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2008 The Gateways Project 2007. Land and Underwater
Excavations at Hare Harbour, Mécatina.

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The Gateways Project 2007

Land and Underwater Excavations at Hare Harbor, Mécatina

William Fitzhugh and Erik Phaneuf

June 2008



Arctic
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Produced by Abigail McDermott & Lindsey Fell

"HART CHALET"

EiBh-47

N° DE PERMIS A VENDRE

PAR - FREDERIC
SIMARD

08-FITZ-01

photo

No. Artéfact	Prov.	Nom	Matériel / Nature	Quantité	Condition	Longueur max X Largeur maximum / Diamètre	Épaisseur	Remarque
EiBh-47: 38	TP-4	Os (phoque?)	Os	14	4 complet 10 fragmentaires	\		'Ribs" and other bones
EiBh-47: 39	TP-4	Os de mammifère (Éclatés)	Os de mammifère	24	Fragmentary	Max Length: 14,7 cm Min Length: 5 cm		Split longbone mammal Some bones seem to be worked
EiBh-47: 40	TP-4	Clou	Fer	1	Complet	13,6 cm x 3 cm	shaft: 1,2 cm	Flat headed forged nail
EiBh-47: 41	TP-4	Pièce de fer	Fer	1	Fragmentaire	6,5 cm x 1,7 cm	1,2 cm	'T-shaped body"
EiBh-47: 42	TP-4	Clou	Fer	1	Fragmentaire	4 cm x 0,8 cm	0,5 cm	Nail's shaft
EiBh-47: 43	TP-4	Tesson de céramique	Céramique	1	Fragmentaire	3,2 cm x 2,3 cm	0,3 cm	Common Orange ceramic like roof tiles
EiBh-47: 44	TP-4	Tesson de cont. céramique	Céramique	2	Fragmentaire	A: 3,93 cm x 3,5 cm B: 2,3 cm x 2,25 cm	A: 0,5 cm B: 0,65 cm	Redish-Brown paste grey glazed
EiBh-47: 45	TP-4	Éclat de Quartzite	Quartzite (?)	1	Fragmentaire	3 cm x 1,67 cm	0,7 cm	Need to be precised
EiBh-47: 46	TP-4	Os de poisson	Os	1	Fragmentaire	4,8 cm x 1,3 cm	0,2 cm	
EiBh-47: 47	TP-4	Os travaillé	Os	5	Fragmentaire	14,4 cm x 1,7 cm (for the longest worked bone)	0,45 cm	
EiBh-47: 48	TP-4	Os d'oiseau	Os	7	Fragmentaire(1 os complet)	3 cm x 1,1 cm	0,4 cm	The bones are to fragmentary to know the spieces of bird
EiBh-47: 49	TP-4	Os entremêlés	Os	\	Fragmentaire	\	\	The major part of the bones appears to be seal bones Some of then wear butcher marks caused by a knife or an axe
EiBh-47: 50	TP-4	Vertèbre	Os	\	Fragmentaire	\	\	Need to be precised
EiBh-47: 51	TP-4	Os de poisson	Os	\	Fragmentaire	\	\	\
EiBh-47: 52	TP-4	Mandibule de phoque	Os	1	Complet (dents manquantes)	13,4 cm x 6,5 cm	1,3 cm	Only a tooth (canine) stay in place

William Fitzhugh

#coll: 1249c

SOURCE! Fitzhugh + phoque
08

HART CHALET

EiBh-47

No. Artéfact	Prov.	Nom	Matériel / Nature	Quantité	Condition	Longueur max X Largeur maximum / Diamètre	Épaisseur	Remarque
EiBh-47: 53	TP-8	Os entremêlés	Os	1	Fragmentaire	12,2 cm x 2,5 cm	0,65 cm	The major part of the bones appears to be seal bones
EiBh-47: 54	TP-8	Tuyau de pipe	Argile	3 frags.	Fragmentaire	3,4 cm x 0,9 (dia)	0,9 cm	
EiBh-47: 55	TP-8	Inconnu	Pierre	2 frags.	Fragmentaire	\	\	\
EiBh-47: 56	TP-8	Tesson d'argile	Argile	4 frags.	Fragmentaire	\	\	The shard possibly come from roof tiles or common earthen ware
EiBh-47: 57	TP-8	Clou	Fer	1	Complet	9,6 cm x 0,9 cm	Shaft: 0,6 cm	Forged nail with flat square-shaped head
EiBh-47: 58	TP-8	Clou	Fer	1	Complet et concrétionné	5,7 cm x 2,1 cm	Shaft: 0,6 cm	Forged nail
EiBh-47: 59	TP-8	Clou	Fer	1	Complet	4,7 cm x 1,6 cm	Shaft: 0,5 cm	Forged nail
EiBh-47: 60	TP-8	Clou	Fer	1	Complet	3,72 cm x 1 cm	Shaft: 0,6 cm	Forged nail
EiBh-47: 61	TP-4	Mandibule de loup (phoque ?)	Os	1	Complet	9,5 cm x 3,8 cm	1,2 cm	The localisation of the foramens prove that it is a wolf jaw and the shape tend to say that we talk about a juvenile wolf.
EiBh-47: 62	TP-4	Mandibule	Os	1	Fragmentaire	7,4 x 4,4 cm	1,0 cm	Possibly a canid. We got only the first half of the jaw.
EiBh-47: 63	TP-4	Os	Os	1	Fragmentaire	5,2 cm x 4,2 cm	2,6 cm	Unknown bone
EiBh-47: 64	TP-4	Os	Os	1	Complet	5,8 cm x 1,7 cm	1,6 cm	Unknown bone Seems like a charred tooth
EiBh-47: 65	TP-8	Fragments de céramique	Ceramique	1	Fragmentaire	2,2 cm x 1,8 cm	0,5 cm	\

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St. Lawrence Gateways Project: 2007 Field Report

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Finally I would like to once again express our appreciation for the support and assistance provided by many individuals and communities we worked and visited with during the course of the project: Greg Wood and Joanne Farrell; Kelly and Robert Linfield; Dennis and Stephen Colbourne and the Long Island Ferry crew; Louise Colbourne, Boyce Roberts; Gina and Adrian Noordhof; Christine and Wilson Evans; Helen and Miles Evans; the Harrington Community Seafood Corporative; the Harrington Medical Center; Paul and Cynthia Rowsell and CRM Sales; the Philip Vatchers of Mutton Bay; Clifford and Florence Hart of Brador; and the towns of Harrington Harbor, La Tabatière, and Lushes Bight. All helped make the 2007 Gateways Project enjoyable, safe, and productive.



Pitsiulak at anchor in Hare Harbor.

1-Strategies of Intervention

The Smithsonian's St. Lawrence Gateways Project utilizes a variety of archaeological methods during different phases of the project: investigation and research to find new sites; preliminary area surveys; mapping and recording; systematic excavation; and the production of archaeological reports.

Investigation: During the 2007 summer season we spent three weeks in the field doing archaeological research in the Hare Harbor/Petit Mecatina area. Most of the fieldwork was directed to the Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) site on Petit Mecatina Island, which has been investigated yearly since 2002. Attention was split between the land site and underwater site. Survey work was done this summer at Boulet Harbor (EeBr-13), Spar Point-1 (EfBr-6), Baies des Belles Amours (EiBi-12), and the Hart Chalet site (EiBh-47) in Brador.

Site Surveys: At shore sites, the same survey, evaluation and mapping techniques, using standard field data forms were employed as in previous years. Sites were photographed and sketched, and test pits were used to determine subsurface stratigraphy and presence of cultural deposits. Notes on the soil, cultural deposits, and notable features were measured and drawn. Ground surface elevations were taken and depths of rocks and excavated artifacts, samples, and features were also measured. Several balks were mapped as well to identify the stratigraphy of the soil. Artifacts recovered were given temporary field numbers for identification and were recorded as to location and depth recovered. If portions of a structure were visible, they were mapped in relation to the grid as well.

Systematic Excavation: For a site which requires a full scale excavation, such as Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), we establish a grid of coordinates based on a datum point with a recorded height above sea level and latitude/longitude. Should excavation occur, a grid is established with one or two meter units to maintain accurate recording and maps. Artifacts uncovered are numbered in the field so as to be able to trace in field notes. Significant artifacts are photographed in situ, and immediately after removal, and drawn in field notes. Photographs and maps of the structural aspects are also made. Excavation and testing in 2007 focused on expanding the A3 excavation area at the Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) site in an area that appears to be a blacksmith shop, at which excavation began in 2005 and was expanded in 2006. The 2007 excavation expanded the 2006 work in a U-shaped ring of 2x2 meter squares around the east, north, and west sides of the blacksmith shop floor pavement. Upon completion of the excavation, the squares excavated in 2007 were back-filled and sodded over to maintain the structural integrity of the site as Area 3 is part of the natural drainage system for the overall site. Tarps and sods were then placed over the blacksmith shop paved floor to protect it from the elements.

Systematic Underwater Survey: For the Hare Harbor-1 underwater site (EdBt-3) excavation, experienced divers were brought in to expand excavations begun in 2006 in the central areas of the submerged deposits. The depth of and slope of the area was recorded using a depth gauges on dive computers, and a map of features was made using a triangulation from the master site grid. A line extension was also made to make triangulation more precise given the steep grade of the site area. Two dredge units were employed to excavate four 2x2 meter test pits, one set near a central ballast pile and another set in an area where we had discovered butchered whale bones (see map in Phaneuf report). Each of these test pits was excavated by trowel and resulted in recovery of large amounts of artifacts, animal and fish remains, wood and other materials. All finds were photographed and were kept submerged in salt water until they could be cared for in the lab.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All of the artifacts collected were catalogued in the field and photographed, then packaged to be delivered to an archaeological laboratory of the Ministère de la Culture du Québec for cleaning, preservation, and cataloguing by Anja Herzog at the Center of Conservation. All field notes and details of activities are kept with the records of the excavation in previous seasons. Photographs, illustrations, maps and field notes appear in this report. A detailed report of the project is presented here and several published reports have also been issued.

2 - Project Narrative

Introduction



Fig. 2.1: 2007 field crew (l-r): Erik Phaneuf, Marilyn Girard-Rheault, Christie Leece, Perry Colbourne, Frédéric Simard, Will Richard, Vincent Delmas, and Josh Fitzhugh.

This year's Gateways Project began on the heels of my lecture cruise in the Russian Arctic to Wrangel Island with Smithsonian Journeys. Ten Smithsonian scientists and about ninety clients from other organizations signed on to take part in a cruise seminar titled "Symposium on Global Warming" organized by Peter Voll and operated by High Country Passage. We traveled aboard the *Kapitan Khlebnikov*, a wonderfully-appointed medium-size Russian icebreaker. Spending nearly two weeks participating in lectures and field study tours, meeting Chukchi and Siberian Yupik Eskimos, Wrangel Island wildlife wardens, and others

discussing climate and environmental change and experiencing very noticeable effects of warming in the eastern Russian Arctic, I was eager to see how people were experiencing things in the Eastern Subarctic, where last year we found the cod fishery rebounding somewhat and southern species like sharks appearing along the Quebec Lower North Shore where they had never been seen in recent times.

The primary objective of the 2007 field season was to continue exploration of the underwater deposits at the Hare Harbor Basque site at Mécatina and complete the excavation of the land site's blacksmith's structure. Last summer we established a grid over a 50x70 square meter area of the underwater site at depths ranging from 10-60 feet; excavated a series of one meter square test pits along a transect from the shore to the lower limit of the site at ca 60 feet depth; acquired faunal and artifact samples; and created a map of the entire site area. At the land site, we excavated north of the blacksmith shop and discovered the paved floor of the shop interior. These results are described in our 2006 field report (Fitzhugh, Phaneuf, and Leece 2007), which includes a preliminary analysis of the underwater stratigraphy with its discrete levels of wood debitage and faunal remains. The latter consisted of a thick lens of concentrated fish bones, mostly codfish, but also including bird and seal remains. Significant artifact recoveries included part of a wood platter or plate, fragments of a leather shoe, small amounts of ceramics and tile, and large numbers of barrel hoops and wedges. During the 2007 season we also hope to expand surveys along the Lower North Shore (LNS) between Blanc Sablon, test the Inuit winter house complex at Baies des Belles Amours and expand test excavations at other sites.

25 July I left Washington on an early morning flight to Montreal, where I met Moira McCaffrey for breakfast at Dorval (Trudeau) Airport, and my brother, Josh Fitzhugh, who was joining the project for two weeks. Other than my mother, who does not indulge in northern voyaging, Josh is the only one of my immediate family who has not yet experienced a northern archaeological project. We flew to Halifax and on to Deer Lake, where we were met by photographer Will Richard, who has been with the Gateways Project since its inception in 2001, and his friends Greg Wood and Joanne Farrell of Deer Lake, who shuttled us to Ivy Nault's B&B and then on to Greg's and Joanne's home for a delicious dinner of snow crab, lobster, and local corn, where we met his brother Peter and this wife Susan. Joanne comes from the Newfoundland south coast and, like Greg, is an avid outdoors enthusiast who hunts and kayaks and is also a delightful host. Her father, Don, had recently joined her in Deer Lake and had taken a job with the airport staff, where Joanne also works as a Thrifty car rental agent. My most immediate impression arriving in Canada this year was sticker shock at the currency exchange booth; for the first time I can remember, I received Canadian dollars at par with American: 1.0115 to be exact. Like Perry Colbourne's summer salary from the Smithsonian, I am about to discover the loss of equity that has been so important in meeting field expenses over the last thirty years. My other impressions were the luxuriant vegetation growth in the Deer Lake area and the abundance of mosquitoes, perhaps a foretaste of what we may encounter on the Lower North Shore after several seasons of relatively bug-free conditions. We also heard from Greg of the phenomenal economic growth of the Deer Lake area, the result of a burgeoning tourist and recreation and resort industry; reportedly, there are now six golf courses in the region.

26 July – Deer Lake to Lushes Bight Will had driven up from Maine, as usual, and in the morning we drove to Perry's home at Lushes Bight by way of Springdale, where we exchanged money and introduced Josh to the Canadian coffee shop standard – Tim Horton. We were soon on the Long Island ferry, skippered at this time by Perry's brother, Steven, and arrived at the 'Colbourne compound.' Wife Louise and daughters Jane and Jill were there to greet us, with their cat, who parades the blueberry patch next to the house harnessed to a zip-line. By some miracle and with help from Leonard Harvey's Accounting firm in Springdale, Perry had this year received his Smithsonian funding more than a month before our arrival and had been able to prepare *Pitsiulak* in advance. She was sitting at the Lushes Bight wharf virtually ready to go but for a few last-minute tasks. And she had even been christened with a turkey dinner outing (a.k.a. "sea trial") with the family. Life raft and fire-extinguishers had been serviced, and Perry had rotated the engine vent to face aft so we would no longer scoop up salt spray and mainline it into the engine room generator plant. All electronic gear was installed and she had been painted inside and out and was truly gleaming. Our old *Tunuyak* radar set, used for many years as a spare, had finally given up the ghost and been replaced by the Pits' equally ancient model, and there was real progress with the GPS navigation system, which was now working properly, giving Perry some auto-piloting so he would not be chained permanently to the Conn.

During the afternoon Will and I gave Josh a tour of Pilley's Island, visiting the Marine Service Center where we said hi to Ben Fudge and learned that the ship-building business was in a bit of a lull. He had just launched a new 80-footer and a 65-footer that he had extended by cutting in half and building a new midsection. But no new orders were in hand, and the rumor mill reported that the yard might soon be under new management with re-direction toward oil industry construction. On the other hand there was lots of action in the fishery, with capelin running strong, a growing commercial cod fishery and a recreational fishery (five fish per day per person

and no more than fifteen fish per boat). Our bills had been settled up with Ben through the SI, but charges from Perry's preps was lurking in the local hardware store and at Budgell's Sports, now under new ownership after a financial catastrophe had unseated its previous owner, Doug, who had served us well as ship chandler for more than fifteen years. Fortunately for us, the pain this year was minimal, mostly consisting of a new VHF radio, the work-horse of our communication system. We also had a chance to sample Fudge's Restaurant's treats, though at mid-afternoon I could not get Josh interested in the fried squid special! Although the temperature was cool by DC standards, Newfoundland was in a 'heat-wave' and the Triton town swimming pool was busy. The huge mussel farm business was also flourishing and had been greatly expanded. Now there

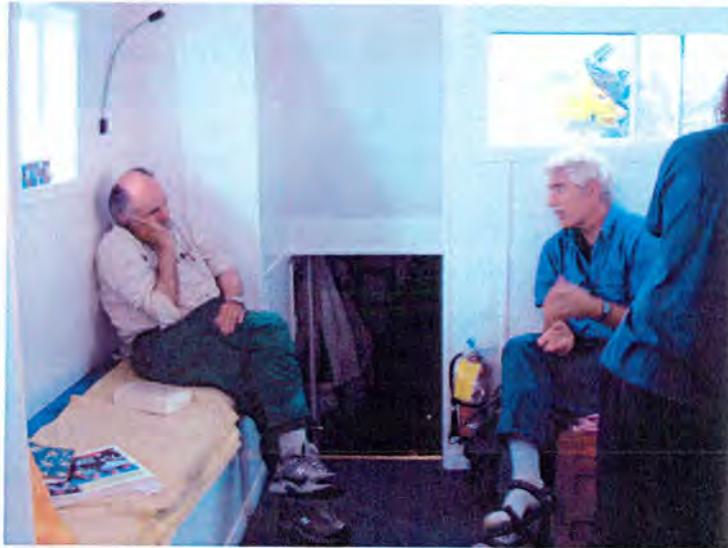


Fig. 2.2: Will Richard and Bill Fitzhugh confer in Pitsiulak cabin.

was hardly any open water left among the islands, making local boat travel a highly channeled affair between vast expanses of blue floats.

As we pulled up for the ferry, a black bronco lined up behind us and out popped Christie, Lena, and Phil, arriving from the east (St. John's) after a circuitous holiday romp that took them to Quebec City and across the St. Lawrence to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; then by ferry from North Sydney to Argentia and St. John's, Newfoundland, and finally after a wet night and a rain-soaked hike in Terra Nova Park, to Long Island. The slide show of their trip, selected from a composite of 1800 pictures, was a real treat with highlights including Phil's sign-board scrabble and Christie's (proto) award-winning shot of a humpback breaching with minnows flying in all directions. In addition to a culture tour of Canadian historical sites, peoples, and back-ways, the trip was a gastronomical safari from one food delight to another, including a visit to Chess' fish-fry house in St. John's. Callum and Jane Thomson had introduced me to Chess' years ago, then having the best fried fish and chips in Newfoundland, but it now has been fancied up and is catering to tourists big-time. Once all assembled in Lushes Bight, we caught up with the Colbourne crowd: Nan, Perry's mother, chipper as ever; Stephen, whom we'd met on the ferry; Barb and Maurice, who was under the weather with a bad back; and Dennis, who was building a garage cum loft-pad for one of his sons. Andy was away working in Alberta; Bradley had graduated from the local high school and was out in Toronto on his first job away from home; Jill was setting off in September for MUN in St. John's, thinking about a social service career; and Jane is enrolled in Grenfell University (which was trying to shake off its MUN subsidiary status and become independent) in the wildlife biology program. Soon Perry and Louise will be empty-nesters, which Louise is anticipating by doing home-care work for the elderly, a role Ivy Nault has also taken on to fill the income deficit during the months when her B&B business is slow.

27 July – Lushes Bight A full day of preparations. Will drove Josh and I to Springdale in the morning, where I paid the Western Petroleum fuel bill and exchanged US for Canadian money.

A phone call to Kelly Linfield at their Dive Master shop in Gander alerted us that her husband, Robert, had returned from capelin-fishing and would set up the gas engine on the compressor we were renting from them again this year, and get together the tanks and weights. But we had to come immediately, so we arranged for Christie to be waiting for us at the Pilley's Island side of the ferry with Dennis' truck. Will and Christie returned to Long Island and Josh and I drove the truck to Gander, arriving at the Linfield's about 4:30 PM. They have given up their commercial premises and set up shop in a small addition to their home, and the rent saved has made all the difference in the success of their business. We got checked out on the compressor operation and had our ten tanks filled, and learned Rob's take on the news reports we had heard about the spring seal catastrophe in the Gulf, which cited a major loss of pups to the early melting of pack ice, before the pups were ready to begin life on their own. Rob was not sure of the actual situation in the Gulf, but on the 'front' – the ice pack off northeastern Newfoundland – an unusually large population of harp seals congregated to have pups, apparently augmented this year by many seals that would normally have gone to the Gulf. "The seals know where to go," Rob said, "and if the ice is thin or conditions are bad in the Gulf, they figure it out." The problem that developed on the front with the large crop of baby harps was weather: a set of bad storms caused many of the young to die, crushed among the outer fringe of the ice pack, and many sealer boats were isolated for days, trapped in the jammed pack and unable to get back to land. It will be interesting to see what the Harrington men have to say about their seal hunt this past spring [they had a very good sealing season, it turns out]. After collecting the compressor we stopped to have a faulty fire extinguisher re-filled at Gerard Lynch's tank shop in Grand Falls before returning to Long Island and stashing our gear on board. We were now ready to go, and the weather looked good for a morning departure.



Fig. 2.3: Boyce Roberts and a friend working on the year's first cod catch at Quirpon.

28 July – Lushes Bight to St. Anthony

Perry was up at 6 raring to go, sensing weather conditions with light winds that would last at most only a couple more days, and after goodbyes to the family and to Lena and Phil who were catching the 8 AM ferry and heading for a day of kayaking and hiking in Bonne Bay and Gros Morne Park, we cast off and set out across Green Bay for Cape St. John. It was 'Little Bay Islands' Day and the calm weather would attract lots of boat traffic to this small island town near Lushes Bight. At the cape all seemed propitious for going on direct for St. Anthony through the Horse Islands, by-passing the 'wind-tunnel' at the mouth of White Bay, but also losing a chance to show Josh the pretty harbor of Fleur-de-Lys and its Dorset soapstone quarry. We would also lose out on checking in with Elaine Anton and her husband John Erwin who were probably working at the Coachman's Cove site near Fleur De Lys again this year. However, we were also a bit late in our schedule and could not afford to get caught in a string of windy days, so it was a relief to see the miles passing and the southwest winds remaining moderate as the day progressed – no boats, no whales, and only a porpoise or two, but the day was very hazy due to the hot weather on land. We immediately could see a major difference from

last year's voyage, when there was not an iceberg to be seen; this time there were many large bergs, and we saw them all along the route, from right outside Lushes Bight to the Strait of Belle Isle. This year northern Newfoundland had also had an exceptionally heavy pack ice year, with the result that spring came a couple weeks later than usual, Perry's garden was late, and there had also been lots of snow late in the winter, but nothing at the early end.

Our only concern at this point in the voyage was the engine, which was leaking a considerable amount of oil, a problem that had been developing last summer and which Perry had not been able to fix, despite staunching a few minor leaks. Unable to determine oil levels without shutting down the engine – which you don't do underway offshore – we had no way of checking our oil consumption, and so Perry kept adding oil en route just to be safe. After arriving at St. Anthony, where we were welcomed by a close-passing grampus (who according to local salts is working for the local tourist agency that runs a whale-watching business), we checked and found we'd lost six liters of oil in the 12-hour passage. Not only unacceptable in terms of mechanics, this also creates a disposal problem, as you can't pump it out into the sea with the bilge; you have to soak it up with sponge pads and dispose ashore.

We tied up at the town dock, joining several boats that were waiting to unload their shrimp catch. Will and Christie prepared Will's traditional home-brought meal – this time spaghetti, with a touch of the past, Lena-style garlic bread à la Christie – and a bottle of wine. A great culinary beginning. While dinner was cooking we chatted with the local fishermen, one a talkative fellow from Flowers Cove, and a fine old story-teller named Robert Symms, whose father had been the manager of the Grenfell Mission's orphanage. Among his other stories was one about a dog they had which disappeared for several days and then returned with an Inuit kayak model in his mouth. Where it came from, no one could tell; but it was undamaged except for a bite-mark. When he heard I might be able to identify its origin he promised to bring it down before we left in the morning, but the next day – Sunday – we left soon after 9 AM without seeing him. I suspect the kayak must have been made by one of the Labrador Inuit patients at the hospital, but how it found its way to the dog is more curious. Symms knew Perry's dad from the old days when he fished at Belle Island and nearby.



Fig. 2.4: Shark catch at Quirpon Harbor. Warming water is bringing more sharks up north.

Bottom line from the fishermen: "There's lots of shrimp and lobster, and more plentiful cod, but because fish is sold in dollars, the high Canadian dollar and increased competition from farmed fish from Asia is killing the fishermen. Hard to make ends meet, but what else can you do but keep fishing. The bills and boat mortgage has to be paid, but where it is going, God only knows."

29 July – St. Anthony to Cook's Harbor

The sea had been very confused yesterday, and the fisherman from Flowers Cove had also noted the multiple layers of swells during his last trip out to the edge of the

shelf, about 150 miles from shore. But this morning, the conflicting swells had subsided and our passage to Quirpon was relatively smooth, though foggy. We passed the Canadian CG icebreaker *Harp*, unseen as she was heading into St. Anthony, and at the entrance to Quirpon Harbor we found a small boat of fishermen working a net. They finished as we approached and proceeded into Quirpon Harbor. Upon tying up we called Boyce Roberts (of “Robert’s Rooms”) and found he was preparing a feast for us, as usual, and for a group of his relatives from St. John’s and Michigan. This was the same group we’d seen at the net, and we discovered they not only had a good batch of codfish, but had caught an eight-foot long mako shark. They have seen makos here before, but not of this size. We photographed it on the stage, hamming it up a bit with a bottle of drinking water in its mouth, for the summer’s field report. By this time they had butchered it and divied up the meat, which some – excepting Perry – seem to love.

While waiting for Boyce to fetch us Perry dived into the engine room again and after a short while emerged with a frown saying, “We need a professional mechanic. We can’t go on leaking oil like this!” Diesel mechanics are not easy to come by in this part of Newfoundland, and parts always have to be flown in, so this sounded like a major blow to our schedule and budget. However, after a bunch of grunting sounds he re-emerged with a limp, worn-out oil gasket from a part of the oil system that had not been replaced in years because it was not part of the oil filter that gets routine maintenance. After the engine had cooled down he had been able to trace the leak back to this location and discovered a way to get at the gasket inside. This time he emerged smiling with the news that he had found our big leak, and shortly after announced the real miracle, that we actually had the replacement gasket on board. With this we went off to dinner at Boyce’s with great relief and could fully enjoy the feast, which included at least four turkeys, boiled potatoes, turnips, carrots, and salt beef, and the *pièce de résistance*, pease porridge, followed by partridge-berry pie and other delicacies. Perhaps the most important discovery, raised with some delicacy during dinner, was the fate of Perry’s bake-apples, picked and left with Boyce to store for our return trip in August. When we got into Quirpon from a 24-hour steam from Harrington, we found Boyce gone and the house empty. Perry prowled around in the basement but found no sign of his bake-apple bucket. This was a blow, as Perry counts on delivering these tangy treats to friends and family who rarely see these berries as the climate is too hot for them in central Newfoundland. What had Boyce done with the berries??? The mystery bugged Perry all year. The answer seemed obvious...eaten! But when the subject came up this time, Boyce looked shocked and said, “They’re in the freezer, boy, where they’ve been all year.” Turns out he had re-packed them in plastic bags, while Perry had been looking for his bucket. Now we’d have bake-apples for the trip to Harrington! And they tasted just as good as fresh-picked.



Fig. 2.5: L'Anse aux Meadows - Parks Canada's reconstructed Viking site is feeling its age but has hosted hundreds of thousands of visitors.

Boyce loaned us his car so we could drive over to L'Anse aux Meadows to see the Viking site and visit Gina Noordhof and her husband Adrian at their Norseman Restaurant. The weather was damp but calm, and we found the fire in the longhouse crackling and re-enactor Wade Davis holding forth. He recognized us immediately, and we got into a good riff, bantering about academic squabbles over the Sops Arm so-called 'Viking' finds (really just early French or English settler stuff), but also some kind of engraved piece that shows the image of a Viking ship, something that's been in the news recently



Fig. 2.6: The Norseman Restaurant, run by Gina and Adrian, serves the best food on the Northern Peninsula!

but is certainly the product of an over-enthusiastic publicity hound I'd corresponded with after hearing of the collection last summer. A nice guy and former teacher who had worked as a guide at the Parks Canada Viking site for awhile has been pushing this idea but seems a bit over-zealous with his interpretation of his historical collection. The day was chilly and several tour groups came through the site. Josh had a good look around at the reconstruction, the museum, and the reconstructed village, which always fascinates me even after all these years. What struck me this time was the small hut constructed in the museum display has been converted into a 'saga theater' in which excerpts from the sagas are told by colorful characters styled from the Viking age which closely parallels and was perhaps inspired by the installation we did in the Smithsonian's Viking show of 2000. Although we did not have time to visit the popular tourist attraction, Norstead, Gina told us that they had been given the props from the Newfoundland Museum's "Full Circle" Viking exhibit, and have developed new and more popular attractions. Our major regret was not having time to throw Viking axes or play 'dump the maiden' in the tank of water with a bulls-eye ball toss. While here we heard that the old 'L'Ansy Meadows' stage had been carried away by the heavy ice this winter and would be replaced with a floating dock that would be taken up each winter. They do need a good dock to handle the cruise visitor traffic. But locals are wondering what is that is giving the stages here so much trouble in recent years – they are not lasting when built new, apparently being subject to rot much earlier than in the past, or are being carried of by the winter ice. "The climate," they say, "is not like the old days."

The visit to the Norseman Restaurant, which has received much notoriety outside Newfoundland for its excellent food and fine crafts, was not only good eating, but good company. Adrian greeted us and soon Gina appeared with their 9-month-old son. Blond and blue-eyed, with a sanguine gaze, I could see this young Viking reigning over the Noordhof domain a few decades from now. Will showed Gina the mock-up of his book, with shots of the restaurant and the soapstone dancing bear that he bought here four or five years ago, which has become his professional logo. Their business is doing well despite the slight down-turn in tourism – probably a function of the high gas prices and near-negative exchange rate that tend to keep US visitors down. The government mantra here in Newfoundland and throughout Canada these days,

'Enjoy Home,' ['...while the Yanks are away,' might be the unspoken sequel], and Christie's trip certainly indicated Canadians were indeed indulging in some well-deserved pride in their homeland and its history. However, not everyone in the States is pinching his travel budget: we met one elderly couple from North Carolina in the Viking longhouse who are on their thirteenth 'or so' trip to Newfoundland and L'Anse aux Meadows. They love it and can't stay away. I think they should be identified and receive the Order of Canada award! We also were pleased to see Boyce's daughter Jamie with a server's job at The Norseman. We missed seeing her new baby, Nicholas, and hope to catch a glimpse on our way back in August.

Back at Boyce's we found his relatives gathered around the kitchen table again, this time looking rosy-cheeked from a second go at the turkey and some local moonshine Boyce was dispensing, chilled with glacier ice collected from the icebergs popping away in the glasses. But by now it was evening, the wind was down and Perry was anxious to leave for Cook's Harbor so we could get an early start across the Straits. The run was short and by 11 PM we were tied up next to a bunch of long-liners fitted out for shrimp, but not a person in sight anywhere around the pier. We turned to. During the afternoon I'd met Jerry Noble, a young manager of the Quirpon Lighthouse Inn, the fabulous (and famous) resort known around as one of the most unusual (if not elegant) retreats experiences in the world. Nothing like a week living in the historic old Cape Bauld lighthouse premises perched out on a cliff at the eastern-most edge of the North American continent, with nothing to feast your eyes on but cold Atlantic water, ice bergs, and grassy moss-covered rocks, when you're not feasting your stomach. Jerry seemed interested in showing me around sometime, but when I mentioned this to Boyce he was somewhat affronted: "why would you want to go around with him? He's only been there a couple of months. You need a pro like me, or the old fella here who really knows the island's history!" He's right! Some well-deserved local pride here. I suspect I'd need them all!

30 July – Cook's Harbor to Tabatière The night remained quiet, with the Cape Norman fog horn sounding faintly. We were up and traveling by 5am as a dull light spread over the water. Outside the harbor the seas were calm but the fog thicker. We chose to run down along the



Fig. 2.7: The Strait of Belle Isle in a moment of meteorological splendor.

Newfoundland shore and were occasionally greeted by groups of porpoises that played around the bow for a few moments before peeling off for some other adventure. The crossing remained uneventful, and by 11 AM we were off Blanc Sablon and had turned the corner and headed west for the St. Augustine sea buoy, 48 miles away. Around Blanc Sablon the seas built up into a chop as a strengthening easterly breeze battled the current from the Gulf. The fog gradually lifted, revealing the Quebec

shore in the distance, and through the afternoon the wind died back until by the time we entered the St. Augustine channel it was quite calm. Still, not a vessel was seen on the water all day, and the only human sign noted was a couple of gill net floats off Greenly Island at Blanc Sablon. Even passing through the St. Augustine channel failed to produce sign of life; however, we found a number of new cabins in the coves along the Grand Rigoulette. Here all of the navigation aides have been up-graded with solar-powered lights, making the channel a 'full-service' run. We are somewhat relieved to see the lack of activity as it indicates the berries are not yet ripe...either that or they are not present, and we can't bear to contemplate that eventuality. It seems the season has been slow here as well as in Newfoundland, for there were no signs of berries in Quirpon this year also.

Tabatière was much the same as before, except for major renovation of the decrepit old wharf. Now their cranes are dropping in huge amounts of steel and crushed rock. The plant is processing primarily crab and shrimp and stinks of shrimp offal. It's the major employer in town, with about 100 workers. Until last year its frozen product was shipped to Port Saunders in Newfoundland, where it was sent south; now it goes out to the west on the *Nordik*, the coastal steamer. Josh quickly sized up the town: roads, dust, and truck. Not very attractive, but serviceable. Total population now, about 450, with more people leaving for the mainland all the time. At first it's the men, leaving their families behind for stints in Toronto or Alberta. Soon the families get fed up with the separation and follow.



Fig. 2.8: Perry Colbourne and Christie Leece in a rare photo of the captain.

31 July – Tabatière to Harrington We had been counting on a 'fancy' breakfast at the fish plant, but after rising soon after sunrise, we realized we had not set our watches to Quebec (Eastern Daylight) time and had an hour and a half to wait before they opened, so since the weather was great, we decided to cook underway. Soon we were in the fog that so frequently sits on this part of the coast, but at least the wind was down. Some good news from the engine room: we only used three liters of oil on the 14 hour run yesterday – our normal consumption; so it looks like Perry found the major leak. As we motored into the fog Will fried up some scrambled eggs.

Approaching Petit Mécatina we decided at the last minute to spend the day preparing the site for excavation, since we had no work that could be done in Harrington. We anchored and hauled our gear ashore and were confronted immediately by an onslaught of bugs – all sorts, mosquitoes, black flies, deer flies, stouts, and others. Fortunately the wind came up and we were able to grid up the new areas of the blacksmith shop and cut down the worst of the grass and



Fig. 2.9: Pitcher plants abound along the Lower North Shore.

tough and the taste like a blend of swordfish and tuna – we had a visit from the Mongé family group we had met two years ago when Yves was with us and we did a radio interview for the nearby Tête à la Baleine community. The family was back for a summer holiday at Providence Island and had been digging artifacts at the sealing station site north of us in Daniel Harbor. They had quite a collection of pottery, including several types of annular ware, blue transfer print, salt glaze jugs, cream-ware, plain clay TD and ornamented pipes, and other materials. I gave them a spiel about not disturbing old site, and, somewhat chagrined, they gave me the collection. One had information that about a couple who lived at the site in the early 20th c. Most of this material pre-dated that, however. While we were working at the Basque site Perry saw a zodiac enter the harbor and explore around at the head of the harbor, wearing flashy expedition gear. Last year we met people who had dived on the site, and this year with the Mécatina River hydroelectric project, there are many archaeologists and others exploring the area, but mostly on the interior.

By 5pm the wind started to drop and we packed up, muddied and tired from pulling alder roots and lugging water-saturated sod and peat. Christie was the only one to find artifacts, in her square east of the log pavement. Josh had uncovered a large rock-fall boulder and found a large spike. Will and I were working in the ‘furnace deposit’ area along the north wall. That evening the crossing to Harrington was smooth and a great sunset was in progress. Now on Quebec time, the sun was down at 7:30 PM – quite a shock after the long Newfoundland evenings. Perry made a supper of caribou stew from meat brought down from Uncle Jim at Labrador City, which we ate while Paul Rowsell recounted the events of the winter: basically a good winter, with enough snow and cold for good ice conditions. A couple of strong spring storms threatened the ice-road, but they managed to hold the ice to the shore at the critical spot by roping it in along the shore with a huge 8-inch hawser so if it broke up it would not get carried away by the wind or current. The harp seal hunt was good for most people, and there were plenty of seals along this coast, but elsewhere in the gulf there was little or no ice. Paul got a moose in an excursion up a small river near St. Augustine. The summer weather until this past week has been pretty poor, with lots of fog and rain. Lobster and crab season was OK; cod have been fairly plentiful; and they just had a successful 48-hour open on halibut, with one boat landing almost 300 fish. The downside is the flies – a bumper crop, and we’ve arrived right in the middle of it. One interesting bit of news

standing vegetation, opening up a set of squares around the west, north, and east side of the 2006 excavation. Clearing the surface of the eastern squares produced promising results. It was good to have Josh’s help for some of the heavier work removing alder stumps and heavy sods. We did not notice any falcons nesting in the cliff this year, and the bake-apples looked about a week away from ripening.

After a lunch of left-over fish stew and fried shark steak – good but not a rave, as the meat is quite

is that the town is drilling for water on the island, hoping to replace the current tannin-colored reservoir supply with deep, clear groundwater. So far one hole has been dry and one has struck water, but not enough. It's amazing to think of a fresh water well on a granite island surrounded by the sea.

1 August – Harrington to Mécatina and back to Harrington This was a bit of a confused day and not what we expected the day before our Quebec diving colleagues would arrive. We had come to town largely to see Wilson and Christine Evans and other friends and get a few supplies. But the weather was still so good we could not resist returning to Mécatina and gain a day and a half's work at the site. So after hellos to everyone we left and spent the rest of the day digging and making good progress on the blacksmith area. It showered off and on, but overall the weather was fine. However returning to the boat from the site we learned that the ship's generator had a ruptured fuel line, and we needed to go into Harrington for repairs. With the oil and fuel leaks, this project is starting to turn into a repair odyssey! The root cause of all the problems is need for a major service, since the engines were installed in 1989 and have never had a thorough overhaul. All the hoses and seals are wearing out, and all we've been able to do is make spot repairs when things go wrong. The generator fuel line looks like it's been baked in the oven it's



Fig. 2.10: Wilson Evans and Christine Vatcher's well-tended home at Harrington Harbor.

so full of cracks. Other hoses, gaskets, and seals are probably also in bad shape. This needs to be addressed next year, and the work must be done by a proper diesel mechanic; it will cost a good deal for labor and parts.

So it is back to Harrington for the evening. We'll remain in town tomorrow getting a fuel line jury-rigged, putting together the dive pumps and dredge hoses, and waiting for the arrival of the Quebec team. Too bad to lose another day's work when the weather is so fine, but we earned a few days of credit after such a quick voyage from Newfoundland. Perry cooked a great fried cod dinner once we were alongside the pier, and the town kids regaled us until midnight carrying on at their hang-out at the end of the pier.

2 August 2007 – Harrington to Mécatina This was another in a string of great days, which has now lasted more than a week. Perry worked on the generator fuel line most of the morning and found that he could trim the deteriorated end of the hose and re-seat it, and after much air-bleeding it settled down and worked fairly successfully [we later found that the problem is a weak fuel pump that is unable to suck fuel from the main tank when its level gets low]. This is crucial for us as the ship batteries are pretty shot now and are not holding much charge. We need a new set for four, costing about \$250 each. The day gave us time for other chores like fetching the oxygen tanks that we need to carry while diving, for emergencies, checking up by email

and phone with Abby in the office, and buying groceries. Christine gave us a wonderful lunch of fruit, bean and other salads and we got caught up on the family affairs: Alexandra's first year of high school in Quebec and her turn toward science, Sarah's wry acceptance of her sister's absence; Wilson's sailing trip to the British West Indies and sojourns in Quebec, and Christine's lingering knee problem which has kept her from her beloved running, and activities at the school. He also heard about coyotes that had been seen in the Blanc Sablon area this spring, which were threatening seal pups and island bird populations, and the fox on St. Mary's Island that Wilson not been able to catch. It seems that while tourism at Harrington has dropped, perhaps as the popular film *La Grand Seduction* has wound down, Amy Evans' B&B is still fully booked for the peak summer period.



Fig. 2.11: Erik, Frédéric, and Marilyn preparing to dive at Hare Harbor.

Our divers – elegantly called ‘plongeurs’ in French– arrived on schedule by water taxi from Chevery at 4:30 PM: returning veterans Erik Phaneuf and Frédéric Simard and two new divers-in-training, Marilyn Girard-Rheault and Frenchman Vincent Delmas, with bags filled to the brim with diving gear and, we soon discovered, gourmet delicacies. They immediately set to assembling the two dredges on the pier, where we were soon joined by Wilson Evans and Christine, and Larry Ransom. For one moment we seemed to be

missing a crucial connecting link between the pump and the hoses, but the missing pieces were soon found. The dredges were assembled at University of Montreal with parts Frédéric had ordered, and then were sent to Perry at the Marine Center: two Honda gasoline-driven pumps, four 50-foot sections of 2-inch fire hose, and two dredges made out of Y-shaped pieces of plastic drain pipe with a fire hose embedded into the short section of the Y. As the high pressure nozzle spray enters the main section of the long pipe, it entrains water from the short arm of the Y and creates a section at the opposite end. To the suction end one attaches a section of 6-inch flexible, rubber tubing looking like a giant esophagus, which becomes the working end of the dredge. Very simple and efficient at moving silt, gravel and rocks – and exposing artifacts. The trick is to have a quick eye and hand so you can catch artifacts before they are sucked into the machine and dumped downstream with the rest of the sediment. You control the suction power by manipulating the distance to the soil and the freeing of sediments by a trowel, garden spade, or hand. Wilson was fascinated to see the equipment and no doubt will try his hand at a version of his own, since he frequently needs to dredge gravel and sand for construction material.

With the dredges operable, we left town immediately to take advantage of the calm weather, as Wilson warned that a strong southerly storm was approaching. We had a nice steam out that allowed the new crew to get acclimated to shipboard motion. After we launched the zodiac and got the compressor and dive gear organized, Christie made tacos for supper; with nine around the table – more of less a capacity crowd – we shared a round of stories and listened to Erik's peculiar version of Mongolian throat-singing. After dinner I had a chat with Vincent and learned

about his PhD thesis project at UM on Basque history in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be supervised by Brad Loewen. I hope he will also be able to find out something about our site, as we badly need historical documentation as we still don't have specific information about the ethnic and national identity of the site. Erik thinks it might be French or French Basque based on similarities between our limestone ballast and material from the vicinity of La Rochelle, north of Bourdeau. Voyages to this area in the late 1600s should be well-documented, even possibly with plans and notes on the settlement. This work would complement Anja's work on the material remains. Vincent has done several excavation projects in France, with de Lumley and others, but his specific interest is in medieval archaeology, so he is well-suited for his project.



Fig. 2.12: Setting up the pumps and dredges supplied by Brad Loewen and the University of Montreal's dive program.

3 August – Hare Harbor It was still all night and remained quite warm. Erik and Fred worked with Perry getting the dive site set up and the dredges and hoses on the bottom. They also threw in our large ship anchor – the first time it's been wet since the big storm in Frobisher Bay – to use as a dive boat mooring and a safety ascent line. The rest of us worked at the site, getting Marilyn and Vincent tuned in to that side of the dig. No spectacular finds, but we did verify that the industrial charcoal-earth deposits continue up the hill-slope north of these squares. Marilyn found a nice tiny blue seed bead and a lead musket shot, and Josh got down to some planks where he



Fig. 2.13: Striker plate and French gun spall from the first square excavated at Hare Harbor in 2007.

found several lead musket balls. Christie's square turned up planks and wood that was squared with the sills and paving of the blacksmith shop excavated last year. The air was strangely still all morning, yet the flies stayed down as though they knew something was coming, and by afternoon swells began entering the harbor from a south wind that had built up. We were in a complete lee, however, and easily made our first large group dive to get everyone oriented to their gear and the site. After I got enough weight on (38 pounds!) and was able to sink, Christie and I went down to the A-baseline and repaired one of the breaks; we then set an east-west line along which we will dredge a trench. I had a few problems with neutral buoyancy and puffy eyes, a problem I've never encountered before. I noticed I was having

trouble reading the grid labels on the bottom, and when I surfaced my eyes were watery and I had fluid bulging under the lower skin of my eyes distorting my vision. The problem might have arisen from mismanaged pressure in my mask. Despite a few problems, we managed to get the new line installed before my air ran low and we surfaced, this time with the proper safety stops, using the ascent line. At the surface it was clear that stormy weather had arrived; it was raining and grey and a swell was entering the harbor. The others followed shortly to the surface, having had good dives, but all were noting the extremely cold water -- 38°F at 55 feet, with a sharp thermocline at 50 feet. Perry as usual provided expert assistance, collecting our belts and BCs so we could get aboard. Will covered the operation photographically from the zodiac. The rest of the afternoon was devoted to re-filling tanks, writing notes, and reading. Dinner was spaghetti à la Frédéric and Christie.

4 August 2007 – Mécatina We got a late start this morning. The boat had been rolling gently most of the night and by morning the wind was in the southwest and it was foggy and drizzling. Will and Erik made some pancakes, and Erik reviewed the plans for the excavation with the team. I decided not to dive, to give my eyes a bit more time to recover from whatever made me so bug-eyed; they were a bit red and had fluid sacs at the bottom. Christie, Josh, Will, and I dug at the land site, without great new progress, dodging occasional rain showers. The divers got their dredges in place and began work. A big surprise came when Fred had to leave his dredge to check the pump, and spotted a piece of ceramic showing through the surface of the mud. When he lifted it up he discovered it was a small, nearly intact bowl with flange handles, one of which was missing, decorated with faience floral designs in green and blue. It's a beautiful piece and by far the finest to come from the site. I've seen similar designs on ceramics from Red Bay, but nothing as fine as this vessel that I recall. What a surprise, and a great way to get the underwater work started. The piece comes from a part of the site near the upper stone piles where there is little sediment accumulation, so perhaps we need to do further exploring here.

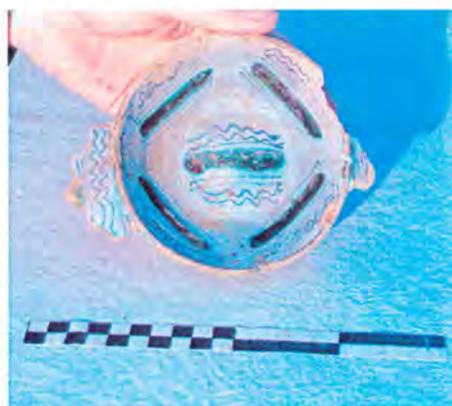


Fig. 2.14, 15: Frédéric's great find of 2008 - a porringer in 16/17 c. Spanish faience style. A nearly identical vessel was recovered at Red Bay.

Now that we have been in Quebec for a week, the daily routine has settled in. The biggest change has been the 1.5 hour time shift. Instead of rising about 6:00 AM the sun is rising about 4:30 AM causing us to lose a good part of the work day, since no one seems to want to get up at 5:30 AM. So we're up about 7. Diggers go ashore about 8:30 AM and the divers make their first dive from 10 AM to 11 AM, getting back aboard in time to charge tanks and prepare a hot lunch, which everyone, especially the divers, appreciate. A lot of calories get burned up in the cold water, especially by Vincent, who is diving in a wetsuit because he did not have time to get checked out officially in a dry-suit. He is able to stay in the water about 30 minutes before getting too cold. After lunch and often a short nap, the diggers head to shore again about 2 PM and work until 6-

6:30 PM. The divers make their second dive at 3-4 and return again to charge tanks and prepare dinner. At the site, the sun drops behind the cliff about 3:00 PM, and by 7:00 PM it is starting to get dark. Supper is around 7:30 PM usually, and is often made by the Erik or Perry, in between filling tanks, and by 9:00 PM people are starting to get sleepy and start moving to their bunks for a bit of reading before dropping off to sleep. Erik, Fred, Marilyn, and Christie are bunking in the foc's'le, Perry and Josh in the after stateroom, and Will and Vincent in the forward stateroom. I sleep on the pilothouse floor on my thermo-rest and get more than my share of mosquitoes, but I also have the best flow of fresh air. Sometimes however I am stepped on by troops heading for the head, or by Perry returning heading to his bunk after his carousing with the stars on the stern. The arrival of divers has greatly changed his day, which had been quite relaxed when it was just diggers ashore. Then he had an afternoon nap, usually made dinner, and then was up later than the rest of us at night. Josh had to change his usual routine of early rising and retiring, as there

was not much to do or place to do it until the rest of the boat waked up. Usually I would rise about 7 and make coffee and breakfast, but now Erik is often first up and raring to go.



Fig. 2.16: Erik with one of several glazed earthenware vessels recovered at the end of a Mécatina rainbow.

5 August – Hare Harbor to Harrington

This was Josh's last day out in the field, as he had to be on the water taxi by 7am on the 6th. The south wind that had blown up the Gulf yesterday was winding down, but surf could still be heard crashing on the outer coast of Mécatina, though little of the breeze found its way into our harbor. We got out by 8 AM and were deep into our pits when Wilson's boat pulled into the harbor and anchored. The family came over to the site for a visit, the girls still dressed in their night clothes. After checking out the site they went over to the Pits to see the divers and the bowl Fred had found, then headed on

to Mutton Bay for a few days with Christine's parents, Phil Vatcher and his wife. We continued our work through mid-afternoon, when we returned to the boat and discovered Erik had found the upper portion of a large wide-mouthed strap-handled in this trench. When he got to the surface he found several of the broken pieces in the mud that he had saved from the interior of the pot. We left for Harrington about 5pm to make sure Josh would be able to get to his plane the next morning. By now the wind had died and the sea was nearly flat, but there were large thunderheads over the mainland, and when we slowed down at the approach to the Harrington pier, several sharp thunderclaps announced our arrival. As the storm passed, a huge rainbow arched over Mécatina which we used as a corny backdrop for some video interviews and photo of Erik and Fred with the two pots. After filling our fresh water tanks we converted some of our saltwater holding tanks from salt water to fresh, beginning the long process of leaching the

saltwater out of the vessels. Should the salt remain it might cause the vessels to split and crack as crystals grew when the water evaporated. We arranged to store the pots temporarily in the old Grenfell Mission shed at the head of the pier.

As it was Sunday night and the town restaurant and bar was open, we decided to have supper there in honor of Josh's departure. The beer came quickly, but it took two hours for the four pizzas and a salad to appear. Meanwhile Josh and I had a long chat with Paul's brother, who runs the place and serves primarily as bar-tender. He had gone halibut-fishing last week and gave us the run-down of the voyage, which landed a great catch, more than 200 fish, most of them medium-to-large halibut, and only about a 10% by-catch, mostly cod. The law permits you to keep or sell up to 10% of the by-catch; but if it is more than that, you have to return it to the sea. Halibut is caught with trawls, which here means long trot-lines with circular hooks baited with by-catch. The open period was only 48 hours, barely enough to let you zero in on where the fish were to be found, so the outcome was quite variable, some fishermen being lucky in their first sets, leaving others to use precious time trying to locate the fish. Each fish has to be unhooked by hand, a job that can be dangerous with these circular hooks. Halibut do not bite, but the larger fish can 'play dead' and then whallop you with a flap that can break an arm or leg.

After dinner, which set us back \$200 (half of which was for the 29 beers) we showered and got our clothes washed at Christine's, who had graciously offered use of her house while they were away; her phone account also, since their plan allows unlimited calls and time for about \$40/month. Would we had such service in the States.

6 August – Harrington to Hare Harbor Josh left on the water taxi at 7 AM with a fine day to see the coast to the west on his flights to Sept Isles and Montreal. It was too bad he had to leave when we were really just getting into our work. However, he had a good taste of the project and met most of its principal players and our friends along the way from Newfoundland and got a good chance to see how the operation works, with better weather that we could possibly have hoped for. Everyone remarked how much fun they had getting to know him. And for me it was the biggest treat ever to be able to spend ten days together in this setting, more time than we have ever spent together at any time in our lives, even including grade school days.



Fig. 2.17: Josh Fitzhugh savors his first ever archaeological dig at the HH-1 blacksmith shop.

With a load of new supplies from CRM Sales, we got underway and were back at Hare Harbor by 9:30 AM and on the site by 10:00 AM. Christie went diving and I worked ashore with Will and Vincent, taking advantage of the sunny, dry weather to get our squares done before rain turned them into sump pits, as happened last year. Christie joined us in the afternoon, and she and Will finished their squares and I make good progress on mine. We are now thinking that this area, with its huge abundance

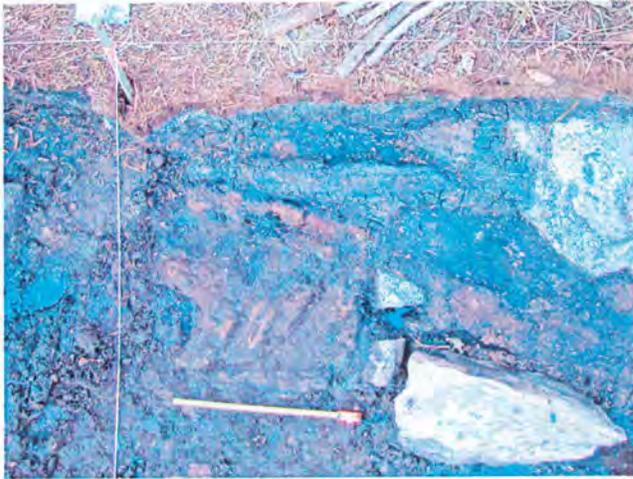


Fig. 2.18: Charred timbers at North wall at 18N 24E

of charcoal and charred logs interspersed with burnt rocks and sand and clumps of hard humified peat, may be the result of charcoal production. A smithy needs charcoal, and most of the charcoal we have found in the shop appears to be local spruce or coniferous wood, material that probably would not have been abundant in Basque Country but could have been produced easily on site. This would explain the layered levels in which burning wood were covered with peat, sod, sand or rocks, to cause carbonization without oxygen. But there is clearly also a burn level at the top of the humified peat, likely the result of original land clearing, as we have found charred needles and twigs, and also at the upper levels, suggesting that the entire structure and site was burned at the end of the occupation. Here as in many other questions we need archival data on this site and its uses, which we hope Vincent may run across. We also discovered that the sill along the north wall of the pavement, as also on the east and south and has been burned; that the log floor along the east wall is also present outside the north wall; and that beyond the log flooring on the east side is sterile peat bog interlaced with spruce roots in growth position. When occupation began the spruce forest covered more of the site than at present.

About 10 AM I heard Perry whistling and ran up the hill to where I could see him pointing across the mouth of the harbor to something floating that was being blown out the narrows. At first I thought it was a diver who had gone astray, but it looked more like a light fluffy clump. Since the dive was in mid-process and Perry was manning the pumps, Will and I ran for the zodiac and within a minute discovered Christie's down sleeping bag, floating so high that only the outer nylon skin was wet. Whoops! One of those upper deck laundry line items that got forgotten and blew overboard.

The divers had a pretty uneventful day. The western unit produced a small piece of hard thin ceramic that looks like stoneware, as well as many fish bones. The eastern unit produced fish bones and a worked wood peg with a diamond cross-section. The dredges are working very well, perhaps too well, and we talked of the need to cut back on the power somewhat so the dredges and the digging would be easier to control. But it's great to have that power when you need it. Supper was fried codfish and mashed potatoes and canned corn, and two excellent bottles of wine, one of which was contributed by Vincent from the monastery he studied for his master's degree on an island near Cannes. The other was from Christie's Eastern Canadian 'grand tour.' Evening was socially quiet, and with 'gen' pounding in the hold and mosquitoes leaking into the cabin only slowly I was finally able to get this journal up-to-date.

Special note: bake-apples are starting to ripen. Christie picked a handful near the site this afternoon, and we agreed not to tell Perry. It's getting serious now, and he is talking about getting up at 5:00 and picking, the only time available, now that he's on diving and tank charging detail most of the day. Yesterday a boat appeared and was anchored at the head of the cove the entire

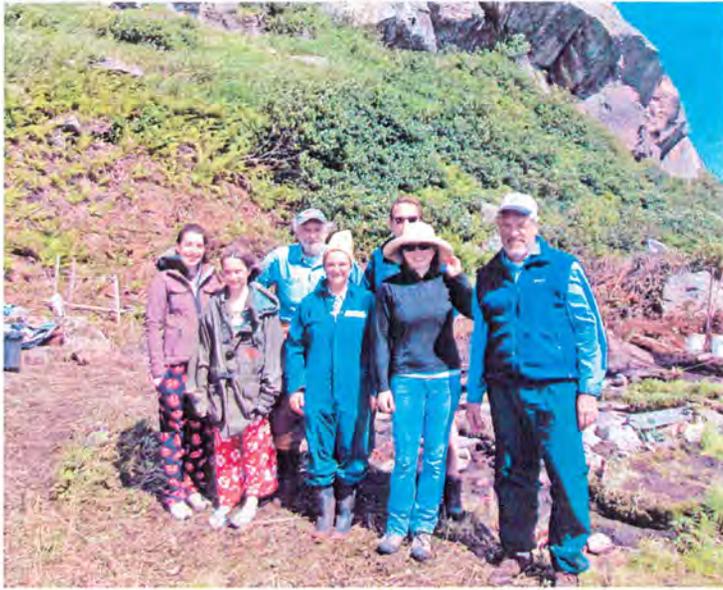


Fig. 2.19: The Evan's family visits HH-1, some still in PJs! Josh, Christine, Wilson, Christie, Will, Sarah and Alexandra.

day – likely bringing a swat team of berry-pickers hunting between here and Cross Harbor. As we went to bed there was a mild display of the aurora glowing in the northern sky over the top of the cliff.

7 August – Hare Harbor The sky was overcast with a light breeze wind from the southwest this morning. We had a breakfast of bacon and egg omelet and prepared for a dive. Will and Vincent worked ashore, and Will opened a new square, 18N 16E, while Vincent worked toward the bottom of his square. Christie and I set a new point for the next dredge site just west of Stone Pile

8. This went without hitches and we spent the rest of the dive observing the final stage of Erik's B1 pit, arriving at the very moment he found the bottom part of the pot he recovered Sunday, and several small fitting pieces. He also recovered part of a barrel hoop with bark lashings still wrapped around it and a carved wood cylinder that may have been intended as a barrel bung or rod. Fred and Marilyn finished Test Pit Y, collecting fish bones and preparing the stratigraphy for drawing, and prepared to begin a new square at the northwest corner of SP-8.

8 August – Hare Harbor Another nice day. Not too much happened at the underwater site other than the dredges being moved to new locations, Erik's to the next 2x2 meter unit east of his first square, and Fred and Marilyn to west of the upper end of SP 8. The land site produced half of a yellow glazed dish at the junction between the lower charcoal horizon and the sterile peat along the north wall of 18N 22E, broken into many fragments. Although the paste was solid, the glaze was lifting off in many places. Wilson and his family arrived in late morning and anchored between us and the head of the harbor, setting two anchors.

9 August – Hare Harbor This was another bright sunny day – one day too many it might seem, in retrospect, considering what was in the works. I made some oatmeal for breakfast and waited for Wilson to suit up for a scenic underwater tour of the harbor while the others headed off to dive. Both dredges had been moved to their second pits and were beginning to produce results. I used Wilson's small boat as the tug and pulled him on a long line with him holding a small danforth anchor and a twenty pound 'junk' of lead to keep him down. Will and I pulled him from the anchorage to the site, then across the entrance, and up the south coast of the harbor before he ran out of air and – about the same time – warmth. During the transit he was able to see the bottom except for the deepest portion crossing the entrance. He recovered half of a yellow-banded coffee mug (which looked somewhat familiar) but other than a single timber, likely a recent log, he saw nothing of interest. With two of Wilson's 'fly-by' reconnaissances accomplished at the site, the next stage should be a detailed remote-sensing survey, perhaps next year.

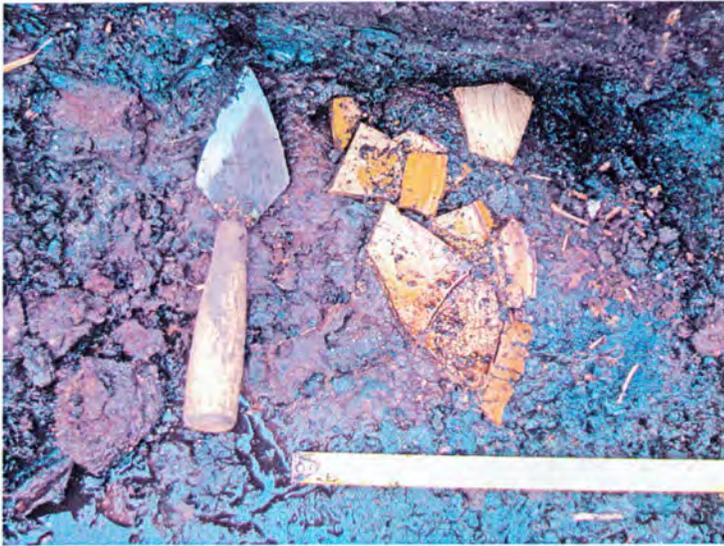


Fig. 2.20: 16th century mustard-yellow glazed platter recovered along the 18N wall in the blacksmith shop.

end of one of last year's squares (16N 20E) I found three wood artifacts and a lead sinker for a sounding line at the junction of the charcoal and sterile peat level, therefore from the start of the occupation. This piece is quite interesting and may give us specific chronology as it has quite a few interesting features, in addition to the classic indented bottom, used with wax to collect a sample of bottom sediment for use in determining anchorage suitability and sometimes, in the old days, location when in fog or at night. In addition there is a small hollow iron cylinder attached to one side of the lead, flush with the bottom (probably another device to collect a sample of bottom sediment) and some attachment structures for the cylinder molded into the lead. Hopefully this weight will give us some diagnostics, and it is certainly one of the prize pieces recovered from the site to date, rivaling the little porringer bowl Fred found. The other important point is that important finds are coming to light from below the floor slabs, where we were not able to excavate last year due to wet conditions. A bonus of our dry spell was discovery of the base of another roof support post which had rotted off at the floor and had been obscured in the mud last year.

By the end of the day we finished excavating the northern tier of squares. Will's produced a large assemblage of rocks piled in the northwest corner, all heavily fire-cracked and associated with thick charcoal deposits. There is also a line of smaller rocks running east-west thru the south part of the square. The rest of the story here is hidden in the squares to the north and west. My square had a very thick charcoal level above

Fred and Marilyn found whalebones buried in situ in their new pit and will be able to identify the level(s) they come from; they already recovered one whale vertebra element from below the fishbone and above the wood level, giving it a very clear association with the Basque site.

While we were working Christine was paddling about the harbor in her small canoe, wearing her habitual straw bonnet. The girls were in the cabin playing cards. After the harbor recon Will and I worked at the site until lunch, and while cleaning up the north

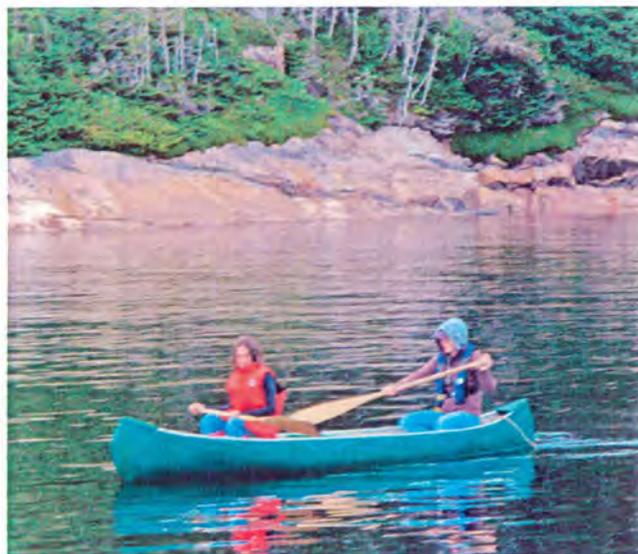


Fig. 2.21: Young Evans-Vatchers canoeing in Hare Harbor.

the sterile greasy peat in the north throughout the square, but thickest in the northern part. A peculiar mound of fire-scorched brown sand paralleled the northern edge of the pavement along the southern edge of the square, apparently the result of heavy burning for the production of charcoal. Vincent's square (my old one, 18N 22E) was lower and filled with charcoal and had a few rocks in the north wall like those in the other northern squares, which extends up the hillside into larger boulder concentrations. At the southern edge of his square, as in mine to the west and the northern edge of Josh's, we found the charred remains of a ca. 20cm wide wood timber running east-west, slightly above the level of the pavement. This seems most likely to be a sill-beam, but for some reason it does not extend west along the 16N line to the west. 18N 20/22E also contained post holes, but only 18N 22E had a wood post preserved in situ. Several wood artifacts from 18N 20E found in the lower burn zone were completely carbonized.



Fig. 2.22: Brothers Bill and Josh Fitzhugh at Harrington Harbor.

For several days we have been considering the function of the squares north of the paved area of what still seems best interpreted as a blacksmith shop and have been able to reconstruct the sequence of activities based on a consistent pattern of stratigraphy. The upper level is about 5-10cm of humus and turf, below which is an upper charcoal level of a centimeter or two. This is followed by a black, charcoal-stained cultural level of variable thickness, generally 10-15cm thick. Most of the iron nails, pipe stems (6-7 so far found in these squares), infrequent

ceramics, etc., and other artifacts are found here. The lower levels of this deposit often contain grains of quartz, clumps of peat, thin slabs of burned and rotting schist rock and small granite pieces. This is underlain by a highly-concentrated and well-preserved charcoal level that contains oriented logs and sticks, some of which appear to be structural while most are randomly oriented. Often this level is overlain by sand or peat which seems to have been used to cover burned logs and brush in order to reduce it to charcoal. At the base of the charcoal level there is a one centimeter thick level of carbonized spruce needles and twigs resting on greasy highly humified peat, usually 1-5cm thick, resting in turn on sterile brown sand that is either a beach deposit or remains of decayed burnt rock derived from the cliff above.

These strata suggest an activity sequence in which the first arrivals at the site used fire to clear what was a more extensive growth of spruce and tuck-a-more than at present, as indicated by the remains of roots found in the bog and along the eastern margin of the shop area and the carbonized twigs and needles found in the first fire level. This was followed by construction of a paved floor, which required excavating into the hillside deposits and the laying down of a sill beam along the 16N line. The function of the upright poles is not clear, but the slender size of the supports (6-7 cm thick) would not have been sufficient to support a tiled roof, so these posts may have had other functions. A tile roof would also have required more tiles than found

in this structure and would have produced a lateral depositional pattern more like that of the cookhouse, which we do not have evidence for at the blacksmith shop. North of the pavement, clusters of large rocks seem to have been gathered on the slope; we need to excavate to ascertain their structure and function, but given the large amount of charcoal in the 16-18N squares, they are probably related to charcoal production from local spruce and other softwoods for use in the smithy. The mixed stratigraphy including peat clumps, slabs, and sand in our squares is probably the result of smothering successive charcoal fires to carbonize the wood. (This reconstruction, however, is based on evidence of only one floor, that of paving stone, as we had not yet discovered the evidence for the earlier plank and timber floor beneath the stone pavement.)

The end of the day was as nice as the beginning. During the later afternoon Will and I could see our crew diving for mussels at the head of the bay. We had planned a big supper aboard with the Evans/Vatchers, and had chicken stewing in our oven, and Christine was baking her legendary bake-apple crumble on their boat. By the time Will and I were aboard Perry was cleaning mussels and had a broth prepared; nuts and beers were out, and the wind, which had been still all day, had shifted into the northeast.

The dinner was a great feast of stewed chicken, with potatoes, broccoli, and rice; plenty of wine and beer, and of course the bake-apple cobbler, which Wilson confessed was the real reason he'd married Christine. Okay, for starters. Alexandra and Christine pored over Will's book draft and we in turn had our first look at the new book *The Forgotten Labrador: Kegaska to Blanc Sablon* by Cleophas Belvin, published last year by Queen's University Press (isbn 13:978-0-7735-3151-2). This looks like a very good piece of work and includes much archival documentation and some reference to our own work along the coast from field reports and our website. This is the first book in English to appear dealing with the history, cultures, and modern life of the LNS. The party wound up about 10:30, and after a marathon dish detail everyone was a-bed, but not rapidly asleep due to the increasing grinding of the anchor chain and slap of waves on the bow as the boat swung back and forth in the rising breeze, which was now blowing straight into the harbor. Wilson had heard a forecast that included a weather security notice for the Lower North Shore in the afternoon, calling for northerly winds of 40-60 knots. Given the somber cloud build-up and stillness of the afternoon, including the last-minute fury of mosquitoes, a storm did indeed seem to be brewing.



Fig. 2.23: The Evans-Vatcher sisters, Sarah and Alexandra, aboard the Pitsiulak.

Erik's diving tip-of-the-day: don't ever use vasoline on your face or anywhere else when diving as it is a petroleum-based product that can react explosively with oxygen and other rubber products.

9 August – Hare Harbor to Providence Harbor to Harrington The night turned out to be short – in terms of sleep – but long and memorable in other ways. At about midnight Erik wandered through the darkened boat wondering if the gear was safe with the wind building and boat rocking as she swung back and forth on the anchor. “Yes,” I mumbled, “and don't bother about the noise of the anchor chain; it's just scraping on the bow as we swing.” About 3 AM after sleeping fitfully for a couple hours and wondering more about how the diving gear was secured and what else might be loose topsides, or in the boats tethered astern, I got up to take a look with the flashlight. Lots of whitecaps to windward, but the gear on the cabin roof seemed stable. However, as I was looking out I saw Wilson's boat swung through the beam of light like a white ghost looming from the darkness, so large that we appeared to be swinging into his anchor lines. It was clear that our speedboat and zodiac were within a few meters from his lines. I whistled and called out: “Perry, get up! We're dragging into Wilson's boat!” Within a minute Perry had the engine going and jumped into the small boats to raise their motors so they would not tangle Wilson's lines as we tried to move upwind, first with the winch, and then with the engine. As we winched up, he called Wilson on the VHF to alert him of the problem and asked him to get his navigation lights on. Perry thought we probably had not dragged our anchor as we had not heard the chain groaning, as it sometimes does, and that perhaps we had only stretched out our chain after several days of light winds. Even so, we could not sit this close to Wilson on a shortened chain in the dark with the wind building. We winched the anchor up just below the bow and Perry brought the boat upwind along the northern shore of the harbor with the GPS nav chart, radar, and search-light, and we took a new anchoring position a couple hundred yards off the cliff in 13 fathoms. As it turned out we were more or less back in our regular mooring area, with Wilson a good distance astern, but we were too close to the cliff for comfort if the wind turned southerly, as was predicted. By 3:30 AM we secured from anchor detail and it seemed safe for the time-being to take a rest and wait for dawn.

About 5am, the light was sufficient to assess the situation and see that we were safe enough at present. We were pretty close to the cliff, and the wind was steady and about 25-30 knots from the northeast, but the waves in the harbor were not too high, with little sea swell from outside. Beyond the harbor the seas were much higher, but as the wind was northerly and not from the east or south, it was still largely off the land, and the Providence Islands gave some lee. Nevertheless, Wilson radioed about 5 saying he had heard the forecast for even stronger winds for Thursday and was pulling out to find a more secure harbor that would be safe if the wind shifted southerly. We decided to go also, and hoisted anchor and after clearing the cabin and pilothouse roofs of diving gear and ropes, proceeded out with Wilson close astern. Not being able to hoist the zodiac aboard, we had to tow both boats side-by-side. After adjusting them so the speedboat would not swamp the zodiac with its splashes, we found a comfortable position for them and slowly made our crossing into the lee of the Providence Islands. Over the VHF Wilson told us he had a seasick crew and a mess all over the cabin floor and had decided to go to the portage site at the north end of Mécatina, where he could find better shelter for recuperation. We'd keep in touch by radio throughout the day. After entering Providence Harbor, we decided it was too open and re-traced our course outside and north to a small hook-shaped bay where we

had anchored several years ago for surveys and a beach-side bonfire picnic. Here we found much more shelter and good holding ground. The wind was steady from the northeast, and the rain was falling hard from low, scudding clouds. After making sure of the anchor, we turned in for several hours sleep.

By noon everyone was beginning to stir again. We called Wilson and found VHF communication excellent. He planned to stay put for the rest of the day and evening, as did we, and to proceed to Harrington early in the morning.

By 2 PM the wind abated and Perry, who had been scanning the terrain for – of course – bake-apples, could not resist the opportunity to get ashore, now that we had a diving ‘holiday’, and with Christie and Erik, slipped off among the islands to the north. A couple hours later they returned with several full berry pots, believing, however, that the Providence people must have been there yesterday, as most of the berries were either hard or overripe. Bake-apple nirvana is rarely experienced in this world. Meanwhile the rest of the crew read, prepared notes and illustrations of underwater squares, or in my case, mended my pants, whose rear seam had split dramatically in one of the desperate moments of the morning. By 6 PM the wind had dropped to a light breeze and had shifted into the north. Wilson called to say he was leaving his family at the portage and would steam around Mécatina and meet them on the other side of the portage before nightfall. After a quick supper we also left for Harrington, encountering large swells off Mécatina, but otherwise the passage was uneventful. Wilson called about dusk to say he had his family aboard and was about a half-hour behind us. Even at the dock we found the sea surge kept us bumping the pier until well after midnight. By then we were all asleep and were not even aware of the arrival or departure of the coastal steamer, *Nordik*.

10 August – Harrington to Hare Harbor The morning was bright and clear, with a crisp northwest breeze that blew the barometer up and then subsided about the time we were ready to leave. In a couple hours we were able to re-stock food, take showers and wash some clothes, make a few phone calls, and have a ‘Christine’ breakfast of fruit, omelet, and muffins. She was leaving for Montreal this week, so this was a goodbye occasion, and for Christie, who was not sure Quebec would figure in her plans next year, it might be a long time. The run to Mécatina was swift, and we arrived in time for a quick lunch before the first dive. We were aware now that we only have at most eight dives before the Quebec team has to depart, and there is still much to do.

Vincent and I teamed up for the first time, and he gave me a good start by yanking my leg from below to help me sink. On bottom, we gathered fish bones and then sampled some of the rock piles for lithic types and scrounged for artifacts and bones in Erik’s dredge outwash. He was busy preparing a profile for his first pit. Fred and Marilyn were excavating the SP-8 pit, where they found a whale flipper with humerus and phalanges in anatomical position. Fred took excellent videos of the operation, revealing many fist-sized limestone (ballast?) chunks and other whale bones. It’s beginning to look like we have a major whaling operation as well as a fishing enterprise, and the whale bones in this square are bedded immediately on top of the wood chip level, putting it in the earliest period of the occupation. Almost all of the whale bones found have been sawn longitudinally, even the one with the phalanges attached. Why saw whale flippers in half? This is an interesting question. I can’t see any explanation other than for rendering oil. We need some serious research on a series of topics including how and where are

whales butchered, and for what purpose? Our bones are adjacent to the cliff south of the site, where the water is very deep and whales and ships could approach a whale fastened to shore by some means. We need to search above water for tie-ups and at the base of the cliff underwater for tools that might have been dropped or discarded. The new evidence for a larger whaling enterprise is a major surprise this summer, as last year's whale bone finds were few and seemed to represent a minor and perhaps a peripheral activity. We now have stratigraphic evidence for a considerable amount of whale processing early in the occupation sequence, followed by a fishing and game hunting phase.



Fig. 2.24: Christine Vatcher preparing one of her baked masterpieces.

Evidence for two chronologically distinct occupations also began to emerge from the blacksmith shop today. While cleaning up squares we excavated last year I found charred planks and timbers below the paving stones, all heavily burned and resting on the sterile peat, often just above the charred spruce needle level, which in turn lies on sterile peat. We sometimes also have a deeper level of charcoal several centimeters below the peat, as we found today in 18N 24E where Will was cleaning up his muddy rockpile square. We could not begin to take this square apart all over again, and so are left with some confusion about this lower level, which may result from the industrial activities on the slope. A similar stratigraphic mystery was found under the west side of the shop, where it can be checked out by trenching west from the floor of the shop. My current conjecture is that there was an early occupation that built a wood floor structure; that this in time burned and was covered by a stone floor. There is some historical documentation of an Inuit family living at Mécatina in the early 1700s that was murdered by Indians. Another more likely scenario is an early phase of Basque occupation that burned for one reason or another and was replaced by a stone-floored smithy. However, to date we have no clear artifact associations to support this idea.

By evening the wind dropped back completely, allowing us to enjoy a fine meal prepared by Vincent: a tomato-based soup and a fine home-made pizza, with an especially well-cooked crust. After dinner the group went star-gazing as the air was very warm and relatively bug-free. The biggest surprise of the day was the water temperature. From a bone-chilling 38° F. two days ago, the temp now is 52° F. I swam around the shore without gloves for half an hour without a twinge of chill. Where could this water have come from all of a sudden? And what did the storm have to do with it? Had it turned over most of the water in the Gulf? While in Harrington we heard of record temps in the Southeastern United States, above 110°, and tornados in Brooklyn. Our storm of yesterday was relatively mild here compared with further west in the Gulf and in Gaspé, where a swollen river washed a house off its foundation and killed two people when it got stuck under a bridge. Even here we are having one of the warmest nights I've ever experienced in this part of Quebec.



Fig. 2.25: View of NW corner of blacksmith shop on a muddy day.

up, I heard two high-pitched squeals and looked down to find I had stepped on a baby lemming, perhaps only a week old. I hoped it was just in shock, but it seemed not to be breathing. I put it in the alders nearby thinking the mother might find it. All morning it was topless digging weather, with only a few flies, mostly stouts.

The divers had a good morning, finishing stratigraphy and working on the whalebone square. Erik found a piece of Ramah chert [however, see below] at the bottom on his cultural level, in 'correct' stratigraphic position. If only it had been a diagnostic piece! Nevertheless, to find a piece of transparent Ramah in the water is quite a feat for an underwater diver, and Erik duly noted his unique powers of observation! Lunch was fried cod and corn on the cob – and the corn was much better than the last batch I had in D.C. from Eastern Market before I left home. Fruit also at Harrington is as good as any we get in our home markets. Perry went off for an hour to pick bake-apples from the south shore of the harbor.

The afternoon was better on both counts. The divers finished their squares and prepared profiles, and Erik's square produced large fragments of two strap-handled pots, one with the typical double-fluted straps and one with a single flute, which we have not see here previously. There should be fitting fragments from the pit tomorrow. He also found some flakes of dark mottled and banded flint, with cortex, therefore of European origin. An earlier find this morning of a slightly lighter-colored flint was at first thought to be Ramah chert, but is too dark and fine-grained. Quite a bit of different sized rope

11 August, Saturday – Hare Harbor It was calm again all night and bright in the morning, but very warm. A light westerly breeze puffed up and down for most of the day. We had some French toast and split forces. Will, Vincent and I went to the site where we opened two new squares on the western edge of the grid (14N and 16N/16E) and I moved the sod pile and back-dirt from the two squares between the bog excavation and the blacksmith shop that had not been excavated previously. In the process I had a mishap with a baby lemming. While moving the sod I saw a lemming scurry away from its base, and later, when finishing the clean-



Fig. 2.26: Vincent Delmas and his joie-de-vivre smile and coiffeur.

and lots of bird bones also were recovered. At supper we wondered about the fine grey 'clay' that the fishbone levels are found in, and after considering geological sources like raised marine deposits, decided that it was probably slurry and offal from the fish processing operation. To get



Fig. 2.27: Lead sounding weight with remains of a small iron coring tube molded into its side.

a concentrated level of fish bones you probably start with a much deeper deposit of fish offal from gutting and cleaning, as anyone familiar with a Newfoundland or Labrador gutting and splitting operation would recognize. We'll sample the ooze tomorrow and check its smell for starters!

Vincent and I surveyed the underwater side of the cliff above the whalebone deposits looking for lost butchering implements, but only found some 20th century cement (?) tiles and an anchor prong that at first looked like a sword or dagger. Our depth was between 40-55 ft, and the real bottom of the cliff is at 70 ft, so we need to go a bit deeper. There were quite a few tiers of boulders perched on ledges in the cliff, but we could not tell whether they are ballast stone or local rock. Onshore, Will and I joined Christie for the last half of the afternoon, which was cooler but still very pleasant. Christie took over square 12N 22 E and found a concentration of nails and metallurgical froth or slag in the upper

cultural level. This is the first feature of this sort we've seen and gives further evidence of the smithy function of this area. The materials were south of the pavement in a midden between the floor and the bog. To the east, I cleared and opened a half-square in the north end of 12N 24E, finding a heavy overburden of peat covering two cultural layers, an upper and much thicker layer contemporaneous with the paved floor of the smithy, and a thin early level that probably links with the burned wood floor of this feature. Will worked more on the stone features of 18N 18E, which seem to be an extension of his square to the northeast [but we later decided it may simply be stones that were ditched while preparing the smithy floor] and had few cultural materials other than a couple of tiles and nails. Vincent has uncovered a tile pavement that appears to have been a prepared walkway leading from the smithy to the lower site area. It looks like we will have opened and finished 30 square meters by the time we are finished.

Supper was a potpourri of leftovers: Will's beans doctored up, salad, braised beef, and vegetables. By evening the wind had turned into the northeast again, and we're rocking a bit. But the barometer is steady and we're hoping it's quieter than the last time the wind was in the east.



Fig. 2.28: Christie's nail feature at the south side of the blacksmith shop.



Fig. 2.29: Crushed roof-tile walkway extending from the west side of the blacksmith shop toward the cook house.

of the blacksmith shop excavation, adding 30 square meters to what had been a 36 square meter excavation largely confined to the paved floor area. Christie finished working on Feature 1 in 12N 22E, where she found 20-25 nails, several pieces of ceramic, some slag-like concretions, a piece of sheet lead, and nearby a small iron gouge-like tool. This is the only major concentration of artifacts we have encountered anywhere in the site, so it was quite unusual. And it was found south of the pavement in what seems to have been a midden deposit at the edge of a bog. In my square to the east of Christie's I found charred parts of a spoon or ladle, and strong evidence for an intensive occupation in the upper levels and sporadic occupations with alternative midden and peat horizons in the lower third of the stratigraphy. There is little evidence of major fire levels, although a few burned timbers were at the base of the deposit. Otherwise the charred zone seems to end about 10-20 cm south of the north wall. Vincent found a major concentration of nails in the north-center of his square, marking a heyday for nails overall, and at the base of his deposit he found that the tile 'pavement' observed in the square to the east continues here. Will suggested this might be a paved pathway across the wet area between the two site areas. Will's square produced almost nothing but rocks, big ones, in no apparent planned order and without large amounts of charcoal or artifacts. Perhaps this is simply a rock dump created when they cleared rock-fall materials to make a level place for the blacksmith shop. The afternoon brought little more of interest here, and the divers spent most of their time making maps and stratigraphy drawings of their squares. Fred and Marilyn dredged some of the surface sediment off the area east of SP-8 and found more whale bones, further strengthening the whaling as a major site activity. At the end of the day we pulled the dredges and gear off the bottom and secured it aboard ship,

12 August, Sunday – Hare Harbor

More fantastic warm weather, which began with a bright morning with a breeze from the north, blowing first one way and then the other as it found its way around the hill. Perry went bake-apple picking along the shore north of the site and noticed that the grass was dead inside the stone house foundation at Daniel Harbor. This is probably where the Mongé group had been digging for artifacts earlier this summer. Will, Christie, Vincent, and I worked at the land site during the morning and made lots of progress on the final squares of the season, which nearly doubles the size

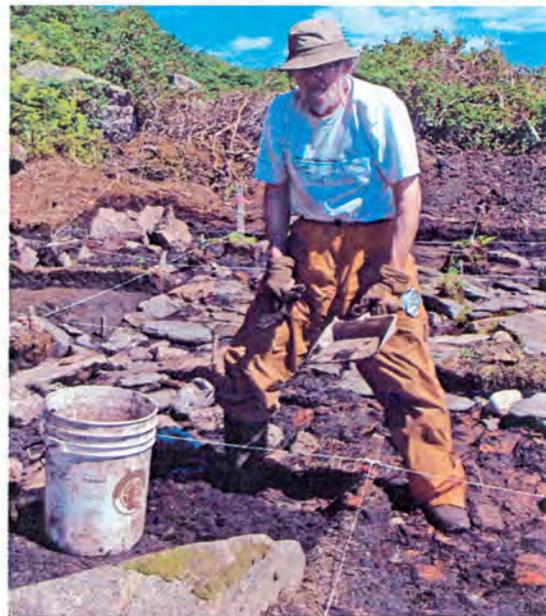


Fig. 2.30: Will Richard working at 12E 16N in the blacksmith shop, view toward the east.

just in case the weather gets rough tomorrow. The reports are predicting southeast winds of 20-30 knots. We also got our spare (security) ship anchor back aboard, which is a relief, since you never know when you'll need it.

While I was rinsing dishes on the stern Erik spotted fireworks at Providence, something we've never seen before. They looked like roman candles and shot red, green and white balls of fire into the air. Dinner tonight was a cheese and lettuce salad, spaghetti and sauce (à la Marilyn), and a spectacular desert display of bake-apple tart and brownies. The crust for the tart comes from Vincent's sister's boyfriend, who is Italian. The food this summer has been out of this (new!) world and by far the best we've ever had, owing as much (it must be said) to the diving routine that has people on board for much of the day around the intensive diving intervals as to some really good cooks. It does not hurt that the produce in Harrington is excellent, as well.

The falcons were back today, two young ones swooping about the cliff, crying out and generally letting us know they were doing fine despite our antics. However, they seem to have moved their nest further west on the cliff, avoiding our intrusions. Two other wildlife notes. Yesterday we found a mother and a young dovekie paddling around the harbor, so we herded them around a bit while Will got some pictures. They were out again this morning and we harassed them a bit more. The young tyke is less puffy with down today and seems closer to being able to dive, but still has some days to go. It paddles madly to keep up with the mother, who only once dove and then surfaced, leading us away from her young. The other second-day visitor was a small red squirrel that had called stridently yesterday at 6 PM from the rock shelter above the site, his tail jerking at each call. Today he was back, chattering, at the same hour. I think he is trying to tell us to get home for supper so he can resume his dinner in the meadow around the site.

August 13, Monday – Hare Harbor to Harrington You could tell the weather was changing when we got up this morning, as you could hear surf on the south wind from the outer beach over the hill. But it stayed calm in the harbor, and we had a 'last dive' to pick up the remaining pieces of equipment and just to enjoy the site. For me this meant getting to look around without clouds of mud in the water, but for the others it was relief from the constant cycle of dredging and sifting for materials. The water was still quite warm, about 50° F. and clear. Christie and I swam to the end of the site beyond SP-1 and then back and collected bones and other interesting materials that had gone through the dredge, mostly fish and bird bones. We now have quite a large collection of bird bones, as well as fish. Also many more whale bones than we had anticipated, once the surface got cleaned east of SP-8. All of the large elements have been cut longitudinally. I came up after 35 minutes with a fair bit of air remaining, managing to hover successfully for my safety stops unassisted by the security rope. One thing that needs doing next year is to check the head of the cove for whale remains underwater, as Wilson had seen some there previously, and we still have not figured out where the rest of the whale carcasses, besides flippers, were discarded. The bones at the site have all been limb bones – no skulls, mandibles, or large vertebrae. Once out of the water we realized that the wind had built up and it was starting to rain. We loaded the boat and secured everything for what turned out to be a wild ride to Harrington, bucking a 25-30 knot southwest wind and sea that had been building throughout the day. By the time we got to Harrington everyone was soaked and shook up, but we had no casualties or seasickness, and all the gear was still in place. I was at the stern monitoring the speedboat, which at one point flew out of the water completely from the top of a large wave. The view from the pilothouse was also heroic, as the cabin was clubbed once by green seas against

the front windows; these windows need replacing with security glass and a windshield wiper that works. I am much happier with trips like this now that Parry has changed the engine room air scoop facing aft rather than forward, but our pilothouse doors are still wretched and leak during heavy weather, and need replacing with ones with rubber seals and dog latches.

In town we took the afternoon to have a leisurely lunch soup cooked up by Erik, get dry, and take showers. Vincent and I spent an hour visiting with Amy Evans, whom I had not yet seen this year. She was 'same as ever' and had an interesting guest named Paul Pichet, a fuel service engineer who was in town with a team re-building the town fuel tanks. He's been on the coast for thirty years and is jokingly called the guy who almost burned down the town, and did



Fig. 2.31: Frédéric sampling whale bones for DNA analysis.

succeed in burning down the Anglican church. When he first came to Harrington there were two churches in town, Anglican and Catholic, the latter for the French-speakers and the former for the Newfoundlanders. His first job was to fit the town fuel tanks out with larger supply lines, to hasten filling and dispensing. The next year, 1975, on Queen's Day (mostly a Newfie holiday) people were celebrating with bonfires around the shore at the same time the tanks were being filled from the supply ship. The tanks filled faster than the delivery people expected and overflowed, sending a river of diesel oil down into the harbor, where it was ignited by the 'queen's' bonfires and burned back up to the tanks. Fortunately

the later did not explode, but the Anglican church burned to the ground, becoming the only major loss in what could have been a catastrophic event. In addition to moving and re-building the church in its current location, they built a berm up around the tanks to contain any future spills. I am amazed they've allowed the fuel tanks to remain in the center of town.

Will and I cooked a 'goodbye' dinner of baked cod, beans, and turnips for the divers, and we celebrated, several days late, Will's birthday, with ice cream and toppings. He had failed to give us a hint, and we failed to remember. We also spent a couple hours visiting Wilson and Christine, who was still here, having not been able to get to her flight to visit her doctor, and her sister in Montreal, due to seas breaking across the bar at Chevery and fog and poor visibility grounding the chopper that is supposed to pick up passengers when the water taxi cannot make the run. Wilson mentioned he had seen a stone foundation on Plate Island, east of Gros Mécatina. This is the seaward light outside Tabatière and seems too far a-field for any early habitation. He and Christine had also noted some structures in the ground west of Mutton Bay which they thought we should have a look at next year. Perhaps we can spend a few days with them and Phil Vatcher

surveying here next year. Erik and Vincent bought Harrington sweatshirts at Ransom's store, which had just placed a 'for sale' sign in its window. The other big event in town was a growing controversy over the water prospecting operation, which had reached a fever pitch and will be aired at a special town meeting at 10 AM tomorrow at the community hall. The town is upset that the drillers are pulling out with only three of the planned six test well's dug, only one of which has found any trace of water. The contractors claim the money has been spent and no water has been found, while the town, who want a good, clean, and dependable source of water, claim that only half of the required tests have been drilled. We'll tune in later for the outcome, but the crowd that gathered just before we left town was substantial and acting feisty.



Fig. 2.32: Erik and another earthenware storage vessel from the underwater site.

14 August, Tuesday – Harrington to Hare Harbor Bryce

Anderson, the water taxi man, told Erik that he'd have to charter the taxi at 6 AM if he wanted to get to the plane in Chevery. Why this should be so is mysterious, as people with tickets on Air Labrador are supposed to get free passage as a result of a government subsidy to the airlines. He claims we were late in booking the ride and there were no more seats available. When he arrived at the dock he said some of the bags might have to be left, but they managed to get over that hurdle and after prolonged good-byes, shot out of the harbor. We hope

the seas breaking on the bar at Chevery have subsided enough for them to get across. Later in the morning we were surprised to find Christine still at home, now scheduled for a 1:30 PM plane, which may be what our divers also get away on. We paid up our accounts at CMR Sales (Paul's), more than twice last year's bill, at nearly \$2000 rather than \$900. Took on 1000 liters of fuel for about \$1000, said adieus, and left town just as the town hall meeting was starting. Earlier in the morning I had created a bit of a stir when I started looking around in a recently bull-dozed pile of sod between the fuel farm and the Anglican rector's house in which I had noticed some artifacts, including some curved tiles. Turns out the tiles are modern drain tiles, not Basque; but I made a small collection nevertheless. The fuel engineer's were joking about my scrounging in the rector's sewage drain field, and later the rector accosted me to make sure I know that's what it was, as he did not want me getting sick. All in a day's work for an archaeologist, I told him. It did not smell, and one of the finds was a beautiful small hand stone for sharpening knives. I left the collection with Alexandra to give to the Heritage Society, suggesting they do a project on the old church and make some collections from the bull-dozed area.

Just before we pulled out, a huge barge came into the bay, pulled by a tug captained by Wilson's brother Brian, formerly mayor of Tabatière. The barge held six pre-fab dwelling components that will be assembled into a high-school student residence in Chevery that needs to be available

for students in a couple weeks. Brian had towed it up from Nova Scotia through the windstorm yesterday, at one point making only one knot per hour. It will be off-loaded at Harrington and taken, one section at a time, on the small barge into Chevery. Everything is installed; only the pieces have to be bolted to their foundations and the electrical and communication systems hooked up. The six sections were hanging way out over the sides of the barge and did not appear to be cabled down. That's ok, said Perry, those roll-ons won't budge, and the barge is stable under anything the Gulf can deliver (one hopes).

Pitsiulak seemed awful empty as we chugged out the bay to the site, and more-so at lunch. Christie, Will and I finished up our squares, and I poked around under the floor slabs, discovering heavily-charred planking aligned north and south, resting on large heavy adze-cut timbers running east and west. This now seems to be a general pattern, confirming other observations. I decided not to try and trace this out now as I would not be able to make much progress, given lack of time and the wetness of the site from yesterday's rain. Next year we need to remove the paving stones and excavate fully below them. One large slab I lifted seemed to have two wood floor levels beneath it. Meanwhile Will discovered the tile pavement in his and Vincent's square forms a well-defined pathway leading from the blacksmith shop to the lower site, probably laid down to create a drier surface in this boggy area of the site.



Fig. 2.33: Baleen strip recovered in test pit B-1 underwater.

Christie reached the southern edge of the occupation area, finding a bit of red ocher paint and a small plug shaped from ceramic tile.

Dinner was a 'Perry roast' of pork chops, potatoes, carrots, peas, and gravy. The generator is now humming along fine since we put in a big head of fuel in the tanks, so Perry thinks our problem there is a weak fuel pump. Christie made chocolate chip cookies after dinner. The weather has turned colder now. Maybe this warm summer is over.

15 August, Wednesday – Hare Harbor to Mutton Bay Overcast this morning, though light winds. Not the best conditions to finish up work at the site, but at least it was not raining. Will made pancakes for breakfast and we got to the site by 8:30 AM and started right away making the profiles for the north wall, 18 North, and by lunchtime had done the 24 East profile and the small one between Will's and Vincent's square near the tile paved pathway. Christie finished her square, finding little more, and I got elevations on ground levels. The fog rolled in partway through the morning and a bit of rain fell, then the wind shifted from southeast to southwest, but conditions did not improve much and the wind began to increase by mid-afternoon. Perry fried some of our codfish for lunch and we returned quickly to take on the unpleasant task of backfilling and re-sodding everything but the paved floor area of the blacksmith shop. It was great to see the whole area uncovered and open, but the back-dirt piles were looking ominous, and I was afraid if we did not get some of the dirt back in place, it might never happen – and

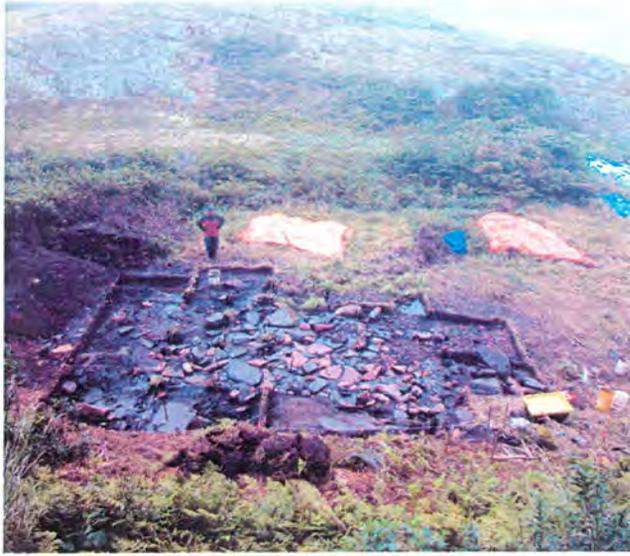


Fig. 2.34: Blacksmith shop at the end of the 2007 excavation - view south.

we'd probably discover that we needed to move the piles to excavate under them. It was tough work, but at least the flies were not bad and the weather was fairly cool and breezy. Hopefully the sods will grow back and the soil will consolidate during the next couple of months before frost sets in. Before leaving we covered the pavement area and the two remaining back-dirt piles with tarps to keep them dry and unvegetated.

We got back to the boat at 5:30 and left immediately for Mutton Bay, a two-hour steam, hoping to make it by nightfall. The southwest breeze gradually built as we traveled, and by the time we reached Mutton Bay it was a fairly strong following sea and we had to hitch up the

speedboat close to the stern. We got to Mutton Bay at 8 PM just when the harbor navigational lights were turning on and with just enough light to get into the tight harbor and its dock. Christie prepared some beans, rice, and peppers for a Mexican meal, and eating was about all the energy we had left after a very strenuous day. It's amazing how much earth we managed to move out of the site during this past two weeks, and how much we were required to get back in place in three hours. By the time we'd eaten it was too late for a visit with Christine's parents, the Vatchers, so we'll drop by and see them in the morning. The pier is very quiet, only three small fishing boats tied up. Some say the town is drying up and will not last very long. However, it is such a beautiful cozy place with its church and houses perched on the bare glaciated granite around the harbor, it's hard to believe people will not want to keep living here. Well, another point, we've started our return voyage and have knocked off four hours between Harrington to Lushes Bight.

16 August, Thursday – Mutton Bay to Tabatière A good storm blew up during the night, pelting us with rain and buffeting the boat a bit, causing the speedboat to knock the stern; but the Mutton Bay dock is so well tucked away, you have to wiggle into it, so we had no problem, except that I forgot to close the windows. Since we were no longer at anchor we lacked the customary lee, and I woke with rain in my face, and later realized my computer was also being rained upon. No serious problem apparently, as she fired up OK in the morning. After breakfast we paid a call on Phil Vatcher and his wife – Christine's



Fig. 2.35: Blacksmith shop back-filled and covered with tarps for the winter season.

parents. One of the topics was the Richardson seal operation at Tabatière, which is in its fourth (at least) generation. Phil had an early article by photographer Fred Bruemer called “The Seals of La Tabatière” which described the hunt and the family that has managed it for generations. We’ll visit the location and see what we can see of the old installations and perhaps locate some native sites when we get there. There was also a long conversation about the prospects for Mutton Bay, whose population is shrinking as more and more people leave to take jobs in western Canada, while many jobs that exist, such as the fish plant at Tabatière, are taken by Newfoundlanders working for the company that owns the fish plant. Phil is not sanguine about the future and thinks that the park proposal is also not a great plan for the future unless it is accompanied by a road.



Fig. 2.36: Mutton Bay village, view to the northeast.

Current plans are to complete small sections of the road, but whether funds will be allocated is always a crap-shoot. Quebec is not very happy with this coast and would love its people to disappear, so they could develop the hydro and mineral resources without having to deal with the local folks, who in this system never seem to get a major stake in the deals, thus losing out on the benefits that could come their way if they were more assertive of their fundamental rights.

Will, Christie, and I made a short survey of L’Anse Galion (also known as Cook’s Cove) before lunch. The cove is outside Mutton Bay at the northeast end of the peninsula jutting into the sea and used to have several summer homes, one of which was owned by Jos Hébert, who used to carry the mail along the coast by dog team between Havre St. Pierre and Blanc Sablon. The cabins were on the point at the southeast entrance of the cove. We did not survey here, but looked around the head of the cove and up the stream on both sides, and along the south side of the lake as far as a large boulder. Nothing of special interest was found, and there were no prominent terraces to concentrate settlement.

After a codfish chowder, we made a short run to Boulet Tickle, between Mécatina Island and Boulet Harbor, the location of a major seal fishery and trading operation run by the Boulet family during the late 1800s-early 1900s. I wanted to expand our survey work here to locate earlier components. Last year we investigated a stone foundation on the island across the tickle that had been reported by Phil Vatcher. We anchored in the tickle, which is reported to have good holding ground, in contrast with Boulet Harbor, which is open to the east and has poor anchoring in sand. We spent four hours ashore, mostly testing the main beach pass west of the cement foundation, and found in most pits flakes of multi-colored chert, and a few microblade-like pieces. It seems likely that there is a Groswater component here, but we were not able to locate truly diagnostic implements. Generally the deposits show a 19/20th c. upper level occupation, sometimes with a major harp seal component, and a lower component with small flakes of chert, resting on sterile sandy gravel. Sometimes this lower component was present in an old ground surface, but in others it was mixed in with later remains, indicating disturbance resulting from the later

occupation. We also tested several locations along the shore and found 19/20th c. materials and in one case, near the western end of the settlement area, a Basque level marked by an abundant roof tiles. This seems to be the area where one could investigate Basque activities at this site. We also found Basque tiles on a natural (?) mound near a small shallow pond at the west end of the site. We have yet to test the raised beach area running from the pond to Boulet Harbor. So we have made some advances in our understanding of this important seal hunting site area and



Fig. 2.37: Boulet Harbor site seen from the tickle.

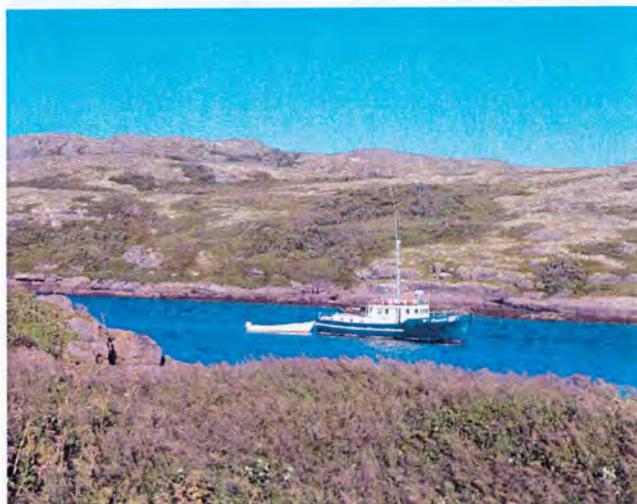


Fig. 2.38: Pitsiulak anchored in Boulet Tickle.

could focus work here sometime in the future. We finished work at 5:30 PM and ran down to Tabatière and a dinner of roast chicken that Perry had prepared. On the wharf I chatted with David Anderson, who grew up in Harrington and worked construction all over the Eastern Arctic for 15 years. He's now working on the wharf renovation and has a house at the top of the hill in Tabatière where he found a large triangular arrow head. The weather today was a brisk southwest wind that covered the Gulf with whitecaps, reaching 25-30 knots. Fortunately we were in protected waters until it died during our run to Tabatière.

17 August, Friday – Tabatière all day
All night the stench from the fish plant wafted down the pier to our berth and into the pilothouse window screens, only to be partly drowned away by a heavy rainstorm that lasted for several hours. By morning the skies were grey but clearing, and we ventured out for our traditional bacon and egg breakfast at the fish plant staff meal hall. Our attention was soon riveted by the news that the *Nordik* had struck a rock entering Harrington Harbor during the night and would not be arriving at Tabatière at nine in the morning as scheduled. Through the day we pieced a bit more information together and learned that she hit the high northern entry island and opened a huge gash in her stern below the waterline; that the captain had been asleep and the Third Mate was at the Conn. Apparently he lost it and was heading at the island, and the First Mate arrived on the bridge just in time to spin the wheel to avoid striking the rock bow-first, which could have sunk the ship, striking at the stern instead. All 142 passengers were off-loaded at the Harrington pier and were put up for the night wherever space could be found, and then were flown to their destinations by Air Labrador all through the day today. We heard many of those flights come through Tabatière. This is the only time anyone here on the coast can recall a navigational incident with the *Nordik*. The accident will have a huge effect on the coast: movement of people,

export of processed seafood, building and food supplies, and many others. The store in Tabatière was out of onions, and people will be hoarding, making runs on purchases to avoid the higher costs of airlifted food, etc.

After breakfast we explored the Spar Point area at the southern end of Tabatière where the harp seal fishery takes place in December and January. We landed on the western of the two 'seal islands' but found nothing in the gravelly soil; this island is used mostly as a boat graveyard now. At the tip of Spar Point we investigated a small clearing and found mostly late 19 and 20th c. material in a very thin deposit. TP3 was slightly deeper and had some thin stone slabs and charcoal that may be a hearth old nails and old-looking ceramics may indicate an early European structure here, as the ground appears to be a habitation depression. Other TPs were not very interesting, except that no seal bones were found, and instead we found shotgun shell casings, so at least it's a good duck or goose hunting site. The shore running northwest is occupied by a string of houses whose yards go to the water's edge, all grassy, and probably cover early settlements. The Robertsons, who have managed the Spar Point seal hunt for generations and were written up in a photo essay by Fred Bruemer, live along the northern side of the cove. We did not have time to look at these shores, as this project would take some negotiation with land-owners and working from land rather than by boat. So many of the good locations here have been radically altered by house construction and land grading that many sites are probably destroyed, and many others have been found and looted after being discovered during house construction.

The wind grew very strong during the day, from the west, so strong that we decided to remain in Tabatière, having showers, cleaning up, and writing notes. I took a walk around the town for a couple hours, climbing to the airport and then around to the west and up to the high communications center on the highest hill around, and then back thru the southern part of town. So I finally have a pretty good idea of the layout of the villages (population 542 supposedly, except in summer many of the men are away working elsewhere). I felt a bit exposed on the runway, thinking a plane would land on me unexpectedly, or that I'd be arrested as a terrorist! In the process of the hike I discovered Tabatière has three restaurants and lots of interesting community art, which appears on road-side billboards throughout town – some produced by school children – as well as lists of notable dates in town history mounted on sequential signs like the 'Burma Shave' ads. Ponds are as common as knobby hills and one had a great swimming float that was being put to use by youngsters. I finally psyched out where the high sand ridge must be near the center of town but did not have time to check it out, as we were trying to leave; but when I got back to the boat the wind was still too high for us to make our next anchorage by nightfall, so we decided to remain for the night and get an early start after the seas calmed down.



Fig. 2.39: View south over Tabatière.

We have been watching the fish plant wharf construction, which is a very elaborate affair and employs 15 or 20 people with several large cranes and big power equipment. They are building out from the old wood wharf by adding a heavy-duty steel façade of reinforced corrugated steel plates penetrating deep into the mud, backed by crushed rock and topped by steel rails, all welded together, including the underwater portions. The guy doing the welding works from a donkey float, and after they knocked off, he came by to ask what we were diving for, as he'd noticed our compression and dredges. Turns out he has almost 2000 hours of underwater diving experience which includes both his welding work and his recreational diving, which he has also been doing in off hours here. He mentioned that he had not seen a single scallop this summer – something we also noted a Hare Harbor, so it must be a regional die-off. He is French Canadian, named Bruno Djon, from Matane, Gaspé, and he came into his profession through his father's work as an underwater welder. Along with him was the guy I met last night, David Anderson, originally from Harrington but now living here in Tabatière. He again repeated his arrowhead story, and when I asked if he could draw a picture of the piece, he made a neat isosceles triangle. Most likely this is the early Archaic point type found by McGhee and Tuck in the L'Anse Amour mound and by Levesque at Blanc Sablon. Unfortunately he had given the piece away, but he showed great interest in knowing if it was valuable and that he might find others in the same area, at the edge of his property where the vegetation was bull-dozed. He took me up for a look at the location, but it was nearly dark and I could not see enough to assess the potential for more finds. It seems unlikely it's just a stray find, especially as so many other people have collected large numbers of points from this high sandy raised beach. A neighbor named Yves is supposed to have made many finds. I urged David to restrain himself and wait until I can come and check things out next summer, when I hope to see these new collections also. It is strange that there is so much sand in high locations here, and its presence is certainly the reason so many archaeological sites have been found. David's wife Donna is a local elementary school teacher and has been to the Smithsonian web site, but has not yet seen the Arctic Studies site. David also has a fine collection of soapstone art purchased from Cape Dorset carvers. He is also pushing real estate, as he has inherited a house on the island west of the Harrington Harbor entry channel, a large green one, fully furnished, with a well and shower, which he wants to rent next summer. It would be great summer retreat for a writer or artist – or an anthropologist!

18 August, Saturday – Tabatière to Blanc Sablon We rose at 4:30 AM and got underway in very calm weather, with the sun rising in our faces. Soon we were steaming down through the Grand Rigoulette whose rocky shores were being nearly perfectly mirrored in the still, silvery water, while the sun gleamed like searchlights off wet rocks on shore. By 6 AM a few people were starting to stir about on shore and we could smell the smoke from their wood stoves and see the occasional outboard buzz off for fish or the few remaining bake-apples. Saturday morning. And when we got to the St. Augustine run some people were heading out from town to their island cabins for the weekend. We passed the St. Augustine sea buoy whose bell was clanging loudly and went on out to sea for four hours. When we were abreast of Baies des Belles Amours we turned in to visit an Inuit winter sod house site reported on the western shore of Belles Amour Point by Pierre Dumais and J. Poirrier, who located the site during a survey project, dug a few small test pits, and prepared a map of the structures (Dumais and Poirrier 1994). I have to submit a final version of a paper I gave last fall in Copenhagen on southern Inuit and wanted to confirm the Inuit identification and house types at this site, which is currently the western- and southern-most Inuit-style sod winter village known.

The western site of this broad peninsula is fronted by boulder flats and its water is quite shallow. We anchored off a small sandy cove south of the peninsula where the site was located, and went ashore. A low granite hill overlooks the peninsula, and on its west side I found an Inuit stone grave whose cover slabs had been opened and adjacent to it, a small cache box, also open. A brief inspection did not reveal tools or human remains, and the grave was probably opened long ago, though it was still in relatively intact state. This in itself was good evidence of Inuit presence and would help confirm the sod houses as Inuit, if they were ambiguous in form. As it happens, they were not, and when Christie called out that she had found the houses, my first glance confirmed Dumais and Poirrier's identification. The two houses were in the middle of the peninsula near several huge boulders, one house (House 2) smaller and to the north of the



Fig. 2.40: Near glassy conditions early in the morning at the La Grande Rigoullette.

first (House 1), and both being of classic early Labrador Inuit style, with rectangular main rooms and long entrance passages, excavated interiors, rear sleeping platforms, kitchen areas, and mounded-up sod walls. House 1 was the largest and had an additional room attached to the east wall of the main structure, separated by a low sod wall and entryway. The lamp-stand area appears to be in the southwest corner of the main room in each house, and there were a number of rocks seen in the floors and main entry between the entrance tunnel and the main room. The

main rooms of the two houses were about 6x8 meters and had 6-7m long entrance passages with central expansions for dogs or equipment. Floors were sand without slab pavements, and there no evidence of raised lintel doorways or extensive middens. However, each of the structures has an external cache pit. One could not have a more explicit statement of Inuit occupation, and while the nature of the vegetation and lack of middens suggests a relatively brief occupation, the site attests a traditional Inuit presence in a new geographic region and a different – and dangerous – social and cultural milieu, probably dating to the mid-late 18th century.

While the houses are totally Inuit in style, their material culture shows adaptation to the European presence in the Straits region. Dumais and Poirrier recovered a piece of a soapstone pot in one of their test pits – sure indication of Inuit residents and of an Inuit family settlement – and our limited tests also revealed interesting finds, not only of the expected iron nails and crockery, but of broken clay pipe stems, whose breaks had been nicked around their circumference by knife cuts to ensure that they broke exactly where intended, ensuring they did not waste more of the precious pipe than the nicotine tar-clogged end. I have not seen this technique used by Europeans, possibly because they had better access to replacement pipes than the Inuit, who took extra trouble to maximize use of their pipes, which were probably far more prestigious in their society than in European culture. Another feature of the houses was the large quantity of bones found on the floor of House 2. Perhaps this is also a function of a sand floor vs. a paved stone floor, which can more easily be cleaned. A third observation was the lack of extensive external

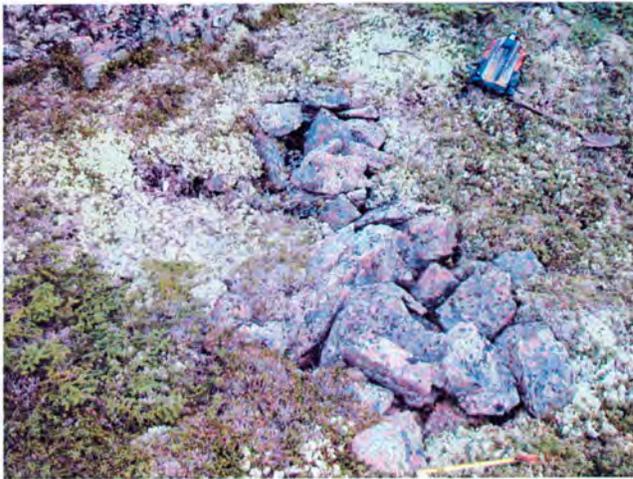


Fig. 2.41: 17th/18th c. Inuit stone cairn grave at Baie des Belles Amours site.

the south, engulfing Newfoundland. By 7 PM we were tied up at the Blanc Sablon wharf, having to take the end berth on the inside of the 'L', which left about 6 feet of our bow exposed beyond the end of the pier. We had hardly tied up before it started to rain and blow from the northeast, and we got soaked trying to get a meal from the Korner Café at the head of the wharf road on 138, which had closed early. However, begging a ride back to the boat on a passing truck had a dividend in that he called the Pelletier dealer, who rents cars, and within an hour we had a truck available for two days – a necessity here where everything is out of walking distance.

Home cooking was in order, and after a quick chili dinner we turned in, after doubling up our ropes and checking the speedboat lines. About 12:30 AM I woke as a wave hammered the bow like a sledge, and I immediately got transported into a world of rolling, heaving chaos as the boat lunged against its lines. The wind and seas continued to build rapidly, and the rigging was singing, dock lines were squeaking, and bumpers were groaning under the strain of huge seas coming directly off the Straits. The worst onslaughts came in twos and threes as waves crested and flung breaking water horizontally at the bow, hammering the side inches from Christie's bunk, and lashing the windows and stove pipe like shotgun blasts. You could not sleep; yet getting up seemed useless also, so we all lay in our bunks wondering when the lines would chafe through sending the speedboat or the Pits careening into the breakwater. As the situation grew worse with the rising tide, we heard voices on the pier as others drove from their homes to put more lines on their boats. At this point Perry got up to check things out and help the other boats. He was pretty sure our doubled lines would not stand the chafing and strain, so we put another set

midden outside these houses. Apparently they were occupied for a relatively brief period, long enough however, to have to bury one of its members.

After a couple hours we needed to return to the boat as the weather was building into a serious storm. Predictions were for near gale-force winds, and our previous experience anchoring in Baies des Belles Amours in a wind storm showed that while there was good protection from the seas, the bottom was too soft and muddy for good holding with our grapnel. Most of the afternoon the air had been muggy and still, and the sky was turning black to



Fig. 2.42: Belles Amours Inuit winter houses - view north.

on the bow and then dragged out the big hawser we store for the emergency ship's anchor and doubled that up on the bow as well. The speedboat was banging our side but seemed in no danger of swamping or being cast off, as it was in our lee. Our concentration on sounds was so intense that in the midst of the fury I heard the clothespin bag break open on the cabin roof, and all the pins rattled down and skittered about the deck. More disconcerting was the continual hammering of waves on the starboard bow. With nothing more to be done, we lay down again and waited. Providentially the storm peaked by 4 AM and started to subside. We were able then to get to sleep and by 8 AM rose to assess the damage, which was remarkably slight. The speedboat had a foot of its plastic gunwale broken off and had chafed into the Pits' rubbing rail, and some of our mooring lines were chafed and would have to be cut and spliced. What a relief to have that awful night over; it was the worst experience at a dock I've ever had and rivaled the worst underway and anchoring traumas I've experienced.

19 August, Sunday – Blanc Sablon After a bit of psychological recovery therapy on board, we used our rental wheels to go for breakfast at the Korner Café, which was now open and had some old salts swapping stories with their Sunday morning mug-up. When a familiar looking fellow sitting at the next table winked at Christie we realized it was the old fisherman we had met with his wife and daughter in Belles Amours yesterday (Harrington people say 'Bellzamoor'). We had had then a nice chat, led by the daughter, Jennifer, who showed such interest in what we were doing that I invited her to come ashore and work with us. She was with her mother, Gladys, and father, Marcel LaVallee, and had been out berry-picking, but they were on their way home.



Fig. 2.43: Testing H2 at Belles Amours - view up entrance passages to the north.

Perhaps she might like to come today, I thought, now that we had found the site. After breakfast Marcel took us over to her place, but she was busy for the day, so Marcel volunteered to come along. We also paid a call on Clifford and Florence Hart, to say hi and see if they could come. I had not seen them for two years, as last summer we passed Blanc Sablon without stopping, so I'm glad that we found them well, though with some changes. Florence was on medical leave from the hospital after an operation to relieve pressure on her spinal cord in her neck, and Clifford was starting to have trouble with his memory. But both were full of jokes and even had new archaeological finds to show us, which Will duly recorded. Cliff could not resist playing a few tunes on his accordion and harmonica, and for a while it was like being back in the middle of a good ol' Newfie step dance.

During the afternoon we caravanned in two vehicles down the highway to Belles Amours, cruising through beautiful granite hills, past the great waterfall cascade west of the Brador River, a salmon stream, and swooping down the dramatic figure S turn to Belles Amour. Following a

gravel track across the peninsula, we arrived near the site and hiked in, soon discovering that Cliff and Florence were in street shoes and found the rain-sodden moss slippery and the marshes full. We showed them around the site and then proceeded to make a map and excavate a few test pits, two in House 2 and one outside the entrance passage of House 1. The results, partly reported



Fig. 2.44: Test pit at H1, Belles Amours Inuit winter site, trowel pointing north.

above, confirmed the Inuit origin of the houses and showed that they had been occupied briefly, had access to clay pipes and tobacco, and used many European materials, but lived an Inuit life in terms of subsistence and settlement. We were careful not to disturb the sites visually and restored our pits so they would not attract attention or encourage looting, as there has been a tradition to despoiling sites in the area. After a long hard night, the day was a great success and we returned to the wharf restaurant for supper, discovering that it had been down-graded to a snackbar. This evening was a quiet one at the pier.

20 August, Monday – Blanc Sablon After some discussion about the day's activities, we settled on a plan for Will and Perry to drive to Red Bay so Will could see and photograph the museum and look for comparative materials for our new finds this summer, and Christie and I would spend the day with the Hart's at their 'chalet' testing its archaeological potential, which had been only briefly explored by René Levesque years ago. We also wanted to sample more of one of the midden areas of the Belles Amours site. The Harts drove us to their place and after a tour of recollections about where things had been found, excavated several test pits, to the gleeful buzz of local black flies. We spent the better part of the day dodging rain squalls and flies, and at the end came up with results that put us in good stead toward designing a more extensive program in the future. Some of this will depend on how much René Levesque wrote up in his final report on this area before he died last February. Our work was largely confined to the north yard area where we excavated four test pits, and the east yard, where we dug two. No effort was given to work on prehistoric materials as I had a good outline of those site locations from my visit here three years ago. Now we were more interested in European and early historic native issues. The dominant find, though, was the extensive amount of bone food refuse materials found in the upper culture level throughout the sampled area. The largest proportion is of harp seals, but other seals are present, as well as a considerable amount of caribou and possibly moose, as well as dog or wolf, and a small but well-preserved amount of fish bone. Whalebone is also present. Most of the faunal remains occurred with flakes of Basque roof tile, leading one to believe this deposit is post-Basque and to some degree an adaptation to salvaging the Basque occupation. Rene had found large amounts of Basque tile, in some cases arranged as structures or drains, in the site, along with whalebone. Christie's TP contained some cobbles that may be part of a drain or sluiceway, and a large fragment of a stoneware vessel. My pit contained worked caribou antler and other faunal remains and an iron point, a whalebone sled runner, a cylindrical perforated ground stone bead, the base of an ivory fish or bird point and nails and tile fragments. Together these finds suggest a possible Inuit occupation and use of Basque materials – at least that is the

hypothesis I would like to consider, as it augments the Belles Amours data on Inuit presence. All this was done under fly duress with constant discourse with Florence and Clifford, who kept wandering off into the brush in his quest for René's tiles and other storied discoveries.

Back at the boat, we found Perry and Will had returned from Red Bay where they had landed in the middle of a Parks Canada program honoring Selma Huxley Barkham for her discovery of the Spanish Basque records on Basque whaling in Labrador in the 16th century. They had a nice visit with her and tried to entice me to drive up to see her this evening, but with the Labrador time change and driving time it would have been too late by the time I got there. The ceremony installed in the museum a portrait of Selma sitting with Saddle Island in the background. According to Perry's and Will's report she is as feisty and engaging as ever.

21 August, Tuesday – Blanc Sablon to St. Anthony Four o'clock came around quickly and brought a continuation of the glassy smooth sea condition we've had since the storm, as though it had sucked all the energy out of the atmosphere after it had blown through. We left immediately and crossed to the Newfoundland coast and ran northeast along the shore, watching huge demonic clouds form in our wake over Labrador coast. The world was entirely silver for hours – an oily silvery sea without even the disturbance of a ripple, and a huge sky with dark silver clouds – streaky ones down low and big thunderheads above. My camera focus hunted around forever, unable to find something to focus on, outfoxed without a defining shore or even a horizon. When a porpoise or whale surfaced or a fishing boat passed, it seemed to float by in mid-space apart from the laws of nature. Our wake, the engine rumble, and the thin low limestone strip of Newfoundland shore were the only points of reality in this strange formless world.

In time the Cape Norman light slid past and we turned east across the tip of Newfoundland, passed L'Anse aux Meadows, and tied up at the Quirpon dock, where the only other boat was the lighter for the high-end \$300 per night B&B. A couple of young people were waiting for the ride, run by Boyce's brother. After we'd showered and got our clothes into the washer in the dock-house, he loaned us his car and we ran over to see Boyce, and Jamie and baby Nicholas, whom we had missed on our earlier visit. Boyce was preparing for another winter work stint in northern Alberta with his brother, driving water trucks used to make ice roads for the heavy trucks that service the logging and gas ventures. Turns out the weather around Quirpon has been poor all summer, mostly fog and rain (the latter at least kept the dock-house water cistern full), and the fishing had not been all that good. Mackerel price was low, cod not plentiful, and only the shrimp fishing has been good, though at low price. After a couple of phone calls and web-

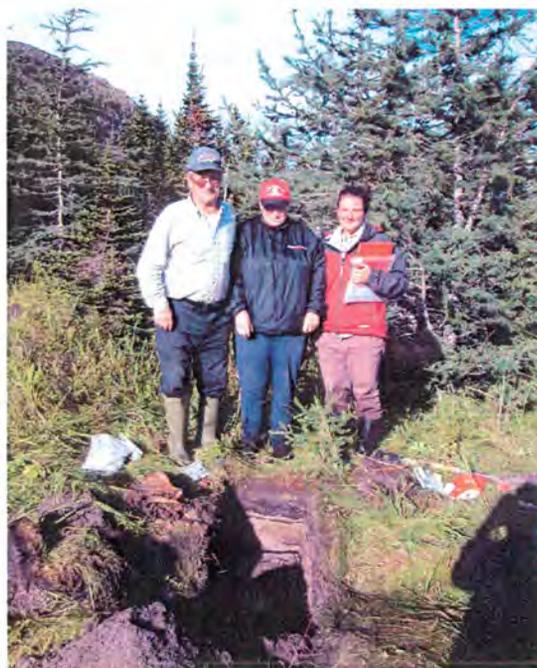


Fig. 2.45: Clifford and Florence Hart and Christie Leece at the Inuit/Basque Hart Chalet site.



Fig. 2.46: Test pit with Inuit sled runner, iron point, stone tubular bead and other materials at Hart Chalet.

had brought. More wine disappeared around our galley table this summer than ever before, what with Will's contribution and the wine-crazed Quebec crowd. Still, beer remained the beverage of quantity, far ahead both cost-wise and gallon-wise in the summer sweepstakes. The change to Newfoundland from Quebec time gobbled up an hour and a half of our day: eight hours from Blanc Sablon to Quirpon and another three to St. Anthony. The smell and sounds of shrimp boat arrivals and the sick smell of shrimp processing were not far from our awareness throughout the night.

22 August, Wednesday – St. Anthony to Englee to Lushes Bight We got up at first light and found the day grey and foggy, with a northeast breeze, and upon leaving the harbor the only thing we could see was the strip of coastline. There would be no visit to the huge iceberg, which Christie especially had hoped to see close-up. It was about ten miles south of its evening position, having traveled about one mile per hour. When we first spotted it we thought it was four or five miles off, but when we turned on the radar we found it almost twelve miles away, and during the half hour as we approach St. Anthony, it hardly seemed to be getting any closer or larger. Lacking any kind of scale, it is impossible to judge the size of icebergs at sea; this certainly was true in this case. It did not make sense to try and visit it in the fog, as there would be ice scattered around it for miles and there would always be the danger of a collapse with ice shooting out in all directions while we were near.



Fig. 2.47: One of the strait's icebergs - tantalizing and dangerous.

The breeze freshened as we proceeded south and we decided to pull into Englee and have lunch and see what the weather had in store. We could not comfortably cross to Cape St. John's in a 20-25 knot NE wind as that would put us directly in the trough. Englee was quiet, and there

checks we left and found Perry had cooked up some codfish he'd bought in Blanc Sablon. So we ate and got underway about 6 PM for St. Anthony, wanting to bite off another bit of territory before the weather changed. As we approached we could see a huge iceberg 11 miles to the south. At the town wharf Perry found some members of the St. Anthony 'Colbourne' clan hanging around the pier – "a rough bunch with their language," he called them – but rough or not they happily gave Christie a ride to the pizza parlor which we polished off with the last two bottles of wine Will

was little activity at the dock except for a few men mending mackerel seines. Thing looks fairly prosperous though, as the dock was new and there were three fish vacuums on the wharf and two large fishing vessels. A couple years ago we had heard this town was closing its fishing program, but it certainly seems in business now. But it's probably the only east coast peninsula town other than St. Anthony that has a real economy. The crossing through the Horse Islands to the Cape was uneventful. The fog grew thicker as we approached the Cape but the wind died and by the time we crossed Green Bay and reached Lushes Bight it was fair to dead calm and the fog had dissipated, so we could see the lights of all the small towns and the fishing boats that had their lights on full to attract mackerel. Two boats work together, one serving as a beacon to attract fish and the second runs the seine around the first to capture the fish. The price is low – 7 cents a pound – but there are lots of mackerel, so people do well if they get good catches.

The last stage of the trip from Cape St. John's to Lushes Bight always seems slow and full of nostalgia for the interesting times that have transpired; and in this case, with the sunset shining through the fading fog, it was doubly so because it was Christie's last trip. Everywhere along the return voyage she has been saying goodbyes, picking her last bake-apple, enjoying learning some more of Perry's boating or cooking tricks. She has been a cheerful, diligent, and creative assistant to me and the Arctic Studies Center for five years. But we're not saying 'sayonara' just yet, and we hope she can return in the future, with us or by finding some other way to come with us again, or at least make her own way back to this part of the world.



Fig. 2.48: Storm brewing over the Strait of Belles Isles.

We had hardly tied up when Perry's daughter Jill and her boyfriend Matthew discovered us and phoned Louise to announce our arrival. Actually we are only one day earlier than last year, when we arrived on the 23rd. I'd love to have had a few more days to work around Blanc Sablon, but at this time of year the weather is fickle and you take chances lingering far from home when the weather is fine for traveling. Other years when we pushed our luck, we got wind-bound for days. It was so quiet as we stood there on the pier you could hear the squids slurping in the swallow water across the cove. Christie couldn't resist and went off squidding with Jill and Matt. Soon cackling cries of amazement drifted across the water as Christie grabbed one of these strange creatures and they all got squirted with squid ink. Soon they had a baby and an adult in their pail, and in a moment true squid nature was revealed as the adult ate half of the little one. With that we retired for a cool, quiet night on board, without mosquitoes or other distractions.

August 23, Thursday – Lushes Bight Today was a perfect day for clean-up. Christie spent most of the day going through the collections to be sure they were properly labeled, packaged, and inventoried and made record photographs so that Anja could process them accurately in

Quebec. After calling Air Canada I discovered that to advance my departure from Deer Lake to Montreal will cost more than \$600, so I've decided to drive south with Christie. We will leave in company with Will and take the Port aux Basque ferry to North Sydney early Saturday morning. Will discovered a huge amount of rainwater had leaked into his Volvo while it was parked in Perry's yard, threatening to short out the electronics that runs the cars nowadays. Five shop-evac loads of water later, the interior was still soaked but the car seemed to be working – but you never know with finicky suped-up Volvos! I reached Kelly and Robert Linfield at Diver Masters in Gander and arranged to return the compressor and tanks during the afternoon and left on the 1 PM ferry, making a quick trip, returning on the 7 PM ferry, for which there was a huge line-up that kept Dennis and his team running back and forth continuously until 10 PM. Everyone was returning to the island to celebrate Long Island Day on Sunday, and with growing families and many people having moved off the island, the returning crowd would probably double the island's population. I'd missed a big dinner at Perry's but they had a whopper of a plate waiting on the sideboard for me when I returned.

Before eating, I helped Christie and Will finish up cleaning bones, and when she passed me a particularly scroungy-looking looking piece I felt a jolt of recognition that nearly knocked me off my feet. I was holding a hefty piece of walrus ivory, broken at both ends. The middle section was beautifully carved in the bulbous shape of a Thule or early historic Labrador Inuit woman's needlecase. Although the ends were broken off and the surface was spalled, the form was unmistakable. This was an extremely important find, and to have it emerge from a bag of dirty bones in the last hours of the project was incredible, because it confirmed my suspicion from the stone bead, leister base, iron point, and sled runner that the upper level of the Hart chalet site was a Labrador Inuit occupation. That these materials should be mixed with pieces of Basque tile and early European ceramic vessels suggested that the Inuit camped here were either scavenging a pre-existing Basque site or had some kind of a relationship with the Basques themselves – perhaps serving as custodians or affiliates as we have surmised from the Inuit soapstone remains we've found at the Hare Harbor site. Whatever the case, this was a surprise that bodes well for expanded research at the Hart Chalet next year to assess the extent of Inuit occupation and define its relation to the Basque settlement, which also needs further definition at this location. These were rather pleasant thoughts to consider as we dropped off to sleep – sans mosquitoes, wind, and noise and with a few more chapters of Robert Bartlett's *Karluk* tale under my belt – for my last night on the vessel.

August 26, Friday – Lushes Bight to Deer Lake This morning began like yesterday – warm and clear, with a light breeze from the southwest. It was good we had arrived yesterday, avoiding what would certainly be a stiff breeze later today. As Will and I left the boat to drive up to Perry's Jim Saunders (?) appeared, asking if we had heard the news. "There was a boating accident around midnight last night over on the other side of the island. A speedboat crashed into the rocks. Four people survived, badly banged up, but 22-year old Cruise, the son of Goldie [now married to Steve Colbourne] and her former husband, Don, died. It looks like they ran up on the shore rocks at the entrance of the cove. Everyone in the cove heard the crash and cries and ran to help, but they couldn't find Cruise and thought he'd drowned. But later, when they went to get the boat Perry found him smashed up under the cutty in the bow." Silence. Our breaths felt like they'd been sucked out of us. We hurried up to Perry's and found him still asleep, after getting in about 4 AM following the departure of the police and other authorities who rushed to the scene from Springdale by helicopter and vehicles. Dennis ran the ferry non-stop until dawn, getting the

injured and the immediate family members to the mainland, to the hospital and to the authorities. We found everyone in shock, and Nan, Perry's mother and the doyenne of the Colbourne clan, distraught beyond belief. Many off-island Colbournes had arrived for the festival during the past couple days, and all were shuttling back and forth between the houses, providing comfort and relief. The tragedy was heightened by the large size and closeness of the family, and the imminence of what was to have been a grand reunion for the entire island, now postponed until next weekend.

We decided it would be best for us to depart as soon as possible, to give everyone plenty of space for their grief. Christie cooked a lunch for the family and we said goodbyes and piled into Will's rehabilitated and overloaded Volvo and took the 2pm ferry. After a brief stop in Springdale, we drove on to Deer Lake, where Will stayed at Greg Wood's place and Christie and I at Ivy Nault's B&B. Everyone had heard about the accident on the radio and TV, where several other boating accidents in Newfoundland were being reported. Tragedies were also being reported at the national level: a hot air balloon had exploded and a driver had mowed down most of a wedding party marching along the side of the road. It was a bad couple of days for Canadians, with several soldiers killed in Afghanistan as well.



Fig. 2.49 : Early Thule-style Labrador Inuit needlecase of walrus ivory from the Hart Chalet site.

26 August, Saturday – Deer Lake to Vermont In the morning we were up and on the Trans Canada Highway at 5 in heavy rain and south winds – not a pleasant way to see the last of Newfoundland and at the same time keep an eye peeled for roadside moose. As we were buffeted about along the high hills of the west coast I recalled my only other transit of this part of Newfoundland, by car, back in 1963, when I drove north with Elmer Harp's archaeological team, from Hanover, New Hampshire to Port aux Choix, for my first experience on an archaeological excavation. Memories of the road at that time, only a dusty gravel strip, were recently refreshed by photos and descriptions in a book, Lives and Landscapes: A Photographic Memoir of Outport Newfoundland (2003, McGill-Queen's University Press). Elmer published a few years ago on his early work in Newfoundland and southern Labrador. Thoughts about that trip and what it meant for my career were bouncing around in my head as a grey form took shape out of the mist and rain. Yikes!!! "Christie!!! Watch out! MOOSE!!!" She'd seen it about when I did and braked sharply and honked. Fortunately this moose, a young one about two or three years old, startled and headed for the bush rather than across the road. There's nothing like a moose to wake you out of a reverie on the highway. By now it was getting light, and we were almost past the moose witching hour. As we sped along daylight flooded in, grey, cutting multiple chiaroscuro ridgeline shades in the Codroy hills. It was going to be a rocking ride on the ferry, with this wind, and a memorable departure from the island, retracing a piece of my past.

René Levesque

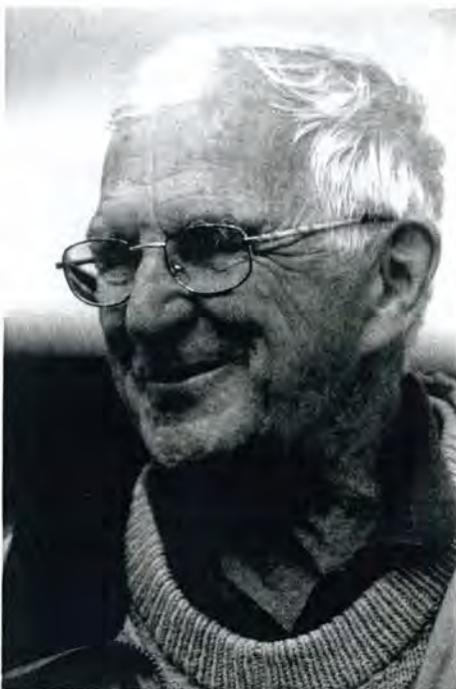


Fig. 2.50: René Levesque, 2001.

The 2007 St. Lawrence Gateways Project is dedicated to the memory of René Levesque who died this past winter on 14 February 2007. René was a long-time friend and colleague who was instrumental in my decision to initiate the Gateways project and for years had urged me to extend Smithsonian archaeological studies in Labrador into ‘the other Labrador’¹ along Quebec’s Lower North Shore. I did so in 2001 and had the pleasure for René’s company on board *Pitsiulak* for several days during our initial exploration of the region. For many years in the 1960s-70s René conducted pioneering archaeological surveys and explorations along this coast, with special attention to the Mingan Islands, where he had formerly served as a Jesuit priest among the Mingan Indian (Innu) tribe, and the Blanc Sablon region. During his final years I coaxed and coached René’s preparation of a monograph describing the result of these investigations, and a few months before he died he sent me the final manuscript, which I intend to shepherd into publication in some form over the next few years. A truly unique personality as well as a perceptive anthropologist and historian with an

indefinable personal style and linguistic flair, René trained many first generation Quebecois archaeologists, but the discipline rapidly passed him by and left him custodian of a large body of archaeological evidence that he found difficult to systematize and present professionally. Fairly criticized for his aggressive and often destructive field methods and for his failure to publish many of his projects, René nevertheless deserves more credit than he has received for his pioneering contributions to the training of an early generation of Quebec archaeologists, the creation of a Quebec archaeological perspective, and in particular for focus on archaeology and ethnohistory research on the Upper and Lower North Shore. I hope that in time history will be as kind to him as he was dedicated to it.

As René was wont to say, “Thanks and Farewell, my friend!”

¹ *The Forgotten Labrador: Kegashka to Blanc Sablon*: a short history of the LNS authored by Cleophas Belvin, published in 2006 by Queens University Press.

3 - Research Area 2001-2007

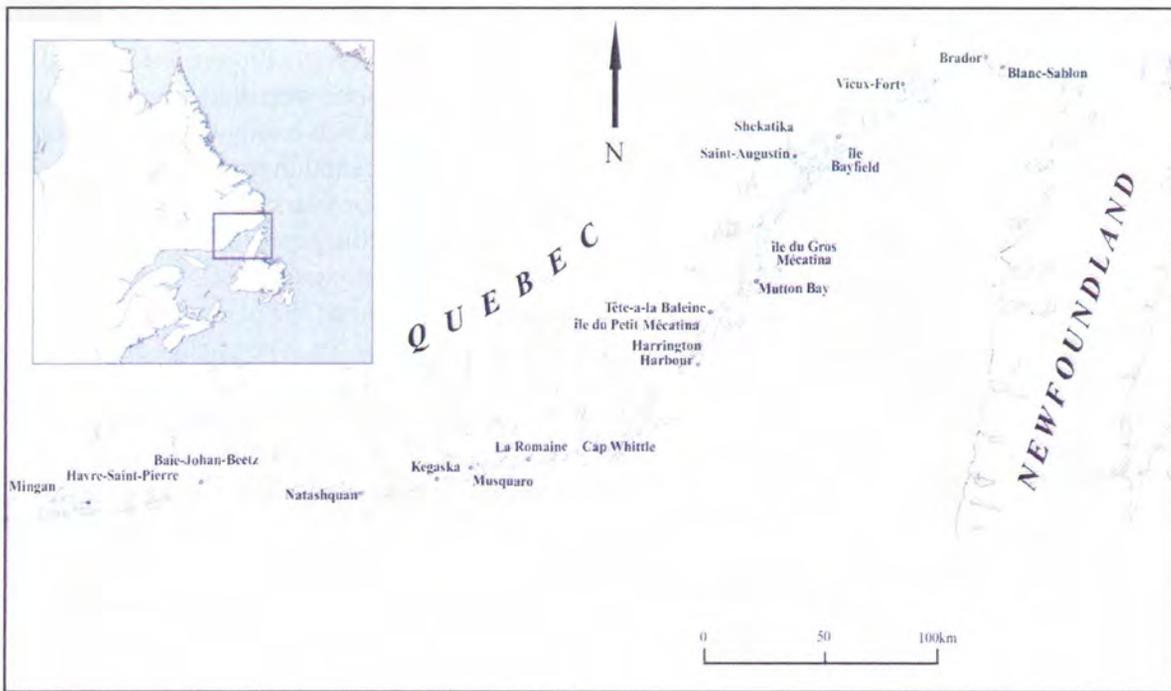


Fig. 3.1: Area of research 2001-2007

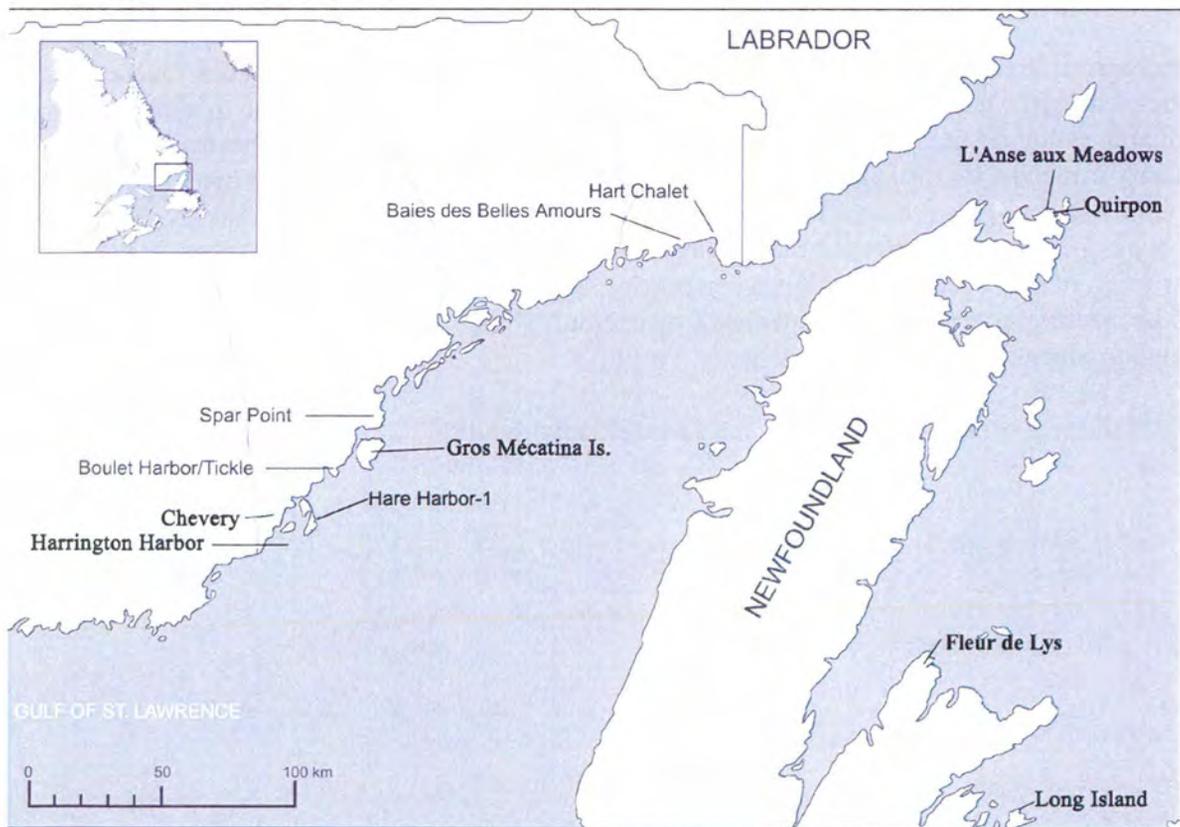


Fig. 3.2: Map of 2007 voyage area, including 2007 survey sites

4 - Hare Harbor-1



Fig. 4.1: Map of Petit Mécatina Hare Harbor-1 site. Section of map 12 J/11

Borden Number: Ed Bt-3

Height ASL: ca. 9.14 meters

Military Grid Ref.: 50° 33.73' N 59° 18.12' W

Culture(s): Groswater, Dorset, Basque (primary deposit)

Tentative Dating: ca. 1700

Areal Extent of Site: The entire area from the stone outcrop shelter to the southern ledge to the shore contains cultural materials. The along the shore also contains cultural materials-the extent of this area has yet to be determined.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Grassy, alders, and some juniper under the dry areas of the shelter. There is drainage through Area 2 from the boggy area (A3) down to the shore. Spruce clusters cover the boggy area in the eastern part of the site.

Collection Procedure: Controlled excavation-piece-plotted except for small pieces of tile, test pits of underwater deposit.

Samples Taken: Samples taken are now at Government Archaeological Laboratory, Quebec for analysis, preservation, and cataloging by Anja Herzog.

Excavated By: William Fitzhugh and 2007 Pitsiulak crew.

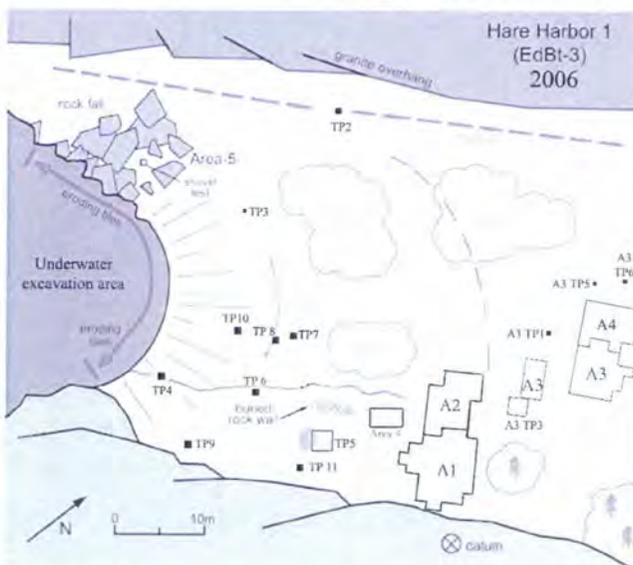
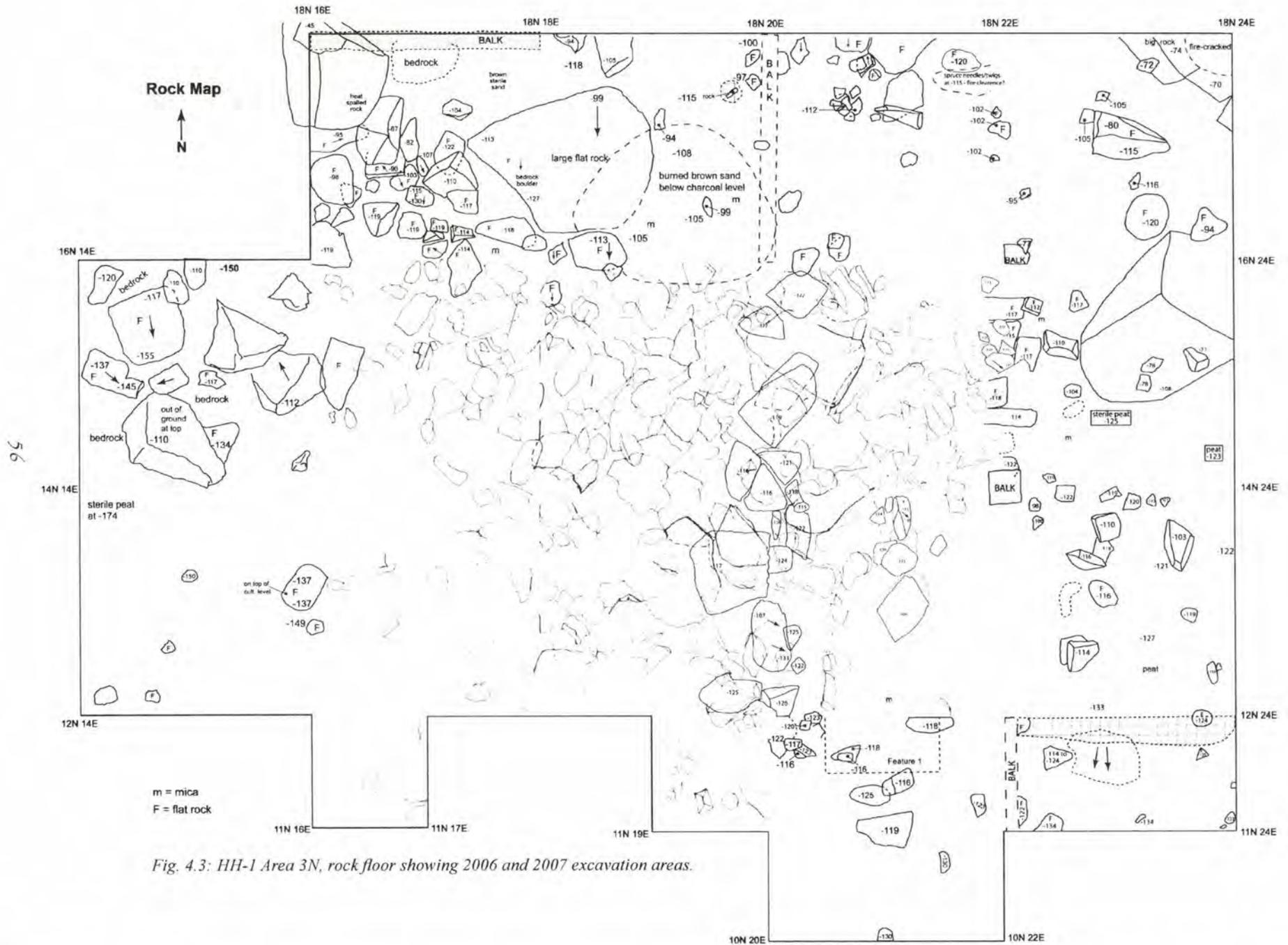


Fig. 4.2: HH-1 areas of excavation 2001-2007.

Dates Excavated: August 1-15, 2007

During the 2007 summer season we spent three weeks in the field doing archaeological research in the Hare Harbor/Petit Mécatina area. Most of the fieldwork was directed to the Hare Harbor-1 site on Petit Mécatina Island, which has been investigated yearly since 2002. Attention was split between the land site and underwater site. No survey work was done this summer except at Belles Amours and the Hart Chalet site in Brador. Our crew included Perry Colbourne (Pitsiulak skipper), William Fitzhugh, Christie Leece, photographer Will Richard, volunteer Josh Fitzhugh, and diver-archaeologists Erik Phaneuf, Frédéric Simard, Marilyn Girard-Rheault, and Vincent Delmas,

who all represented the University of Montreal, which has become an institutional partner for our underwater work. The principal goals of the 2007 season were to enlarge the excavation of a possible 'blacksmith' structure located in 2005 and to expand excavations begun in 2006 in the central areas of the submerged deposits.



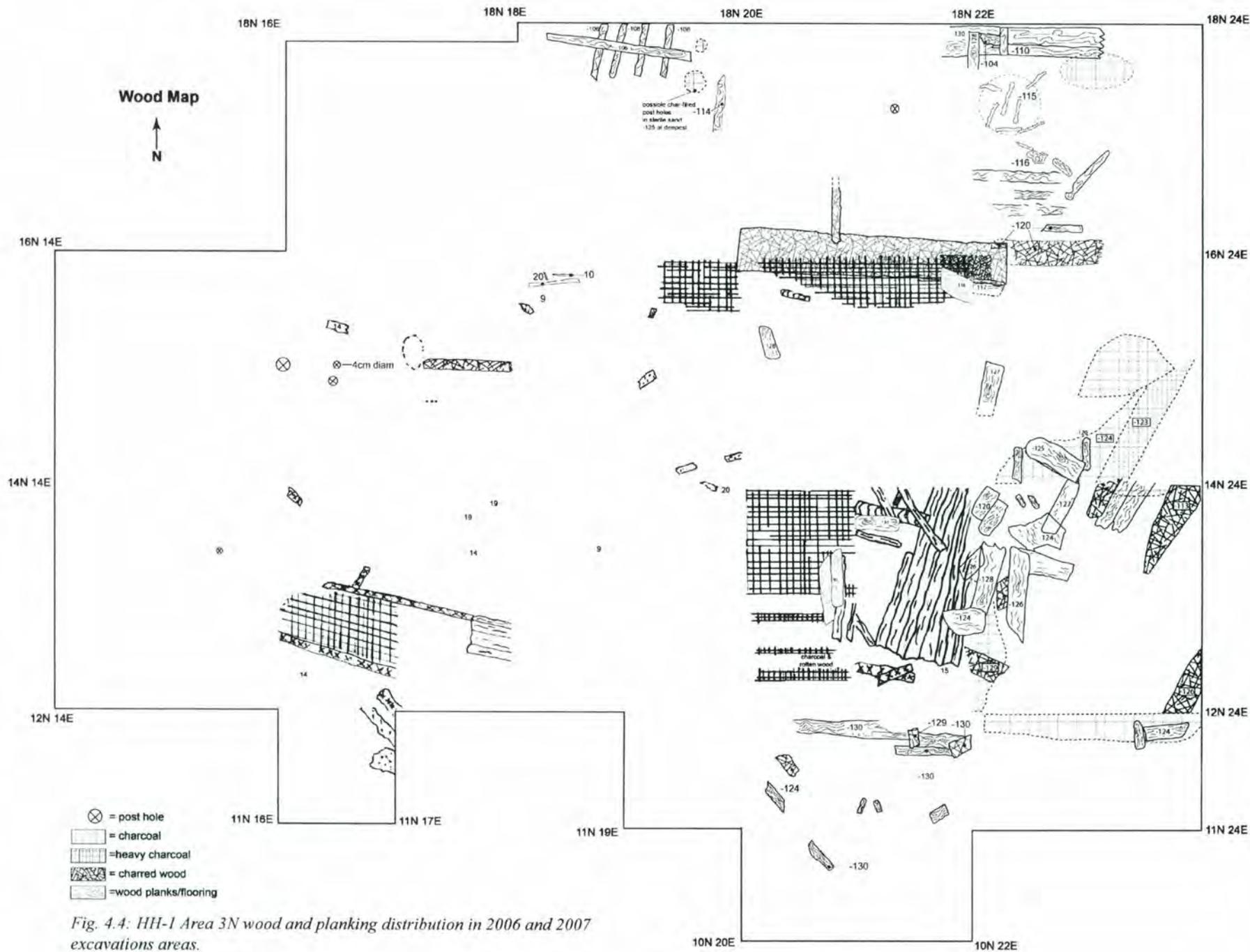


Fig. 4.4: HH-1 Area 3N wood and planking distribution in 2006 and 2007 excavations areas.

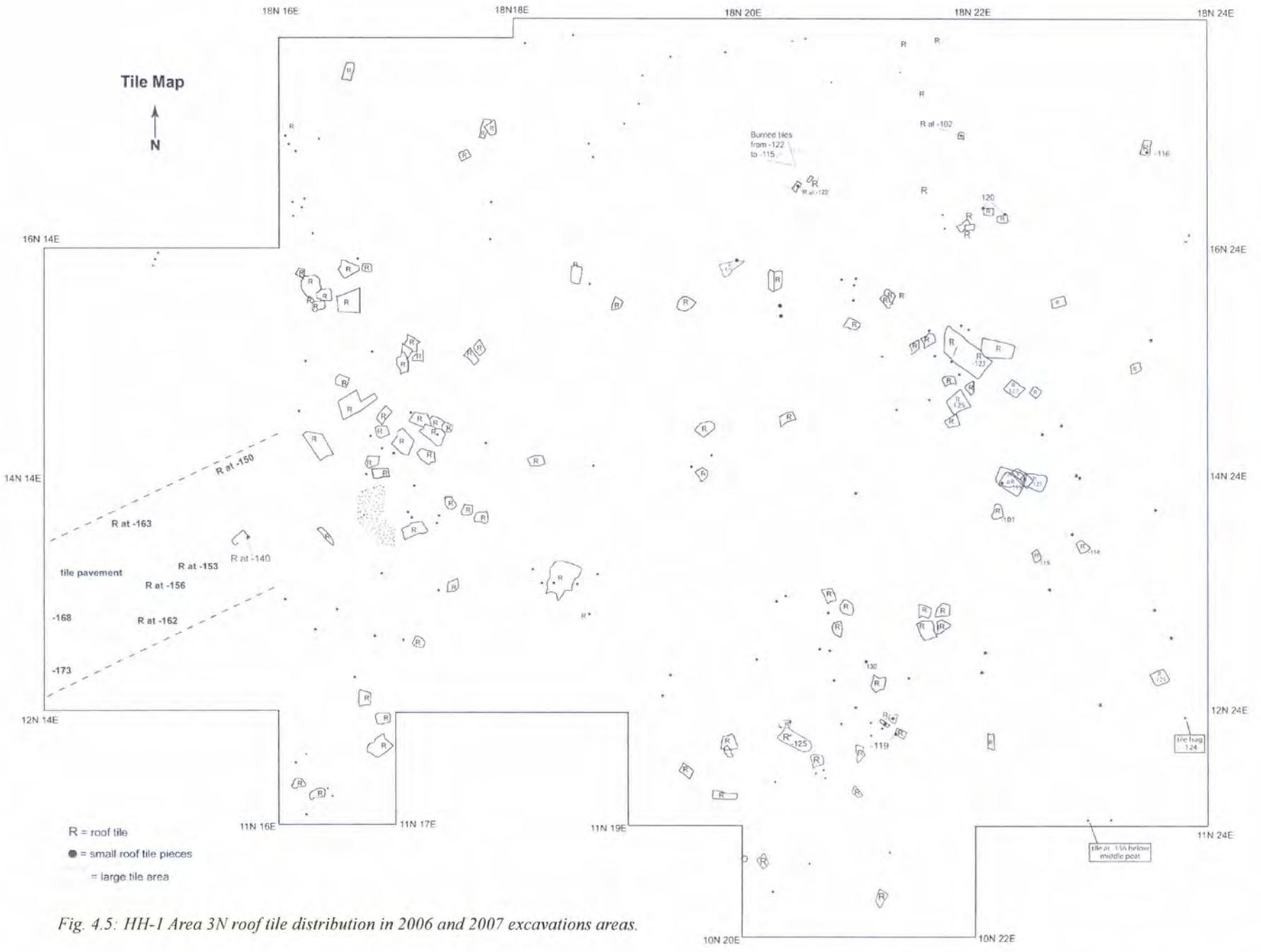


Fig. 4.5: HH-1 Area 3N roof tile distribution in 2006 and 2007 excavations areas.

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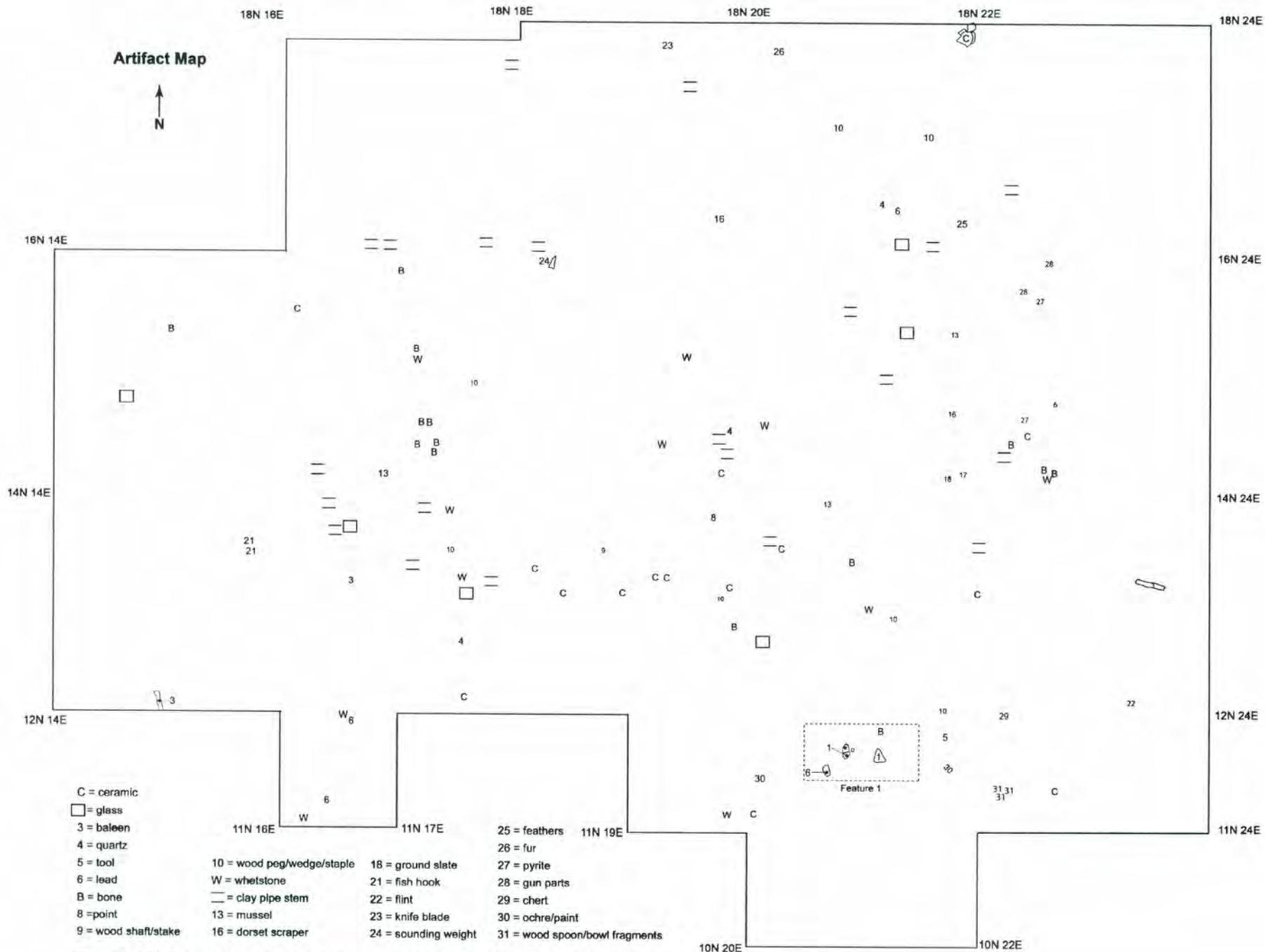


Fig. 4.6: HH-1 Area 3N artifact distribution in 2006 and 2007 excavations areas.

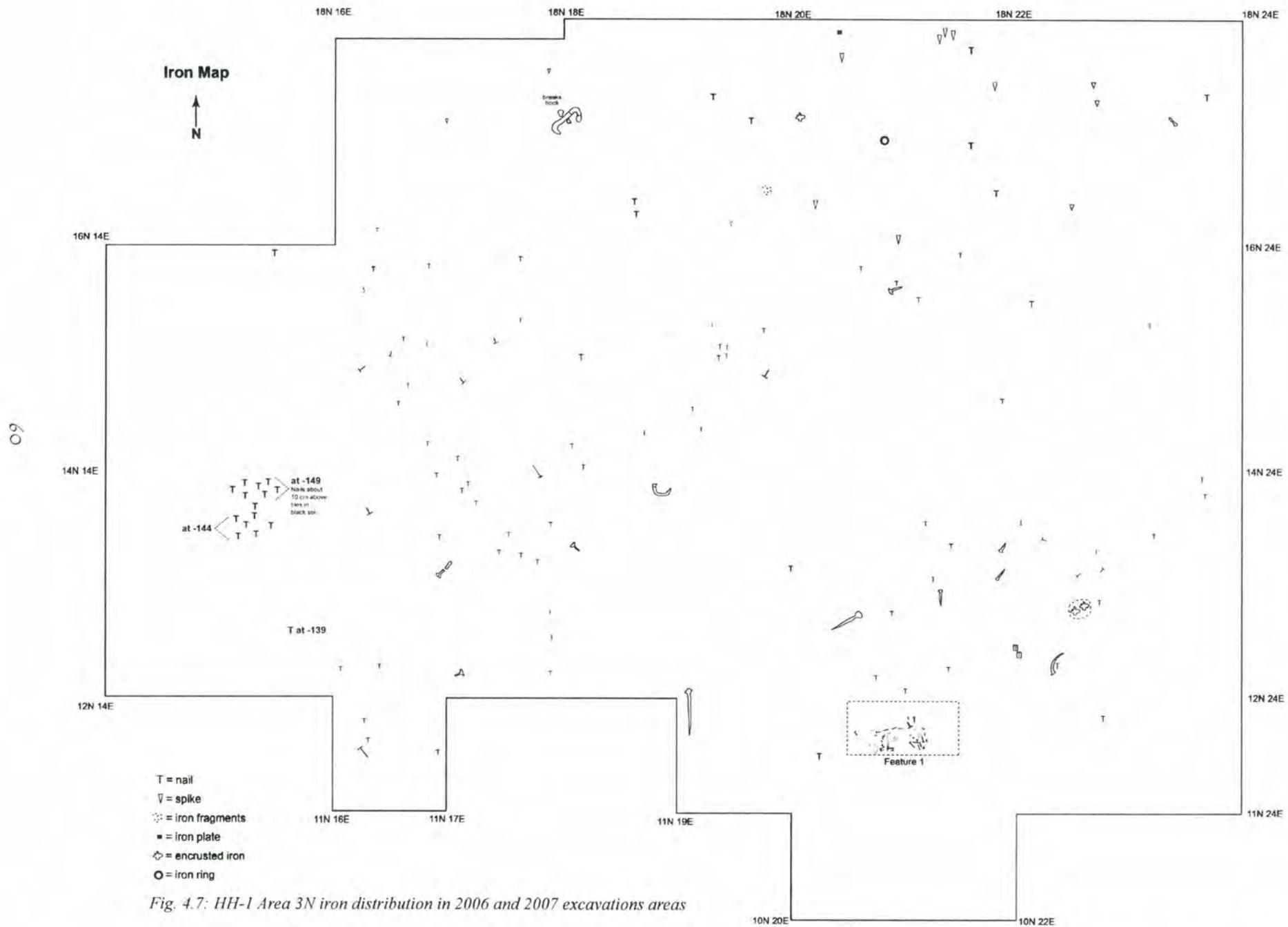


Fig. 4.7: HH-1 Area 3N iron distribution in 2006 and 2007 excavations areas

Hare Harbor-1 Profiles

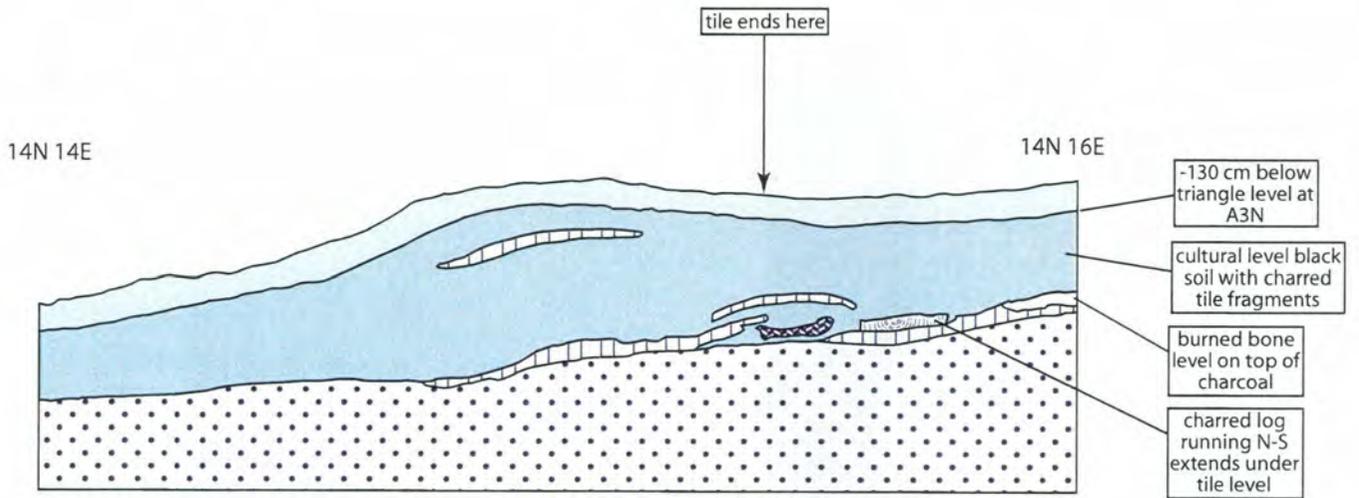
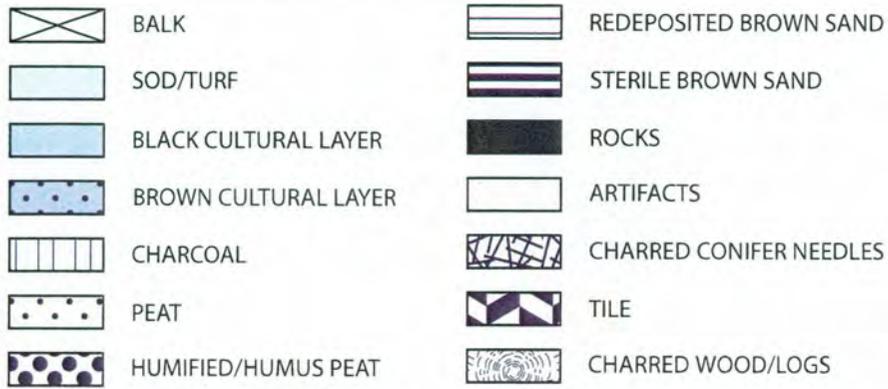


Fig. 4.8: Half of west wall profile for 2007 excavation of HH-1 A3

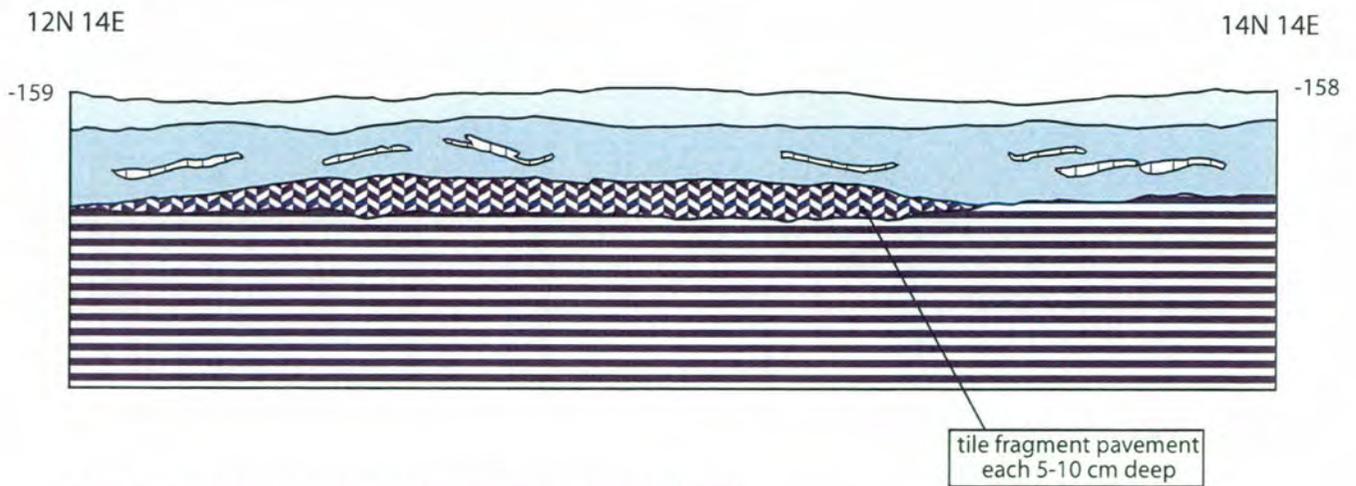


Fig. 4.9: Half of west wall profile for 2007 excavation of HH-1 A3

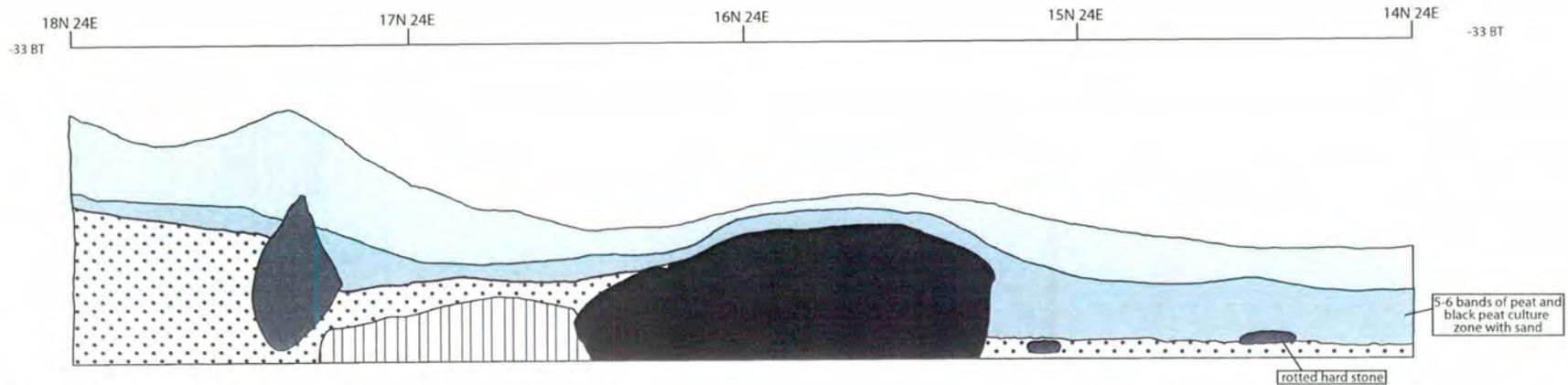


Fig. 4.10: Half of east wall profile for 2007 excavation of HH-1 A3

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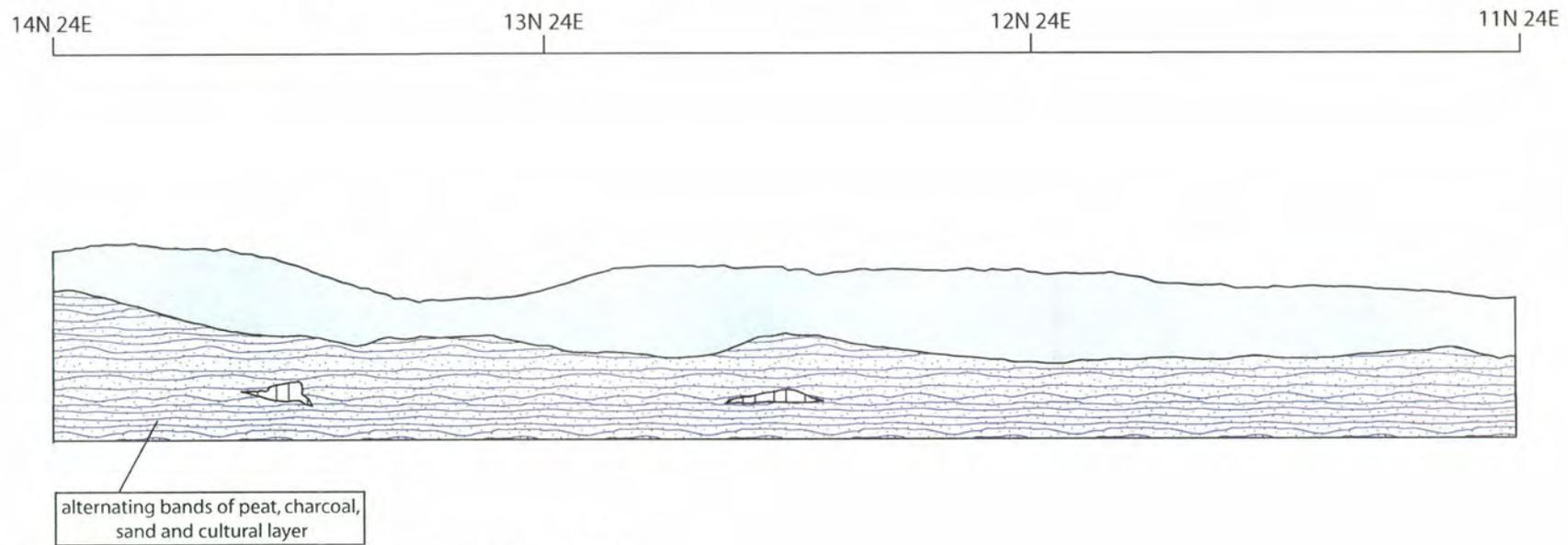


Fig. 4.11: Half of east wall profile for 2007 excavation of HH-1 A3

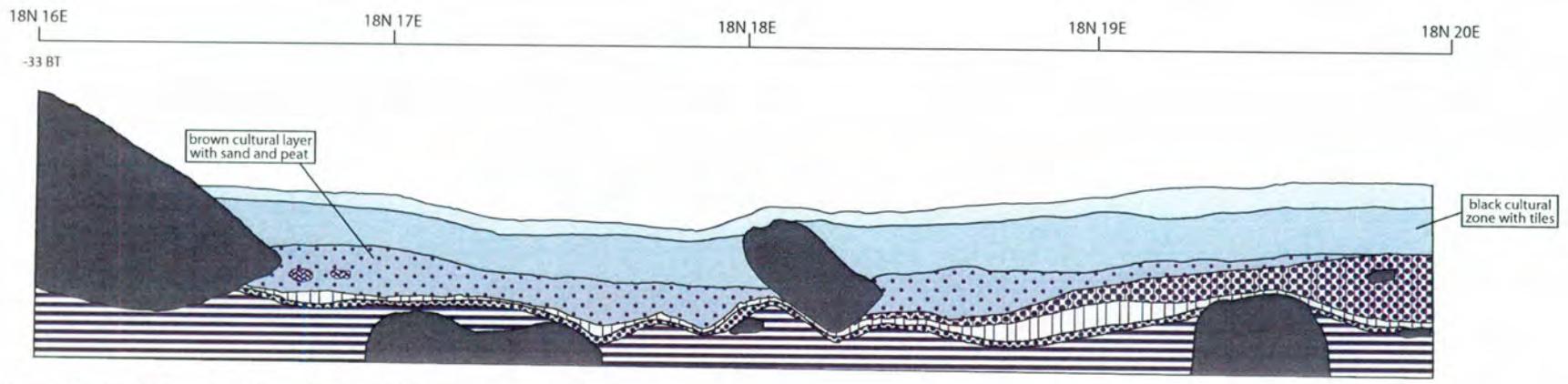
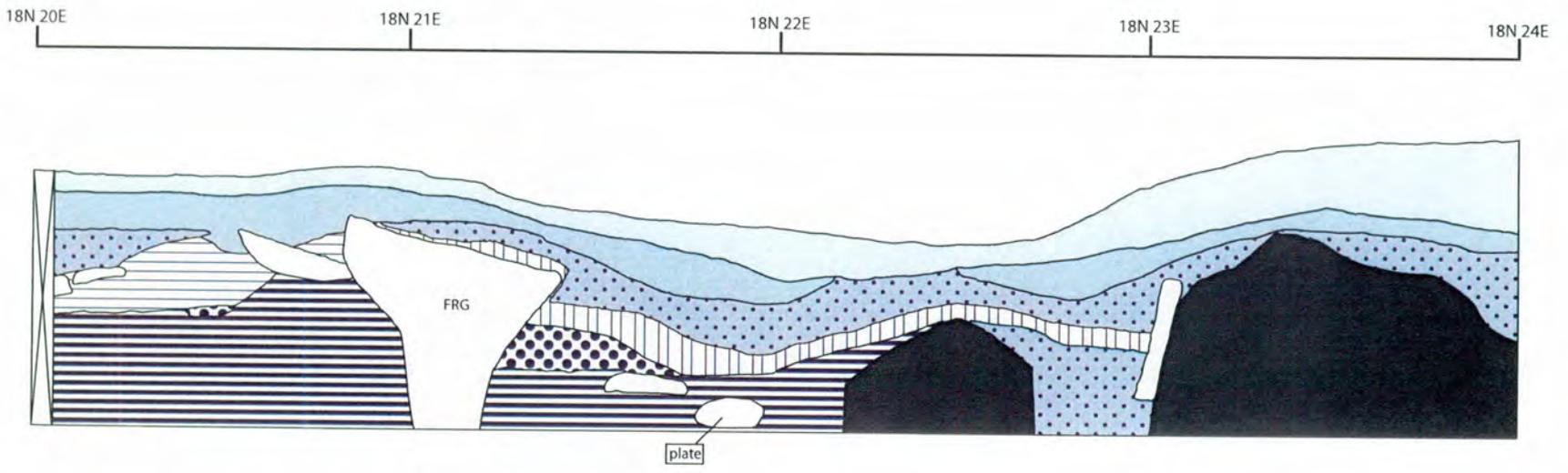


Fig. 4.12: Half of north wall profile for 2007 excavation of HH-1 A3



brown layer has layers of peat within it - indicating multiple years of occupation
 brown cultural layer has some tile, but less charcoal & more peat than upper black cultural layer

Fig. 4.13: Half of north wall profile for 2007 excavation of HH-1 A3

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level line is -33 cm b.t.

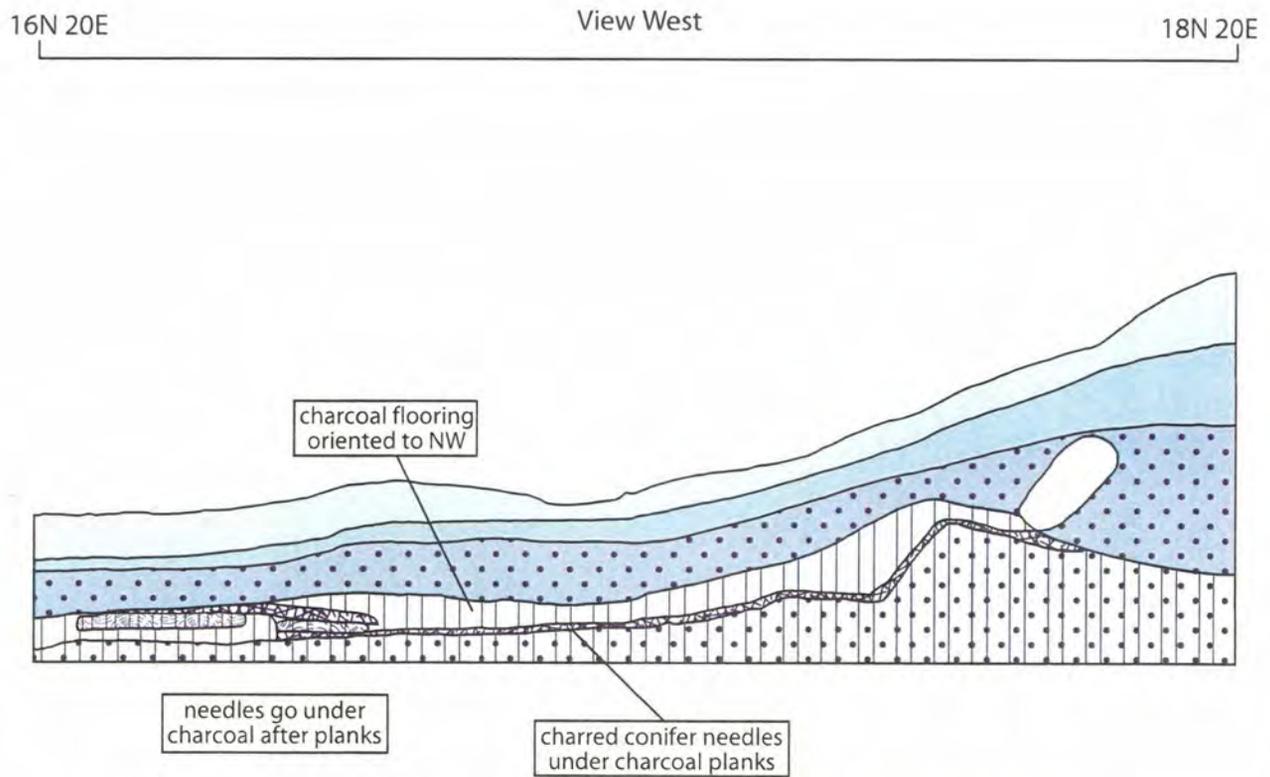


Fig. 4.14: Profile of 2007 excavation balk running from 16N 20 E to 18N 20E, near rood tile walkway

Hare Harbor-1 Artifact Photos - Land Site



Fig. 4.15: SW corner of blacksmith shop (HH-1 Area 3N)



Fig. 4.16: 16th c. yellow glazed platter from blacksmith shop 18N 22E (north wall)



Fig. 4.17: Northern squares showing charred footing timbers and charred deposits (view west)



Fig. 4.18: Hearth feature in north wall of 18 N 20 E



Fig. 4.19: Detritus rock pile in NW corner of the blacksmith shop (18N 18E)



Fig. 4.20: 18E line at 18N, view north



Fig. 4.21: 18N 22E with hearth, view north



Fig. 4.22: 18N 24E at completion; the NE corner of the blacksmith shop



Fig. 4.23: Charred wood spoon or vessel fragment from 12N 24E



Fig. 4.24: Glazed faience fragment with glaze spalling from 12N 24E



Fig. 4.25: Charred N-S floor board and unburned E-W timber from NE corner (16N 22E)



Fig. 4.26: Charred planks in blacksmith shop



Fig. 4.27: Barrel stave with bung hole from base of 18N 24E

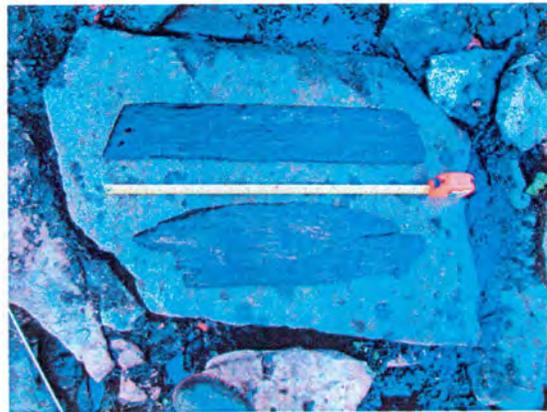


Fig. 4.28: Barrel top and tub bottom pieces from 14-16N 24E

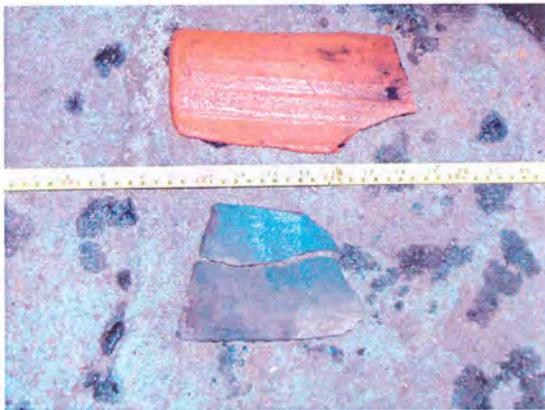


Fig. 4.29: Burned and unburned tile fragments from blacksmith shop



Fig. 4.30: Western side of blacksmith shop at the end of the 2007 season



Fig. 4.31: Eastern side of blacksmith shop at the end of 2007 season.



Fig. 4.32: Artifacts from from 14N 16E



Fig. 4.33: Artifacts from 14N 24E



Fig. 4.34: Artifacts from Feature 1 in 12N 22E



Fig. 4.35: Artifacts from 12N 22E



Fig. 4.36: Artifacts from 16N 16E



Fig. 4.37: Artifacts from 18N 22E



Fig. 4.38: Artifacts from 18N 20E

Fig. 4.42: Artifacts excavated from the HH-1 A3 shop excavation balks



Fig. 4.43: Artifacts from 12N 24E



Fig. 4.40: Pipestems from 18N 18E



Fig. 4.41: Gun parts and flints from 16N 24E



Fig. 4.39: Artifacts from 18N 18E



HH-1 Artifact Drawings - Land Site

1. White glaze fragments -110
2. Iron nail with flat edge -105
3. Iron nail -105
4. Square iron nail -110
5. Iron nail -105
6. Nail?
7. Undecorated pipe stem -115
8. Nail fragment -115
9. Iron -116
10. Iron nail
11. Iron
13. Iron
14. Iron
15. Iron
16. Iron
17. Large piece of chert -120
18. English style gun flint -113
19. ??????????

Hare Harbor-1
 14N 24E
 31 July 2007
 C. Leece

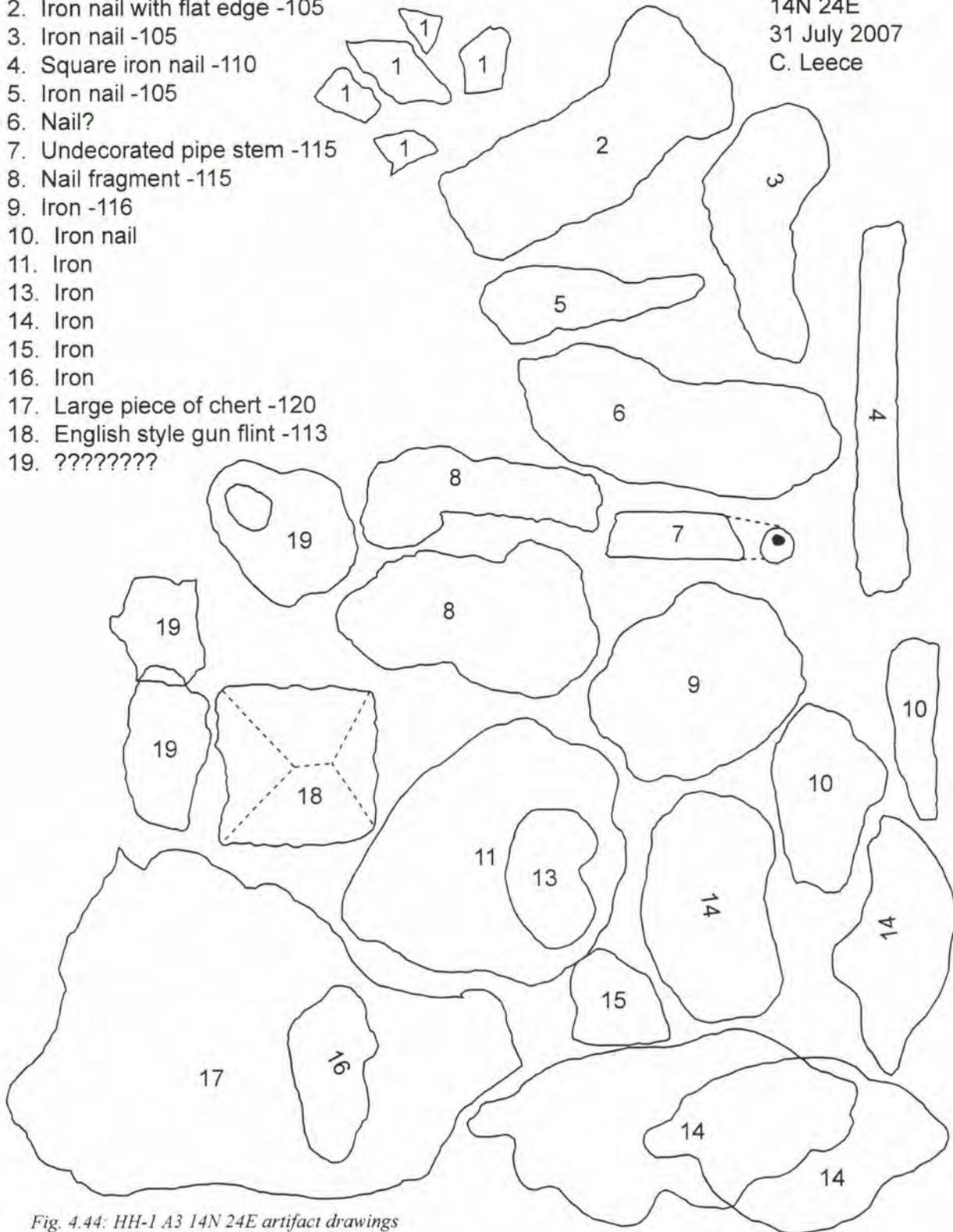


Fig. 4.44: HH-1 A3 14N 24E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
14N 24E
31 July 2007
C. Leece

20. Baleen -123

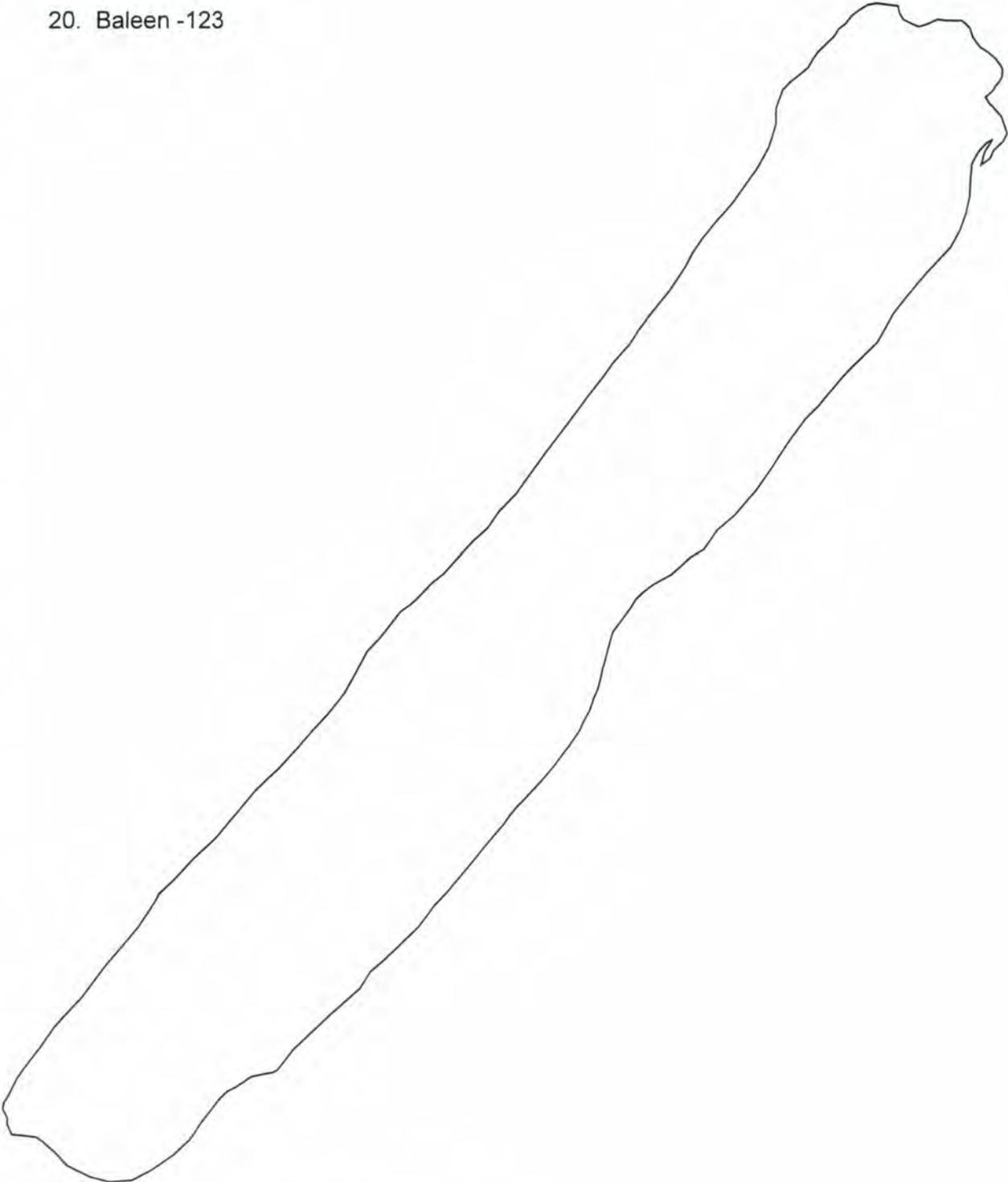


Fig. 4.45: HH-1 A3 14N 24E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
16N 24E
1 Aug. 2007
Josh Fitzhugh

1. Iron nail (3 pieces) -82
2. Whetstone fragment -107
3. Pyrites nodule strike-a-light -108
4. Pipe stem -116
5. Mica flake -1
6. Mica flake -104
7. White glazed earthenware badly spalled glaze -144
8. 3 lead shot fragments and white corrosion stains around it -109
9. 5 chalky pieces -121
10. Same as above? Probably calcined bone
11. French gun spall -104
12. Flintlock gun hammer -105
13. Round pyrites nodule with facets -124

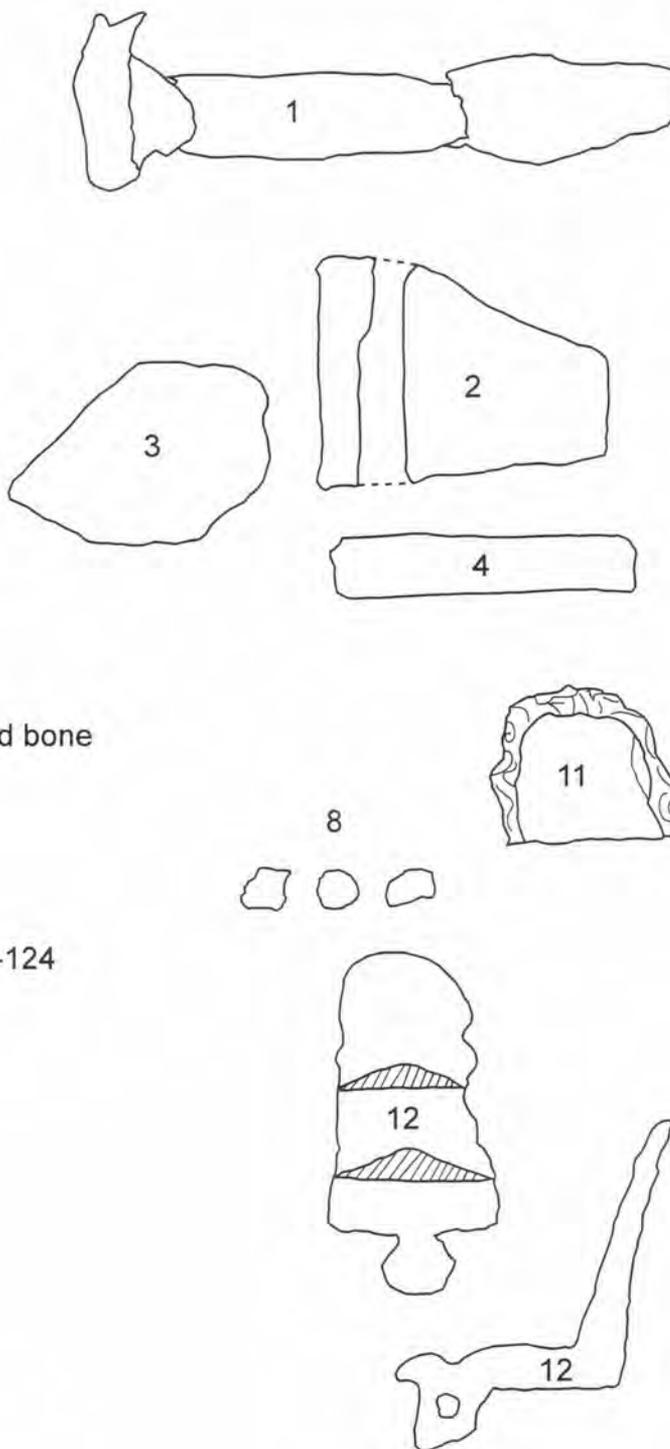


Fig. 4.46: HH-1 A3 16N 24E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
18N 22E
1 Aug. 2007
W. Fitzhugh

1. Goose feathers in trash pile -104
2. Iron washer or ring -105
3. Iron nail - 2 pieces -95
4. Rusted iron plate -75
5. Lead ball -104
6. Blue glass bead -102
7. Nail square head -101
8. Iron spike -97
9. Fur sample -99
10. Clay pipe stem fragment -105
11. Iron spike -95
12. Iron spike -95
13. Iron strap -105
14. Iron nail -110

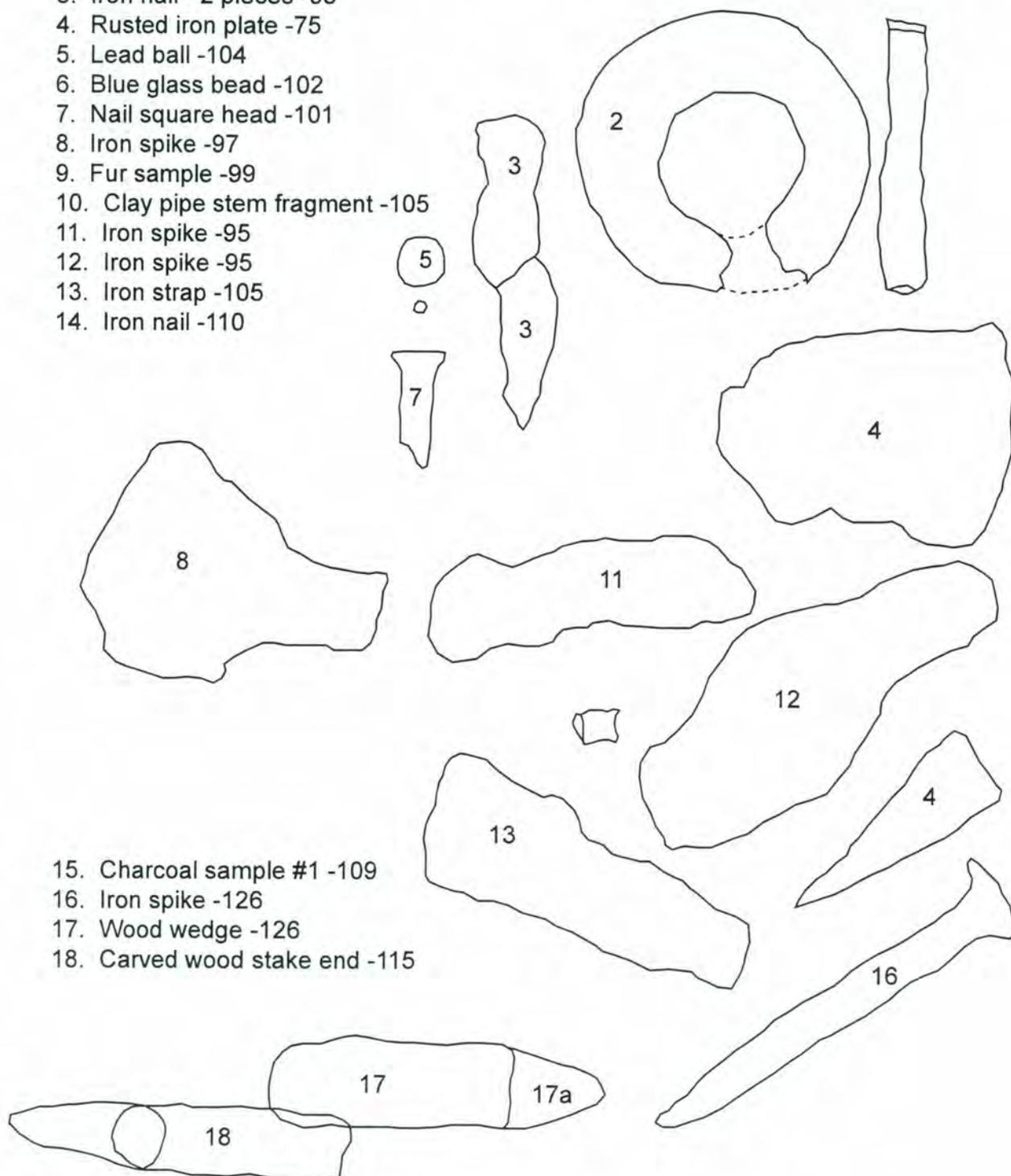
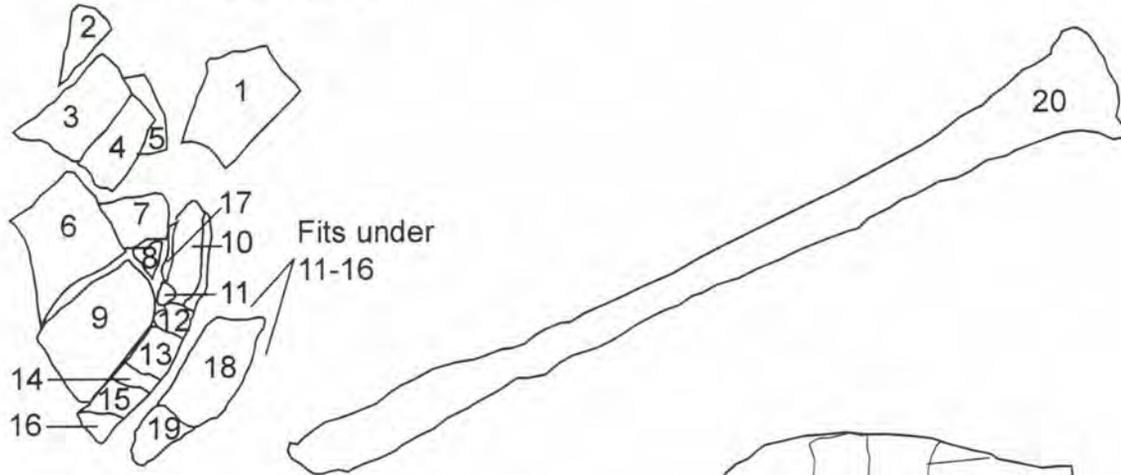


Fig. 4.47: HH-1 A3 18N 22E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
18N 22E
7 Aug. 2007

19. Yellow glazed dish broken in many pieces (see image in artifact photos) at -113 below twig/needles and on top of sterile hard peat. Glaze is actively spalling off.

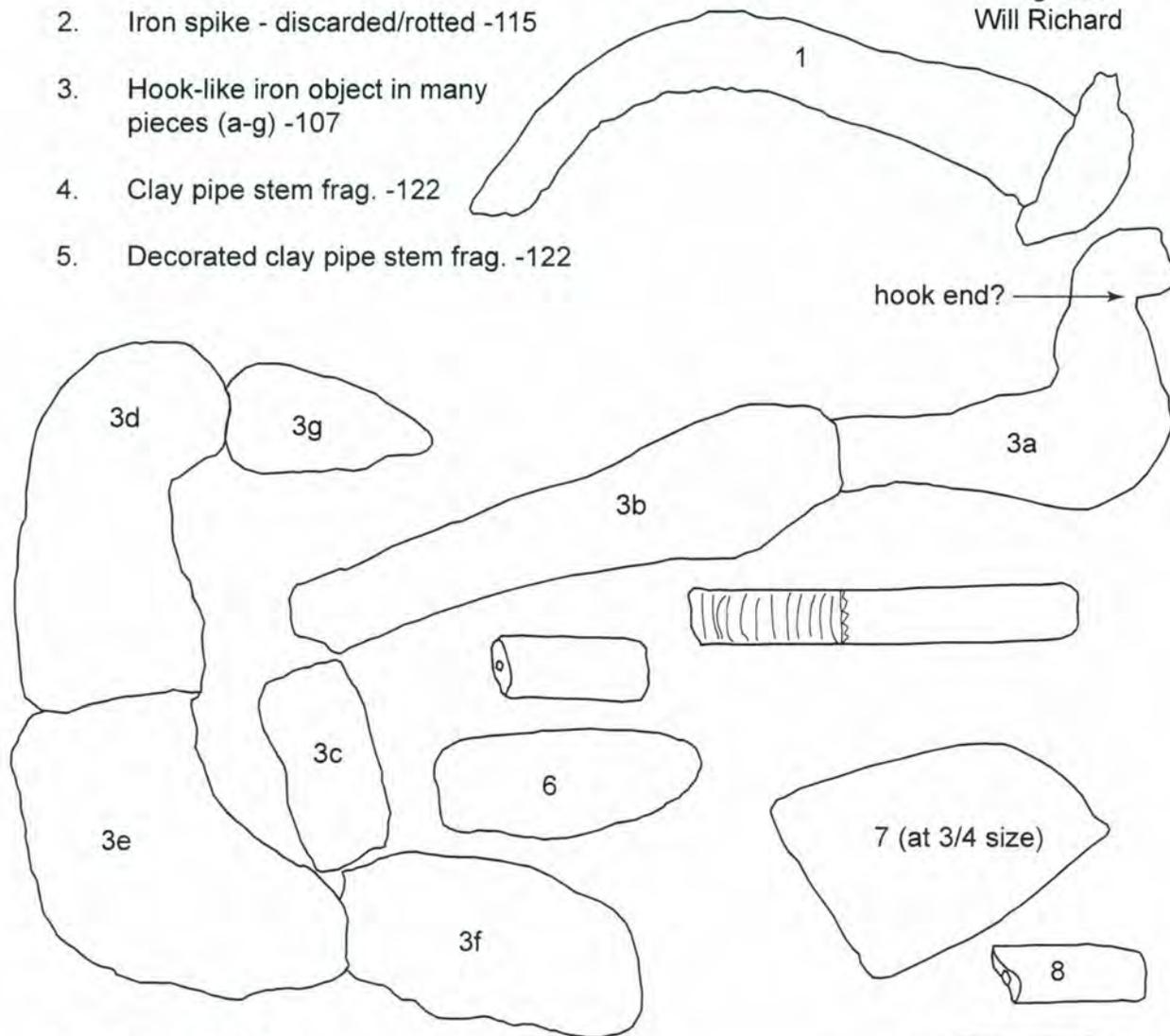


20. Iron spike -110
21. Carbonized bevelled wood (cross section) -120
22. Slag-like material in basal charcoal level just above sterile peat -121

Fig. 4.48: HH-1 A3 18N 22E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
 18N 18E
 7 Aug. 2007
 Will Richard

1. Iron spike -104 upper black soil
2. Iron spike - discarded/rotted -115
3. Hook-like iron object in many pieces (a-g) -107
4. Clay pipe stem frag. -122
5. Decorated clay pipe stem frag. -122



6. Iron nail -122
7. Mica sheet -125
8. Clay pipe stem (burned) -128
9. Decorated Clay pipe stem -113
10. 3 pieces of iron spike (a-c)

Fig. 4.49: HH-1 A3 18N 18E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
 18N 20E
 3 Aug. 2007

1. Iron spike -106 top of black soil
2. Iron knife blade - found with remnant wood handle which was too rotted to save -90 in upper charcoal-stained soil
3. Dorset (?) carved soapstone mini-dish or amulet fragment -111 at base of black charcoal stained soil 5cm below upper charcoal layer on top of 2 cm of peat layer which was on top of sterile sand, so it may be pre-Basque level.
4. Sheet iron fragments -102 (8-10 pieces)
5. Small iron nail -112 in charcoal stained sandy soil
6. Iron nail -108 - not collected, broke apart
7. Iron nail -106
8. Iron nail -117 charcoal stained soil rust above brown sand
9. Clay pipe stem fragment -102 at base of charcoal level on sterile brown sand
10. In 16N 20E: wood shaft of split birch? alder? with bark attached in one place 32 cm long -138
11. In 16N 20E: Coniferous peg 9 cm long -138
12. In 16N 20E: Stick of possibly bamboo wood? 15cm -138

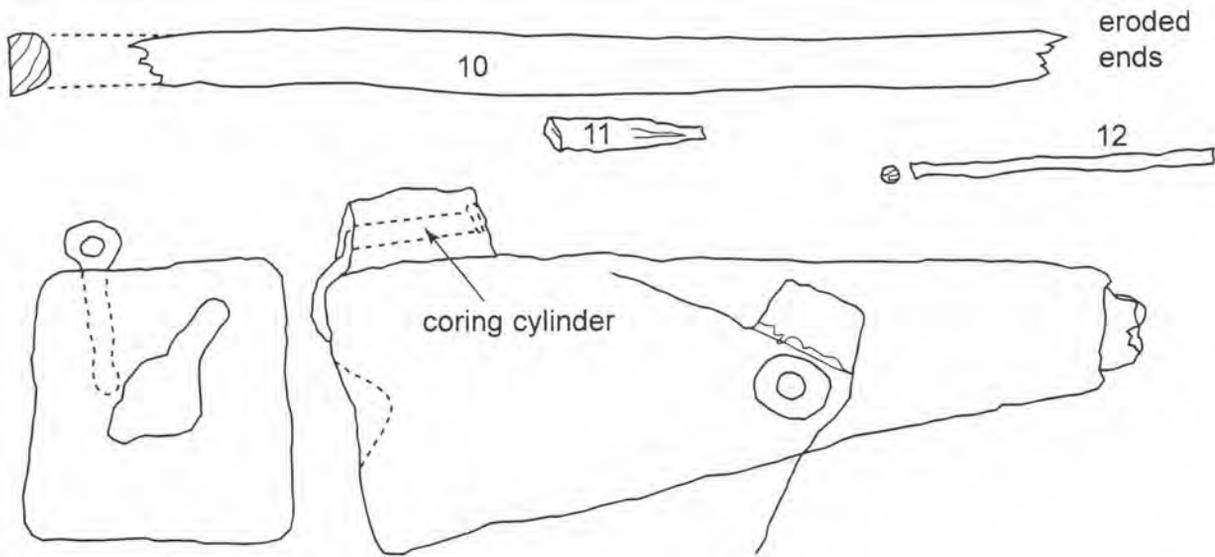
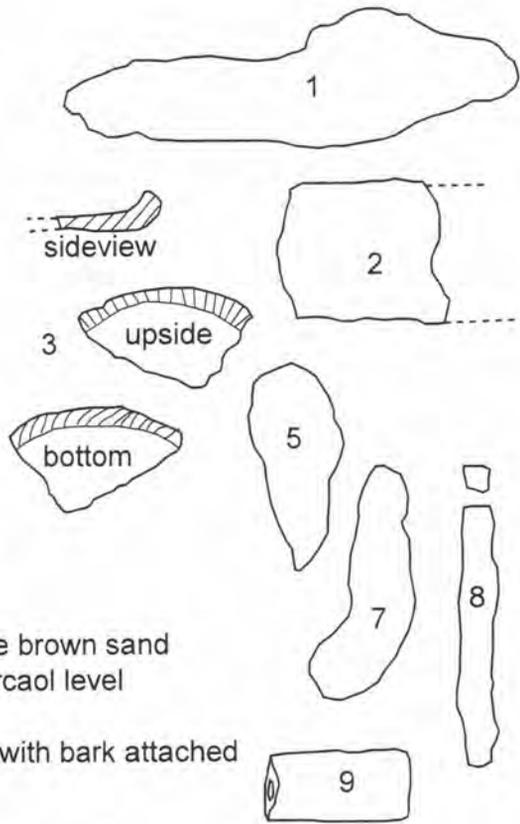


Fig. 4.50: HH-1 A3 18N 20E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
18N 24E
Will Richard

1. Iron nail in charcoal deposit -105
2. Iron spike -95
3. Iron spike -89
4. Iron spike -117
5. Iron spike -108
6. Pipe stem -103

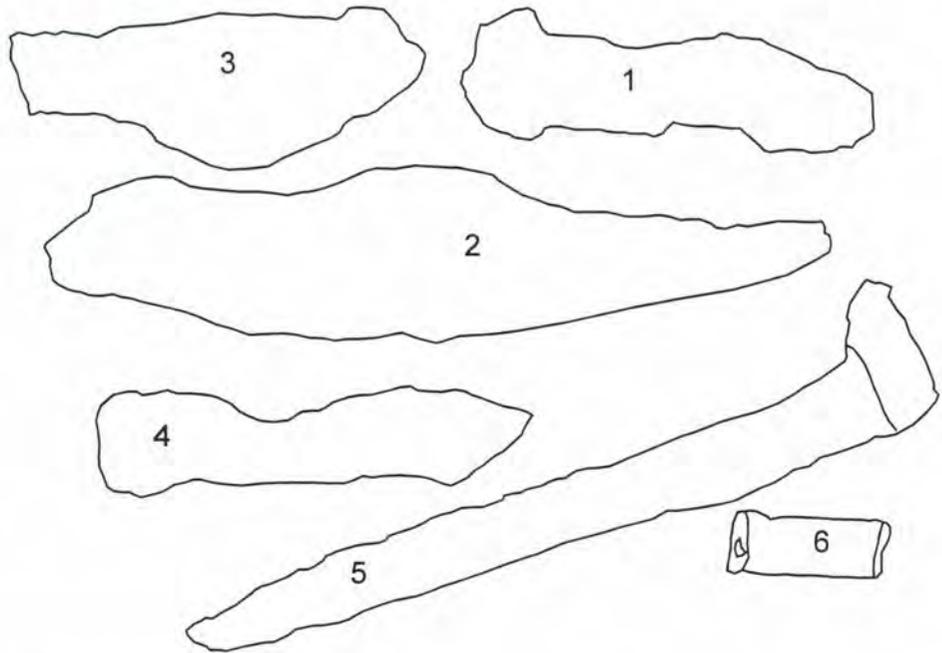


Fig. 4.51: HH-1 A3 18N 24E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
16N 16E
11 Aug. 2007
Will Richard

1. Iron nail -122
2. Green/blue glass bottle fragment -188

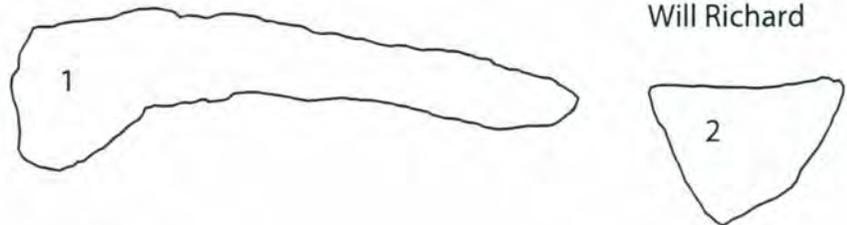


Fig. 4.52: HH-1 A3 16N 16E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
14N 16E
11 Aug. 2007
Vincent Delmas

1. Iron nails -139
2. Iron fishhook -139
3. Iron fishhook -141
4. 10 iron nails -144
5. Large spike head
6. Nail fragments -144
7. Large spike head -144
8. Nail fragment (might fit #7) -144
9. Nail fragment
10. Nail head -144
11. Iron nails - 149
12. Iron nails - 149
13. Iron nails - 149
14. Iron nails - 149
15. Iron nails - 149
16. Iron nails - 149
17. Iron nails - 149
18. Iron nails - 139

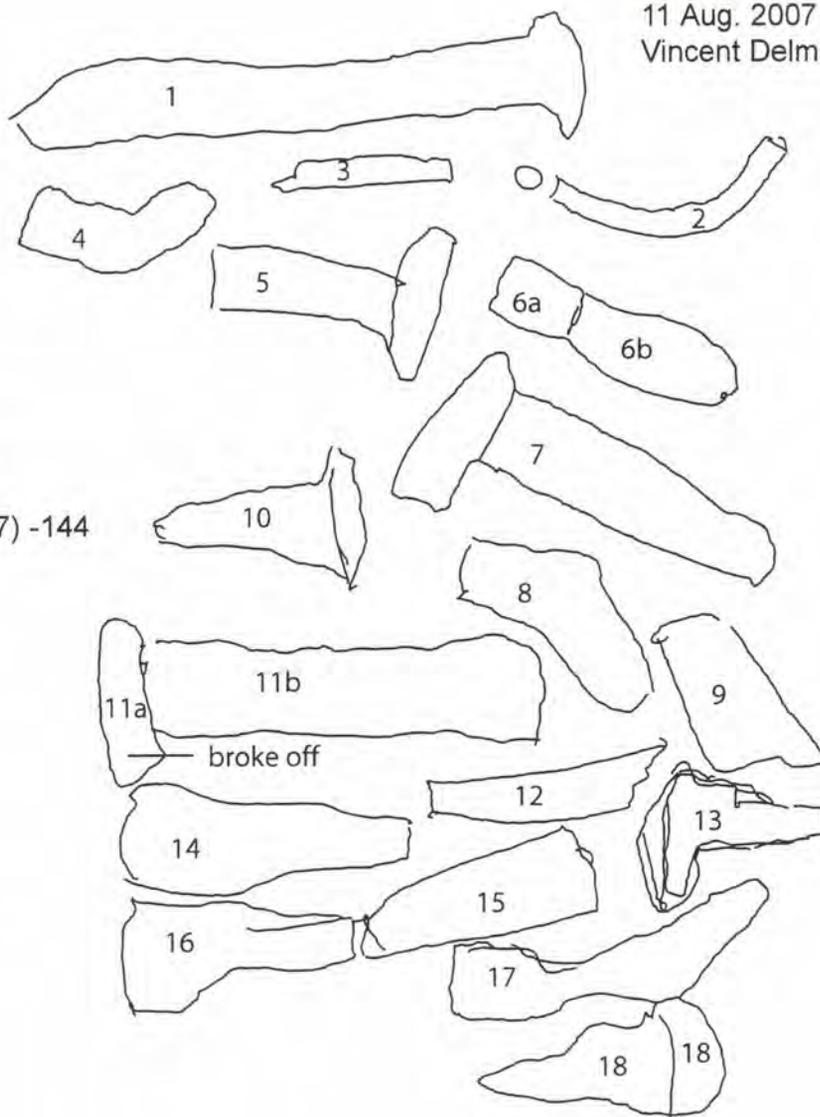


Fig. 4.53: HH-1 A3 14N 16E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
12N 22E
12 Aug. 2007
C. Leece

1. Iron spike -120 upper cult deposit
2. Tan ceramic sherd of sand-tempered tan paste -128
3. Iron nail in upper cultural deposit -120
4. Whale bone -122
5. Iron nail -126
6. See attached sheet illustrating finds from 12N 22 E Feature 1
7. Iron wedge/chisel -128
8. Plug? of roof tile -132

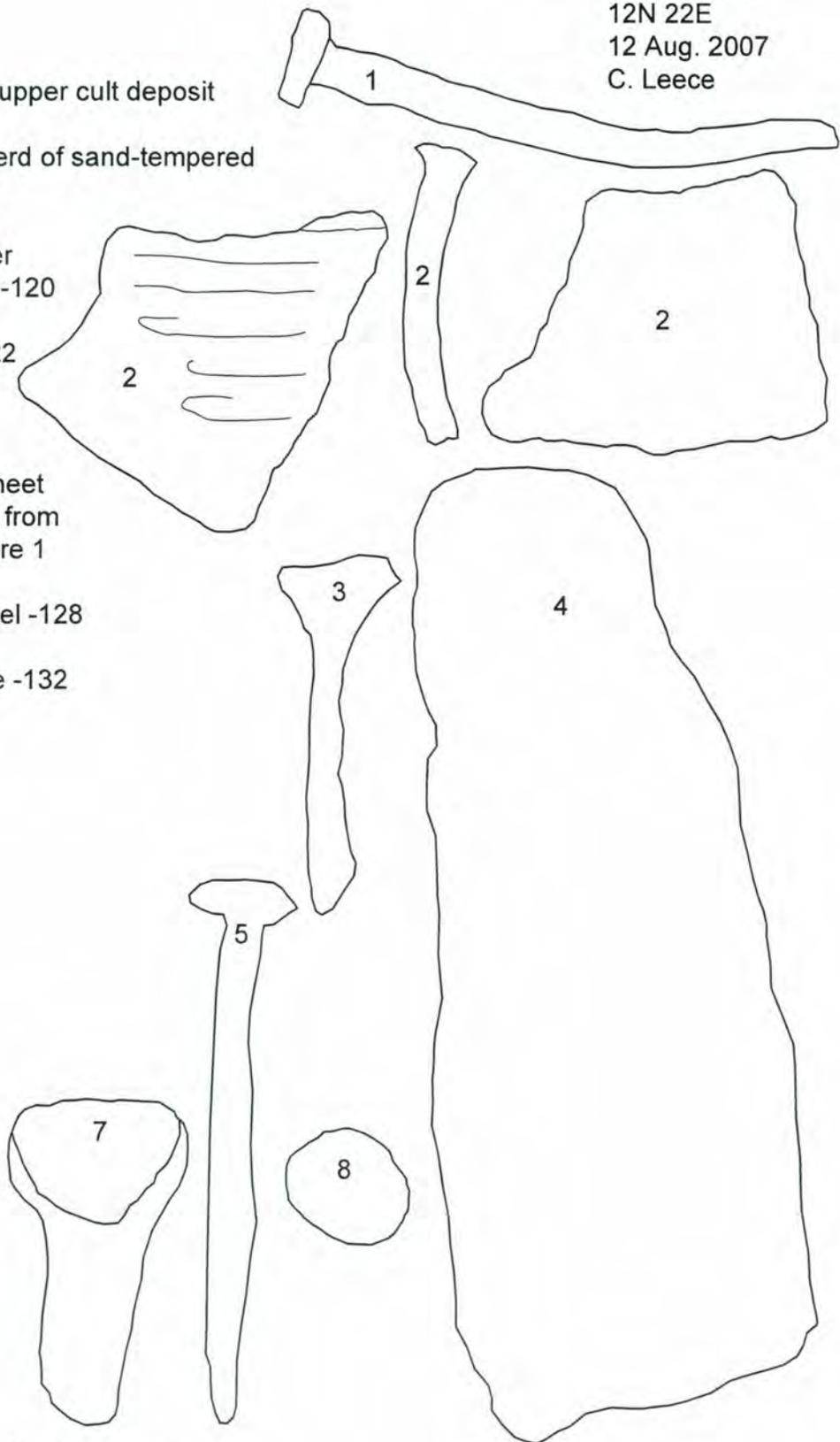


Fig. 4.54: HH-1 A3 12N 22E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
12N 22E - Feature 1
12 Aug. 2007
C. Leece

Feature 1 is noted as artifacts 6A - 6G, mostly a cluster of nails and ceramics.

- 6A. Not noted - rusted iron?
- 6B. Lead with iron in the middle?
- 6C. Thin sheet of rust/charcoal?
- 6D. Iron nails rusted together or held together with another substance.
- 6E. Thin-walled earthenware
- 6F. Thin-walled earthenware pot shards
- 6G. Many iron nails and nail fragments

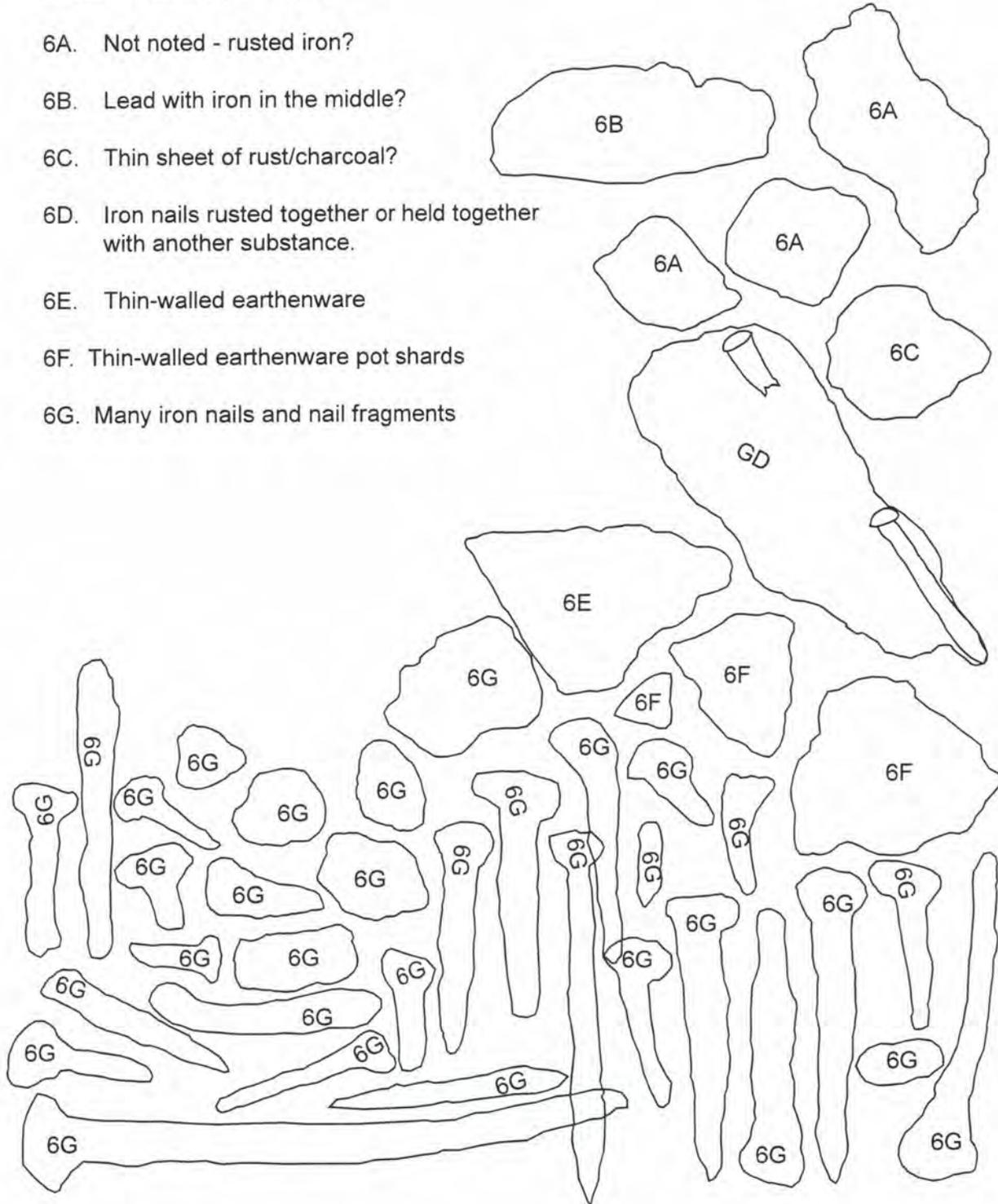


Fig. 4.55: HH-1 A3 12N 22E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
12N 24E
Northern 1/2 of square
11 Aug. 2007
W. Fitzhugh

1. Iron Nail at -121
2. Wood spoon or bowl fragment -127
3. Faience fragment (blue) -128
4. Worked wood (part of 2?) -127
5. Worked wood (part of 2?) -127

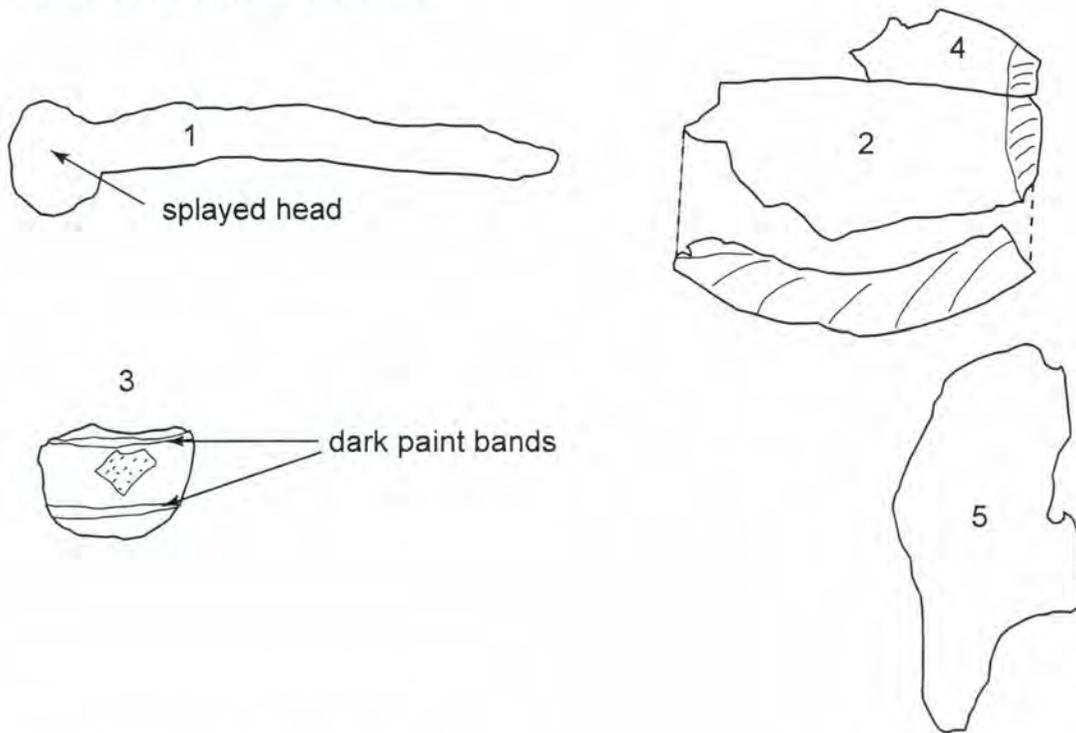


Fig. 4.56: HH-1 A3 12N 24E artifact drawings

Hare Harbor-1
10 Aug. 2007
C. Leece
Excavation of 2006 balks

1. Charred bone - not drawn
2. Staple
3. ????????
4. Quartz

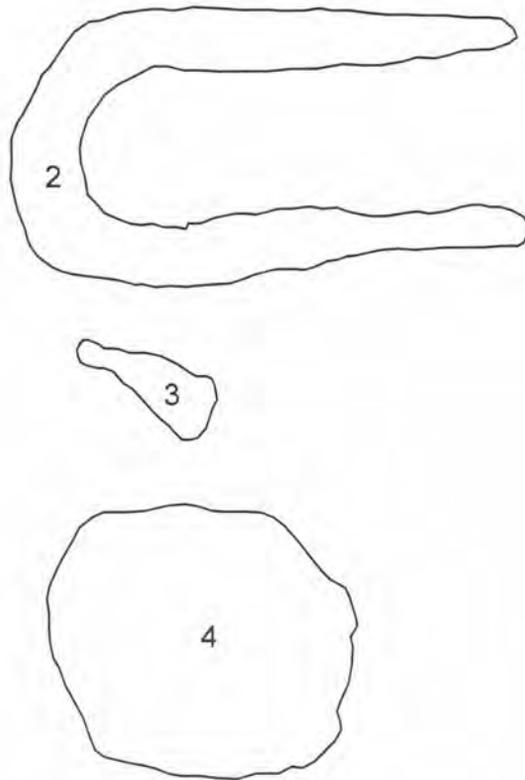


Fig. 4.57: HH-1 A3 2006 balks artifact drawings

Hare Harbor 1 Underwater Site 2007 Preliminary Report

By Erik Phaneuf

Background

The 2007 underwater archaeology project in Hare Harbor marked the third expedition to the bottom of the bay; directly beneath where Basque vessels moored in front of the land site known as EdBt-3. Before we dive into this year's results, let's quickly review the knowledge gathered during the previous expeditions. Mapping the numerous ballast mounds from the 2005 expedition enlightened our understanding of the underwater site, allowing us to tentatively propose the presence of as many as eight vessels moored on the site at one time. The size and the quantity of the stone in the ballast mounds also seem to indicate numerous unloadings, therefore suggesting multiple seasonal occupations. Our first brief investigation in 2005 only gave us enough insight to prepare for a more thorough inspection of the site during the 2006 expedition.

In 2006, we doubled our underwater team when Christina Leece and William Fitzhugh of the Smithsonian Institute added their fins to the fray and helped extend the site baseline and site grid to cover the entire underwater area of the site and refined the underwater site plan. Frédéric Simard from the University of Montreal, returning for another season, continued his underwater filming as well as mapping and excavating. We all participated in the excavation of seven small test pits about one square meter in size, aligned on a north-south axis that gave us a limited glimpse of what lies under the sandy bottom, more or less transecting the centre on the site. Using a homemade underwater dredge loaned by Wilson Evans of Harrington Harbor, the excavated test-pits revealed not only a visible and changing stratigraphy from the 3-meter to the 16-meter depth line, unusual for an underwater site, but also provided an artifact collection different from and complementary to the one collected on the land site.

The stratigraphy observed in TP-1 excavated in 16 meters of water, inside the roof tile fragment concentration area, showed little accumulation of sediment over the cultural layers. At this point, some wood chips were present but were not yet perceived as a visible layer; it became so in TP-3. In TP-4, in about 11 meters of water, we observed the most complex and complete stratigraphy of the site. We excavated over a meter deep, finding 25 centimeters of surface sand, then a layer of fish bones, and finally a wood chip stratum and a basal peaty deposit, all resting on a continuous stratum of natural, sterile sand. Throughout the multiple test-pits we uncovered numerous barrel hoops and wedges, a few fragments of plain earthenware ceramics, bird and mammal bones, as well as some nutshell fragments. Added to this collection, the discovery of a well-preserved half wooden plate in TP-4 gave insight to the site's potential richness.

While searching Basque underwater sites, that could be compared to Hare Harbor, Labrador's Red Bay was the obvious choice. During this multi-year project, Parks Canada archaeologists excavated a trench 14 meters long from Saddle Island down to the wreck site of the *San Juan*. This trench provided a direct connection between the underwater stratigraphy and the terrestrial site on Saddle Island and revealed the presence of stratified underwater deposits. The similarities between our stratigraphy at Hare Harbor and that observed in Red Bay is astonishing. Parks Canada observed a tripartite stratigraphy identical to that we found at Hare Harbor. The natural accumulation of sand found in the deepest part of the stratigraphy was interpreted as a pre-

Basque period. The Basque period refers to all the culturally significant layers associated with the occupation of the site. The build-up of organic materials, wood chips, peat as well as cod and whalebones is strikingly similar in both sites. Finally, the post-Basque period refers to the abandonment of the site. From what we know so far we can affirm that the Basques of Petit Mécatina island came to this site to exploit the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as did the Basques at Red Bay about one hundred years earlier. Also, in Hare Harbor, from only a few test-pits, the archaeological record is rich enough to provide valuable information to refine our understanding of onshore activities. These findings convinced us to return in 2007 with dredging equipment and more students from the University of Montreal. As expected, the always-too-short expedition once again provided a rich array of significant archaeological data enhancing our understanding of Basque activities in Hare Harbor.

The 2007 underwater excavation

Methodology and first dives

August 3, 2007, marked the beginning of a new expedition to the bottom of the bay as well as continued land research. For the next ten days, the team composed of Frédéric Simard, returning for his third season, accompanied by Marilyn Girard-Rheault and Vincent Delmas, newly-joined colleagues from the University of Montreal, Christina Leece and William Fitzhugh from the Smithsonian Institution, and Eric Phaneuf, completed 85 dives for a total of 72 hours of bottom time. We mustn't forget to thank Captain Perry Colbourne who left his daily duties on the *Pitsiulak* to pilot the diving skiff, manage the dredges, and provide a reassuring presence on the surface, rain or shine.

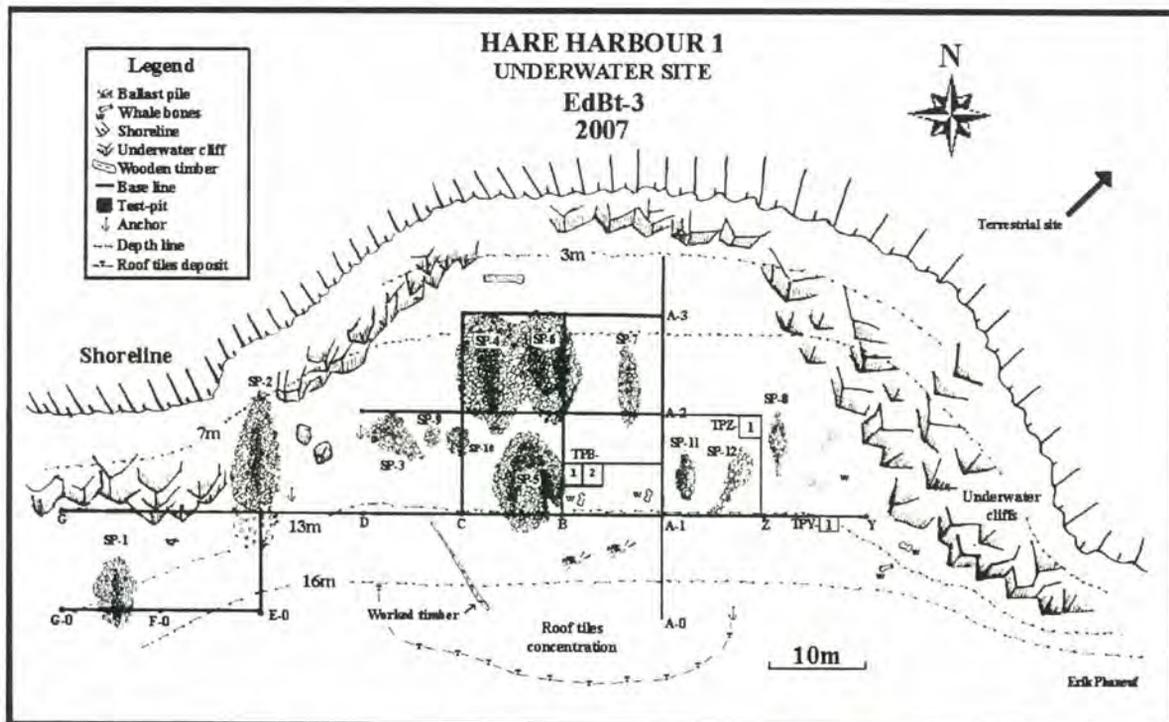


Fig. 4.58: Site plan with 2007 excavation units

This year's project had the goal of extending our knowledge of the cultural deposits in different areas of the site. Excavations were carried out east of the north-south test-pit line where whale bones appeared to be more abundant and alongside Stone Pile SP-5 at a depth where the cultural deposit contained the most complex stratigraphy in 2006.

After using a useful but amateur dredging apparatus in the summer of 2006, the excavation needed better equipment for the 2007 season. To do so, the University of Montreal provided two Honda GX 160 WB30X, 5.5 horsepower water pumps along with 40 metres of 3-inch diameter hose with enough plastic tubing to build two powerful dredges with an opening diameter of 6 inches. Even at a depth of 16 meters, these pumps provided more than sufficient vacuum capacity. In fact, at around 10 meters depth, the motors had to be throttled back in order to maintain better control of the sucking action on the bottom.

Now well-equipped, the team excavated 4 test pits situated in the eastern half of the site as can be seen on the plan in Figure 1. Except TPY-1, which was a bit smaller, each square test-pit measured 2 meters across. The first square TPY-1 was excavated alongside the base-line between the Y and Z point at a depth of 13 meters. This area was less than 10 meters from the underwater cliff and was thought to be an area rich in whale bones. The second test-pit TPZ-1 was excavated at the northeast corner of the Z grid square near the 10-meter depth line. Finally, the last two test-pits were excavated south of the middle line of the B1 grid square next to the western limit, directly against Stone Pile 5. TPB-1 and TPB-2 were excavated at the depth known to possess the best stratigraphic remains as well as being directly associated with a ballast mound. All four test-pits revealed important information, but not always quite as expected.



Fig. 4.59: Top view of the porringer.

a broken pen, left at the bottom after a fit of diver's lead-breaking rage, was still lying next to the pit where it was discarded. Most of the wood chips and shavings from the excavated test pits still littered the bottom where the dredge had blown them away the year before. This stillness would explain why the site presents such well-defined stratigraphy and why, at the bottom of the steep inclination of the site, at the 16-metre depth, the cultural layer has almost no sediment covering at all.

This stillness also explains why so many roof tiles were found lying directly on the bottom and why, during inspection of the westerly end of the base line, Frédéric found lying directly at the bottom an almost complete porringer made of beautifully decorated faïence ceramic (Fig. 4.61).

The first dive of the season had the objective of verifying the state of our grid lines and establishing square limits with masonry line tied to iron re-bar stakes. The initial observation made it clear that little current and/or disturbance affected the site. Aside from occasional anchoring by lobstermen and floating algae covering up the lines, the bottom had remained quite undisturbed. The 2006 test pits were still visible and appeared as they had been left a year earlier. Most of the identifying labels, cut from butter and yoghurt containers and inscribed with indelible markers, were still in place; the same was true for the Stone Pile tags. So calm is the bottom that even

The porringer was found bottom-up and slightly buried under sediments in between Stone Piles 1 and 2, at approximately 13 meters depth. With only one handle broken off, it seems unusual to discard such a nice piece that could have been easily repaired or transformed into a one-handle porringer. The decorations visible on the inside and on the handle consisted of wavy and singular blue lines done on either side of a thick green line. The same decoration was applied five times at the bottom and surrounding the inside of the bowl. The top part of the handle showed the same wavy blue line with only green dots at the extremities of the stylized handle. The backside of the handle showed no decoration but was grooved to create the leaf-shaped handle. Basque archaeologist Ana-Maria Benito has indicated to us that the porringer comes from Catalonia.

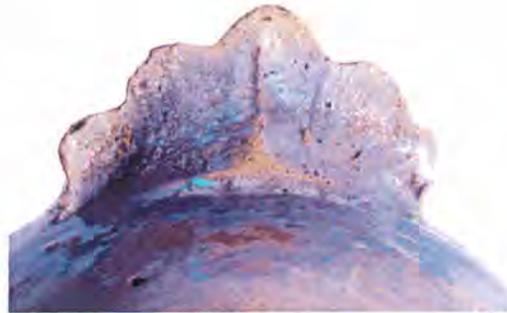


Fig. 4.60: Back view of the porringer handle

After the first inspection dive, the average day of underwater excavation consisted of one dive in the morning and one in the afternoon, each about one hour long. The average dive time was greatly influenced by the depth and the water temperature that varied from 4 to 15 Celsius during the two-week period. Two teams of two to three divers worked at the same time. Frederic excavated as well as produced the underwater filming.

The recording of stratigraphic data of each square was drawn the same way as in land archaeology, using lead mechanical pencils and *Mylar* paper on a plastic clipboard while using a base line made with a carpenter's level and masonry line. After each dive some of the observations and the drawings written underwater would be transferred to a field notebook and onto graph paper.

Squares TPB-1 and TPB-2

These two 2x2 meter units were excavated side-by-side, the first square unit being excavated directly against the east side of ballast mound SP-5 about mid-way along its length. TPB-2 was excavated due east of TPB-1. The northern limit of the two test pits was established by dividing the B-1 square in half and installing a line on an east-west axis 5 meters north of the baseline.

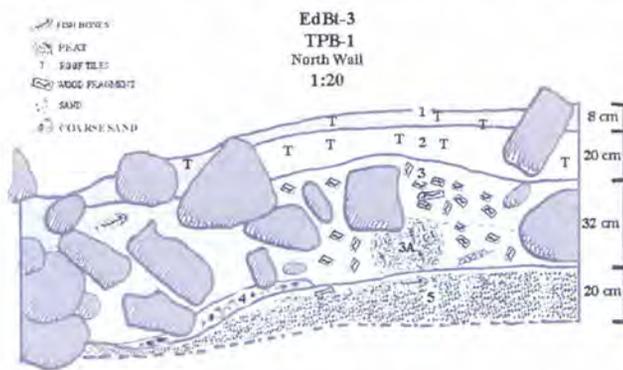


Fig. 4.61: Stratigraphy of north wall of TPB-1

This location allowed us to examine the relationship between the stone pile and the site stratigraphy, as well as gain a better perspective on the cultural deposit beside the ballast mound in a central position of the underwater site.

Layer 1: The first layer covering the extent of the two units was composed of a relatively loose and coarse yellowish sandy deposit, rich in dead and living shell and occasionally disturbed by a visiting plaice fish or flounder looking

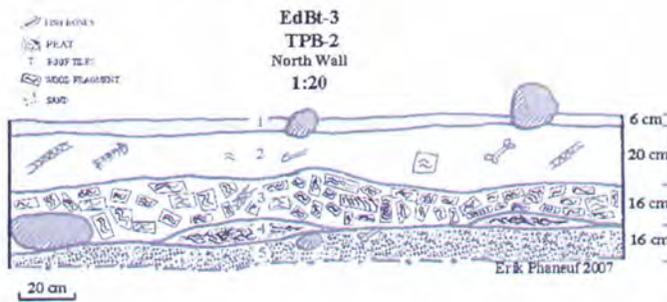


Fig. 4.62: Stratigraphy of north wall of TPB-2

10 fragments by square meter, far less numerous than the high concentration of tile fragments observed below the 16-metre depth line. Aside from the tile fragments, no artifacts were found.

Layer 2: The second stratum had a loose matrix of grey clayish and silt deposit mixture, sticky to the touch, with rare inclusions of small rounded pebbles. Some of the pebbles were of red schist. This second layer was observed within the ballast stones at the limit of the mound. In fact, the intersection between the mound and the stratigraphy was mostly composed of this layer, which formed the western limit of the stratigraphy as observed on the northern wall of the TPB-1 square. With a thickness reaching more than 50 centimetres next to the ballast mound, its thickness diminished further away from the mound, reaching an average of 10 to 15 centimetres in TPB-2. This layer also contained occasional limestone and granite ballast stones around 30 centimeters in diameter.

This layer revealed many artifacts and ecofacts. The ever-present roof tiles were observed in both units but were rarer in occurrence and were mostly found at the layer's lower interface; being heavier, they possibly sank through this loose layer. This observation is also valid for most of the ceramic and the glass artifacts uncovered from this layer. We noticed the presence of fish bones in small concentrations. These small agglomerations of bones were principally observed in close proximity to SP-5. Further away from the ballast mound, fewer fish bones seem to be present. Some of the fish bones excavated were not from cod fish, and it is possible that the fish



Fig. 4.63: Ceramic pot fragments

for a free meal. Inclusions of gravel and some stones less than 10 centimeters in diameter were also noted in the matrix. This layer had an average thickness of about 5 centimeters but sometimes was as thick as 8 centimeters. Some roof tiles were present in fragments ranging in size from a few centimeters to pieces about half the size of a tile. The number and concentration was less than

assemblage from this part of the site is more closely associated with daily living and life aboard ship than to the economic production of the fisheries. The presence of many bird bones, some nutshell fragments, and halves of eggshells with some storage ceramics seems to corroborate the interpretation of an assemblage related to daily life. Also we must keep in mind that we are probably directly under one of the vessels and knowing that the current is almost nil, everything thrown overboard would sink pretty much straight down under the hull of the boat. In this layer we also found numerous rope fragments, barrel hoop parts, complete wedges as well as one gun flint.

This «clayey» deposit filled the inside of all pots found in this layer. The decorated pot found in the southeast corner of TPB-1 and the southwest corner of



Fig. 4.64: Decoration and stamp found on one ceramic pot

TPB-2 was resting directly on top of layer 3. More of the same pot fragments were found within the sediments observed inside the two halves. It exhibited a stamp seal imprinted on the top of each of the two strap handles, as well as three longitudinal ceramic stamps applied to the body and decorated with diagonal cross-hatching.



Fig. 4.65: Two glass fragments

The rim of another glazed pot was found inside the north wall of TPB-2 while a third rim of coarse ceramic was found between the two test pits. While the decorated pot is almost complete, fragments of rim, lip, and double-grooved handles were present on the other pots. They all seem to be of the same storage type, but all had different paste and fabric quality. The rest of this ceramic deposit is probably buried further north of the two squares. Also found in TPB-2 were two fragments of a small drinking glass.



Fig. 4.66: Different rope sections

The two squares also contained many rope fragments found within the matrix and sometimes resting directly over Layer 4 when Layer 3 was not observed. The ropes were found in sections sometimes more than one metre long. Three different diameters of rope sections were found and one fragment had a simple knot still present. While excavating Layer 2 it was observed that at many places Layer 3 was not present and that Layer 2 rested directly upon Layer 4. Some bird and fish bones were also found resting directly over Layer 4 and sometimes slightly buried within the matrix. This

disturbance in the stratigraphy may have resulted from scraping and gouging action of modern anchors observed here and there over the area of the dig.

It is tantalising to speculate about the formation processes of the clayish matrix of this layer. If we consider an exploitation of cod fish and whale fat, could this layer represent the remnants of organic materials like fish entrails left over from years of processing?

Layer 3: Present almost everywhere in the two squares, the third layer is a matrix of organic material composed of wood chips, splinters and shavings most probably associated with adze-working since most of the wood fragments had visible tool marks. Some pieces were more than 30 centimeters long, other were simple shavings a few centimeters in diameter and varying in width and thickness from a few millimeters to more than 50 centimeters. The majority of the wood residue was from the external part of coniferous trees with some of the bark still present. It seems plausible to associate this layer with a timber squaring operation, probably related to building shore facilities. The matrix also contained cut branches as well as sprigs and twigs. We also observed peat lumps sparsely distributed within the whole area. One bark fragment was cut into an elongated oval shape resembling the inside lining of a shoe.



Fig. 4.67: Barrel hoop wedges

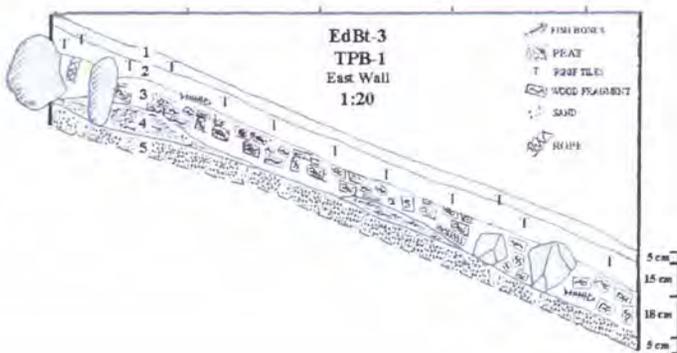


Fig. 4.68: Stratigraphy of the east wall of TPB-1

mixed with Layer 2. Some concentrations of more loose material like sawdust, leaves, small branches and roots were observed here and there within the overall operation. While excavating this layer, it was difficult to understand how these concentrations had formed; it could again be from the disturbing action of anchor gouging.

One interesting artefact was an oak plank with many circular cuts. This plank seems to be a core blank used to make a wooden stopper or some other circular wood object, but its use will

The wood chips and fragments seem to be from different coniferous species; some black spruce cones were found within this organic deposit. This third layer was found covering almost the entire surface of the square but was not extant directly against the ballast mound. Also, its thickness varied greatly within the square area from nothing at places up to 40 centimeters in others. It was, in some places, made solely of loose fine organic deposit, often found

probably never be known with certainty. Artifacts from this layer mostly originated from barrel hoop fragments and some hoop wedges. The hoops presented two styles of manufacture. Some were simply spliced in two and others, also spliced in two, had chamfered edges on the barrel side of the hoop. Some hoop pieces were notched to hook their ends together, similar to a fragment found still attached in 2006. As was the case with the organic layer excavated in 2006, we found some walnut and hazelnut shell fragments as well as marine bird and mammal bones. Sadly, no wooden bowl was found this year!

Layer 4: From the north wall of the TPB-1, this layer has a matrix composed of coarse sand and small gravel. This particular stratum may offer a testimony of anchor disturbance in the stratigraphy. The TPB-2 layer 4 represents mostly peat lumps present throughout the surface of the square.

Layer 5: This layer represents the pre-occupation layer, the sterile bottom and non-cultural layer composed of compact coarse blue-grey sand with no visible inclusions. This layer is present in every test-pit from 2006 and 2007. We do find some artifacts in its upper level, probably mixed from the effect of anchor gouging in the 19th century when seal hunters regularly visited the site, as lobstermen continue to do today. As already mentioned, in some places Layer 2 rested directly on Layer 4, thus explaining the presence of rope fragments found sandwiched directly between the sandy Layer 4 and a ballast stone. Also found in the first centimeters of Layer 5

were some fish and bird bones and a fragment of a drinking glass. Finally, some limestone ballast also rested directly on this layer.



Fig. 4.69: Wooden stopper blank

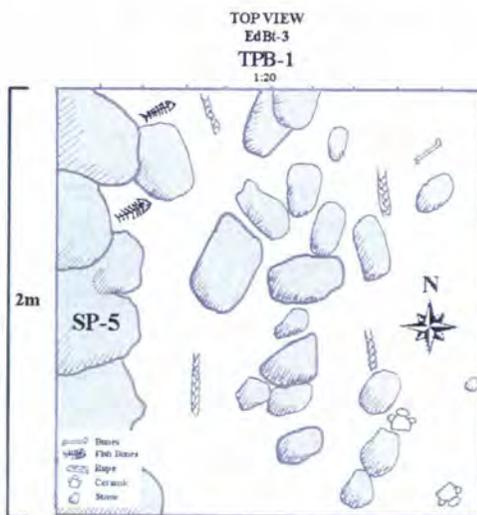


Fig. 4.70: Top plan view of TPB-1

Ballast stones

Ballast stones were present in every layer of the stratigraphy. Mostly made of limestone and mostly less than 1 meter in diameter, the ballast stones were predominantly present in Layer 2, often resting directly on Layer 3. Some white quartzites were observed, along with rounded and decomposing limestone. Calcium-eating mussels had pitted the surface. Obviously more numerous next to Ballast Mound SP-5, the distribution of the presumed ballast stone seems to be fairly regular in the two squares. Samples of the limestone are being studied to gain information about its geographical origin. Since the majority of the ballast stone piles are comprised of the same stones, the provenance

would give us vital information to their European port of origin and help determine a French or Spanish origin for the voyages.

Square TPZ-1

This 2x2-meter unit was excavated on the northeastern corner of Z square, 10 meters north of the baseline. Its position gave us an overview of the easterly part of the site at the 10-meter depth, at what seems to be the central alignment of the ballast piles. It was situated close to SP-8 but not directly against it, and many ballast stones were present throughout the test-pit. The main feature of this test-pit was the presence of whalebones representing an almost complete front limb, along with some tail vertebrae. The principal bones of the flipper were found resting in anatomical position, with the ulna and the radius side-by-side in front on the humerus. Some phalanges

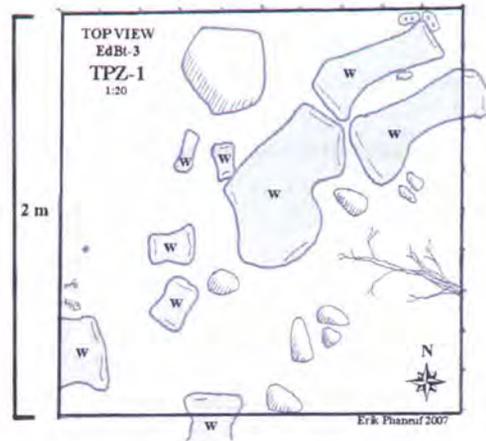


Fig. 4.71: Top plan view of TPZ-1 during excavation and when mapped.

and metacarpals, as well as caudal vertebrae, were found dispersed within the excavated area. The fact that the three main flipper bones were found in anatomical position suggests that they were still attached together when discarded. Butchering marks suggest that the sawing was done lengthwise, slicing over and under the bones of the flipper. This is true for the majority of the whale front limb bones found on site so far.

Not expecting to find such complete whale bones in this part of the site, Frédéric poked around the pit with his knife and discovered many clusters of bones all representing front limbs. In a quick survey, he found what seemed to be at least three flippers situated on the easterly part of the site. Next year's expedition should extend the grid to the north and the east in order to better survey and plot more whale bones than previously expected.

The stratigraphy of the north wall of this unit resembled that observed in test-pits TPB-1 and TPB-2.

Layer 1: This first layer, light brown in color, was made of coarse loose sand and silt. No artifacts were found, aside from the ever-present roof tiles. Found over the entire surface of the square, the first layer's thickness varied between 2 to 5 centimeters.

Layer 2: Described as a greyish clay and silt deposit, Layer 2 was more compact than the first layer. Some ceramic fragments were found, but mostly originated from roof tiles, one almost

**EdBt-3
TPZ-1
west wall**

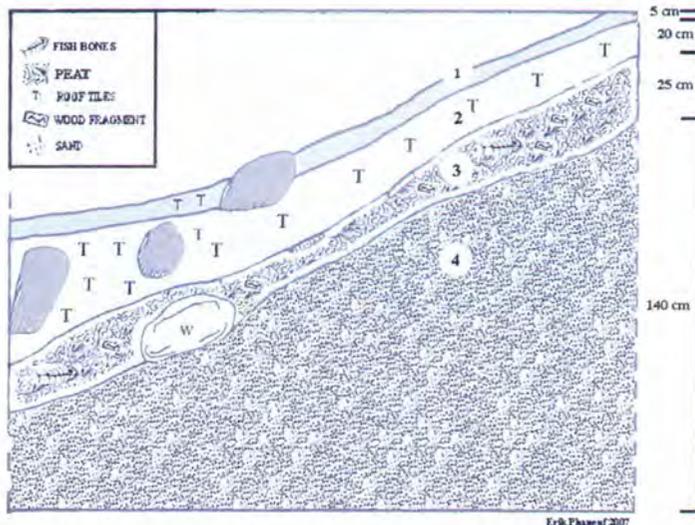


Fig. 4.72: Stratigraphy of the west wall of unit TPZ-1

found on Layer 4 usually rested on a thin organic layer. A wooden stopper, fish bones and charred fragments were found in the first centimeters of this 8-17 centimeter thick organic stratum.

Layer 4: This was the natural sandy bottom upon which rested the Basque occupation deposits.

Square TPY-1

This first unit was excavated at the most easterly point of the site along the baseline, at about 15 meters in depth. This part of the site was thought to contain, buried under the sediment, whale bones not elsewhere observed in the quantities considered to correspond with the exploitation of this resource. However, Layer 3 of the stratigraphy revealed the exploitation of cod, as previously observed in the 2006 test-pits. This reaffirmed the exploitation of cod as possibly the primary economic reason for the Mecatina site.

Layer 1: This surface deposit was made of loose sandy silt light brown in color and was excavated over the entire surface of the square with a thickness rarely exceeding 5 centimeters. Some possible ballast stones 15 to 30 centimeters in diameter were found throughout this layer as well as in Layer 2.

Layer 2: This layer is described as a natural deposit of clayish silt, greyish in color and more compact than the first layer. Inclusions of dead shells and ballast stones were observed. The average thickness of this layer varied from 8 to 10 centimeters.

complete. Many shell fragments and some gravel were observed within this clayish matrix. The whale bones and most of the ballast stones were found in this layer but were observed resting directly over a compressed Layer 3. The average thickness of this layer varied from 6 to more than 20 centimeters.

Layer 3: This layer was composed of a mixture of wood chips and peat clumps, fairly compact, dark brown in color and present over most of the surface of the square. Most of the whale bones, as well as most of the ballast stone, rested directly on the top of this layer. The whale bones



Fig. 4.73: Wooden stopper

Layer 3: This layer had a homogeneous matrix composed of fish bones found over the entire surface of the square, in thickness averaging from 10 to 15 centimeters. It created a compact layer caused by the interlacing of the many bones present. The assemblage contained mostly skull bones, large ribs and some backbones. As established by Sophia Perdikaris from the sample of fish bone collected in 2006 from Layer 2 of TP-4, this layer represents the remnants of an important exploitation of medium-sized cod. Perdikaris came to this conclusion by determining that the majority of the cod bones came from average-sized individuals and because the butchering patterns showed similarities to Icelandic material studied from known exploitation sites. Also, the presence of the urohyal bone, a bone associated with the tongue, a known delicacy usually removed in small exploitation processing, was still present in our collection, thus presumably indicating a large-scale commercial operation.

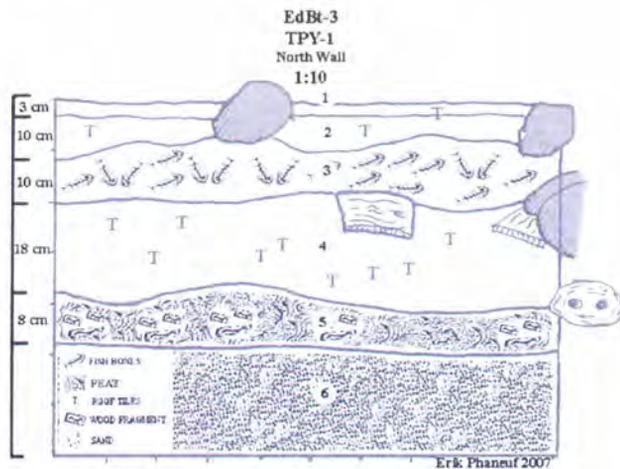


Fig. 4.74: Stratigraphy of north wall of TPY-1

Layer 4: This slightly compact silt deposit had very few inclusions beside a few tile fragments with one almost complete, many wild shell fragments and the rare presence of wood chips. The lower part of this 5-10 centimeter thick layer concealed a few caudal vertebrae of a small whale.

Layer 5: This layer of wood chip fragments mixed with peat lumps was present with an average of 10 centimeters over the entire surface of the square. The bulk of the matrix seems to have originated from sawdust.

Layer 6: This was the natural sandy bottom upon which rested the Basque occupation deposits.

Whalebone Distribution

At least three humerus bones, one radius, many phalanges and caudal vertebrae were found evenly distributed on the eastern part of the site. Some were uncovered by the current at the exhaust end of the dredges; others were simply lying on the bottom and noticed for the first time this year. Using his knife to probe the bottom around TPZ-1, Frédéric discovered three front limbs still assembled in anatomical position. Counting the assembled front limbs from the TPZ-1 unit and the three others found by probing, the individual bones and last year's collection, we arrive at a minimum number of probably 6 front



Fig. 4.75: Fish bones in Layer 3 with whale vertebrae

limbs and about a dozen caudal back bones. The majority of the limb bones occurred in different areas of the site. With these new samples we hope to enhance the DNA research done from bones collected in 2006. The results obtained by Brenda MacLeod and her colleagues indicate that our collection comes from more than one individual of the humpback and bowhead whale species. This reaffirms the hypothesis of a minor whaling operation done on site, either together with or prior to the cod fishery. One question remains as to where the whales were butchered. Some local residents told us that they saw whale bones resting in the bottom at the inner end of Hare Harbor. A quick look from the surface in 2007 seems to corroborate their affirmation but no dives could be done. An exploration of the bottom here will be conducted in 2008 to corroborate this observation and perhaps uncover the missing skeletons of exploited whales. It should be noted that exactly this type of refuse removal was practiced in Red bay, where the bulky cranial and post-cranial whale parts were dumped across the bay from the processing sites so that they would not foul anchors and shoal the harbour bottom.



We hope that the summer of 2008 will bring new information to refine the relative dating of the site and better understand the origin and activities of its occupants. Also, we hope to gain a better view of the stratigraphic data from the eastern part of the site. Much is left to be done in exploring submerged archaeological resources in this region of the Quebec Lower North Shore, where so little is known of European exploitation.

Fig. 4.76: Erik Phaneuf and Marilyn Girard-Rheault, two members of the Pitsiulak dive team, topside and posing for the camera.

HH-1 Artifact Photos - Underwater Site

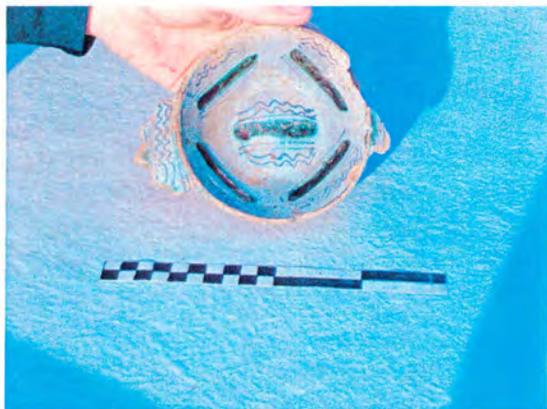


Fig. 4.77: Faience bowl with flange handle from surface of sediment



Fig. 4.78: Bottom of bowl in 4.77



Fig. 4.79: Earthenware storage vessel



Fig. 4.80: Storage vessel with decorative frieze panel



Fig. 4.81: Storage vessel



Fig. 4.82: Earthenware vessel



Fig. 4.83: Earthenware vessel



Fig. 4.84: Notched handle of earthenware vessel



Fig. 4.85: Earthenware vessel



Fig. 4.86: Limestone ballast



Fig. 4.87: Molded glass fragment



Fig. 4.88: Earthenware fragment showing glazing detail on rim



Fig. 4.89: Wood barrel bung/plug



Fig. 4.90: knotted rope



Fig. 4.91: Salvaged rope



Fig. 4.92: Rope varieties

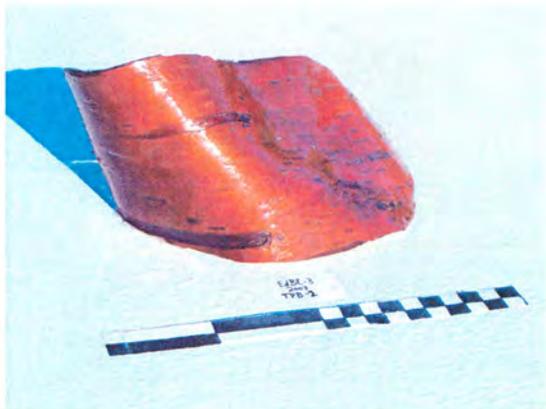


Fig. 4.93: Cut fragment of birch bark



Fig. 4.94: European flint finds



Fig. 4.95: Limestone nodules



Fig. 4.96: Whale bone phalanges



Fig. 4.97 Whale bone phalanges



Fig. 4.98: Bones recovered from the underwater site



Fig. 4.99: Fish bones

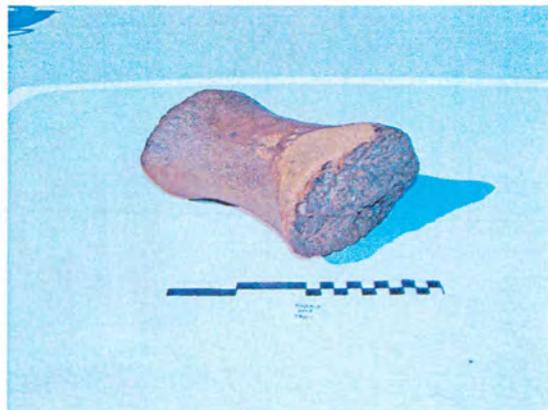


Fig. 4.100: Whale phalange



Fig. 4.101: Bird skull - possibly a loon



Fig. 4.102: Whale vertebra



Fig. 4.103 Bird remains



Fig. 4.104: Wooden barrel hoops with lashings



Fig. 4.105: Barrel hoop fragments

5 - Other Gateways 2007 Sites



Figs 5.1: Map of Boulet Harbor site. Section of map 12 J/14 Edition 2 (1984)

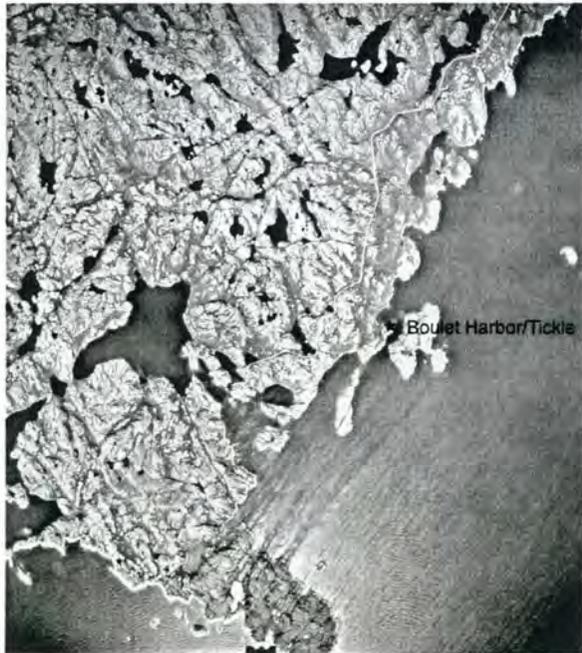


Fig. 5.2: Satellite image of Boulet Harbor (2002)

Site Name: Boulet Harbor/Tickle (2007 visit)

Borden Number: EeBr-13

Height ASL: 2-10 m

GPS: 50°46.737' N \ 58°59.981' W

Map Ref.: 12J/14

Culture: Historic European, Basque, Prehistoric (possibly Groswater)

Tentative Dating: 18th c, ca 1700? - unknown

Areal Extent of Site: About .5 km along north side of the tickle

Site Type/Seasonality: Harp seal hunting in December/January.

Site Location: Shoreline facing Boulet Tickle on south side of mainland, across the tickle from Mecatina Island, a few kilometers east of Mutton Bay. Areas of this site were tested and sketch-mapped in 2001, 2002 (?) and some collections were made. However we had not localized a Basque activity area or any prehistoric component in those visits.

Description of Site: See previous descriptions. We returned to continue to explore for Basque or other early European and prehistoric components. In 2006 we checked out Phil Vatcher's information about a seal factory structure on the Mecatina Island facing Boulet Tickle and mapped and photographed it. See sketch map. We anchored Pitsulak in the middle of the Tickle, where Phil Vatcher reports good holding ground, whereas Boulet Harbor is sand and poor ground.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation

Cover: Tall grass, up to 3 feet, over much of the settled part of the site especially along the tickle shore and the beach pass to Boulet Harbor. Black humic soil over sea and/or mixed with sandy gravel.

Raw Materials: European, Basque tiles, various cherts: grey, black and few flakes of Ramah chert.

Collection Procedure: Eleven 30X30 cm test pits to locate most productive prehistoric foci, and in areas outside the beach pass where ground was level and settlement was likely.

Please see the map on the following pages for illustration of TP locations.

- TP1:** Nothing (Leece)
TP2: Iron nail in shallow deposit 4-5m west of boiling furnace (see map) (Leece)
TP3: Cow parsnip dump; upper level many seal bones and clams, glass, iron (round nail, sheet iron); mixed with lower level fine cherts: grey, dark and Ramah. Sterile gravel approx. 20 cm deep (Fitzhugh)
TP4: European and chert are mixed in 20 cm over sterile beach gravel. Square nail, ceramics, tan, grey and dark chert (Leece)
TP5: Ceramic, clay pipe bowl, glass, chert (Leece)
TP6: Round nails, glass, tile, chert flake, perform edge, ceramic (Leece & Richard)
TP7: Round nails, glass, grey British gunflint (see Fig. 5.3), chert flakes
TP8: No European material, but more chert flakes including red chert and a microblade-like flake, and Ramah chert
TP9: Grassy area between spruce-covered rock and shore. Plastic pipe stem, round nails, etc. (mid 20th c.)
TP10: 20 in. from shore. Upper level has late 20th c. materials (tar paper, file, whetstone, etc.). Lower level between 15-20 cm is a pavement of roof tiles and one piece of brown glazed ceramic
TP11: Mound area south of pond with fire cracked rock and roof tiles at crest where we placed our test pit. Kept a sample of roof tile.

Samples Taken: Yes, contents of test pits was saved, expect for bones, which were returned to soil.

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit ?): Excellent potential for a major study combining oral history of local people, archival records, and field studies. There were two important discoveries from this survey.

First, we have localized one area where Basque tiles are present in stratigraphic context (approx. 15 cm below the surface) and are probably extensive along 50-100 meters of the shore, and might prove important to excavate.

Second we have found extensive areas of prehistoric chert flaking throughout the middle and south side of the beach pass – looking most likely like Groswater cherts and flaking, with some microblade-like flakes (but no diagnostic tools yet). Further testing is needed along the shore and in the meadow extending from the pond to the Boulet Cove/Harbor, which has not been tested at all by us, or the inner cove where some gravel are reported by local people. See attached maps and sketches.

Color slides: Yes, digital shots

Surveyed by: William Fitzhugh, Christie Leece, Will Richard

Date: 16 August 2007

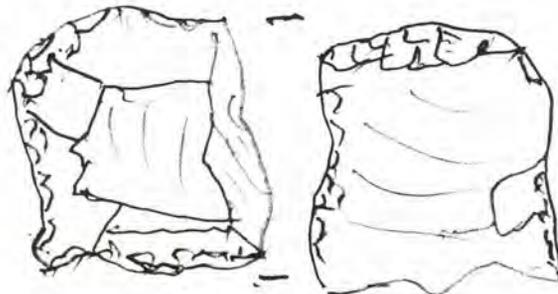


Fig. 5.3: Grey British gun flint from TP7.

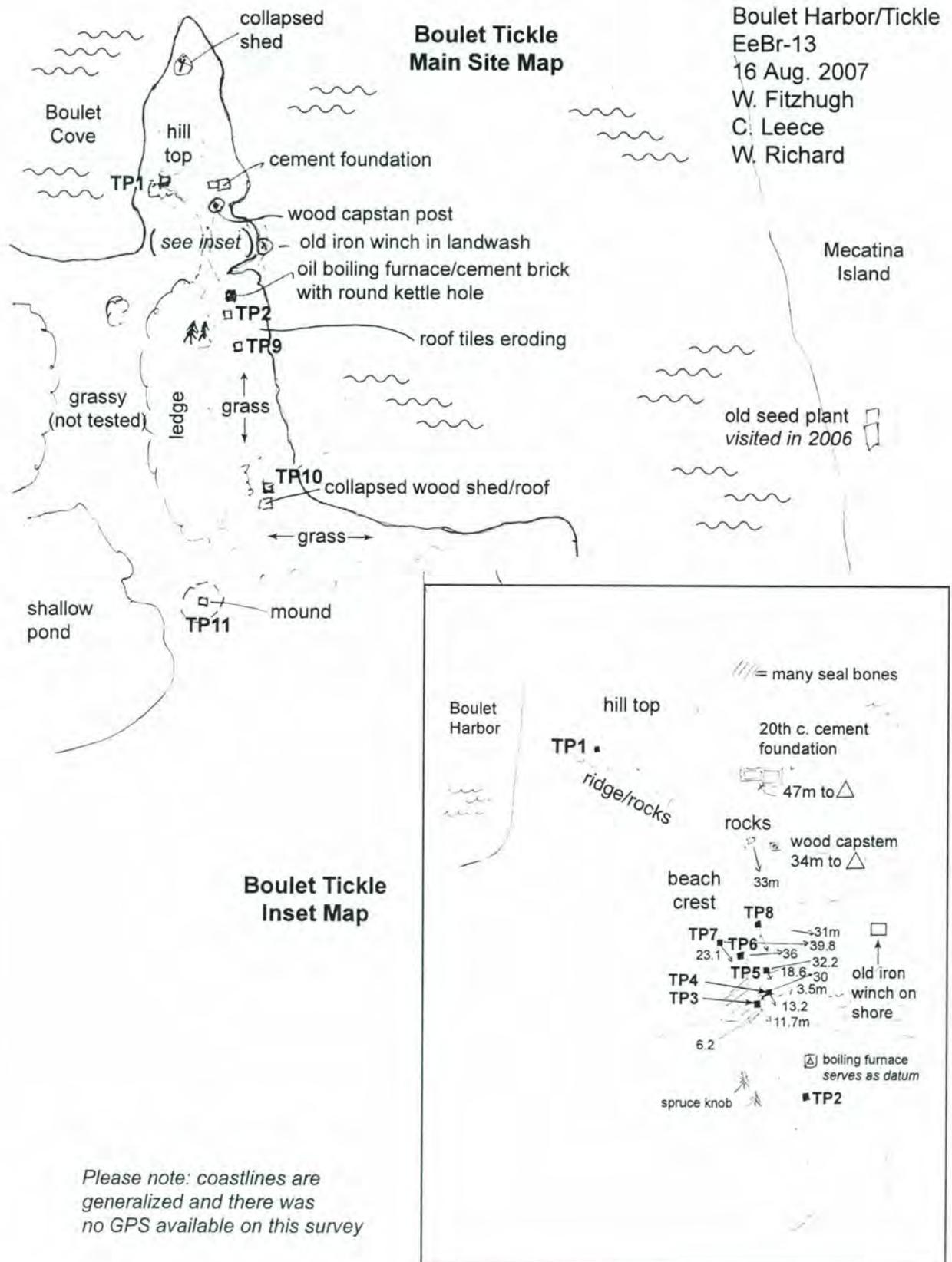
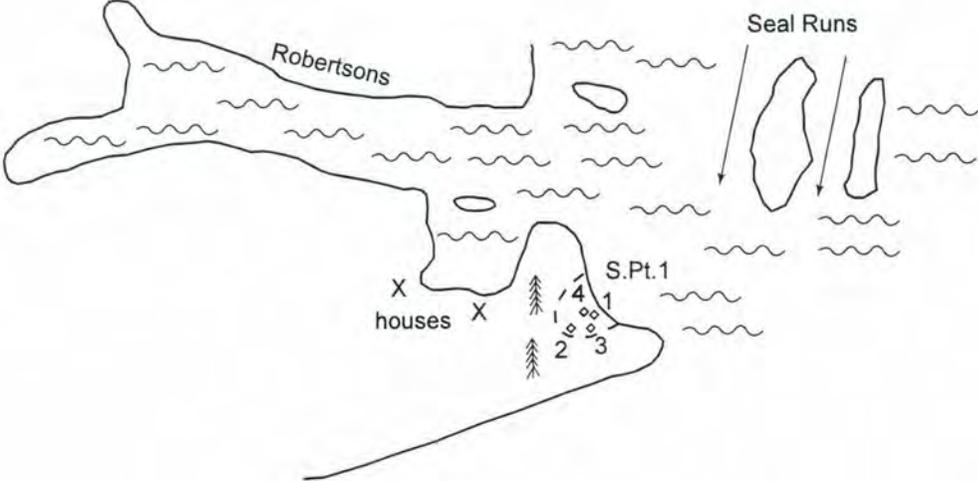


Fig. 5.4: Boulet Harbor/Tickle field maps

Spar Point-1
EfBr-6
17 Aug. 2007
William Fitzhugh
Christie Leece
Will Richard

Spar Point-1 - Site Map



Spar Point - Close-up Site View

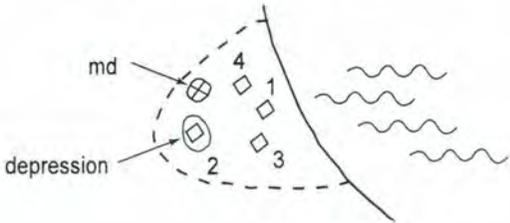


Fig. 5.6: Spar Point site map showing locations of excavated test pits

Site Name: Baies des Belles Amours

Borden Number: EiBi-12

Height ASL: 2 m

GPS: 51°28.339' N \ 57°25.921' W

Map Ref.: 12 P/6

Culture: Labrador Inuit

Tentative Dating: 18th century

Areal Extent of Site: 100X100 m

Site Type/Seasonality: Two winter houses with entrance passages and sod walls.

Site Location: West side of Belles Amours Point on a small peninsula extending into Baie des Belles Amour.

Description of Site: Previously described by Dumais and Porrier (1994). See attached map. House 1 has a large rectangular main room and a small annex room on the east side of the home.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation

Cover: Lichen tundra, one small spruce tree growing along west side of the House 1 entrance passages. Very thin deposit.

Raw Materials: European materials

Collection Procedure: Two test pits in the House 2, one test pit in House 1 entrance.

Samples Taken: Yes

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Excellent. An Inuit cairn burial was found on the hillside to the east of the site, previously opened.

Color slides: Yes

Surveyed by: Pitsiulak crew

Date: 18 August 2007



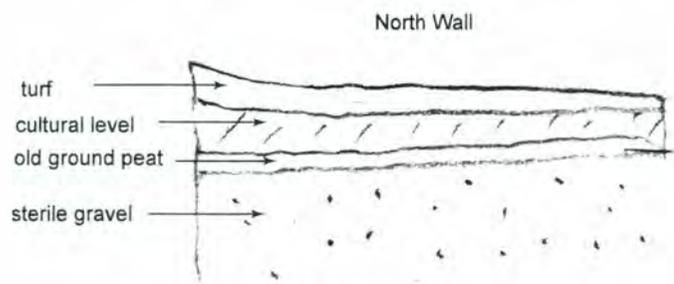
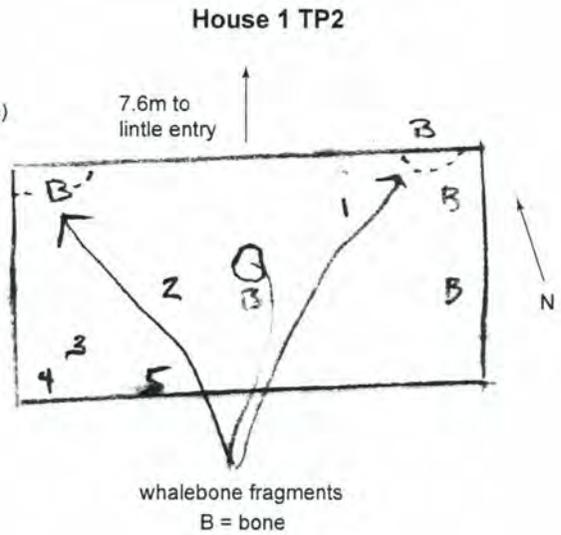
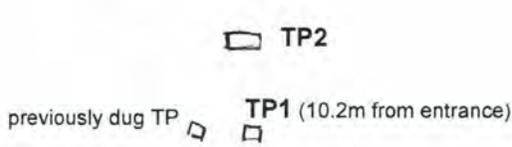
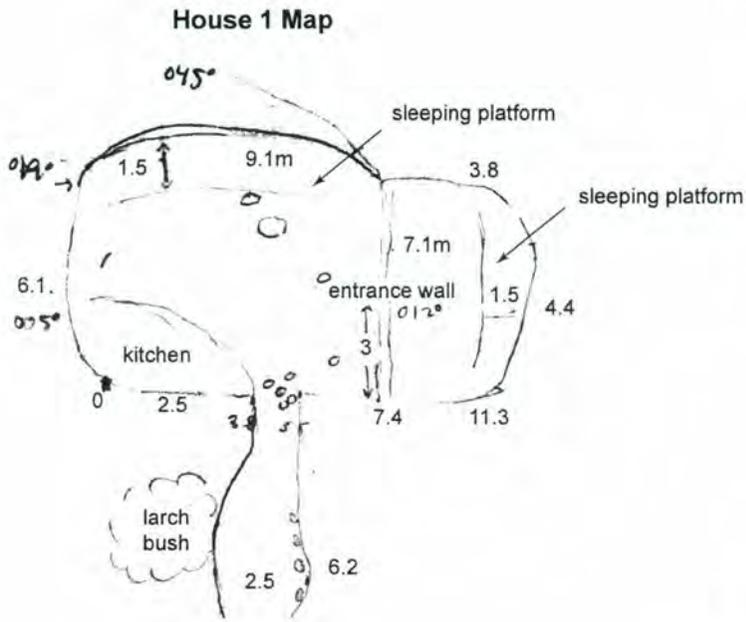
Fig. 5.7: Map of Baies des Belles Amours site. Section of map 12 P/6 Edition 2 (1984)



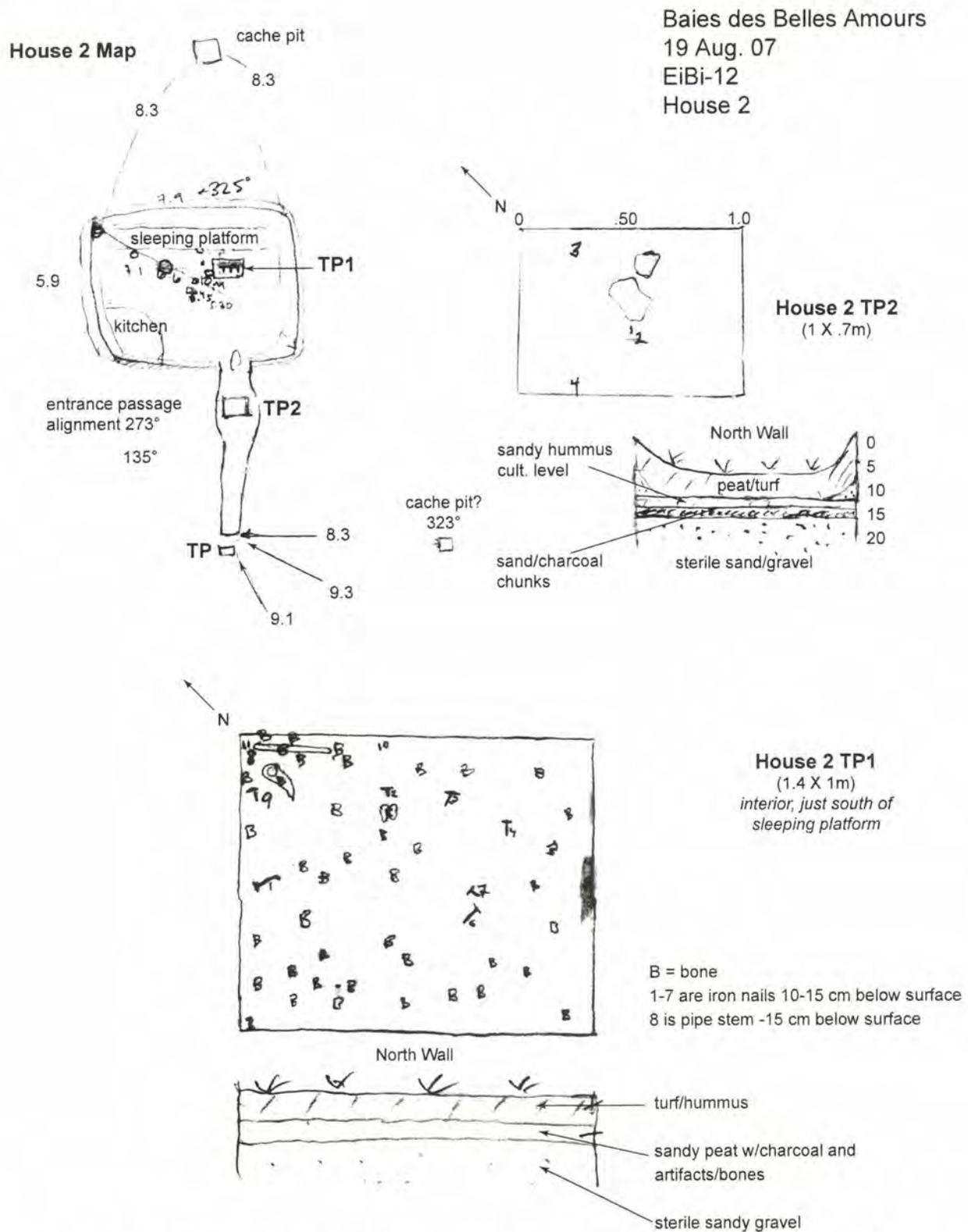
Fig. 5.8: Satellite image of Baies des Belles Amours site (2002)

Baies des Belles Amours
 19 Aug. 07
 EiBi-12
 House 1

Please see following pages for correlations of artifact numbers to actual objects



Figs 5.9: Baies des Belles Amours House 1 field map, diagrams, and profile



Please see following pages for correlations of artifact numbers to actual objects

Fig. 5.10: Baies des Belles Amours House 2 field map, diagrams, and profiles

H1 TP1 (18 Aug. 2007)

One nail
Ceramic fragment
Not pictured

Baies des Belles Amours

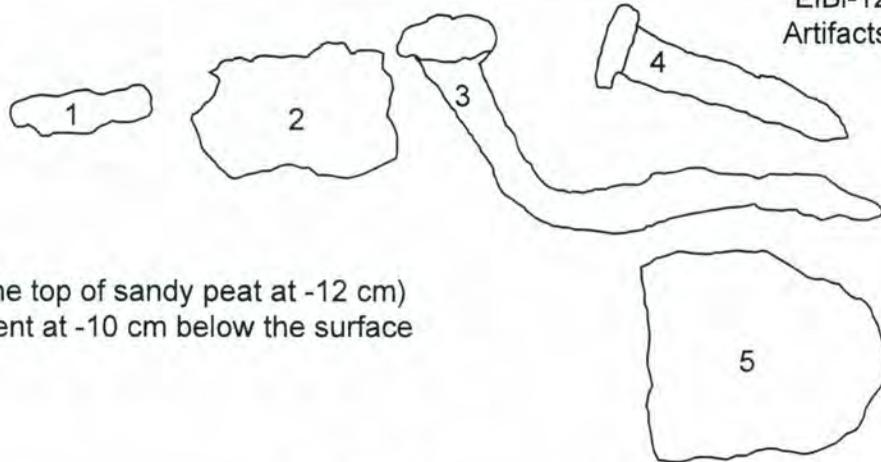
19 Aug. 07

EiBi-12

Artifacts

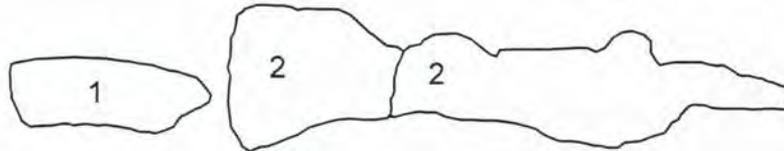
H1 TP 2 (WF)

1. Iron nail
2. Iron sheet
3. Iron bent nail
4. Iron nail (all from the top of sandy peat at -12 cm)
5. Ceramic tile fragment at -10 cm below the surface



H2 TP2 (WR)

1. Ceramic sherd
2. Iron nail (broken)
3. Iron nail
4. Iron nail



H2 TP1 (CL)

1. Iron nail
2. Iron nail
3. Iron nail
4. Iron nail
5. Iron nail
6. Iron nail
7. Iron nail
8. Pipe stem (side and front view)
9. Iron spall
10. Iron nail
11. Pipe stem (side and front view)

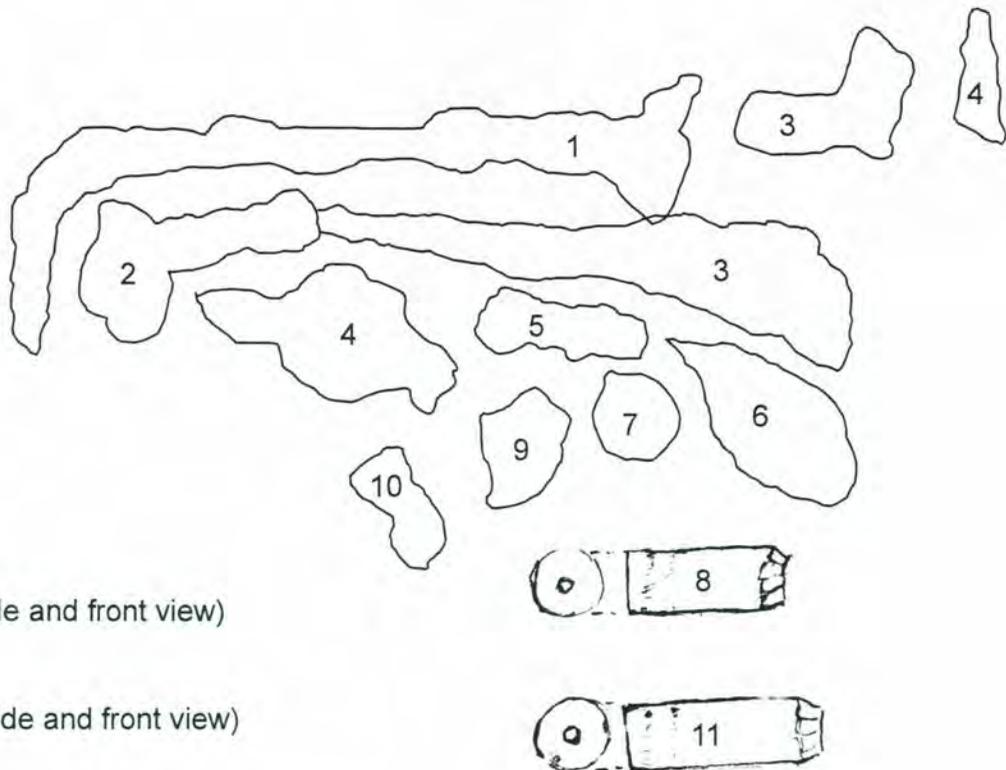


Fig. 5.11: Baies des Belles Amours artifact drawings

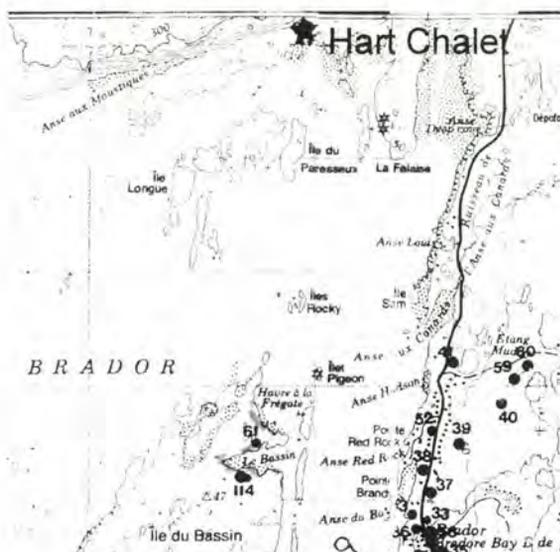


Fig. 5.12: Map of Hart Chalet site. Section of map 12 P/6 Edition 2 (1984)



Fig. 5.13: Satellite image of Hart Chalet site (2002)

Site Name: Hart Chalet
Borden Number: EiBh-47
Height ASL:
GPS: 51°29.921' N \ 57°15.736' W
Culture: Basque, Inuit?
Tentative Dating: 16-18th century? 16-17th century?
Site Type/Seasonality: Not known – Basque component is presumably open water season.
Site Location: Located around – and certainly under – the cottage owned by Clifford and Florence Hart, just west of the falls and south of Route 138 in Blanc Sablon. Material has been collected and excavated from the site previously by René Levesque and by myself, as well as by Clifford Hart in the past.
Description of Site: The location is full of archaeological materials, several phases of prehistoric culture (Maritime Archaic, Intermediate Indian, Groswater, Late Indian) as well possibly Inuit or Inuu, Basque and other European groups. This is my second visit to the site and was to see if we could locate some of the features that Clifford says René Levesque found around the cabin. The grassy area is slowly being grown over by trees over the years and some areas René dug may now be in the woods where Florence Hart says there are pits and mounds. We looked briefly for these to the north of this clearing but did not find any pits and did not test there. See map for the test pits excavated to the north of the house in the clearing.
Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: Grassy – bones begin to be found immediately below the sod, with iron nails and small tile fragments. General stratigraphy is turf, cultural zone, old ground surface peat, leached grey sand.

Areal Extent of Site:

Raw Materials:

Collection Procedure: Seven test pits of varying sizes, mostly 50X50 cm.

Samples Taken: Yes

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit ?): Excellent, though areas of disturbance will be frequent, some from original inhabitants and some from first people to clear the area, Clifford, and René Levesque, who may not have made records/maps of his activities and Clifford's memory is not good as to where René found different material. We did not find

the “tile” in the TP3 area where Clifford had marked the spot with small sticks in the ground. Christie excavated at test pit in an area where supposedly RL had found a “sluiceway” or drain lined with tile or rocks. She found several cobbles and large fragment of stoneware in what may be a structure or feature – located in a trough in the earth running N/S – with lots of bones in the upper levels.

TP4 (WF) was located along the west edge of a mounded area of earth that looked like it might have been cut by a bull-dozer. Cliff says he did not do that, and perhaps this area had been disturbed by an earlier tenant or by René. There was a truncation of the upper deposits at this point. Nails and tiles and many bones begin just beneath the sod and continued down some 15-20 cm. At approx. 23 cm below the surface I found a ‘floor’ of sorts (defined only by the presence of several interesting tools and bone remains). This coincided with a change in deposit from a sandy charcoal-stained upper zone with tile fragments and nails to be a peaty charcoal stained level here and below. Some of the upper deposit might have been redeposited, but there was no sterile peat separating the two, so it might be intact. All finds were in horizontal position, so are probably naturally deposited. Probably the whole mounded surface area has a similar deposit. The reason for the mound became clear below the peat level at the base of the cultural level where sterile peat was underlain by a sterile sandy unleached soil of 10-15 cm thickness overlying another sterile peat level (the original ground surface), in turn overlying leached sandy soil. It appears someone excavated deeper sandy soil and dumped it here on the old ground (Basques?) after which vegetation grew and then the area was re-occupied by the people who left the tools and bones in the upper level, including use or redeposit of the earlier Basque deposits from elsewhere.

The question is who left these remains? It does not look like an original Basque or other early European group as the diet was very local and seems to be mostly harp seal, caribou and some fish – but not lots of fish as only a few were found, and they were well preserved so preservation is not an issue. A dog or wolf is also represented in the bone samples. The tools suggest an Inuit presence, based on a single-drilled whalebone sled runner, (preserved lots of whole bone generally) a ground stone cylindrical bead, a probably fish or bird spear base, an iron point and a probably winter or spring occupation (when Basques would not be present). It could possibly be an Innu occupation, but there is little evidence for that. At this point, it looks to me like an Inuit group utilizing a site previously occupied by Basques, salvaging Basque iron and tile materials – and could be related to the Belles Amours Point Inuit group. At this point the evidence is tenuous but quite interesting. René is supposed to have found some small blue beads near the north end of the clearing.

As far as Basques we need to determine original features and structures and who left all the bones and deposits in the upper cultural level, if not a post-Basque group.

TP1: Located in a shallow trough running N-S toward the house from the spruce woods in the northern part of the grassy yard. Supposed to be where René Levesque found a ‘sluiceway.’ Many bones collected in upper 20 cm of humic soil. A possible stone feature consisting of cobbles about 15 cm below surf. At bottom on sterile soil a large fragment of stoneware ceramic. Roof tile frags throughout, and one large fragment and two nails (see map and profile). Several chert flakes through cultural level. (Leece)

Addendum to Test Pit 1 (CL): While cleaning up the bone bags we found Christie had recovered the middle portion of an Inuit needlecase in her square – broken off at the top and bottom, made of ivory. This is the most specific and interesting evidence for early

Labrador Inuit in this site, including women, and makes certain the Inuit origin of the upper level deposit here.

- TP2:** In eastern area near edge of cleared land. Lots of seal bones in upper humic soil 5-20 cm above an old peat ground surface (see profile). Some small tile flakes. 50X30 cm (Fitzhugh)
- TP3:** Located where Cliff says René found a cache of roof tiles, but we never found more than a few tile flakes, bones, and one iron nail. 20X20 cm (Cliff Hart)

TP4: This is an east-west trench across a 30 cm drop in ground level that seemed like a wall or a bulldozer cut lowering the surface, with an elevated mound to the east. Found it to probably result from removal of earth from the surface by ground removal when clearing land. Cliff says no one bull-dozed this area, only shoveled down a bit under the NE corner of the house. Many bones, including seal, a dog (?) jaw, caribou teeth (?), caribou antler, shoulder blade, bird bones etc. Several nails and tile fragments found throughout cultural level below humus and above sterile peat. A whalebone sled runner near top of deposit; an iron point blade; green cylindrical stone bead; prox. end of a leister (?) with hatch-marks for hafting; all on one -22/23 cm level, just above cut caribou antler and shoulder blade. Some of this level had been cut away in west part of square. Below cultural level, sterile peat band, lens of sterile sand and a lower peat over sterile sand. 50X100 cm (Fitzhugh)



Fig. 5.14: Artifacts from TP1 and TP4 including: 1) an iron point; 2) an Inuit needle case; 3) a stone bead; and 4) a whalebone sled runner. For further details see following artifact drawings.

Some very Inuit-like material in this TP, mixed with tile frags and much bone food remains – all in situ deposited level, but upon a layer of sterile sand over old ground peat. A post-Basque native occupation?

- TP5, TP6:** Along drain line where Harts found “lots of big iron nails and tiles” – but Christie found only a small bit of tile and small nails. (Leece)
- TP7:** I dug a quick shovel test closer to porch on a slightly mounded area and found tile and a piece of chert. More testing needed here and all around the Hart place. (Fitzhugh)

Color slides: Yes several of the house area and pits/excavations.

Surveyed by: Fitzhugh and Christie Leece **Date:** 20 August 2007

Hart Chalet
 20. Aug. 2007
 Test Pits 1-3
 Christie Leece,
 William Fitzhugh,
 Clifford Hart

Test Pit 1 (CL) 30X30

1. Large stoneware vessel body shard -33
2. Iron nail (beut)
3. Iron nail (shaft)
4. Iron nail (shaft)
5. Numerous small tile fragments -35
6. Two flakes of chert found in main cultural deposit, not at bottom or below lower peat (i.e. some mixing of deposits?)
7. Large bag of bones -10 to -35
8. Needlecase (see addendum below)

Note: 5-7 not pictured

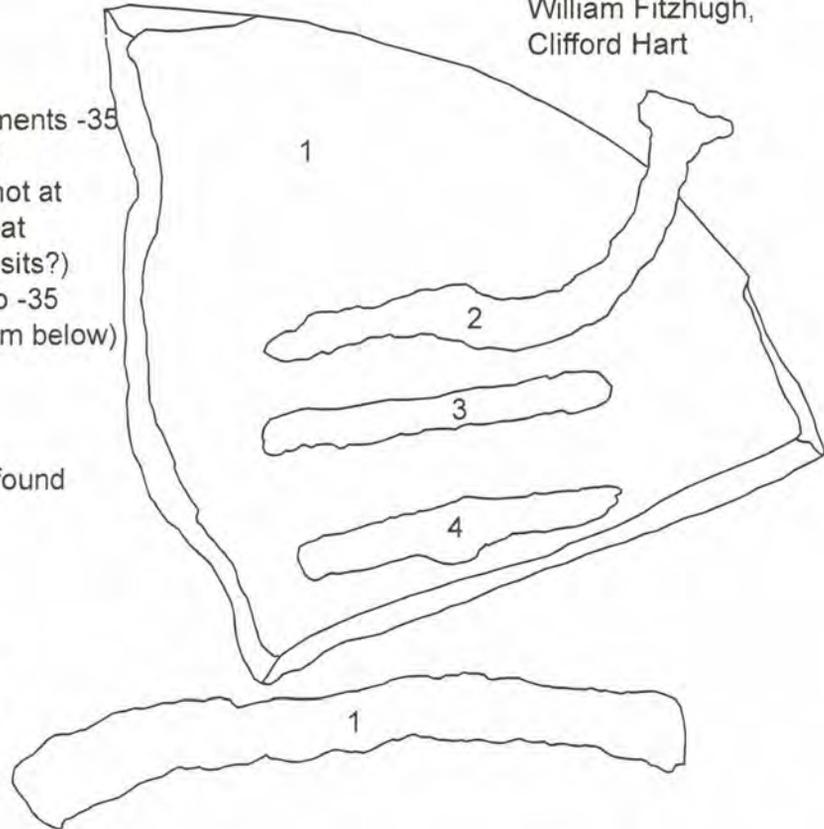
Test Pit 2 (WF) 50X30

Bag of bones - only tile flakes found and not collected

Not pictured

Test Pit 3 (CH) 20X20

1. Iron nail - large, square
- 2-4 pieces of tile Not pictured



Addendum to TP1 Artifact 8

While cleaning up the bone bags, we found Christie had recovered the middle portion of an inuit needlecase in her square, broken off at the top and bottom, made of ivory. This is the most specific and interesting evidence for early Labrador Inuit in this site, including women, and makes certain the Inuit origin of the upper level deposit here.

Length 6.3 cm
 Width 3.6 cm
 Thickness 2.0 cm

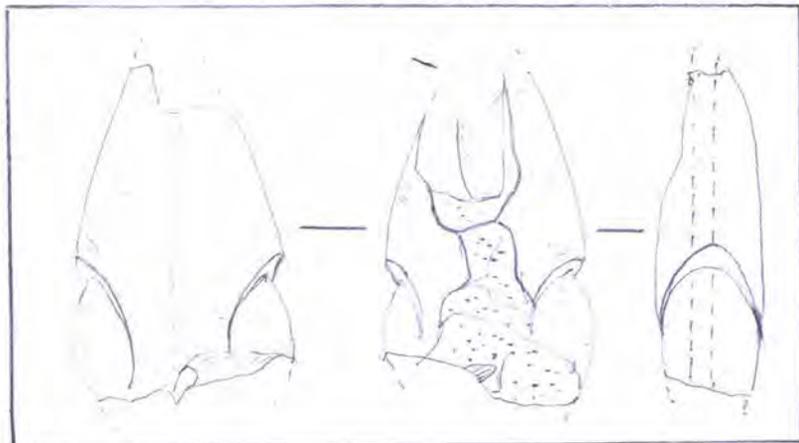
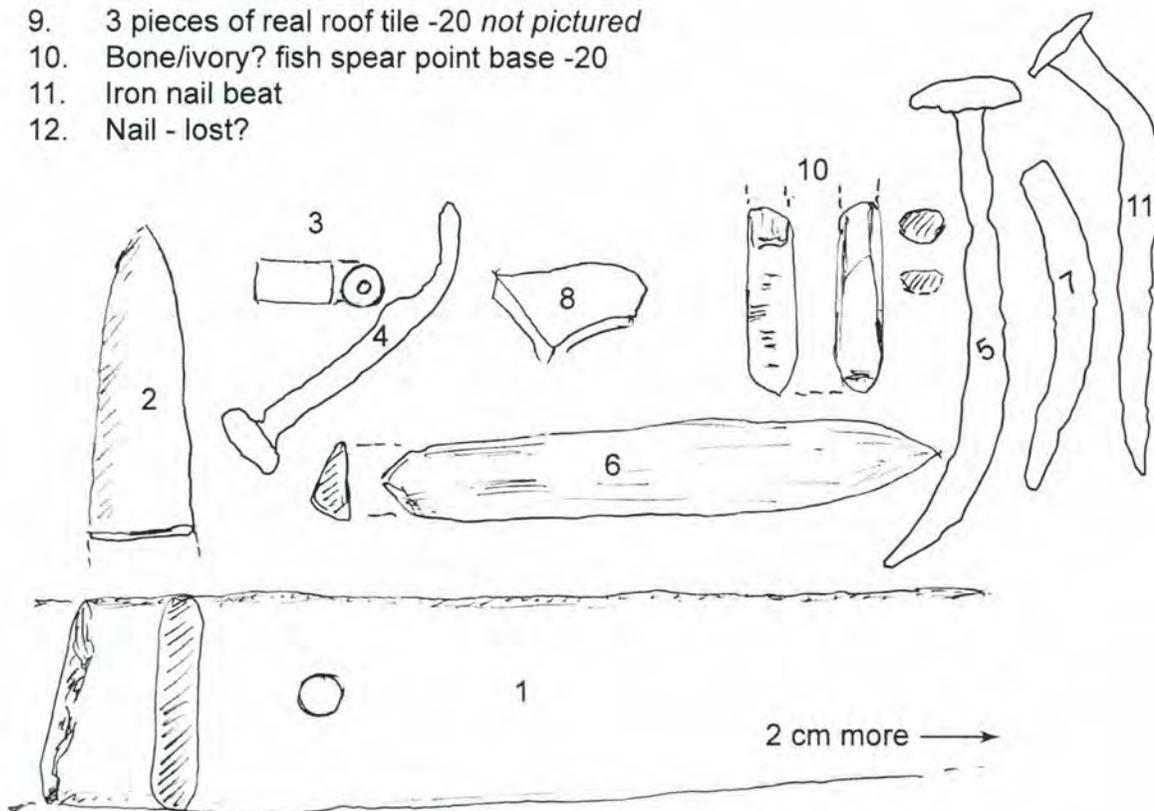


Fig. 5.16: Hart Chalet Test Pits 1, 2 and 3 artifact drawings

Hart Chalet
 20. Aug. 2007
 Test Pits 4-6
 Christie Leece,
 William Fitzhugh,
 Clifford Hart

Test Pit 4 (WF)

1. Whalebone sled runner -23
2. Iron point -23 below surface
3. Perforated cylindrical stone bead, green -23
4. Small nail -24
5. Iron nail
6. Whalebone peg -15
7. Small nail
8. Tan stoneware sherd -20
9. 3 pieces of real roof tile -20 *not pictured*
10. Bone/ivory? fish spear point base -20
11. Iron nail beat
12. Nail - lost?



Test Pit 5 (CL) 50X50

1. Thin Nail
 2. 2 pieces of tile *not pictured*
- Very shallow cult. deposit - possibly disturbed*



Test Pit 6 (CL) 50X60

1. Iron nail
- Very shallow cult. deposit - disturbed soil*



Fig. 5.17: Hart Chalet Test Pits 4, 5 and 6 artifacts

6 - Conclusions

This year's project produced exciting new results that substantially advance our knowledge of the early history of the Lower North Shore. The expanded underwater excavation completed four 2x2 meter pits excavated with careful documentation and stratigraphic control. In addition to recovering a number of ceramic vessels, including a fine decorated faience porringer bowl and several large storage jars, we discovered many more whalebones that were stratigraphically-linked to the early occupation of the site. Flint, molded glass and other remains were also recovered. We now have evidence of spatial distinctions at the underwater site representing, at least, localization of whale butchery, fish processing, and wood-working activities in different areas of the site. Profiles of the deposits have allowed us to refine the sequence established last year: (1) initial occupation; (2) site preparation represented by extensive wood-working and timber processing; (3) whaling and related activities; (4) a hiatus period; (5) and an extensive cod fish processing enterprise with evidence of local bird and animals (especially seal) procurement. We have not yet been able to establish the relationship of the large ballast piles to these phases. Tiles are present throughout the sequence. The storage jars appear to be coming from southwest France; the faience from the Iberian peninsula; and the limestone ballast probably represents the geology of La Rochelle in the northern Bay of Biscay.

The Petit Mécatina land site also produced interesting results. This year's work extended the margins of the blacksmith shop excavation several meters to the east, north, and west of the paved floor, revealing evidence of charred timber footings along the margin of the pavement and an earlier sub-pavement wood floor whose upper surface was heavily charred, representing a burning of a timber-floored structure prior to establishment of a stone floored feature. Outside the structure we found midden refuse including flintlock gun parts, 'French' and 'English' gunflints, and continental European flint stock, in addition to barrel parts, pyrites, ceramics, clay pipes, and other materials. No Normandy stoneware, so common in the cookhouse structure, was found. A particularly interesting recovery was the lead from a ship's sounding line. North of the structure we found large hearths, most of which are still to be excavated, extending up the slope which were probably the source of the large deposits of charcoal we found along the north side of the smithy. A rough log floor was laid down outside the east wall of the structure, and on the west we found a tile-paved walkway extending to the southwest toward the lower part of the site and the cookhouse. One small fragment of a small soapstone disc or miniature plate was recovered just north of the smithy wall and appears to be either of Dorset or Inuit manufacture.

These finds suggest a more complex history for the Petit Mécatina site than we previously envisioned. In addition to Inuit presence we have evidence of multiple European occupations, most of which appear to be Basque-related, but with a wide range of European products and technology present. Further, evidence of extensive burning suggests that the site was occasionally – if not repeatedly – sacked, and may have changed hands. While historical research on the Lower North Shore is still in its infancy, there is growing evidence that from the 16-18th C. this region was a frontier zone utilized by a variety of groups for extracting resources, including whales and seal mammal products, fish, furs, and timber. Further archival and archaeological research may provide information to clarify the complex economic and social history that is beginning to be revealed at Mécatina.

Elsewhere, our surveys along the Lower North Shore produced information that reinforces this view of the region as a cultural and economic frontier. Continued testing at the Boulet Tickle site between Mutton Bay and La Tabatière allowed us to localize a Basque component that should provide interesting counterpoint to our work at Mécatina. Verification that the Belles Amours Point sod houses reported by Dumais and Poirier in 1994 are Inuit winter houses adds assurance of Inuit-style settlement in the Brador region, although the occupation of this ‘communal house’-type settlement of two structures, with entrance passages and raised rear sleeping platforms, appears to have been brief, perhaps only a single season. The date suggested by the architecture and European finds would be ca. early 18th c. Our tests at the nearby Hart Chalet site originally explored by René Levesque in the 1960s, revealed evidence of Inuit occupation from an earlier time, ca. 16th-early 17th c., based on the presence of stone beads and early Inuit needle-case forms. The extensive sea mammal and caribou faunal remains and presents of iron nails, European ceramics, and stilet remains suggests long-term occupation by Inuit who camped at and utilized materials salvaged from an earlier Basque occupation at this location.

All-in-all, the 2007 Gateways project produced many new ideas and exciting results that need to be pursued during the coming year. We were extremely pleased to have had the assistance of a fine, hard-working field crew, which included a diving team from the University of Montreal who will be assisting the project through their academic programs during the coming year. Vincent Delmas will be concentrating on Basque occupations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including Mécatina, and Marilyn Girard-Rheault will be analyzing the faunal remains, especially fish. We wish them well and hope all can return to Petit Mécatina for what will certainly be an even more exciting 2008 field season.

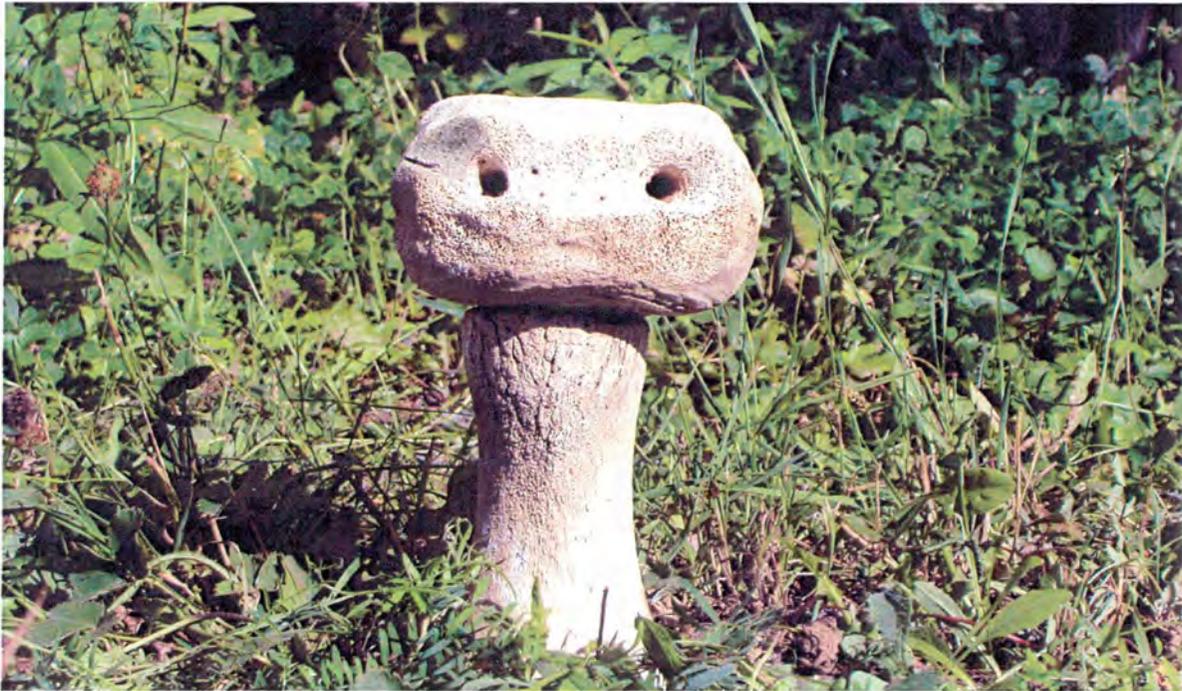


Fig. 6.1: Our whale bone “ET” mascot watching over our underwater operations in 2007.

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SITE NAME _____ BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____ 00 N _____ 00 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 _____

EXAMINED BY _____ DATE _____

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

1

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

Artifact No.	Provenance	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EdBt-3:1298	Underwater Surface Find	Ballast Rock	Limestone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	9,0 x 6,5 x 3,7 cm		178,2 g	Grey-green limestone with coral and marine organism pits	Ballast 1
EdBt-3:1299	Underwater Surface Find	Ballast Rock	Limestone	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	5,7 x 2,4 x 3,2 cm		34,4 g	Limestone from a small weathered nodule without surface modifications	Ballast 2
EdBt-3:1300	Underwater Surface Find	Ballast Rock	Limestone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	7,7 x 5,1 x 1,6 cm		84,2 g	Tan-brown limestone flat slab with vein running through the middle of the rock	Ballast 3
EdBt-3:1301	Underwater Surface Find	Ballast Rock	Limestone	2	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	5,3 x 4,3 x 2,2 cm et 4,5 x 2,4 x 2,2 cm		31,2 g et 19,5 g	Grey-green limestone (similar to #1) with external marine organism pitting and thick white chalky cortex rind	Ballast 4
EdBt-3:1302	Underwater Surface Find	Ballast Rock	Conglomerate	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	9,9 x 7,9 x 3,1 cm		246,1 g	Green-purple granite or greenstone with purple rhyolite (?) crystal inclusions	Ballast 5
EdBt-3:1332	2006 Backdirt	Bottle Glass Sherd (base/wall fragment)	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Height: 3,1 cm; width: 5,1 cm	3 - 4 mm			
EdBt-3:1333	Area 3, 16E/16N	Bottle Glass Sherd (shoulder fragment?)	Bottle Glass, blue-green	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,2 x 2,7 cm	2 - 4 mm		Many air bubbles in glass	
n/a	Area 3, 16E/16N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 8,6 cm			Traces of fibre (hemp?) in rust	

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

2

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

n/a	Area 3, 16E/16N	Bone Fragment	Bone, Mammal, Seal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,0 x 1,6 x 1,3 cm		Vertebra fragment, white	
EdBt-3:1334	Area 3, 16E/14N	Knife	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,3 cm; width: 2,3 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 16E/14N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 9,2 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 16E/14N	Nail	Iron, forged	18	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	2 fragments fit	Max. length: 6,6 cm		8 head fragments, 10 stem fragments	
EdBt-3:1335	Area 3, 18E/18N	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,9 cm; diam.: 0,9 cm; diam. Of hole: 3 mm		Rouletted decoration	
EdBt-3:1336	Area 3, 18E/18N	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,3 cm; diam.: 0,9 cm; diam. Of hole: 2,5 mm		Rouletted decoration; rust stained	
EdBt-3:1337	Area 3, 18E/18N	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 2,7 cm; diam.: 1,0 cm; diam. Of hole: 3 mm		Trace of rouletted decoration at edge of one broken end, rust stained	4
EdBt-3:1338	Area 3, 18E/18N	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 2,7 cm; diam.: 1,0 cm; diam. Of hole: 3 mm		Rouletted decoration; blackened surface	
EdBt-3:1339	Area 3, 18E/18N	Knife Blade	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Whole?	2 fitting fragments	Length: 7,9 cm; width: 2,8 cm		Small knife	7 or 10?
EdBt-3:1340	Area 3, 18E/18N	Hook	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,6 cm; height: 5,0 cm			3a-g
EdBt-3:1529	Area 3, 18E/18N	Hook	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	3 fitting fragments	Total height: 15 cm; width: 9,5 cm		Large hook	3a-g
n/a	Area 3, 18E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	2 fitting fragments	Length: 9,5 cm			3a-g
n/a	Area 3, 18E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 11,5 cm		Curved end, tip missing	7 or 10?

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

3

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

n/a	Area 3, 18E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,3 cm		Tip fragment	3a-g
n/a	Area 3, 18E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,7 cm		Tip fragment	7 or 10?
n/a	Area 3, 18E/18N	Mica Fragment	Mica	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		6,5 x 5,3 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 18E/16N, from central square hearth	Bone, calcined	Bone, Mammal, Seal, white	21	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			Sealbone, white, 5 vertebra fragments, 10 longbone fragments	
EdBt-3:1341	Area 3, 20E/18N	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 2,5 cm; diam.: 1,0 - 1,1 cm; diam. Of hole: 2,5 mm			9
n/a	Area 3, 20E/18N	Flat Iron Fragment	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,8 x 2,0 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 20E/18N	Flat Iron Fragment	Iron	11	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	Max. 4,0 x 3,1 cm			4
n/a	Area 3, 20E/18N	Corrosion Fragments	Iron	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			4
n/a	Area 3, 20E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 7,3 cm		4 stem fragments	
EdBt-3:1343	Area 3, 20E/18N	Soapstone Dish Fragment	Soapstone	1	Dorset?	Fragmentary	-	2,3 x 1,5 cm	2 mm; rim: 4 mm	Fragment of flat, oval shaped dish with slightly raised rim	3
n/a	Area 3, 20E/18N	Mica Fragment	Mica	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,8 x 2,0 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 20E/18N	Charcoal Sample	Charcoal	1	Historical, Basque	-	-		61,9 g		

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

4

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1344	Area 3, 20E/16N	Sounding Weight	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Height: 12,7 cm; Base: 4,2 x 4,5 cm			Square-based pyramidically shaped sounding lead, with leather (?) attachment at top end and traces of sediment collector at bottom of one side	
EdBt-3:1345	Area 3, 20E/16N	Stake	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 30,2 cm; section: 1,8 x 0,9 cm max.			Subrectangular section, somewhat pointed ends but no tool marks visible	
EdBt-3:1346	Area 3, 20E/16N	Peg	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 9,6 cm; max. diam.: 9 - 11 mm			Surface partially charred	
n/a	Area 3, 20E/16N	Branch?	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 15,0 cm; diam.: 5 mm				
n/a	Area 3, 20E/16N	Small Wood Fragment	Wood	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 2,5 cm			One may fit with wooden peg above	
n/a	Area 3, 21E/12-14N	Charred Bone	Bone, Mammal, Seal	7	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				7 long bone fragments, white	
EdBt-3:1347	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		7,5 x 5,5 cm	5 - 6 mm		Some glaze fragments on interior surface, exterior surface unglazed; decorated by a curved incised line with brown glaze	1
EdBt-3:1348	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	22	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 0,3 cm			Tiny yellow-brown glaze fragments	1
EdBt-3:1349	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		5,1 x 1,9 cm	5 - 7 mm		Some glaze fragments on interior surface, exterior surface unglazed	2

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

5

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1350	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1 × 2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 0,5 cm				2
EdBt-3:1351	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		4,5 x 5,7 cm	4 - 6 mm		Glaze almost entirely eroded from interior surface	3
EdBt-3:1352	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1 × 79	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 1,0 cm			Mostly very tiny fragments	3
EdBt-3:1353	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		4,4 x 3,0 cm	5 - 7 mm		Grooved brim fragment, flat vertical rim	4
EdBt-3:1354	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		5,9 x 6,8 cm	5 - 6 mm			5
EdBt-3:1355	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1 × 69	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 0,5 cm				5
EdBt-3:1356	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		9,2 x 6,5 cm	5 - 6 mm		Glaze partially preserved on interior surface, curved incised line with brown glaze	6
EdBt-3:1357	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1 × 58	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 0,5 cm				6
EdBt-3:1358	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		5,6 x 4,9 cm	5 mm		Glaze partially preserved near rim	7
EdBt-3:1359	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1 × 73	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 0,5 cm				7
EdBt-3:1360	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		4,5 x 7,2 cm	2 - 5 mm		Little glaze preserved	9
EdBt-3:1361	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1 × 27	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		< 0,5 cm				9
EdBt-3:1362	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1362-66	3,2 x 8,0 cm	1 - 6 mm		Brim Fragment	10,11,12

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

6

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1363	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1362-66	1,4 x 2,1 cm	1 mm			10,11,12
EdBt-3:1364	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1362-66	1,0 x 1,4 cm	1 mm			10,11,12
EdBt-3:1365	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (paste fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1362-66	1,1 x 1,4 cm	1 - 2 mm			10,11,12
EdBt-3:1366	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1362-66	Max. 1,5 x 0,5 cm	Max. 1 mm			10,11,12
EdBt-3:1367	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	3,0 x 6,4 cm	2 - 4 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1368	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	2,2 x 2,9 cm	1 - 3 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1369	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	2,3 x 1,7 cm	1 - 2 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1370	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	2,1 x 1,7 cm	1 - 3 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1371	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	3,8 x 1,1 cm	1 - 2 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1372	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	2,3 x 0,9 cm	1 - 3 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1373	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	0,8 x 1,8 cm	1 - 3 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1374	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1367-74	0,9 x 1,4 cm	1 mm			13,14,15, 16
EdBt-3:1375	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1375-76	1,0 x 2,6 cm	2 mm			17

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

7

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1376	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1375-76	1,0 x 1,5 cm	2 mm			17
EdBt-3:1377	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze and paste spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	> 25	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	?	< 1,0 cm				17
EdBt-3:1378	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,2 x 6,2 cm	1 - 4 mm			18
EdBt-3:1379	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	0,9 x 1,5 cm	1 - 2 mm			18
EdBt-3:1380	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,7 cm	1 - 2 mm			18
EdBt-3:1381	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze and paste spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	> 11	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm				18
EdBt-3:1382	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1182-83	1,7 x 1,0 cm	1 - 3 mm			19
EdBt-3:1383	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1182-83	1,3 x 1,5 cm	1 - 3 mm			19
EdBt-3:1384	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	0,8 x 0,9 cm	1 mm			misc.
EdBt-3:1385	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	0,5 x 1,4 cm	3 mm			misc.
EdBt-3:1386	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	0,8 x 1,5 cm	1 - 3 mm			misc.
EdBt-3:1387	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	> 6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,5 x 0,4 cm	3 mm			misc.
EdBt-3:1388	Area 3, 22E/18N	Ceramic Sherd (glaze spalls)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	> 13	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm				misc.

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EdBt-3:1389	Area 3, 22E/18N	Glass Bead	Glass, monochrome	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Diam.: 3 mm	2 mm		Opaque, blue, circular glass seed bead, Kidd and Kidd type Ila41 (Circular / Small / opaque / Robin's Egg Blue)	6
EdBt-3:1390	Area 3, 22E/18N	Chain Ring	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Diam. ext.: 5,4 - 5,8 cm; diam. Int.: 3,1 - 3,2 cm	10 mm		Iron Ring (square section) with ca. 6 mm wide opening, edges at angles (to be fitted when closed?)	
EdBt-3:1391	Area 3, 22E/18N	Cone?	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,5 cm; Diam.: 1,0 cm at smaller end; 1,8 cm at larger end			Elongated, tapering tube;	
EdBt-3:1392	Area 3, 22E/18N	Knife fragment	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 5,7 cm; width: 4,4 cm			Large, flat iron fragment, probably of a knife blade	
EdBt-3:1393	Area 3, 22E/18N	Knife Blade Fragment	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 7,0 cm; width: 2,5 cm				
EdBt-3:1530	Area 3, 22E/18N	Knife Blade Fragment?	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 14,0 cm; width: 3,5 cm				
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Spike	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 14,2 cm				
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 8,4 cm				
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Nail Fragment	Iron, forged	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. Length: 3,6 cm			1 head, 1 stem, 1 tip fragment	
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Corrosion Fragment	Iron	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm				
EdBt-3:1394	Area 3, 22E/18N	Lead Gun Shot	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Diam.: 1,0 x 1,1 cm			Pitted	
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N, - 121 cm	Coke Residue	Coke	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			36 g		22

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n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N, - 109 cm	Charcoal Sample	Charcoal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			87,4 g	Sample 1
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Baleen Fragment	Baleen	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,7 x 2,3 cm max.			9
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Straw	Straw	30+	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. ca. 25 cm		Various fragments of different sizes	4
EdBt-3:1395	Area 3, 22E/18N	Stake tip	Wood, burnt	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,5 cm; diam.: 1,1 à 1,3 cm		Knife-trimmed tip, burnt surfaces	
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Wood Chips, charred	Wood, charred	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. 4,5 x 1,7 cm	4 mm	Fragments are charred and blackened	17
n/a	Area 3, 22E/18N	Charred Wood Fragments	Wood, charred	42	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 5,0 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 22E/16N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 9,8 cm			
EdBt-3:1396	Area 3, 22E/12N	Ceramic Sherd (wall/neck fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	5,8 x 6,2 cm	7 - 8 mm	Wall sherd at junction with neck. Buff past with many mineral inclusions of small, medium and large size (quartz grains), traces of mica, light green coloured trails of glaze on exterior surface, thumb impressions on interior wall	2
EdBt-3:1397	Area 3, 22E/12N	Ceramic Disc	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary	-	Diam.: 2,1 cm	17 mm	Originally roof tile fragment, abraded to form a circular, flat disc, possibly to reuse powder, upper and lower surfaces patinated; clay of orange-red colour with mineral inclusions	

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EdBt-3:1399	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6E	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1400	3,5 x 2,5 cm	3 - 4 mm		Brown-grey paste, small white and grey mineral inclusions, some mica, surfaces patinated, soothed and rust-stained; inner surface very cracked
EdBt-3:1400	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6E	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1399	2,0 x 2,5 cm	4 - 5 mm		Brown-grey paste, small white and grey mineral inclusions, traces of mica, surfaces patinated, soothed and rust- stained; sherd laminates
EdBt-3:1401	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6E	Tiny Ceramic Fragments	Coarse Ware	23	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Mostly very tiny fragments of paste as EdBt-3:1399 ff.
EdBt-3:1402	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6F	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1404	3,6 x 3,9 cm	3 - 5 mm		Brown-grey paste, small white and grey mineral inclusions, traces of mica, surfaces patinated, soothed and rust- stained; sherd laminates
EdBt-3:1403	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6F	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1404	2,5 x 2,3 cm	2 - 4 mm		Brown-grey paste, small white and grey mineral inclusions, traces of mica, surfaces patinated, soothed and rust- stained; sherd laminates and interior surface is roughed (partially missing?)

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EdBt-3:1404	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6F	Small Ceramic Fragments	Coarse Ware	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,5 cm			As EdBt-3:1402 et 1403 but small fragments
EdBt-3:1497	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6C	Ceramic Sherd	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,6 x 2,6 cm	1 - 5 mm		As EdBt-3:1402 et 1403 but inner surface broken from lamination
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N	Nail	Iron, forged	2	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 10,2 et 9,8 cm			Large head, square sectioned shanks
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,3 cm			Large head, square sectioned shanks, lower portion missing
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6D	Nail	Iron, forged	4	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Lump volume: 6,4 x 3,6 x 2,8 cm			At least 4 complete nails caught in a lump of corrosion, partially of blueish colour
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6D	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 5,8 cm			Large, flat head, square sectioned shank, some blueish corrosion on surface
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6D	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 1,7 cm			Small nail fragment with larger, flared head and square sectioned shank
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1	Nail	Iron, forged	7	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 3,8 to 12,0 cm			Large heads, square shanks
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1	Nail	Iron, forged	23	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 1,2 to 5,8 cm			15 head fragments and 8 shank fragments
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1	Corrosion Fragments	Iron	14	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6A	Nail	Iron	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 1,7 and 2,1 cm			1 nail and 1 nail fragment caught in corrosion lumps

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n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N, Feature 1, 6A	Corrosion Fragments	Iron	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,5 x 3,0 x 1,8 cm			2 corrosion lumps	
EdBt-3:1405	Area 3, 22E/12N	Lead Cone	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 5,1 cm; max. width: 3,1 cm	13 mm		Round-section stem part flaring out at one end	
EdBt-3:1406	Area 3, 22E/12N	Fishing Line Weight?	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Lead Wrapping: 5,6 x 2,7 cm; Line: 3,8 cm			Lead-wrapped line (hemp?)	
n/a	Area 3, 22E/12N	Red Ochre Fragment and Powder	Red Ochre	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary	-	< 1,5 cm	3 mm	0,3 g	Dark red, flat ochre lump	
EdBt-3:1407	Area 3, 22E/12N	Whalebone Fragment	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque <i>Inuit?</i>	Fragmentary	-	16,5 x max. 6,2 cm; some diam. Of holes: 2 mm, 4 mm, 6 mm, 7 mm, 8 mm	Max. 2,9 cm		Fragment very eroded, but cut marks visible along one edge, rilled marks along one short and as if object originally set into a casing; alignment of several holes on one surface, possibly drill holes of various diameters and depths; one row of holes along one long edge, second row of smaller, irregular holes parallel to first row	4
n/a	Area 3, 24E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 12,3 cm				
n/a	Area 3, 24E/18N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,3 cm				
n/a	Area 3, 24E/18N	Nail?	Iron, forged	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 12,4 cm				

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Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1408	Area 3, 24E/18N, S1	Wood Sample	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,8 x 2,5 x 1,2 cm				S-1 Wood Sample
EdBt-3:1409	Area 3, 24E/18N, S2	Wood Sample	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	5,1 x 3,3 x 1,4 cm				S-2 Wood Sample
EdBt-3:1410	Area 3, 24E/18N, S3	Wood Sample	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	7,4 x 3,0 x 0,8 cm				S-3 Wood Sample
n/a	Area 3, 24E/18N	Charcoal Sample	Charcoal	1	Historical, Basque	-	-			162,6 g		
EdBt-3:1411	Area 3, 24E/16N	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Spanish Lustreware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,5 x 2,7 cm	5 - 7 mm		Rim sherd slightly carenated at its base, buff-brown paste, white opaque glaze relatively thick only preserved on exterior surface with tiny traces on exterior surface, pin-head holes in the glaze, lustrous shine of glaze surface, undecorated otherwise; probably fits with fire-altered bowl of EdBt-3-1203 and 1204	7
EdBt-3:1412	Area 3, 24E/16N	Ceramic and Glaze Fragments	Spanish Lustreware	1 x 6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	prob. EdBt- 3:1411	< 1,0 cm			3 very small paste and 3 tiny white opaque glaze fragments	7
EdBt-3:1398	Area 3, 24E/16N	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,8 cm; diam.: 8 - 10 mm; diam. Of hole: 3 mm			undecorated fragment	7
EdBt-3:1413	Area 3, 24E/16N	Gun Frizzen	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Height: 4,0 cm; Width: 2,5 cm			Complete frizzen with attachment screw at base	12

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Borden Code: EdBt-3

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EdBt-3:1414	Area 3, 24E/16N	Folded Metal Strap	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,3 x 2,7 cm	23 mm			
n/a	Area 3, 24E/16N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	3 fitting fragments	Length: 9,3 cm			Large head, square section, tip missing	
n/a	Area 3, 24E/16N	Iron Pyrite Nodule	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	4,8 x 4,9 x 4,0 cm		199,8 g		13
EdBt-3:1415	Area 3, 24E/16N	Gunflint	Flint	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	2,4 x 2,7 cm	Max. 8 mm			11
EdBt-3:1420	Area 3, 24E/16N	Lead sprue	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	1,0 x 0,9 x 0,3 cm				
EdBt-3:1416	Area 3, 24E/16N	Whetstone Fragment	Sandstone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1416- 1418	2,5 x 2,0 cm	8 mm		Grey, flat sandstone fragment with brown patination	7
EdBt-3:1417	Area 3, 24E/16N	Whetstone Fragment	Sandstone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1416- 1418	1,8 x 1,1 cm	7 mm		Grey, flat sandstone fragment with brown patination	7
EdBt-3:1418	Area 3, 24E/16N	Whetstone Fragment	Sandstone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1416- 1418	1,8 x 1,6 cm	8 - 11 mm		Grey, flat sandstone fragment with brown patination, thicker along one edge	7
n/a	Area 3, 24E/16N	Mica Fragment	Mica	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,3 x 2,0 cm				
EdBt-3:1419	Area 3, 24E/16N, S4	Wood Sample	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	7,0 x 4,7 x 1,5 cm				4
n/a	Area 3, 24E/16N	Bone, calcined	Bone, Mammal, Seal, white	43	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,5 cm			Very fragmentary calcined seal bone	
n/a	Area 3, 24E/16N	Bone, calcined	Bone, Mammal, Seal, white	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,5 cm			Small calcined seal bone fragments (long bones)	
n/a	Area 3, 24E/16N	Bone, calcined	Bone, Mammal, Seal, white	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Small calcined seal bone fragments (joint or vertebrae fragments)	8
n/a	Area 3, 24E/16N	Bone, calcined	Bone, Mammal, Seal, white	19	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,5 cm			Small, calcined seal bone fragments	9

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Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1421	Area 3, 24E/14N (in wall of 2006)	Glaze Fragments	Faïence	20	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		Max. 1,5 x 1,0 cm	1 mm		Thick opaque white, lightly grey, glaze fragments, paste probablement light colour
EdBt-3:1422	Area 3, 24E/14N	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	several fitting fragments	Max. length: 1,5 cm; diam.: 0,9 cm; diam. Of hole: 3 mm			
EdBt-3:1423	Area 3, 24E/14N	???	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,3 x 4,9 x 3,5 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 24E/14N	Hammerscale?	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Mix of hammerscale or pyrite and charcoal originally encrusted into EdBt-3-1423
n/a	Area 3, 24E/14N	Nail	Iron, forged	2	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Max. length: 4,9 cm			One nail with short but flattened tip
n/a	Area 3, 24E/14N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	2 fitting fragments	Length: 6,6 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 24E/14N	Nail	Iron, forged	7	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 7,7 cm			1 head and 6 stem fragments
n/a	Area 3, 24E/14N	Nail?	Iron, forged	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 6,3 cm			
n/a	Area 3, 24E/14N	Corrosion Fragments	Ferrrous Metal	114	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. 4,0 x 3,3 cm			Corrosion Fragments of various different sizes
EdBt-3:1424	Area 3, 24E/14N	Worked Flint Fragment	Flint	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	3,3 x 3,4 cm; height: 1,5 cm		21,1 g	4 side pyramidically shaped flint fragment, worked on all 4 edges of base, central tip flattened and scarred from multiple impacts
EdBt-3:1425	Area 3, 24E/14N	Flint Nodule	Flint, light grey	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	11,2 x 6,3 x 6,7 cm		383,5 g	Partially covered in cortex, much reduced by flaking

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n/a	Area 3, 24E/14N	Baleen Fragment	Baleen	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 29,0 cm; width: 3,5 - 4,0 cm			Cut lengthwise along one edge	
EdBt-3:1426	Area 3, 24E/14N, S5	Wood Sample	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,8 x 1,9 cm	10 mm		Cut from barrel head piece	
EdBt-3:1427	Area 3, 24E/12N	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Spanish Lustreware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1428	1,9 x 2,5 cm	6 - 9 mm		Yellow-buff paste, very eroded, with tin- glaze only preserved on part of exterior surface, decoration of one thin horizontal band blue-copper coloured (altered by fire), glaze blue-grey through fire	
EdBt-3:1428	Area 3, 24E/12N	Glaze Fragments	Spanish Lustreware	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1427	< 1,0 cm			Glaze fragment altered to a blue-grey colour by fire	
EdBt-3:1429	Area 3, 24E/12N	Glaze Fragments	Spanish Lustreware	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	prob. EdBt- 3:1427	< 2,0 cm			Two glaze fragments with epigraphic decoration in copper colour, possibly <i>alafia</i> decorative style	
EdBt-3:1430	Area 3, 24E/12N	Glaze Fragments	Spanish Lustreware	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	prob. EdBt- 3:1427	< 1,0 cm			Glaze fragments altered to a blue-grey colour by fire; two very small fragments; three are decorated by a small dark blue band, one appears copper-coloured	
n/a	Area 3, 24E/12N	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 8,7 cm			Nail with vertically flattened, reworked head	

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EdBt-3:1431	Area 3, 24E/12N	Wooden Bowl Fragment	Wood, turned	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	Fitting fragments: 5,7 x 3,5 cm	1,0 cm		Fitting fragments are concave and have turnmarks on their lower side; 1 separate fragment is flatter, larger and partially burnt on one surface and along one edge
EdBt-3:1432	Area 3, balk artefacts from 2006	Staple	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	8,0 cm x 4,4 cm	8 mm max.		
EdBt-3:1433	Area 3, balk artefacts from 2006	Quartz Rock	Quartz	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	5,4 x 4,0 x 2,9 cm		91,1 g	
n/a	Area 3, balk artefacts from 2006	Nail?	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 1,8 cm			
n/a	Area 3, balk artefacts from 2006	Corrosion Fragment	Ferrous Metal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			

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Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1460	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Ceramic Sherd (rim / upper wall / handle fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1461	Diam. of rim: 14,5 cm; height: 15,5 cm	3 - 5 mm	Ovoid vessel, outward tapering rim, flat lip; 2 vertical ondulated handles; 3 vertically applied stripes of rouletted decoration, palm leaf stamp at center of handle attachments on rim; orange-brown to grey paste; medium to coarse white inclusions, some medium red inclusions; relatively frequent small mica inclusions; strong rilling on interior surface; tiny spot of green lead-glaze on interior wall; some traces of black organic staining on interior wall; some cracking of paste visible on lower interior wall	21
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Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1461	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Ceramic Sherd (lower wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	Height: 12,5 cm; width: 18,5 cm;	3 - 5 mm		Lower wall of vessel to juncture with flat base; 1 vertically applied stripe with roulette decoration; paste as EdBt- 3:1460 but more buff colour on exterior surface and fine to very coarse mineral inclusions; scraping of lower interior wall at leather-hard state visible; black staining on lower exterior surface and black organic residue on interior surface;	21
EdBt-3:1462	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Ceramic Sherd (tiny fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	< 1,0 cm			As EdBt-3:1460	21
EdBt-3:1464	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,8 x 6,3 cm	3 - 5 mm		Heavy sooting on exterior surface	9
EdBt-3:1465	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Ceramic Sherd (base fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,7 x 4,7 cm	3 - 5 mm		Heavy sooting on exterior surface	9
EdBt-3:1466	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Gunflint	Flint, black	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	2,1 x 2,0 cm	7 - 8 mm		Dark brown flint, on flake	26
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 13,3 cm				9
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	3	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Max. Length: 14,5 cm			3 long bones	9
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	7	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				1 skull, 3 long bones, 1 vertebra	26

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EdBt-3:1467	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Wedge	Wood, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,9 x 1,4 cm	4 mm		Elongated, tapering fragment, possibly wedge; one side flat, opposite surface rounded, edges tapered, cut at one end	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Branch	Wood, worked	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,2 cm			Elongated, burnt fragments	
EdBt-3:1468	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1469	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1470	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1471	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1472	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm				28
EdBt-3:1473	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Whalebone	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,9 x 2,4 x 0,7 cm		1,2 g		28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	120	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Dark colour	28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Rock Fragment	Limestone	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Rock Fragment	Granite	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Rock Fragment	Rock, unidentified	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Wood Chips	Wood, worked	44	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Small Wood Chips	Wood, worked	212	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Branch	Wood, worked	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Some with bark still partially attached (birch)	28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Small Branches	Wood, worked	72	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Bark Fragment	Bark	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Small Bark Fragments	Bark	100	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Pine needles	Pine	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Shell Fragment	Shell	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Mussel Shell Fragment	Mussel Shell	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Coke Residue	Coke	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Cut wood fragment	Wood, worked	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	14,9 x 2,7 cm and 10,3 x 5,0 cm			1 elongated pointed fragments, and 1 large flat fragment with tapered end and cut mark on edge	28
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1?	Branch	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,6 cm			Blackened branch fragment with bark	28

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EdBt-3:1489	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	5,5 x 6,0 cm	3 - 4 mm		Lower wall fragment (close to base), interior wall partially scraped, exterior wall with traces of sooth	21
EdBt-3:1490	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	4,7 x 6,4 cm	3 - 4 mm		Wall fragment with partial applied decoration of stamped band	21
EdBt-3:1491	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (base fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	2,6 x 3,2 cm	3 - 4 mm		Flat base fragment	21
EdBt-3:1492	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (base fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	1,2 x 2,6 cm	3 - 4 mm		Flat base fragment	21
EdBt-3:1493	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	1,0 x 2,3 cm	3 mm		Small wall fragment	21
EdBt-3:1494	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	0,9 x 1,3 cm	3 mm		Small wall fragment	21
EdBt-3:1495	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (tiny fragments)	Coarse Ware	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1460	< 0,5 cm			Tiny flakes	21
EdBt-3:1496	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,5 x 2,8 cm	4 - 5 mm		Wall sherd, very micaceous	21
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 9,5 cm			3 long bone fragments	21
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Cut Wood Piece (burnt?)	Wood, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 4,6 cm; diam.: 1,5 x 1,9 cm			Oval-sectioned fragment of stake (?), cut at both ends	21
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Wood and Bark Fragments, burnt	Wood, Birch, burnt	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length:6,3 cm			Fragment of birch branches, some with bark still adhering, blackened	21

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3	Walnut Shell Fragment	Walnut	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,9 x 2,0 cm				21
EdBt-3:1434	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, level 3-4	Whale Phalanx Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 5,9 cm	4,1 cm max.	19,2 g	Partially sawn and broke in the past?	
EdBt-3:1474	Underwater, Test Pit B-1, out of context	Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, 19th Century		-	Length: 3,5 cm; Diam.: 0,8 - 1,1 cm; diam. Of hole: 2 mm			Partial inscription on both sides, "McDOUGA[L]" and "[GL]ASGOW"	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	133	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Wood Chips	Wood, worked	48	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				From Soil Sample, various sizes	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Shell	Shell	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-1	Mineralised/Fos silized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				From Soil Sample	
EdBt-3:1435	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,1 x 1,3 x 1,7 cm		2,5 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1478	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (rim/shoulder/ handle fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Height: 8,3 cm; max. width: 12,5 cm	6 mm		Orange-red to buff paste, many small to coarse mineral inclusions (white, poss. Some small red inclusions); two tiny spots of glaze near handle attachment and underneath handle (bright brown colour); black organic residue around interior rim and most of exterior surface	15

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Borden Code: EdBt-3

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EdBt-3:1479	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (shoulder/neck fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,4 x 2,3 cm	4 - 5 mm		Beige-grey paste, small to medium mineral inclusions (white, red); some mica inclusions; interior surface covered by green lead glaze, exterior surface unglazed but covered by black organic residue stains	15
EdBt-3:1498	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	3,7 x 4,3 cm	4 - 5 mm		Buff past with small to coarse mineral inclusions (white quartz grains, gravels and other large white inclusions), very micaceous	24
EdBt-3:1499	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall and base fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Height: 4,0 cm; max. width: 4,0 cm	Base: 8 mm; wall: 4 mm		Flat base, possibly storage jar used for cooking. Paste orange-brown on exterior surface, yellow on interior surface, grey in center. Mainly fine to medium-sized white mineral inclusions (quartz grains, sand- tempered); spot of light green lead glaze on base and base of wall; sooth on exterior surface and burnt aspect of paste at one side; some coral growth visible	24

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Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

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EdBt-3:1500	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall sherd)	Coarse Earthenware (Spanish Olive Jar Type)	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary -	3,2 x 3,8 cm	7 mm		Light orange to pink paste, very coarse; large amount of small to large mineral inclusions (small black, grey and white grains, very little mica, large grey inclusions, possibly gravel), outer surface cream-pinkish colour	24
EdBt-3:1501	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary -	2,3 x 1,2 cm	4 - 5 mm		Buff paste with grey exterior surface and cream-buff interior surface, fine mineral temper (fine to medium white and red inclusions), lightly micaceous	23
EdBt-3:1502	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary -	1,2 x 1,3 cm	3 mm		Off-white paste, fine mineral inclusions, yellow-brown lead glaze on interior surface, exterior surface unglazed and finely smoothed of cream colour	23
EdBt-3:1503	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (handle fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary -	1,9 x 1,0 cm	8 mm		Paste orange-brown on exterior surfaces, grey in center, sand- tempered (fine white and black mineral inclusions), tiny stains of glaze (discoloured?) on upper surface	n/d

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EdBt-3:1504	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware, Yellow-brown Lead Glaze	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,1 x 1,7 cm	4 mm		Off-white paste, fine mineral inclusions, yellow-brown lead glaze on both surfaces	2
EdBt-3:1505	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Pearlware or Early Whiteware	1	Historical, late 18th/early 19th cent.	Fragmentary	-	1,6 x 2,4 cm	2 - 3 mm		Small sherd, willow pattern on exterior surface	2
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Tiny Fragment	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	45	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Many tiny fragments, very eroded	11
EdBt-3:1506	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Flake	Flint, grey	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	3,1 x 2,2 cm	9 mm	5,6 g		16
EdBt-3:1507	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Flake	Flint, grey	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	3,4 x 1,9 cm	4 mm	2,4 g		16
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Rock Fragment	Granite	10	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm			Many rock fragments, mostly granite	11
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal, Cervidae?	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,2 x 3,2 x 3,2 cm max.			Vertebrae with cut marks	27
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Cod Vertebra	Bone, Fish, Cod	7	Historical, Basque	Whole	-				Vertebrae	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Tiny Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Tiny fragments	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Fish Vertebra	Bone, Fish	2	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Diam.: 2,0 cm; height: 0,9 cm			Vertebrae	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Rock Fragment	Miscellaneous Rock Samples	7	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm				11
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod?	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Tiny fragments, brown colour	11
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish	400	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Many tiny fragments, very eroded	11

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	66	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			35 vertebrae, 3 skull fragments, 3 mandible fragments; (some large fragments)	4
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Tiny Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	56	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm		Small Fragments	4
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	24	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			9 vertebrae, 3 skull fragments, 3	25
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Small Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	46	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm		Small Fragments	25
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Cod Vertebra	Bone, Fish, Cod	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			Vertebra	17
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	294	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			137 vertebrae fragments, 5 skull fragments, 2 vomer (1 very large), 1 mandible fragment; (some large fragments)	19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Tiny Fish Bone Fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	176	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			Tiny fragments	19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Fish Vertebra	Bone, Fish	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-				19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 7,8 cm		1 long bone	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	3	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Max. length: 9,6 cm		3 long bones	23
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 7,5 cm		1 long bone	2
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	14	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max length: 9,3 cm		7 long bone fragments, very fractured, different species	25
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal, Seal?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 3,0 cm			27

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	51	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 12,2 cm			12 vertebrae, 13 long bone fragments; various species	27
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	17	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 9,2 cm			1 Vertebra, 1 claw, 7 long bones, various species	17
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	9	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				3 vertebrae	19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wooden Stake	Wood, worked, burnt	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,8 cm; section: 1,8 x 1,5 cm			Squared section, cut or broke at both ends, partially burnt ?	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Fragments	Wood, worked, burnt	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 7, 1 cm			Several elongated wood fragments (branches) with cut marks at both ends, one with bark attached, burnt	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Fragments	Wood, worked	17	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,5 cm			1 fragment possibly burnt	24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Fragments	Wood	31	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm			Various wood chips, bark fragments, little branches, pine needles or similar	11
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Fragments	Wood, worked, burnt	23	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 5,7 cm			Wood or bark fragments (branches), some with cut marks, burnt, some birch	25
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Fragments	Wood	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,5 cm			Wood chips, unburnt	25
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Fragments	Wood, worked, burnt	11	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 7,8 cm			Several elongated wood fragments (branches) with cut marks at both ends, burnt	2
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Fragment	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Tiny fragment	17

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood Chips	Wood	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm				19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Wood and Bark Fragments, burnt	Wood, burnt	8	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm				19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Cut wood fragments	Wood, worked, burnt	29	Historical, Basque			Length: 1,5 to 13 cm			Elongated fragments, cut at edges, burnt	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Charcoal Fragment	Charcoal	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm				11
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Mix of tiny fragments of eroded fish bone, wooden chips, rocks, tiles, charcoal, etc.	11
EdBt-3:1508	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1509	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1536	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1537	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Rope Fragment	Hemp	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length:				
EdBt-3:1539	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Birch Bark Cut- out Fragment	Bark, Birch, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Large shoe-sole like cut-out birch bark fragment	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Walnut Shell Fragment	Walnut	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 2,4 cm				2
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Walnut Shell Fragment	Walnut	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,6 x 2,2 cm				17
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Shell Fragment	Shell	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm				24
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Pine Needles	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm				19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Shell Fragment	Shell	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm				19
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Coral Fragment	Coral	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Tiny Fragment	24

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Mineralised/Fossilized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	4	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Max. 2,0 cm				23
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Mineralised/Fossilized Marine Animal?	Unidentified, Marine Animal?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,9 x 2,1 x 1,7 cm				2
EdBt-3:1463	Underwater, Test Pit B-2 and B-3 (2-3)	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	1,8 x 2,4 cm	4 mm		Grey-beige paste, many fine to medium white (quartz) and black mineral inclusions; some mica; traces of black staining on exterior surface	10
EdBt-3:1477	Underwater, Test Pit B-2 and B-3 (2-3)	Ceramic Sherd (rim carinated neck / handle fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Height of rim/wall: 4,8 cm; height of handle: 8,6 cm; width: 13,7 cm	5 mm		Collared rim widened at the top with large vertical, complete handle attached; orange-red paste with grey center, small to medium white mineral inclusions (quartz), no mica; green lead glaze on interior and upper rim and covering handle attachment (band ca. 2 cm high), clear glaze on upper interior surface (band below green glaze, ca. 2 cm high), some spots of green or clear glaze below handle	10

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Borden Code: EdBt-3

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Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1480	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	15,2 x 13,8 cm	3 - 7 mm		Orange brown to buff and grey paste, very micaceous, medium to coarse mineral inclusions of red and white colour, also small quartz inclusions, large inclusions very obvious at surface which seems rough, interior surface rilling from wheel manufacture are traced with "squared" tool; wall fragment with trace of neck at upper end and partial handle attachment	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1481	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	14,7 x 8,7 cm	3 - 7 mm		As EdBt-3:1480; concave collared rim; part of exterior surface blackened	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1482	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim/handle fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	14,7 x 10,2 cm	3 - 7 mm		As EdBt-3:1480; collared, slightly outward tapering rim; strap handle attached to rim and upper wall, partially black traces on exterior surface and handle	10 or 15

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EdBt-3:1483	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	10,8 x 9,6 cm	4 - 6 mm		As EdBt-3:1480; wall fragment with trace of neck at upper end and partial handle attachment; partially black traces on exterior surface	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1484	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall/rim fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	11,6 x 5,2 cm	3 - 6 mm		As EdBt-3:1480; collared, slightly outward tapering rim; edges of rim broken, partially black traces on exterior surface	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1485	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	8,4 x 8,6 cm	3 - 5 mm		As EdBt-3:1480	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1486	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	12,1 x 9,3 cm	3 - 5 mm		As EdBt-3:1480	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1487	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	5,5 x 6,0 cm	3 - 5 mm		As EdBt-3:1480	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1488	Underwater, Test Pit B-2	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt- 3:1480 to 1488	2,3 x 4,2 cm	3 mm		As EdBt-3:1480	10 or 15
EdBt-3:1510	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Ceramic Sherd (carinated wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,4 x 2,5 cm	4 mm; 5 mm at carinat ion		Off-white paste, yellow-brown glaze, mottled on interior surface, yellow on exterior surface and brown along carination	12

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EdBt-3:1511	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,3 x 2,3 cm	5 - 7 mm		Buff-pinkish paste, black, grey and red mineral inclusions of small and medium size, brown lead glaze on both surfaces	12
EdBt-3:1512	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Ceramic Sherd	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,1 x 3,0 cm	5 mm		Buff-grey paste, small mineral inclusions (white, red and grey), very micaceous, stain of dark green lead glaze on exterior surface	12
EdBt-3:1513	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Ceramic Sherd	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 2,1 cm	2 - 3 mm		Grey paste, small white and red mineral inclusions, mica inclusions, exterior surface painted (?) red, interior surface painted (?) orange	12
EdBt-3:1514	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Glass Sherd (base fragment?)	Glass, clear	1	Historical, Basque?	Fragmentary	-	2,8 x 2,3 cm			Mould decorated, curved fragment? base of bottle?	7
EdBt-3:1515	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Flint Nodule	Flint, grey	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	6,0 x 2,7 x 1,8 cm		34,6 g	40 % cortex covered	5
EdBt-3:1516	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Flake	Flint, grey	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,5 x 2,0 cm	6 mm	2,6 g	30 % cortex covered	5
EdBt-3:1517	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Flake	Flint, grey	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,8 x 1,3 cm	10 mm	3,5 g	15 % cortex covered	5
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Mammal Bones	Bone, Mammal	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	11	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Fishbones, tiny fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	90	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-						
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					2 complete, 1 broken	12
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Birdbone	Bone, Bird	14	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-						
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Bone Fragment	Bone		Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Tiny fragments	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Charred Wood and Bark Fragments	Wood, worked, burnt	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Small wood and bark fragments, 1 wood fragment cut at edges, burnt	12
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Charcoal Fragment	Charcoal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Diam.: 3,1 x 3,4 cm; Length: 2,5 cm		11,1 g		1 large charred wood fragment, section of a branch	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Walnut Shell Fragment	Walnut	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-						
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 2-3	Hazelnut Shell Fragment	Hazelnut	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-						
EdBt-3:1518	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 3	Glass Sherd (base fragment?)	Glass, clear	1	Historical, Basque?	Fragmentary	-	2,1 x 2,4 cm	2 - 3 mm			Mold decorated, curved	
	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 3	Wood Fragment, worked	Wood, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 23,2 cm; max. width: 7,5 cm	Max. 18 mm			Narrow wooden board with at least 7 round cut-outs along both long sides	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 3	Mortar?	Mortar?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				0,5 g	Yellow, very light and brittle mineral substance, probably mortar or similar	
EdBt-3:1519	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 4	Flake	Quartzite, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,8 x 3,3 cm	5 mm max.		6,6 g		

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EdBt-3:1520	Underwater, Test Pit B-2, level 4	Flake	Flint, grey	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,0 x 1,1 cm	5 mm max.	0,6 g		
EdBt-3:1436	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Whale Phalanx Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,9 x 1,8 x 1,6 cm		3,2 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1437	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Whale Vertebra Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,4 x 2,0 x 0,8 cm		1,4 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1528	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Wooden Stake	Wood, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 10,2 cm; Section: 1,5 x 1,7 cm			Tapering, pointed end of wooden stake or similar object, square section	13
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Codfish Bones	Bone, Fish, Cod	641	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				81 vertebrae, 83 mandible fr., 9 skull fr.?	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Codfish Bones, small fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	627	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Small fragments	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Fish Teeth	Tooth, Fish, Cod	17	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Tiny Fish Vertebra	Bone, Fish	14	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	21	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Granite Fragment	Rock Samples	20	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				18 Granite fragments, 1 sandstone, 1 unidentified black (chert?)	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Wood and Bark Fragment	Wood	110	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Charcoal	Charcoal	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Coke	Coke	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Shell Fragment	Shell	31	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Mixed Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Mixture of very small Fish bone, tile, rock, wood, charcoal and shell fragments from above sample
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Codfish Bones	Bone, Fish, Cod	719	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				67 vertebrae, 27 skull fragments, 72 mandible fragments, 52 ribs
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Codfish Bones, small fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	624	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Codfish Bones, very small fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	250	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Tiny fragments
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	24	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Granite Fragment	Granite	42	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Limestone Fragment	Limestone	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Sandstone Fragment	Sandstone, black	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Wood and Bark Fragment	Wood	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Shell Fragment	Shell	27	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Coral Fragment	Coral	12	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Tiny Fragment

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Mineralised/Fossilized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	11	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 2nd batch	Mixed Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Mixture of very small Fish bone, tile, rock, wood, charcoal and shell fragments from above sample
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Codfish Bones	Bone, Fish, Cod	408	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					39 vertebrae, 7 skull fragments, 29 jaw fragments, 33 rib fragments
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Codfish Bones, small fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	200	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Granite Fragment	Granite	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Sandstone Fragment	Sandstone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Wood and Bark Fragment	Wood	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Shell Fragment	Shell	19	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Coral Fragment	Coral	13	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm				Tiny Fragment
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 3rd batch	Mixed Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Mixture of very small Fish bone, tile, rock, wood, charcoal and shell fragments from above sample

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Codfish Bones	Bone, Fish, Cod	806	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				92 vertabrae, 10 skull fragments, 53 mandible fragments, 84 ribs
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Codfish Bones, small fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	113	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	23	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Granite Fragment	Granite	27	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Limestone Fragment	Limestone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Sandstone Fragment	Sandstone	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Quartzite Fragment	Quartzite, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Wood and Bark Shavings and Fragments	Wood	74	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Charcoal	Charcoal	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Shell Fragment	Shell	20	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Coral Fragment	Coral	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Tiny Fragment
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Mineralised/Fos silized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	7	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 4th batch	Mixed Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Mixture of very small Fish bone, tile, rock, wood, charcoal and shell fragments from above sample
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	951	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				109 vertebrae, 16 head fragments, 63 mandible fragments and vomer, 111 ribs
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Fishbone, small fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	310	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Fish Teeth	Bone, Fish, Cod	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Fishbone, small vertebrae fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	14	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Granite Fragment	Granite	26	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Sandstone Fragment	Sandstone	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Chert Flake	Chert	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,2 x 0,9 cm			

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Wood and Bark Shavings and Fragments	Wood	153	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				78 wood fragments and shavings, some cut, 58 bark fragments of various kinds, 16 branch fragments, 1 small pine cone
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Charcoal, Tiny Coke Fragments	Charcoal	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Shell Fragment	Shell	19	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Coral Fragment	Coral	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Mineralised/Fos silized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 5th batch, 10/08/2007	Mixed Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Mixture of very small Fish bone, tile, rock, wood, charcoal and shell fragments from above sample
EdBt-3:1342	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Whalebone Fragment	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,0 x 2,5 x 1,4 cm			1 small sample of whalebone, cut?
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	1716	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				133 vertebrae fragments, 132 head fragments, 115 mandible fragments, 11 vomer, 103 ribs

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Fishbone, small fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod	603	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	18	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Granite Fragment	Granite	60	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Limestone Fragment	Limestone	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Sandstone Fragment	Sandstone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Quartzite Cobble	Quartzite, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,2 x 0,9 cm				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Wood and Bark Shavings and Fragments	Wood	16	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					7 wood shavings and 9 bark fragments
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Shell Fragment	Shell	20	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Mussel Shell Fragment	Mussel Shell	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Coral Fragment	Coral	13	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Mineralised/Fossilized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, 6th batch, 10/08/2007	Mixed Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Mixture of very small Fish bone, tile, rock, wood, charcoal and shell fragments from above sample
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, level 2	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	1020	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					67 vertebrae, 32 skull fr., 82 mandible fr.
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, level 2	Fishbone, small fragment	Bone, Fish, Cod	387	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 1	Soil Sample	Soil	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Discarded
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 2	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Granite Samples	Granite	28	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Various granite fragments
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Bark Fragment	Wood, burnt	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Shell Fragment	Shell	21	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Coral Fragment	Coral	9	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Mineralised/Fossilized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1	Mixed Sediment Sample	Sediment	n/a	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-					Mixture of very small Fish bone, tile, rock, wood, charcoal and shell fragments from above sample

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 2	Soil Sample	Soil	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			Soil and shells, discarded	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 3	Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm		From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 3	Rock Fragment	Rock Samples	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm		From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 3	Mineralised/Fossilized Marine Animal?	Fossil?	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm		From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 3	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	200	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 3	Fish Teeth	Tooth, Fish, Cod	48	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 3	Fish Vertebra	Bone, Fish	12	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			Tiny vertebrae, from soil sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 3	Fishbone, tiny fragments	Bone, Fish	-	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 4	Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 4,0 cm		From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 4	Rock Fragment	Granite	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm		From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 5	Wood and Bark Chips	Wood, worked	10	historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 6,0 cm		From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 6	Wood Chips	Wood, worked	5	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. 18 x 9 x 2,5 cm		Large cut wood chips	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 6	Bark Fragment	Wood, worked	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	11,3 x 4,8 cm			

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n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 6	Small Wood Chips	Wood, worked	10	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 5,0 cm				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 6	Branch Fragments	Wood, worked	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 6,8 cm				
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 6	Soil Sample	Soil	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Soil and rocks, discarded	
EdBt-3:1535	Underwater, Test Pit Y-1, Level 7	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Coarse Ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,0 x 1,7 cm	4 mm		Off-white to cream white paste, very small inclusions, exterior surface unglazed and smoothed, interior surface glazed (dark- brown to black colour, possibly altered by heat)	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1, Level 3	Soil Sample	Soil	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Soil only, discarded	
EdBt-3:1438	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Whale Vertebra Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	5,2 x 2,6 x 1,0 cm		3,7 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1439	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Whale Phalanx Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,6 x 2,2 x 2,0 cm		5,5 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1440	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Whale Vertebra Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,8 x 3,7 x 0,9 cm		4,4 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1441	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Whale Vertebra Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,3 x 2,7 x 0,8 cm		1,7 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1442	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	5,7 x 6,5 x 3,5 cm		21,6 g		
EdBt-3:1443	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Juvenile Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,0 x 4,0 x 1,5 cm		7,6 g	Sawn for sampling	

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EdBt-3:1449	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1?	Whale Vertebra Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,4 x 2,9 x 0,9 cm		2,7 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1450	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1?	Whale Phalanx Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 5,3 cm	3,1 x 3,9 cm max.	17,6 g		
EdBt-3:1475	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	7,0 x 5,8 x 2,8 cm		25,8 g		
EdBt-3:1476	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Whale Phalanx Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 7,1 cm	2,9 x 3,1 cm max.	24,5 g	Sawn (?) at distal end	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Limestone	Limestone	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	8,2 x 3,7 x 1,5 cm		37,3 g	Entirely covered by cortex	1
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Fishbone	Bone, Fish, Cod	10	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-				Dark colour	1
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Bird Skull	Bone, Bird	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-					22
EdBt-3:1531	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Wooden Barrel Bung	Wood, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Diam. sup.: 3,8 - 4,0 cm; inf.: 3,5 cm; height: 2,5 cm				8
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Wooden Stake	Wood, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 28,5 cm; width: 2,7 cm	9 mm		Rectangular section	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Large Wooden Shavings	Wood, worked	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. 25 x 8,4 cm			Bevelled edges; shavings from axe work?	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Wooden Splints	Wood, worked	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 6,0 cm			Broken from above shavings	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Birchbark Fragment	Wood, Birch	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm				1
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1	Birchbark Fragment, cut	Wood, Birch, worked	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length of cut birch: 11,0 cm			Two fragments are superposed and were cut along one edge simultaneously	6

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Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

n/a	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1, level 2	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			2,7 g		
EdBt-3:1444	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1, S.1	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,3 x 3,4 x 2,6 cm		8,4 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1445	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1, S.2	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,3 x 3,3 x 0,9 cm		4,0 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1446	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1, S.3	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	6,0 x 4,8 x 1,2 cm		7,0 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1447	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1, S.3	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,9 x 3,5 x 1,5 cm		5,0 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1448	Underwater, Test Pit Z-1, S.4	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,1 x 3,3 x 1,8 cm		4,2 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1451	unknown	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,6 x 4,1 x 2,1 cm		20,0 g	Sawn for sampling	
EdBt-3:1452	unknown	Whalebone Sample	Bone, Mammal, Whale	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	10,5 x 6,5 x 3,9 cm		118,8 g	Nerve channel visible	3

Site: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Borden Code: EdBt-3

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Cataloging: 06/2008

EdBt-3:1538	EdBt-3:1538	Shallow Bowl (Escudilla)	Spanish Majolica	1	Historical, Basque	Complete	-	Diameter at rim: 12,4 cm. Height : 4,6 à 5,1 cm. Handle: 6,1 x 2,8 cm	6 mm (close to rim) to 8 - 10 mm	Originally two- handled porringer with concave base and thick walls. Handles molded with five lobes, one of which is missing. Paste cream- coloured on surface, salmon-coloured on the interior, porous, with very small red inclusions and air pockets. Thick, opaque white glaze with a blue tint, covering all surfaces. Polychromous (blue and green) geometric design on the inside, on rim and on handle. Central design composed of a large green band bordered by two thin blue stripes followed by two wavy blue lines on each side. Central design is repeated four times on interior wall, except for the lower	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit unknown, Level 2	Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm		From Soil Sample	
n/a	Underwater, Test Pit unknown, Level 2	Wood Chips	Wood, worked	6	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-			From Soil Sample, various sizes	

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Site Name: Havre Boulet
 Borden Code No.: EeBr-13
 Date of Collection: 08/2007
 Date of Inventory: 06/2008

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EeBr-13:38	TP 3	Ceramic Sherd	Pearlware	1	Historical, English, 1775 to 1830	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,4 cm	3 mm			
EeBr-13:39	TP 3	Ceramic Sherd	Pearlware	2	Historical, English, 1775 to 1830	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 0,8 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:40	TP 3	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,8 x 2,4 cm	1,5 mm			
EeBr-13:41	TP 3	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	3,0 x 1,2 cm	1,5 mm			
EeBr-13:42	TP 3	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	2,1 x 0,9 cm	1,5 mm			
EeBr-13:43	TP 3	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,6 x 0,7 cm	1 mm			
EeBr-13:44	TP 3	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm	1 mm			
EeBr-13:45	TP 3	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,1 cm	1,5 mm			
n/a	TP 3	Flat Iron Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary	-	4,2 x 2,1 cm	2 mm			
n/a	TP 3	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	Length: 6,8 cm				
n/a	TP 3	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	2	Historical	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Jetés	
n/a	TP 3	Mammal Tooth	Bone, Mammal	1	Historical	Whole	-	Length: 3,1 cm			Incisor	
EeBr-13:46	TP 3	Flake	Ramah Chert	3	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	< 1,5 cm		0,3 g	1 is Glass (Green)	
EeBr-13:47	TP 3	Flake	Quartzite, clear	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,5 cm	2 mm	0,5 g		
EeBr-13:48	TP 3	Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 0,7 cm	2 mm	< 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:49	TP 3	Flake	Chert, blue-green	6	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,9 x 1,5 cm	3 mm	0,6 g; all: 1,0 g		
EeBr-13:50	TP 3	Flake	Chert, blue-grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	0,8 x 1,1 cm	4 mm	0,2 g		
EeBr-13:51	TP 3	Flake	Chert, mottled (tan, blue, grey)	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 1,0 cm	1 mm	0,1 g		
EeBr-13:52	TP 3	Flake	Chert, tan	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,6 x 1,3 cm	3 mm	0,4 g		
EeBr-13:53	TP 3	Core Fragment	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 1,1 x 1,0 cm		1,2 g		
EeBr-13:54	TP 3	Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	0,9 x 0,7 cm	3 mm	< 0,1 g		
n/a	TP 3	Seal Bones	Bone, Mammal, Seal	?	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-				not collected	

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Site Name: Havre Boulet
 Borden Code No.: EeBr-13
 Date of Collection: 08/2007
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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EeBr-13:55	TP 4	Ceramic Sherd	Pearlware?, burnt	1	Historical, English, 1775-1820	Fragmentary	-	2,0 x 1,8 cm	4 mm			
EeBr-13:56	TP 4	Bottle Glass Sherd	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	5,0 x 4,5 cm	4 - 5 mm		Bottle neck fragment	
n/a	TP 4	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical, Basque?	Fragmentary	-	Length: 3,4 cm				
EeBr-13:57	TP 4	Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,4 x 0,9 cm	1 mm	0,2 g		
EeBr-13:58	TP 4	Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	2,9 x 1,0 cm	7 mm	1,1 g		
EeBr-13:59	TP 4	Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,1 x 0,9 cm	3 mm	0,3 g		
EeBr-13:60	TP 4	Flake	Chert, tan grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	0,9 x 0,7 cm	2 mm	0,1 g		
EeBr-13:61	TP 4	Flake	Chert, blue-grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	0,6 x 0,7 cm	2 mm	< 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:62	TP 4	Flake	Chert, mottled blue-grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 1,6 cm	3 mm	0,4 g		
EeBr-13:63	TP 4	Flake	Chert, mottled tan-blue	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	2,3 x 2,3 cm	6 mm	2,8 g	Strike marks on lower surface	
EeBr-13:64	TP 4	Flake	Chert, black	3	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 1,1 cm	2 mm	0,5 g; all: 1,0 g		
n/a	TP 4	Seal Bones	Bone, Mammal, Seal	?	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-				not collected	
EeBr-13:65	TP 5	Ceramic Sherd	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque?	Fragmentary	-	2,2 x 2,1 cm	8 mm		Orange-brown paste, small to medium quartz inclusions, some small red inclusions, very porous (poss. Breton origin of fabric)	
EeBr-13:66	TP 5	Pipebowl Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 2,2 cm	4 - 5 mm		Undecorated, small traces of black stains inside bowl	
EeBr-13:67	TP 5	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,6 x 1,0 cm	1 mm			
EeBr-13:68	TP 5	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,1 x 0,6 cm	1 mm			
EeBr-13:69	TP 5	Flake	Chert, mottled tan-blue	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	2,2 x 2,3 cm	6 mm	2,1 g		
EeBr-13:70	TP 5	Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 0,5 cm	5 mm	0,2 g		
EeBr-13:71	TP 6	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,0 x 2,2 cm	5 mm		Pink-orange paste	
EeBr-13:72	TP 6	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,8 x 2,3 cm	8 mm		Orange paste	
EeBr-13:73	TP 6	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 2,4 cm	5 mm		Pink-orange paste	

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Site Name: Havre Boulet
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 Date of Collection: 08/2007
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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EeBr-13:74	TP 6	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Pink-orange paste	
EeBr-13:75	TP 6	Ceramic Sherd	Pearlware	1	Historical, English, 1775-1820	Fragmentary	-	1,1 x 1,4 cm	5 mm			
EeBr-13:76	TP 6	Ceramic Sherd	Whiteware	1	Historical, English, after 1820	Fragmentary	-	0,9 x 0,9 cm	3 mm		Possibly molded	
EeBr-13:77	TP 6	Ceramic Sherd	Whiteware	1	Historical, English, after 1820	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 0,7 cm	3 mm		Pink floral decoration	
EeBr-13:78	TP 6	Ceramic Sherd	Whiteware	1	Historical, English, after 1820	Fragmentary	-	1,6 x 0,9 cm	4 mm		Light blue exterior glaze colour, white on interior surface	
EeBr-13:79	TP 6	Ceramic Sherd	Rockingham Ware	1	Historical, English or North American, 1830 - 1930	Fragmentary	-	0,8 x 1,0 cm	3 mm		Buff-yellow paste, mottled brown glaze on exterior surface	
EeBr-13:80	TP 6	Pipebowl Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, English, 19th century	Fragmentary	-	1,6 x 0,7 cm	1,5 mm		Exterior of bowl decorated with an impressed lozange-shape pattern	
EeBr-13:81	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	2,8 x 3,7 cm	2 mm		Corner Fragment	
EeBr-13:82	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,4 x 3,6 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:83	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,1 x 3,0 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:84	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,8 x 2,7 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:85	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,1 x 2,5 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:86	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,7 x 2,3 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:87	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,5 x 2,0 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:88	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,9 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:89	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	0,8 x 1,9 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:90	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	0,6 x 1,7 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:91	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	0,6 x 2,1 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:92	TP 6	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 1,2 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:93	TP 6	Bottle Glass Sherd	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	2,0 x 3,0 cm	2 mm			
EeBr-13:94	TP 6	Window Putty	Window Putty	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	2,0 x 1,9 cm	8 mm		Corner Fragment of buff-coloured dried, used window putty	

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Site Name: Havre Boulet
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 Date of Collection: 08/2007
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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
n/a	TP 6	Nail	Iron	2	Historical, after 1850	Whole	-	Length: 10, 2 and 10,1 cm			Modern nails, round section, round flat heads	
n/a	TP 6	Nail	Iron	1	Historical, after 1850	Whole	-	Length: 4,2 cm			Modern nail, round section, small, round, flat head	
n/a	TP 6	Nail	Iron	1	Historical	Whole	2 fitting fragments	Length: 4,4 cm			Possibly forged, larger flat head	
n/a	TP 6	Nail Fragment	Iron	3	Historical	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 2,8 cm			3 head fragments, probably forged or cut nails	
n/a	TP 6	Nail Fragment	Iron	4	Historical	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 4,1 cm			4 stem fragments, probably forged or cut nails	
n/a	TP 6	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	14	Historical	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Possibly some nail fragments <i>Jetés</i>	
EeBr-13:95	TP 6	Flake	Ramah Chert	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,9 x 1,7 cm	3 mm	1,0 g; All: 1,1 g		
EeBr-13:96	TP 6	Flake	Quartzite, yellow	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,1 x 0,9 cm	2 mm	0,1 g		
EeBr-13:97	TP 6	Flake	Chert, black	5	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,3 x 1,1 cm	4 mm	0,6 g; All: 1,4 g		
EeBr-13:98	TP 6	Flake	Chert, dark grey	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,1 x 1,4 cm	3 mm	0,2 g; all: 0,6 g		
EeBr-13:99	TP 6	Flake	Chert, tan-grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	2,7 x 1,2 cm	9 mm	1,6 g		
EeBr-13:100	TP 6	Flake	Chert, tan	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 1,8 cm	3 mm	0,7 g; all: 0,8 g		
EeBr-13:101	TP 6	Flake	Sandstone(?), grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,8 x 1,3 cm	3 mm	0,3 g		
EeBr-13:102	TP 6	Flake	Chert, blue-grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,3 cm	5 mm	0,8 g		
EeBr-13:103	TP 6	Flake	Chert, dark grey	5	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,8 x 1,3 cm	3 mm	0,6 g; all: 1,3 g		
EeBr-13:104	TP 6	Flake	Chert, grey	6	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 2,4 x 1,5 cm	4 mm	1,2 g; all: 5,3 g		
EeBr-13:105	TP 6	Flake	Chert, mottled, tan-blue	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,9 x 1,5 cm	2 mm	0,4 g; all: 0,7 g		
EeBr-13:106	TP 6	Flake	Chert, blue-grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,1 cm	2 mm	0,3 g		
EeBr-13:107	TP 6	Flake	Chert, blue-green	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	0,9 x 1,4 cm	3 mm	0,3 g		
EeBr-13:108	TP 6	Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,7 x 1,0 cm	4 mm	0,6 g		
EeBr-13:109	TP 6	Flake	Quartzite, brown-grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,1 cm	6 mm	0,7 g		

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Site Name: Havre Boulet
 Borden Code No.: EeBr-13
 Date of Collection: 08/2007
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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
n/a	TP 6	Seal Bones	Bone, Mammal, Seal	?	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-				not collected	
EeBr-13:110	TP 7	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	5,9 x 4,1 cm	18 mm		Orange-red paste	
EeBr-13:111	TP 7	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	5,1 x 3,6 cm	11 mm		Orange paste	
EeBr-13:112	TP 7	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,3 x 2,8 cm	15 mm		Pink paste	
n/a	TP 7	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 7,2 cm			Almost complete square sectioned nails with large heads	
n/a	TP 7	Nail Fragment	Iron, wrought	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 5,0 cm			Stem fragments, probably wrought nails	
n/a	TP 7	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Probably from nails <i>Jetes</i>	
EeBr-13:113	TP 7	Gun Flint	Flint, black	1	Historical	Whole	-	2,1 x 2,3 cm	8 mm	5,0 g	Flaked around three	
EeBr-13:114	TP 7	Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	0,9 x 1,1 cm	2 mm	< 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:115	TP 7	Flake	Chert, tan-grey	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,2 x 1,1 cm	1 mm	0,1 g; all: 0,3 g		
EeBr-13:116	TP 8	Bottle Glass Sherd	Glass, dark green	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	1,5 x 1,8 cm	5 mm			
EeBr-13:117	TP 8	Flake	Ramah Chert	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 0,8 x 1,0 cm	2 mm	< 0,1 g; all: < 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:118	TP 8	Flake	Chert, tan-grey	3	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,9 x 2,0 cm	8 mm	2,0 g; all: 3,8 g		
EeBr-13:119	TP 8	Flake	Chert, dark grey	5	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,9 x 1,4 cm	2 mm	0,7 g; all: 1,5 g		
EeBr-13:120	TP 8	Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,1 x 0,8 cm	3 mm	< 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:121	TP 8	Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	2,6 x 1,7 cm	3 mm	1,2 g		
EeBr-13:122	TP 8	Microblade?	Chert, mottled black	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	2,5 x 1,2 cm	3 mm	0,8 g		
EeBr-13:123	TP 8	Flake	Chert, mottled black	6	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,8 x 1,2 cm	2 mm	0,4 g; all: 1,4 g		
EeBr-13:124	TP 8	Flake	Chert, tan-blue	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 3,0 x 1,5 cm	5 mm	2,1 g; all: 2,2 g		
EeBr-13:125	TP 8	Microflake	Chert, tan-blue	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	< 0,5 cm		< 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:126	TP 8	Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 1,6 cm	4 mm	1,0 g		
EeBr-13:127	TP 8	Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,6 x 1,2 cm	2 mm	0,3 g		

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Site Name: Havre Boulet
 Borden Code No.: EeBr-13
 Date of Collection: 08/2007
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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EeBr-13:128	TP 8	Flake	Chert, mottled tan-blue	2	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 0,8 x 0,9 cm	1 mm	< 0,1 g; all: < 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:129	TP 8	Flake	Chert, mottled tan	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	1,2 x 1,2 cm	2 mm	0,2 g		
EeBr-13:130	TP 8	Flake	Chert, blue	3	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 2,2 x 1,1 cm	2 mm	0,4 g; all: 0,7 g		
EeBr-13:131	TP 8	Microflake	Chert, blue	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	< 0,5 cm		< 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:132	TP 8	Flake	Quartzite, red	3	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	Max. 1,6 x 1,4 cm	3 mm	0,6 g; all: 1,0 g		
EeBr-13:133	TP 10	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	8,7 x 6,0 cm	18 - 20 mm		Red-brown paste	
EeBr-13:134	TP 10	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	8,7 x 7,9 cm	15 - 19 mm		Red-brown paste	
EeBr-13:135	TP 10	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	5,7 x 8,5 cm	17 - 18 mm		Orange-red paste	
EeBr-13:136	TP 10	Ceramic Sherd	Rockingham Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,9 x 1,1 cm	3 mm		Buff-yellow paste, mottled brown glaze on exterior surface	
EeBr-13:137	TP 10	Whetstone	Sandstone, grey	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	5,4 x 3,2 cm	17 mm			
EeBr-13:138	TP 10	File	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	Length: 14,7 cm; width: 2,0 cm	2 - 4 mm			
n/a	TP 10	Nail	Iron, cut	1	Historical, Basque?	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 5,4 cm			Rectangular section and head form	
n/a	TP 10	Nail	Iron	1	Historical, 20th century	Whole	-	Length: 11,3 cm			Round section, flat head	
n/a	TP 10	Nail Fragment	Iron	3	Historical	Whole	-	Length: 2,8 cm			Small, round-sectioned nails	
n/a	TP 10	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	7	Historical	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm			Jates	
EeBr-13:139	TP 10	Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary	-	0,6 x 0,8 cm	1 mm	< 0,1 g		
EeBr-13:140	TP 11	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	5,9 x 5,8 cm	10 - 16 mm		Red-brown paste	
EeBr-13:141	TP 11	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	7,4 x 8,0 cm	13 - 15 mm		Orange-red paste	
EeBr-13:142	TP 11	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,8 x 5,3 cm	16 - 18 mm		Orange-red paste	

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Spar Point 1 (La Tabatière)

Borden Code No.: EfBr-6

Date of Collection: 08/2007

Date of Inventory: 06/2008

1

Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EfBr-6:1	TP 1	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	2,3 x 1,8 cm	2 mm		Air bubbles in glass	
n/a	TP 1	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Whole	-	Length: 7,8 cm			Square section, very large head, flat bent tip	
n/a	TP 1	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 5,6 cm			1 head/stem fragment with square section and large head, 1 stem fragment with square section	
n/a	TP 1	Mammal Bones	Bone, Mammal	16	Historical	Fragmentary	-				Fragmented	
EfBr-6:2	TP 2	Ceramic Sherd	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, 16-18th cent.	Fragmentary	-	2,6 x 3,7 cm	7 - 8 mm		Brown-grey paste, dark grey to black sections, large quantities of fine mineral temper; "Y"-like incision on exterior surface; burnt organic matter incrustated mainly on interior surface; overfired?	
EfBr-6:3	TP 2	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment	Glass, bright green	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	-	2,7 x 2,1 cm; Diam. du fond: 7 cm	Épaisseur du fond: 3 mm		Base fragment of bottle, scratch marks around edge	
EfBr-6:4	TP 2	Glass Sherd	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,0 x 1,5 cm	2 mm		Curved fragment	
EfBr-6:5	TP 2	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, clear	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	1,7 x 2,4 cm	2 mm			
EfBr-6:6	TP 2	Bead	Plastic?	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	-	Diam.: 7 mm			Mold mark encircling the bead and connection points visible, one of which is surrounded by scrape marks, plain grey colour	
EfBr-6:7	TP 2	Button	Plastic	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	-	Diam.: 1,3 cm	2,5 mm		Round, flat undecorated surface, white; attachment on reverse broken	
EfBr-6:8	TP 2	Spray Can Nozzle	Plastic	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	-	Height: 1,0 cm; diam.: 0,9 cm			Yellow	
EfBr-6:9	TP 2	Shotgun Cartridge Shell	Metal	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	-	Diam.: 22 mm; height: 1,4 cm			Inscription "CANUCK" "CANADA" "12"	
n/a	TP 2	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Whole	-	Length: 10,4 cm;			Square section, small rectangular head	
n/a	TP 2	Nail	Iron, wrought?	2	Historical	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 10,3 cm			Nail stems with square section	
n/a	TP 2	Nail Head?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	Length: 2,7 cm				
n/a	TP 2	Corrosion Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	< 4,0 cm			From Nails	
n/a	TP 2	Wood Fragment, charred	Wood, charred	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm				

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Spar Point 1 (La Tabatière)
 Borden Code No.: EfBr-6
 Date of Collection: 08/2007
 Date of Inventory: 06/2008

2

Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EfBr-6:10	TP 3	Bottle Glass Sherd	Glass, clear	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	EfBr-6:10 à 13	Length: 13,3 cm; width: 5,1 cm	2 - 4 mm		Condiment Bottle Fragment; prob. hexagonal base, long fluting neck; width of lower side: 3,5 cm; 1 vertical edge present as well as a horizontal ridge	
EfBr-6:11	TP 3	Bottle Glass Sherd	Glass, clear	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	EfBr-6:10 à 14	8,8 x 3,7 cm	3 mm			
EfBr-6:12	TP 3	Bottle Glass Sherd	Glass, clear	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	EfBr-6:10 à 15	2,2 x 1,7 cm	2 - 4 mm			
EfBr-6:13	TP 3	Bottle Glass Sherd	Glass, clear	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	EfBr-6:10 à 16	2,5 x 1,7 cm	2 - 3 mm			
EfBr-6:14	TP 3	Shotgun Cartridge Shell	Metal	1	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	-	Diam.: 17 mm; height: 1,2 cm			No inscription visible	
n/a	TP 3	Coconut Shell	Coconut	4	Historical, 20th cent.	Fragmentary	-	Max. 7,2 x 7,6 cm				

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: (Clifford) Hart Chalet Site
 Borden Code No.: EIBh-47
 Date of Collection: 08-2007
 Date of Inventory: 06-2008

1

Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number
EiBh-47:9	Test Pit 1	Ceramic Sherd (wall fragment)	Normandy Stoneware, Domfront Region	1	Historical	Fragmentary	-	10,5 x 13,5 cm	7 - 9 mm		Butter Pot or similar large jar	
EiBh-47:10	Test Pit 1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,8 x 4,0 cm	9 - 19 mm		Brown-red paste	
EiBh-47:11	Test Pit 1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,8 x 1,9 cm	3 - 6 mm		Orange-red paste	
EiBh-47:12	Test Pit 1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,6 x 1,1 cm	max. 8 mm		Orange-red paste	
EiBh-47:13	Test Pit 1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,5 x 1,9 cm	2 - 4 mm		Brown-red paste	
EiBh-47:14	Test Pit 1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,7 x 1,4 cm	9 mm		Brown-red paste	
EiBh-47:15	Test Pit 1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	19	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm			Brown-red paste	
EiBh-47:16	Test Pit 2	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 1,0 cm			Orange-red paste	
n/a	Test Pit 1	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 8,5 cm			Large, square, flat head, square stem section	
n/a	Test Pit 1	Nail Fragment	Iron, forged	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 5,9 cm			Stem fragments	
EiBh-47:17	Test Pit 1	Flake	Chert	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-	0,9 x 1,3 cm				
EiBh-47:18	Test Pit 1	Needle Case	Ivory	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-	5,9 x 3,2 cm; diam. of needle casing: 5 - 6 mm	16 mm		Anthropomorphic needle case, head and bottom end missing; hip/upper legs and rounded arm sections finely carved	
n/a	Test Pit 1	Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal, Caribou(?)	179	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-				Various large mammalian bones, including 7 teeth; possibly caribou	
n/a	Test Pit 2	Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal, Caribou(?)	56	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-				Various large mammalian bones, including 1 antler fragment; possibly caribou	
EiBh-47:19	Test Pit 3	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,2 x 2,9 cm	10 mm		Orange-brown paste	
EiBh-47:20	Test Pit 3	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,9 x 2,4 cm	6 mm		Orange-red paste	
EiBh-47:21	Test Pit 3	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	1,8 x 1,0 x 0,8 cm			Pink paste	
EiBh-47:22	Test Pit 3	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm			Orange-brown paste	
EiBh-47:23	Test Pit 3	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Orange-red paste	
n/a	Test Pit 3	Nail	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 11,2 cm			Stem fragment, square section, traces of carbonized wood around lower half	

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: (Clifford) Hart Chalet Site
 Borden Code No.: EiBh-47
 Date of Collection: 08-2007
 Date of Inventory: 06-2008

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n/a	Test Pit 3	Granite Fragment	Granite	1	-	Fragmentary	-	2,4 x 2,0 x 1,4 cm			Pink granitic rock	
n/a	Test Pit 3	Rock Fragment	Sandstone?	1	-	Fragmentary	-	2,3 x 1,4 x 0,7 cm			Pink, fine-grained rock; surface smoothed	
n/a	Test Pit 3	Mammal Bone	Bone, Mammal, Caribou(?)	8	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-				Smaller mammalian bone fragments	
EiBh-47:24	Test Pit 4	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,6 x 4,7 cm	20 mm		Red-brown paste, burn marks around edges	
EiBh-47:25	Test Pit 4	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,5 x 2,5 cm	7 mm		Red-brown paste	
EiBh-47:26	Test Pit 4	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,2 x 2,6 cm	12 mm		Red-brown paste	
EiBh-47:27	Test Pit 4	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	6,2 x 5,8 cm	20 mm		Orange-red paste	
EiBh-47:28	Test Pit 4	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	4,2 x 2,7 cm	12 mm		Orange-red paste	
EiBh-47:29	Test Pit 4	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	4	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm			Red-brown paste	
EiBh-47:30	Test Pit 4	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	9	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 5,0 cm			Orange-red paste	
EiBh-47:31	Test Pit 4	Iron (Knife?) Point	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary?	-	Length: 6,2 cm; max. width: 2,1 cm	2 mm			
n/a	Test Pit 4	Nail	Iron, forged	3	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Max. length: 7,8 cm			Large flat heads, square section of stem	
n/a	Test Pit 4	Nail Fragment	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 5,2 cm			Stem-tip fragment	
EiBh-47:32	Test Pit 4	Stone Bead	Soapstone	1	Historical, Inuit	Whole	-	Length: 1,4 cm; diam.: 8,5 mm; diam. of bore: 3 mm			Green, elongated soapstone bead	
n/a	Test Pit 4	Sandstone Fragment	Sandstone	1	-	Fragmentary	-	2,4 x 1,9 cm	7 mm		Flat fragment, grey colour, small burnt stain on one side	
n/a	Test Pit 4	Granite Fragment	Granite	2	-	Fragmentary	-	< 3,0 cm			Pink-coloured flat fragments	
EiBh-47:33	Test Pit 4	Sled Runner	Whalebone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-	Length: 22 cm; width: 3,5 - 4,1 cm; diam. of insertion hole: 6 mm	8 - 11 mm		Slightly tapering sled runner, broken at both ends, with insertion hole at one end	
EiBh-47:34	Test Pit 4	Peg?	Whalebone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-	Length: 11,2 cm; width: 1,4 - 1,8 cm	7 - 8 mm		Pointed at both ends; crest on one surface, rounded on opposite surface	
EiBh-47:35	Test Pit 4	Worked Ivory Fragment	Ivory, worked	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-	3,6 x 0,9 cm	3 - 6 mm		One surface worked to be slightly tapering, opposite surface with many small parallel incisions cut perpendicular to long axis of fragment	
n/a	Test Pit 4	Bone Fragments	Bone	2	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			Small flat bone fragments	

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: (Clifford) Hart Chalet Site
 Borden Code No.: EiBh-47
 Date of Collection: 08-2007
 Date of Inventory: 06-2008

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n/a	Test Pit 4	Bone Fragments	Bone, Mammal, Caribou and seal(?)	192	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-				Various mammal bones, some very fragmentary; possibly caribou and seal	
n/a	Test Pit 4	Fish Bone Fragments	Bone, Fish, Cod(?)	3	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-				Red-brown paste	
EiBh-47:36	Test Pit 5	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,2 x 1,5 cm	18 mm		Red-brown paste	
EiBh-47:37	Test Pit 5	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	2,2 x 1,1 cm	5 mm		Pink paste	
n/a	Test Pit 5	Nail Fragment	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 7,0 cm			Stem fragment, square section	
n/a	Test Pit 6	Nail Fragment	Iron, forged	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 3,3 cm			Head-stem fragment, square section, large flat head	

De :
Pour :
cc:

Date : Mardi, 08 Juillet, 2008 05:40PM
Objet : RE: 2007 Gateway report and 2008 report

Hi Frank. Thanks for the long note with comments on the 2008 field report. I do appreciate your remarks as I have not heard anything about the issues you raise previously. However I believe that in some of the earlier reports there were discussions of soil levels with the profiles presented. I can provide the following information in a general way below as these levels are quite standard at the Mecatina Basque site, and it was only during this 2007 season, as the squares moved up-slope and off the stone pavement floor of the structure that some different levels began to appear. At this point I don't think we can re-do the whole report, but you may attach the following as an addendum to help document the profiles layers at Mecatina.

TURF: The site is covered with 3-5cm of active turf composed of the roots of small plants (grass, berries, small shrubs, and the occasional alder or spruce tree. The top of this layer is a dark organic soil which becomes increasingly peaty with depth.

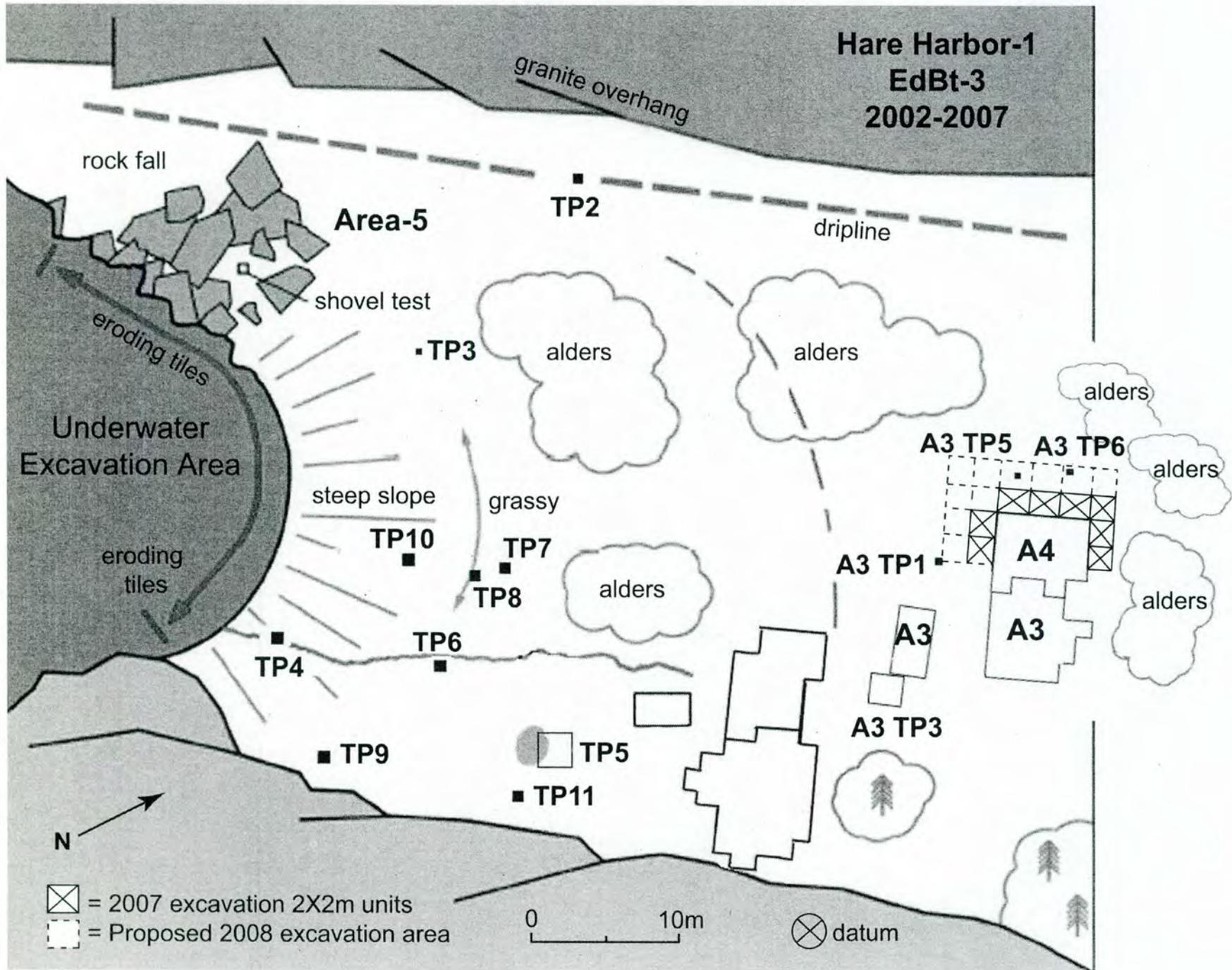
PEAT: In places where there is not cultural deposit, the turf zone grades into a light brown peat of decaying vegetation material and roots that becomes increasingly darker and more homogeneous and humified (oxidized) with depth. Usually this layer is underlain by sterile leached sand or bedrock.

CULTURAL LEVEL:

In areas where there are cultural deposits the turf is underlain by a very dark soil containing roof tiles, nails and other materials, and is composed of rotting wood, a large amount of charcoal (lumps and stain), mixed with varying amounts of wind-blown sand particles. This level may vary from 5-15cm in thickness and rests on the stone slabs covering the floor of the blacksmith shop. Outside the areas of floor pavement this layer is underlain by sterile organic humified peat, described above.

To date we have not removed the floor slabs from either the 'cookhouse' excavated in the 2002-4 period, or the blacksmith shop excavated in 2005-7 because we did not want to disturb the structure pavement, which would be difficult to replace in its exact original position. However, this summer we will explore below the pavement in several areas to see what types of deposits lie below this level. Indications in 2007 are that there is at least one and possibly more than one sub-floor layer, and that these layers may date to the 16th century Basque period, explaining some of the 16th C ceramics and other finds that have begun to appear in our excavated materials.

As indicated by the 18-North profile, the soil levels are more complex north of the blacksmith shop pavement, where slope-wash from the steep hillside above the site have resulted in a deeper accumulation of varying soils, some highly rich in charcoal, others more sandy and brown, sometimes mixed with peat lumps. Occasionally there are humus lenses, indicating a period of surface stability when turf became established between occupation episodes.



LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 5 / Daniel Harbour 1

Borden Code No.: EdBt-5

Date of Collection: 08/2007 (by pothunters)

Date of Inventory: 06/2008

1

Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:38	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical, late 18th / early 19th century	Fragmentary		3,9 x 5,7 cm	6 mm		Plate, shell edge decoration (blue)	
EdBt-5:39	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,5 x 2,7 cm	5 mm		Plate, shell edge decoration (blue and molded)	
EdBt-5:40	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,3 x 3,2 cm	5 mm		Plate, shell edge decoration (blue and molded)	
EdBt-5:41	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,5 x 1,6 cm	6 mm		Plate, shell edge decoration (blue and molded)	
EdBt-5:42	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:82	1,4 x 3,2 cm	3 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:43	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 2,2 cm	4 mm		Plate?, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:44	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 1,8 cm	4 mm		Plate, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:45	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 2,3 cm	4 mm		Plate, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:46	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 3,5 cm	5 mm		Plate rim, blue and molded shell edge pattern partially visible	
EdBt-5:47	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 2,8 cm	5 mm		Plate, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:48	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,4 x 2,2 cm	4 mm		Blue decoration	
EdBt-5:49	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,4 x 2,8 cm	5 mm		Plate, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:50	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-5:90	2,4 x 1,8 cm	4 mm		Mug?, possibly Annular Ware (light blue large band partially visible)	
EdBt-5:51	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 3,4 cm	7 mm		Plate, only white glaze visible	
EdBt-5:52	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,7 x 1,6 cm	5 mm		1 dark blue stripe visible	
EdBt-5:53	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,4 cm	4 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:54	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (handle sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,8 cm	7 mm		Oval-sectioned handle fragment with white glaze, mug, jug or chamber pot?	
EdBt-5:55	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 3,0 cm	6 mm		Small dots of blue decoration visible on interior bottom	
EdBt-5:56	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,9 x 2,0 cm	3 mm		Mug?, only white exterior glaze visible	
EdBt-5:57	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 1,5 cm	4 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:58	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,7 x 0,8 cm	4 mm		Blue decoration	

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 5 / Daniel Harbour 1
 Borden Code No.: EdBt-5
 Date of Collection: 08/2007 (by pothunters)
 Date of Inventory: 06/2008

2

Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:59	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,2 x 2,2 cm	4 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:60	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 2,9 cm	5 mm		Blue tortoise shell decoration	
EdBt-5:61	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,6 cm	4 mm		Blue tortoise shell decoration	
EdBt-5:62	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 2,1 cm	7 mm		Plate, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:63	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,7 x 3,3 cm	6 mm		Plate, blue shell edge decoration	
EdBt-5:64	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,5 cm	5 mm		Plate, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:65	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 2,9 cm	4 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:66	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,4 cm	4 mm		Plate, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:67	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 1,7 cm	8 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:68	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Whiteware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 3,1 cm	4 mm		Decorative plate with molded and transfer print decoration in manganese brown and green, including inscription on two rows reading "...ut and do..." and below "...we j[?]jump j[?]jim...", and perforation for wall mounting	
EdBt-5:69	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 3,1 cm	5 mm		Plate?, blue-purple upper surface glaze colour	
EdBt-5:70	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,7 x 4,2 cm	7 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:71	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body and base sherd)	Whiteware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,6 x 6,5 cm	5 mm		Plate, manganese brown transfer print decoration on chinese pattern	
EdBt-5:72	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,8 x 1,8 cm	5 mm		Plate, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:73	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 1,8 cm	6 mm		Plate?, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:74	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical, after 1820	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,3 cm	4 mm		Plate?, grey-blue transfer print decoration on both surfaces (floral on one surface)	
EdBt-5:75	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 2,0 cm	4 mm		Plate?, black transfer printed decoration on upper surface	
EdBt-5:76	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,7 cm	5 mm		Plate?, black transfer printed decoration on upper surface	
EdBt-5:77	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 2,1 cm	4 mm		Plate?, red transfer printed decoration on both surfaces	
EdBt-5:78	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 1,5 cm	4 mm		Plate?, brown transfer printed decoration on both surfaces	

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:79	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,9 x 2,8 cm	5 mm		Plate?, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:80	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body flake)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,5 cm	3 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:81	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,9 cm	4 mm		Plate, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:82	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:42	1,2 x 2,1 cm	3 mm		Plate?, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:83	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body-rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,3 x 5,8 cm	4 mm		Plate, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:84	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,1 x 2,8 cm	6 mm		Plate, blue and molded shell edge decoration	
EdBt-5:85	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,8 cm	4 mm		Plate?, green floral decoration on interior surface	
EdBt-5:86	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Creamware?	1	Historical, 3rd quarter 18th cent.	Fragmentary		2,1 x 2,0 cm	6 mm		Plate base?, plain white glaze but with green tint on lower surface near annular footring	
EdBt-5:87	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,3 x 1,5 cm	6 mm		Plate, molded and painted decoration in green and blue	
EdBt-5:88	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,4 cm	5 mm		Plate?, plain white glaze but molded outline below exterior rim	
EdBt-5:89	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 3,3 cm	4 mm		Mug?, light green and light blue banded decoration on exterior surface below rim	
EdBt-5:90	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EdBt-5:50	3,0 x 2,6 cm	4 mm		Mug?, light blue banded decoration	
EdBt-5:91	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 2,1 cm	5 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:92	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,0 x 4,0 cm	6 mm		Plate, molded floral decoration bordered by narrow purple bands on rim	
EdBt-5:93	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,1 x 4,2 cm	6 mm		Plate, molded geometric design on rim	
EdBt-5:94	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,0 x 4,4 cm	6 mm		Plate, molded pattern along rim covered by large light green band	
EdBt-5:95	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,8 x 3,7 cm	7 mm		Plate?, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:96	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,7 x 4,1 cm	6 mm		Plate, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:97	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 4,8 cm	5 mm		Plate?, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:98	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,1 cm	9 mm		White glaze only	
EdBt-5:99	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,8 cm	5 mm		Plate, white glaze only	

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EdBt-5:100	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,2 cm	5 mm		Plate, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:101	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 3,9 cm	5 mm		Plate, blue and molded shell edge decoration	
EdBt-5:102	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,6 x 3,8 cm	5 mm		Plate, blue and molded shell edge decoration	
EdBt-5:103	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 4,5 cm	5 mm		Plate, blue Willow pattern	
EdBt-5:104	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,6 x 4,1 cm	6 mm		Platter?, white glaze only	
EdBt-5:105	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base fragment)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,8 x 3,4 cm; height: 2,4 cm	4 mm		Bowl, annular foot of a bowl, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:106	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 2,4 cm	4 mm		Plate, blue and molded shell edge decoration	
EdBt-5:107	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 4,8 cm	5 mm		Plate?, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:108	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,7 x 5,1 cm; height: 1,2 cm	4 mm		Bowl?, fragment near base, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:109	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,1 x 3,2 cm	4 mm		Flat fragment, possibly base fragment of plate?, plain white glaze, several deep scratch marks on one surface from use (plate?)	
EdBt-5:110	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,5 x 3,8 cm	5 mm		Base of a bowl, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:111	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,0 x 3,0 cm	7 mm (base); 6 mm (wall)		Base of a platter?, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:112	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,5 x 4,1 cm	7 mm (base); 4-6 mm (wall)		Base of platter?, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:113	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base fragment)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,4 x 2,9 cm	5 mm		Base of plate, plain white glaze, stamped circular manufacture mark below base	
EdBt-5:114	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,5 cm	5 mm		Plate?, black transfer printed decoration on upper surface, landscape with tree and building	
EdBt-5:115	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 2,1 cm	5 mm		Plate?, brown transfer printed decoration on upper surface	
EdBt-5:116	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base and body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,4 x 3,8 cm; height of plate: 1,7 cm	5 mm		Plate, black transfer printed decoration on plate interior and rim	
EdBt-5:117	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,2 x 3,1 cm	6 mm		Plate, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:118	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 1,9 cm	4 mm		Dark blue decoration on one surface	

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EdBt-5:119	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,2 cm	6 mm		Plate, dark blue floral transfer printed decoration on interior surface	
EdBt-5:120	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 3,0 cm	5 mm		Plate, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:121	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,7 x 4,0 cm	5 mm		Plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:122	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:93	4,0 x 5,1 cm	6 mm (rim); 4 mm (wall)		Plate, molded geometric design on rim	
EdBt-5:123	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:94	2,5 x 2,5 cm	7 mm		Plate, originally molded pattern along rim covered by large light green band	
EdBt-5:124	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 3,3 cm	5 mm		Plate, originally blue decoration on interior, largely eroded	
EdBt-5:125	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 5,3 cm	5 mm		Plate, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:126	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,0 x 2,6 cm	4 mm		Plate?, originally blue decoration on inside but sherd too fragmentary	
EdBt-5:127	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (tiny fragment)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,6 x 1,3 cm	2 mm		Paste fragment without original surface and glaze	
EdBt-5:128	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,6 cm	5 mm		Plate, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:129	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (small fragment)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 0,9 cm	4 mm		Plain white glaze on one surface only, too small for determining type	
EdBt-5:130	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,8 x 3,9 cm	4 - 6 mm		Probably body sherd of plate, no glaze left	
EdBt-5:131	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (small fragment)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 2,0 cm	4 mm		Traces of eroding white glaze	
EdBt-5:132	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,4 cm	3 mm		Plate?, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:133	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Whiteware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,9 cm	4 mm		Plate?, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:134	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Whiteware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,7 cm	3 mm		Plate?, plain white glaze, circular stamped maker's mark partially visible on lower surface	
EdBt-5:135	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 1,8 cm	8 mm		Bowl?, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:136	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd?)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 2,7 cm	5 mm		No glaze left, sherd slightly eroded	
EdBt-5:137	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (bowl fragment)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 3,6 cm; width of sherd: 2,1 cm	Wall: 3 - 5 mm		Small bowl with rounded rim, plain white glaze	

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:138	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Whiteware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,6 x 5,4 cm	6 mm		Plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:139	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd?)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 2,9 cm	4 mm		No original surface or glaze left	
EdBt-5:140	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 3,5 cm	4 mm		Plate?, no glaze left	
EdBt-5:141	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,8 cm	4 mm		Plain white glaze left on interior surface	
EdBt-5:142	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 3,3 cm	4 mm		Slightly everted rim of small bowl or cup, no surface glaze left, possibly dark coloured decoration below interior rim	
EdBt-5:143	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,8 x 2,1 cm	5 mm		Plate?, no glaze left but dark coloured banded decoration visibly along one edge	
EdBt-5:144	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 1,7 cm	7 mm		Rounded but very thick rim, no glaze left	
EdBt-5:145	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (small fragment)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,8 cm	3 mm		Plain white glaze on one surface, opposite surface broken	
EdBt-5:146	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,4 x 2,7 cm	6 mm (wall); 4 mm (base)		Plate, traces of blue decoration on interior surface but glaze and surface eroded	
EdBt-5:147	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (tiny fragment)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,3 x 1,0 cm	6 mm		Trace of glaze with blue decoration	
EdBt-5:148	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (tiny fragment)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,9 x 0,9 cm	4 mm		No glaze left	
EdBt-5:149	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical, 2nd half 19th cent. and 20th cent.	Fragmentary		2,3 x 1,7 cm	6 mm		Annular Ware, brown bands on exterior surface, possibly Mocha	
EdBt-5:150	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 2,2 cm	4 mm		Plain yellow glaze	
EdBt-5:151	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,8 cm	4 mm		Plain yellow glaze	
EdBt-5:152	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 2,1 cm	3 mm		Plain yellow glaze	
EdBt-5:153	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,1 x 2,8 cm	5 mm		Annular Ware with dark brown bands, large white band, possibly for Mocha decoration	
EdBt-5:154	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 3,5 cm	5 mm		Annular Ware with dark green band and green mocha decoration on white ground	

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EdBt-5:155	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,8 x 5,1 cm	7 mm		Straight wall and rim, green Mocha decoration on white ground on exterior surface, yellow glaze with traces of green mocha decoration below rim on interior surface	
EdBt-5:156	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:158	3,6 x 3,8 cm	6 mm		Everted rim with molded dots decoration along interior rim, plain yellow glaze	
EdBt-5:157	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,8 x 3,0 cm	5 mm		Annular Ware, white band along molded horizontal band and larger beige band on exterior surface	
EdBt-5:158	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:156	1,2 x 2,0 cm	3 mm		Fragment of everted rim with molded dots decoration along interior rim, plain yellow glaze	
EdBt-5:159	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 1,9 cm	5 mm		Annular Ware, small brown band bordered by white band	
EdBt-5:160	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	2	Historical	Fragmentary		3,8 x 6,7 cm	5 - 9 mm		Cover?, large sherd with marked carination along one edge	
EdBt-5:161	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (small fragment)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,9 x 1,8 cm	2 mm		Plain yellow glaze fragment with some paste	
EdBt-5:162	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 2,5 cm	3 mm		Plate?, black transfer printed decoration with leaves on upper surface, lower surface broke	
EdBt-5:163	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,7 x 2,5 cm	4 mm		Annular Ware, light green and brown horizontal stripes	
EdBt-5:164	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,7 cm	5 mm		Blue fernlike decoration (Mocha)	
EdBt-5:165	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,5 cm	3 - 5 mm		Annular Ware, two dark brown horizontal stripes	
EdBt-5:166	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd?)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,9 x 1,3 cm	4 mm		Plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:167	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,5 cm	5 mm		Slightly everted rim of small bowl or cup, plain white glaze	
EdBt-5:168	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 2,6 cm	4 mm		Annular Ware, 1 dark brown horizontal stripe and traces of	
EdBt-5:169	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim-body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,5 x 3,6 cm	3 mm		Everted flat rim, straight walls, plain yellow glaze on exterior surface, interior surface broke	
EdBt-5:170	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base fragment)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:171	Height: 2,0 cm; width: 2,4 cm	5 - 6 mm (base)		Annular foot ring, plain yellow glaze	
EdBt-5:171	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base fragment)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EdBt-5:170	Height: 1,8 cm; width: 2,8 cm	5 - 6 mm (base)		Annular foot ring, plain yellow glaze	

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EdBt-5:172	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,4 cm	5 - 6 mm		Everted fragment, Annular Ware, two parallel brown stripes and white stripe on exterior surface	
EdBt-5:173	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 3,2 cm	5 mm		Plain yellow, eroded glaze on exterior surface, no glaze left on interior surface	
EdBt-5:174	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (small fragment)	Yellow Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 2,3 cm	3 mm		Plain yellow glaze on one surface, opposite surface broken	
EdBt-5:175	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Sunderland Ware	1	Historical (2nd half 18th and 19th cent.)	Fragmentary		2,6 x 2,9 cm	10 mm		Red paste, clear glaze on exterior surface and white slip with yellowish glaze on interior surface	
EdBt-5:176	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Sunderland Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 3,1 cm	4 mm		Red paste, clear glaze on exterior surface, interior surface broke	
EdBt-5:177	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Sunderland Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 4,0 cm	6 mm		Red paste, exterior surface broke, interior surface with white slip and yellowish glaze	
EdBt-5:178	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (small fragment)	Sunderland Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,0 x 1,5 cm	4 mm		Red paste, exterior surface broke, interior surface with white slip and yellowish glaze	
EdBt-5:179	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Rockingham Ware	1	Historical (2nd half 19th cent. and later, possibly early 19th cent.)	Fragmentary		2,5 X 3,6 cm	4 mm		Buff paste, very eroded but traces of molded design under brown Rockingham glaze	
EdBt-5:180	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Rockingham Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,3 cm	6 mm		Buff paste, brown Rockingham glaze on exterior surface, interior surface broken	
EdBt-5:181	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (rim sherd)	Rockingham Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,7 cm	4 mm		Buff paste, brown Rockingham glaze on exterior surface, interior surface broken	
EdBt-5:182	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (spout)	Rockingham Ware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 2,4 cm; max. diam.: 2,5 cm; below disc: 1,3 cm; inner diam. of pouring spout: 5 - 7 mm			Teapot spout with large disc surrounding pouring spout exit, buff paste, brown Rockingham glaze	
EdBt-5:183	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd or Brick Fragment	Coarse unglazed earthenware or brick	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 2,9 cm	8 mm max.		Red-brown paste, 1 smooth surface, rest broken	

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:184	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Stoneware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,8 cm	2 mm		Hard, dense body, no glaze visible, beige-grey paste	
EdBt-5:185	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body-rim sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,3 cm	5 mm		Plate?, eroded paste with no glaze left	
EdBt-5:186	Unknown	Pipebowl Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,1 cm	4 mm		Plain	
EdBt-5:187	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (base sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,4 x 2,4 cm	4 mm		Plate, traces of probably blue decoration on interior surface but no glaze left	
EdBt-5:188	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	Pearlware?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 1,6 cm	3 mm		Eroded surfaces, no glaze left	
EdBt-5:189	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		1,3 x 2,7 cm	7 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface and brown Albany slip glaze on interior surface	
EdBt-5:190	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		5,0 x 4,5 cm	8 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:191	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (bottle neck with handle fragment)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		Height: 4,7 cm; diam. of rim: 5,7 cm	Neck: 9 mm		Brown paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface and brown Albany slip glaze on interior surface	
EdBt-5:192	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		2,0 x 3,6 cm	7 mm		Grey-brown paste, salt-glazed exterior surface	
EdBt-5:193	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		2,0 x 4,4 cm	5 mm		Grey-brown paste, salt-glazed exterior surface	
EdBt-5:194	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		1,6 x 3,3 cm	7 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:195	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		1,4 x 2,3 cm	4 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:196	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		3,9 x 4,5 cm	6 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:197	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		6,5 x 5,5 cm	8 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 5 / Daniel Harbour 1
 Borden Code No.: EdBt-5
 Date of Collection: 08/2007 (by pothunters)
 Date of Inventory: 06/2008

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:198	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		6,0 x 6,2 cm	7 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:199	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		3,8 x 5,0 cm	7 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:200	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (handle sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		1,9 x 3,4 cm	8 mm		Handle fragment with thumb hole; yellow-buff paste, salt-glazed exterior surface	
EdBt-5:201	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		1,4 x 2,1 cm	5 mm		Grey paste, exterior surface broken and brown Albany slip glaze on interior surface	
EdBt-5:202	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (bottle neck sherd)	Derbyshire Style Brown Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		3,0 x 3,2 cm	8 mm		Slightly everted bottle neck with flat rim; beige paste, salt-glazed on interior and exterior surface	
EdBt-5:203	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (handle sherd)	Derbyshire Style Brown Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		Length: 4,9 cm; width: 2,7 cm	14 mm		Grey-beige paste, salt-glazes surface	
EdBt-5:204	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		1,9 x 2,3 cm	7 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface and brown Albany slip glaze on interior surface	
EdBt-5:205	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,6 x 5,3 cm	3 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:206	Unknown	Ceramic Sherd (body sherd)	North-American Saltglazed Stoneware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,4 x 2,2 cm	4 mm		Grey paste, salt-glaze on exterior surface, green slip-glazed on interior surface	
EdBt-5:207	Unknown	Pipebowl Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		3,5 x 1,8 cm	4 mm		Elongated bowl fragment with "[T]D" stamped on back of bowl	
EdBt-5:208	Unknown	Pipebowl Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		2,4 x 1,8 cm	4 mm		Molded leaf decoration	
EdBt-5:209	Unknown	Pipebowl Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		4,5 x 1,6 cm	3 mm		Very eroded, no surfaces left	
EdBt-5:210	Unknown	Pipebowl Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,4 x 1,5 cm	4 mm		Plain surface	
EdBt-5:211	Unknown	Pipestem Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical (1830-1861)	Fragmentary		Length: 5,2 cm; diam.: 7 - 8 mm; diam. of bore: 2 mm			Inscription "[M]URRAY / [GLASGOW]"	

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 5 / Daniel Harbour 1
 Borden Code No.: EdBt-5
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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:212	Unknown	Pipestem Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		Length: 3,0 cm; diam.: 6 - 7 mm; diam. of bore: 2 mm				
EdBt-5:213	Unknown	Pipestem Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, 19th cent.	Fragmentary		Length: 2,5 cm; diam.: 7 mm; diam. of bore: 1,5 mm			Endpiece with flakes of clay broken off; start of inscription: "Gl[?...]"; possibly GLASGOW	
EdBt-5:214	Unknown	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,0 x 4,7 cm	2,5 mm			
EdBt-5:215	Unknown	Glass Sherd, flat	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,9 x 3,1 cm	2,5 mm			
EdBt-5:216	Unknown	Bottle Neck Fragment	Bottleglass, blue-green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 7,0 cm; width: 1,9 - 2,1 cm	3 mm		Long cylindrical bottle neck with straight rim; mold-marks on opposite sides along bottle neck	
EdBt-5:217	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottleglass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,9 x 4,3 cm	4 - 7 mm			
EdBt-5:218	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottleglass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,3 cm	5 - 6 mm			
EdBt-5:219	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottleglass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,7 x 2,6 cm	8 mm			
EdBt-5:220	Unknown	Glass Sherd	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,1 cm	3 - 4 mm		Molded fluted design	
EdBt-5:221	Unknown	Glass Sherd	Glass, slightly tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,6 x 1,4 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:222	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 4,0 cm	4 mm			
EdBt-5:223	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,8 cm	4 mm			
EdBt-5:224	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 3,8 cm; width: 5,6 cm	7 mm			
EdBt-5:225	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment (cone)	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,0 x 5,4 cm	9 - 11 mm			
EdBt-5:226	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment (bulbous)	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,1 x 4,1 cm; height of bulb: 2,0 cm	7 mm			
EdBt-5:227	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,9 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:228	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,1 x 2,5 cm	5 mm			

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Site Name: Petit Mécatina 5 / Daniel Harbour 1
 Borden Code No.: EdBt-5
 Date of Collection: 08/2007 (by pothunters)
 Date of Inventory: 06/2008

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:229	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,9 x 2,8 cm	4 mm			
EdBt-5:230	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,0 cm	5 mm		Many scratch marks from use	
EdBt-5:231	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 2,3 cm	8 mm			
EdBt-5:232	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,1 x 1,3 cm	8 mm			
EdBt-5:233	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,0 x 1,3 cm	4 mm			
EdBt-5:234	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 2,0 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:235	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 1,7 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:236	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 2,2 cm; height of bulb: 11 mm	2 mm			
EdBt-5:237	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,6 x 2,2 cm	4 mm			
EdBt-5:238	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,3 cm	5 mm			
EdBt-5:239	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,5 cm	2 mm			
EdBt-5:240	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 3,1 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:241	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,5 cm	4 mm			
EdBt-5:242	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 3,1 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:243	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,9 x 3,8 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:244	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,8 x 1,4 cm	3 mm			

LNS 2007 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 5 / Daniel Harbour 1
 Borden Code No.: EdBt-5
 Date of Collection: 08/2007 (by pothunters)
 Date of Inventory: 06/2008

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EdBt-5:245	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 3,2 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:246	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 4,0 cm; width: 4,1 cm	4 - 7 mm		Cone at center	
EdBt-5:247	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Height: 7,1 cm; width: 5,9 cm	4 mm		Square bottle	
EdBt-5:248	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,1 x 3,8 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:249	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,1 x 2,8 cm	3 mm			
EdBt-5:250	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,4 x 2,3 cm	5 mm			
EdBt-5:251	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,7 x 3,0 cm	6 mm		Cone fragment	
EdBt-5:252	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd, base fragment	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,5 x 2,8 cm	4 - 5 mm			
EdBt-5:253	Unknown	Bottle Glass Sherd	Bottle Glass, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 2,0 cm	2 mm			
EdBt-5:254	Unknown	Leather Shoe Sole Fragment	Leather	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 13,2 cm; width: 4,3 cm	6 mm		Several stitch holes in sole fragment	
n/a	Unknown	Rock Fragments	Rock, various types	9	Historical	Fragmentary		Various sizes				

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Site Name: Pointe Belles Amours
 Borden Code No.: EIBi-12
 Date of Collection: 08/2007
 Date of Inventory: 06/2008

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Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Photographic Reference
EiBi-12:1	TP 1	Pipestem Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 2,5 cm; diam.: 1,0 cm; diam. of bore: 2,5 mm			Stamped decoration visible but very worn (Dutch pipe); end of fragment chipped around the circumference	
EiBi-12:2	TP 1	Pipestem Fragment	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Length: 2,0 cm; diam.: 0,9 cm; diam. of bore: 2,5 mm			Very worn stamped decoration visible around circumference (Dutch pipe); end of fragment chipped around the circumference from use	
n/a	TP 1	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Max. length: 11,4 cm			Large heads, square stem sections	
n/a	TP 1	Nail Fragment	Iron, wrought	8	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 3,7 cm			5 head fragments, 2 small stem fragments, 1 corroded nail	
n/a	TP 1	Corrosion Fragment	Ferrous metal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			<i>Jeté</i>	
EiBi-12:3	TP 2, # 1	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,9 x 3,3 cm	16 mm		Orange-red paste	
EiBi-12:4	TP 2, # 1	Knife Blade Fragment	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,3 x 2,2 cm				
n/a	TP 2, # 1	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 8,4 cm			Large heads, square section of stems	
n/a	TP 2, # 1	Nail Fragment	Iron, wrought	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 4,0 cm				
EiBi-12:5	TP 2, # 2	Roof Tile Fragment	Clay, coarse	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	3,3 x 1,0 cm	9 mm			
n/a	TP 2, # 2	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical, Basque	Whole	-	Length: 6,4 cm and 2,8 cm			Large head, square sections	
n/a	TP 2, # 2	Nail Fragment	Iron, wrought	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	Max. length: 3,2 cm				
n/a	TP 2, # 2	Corrosion Fragment	Ferrous metal	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	-	< 2,0 cm			<i>Jeté</i>	
n/a	Inuit House 2	Nail Fragment	Iron, wrought	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-	Max. Length: 2,0 cm			Large head, square section of stem	
n/a	Inuit House 2	Mammal Bones	Bone, Mammal	109	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary	-				Fragmented	

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1 Rapport

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Land and Underwater Excavations
at Hare Harbor, Mécatina

William Fitzhugh and Ben Ford
June 2009



Arctic
Studies
Center

Produced by Abigail McDermott

St. Lawrence Gateways Project: 2008 Field Report

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1-Strategies of Intervention

The Smithsonian's St. Lawrence Gateways Project utilizes a variety of archaeological methods during different phases of the land and underwater project: investigation and research to find new sites; preliminary area surveys; mapping and recording; systematic excavation; and the production of archaeological reports.

Investigation: The 2008 summer season took place during the first three weeks of August during which we conducted archaeological research in the Hare Harbor/Petit Mecatina area, St. Augustine, and Brador region. Most of the fieldwork was directed to the Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) site on Petit Mecatina Island, which has been investigated yearly since 2002. Attention was split between the land site and underwater site. Survey work was done this summer at a small tent ring site on Cumberland Island named Place Merkit (EhBn-8), and the Hart Chalet site (EiBh-47) in Brador.

Site Surveys: On land, the same survey, evaluation and mapping techniques, using standard field data forms were employed as in previous years. Sites were photographed and sketched, and test pits were used to determine subsurface stratigraphy and presence of cultural deposits. Notes on the soil, cultural deposits, and notable features were measured and drawn. Ground surface elevations were taken and depths of rocks and excavated artifacts, samples, and features were also measured. Several balks were mapped as well to identify the stratigraphy of the soil. Artifacts recovered were given temporary field numbers for identification and were recorded as to location and depth recovered. If portions of a structure were visible, they were mapped in relation to the grid as well. Record photographs of all objects were taken.

Systematic Excavation: For a site requiring full scale excavation such as Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3), we established a grid of coordinates in meters based on a datum point with a recorded height above sea level and latitude/longitude. The grid established in 2002 was based on x/y coordinates and employs 2x2m units named from the point at the northeast corner of the square (e.g. 12North/22East) to maintain accurate recording and maps. Artifacts uncovered are numbered in the field and are described and traced in field notes. Significant artifacts are photographed in situ, and immediately after removal. Photographs and maps of the structural aspects are also made. Excavation and testing in 2007 focused on expanding the A3 excavation area at Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) site at Structure-2, a blacksmith shop, at which work was conducted expanded through 2005-7. The 2008 excavation expanded the excavation along the northern hillside and below the upper level floor pavement. Upon completion of the excavation, with all squares excavated to sterile peat, the entire A3/S2 site was back-filled and sodded over to maintain the structural integrity of the site as Area 3 is part of the natural drainage system for the overall site.

Systematic Underwater Survey: For the Hare Harbor-1 underwater site (EdBt-3) excavation, experienced divers were brought in to expand excavations begun in 2006-7 in the central areas of the submerged deposits. The depth of and slope of the area was recorded using a depth gauges on dive computers, and a map of features was made using a triangulation from the master site grid. A line extension was also made to make triangulation more precise given the steep grade of the site area. Work in 2008 involved repairing damaged or missing grid markers and lines and tags. Two dredge units were employed to excavate three 2x2 meter test pits in quadrants B and D near two of the large ballast piles (see map in Ben Ford's report). Each of these test pits

was excavated by trowel and resulted in recovery of artifacts, animal and fish remains, wood and other materials. All finds were photographed and were kept submerged in salt water until they could be cared for in the lab.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All of the artifacts collected were catalogued in the field and photographed, then packaged to be delivered to an archaeological laboratory of the Ministère de la Culture du Québec for cleaning, preservation, and cataloguing by Frédéric Simard at the Center of Conservation. All field notes and details of activities are kept with the records of the excavation in previous seasons. Photographs, illustrations, maps and field notes appear in this report. A detailed report of the 2008 project is presented here and several published reports have also been issued.

Acknowledgments

The 2008 field season was made possible by the assistance of many individuals and organizations. Our excavation team included Abby McDermott (administrator, Arctic Studies Center), Will Richard (project photographer and Arctic Studies Center Research Collaborator from Georgetown, Maine), William Fitzhugh, Christine Ecchevaria Bender (author and volunteer from Boise, Idaho), and Alix Penland (volunteer). Underwater archaeologists, under the direction of chief diver Ben Ford (Texas A&M University), included Laurie Penland (Smithsonian Dive Program), Christie Leece (Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum in Chicago), Vincent Delmas (University of Montreal), and William Fitzhugh. Major support and equipment for the underwater program was provided by Brad Loewen of the University of Montreal. *Pitsiulak* skipper Perry Colbourne guided our vessel, supported diving operations, and was our primary bakeapple provider. Louise Colbourne and the wider Colbourne clan, Boyce Roberts and Michelle, Christine Vatcher and Wilson Evans, Paul and Cynthia Rowsell, Clifford and Florence Hart and many others provided hospitality, material, and social support. We thank Nick Shattler and Clifford Hart for guiding our fieldwork in St. Augustine and Brador. We received important assistance from Frank Rochefort and Geneviève Meunier in the Quebec Archaeology office. Frederic Simard provided technical assistance in the processing and cataloguing of the 2008 artifact collections. Sophia Perdikaris analyzed the faunal remains and Brenda McLeod performed the DNA analysis of our whale remains. My assistant, Abby McDermott, in addition to participating in the field program, supervised project planning and travel plans and performed many administrative miracles that made the project possible, in addition to writing the logs for the last few days of the trip, together with Will Richard. Zaborian Payne monitored our activities from her perch as funds manager, contracting officer, and administrator par excellence back at the Smithsonian. Funding was provided by a Smithsonian endowment grant.

2 - Project Narrative

The Smithsonian's St. Lawrence Gateways Project has been conducting archaeological fieldwork along Quebec's Lower North Shore since 2001, and since 2002 has concentrated on expanding knowledge of Inuit settlement history along the region's outer coast and on interactions with Europeans and other native groups. Discovery of a 17th century Basque site at Petit Méctina in 2001 focused our work on this site in the Harrington Harbor region, partly because little is known – and less has been archaeologically discovered – about later period Basque activities in the Gulf region, and because our initial investigations at the Hare Harbor Basque site turned up several Inuit artifacts that suggested an Inuit presence at the site. In subsequent years we uncovered two Basque structures – a cookhouse and a blacksmith shop – or at least structures that included such activities, and each succeeding year small numbers of Inuit or Paleoeskimo artifacts were found, including a small Growwater Paleoeskimo site and traces of Middle Dorset occupation, which established new western boundaries for these cultures. The Inuit materials also were the western-most finds of this culture and suggested direct Inuit participation in Basque whaling and fishing activities and maintenance of camp and shore facilities; but the nature and extent of Inuit involvement at the Basque site remained unclear. As our work progressed our surveys east of Harrington in the St. Augustine region turned up other evidence of Paleoeskimo and early Inuit settlement, and in 2007 Inuit artifacts were found at the Hart Chalet site in Brador in direct association with Basque tiles and early European materials. The 2008 field season was dedicated to resolving the question of Inuit presence at Hare Harbor – known to local French-speakers as “Eskimo Bay” – and to clarifying the nature of Inuit finds at the Hart Chalet site. We could not have imagined more exciting results if we had invented them!

The following presents a narrative of the project, written as a day-by-log. Scientific data and results are presented in the field report section of this document.

Field Team

This year's field team included William Fitzhugh and Abigail McDermott from the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center; Christie Leece, a former Smithsonian crew member now working at the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum in Chicago; photographer and geographer Will Richard of Georgetown, Maine and a Smithsonian Research Collaborator; Laurie Penland, the Smithsonian's Assistant Scientific Diving Program Specialist, and her daughter Alix (volunteer); Benjamin Ford, Dive Team Leader and a graduate student in underwater archaeology at Texas A&M University; Vincent Delmas, graduate student at the University of Montreal; and Christine Bender (volunteer), a professional writer and researcher of Basque culture associated with the Basque Museum in Boise, Idaho. As usual our skipper, Perry Colbourne of Lushes Bight, Long Island, located in the Green Bay region of northern Newfoundland, acted not only as captain and occasional cook but also as surface steward for the dive team, monitoring air supply and diver safety. At the conclusion of this report we note the contributions of many others to the 2008 project.

2008 Field Narrative

23-24 July The project began with my arrival in Newfoundland early in the morning on 24 July after a grueling day of flights that took me from Washington to Chicago, Toronto, Halifax and Deer Lake, Newfoundland, where I arrived without my luggage. I was immensely relieved to be greeted in Deer Lake at 12:38 am on the 24th by a grinning Will Richard, who had arrived by car from Maine earlier in the day. Ivy Nault's B&B had closed, but I was fortunate that Will had arranged accommodation with his friends Greg and Joanne Wood, even though their house was under renovation. It was a real pleasure to breathe some cool, clean Newfoundland air after my three weeks in stifling Washington D.C., and the few mosquitoes only seemed to reaffirm one's relevance in the great chain of being.

Will's Volvo station wagon, a veteran of the Maine-to-Lushes Bight run, was full of wine, spaghetti, various sauces, and his home-grown black trumpet mushrooms. We did not have many provisions to add

in Deer Lake, and proceeded to Springdale where we paid calls at the Bank of Montreal and Leonard Harvey's accounting firm. Leonard has been providing excellent support in managing Perry Colbourne's Smithsonian employment funds, making all the necessary disbursements to Canadian provincial and federal authorities and ensuring Perry's salary checks are deposited on schedule. At the bank I discovered that Joan had grown up in Port aux Choix in the house next to the one Elmer Harp rented while he was excavating the Phillip's Garden site in the 1960s, and where I lived the summer of my first archaeological venture as a Dartmouth junior. She recalled the Harps with fondness and was present for the celebration the town threw for them ten years or so ago. She was happy to hear they are still well.

Will and I had already been warned that the Long Island ferry was operating on a new schedule, serving both Long Island and Little Bay of Islands in a triangular circuit, rather than the simple hourly run between Long Island and Pilley's Island as in the past. Apparently the regular ferry – and its operators, Dennis and Steve Colbourne, Perry's brothers – had been shifted way down the coast near the Avalon Peninsula, and were now having to commute on a three-week on-and-off schedule, basically living aboard the vessel and out of their parked cars, while another ferry and its crew served their home region. This makes it a bit more difficult to smuggle gas cans back to Long Island.

We found Perry down at the Lushes Bight wharf working on the *Pitsiulak*, whose blue and white paint looked clean and snappy. The zodiac was on board and all the gear was installed and ready to go. In fact Perry had had her out for a trial cruise and everything checked out well, including the GPS navigation system. What we did not have, and I needed to get, was the dive compressor, tanks, and weights that we have been leasing from Robert and Kelly Linfield, owners of Diver Masters in Gander, a three hour drive to the east. I had called them a week ago to let them know I wanted the same gear package as last year and they agreed it would all be ready for me to pick up tomorrow. We unloaded Will's car and stowed our gear and Will's food and wine. Back at Perry's house we caught up with his wife, Louise, daughter Jill, and Perry's brother Dennis and Uncle Jim Colbourne now retired from Iron Ore of Canada after thirty years working in the Schefferville iron mines. It was quite hot all afternoon and I had no trouble agreeing to a swim in the pond in the middle of the island after supper with Louise, Jill and her boyfriend Matthew.

25 July, Friday (Lushes Bight) By 3am it had cooled enough to sleep comfortably on the boat but by 7:00 Will and I were up and having coffee at Perry's, ready for the early morning ferry. The drive to Gander was uneventful and we got to there by 11. This is the Linfield's last year in Gander, as they plan to move back to Twillingate, their original home area, before next summer, now that their kids are out of the house. Another reason is the need for a more diversified business plan, for the dive business has been slacking off during the past couple of years as more and more Newfoundlanders head off the island for work. When they return they don't have the same amount of free time or money while on vacation. Furthermore, the Newfoundland population as a whole is getting older and less adventuresome. So Robert has bought a boat and is into the fishing business, maintaining the dive shop as a side enterprise. Somehow we managed to get the compressor (which Robert had fixed up with a new gas engine which should give us full tank pressure), tanks and weights into Will's Volvo. After a lunch and some hardware purchases we drove to Grand Falls and bought two new large truck batteries for the Pits to replace two that died last summer.

We arrived back on Pilley's Island with enough time before the ferry to pay our bill at Budgell's sports store and drop in for a hello to Ben Fudge, manager of what used to be the Triton Marine Service Center, which we found had been converted into a fabrication plant producing diamond drill rigs for the mining industry, mostly for use in the Canadian Arctic and Yukon. The rigs are small trailer-sized houses mounted on sleds that contain diamond drill gear and other seismic and testing equipment, as well as living quarters for the operators. Everything is modular and made to be hauled by truck or helicopter. Assembled, each rig is worth about 1 million dollars, Ben said – with a grin – since a good chunk of that price goes into his and his fabricators' pockets. His contract will be at least ten years, seeing him well into retirement! So much for the boat-builder who shifted from wood to plywood to aluminum construction

and now says boat-building is a thing of the past: "too many boats around now, and no fish." Time to move on. He's a good example of the enterprising Newfoundlander's approach to life.

While we waited for the ferry cars kept rolling into the ferry line, and each one seemed to bring someone we knew from the island, like Melvin Colbourne, another of Perry's brothers, who was Perry's mate on our trip up to Frobisher Bay. Then Kay Colbourne, a sister who had traveled with us on the Lower North Shore lined up. She's home for the summer from her teacher's job in God's Lake, Manitoba, a Cree Indian community. Then came Maurice, married to another Colbourne sister, and finally in came a car with Washington DC plates – Abby McDermott and her husband Steve, who were finishing up a honeymoon trip through the Canadian Maritimes at Lushes Bight, where Abby was jumping off to be part of our field team. They had had a great trip, having ferried across to Argentia, the former US naval base I also once visited in spring 1966 during my tour as engineer officer on *USS Peregrine*. Coming up the Avalon they stopped at the Ferryland archaeological site, the first American settlement established – but hardly lived at – by the Lord Baltimore, before he decided there were greener pastures to the south in Maryland. There Abby chanced upon Jim Tuck, busy mapping some recently uncovered structures. "Dr. Tuck, I'm Abby McDermott and I work for Bill Fitzhugh. Do you know him?" "Well, sure. I've known him for fifty years." End of conversation. Jim is not known for casual loquacity.

Meanwhile Perry had traveled in the other direction, to Deer Lake, to fetch Christie Leece from the plane, due in at 8pm. However, like my experience, weather and delays kept him guessing when and if she might arrive; but eventually she arrived, and my missing luggage also; so by midnight everyone was assembled. One of Perry's daughters, Jane, had also come in from her summer wildlife job in Springdale and had wonderful tales to tell about catching and re-catching black bears, studying the decay cycle of meat-eating insects, and doing DNA studies to determine bear lineages and territoriality. Louise, Perry wife, returned home sunburned at 11pm after a long day of cod-fishing out around Gull Island with Dennis and others. No one seemed to know where she'd gone, so Kay and Perry's mother, taking pity on the starving gringos, made a meal of cod tongues for us at 10pm while she recounted her spring trip to the Bahamas. She seems to be getting younger every year! Visiting with her was a member of the Colbourne clan I had never met before because she lives on the mainland; Rosemary is mute but is a charming, lovely person full of humor and smiles.

26 July, Saturday (Lushes Bight) This was another very hot day for this part of the world, and everyone around Lushes Bight seemed to be looking to jump into the water, fresh or salt. Will and I secured the compressor and dredge hoses and pipes on the top deck and stowed the dive tanks for the trip. We took the 11am ferry and did some grocery shopping in Triton. Arriving back on Long Island, I got conned into taking the girls 'tubing' – dragging them around the harbor on a big inflated plastic 'doughnut' behind the speedboat, all the time being harangued by Jill for not going fast enough. The moderate southwest breeze made for a bumpy ride, and staying on the tube was not easy. Christie and Abby had successful rides, but when I opened the engine on Jill's second run, she hit a big wave and went flying into the water nose first – and loved it! Perry was down at South Brook rendezvousing with another brother, Eugene, an oceanographer from St. John's, who was driving west for his vacation and had some parts we needed for our boat engine. By evening we were all set and Louise cooked us a roast ham dinner. While these activities were going on most of Lushes Bight was either off fishing for capelin in long-liners or out in small boats at the subsistence cod fishery. This program allows five fish per person per trip, up to a maximum of fifteen per boat. The fish we saw brought in were small to medium-sized, but the fish do seem to be returning to the coast again. By evening we were all packed and ready to go first thing in the morning, and Abby and Christie had moved aboard.

27 July, Sunday (Lushes Bight to Quirpon) Conditions looked fine at 5:30am, and after goodbyes and a shot of coffee, we steamed out into the bay, past Gull Island and on to Cape St. Charles, the sea growing calmer as we got away from land and approached the Horse Islands. I was surprised to see newly-painted cottages in the small harbor on the south side of the eastern Horse Is. Perry says people

have been fixing up the old houses there and using them for a bit of fishing and berry-picking during the summer months. During the period when fishing was prohibited, it was impossible to occupy these off-shore outposts, so re-occupying such locations is another benefit of the private fishery. The wind puffed up a bit as we crossed the outer reaches of White Bay, but died again beyond that. For most of this crossing we sat out on the cabin deck reading or snoozing. Abby turned out to have no problems with the swells, only once having to resort to the 'hard tack' seasick remedy – chewing on a piece of this rock-hard bread takes your mind off mild attacks of motion sickness. Late in the afternoon we were off of St. Anthony and Will was able to use his cell-phone to call Boyce Roberts in Quirpon, alerting him to our progress. After a full 15-hour crossing, we pulled into Quirpon Harbor at 9:30 just as the last light faded and the fog came rolling in, and when we docked we found Boyce sitting by the pier in his car, having spotted our approach from his house, known as "Roberts Rooms." We quickly repaired to his place for one of his fine dinners, prepared with the assistance of his girlfriend, Michelle, and soon his daughter Jamie came by to say hello with her 2-year old son Nick, who has inherited some of his grandfather's sense of humor. Jamie has been working as a waitress at Gina and Adrian's Norseman Restaurant, and Nick spends his days with Gina's boy, also the same age, at a day-care they have arranged. This year the Norsemen is open from 11:00am to 9:00pm and still has Wade doing a couple of evening music performances, but they have discontinued the dinner theater. The new hours are easier on the staff, and business has been good—up 40% in June from last year—but now seems to be dropping off. The Parks Canada LAM site also has seen a drop, but Norstead has had a strong increase in visitation. The real test may be next year, if the high gas prices don't drop, and they are probably the reason for the drop-off in mid-summer this year. Boyce filled us in on his winter work for one of the mining companies in northern Alberta, where he drives a truck. It's deadly work, mostly standing by waiting for orders, living in your truck or your quarters as in a cocoon while the winter stands outside the security wall. But the pay is great and Boyce is a 'new man' now that he has found work which allows him to remain at home from late April through October. No trucks can roll in that remote land of muskeg and swamp until freeze-up, so it's a near-perfect match for him, and Michelle has enough seniority in her Telus phone company job and puts in enough long overtime hours in the winter to be able to take quite a bit of time during the summers. We were still trying to leave at first light for Quebec, so we said goodbye and Boyce drove us back to the boat. The pier has been mostly empty for the past couple of years since the fishery started landing their catch in St. Anthony. It's nice not having to double up with fishing draggers, but the downside is that they have locked up the wharf bathrooms, so showers and clothes washing are now longer available.

28 July, Monday (Quirpon) Rising at 6am we found the signs not propitious for an early departure. The wind was gusting from the southwest and weather reports called for 20-25 knots throughout the day; but by evening it was to drop and shift into the southeast. So we decided to stay for the day and introduce Abby to the L'Anse aux Meadows site and say hi to Gina at the restaurant. Boyce loaned us his car, and Perry made an excursion up the hill near the dock to check on the bakeapples, which were barely pink and at least a week away from picking. This is great news as it means the berries around Mecatina will be just ripening when we get there. We had a nice chat with Wade and Mike ('Bjorn the Beautiful'), presenters at the LAM Norse longhouses and found quite a few tourists present. We had met one of the tour guides, a French-Canadian who rents Boyce's cottage, the night before. The Viking site looks good and has had some up-keep, including a new fence and internal wall-boards. This fall they plan to rebuild the roof, which was partially damaged in a fire a couple years ago.

We learned that the Parks Canada dive team has been here for a few days, doing some surveys in the Epaves Bay. They are scheduled to give a presentation on their finds this evening, but we will be underway by then. However, when we dropped in for lunch at the Norsemen, we found the Parks Canada divers all there and learned about their project. They all know Erik Phaneuf and also thought highly of Ben Ford, our dive chief this summer. En route to LAM they had had difficulties with their boat trailer, making it impossible to use their large zodiac and sounding equipment. Nevertheless they did a survey and located some boat remains, though probably of a recent period. More interesting was their work at Red Bay over the past couple of years, where they found a large 16th century vessel off the steamer pier

where it had been uncovered by steamer prop wash. Last year they tested it and re-buried it in sand and cement-filled tires to keep it safe from further erosion. They believe there are many other vessels in Red Bay, which is probably paved with oak. It seems that the combination of poor holding ground and fierce north winds that come down off the surrounding hills has resulted in the frequent maritime disasters, the same conditions that caused the historic mid-20th century wreck now sitting on the beach at Saddle Island. Later I dropped off one of our 2007 field reports at the LAM firehall which has been their base of operations this week. It was good to meet them all in person. Parks and our project at Mécatina seem to be the only underwater operations in this part of Canada this summer, a surprising situation given the wealth of underwater archaeological resources that exist in this part of the world.

After picking up some supplies and doing laundry and showers at Boyce's we took advantage of the dropping wind and made the three-hour run to Cook's Harbor, which has become our staging point for the westward crossing of the Strait of Belle Isle. At least here you can get an accurate idea of conditions, and since the wind tends to build during the day, if it's calm in the early morning you usually have enough time to make the seven-hour crossing before conditions get rough. This time we arrived in Cook's Harbor before sunset, and as we tied up we noticed an unusual small homemade boat anchored off-shore, with three dogs and a bearded sixty-ish man aboard, dressed nearly in rags. He climbed into his equally homemade skiff and made a bee-line for our boat. He climbed up over the stern and alighted on deck stroking his grizzly beard and emitting a powerful aroma. He had a monstrous head of hair, including two plate-like masses of felted locks on either side, among other dreadlock strands. The twinkle in his eye and sly smile anticipated the next 30 minutes during which he ranted semi-coherently about the 'forces' aligned against him, including the RCMP, the army, Canadian Forces, and the British-Canadian-American alliance. We heard about his father who had had his inventions stolen, about how he had built the *Matthew*, Cabot's discovery vessel, and how he worked for thirty years in St. John's – at what I can't imagine, but whatever it was seems to have driven him around the bend. All the while, Will was hanging back taking pictures of a definitely bizarre individual. Fortunately, when it became clear we were becoming exasperated and about to abandon the encounter, he took his leave and rowed over to one of the fishing boats, whose captain he engaged in more argumentation. He grew up on the west coast near Port aux Choix and must have had a productive life at some point. He was obviously a skilled boat-builder and sailor who had retreated to his small craft and dogs and was now sparring with the entire world. Perhaps the dogs can make better sense of him than I could. There's a more interesting story here than we could figure out, and I'm sure a visit to the authorities would be illuminating since he appears to have been a thorn in the side of officialdom for decades.

29 July, Tuesday (Cook Harbor to Tabatière) The night was quiet, but somehow I could not get myself to an upright position until about 6am. By this time there was a light breeze from the southeast, a thick fog, and intermittent rain—not bad for crossing the Strait. So we hauled in our lines and inched out of the harbor, but apparently not quietly enough to avoid our grizzly friend, who was perched on his cabin roof, silhouetted in the fog with his bare ass pointed in our general direction, slapping his behind with his hands in a gesture of sincere appreciation. It was a sight to behold, and one I'll never witness again. The meeting was so unique that I'm curious to know more about this incorrigible anti-everything rascal.

The crossing was less spectacular than the departure, and mercilessly uneventful – no ships, no whales; only the usual fulmars and gannets. As usual, fog descended as we approached Blanc Sablon, but once we had rounded the bend and started west down the Quebec shore it dissipated somewhat and left us with a moderate southwest breeze to knock through. Only after entering the St. Augustine channel did the fog lift enough for us to use the range markers to navigate the pass through the islands and shoals in the eastern Grand Rigoulette. Not a boat or person appeared until we were at the Tabatière harbor buoy, when a local hot-rodder drove his speedboat across our bow, missing us by inches. Tabatière has a new look: its dock has been re-built and there are many changes to the fish plant, including the loss of one section that blew down in an easterly gale last fall, fortunately at night, so no one was hurt. A big shrimp transport was tied up, delivering shrimp from Newfoundland for processing. The new dock is a tremendous improvement,

and the plant seems to be under new management. The slipway has about six draggers tied up, most of whom have already caught their shrimp quotas for the season.

30 July, Wednesday (Tabatière to Harrington)

A thick fog had settled in as we arrived last night about 10pm and remained thick in the morning, though the wind was light. We were still on 'Newfoundland' time, an hour and a half ahead of Quebec's ESD time, so we ended up waiting for quite awhile for the plant's cafeteria to open so we could enjoy a nice diner-style breakfast. But when I went to check it out with the cook she nearly fainted. "No. NO. You can't be up here! Didn't you read the sign on the door?" "No," I said, lying, but I thought she might relent at the sight of wandering mariners. But no, she would not even listen to the case. I'm sure she recognized me, but there have been new rules posted and the plant is now a very tight operation, as it probably should be, for code and security reasons in a fish processing operation. But one thing has not changed – the offal this place dumps into the bay; it looked like a slurry in the water around us. So after our own home-cooked bacon-and-eggs breakfast we pulled out into the fog and after having a bit of trouble waking up the computer navigation system, we got locked in and headed for Mécatina, arriving three hours later with the breeze at our backs and anchored in the usual spot at the head of Hare Harbor. End of major voyage of about 400 miles, accomplished in 35 hours, expending about 1200 liters of fuel. About 1400 liters remain in the tanks, enough to get us back home; but with trips back and forth to Harrington and the need for fuel 'ballast' to keep us from rolling too much, especially with our load of dive gear on the upper deck, we're going to need to buy another 1000 liters in Harrington.

With the weather still fine, we unloaded the archaeological gear, set out the speedboat off-haul anchor at the site and went ashore to clean up the land site. We removed the tarps off both the cookhouse (Structure 1) and blacksmith (Structure 2) shops, the former having become 'rooted' by grass growing through the tarp fabric to soil below. The excavated floor was basically clean and looked the same as when we left it four years ago. We may dig one or two squares here to check on sub-floor deposits, where I suspect we'll find some Groswater material, and perhaps an earlier Basque level, as in the blacksmith shop. This is the structure where we had found Inuit soapstone lamp and pot fragments and oil lamp stains on the paving stones.

At the blacksmith shop we re-lined the grid and started removing paving stones to continue our earlier excavations in squares 16N/18E, 20E, and 22E, the three northern squares in this structure. It was not always easy to determine what was above and below the pavement, as there were large gaps between some of the slabs, and many paving slabs have other rocks or slabs below them, apparently placed as foundations to level off the upper slabs. These squares had pockets of water in their low areas, and as we began excavating more groundwater was released, requiring some bailing. But soon charred and un-charred timbers and planks began to appear. Calcined bones were found in the middle of 16N/18E, below similar remains found higher up in this square last year. A baleen strip and worked birch wood were also present, and several charred remains of east-west plank or timbers. Square 16N/20E to the east began to reveal many plank or timber subfloor remains, the base of a 10-12 cm thick vertical post, tiles, nails, a clay pipe stem, a white glass bead, and most importantly, a beautifully carved miniature Inuit-style soapstone lamp about 4cm long and 2cm wide. It looked to be a near-perfect replica of a Thule or early Labrador Inuit woman's lamp. This is a very special find, for it almost certainly means a young Inuit girl was present and adds more support from previous finds of full-size soapstone lamps and pot fragments, and the lamp stains in the 'cookhouse,' for the presence of at least one Inuit family at the site during the Basque occupation period. Square 16N/22E also began to produce sub-pavement timber remains and sections of tile paving, as well as finds including a musket-ball, pipe stem and a small mica sheet. Fortunately the mosquitoes were not too troublesome, and we found we had made a good start with this new phase of sub-pavement excavation in only a few hours' work.

Following initial work at the site (see 30 June excerpt in archaeological report) we returned to *Pitsiulak*, where Perry informed us an approaching northeasterly storm that was to begin later in the evening and

last throughout the next day. Not wanting to have a re-play of last summer's midnight escape from a similar storm, for which Hare Harbor offers poor protection, or chance missing the arrival of our dive crew on the *Nordik Express* tomorrow evening, we decided to leave and lose the 'extra' day of digging. There was already a brisk NE breeze, but we arrived at Harrington easily and found a spot at the end of the pier just as the storm began to get nasty. Within a few minutes some kids set off a burst of fireworks—perhaps not in honor of our arrival—making our return to Harrington a bit classy nevertheless. A run to Rowsell's store produced the makings of a taco dinner, and a chance to say 'hi' to friends and hear a bit of news about the past year ('winter was 'good' – i.e. cold; the spring very late, and the past month foggy and 'hot'). The most important news (from Perry's perspective) was that the bakeapples are still a week from ripening, and are *plentiful*. About eight or ten long-liners were hunkered down on the lee side of the pier beside us waiting out the storm, and there was the usual gaggle of teens kibitzing behind the freezer container at the end of the pier.

31 July, Thursday (Harrington)

The wind was off the pier, so we weren't being banged around and slept ok. Spent the morning we cleaned up the boat and visited with Christine Vatcher-Evans, our fine hostess in Harrington. Wilson Evans had just gone off with a group of kids to St. Mary's Island for the day. Christine was fine and had their daughter Sarah home as their older daughter, Alexandra, had gone directly from school in Quebec to a summer job at a tourist resort at Lake of the Woods and in the fall will be entering the University of Ottawa, where she hopes to study humanities. The house was immaculate and gorgeous, as always. Wilson had started dredging a slipway from his boat ramp into the cove. When he returned in the evening he told us of the government's big push for the environment and resources, which has resulted in new funds and equipment, including a new and larger patrol boat. The LNS is about to see some major changes with the new commitment to complete the coastal road, to dam a number of the rivers for hydropower, and to establish several regional parks. The Mécatina River dam has been given a reprieve for a few years to facilitate completion of other river projects first; but all of this industry will transform the region from a neglected and isolated place barely receiving governmental recognition to a new status which will bring lots of change, hopefully among them more interest in history and culture. Throughout the rest of the day we did errands, fetching oxygen loaned from the nursing home in case we have any diving emergencies, clearing up some email, and getting groceries aboard. Helen Evans called Christie at Christine's with a crucial bit of information – the presence at the fish plant of a few late season lobsters – which we quickly commandeered and Christine graciously offered to prepare for us. After dinner we watched Wilson's videos following humpback whales up close in his patrol boat on a day when the sea was as smooth and transparent as glass; you could see every detail as the whales swam along next to the boat. Back aboard, we awaited the arrival of the dive team on the *Nordik*. It was not long before the familiar face of Vincent Delmas appeared like a grinning ghost in the window, and we were soon re-unioning with Laurie Penland, her daughter Alix Penland, Ben Ford (our dive team leader), and Christine Bender, author and volunteer from Boise Idaho and our representative from the Basque world. Gear was stored and the new-comers found and bunks and by 2am chatting from the darkened galley and staterooms ceased.

1 August, Friday (Harrington to Hare Harbor) The wind dropped overnight, and by mid-morning we could depart for Mécatina. After loading a few more groceries and getting some iron bar stock for grid stakes from Colin Rowsell's welding shop (I also ordered three new grapnels) we set off about 11am and found the seas still pretty steep, giving our new arrivals a taste of the Gulf. As usual everyone started out lounging on the cabin deck, but within a few minutes had ducked into the cabin, wet with spray. Vincent and Chris got a bit under the weather, but after arriving at HH and having a lunch of hot beans, we were ready for shore and a tour of the site, leaving a team there working on the 16N squares. I stayed with the shore team to orient Alix and Chris, who had never excavated before. The others went diving, with Christie and Vincent giving Ben Ford and Laurie a tour of the underwater site. This initial dive was cut short when Christie's fins slipped off and she began an uncontrolled ascent with everyone hanging on trying to sink her, to no avail! Fortunately, they were not deep and had only been down for fifteen

minutes, so no damage was done. The wind stayed brisk all night and the anchor chain growled as the Pits swung back and forth, prompting Alix, who has a phobia about violent weather, to cry out, thinking the boat was going ashore. Laurie reassured her: "Perry and Bill have spent many summers in the north, and know what they are doing" (sort of). From our anchorage we could see the lights of Providence out through the harbor entrance, so they probably have seen us and may come visiting as in previous years.

2 August, Saturday (Hare Harbor to Harrington) The wind was still up in the morning, but had shifted to the southeast, which is a better wind direction for this harbor than northeast as the swells break on the northern shore outside the harbor. After getting the shore team set up Ben, Christie, Laurie, Vincent, and I went diving. Perry and Ben dumped the dredges on the bottom where we intended to begin by excavating a square ten meters upslope (north) of Erik's pits (TPB1), southeast of the intersection of A2 and B (TPB3), and just west of the A1/C intersection west of the bottom of Stone Pile 5 (TPD1). The rationale for the B quadrant square is to make a second test of site stratigraphy alongside a ballast pile, and for the western pit, to see what deposits exist in a less central area of the site. Vincent, Laurie and I went down and set up the TPB3 and TPD1 pits, and Christie and Ben followed positioning the dredges, discovering that TPD1 had to be moved to the east side of that quadrant because the pump hose would not reach the more distant site. We found quite a few grid lines were broken or missing; otherwise everything was normal and last year's pits were easily visible and uneroded. After a lunch of hot baked beans from Will's stash, we returned to the site. The divers started operating the two dredges, and the land crew continued excavations below the S2 stone pavement. So far it seems that the sub-pavement deposits are only 10-20 cm deep, most of which are charred flooring and support timbers, on which I recovered scraps of charred woven fabric, perhaps sailcloth or part of a garment. Will finished 16N/18E, defining further the tile-paved walkway extending down toward the lower site. We also began opening up the tier of 16E squares along the western side of the structure, following the boulders piles downslope in this area.

As the day progressed I began getting pressure to return to Harrington for the annual summer party that was taking place this evening. We had been waiting to see what the weather would do, and by mid-afternoon conditions were not bad, so as soon as the divers were up we returned to the boat and battened down for the trip. Once outside and around the southern tip of Mécatina we had a fairly easy ride in, arriving to find the *Nordik Express* at the pier, on her westbound leg. The town dinner was still going on, so our salty-looking crowd trooped up and found lots of food left, including crab legs. Amy Evans was there with the United Minister, John Jay, and his wife, and Bob Bryan, the founder of the Quebec-Labrador Foundation and Arch-Deacon of the Anglican Church. They are presiding over a joint Sunday service tomorrow morning, smoothing over some difficulties the two churches have experienced in recent years resulting from divisive issues over the use of shared facilities, and other matters. The evening unfolded like other summer parties we had attended here, except this time there was no live performer, only computer-driven music. The real highlight was a skit performed by Naomi Rowsell and several QLF summer interns, celebrating the 400-year anniversary of the founding of Quebec and New France by Samuel de Champlain. The skit, written, directed, and acted by the kids, involved a confrontation between Cartier, the high-principled 'explorer and discover,' Marguerite de Roberval (the unfortunate 'saint' of the Lower North Shore), a French noble lady, and an Inuit woman, each presenting interesting and different views of history from their particular perspectives. Many of our friends were there, including Amy Evans, and Sharon and Jim Rowsell, who is now 'mayor' of Harrington. After the skit everyone danced until long after we returned to the boat.

3 August, Sunday (Harrington to Hare Harbor) Paul Rowsell left the pier at 4:00am bound for Romaine with the QLF interns, who had stayed after the departure of the steamer to present their skit. We rose at 8am to more of the same southeast wind and cloudy skies. Chris and I put on clean shirts and went to church to take part in the 'historic' joint service. Bob Bryan made a number of remarks in his typical 'personal' style, using anecdotes and stories, noting that he was still flying his plane and would be "until my last breath." He also had very kind remarks for the Smithsonian's work here on the Lower

North Shore. The music was very interesting and unfamiliar, but moving, especially in that small church with 40-50 attendees and no instrumental accompaniment other than Amy Evans, seated behind us, who has been a lay reader and stalwart of the church in Harrington for decades. She was always the first to sing and set the pitch, which was mercifully low for my voice now. Everything was *a capella* without harmony. Amy was also recognized by Bob Bryan for receipt of an honorary doctorate from the Anglican college in Quebec City this past spring, a well-deserved honor for her long service.

We left Harrington about 1:00pm with a fresh stash of groceries from Ransom's store, now under new ownership, and with a quart of bakeapples Vincent had picked on the hill above town. The trip down was smooth, but by the time we arrived the day was too late for a dive, as the cliff cuts off the sun after four, making underwater work difficult. So most of the crew went off berry- and mussel-picking, while Chris and I went to the site, which produced more carbonized canvas-like fabric, resting right on the charred floor planks. Supper was an elegant spaghetti dinner à la Will from his Maine Italian grocery, replete with wine, a great salad produced by Chris, and steamed mussels. Talk went on into the evening as this was the first night we've been together on the boat without strong winds and a growling anchor chain. The mosquitoes also joined the discussion. When word got around about my niece's Olympic rowing accolades, we discovered that Chris Bender had once contended for a spot on the US Olympic archery team.

August 4, Monday (Harrington) The day started off grey, which became the usual pattern this 'summer', and grew worse. Nevertheless, we got in a whole day of digging and diving, and Perry did some bakeapple picking, and when he was climbing back aboard the Pits lost the VHF radio overboard. But there were good things too. We got a start on the two underwater pits, Christie's and Vincent's producing a piece of plank and Ben's and mine a few tile fragments. The outwash of our dredge uncovered a 15cm diameter timber lying still partly buried and aligned at approximately 340 degrees a meter east of TPB3. Preliminary inspection did not reveal any cuts, bolts or fittings. Otherwise the pits were just getting started, and we were not yet down into the cultural deposits. Laurie took some pictures of the work even though the water was pretty murky from the southeast breezes that hold surface water in the bay. The plus side is the temperature, which according to our dive computers reached 58-60 degrees. I only dove during the afternoon and then returned to help the land crew.

On land, we discovered that Will's square had been partially excavated last year, accounting for the Oh Henry! wrappers he was finding. By afternoon he finished the bottom levels and shifted to 14N/20E. Chris continued excavating 18N/16E which has a large concentration of rockfall from the cliff that may have been cleared from the area of the structure when it was being built. She found few tiles and only a single nail, and the deposit was a sandy well-drained soil with a layer of concentrated charcoal a few cm beneath the humus. A large charred log running north-south lay in the northern part of the square. Abby cleared the remaining pavement rocks from 16N/20E and mapped the underlying planks, a number of which run in an E-W direction and were preserved only in the water-logged eastern part of the square. The northern part had no peat and consisted of a sandy deposit remaining from the large rotted rock in 18N/20E. The western part of the square had no preserved planks or wood structure because this area was not water-saturated. I continued clearing the wood-planked sub-floor in 16N/22E, finding the bottom sections of several new posts, several of which had their bases reinforced with small vertically-set rocks. More charred fabric remains came from the charred top of the planks along the western edge of the square, and nearby I found what may have been the remains of a round lead or pewter button, but now was a mass of corrosion which crumbled upon excavation. Along the southern border of the square I found three sandstone grindstones just under the upper rock pavement, probably associated with the 'black-smith' component rather than the underlying plank floor. Associated with the plank floor were two small pieces of glazed (eroded) earthenware with a painted design in two shades of blue similar to the design of last year's porringer bowl. In case it does not survive (the glaze was flaking) I made a drawing as the colors were too dark to photography effectively. To the south in 14N/22 E Alix reopened the square excavated last year to expose the planking/log paving in its eastern half and began removing the paving stones

from the western area, finding a charred shred of fabric similar to the material found in 16N/22E. This area also produced a large bifurcated chunk of lead directly under a large paving slab, probably part of the site's upper component. Will began work on 14N/20E and removed several of the large slabs in the northeastern part of the square. Near the bottom of the cultural zone (no planks found) he recovered a miniature soapstone lamp that at first seemed to be Late Dorset type because of the fine carving and a star-like pattern of engraved lines or gouge-like cuts in the bottom of the vessel, but on second inspection had the semi-lunar shape of a Thule or Labrador Inuit lamp with a beveled long side. A missing corner piece makes it difficult to confirm the identity. He also found two charred sticks resembling Inuit wick-trimmers. This area of the structure, in the middle of its southern section, may have been the entrance to the lower floor structure, accounting for the presence of so many thick, large slabs, some of which are set vertically and might have been part of an Inuit house cold-trap entry construction.

We worked until 6:30, when the light started to dim. Vincent was deep into preparations for a ratatouille meal when we arrived back at the boat. We had already noticed a peculiar swirling cloud formation in the northeast and began to be curious about the weather. Turning on the VF we got the report that a storm was predicted for this evening and tomorrow with northeast wind reaching 30-60 km/hour. Once again, this is not a safe direction for our harbor, so we decided to retreat to Harrington, since the storm sounded like a two-day affair and our 'refuge' harbor of last year in the Providence Islands is not a great alternative. After a rapid 'batten-down' effort, bringing the zodiac back aboard and securing all the dive gear, we left the harbor, enjoying a bright red sunset in the north but being wary of the low, leaden-colored clouds that were beginning to stream in from the east. Fortunately we found a slot at the Harrington pier and finally returned to Vincent's dinner and the two bottles of excellent wine he had brought in from Montreal. Later Perry heard on the news that the center of his huge storm system is in eastern Newfoundland, where it is having a big impact 600 miles to the east of us.

5 August, Tuesday (Harrington) About 8am the pier came alive, forcing us to meet the stormy day, and the weather forecasts of 40-60 km/hour winds suggested we might be here for more than a day. After one of Will's great pancake breakfasts I distributed unit record forms for the land crew to fill out for their squares to facilitate record-keeping, and Ben started an artifact log for the underwater finds. People split up for washing chores at Helen's and Christine's while I took the route of the fish plant shower and its hot water supply for my bucket laundry system. That part of the operation went smoothly, but later in the day the wind gremlins took my towel and Looking Both Ways T-shirt from the clothesline to Davy Jones. Most of the fishermen were at their boats off-loading miles of gill nets and cleaning or marking them for repair. Many were tangled, rolled up, or ripped. I was amazed to hear that these six-foot high nets have begun to ensnare 45-foot long bottom sharks. The Harrington fishermen have been discovering them in their nets fairly frequently in that past couple of years. They come up rolled up in the nets, mostly comatose or dead because of the pressure change from 150 fathoms, and seem to be appearing as a result of warmer Gulf waters. Craig Bobbitt, the mechanic at the fish plant who keeps records of all sorts dealing with the operation of the plant says this year the sea water temperature has risen to 16 Celsius from its usual average of about 10. He attributes the change to the increased frequency of easterly winds which are blowing warm surface water into the Gulf and reducing the influx and turn-over of cold deep water that are a product of westerly winds. This is not only producing warmer diving conditions but must also be having major ecological effects. The plant has daily water temperature records that go back fifteen years. Craig hunted up the 2007 records which were still in Madelene's office, and they showed a high temp of 22° Celsius in July and a range of 4-6° Celsius in August. While we were finishing breakfast there was a squawking from the end of the pier and I discovered a full-figured young lady in a bikini launching herself into the storm-tossed waves. A former Harrington resident, she is visiting relatives here with her family, and now lives in England.

During the afternoon Will and I paid a visit to Bob Bryan in his hilltop cottage at the west end of town. He was very interested in our work at Mecatina and the North Shore's early culture history and geology. One of his old haunts was Cross Harbor, and he really lit up talking about flying in there – which few pilots

other than he would do because of the short take-off distance; once aloft he would 'hang a right' and go out through Hare Harbor, of course not knowing about the Basque site directly below, but marveling at the complex geology of Mecatina that only becomes evident from the air. We also reminisced about some of the people I had met further west along the coast during our first survey in 2001, including Les Forman, now deceased, who had a cottage at the mouth of the Kegaska River where we found some archaeological material. Bob also had seen the big cache of Ramah chert blades that Willie Stubbert had found, and had received one of the blades as a gift, later loaning it to the new Rowsell House Museum in Harrington. I also learned that Ellen Obed, residing in Nain, was a relative of his through his first wife and had been with her when she wrote the play *Borrowed Black* which was performed at the Kennedy Center about ten years ago. Bob was very impressed with Will's "Far Northeast" book and offered to help us find some support for publication next year. For most of the rest of the day I worked on illustration assignments for the Genghis Khan catalog, through a great dinner of fruit salad and baked beans and brown bread, and a charade game the crew got into after dinner, until nearly midnight. The wind seemed to be abating, and so we hoped for a departure for Mecatina in the morning.

6 August, Wednesday (Harrington to Mecatina) At 6am the wind seemed passable and I roused the crew and we prepared to get underway, hoping for two good days of work before having to return for Christie's departure Friday morning. We arrived at 8:45am and got to work at 9:30 after a breakfast of Abby's fried egg and cheese sandwiches. Despite the storm the site was not flooded and we were able to pick up where we left off. Chris' big 20x20cm timber extended south to the square line and had several large nails in it. Its purpose is not clear—probably a roof beam—but at some point large rocks fell on it from the cliff. A large pyrite nodule was also found here, and what appears to be a pavement appeared on the top of a large boulder, partially obscured by rock-fall. It also looks like two large upright slabs of granite once had been standing on either side of the corner of the Basque structure at its NW corner, one along the west side whose top had broken off and fell into the square, and along the north wall a second large upright had fallen into the square toward the south. In 14N/20W Will found a small iron awl in a wood handle in the upper soil above the rock pavement while removing the balk between this square and 14N/18W. I joined him in disassembling the cluster of large slabs in the south side of his square, which had probably been part of the entryway of the lower level structure, and recovered the broken arm of a miniature bow with carefully-carved notches for the bow-string, just above the sterile peat in Level 2. We also uncovered a vertical slab and a deep paving slab that may indicate an Inuit winter house cold-trap entry. The divers made progress on their two pits, with fish bones and wood chip levels starting to appear in both. Some timbers were beginning to show but so far the only artifacts are tile fragments. The sun appeared about noon – the first time we've seen it since Quirpon – and stayed with us through the evening.

7 August, Thursday (Mecatina to Harrington) We rose early to get in a full day of work before leaving for Harrington and the dinner Christine was cooking in honor of Christie's departure tomorrow. I spent the day on land and we nearly completed excavating the entryway and started 14N 14E, the western extension of the tile walkway. Immediately, tiles showed up under the turf. Chris's 'industrial' hearth square was given a nice brushing up, and we took photos. After considering how the thin pavement slabs might have formed, and the fact that they wrapped over the entire surface of the large boulder beneath it, and were composed of the same type of rock, I began to think that it must be the result of natural thermal spalling of the surface of the boulder on which it rested. Earlier it had appeared to be the paved foundation of a forge or smithy, but this hypothesis became untenable because the feature lacks masses of charcoal, scorching, and an abundance of fire-cracked rock. In 14N 20E we cleared more of the Lower 2 entry and found a concentration of calcined bone paste east of the entryway rocks, lying on the Level 2 charred plank floor. Will found a vertical plank lining the side of an entryway parallel with the paving stones that were beginning to appear, which may be part of a retaining wall. Underwater, pit TPB3 was reduced to a 1x1 meter square in order to save time for other work, since no artifacts were appearing, and Laurie and Vincent got to the bottom of the deposit at 85 cm and will be ready for recording its stratigraphy tomorrow. Ben and Christie also got down toward the bottom of TPD1, finding a whale bone

and levels of wood chips and fish bones, in that stratigraphic order. Christie had to be out of the water by 3pm to give her time for full decompression before her plane flight tomorrow, and so we were able to leave by 4pm.

We arrived in Harrington at 5:30pm, and after buying some basic boat supplies before the store closed, we went to visit the Evans. Over the next couple hours a major feast unfolded, with lots of good wine, roast turkey and chicken, ham, a wonderful multi-bean and onion salad, and desserts including a lemon cream pie, bakeapple crumble, a magnificent chocolate cake, and other delectables. Helen, Miles, and Jake also came and provided food, and Jake, age 4, entertained the entire gathering with his droll humor and 4-year old center-stage antics. After a great evening we made our goodbyes, Christie hoping the Evans family would visit her in Chicago. We learned that Wilson would soon be competing in a major three-day sporting event called "Coast Raid" (running, kayaking, and other events) beginning in Old Fort and ending in Blanc Sablon about the same time we will be there on our way back to Newfoundland. We hope to see them there. We turned in about 11pm just before the *Nordik Express* arrived. At midnight, Christine and Sarah, only one hour after hosting our dinner, went aboard to travel to Mutton Bay for a visit to her parents. We decided she needs to be elevated to 'domestic saint' for her wonderful hospitality and domestic finesse. During the evening she told me the tiny cave she showed me three years ago was not the real "Madeline" cave; she had discovered there is a larger one and promised to take me there next year.

8 August, Friday (Harrington to Mecatina) Christie was up at 5:45am taking some pictures of the town in the rising sun, with a moderate southwest breeze, but it was clearly a good day for flying. We all lined up for a group photo in front of the boat and then waved goodbye as she chugged off in the water taxi. The taxi skipper explained that this summer most of the grey seals are up along the west side of Mecatina rather than hanging out at the river mouth in Chevery. We grabbed some showers, codfish, the plant's last lobsters of the season, and beer from CMR Sales and, returning to the boat discovered the Chevery barge in-bound and needing our berth. So we cast off in a rush. As we exited the Narrows Ben asked if anyone had seen Vincent. Well, now that you mention it—no! A quick search confirmed he was not aboard, so either he had fallen overboard (unlikely!) or was on shore. In our haste we had left him in the fish plant shower! When we returned he was standing on the pier looking clean, sheepish, and put out! I think abandoning a crew member behind in port was a 'first' for the *Pitsiulak*. The ride was increasingly wild, as the southwest wind blew up to 25 knots. We anchored and decided one dive today would be all we could manage, so the land crew went ashore for a couple of hours' work, returning at 12:30pm for lunch and then returned to the site. Will followed the paving stones south into 12N 20E, whose upper level we had excavated in 2005, finding several paving stones aligned N-S. Re-excavating, we found some of these aligned with the pavement to the north and tomorrow will see if these are part of an entrance tunnel construction. 14N/14E is turning out to be nearly completely covered with roof tile fragments just beneath the sod. Will and I laid out a new line of 2x2 meter squares at 20N along the base of the hillside and Chris began clearing 20N/20E. Our purpose here is to search for the rear wall of the blacksmith shop or Inuit house and to see if there is any industrial activity, like furnaces, among the large rocks on the hillside.

The diving operation seemed jinxed from the start. When we arrived in Hare Harbor the wind was fierce, blowing straight into the cove. We decided to wait and see if it would abate, and by 2pm conditions improved so we went over and re-set the boat anchor to windward. Ben and Laurie went down first to take photos of Ben's pit (TPD1) while Vincent started mapping TPB3 and I collected ballast rocks. When I reached Ben he was clearly upset, gesticulating at the dredge and trying to talk to me, eventually writing on his pad, "I've repositioned the dredge three times but it keeps being pulled away." It seemed hopeless and in the process he'd used much of his air, so we went to the surface, where we discovered the wind had dragged the speedboat and dredge hoses way off to the east, across the off-haul, tangling the hoses. Laurie and Vincent had better luck and managed to make a nice stratigraphic diagram of TPB3. From all this we learned we need to have our boat nearly directly over the dredges, hoses clear, and better anchoring arrangements if the wind is blowing. Returning to the boat, I found the satellite phone had been 'locked'

by someone entering the wrong pin code and could not be used. We'll see if it works in the morning. Dinner reversed the day's glitches – four great lobsters and a beef stew that Perry had cooked up. The wind died and mosquitoes showed up, and a misty-looking half-moon. Hope for calmer conditions tomorrow.

9 August, Saturday (Hare Harbor to Harrington) This was another day of frustrations, again caused by weather. I got up at 6:30am to find the water showing calm and glassy far out to sea beyond the harbor. Within a few minutes, however, the distant water surface began to darken, and in the sky a great black cloud rolled in from the east. Within a few minutes the ripples turned to waves as the front rolled over us. Checking the weather report I found a storm forecast for the northern gulf with northeast winds building to 25-30 knots during the day. Once again it was our nemesis, the northeast wind. We suited up to get a dive in before the storm grew strong, but just as we were about to head out stronger gusts convinced us, along with the previous day's problems, to take a pass and instead retreat expeditiously to Harrington. We had to load the zodiac aboard (serving as a container for all the dive gear) and within a couple hours were tied up again, a bit chagrined at our incessant comings-and-going from town. I found Wilson eating the left-over bean salad from the party on Thursday and getting ready to go off hiking with a buddy for several days on the west side of Mecatina. The weather convinced him to forego his first plan to hike up to a lake in the middle of the peninsula, swim with a tent in a waterproof bag out to an island, and camp. This is definitely the tough-guy camping style. Instead they will sleep on the boat and hike the near shore. He offered us the run of his house, for laundry and showers and phone use—all of which were gratefully accepted. During the day a variety of cookies were baked and Perry struggled to find out why our electrical system was draining our batteries. The only answer seems to be a malfunctioning charger on the generator. The main engine does fine with charging but our runs are too short back and forth to charge the big batteries. The generator should do this nicely, but even after an entire day with the generator on the batteries show no improvement. I spent much of the afternoon and evening working on Genghis Khan catalog photos and baked a codfish dinner, complemented by Chris' sheep-herder corn dish. While Perry went to the town bar – which is open only on Saturday nights – the crew stayed aboard and played games, revealing their most embarrassing moments and composing funny bumper-sticker slogans while I sat typing away on Genghis Khan illustration lists, only to lose the entire evening's work when I accidentally exited the program! This time a Genghis jinx! Over night the wind fell and the *Nordik* completed loading frozen fish and pulled out. Perry had some bad news from home, discovering the family's little fluffy but skinny cat got sick last week and within a day stopped eating and died. He was a much beloved creature, but may have had some genetic problem as his/her sibling died suddenly also at a young age.

August 10, Sunday (Harrington to Mecatina) Sunday or not, Harrington rises early, and before seven Paul and his wife Cynthia were off in their boat, probably headed for the beach on the mainland behind Harrington Island. The fish plant was open and I caught a quick shower before we left. I made sure everyone knew I was off the boat, remembering Vincent's trauma of two days ago. The weather was improved but there still was a strong east wind, and the ride was pretty bumpy, but our by-now-seasoned team had no problems and we had a few diversions, seeing some whales and a small sailboat running downwind to the west. This is only the second sailboat we've seen this summer – the Lower North Shore is still pretty exotic for cruising. We were in the water by 10:30am and found it very murky. I set up a new square at the intersection of the baseline with B-line for Laurie and Vincent who have finished TPB3 and were photographing it and finishing their data recording. Ben continued with his D pit, finding its deposit to be a mixture of levels that were separated in the B pits, containing wood, fishbone, and a clayey deposit all together. Last year we thought the clayey level might be fish offal because it was associated with the bones; but when we brought some up today we found it to be clay mixed with birch bark and other woody materials. I wonder if it might mark a catastrophic event in the cove, like a large rockfall from the cliff that dislodged some of the bank and its marine deposits. Laurie and Vincent also identified a new level with shells which they first spotted in the photographs and verified in the pit in the afternoon. The big event of the underwater team came in the afternoon when Laurie and Vincent went down to move their operation to TPB4. With poor visibility prevailing they failed to find the pit and swam off west

along the shore, looking for the ballast piles. Reaching 50 feet depth they realized they were lost, and then spotted the baseline E marker located at the bottom of Stone Pile 2, 30 meters west of their intended work. However, at that point they looked down and spotted a large nearly intact ceramic jar, in three nearly intact pieces, sitting mostly uncovered and strangely lacking any overall marine encrustation on its exposed surfaces. Apparently it must have been fairly recently uncovered by current action, although why that would happen is not clear. The jar has a narrow mouth and an everted rim, a rounded body and a slightly pointed base. It's like nothing we've ever found before at Hare Harbor, and Ben seems quite sure it is an olive jar style of Iberian origin, retaining some of the features of the old amphora design for transporting olives and olive oil. The jar is in excellent condition and quite solid. Laurie got great pictures of it in situ and as she and Vincent brought it up, Vincent carrying it on his belly while swimming on his back, like a sea otter with mollusks. Tomorrow we'll see if this area has interesting deposits that can be excavated, or whether the piece is a loner, as seems likely given the large rocks and cliffs along this part of the shore. We immediately photographed the jar and put it in wet storage.

On land Abby continued excavating 14N/14E and its tile pathway; Chris got into the large rocks in her hillside square, finding the same thick charcoal layer under the humus that we found in the house, and relatively little else other than a couple nails and an almost complete roof tile, a rare find. Will and I continued tracing out the entranceway on the south wall, which required us to re-excavate 12N 18E, which was an unpleasant and heavy duty task, there being nearly 50cm of thick, wet gooey peat to deal with. By evening time we had uncovered to the entrance passage floor and found a parallel set of entryway roof poles collapsed onto a plank floor with some side wall rocks and paving slabs. Tiles are found on the basal deposit, but very few other artifacts. It does indeed look like an Inuit type entry passage whose stone slab cold trap stone construction has been disturbed or partly dismantled. Tomorrow we need to see if the entry extends into 10S 18E, in which case there will be more grueling re-excavation into the middle of the A3 bog. In my 2005 notes I reported the idea that this might be an entry for a structure to the north, but at that time we were thinking only about a blacksmith shop, not an Inuit house. And it seems that we did not dig deep enough to find the flat floor boards in the deepest part of the entry, hampered as we were then by lots of rain and flooded excavation conditions. This year it has been very dry, without which we could not have made the progress on the Level 2 structure.

By evening the wind nearly died out and the flies emerged. Supper was tacos by Abby, who, in a coincidence, will have her birthday tomorrow, on the same day as Will. We will need to see how best to celebrate this double affair. Toward the end of the day someone stopped by the Pits in a speedboat – a small party from Tête à Baleine, speaking French. Ben and Alix had a brief conversation with them and they left without coming to visit us at the site. Perry has been snatching a few hours here and there for bakeapple picking on the hills around the harbor because the surf has been too high to land outside.

11 August, Monday (Hare Harbor) This was the best day we've had on the project so far – sunny, warm, with a light easterly breeze. All of this no doubt in honor of Will's and Abby's birthdays. We are accustomed to Will's as a break in the summer season, but to have two on the same day is nothing short of miraculous. In their honor we had a rather relaxed schedule and some extra-special meals. We were up by 7am for a pancake breakfast, for which I was provided with Will's special recipe, of course with bakeapples. Divers visited the site of the olive jar find and decided it was probably a chance loss and not a depositional hotspot, so we cancelled the idea of a test pit at this far western end of the site. By the end of the day Ben had finished the eastern half of TPD1 and was ready to take its measurements. We will leave the western half unexcavated since the deposit, while deep, seems to be completely mixed, with fish bones, bird bones, and wood all intermingled without stratigraphic separation, and no artifacts to boot. So we are not learning much we don't already know. Laurie and Vince wrestled their dredge from TPB3 to the new TPB4 location south of Eric's pits to try our luck in this deeper locus.

Randy Cox buzzed us in this small yellow airplane, not just once, but twice, on his eastbound leg and on his way home. On his first pass he cut his throttle over the Pits, and it seemed like he was going to land. It would have been a great day for it as the harbor was very still, with no sea swell. But then he powered

up and wagged his wings and turned and made a second pass, flying right up over the site. The plane has pontoons, so he could make a landing in the water if necessary.

During the afternoon Alix, Will, and I suited up for a survey of the shallow western end of the bay, looking for the whale bones Wilson saw there, and collecting mussels for the birthday dinner appetizer. Both tasks were successful. There are quite a few whale bones located in the southwestern corner of the harbor in 2-3 meters of water at low tide, some small fragments and vertebrae on the surface and larger pieces embedded in the sand. There is no telling how much may be buried in the sand and gravel deposit. Several vertebrae showed a range of sizes from 40-50cm in diameter to 15-20 cm. Will photographed some of these and I collected two fragments of ribs of small and medium-sized whales. At least on the surface these finds do not seem to continue into the deeper water which drops off as a sandy bottom to the limit of visibility, which today was about 5-6 meters. Whale remains are also absent from the shallower waters, whose bottom is gravel and near shore, well-rounded boulders. A few pieces of modern porcelain and white glass were lying in shallow water, but no Basque or other early remains.

Abby and Alix continued work on the tile-paved walk, which seems to end east of 12E, and in the NW corner of this square (14N/14E) Alix caught the edge of a hearth feature filled with charcoal-stained soil, reaching down to the sterile cobble and sands of a former beach, about 20 cm below the surface. She and Abby did a nice job isolating the tile pavement concentration. Chris worked on the hillside square 20N/20E, finding a few more large tile fragments and **huge** rocks in the northern half of the square and in the southern part a large charred beam, which seems to mark the north wall of the Area 2³ upper level structure. The charcoal level from this beam extends down-slope into the mass of charcoal we found last year along the north wall of the structure. Now we need to see this beam's extent east and west. Will and I mapped the rocks resting on the aligned poles that seem to be the roof of the entryway of Level 2 structure and uncovered the poles for mapping. Very few artifacts occurred in the level above the poles, which rest on a similarly aligned slab pavement, itself resting on wood planks with this same orientation. A crumbled sandstone grindstone was recovered, and two pieces of glass. The end of this passage, which resembles an Inuit winter house entryway, seems to lie at the 10N line, but I shall have to check this on the field notes from 2005. Its western wall is composed of blocky rocks embedded in a thick layer of pure charcoal. Perhaps this is the so-far missing hearth area of this structure.

Supper was a Vincent-produced birthday extravaganza with pizza, spaghetti with a great sauce seasoned with *herbes de provence*, and chocolate cake embellished with 'Idaho rocks' (sugar-coated chocolate nuggets), and two great bottles of wine, Chateaufeuf du Pape, and one from Will's dwindling stash. Mosquitoes are bad outside tonight. Last night just at bedtime Perry and I watched a huge pink moon slip down into the crack between the hills at the head of the bay and disappear with a blink, while we marveled at the speed of our spinning globe.

August 12, Tuesday (Hare Harbor to Harrington) The weather forecast this morning brought news of another northeasterly storm due to strike the Lower North Shore this evening, building tomorrow to winds of 25-30 knots with heavy rain. This would certainly force us to make another retreat to Harrington and would surely fill our excavation with water, making it impossible to drain and dry out enough for further work, except for the well-drained and higher locations. It also meant we would probably only get another two days of work this week before Laurie, Vincent, Alix, and Chris leave on the *Nordik* on Saturday. So there was much to do today, and the weather cooperated nicely. Even though the dark clouds continued to build up in the south all day long, the winds remained light and the temperature was warm. I stayed working on land so we could finish our excavations before being flooded out. The underwater folks worked double-time also and were able to fit in three dives – quite a feat! Ben finished mapping and moved his dredge over to TPB4 so they could power into this square and be able to finish it in a couple of days. We'll see if this area is as productive as Erik's two squares a few meters upslope to the north. Ben tore a small hole in his sleeve that gradually flooded his suit, and ended up one cold guy by the time the dive was over. One interesting find was made by Laurie – a roof tile with several star marks on it

– something I have never seen on any of the tiles we’ve excavated on land. This mark may give us some shop location of manufacture.

Alix finished her tile walkway square, finding nothing under the surface tile distribution other than the hearth in the northwest corner of her square. Chris took out the charred beam in her hillside square and followed the charcoal lens down into the north side of 18N/22E. The charred beam seems to define the back edge of the blacksmith shop, but it might possibly be the rear wall of the Level 2 structure, with a raised bench running along the back of the house in the 18N series of squares. She then opened a 1x1 meter square in the SE quad of 20N/18E. We’ll see if the charred beam runs along here as well as to the east. Abby excavated the NW quad of 12N/18E, about which there was question as to whether it had been excavated in previous years or not. In the end it seemed that the western half of the square had been dug but not the eastern half adjoining the tunnel entry square, 12N/20E. However rather than being a large cooking hearth, this square had a relatively shallow deposit, with a large concentration of rocks in the eastern side that formed part of the wall of the entry tunnel. A heavy charcoal deposit was found along its eastern wall, extending down into the tunnel, so this area may have been a hearth area located in the northwestern part of the tunnel where it joins the house. Will and I worked on both 14N/20E and 12N/20E, which came clearly into focus as an Inuit winter house entrance passage. The passage was lined with medium-size rocks and had been cut into the peat, which sloped down smoothly to the tunnel floor. We found a series of unfinished knotty timbers on top, partly burned, being use part of a collapsed tunnel roof. Below this, a scattering of barrel staves and bottoms had been thrown in top cover parts of the muddy floor. Under these were slab rocks lying on sterile peat. At the north end of the tunnel one of these short planks turned out to be the bottom of a rectangular wood work-box with a stout handle that had been turned up-side-down and placed as a step into the house proper. Inside the box we found a wooden tool hand, fragments of tile, and wood shavings, but no pirate treasure! At the very end of the day we raced to finish cleaning up the entry for photographs and final mapping, and as I puzzled over some remains at the base of the thick charcoal level on the west side of the entry I turned up a grindstone, a wood tool handle, a fragment of a barrel stave, and much to my surprise, another broken arm of a wood bow, this time a functional child’s bow with similar bowstring notches as the miniature bow found a few meters away at the inner end of the tunnel! There can be no question now about this L2 structure being an Inuit habitation. A few minutes earlier, Will had found three pieces of a partially-burned lath-turned wooden plate wedged into the sterile peat alongside the workbox. If we are able to continue work in this low-lying area of the site after the storm we shall probably have other surprises as well. Abby did a nice job drawing and describing all the barrel parts that were used as floor boards in the entry and house floor as well as the wood “carpenter’s box.”

We returned to the boat at 6:30pm to find the crew loaded and ready for departure to Harrington. The weather still had not closed in, but before we got in to town the northeast breeze had locked in and it was starting to rain. Dinner was a tuna-macaroni casserole made by Chris, with a tasty but over-ripe honeydew melon for dessert. By 10:30pm everyone was ready for bed, one hour later than last night, when the huge birthday feast had everyone racked out by 9:30pm.

August 13, Wednesday (Harrington Harbor) Today brought some really bad weather, a strong northeaster blowing up to 30 knots with heavy rain. Fortunately we were well-berthed on the leeward side of the pier and had to deal only with the sea surging back and forth, fraying our bowline in the process. After a breakfast of sausage and eggs by Christine, we set about various chores – cleaning up, visiting, and writing notes. I worked most of the day assigning illustrations to the Genghis Khan catalog, long overdue now. I had a long talk with Wilson and met his “Coast Raid” triathlon partner, Andrew Rowsell, an old buddy from childhood who is in charge of fisheries for the northern gulf region. I learned that the Innu are much more active along parts of the coast than I had thought, making much use of the coast west of Cape Whittle, although sealing is not one of their prime activities. A call to Zaborian Payne in the Anthropology Department of the SI got me through to the Iridium office, so I was finally able to unblock my satellite phone, using a long string of code numbers. I also picked up three small grapnels I asked

Clinton Rowsell to make. Ben, Will, and I got a good look at the Rowsell House Museum and enjoyed the high quality presentations, especially the history of Harrington and its older people. Of course there was a good story about Bob Bryan's contributions. One of his donations to the museum is a Ramah chert cache blade which Huey Stubbart had given him years ago. There was also a Maritime Archaic semilunar knife, one of the long, thin varieties, and a Maritime Archaic double-ended gouge that had been found at the Tabatière gravel pit site, loaned by Jim and Sharon Ransom. Will and I had planned to talk with them today but they are off on vacation in Newfoundland, seeing one of their sons. The girls spent quite a bit of time making cookies, I think some 128 or so. Some were peanut butter cookies with a chocolate drop in the center that reminded me of a Mongol hat. Many of these went Wilson's way, in gratitude for his and Christine's hospitality. After disappearing for four hours Vincent came back, soaked, with a large pail of bakeapples picked around the pond, which he then bottled in small jars as gifts for the rest of us. He also called Erik Phaneuf and filled him in on our progress. Erik thinks our star-stamped roof tile is a product of the French Basque region dating to about 1650 and believes our Iberian small-mouthed vessel is an olive oil jar dating to about the same period. His baby is doing well, but he is quite envious of us being out in the field.

August 14, Thursday (Hare Harbor) This was a fine day that began with the wind dropping, so we got an early start for Mecatina. Just before leaving I tried to send my illustration list out on Paul Roswell's store computer. My SI email came up fine, but the system would not accept attachments or even send a message. It seems the email system frequently fails in Harrington. A small government survey boat passed us off Point Antrobus, but it was not Wilson Evans. We got right to work on the dives and site, and I worked ashore in the morning. We finished up the entrances, cleaning up the excavation, recording planks, and with Ben's assistance in the afternoon excavating under planks. We found a number of new post holes, some with axe-cut bases and one large one with a saw-cut base, probably a post for the Basque blacksmith component rather than the Inuit house. Two of the posts appear to be at the edge of the slight rise at the north end of the pavement that is probably the edge of the sleeping platforms. One of these posts was a vertically-set rectangular sawn plank about 3x12 cm in dimension. Excavations around the south and west sides of the entrance tunnel failed to reveal any new deposits, but they helped define the end and walls of this feature, which included a fairly substantial rock stack along its south side, amidst a large amount of nearly pure charcoal. Ben finished recording his TPD-1 pit and moved his dredge to TPB-4 south of Eric's two 2007 pits, working two dredges here to hasten the work. In the afternoon Laurie and I repaired the baseline, which had become torn up by dragging anchors and dredges.

During the afternoon I heard a croaking sound and found a rock ptarmigan walking underneath the datum triangle. "Chris," I said, "a bird is walking under the triangle next to you." She looked up just as the creature reached the northern side of her square, cocking his head one way and then the other as though inspecting the project, then strolling off into the ferns, nonchalant as ever. Earlier in the afternoon we heard the sounds of falcons overhead and saw two young fliers wheeling about with an adult bird in tow. Later I discovered Will and Laurie had found the remains of a dead peregrine on the hill south of the site – I suppose this was one of the parents, which explains why we have seen only one adult and two young birds this year. The third significant animal sighting in Hare Harbor was a mink that greeted us standing on his hind legs on our landing rock like the mayor of the town and only reluctantly gave ground when Will stepped out of the boat in front of him.

Then there was the large brazen lobster that shutdown Ben's and Laurie's TPB-4 excavation this afternoon. This lobster was a one-of-a-kind menacing, fearless creature who appeared in their pit suddenly with claws up and open and advanced with impunity into the center of the unit. Ben teased it with his trowel, trying to get it to nip it with his claws – a common game in lobster encounters – but this fellow ignored the trowel and wanted something more substantial – like flesh. Instead of being leery of the dredge pipe it flaunted the suction and lunged forward, with good effect, for Ben and Laurie retreated immediately. This character seems to have come from nowhere; unlike the small lobsters we had seen lurking among the ballast piles, it had remained hidden until now, apparently deciding it was time for a

showdown. By all accounts it was a rout, as Laurie and Ben freely admitted. This lobster had evaded the fate of many of his (or her) fellows who succumbed to the lure of baited lobster pots until, becoming too large to even enter a pot and seeing many of its brethren carted off, had no other enemies and became king of the ballast piles. The incident certainly gave us all a new respect for the intelligence and chutzpah of these interesting and delicious crustaceans. There is more going on in their brains than we give them credit for when we toss them blithely into a pot of boiling water.

August 15, Friday (Hare Harbor) Our last day of excavation was blessed with sun and little wind, and we were able to put in a long day. I worked on the land site, which needed attention to lots of details. We continued excavating beneath the floor planks, most of which were recycled barrel or tub staves and bottoms, which Abby drew and measured. Chris continued to excavate the southern half of 20N -- finding the remains of a large east-west burned beam that may have been the back of the smithy or the Inuit house, interrupted by numerous large pieces of rockfall. There were several other charred remnants of smaller timbers or planks south of this beam. There were very few tiles below the surface level of this square. Will and I cleaned up the entry passage, in which we found the remains of spruce log roof beams running parallel to the entryway, resting on a floor paved with barrel staves and bottoms, which in turn were resting on a somewhat scattered arrangement of flat slab rocks lying on sterile peat. The outer (south) end of the passage seems to have ended at the south edge of 12N20E, although rocks continued into the next square to the south, 10N 20E. Excavation of this area in 2005 produced evidence of a N-S alignment of flat slabs that probably represents the extension of the entry passage for at least another meter to the south. The west margin of the entryway was marked by a large, dense concentration of charcoal and rocks, at the base of which the Inuit bow and two grindstones were found yesterday. It was easy to see where the cut had been made in the peat when excavating the entrance passage. Abby and I did a number of profiles for the entrance tunnel area that clearly show the excavated nature of the entrance passage from its beginning, where we found two complete roof tiles and the inverted tool box, to its end at the south wall of 12N20E. Later I checked the 2005 data from 10N20E and found paving stones and barrel parts aligned with the entry tunnel.

The divers worked at a variety of tasks. Ben completed two tests in the whale bone area beneath the cliff, finding its deposits very thin, with a few tiles and wood chips or fish bones and little stratification. It seems that the whalebones in this area are mostly visible on the surface. Further excavation here might recover a flensing tool or other butchering implements, but the prospects for major finds seem limited. Laurie and Vincent made a tour of the site area and then surveyed the north side of the harbor, without any special finds. Will and Alix returned to the head of the bay for snorkeling and were later joined by Laurie and Vincent, who gathered a large stash of big mussels.

By mid-afternoon we were ready to begin reconstructing the site. When we arrived on the 30th of July we had removed the tarps from Structure 1 (cook-house), hoping we would be able to do some excavating beneath its pavement rocks to see if an earlier occupation was present, whether Basque, Inuit, or possible even Groswater Paleoeskimo. But as it happened we were never able to begin this project and also were unable to excavate any of the boggy area between Structure 2 (blacksmith shop) and Area 2. So the first task in closing up the site was re-covering S1, whose tarps had very effectively restricted any vegetation re-growth for the past five years. Work here will have to wait for 2009. About 4pm the divers arrived and we began to back-fill S2. We returned all the barrel parts to their approximate original position and filled the entrance tunnel with its rocks. After all the back-dirt was in place – and many mosquitoes had been satiated – we re-paved the blacksmith shop floor in the northern half of the excavation and re-sodded the southern portion, creating a quite dramatic effect – a rectangular expanse of pavement surrounded by grass. I hope that someday it will be possible to use this as the basis for reconstructing the history of the site – Basque cook-house, smithy, Inuit dwelling, and harbor area, with an on-site plaque for information and a museum display in Harrington Harbor village.

Today's meals were quite spectacular. Vincent prepared a baked codfish lunch with a soup made from all

the leftovers that had been accumulating for the past couple of days, and baked a bannock besides. The weather was so sunny and warm that many of us ate outside on the foredeck. Vincent had joined Perry in a massive cleaning effort, mopping all decks and washing the windows. But there was a price to pay when the rubber floor runner from the lower deck went over the side while being aired on the life-rail. Ben, who had already struggled moving one of the dredges, volunteered to dive for it. But in gearing up, he forgot to close his dry suit zipper fully and while hunting for the mat got completely soaked, and failed to find the mat to boot. Dinner was chicken baked in a spicy tomato sauce, with mashed potatoes and green peas, cooked by Perry. The last bottle of Will's wine was uncorked to the accompaniment of thanks to all for a project well-accomplished. The evening was quiet, but the forecast called for strong southwest wind by mid-day tomorrow, so we needed to get started early to finish in time to leave before the wind.

16 August, Saturday (Hare Harbor to Harrington) Morning dawned overcast with a light easterly wind and some fog in the distance, but the predicted strong SW breeze held off for a few hours. We had two chores to finish before leaving – sampling the ballast piles and collecting archaeological gear from the site. Laurie and I dived and rigged up a bag transfer system with Perry and Ben on the surface: one line from the sample bag to the surface and another that we held to bring the bag back to the bottom. Meanwhile, the speedboat followed our bubbles from one ballast pile to the other. We started at the east end of the site and worked to the west end along the baseline and then returned along the upper portion of the site sampling the upper parts of SP-4 and 6. 'Gladiator lobster' remained in hiding and we recovered about 4-5 ballast rock samples from each of the major piles, except SP1, 4, and 7. But since we could only retrieve small rocks from the ballast piles it was difficult to know if we were getting a good sample because of the presence in the ballast piles of local country rock (granite, gneiss) derived from local cliff-fall and shore rocks. While reducing the 30-35 sample rocks to a size suitable for identification and sectioning, I found a number of specimens that probably are local origin. Later I also found that limestone is not as rare along this coast as I had imagined and that not all limestone we come across along the shore is of Basque origin. Nick Shattler says there is a limestone outcrop in the country north of St. Augustine, and there may be sources in the seabed of the Gulf of St. Lawrence that gets ashore. Limestone is also a fairly common find in Inuit sites, where it is used as grindstone material, but in these cases it is usually not the honeycombed perforated variety we have in abundance in the Hare Harbor ballast. These holes all contained small mollusks and other sealife whose secretions appear to be the principal agents producing the holes and perforations seen in this rock.

After the dive I bagged and photographed the samples, keeping them keyed to their different ballast piles, and the crew cleaned up the archaeological gear. Will and I made the last pictures of the site, and we returned to the boat, finding Perry had everything loaded and was ready to leave. During the transit to Harrington the southwest breeze began to freshen, but we were tied up by the time it grew strong. I returned the oxygen tanks we had on loan from Fay at the hospital; we filled our fresh water tanks and took on 1200 liters of diesel fuel for \$1800 Canadian. This makes a total purchase of 3200 liters this summer and accounts for about \$5000 of our project budget – a huge chunk! I said goodbyes to the fish plant folks and we all repaired to the town restaurant for a pizza dinner. All afternoon the crew had been packing and preparing for their departure on the *Nordik*, which was arriving about 3pm and leaving at 7pm. Larry Ransom loaded all the bulky gear into a container, including the artifacts which we had carefully prepared for shipment and delivery to the Quebec archaeological repository in Quebec City. They will be delivered to our colleagues, Frédéric or Anja Herzog when Laurie passes through Quebec City on her way back to Washington, D.C. This relieves us of the problems of delivery from Newfoundland in past years. We decided to save the tool box and one section of a roof post. All the underwater materials were packed wet in seawater; we found that the big olive oil jar fit perfectly into a plastic pail. I typed up the underwater find list Ben prepared.

The departure of the "Quebec crew" was a sad one and came upon us as suddenly and surprisingly as always. Ben, Vincent, Christine, Laurie and Alix all stood and waved from the upper deck of the *Nordic*, while Perry, Will, Abby and I waved back from the deck of the Pits far below. After the ferry departed, I

turned and followed Will's earlier track to Sharon and Jim Ransom's refurbished old family home on the east side of town, across the big trestle bridge. This had been Jim's uncle's or grandfather's place and they had left it pretty much as it was originally – a warren of small rooms filled with old antiques and historical materials from their collecting activities. We met Jim's older brother Lloyd at Jim's place and talked about the need for a more aggressive approach to the Harrington Heritage and Tourism Board. They have many good ideas but it has been slow getting the town to take steps in this direction, because of more urgent priorities, like finding the money for student workers in the fish plant, repairs to the boardwalk, and other high priority items. We decided that we would do a show-and-tell for the town next year and set up a site visit and a training program for students. Afterwards Will and I stopped at Christine's and Wilson's to see some of the Olympics and take a shower. In the process I forgot my camera, but did not realize this until after we had left town.

17 August, Sunday (Harrington to St. Augustine) We left Harrington about 6:30am with a moderate southwest wind and had a pretty good ride to Mutton Bay, arriving at 10am to find Wilson's boat at the pier and his family up at Phil Vatcher's. Christine and her sister were helping a friend move into a house across the bay, but she made coffee for us, and we had a nice visit with Phil and his wife. Phil was glad to get a copy of last year's field report and showed me the map location of some limestone rocks he had collected from a couple of islands between Tête a la Baleine and Mutton Bay and from the cove southwest of the Mutton Bay entrance. They might indicate another Basque site, but it's possible they come from geological sources along the North shore somewhere, or from the bed of the gulf or the Quebec interior. We borrowed Phil's truck to get a couple of cans of gas for the speedboat (paying \$80 for 10 gallons!) and left for St. Augustine. As we were leaving, Wilson was untying his bicycle from the front life-rail of his boat and getting ready to pedal off up the mountain, into a rainstorm. Off Tabatière there were some beautiful scenes of the town against silvery water, mist, and storm clouds. Thereafter it grew calm as we entered the Grand Rigoulette and soon anchored in the cove just south of the ship channel at Tickle Island. There were still big black storm clouds over St. Augustine, but they soon cleared and left us with a near full moon and crystal-clear sky and northern wind. I called Nick Shattler and arranged for him to take us in the morning to the sites he had found last year.

18 August, Monday (St. Augustine to Cumberland Harbor) In the morning the air was as clear as a bell and the sun shone brighter than we'd seen all summer, a result of the clearing northwest wind. While we were having breakfast several speedboats passed on their way out to cabins in the islands, where bakeapples were still available. Nick showed up a bit after 9am and said he had to find his brother-in-law who would take us to the first site, in the southwestern part of the Rigoulette, which he was not so familiar with. A bit later he returned with Reginald Shattler, a husky older man with a large curvy mustache and smiling eyes. We piled into both boats and raced through the narrows and out to a place on the outer coast called 'Mickey's Island', near where Reginald has a summer cottage – which we spied as we sped past – an attractive, well-kept place. A bit further and we pulled up to a small cove with the ruins of a cabin where Mickey, an unmarried loner, used to spend his summers, dying some 20-30 years ago. In a narrow cleft between the granite knobs about 50m north of his old house was the remains of a cemented field rock foundation covered with grass and roughly of squarish shape, backed into the bedrock hillside. Sometime before Mickey's death, two men from St. Augustine had excavated parts of this structure, searching for buried treasure, in the process knocking most of its cemented fieldstone walls down. According to Nick and Reginald, the walls of the structure had been about four feet high. Today the best-preserved walls, on the north and east sides, are only 20-40cm high and in other areas have been knocked down completely. A large mound of rocks – possibly a hearth pile or maybe simply the remains of the early digging effort – was present inside the east wall, and the south wall seems to have been built across the top of a large rock outcrop, with a possible doorway in the western part of this wall. Coarse, straw-like grass was growing over the structure. It was difficult to see what had been disturbed and how much, but we could see that a considerable amount of coarse, friable mortar had been used in the foundation, which also included pieces of slate and the occasional brick. We came away wondering who would have built a residence in such a hidden, unpleasant spot, literally in a cleft in the rocks. Nick tends to think this

might be an early Inuit house, and there is some merit to this idea since I can't imagine a European living in such a small cramped place. But until we know more about the site, revealing its exact dimensions and features, interpretations like this are premature. Nick would like to see a full excavation of this site conducted, believing it might make an interesting project for the town to sponsor, as a contribution to the village's little-known Inuit history. He believes the town mayor, who had been involved in the initial work at the site, would be supportive of a project here.

We returned to the boat for lunch, raised anchor and with Nick's guidance proceeded through the northern run to Cumberland Harbor, on the south side of L'Anse aux Portage. Previously Nick had found a tent ring in a small cove on the outer side of the island, a place locally known as 'Place Mokit'. Nick's cottage is on the western side of the harbor, so he knows this area like the back of his hand. It is also very good bakeapple country. As soon as we landed, Perry charged off into the berry fields, while the rest of us followed Nick to the southeastern end of the island where we found a small raised boulder beach with a boulder grave or cache containing no human bone but part of a burned spoon bowl and a seal wrist bone, several cache pits, and near the crest of the beach pass, Nick's tent ring. It did indeed look like an Inuit dwelling type and was placed with its rear up-hill portion on a flat exposure of bedrock and its lower (southern) work area on the peat-covered cobble beach. The structure was nearly circular, bordered by hold-down rocks, and had several large rocks in the central area, where we found lots of charcoal and a fair number of animal bones, mostly seal. All of the cultural materials were in the upper peat, below which was sterile peat in which the beach cobbles were embedded. Over the course of the afternoon what began as a test pit to explore the deposit ended up as a full-scale excavation of the entire tent ring. In addition to the bones we found fragments of green bottle glass (with bubbles) and a large piece of iron strap metal. The site setting, possible grave, structure type with a cleared sleeping area at the rear of the structure, and early glass, suggest this was an Inuit summer tent structure, although we did not find diagnostic Inuit material culture. Toward the end of the afternoon Wilson Evans' and Paul Rowsell's boats chugged past on their way to the Coast Raid games that were to begin in a few days in Old Fort. Returning to the boat we found Perry 'high' on his second pail of bakeapples. Nick had to leave immediately for town to meet a biologist flying in from Quebec to check his mussel farm for growth stats. Overall I think the prospects for a project in St. Augustine are excellent, and the Mikey's and Cumberland Island 'Place Mokit' sites are indeed good prospects for Inuit occupation, a subject that the town is very interested in exploring now, after years in which research on their Inuit and Innu ancestry was neglected because of discriminatory attitudes.

By the end of the day the wind settled down and you could hear the roar of surf outside the harbor. It's great to get to know about this harbor, which is the finest one along this part of the coast and was mentioned originally by Jacques Cartier. Weather looked good for an early departure for Blanc Sablon, and we made a large feast of the halibut I purchased when we left Harrington.

19 August, Tuesday (Cumberland Harbor to Brador) We were up at five with fair weather and a moderate southeasterly breeze. The run to Blanc Sablon took about five hours, mostly in a crossing sea, which made the ride uncomfortable and carried away our prize balloon bumper, which must have been unsecured and rolled out of the zodiac. We normally tie up at the Blanc Sablon pier, but after last year's storm created such havoc I wanted to explore the Brador pier which is located in protected waters only a short distance from Clifford and Florence Hart's place. We had called the Harts en route and invited them to the boat for a late breakfast after we arrived. They are both fine, but getting on and off the boat proved to be a challenge, as it had been for René Levesque, Selma Barkham, and Ray and Margaret Mason. After an hour of swaying at the pier, eating bacon and pancakes, Florence began to feel seasick, and we had to get her back ashore. Meanwhile all around us herring gulls were making raucous work on the spoils from the fishing boats that were being unloaded. By this time the weather had turned sour, so we rented a car from the Pelletier dealership and spent the afternoon visiting the new heritage center and Quebec-Labrador Foundation office located at the intersection of the ferry landing road and Rt. 138. the Heritage Center features nice displays that were prepared by the Sept Isles Museum. We met the local

board director, Rejean Dumas, and heard about some good work on cultural heritage and archaeology being done by Dwight Bilodeau in Old Fort. At this end of the LNS everyone is quite positive about the highway construction work and tourism development, and have facilities planned for future traffic. During breakfast we had a surprise visit from the Harrington Coast Raid contingent – Paul, Cynthia, Wilson, Christine, and Andrew—who had commandeered a car and were cruising around preparing for the race. Posters were all over the place in Blanc Sablon. We learned that the race will be 275 km long with this distance being covered by contestants who draw three of six possible means of conveyance: running, kayaking, mountaineering, cycling, and swimming – all having mandatory waypoints, with the contestants wearing GPS locator devices for monitoring and safety. The race begins Thursday in Old Fort and works its way to an ending in Blanc Sablon on Saturday. We met some of the other contestants in the supermarket – a couple from Yellowknife – and saw many more running on the road.

Back at the boat we discovered Perry on the dock watching the *Pitsiulak* surging back and forth against her mooring lines even though the swell seemed negligible. The outer (west) side of the pier where we were tied up – all the fishing boats being on the inner cove side – seems to have a problem with even small seas because of the gradually shoaling water on this side of the wharf allows the swells to crest up as they approach shore, creating a surge that was sucking the vessel back and forth. It was really amazing to see how strong this force was, straining the lines and abrading them on the edge of the pier so that after a few hours they would have chaffed through. For a temporary solution we moved the Pits farther out toward the end of the pier where the water was deeper, eliminating the worst of the surge.

During the evening we returned to the Harts and a wonderful time listening to Clifford play his accordion and shooting the breeze about the old days. He has some recordings of his signing and playing, but it's a pity more is not available. He still remembers the tunes and plays well, with Florence egging him on ("Clifford, play 'Turkey in the Straw'!). For the past several years they have been telling me about the 'tile sluiceway' that René's team had found at their chalet site and interpreted as a Basque oil-rendering feature, and about four blue glass beads, also found at the north end of the grassy clearing behind the house. When Clifford excavated the drain line extending out from the east side of the cottage, he said they found 'buckets' of large iron nails. Fearing that someone might find them and loot the site they threw the nails into the bushes east of the house. Florence will look and see if they still have the beads. Last fall they wrote the National Museum of Canada about their Maritime Archaic collection and got a nice letter back from David Keenlyside, not on CMC stationery, but instead on the letterhead of a private heritage organization that David seems to be affiliated with now. Florence says the cache of slate celts they found had come from 12 feet below ground level. That's pretty deep for a cache burial! Several weeks ago they displayed their collection at the opening of the Heritage Center. We also learned that the Blanc Sablon River, where Jean-Yves Pinal has been working for many years, has been given a Provincial Heritage site designation to help promote and protect its sites, one of which, according to Rejean Dumas, who worked for him at the time, had three stratified components, the oldest of which was dated at 8700 years old. When we got back to the boat after the evening at the Harts we found her rolling but no so badly we could not sleep.

20 August, Wednesday (Bradford to Blanc Sablon) We were planning to continue our explorations at the Hart's 'chalet' near the Bradford River today, but the weather did not look promising, and a strong north wind was predicted. Will, Abby, and I had already loaded the rental car with our gear, and Perry was about to head to the Harts for laundry and a shower when one of the fishermen – whose young grandson was distracting him by squirting him with a hose – told us we should move our boat inside the pier because the outside is bad in a north wind. The options for an inside berth were not great, however, as we were too large to be moored third out alongside the other long-liners. Anchoring was not a good option either as we were not familiar enough with the shoals in the nearby small bays. Basin Harbor (Isle du Basin) is a good harbor, but its bottom is soft and unsuitable for our type of grapnel anchor. Since we needed fresh water anyway, we decided to shift over to our old standard – and 'nemesis' – the public wharf at Blanc Sablon where he had had such a terrible night in an easterly storm last summer. At least we would have good

protection from a northerly wind here, and no undertow.

Abby drove the car around and met us on the Blanc Sablon dock, where we found ourselves in the fog and caught in a torrential down-pour so that we could not even see the Newfoundland ferry approaching behind us. After securing the boat and collecting our rain gear we headed to the Harts, where Abby and Perry remained while Will and I went on to the chalet, where we found the access road flooded by run-off from the heavy rain. It did not take us long to wake up our old friends, the black flies, which are particularly numerous in the marshy land along this side of Brador Bay, where granite hills rise steeply behind the scattered row of cottages set back into the spruce thicket.

The grass had grown back over our test pits of last year, which we should have marked with stakes. I had Will expand my 2007 TP4 into a 1x1m unit on the side of a mound of earth where I had found the stone bead, whalebone sled runner, iron point and other materials. Will's pit was quite productive, and had the same complex stratigraphy I had noted last year, with 10-15 cm of dark black sandy soil below the grassy turf, underlain by thin (< 1.0cm thick) bands of lighter sandy soil alternating with greasy black humic soil that represented vegetation stabilization episodes. Below 5-10 of these bands was a pure sand horizon 2-5cm thick, overlying a 1-2cm thick band of peat – clearly marking the old original ground surface – and below that, the grey leached sand of the original beach. Artifacts and bones, primarily of seal but including some large and small mammal remains (most of the large bones have been cracked for marrow extraction and boiling), were numerous in the upper black soil but were also found sporadically in the banded peat layers below. Artifacts included several nails and a large iron spike, two pieces of grey Normandy stoneware, the remains of an iron axe wedge with a battered top, and a white quartz flake near the junction with the sterile grey sand. I started a new 50x50cm TP8 near the northwest corner of the Hart's cottage, an area we had not previously tested, thinking that the declivity running toward shore here might have been where Levesque had found the paved tile 'sluiceway.' Here I found a very simple podsol section with turf, an 8-10 cm level of black earth with artifacts and bones, lying on grey leached beach sand. Bones were quite numerous and well-preserved, and artifacts included a shattered pipe stem (with quite a large bore diameter), several nails, tile fragments, and two flakes of chipped stone, one of tan chert from the lower black zone and a flake of dark chert in the upper grey sand. The latter probably represent a prehistoric component beneath the historic period Inuit occupation.

Test Pit 9, east of TP 4 on the other side of the earth mound, turned out to be a revelation. Earlier I had asked Clifford and Florence whether there had been any earth-moving around their cottage that might account for the lumpy surface in the grassy area behind their house. No, they reported, nothing other than digging out some soil to level the house; this earth I could clearly see as a low mound bordering the edge of the foundation. TP9 was 30 cm east of the line extending north from the east wall of the Hart cottage, about 25 cm east of the near vertical east face of the earth mound. I could not fathom how such a sharp wall could have been maintained unless it marked the edge of a bulldozer cut, and the Harts had said no machinery had ever been down in the cottage area. The pit which was located under an old spruce tree, had a thin grassy turf and was underlain by a few cm of black earth in which I found a few bones and a single well-preserved iron nail. About 10 cm from the surface I found coarse reddish-brown sand lying at the water table, and water immediately began to seep into the pit. Almost immediately I realized that the only way you could have a vertical cut while still retaining a black earth cultural zone was if the earth moving and 'lumpy ground' was present before the cultural deposition. Stepping back, I began walking the crest of the mound and realized it made a corner near the northwest corner of the cottage and had a depression on the south side from which a few rocks were protruding. From these rocks the depression extended south several meters, lined on either side by low-mounded earth. West of the test pit the mound extended a couple of meters north and then turned east into the spruce thicket, changing from an earth mound into a soil cut that dropped about 30-40 cm to a level surface. By this time I realized I was tracing the walls, floor, and sleeping platform of a rectangular semi-subterranean Inuit house similar to those at Belles Amours and found along the Labrador coast, but which, except for its southwestern corner, was almost completely obscured by thick spruce and birch vegetation. Measuring the walls as best as I could,

given the impenetrable growth, I found the structure to have rectangular dimensions, 9m across the long rear (northern) wall, west and east walls of 4-5m, a southern wall of ca. 8m, and a distance from the rear wall to the inner entrance of 6.5m. The east wall runs along the edge of the path cut between the gravel access road to their house. A 5-6 meter entrance tunnel extended south from the depression in the southern wall paralleling the Hart cottage east wall 2-3 meters to the east.

This discovery immediately explained our test pit finds of the past couple of years. Since our first visit to the site I had puzzled over the thick layer of seal and other bones and their association with Inuit artifacts in a thick surface deposit across the entire back yard of the cottage, and the stratigraphy in TP4 and 9. Turning to the northern part of the clearing where Christie had found many bones and the early Inuit ivory needle-case last year, I realized that the narrow depression she was excavating, which extended south toward my TP9 of this year, might be the entrance passage for a second Inuit house located in the spruce thicket north of the clearing. In fact, as I was mapping out the outline of House 1, the Harts arrived and confirmed that there was a 'big hole' north of Christie's test pit, as well as another to the west of the clearing where Levesque had found iron nails and bones. The existence of an entry for the second house was also suggested by several rocks in the earth near Christie's pit, which I presume is its entryway. The third house, to the west, is not so obvious and I did not have time to explore for it in the bush. The existence of two and possibly three large Inuit winter houses similar in size and structure to the large three-house settlements on Eskimo Island in Hamilton Inlet is an important contribution to the early Inuit history of southern Labrador and the Lower North Shore. Although the actual finds are still few and include an early Inuit needle-case, blue glass beads, a stone cylindrical bead, an iron arrow or harpoon point, a sled runner fragment, and abundant roof tiles, Normandy stoneware, a wide range of other European materials, and excellent preservation of bone and ivory. However, they all point toward a late 16th or early 17th C. occupation by a large group of Inuit who had made a push into the Straits region, most likely in the early 1600s following the reduction of Basque whaling that occurred after the 1580s. The substantial amount of iron, tile, and ceramics suggests either direct trade or access to Basque materials from abandoned sites. Whether a Basque occupation is also present at the Hart Chalet site remains an open question, but seems likely, and could have been the reason for the unusual inner bay location of this site, in the midst of the forest zone rather than on the outer coast. Such a settlement would certainly have presented a challenge to the Innu people who had occupied these regions for many centuries since the departure of its previous Inuit occupants—Dorset people ca. 1500 B.P. or Groswater Paleoeskimos ca. 2000 B.P.

By late afternoon the rain and squalls had ceased and the sun broke through the clouds, but the predicted north wind did not materialize. We returned to the Harts, where Florence cooked up a fine spaghetti dinner. On the news came the announcement that Newfoundland had signed a major agreement for gas and oil development that was, in financial terms, the largest energy agreement ever made and which was predicted to transform the economy and future of Newfoundland. By 10pm we were back aboard, had parked the rental car for morning pick-up, and were poised for an early departure. The forecast called for strong northern wind to shift into southwest during the day. Hopefully we could get across the Strait before the southwest wind took hold, as towing our speedboat in a big following sea is always a challenge.

21 August, Thursday (Blanc Sablon to St. Anthony) The two shrimp-draggers moored outboard of us left at 4:30am and the weather seemed fine, with a light north wind of 10-15 knots blowing off the land. We got underway at 6:30am and the wind dropped steadily as we approached Newfoundland, whose northern tip remained bright and silvery in contrast to the dark clouds we were leaving behind in the gulf. By noon we were off Cape Norman and turned east, running south of Great Sacred Island. Perry toyed with the idea of taking the shallow inner passage across Noddy Bay, past L'Anse aux Meadows, but in the end decided not to take a chance since there was a strong ocean swell and the channel had only 3 fathoms: "One for the boat, one for the swell, and one for luck and the GPS accuracy – and that's not a great margin!" he said. We had already noted several instances where the GPS location of the boat had

not matched the narrow channels in the St. Augustine region, where steering the vessel through a passage that on the chart looked deep enough for the boat actually put you on a shoal nearby. A weather eye, constant checking of the sounder, and a skeptical faith in computer navigation is always needed in these narrow places. We pulled into Quirpon at 3pm and since we were anxious to keep moving, we called Boyce Roberts and Michelle on the sat phone to say hello and tell them we could not stop for a visit. They were home and wished us well. Boyce will head for Alberta and the oil fields in November. Meanwhile he confirmed that the fishing had been only so-so, and the weather pretty much a bust, although it had produced a good crop of bakeapples. Two hours later we were tied up at the government wharf in St. Anthony, with enough time to show Abby the Grenfell properties and buy a few groceries at the new coop store. The arrival of the Canadian Coast Guard tug *Harp* with a broken-down long-liner in tow forced us to move to a new berth on the west side of the wharf, and soon the wharf manager peremptorily demanded we shift again to accommodate the arrival of a 450-foot cruise liner due to dock at 7:30am. But until then we could stay put. Shortly before dark the red sailboat we had seen off Quirpon crossing from Labrador showed up and tied alongside. Aboard were a gentleman from St. John's with a strong British accent, and his son, returning from a summer in Nain and heading for St. John's. They had pulled in to St. Anthony to restock fresh water and tea, and left a couple hours later, needing to get across White Bay before strong southwest winds predicted to reach 40-60 knots by midday tomorrow began; they needed to be back in St. John's by Monday morning.

22 August, Friday (St. Anthony) The breeze did not wait long to come up, and by 6am it was already blowing too hard for us to even think about leaving for Englee or the Fiche Islands at the southern entrance of Hare Bay, where Perry had fished as a young man. At 7am we had to shift across the harbor to the new shrimp processing docks, where we watched with amazement the arrival of the *Vista Mar* which seemed to fill the entire harbor and at 400 feet extended way beyond the ends of the government wharf. She put so many lines ashore that one of the long-liners on the inside of the pier had to cut his dock lines get underway. We then shifted to his empty spot to wait out the wind. We were surprised to find a small lively fellow dressed as a Viking waiting at the gangway to welcome the tourists, who were assembling for tours in school busses for trips to L'Anse aux Meadows and Norstead. It was our old friend Wayne Hines, who had worked for many years as a re-enactor at the Parks Canada LAM site, and later at Norstead. Peter Harholdt had photographed him for our catalog, "Vikings: the North Atlantic Saga." While waiting for the tourists to assemble Wayne posed with me for Will. Later I gave him our ship's copy of the Viking book, which he had never received. To beat the tourists we made a quick trip to the Grenfell craft shop, buying a few items, but noticed that the more traditional craft materials, including parkas made of 'grenfell cloth,' had given way to industrial products made in China, and to a few craft providers in northern Newfoundland who were producing carvings made from moose bone and antler like those done by the Labrador Inuit, none of whom were represented in the shop. Only Gina at the Norseman Restaurant in L'Anse aux Meadows is selling real Labrador art and craft materials. In the old days these used to be produced at the Grenfell Hospital in St. Anthony and Labrador or Quebec by their Inuit and Innu patients who were convalescing and could make a few dollars on craft production to help defray the cost of medical treatments. One interesting note along these lines came up when I met Robert Simms, a St. Anthony resident whose father had been a long-time employee of the Grenfell Mission, working as a handyman and engineer. According to Simms, one day his dog came home with a model kayak in his mouth. (I think I reported this story in my journal a couple of years ago). Simms has no idea where the dog picked up the kayak, but I suppose it must have been made by one of the Inuit patients and somehow the dog got hold of it. In any case, he trotted home with it and it's been a family heirloom for many years. Simms told me someone had offered him \$3000 for the model, but he was not interested in selling. As in our previous meeting, I urged him to bring it to me for inspection, but he has never done that. After our visit to the Grenfell shop we went up to the Grenfell residence, hoping to find it open for visiting; but it was closed; so we hiked up the trail to the 'tea house' at the top of the hill behind the house, encountering a mother and chick ptarmigan on the path.

Wayne Hines gave us a lift to the lighthouse restaurant, always a great setting for a meal. The restaurant

is next to the Viking Hall where we had had a banquet during the Viking conference in the fall of 2000. They still have Viking dinners, accompanied by Wayne's demonstrations, twice a week during the tourist season. On the way up the hill we watched the *Vista Mar* exiting the harbor, and it soon became obvious she was having problems on account of the wind, which was gusting to 30-35 knots. As we left the pier, she had cast off and made a neat 180° turn in place and started out the harbor; but when approaching the reef that bars in inner harbor she was not going fast enough to hold her stern up into the crosswind and it was pushed into the shallow water near the eastern end of the shrimp dock. She was able to get her stern back out and inched between the channel buoys, her stern barely clearing the northern (red) buoy. Following this, her stern again was pushed into the shallow water of the northern cove and her engines kicked up a huge stir of mud getting her rear end back out into deep water. The Coast Guard cutter *Harp* appeared at this point, but the VM continued on her own for the next 30 minutes, jogging forward and astern, zigzagging sideways through the entry channel all the way out into the open bay. Although it seemed likely that she had touched and perhaps was damaged, she made it out, stopped to assess her condition just outside the entrance, and then powered up and steamed on north, bound for Cartwright. The wind was very strong and the spectacle riveted the attention of hundreds of people, many of whom joined us on lighthouse hill where we could see everything unfold below us. It is a miracle she made it out unscathed and a tribute to the Italian captain's skill and coolness under fire, although one has to question his decision to depart the pier in this windstorm.

After lunch Will and I climbed the ca. 450 step stairs up the hill to the radio beacon, where Will took some pictures. Then we descended the west side of the hill into town, emerging into a yard full of disassembled buses. For the rest of the afternoon I spliced one of our mooring lines that had chafed nearly through and Will and I washed and photographed the finds and bones from the Cumberland Island and Hart Chalet sites, finding a few worked bone pieces, a large number of cracked mammal long bones, and a few fish and bird remains. After a chili dinner that Abby prepared I called home and got a shock, hearing from Lynne that the problems she had been having with her left ear – throbbing, loud heart-beats and sounds of coursing blood – had been preliminarily diagnosed as a form of tinnitus resulting from malformed blood vessels near the audio apparatus, vessels that were susceptible to rupture and would need surgery or radiation to correct. She had learned this about a week ago and been expecting my call, but during that week I had found the line busy or unanswered. Chris Geiger, her sister from Palo Alto was visiting her and had helped out, but her anxiety was so high that on one occasion she had been rushed to the hospital thinking she was having a stroke. I needed to leave immediately as she had more tests in three days and decisions to make about treatment. The latter was a great concern because our friend Stephen Loring had suffered an aneurism several years ago that almost took his life. Bob Simms offered to help get me to a land-line phone and gave Abby and me a ride to Danny Keats' home – it turned out he was the owner of the buses – where we learned there was a flight to St. John's at 3:10 pm tomorrow and that seats were available. We then drove to the Grenfell nurses residence (now a hotel), where we were able to get online and make reservations from St. Anthony to St. John's and Montreal. I let Lynne know and called my brother Josh at see if he could pick me up in Montreal, but I found him away in Chappaqua, N.Y. at his high school reunion. However Wibs, his wife, readily agreed to meet me in Montreal. Little did I realize that Wibs had just learned that eldest son, Jeb, had just been diagnosed with advanced-stage liver and colon cancer. Returning to the boat we found Perry stoical about the situation. Once before I had left the Pits wind-bound in St. Anthony, that time with Ted Timreck, because of schedule commitments in Washington. Will and Abby agreed to stay with him and get the boat back to Lushes Bight as soon as the wind dropped. There was plenty more food and we had discovered a cache of beer under the foc's'le benches that had been overlooked. The weather reports called for more wind tomorrow.

22 August, Saturday (St. Anthony to Fairlee, Vt.) My participation in the 2008 Gateways Project was not supposed to end this way, but seeing as it did, it was about as quick and clean as it could have been. In the morning I called Danny Keats and arranged for a taxi ride to the airport, though 'Moose alley,' where once he spotted 138 moose during a single one-day trip to and from the airport. He's hit four in his life, but is still alive, although one of those incidents cost him as much as \$12,000 in repair bills.

During the morning I packed and straightened up my things and finished my field notes for St. Augustine and Brador. I gave Abby some money for emergencies and decided to leave all of my dive gear except my dive computer and regulator, which needs servicing, with the boat. Perry and Abby promised to rinse and dry this stuff along with the dredge pumps and other gear. We'll see if Bob Linfield can come down and pick up the compressor, tanks and weights. Danny arrived at 1:30pm and I said goodbyes to the team, now down to three—Perry, Will, and Abby. The plane arrived from Goose Bay and got me to St. John's at 4:30 with plenty of time to make the connection to the Air Canada flight to Montreal. There I discovered Wibs had changed plans and rushed out to Ohio to see her son. However, she had arranged for my niece, Eliza Fitzhugh, to pick me up, and her mother Didi came along for company. We met within minutes of my arrival and safe delivery of my luggage, and we were on the road and in Fairlee inside of three hours. To be home and with Lynne from St. Anthony to Fairlee inside of 24 hours was nothing short of a miracle, considering the *Pitsiulak* is still in St. Anthony waiting for a break in the weather. It is particularly disturbing that it's the 'good weather' that is holding here up – fair weather wind off the land that probably dissipates to calm 40-50 miles off-shore – and that 'bad weather' – fog, rain, and low visibility that usually comes with light breezes – is the kind now needed to get her home. I felt plenty guilty to be back in Vermont while they are still 'out there,' but that's the nature of things, and I have much to be thankful for, having had a great field season and being able to turn my attention to urgent family affairs.

During the next few days CAT scans and angiograms resulted in a positive diagnosis of her condition as a Dural Arterio-Venous Fistula, a tangle of unwanted blood vessels that had formed between the brain's outer skin (dura) and the skull behind the left ear. Doctors at Mary Hitchcock Hospital decided her case was relatively benign – other than the whooshing sound – and could be left alone and monitored every six months. If it became dangerous because of venous back-flow into the brain or the sound turned out to be impossible to live with, it could be operated upon surgically or by angioplastic (endo-vascular) methods that seal the offending blood vessels with 'glue'.

23 August, Saturday – 24 August, Sunday (St. Anthony)

The following narrative is courtesy of Abby McDermott and Will Richard

Bill departed around at 1pm on Saturday, after hearty good-byes and remonstrations not to go on a wild spending spree with the 'emergency cash' he left in Abby's care. The winds were obviously too high to consider a safe departure from St. Anthony, so Will, Abby and Perry found various ways to entertain themselves. Abby went on a quest to find a book store, but succeeded only in taking a long walk around most of St. Anthony's harbor. Perry caught up with old friends and exchanged fish tales with other wind-bound skippers, and Will read and worked on his manuscript. For dinner, we enjoyed another meal at St. Anthony's notable Lighthouse Restaurant, and then returned to the Pits for the evening. Around 10pm that night, after we had tucked ourselves in to our bunks, the house at the head of our pier set off an impressive fireworks show. Abby and Perry enjoyed the display from the safety of the Pits, because at times it seemed the high winds might blow the pyrotechnics onto the pier.

On Sunday, we awoke to winds gusting up to 80 kph off of the coast of the Great Northern Peninsula. Abby took a long hike up the road to the lighthouse, and then mostly out of boredom, decided to tackle the stairs up the high hill behind the lighthouse to the radio beacon, as Bill and Will had done on Friday. She got some great photos of a small 'inukshuk' someone had constructed, which seemed to look down on St. Anthony's harbor like a protective totem. In the afternoon, the galley of the Pits again filled with the pleasant smell of baking cookies, as Abby attempted to stave off cabin fever. The most exciting development of the day was the appearance of Björn Bergstrand, a Swedish sailor who had navigated across the North Atlantic solo on a 30 foot sailboat. On April 12, he left Sweden and sailed to the Shetlands, Faeroes, Iceland and Greenland before arriving in Newfoundland. He set a course straight from Nuuk, Greenland to St. Anthony, covering 840 nautical miles (966 statute miles) over 13 days, for an average of 74.33 statute miles per day. Will and Perry had noticed his sailboat moored on the pier, and invited him on board the Pits for dinner. We broke out the last bottle of wine for the occasion and enjoyed a good Newfoundland style fish fry supper, which was made all the more enjoyable by Björn's company.

We followed up dinner with a trip across the pier to Björn's sailboat, which he let us explore. He informed us that he plans to sell his boat and build another larger boat with a partner that will be fabricated of steel and be egg-shaped like Fridtjof Nansen's arctic vessel. We crawled into our bunks early that night with hopes of departing before the winds picked up again.

25 August, Monday (St. Anthony to Conche)

We dragged ourselves out of bed at 5:30am to find the wind had calmed considerably. Perry listened to the weather reports and decided we probably had about 4-5 hours before the winds really started up again, and with any luck could make it to Englee. We made some coffee and ate whatever we could throw together quickly, and set out at 6:25am. However, by the time we were off the Gray Islands the wind had picked up considerably. Will was barely able to close-haul the speed boat in the rough seas. Abby and Will did the best they could to assist Perry, while also attempting to keep seasickness at bay. Perry was probably more concerned for our safety than he let on. The final straw was a particularly violent roller that pitched the Pits hard, causing Perry's coffee cup to fly off the helm, spill its contents on the navigational computer, and crash into the keyboard, knocking off some of the arrow keys needed to control the mouse. Perry remained calm, never losing his cool for a moment, and with a few curses, steered the Pits into the safety of Southwest Crouse Harbor. He had planned to round the point to Conche itself, with its pier, stores and other amenities, but with the tide against the seas the waves were too rough to risk it. We all took a deep breath, pulled ourselves together, and then assessed the damage, which other than the bruised computer, was minimal.

We dropped anchor in the harbor, and then decided to take the speed boat over to the fishing docks and see if anyone was 'out and about.' We found one accommodating gentleman, who was happy to let us tie our speedboat up to his dock. He said Conche was only a mile or two away, so despite the threatening rain clouds looming overhead, we set out on foot. Along the walk we noticed a number of signs that pointed out Conche's French and Basque heritage – including a small billboard along the road that featured a drawing of a Basque 'chalupa,' or small boat. We crested the hill, and observed Conche's quaint houses surrounding the commercial pier backed by the harbor with the Gray Islands off in the distance. We were about to head into the town's center when we spied the French Shore Interpretation Center housed in the former Grenfell nursing station along Conche's main road. We decided the small admission fee was well worth it, and inside we found some very interesting displays highlighting the culture and history of Newfoundland's "French Shore." The displays were quite professional and informative, and featured items donated by local residents of Conche as well as Croque and Grandois/St. Julien's that illustrated the Irish and English ancestry of today's Dorset site with a notice informing visitors that the Conch Archaeology Project plans to carry out further investigations at this local site.

However, the real treasure of the interpretation center is still a work in progress: a 200 foot long embroidered tapestry that tells the history of the French Shore in vivid color and marvelous detail, and is clearly inspired by France's Bayeux tapestry from the middle ages. The project was launched in 2007 when a former artist-in-residence, a French landscape painter named Jean Claude Roy, convinced the interpretation center that the history of the French Shore lent itself to this striking visual medium. Seven local women embroiders are employed by the French Shore Interpretation Center, and they turn Jean Claude's carefully researched paintings, which incorporate the motifs of the original Bayeux tapestry, into a steadily growing tapestry. Museum Director Colleen McLaine explained all this to us, and also took us down to the studio where we were able to see the ladies at work on the loom. Colleen had met Perry and Will at a 2007 conference in Plum Point, Newfoundland, and was happy to run into them again in Conche. All and all, we were very impressed with the beauty and scope of the project. Hopefully it will receive the attention it deserves when the tapestry is debuted as part of the heritage center's renovation in July 2010 and will raise the profile of Conche and knowledge of the history and heritage of the French Shore, which is still remarkably little-known even to Newfoundlanders.

We stopped in the general store in Conch to pick up a few supplies (and some used mystery novels for

only a dollar each!), and managed to sweet-talk the proprietor into giving us a lift back to the Pits in Southwest Crouse Harbor. Before returning, we took the speedboat to the other side of the harbor to investigate the Dos de Cheval Archaeology Site: a French fishing room from the height of the French Shore period that is being excavated by Peter Pope of Memorial University of Newfoundland. We had heard a rumor that a former Pits crew member, Mary Melnick, was part of the field crew. That evening, we made a simple spaghetti dinner and then went to bed early with hopes that the wind would finally, truly abate in the morning, giving us a good day to make the final leg of the trip to Lushes Bight.

26 August, Tuesday (Conche to Lushes Bight)

We awoke to find the winds calm and decided it was now or never, so we pulled up anchor and left. The navigational computer was crippled from the incident with the coffee cup the day before, and Perry had to do battle with it all day. Despite our frequent offers of assistance, he stayed at the helm for the entire trip. Perhaps he was afraid that if he took a break, that would jinx the near perfect weather we were enjoying, because you could not have asked for a better day to be underway. We enjoyed a few dolphin visits, and Abby and Will spent much of the journey up on deck, scanning the horizon for birds and whales. We made it in to Lushes Bight by 4pm, and Louise and Jill Colbourne were on the dock, having spotted us from their living room window. It was certainly good to be back on dry land, and within a few hours of Deer Lake airport, or the Port-aux-Basque ferry terminal. After some wild speculation as to what day we would actually reach Lushes Bight, it was reassuring to know that both Abby and Will wouldn't miss their ferry or flight reservations. In fact, Will got on the phone almost immediately, and decided that he would take the ferry at 7am the next morning, rather than wait until Thursday. He ate a hurried dinner, thanked the Colbourne's for their hospitality, and then jumped into his trusty Volvo so he could get off the island by 7 PM and spend the night with friends in Deer Lake. Now the Pits crew was down to just Perry and Abby, who would not be leaving for another three days!

27 August, Wednesday – 29 August, Friday (Lushes Bight to Deer Lake, and onward!)

Abby was unable to change her flight reservations, so she settled in to her comfortable lodgings at the Colbournes, temporarily taking over Jane's room. Over the next few days, she worked with Perry, Jill, Louise and Matt to clean out the Pits (mostly the galley), take apart the zodiac, hose down and dry Bill's dive equipment, and enjoy many family meals. There was a lot of laundry to be done, and at one point, both Louise and Mamie's clotheslines were completely full. Abby enjoyed watching Jill's latest DVDs, and had a rather intense lesson in the preferred card game of the Long Island ladies club: Ok-o (sp). The game is similar to bingo, but much more complex and features rules and intricacies invited by Louise, Jill, and the other ladies. Probably the biggest challenge to the would-be player is the need to come prepared with \$5 in Canadian nickels! Luckily, Abby managed to cobble together the requisite amount through the charity of the other players around the table.

On Friday, Perry took Abby to the airport in the afternoon. Of course, after asking her a number of times if she had everything, Abby realized she had left her favorite scarf behind on Jane's bed, and they had to race back to the house, almost missing the 1pm ferry. After stopping at Budgell's to pay some final bills and to pick up an invoice for the Pits new pilot house door, Perry and Abby drove to Deer Lake, arriving with time to spare. However, that was not the end of the adventure. It turned out that Abby's trip home resembled Bill's trip to Deer Lake, with a cancelled flight forcing her to miss her connection to Washington, DC from Montreal. However, she managed to make it back in one piece, arriving at Dulles International airport at 9am on Saturday August 30. It was certainly a great adventure, and Abby hopes to sign on to another summer aboard the Pits, if only to finally master how to tie a good clove hitch!

Concluding remarks

The 2008 Gateways project was a highly successful one that answered many questions posed by earlier research at the Hare Harbor Basque site and produced important new information on Inuit occupations

of more easterly regions of the Quebec Lower North Shore. Most important were the identification of an Inuit winter dwelling beneath the S2 blacksmith shop which was occupied for a short period during the early phase of the Basque operation at this site. This structure, distinctively Inuit in style with an excavated entrance passage, a stone lintel construction, and diagnostic Inuit artifacts, was burned shortly after it was occupied and a stone pavement was laid down immediately on top of the remains and served as a floor for a blacksmithing operation. Later that structure was also burned. Underwater excavations produced a large olive jar and a marked roof tile and new samples of ballast rock, fauna, and whale bones were collected.

Survey and test excavations in St. Augustine provided more information about early Inuit occupations of these regions, with a tent ring of possible Inuit origin, while tests at the Hart Chalet site in Brador resulted in discovery of a new Inuit winter village dating probably to the early 17th C. located in the forest zone near the mouth of the Brador River. The excellent preservation of this site and its contents should provide excellent data for evaluation Inuit adaptations and accommodations to the arrival of Europeans at the southern edge of the Inuit world.

Details on scientific results are given elsewhere in this report.



The 2008 Gateways Project field crew, standing on the dock at Harrington Harbor in front of the Pitsiulik. Standing left to right: Laurie Penland, Alex Penland, Bill Fitzhugh, Christine Bender, Ben Ford, Vincent Delmas, Abby McDermott, Christie Leece, Perry Colbourne. Front kneeling: Will Richard.

3-2008 Smithsonian Gateways Project Field Data and Site Reports

Introduction

The 2008 Gateways project took place during 23 July and 29 August. Principal goals were (1) investigation of the sub-floor deposits of the S2 shore structure at the Petit Mécatina site at Hare Harbor; (2) expansion of excavations at the underwater site to elaborate stratigraphic contexts, including sampling of the ballast piles; and (3) testing possible Inuit sites in St. Augustine and Brador.

During the past year research on the 2007 collections and earlier finds was summarized in a paper titled, "Ship to Shore: Landscapes Above and Below Water at the Late 17th/Early 18th C. Basque Site at Petit Mécatina, Lower North Shore, Quebec" presented at the January, 2008 Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology in a symposium on underwater archaeology organized by Ben Ford of the University of Texas. A second paper, "Whales, Codfish, and Basques: Archaeology of a Late-17th Century Basque Site in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec," authored by William W. Fitzhugh, Anja Herzog, Sophia Perdikaris, and Brenna McLeod, was read by Anja Herzog at the CTHS Congress in Quebec on 12-14 June, 2008 and is now in press in the Congress proceedings. The SHA paper was a summary of the project results to date while the CTHS paper presented zooarchaeological findings from 2007-8 based on faunal remains, primarily fish and whales, recovered from the underwater site. More detailed studies of fish remains from the 2007 samples and analysis of 33 samples of whale bone is also underway. A third study – analysis of the Hare Harbor artifact collections by Anja Herzog is being published in the CTHS proceedings and will be presented as a master's thesis for Laval University. A study of ballast to determine source location is anticipated but has been hampered by absence of fossils in the ballast samples.

The 2007 field work produced important new discoveries, including stratigraphic evidence from the underwater site as well as finds of large earthenware storage vessels, glass, rope, barrel parts, flint, and other materials. Publication this year of the Parks Canada Red Bay underwater site report by Robert Grenier and associates (2008) facilitated comparison of the Mécatina and Red Bay finds. Both collections have similar porringers and storage jars, suggesting that some of the underwater finds might date to the late 16th century, a date also suggested by a yellow-glazed plate or platter found in a deep deposit north of the blacksmith shop onshore. However, end-dates have not been determined for these ceramic types, which may continue in use into the 17-18th centuries. Fragments of these 16th century types are also found in the cookhouse and blacksmith structures together with later ceramic types (e.g. Normandy stoneware) and other materials (glass beads, clay pipes, gun flints, gun parts, and sounding leads) from Iberian and West European sources that date to the 17th or early 18th centuries.

In addition to Basque materials our 2008 research uncovered evidence of an earlier component beneath the blacksmith shop upper (S2, Level 1) pavement. The Level 2 pavement consists of a wood floor that has been preserved by burning and saturation with water and contains organic materials not present in the drier upper level of this structure. At first it seemed that the Level 2 represented an early phase of the blacksmith shop that had burned and been re-built with a stone floor. However, its artifacts and architecture revealed it to be an Inuit winter dwelling associated with the early phase of Basque occupation. With this introduction we turn to presentation of 2008 fieldwork.

Archaeological Permit

The 2008 season was conducted under a permit (08-Fitz-01) from the Quebec Government's Ministry of Culture and Communications administered by Frank Rochefort, with assistance of Geneviève Meunier, granted 21 July 2008. This permit authorized research and excavations at Petit Mécatina and at the Harp Chalet site in Brador, as well as survey work along the Lower North Shore from Blanc Sablon to Harrington Harbor.

Field Reports

1. Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Petit Mécatina, Quebec Lower North Shore

The 2008 field season at Hare Harbor had three goals: (1) further exploration of the underwater site, including sampling of the ballast piles; (2) investigation of the wood pavement beneath stone floor in Structure 2; (3) expansion of excavations around the periphery of Structure 2 blacksmith shop; and (4) if possible, excavation beneath the stone pavement of Structure 1 cookhouse. The first three objectives were met, but time prevented work at S1, which is scheduled for 2009. The 2008 results are presented by excavation unit for each area excavated: Western S2 Area; S2 Entrance Passage; S2 House Interior; and S2 North Wall.

Western S2 Area

10N/11E On 14 August Abby McDermott began excavating a 1x2m square between Areas 2 and 3 to investigate the stratigraphy of peat micro-layers that had been observed by Yves Chrétien in 2005. The upper sod was removed, but it was near the end of the season and time did not permit excavation below the sod level, so this unit was back-filled to await a future opportunity.

11N/2W On 14 August, Alix Penland excavated a 1x1m test pit north of Area 2, finding several cobbles and flat slabs immediately under the vegetation mat. The square contained several pieces of tile in a 2-3cm thick cultural level resting on sterile sand. The results did not merit further investigation.

Hare Harbor Structure 2 Unit Summaries

(metric designations designate the northeast corner of each unit)

After removing the tarps that covered S2 during the winter, we verified the exposed rock pavement with maps produced in 2005-7 and corrected discrepancies. Then we removed the rocks and slabs that formed the S2 upper pavement (Level 1). Posts that had been found between pavement rocks in 2007 were relocated and plotted; these posts can be attributed to the S2 Level 1 blacksmith shop structure and had saw-cut bottoms. New posts identified in 2008 might be associated with Level 2 (S2b) blacksmith structure; but some buried beneath paving slabs must be associated with the earlier Level 2 (S2a) Inuit structure. Most of these posts had pointed axe-cut bottoms.

Stratigraphic Summary At the time we began the 2008 excavation we assumed the charred wood planking that appeared immediately below the S2b stone pavement was an earlier floor of the blacksmith shop and that the toy soapstone lamp and triangular Ramah chert point found in 2007 were associated with the Groswater Paleoeskimo occupation twenty meters to the west. However, the discovery below the stone floor of toy soapstone lamps of a distinct Thule/Labrador Inuit type and evidence of an Inuit subsurface entrance passage were convincing evidence that the charred Level 2 sub-floor was part of a Labrador Inuit winter dwelling. This earlier occupation was defined stratigraphically only where it had been sealed by the Level 1 Basque pavement. In areas peripheral to this pavement Basque and Inuit occupation surfaces could not be distinguished stratigraphically. In these areas the burning of the Basque structure had collapsed the Basque and Inuit floors into a single 3-6cm thick cultural horizon that included both Inuit and Basque materials resting on sterile compressed peat. In the western end of the structure an Inuit toy lamp and calcined bone that were part of the Inuit occupation were found in the same level as the crushed tile of the Basque walkway.

Crushed Tile Pathway

In 2007 we found a pavement of crushed roof tiles originating on the border between 16N/18E and 14N/18E leading west on top of sterile peat down-slope toward A2 and S1. Excavations in 2008 provided a more complete picture of this feature.

14N/14E Immediately beneath the turf in this 2x2m unit excavated by Alix Penland and Abby McDermott was a 5-10cm thick, one meter wide layer of crushed roof tiles running E-W across the center of the unit. Crushed tile extended east into 14N/16E but terminated before reaching the 12E line to the west. Three large blocky rocks were present in the SW quadrant. A 50cm diameter, 20cm deep hearth pit with charcoal and broken roof tiles was located in the NW corner, extending out of the square to the NW. The rest of the unit reached sterile beach sand at 10-15cm depth. A piece of European flint, a small encrusted ballast stone and two nails were found in the 5-8cm thick culture layer.

Structure 2a Entrance Passage

12N/18E Will Richard excavated this 1x1m unit to see if 2005 work had reached sterile soil. Heavy rain had flooded the 2005 units and some may not have been completely excavated. However, it appeared that this unit had been fully excavated. The only artifact found was the end of a barrel stave near the southern edge of the unit 161 cm below datum.

11N/18E Abby McDermott excavated this 1x1m unit. The eastern two-thirds of the unit had numerous slabs and flat rocks that were part of the S2b (Level 2) floor, including several large roof tiles. Three large blocky rocks along the eastern wall appear to have been part of the original entryway wall of S2a (Level 1) and were embedded in a thick deposit of nearly pure charcoal that extended to the east into the entrance passage square. Along the 18E line, the sterile peat descended sharply from ca. 150 to 180cm b.d., marking the western edge of the entry tunnel. No artifacts were found.

12N/20E This 2x2m unit and 14N/20E to the north contained the sunken entrance passage of a Labrador Inuit winter dwelling and were excavated by Fitzhugh and Richard over the course of several days. Its upper level had been excavated to ca. 140cm b.d. in 2005, but work was terminated because of flooded conditions. After shoveling out the back-filled material, cultural deposits were encountered from 140 to 185cm. Rocks were found embedded in sterile peat on either side of an excavated, sunken passageway oriented SSW to NNE, 25 degrees east of magnetic North. First encountered were several parallel logs 18-15cm in diameter (ca. 165cm b.d.) whose branches had been roughly trimmed by axe cuts a few cms from the trunk. These poles appeared to be the remains of roof timbers that had collapsed onto the entry passage floor. Below these rough-hewn timbers, barrel staves and bottoms had been laid down as passage flooring at depths from 170 to 180cm b.d. The broken arm of a child's hunting bow, the butt end of a wooden tool handle, two decomposed sandstone grindstones, and a barrel stave end were found along the west side of the entrance passage at depths of 166 to 186cm b.d. Below these staves the passageway was paved with small slabs at ca. 175-185cm b.d., resting on sterile peat. A series of flat slabs were positioned along the east side of the passage at depths of 160-165cm b.d.

14N/20E This 2x2m unit at the inner end of the entrance passage was capped by four large, thick rock slabs, three of which were more than 50cm across while a fourth was nearly a meter across. Although having been used for the Level 1 blacksmith shop pavement, these rocks were recycled from their original use as door posts and lintel for the Inuit entryway. One upright slab that bordered the west side of the entry portal in this square was still *in situ*, its top at 141cm b.d. A continuation of the collapsed spruce pole roof beams and the rough flooring of barrel staves found in 12N/20E continued into this unit, at slightly shallower depths, ca. 160-165cm b.d. due to upward slope of the entry tunnel. One of these pieces of wooden 'flooring' turned out to be the bottom of a European-style tool box which had been turned upside down to use as a step into the house. This box was made with sawn planks fastened with both wood and iron nails; its strap handle had been broken but was still in place, and inside the box we found a tool handle, a whetstone, and wood shavings. Two large pieces of roof tile had been used as paving stones on the passage floor north of the box. Fragments of a lathe-turned wood platter had been wedged between the box/step and the sterile peat wall of the entry. Other artifacts found on the west side of this entry area included a fragment of a miniature Labrador Inuit style soapstone lamp, bowl and stem fragments of a clay pipe, two Inuit lamp wick-trimmers, a piece of lead (musket ball?), the broken

arm of a toy bow, green bottle glass, and several nails, and various barrel and tub staves. All were found in secure undisturbed context below the Level 1 stone pavement. To the north and east of the work-box step doorway, the remains of barrel stave paving were present, sloping downward into the entry, and on this surface we found scattered deposits of calcined bone, most of which was uncollectible and had been reduced to bone paste.

The following narrative reports the sequence of finds in these two entry passage units:

4 August: Will began work on 14N 20E by removing several of the huge slabs in the northeastern part of the square. No plank floor was found, but near the bottom of the cultural zone he recovered a miniature soapstone lamp that had the semi-lunar shape of a Thule or Labrador Inuit lamp. He also found two sticks with charred ends resembling Inuit wick-trimmers. This area of the blacksmith structure, located in the middle of its southern pavement, may have been the entrance to the lower floor structure, accounting for the presence of so many thick, large slabs, some of which are set vertically and may have been part of an Inuit house cold-trap entry construction.

6 August: Will found a small iron awl in a wood handle in the upper soil (Level 1) above the rock pavement while removing the balk between this square and 14N 18W. I joined him in disassembling the cluster of large slabs in the south side of his square, which had probably been part of the entryway of the lower level structure. Here in water-logged deposits just above the sterile peat at the bottom of Level 2 I found the broken arm of a miniature bow which had carefully-carved notches for the bow-string. We also uncovered a vertical slab and a deep paving slab that may be part of an Inuit winter house cold-trap entry.

7 August: We cleared more of the Level 2 entry and found a concentration of calcined bone paste east of the entryway rocks, lying on the Level 2 charred plank floor of Structure S2a. Will found a vertical plank lining the side of an entryway parallel with the paving stones that were beginning to appear, which may be part of the passage wall.

8 August: Will followed the paving stones south into 12N 20E, whose upper level we had excavated in 2005, finding several paving stones aligned N-S. Excavating below this level, we found stone slabs in line with the passage pavement to the north.

10 August: Will and I continued tracing out the entranceway cut in the south wall in 12N/20E, which required re-excavating the 2005 12N 18E unit. By evening we had uncovered to the entrance passage floor and found a parallel set of entryway roof poles collapsed onto a plank floor with some side wall rocks and paving slabs. Tiles are found on the basal floor deposit, but very few other artifacts. It looks like an Inuit entry passage whose stone slab cold trap stone construction has been disturbed or partly dismantled.

11 August: Will and I mapped the rocks resting on the aligned roofing poles of the entryway. Very few artifacts occurred in the level above the poles, which rest on a similarly aligned slab pavement, itself resting on wood planks with this same orientation. The end of this passage seems to lie at the 10N line. Its western wall is composed of blocky rocks embedded in a thick layer of charcoal. Perhaps this is the Inuit structure's cooking hearth. In Inuit winter houses such hearths are often located on the right side of the entry passage as you leave the house.

12 August: Will and I worked on both 14N20E and 12N20E, which came clearly into focus as an Inuit winter house entrance passage. The passage was lined with medium-size rocks and had been cut into the peat, which sloped down smoothly to the tunnel floor. We found a series of unfinished knotty timbers on top, partly burned, being use part of a collapsed tunnel roof. Below this, a scattering of barrel staves and bottoms had been thrown in top cover parts of the muddy floor. Under these were slab rocks lying on sterile peat....At the very end of the day along the west side of the passage pavement I turned up

two eroded grindstones, a wood tool handle, a fragment of a barrel stave, and the broken arm of another wooden bow, this time a functional child's bow with similar bowstring notches as the toy bow found a few meters away at the inner end of the tunnel. In addition to its Inuit artifacts and architecture, this S2a structure is full of Basque tiles and barrel staves used as flooring. The Inuit who lived here had access to Basque materials. The occupation had to be in winter because in summer this tunnel would have been filled with water, as it was often during our excavations.

15 August: Will and I cleaned up the entry passage. The outer (south) end of the passage seems to end at the south edge of 12N20E, although rocks continued into the next square to the south, 10N 20E. Excavation of this area in 2005 revealed a N-S alignment of flat slabs that probably represents the extension of the entry passage for at least another meter to the south. The west margin of the entryway is marked by a large, dense concentration of charcoal and wall rocks, at the base of which I found the Inuit bow and two grindstones. It was easy to see where the cut had been made in the peat when excavating the entrance passage. Abby and I did a number of profiles for the entrance tunnel area that clearly show the excavated nature of the entrance passage from its beginning at the inverted tool box to the south wall of 12N/20E.

S2a Dwelling Interior

Directly beneath the Level 1 slab pavement was the charred remains of a Level 2 wooden floor that had been paved with poles, staves and bottoms of barrels and tubs, and in a few cases sawn planks. However the spatial limit of this lower floor was not always easy to discern because the wood pavement had decayed when not covered with the Level 1 stone pavement. Only a few pieces of wood flooring and patches of calcined bones were noted in the drier western part of the structure, west of the Level 1 slab pavement. The southeastern part of the structure had a floor composed of thin spruce poles oriented east-west south of 13N, while east of 20E the pole pavement ran north-south. Wood was best preserved in the northeastern part of the structure which was saturated with water draining from the hill to the north. This drainage followed a path diagonally through the eastern part of the structure into the entry passage and the bog to the south. In 14N/22E the S2a slab pavement was underlain by a floor of N-S slats and poles. In 16N/22E the S2a wood slats ran in an E-W direction, extending two-thirds of the way across the interior of the S2a structure. Traces indicated that the western part of the structure, west of 18E, had once been paved with wood staved and planking that had either been burned off or had rotted away. The east-west center of the floor, roughly following the 15N line, also had the remains of several roof posts, many of which had been reinforced with small rock slabs wedged into the peat around the base of the posts. No vertical slabs or internal features or hearth structures were noted, although in one instance a plank had been set vertically along the rear of the dwelling, possibly marking the front of a sleeping platform running along the north side of the house interior.

14N/16E The proximal end of a Ramah chert microblade and a decorated clay pipe stem were found in this unit, which had been partially excavated in 2007. The microblade probably originated from the Groswater Paleoeskimo occupation south of Area 2.

12N/18E Abby excavated the NE quad and Fitzhugh and Richard the SE quad of this unit, whose western quads were dug in 2005. The abundance of charcoal and burned slabs along the western wall of the entrance passage in 12N/20E suggested 12N/18E might contain a cooking hearth. Instead we found a relatively shallow deposit, with a large concentration of rocks in the eastern side that formed the western wall of the entry tunnel. The charcoal deposit seems to have been associated with the Level 1 Basque floor.

14N/22E This 2x2m unit lies immediately east of the inner door and its box step. Beneath the upper pavement were poorly preserved remains of timbers and planks running E-W across the southern one-third of the unit, while Level 2 flooring in the northern two-thirds ran N-S and consisted, in most cases of barrel parts located at 135-140cm b.d., resting on sterile peat. Two upright post bases 3-4cm thick were

found in the NW quadrant. A bifurcated chunk of lead, charred canvas-like fabric, some nails and pieces of sheet iron, and a fragment of decorated earthenware were on this floor, as well as part of a small animal skull in the midst of a deposit of calcined bone. The skull disintegrated as soon as it was uncovered.

16N/16E This unit contained a jumble of large blocky rocks that had been piled up between 14-20N along the 15E line. These rocks probably originated as rock-fall from the cliff that had been removed when clearing the floor of the Inuit S2a dwelling to be used as part of its west wall. This square had been partially excavated in 2007. Its SW corner contained the eastern edge of the crushed stone pathway that runs west from S2 downslope to A2 and S1 cookhouse. The 2008 work recovered a decorated clay pipe stem and a piece of ballast stone.

16N/18E This unit whose Level 1 deposit above the stone pavement was excavated in 2007 marks the western edge of the S2 stone and wood pavements which terminate roughly along the 17E line. In the northeastern quadrant poorly preserved remains of burned barrel stave flooring appeared directly beneath the S1a stone pavement together with patches of calcined bone paste, a 14cm diameter post, a burned bone, and a clay pipe stem. The western half of the unit had no Level 1 stone pavement. In the SW quadrant the crushed tile pavement walkway resting on sterile compressed peat and butted up against the western edge of the blacksmith floor.

16N/20E This unit was excavated down to the stone pavement level during the 2006 field season and was not excavated further in 2007. Removal of the pavement in 2008 revealed a horizon of burned and rotted barrel staves in the waterlogged eastern half of the unit. These planks were best preserved in the SE quad where 8-10 could be identified running largely E-W, but with others crossing N-S. Throughout the southern half of the unit the L2 deposit was only 2-4cm thick and consisted of rotted and charred wood, with charcoal chunks and stains. This level rested on sterile humified peat. In the northern portion of the unit the cultural level was 1-3cm thick and rested on a large rotted slab of schist that was decomposing to sand. Nine upright wood posts were embedded in the sterile peat trending NW-SE across the middle of this unit. Other Level 2 finds included patches of calcined bone paste, a beautifully-carved miniature soapstone lamp with a cross incised in its bowl, a white glass bead, an olive-colored glass (or stone?) tubular bead, two iron nails, a clay pipe stem, and a piece of worked birch bark.

16N/22E Water from the hillside drained southwest through the middle of this 2x2m unit, resulting in a loss of data due to mushy peat, ponding water, and boggy conditions. Nevertheless wood flooring was well-preserved in the eastern and western parts of the unit, generally at a depth of 130-135cm b.d. Barrel stave flooring ran E-W across the northern half of the unit and N-S in the southern half. A large concentration of tiles appeared along the SE wall and four upright post bases with slab-reinforced bases were found embedded in subfloor peat. Most of the upper surfaces of the planks were heavily charred, especially in the drier parts of the unit, and in one area a charred patch of canvas-like fabric was found. Most other artifacts came from in the western part of the square and included clay pipe stems, a lead musket ball, mica, a charred animal tooth, a fragment of two-color painted glaze from an earthenware vessel fragment, a corroded lead or pewter button (decomposed upon excavation), a barrel bung plug, and sandstone grindstone fragments.

Structure 2 North Wall and Hillside

The 2007 excavations revealed the northern edge of the S2 workshop and house floor where it met the rising slope of the hillside to the north. However burned beams or footings also extended north of the 18N line up the hill, where large amounts of charcoal, some nails, and roof tiles were also found just below the turf. In order to define the northern limit of the structure and see if furnaces or other structures might have been built into the hillside, we excavated several units along the northern periphery of the structure.

18N/16E This unit lies at the base of the cliff bank where rock, sands and other detritus has accumulated after eroding from the cliff. The surface of this unit slopes down steeply to the south, intersecting the rear

area of S2. The unit is filled with large blocky rocks, some of which may have fallen directly from the cliff above while others must have been placed here after being cleared from the floor area of S2 when the Inuit house was being constructed. They appear to mark the NW corner of that structure and lie beyond the S2a blacksmith shop stone floor. These rocks align with rocks in 16N/16E and probably formed the west wall of the Inuit structure S2a.

After the sod was removed, charcoal appear just below the turf and continued in varying degrees to sterile soil. The upper soil consisted of a mixture of dark organic soil mixed with decomposed granite that became sandy near the center of the square, probably due to continued decomposition of the rockpile. Nails were found in the crevices between large rocks in the northern section of the unit. A few tiles pieces were uncovered just above a charcoal layer. A nearly continuous layer of charcoal appeared over a dense brown clay-like layer. Ten centimeters down in the center of the square a large, thick charred timber appeared oriented N-S. This timber probably supported the western edge of the S2a Inuit roof. What may have been an E-W oriented timber or plank extended outward from both sides of this beam, in which nails had been embedded. After the beam was mapped and photographed it was removed and more nails and a piece of charred canvas fabric (at 104cm b.d.) were found. In the SE quad a pavement of thin schist slabs had fire-spalled from a parent boulder. Artifacts from this unit consisted of many large nails and spikes, some of which were embedded in the N-S beam. A pyrites fire-starter was also recovered.

A large triangular meter-high rock had been tipped up on edge just outside the west side of the unit, probably to serve as a roof support. An even larger rock had been tipped up beyond the north wall, also to serve as a roof support. After S2 burned, the top portion (89cm b.d.) of the former rock broke off and fell into the west side of this unit.

19N/18E This 1x2m east-west unit was excavated to trace the extent of the large burned beam along the north edge of the structure, noted above in 18N/16E. As in that square, this unit was dominated by cliff-fall rocks in the east and west sides of the unit. Below the sod was a sandy layer containing charcoal flakes and chunks, and in the N and NW part of the unit a 'stack' roof tiles rested on a thick layer of charcoal. Several large nails were found, as well as a continuation of the charred E-W beam in 20N/20E. Two smaller boards intersected this beam and probably had been attached to it. The large beam must have been the structure's northern roof timber. A brown clayey soil underlay the cultural level and rested on sterile sand. A western profile was drawn from 19N/17E to 18N/17E to document the intersection of the house and hillside.

20N/20E This 2x2m unit at the base of the hill slope lay directly east of the previously-described square and contained the same jumble of cliff-fall rocks. Most were lying on sterile sand. Immediately beneath the sod was a several centimeter thick layer of heavy charcoal mixed with nails and tiles. The charred beam found in 19N/18E extended E-W across this unit. The charcoal level beneath the sod extended down-slope into the mass of charcoal we found last year along the north wall of the structure, along the 18N line. There were several other charred remnants of smaller timbers or planks south of this beam. Beneath the charred beam the soil levels remained the same as in 19N/18E, decomposed rock soil overlying a brown clay-like level, overlying a thin layer of charcoal, and then sterile sandy soil.

General notes on Structure 2:

14 August: We finished up the entrances, cleaned up the excavation, recorded planks, and in the afternoon excavated under the plank flooring. In the process we found a number of new post holes, some with axe-cut bases and one large one with a saw-cut base. This post probably dates to the Basque component rather than the Inuit house. Two of the posts appear to be at the edge of the slight rise at the north end of the pavement that and may coincide with the edge of the sleeping platform. One of these uprights was a vertically-set rectangular sawn plank about 3x12 cm in dimension.

15 August: On our last day of work at Hare Harbor we continued excavating beneath the floor planks, most of which were recycled barrel or tub staves and bottoms. By mid-afternoon we were ready to begin reconstructing the site. About 4pm the divers arrived and we began to back-fill S2. We returned all the barrel parts to their approximate original position and filled the entrance tunnel with its rocks. After all the back-dirt was in place we re-paved the blacksmith shop floor in the northern half of the excavation with rock slabs and re-sodded the southern portion, creating a rectangular expanse of pavement surrounded by grass. I hope that someday it will be possible to use this as the basis for reconstructing the site with its Basque cook-house and smithy, an Inuit winter dwelling, and a plan of the harbor deposits as well as a museum display in Harrington Harbor.

Underwater Work at Hare Harbor 1

While research was being conducted on the land site, the dive team was busy with work on the underwater site in the adjacent cove. A full report on the underwater archaeology conducted is presented elsewhere in this report authored by our dive captain, Ben Ford. Here I provide a brief narrative of that work abstracted by my field journal.

2 August: After getting the shore team set up Ben, Christie, Laurie, Vincent, and I went diving. Perry and Ben dumped the dredges on the bottom where we intended to begin excavating a 2x2m square ten meters upslope (north) of Erik's pits (TPB1), southeast of the intersection of A2 and B (TPB3), and just west of the A1/C intersection west of the bottom of Stone Pile 5 (TPD1). The rationale for the B quadrant square is to have a second test of site stratigraphy alongside a ballast pile, while for the western pit, we wanted to see what deposits exist in a less central area of the site. Vincent, Laurie and I went down and set up the TPB3 and TPD1 pits, and Christie and Ben followed and positioned the dredges. We found quite a few grid lines were broken or missing; otherwise everything was normal and last year's pits were easily visible and uneroded.

4 August: We started the two underwater pits, and Christie and Vincent at TPD1 found a piece of plank and Ben and I (TPB3) recovered a few tile fragments. The outwash of our dredge uncovered a squared 15cm diameter timber lying still partly buried and aligned ca. 340 degrees a meter east of TPB3. Preliminary inspection did not reveal any cuts, bolts or fittings. Laurie took some pictures of the work even though the water was pretty murky due to the southeast breezes that hold surface water in the bay. The plus side is the temperature, which according to our dive computers reached 58-60 degrees.

6 August: The divers made progress on their two pits, with fish bones and wood chip levels starting to appear in both. Some timbers were beginning to show but so far the only artifacts are tile fragments.

7 August: TPB3 was reduced to a 1x1 meter square in order to save time for other work because no artifacts were appearing. Laurie and Vincent got to the bottom of the deposit at 85 cm and will record its stratigraphy tomorrow. Ben and Christie also got down toward the bottom of TPD1, finding a wood chips, a whale bone, and fish bones, in that stratigraphic order.

10 August: Ben continued with TPD pit, finding its deposit to be a mixture of levels that had been separated in the B pits, containing wood, fishbone, and a clayey deposit all together. Last year we thought the clayey level might be fish offal because it was associated with the fish bones; but when we brought some up today we found it to be clay mixed with birch bark and other woody materials. I wonder if it might mark a catastrophic event in the cove, for instance a large rockfall from the cliff that dislodged some of the bank and its marine clay deposits.

The big event for the underwater team came in the afternoon when Laurie and Vincent went down to move their operation to the new unit, TPB4. They missed their pit and swam off west along the shore. Reaching 50 feet depth they realized they were lost, and then spotted the baseline E marker located at the bottom of Stone Pile 2, 30 meters west of their intended work. At that point they looked down and

spotted a large ceramic jar, in three pieces, with only one small section missing, sitting mostly uncovered and lacking marine encrustation on its exposed surfaces. Apparently it must have been fairly recently uncovered by current action. The jar has a narrow mouth and an everted rim, a rounded body and a slightly pointed base. It's like nothing we've ever found before at Hare Harbor, and Ben is sure it is an olive jar of Iberian origin, retaining some of the features of the old amphora tradition. The jar is in excellent condition and quite solid. Laurie got great pictures in situ and as she and Vincent brought it up, with Vincent carrying it on his belly swimming like a sea otter eating molluscs. Tomorrow we'll see if this area has interesting deposits that can be excavated, or whether the piece is a loner, as seems likely given the large rocks and cliffs along this part of the shore. We immediately photographed the jar and put it in wet storage.

11 August: Divers visited the site of the olive jar find and decided it was a chance loss and not a depositional hotspot, so we cancelled the idea of a test pit at the western end of the site. By the end of the day Ben had finished the eastern half of TPD1 and was ready to take measurements.

During the afternoon Alix, Will, and I did a snorkel survey of the western end of the harbor, looking for the whale bones. We found quite a few in the southwestern corner of the harbor in 2-3 meters of water at low tide, some small fragments and vertebrae on the surface and larger pieces embedded in the sand. There is no telling how much may be buried here in the sand and gravel, or at deeper depths. Several vertebrae showed a range of sizes from 40-50cm in diameter to 15-20 cm. Will photographed some of these and I collected two fragments of ribs of small and medium-sized whales. The bones do not seem to continue into the deeper water, but this is difficult to determine without tank scuba diving.

12 August: Ben finished mapping TPD1 and moved his dredge to TPB4 so we could double-time this square, which is only a few meters south and below Erik's squares (TPB1, 2). Laurie made another interesting find on the sea floor surface – a roof tile covered with stamped star marks on its end – something I have never seen on any of the tiles we've excavated on land. This mark may give us a place of manufacture and date.

14 August: Work continued on TPB-4 with two dredges. In the afternoon Laurie and I repaired the baseline, which had become torn up by dragging anchors and dredges.

15 August: Ben completed two tests in the whale bone area beneath the cliff, finding its deposits very thin, with a few tiles and wood chips or fish bones and little stratification. It seems likely that most of the whalebones here are visible on the surface. Further excavation might recover a flensing tool or other butchering implements, but the prospects for major finds seem limited. Laurie and Vincent made a tour of the site area and then surveyed the north side of the harbor, without any notable finds.

16 August: Laurie and I dived to sample the ballast piles as the last operation of the season. We started at the east end of the site and worked to the west end along the baseline and then returned to sample the upper parts of SP-4 and SP-6. We recovered about 4-5 ballast rock samples from each of the major piles, except for SP1, 4, and 7. Since we could only retrieve small rocks from the upper surfaces of the piles it was difficult to know if we were getting a good sample because of the presence in the ballast piles of local country rock (granite, gneiss) derived from local cliff-fall and shore rocks. While reducing the 30-35 sample rocks to a size suitable for identification and sectioning, I found a number of specimens that probably come from Hare Harbor. Later I also found that limestone is not as rare along this coast as I had imagined and that not all limestone we find along the LNS shore is of Basque origin. Nick Shattler says there is a limestone outcrop in the country north of St. Augustine, and there may be sources in the seabed of the Gulf of St. Lawrence that get ashore. Limestone is also a fairly common find in Inuit sites, where it is used as grindstone material. An important discovery of our sampling project is that the cavities in the limestone blocks all contained small mollusks and other types of sealife whose secretions appear to be the principal agents producing the holes and perforations seen in this rock. After the dive I bagged and

photographed the samples, keeping them keyed to their respective ballast piles.

2. Hart Chalet site, Brador (Borden EiBh-47)

Will Richard and William Fitzhugh spent an afternoon at the Hart Chalet site west of the mouth of the Brador River on 20 August, 2008 to follow up on the test pits excavated here in 2007. René Levesque had found Basque tiles and four blue glass beads in the northern part of the grassy area behind the Hart cottage, and this year the Harts mentioned they had found many large iron nails and spikes along the east side of the cottage while installing a drain line. Our brief visit in 2007 produced an Inuit ivory needlecase from the region of Levesque's finds, where he said he had discovered a 'tile sluiceway.' Our 2007 TP4 at the western edge of a mounded area of soil near the rear of the cottage produced a tubular stone bead, an iron harpoon or arrow point, a sled runner fragment, tiles, nails, and other materials. The mixture of Inuit and Basque materials, and the large amount of bones present, including fish, bird, seal, caribou and other mammals, raised many questions, foremost being the nature and context of the Inuit and Basque materials. Although we only spent a few hours at the site, important findings were made that do much to explain the mixture of Inuit and Basque materials.

Test Pit 4 expansion. Will expanded my 2007 TP4 into a 1x1m unit on the side of a mound of earth where I had found the stone bead, whalebone sled runner, and iron point. Will found the same complex stratigraphy I had noted: (1) a zone of grassy turf underlain by (2) 10-15 cm of dark black sandy soil, in turn underlain by (3) thin (< 1.0cm thick) bands of lighter sandy soil alternating with greasy black humic soil that represented vegetation stabilization episodes. Below 5-10 of these bands was (4) a pure sand horizon 2-5cm thick, overlying (5) a 1-2cm thick band of peat – clearly the remains of the original ground surface – and below that, (6) the grey leached sand of the original beach. Artifacts and bones, primarily of seal but including some large and small mammal remains (most of the large bones have been cracked for marrow extraction and boiling), were numerous in the upper black soil but were also found sporadically in the banded peat layers below. Artifacts included several nails and a large iron spike, two pieces of grey Normandy stoneware, the remains of an iron axe wedge with a battered top, and a white quartz flake near the junction with the sterile grey sand.

Test Pit 8. I started a new 50x50cm pit near the northwest corner of the Hart cottage, an area we had not previously tested, thinking that the declivity running downslope (south) toward the shore in this area might have been where Levesque found the tile 'sluiceway'. Instead of a tile-lined feature I found a very simple podsol stratigraphy with (1) turf; (2) a 8-10cm level of black earth with artifacts and bones; lying on (3) grey leached beach sand. Bones – mostly seal – were numerous and well-preserved, and artifacts included a shattered clay pipe stem with quite a large bore diameter, several nails, frost-shattered tile fragments, and two flakes of chipped stone, one of tan chert from the lower black zone and a flake of dark chert in the upper grey sand. The latter probably represent a prehistoric component beneath an historic period Inuit occupation.

Test Pit 9. A test a few meters east of TP 4 on the other side of the low earth mound, turned out to be a revelation. Earlier I had asked Clifford and Florence whether there had been any earth-moving around their cottage that might account for the lumpy surface in the grassy area behind their house. No, they reported, nothing other than digging out some soil to level the house. The mound running north of the cottage's east wall had nothing to do with leveling the house. TP9 was 30 cm east of the line extending north from the east wall of the Hart cottage, about 25 cm east of the near vertical eastern side of the earth mound. The pit was located under an old spruce tree, and its stratigraphy was simple: (1) a thin grassy turf underlain by (2) a few centimeters of black earth in which I found a few bones and a single well-preserved iron nail. About 10 cm from the surface I found (3) coarse reddish-brown sterile sand lying at the water table, and water immediately began to seep into the pit.

Discussion. I immediately realized this stratigraphy had to result from the excavation and occupation of a pithouse. Stepping back, I began walking the crest of the mound and realized it formed a rectangle

with a large sunken interior. A few large stones were protruding from the edges of a gap in the south wall and from these rocks a low depression extended south for several meters, lined on either side by low mounded earth. West of the test pit the mound extended a couple of meters north and then turned east into the spruce thicket, changing from an earth mound into a soil cut that dropped about 30-40 cm to a level surface. By this time I realized I was tracing the walls, floor, and sleeping platform of a rectangular semi-subterranean Inuit house similar to those at Belles Amours and others along the Labrador coast, but which, except for its southwestern corner, was obscured by thick spruce and birch vegetation. Measuring the walls as best as I could, given the impenetrable spruce growth, I found the structure's rear (northern) wall to be 9m, the west and east walls of ca. 4-5m, the southern wall ca. 8m, rear wall to the inner entrance, 6.5m, and the entrance tunnel ca. 5-6m, 2-3m east of the Hart cottage's east wall.

This discovery immediately explained our test pit finds of the past couple of years. Since our first visit to the site I had puzzled over the thick layer of seal and other bones and their association with Inuit artifacts in a thick surface deposit across the entire back yard of the cottage, and the stratigraphy in TP4 and 9. Turning to the northern part of the clearing where Christie had found many bones and the early Inuit ivory needlecase last year, I realized that the narrow depression she was excavating, which extended south toward my TP9 of this year, was probably the entrance passage of a second Inuit house located in the spruce thicket north of the clearing. As I was mapping out the outline of House 1, the Harts arrived and confirmed that there was a 'big hole' north of Christie's test pit, as well as another to the west of the clearing where Levesque had found iron nails and bones. I did not have time during this visit to explore for the third pit that the Hart's reported lies a few meter further to the west.

The existence of two and possibly three large Inuit winter houses similar in size and structure to the large three-house settlements on Eskimo Island in Hamilton Inlet is an important contribution to the early Inuit history of southern Labrador and the Lower North Shore. Although the actual finds are still few they point toward a late 16th or early 17th C occupation by a 50 or more Inuit who probably pioneered year-round settlement in the Straits in the early 1600s following the reduction of Basque whaling after the 1580s. The substantial amount of iron, tile, and ceramics suggests either direct trade or access to Basque materials from abandoned sites. Whether a Basque occupation is also present at the Hart Chalet site remains an open question, but seems likely, and could have been the reason for the unusual inner bay location of this site, in the midst of the forest zone rather than on the outer coast. Such a settlement would have presented a challenge to the Innu people who had occupied these regions for many centuries since the departure of Dorset people ca. 1500 B.P. or Groswater Paleoeskimos ca. 2200 B.P.

3. Cumberland Island 1, St. Augustine (EhBn-8)

Nick Shattler of St. Augustine asked me to spend a day with him checking out sites he had noticed in the outer islands during the past year. One of these was a boulder tent ring in a small raised boulder beach on the southeast side of Cumberland Island near L'Anse aux Portage. Here we found a small stone mound resembling an Inuit grave or cache. The mound contained no human bone, but part of a burned wood spoon bowl and a seal wrist bone were found among the rocks, and nearby were several cache pits. Near the crest of the beach pass was an Inuit-style tent ring with a sleeping area in the rear up-hill portion of the ring on a flat bedrock exposure, and its lower (southern) work area on the peat-covered cobble beach. The structure was nearly circular, bordered by hold-down rocks, and had several large rocks in the central area, where we found charcoal and animal bones, mostly seal. The stratigraphy was typical of Inuit tent ring sites, with (1) a few centimeters of turf composed by moss and berry bushes, underlain by (2) a loose brown peat containing cultural materials, charcoal, and bone, underlain by (3) sterile humified old peat packed between beach cobbles.

All of the cultural materials were embedded in the upper peat. Over the course of the afternoon what began as a test pit ended up being an excavation of the entire tent ring. In addition to the bones we found fragments of bubbly green bottle glass and a large piece of iron strap metal. The site setting, possible grave, the structure type with a cleared sleeping area at the rear, and early glass, suggest this might be an

18-19th C. Inuit summer camp, although we did not find any diagnostic Inuit material culture.

Project Summary and Results

The Gateways Project 2008 made important contributions to the archaeology and history of Basque operations along the Quebec Lower North Shore and to the archaeology of early Inuit settlement and cultural interactions at the southern boundary of their territorial range in the 16-18th Centuries. This summer's research completed excavations at Structure 2 at the Hare Harbor Basque site on Petit Mecatina, near the modern village of Harrington Harbor, and continued exploration of underwater deposits at the Basque ship anchorage adjacent to the land site. Beneath the S2b Basque 'blacksmith shop,' which had burned, we found the remains of an earlier burned structure (S2a), a rectangular Inuit dwelling with a four meter long entrance tunnel. Underwater, we expanded the scope of our test pits, making several important artifact finds, confirming the deposit's stratigraphic sequence, and obtaining new fish, whalebone, and ballast rock samples. A brief survey and excavations in the St. Augustine area with Nick Shattler revealed a probable Inuit circular tent-ring on Cumberland Island dating to the 17-18th C. This site may shed light on the history of Inuit settlement in St Augustine, which currently is the westernmost village with an identifiable Inuit ancestry. Finally, continued exploration of the Hart Chalet site in Brador Bay revealed the presence of a large 16-17th century Inuit village which may be the earliest and most substantial Inuit settlement ever occupied in the Straits region. With two large rectangular 'long houses' confirmed and a third likely present, the Hart Chalet site, with its excellent bone preservation and abundant Inuit material culture, accompanied by large quantities of European iron, wood, ceramics, and roof tiles, offers an unprecedented opportunity for investigating early Inuit adaptations to European contact.

Specific results: Following are more specific results of the 2008 field season.

1. *Hare Harbor Inuit Winter Structure.* After clearing the pavement of S2a (blacksmith shop) we removed the stone pavement that lay directly on top of a wooden flooring that was preserved in much of the northeast part of the structure. While some of the wood floor was made of sawn planks, the majority were barrel and tub staves and bottom slats, whose orientation was E-W in the rear part of the structure and N-S in the eastern wing. Both Inuit and Basque artifacts were present on this S2a floor, and calcined bone remains were found throughout. In some places there were several layers of planking. The most diagnostic feature of this lower component was a sunken entryway that extended south from a cluster of heavy slabs located in the south-central part of the blacksmith shop. Larger than the other upper component floor slabs, these rocks were probably the remains of the Inuit house entrance doorway. Beneath these rocks we found two large roof tiles and a 'doorstep' step made from an up-turned European-style toolbox. An entrance tunnel excavated 30-40 cm below the surface of the sterile peat extended south from this point into the boggy area beginning south of the 10 north line. The tunnel contained the remains of collapsed roof logs, which lay upon a floor paved with slabs and barrel staves. Clusters of large (8-14cm) and small (3-6cm) posts were found in the waterlogged peat beneath of the Inuit house floor. Some of these appear to have been used as uprights for the S2b blacksmith shop, while others were for the lower Inuit house. In most cases it could not be determined which posts belonged to which structure because discovery required the removal of the upper stone pavement. However, those with sawn bases were associated with the upper component and those with axe-cut bases were associated with the Inuit occupation.
2. *Inuit House Assemblage.* Unlike the floor of the blacksmith shop above, the lower floor and entryway contained a mixture of both European (Basque) and Inuit artifacts. Among the finds were a number of iron nails, two glass beads, a small number of clay pipe stems and bowl fragments, a nodule of pyrites, a lead musket-ball, charred remains of coarse fabric (canvas?), barrel and tub parts, a possible lead button, several grindstones, a piece of European flint, small amounts of glazed earthenware, glass fragments, a wood toolbox, two wood tool handles, and part of a lathe-turned wood platter. The most important finds, however, were Inuit implements

that would not be present in a European site. These include the broken end of a tiny model bow, the broken end of a child's bow, three small toy soapstone lamps (one discovered in 2007), and several lamp wick-trimmers used to tend soapstone oil lamps. Soil conditions did not favor preservation of bone but calcined bone paste was frequently found. The absence of more European artifacts, and especially of wood pieces that might be expected to have survived in the water-logged section of the house where floor boards were present, suggests that the Inuit house was occupied for only a short period, perhaps only a single winter season.

3. *Underwater Finds.* Bad weather and a small dive team restricted our underwater work, but nevertheless we were able to get in about 50 person-hours of dive time and completed two 2x2 meter test pits, two 1x2m pits, and made an exploratory test. Our most surprising finds – a large nearly complete olive jar with a narrow spout and pointed base, and a roof tile with multiple star markings – came from surface contexts rather than excavations. The pits in D-quadrant proved to have little stratigraphy and few interesting remains while the two new pits in B-quadrant (TPB3 and 4) reaffirmed stratigraphy noted in 2006-7 and produced similar materials, although few new items were found. A test in the area of whalebone concentration at the east end of the baseline A1 revealed a shallow deposit without stratigraphy. We recovered ballast rock samples from Stone Piles 2, 4, 5, 6, and 12. We also recovered faunal remains, rope, and a few new whalebone samples.
4. *Internal Site Chronology.* Discovery of an Inuit house below the blacksmith shop adds an important new dimension to the Hare Harbor site occupation and its history. It would appear that the first structures to be constructed at the site were the Inuit house (S2a) and S1, interpreted as a cookhouse on the basis of its large hearth and extensive domestic debris on its paved floor. Inuit appear to have been present during this structure's use, accounting for the broken soapstone lamp, pot fragments, and lamp oil encrustations on several of the paving stones, a common feature found on Inuit house floors. The Inuit occupation of S2a seems to have been brief, possibly only one winter, with relatively few European materials (nails, ceramics, tiles, etc.) present on its floor. Sometime after these structures (S1 and S2a) were built S2a burned, leaving only its entrance tunnel and some of the planking in the water-saturated eastern part of the house floor remaining. Later, a rough stone floor similar to that found in S1 was laid down at S2b using the large entryway slabs from the Inuit house, and the structure was used as a blacksmith shop. After this, S1 and S2b may have both been in use at the same time, although differences in their artifact assemblages may suggest chronological separation. Still later, S2b and its heavy sill beams and roof supports also burned to the ground, possibly more than once. Tile fragments and charcoal found in multiple thin matted peat lenses in the boggy area between the two structures indicates the Hare Harbor site had many re-occupations, perhaps spanning several decades, most probably in the mid-to-late 1600s.
5. *Inuit-Basque Interaction at Hare Harbor.* The presence of an Inuit winter dwelling helps explain the presence of Labrador Inuit soapstone pots and lamp fragments at the S1 structure. The large pot and lamp fragments and oil-stained pavement rocks in S1 suggest an Inuit woman (or women) served as cook or domestic helper at the shore facilities of this Basque whaling and fishing station. The toy soapstone lamps – girls' toys – and the small hunting bows – both boys' toys – at S2a show that an Inuit family, including children, were present and that their residency included both summer and winter seasons. Quite likely they helped support the Basque whaling and fishing operations during the summer and fall and served as care-takers and defenders for the shore facilities during the winter/spring period when the Basques had returned to Europe. According to a 1729 report by Martel de Brouague of Brador, an Inuit family was murdered at Mecatina ca. 1728 by a party of French and Indians who resented Inuit encroachment into the Gulf. Bone remains were found throughout the S2a floor area but they consisted of patches of calcined bone paste, and nothing specifically human was identified. Although there is no direct

archaeological evidence for a massacre at Hare Harbor, this area has long been known as “Eskimo Bay” by local people of the nearby village of Tête à la Baleine.

6. *Inuit at St. Augustine.* In previous surveys in the St. Augustine region we located Inuit stone fox-traps on Canso Island and had recorded local stories of an Inuit grave containing a stone pot or lamp at L’Anse au Portage. This summer we were invited to test a site discovered a year ago by Nicholas Shatter in a small cove on the southeastern end of Cumberland Island. Near the tent ring we found several stone cairns or caches, one of which contained a seal bone and the bowl section of a burned wood spoon. A few meters upslope was a circular tent ring whose upper (rear) portion was exposed bedrock, and central and lower section was covered with moss and vegetation. Excavation produced a number of seal bones, a few nails, a piece of heavy iron strap, and fragments of green bottle glass with bubbles. The location and architecture of the site, the faunal remains, and the artifacts suggest this may be an 18-19th C. Inuit summer camp, although no diagnostic Inuit artifacts were found.
7. *Discovery of an Early Inuit Village at Brador.* Blanc Sablon has long been known as a target of early Labrador Inuit interest following the appearance of Basque and other European whalers and fishermen in the mid-16th Century. Archaeological evidence of Inuit settlement in this area or in the wider Strait of Belle Island region, however, has been lacking. Until now, the only Inuit sites known are scattered remains from St. Paul River and two briefly-occupied (and as yet unexcavated) winter houses at Belles Amours Point found in 1993 (Dumais and Poirier 1994) dating, probably, to the early 1800s. During our 2007 survey we found several 16-17th C. Inuit artifacts in a forested location near the mouth of the Brador River at the Hart Chalet site. This summer’s work revealed the presence of two and possibly three large sod-walled winter houses at this location. The Hart Chalet site appears to have been occupied by a large group of Inuit who were trading with or scavenging from Basque sites in the Straits. It contains large amounts of Basque roof tiles, European ceramics, and large spikes and nails, and has extensive middens with Inuit and Basque artifacts. This site is considerably earlier and more productive than Belles Amours and may have been involved in supplying the European materials found in the large Inuit village on the central Labrador coast at Eskimo Island in Hamilton Inlet. The location of the Hare Harbor and Brador Inuit sites establishes a new southern boundary for Inuit occupation and provides an opportunity for exploring Inuit relations with the European in this focal region of early European activity at the northern Gateway into North America.

Conclusion: The 2008 Gateways field season produced important new information on Basque and Inuit occupations of the Lower North Shore. Underwater archaeology at Hare harbor made important new artifact finds and expanded previous samples of faunal remains and ballast piles. Excavation beneath the floor of the S2 blacksmith site produced a new occupation component—an Inuit winter residence occupied concurrently with the S1 Basque cookhouse. Presumably this Inuit family was engaged in assisting the Basque with whale-hunting and fishing as well as the operation of their shore facilities. In addition they appear to have served as custodians and caretakers for the premises during the winter and spring after the Basques had returned to Europe to deliver their cargo and refit for the next field season. In this circumstance a single Inuit family would have been highly vulnerable to attack by European competitors or Indians. We also found evidence of a possible Inuit occupation at St. Augustine and in Brador Bay identified a large Inuit winter settlement with extensive middens and artifact deposits. These data add substantially to knowledge of southern Inuit extensions into the rapidly expanding European economic and settlement zone in southern Labrador, the Straits, northern Newfoundland, and the Gulf.

(Endotes)

¹ Arctic Studies Center, P.O. Box 37012, Department of Anthropology MRC 112, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20013-7012. email: Fitzhugh@si.edu ; http://www.mnh.si.edu/arctic/html/pub_field.html .

4 - Research Area 2001-2008

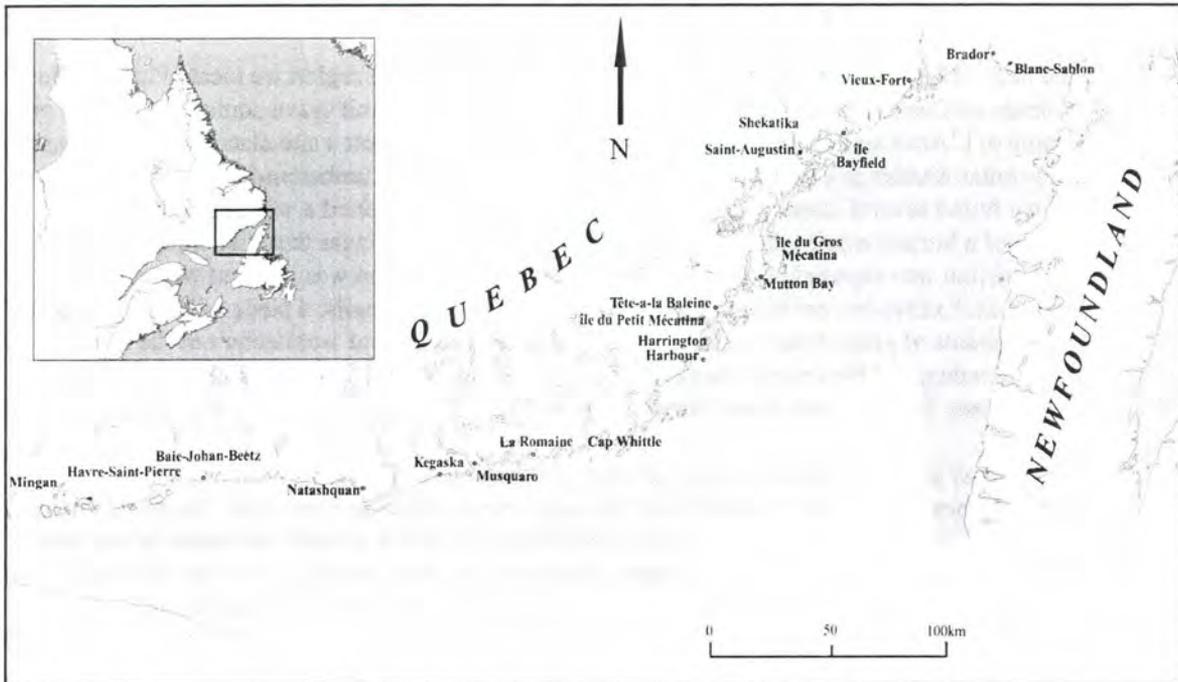


Fig. 4.1: Area of research 2001-2008

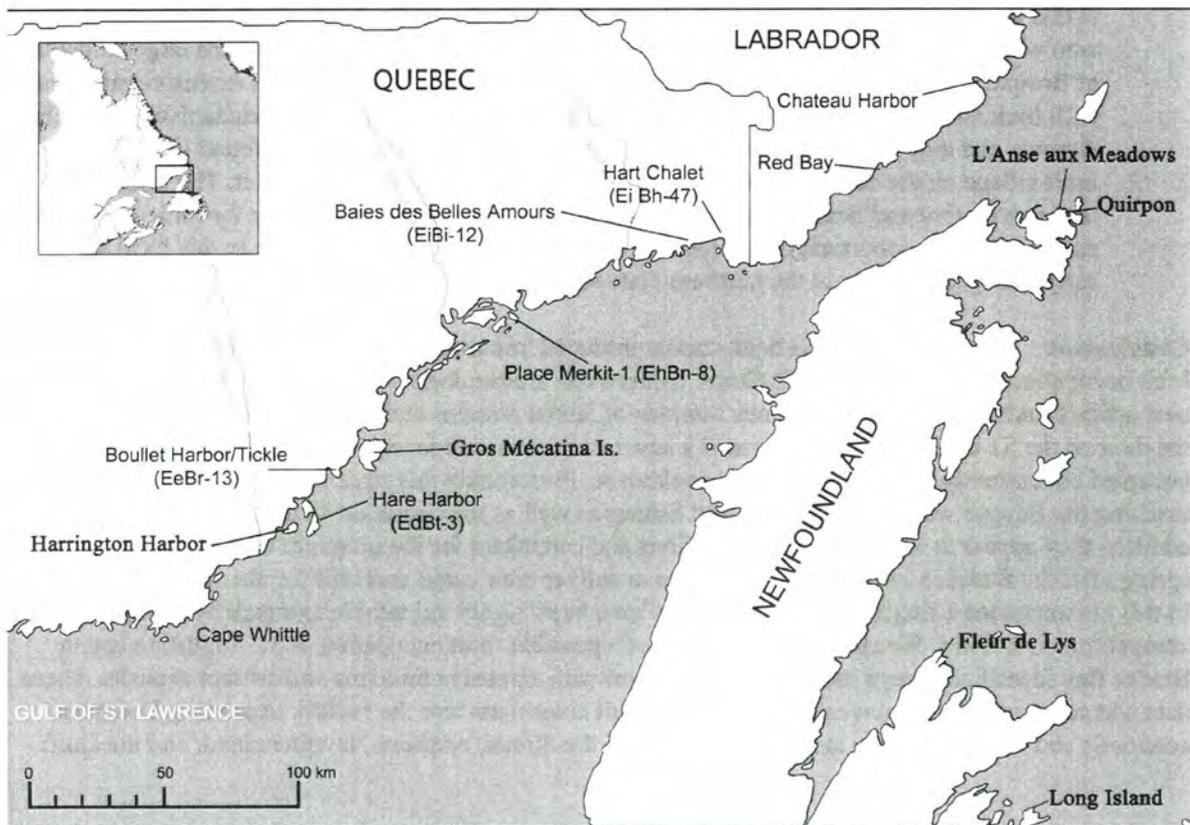


Fig. 4.2: Map of 2008 voyage area, including 2008 survey sites

Hare Harbor-1



Borden Number: Ed Bt-3
Height ASL: ca. 9.14 meters
Military Grid Ref.: 50° 33.73' N 59° 18.12' W
Culture(s): Groswater, Dorset, Basque (primary deposit)

Tentative Dating: ca. 1700
Areal Extent of Site: The entire area from the stone outcrop shelter to the southern ledge to the shore contains cultural materials. The along the shore also contains cultural materials-the extent of this area has yet to be determined.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Grassy, alders, and some juniper under the dry areas of the shelter. There is drainage through Area 2 from the boggy area (A3) down to the shore. Spruce clusters cover the boggy area in the eastern part of the site.

Collection Procedure: Controlled excavation-piece-plotted except for small pieces of tile, test pits of underwater deposit. Samples taken are now at Government Archaeological Laboratory, Quebec for analysis, preservation, and cataloging by Anja Herzog.

Fig. 4.3: Map of Petit Mécatina Hare Harbor-1 site. Section of map 12 J/11

Excavated By: William Fitzhugh, 2008 Pitsiulak crew. **Dates Excavated:** July 30 - August 15, 2008

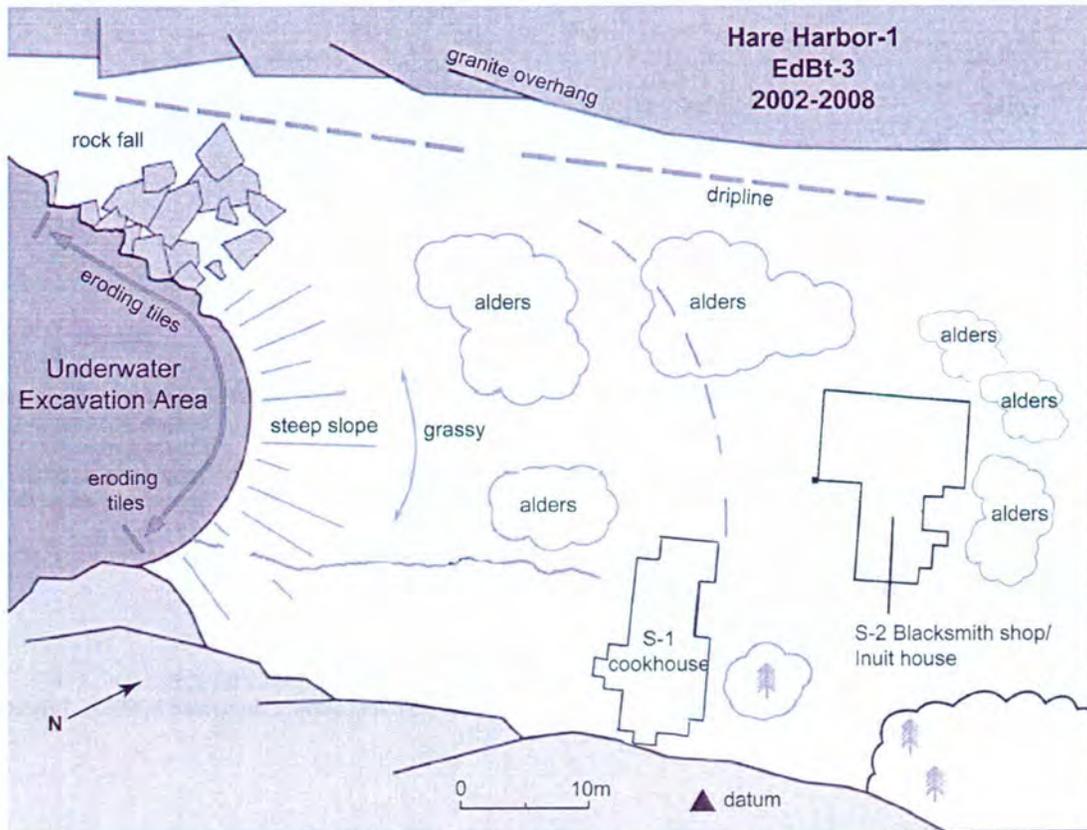
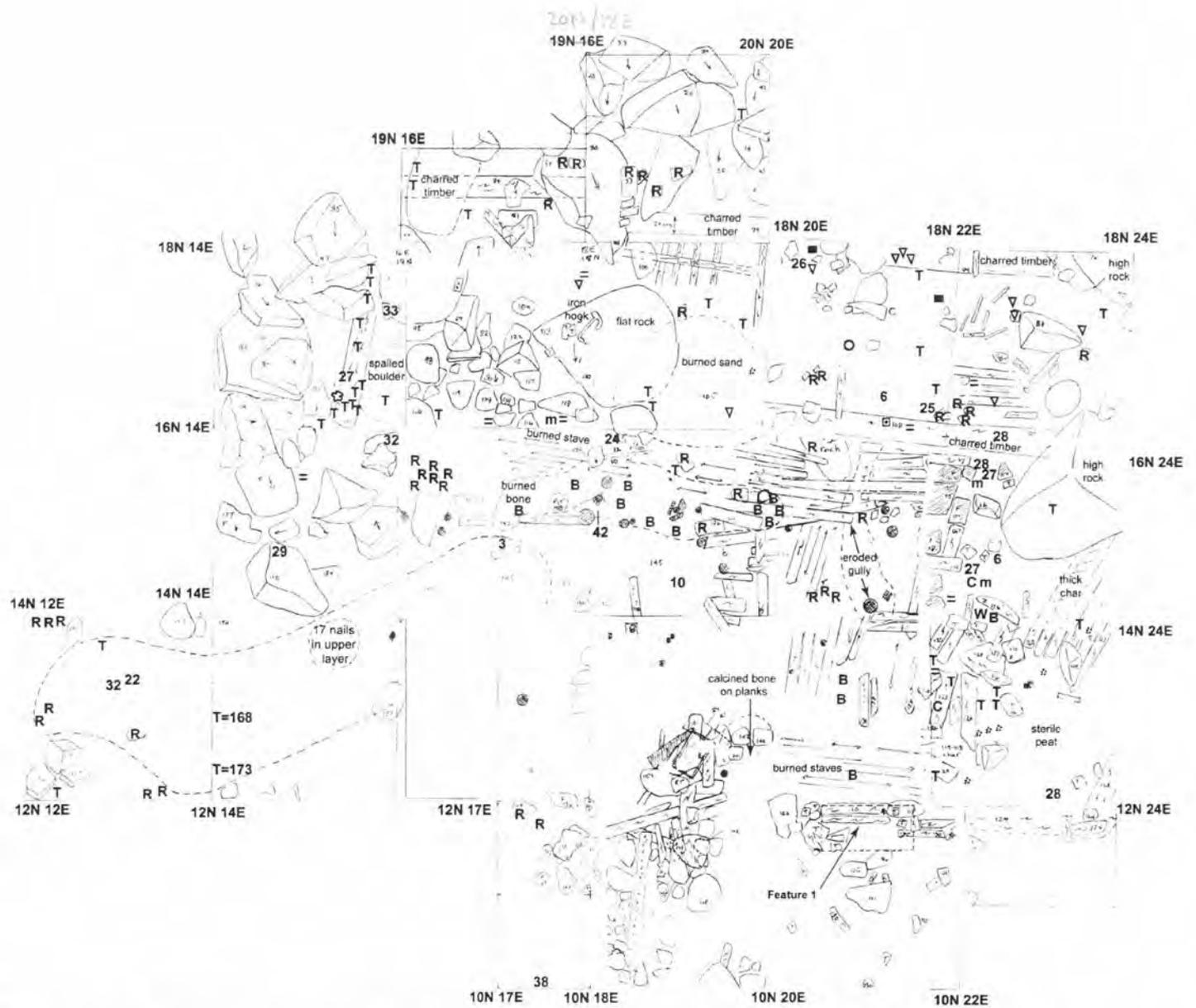
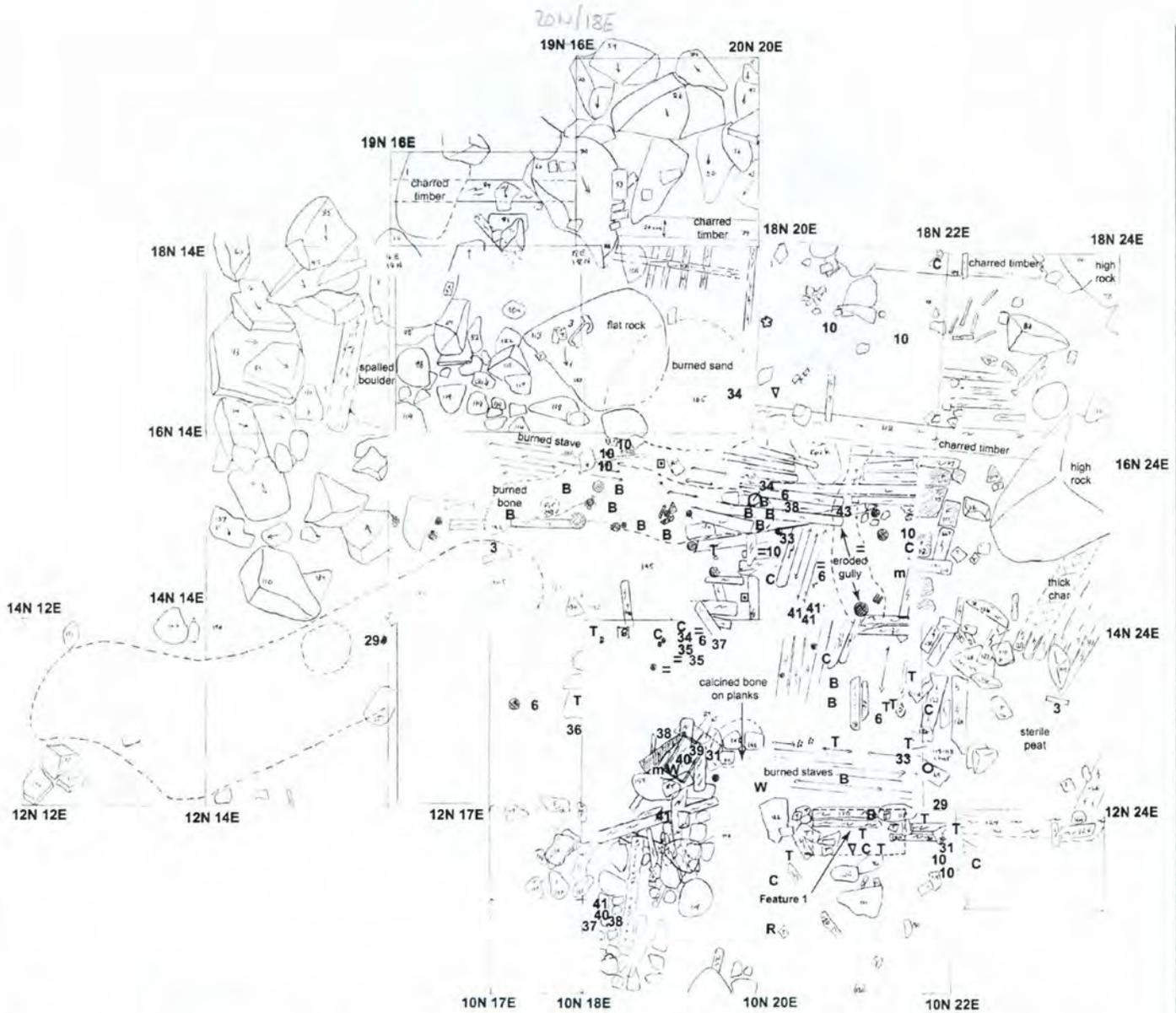


Fig. 4.4: HH-1 areas of excavation 2002-2008.



- | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Key | | | | |
| C - ceramic | 16 - dorset scraper | 31 - wood spoon/bowl frags | 44 - Dorset soapstone object | <i>Diagnostic Inuit Pieces</i> |
| □ - glass | 18 - ground slate | 32 - ballast stone | R - roof tile | Soapstone lamp (34), 14N 20E |
| ■ - glass bead | 21 - fish hook | 33 - cloth | T - nail | Bow fragment (37), 12 N 20E |
| 3 - baleen | 22 - flint | 34 - soapstone lamp/fragment | ▽ - iron spike | Soapstone lamp (34), 16N 20E |
| 4 - quartz | 23 - knife blade | 35 - wick trimmer | ● - iron fragments | Soapstone vessel (34), 18N 20E |
| 5 - tool | 24 - sounding weight | 36 - awl | ■ - iron plate | |
| 6 - lead | 25 - feathers <i>st/aw</i> | 37 - toy bow fragment | ⊕ - encrusted iron | |
| B - bone | 26 - fur <i>22 22 22</i> | 38 - barrel stave/bung | ○ - iron ring | |
| 8 - point | 27 - pyrite | 39 - wood carpenter's box | | |
| m - mica | 28 - gun parts | 40 - wood tool handle | | |
| 10 - worked wood | 29 - chert | 41 - grind stone | | |
| W - whetstone | 30 - ochre/paint | 42 - bark | | |
| 13 - mussel | | 43 - charred tooth | | |
| | | | | <i>Diagnostic Dorset Pieces</i> |
| | | | | Miniature Lamp frag. (34), 16N 22E |
| | | | | Dorset point (not shown, excavated in 2007), 14N 20E |

Fig. 4.5: HH-1 Area 3N showing artifacts and other materials from the Basque occupation period

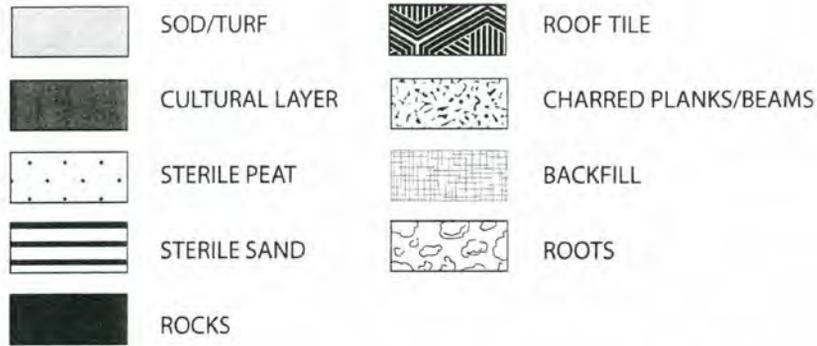


Key

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| C - ceramic | 16 - dorset scraper | 31 - wood spoon/bowl frags | 44 - Dorset soapstone object |
| □ - glass | — clay pipe piece | 32 - ballast stone | <i>Diagnostic Inuit Pieces</i> |
| ● - glass bead | 18 - ground slate | 33 - cloth | Soapstone lamp (34), 14N 20E |
| 3 - baleen | 21 - fish hook | 34 - soapstone lamp/fragment | Bow fragment (37), 12 N 20E |
| 4 - quartz | 22 - flint | 35 - wick trimmer | Soapstone lamp (34), 16N 20E |
| 5 - tool | 23 - knife blade | 36 - awl | Soapstone vessel (34), 18N 20E |
| 6 - lead | 24 - sounding weight | 37 - toy bow fragment | |
| B - bone | 25 - feathers | 38 - barrel stave/bung | |
| 8 - point | 26 - fur | 39 - wood carpenter's box | |
| m - mica | 27 - pyrite | 40 - wood tool handle | |
| 10 - worked wood | 28 - gun parts | 41 - grind stone | |
| W - whetstone | 29 - chert | 42 - bark | <i>Diagnostic Dorset Pieces</i> |
| 13 - mussel | 30 - ochre/paint | 43 - charred tooth | Miniature Lamp frag. (34), 16N 22E |
| | | | Dorset point (not shown, excavated in 2007), 14N 20E |

Fig. 4.6: HH-1 Area 3N showing artifacts and other materials from the Inuit occupation period

Hare Harbor-1 Profiles



Longitudinal Profile of the Inuit Entrance Passage

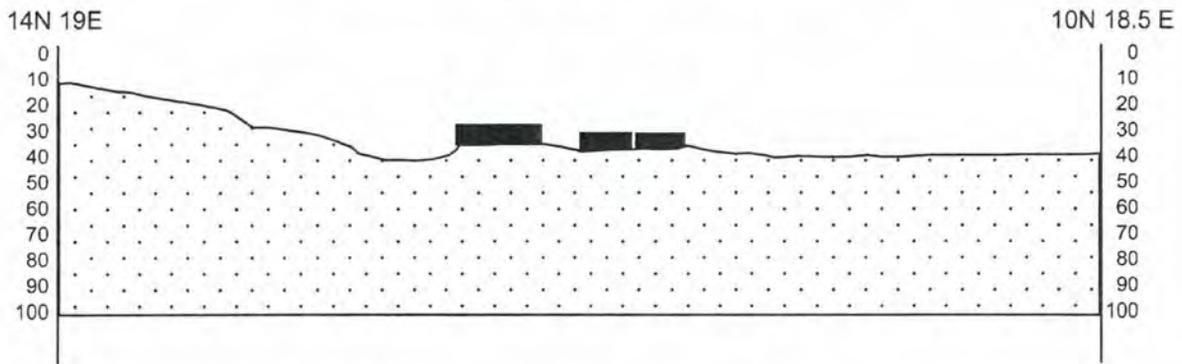


Fig. 4.7: Profile of the Inuit entrance passage running from 14N 19E to 10N 18.5E.

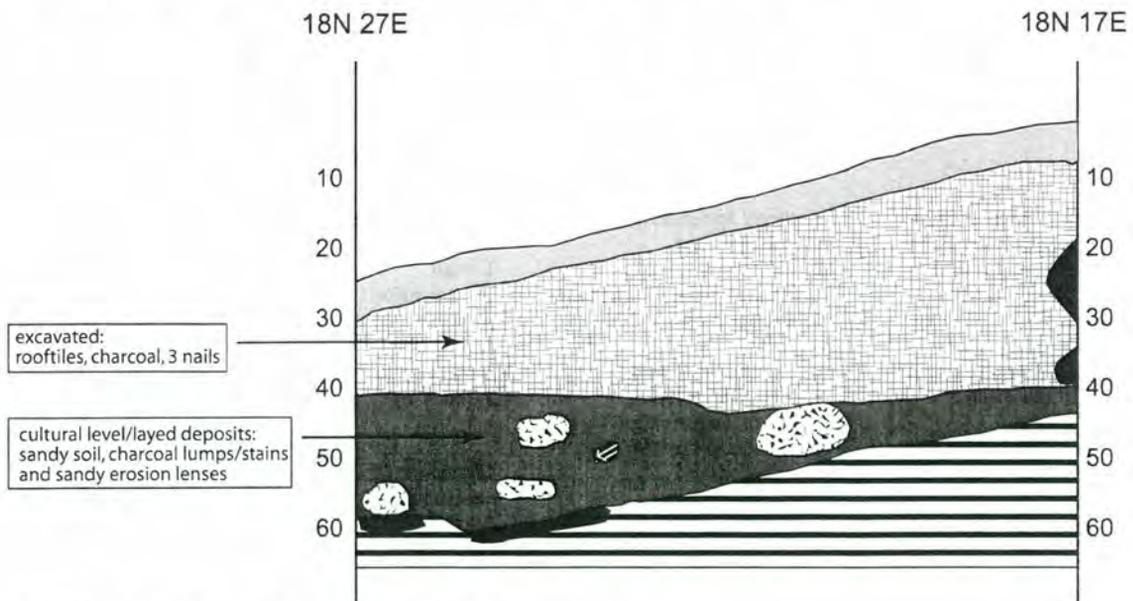


Fig. 4.8: Profile of the 18N line from 27E to 17E.

Fig. 4.9: Profile across the excavated Inuit entrance passage at 12N, from 20E to 17E.

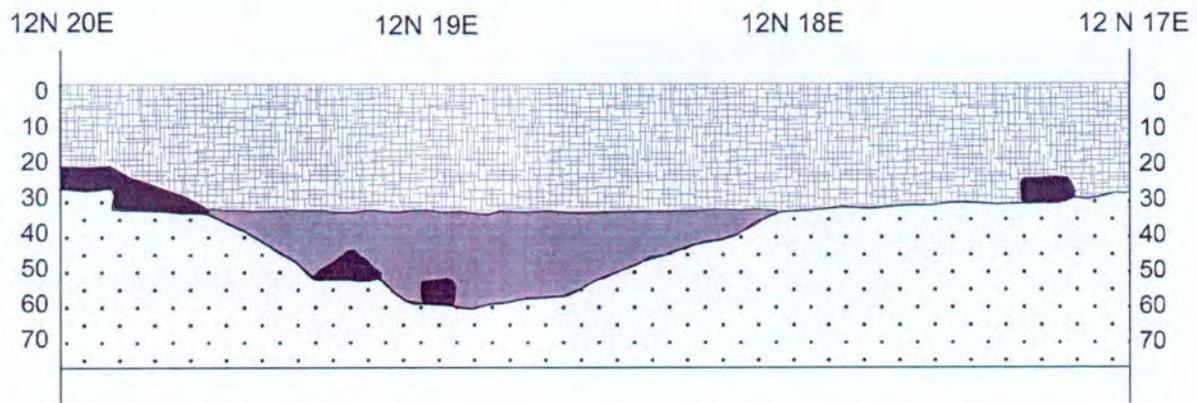


Fig. 4.10: Profile across the excavated Inuit entrance passage at 11N, from 20E to 17E.

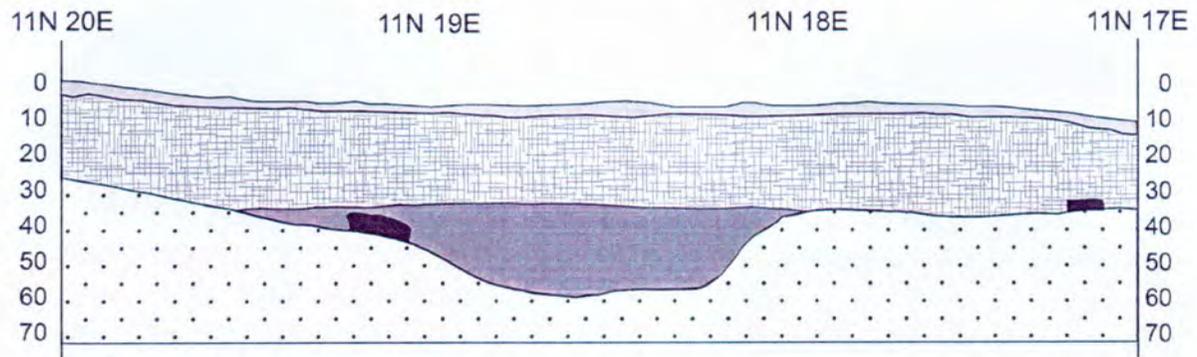
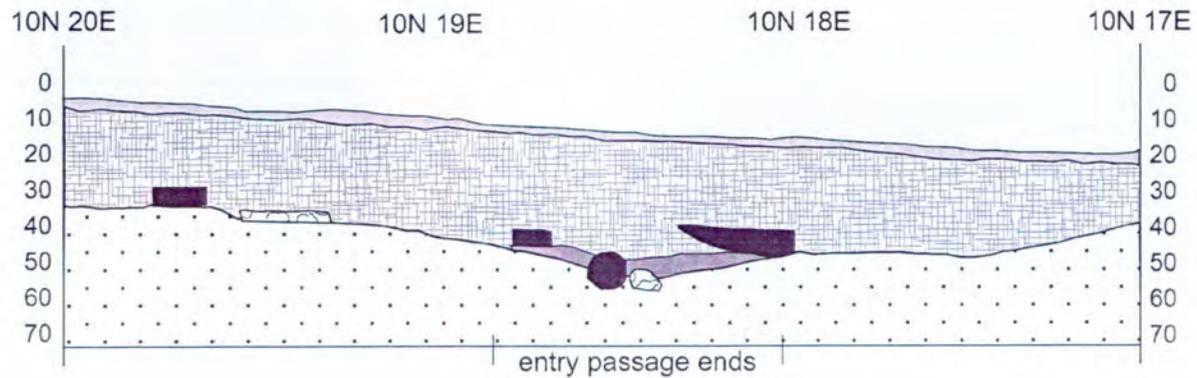


Fig. 4.11: Profile across the excavated Inuit entrance passage at 10N, from 20E to 17E.



Hare Harbor-1 Artifact Photos - Land Site



Fig. 4.12: HH-1 Area 3N at the close of the 2008 excavation season.



Fig. 4.13: Piece of lead found in 14N 20 E black cultural layer under a rock exposed in 2006.



Fig. 4.14: Top of fragment of suspected soapstone lamp, found in 14N 20E black cultral layer.



Fig. 4.15: Bottom of fragment of suspected soapstone lamp, found in 14N 20E black cultral layer.

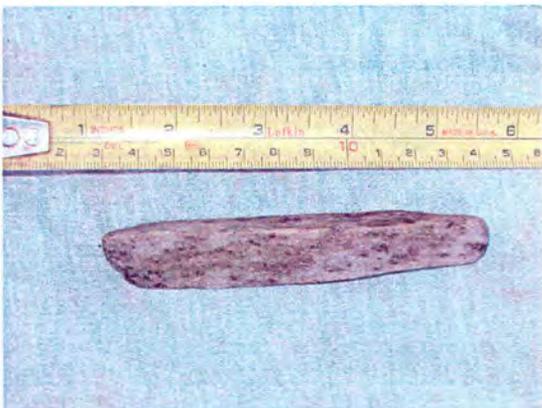


Fig. 4.16: Whetstone from 14N 20E found in black cultral layer.



Fig. 4.17: Two large pot sherds from from 14N 20E, found in black cultral layer.



Fig. 4.18: Two wood wick-trimmers from 14N 20E, with soapstone lamp fragment from figs. 4.14, 4.15.

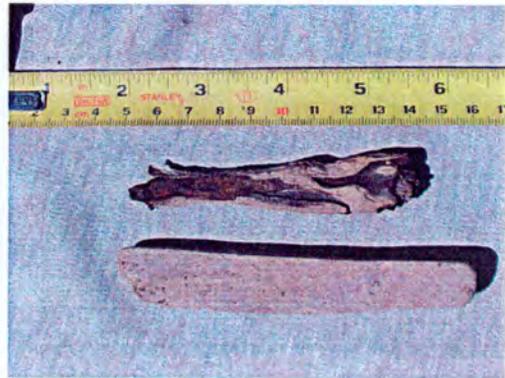


Fig. 4.19: Awl with iron point (top) shown with whetstone from fig. 4.15, both from 14N 20E.



Fig. 4.20: First Inuit toy bow fragment from 14N 20E, found in the plank floor level.



Fig. 4.21: Three pieces of a turned wood platter found in NE corner of carpenter's box, 14N 20E.



Fig. 4.22: Carpenter's box from 14N 20E. Found upside down, as shown here, with "handle" at the bottom. Artifacts found inside the box also shown.



Fig. 4.23: Second Inuit toy bow found in basal strata at lowest level of charcoal in 12N 20E.

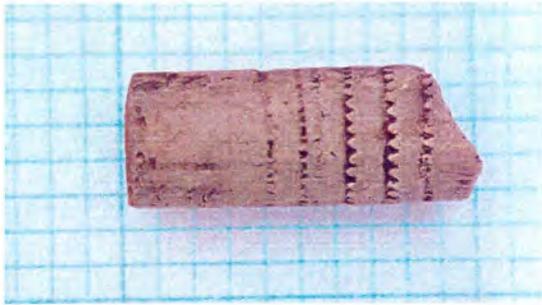


Fig. 4.24: Clay pipestem from black cultural level in 16N 16E.



Fig. 4.25: Barrel or tub bottom with wooden nail (3 cm) from 16N 22E.



Fig. 4.26: Planks removed from NE quadrant of 16N 22E, assumed to be part of wood flooring.



Fig. 4.27: Piece of burned cloth found in black cultural level on top of burned plank in 14N 22E.



Fig. 4.28: Toy Thule/Labrador Inuit miniature soapstone lamp from 16N 20E (top).



Fig. 4.29: Toy Thule/Labrador Inuit miniature soapstone lamp from 16N 20E (bottom).

HH-1 Artifact Drawings - Land Site

Hare Harbor - 1
 14N 14E
 7 August '08

1. ballast stone -170
 in the turf layer. found during initial clearing of square



2. European flint - 175
 on top of the blk cultural layer
 just under turf



3. Rusted Nail - 185
 in black cultural layer, just
 above tiles



4. Rusted nail - 184
 in blk cultural layer, just below tiles?



1. iron nail head - 142
 top of blk cultural layer

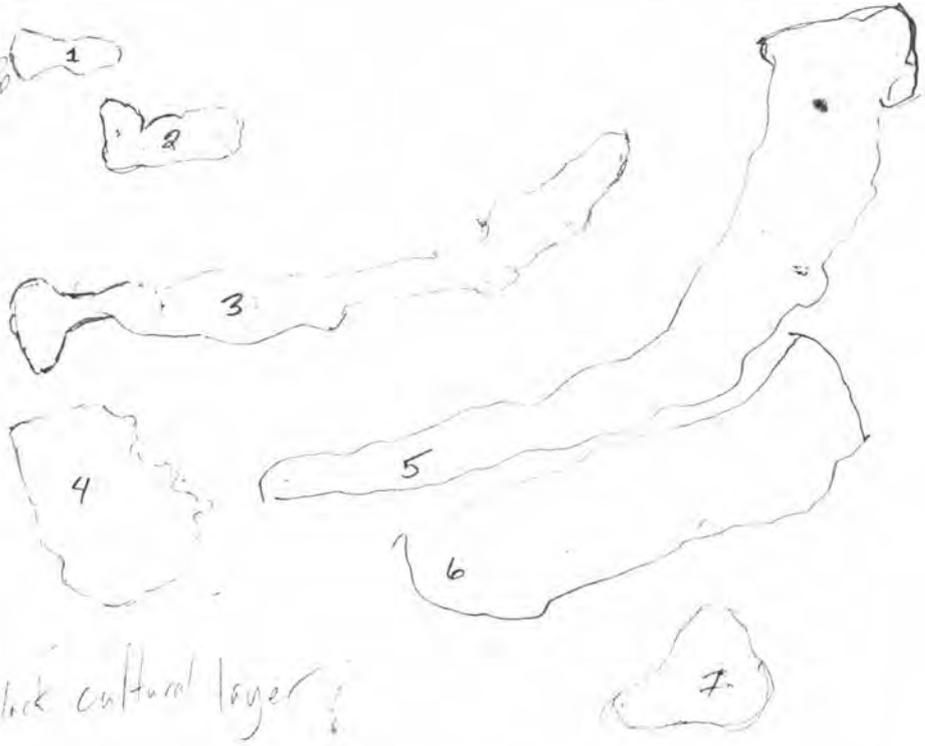


Hare Harbor - 1
 14N 16E
 4 Aug. 2008
 Alex Fenland

Fig. 4.30: HH-1 land site artifact drawings and notes (following pages).

Hare Harbor - 1
 19N 16E
 2 Aug 2008

- 1. iron nail head -32
 top of blk cultural layer
- 2. iron nail head -87
 in human's torso
- 3. iron nail -96
 top of blk cultural layer



- 4. cloth? -104
 in blk cultural layer

- 5. nail -104 in brown humerus

- 6. nail -107 in brown humerus

- 7. nail head -87 in black cultural layer

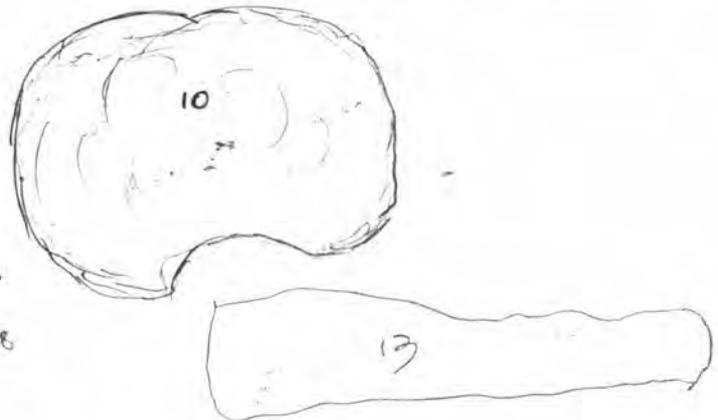
- 8. nail -136 in blk cultural layer

- 9. nail -119
 on top of the
 large charred beam,
 in blk cultural layer



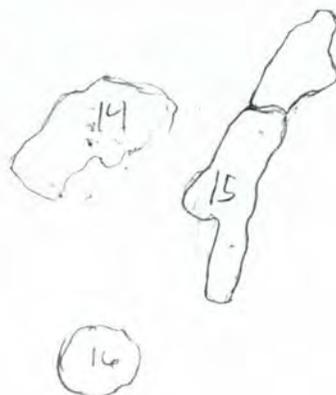
- 10. large round pink ball -118
 embedded in the large charred beam,
 in blk cultural layer

- 11. Nail ^{head} embedded in timber's east side -129
- 12. " " " " " " -133
- 13. " " " " west side -138



- 14. Nail embedded in charred beam - 122
- 15. Nail embedded in charred beam - 131
- 16. Encrusted iron orb - 142

H H 1
19 N 16 E



- 1. Corroded nail. - 61 cent.
Just below turf layer

- 2. Section of corroded nail. - 66 cent
Just below turf layer

- 3. Corroded nail. - 80 cent.
In charcoal layer

Christmas
Beuder
12 Aug. 09

Hare Harbor - 1
19 N 18 E

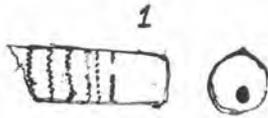


- 1. Iron nail fragment - 28
right beneath the turf layer



Hare Harbor - 1
20 N 20 E
8 August 2008
Artifacts

1. Clay pipestem -130
within blk cultural level



2. piece of ballast stone -113
on top of turf level

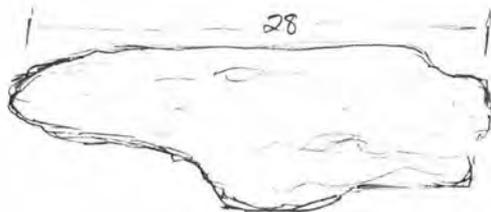
in 14N 16E 2

3. Ramah chert microblade
proximal fragment



Harc Harbor -1
16N 16E
2 Aug. 2008
Will Richard

1. portion of wood barrel stave? -161
in dark peat coningled strata



Harc Harbor -1
11N 18E
14 Aug. 2008
Richard

Hart Harbor - 1
 14 N 20 E
 4 Aug. 2008
 Will Richard
 Lower level

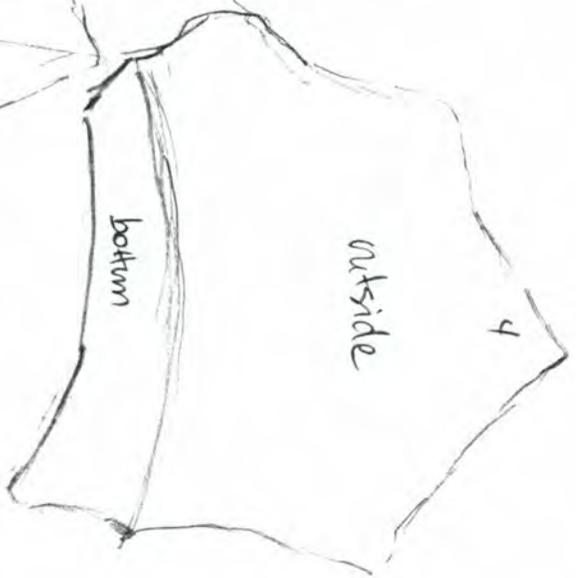
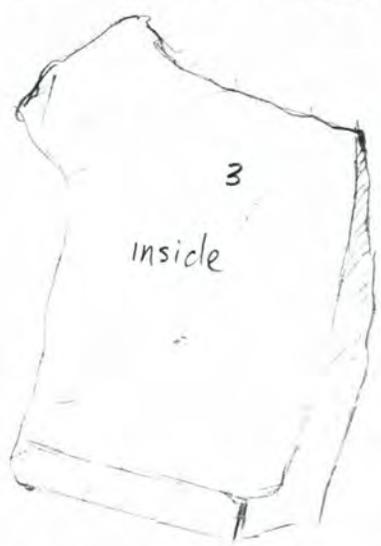
- 1. large iron nail - 149
 in blk cultural layer, under fire cracked
 corner stone recorded on 2006 excavation map



- 2. clay pipestem fragment - 151
 in blk cultural layer, 8 cm from post



- 3. large pot shard - dark color, no obvious decoration

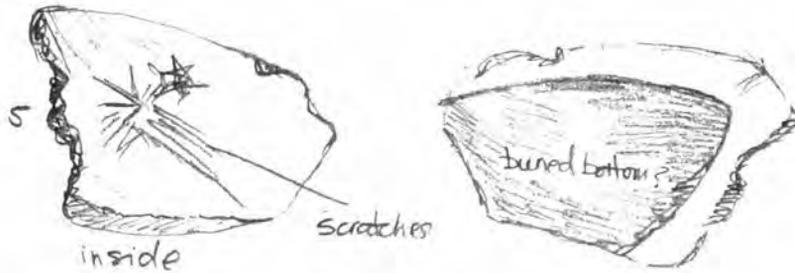


- 4. second large pot shard - 155 (part of 3) - 155
 in blk cultural layer, under 2006 rock

Note: artifacts 3 and 4 do fit together perfectly!

5. fragment of possible soapstone lump? -155
in blk cultural layer under 206 rock

HA-1
14N 20E
4 Aug
12 11 P. Wood



6. clay pipestem fragment -153
in blk cultural layer - under
206 rock



7. piece of lead -160
in blk cultural layer - under 206 rock



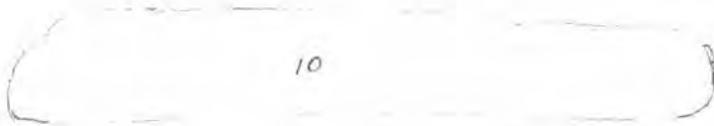
8. first wick trimmer - Inuit?



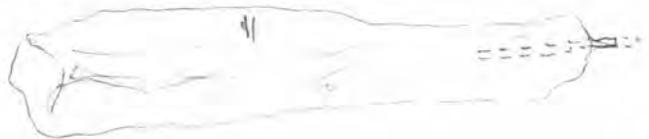
9. second wick trimmer - Inuit?



10. whetstone
among pavement rocks, in blk
cultural strata -133



11. Awl with iron point in wood handle
5cm below ground -129 cm
surface in blk culture level above
pavement.



12. Nail fragment -132
4 cm below ground surface in blk culture level
above pavement



Here Harbor-1
14N20E

13. Pipestem fragment -139
in the lower level 2 - second cultural layer (blk soil)
(plank floor)



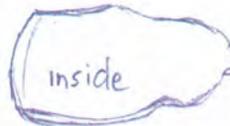
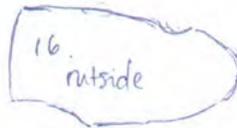
14. Inuit toy bow fragment -154
in the plank floor level - same as #13



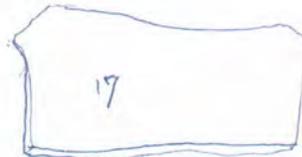
- 15 lead piece
base of cutl. on
on sterile peat -150



16. pipe bowl fragment -134
underneath large slab in rock feature.

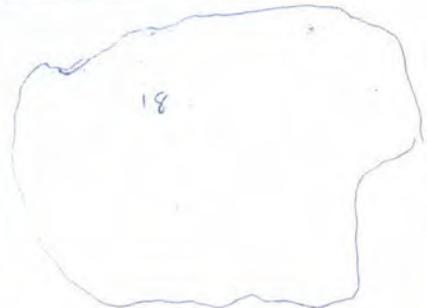
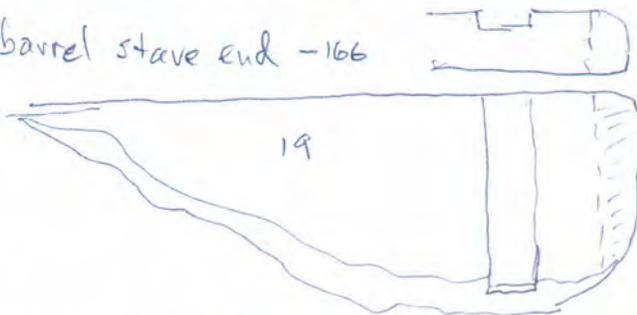


- 17 plotted on level 2 map?
green glass shard bottle? -146 cm

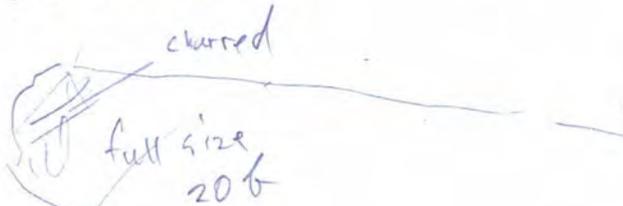


- 18 mica sheet -153 on entranceway floor

19. charred barrel stave end -166



- 20 3 pieces of a turned wood platter - 170 at NE corner of wood box in cutl/peat
a-c interface



21 Wood Work box upside-down
in inner end of entrance passage
top (box bottom) at -164, -184cm at base

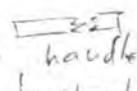
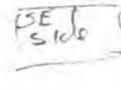
HH-1

14X 20E

12 Aug. 08

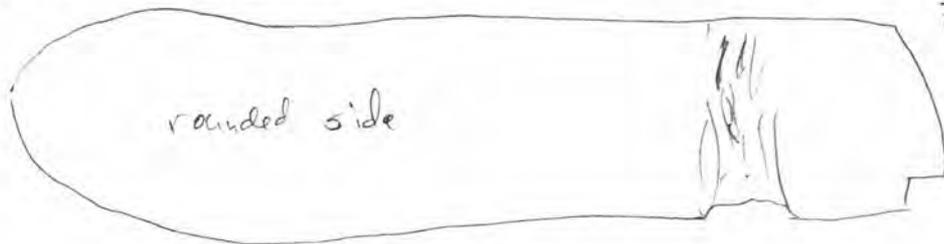
(See Abby's drawings)

place upside-down to use as
a step into house.

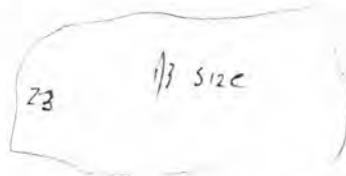


broken by occupants

22 Tool handle in inverted box (worked wood piece + shattered fibres also present)



23. green sandstone whetstone
too fragile to collect - 172
standing on edge



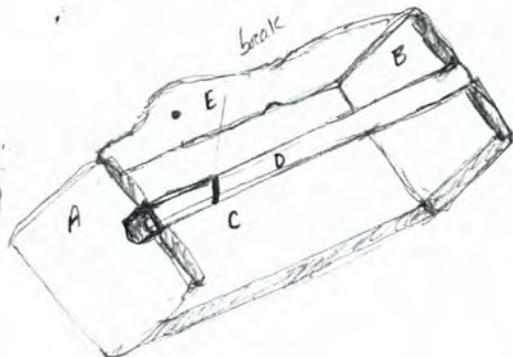
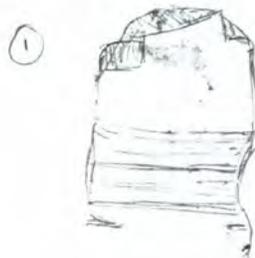
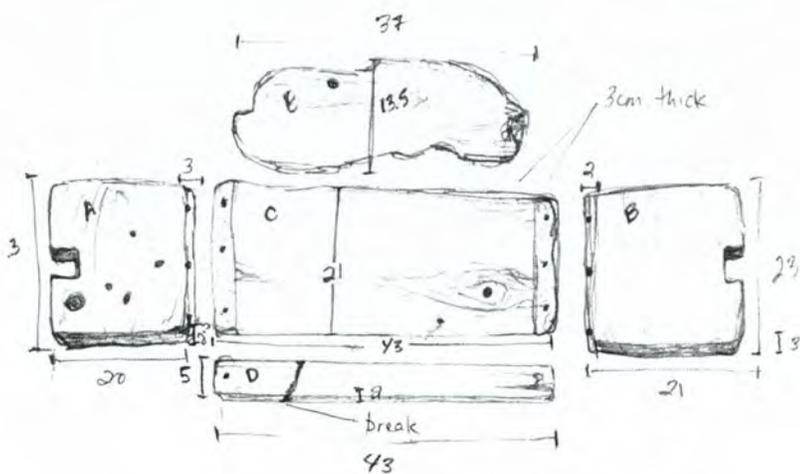
Hare Harbor-1

14N 20E

12 August 2008

Box elements

* all measurements in cm.



3-D view

Note: the box was found "upside down" with piece C on top.

Other artifacts within the box:

- 4+ pieces of tile
- 7+ pieces of wood - shingles/slivers
- 1 longer worked piece of wood 20 cm. long



wooden tool handle?
(paddle)

Hare Harbor - 1

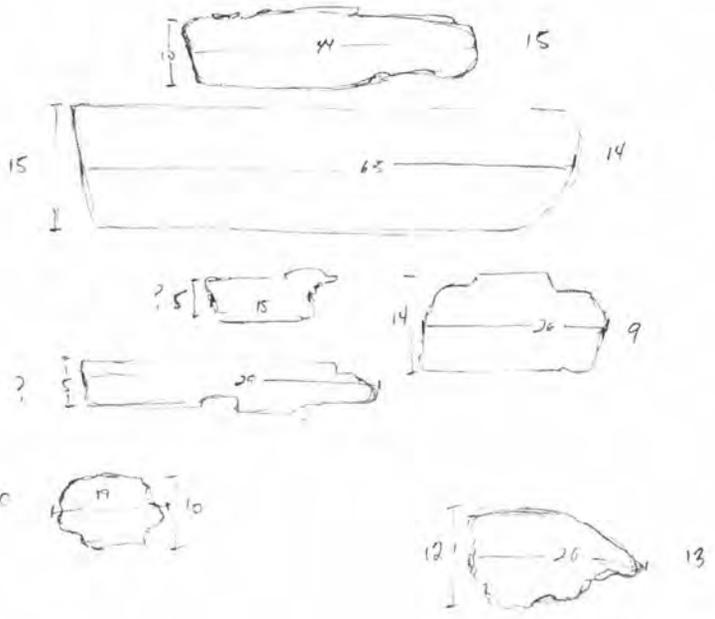
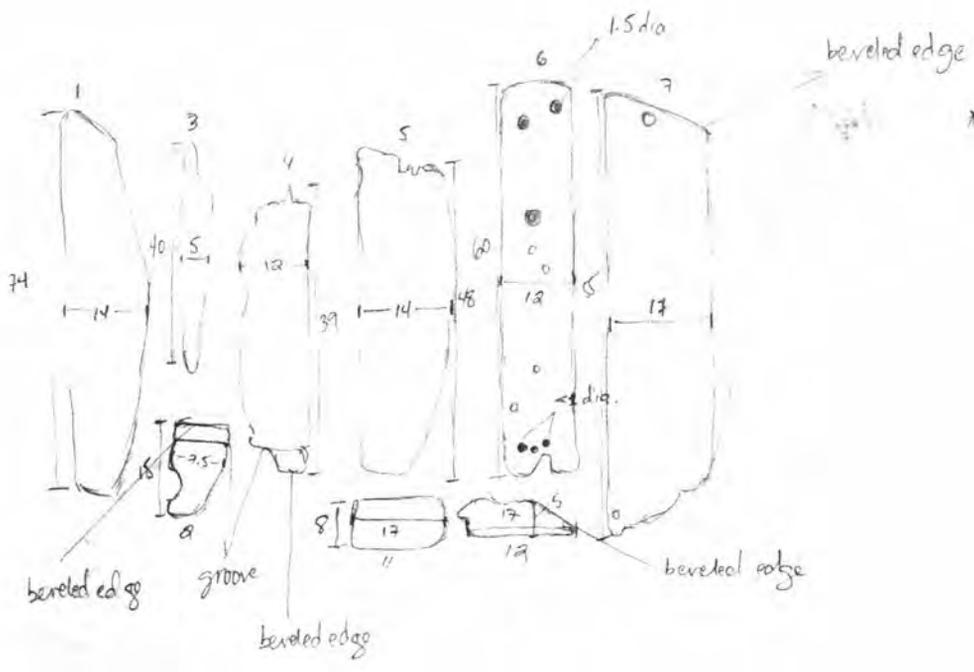
14 N 30 E

13 N 30 E

Wood Planks

12 Aug. 2007

* all measurements in cm



Hare Harbor - 1

Level 2

12 N 20 E

11 Aug 2008

1. fragmented thin grindstone on log 'roof' timbers - 166

see WF photo
in situ

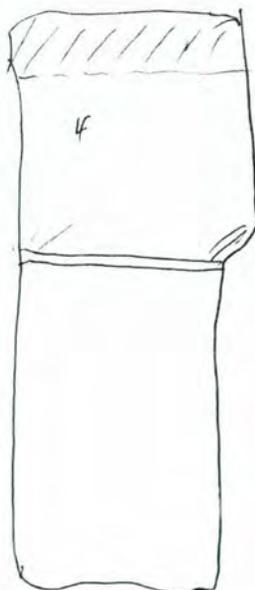
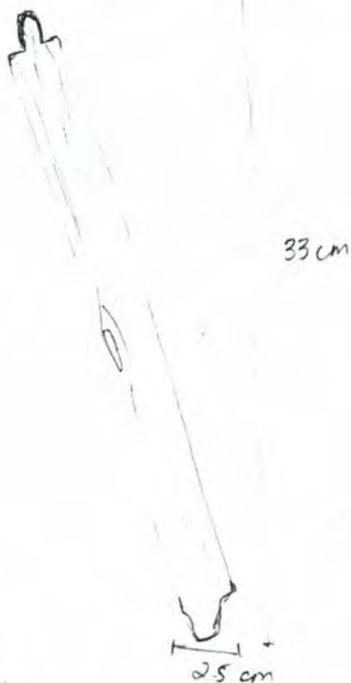
something like this
shape before?
& breaking
to pieces

2. wood handle butt - 185 in charcoal . . .
below plank floor

3. grindstone in char/wood deposit - 180

4. barrel stave end fragment - 180

5. Inuit toy bow? - 185
basal strata - at the lowest level of
charcoal and broken twigs



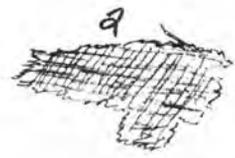
Hare Harbor. 1
 14N 22E
 2nd Level
 Bill Fitchugh
 1 Aug. 2018

lead

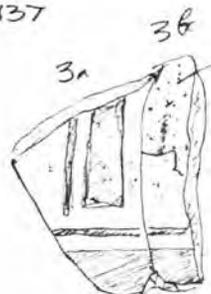
- 1. ~~iron~~ jigger/weight? - 128
 in blk cultural zone



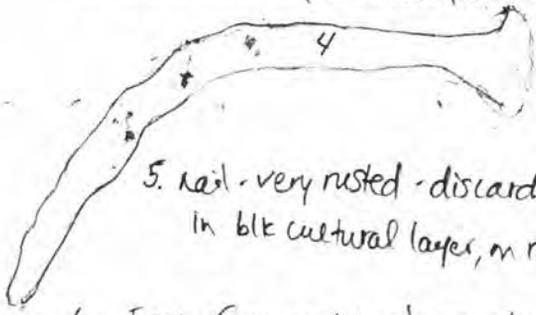
- 2. piece of burned cloth - 148
 in blk cultural zone on top of charcoal/burned plank



- 3. Two pieces (fittings) of blue glazed earthenware
 with dark blue over-design - 137



- 4. nearly complete nail - 127
 in blk cultural layer, on rock pavement



- 5. nail - very rusted - discarded - 127
 in blk cultural layer, on rock pavement



- 6. Iron fragments above plank floor - 137

- 7. nail fragments " " " - 137

- 8. iron cast frags " " " - 137 (not saved)

- 9. 2 iron nails - 134
 top of charred plank level



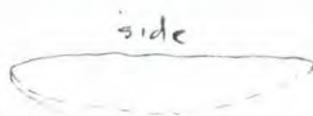
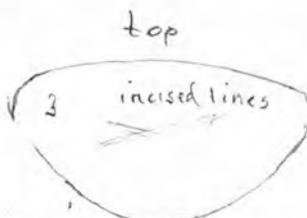
Harre Harbor. 1

16 N 20 E

30 July 2008

1. white glass bead - 130

2. nail head - 131



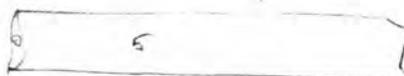
3. Toy Thule / Lab Inuit miniature soapstone lamp (toy) - 138



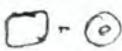
4. iron nail shaft - 142



5. clay pipestem - 140



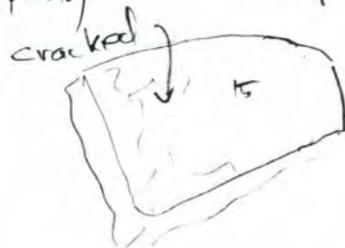
6. glass? stove bead (olive drab color) - 144



7. shaped birch bark fragment - 149
bottom of blk cultural layer



15. sandstone grindstone - 136 highly fragmented in the ground - could not keep it (see photo)



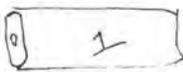
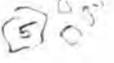
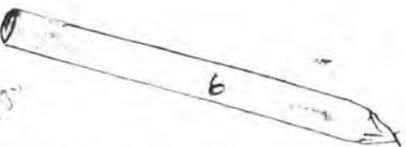
HH-1

16 N 22 E

WF

4 Aug '08

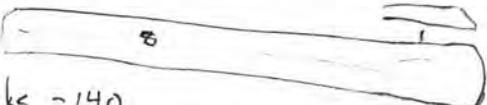
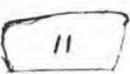
Here Harbor-1
 16N 22E
 30 July 2008
 2nd level

1. clay pipe stem -137 
2. lead muskethall -138 
3. mica sheet (not collected) -138 
4. charred tooth -134 
5. grey glazed ceramic fragments -135cm 
6. carved wood rod, pointed -131 base of culture level on sterile peat 
7. piece of charred fabric -132 on burned floor boards at base of creek level

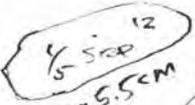
it has a hemmed edge (piece)

7a about this size + shape
 too fragile to draw

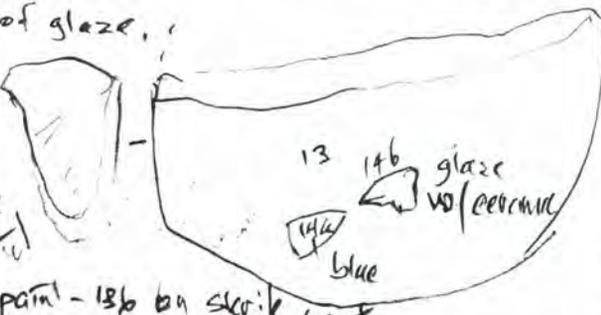
A second clump of the same fabric
 found just to N of 7a = 7b

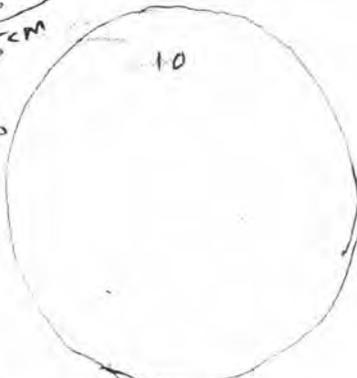
8. piece of worked wood on top of charred planks -140 
9. corroded lead (?) button - could not be saved as it was only a mass of corrosion product but of the type found here on lead -138
10. Barrel bung carbonized top 1/2 -139 cur on top of E-W timbers 
11. Clay pipestem fragment -139 on sterile peat layer 

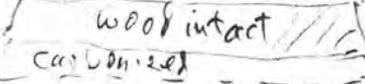
approx size 

12. ^{sandstone} grindstone under upper rock pavement 
13. ^{sandstone} grindstone fragment -133 under roofing slabs -136 

1/5 size
 14.5 x 5.5 cm

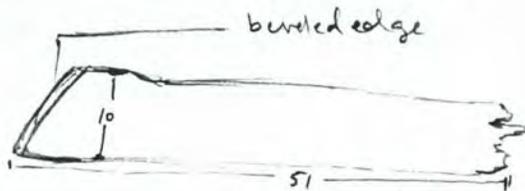
14. two pieces of glaze, one with sherd body attached, the other just the glaze fragment with blue paint -136 on sterile peat 

10 

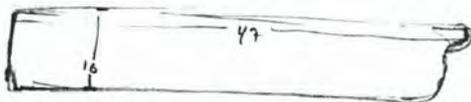
wood intact
 carbonized 

Harc Harbor-1
16N20E
15 August 2008

Planks salvaged from NE quadrant of 16N20E
- assumed to be part of the wood flooring. Only these
were complete enough to record.



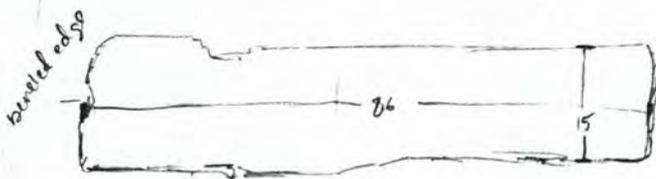
1. tub bottom



2. plank w/ square cut edges all around



3. barrel/tub bottom w/ curved edges



4. plank w/ straight edges

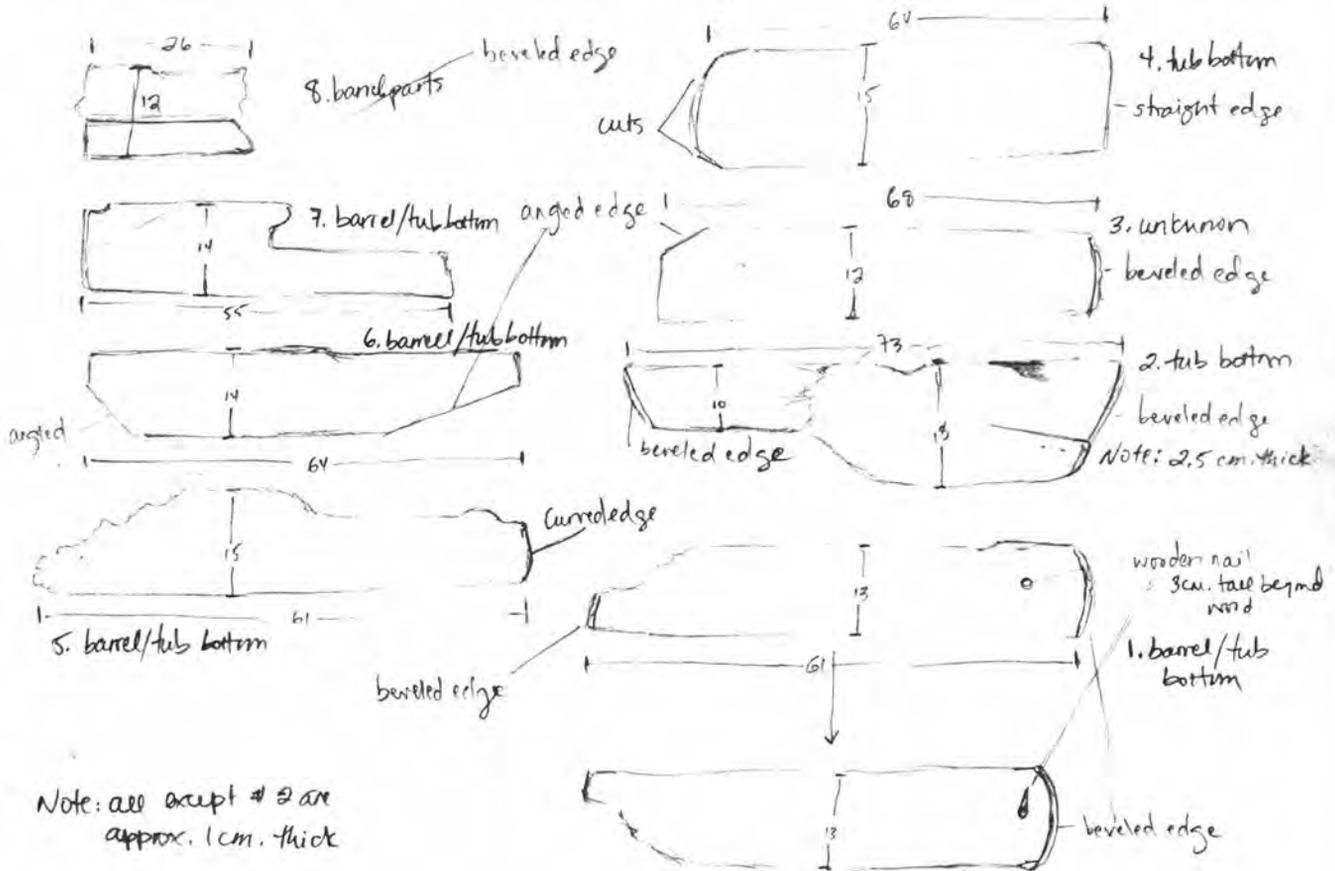


barrel/tub bottom w/ rounded edges

Nbk: all approx. 1cm. thick

Here Harbor-1
 16N 22 E
 15 Aug. 2018

Planks removed from NE quadrant of 16N 22 E
 - assumed to be part of the wood flooring



Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) 2008 Underwater Site Report

Ben Ford

The 2008 underwater excavations at Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) were a continuation of the previous four seasons of fieldwork exploring the mooring cove associated with the Basque depot site previously discussed in this report (permit number 08-FITZ-01). The goals of this year's underwater investigations were to better understand the chronology and uses of the submerged portion of the site through the recovery of diagnostic artifacts and the identification of sediment lenses associated with specific activities. The underwater work was coincident with the terrestrial excavations and an attempt was made to combine the two aspects of the site into a holistic interpretation of EdBt-3.

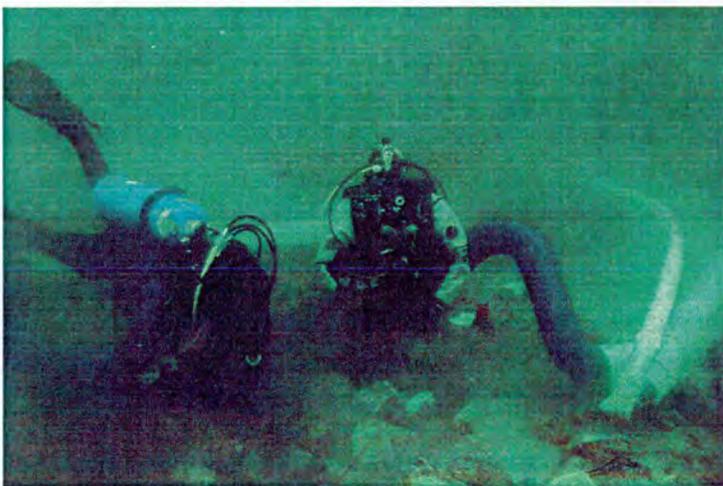


Fig. 4.31: Archaeological divers Vincent Delmas and Ben Ford excavating with a water dredge.

Methods

The underwater work included the excavation of five test units and a snorkeling survey of the head (southwest portion) of Hare Harbor between 1 August and 16 August 2008. The water temperature during this time averaged 13 degrees Celsius and visibility ranged from 4.5 m to 9m. The underwater archaeologists were William Fitzhugh, Christina Leece, Vincent Delmas, Laurie Penland, and Ben Ford, who were assisted by snorkelers Alix Penland and Wilfred Richard. Surface support and dredge management was provided by Perry Colbourne. The divers completed 80 dives totaling nearly 65 hours.

Excavation was conducted using two water dredges (also known as a water eductors) constructed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe and fire hose, each powered by a 5.5 horsepower Honda™ trash pump (Fig. 4.30). The pumps were generally operated at half throttle to provide better control over the removal of sediments. Sediments were either troweled or hand-fanned to put them into suspension and then sucked into the dredge mouth. No means of screening the dredge spoils were available but the spoils were inspected during and after each dive. The fine-grained and dense nature of the sediments within Hare Harbor allowed the excavation of pits with relatively straight walls. Each test unit was recorded after excavation by cleaning the walls with trowel and dredge and then making a measured drawing of at least two perpendicular walls on Mylar™ plastic drafting film. Additional notes were also taken after each dive and transferred to daily excavation log sheets.

All raised artifacts were catalogued and photographed on the deck of the research vessel *MV Pitsiulak* and placed in clean plastic bags with provenience information marked on the bag. A small amount of seawater was included in each bag to keep the artifacts wet. The artifact bags were then placed in storage bins with seawater for transportation to Quebec City. The majority of artifacts discovered on the harbor floor were collected and saved; however, where large amounts of fishbone or wood chips were encountered only a sample was collected.

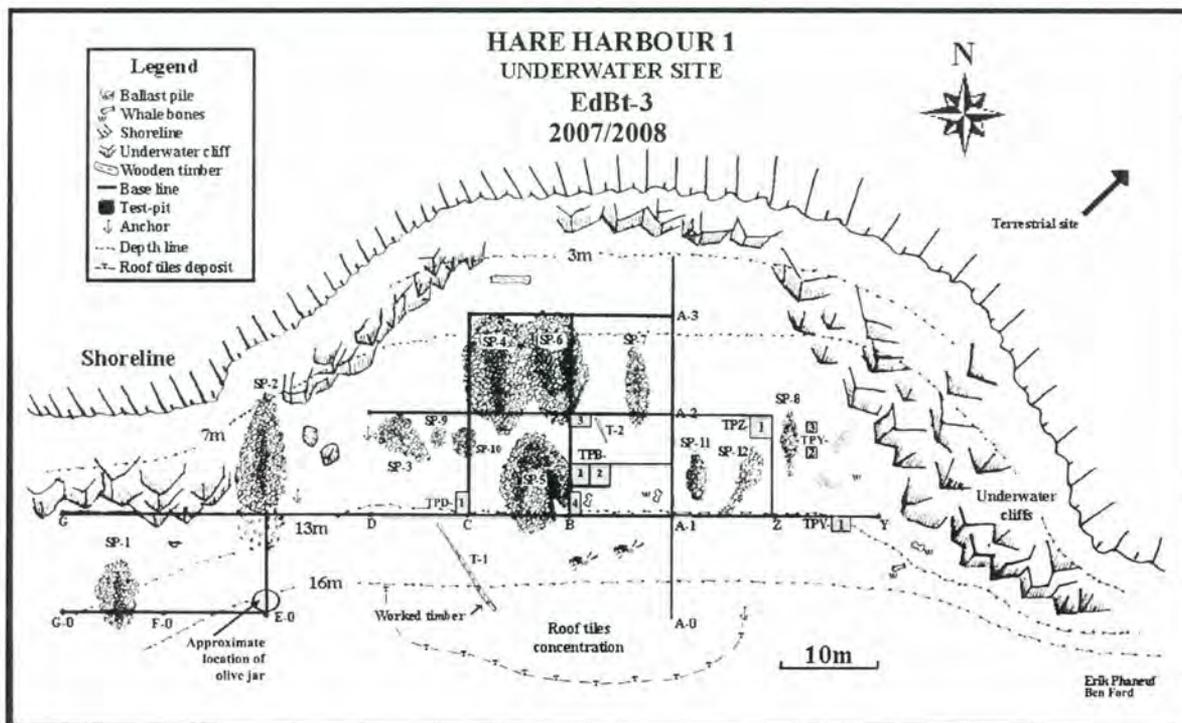


Fig. 4.32: Site plan depicting excavation units.

Results

Five test pits were excavated during the 2008 season (TPB-3, TPB-4, TPD-1, TPY-2, and TPY-3); these excavation units were distributed throughout the site (Figure 2). Several isolated finds, including two ceramic artifacts, were also found and will be discussed following the test pits.

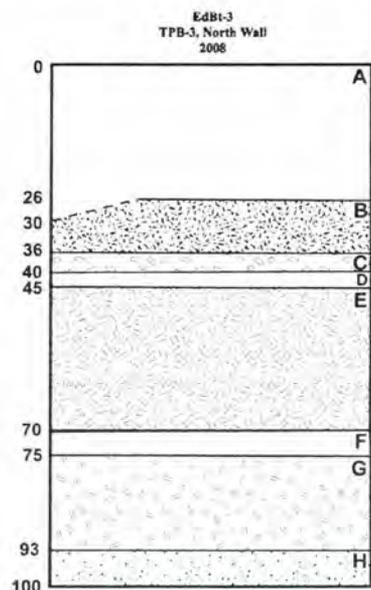


Fig. 4.33: Profile of excavation unit TPB-3, north wall.

TPB-3

TPB-3 was situated along the southeast margin of SP-6, one of the three major ballast piles that define the center of the underwater site, with the intent of investigating the relationship between the ballast stones and the surrounding stratigraphy. The placement of this excavation unit was also designed to test whether the artifact-rich zone identified in TPB-1 and TPB-2 (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2008) extended up the slope. The pit was excavated as a 1x2m unit for the initial 40cm below surface (cmbs), but was reduced to a 1x1m unit between 40cmbs and 93cmbs. The 1x1m was excavated in the eastern half of the 1x2m unit.

Stratum A of TPB-3 consisted of nearly sterile marine sands that accumulated after the site was abandoned (Figure 3). This stratum extended from the surface to 26cmbs and consisted of a mottled grey and brown medium to coarse sand. Several ballast stones and tile fragments, as well as a single fragment of brown, free-blown bottle glass, were noted on the exposed surface of this stratum and were interpreted as artifacts that had been transported by post-depositional forces. A low density of other ballast stones were also noted within this stratum suggesting that the stone piles were periodically disturbed

after the site was abandoned. This stratum also contained a worked wood fragment (27x4x3cm) that was shaped and partially dubbed (Figure 4). Interestingly, this fragment also contained a small hole that was

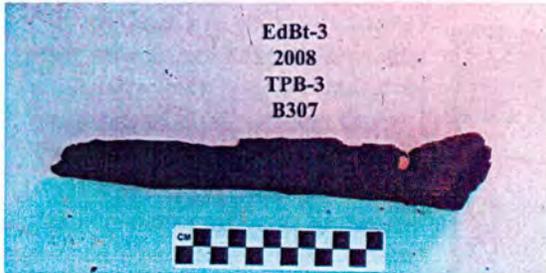


Fig. 4.34: Worked wood fragment. Note the fastener hole on the right.



Fig. 4.35: Stratum B, TPB-3.



Fig. 4.36: Cut log recovered from stratum E, TPB-3.



Fig. 4.37: Stratum F, TPB-3.

likely intended to hold a peg or other fastener.

Stratum B was separated from *Stratum A* by a clear stratigraphic boundary over most of the excavation unit. This stratum was defined by a high density of cod fish bones within a very dark grey brown fine sandy silt extending from approximately 26cmbs to 36cmbs (Figure 5). The stark differences in color and texture between strata A and B provided a demonstration of the superb excavation characteristics of the sediments within Hare Harbor. After schmitting, or scrapping, the surface of the *Stratum B* with a trowel it was possible to see veins of lighter colored sediment marking the paths of digging mussels. *Stratum B* had a “greasy” texture suggesting the possibility of a high fat content and likely corresponds to the Layer 2 identified in TPB-1 and TPB-2 (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2008). It was also noted that the fish bones appeared to increase in size with depth. Consequently, seems that the size of the fish exploited at the site decreased over time or that depositional factors led to a sorting of the bones within the sediment matrix. The only other artifacts noted in this stratum were tile fragments, which are ubiquitous throughout the site.

Stratum B formed partially around the stone pile. The westernmost portion of this stratum contained a denser concentration of shell hash and dead coral likely as a result of marine life in the stone pile. The presence of these remains within *Stratum B* suggests that the stone piles were deposited prior to or coincident with *Stratum B*. Thus, the ballast piles seem to have been created during the same period that cod fish were processed at the site. However, the piles may have begun accumulating during earlier periods with the cod-fish stratum developing later and partially burying the pile. This observation supports the conclusion that the exportation of codfish was one of the primary economic reasons for the use of the site but does not rule out other earlier commodities.

Stratum C (36–40 cmbs) consisted of lighter colored and sandier sediments than *Stratum B* and contained no evidence of human occupation. Instead, this stratum was dominated by marine shells. *Stratum C* overlaid a second thin, sterile deposit (***Stratum D***; 40–45 cmbs) defined by dark brown medium to coarse sand and coarse gravel. It is possible that these strata represent slump incidents that transported sterile

sediments from upslope. The fact that they separate two distinct occupation levels suggests that they are the result of natural, but perhaps rapid, sediment accumulations between human occupations.

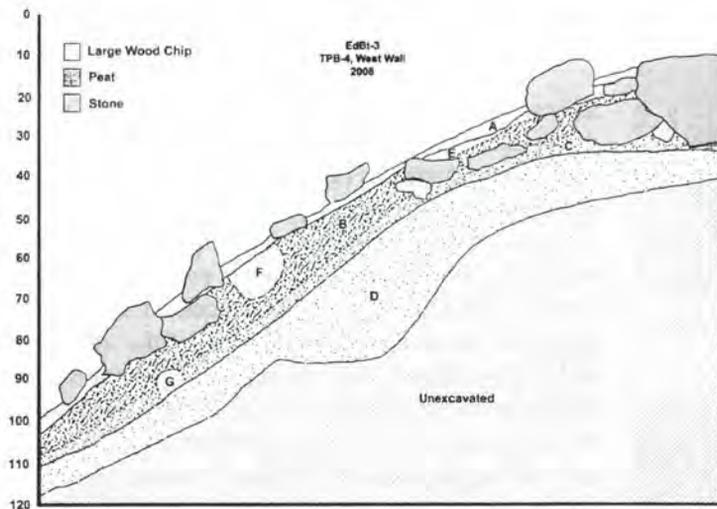


Fig. 4.38: Profile of excavation unit TPB-4, west wall.

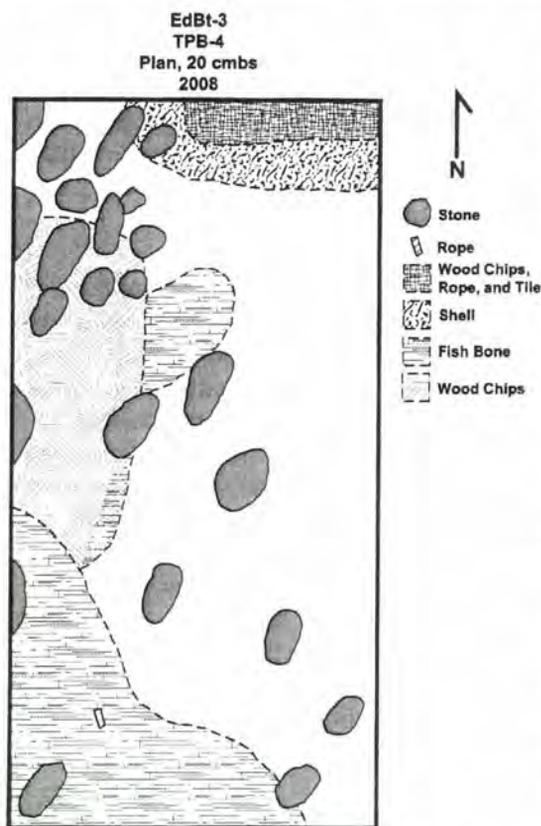


Fig. 4.39: Plan of excavation unit TPB-4.

structures and flakes. The deposits of mixed wood and fish remains noted elsewhere in the site (see below) may then be the result of site maintenance coincident with fish processing. However, the amount of wood debris at the site is surprising, covering a large area with a dense and thick deposit. It is possible, therefore, that wood generated by the initial clearing of the area was squared and shipped to Europe as a first cargo, prior to the exportation of fish.

Stratum H was undisturbed marine sediment, similar to *Stratum A* but lacking the ballast stones and tile

Stratum E was a deposit of diverse cultural materials in a dark brown silty medium sand matrix with gravel inclusions. This stratum extended from 45 cmbs to 70 cmbs and was analogous to Layer 3 in TPB-1 and TPB-2 (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2008). While roof tile fragments and possible ballast stone fragments were identified in this stratum the wooden artifacts, including roots, small branches, large and small chips, and two logs, were predominant. The roots and small branches were primarily in discrete lenses in the lower half of the stratum. The wood chips ranged in size from approximately 2 cm to 20 cm in length and many displayed clear axe or adze marks. Two logs, measuring

20 cm long and 12 cm in diameter, were also noted near the bottom of this stratum. These were found crossed 70 cm east of the B Line and 10 cm south of the A-2 Line at a depth of approximately 60 cmbs. One of the pieces had a wedge-shaped end formed by axe cuts (Figure 6). The wood from this stratum has not been definitively identified but appeared to be from coniferous trees, including white and black spruce (*Picea glauca, mariana*), and birch (*Betula* spp.) species (based on bark). Similar types of wood were identified throughout the excavations. Below *Stratum E* was a 5-cm thick layer of dense white clay (*Stratum F*; Figure 7). This stratum has not been interpreted but may have formed from decomposing sedimentary rocks as several notably hard areas were identified in the matrix.

Beneath *Stratum F*, *Stratum G*, the final cultural layer extended from 75 cmbs to 93 cmbs. This stratum was nearly identical to *Stratum E* but included fragments of rope and little, if any roof tile shards. It is likely that *Strata E* and *G* represent the same activities; however, it is not certain what this activity was. The dense deposits of wood debris underlying dense fish bone deposits are likely associated with the initial construction of the shore facilities, including

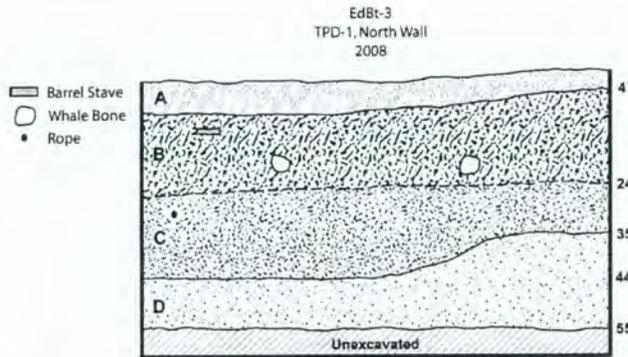


Fig. 4.40: Profile of TPD-1, north wall.

2 suggests that the majority of artifacts were discarded or lost near the widest point of the stone pile. Assuming that the piles were created by the removal of ballast from the holds of ships, the widest portion of each pile corresponds to the most common dumping location - to one side of the ship's waist. Thus, the waist of the vessel seems to have also been the preferred location for waste disposal.

Stratum A of TPB-4 represented the post-occupation accumulation of marine sediments over the site (Figure 8). This stratum extended to 5cmbs and consisted of a grey silty fine to medium sand with shell, coral, and tile fragment inclusions. The shell and coral were particularly abundant near the stone pile and likely resulted from marine life growing on the pile.

Stratum B extended from below *Stratum A* (5cmbs) to approximately 20cmbs and consisted of a compact olive grey silty sand matrix containing assorted cultural materials. The particle size of the sand matrix of this stratum increased from fine to coarse with distance from the stone pile. While this change may have to do with the depositional environment of the stratum, perhaps decreased water flow caused by the stone pile, further research is required to substantiate the phenomenon. This layer contained wood chips, ballast stones, rope fragments, roof tile fragments, copious amounts of fish bone, bird bones, an unidentified iron concretion, and a possible smoking pipe stem. While these artifacts were generally distributed evenly throughout the excavation unit, some dense concentrations were noted (Figure 9). In particular, the fish bones were particularly dense in the southern and western portions of the unit (*Stratum G*), while tile fragments and wood chips were concentrated in the northern portions (*Stratum E*). The ballast stones were particularly dense in the northwestern portion of the pit, closest to SP-5. In this area the ballast stones were noted resting on the bottom of *Stratum B*; farther from the pile, the stones were supported by the stratum matrix or exposed on the surface. Thus, this layer, similar to *Stratum B* in TPB-3, seems to have been deposited coincident with the formation of the stone piles. It is also noteworthy that wood chips in TPB-4 were recovered only from beneath ballast stones, indicating that ballast dumping occurred after the wood chips were deposited. The rope fragments were both beneath and intertwined with the ballast stones. *Stratum B* also contained a lens of shell hash (*Stratum F*) in an olive grey silty medium sand matrix. This feature may have resulted from an animal burrow or anchor furrow.

Beneath *Stratum B*, *Stratum C* extended to 25cmbs. This layer was identical to *Stratum B* except that it contained significantly less fish bones, except the lens represented by *Stratum G*. *Strata B* and *C* appear to have been formed in the same depositional environment from similar materials with the exception of full-scale fish processing. It is possible that the vicinity of TPB-4 was not subjected to fish refuse dumping as early as the remainder of the site or that *Stratum C* represents an initial occupation of the site that did not rely as heavily on cod processing.

Stratum D consisted of a grey medium sand with stone inclusions. This stratum was sterile and was deposited prior to the Basque occupation of the site.

fragments of that layer.

TPB-4

TPB-4 was excavated south of TPB-1 along the east margin SP-5. The pit measured 1x2m with its long axis oriented north-south. This unit served a similar purpose as TPB-3, to explore the extent of the dense artifact deposits noted in TPB-1 and TPB-2 (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2008). The stratigraphy and artifacts of this test pit were very similar to TPB-3, although the deposits tended to be thinner. The paucity of artifacts in TPB-3 and TPB-4 as compared with TPB-1 and TPB-



Fig. 4.41: Bungs and barrel stave, Stratum B, TPD-1.



Fig. 4.42: Woodchips, Stratum B, TPD-1.

TPD-1

TPD-1 was excavated approximately 10m west of SP-5. This unit measured 1x2m with its long axis oriented north-south. It was situated to explore the stratigraphy and artifact deposits of the western portion of the site away from the central stone piles.

Stratum A of TPD-1 ranged from 4 to 10cm in thickness and consisted of a grey medium sand with shell inclusions (Figure 10). This matrix contained a substantial amount of roof tile fragments.

Beneath *Stratum A*, *Stratum B* extended to approximately 24cmb. This layer consisted of a grey fine sandy silt that was sticky to the touch. A substantial number of wood chips, roof tile fragments, and fish bones, were recorded in this stratum, in addition to two flat wooden fragments (possible stave pieces), one barrel stave end including the croze, and two barrel bungs (Figure 11). Wood chips became particularly dense below 15cmb (Figure 12). *Stratum B* also contained three whale phalanges situated approximately 20cmb.

Stratum C was identified below *Stratum B* and extended to approximately 44cmb, although this deposit was shallower (35cmb) along the eastern portion of the pit. This layer was difficult to distinguish from *Stratum B* and no strong boundary was identified. *Stratum C* consisted of a gray silty fine sand with a high organic content giving the stratum an overall clayey texture. The primary artifacts recovered from this stratum were wood chips, fish bones, and roof tile fragments. The wood chips of this layer were generally larger than those of *Stratum B*, some as long as 20 cm. This stratum also included a dense concentration of bark along the eastern wall (Figure 13). This concentration appears to have originated from the same timber shaping activities that created the wood chips. The fish bone was concentrated in the northeast portion of the excavation unit, while the tile fragments appeared to be densest at the upper and lower margins of *Stratum C*. Also recovered from this level were two pieces of dark green free-blown bottle glass, two bird bones, and a chert flake (Figure 14).

Both *Stratum B* and *Stratum C* contained a mixture of fish bones, roof tiles, and wood chips, and likely resulted from similar activities during the occupation of the site. The changes in sizes of wood chips and densities of fish bones may have resulted in slight changes in site use or localized disposal practices but both indicate that structure maintenance and fish processing were the major waste creating activities of the site. This pattern is similar to Strata B and C in TPB-4 and is dissimilar to the distinct fish bone and wood chip strata identified in TPB-3.

The lowest layer in TPD-1, *Stratum D*, consisted of a sterile olive grey gravelly and sandy silt with shell inclusions. Much of the gravel and sand inclusions appear to have originated from decaying quartzite rocks that were also included in the stratum matrix. Finally, linear patches of gravel and sand with nearly no silt were noted in this layer.

TPY-2 and TPY-3

Two 1x1m test pits were excavated in the vicinity of the eastern whale bone concentration identified during the 2007 season (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2008). The purpose of these excavations was to determine

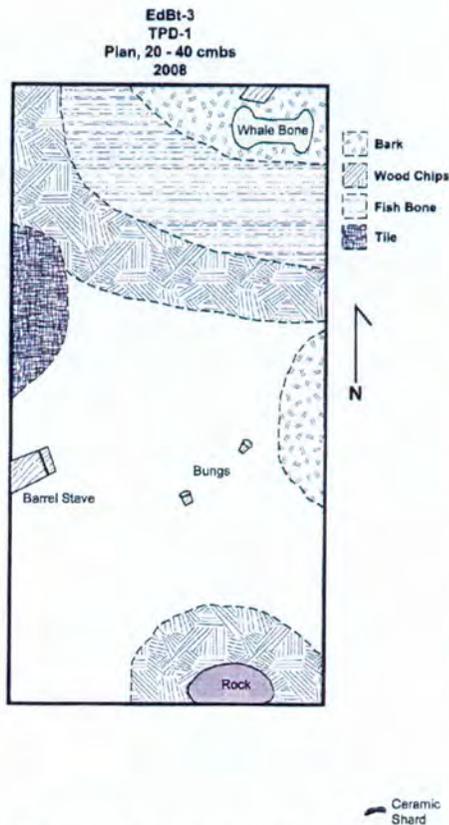


Fig. 4.43: Plan of excavation unit TPD-1.

if the whale bone concentration was primarily on the surface or if it included buried bones. It was also hoped that these pits would provide information about whale processing activities carried on at the site. However, neither test pit yielded revealing stratigraphy or artifacts.

TPY-2 consisted of approximately 10cm grey silty medium sand (Stratum A) overlaying 5cm of dense root or peat deposits (Stratum B; Figure 15). Both of these strata included roof tile fragments and rocks but no other artifacts. Below this stratum the test pit included nearly 85cm of undisturbed marine sediments (Stratum C).

TPY-3 similarly contained no artifacts except for bones associated with an articulated flipper that were noted on the surface. Beneath these bones the sediments were entirely natural marine sediments consisting of grey silty medium sand with shell inclusions (Stratum A).

Isolated Finds

In addition to the artifacts recovered from the test excavations, several artifacts were recorded or recovered from the surface of the underwater site during the season. These artifacts included two worked timbers, a smaller piece of worked wood, ceramic shards from two vessels, and a decorated roof tile.

The worked timbers were situated adjacent to TPD-1 (T-1) and TPB-3 (T-2). Timber T-1 was previously recorded but had not been carefully inspected. Inspection of this 15m long and 50cm diameter timber revealed that it had been partially squared but retained a natural taper. No fasteners or fastener holes were noted on the timber. Timber T-2 was partially uncovered by the exhaust of the dredge used to excavate TPB-3. This timber measured approximately 4m long and 45cm in diameter but tapered nearly to a point at its up-slope end. The taper resulted from erosion and decay of the timber. This timber also appeared to be partially squared but contained no evidence of fasteners. It is unlikely that these timbers were used in structure or ship building due to the lack of fasteners but they may have been intended for construction and lost before they could be used. Alternatively, they may have been part of a cargo of timber.

A small (19x3x2cm) piece of shaped wood was recovered from south of the southeast corner of TPD-1 (Figure 16). This artifact was also uncovered by the dredge exhaust. The purpose of this piece is unknown but it may be a plank fragment. No fasteners or holes were noted.

Also recovered from immediately south of the southeast corner of TPD-1 was a ceramic shard (Figure 17). The shard was a body fragment from a wheel-thrown earthenware or stoneware vessel. The vessel wall was approximately 4mm thick and the

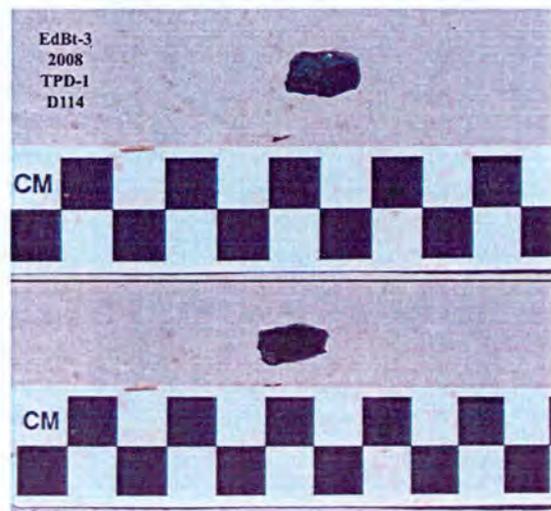


Fig. 4.44: Chert flake, Stratum C, TPD-1 (dorsal top, ventral bottom).

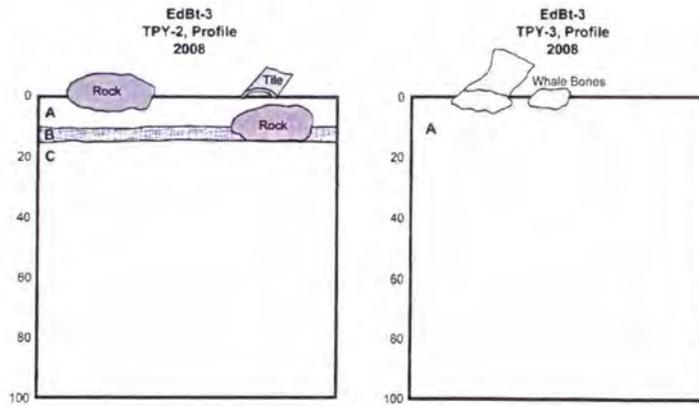


Fig. 4.45: Profiles of excavation units TPY-2 (left) and TPY-3 (right).

32cm high and had a diameter of 25cm at the widest point (the shoulder) with a mouth opening of 7cm and a 2cm thick lip. The only decoration on the vessel was an incised ring just below the neck; all other surface texture was caused by the wheel-throwing process. The jar was made of a brick-red paste and tempered with grit. The walls were generally 6–8mm thick, but there was at least one area where the clay had expanded during firing because of air trapped in the paste that caused the wall to balloon to 1.8 cm. This form of imperfection is not uncommon in olive jars due to speed with which they were produced (Marken 1994:106).

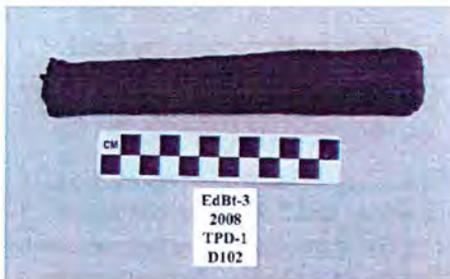


Fig. 4.46: Shaped wood fragment recovered south of TPD-1.



Fig. 4.47: Ceramic shard recovered south of TPD-1.

paste was a light brown color.

The second ceramic vessel, an olive jar, was found in three pieces during a site tour conducted by Vincent Delmas and Laurie Penland (Figure 18). The vessel was discovered lying near a 1m diameter angular boulder at the south end of the E-0 line. Hand fanning in the area did not reveal any other artifacts. While the vessel was missing a portion of the body, it was possible to reconstruct the vessel and all of the diagnostic features were present (Figure 19). The jar measured

This type of vessel is commonly referred to as an olive jar in the archaeological literature, but falls into the historical types known as *botijuelas*, *botijas medias peruleras*, or *bojitas de medias arrobas* (Goggin 1964:253; Marken 1994:49). Vessels of this type were utilitarian cargo and storage vessels employed to carry any commodity that could fit through their mouths, including olive oil, olives in brine, wine, condiments, vegetables such as beans and chick peas (either raw or prepared), lard, tar, and vinegar, they were also re-used to hold water. Unglazed vessels such as the one recovered from Hare Harbor were more often used to carry heavier liquids and dry goods (Goggin 1964:256; Marken 1994:117). This specific vessel conforms to Goggin's Middle Style, Shape B olive jar. The Shape B type of jar did not change substantially between the Middle and Late Styles, other than sharper shoulders on Late Style jars (Goggin 1964:272). The Middle Style was relatively stable over more than two centuries and vessels of this type are dated between 1580 and 1800 (Goggin 1964:277). In fact, a vessel with a very similar body shape to the Hare Harbor jar was recovered from the wreck of a Spanish Armada ship lost in 1588 (Marken 1994:60). The lip of the Hare Harbor vessel, with its slightly triangular section, however, suggests a late 17th to 18th century date of manufacture (Marken 1994:51). This date conforms well to the ceramic assemblage recovered during the 2007 season (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2008).

It is also interesting that this vessel lends some support to Marken's theory of olive jar construction in two ways. Marken



Fig. 4.48: Olive jar in situ.

(1994:108, 112) posited that the neck and shoulders of olive jars may have been formed in a mold with the body of the pot built up from the mold, forming the vessel upside-down. First, the Hare Harbor jar does not have throwing marks above the shoulder, suggesting that the upper portion of the pot was not pressed by fingers on a spinning wheel. The lack of throwing marks could have been caused by the use of a mold but it may also have resulted from the use of a tool or sponge to smooth the surface. Second, the fact that the jar was constructed upside-down is supported by the presence of a ring of clay on the interior of the vessel near the base. In order to close the base, the potter would have needed to introduce a collar of clay near the base so as to have sufficient material to close the base in a single action and preserve the integrity of the jar (Marken 1994:109). The expanded portion of

the wall noted near the base of the Hare Harbor jar may be the remains of such a collar.

Finally, a stamped roof tile was recovered from south and west of TPD-1 (Figure 20). This tile was nearly complete and was decorated with a block of 19 floral stamps near the intact end of its convex side. The stamps were arranged in nearly parallel rows but their overall placement was not precise. Similar stamps (a minimum of 14 partially covered with marine growth) were also noted on the intact end. Each stamp consisted of eight triangles forming a circle and resembling a flower or pizza. The function of these stamps is unclear; however, the number and placement of them is not consistent with a maker's mark. It is uncertain if they were intended to be decorative or served a purpose, such as to mark the end of a tile lot. This tile is unique at Hare Harbor but a similar mark does appear on a porringer recovered from the Place Royal Site in Québec and dated to circa 1700 (Erik Phaneuf, Personal Communication 2008).

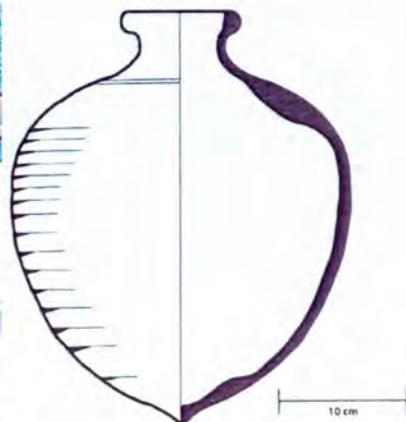
Ballast Stone Collection

Stone from each of the stone piles was systematically collected by William Fitzhugh. An effort was made to collect a representative sample of the stone types contained in the individual piles. However, the sample was limited to the types of stones exposed on the surface of each pile and to stones that were small enough to be handled by a diver. Each sample was placed in a mesh bag and hauled to the surface where samples from each pile were kept separate. The stones were then broken into smaller pieces for transportation and bagged and labeled by stone pile provenience. These samples have not yet been analyzed but will be submitted for lithographic analysis with the goal of identifying their place of origin.

The origins of the stones bear directly on the last ports that the vessel visited prior to travelling to Hare Harbor.



Fig. 4.49: Olive jar reconstructed.



Whale Bone Survey

In response to reports by local fishermen of whalebones located in the shallows near the head of Hare Harbor, a snorkeling survey was conducted in this area. This survey identified a concentration of whale bones in 2–3m of water. Bones were not noted in either deeper or shallower water adjacent to this concentration. The visible bones

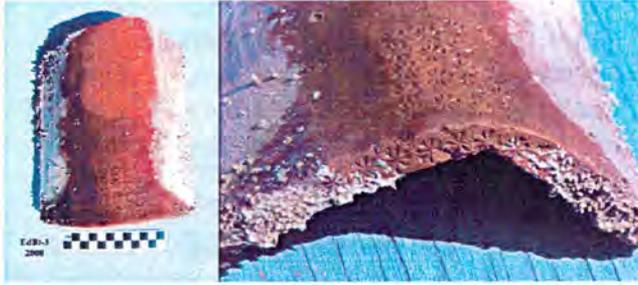


Fig. 4.50: Stamped roof tile and detail.

consisted of vertebrae of various sizes as well as rib bones resting on a sandy bottom. No excavation was conducted in this area and it is consequently unknown if additional bones are buried beneath the surface. It was common practice for Basque whalers to dispose of whale carcasses in shallows away from the main harbor so that they did not foul anchors or disrupt the anchorage (Grenier et al. 2007: I-190).

Site West Survey

In order to partially investigate the area between the known Hare Harbor underwater site and the whale bone concentration at the back of the bay, a diver survey was conducted along the north margin of the bay. Two divers swam a single transect from the west edge of the known site to the end of the bay following the shape of the bay. No artifacts or cultural deposits were noted during this survey.

Conclusion

Based on four seasons of work on the underwater portion of Hare Harbor 1, some hypotheses and preliminary conclusions can be formed. The underwater assemblage is dominated by fish bones (primarily cod) and wood chips indicating that cod processing was one of the primary occupations of the site. Whale processing and possibly timbering were of secondary importance. The fact that whales were processed at the site, possibly along the steep cliffs that form the east edge of the underwater site, is attested by the presence of whale bones in this area. These bones, combined with those found at the head of the bay, suggest that whales were flensed near the terrestrial site but that the carcasses were disposed of away from the harbor. Whale hunting, however, appears to have been an opportunistic activity undertaken by the site's occupants and was secondary to cod fishing. The number of bones at the site is too many to represent those of a single whale that drifted into the harbor and DNA analysis indicates that at least two different species of whale (humpback and bowhead) representing many different individuals are present in the assemblage; however, there are also too few identified bones in the harbor to represent a concerted whaling campaign. Not all of the whale bone areas have been tested but the majority of the bones appear to be on the surface (see TPY-1, TPY-2, and TPY-3). However, some of the bones are buried (see TPY-1) and are located above and below strata containing dense concentrations of fish bones, suggesting that whaling occurred coincident with, or intermittently between, cod fishing campaigns. Historic documents indicate that Basque sailors and ships regularly transitioned from whale to cod fishing between voyages and it is not inconceivable that a cod fishing vessel would carry a small amount of whaling equipment to take advantage of auspicious circumstances (Grenier et al. 2007:I-43).

Evidence of timbering is less definitive. The underwater site contains dense and widespread deposits of wood chips and two partially shaped but unutilized timbers have been identified. These artifacts may be evidence of partially squaring timbers for export. However, they may also be the product of constructing and maintaining shoreside facilities such as structures and cod drying flakes. Without knowing the amount of wood that was necessary to maintain the shore facilities on a yearly basis and the number of years that the site was utilized it is impossible to determine if the wood debris on the harbor floor represent wood use within the site or processing for export. However the evidence from both 2007-8 indicates that wood chips and bark represent a distinct concentrated horizon in the underwater stratigraphy; they are not found distributed throughout the cultural sediment levels, suggesting a particular event or activity limited to the early occupation of the site. Additional confounding factors include whether there was sufficient timber in the region to support even a small scale timber industry and whether there was a market for the timber in Europe during the 17th and early 18th centuries.

Regardless of the ancillary industries that accompanied cod fishing at Hare Harbor, the primary focus of the underwater site appears to have been around central ballast piles and near the widest points of these piles in particular. The most stratigraphically complex units and those with the thickest cultural deposits were generally those excavated in Block B. Of these units, those excavated near the widest portion of SP-5 (TPB-1 and TPB-2) contained the highest density of artifacts. This evidence suggests that much of the activities in the harbor took place on the ships. Hypothetically, a ship was moored with lines running from its stern to a commonly used point on shore and bow anchors holding it perpendicular to the shore. Ballast from this ship was then unloaded using a crane in preparation for loading the cargo of barreled cod fish. The use of a crane is one explanation for the lozenge shape of the ballast piles, as the crane can be used most efficiently to dump ballast on one side of the vessel rather than tossing it over both sides, which results in a lobed ballast pile. The crane was likely attached to the mainmast, generally immediately abaft the main cargo hatch on ships of this period. Both this hatch and the mainmast were situated within the waist of the vessel. The waist is the portion of the main deck between the forecabin and the raised after decks. The dense artifact distribution in this area also suggests that much of the ship's waste was disposed of by throwing it over the side in the vicinity of the waist.

Future work at Hare Harbor can follow several avenues. It would be interesting to excavate adjacent to SP-6 and SP-4 to see if they follow a similar pattern of refuse disposal to SP-5. Similarly, an excavation unit placed on the west side of SP-5 would further explore the relationship between ship position and refuse disposal and may elucidate a preference for ballast disposal to port or starboard. Additional test pits placed in the northeast or extreme westerly portions of the defined underwater site would provide further information about the distribution of strata and artifacts across the site. It would also be interesting to explore the stone piles more thoroughly. One possibility would be to systematically remove all of the stone from one portion of a pile. This exercise, while time consuming and arduous, has the potential to expose artifacts within the pile that could date the piles, to provide additional information about how the piles were formed, and partially eliminate the possibility of structures buried beneath the piles. Beyond the known underwater site, a remote sensing survey of the entire bay would determine if other features, such as shipwrecks, are located in the vicinity. This survey should include side-scan sonar at a minimum but would also benefit from magnetometry.

Finally, connections are being made between the terrestrial and submerged portions of the site. Evidence from the terrestrial component of the site indicates that Hare Harbor was a location where vessels could not only load a cargo but also be repaired and possibly resupplied. For example, one of the structures on the shore was likely a blacksmith shop with the capability of repairing ship's hardware damaged or lost during the trans-Atlantic journey. It is likely that the terrestrial site existed due to the cod fishery and that the sailors and fishermen depended on the settlement to carry out their trade. This interconnectedness sets up a reciprocal relationship between mariners and landmen at the site that will likely require documentary research to explore fully.

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Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)

2008 Underwater Artifact Catalog

Cat. #	Level/depth	Prov.	Quantity	Description
Test Pit B3				
B301	40cm	North half	several	fish bone sample
B302	40cm	NW corner	several	fish bone sample
B303	40-100 cm	NW quad	several	fish bone sample
B304	40-100 cm	NW quad	1	wood chip sample
B305	40-100 cm	NW quad	1	rope fragment
B306	around 90cm	NW quad	1	cut branch
B307	near surface	unknown	1	worked wood
B308	near surface	unknown	1	glass fragment
B309	clay layer 70-75 cm below surface			
		NW quad	3	birch bark
B310	unknown	NW quad	2	fish bones
Tests Pit B4				
B401	10-70 cm	north half	1	iron concretion
B402	0-10 cm	north half	1	bird bone
B403	10-25 cm	south half	several	fish bone sample
B404	10-20 cm	south half	1	Possible pipe stem
B405	around 20 cm	south half	1	Bone (bird?)
Test Pit D1				
D101	0-5 cm	sou. of TPD1	1	ceramic jar (?) fragment
D102	0-5 cm	sou. of TPD1	1	thin flat wood frag. (plank?)
D103	about 8 cm	NE quad	1	rectangular flat wood frag
D104	30 cm	East half	2	barrel bungs
D105	20-30 cm	east half	several	wood chips
D106	20-30 cm	east half	several	fish bone sample
D107	30-40 cm	NE quad	several	fish bone sample
D108	30-40 cm	NE quad	2	bone, probably bird
D109	30-40 cm	NE quad	6	wood chip sample
D110	40 cm	SE quad	2	wood chip sample
D111	40 cm	SE quad	1	Iron-impregnated wood?
D112	40 cm	SE quad	1	glass fragment
D113	40 cm	SE quad	several	fish bone sample
D114	40 cm	SE quad	1	possible flake of Ramah chert
D115	35 cm	E qd, N wall	1	burnt plank fragment
D116	ca. 30 cm	east half	1	green bottle glass frag
D117	ca. 45 cm	east half	several	fish bone sample
D118	11 cm bel. surf	120S50W	several	barrel stave
D119	45 cm	SE quad	2	badly corroded iron frag in wood
D120	40-50 cm	E half	3	fish bones
D121	40-50 cm	SE quad	2	bird bone
D122	around 20 cm	NE north wall	1	whale bone phalange
D123	surface south of TPD-1			Star-stamped roof tile

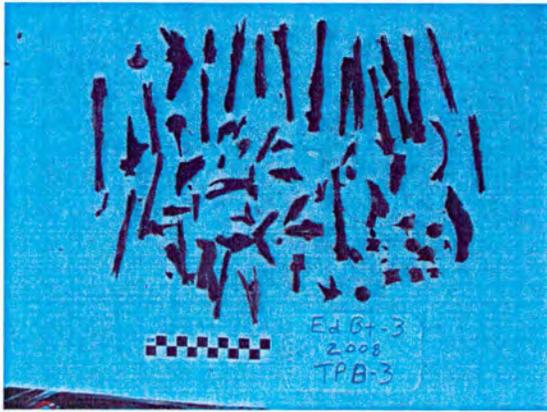


Fig. 4.51: B301



Fig. 4.52: B302

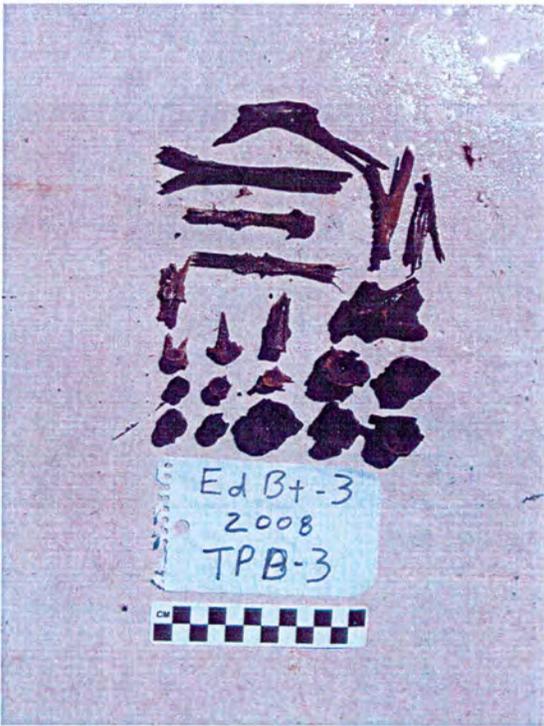


Fig. 4.53: B303



Fig. 4.54: B304

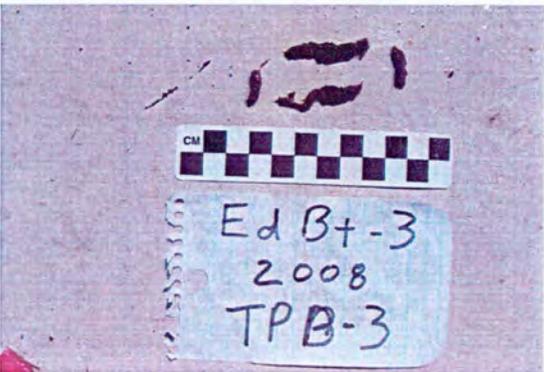


Fig. 4.55: B305



Fig. 5.56: B306



Fig. 4.57: B307

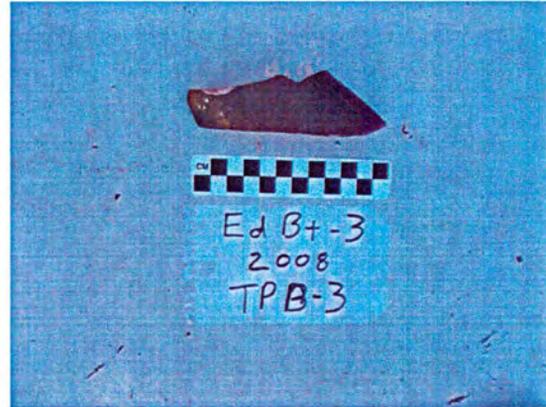


Fig. 4.58: B308



Fig. 4.59: B309



Fig. 4.60: B310



4.61: B401



Fig. 4.62: B402

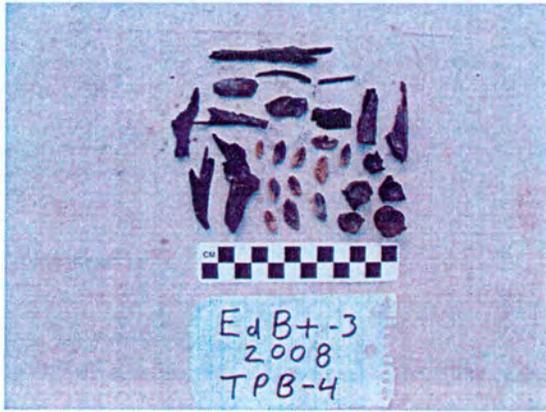


Fig. 4.63: B403



Fig. 4.64: B404



Fig. 4.65: D101



Fig. 4.66: D102



Fig. 4.67: D103

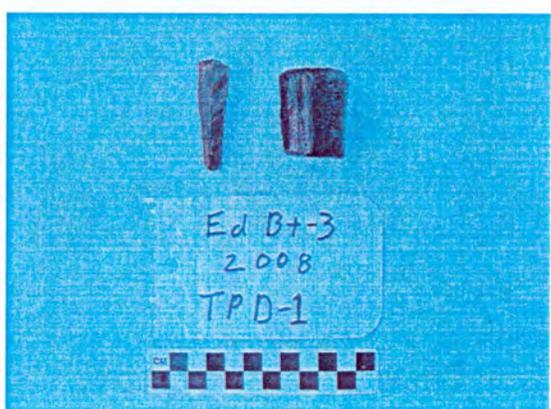


Fig. 4.68: D104



Fig. 4.69: D105

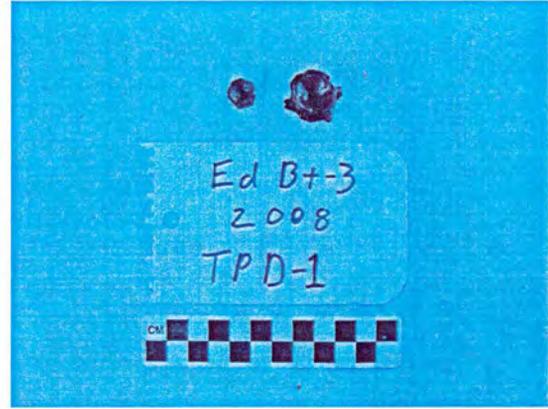


Fig. 4.70: D106



Fig. 4.71: D107

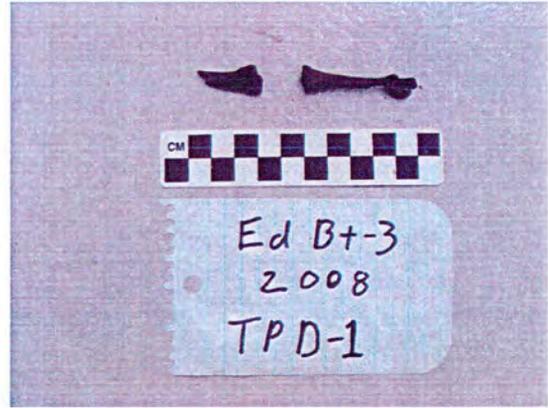


Fig. 4.72: D108



Fig. 4.73: D109

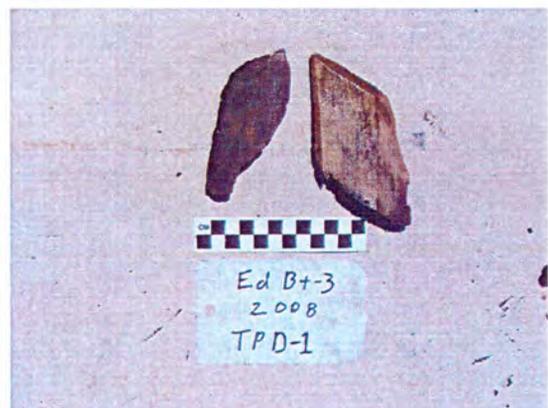


Fig. 4.74: D110

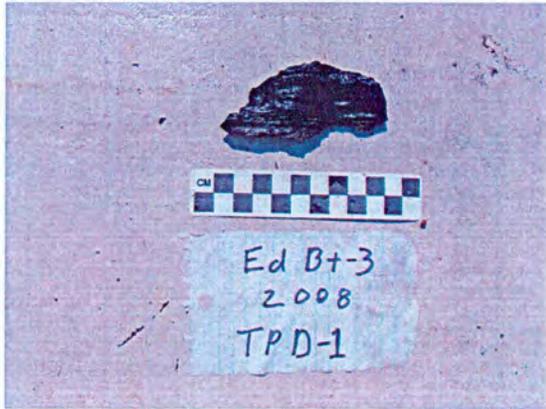


Fig. 4.75: D111

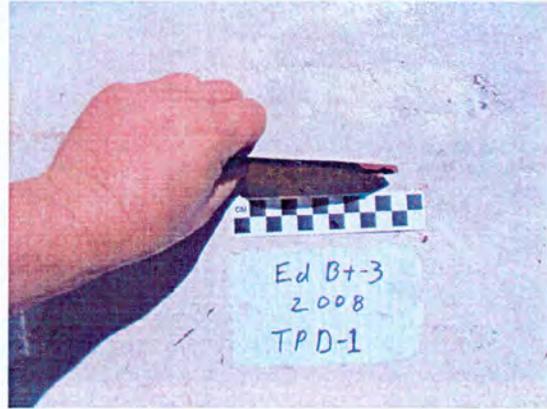


Fig. 4.76: D112

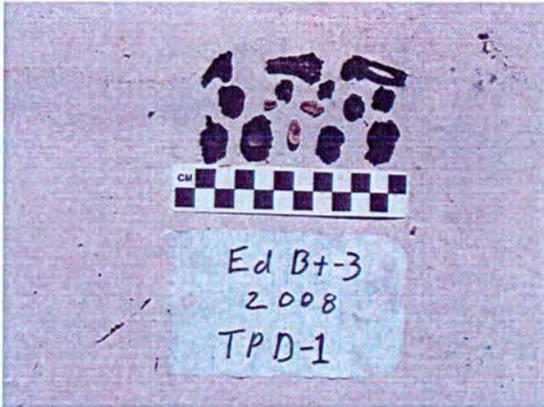


Fig. 4.77: D113

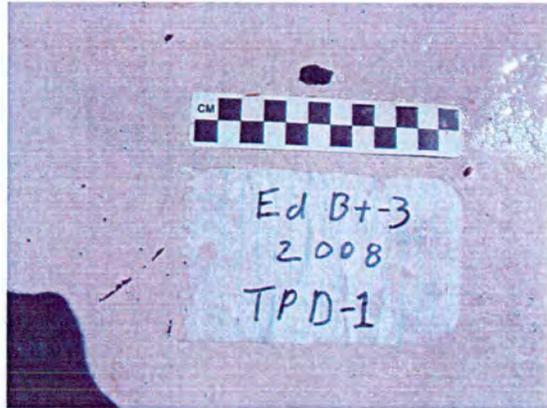


Fig. 4.78: D114

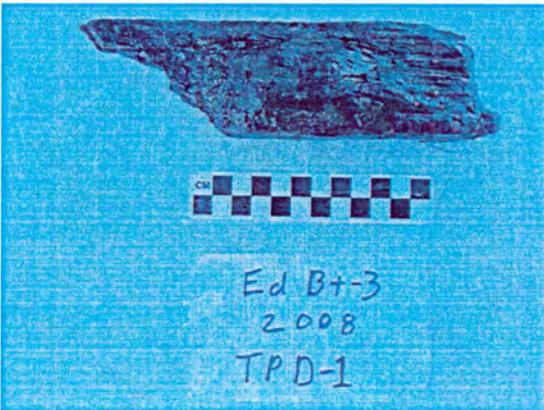


Fig. 4.79: D115

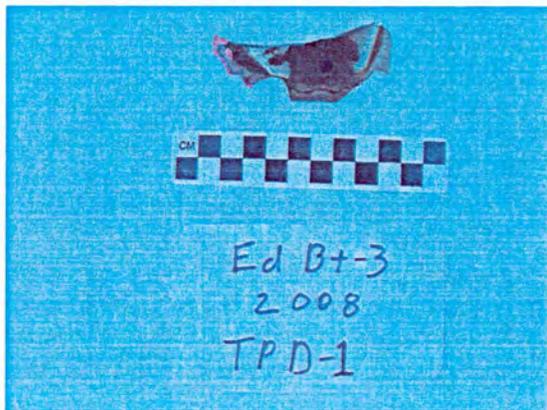


Fig. 4.80: D116

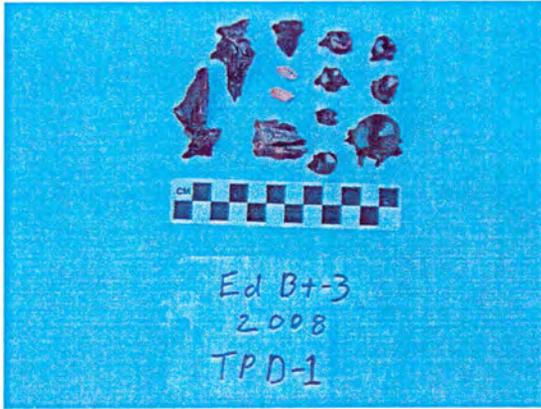


Fig. 4.81: D117



Fig. 4.82: D118



Fig. 4.83: D119

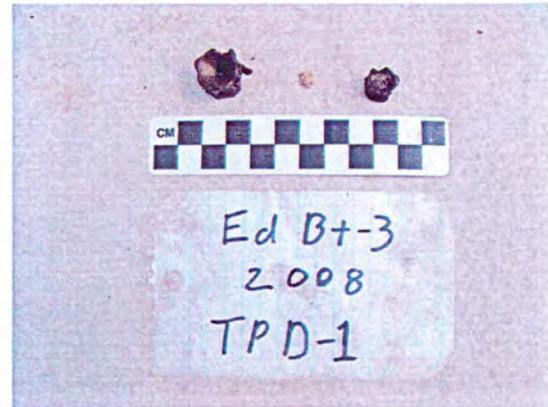


Fig. 4.84: D120



Fig. 4.85: D121



Fig. 4.86: D122

5 - Other Gateways 2007 Sites



Figs 5.1: Map of Place Merkit site (Cumberland Island-1) near St. Augustine. Section of map 12 O/2 Edition 2 (1984).

Site Name: Place Merkit
 Cumberland Island-1, St. Augustine
Borden Number: EhBn-8
GPS: 51°13.533' N \ 58°17.645' W
Map Ref.: 12 O/2
Culture: Historic Inuit
Tentative Dating: 18th - 19th c?
 unknown
Areal Extent of Site: ~ 25 m sq.
Site Type/Seasonality: Inuit summer camp
Site Location: Positioned on a boulder beach, about 10 m from the shoreline.
Description of Site: See site report.
**Nature of Soils/Sediments/
 Vegetation Cover:** A thin cover of moss and berry plants over a loose brown peat containing cultural materials, over sterile humified brown peat between boulders.
Raw Materials: Seal bones, iron, green bottle glass.
Collection Procedure: survey, excavation of Inuit tent ring.

Please see the map on the following pages for of excavation area.

Cairn grave: Burned spoon, seal wrist bone.

Tent ring: Green bottle glass, iron, bone, shell

Samples Taken: Yes, collected and cataloged.

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit ?): Uncertain

Color slides: Yes, digital shots

Surveyed by: William Fitzhugh, Will Richard, Abigail McDermott

Date: 18 August 2008

N 51°13, 540'
W 58°17.666'

1m

gully with tundra vegetation

N

Cumberland Island-1
Place Merkit
St. Augustine
Cumberland Harbor
18 Aug. 2008

Tent ring - EhBn-8

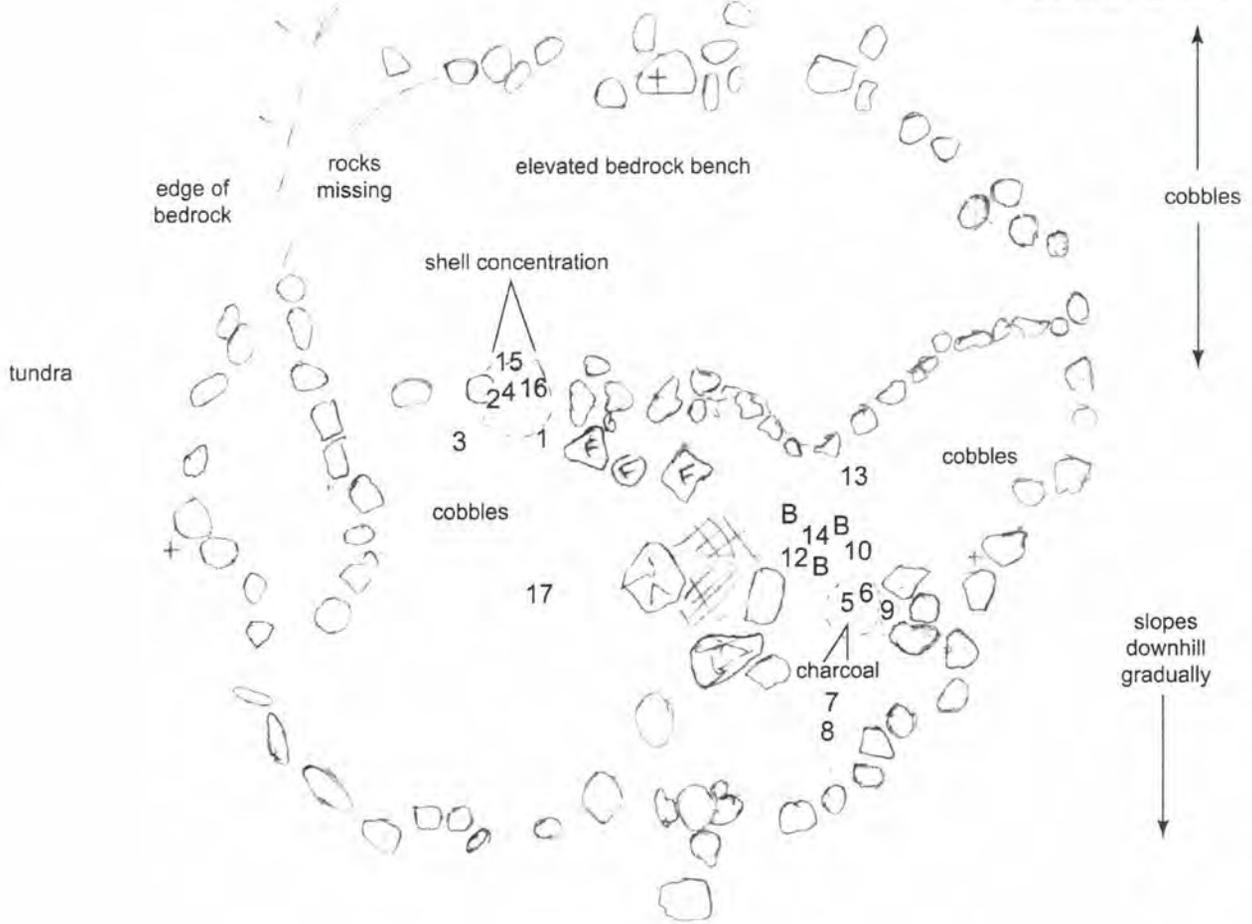


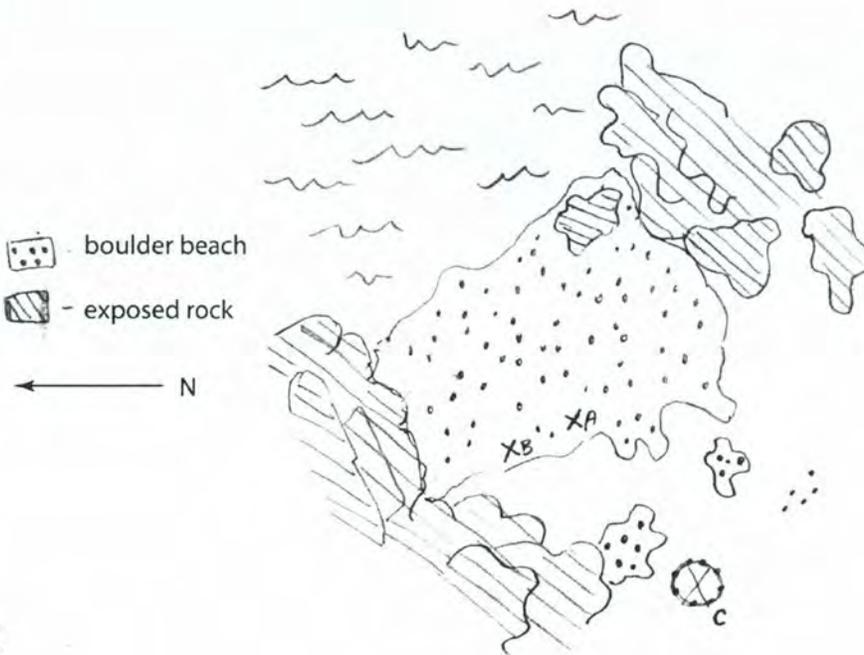
Fig. 5.2: Cumberland Island (EhBn-8) site maps and artifact drawings (following pages).

Place Merkit T.R.
 Cumberland Island
 N 51°13, 533'
 W 58°17.645'
 +/- 10 feet

B. N 51°13, 543'
 W 58°17.650'
 +/- 12 feet

C. N 51°13.540'
 W 58°17.666'
 +/- 11 feet

B - cache
 A - burial with
 burned spoon
 and astralagus bone
 C - tent ring



5.



Cumberland Is. 1
Place Mekit

18 Aug. 2008

Eh Bn-8

12.

large bone found
with smaller bone fragments



13.

piece of scrap iron

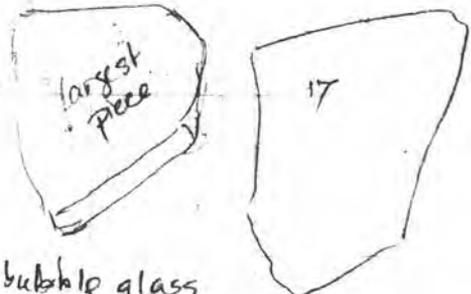


14.

canine tooth - bearded seal?



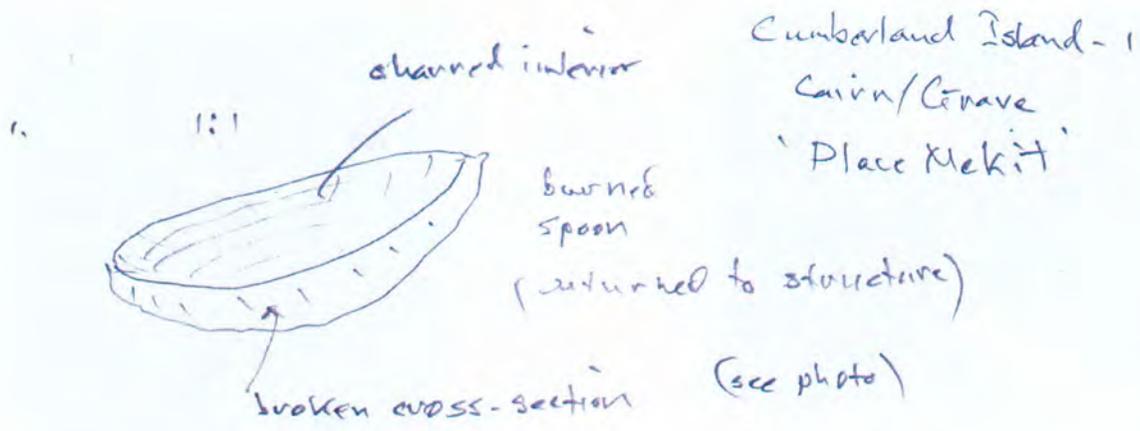
15. many small pieces of broken green glass



16. small piece of flat clear glass
windows?



17 green bubble glass



2. Seal wrist bone in rocks outside structure

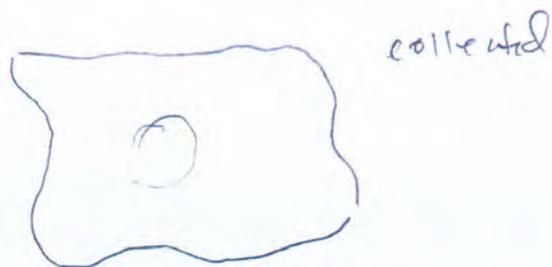


Fig. 5.3: Burned spoon fragment, returned to cairn burial.

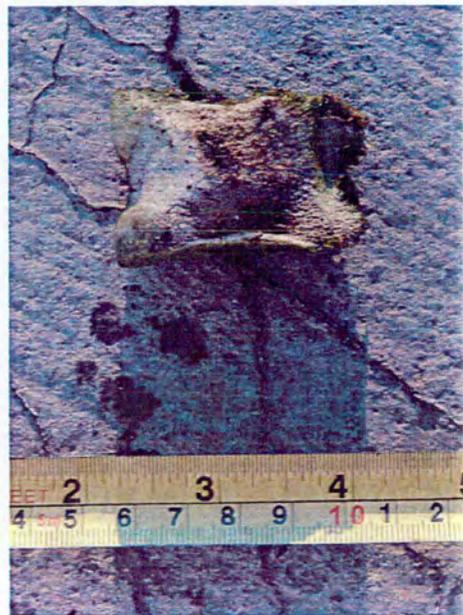


Fig. 5.4: Seal wrist bone found in rocks outside cairn burial structure.



Fig. 5.5: Shell collected from Inuit tent ring.



Fig. 5.6: Glass and iron collected from Inuit tent ring excavation.



Fig. 5.7: Inuit tent ring site, after the afternoon excavation.

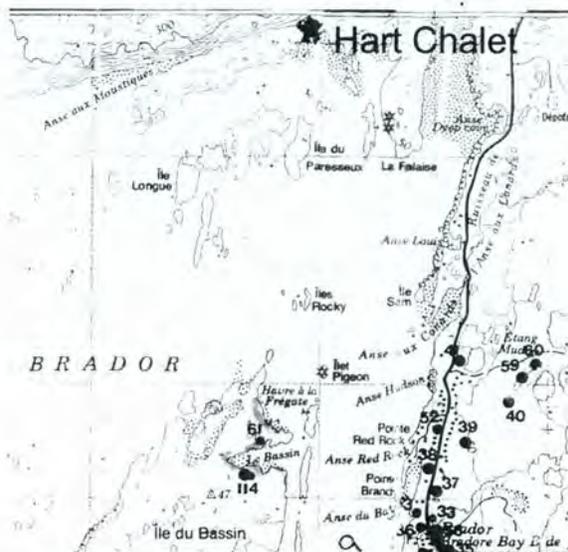


Fig. 5.8: Map of Hart Chalet site. Section of map 12 P/6 Edition 2 (1984).



Fig. 5.9: Satellite image of Hart Chalet site (1990).

Collection Procedure: Expansion of 2007 TP4 to 1 X 1 m square unit, and addition of 50 X 50 cm TP8 and TP9

Samples Taken: Yes

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit ?): See field data and site report.

Color slides: Yes, digital color photos.

Surveyed by: William Fitzhugh and Will Richard **Date:** 20 August 2008

Site Name: Hart Chalet

Borden Number: EiBh-47

Height ASL:

GPS: 51°29.921' N \ 57°15.736' W

Culture: Basque, Inuit?

Tentative Dating: 16-18th century? 16-17th century?

Site Type/Seasonality: Not known – Basque component is presumably open water season.

Site Location: Located around – and certainly under – the cottage owned by Clifford and Florence Hart, just west of the falls and south of Route 138 in Blanc Sablon. Material has been collected and excavated from the site previously by René Levesque and by myself, as well as by Clifford Hart in the past.

Description of Site: The location is full of archaeological materials, several phases of prehistoric culture (Maritime Archaic, Intermediate Indian, Groswater, Late Indian) as well possibly Inuit or Inuu, Basque and other European groups. This is my third visit to the site and was to see if we could locate some of the features that Clifford says René Levesque found around the cabin. The grassy area is slowly being grown over by trees over the years and some areas René dug may now be in the woods where Florence Hart says there are pits and mounds.

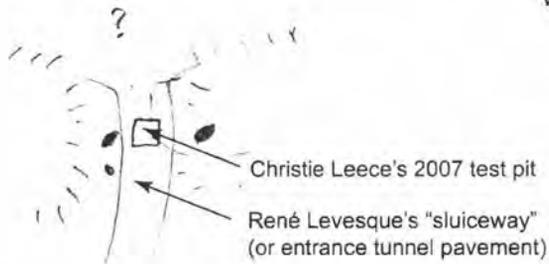
Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation

Cover: Grassy – bones begin to be found immediately below the sod, with iron nails and small tile fragments. General stratigraphy is turf, cultural zone, old ground surface peat, leached grey sand.

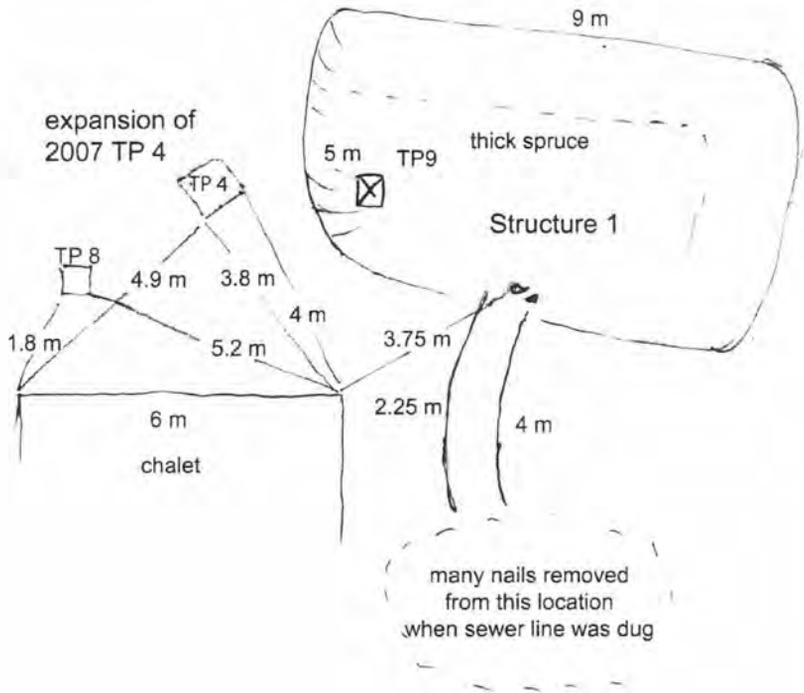
Areal Extent of Site:

Raw Materials:

Hart Chalet
 Test Pit 4 - extension
 Test Pit 8 - new
 Test Pit 9 - new
 EiBh-47
 N 51°29,921'
 W 57°15,736'



René Levesque reported other finds in this area. A deep hole was also reported in this area at that time.



Structure 1

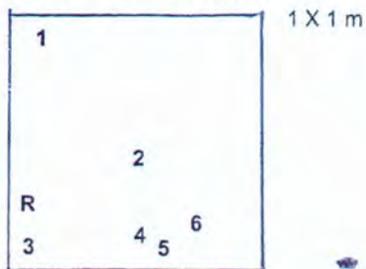
- Front wall - 8 m
- Back wall entrance (interior) - 6.5 m
- Back wall - 9 m
- West wall - 5 m

Fig. 5.10: Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) site maps, TP locations, and artifact drawings (following pages).

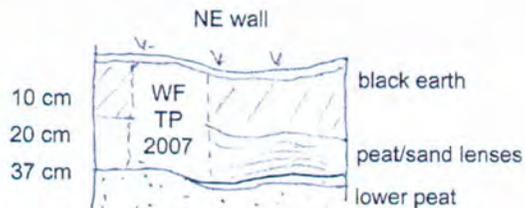
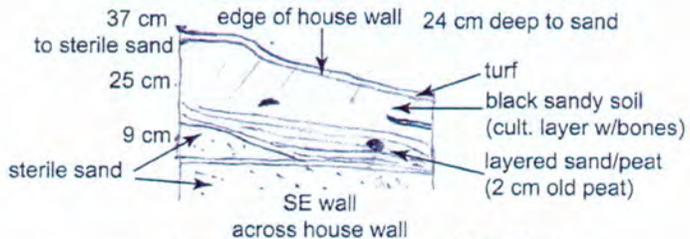
Hart Chalet
 Test Pit 4 - extension
 Test Pit 8 - new
 Test Pit 9 - new

EiBh-47
 N 51°29,921'
 W 57°15,736'

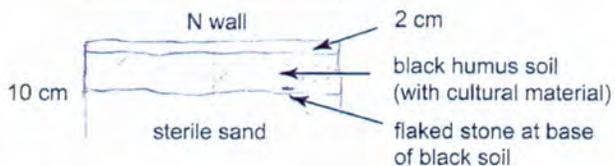
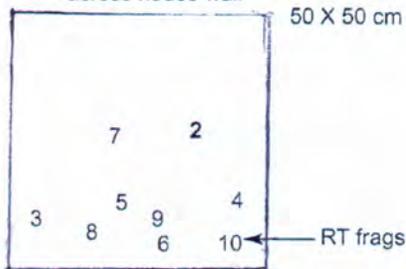
TP 4 - extension



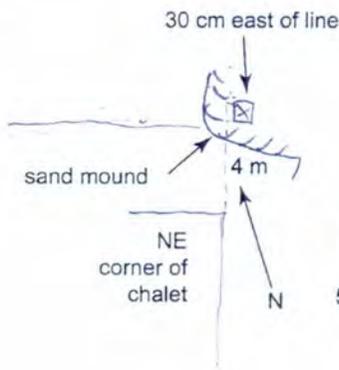
TP 4 profiles



TP 8 - new



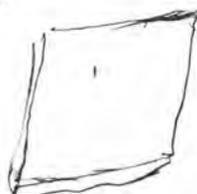
TP 9 - new



Hart Chalef
Aug. 2008
Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 expansion (Will Richard)

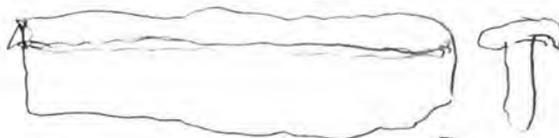
1. Normandy stone ware fragment
(black earth level)



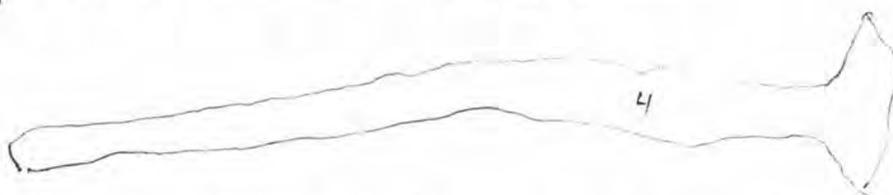
2. Iron shank (black earth)



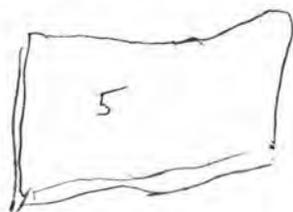
3. Iron axe wedge
black earth



4. iron spike (lowest black earth - upper grey sand)



5. grey stoneware in lowest black earth - upper grey sand



6. quartz fragment upper tan (grey) sand



7. tile fragment lower black earth (in a larger concentration
of frost-shattered flakes)



Hart Chalet
 Test Pit 8
 Aug. 2008

1. pipe stem fragments (3) in black soil-

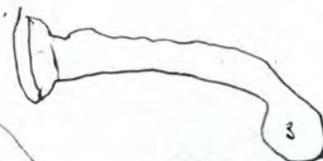


10F

2. iron nail in black soil



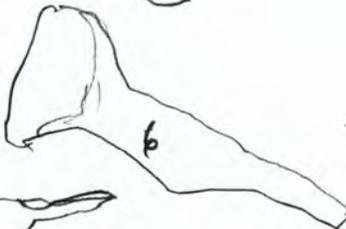
3. iron nail, cherted



4. tan chert flake
 in lower black soil



5. flake of dark chert in upper grey sand



6. iron nail in upper black soil



7. tile fragment (grey) in "



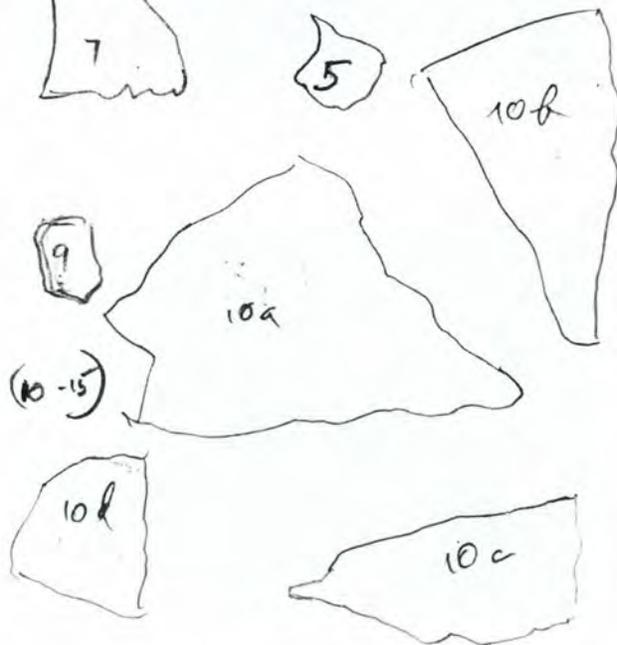
8. iron nail in upper back soil



9. bone/ivory fragment,
 worked - in lower black soil



10. frost shattered tile flakes (10-15)



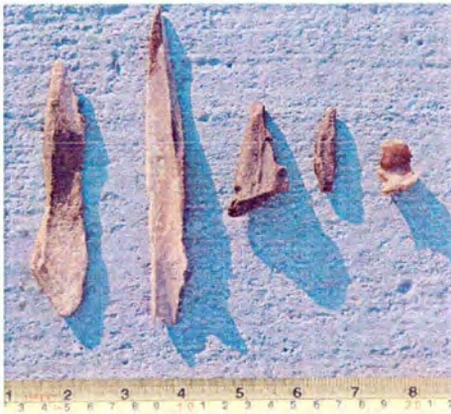
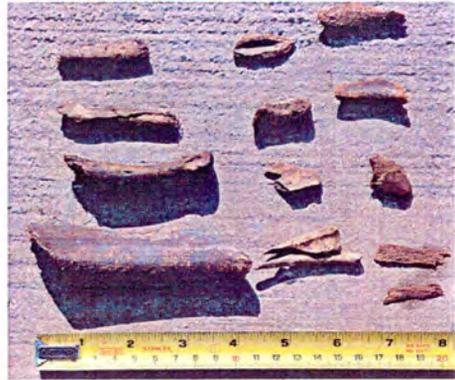


Fig. 5.11: Artifact photos from the Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) site 2008 test pits. For more details, please see artifact catalog (following pages).





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SITE NAME _____ BORDEN NO. _____

HEIGHT A.S.L. _____ MILITARY GRID REF. _____ 03 N _____ 00 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 _____

SURVEYED BY _____ DATE _____

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	N	P
	Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number	
1														Specific treatment and analysis
2	EdBt-3: 2000	11N18E	Barrel stave fragment	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	28.2 cm x 10.2 cm	1.45 cm		In treatment No picture	1	
3	EdBt-3: 2001	12N1 20E	Grindstone	Stone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	9 cm x 6 cm	2 cm	160.2 g	Almost complete No picture	3	Slowdried
4	EdBt-3: 2002	12N1 20E	Wood handle butt	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	4 cm x 3 cm (dia)	3 cm		In treatment No picture	2	Slowdried
5	EdBt-3: 2003	12N1 20E	Decomposed grindstone	Stone	8	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	variable	1.5 cm	23.2 g	The field number is the same than for the other grindstone of 12N1 20 E (?)	3	Slowdried
6	EdBt-3: 2004	12N1 20E	Barrel stave end fragment	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	9 cm x 3.5 cm	1.5 cm		In treatment No picture	4	Slowdried
7	EdBt-3: 2005	12N1 20E	Bow fragment	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	32.5 cm x 2.8 cm	1.15 cm		In treatment No picture	5	PEG treatment
8	EdBt-3: 2006	14N1 14E	Ballast stone	Stone	1	Historical, Basque	\	\	3 cm x 1.7 cm	1 cm			1	
9	EdBt-3: 2007	14N1 14E	European flint	Silex	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	1.5 cm x 1.2 cm	0.7 cm	1.6 g		2	
10	EdBt-3: 2008	14N1 14E	Rusted nail	iron	1	Historical, Basque	corroded	\				In treatment No picture	3	X-Ray analysis
11	EdBt-3: 2009	14N1 14E	Rusted nail	iron	1	Historical, Basque	corroded	\				In treatment No picture	4	X-Ray analysis
12	EdBt-3: 2010	14N1 16 E	Iron nail head	iron	1	Historical, Basque	corroded	\				In treatment No picture	1	X-Ray analysis
13	EdBt-3: 2011	14N1 16 E	Microblade	Ramah Chert	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	1 cm x 1 cm	0.2 cm	0.4 g	Mapped on 16 N1 16 E	2	
14	EdBt-3: 2012	14N1 20 E	Large iron nail	iron	1	Historical, Basque	corroded	\				In treatment No picture	1	X-Ray analysis
15	EdBt-3: 2013	14N1 20 E	Pipestem fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	1 cm x 0.7 cm (dia)	0.7 cm			2	
16	EdBt-3: 2014	14N1 20 E	Pot shard	Coarse ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt-3: 2015	9 cm x 7 cm	1.5 cm			3	
17	EdBt-3: 2015	14N1 20 E	Pot shard	Coarse ware	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt-3: 2014	7 cm x 2.7 cm	1.3 cm			4	
18	EdBt-3: 2016	14N1 20 E	Soapstone lamp	Stone (Steatite)	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	5.5 cm x 4 cm	0.8 cm			5	Slowdried
19	EdBt-3: 2017	14N1 20 E	Pipestem fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	2.5 cm x 0.7 cm (dia)	0.7 cm			6	
20	EdBt-3: 2018	14N1 20 E	Piece of lead	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Corroded	\	2 cm x 1.7 cm	0.7 cm			7	
21	EdBt-3: 2019	14N1 20 E	Wick trimmer	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt-3: 2020?	7.9 x 1.2 cm	0.7 cm		In treatment No picture	8	PEG treatment
22	EdBt-3: 2020	14N1 20 E	Wick trimmer	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	EdBt-3: 2019?	4 cm x 2.2 cm	0.4 cm		In treatment No picture	9	PEG treatment
23	EdBt-3: 2021	14N1 20 E	Worked Whetstone	Stone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	10.7 cm x 1.6 cm	1.3 cm		The stone is squared on two faces	10	Slowdried
24	EdBt-3: 2022	14N1 20 E	Awl \ iron point wood handle	\	1	Historical, Basque	Composite Artifact					In treatment No picture	11	X-Ray analysis
25	EdBt-3: 2023	14N1 20 E	Nail fragment	iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\				In treatment No picture	12	X-Ray analysis
26	EdBt-3: 2024	14N1 20 E	Pipestem fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	2.4 cm x 1 cm	0.5 cm			13	
27	EdBt-3: 2025	14N1 20 E	Inuit toy bow fragment	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	7 cm x 1.5 cm	0.5 cm		In treatment No picture	14	PEG treatment
28	EdBt-3: 2026	14N1 20 E	Piece of lead	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Corroded	\	1.7 cm x 1.5 cm	1 cm			15	
29	EdBt-3: 2027	14N1 20 E	Pipe bowl fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	3.5 cm x 1.7 cm	0.9 cm			16	
30	EdBt-3: 2028	14N1 20 E	Green glass shard	Glass	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	4.5 cm x 2 cm	0.12 cm			17	
31	EdBt-3: 2029	14N1 20 E	Mica sheet	Mica	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	6.2 cm x 4.6 cm	0.02 cm			18	Slowdried in a polyester sheet
32	EdBt-3: 2030	14N1 20 E	Charred barrel stave end	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	11 cm x 6 cm	1.5 cm			19	Slowdried
33	EdBt-3: 2031	14N1 20 E	Pieces of turned wood	Wood	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	a: 23.7 cm x 5.5 cm b: 19.4 cm x 3.5 cm c: 9 cm x 1.4 cm	a: 2.4 cm b: 1.4 cm c: 1.6 cm		In treatment No picture	20	PEG treatment

GATEWAYS 2008 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor-1
 Borden Code No.: EdBt-3
 Date of Collection: 2008
 Date of Inventory: 2000-2009

2

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	N	P
	Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number	Specific treatment and analysis
1														
34	EdBt-3: 2032	14N1.20E	Work box	Wood	5	Historical, Basque	Almost complete	\	a: bottom: 42,8 cm x 21,5 cm b: end piece 23,8 cm x 20,8 cm c: end piece: 24,1 x 20 cm d: handle: 43 cm x 4,6 cm e: N/A	a: 2,5 cm b: 3,1 cm c: 3,05 cm d: 2,55 cm		In treatment No picture	21	PEG treatment
35	EdBt-3: 2033	14N1.20E	Tool handle	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	14,2 cm x 3,5 cm (dia)	3,5 cm		In treatment No picture	22	PEG treatment
36	EdBt-3: 2034	14N1.22E	Spiegelwacht	Iron (?)	1	Historical, Basque	À retrouver					No picture	1	
37	EdBt-3: 2035	14N1.22E	Piece of burned cloth	Fabric	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\				In treatment No picture	2	Specialised treatment for restauration
38	EdBt-3: 2036	14N1.22E	Pieces of blue glazed earthen ware	Earthen ware	2	Historical, Basque	\	\	a: 3,3 cm x 2,5 cm b: 3,5 cm x 0,7 cm	a: 0,8 cm b: 0,7 cm			3	
39	EdBt-3: 2037	14N1.22E	Nail fragment	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Nearly complete	\				In treatment No picture	4	X-Ray analysis
40	EdBt-3: 2038	14N1.22E	Iron fragment	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\				In treatment No picture	6	X-Ray analysis
41	EdBt-3: 2039	14N1.22E	Nail fragment	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\				In treatment No picture	7	X-Ray analysis
42	EdBt-3: 2040	14N1.22E	Nails	Iron	2	Historical, Basque	?	\				In treatment No picture	9	X-Ray analysis
43	EdBt-3: 2041	16N1.16E	Pipestem fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	2,4 cm x 0,9 cm (dia)	0,9 (dia)			1	
44	EdBt-3: 2042	16N1.16E	Piece of ballast stone	Stone	1	Historical, Basque	\	\	9 cm x 8 cm	4,7 cm			2	
45	EdBt-3: 2043	16 N1.18E	Burned bone	Bone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	7,3 cm x 1,7 cm	0,3 cm		No picture	1	
46	EdBt-3: 2044	16 N1.18E	Pipestem fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	5,5 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm (dia)			2	
47	EdBt-3: 2045	16 N1.18E	Bone samples	Bone	\	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	\	\		No picture	3	
48	EdBt-3: 2046	16 N1.20E	Glass bead	Glass	1	Historical, Basque	Complete	\	0,6 cm x 0,5 cm	0,5 cm			1	
49	EdBt-3: 2047	16 N1.20E	Nail head	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\				In treatment (Thule toy?) No picture	2	X-Ray analysis
50	EdBt-3: 2048	16 N1.20E	Soapstone lamp	Stone (Steatite)	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	4,8 cm x 2,5 cm	1,1 cm			3	Slowdried
51	EdBt-3: 2049	16 N1.20E	Nail shaft	Iron	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	3,5 cm x 2,1 cm	0,02 cm		In treatment No picture	4	X-Ray analysis
52	EdBt-3: 2050	16 N1.20E	Pipestem fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	6,15 cm x 0,9 cm (dia)	0,9 cm			5	
53	EdBt-3: 2051	16 N1.20E	Stone bead	Stone	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	0,7 cm x 0,65 cm (dia)	0,65 cm			6	
54	EdBt-3: 2052	16 N1.20E	Shaped bark fragment	Wood: Birch	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	5,6 cm x 4,2 cm	0,6 cm			7	Slowdried
55	EdBt-3: 2053	16 N1.20E	Bones	Bone	\	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	\	\		Carbonised or boiled bones No picture	8	
56	EdBt-3: 2054	16 N1.22E	Pipestem fragment	Clay	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	2,8 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm			1	
57	EdBt-3: 2055	16 N1.22E	Musketball	Lead	1	Historical, Basque	Complete Corroded	\	1,4 cm (dia)	1,4 cm (dia)	15,9 g		2	
58	EdBt-3: 2056	16 N1.22E	Mica sheet	Mica	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\					3	Slowdried in a polyester sheet
59	EdBt-3: 2057	16 N1.22E	Charred tooth	Os	3	Historical, Basque	\	\	0,8 cm x 0,3 cm	0,3 cm			4	Slowdried
60	EdBt-3: 2058	16 N1.22E	Grey glazed ceramic	Ceramic	\	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	Many little fragments less than 0,5 cm	\			5	
61	EdBt-3: 2059	16 N1.22E	Carved wood rods	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	6,4 cm x 0,5 cm (dia)	0,5 (dia)		In treatment No picture	6	Slowdried
62	EdBt-3: 2060	16 N1.22E	Pieces of charred fabric	Fabric	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\				In treatment No picture	7	Specialised treatment for restauration
63	EdBt-3: 2061	16 N1.22E	Piece of worked wood	Wood	2	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	7,8 cm x 1 cm	0,4 cm			8	Slowdried

GATEWAYS 2008 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor-1
 Borden Code No.: EdBt-3
 Date of Collection: 2008
 Date of Inventory: 2000-2009

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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	N	P
	Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number	
1														Specific treatment and analysis
101	EdBt-3: 2100	Do not exist												
102	EdBt-3: 2101	Do not exist												
103	EdBt-3: 2102	Do not exist												
104	EdBt-3: 2103	Do not exist												
105	EdBt-3: 2104	Do not exist												
106	EdBt-3: 2105	Do not exist												
107	EdBt-3: 2106	Underwater TPB-3	Bone sample	Bone	1							Fish bones No picture	B-301	
108	EdBt-3: 2107	Underwater TPB-3	Bone sample	Bone	1							TPB-3 NW quad 40-100 cmbs No picture	B-303 or B-304	
109	EdBt-3: 2108	Underwater TPB-3	Rope fibres	Vegetal fibres	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary				5.3 g	NW quad of TPB-3 40-100 cmbs No picture	B-303 or B-304 or B-305	Slowdried in a polyester sheet
110	EdBt-3: 2109	Underwater TPB-3	Worked piece of wood	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		14 cm x 6,4 cm	1,3 cm		NW quad 40-100cmbs	B-303, B-304 or B-305	Slowdried
111	EdBt-3: 2110	Underwater TPB-3	Stake	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		28 cm x 9,5 cm (dia)	9,5 cm		No picture	B-306	Slowdried
112	EdBt-3: 2111	Do not exist												
113	EdBt-3: 2112	Underwater TPB-3	Worked piece of wood	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		25,2 cm x 4,3 cm	2,8 cm		TPB-3 near surface	B-307 or B-308	Slowdried
114	EdBt-3: 2113	Underwater N-M (TPB-3?)	Brown glass shard	Glass	1		Fragmentary		20 cm x 5 cm	0,35 cm		\ not mentionned	B-307 or B-308 B-309 or B-310	
115	EdBt-3: 2114	Underwater TPB-3	Worked piece of bark	Bark	3	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		The bigger fragment 18 cm x 7,8 cm	0,2 cm		NW quad TPB-3 NW quad No picture	B-309 or B-310	Slowdried
116	EdBt-3: 2115	Underwater TPB-3	Fish bones	Bone	2							TPB-3 40 cmbs Fish bone No picture	B-309 or B-310	
117	EdBt-3: 2116	Underwater TPB-3	Bone sample	Bone	1							TPB-3 40 cmbs Fish bone No picture	B-362	
118	EdBt-3: 2117	Underwater TPB-4	Bone sample	Bone	1							TPB-4 0-25cmbs Fish bone and one bird bone? No picture	B-402 or B-403 or B-404	
119	EdBt-3: 2118	Underwater TPB-4	Bone	Bone	1		Almost complete		5,3 cm x 0,9 cm	0,9 cm		TPB-4 25 cmbs Bird bone? No picture	B-405	
120	EdBt-3: 2119	Underwater TPD-1	Roof tile	Ceramic	1	Historical, Basque	Almost complete		22,5 cm x 18,2 cm	1,85 cm		Surface South of TPD-1 There is a flower shaped marks (stamped) on the lips and the upper face of the tile. No picture	D-001	
121	EdBt-3: 2120	Underwater TPD-1	Worked piece of wood	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		18,8 cm x 3,1 cm	1,62 cm		South of TPD-1 Level 1 No picture	D-101 or D-102	Slowdried
122	EdBt-3: 2121	Underwater TPD-1	Worked piece of wood	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary		20,8 cm x 12,6 cm	3,1 cm		Level 1 No picture	D-103	Slowdried
123	EdBt-3: 2122	Underwater TPD-1	Fish bone	Bone	1		Complete		9 cm x 3,2 cm	0,6 cm		No picture	D-106	
124	EdBt-3: 2123	Underwater TPD-1	Bone sample	Bone	1							TPD-1 30-40cmbs No picture	D-107	
125	EdBt-3: 2124	Underwater TPD-1	Chip of wood sample	Wood	1							TPD-1 NE quaq 30-40 cmbs No picture	D-109	Slowdried
126	EdBt-3: 2125	Underwater TPD-1	Bone sample	Bone	1							TPD-1 40cmbs	D-110 to D-114	

GATEWAYS 2008 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor-1
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 Date of Collection: 2008
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	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	N	P
	Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number	
1														Specific treatment and analysis
127	EdBt-3: 2126	Underwater TPD-1	Chip of wood sample	Wood	2		\	\	\	\		TPD-1 No picture	D-110 to D-114	Slowdried
128	EdBt-3: 2127	Underwater TPD-1	Green glass shard	Glass	1		Fragmentary	Probably with EdBt-3: 2029	10,4 cm x 4,4 cm	0,32 cm		T.D.-1 40 cmbs Possibly from gin bottle	D-110 to D-114	
129	EdBt-3: 2128	Underwater TPD-1	Worked piece of wood	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	20,5 cm x 5,4 cm	3,8 cm		East Half of TPD-1 Curved piece of wood There is a square shaped nail's hole through the piece No picture	D-115, D-116 or D-108	Slowdried
130	EdBt-3: 2129	Underwater TPD-1	Green glass shard	Glass	1		Fragmentary	Probably with EdBt-3: 2027	8 cm x 3,5 cm	0,46 cm		East half of TPD-1 Possibly from gin bottle	D-115 or D-116 or D-117	
131	EdBt-3: 2130	Underwater TPD-1	Whale bone	Bone	1		Complete	\	9 cm x 6 cm	4,8 cm		Possibly a whale's phalanx TPD-1 East half 40-50 cmbs	N-M	Slowdried
132	EdBt-3: 2131	Underwater TPD-1	Bone sample	Bone	4		Complete	\	\	\		2 Fish bones, 1 unknown vertebra and 1 unknown long bone (bird ?) No picture	D-120 D-121	
133	EdBt-3: 2132	Underwater TPD-1	Ceramic shard	Ceramic	1		Fragmentary	\	11,2 cm x 8,6 cm	0,52 cm		South of TPD-1, Lvl. 1 Shard of common earthen ware	D-101 or D-102	
134	EdBt-3: 2133	Underwater TPD-1	Chip of wood and bark sample	Wood	1		\	\	\	\		TPD-1, Lvl. 1 No picture In treatment 11 cmbs S120 W50 No picture	D-105	
135	EdBt-3: 2134	Underwater TPD-2	Barrel stave end fragment	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	12,3 cm x 10,8 cm	1,4 cm			D-118	PEG treatment
136	EdBt-3: 2135	Underwater SP-2 South	Ballast stone sample	Stone	5		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
137	EdBt-3: 2136	Underwater SP-4 South	Ballast stone sample	Stone	8		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
138	EdBt-3: 2137	Underwater SP-5 SW	Ballast stone sample	Stone	4		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
139	EdBt-3: 2138	Underwater SP-6 South	Ballast stone sample	Stone	5		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
140	EdBt-3: 2139	Underwater SP-6 Center	Ballast stone sample	Stone	4		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
141	EdBt-3: 2140	Underwater SP-6 Nord	Ballast stone sample	Stone	3		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
142	EdBt-3: 2141	Underwater SP-11	Ballast stone sample	Stone	5		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
143	EdBt-3: 2142	Underwater SP-12	Ballast stone sample	Stone	4		\	\	\	\		No picture (Ballast stone ?)	\	
144	EdBt-3: 2143	2007 Round Boulder	Stone	Stone	1		\	\	\	\		No picture	\	
145	EdBt-3: 2144	Area 3 North, 16N1, 18E	Boiled (or burned) bones	Bone	1	Historical, Basque	\	\	\	\		\	N-M	
146	EdBt-3: 2145	Area 3 North, 16N1, 18E	Bark fragments	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	\	\	\	\		Fragments do not seem to be worked	N-M	Slowdried
147	EdBt-3: 2146	N-M	Rope fibres	Vegetal fibres	1	Historical, Basque	\	\	\	\	0,3 g	Provenience: N-M	N-M	Slowdried in a polyester sheet
148	EdBt-3: 2147	N-M	Bung	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Complete	\	4,4 cm x 3,5 cm (dia)	3,5 cm		Provenience: N-M	N-M	PEG treatment
149	EdBt-3: 2148	N-M	Worked wood stick	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	5,8 cm x 1,6 cm (dia)	1,6 cm		Provenience: N-M Point shaped	N-M	Slowdried
150	EdBt-3: 2149	N-M	Worked piece of wood	Wood	1	Historical, Basque	Fragmentary	\	36,5 cm x 13,5 cm	1,1 cm		Provenience: N-M	N-M	Slowdried

Cumberland Island EhBn-8 (Place Merkit-1) Artifact Inventory

Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number	Specific Treatment
EhBn-8: 1		Shell	Shell	7 frags.	\	Fragmentary	\	8,7 cm x 6,5 cm (for the longest fragment)	0,2 cm	\	Bag A	Cumb-A Bag A	\
EhBn-8: 2		^{spal} Bone	Bone	1	\	Complete. Lichen on the surface. Circle shaped mark	\	4,4 cm x 3 cm	2,5 cm	\	Bag B Found on the edge of a cairn grave	Cumberland Island 1 Bag B	\
EhBn-8: 3	Tent Ring	Bones (seal ?)	Bone	8 frags	\	Fragmentary	\	18,4 cm x 8 cm (for the longest fragment)	1,5 cm	\	"Tent Ring"	Bag C Box 1	\
EhBn-8: 4	Tent Ring	Bones (seal ?)	Bone	13 frags.	\	Fragmentary	\	7,5 cm x 4,5 cm (for the longest fragment)	1,3 cm	\	"Tent Ring"	Bag C Box 2	\
EhBn-8: 5	Tent Ring	Glass shard	Green glass	11 frags	\	Fragmentary	\	5,5 cm x 5 cm (for the longest fragment)	0,8 cm	\	Bottle butt fragments	Bag D	\
EhBn-8: 6	Tent Ring	Nail	Iron	1	\	Fragmentary Corroded	\	9,67 x 2,45	shaft: 0,9 cm	\	Forged nail "Tent Ring"	Bag D	\
EhBn-8: 7	Tent Ring	Nail	Iron	1	\	Fragmentary Corroded	\	8,35 x 1 cm	shaft: 0,75 cm	\	Forged nail without head "Tent Ring"	Bag D	\
EhBn-8: 8	Tent Ring	Nail	Iron	1	\	Fragmentary Corroded	\	4,85 cm x 2 cm	shaft: 0,7 cm	\	"Tent Ring" Second half of a forged nail	Bag D	\
EhBn-8: 9	Tent Ring	"Hardware" "Fitting"	Iron	1	\	Complete Corroded	\	15,8cm x 2,5 cm	0,7 cm	\	"Tent Ring"	Bag D	\
EhBn-8: 10	Tent Ring	Glass shard	Green glass	1	\	Fragmentary	\	3,8 cm x 3,1 cm	0,3 cm	\	Tent Ring	Bad D	\

Artifact no.	Provenience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Max. Length x Max. Width / Diameter	Thickness	Weight	Remarks	Field Number	Specific Treatment
EiBh-47: 38	TP-4	Bones (seal?)	Bone	14	\	4 complete 10 Fragmentary		\			'Ribs" and other bones	Bag A	\
EiBh-47: 39	TP-4	Split longbone mammal	Mammal Bones	24	\	Fragmentary		Max Length: 14,7 cm Min Length: 5 cm			Split longbone mammal Some bones seem to be worked	Bag B	\
EiBh-47: 40	TP-4	Nail	Iron	1	\	Complete		13,6 cm x 3 cm	shaft: 1,2 cm		Flat headed forged nail	Bag C	\
EiBh-47: 41	TP-4	Piece of iron	Iron	1	\	Fragmentary		6,5 cm x 1,7 cm	1,2 cm		"T-shaped body"	Bag C	\
EiBh-47: 42	TP-4	Nail	Iron	1	\	Fragmentary		4 cm x 0,8 cm	0,5 cm		Nail's shaft	Bag C	\
EiBh-47: 43	TP-4	Ceramic shard	Ceramic	1	\	Fragmentary		3,2 cm x 2,3 cm	0,3 cm		Common Orange ceramic like roof tiles	Bag C	\
EiBh-47: 44	TP-4	Ceramic pot shard	Ceramic	2	\	Fragmentary		A: 3, 93 cm x 3,5 cm B: 2,3 cm x 2,25 cm	A: 0,5 cm B: 0,65 cm		Redish-Brown paste grey glazed		\
EiBh-47: 45	TP-4	Quartzite Flake (?)	Quartzite (?)	1	\	Fragmentary		3 cm x 1,67 cm	0,7 cm		Need to be precised		\
EiBh-47: 46	TP-4	Fish bone	Bone	1	\	Fragmentary		4,8 cm x 1,3 cm	0,2 cm				\
EiBh-47: 47	TP-4	Worked bones	Bone	5	\	Fragmentary		14,4 cm x 1,7 cm (for the longest worked bone)	0,45 cm			Bag D	\
EiBh-47: 48	TP-4	Bird bones	Bone	7	\	Fragmentary but complete for one		3 cm x 1,1 cm	0,4 cm		The bones are to fragmentary to know the spieces of bird	Bag E	\
EiBh-47: 49	TP-4	Bones (Miscellaneous)	Bone	\	\	Fragmentary		\	\		The major part of the bones appears to be seal bones Some of then wear butcher marks caused by a knife or an axe	Bag F	\
EiBh-47: 50	TP-4	Bone joints	Bone	\	\	Fragmentary		\	\		Need to be precised	Bag G	\
EiBh-47: 51	TP-4	Fish bones	Bone	\	\	Fragmentary		\	\		\	Bag H	\
EiBh-47: 52	TP-4	Seal jaw	Bone	1	\	Complete but teeth missing		13,4 cm x 6,5 cm	1,3 cm		Only a tooth (canine) stay in place	Bag I	\
EiBh-47: 53	TP-8	Bones (Miscellaneous)	Bone	\	\	Fragmentary		12,2 cm x 2,5 cm	0,65 cm		The major part of the bones appears to be seal bones	Bag J	\
EiBh-47: 54	TP-8	Pipestem	Clay	3 frags.	\	Fragmentary		3,4 cm x 0,9 (dia)	0,9 cm			Bag K	\
EiBh-47: 55	TP-8	Unknown artifacts	Stone	2 frags.	\	Fragmentary		\	\		\	Bag K	\
EiBh-47: 56	TP-8	Clay Shard	Clay	4 frags.	\	Fragmentary		\	\		The shard possibly come from roof tiles or common earthen ware	Bag K	\
EiBh-47: 57	TP-8	Nail	Iron	1	\	Complete		9,6 cm x 0,9 cm	Shaft: 0,6 cm		Forged nail with flat square-shaped head	Bag K	\
EiBh-47: 58	TP-8	Nail	Iron	1	\	Complete with concretions		5,7 cm x 2,1 cm	Shaft: 0,6 cm		Forged nail	Bag K	\
EiBh-47: 59	TP-8	Nail	Iron	1	\	Complete		4,7 cm x 1,6 cm	Shaft: 0,5 cm		Forged nail	Bag K	\
EiBh-47: 60	TP-8	Nail	Iron	1	\	Complete		3,72 cm x 1 cm	Shaft: 0,6 cm		Forged nail	Bag K	\
EiBh-47: 61	TP-4	Wolf jaw	Bone	1	\	Complete		9,5 cm x 3,8 cm	1,2 cm		The localisation of the foramens prove that it is a wolf jaw and the shape tend to say that we talk about a juvenile wolf.	Bag I	\

Hart Chalet Artifact Inventory 2008

EiBh-47: 62	TP-4	Jaw	Bone	1	\	Fragmentary	7,4 x 4,4 cm	1,0 cm	Possibly a canid. We got only the first half of the jaw.	Bag l	\
EiBh-47: 63	TP-4	Bone	Bone	1	\	Fragmentary	5,2 cm x 4,2 cm	2,6 cm	Unknown bone	Bag l	\
EiBh-47: 64	TP-4	Bone	Bone	1	\	Complete	5,8 cm x 1,7 cm	1,6 cm	Seems like a charred tooth	Bag l	\
EiBh-47: 65	TP-8	Ceramic fragment	Ceramic	1	\	Fragmentary	2,2 cm x 1,8 cm	0,5 cm	\	Bag k	\

" CUMBERLAND ISLAND "

PLACE MERRIT-2

EhBn-8

pas autre ds ISHQ

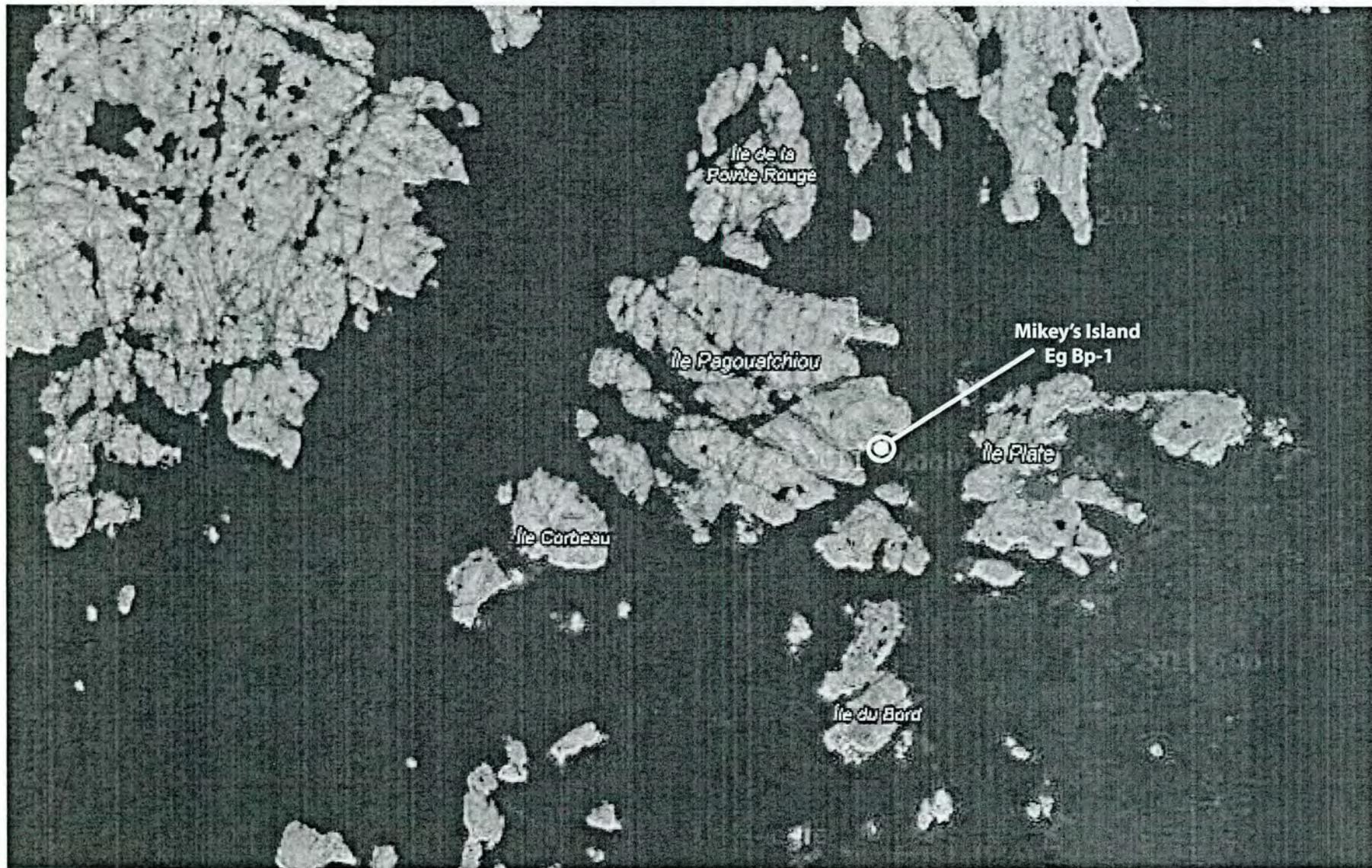
08-FITZ-01

FREDERIC SIMARD.

No. Artéfact	Provenance	Nom d'objet	Matériel / Nature	Quantité	Condition	Longueur max. X Largeur max. / Diamètre	Épaisseur	Remarques
EhBn-8: 1		Coquillage	Coquillage	7 frags.	Fragmentaire	8,7 cm x 6,5 cm (pour le plus long fragment)	0,2 cm	Sac A Sac B
EhBn-8: 2		Os	Os	1	Complet Licken sur la surface.	4,4 cm x 3 cm	2,5 cm	Trouvé au sommet d'un "cairn" Marques de cercle sur l'objet
EhBn-8: 3	Tent Ring	Os (phoque ?)	Os	8 frags.	Fragmentaire	18,4 cm x 8 cm (pour le plus long fragment)	1,5 cm	Trouvé dans un cercle de tente en pierres
EhBn-8: 4	Tent Ring	Os (phoque?)	Os	13 frags.	Fragmentaire	7,5 cm x 4,5 cm (pour le plus long fragment)	1,3 cm	Trouvé dans un cercle de tente en pierres
EhBn-8: 5	Tent Ring	Verre vert	Verre vert	11 frags.	Fragmentaire	5,5 cm x 5 cm (pour le plus long fragment)	0,8 cm	Fragment de cul de bouteille Cercle de tente
EhBn-8: 6	Tent Ring	Clou	Fer	1	Fragmentaire Corrodé	9,67 x 2,45	shaft: 0,9 cm	Clou forgé Cercle de tente
EhBn-8: 7	Tent Ring	Clou	Fer	1	Fragmentaire Corrodé	8,35 x 1 cm	shaft: 0,75 cm	Clou forgé sans tête Cercle de tente
EhBn-8: 8	Tent Ring	Clou	Fer	1	Fragmentaire Corrodé	4,85 cm x 2 cm	shaft: 0,7 cm	Trouvé dans un cercle de tente en pierres
EhBn-8: 9	Tent Ring	Pièce de quincaillerie Ferrure	Fer	1	Complet Corrodé	15,8cm x 2,5 cm	0,7 cm	Trouvé dans un cercle de tente en pierres
EhBn-8: 10	Tent Ring	Fragment de verre	Verre vert	1	Fragmentaire	3,8 cm x 3,1 cm	0,3 cm	Trouvé dans un cercle de tente en pierres

William Fitzhugh

#Coll: 5584
SOURCE!



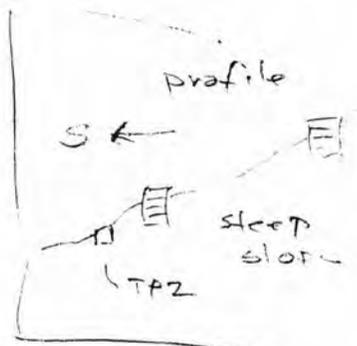
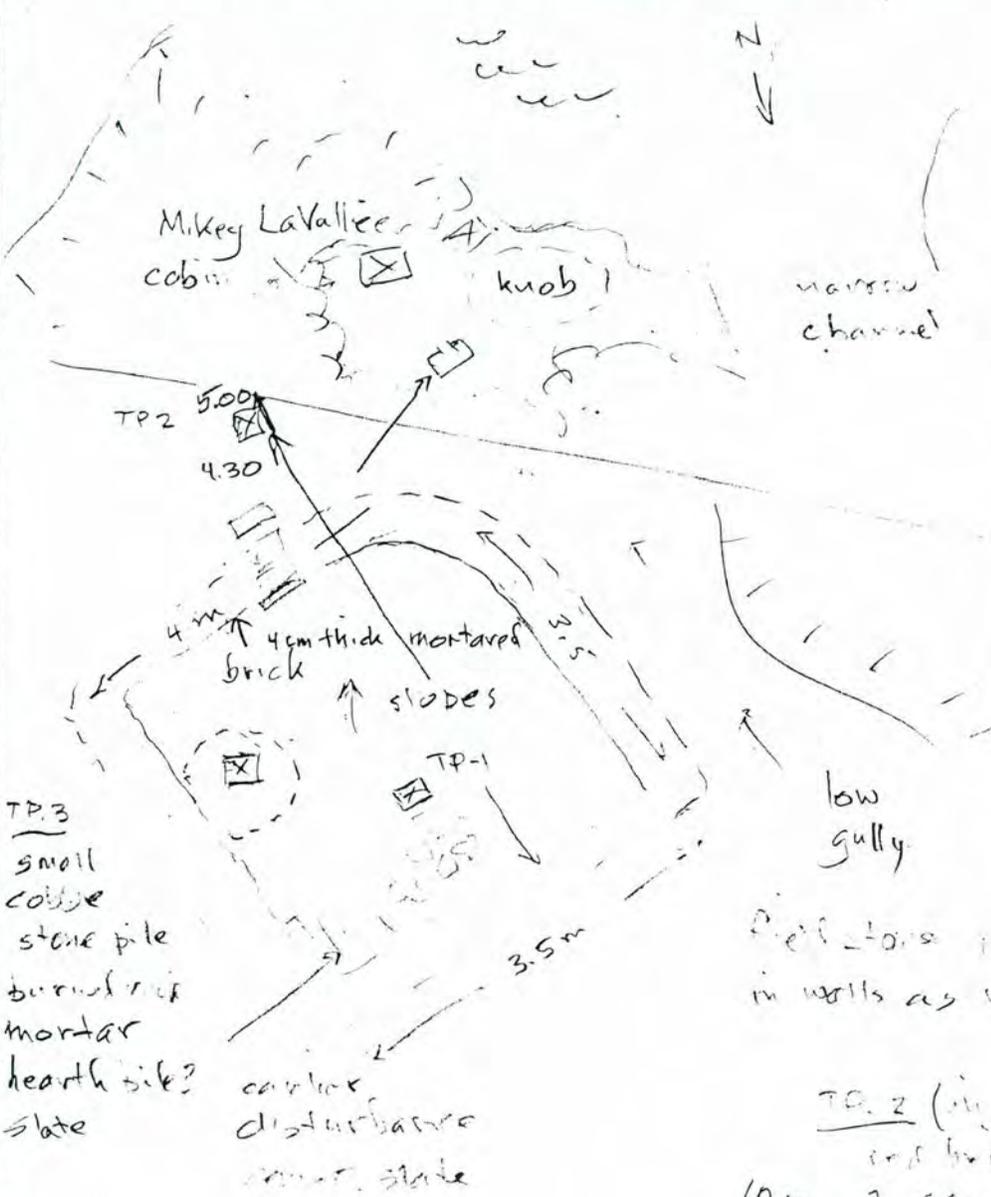
Mikey's Island-1 (EgBp-1) W. Fitzhugh 2008 survey notes

1:50,000 St. Augustine-Saguenay 12-O/2

This summer we were invited to test a site on Mikey's Island in the western part of the Grand Rigoulette that had been partially excavated 30 years ago by local people searching for 'pirate treasure.' The Mikey's Island site was located in a peculiar spot, tucked into a narrow cleft in the rocks behind the remains of Mikey LaVallee's cabin and consisted of a cemented field stone foundation about 4x4m in size. Due to the previous disturbance we could not determine its exact shape and function, but we found cement, broken roof slate (a non-local material), square iron nails, and glass in three 50x50cm test pits (see diagram in scanned field notes). P1 in the center of the structure produced slate tiles, cement, small gun shell casings, a seal phalange, and brick fragments. TP2 was outside the structure, downslope in a possible entryway and contained red and yellow brick fragments, 3 square nails with 4-facetted heads, seal bones, burned stone fragments found in 60cm deep deposit of black midden earth. TP 3 was in a small cobblestone pile with burned rocks and mortar fragments—possible the location of a hearth. It is not clear whether this was a habitation structure or some type of processing site. No specific Inuit features were noted. The site reportedly had been excavated by local people who thought it might have been a pirate site. At that time its walls were said to have been about 4 feet high. Today they are less than 60 cm. We re-buried all finds in the test pits they came from.

N 51° 05.132, W 052° 35.634 ca. 21 ft. anal.

see
 Place Melit
 Cumberland Is. - r
 OVER



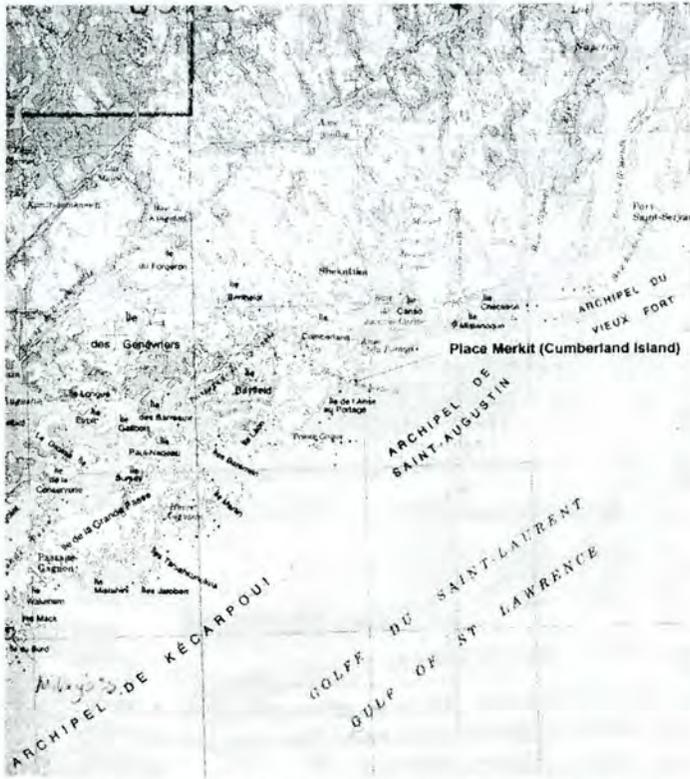
Red stone mortar and some slate in walls as well as floor.

TP-2 (in black soil) midden
 red brick frags (from north wall)
 60cm 3 square cut nails, one w/
 to shoulder soil base
 base burned stone
 yellow and red brick frags

TP-1
 stone remnant
 soil phallange
 brick frags.

Partially excavated by local people
 2-30 years ago. Thought to have been
 a possible treasure cache site. Walls at
 that time said to be about 4 ft high before
 their excavation.

5 - Other Gateways 2007 Sites



Figs 5.1: Map of Place Merkit site (Cumberland Island-1) near St. Augustine. Section of map 12 O/2 Edition 2 (1984).

Site Name: Place Merkit
Cumberland Island-1, St. Augustine
Borden Number: EhBn-8
GPS: 51°13.533' N \ 58°17.645' W
Map Ref.: 12 O/2
Culture: Historic Inuit
Tentative Dating: 18th - 19th c?
unknown
Areal Extent of Site: ~ 25 m sq.
Site Type/Seasonality: Inuit summer camp
Site Location: Positioned on a boulder beach, about 10 m from the shoreline.
Description of Site: See site report.
**Nature of Soils/Sediments/
Vegetation Cover:** A thin cover of moss and berry plants over a loose brown peat containing cultural materials, over sterile humified brown peat between boulders.
Raw Materials: Seal bones, iron, green bottle glass.
Collection Procedure: survey, excavation of Inuit tent ring.

Please see the map on the following pages for of excavation area.

Cairn grave: Burned spoon, seal wrist bone.

Tent ring: Green bottle glass, iron, bone, shell

Samples Taken: Yes, collected and cataloged.

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Uncertain

Color slides: Yes, digital shots

Surveyed by: William Fitzhugh, Will Richard, Abigail McDermott

Date: 18 August 2008

N 51°13, 540'
W 58°17, 666'

1m

gully with tundra vegetation



Cumberland Island-1
Place Merkit
St. Augustine
Cumberland Harbor
18 Aug. 2008

Tent ring - EhBn-8

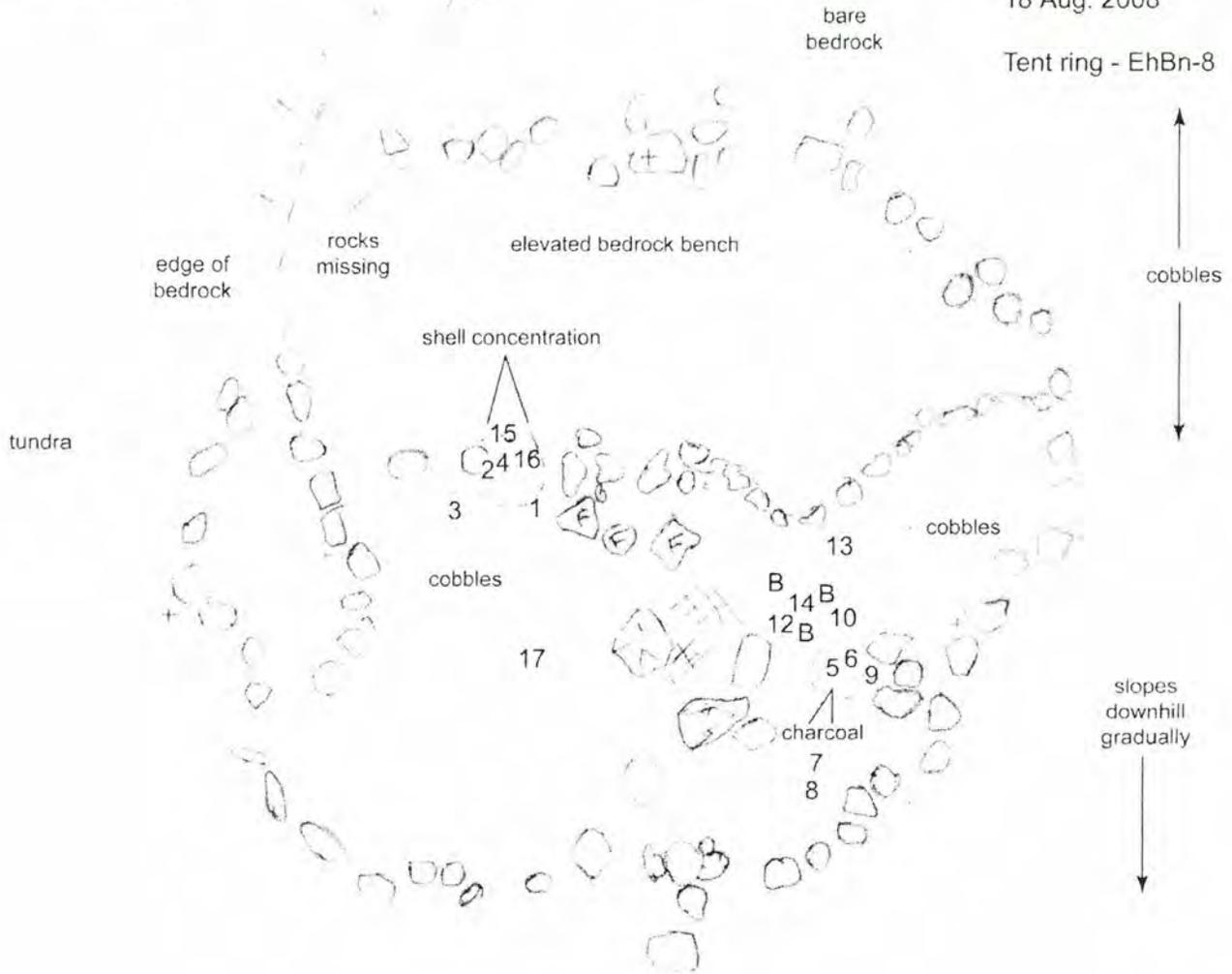


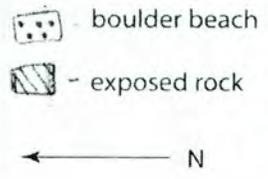
Fig. 5.2: Cumberland Island (EhBn-8) site maps and artifact drawings (following pages).

Place Merkit T.R.
 Cumberland Island
 N 51°13, 533'
 W 58°17.645'
 +/- 10 feet

B. N 51°13, 543'
 W 58°17.650'
 +/- 12 feet

C. N 51°13.540'
 W 58°17.666'
 +/- 11 feet

B - cache
 A - burial with
 burned spoon
 and astralagus bone
 C - tent ring



Cumberland Is.,
Place Mekit

18 Aug. 2008

Eh Bn-8

12.

large bone found
with smaller bone fragments

13.

piece of scrap iron

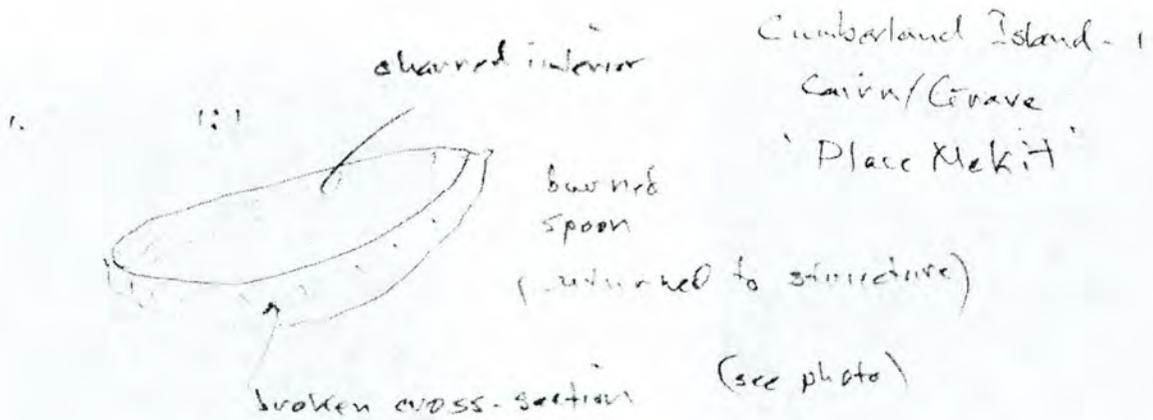
14.

canine tooth - bearded seal?

15. Many small pieces of broken green glass

16. small piece of flat clear glass
windows?

17. green bubble glass



2. Seal wrist bone in rocks outside structure

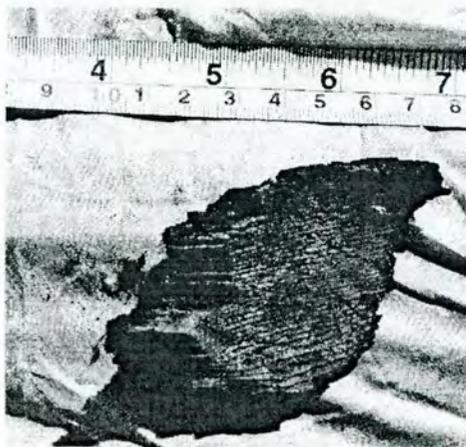
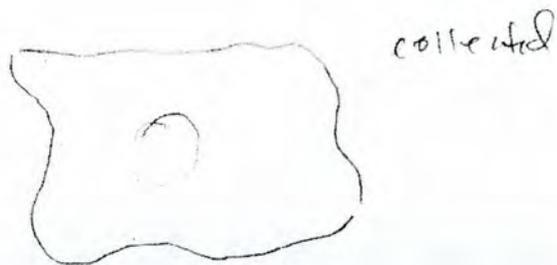


Fig. 5.3: Burned spoon fragment, returned to cairn burial.

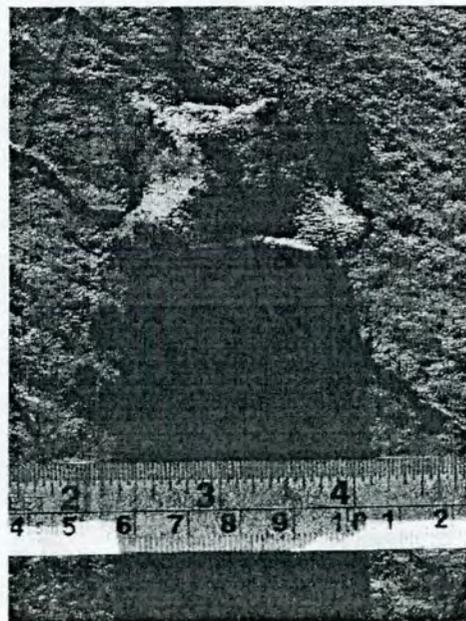


Fig. 5.4: Seal wrist bone found in rocks outside cairn burial structure.



Fig. 5.5: Shell collected from Inuit tent ring.



Fig. 5.6: Glass and iron collected from Inuit tent ring excavation.



Fig. 5.7: Inuit tent ring site, after the afternoon excavation.

Québec

Diffusion. Photocartothèque québécoise, ministère des Ressources naturelles, de la Faune et des Parcs

Gouvernement du Québec, tous droits réservés, 2001

12-0 4

40 000

20 SEPT. 2001

001815 - 129

EhBn-8



de permis: 08-FITZ-01
 # de collection: 5177a
 # de source:

LNS 2005 ARTIFACT CATALOG

* AUCUNE RADIOGRAPHIE N'A ÉTÉ RÉALISÉE ET LES OBJETS SONT MAINTENANT DÉPOSÉS DANS LA COLLECTION 5177a (1-10-2013)

No. artefact	Prov.	Nom de l'objet	Nature	Qté.	Affiliation culturelle	État	Correspondance	Longueur X Largeur Diamètre	Épaisseur	Poids	Remarques	No. de terrain	Traitement et analyses
EdBI-3-2000	11N18E	Fragment de douve de tonneau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	28.2 cm x 10.2 cm	1.45 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2001	12N120E	Pierre à aiguiser	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	9 cm x 6 cm	2 cm	180.2 g	En traitement Pas de photo disponible	3	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2002	12N120E	Fragment de poigné de bois	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	4 cm x 3 cm (dia)	3 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	2	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2003	12N120E	Pierre à aiguiser	Pierre	8	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire décomposée	✓	variable	1.5 cm	23.2 g	Le no. de terrain est le même que pour l'autre pierre à aiguiser de 12N120E (7)	3	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2004	12N120E	Fragment de douve de tonneau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	9 cm x 3.5 cm	1.5 cm		En traitement	4	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2006	12N120E	Fragment d'arc	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	32.5 cm x 2.8 cm	1.15 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	5	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3-2008	14N114E	Pierre de lest	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque		✓	3 cm x 1.7 cm	1 cm			1 *	
EdBI-3-2007	14N114E	Éclat "européen"	Silex	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	1.5 cm x 1.2 cm	0.7 cm	1.6 g		2	
EdBI-3-2009	14N114E	Clou corrodé	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	3	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2009	14N114E	Clou corrodé	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	4	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2010	14N116E	Tête de clou corrodé	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2011	14N116E	Microblade	Chert de Ramah	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	1 cm x 1 cm	0.2 cm	0.4 g	Situé cartographiquement en 16 N116 E	2	
EdBI-3-2012	14N120E	Grand clou en fer	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2013	14N120E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	1 cm x 0.7 cm (dia)	0.7 cm			2	
EdBI-3-2014	14N120E	Tesson de ceramique	Terre cuite commune	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3-2015	9 cm x 7 cm	1.5 cm			3	
EdBI-3-2015	14N120E	Tesson de ceramique	Terre cuite commune	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3-2014	7 cm x 2.7 cm	1.3 cm			4	
EdBI-3-2016	14N120E	Lamp en stéatite	Pierre (Stéatite)	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	5.5 cm x 4 cm	0.8 cm			5	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2017	14N120E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	2.5 cm x 0.7 cm (dia)	0.7 cm			6	
EdBI-3-2018	14N120E	Pièce de plomb	Plomb	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	Corrodé	2 cm x 1.7 cm	0.7 cm			7	
EdBI-3-2019	14N120E	"Couteau à méche"	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3-20207	7.9 x 1.2 cm	0.7 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	8	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3-2020	14N120E	"Couteau à méche"	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	EdBI-3-20197	4 cm x 2.2 cm	0.4 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	9	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3-2021	14N120E	Pierre travaillée	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	10.7 cm x 1.6 cm	1.3 cm		La pierre est équiaire sur deux faces	10	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2022	14N120E	Pointe métallique et poignée de bois			Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire Artéfact composite	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	11	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2023	14N120E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	12	Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2024	14N120E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	2.4 cm x 1 cm	0.5 cm			13	
EdBI-3-2025	14N120E	Fragment d'arc 'ouet' inuit	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	7 cm x 1.5 cm	0.5 cm		En traitement Pas de photo disponible	14	Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3-2026	14N120E	Pièce de plomb	Plomb	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	✓	1.7 cm x 1.5 cm	1 cm			15	
EdBI-3-2027	14N120E	Fragment de fourneau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	3.5 cm x 1.7 cm	0.9 cm			16	
EdBI-3-2028	14N120E	Fragment de verre vert	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	✓	4.5 cm x 2 cm	0.12 cm			17	

→ Jeter (1-10-2013)

→ Jeter (1-10-2013)

* SEULS LES ARTEFACTS EN SURLIÈVRE SONT ENCORE EN TRAITEMENT.
 - TRAITEMENT AU PEG
 - RESTAURATION ET TRAITEMENTS SPÉCIALISÉS. A.S.

EdBI-3-2029	14N1 20 E	Feuille de Mica	Mica	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	6,2 cm x 4,6 cm	0,02 cm	18	Séchage contrôlé avec support en polyestère
EdBI-3-2030	14N1 20 E	Extrémité de douve de tonneau brûlée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	11 cm x 6 cm	1,5 cm	19	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2031	14N1 20 E	Pièce de bois tournée	Bois	3	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	a: 23,7 cm x 5,6 cm b: 19,4 cm x 3,5 cm c: 9 cm x 1,4 cm	a: 2,4 cm b: 1,4 cm c: 1,6 cm	20	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3-2032	14N1 20E	"Boîte à outils" Work box	Bois	5	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	1	a: bottom: 42,8 cm x 21,5 cm b: end piece 23,8 cm x 20,8 cm c: end piece 24,1 x 20 cm d: handle: 43 cm x 4,6 cm e: N/A	a: 2,5 cm b: 3,1 cm c: 3,05 cm d: 2,55 cm	21	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3-2033	14N1 20E	Poigné d'outil	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	14,2 cm x 3,5 cm (dia)	3,5 cm	22	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Traitement au PEG
EdBI-3-2034	14N1 22E	Piomb de pêche	Fer (?)	1	Historique, Basque					1	Pas de photo disponible
EdBI-3-2035	14N1 22E	Pièce de textile carbonisée	Textile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1			2	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Restauration et traitements spécialisés
EdBI-3-2036	14N1 22E	Tesson de ceramique glaissurée bleu	Falence (?)	2	Historique, Basque			a: 3,3 cm x 2,5 cm b: 3,5 cm x 0,7 cm	a: 0,6 cm b: 0,7 cm	3	
EdBI-3-2037	14N1 22E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	1			4	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2038	14N1 22E	Fragment métallique	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1			6	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2039	14N1 22E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1			7	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2040	14N1 22E	Clou	Fer	2	Historique, Basque	?	1			9	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2041	16N1 18E	Fragment de fourneau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	2,4 cm x 0,9 cm (dia)	0,9 (dia)	1	
EdBI-3-2042	16N1 18E	Fragment de pierre de lest	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque		1	9 cm x 6 cm	4,7 cm	2	
EdBI-3-2043	16 N1 18E	Os carbonisé	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	7,3 cm x 1,7 cm	0,3 cm	1	Pas de photo disponible
EdBI-3-2044	16 N1 18E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	5,5 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm (dia)	2	
EdBI-3-2045	16 N1 18E	Échantillons d'os	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1			3	Pas de photo disponible
EdBI-3-2046	16 N1 20E	Partie de verre	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	1	0,6 cm x 0,5 cm	0,6 cm	1	
EdBI-3-2047	16 N1 20E	Tête de clou	Iron	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1			2	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2048	16 N1 20E	Lampe en steatite	Pierre (Steatite)	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	4,8 cm x 2,5 cm	1,1 cm	3	Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2049	16 N1 20E	Corps de clou	Iron	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	3,5 cm x 2,1 cm	0,02 cm	4	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdBI-3-2050	16 N1 20E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	6,15 cm x 0,9 cm (dia)	0,9 cm	5	
EdBI-3-2051	16 N1 20E	Perle en pierre polie	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	0,7 cm x 0,65 cm (dia)	0,65 cm	6	
EdBI-3-2052	16 N1 20E	Fragment d'écorce travaillé	Bouleau (?)	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	5,6 cm x 4,2 cm	0,6 cm	7	En traitement Séchage contrôlé
EdBI-3-2053	16 N1 20E	Os	Os	20	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1			8	Os bouillis ou carbonisés Pas de photo disponible
EdBI-3-2054	16 N1 22E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	1	2,6 cm x 0,7 cm (dia)	0,7 cm	1	

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EdB-3_2056	16 N: 22E	Balle d'arme à feu	Plomb	1	Historique, Basque	Complet Corrodé	1, 4 cm (dia)	1, 4 cm (dia)	15,9 g	2	
EdB-3_2056	16 N: 22E	Feuille de mica	Mica	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire				3	Séchage contrôlé sur support en polystyrène
EdB-3_2057	16 N: 22E	Dent carbonisée	Os	3	Historique, Basque		0,8 cm x 0,3 cm	0,3 cm		4	Séchage contrôlé
EdB-3_2058	16 N: 22E	Céramique glaçurée gris	Céramique	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	Many little fragments less than 0,5 cm			5	
EdB-3_2059	16 N: 22E	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	6,4 cm x 0,5 cm (dia)	0,5 (dia)		6	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Séchage contrôlé
EdB-3_2060	16 N: 22E	Pièce de textile carbonisée	Textile	3	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire				7	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Restauration et traitements spécialisés
EdB-3_2061	16 N: 22E	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	2	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	7,8 cm x 1 cm	0,4 cm		8	Séchage contrôlé
EdB-3_2062	16 N: 22E	Fragment de bouchon de tonneau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire Carbonisé	8 cm (dia)			10	En traitement 1/2 haut carbonisé Pas de photos Traitement au PEG
EdB-3_2063	16 N: 22E	Fragment de tuyau de pipe	Argile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	2 cm x 0,6 cm (dia)	0,8 cm		11	
EdB-3_2064	16 N: 22E	Pierre à aiguiser	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	14,5 cm x 5,7 cm	4 cm	491,3 g	12	En traitement Séchage contrôlé
EdB-3_2065	16 N: 22E	Pierre à aiguiser	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	7,2 cm x 3,8 cm	2,8 cm	82,3 g	13	Séchage contrôlé
EdB-3_2066	16 N: 22E	<i>Saionca</i> Fragment de glaçure	Glaçure	3	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	a 1,2 cm x 1 cm b 1		?	14	Glaçure trouvée sur terracotta commune sur sol stérile
EdB-3_2067	16 N: 22E	Pierre à aiguiser		7	Historique, Basque	Decomposé	the bigger fragment 7 cm x 6,2 cm	2,8 cm	171,4 g	15	Séchage contrôlé
EdB-3_2068	18N: 18E	Tête de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				1	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2069	18N: 18E	Tête de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				2	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2070	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				3	No picture Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2071	18N: 18E	Textile	Textile	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire				4	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Restauration et traitements spécialisés
EdB-3_2072	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				5	Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2073	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				6	Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2074	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				7	Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2075	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				8	Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2076	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				9	Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2077	18N: 18E	Agglomération de pyrite de fer	Pyrite	1	Historique, Basque	Concretion				10	En traitement "Boule de pyrite de fer" Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2078	18N: 18E	Tête de clou encastrée dans une pièce de bois	Fer et bois	1	Historique, Basque	Artéfact composite				11	Objet composite Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2079	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				12	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2080	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				13	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X
EdB-3_2081	18N: 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé				14	En traitement Pas de photo disponible Analyses rayon X

EdBt-3 2082	18N\ 16E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	15	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3 2083	18N\ 16E	Metal concrétionné	Fer et concrétion	1	Historique, Basque	Concrétion?	\				Pas de photo disponible	16	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3 2084	18N\ 16E	Échantillon de sol	"Sol"	1	Historique, Basque	Échantillon de sol	\			521.3 g	Échantillon d'une possible "forge" Pas de photo disponible	N-M	
EdBt-3 2085	18N\ 18E	Échantillon de sol	"Sol"	1	Historique, Basque	Échantillon de sol	\			88.0 g	À l'est d'une chaussée de terre "R" Pas de photo disponible	"R"	
EdBt-3 2086	19N\ 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	1	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3 2087	19N\ 16E	Fragment de clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	2	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3 2088	19N\ 18E	Clou	Fer	1	Historique, Basque	Corrodé	\				En traitement Pas de photo disponible	3	Analyses rayon X
EdBt-3 2089 a,b,c		Cruche en céramique (ampore)	Ceramique	3	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\	34 cm x 25.5 cm	approx 1 cm to 2 cm	\	voir le fichier nommé "Olive"	E-001	Dessilage progressif (complété)
EdBt-3 2090	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2091	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2092	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2094	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2095	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2098	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2097	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2098	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2099	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2100	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2101	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2102	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2103	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2104	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2105	Inexistant				Historique, Basque								
EdBt-3 2106	Subaquatique TPB-3	Échantillon d'os	Os	1	Historique, Basque		\				Fish bones No picture	B-301	
EdBt-3 2107	Subaquatique TPB-3	Échantillon d'os	Os	1	Historique, Basque		\				TPB-3 NW quad 40-100 cmbs No picture	B-303 ou B-304 B-303 ou B-304 ou B-305	
EdBt-3 2108	Subaquatique TPB-3	Fibres (corde?)	Fibres végétales	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\			5.3 g	NW quad of TPB-3 40-100 cmbs No picture	B-303 ou B-304 ou B-305	Séchage contrôlé sur support en polystyrène
EdBt-3 2109	Subaquatique TPB-3	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	14 cm x 6.4 cm	1.3 cm		NW quad 40-100cmbs	B-303 B-304 ou B-305	Séchage contrôlé

EdBt-3 2110	Subequatique TPB-3	Pieu	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	28 cm x 9,5 cm (dia)	9,5 cm	No picture	B-306	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2111	Inexistant				Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire						
EdBt-3 2112	Subequatique TPB-3	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	25,2 cm x 4,3 cm	2,8 cm	TPB-3 near surface	B-307 ou B-308	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2113	Subequatique N-M (TPB-37)	Fragment de verre brun	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	20 cm x 6 cm	0,36 cm	Not mentioned	B-307 ou B-308 B-309 ou B-310	
EdBt-3 2114	Subequatique TPB-3	Fragment d'écorce travaillé	Écorce	3	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	The bigger fragment 18 cm x 7,8 cm	0,2 cm	NW quad TPB-3 NW quad No picture	B-309 ou B-310	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2115	Subequatique TPB-3	Os de poisson	Os	2	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPB-3 40 omba Fish bone No picture	B-310	
EdBt-3 2116	Subequatique TPB-3	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\		B-362	
EdBt-3 2117	Subequatique TPB-4	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPB-4 D-25cmba Fish bone and one bird bone? No picture	B-402 ou B-403 ou B-404	
EdBt-3 2118	Subequatique TPB-4	Os	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\	5,3 cm x 0,9 cm	0,9 cm	TPB-4 25 omba Bird bone? No picture	B-405	
EdBt-3 2119	Subequatique TPD-1	Tuile d'argile	Ceramique	1	Historique, Basque	Presque complet	\	22,5 cm x 18,2 cm	1,86 cm	Surface South of TPD-1 There is a flower shaped marks (stamped) on the lips and the upper face of the tile. No picture	D-001	
EdBt-3 2120	Subequatique TPD-1	Pièce de bois travaillée	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	18,8 cm x 3,1 cm	1,62 cm	South of TPD-1 Level 1 No picture	D-101 ou D-102	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2121	Subequatique TPD-1	Pièce de bois travaillée	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	20,8 cm x 12,6 cm	3,1 cm	Level 1 No picture	D-103	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2122	Subequatique TPD-1	Os de poisson	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	\	9 cm x 3,2 cm	0,8 cm	No picture	D-106	
EdBt-3 2123	Subequatique TPD-1	Échantillon d'os	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPD-1 30-40coba No picture	D-107	
EdBt-3 2124	Subequatique TPD-1	Éclat de bois (échantillons)	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPD-1 NE quad 30-40 coba No picture	D-109	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2125	Subequatique TPD-1	Échantillon d'ossements	Os	\	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPD-1 40coba	D-110 à D-114	
EdBt-3 2126	Subequatique TPD-1	Éclat de bois (échantillons)	Bois	2	Historique, Basque	\	\	\	\	TPD-1 No picture	D-110 à D-114	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2127	Subequatique TPD-1	Fragment de verre vert	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	Probablement avec EdBt-3 2029	10,4 cm x 4,4 cm	0,32 cm	T.D.-1 40 omba Possibly from gin bottle	D-110 à D-114	
EdBt-3 2128	Subequatique TPD-1	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	\	20,5 cm x 5,4 cm	3,8 cm	East Half of TPD-1 Curved piece of wood There is a square shaped nail's hole through the piece No picture	D-115, D-116 ou D-106	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3 2129	Subequatique TPD-1	Fragment de verre vert	Verre	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	Probablement avec EdBt-3 2027	8 cm x 3,5 cm	0,46 cm	East half of TPD-1 Possibly from gin bottle	D-115 ou D-116 ou D-117	
EdBt-3 2130	Subequatique TPD-1	Os de baleine	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	\	9 cm x 6 cm	4,8 cm	Possibly a whale's phalanx	N-M	Séchage contrôlé

EdBt-3, 2131	Subaquatique TPD-1	Echantillon d'ossement	Os	1	Historique, Basque	Complet				TPD-1 East half 40-50 cmbs 2 Fish bones, 1 unknown vertebra and 1 unknown long bone (bird?) No picture	D-120 D-121	
EdBt-3, 2132	Subaquatique TPD-1	Tesson de céramique	Céramique	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	11,2 cm x 8,6 cm	0,52 cm		South of TPD-1, Lvl. 1 Shard of common earthen ware	D-101 ou D-102	
EdBt-3, 2133	Subaquatique TPD-1	Echantillon d'éclats de bois (et écorce)	Bois	1	Historique, Basque					TPD-1, Lvl. 1 No picture	D-105	
EdBt-3, 2134	Subaquatique TPD-2	Fragment de douve de tonneau	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	12,3 cm x 10,6 cm	1,4 cm		In treatment 11 cmbs S120 W50 No picture	D-118	Traitement au PEG
EdBt-3, 2135	Subaquatique SP-2 Sud	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	5	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2136	Subaquatique SP-4 Sud	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	8	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2137	Subaquatique SP-5 Sud-ouest	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	4	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2138	Subaquatique SP-6 Sud	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	5	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2139	Subaquatique SP-6 Centre	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	4	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2140	Subaquatique SP-6 Nord	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	3	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2141	Subaquatique SP-11	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	5	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2142	Subaquatique SP-12	Echantillon de pierres de test	Pierre	4	Historique, Basque					No picture		
EdBt-3, 2143	2007 Monticule Rond	Pierre	Pierre	1	Historique, Basque					(Ballast stone?) No picture		
EdBt-3, 2144	Aire 3 Nord, 18N/18E	Os blanchis	Pierre		Historique, Basque						N-M	
EdBt-3, 2145	Aire 3 Nord, 18N/18E	Fragments d'écorce	Bois	5	Historique, Basque					Fragments do not seem to be worked	N-M	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3, 2146	N-M	Fibres (corde?)	Fibres végétales		Historique, Basque				0,3 g	Provenance: N-M	N-M	Séchage contrôlé sur support en polystyrène
EdBt-3, 2147	N-M	Bouchon en bois	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Complet	4,4 cm x 3,5 cm (dia)	3,5 cm		Provenance: N-M	N-M	Traitement au PEG
EdBt-3, 2148	N-M	Tige de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	5,8 cm x 1,6 cm (dia)	1,6 cm		Provenance: N-M Point shaped	N-M	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3, 2149	N-M	Pièce de bois travaillée	Bois	1	Historique, Basque	Fragmentaire	36,5 cm x 13,5 cm	1,1 cm		Provenance: N-M	N-M	Séchage contrôlé
EdBt-3	TPB-4	concrétion?	FER	1						10-20 cmbs	B-401	Analyse Rayon X? → JETÉ (1-10-201)
EdBt-3	TPD-1	concrétion?	FER?	2						40 cmbs	D-110 A114	Analyse? → JETÉ (1-10-201)
EdBt-3	TPD-1	concrétion?	FER?	2						45 cmbs	D-119	Analyse Rayon X? → JETÉ (1-10-201)



Pointe Tucker

UG

WAKEHAM

ILE AUX
GRAINES

Pointe Cook

Ile
Pointe
Rouge

EgBp-1

Pagouatchiou

Ile
Plate

Iles Mack

Ile au
Gorbeau

Ile à
la Pine

Ile du
Bord

Ile
Newberry

Rocher Newberry

Pointe Whale Head

ILE
RECOURVE

GRAND

GOLFE DU SAINT-LAURENT
GULF OF ST LAWRENCE

Passage Mercier

Ile
Böllen



