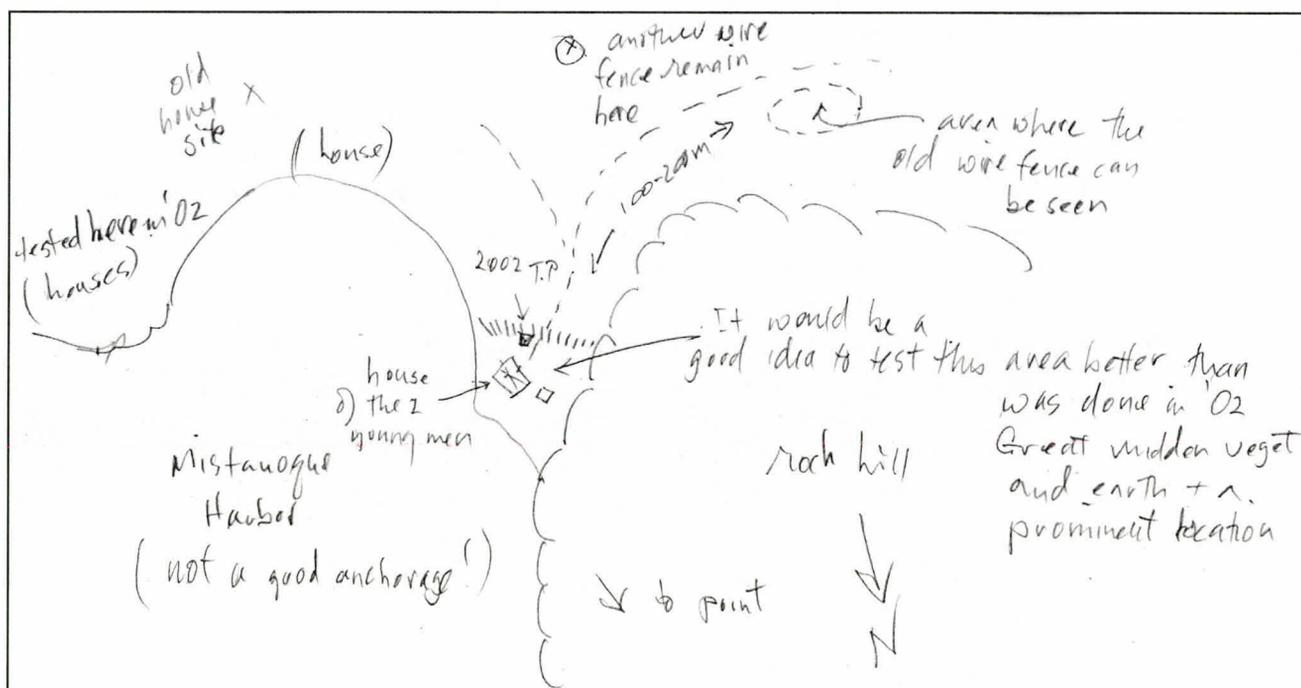


Fig. 7.82: Mistanoque Island (EhBn-2), site map

Chécatica Island (2002 return) (EhBn-1)

Height A.S.L.: 10-20 feet

Military Grid Ref.: 51° 16.079N 58° 11.80W

Map Ref.: 12-O/8

Culture: European (probably)

Tentative Dating: 18-19th c.

Site Type/ Seasonality: Seal hunting / processing site with sod walled foundations, middens. Harp seals Nov/Dec – Jan.

Site Location: At the tickle in the narrows (East pass) on the east-facing shore. See 2001 field notes.

Description of Site: A small area of raised beach only 50x50 meters at the top of the beach slope seems to be the main occupation area; although there are high grasses and berry bushes down the east-facing slope to the shore. This may result from enriched nutrients in the drainage rather than cultural deposits, but these slopes need to be tested, and have not been so far. We excavated 5 test pits here in 1.5 hours of a brief visit. The grass and berry bushes are so tall you can't really make out the ground features. There appear to be 4-5 residences or structures in the upper area of the site.



Fig. 7.83: Chécatica 1 (EhBn-1), site overview with TP locations

Chécatica Island (EhBn-1), continued

Areal Extent: 50x100 meters

Raw materials: European materials

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: Very rich black charcoal enriched soil present in all the areas having 'culture' vegetation. Most deposits in our tests were 15-20cm thick.

Collection Procedure: Test pit collections- no further control used within pits as they were only ca. .6-1 M square.

Samples Taken: Yes. Cultural materials were found in every-tested area, but we did not have time to test the heavily-vegetated beach slopes.

Potential for Further Work: This could be a very interesting site to do major excavations at.

Remarks: The tallest grass and berry bushes I've ever seen (at an arch. Site) are found on this site due to organic enrichment. Cultural deposits range from 20-50cm thick (and more in structures). The test ring (TP-7) seemed at first like an Inuit tent ring with sleeping platform, but this may not be the case at least it should be looked at more closely after the veg. is cleared.

Conclusion

Last year we thought this site might be an early Inuit site with 'winter sod dwellings', but this year's work suggests that the structures are not Inuit-style but European, and the collections from last year are not as early as originally thought. However, it is probably an important early seal fishery location and seems to have had dwellings or shops with sod/rock walls. Test Pit 6 (Anja's) revealed a portion of a plank or log structural element—partially preserved.

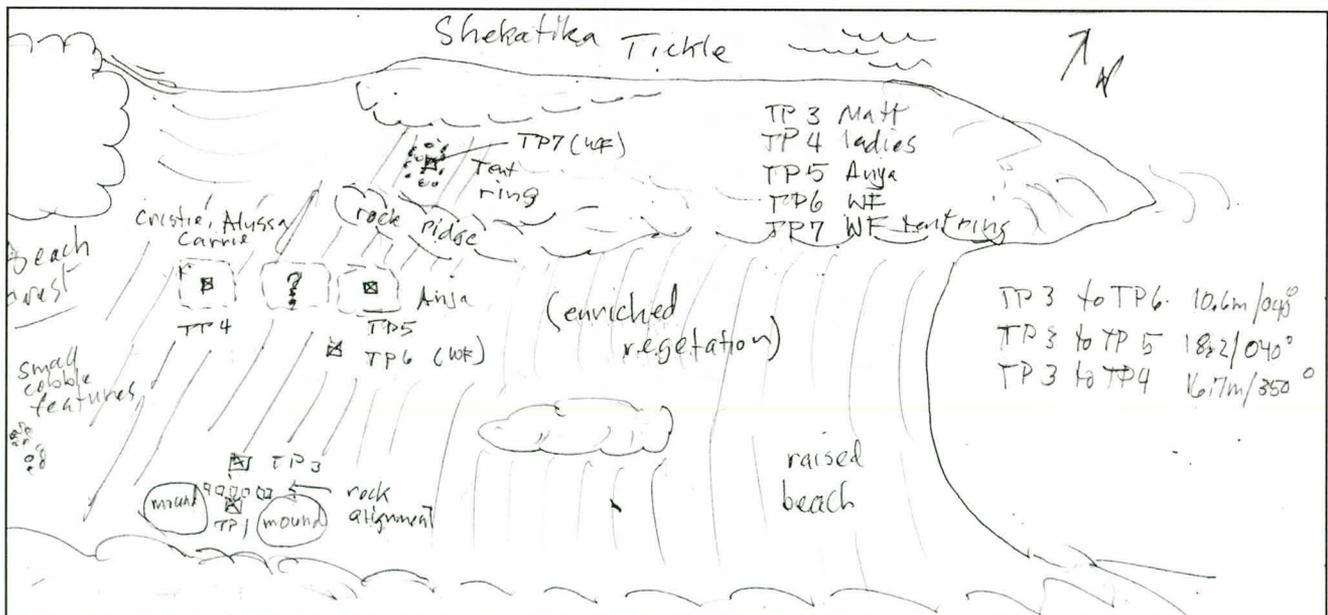


Fig. 7.84: Chécatica 1 (EhBn-1), site map

Chécatica Island (EhBn-1), continued

Test Pits

- TP 3-** Near the location of TP 1 of 2001, only a meter or so away. I thought this might be the entrance area (or passage) of an Inuit house. Probably not. Part of the two mound flanking this area are not explored and seem connected to the structure (hearths? Furnaces?). There is a line of rocks running parallel to the ridge that seems part of the complex.
- TP 4-** Black earth under grass/berries down to sterile beach, ca 25cm with artifacts and some bones. There is a very clear rectangular structure here and we put the pit in its center. Another possible structure lies between TP 4 and TP 5 but with the grass so high we could not be sure.
- TP 5-** 60cm TP ion center of a rectangular structure. In addition to an iron crampon, this square had a wood beam or structural timber running N-S through it. Black earth, bones in ~35cm deposit (bottom of deposit wall not reached- says Anja).
- TP 6-** I excavated this TP in the 'open beach (not in an obvious structure) to see what types of deposits were in the open areas. Lots of bones (mostly harp seal) and artifacts including a large lead ball (musket shot?) that had a strange indented surface dog-chewed? (Probably not since the holes are rectangular or triangular and deep.) Brick fragments but no Basque tile were found. Black earth deposit 15cm. Deep on sterile beach gravel.

Mistanoque Island note:

This island is mislabeled on the maps and charts according to 2 young men I met living in the house on the south-west side of the harbor cove on Mistanoque Island, just west of Chécatica. They said their island was really "Chécatica" and that the island labeled "Chécatica" on the chart was called "McConnell" or something like that. They showed me an old wire fence in the field behind their house that they said their grandparents said had been an old graveyard (Indian or Eskimo). To me the iron did not seem terribly old, but who knows. . .

Chécatica Island (EhBn-1), continued

TP 7- this structure was noted by Perry Colbourne and it seemed to suggest an Inuit tent ring with a sleeping area defined, but the rocks seem now to be less distinctive and the collections look 18/19th c. European.

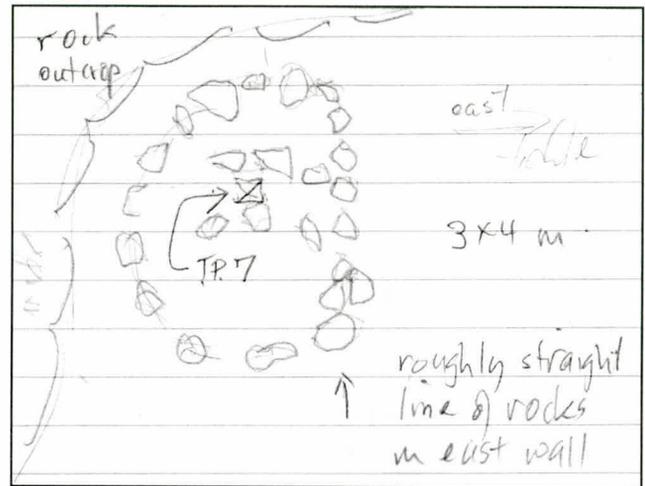


Fig. 7.85: Chécatica 1 (EhBn-1), Test Pit 7

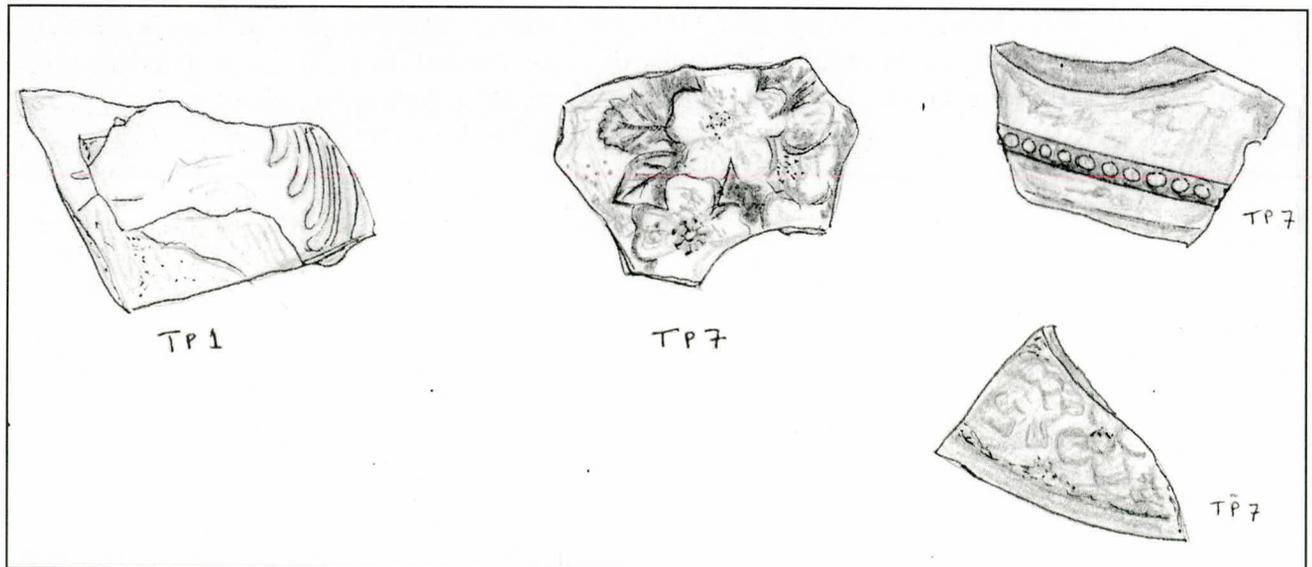


Fig. 7.86: Chécatica 1 (EhBn-1), Test Pit 7, artifact sketches (illus. by C. Swan)

Belles Amours Pointe (2002) (EiBi-19)

Height A.S.L.: 43 ft (GPS)

Military Grid Ref.: 51° 27.169N 57° 26.490W

Map Ref.: 12-P/6

Culture: Maritime Archaic (?)

Tentative Dating: Beta 170395: 3930±90 B.P. uncalib.

Site Type/ Seasonality: Rock structure found in 2001 with 2 rooms, 2 cache pits associated with structure.

Site Location: On the second terrace above the shore, and below the highest terrace at B.A. Point just as the terrace terminates above the 'boulder' pond.

Description of Site: Found at dusk in August 2001. Site has two shallow depressions dug about 40 cm into the level of the boulder beach. Two rooms (if not adjacent separate structures) separated by about a 2-meter wide strip of unexcavated beach. Small 1.5m diameter cache pits outside the structures. See excavation map.

Areal Extent: 10x4 meters

Raw materials: grey slate, quartz

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: cladonia and empetrum, Labrador tea inside both rooms, but covering only parts of each structure. Where vegetation existed there was a thin peat cover directly over the beach cobbles and in some areas, a dark brown-black soil 3-5cm thick composed of sand (eroded from cobbles?) and decomposing peat.



Fig. 7.87: Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-19), view to south before excavation

Pointe Belles Amours (EiBi-20), continued



Fig. 7.88: Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-19), view to south after excavation

Collection Procedure: Full excavation was made of these two structures.

Samples Taken: 3 charcoal samples (#3 is the only one with lumps of charcoal remaining and the best to date— Others are C-stained soil.)

Potential for Further Work: Not now- entire site area has been excavated.

Remarks: This site did not produce any diagnostic tools and nothing that is really diagnostic of maritime Archaic, except the presence of quartz flakes and some probable flakes of slate with ground surfaces; also a small grindstone tablet. The charcoal was the most important find, but samples 1 and 2 may not have any chunks—only char-stained soil. Some of the humified peat seemed black like it contained charcoal, but we could not be sure and sampled I(1,2) what seemed like charcoal stained soil, but it needs checking. [Microscopic analysis failed to locate and charcoal] Sample 3 from the NE corner of room 2 had some real chunks of charcoal. The samples were all from beneath the peat and in the interstices of the cobble floor in the same deposit where we found flakes.

Site elevation is fairly high and should correspond with late MA in this region. However, the structure is not “typical” of Labrador Late MA and does not have the regular multi-room pattern as the Petit Mécatina1 site, because of the wide “divider” between the rooms and the different (orthogonal) axis of the two rooms.

Photos: B&W Polaroid; 35mm color slides, video still

Surveyed by: Pitsiulak team

Date: 21 August 2002

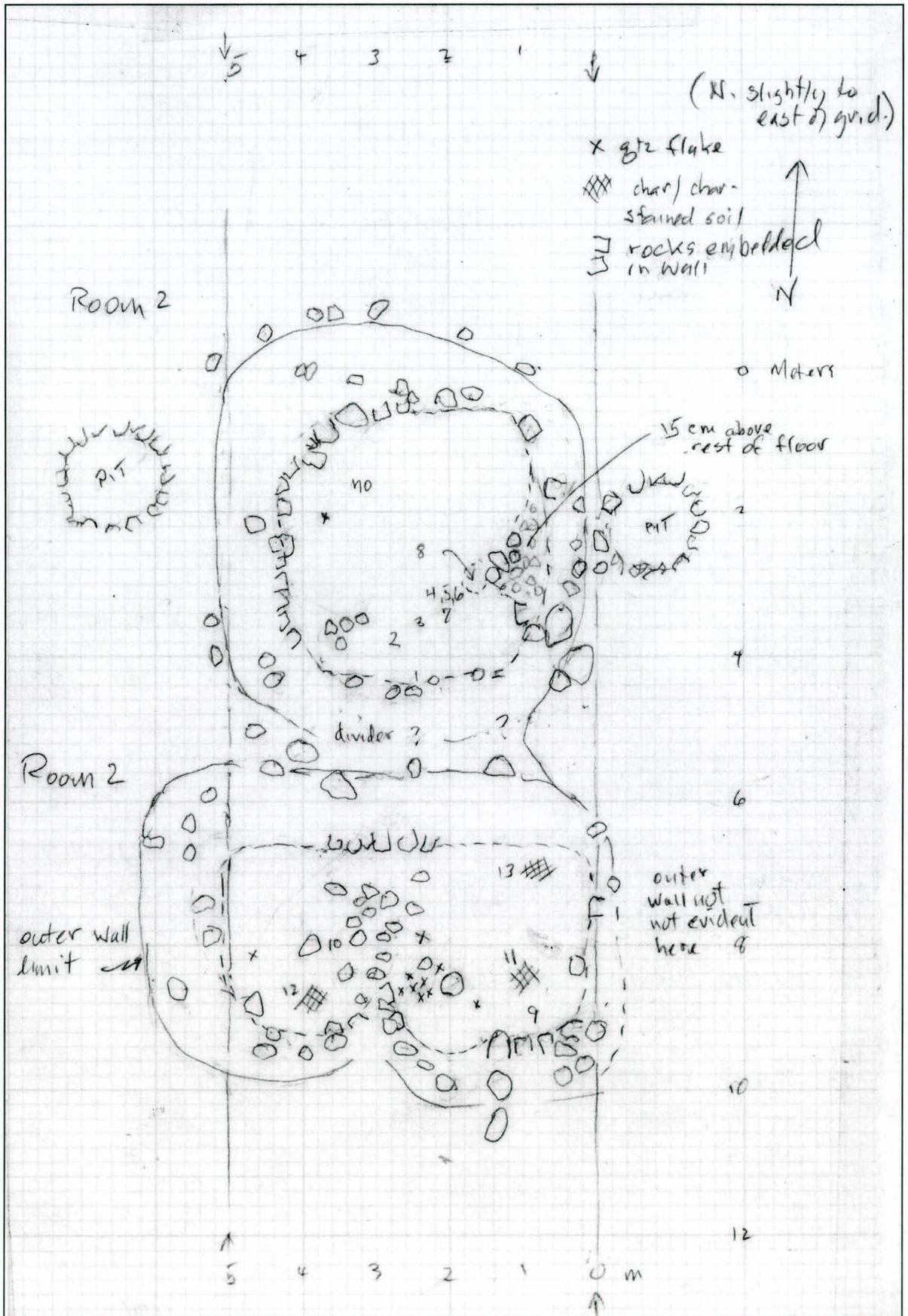


Fig. 7.89: Belles Amours Point (EiBi-19), site map

Room 1

Belles Amours Point

- 1. Slate Flake, gray
- 2. red sandstone grindstone
- 3-7 gray slate flakes
- 8. 5 small slate flakes (not drawn)



Room 2

- 9. quartz pyramidal core or scraper.
- 10 green slate cobble worked - not collected
- 11. charcoal (?) stained soil at base of peat, above sterile sand (collected 1 small 4x4' bag?)
- 12. charcoal sticks in soil base of peat (sample 2)
- 13. Charcoal sample #3 w/ good chunks of charcoal

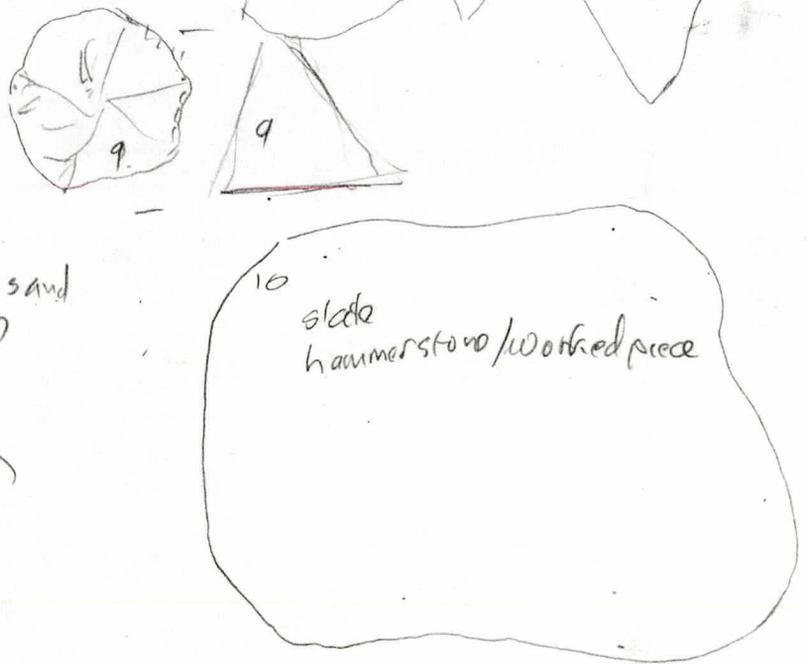


Fig. 7.90: Belles Amours Pointe (EiBi-19), artifact outlines

SITE NAME _____ BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____ CO N _____ OO E _____

MAP REF. _____

CULTURE _____ TENTATIVE DATING _____

SITE TYPE/SEASONALITY _____

SITE LOCATION _____

DESCRIPTION OF SITE _____

AREAL EXTENT OF SITE _____

RAW MATERIALS _____

NATURE OF SOILS/SEDIMENTS/VEGETATION COVER _____

COLLECTION PROCEDURE(S) _____

SAMPLES TAKEN _____

POTENTIAL FOR FURTHER WORK (# OF SQUARES, DEPTH OF DEPOSIT ?) _____

REMARKS (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation) -----

PHOTOS: BLACK AND WHITE _____

COLOR SLIDES _____

REVEYED BY _____ DATE _____

Roy, Denis

3493

1986b Belles-Amours, excursion visuelle.

021884

14326

ROY, DENIS - 1986b

BELLES-AMOURS, EXCURSION VISUELLE.

3493

021884 Direction du patrimoine - Centre de documentation en archéologie

401B

excursion visuelle

Zone A

- sur la pointe à l'ouest de la pointe rocheuse des Belles-Amours
- sur une avancée rocheuse reliée à cette pointe à l'ouest de celle-ci j'ai observé sur un replat dans une petite anse deux formes possiblement anthropiques; deux cercles de pierre d'une dimension approximatives de 1 m 50 et distants l'un de l'autre d'environ 15 m.
- photo F3, #7 et 8 vue direction nord (N)
- pointé sur photo aérienne MTQ 7806#97
- photo F3-9 barque

Zone B

- dans la partie NE de cette pointe, sur un replat de roc, un amoncellement de galets forme un cercle de 1 m de diamètre légèrement en cône, les blocs sont de nature hétérogène ce qui exclut une forme naturelle.
- photo F3-10 cercle de blocs vue direction E
- 2 autres formes identiques 15 m. à l'est de la première, 1 m à 1 m 25 diamètre
- photo F3-11 et 12 vue direction E des 2 autres formes
- une quatrième forme ronde approximativement de 1 m de diamètre très nette sur une plate forme de roc environ 10 m plus bas que les deux dernières, dans une zone d'affleurements rocheux sur une pointe de roc entre les deux anses, au nord de la grande zone de déflation
- photo F3 #13 vue direction E cercle de pierre

- toujours dans la zone B à l'extrémité nord de la grande zone de déflation, près du sentier nous observons dans de petites zone de déflations des éclats de chert gris et quelques fragments d'outils (bords de biface) et des tessons de grès rouge avec glacure crème, le tout est éparpillé sur environ 10 x 10 m
- photo F3 #14 vue d'ensemble direction SW
- de plus à proximité des éclats il y a plusieurs blocs sans organisation évidente mais qui pourraient correspondre à une structure en déplacement dans le sable
- photo F3 #15 grès dans déflation zone B
- photo F3 #16 possible structure associée à des éclats de cherts
- j'ai observé non loin de la pseudo structure un vieux puits de sondage archéologique (?)

Zone C

- structure de pierre en D composée de blocs, en demi-cercle et adossée à l'affleurement rocheux, face à l'est avec vue sur la pointe Rocheuse des B.A., mesure 2 m x 1 m 25, peut être un affût; sur l'affleurement de roc sur lequel la structure est adossée, il semble y avoir un foyer délavé, d'autre amoncellements de blocs tout près de la structure semblent également organisés
- photo F3-17 vue de la structure direction ouest

Zone D

- dans la partie NE de la pointe, vers le littoral plusieurs structures dans un champ de blocs; des cercles de blocs avec pavages de blocs et de petits aménagements à quelques mètres l'un de l'autre; celles-ci mesurent approximativement 6 m x 5 m, il peut y en avoir 1 dizaine sur cette terrasse
- photo F3-18 et 19 vue nord sur les structures

- structure de creusement dans la zone de champs de blocs 4 m x 6 m bourrelet périphérique et plusieurs aménagements de blocs en périphérie
- photo F3-20 vue direction est structure de creusement
- photo F3-21 et 22 vue direction est deux aménagements de blocs près de la structure de creusement
- photo F3-23 vue direction NW autre aménagement de blocs en surface 9 c x 4 m,50

Zone E

- dans un champs de blocs; ancien tombolo (?) aménagements et structures de creusement 3 m diamètre 4 ou 5 structures
- photo F3 #24 vue direction SW des structures
- photo F3 #25 vue direction NE des structures

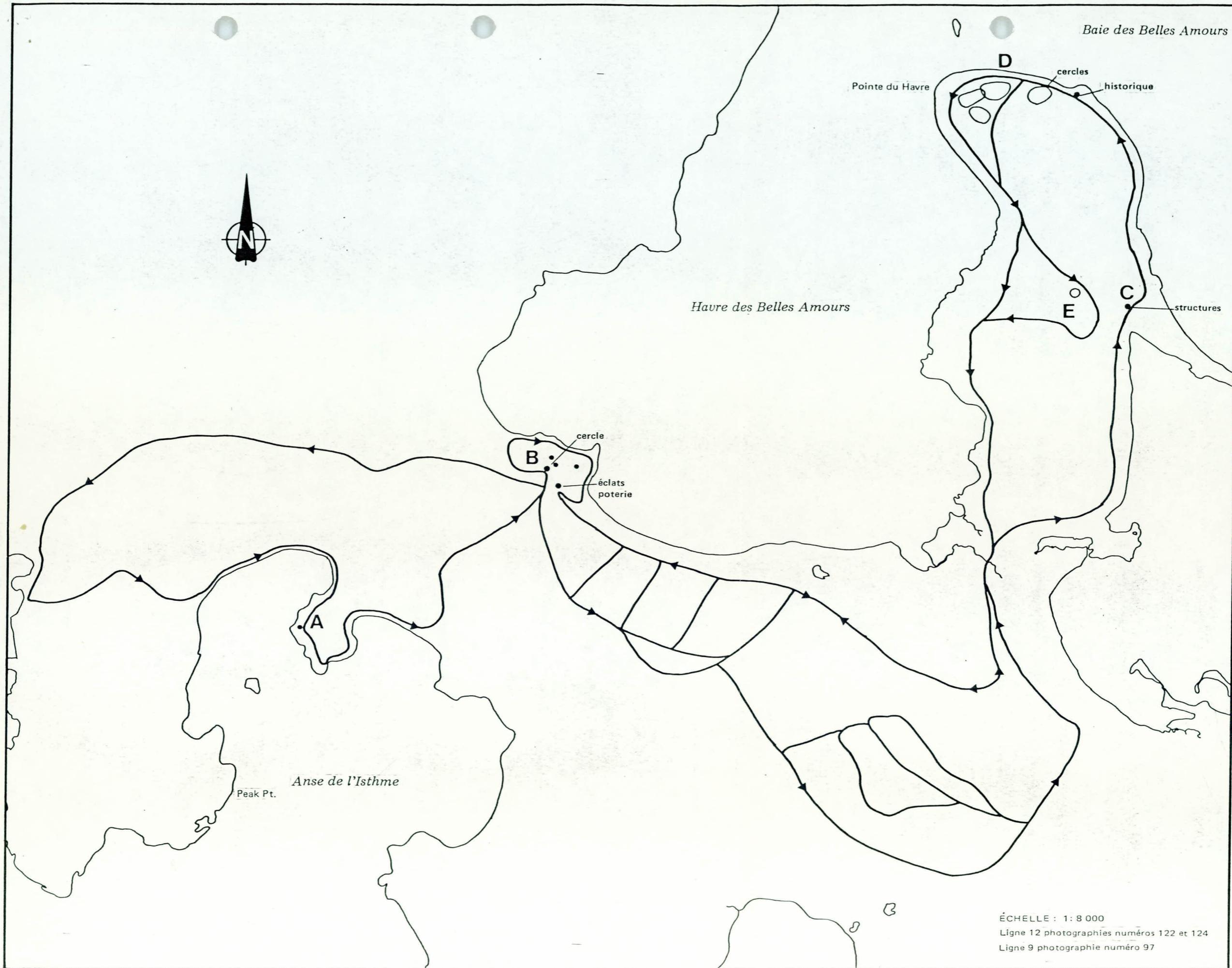
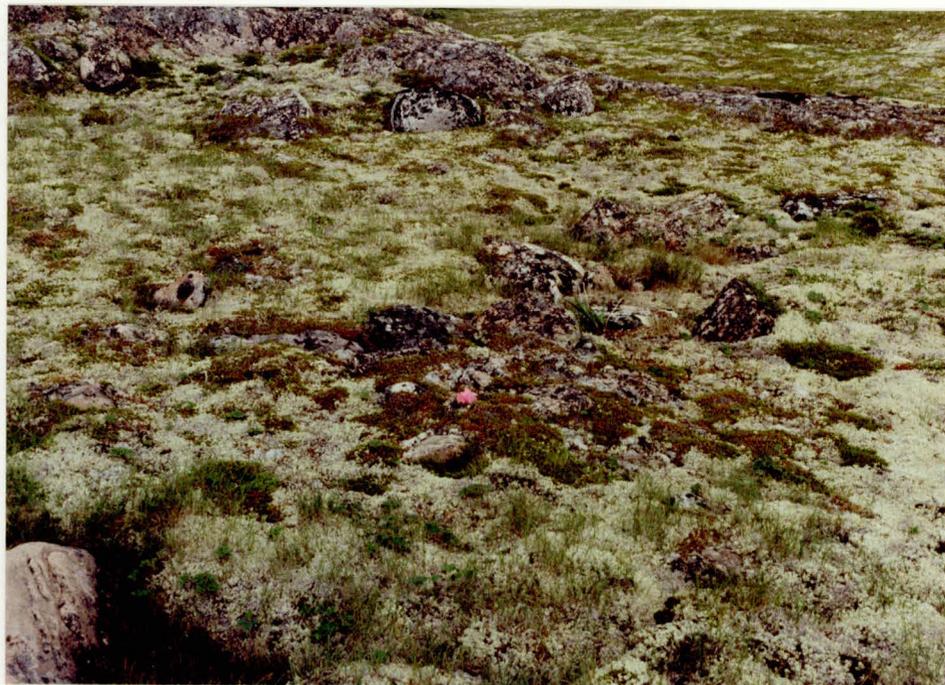


Figure 1: Inspection visuelle : Baie des Belles Amours



F3-7



F3-8



F3-9



F3-10



F3-11



F3-12



F3-13



F3-14



F3-15



F3-16



F3-17



F3-18



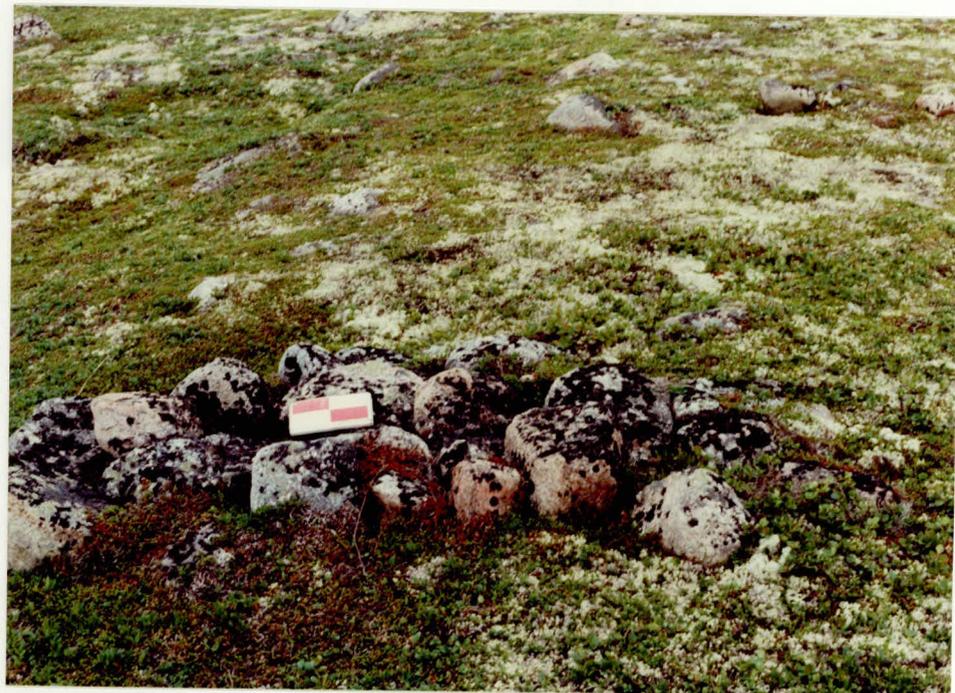
F3-19



F3-20



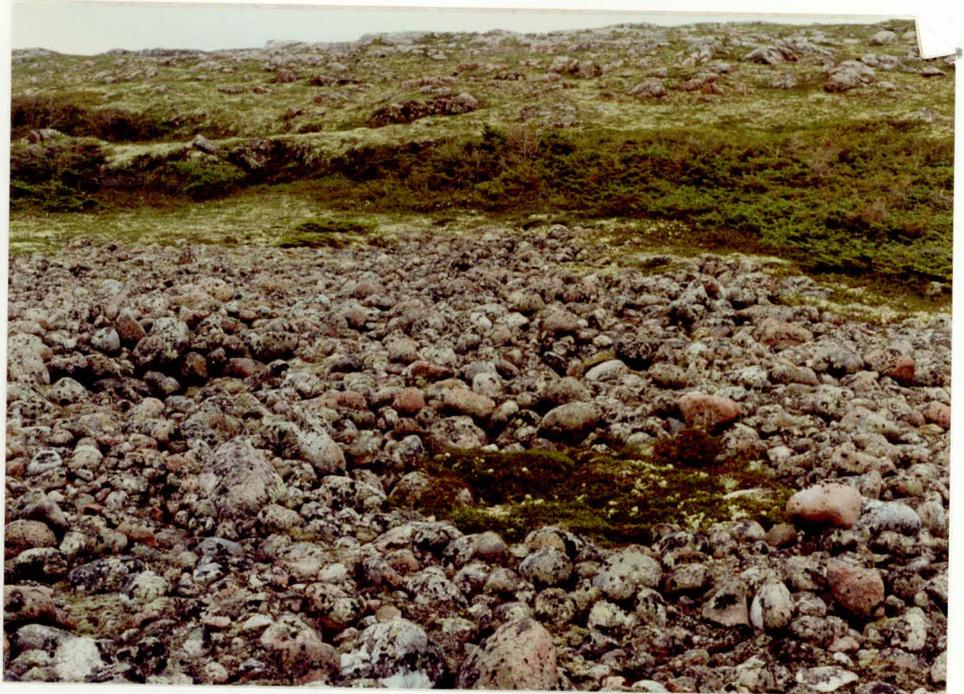
F3-21



F3-22



F3-23



F3-24



F3-25

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