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Fitzhugh, W. et Phaneuf, E.

2014 The Gateways Project 2013. Land and Underwater
Excavations at Hare Harbour and Brador.

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The Gateways Project 2013

Land and Underwater Excavations
at Hare Harbor and Brador

William W. Fitzhugh and Érik Phaneuf
April 2014



Photo Contributions by William W. Fitzhugh, Wilfred Richard and Érik Phaneuf
Produced by Austin Tumas, Katelyn Braymer and Laura Sharp



Smithsonian Institution

Université 
de Montréal



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2013 Field Location Maps

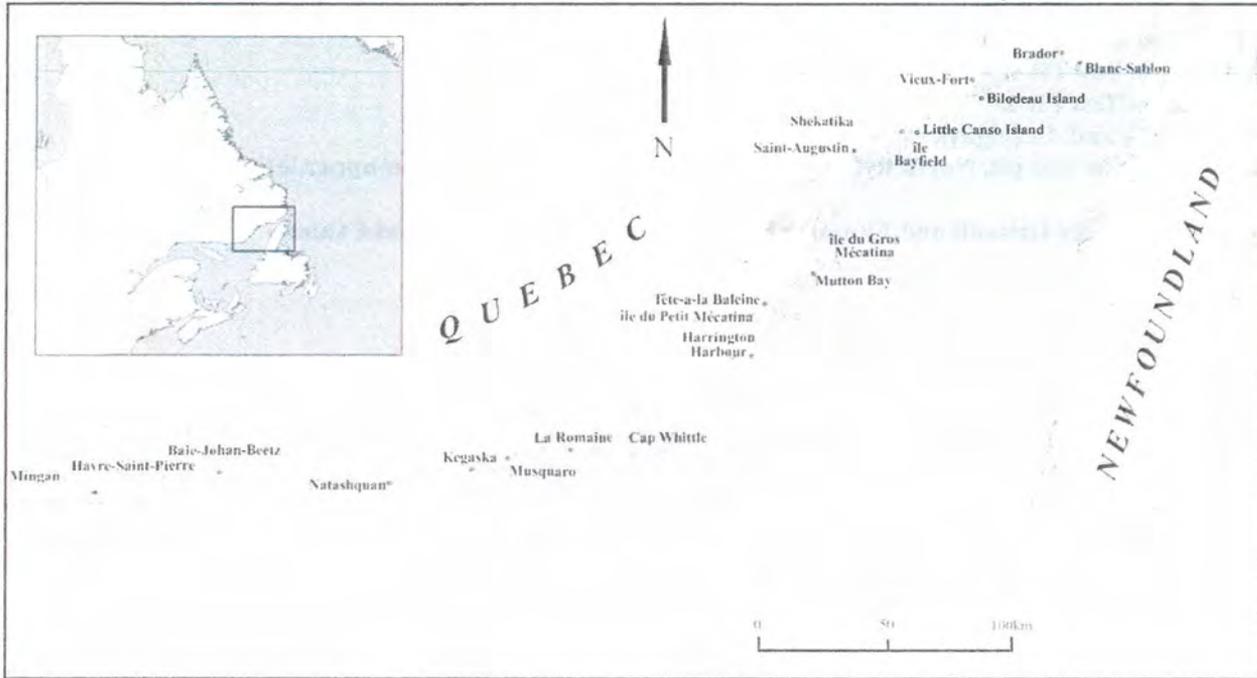


Fig 1.01: Area of Research on Quebec Lower North Shore 2001-2012

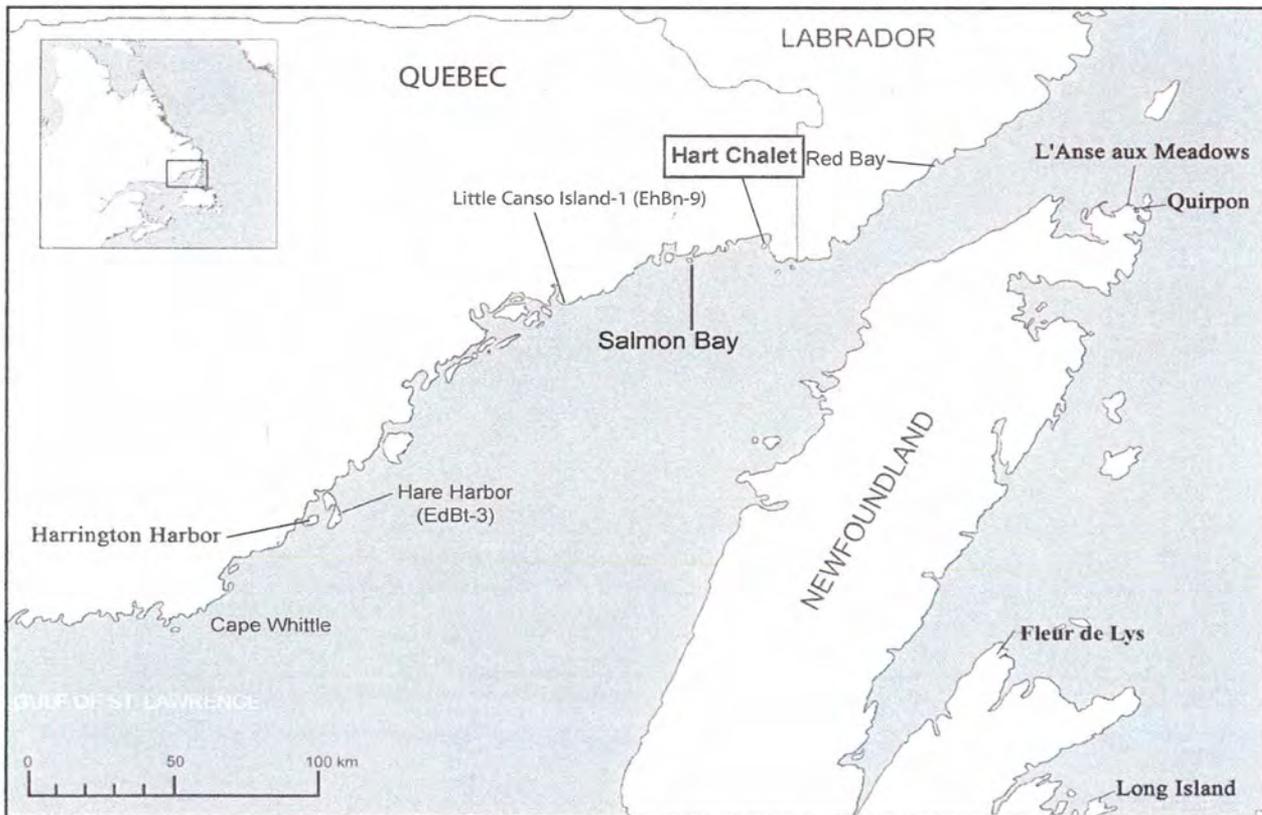


Fig 1.02: Map of sites visited during 2013 field season

1 - Project Goals 2013

General Gateways Goals: The general goals of the Gateways Project are to investigate the maritime-related prehistory and history of the Quebec Lower North Shore. During the course of surveys along this coast from Blanc Sablon to Mingan from 2001-2012 we identified sites related to the early Maritime Archaic Indian populations, Groswater and Dorset Paleoeskimos, Thule/Labrador Inuit, and Europeans (Fitzhugh 2006). Overall project goals have been (1) to clarify the culture history of the LNS; (2) determine the relationships of cultural groups between Labrador, Newfoundland, and the northeast Gulf of St. Lawrence; (3) investigate archaeological remains of early European settlement; and (4) enhance the preservation, accessibility, and use of LNS cultural heritage resources and their potential for education, tourism, and economic development.

2013 Project Goals: The Smithsonian Institution's 2013 Gateways Project was designed to complete a decade of research on the Basque-Inuit site at Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) with excavations both on land and underwater, and to conduct test excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit village site (EiBh-47) in Brador. Gateways was initially planned to explore and further refine the long-term culture history of the Quebec Lower North Shore, but in recent years focused primarily on LNS Basque and Inuit history from ca. 1550-1750, and the interactions between these two groups and with the local environment. This year's field activities at Hare Harbor included excavation of an activity area between the Inuit house (S4) and a Basque cook-house (S1) in the previously unexplored central beach area of the site, and expansion of the underwater excavations conducted in 2012. Work at the Hart Chalet Inuit village site was planned to refine its date of occupation and obtain information on its house construction and midden inventories. Details of these activities are reported below. Work was conducted by a team of eight between 30 July and 23 August.



Fig 1.03: Hare Harbor site, Area 9, view North.



Fig 1.04: Hart Chalet site, view north.

2 - Acknowledgements

As in previous years, the 2013 fieldwork was a collaboration between the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center and the University of Montreal. Brad Loewen of UM provided dredging equipment as well as financial support for dive team captain, Erik Phaneuf, and student divers Saraí Berreiro Argüelles, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, and David Légaré. The Smithsonian's Notre Dame University intern, Rebecca Mayus, assisted with land excavations, as did Wilfred Richard, in addition to serving as project photographer. Perry Colbourne served as *Pitsiulak* skipper, dive support, and safety officer. Smithsonian intern Katelyn Braymer took on the huge task of preparing field notes, maps, and illustrations and formatting this report, assisted by Austin Tumas and Laura Fleming, ASC office manager and researcher. Funding for the field project came from Smithsonian, University of Montreal, and Dwight Bilodeau. Anja Herzog processed and catalogued the collections at the Quebec Conservation Laboratory. We thank the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communications for our permit and official project support, and the Quebec Conservation Center for its prodigious services. As always, we thank the Colbournes of Lushes Bight (Long Island), Newfoundland; Wilson and Christine Evans and many others in Harrington Harbor; and Florence Hart, Clarissa Smith, Sorena Etheridge, and others in Brador—all of whom provided hospitality and friendship and contributed greatly to project success.

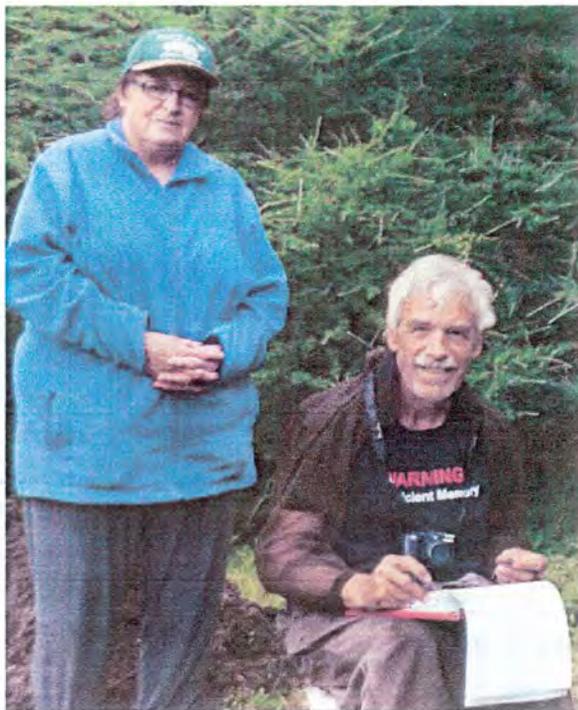


Fig 2.00: Florence Hart and Bill at the Hart Chalet site. Photo by W. Richard

3 ~ Strategies of Intervention

Hare Harbor (EdBt-3)

The purpose of the 2013 work at the Hare Harbor land site was to expand the Area 9 excavation tested in 2012 to see if this contained a significant activity area or structure. The 2x2 m. unit excavated in 2012 produced many artifacts in a deep deposit filled with rocks embedded in charcoal-rich soil. The deposit was similar to that found in Area 7. The 2013 work employed similar strategies of intervention as in previous years. Our methods included extending the site grid south of the 0 North line from 2 West to 14 West and south to the rock ridge that forms the southern edge of the site, clearing a dense spruce thicket that had grown out over this area and then excavating units in the most productive areas. Units were photographed, mapped for elevation, and systematically excavated. All finds, rocks, and materials were collected and plotted in three dimensions; features and units were photographed and drawn, profiles were made, and the excavations were then back-filled and re-sodded. Other areas of the land site remained untouched. Vigorous re-growth was found to have begun in the 2012 excavation area, as was the case in all other areas we had excavated in previous years. The major difficulty we encountered in 2013 was flooding. Area 9 lies in the site's main drainage, and our pits were frequently filled with running water. Some units that we had hoped to excavate could not be opened as they were always saturated. Unfortunately the wet nature was not conducive for organic preservation. No wood or bone materials were present other than a few pieces of whale bone and baleen.

Underwater excavations in the harbor adjacent to the site were conducted as they had been in previous years. 2013 excavations involved extending the underwater grid at the north end of the stone piles, adjacent to the units excavated in 2012, and conducting controlled excavations. Underwater grid units were measured with drop-lines from the surface to align them to the land site grid. All materials recovered were mapped, cleaned, photographed, and described by level. Owing to new policies established by the Quebec Conservation Center that involved cost charges, we were selective as to what organic materials we saved for the permanent collections. Duplicate materials (barrel staves, wood wedges, etc) that would involve costly conservation treatment were photographed, recorded, tagged, and returned underwater to the excavation units they came from. These excavations followed established protocols for underwater archaeology, with full photography, object plotting, excavation by troweling assisted by dredges, mapping of features, and creation of stratigraphic sections.

Excavation Procedures: When research began at Hare Harbor-1 in 2002 we established a grid based on a datum at the top of the rock ridge bounding the southern edge of the site. Secondary datums were established as needed to facilitate measurements in the vicinity of Areas 1-6. In 2010, we established a datum on the western wall of S4 for Area 7, and in 2011 and 2012 we continued to use this datum as the basis for extending the grid and leveling finds into Areas 7 and 8. The grid's northern limit ran west along the 22 North line to a large rock-fall boulder, and its southern limit ran along the 0 North line. In 2011, a trench was laid out extending south from the entrance of the S4 entry tunnel into Area 8. In 2012, a test pit in Area 9 revealed an unsuspected new activity area which became the target of 2013 excavations. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, each 2-meter square was excavated according to stratigraphic levels, and data were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. All rocks, features, flakes, tiles, artifacts, and samples were piece-plotted in three dimensions. A composite map was prepared and stratigraphic profiles were drawn for important sections. At the conclusion of the work, all excavated areas were back-filled and covered with sod.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All artifacts recovered were traced, plotted, numbered, and described in field notes, and interesting objects were photographed at the time of excavation and in lots by 2-meter units. A field catalog was prepared and everything was packaged and delivered to the Quebec Conservation Center where it was cleaned and catalogued by Anja Herzog, and materials needing conservation would be taken on by QCC. All maps, and relevant photos and illustrations are reproduced in this field report. Technical analysis of materials is on-going at the time of this report and will be published in future reports.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47)

The strategy for work at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Jack's Cove (Brador) followed the same procedures as outlined above for Hare Harbor-1. Our work here was preceded by several previous visits in which small test pits were excavated to determine the nature, depth, and preservation of its cultural deposits. This year's work continued to explore the site with 50x50 cm. test pits in the middens or entryways of each of the three houses and a single 1x8 m. trench was excavated from the outer end of the entry to the rear wall of House 1. This involved trimming the lower branches of the spruce trees growing in H1, removing sod, and excavating to sterile sub-soil. All cultural materials found were recorded in the usual manner and were saved and returned to Quebec for processing, identification of faunal remains, and cataloguing.



Fig 3.00: Rebecca Mayus records rocks in Hare Harbor-1, Area 9.



Fig 3.01: Anja Herzog, Andre Bergeron and staff at Quebec Conservation Center, Spring 2013.

4 - Expedition Journal 2013

This season's work on the Quebec Lower North Shore will probably be the last work we will do at Petit Mecatina, which for the past decade has anchored the southern end of our "Greater Labrador" research program. For several years now we thought we had completed our "last" season at Petit Mecatina, but then new finds propelled us back for another season. I think that pattern is now over. But who knows what surprises will emerge this year! We plan to expand last year's productive underwater excavations, which are being conducted by Erik Phaneuf and our University of Montreal team, consisting this year of two returning students, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé and Sarai Barreiro Argüelles, and a new student, David Légaré. Vincent Delmas of UM was busy this summer finishing his PhD thesis, and Mathieu Mercier Gingras had to bow out at the last minute due to an illness in his family. In addition, the project includes, besides Perry Colbourne and myself, Rebecca Mayus, a Notre Dame University summer intern, and Wilfred Richard, who returned from a trip to Ummannaq, Greenland, just in time to join us as we passed through Blanc Sablon in late July.



Fig 4.00: (left to right) W. Fitzhugh, Rebecca Mayus, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, Perry Colbourne, Erik Phaneuf, Sarai Barreiro Argüelles, and David Légaré. Photo by W. Richard

Project Background

Many archaeological surveys and excavations have been conducted on the LNS during the past forty years, beginning with Rene Levesque in the 1960-70s, Charles Martijn in the 1970s, F. Niellon, and J.-Y. Pintal from 1983-2000, among others. Most of these surveys concentrated in the eastern part of the region or were confined to village and road or hydro salvage projects. The Smithsonian Gateways Project began in 2001 and has concentrated on the outer island and coastal regions between Blanc Sablon and Cape Whittle that have seen little previous

survey and almost no systematic excavation. Our work has expanded archaeological knowledge of this portion of the LNS and has produced well-documented collections and extensive field reports and publications. The 2013 field season expands earlier priorities of the St. Lawrence Gateways Project by building on a strong base of local community support and continues our partnership with the University of Montreal diving program, the zooarchaeological and dendrochronology capabilities and students of the University of Montreal, and the Quebec Conservation Center for conservation and laboratory analysis (Anja Herzog, Andre Bergeron). In addition to student training, University of Montreal collaboration with scholars of ceramic analysis from the Basque region of Spain has added new dimensions to our research. As shown by the recent CJA publication that featured many of our finds (Loewen and Delmas 2012), our well-provenenced ceramics have stimulated strong interest among Canadian and Spanish scholars.

Our research has been directed at establishing an archaeological record that can be used both for research and education, as well as for cultural heritage, tourism, and economic development at the local community level. Increasing numbers of tourists are now reaching the Lower North Shore and expressing interesting in

learning about its history and cultural features. Our Mecatina project has been collaborating with the local Harrington Harbor Heritage Association and its new museum, and we regularly give lectures on our research and host visitors at our site. A series of 1x2m posters documenting our research has been prepared and mounted in Rowsell House, the Harrington Harbor community museum. We expect that our work this summer will result in developing similar programs in Brador, where we have had long-term association with Clifford and Florence Hart, whose cabin is located at the Hart site, and with the Quebec-Labrador Foundation's Serena Etheridge.



Fig 4.01: Anja Herzog working at Quebec Conservation Institute.

The primary purpose of the Gateways Project is scholarly research aimed at increasing knowledge of prehistoric and early historic cultures and relationships of the Quebec Lower North Shore. The 2013 project continues archaeological survey and excavation on the Lower North Shore that the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center began in 2001. Following that season of regional surveys between Blanc Sablon and the Mingan Islands, our research focused on the region between Blanc Sablon and Cape Whittle. Preliminary results have been published in annual field reports and in papers that report discovery of Maritime Archaic longhouses, Groswater and Inuit sites, and Basque and other European sites. Initially the goal was to track cultural connections between LNS cultures and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Discovery in 2001 of a 16-17th C. Basque whaling and fishing station at Hare Harbor, Petit Mecatina, prompted multi-year excavations of its land and underwater features. To date, these include a cookhouse (excavated in 2002-3, 2008), a blacksmith site (2006-8), middens (2006, 2012), and underwater components (2007-2012). The latter include ballast dumps and stratified deposits containing wood-working debitage, processed fish, bird, and mammal remains, whale bones, and artifacts. Hare Harbor is unusual in that it combines land and underwater components at a single site, as occurred also at Red Bay (Grenier *et al.* 2008), and for the presence of the southernmost Inuit settlement known in eastern Canada.

In 2008, while completing the excavation of Structure 2, we discovered a burned wooden floor paved with Basque barrel staves beneath the stone floor of a blacksmith shop. Upon this floor we found diagnostic Inuit artifacts, including toy soapstone lamps, wick-trimmers, and bow fragments, as well as remains of a sub-surface Inuit-style entrance passage. In 2009-10, we found two other Inuit structures at the west end of the site, and in 2011-12, we excavated a midden associated with one of these dwellings (Structure 4). The 2013 season at Hare Harbor was planned to continue the recovery of Basque and Inuit land midden materials and to expand the underwater pits that produced an extraordinary number of fine Basque artifacts in 2012 as well as large samples of fish and animal bones, wood debitage, and ballast rock—all providing information on economy, environmental conditions, and climate history. The 2012 remains are currently being analyzed by experts in Quebec and Montreal. Our field report (Fitzhugh and Phaneuf 2013) describes these latest findings.



Fig 4.02: Andre Bergeron, Chief of Quebec Conservation Institute, amidst our still-to-be-processed collections.

While our Lower North Shore work initially was to develop a better understanding of its culture history and relationship of its aboriginal cultures with neighboring regions, the land excavations at Hare Harbor explored the region's 16-17th c. Inuit settlement and Inuit-European relations. This again was a focus of the 2013 project. We are particularly interested in learning how and when Inuit first settled permanently on the LNS and how they interacted with Basque and other European groups. Further, we needed to know about the Inuit economy and whether their expansion into the LNS was influenced by the Little Ice Age climate that may have extended southward Arctic resources (whales, walrus, ring and harp seals) that provided the economic basis for their engagement with European and trade interactions with Inuit residing in central Labrador. Hare Harbor has become an important site for its diverse ceramic collections and has stimulated considerable research on Basque and European ceramic types, provenance, and dating.

A second 2013 objective was excavation of one of the Inuit winter houses at the Hart Chalet site in Brador. This site is of particular interest because of its well-preserved midden containing Inuit food bone and ivory artifacts. The preservation and conservation of these materials are important for scientific studies of climate as well as for museum display, tourism, heritage, and economic development.

Reports and publications: Yearly archaeological reports, including a report of the 2012 season, have been supplied to the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication and are also available on the Arctic Studies Center website. These reports provide a narrative of the field projects, an archaeological report, detailed field notes and maps; photographs of excavations and artifacts; maps and results of analytical reports, references, and other data.

A report on progress up to 2005 was published in 2006 (Fitzhugh 2006), and several other reports on Paleoeskimo (CAA paper 5/2007) and Neoeskimo (Copenhagen Thule symposium Oct. 2006) materials have been published. A major multi-authored report (Fitzhugh *et al.*) appeared in 2011. A website was published in 2006 and was up-dated in May 2013. A series of museum display posters was prepared and is presented in the Harrington Harbor Rowsell House Museum. A summary of our publications follows:

1992 *The Gateways Project 2001: Archaeological Survey of the Quebec Lower North Shore, Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Mingan to Blanc Sablon.* 90 pp. 2001 Permit Report to the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Washington D.C.: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution.

1993a *The Gateways Project 2002: Surveys and Excavations from Petit Mecatina to Belles Amours.* 174 pp. 2002 Permit Report to the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Washington D.C.: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution. (with Matthew Gallon).

1993b *The Gateways Project 2003: Surveys and Excavations from Hare Harbor to Jacques Cartier Bay.* 196 pp. 2003 Permit Report to the Quebec Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Washington D.C.: Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution. (with Helena Sharp)

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Prelude

This summer, the approach to the field was different than in recent years because Will Richard had been in Greenland, so we did not drive north with him from Maine. Rather, Lynne Fitzhugh drove me to Montreal and I flew to Deer Lake, meeting Rebecca Mayus, who arrived there from Washington a few hours earlier. I was lucky to make it, as my Montreal-Toronto flight was delayed and I would have missed my Deer Lake connection had I not been able to snag the last seat on an earlier Montreal-Toronto flight. Rebecca and I had arranged rooms in the new Holiday Inn Express at Deer Lake and Perry met us there in the morning and drove us to Lushes Bight, after a stop in Springdale to exchange money and pay *Pitsiulak's* diesel fuel bill. This year, the Springdale Bank of Montreal was located in a trailer across the street from its normal location because its original building had burned down; "no loss of funds," I learned from one of the tellers, who recognized me and quickly converted my US funds to an almost equivalent amount in Canadian dollars (thank goodness). At the Long Island ferry landing we discovered the "new regime" occasioned by schedule changes and the new policy that does not allow the ferry to "clean up" traffic for Long Island if more than a ferry load turns up. We were two cars short of getting on the 3:30 ferry and had to wait almost three hours for the ferry to return from Little Bay Islands and get us across to Long Island, only a couple hundred meters across the tickle. More changes are in the works, because the settlement of LBI is scheduled to be abandoned over the next couple of years and each of its 35-some households are being offered \$270,000 relocation compensation from the Newfoundland government. Whether or not this will ease the strain on the Long Island crowd remains to be seen. While waiting for the ferry, Perry pointed out an old gentleman by the name of Reginald Wise who was waiting in the LBI ferry line-up. To my surprise I learned he was "the man who built *Pitsiulak*" at the Twillingate shipyard back in the early '70s. I had only a few minutes to speak to him because it was time to get aboard the ferry, but I got a snapshot and promised to phone him up (709-273-2727, 709-626-4252) this fall and get an interview about his recollections. He said there were some good stories to tell; he remembered Tony Morse.

We spent three days at Perry's getting gear together. Perry had done his usual fine job preparing the boat, but this year left the interior and blue sides alone as the paint job—that tough fiberglass paint—is holding up. All gear is working well and the new radar-plotter is a great improvement, allowing charts and the radar image to be displayed side-by-side; there is even an underwater feature in the new digital charts that shows the bottom contours as you pass over them, based on the plotted chart soundings. Rebecca and I got settled in the boat and that evening spent a hour kibitzing with the Colbourne brothers (Dennis, Melvin, Perry, and Peter (here for holidays from Toronto with his family) and Uncle Jim Rice while they worked at cod fish they had caught earlier that day. It was clear that the fish are coming back stronger than ever after decades of scarcity. These fish were robust and some were as large as any they had seen in 'the good ol' days'. Most were being filleted for the freezer, but a few they split for drying. Rebecca, Louise, and I had a great time seeing fish parts flying into the bucket and hearing the crew toss stories and jokes back and forth. Louise is looking well after her year's cancer treatment, which involved many trips to Springdale and Grand Falls.

On Tuesday (23 July) Perry, Rebecca, and I drove to Gander to pick up the air compressor, dive tanks, and weights from Robert and Kelly Linfield. The drive gave Rebecca a chance to see lots of northern Newfoundland country, including a moose and calf feeding in a bog and another moose—this one dead beside the highway—killed by a vehicle. The pick-up was delayed that afternoon because Robert discovered the choke on the gas engine had rusted off. So he went out and bought a new engine and was installing it when we arrived. They continue to run their small dive business—part equipment supply and part dive training—while juggling fishing and sea urchin harvesting and finishing off their new home in Twillingate. We were pleased to hear that the accidental addition of a bit of liquid soap to the engine's oil reservoir last summer did no harm. The problem was caused when a bottle labeled 'compressor oil' got reused for detergent! While waiting for Robert's installation we

had the worst Thai meal of our lives at a small non-Thai-staffed restaurant. Before returning to Lushes Bight, we picked up small stores and food at shops in Gander and Grand Falls.

The next day Perry and Rebecca loaded gear on the boat while I drove Perry's truck to Triton to pay Budgell's Sports for boat gear and supplies, the hardware store, and dropped by to find Jerry Jackson, boss of the diamond drill operation based at what used to be the Triton marine center. I was hoping to see where he had found the Maritime Archaic gouge or celt he showed me last year, but he was away for the week in Seattle. I returned on the 12:30 ferry and spent the rest of the day with chores and email. That night, Rebecca, Louise, and I dropped in at Maurice and Barbara's 'shed' for an hour of socializing, also getting the low-down on the giant "sea serpent" Maurice and a friend had created out of a driftwood log. Barb's blog has all the details. Grandma Colbourne dropped by for a visit while Louise was preparing dinner; she is as lively and spry as ever! The big social event of the week at Lushes Bight was the build-up toward the wedding of one of the Bromley girls. Parties went through much of the week and the wedding was to be on the weekend.

Thursday and Friday, 24-25 July: Lushes Bight to St. Anthony

Thursday was a day of rain and easterly wind, but Friday was a fine day, and we left about 6am, planning to get as far as possible before running into predicted strong SW winds. We had a pretty uneventful departure from Green Bay and proceeded to Fleur de Lys, thinking we would tie up there if the wind was building up. But it did not, and so we struck out towards Englee and found only a light SW breeze, so continued on to St. Anthony, arriving about 8pm. The most interesting feature of our crossing was the many encounters with humpbacks and white-sided dolphins. You could hardly scan the horizon without seeing another company of porpoises approaching the boat to play in the bow wave for a minute or two, or see whales spouting. I've never seen so much marine activity here. Perhaps this is coupled with the rising capelin and cod stocks. At the St. Anthony town wharf we discovered the fresh water had been turned off, but Perry was able to get water from the neighboring fish pier, and a shower as well.

Friday, 26 July: St. Anthony to Quirpon

We got an early start and found the conditions pretty calm, arriving about 10am at the Quirpon dock. I had forgotten to bring my satellite phone from DC, but we got a lift from a neighbor of Boyce Roberts who appeared at the dock, telling us that Boyce had just left for St. John's, where he was starting a two-month treatment for prostate cancer. Bummer! But his house was open and his neighbor gave us a lift to L'Anse aux Meadows, where we visited the Parks Canada Viking museum and site and then went for lunch at the Norseman Restaurant. Here we found Gina and Adrian Nordof, and Jamie, Boyce's daughter, who has been working at the restaurant for years. She graciously offered her van for as long as we needed. It happened that we arrived in the middle of a two-week-long Leif Erikson festival put on by the community, Parks, and Norstead. The event was built around the installation of a large bronze statue of Leif Erikson, a replica of the one erected in Seattle in 1997 (also in Brattahlid, Greenland, and in Trondheim), arranged through the efforts of the Leif Erikson International Foundation (LEIF!) based in Seattle. About fifty people had come for the event, which included lectures and tours of the site by Parks official Lorraine Decker, granddaughter of George Decker, who led Helge Ingstad to the site in 1960. Many of the visitors were



Fig 4.03: LAM site reconstruction view.

from Seattle and some had met Elisabeth Ward when she applied for directorship of the Nordic Museum there several years ago. They were delighted to hear she was being considered for an opening at Pacific Lutheran. At the LAM Visitors Center I met Kimberlee Trainor, site manager for LAM, and later Trudy Taylor-Walsh and Fred Sheppard, Parks Canada officials for visitor experience and outreach, respectively, for western Newfoundland. All were eager to include the Smithsonian in future programs, and invited us to take part in the festival activities, which included a lecture by an eminent professor of history at Trondheim University. For me the highlight of the day was meeting up again with Benedicte Ingstad, who had just arrived in St. Anthony by plane and was having lunch at the Norseman, where we were entertained by Wade Hillier, a regular at this fine restaurant, with his fare of Newfoundland and other songs. After a few hours of email at Boyce's house, we returned for dinner to the



Fig 4.04: Rebecca Mayus and Viking boat at L'Anse aux Meadows site.

Norseman and ate with Benedicte, Lorraine, and Benedicte's traveling companion from Oslo, a spirited woman having her first experience with Newfoundland culture and hospitality. At dinner I told Benedicte about my disappointment at not being able to visit the LAM excavations in 1963, when Elmer Harp's crew spent a couple days there as a break from diggings at Port au Choix. I had to leave for my Navy NROTC cruise just before the crew left for LAM, and I told her of the anticipation that the impending visit had created among the Dartmouth men when Elmer described the beautiful young blond Norwegian they would soon meet! We also had a nice discussion about the search and supposed "rivalry" between Helge Ingstad and Jørgen Meldgaard to find "Vinland." She was aware that Meldgaard was not the source of the international brouhaha that got fanned up by the press and promoted by Aage Roussell at the Danish National Museum, who tried to claim Meldgaard had found the site first! Nonsense! Roussell should have

paid more attention to making better archaeological excavations at Norse sites in Greenland than to inciting nationalistic controversy! Later Benedicte suggested she should accompany us to Quebec—a joke of course, since she was due to leave for Norway soon. But maybe sometime in the future? She would love to revisit the Labrador coast that she and her father cruised while searching for Vinland sites in 1961.

Saturday, 27 July: Quirpon

Today was a true foul-weather day. The reports on Boyce's television predicted 'dangerous rain' and it did indeed pour like hell for much of the day. One consequence was that our speedboat took on a couple of barrels of rainwater, and when I came to pump it I found the outboard battery barely up to the task. We decided the battery had crapped out and spent an hour in a St. Lunaire service station trying to buy a new one, but they could never get the owner (on the other end of the phone, at home) to give a price. So we quit, and later Perry pried off the battery caps and found a couple of the cells were dry or low. After charging it started our engine and seems fine now. So much for maintenance-free batteries. We took a break from email to visit Benedicte's



Fig 4.05: Fishing Boats at St. Lunaire.

book-signing at LAM and heard the tail-end of the Norwegian history professor's talk. He has been allied with the LEIF Foundation and was responsible for getting a replica of the Seattle statue of Leif erected in Trondheim. Another was mounted on the hill above Erik the Red's farm in Brattahlid, Greenland. After the talk, Lorraine led the hardiest members of LEIF for a tour of the site in the pouring rain. Paul, one of the re-enactors, said the reconstructed sod huts were being flooded out during the tour! Kimberlee and Trudie had invited us to the gala from 7-10pm. This turned out to be a wonderful affair, with several of the best restaurants in LAM-St. Lunaire area providing the fare and a great program of entertainment and music by Lindy Vopnförð, a fine singer-songwriter from Toronto and a rendition of a saga by one of the Parks LAM re-enactors. A fine ice sculpture of ship's dragon heads had been created by an artist who showered his audience with ice crystals as he carved two-foot high ice-block creations. At the event I discovered Randy Letto, the economic development expert whom I had met at the Rigolet Heritage conference in June.

Sunday, 28 July: Quirpon

Sunday was a better day with the sun out and a strong clearing wind from the east. Not a good day for us to venture across the Strait, however, so we stuck around and went to the unveiling of the Leif statue at 1pm, next to a charming 'amphitheater' of rock outcrops where the landing dock meets the shore in front of the Norseman Restaurant. All tourists coming in from the ships will be greeted by Leif, larger than life and facing east—perhaps longing for his homeland? But shouldn't he face west, towards his new-found land? The ceremony was graced by a four-person Norwegian group singing old Norwegian songs. The LEIF officials spoke, as did a local district politician and Lorraine Williams, leader of the Newfoundland's New Democratic Party (who recalled her Near Eastern roots and her own western discovery story!). The statue is a bit old-fashioned stylistically, with Leif the Lucky standing, helmeted (no horns!) with out-jutting jaw, heroic stance, sword and axe at his side. We learned that the craftsman who did the cast slipped a peace symbol into his clenched left hand ("something to try and look for," we were told). The casting job is quite beautiful. Next to Leif stands a meter-high piece of Icelandic columnar basalt which was supposed to carry two plaques honoring those who donated to the project. However the plaques turned out to be larger than the stone, so a larger stone is being sought. Stay tuned!

Back at the boat we straightened things up and found that our battery repair had worked; our engine started promptly and bilge was pumped without problems. Very glad we did not force the purchase issue of 'the battery from hell' last night. While onboard, I was accosted by an interesting fellow named Angus Simpson, whose brother had been drifting off with motor troubles a couple days ago. Apparently the Simpsons own (?manage?) Quirpon Lighthouse Hotel, and according to Perry they own another similar property in NE Newfoundland. Angus is helping his brother out now because he was recently let go after years of work with Parks Canada, managing



Fig 4.06: Leif under cover, before unveiling the Leif Erikson statue at L'Anse aux Meadows.

various aspects of their relationship with the Nunatsiuvik Government, including raising funds and building the new base camp at St. John's Harbor in Saglek. He's lived in Nain for eight years and got to know Stephen Loring well on the trip to Ramah Bay a couple years ago. The base camp has living facilities for 15 or so people and lab and cooking spaces. Transportation from the airstrip to camp can be difficult or impossible in heavy seas as the boat landing at the airstrip gets pounded by surf. Angus says the US built a road partway to St. John Harbor, where VIPs and officers were to live, but it ended at an impassible cliff. Good US military planning. The Washington brass told the local construction chief, "Never mind the cliff, build it anyway!" Toward the end of the afternoon, Rebecca and I went for a hike in the hills west of Quirpon harbor, following a path to a hilltop gazebo overlooking the country. We foraged a bit further to the south, following RTV trails across a bog, inspected a couple of small rock cairns, and experimented bush-whacking through some alders (to give Rebecca a sense of the impossible). Fortunately, no bugs were out at all. For dinner we went to Northern Delight restaurant, a bit north of Griquet. Wonderful fish and chips! Best I've ever had! For the past three days we've been driving around, we have not seen a single moose. They seem to have completely vanished. Many must have been gunned down as they had a very high quota here, but it's strange not to see any at all after years when you'd see several in the short drive from Quirpon to LAM. Back at Boyce's, we showered, washed clothes and did email, returning to the boat about 10 for a short night's rest after leaving a thank you note to Jamie and Daryll for the use of their van and Boyce's home. I tried to call Boyce in St. John's, but again could only leave a message for him and Michelle on his cell phone.

Monday, 29 July: Quirpon to Brador

Finally a break in the weather! We woke at 4:45 to find only a light breeze and got underway by 5:15. It seemed we might have a southwest wind developing as we passed Cape Norman, but once in the Strait the breeze died to a whisper from the south and we made a very easy passage, sighting a Coast Guard vessel briefly at the Cape and then only a few fishing boats along the Labrador shore. As we approached Blanc Sablon, the Apollo ferry from St. Barbe, Nfld, crossed ahead of us and docked. We passed on further west and tied up at the Brador pier, where we found men \are fishing for herring, cod, and lobster. We bought five lobsters from a couple of men who



Fig 4.07: House 1 at the Hart Chalet site before excavation.

were tending a lobster cage at the pier. There was no cell phone service so Rebecca and I walked up to Florence's, where we found Marijo and Sarai had arrived only a bit earlier. David and Eric will fly direct to Harrington. The principal news from Brador was evident from the moment we tied up: black flies! Everyone agrees that the flies are the worst they have seen in many years, a consequence, probably, of a wet spring. After getting the ladies settled, we launched the inflatable and drove over to the Hart Chalet site to check out the Inuit houses. The grass was knee-high and lots of new trees were taking root, crowding the clearing around the house. Crawling around on our hands and knees, we traced the outlines of the three

houses, all of which have been grown over. I had arranged with Florence to visit the site tomorrow morning to decide which house we might excavate. It would be quite a chore to clear the trees from just one of them, and with the small crew we will have when we return from Mecatina, we will only be able to explore a part of one or more houses. At Florence's, we met her daughter Sandy, who has come to visit for a few weeks to see her dad

and recover from an operation. Clifford is in much the same situation as last year—mostly unresponsive. There is certainly no hope of recovery, but Florence still keeps his truck and all his gear as he left it—a matter of faith. The girls made a pasta, carrot, and red pepper salad to go with the lobsters. We had the usual discussion about changing our watches to Quebec time, one hour and a half later than Newfoundland's. This made it dark at 8 rather than at 9:30, and light at 4am. Who wants to be getting up that early! But if not, we lose the day and get hit early by the Hare Harbor cliff shadow. One very nice development came with the girls' arrival. They brought four new sets of fittings for the dredge hoses we had not been able to obtain in Newfoundland. Excellent work Mathieu!

Tuesday, 30 July: Brador to Cumberland Harbor

The bright pier lights shined through the boat windows all night, making it difficult to tell when the sun was up, but by 6am I'd had enough sleep. Sarai was already up and about and we all soon were gathering for breakfast, Perry emerging last. We changed our watches and had to adjust our bodies. The black flies had no apparent issues with the clock and were plastered against the windows salivating on us as we ate oatmeal and bagels. A couple of hours later, Florence showed up in her fly-proof gear to take us to the chalet site. The dirt road was pretty pot-holed for her small car carrying six, but we made it to her place, which was looking well-kept up, with a nice paint job and really nicely furnished interior. Downstairs living room, kitchen and bathroom, and upstairs living room. Two bedrooms, and a veranda over the porch with big windows looking south over the bay, but now mostly blocked by tree growth. The only problem was no running water for sink and bathroom. We made the rounds outside, looking over the Inuit houses and decided which to test and clear, recognizing that we would not have enough people and time to open a single house completely. Florence does not want the trees cut as they help cut the wind during the winter storms; I think we can get enough access by clearing some of the lower branches. The flies were plenty, but not horrendous as long as you used a bug net. Perry thinks he can anchor the Pits in the shelter of the small islands offshore, so we will probably live on the boat and use the house for lunch, writing notes, and a respite from the flies. After this visit, Florence took us to town to buy a new speedboat engine battery and some groceries. We returned to her house for a nice lunch, some showers, and relaxation while we awaited Will's arrival on the St. Barbe ferry. He got in about 3pm and by 4 we were underway for Cumberland Harbor across a nearly glassy Gulf. While passing Old Fort, we happened on a pod of killer whales, but could not get close enough for good pictures. I guess they were feeding on fish, as they were spread out in small dispersed groups. We only had one sighting of one group of five or six together but there may have been more. Will spent quite a while regaling me with his recent trip with Lindsay to Uummannaq, Greenland, where they put on a 250th anniversary of the founding of the town. Among the many visitors was one of the Adventure Canada cruise vessels, and one of the guides and zodiac-drivers was Jane Thomson, whom I had seen with Callum and their kids in DC in the spring. It sounds like the Uummannaq Polar Center under Ann Andreasen's leadership is getting to be a busy place, with several research and cultural fellows, including Will.

Wednesday, July 31: Cumberland Harbor to Hare Harbor

Morning came with a light SW wind, fog, and heavy mist. At 6am we could see all the hills, and Perry decided he could navigate through the inner channels of the St. Augustine Rigoulette without any trouble using the new radar and plotter, so we hoisted the anchor and proceeded through the beautiful foggy runs. I tried to raise Nick Shattler (call-sign: Fred Boland's Cove) but had no success. By 8am Channel 10 was alive with chatter, but we were then far from his place at Cumberland Harbor. No one else was on the go, and since there seem to be few bakeapples this year, the outer islands may be kind of quiet during August. The fog lifted as we approached La Tabatière, but by then the wind was up in the southwest and we had to slog our way across the sound to Hare harbor, which we reached about 1pm. A few lobster traps were still in the water, but they will be pulled in a day or so since the season ends tomorrow. After a quick lunch, we piled into the speedboat and went ashore to set

up the site and begin cutting the grass and clearing some of the spruce thicket from the south outcrop, where we will concentrate our work this year. We had tested this area, down slope from the cookhouse, at the end of the season last year and plan to open that area up as we found lots of Basque materials in a deposit that was 40-50cm deep and full of charcoal and cultural material. Setting the off-haul anchor in a strong on-shore wind was a bit of a challenge, but it sufficed for today. Will and Marijo mastered the whipper-snappers and did a great job clearing the grass and meadow vegetation from the lower part of the site. Some toads, a harp seal bone, and roof tiles turned up in the process. The rest of us dove into the spruce thicket along the south ridge and managed to push it back a couple of meters in a few places, but we will need the chain saw to make real progress in this 'tuckamore.' The only good thing to mention is that we did not encounter a single mosquito or black fly. Of course, the wind was pretty strong, so we'll have to wait for a calm day for a final fly verdict. While we were



Fig 4.08: Hare Harbor - 1 Area 9 excavations, view SW.

ashore, Perry installed some led lights around the cabin to cut down on energy consumption. The girls prepared a nice dinner combining Perry's moose meat, boiled potatoes, and rice. A bottle of wine from Will's case gave the meal a bit of zest. By 10pm, everyone was asleep or reading in bed, and the wind seemed to be dropping. I had tried to reach Wilson and Christine Evans but again got only a recording, so they are probably on vacation somewhere (Mutton Bay, it turned out). We need to get into Harrington to meet Erik and David tomorrow and would rather not have a bumpy ride. I called Lynne around lunchtime to let her know we had arrived. She's had a nice time with a visit from her sister Kris, niece Jennifer, and her two kids in Fairlee, and this week she will be working with a team of volunteers on signage for the Fairlee forest trails.

Thursday, 1 August: Hare Harbor to Harrington

A misty, partly foggy morning, but the wind is down and a huge school of herring is being chased around the harbor by mackerel or some other fish. A grampus whale also appeared, taking part in the feast. The herring surface in a mad dash to avoid the swipes of their predators through the schools, leaping partly out of the water and creating a swishing sound when hundreds of fish break the surface at once. Several gulls are floating in the middle of the carnage, unperturbed. Last evening Perry spotted a bearded seal in the harbor, but there were no seals around this morning. After breakfast we left for Harrington, finding the passage 'rolly' from swells left over from yesterday's wind, but otherwise gentle. Lots of gannets on the go this year; we saw several flocks while passing the tip of Petit Mécatina. Just as we approached Harrington, Will fell down with a huge crash as the back stairs collapsed when one of the fastenings gave way. Fortunately he and his computer were not hurt. Arriving in Harrington, we discovered the new coastal boat *Belles Deganiers* at the pier, dwarfing everything in town. It must be six stories above the waterline and has a huge crane on the stern for loading vehicles and containers. She was built in Croatia until the yard went broke and then was finished in Italy and sailed across the Atlantic this spring, encountering a huge storm en route that gave her a tough sea trail, which she passed with flying colors. But then on a maiden run in the Gulf there were electrical problems and docking mishaps. Her powerful propulsion systems and huge wind surface may prove to a problem for some of the docks she will be tying up to along this coast, if her thrusters start undermining the flimsier piers. Also at the pier was the *S.V. Hillary* from

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, with Steven Swanson and Sandra Eberle on board, both having worked in DC, he I think in the oil business and she in a federal agency. I met them here last year. They're on their way to Battle Harbor now and have friends in Little Bay Islands, the town slated for closure near Perry's home.

Our friends in Harrington were all fine and reported no big news or events of note, other than a central water service that is supposed to be installed this year, supplied by reservoir water. Tests for artesian wells failed to find water a couple years ago. The winter was very mild once again, and it was only possible to use the ice bridge to the mainland for ten days. On the other hand there seem to have been many adult harp seals on the ice in December, but few hunters went after them. I have not yet heard about the pupping situation. We provisioned at the store, finding Paul, Cynthia, and Mark in good spirits. Keith Rowsell said the Heritage Center had lost some core government funding but was getting by; Monica is still in charge and this summer is being assisted by Sarah Vatcher-Evans, who is quite a young lady now and will finish high school in Chevery next year. Christine and Wilson just returned from a visit to Mutton Bay, where Christine's parents are fine. Alexandra is in Montreal attending art school, having a blast and getting lots of small art contracts. Sounds like Christine's parents (Vatchers) will move to Montreal for a year to be near some of their grandchildren. Our crew had showers and did laundry at the Evans', and Christine had us for lunch and a fine codfish dinner, topped off with strawberry-rhubarb pie. Wilson has bought another boat—this one for duck hunting—and is building a garage and garden house. He presented me with a new shovel to replace the one he dropped overboard when he was repairing the handle during our end-of-season party at Hare Harbor last year. He also loaned Marijo an air hose for her dry suit. Another bit of provisioning was securing an emergency oxygen tank from the hospital. Word had spread about our return after Wilson got my phone messages from last week, but we still had lots of explaining about why we were returning after saying we wouldn't last year. Weather stayed beautiful all day, and the wind shifted to the north overnight.



Fig 4.09: Dinner at Harrington with Christine and Wilson Evans. Photo by W. Richard

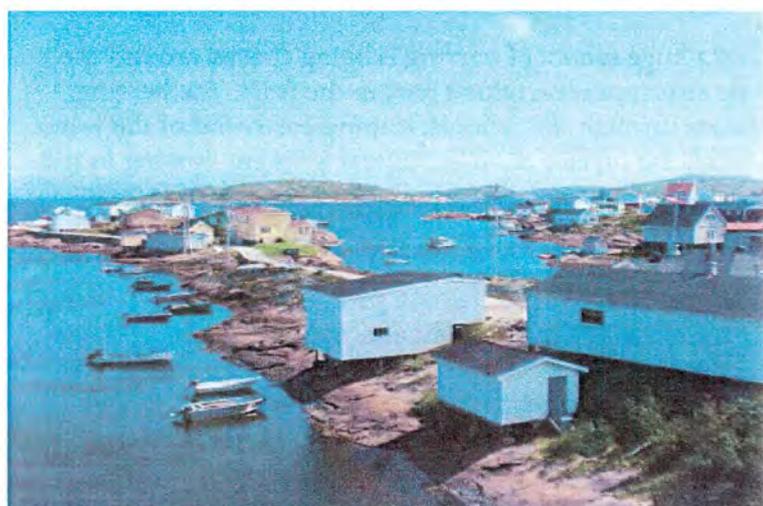


Fig 4.10: The boardwalk at Harrington: Photo by W. Richard

Friday, 2 August: Harrington to Hare Harbor

By 5:30 it was no longer possible to sleep because mosquitoes found an open pilothouse window. My berth on the pilothouse floor was their first port of call; the night before it was the buzzing alarm, now the bugs. But the weather was fine and by 7:30 we were underway for Hare Harbor in a

light SW wind. After arriving, we had breakfast and prepared for the first day of real archaeology. The dive team organized their dredge gear and the land team—Will, Rebecca and me—went ashore with the chain saw to do some damage to the tuckamore forest that had grown up along the south ledge below the cookhouse. Will carved away at the big trunks with the saw while Rebecca and I hacked at the branches and small stuff with pruning saws. We eventually pushed back the bush about 4-6 meters. The dive team got their gear on the bottom by noon, and we all returned to the boat for a lunch of soup and sandwiches. I tried to call Anja Herzog to see whether she would join us, but could not get through. The afternoon produced some real archaeology for the first time since leaving Washington. The dive team got in two dives with two divers each, working on an extension of the 22-foot-deep squares at the top of the stone piles that were so productive last year. The new pits, C3-3 and C3-4, abutt C3-5. They were able to grid them out and begin excavation. On land we opened new squares, 0S 8W and 4S 8W, in Area 9, north and south of Will's pit of last year, 2S 8W. The north wall of 0S 8W falls on a 10-25 cm high ledge that runs downslope south of the site's major drainage. When we cleared the sod we found this low wall was composed of crushed roof tiles, probably to keep water out of the area to the east. The rest of the upper level of the square seems to be a dump, having lots of tiles, charcoal-stained soil, a few nails, flint fire-starter chips, and the odd ceramic and glass piece. Will's square had fewer tiles and more ceramics and black earth. The function of this area remains unknown, but its deep deposits of tile, charcoal, metal and ceramics is what drew us back for investigation this year. Hopefully we will find a structure. Best guess is that it is a charcoal-production facility like the areas on the northern side of the site; but the difference is the presence of lots of earthenware and finished tools like metal and a whetstone found in Will's pit last year. The only wildlife we saw on land was a toad. No sign of peregrines yet. Dinner was codfish, rice, and a great salad, prepared by Erik and Sarai, and washed down with a bottle of Will's Reisling. Dessert was chocolate cupcakes Sarah made for us yesterday. She is headed for baking school in Montreal and has inherited her mother's gift for cooking.

Saturday, 3 August 2013: Hare Harbor

The weather reports were ominous for today, calling for southeasterly wind increasing to 40k/hr in afternoon and evening, but at least for the morning the wind was down and conditions okay for diving and digging. Will had garnered all the ingredients for his famous pancakes, this time with raspberries fresh from the steamer. The divers were running two teams, each doing a dive in the morning and afternoon, four dives every day, which will maximize manpower/time on the bottom. Today they began proper excavations and turned up some large ceramic fragments, one perhaps the bottom of a large bowl and other ceramics, a walnut (?) shell, a lump of pitch for caulking boats, and lead shot. Marijo spent much of her afternoon dive moving ballast rocks out of her square. Lots of artifacts and interesting materials are found between the rocks, which indicates dumping episodes from multiple voyages. They noticed that last year's dredging at the north end of the stone piles had deposited back-dirt onto the upper parts of the stone piles, filling the cracks between the rocks—woe to the lobsters within! While they were working, one of the Harrington fishermen came by to pull the lobster trap that was set amidst the ballast piles—the trap Erik had said had a 3-pound lobster inside. Now that the lobster season was over, I don't know how much longer that lobster would have stayed in that trap if the fisherman had not shown up.

On land we opened two new squares—4S 8W, south of Will's test square last year, and 2S 10W, next west from the 2012 square. We decided to excavate only the turf and upper black earth, leaving the tile level intact for an overall photograph. 4S 8W was quite muddy, but Will found several pieces of earthenware and nails, and a 30 cm long piece of baleen. 2S 10W produced several nails, a fragment of a grindstone, and a few pieces of EW. 0S 8W, whose upper levels Rebecca and I excavated on Friday, had a linear mound of roof tiles making a low wall along the north side of the square, and this wall extends several meters more down-slope to the west. The feature seems to be designed to keep run-off channeled down the middle of the site, keeping it out of the area we are now working. That square produced a few nails and a piece of pumice, the second one found at the site. Erik roasted

chicken for dinner, which we ate with salad and rice. The storm that had been predicted seems to have fizzled; at least it did not reach us, although swells from the southeast suggested some heavy winds in the southern part of the Gulf. I reached Anja in the evening by sat phone and found she had decided not to come due to the high travel cost and limited time available.

Sunday, 4 August: Hare Harbor

It poured rain during the night and waterfalls were cascading down the cliff onto the site. We took advantage of the weather to sleep until 7:30, when I started a French toast breakfast. The divers were off to work first, and the land crew set out about 10:30 after the rain stopped. Rebecca and I excavated 6S and 8S/10W, in the rock pile under the former spruce thicket while Will began excavating 0S/10W, which had a continuation of the rock and tile barrier along the west side of the square; no doubt, the site occupants were trying to keep water out of their work area. We found 4S/8W totally flooded, and other squares nearly so, and had to cut drainage channels to let the water out. This was only partly successful and we could not work on several squares for the rest of the day. During the afternoon we photographed all the squares to get an overview of the upper level tile distribution; tiles were almost everywhere, just beneath the sod, but were densest on the barrier along the 0 South line and around what we have determined to be a large hearth mound in 2S/10W with various soil types, including charcoal, brown hearth earth, burned tiles, small areas of burned bone, and mixtures of the above. Toward the end of the day we found a hearth soil level that started to yield artifacts, but so far only small fragments of white glazed earthenware and nails. Will found the same white glazed ware in 0S/10W. By the end of the day the weather had never really cleared and fog rolled in for a couple of hours. We arrived back at the boat to discover what might have been a killer for the underwater project. While filling dive tanks the compressor purge screw dropped and fell to the main deck. Miraculously, it rolled into the scupper hole and came to rest on the rubbing strip outside the hull, less than an inch from going overboard. We've got to be careful about overdoing our good fortune! (But see Brador below!) Will made a spaghetti dinner with his trumpet mushrooms and produced a couple of bottles of Charles Shaw red wine. After dinner there was lots of discussion about differences between Canada and the US, Quebec and Canada, private vs. public schools, and arctic exploration. Perry planned a bakeapple foray, but time ran out and the excursion was postponed.

Monday, 5 August—Hare Harbor

Today was a fair day all around—not a sunny gorgeous day, but a day good for work. During breakfast, a wildlife official came zipping around the harbor, checking to be sure all the lobster traps were pulled up. The divers spent the entire morning taking coordinates for the underwater grid units and a small series from each of the major excavation areas on land. When Erik plotted them out on his computer, at least all the underwater and land points plotted at sea and on land—a good start, but his GPS is only good for 3 m resolution. During the afternoon, the two teams dove and recovered more nut shells, lead shot, the bottom of an earthenware vessel, large pieces of a lusterware bowl, a leather shoe, a small wooden barrel pin, and bird bones. We are already talking about what are duplicates and what could be abandoned to save conservation costs: shoes



Fig 4.11: HH-1, Working on flooded squares.

and rope, for starters.

On land we continued working on 1S/10W (WF and RM) and 2S/10W (WR), mucking our way down in the waterlogged soil. Will found black earth with charcoal and tiles continued right down in between the beach cobbles to a depth of 35 cm. 15-20 pieces of an earthenware vessel came from a meter area—almost certainly a single vessel, and a couple pieces of yellow-glazed EW. Nothing else except some nails and spikes. We did not excavate beneath of tile barrier mound at the north side of the dig area. A small bit of tan hearth earth was present in the SE corner of the unit, and below that, black charcoal-filled soil with tiles. Most of the rest of the square was a homogeneous deposit of black earth mixed with tiles. Several large rocks had been placed in the southern end of the unit; they may have been part of the hearth in 2S/10W. Nails, tile, and charcoal were present in the black earth from the turf to the crevices between the beach rocks. Here there was no sterile peat layer between the cultural level and the beach rocks.



Fig 4.12: Rebecca Mayus and Erik Phaneuf enjoying lunch on the Pits.

2S/10W presented a much more complicated picture. Fortunately most of the hearth that dominates this unit is contained within this unit, although its eastern portion reached into 2S/8W, excavated last year. Inside the hearth, tan hearth soil—a silty-sandy-clayey mix—appeared just beneath the turf and dominated the upper portion of the hearth to a depth of 15-20cm. This layer contained a few nails, small pieces of crazed white glaze EW (also found in 02/10W), and a few pieces of plain EW. The hearth was mounded up 15cm higher than the surrounding terrain and was defined by a rough circle of roundish rocks. Outside the hearth was black earth filled with tile fragments, forming a ring around the hearth. In this deposit we found nails but little else. In the southern part of the hearth a patch of tan soil with charcoal produced a concentration of EW sherds, some with yellow glaze, nails, calcined bone, and other material. As we excavated further, the base of the hearth was found to be paved with flat slabs of mica schist and other rock types, forming a solid pavement. We photographed both of these squares and Rebecca drew the rock distributions.



Fig 4.13: HH-1, Area 9 expanded excavations with flooding. View SW.

0S/8W Meanwhile Will and I returned to 0S/8W which we had abandoned several days ago, and removed all the tiles we had exposed and began digging the black earth layer, which, in the southwestern part of the square was packed with tiles—apparently as a dump or fill, with tiles often lying at angles or even vertical. The SE part of the unit had few tiles and the black earth was largely distributed between small rocks.

Dinner was spaghetti with white sauce flavored with bacon, green beans with mushrooms, and a kind of raspberry tart Marijo baked in the oven. David passed around his large bottle of scotch (which he nursed along for nearly ten days, always sharing) and we discussed the problems of dating the Hare Harbor site. The wind remained nil or calm all day, and yet there were no mosquitoes or black flies. For a while blue sky appeared, advancing from the west; but then it was replaced again by clouds. We heard some falcon-like squalls from the cliff today, and a raven came calling, alighting on the south ridge to peer at us for a minute. Perry and Erik explored for bakeapples at the cabin site south of Hare Harbor but were only able to collect a small pail. Erik has been trying for mackerel for a few days and today caught one, which he iced down hoping for to catch more for a full meal. In the end the meal plan failed and his lonely mackerel was returned to nature.

Tuesday 6 August—Hare Harbor

By two or three o'clock a northeast wind had risen, forcing me to get up and close the screen window and plug up the gurgling sink drain. Morning brought a dismal view to the east, followed by rain until 11 o'clock. Will absorbed the extra time with a bakeapple pancake breakfast. The divers went out and cleared a field of small fist-size beach cobbles from their squares. We've never seen such small ballast stones before and wonder what they signify. Some flint is among them, and Marijo collected broken flint cobbles. Is this ballast for shalloops, or large vessels (why is it found here only in one small place? perhaps contained in barrels or bags? A basement for a ship-board tryworks?). Fish bone, a lead-tin (?) strap with drilled holes, worked wood, and more pieces of the chaffing bowls found last year also appeared. We have hopes we will be able assemble at least one complete chaffing vessel with these new pieces. Over the past couple of days there has been a personnel shift in the diving teams, formerly of mixed gender. Now that the ladies are staying underwater longer than the men, we are maximizing bottom times by having female and a male dive teams.



Fig 4.14: HH-1, A9, 2S/10W hearth, view East.

Will, Rebecca, and I busied ourselves with paperwork until the sun came out at noon and then went ashore. We had a productive afternoon until a large black cloud advanced over us and we returned to the Pits in case it should bring strong wind. I feared the anchor might have been fouled by the chain during the many wind shifts of the past few days, so we pulled it to check and found it clear. Nothing much came of the storm but more rain. By sundown more waterfalls were gushing from the cliffs. The site is going to be a mess again tomorrow.

I continued work on the hearth square, 2S/10W, clearing tiles from around the western hearth periphery where



Fig 4.15: HH-1, Broken European flint cobbles from underwater ballast dump. Photo by W. Richard

one interesting EW rim sherd. However, the SW quadrant produced lots of earthenware, some plain and some yellow-glazed, flint, nails, and a small, thin, round wafer-like disc of lead with no markings or other signs of use or function; it may be sprue left over from bullet-making. There is lots of evidence of lead shot underwater. All of this material, as in 0S/10W came from the deepest black earth deposit, only a few cms above sterile ground, or in crevices between beach rocks. Once again this seems to indicate that the ground cover was removed from the site by fire or stripping, allowing artifacts to accumulate directly on sterile ground without any intervening peat layer. However in 2S/10W I did find sterile peat west of the hearth.

Erik prepared a dinner of Perry's moose meat, peas, and scalloped potatoes. Rain continued into the evening, ensuring a drowned site in the morning. We tentatively plan to run to Harrington tomorrow evening to be on hand for the fresh supplies from the ferry on Thursday morning. With so much working with computers, electronic cameras, etc., the generator has been on all day. So far very little natural history to report after the episode with leaping herring. Only the scattered mackerel, the lobsters, toads, and a falcon screaming on the cliff, but no young ones seen yet. Maybe during the coming week.

Wednesday 7 August: Hare Harbor to Harrington

Nice and clear this morning with fluky breezes until mid-afternoon when a consistent SW breeze settled in, and it was sunny all day for a change. When we got to the site we found our squares all full of water and water streaming down through the site area. Clearly water must have been a major problem for the original occupants

they seem to have been used as a kind of fire buffer. The brown sand is only found inside the hearth ring, and outside the hearth one finds only black charcoal- and carbon-rich soil filled with tile fragments and the occasional nail. In the lower black earth, heavily enriched with charcoal, tiles disappear and pottery, nails, and strike-a-light flakes appear. This layer grades into sterile undisturbed peat. One interesting find was the rim of a yellow-glazed dish, reminding me of the one from the blacksmith shop, supposedly one of the earliest pieces of ceramic on the site. In this hearth square it is at the base of the deposit.

Will and Rebecca continued work on 0S/8W, with its ledge and tile barricade. Very little was found in the eastern side of the unit except large beach boulders and



Fig 4.16: Piece of chaffing bowl from underwater side. Photo by W. Richard.

and helps explain the profusion of tiles found especially in the wet areas, laid down for “exterior flooring”. However only in the blacksmith shop area did they actually prepare a raised pathway of broken tiles. We tried to bail the squares, but too much water was flowing in, so Will and Rebecca started new squares in drier areas. Will’s was a one-meter square (4S/6.5W) between the large boulders between A9 and the cookhouse A1. This turned out just as wet as the other squares, but it soon began to produce interesting ceramics, including fragments of a porringer with very soft paste and all but a few patches of its glaze spalled off. Sherds of a couple other ceramic types also appeared. In the afternoon we decided to expand this to a 2x2 m square.



Fig 4.17: Will photographing Area 9 grid.

Rebecca was working on a unit at the terrace front, 8S 14W, that seemed to have an unusual cluster of large boulders. Initial work produced a couple of seal ear bones, some mammal longbone fragments, and a large nail. Under the turf a 5-10cm layer of black earth is present with tiles fragments and charcoal, and below that, sterile peat and beach rocks. Other than drainage problems, this was the nicest day we’ve had for work on shore.

The divers were wet anyway, so the rain only made the upper ten feet of water in the harbor murky red from tannic water and grass washed from the land. However, they had other problems in the ‘bad luck’ category. Toward the end of his dive, Erik discovered his G11 Canon case half filled with seawater, caused by his having caught part of a strap in the rubber seal. He rinsed it in fresh water and dried it out, to no avail. (My G11, doused in rainwater in Vermont, still functions but drains its battery and has a fatally-scratched lens.) Then Marijo got beamed on the head by a ballast rock that rolled off the pile into her excavation pit. She decided not to dive during the afternoon as a result. One of the interesting finds of the day was an ivory bead. We confirmed that the small fist-sized cobbles are ballast and not beach rock.



*Fig4.18: Gang outside Paul Rowsell's Shop in Har-
rington. Photo by W. Richard*

Toward the end of the afternoon I set out to explore the cliff break-down area to see if I could learn more about tryworks or other structures and the timing of the cliff rock-fall. The vegetation growth is thick—alder, dwarf birch, fireweed, ferns and other species—so I could not see much of the ground. I looked under the huge blocks but did not see much of interest. However, about ten meters north (upslope) of the shore where we first found tiles eroding, I was able to dig a test pit and found tiles in the black soil. Below a heavy growth of firn roots was a brownish soil with some tile fragments, and below that, a grey marine clay, also with tiles and a piece of worked

quartz. Excavating into the beach bounders I found more tiles, some wedged between beach rocks and mixed with clay. Many of the boulders have air spaces between them. This and the presence of clay suggest these rocks were dislodged from glacial marine deposits during a rockfall event. If this clay was an in situ marine deposit there could be no air spaces and no way for tiles to become incorporated. There are also tiles in the black soil above the boulders, perhaps indicating continued use of the site after the rockfall.

We broke camp and headed for Harrington at about 5:30 and had a smooth passage. In Harrington we bought hamburger meat and Maryjo made spaghetti. The dock is almost empty, but tomorrow the ferry will arrive. We have clothes and bodies to wash, and fresh food to buy.

Thursday, 8 August: Harrington to Hare Harbor

I woke to Paul Rowsell's voice concerning the arrival in a couple hours of the *Bella Desgagnés*. By 7am we were up and doing chores—watering the boat, getting diesel fuel and gas for the pumps, fish from the plant, and after the new food brought by the ferry appeared on the CMR Sales shelves, buying groceries. Showers and laundry topped the list of personals, and making some home calls and catching up on email—something I never got a chance to do before we left. Three kayakers from Montreal got off the ferry and sat on the dock organizing their gear for a trip through the islands to St. Augustine. The day was beautiful and it should do much to dry out our soggy site squares, but the prognosis for the next few days is not encouraging, with southern wind and showers tomorrow and strong SW winds on Saturday. Christine threw a nice lunch for us, including some of her old friends who arrived on the ferry—Sally Chislett and her husband (Steve?). Steve grew up in Blanc Sablon and Sally is from Harrington area. They live in Sutton, Eastern Townships now, but for years were in Quartaq, where they knew Paul Jararuse. They were interested to hear about our new Lucien Turner publication on the mammals of Ungava, by Scott Heye and Kris Helgen. I had a nice conversation with Lynne in Vt and learned that our dog, Mikki, might be in the early stage of kidney failure. Lynne's been working on her talks for the Adventure Canada cruise next month and is having Nicole in DC scan some slides for her. Paul Rowsell and Wilson Evans are getting ready for a contract job in Kegashga, moving some huge concrete blocks for a pier foundation. Sounds dangerous because they will use air bags in big canvas sacks to lift the blocks, which Wilson has to deal with underwater, but they are taking it as an interesting challenge and something of a "guys lark" according to Christine.

We left Harrington in mid-afternoon and found the breeze light, from the northwest, and arrived at Hare Harbor about 4:30—too late for archaeology but ideal for a couple hours of gamboling ashore. Perry went for bakeapples (few and mostly not quite ripe) while the others climbed the hills along the south shore and repaired the missing head from the inuksuk they built a couple years ago. Will started reading Anne Stine Ingstad's book on L'Anse aux Meadows, and I finished editing a chapter on Itelmen and Kamchadal canoes. I made a baked codfish and potato casserole for dinner. We're hoping for a good day tomorrow. Only six days left before Erik and David leave, and six more before Marijo and Sarai leave from Blanc Sablon. A very quiet night outside. Lots of phosphorescence in the water. We've had no more sign of herring,



Fig 4.19: Bella Desgagnés and fishing boats in Harrington.

seals, peregrines, or whales.

Friday, 9 August 2013—Hare Harbor

The weather reports for the next week sound bad-to-poor for land archaeology: showers and fog predicted for today, southerly gale for tomorrow, and high chance of showers almost every day for the coming week. By Wednesday we have to finish up and get Erik and David to Harrington for the flight out on the 15th. This morning broke ominous with low clouds and misty rain, but by noon it was drying up, the wind slowly rising from the southwest. Will made some bakeapple pancakes, and by about 8:30 we got to the site.

I started where I left off Wednesday afternoon, scrounging among the rockfall for possible tryworks or pier foundations. There were more tiles along the shore and in the landwash west of our boat shore-fast, but when I went upslope looking in the crawl spaces beneath the huge rockfall blocks I found no tiles. I still need to look further west, north of the ballast piles. We've never checked this area, which would be the logical spot for people to get ashore from anchored boats. Small boat transfer would be cumbersome, so piers would have been an advantage, but despite looking, I found no traces. Marijo reported thick clay deposits at the base of the cultural deposits in her pit, resting on sterile sand. That clay might be the same I found mixed with tiles and beach cobbles yesterday.

Rebecca spent the morning on 8S/14W, finding only tiles in the humic/black earth soil, resting on beach cobbles. Most of the rocks are in situ beach sets—no chance for an interesting feature here. During the afternoon she shifted to 0N/8W, making a rock map and excavating the remaining lower deposits. In a small pocket between a couple beach cobbles she found calcined small bird bones mixed with brown hearth soil, probably a small dump from the nearby hearth. Some bones are identifiable. It seems likely that these deposits, including our big hearth, are part of the early Basque component on the site.

I picked up work on Will's first square, 4S/8W, abandoned a few days ago when it flooded. This unit began to produce ceramics immediately, mostly varieties of tan earthenware. In one location I found a cluster of marmite sherds, two fitting pieces with check-stamp decorative bands. Most of these sherds came from the lower part of the black earth, below the tile concentration and therefore from the early stage of occupation before tiles were spread about to deal with the soggy soil. At the end of the day I uncovered a smashed cup, upside-down. Photos should help reassemble it, but we ran out of time for detailed in situ recording; several fragments were buried and are not in the photo. There were very few nails and only earthenware. Small eroded fragments of a glazed porringer were also recovered, but with no glaze intact.

Will continued at 4S/4W between the large boulders. The 1x1 he excavated earlier was so productive we expanded it to a full 2x2. Almost immediately he found an iron adze at the top of the culture layer and soon after, numbers of sherds and other materials, including rim and shoulder fragments of a strap-handled jar, marmite parts, grey



Fig 4.20: Iron adze from A10.

stoneware, more parts of the EW porringer found here yesterday, a sandstone whetstone, spikes, and the side wall of an Inuit soapstone pot with mending holes. The stoneware and soapstone link this material to the cookhouse, only a few meters upslope, making this probably the S1 midden. Perry's intuition was correct about this being a good place to excavate! We will consider opening more squares on the bank between here and the cookhouse.

Fearing the gale and rain coming tomorrow would fill our squares, we worked until dark and then returned to the Pits, where Erik had prepared a meal of pork chops and salad. The wind remained calm, the barometer is still steady, it's cloudy, and a few showers passed by during the evening. We had a problem with the spark plugs for one of the pumps and don't have replacements. Fingers crossed. My G11 Canon is occasionally giving me a blank picture screen. Can't figure out why, but after awhile, the picture appears. Erik will try it in his waterproof casing tomorrow, replacing his G11 that got zapped by saltwater, so he can continue his underwater recording. The salt water also zapped his data chip. Fortunately my camera worked fine.

Saturday 10 August: Hare Harbor

A bad weather day, all day. It started with hard rain much of the night and blowing mist and rain throughout the day, clearing only in late evening, but with a strong SW wind continuing through the night. Erik and David dove to take pictures and extend the grid, but by the time they came up the rain was pelting down and Perry's survival suit was starting to soak through, so we cancelled all work for the rest of the day and hunkered down in the *Pits*. I edited some chapters of the boat mss. In the early afternoon we had some excitement when Perry suddenly exclaimed, "We're dragging out the bay!" And pretty fast too. Had we not noticed we would have landed on the rocks along the north side of the harbor entrance. Engine on! Small boats secured! Man the anchor winch! In a few minutes we had the anchor up and found it clear, not fouled; so we have no explanation for why we dragged. We set it again and it held well, through the night and into a much windier Sunday, with gusts to 30-40 knots. I made a supper of the rest of the codfish and Rebecca and I made a cabbage cole slaw. Marijo prepared bakeapple crisp. The evening stayed relatively calm, wind in the SW 15-20 knots but manageable enough so I did not feel compelled to get up and check our position. We have only four days left for work.

The divers have been coming up with great stuff, shoes (most to be returned to the deep because of the Quebec conservation charges we would incur if we collect them), parts of porringers, bird and fish bones, and large and small whale vertebrae. Their big surprise was the small-stone ballast in addition to large ballast stone that they have had to remove from to get at the lower deposits. This slowed the project down and may cost us the chance of doing a couple more units.

Sunday 11 August, Hare Harbor

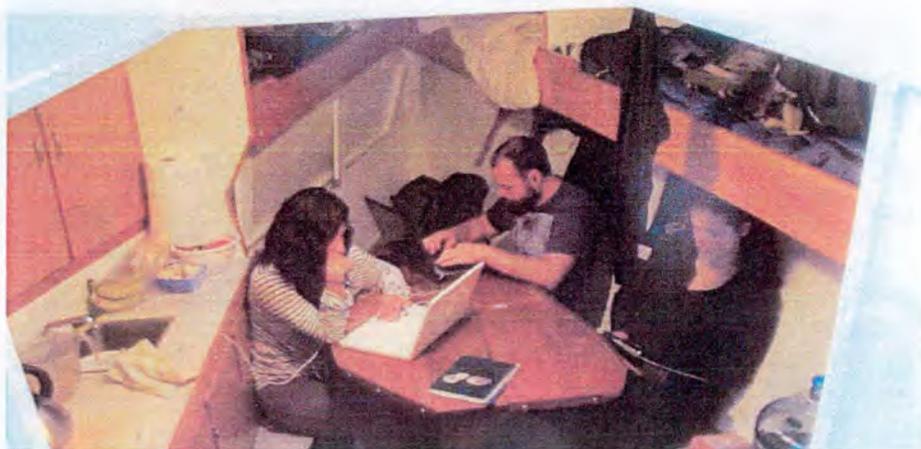


Fig 4.21: Serai, David, and Marijo relaxing in Pitsiulak galley.

Very windy, but clear, this morning. The barometer is still down four points from where it was (29.5 inches) when the storm started Friday night, so it's going to take some strong wind to blow it up again. So far, as of mid-afternoon, Sunday it is still sitting at 29.1 even after a day of blowing. Nevertheless, the wind was not so strong this morning and we decided to dive and work ashore. The divers got two dives in and worked on profiles and cleaning up their units. A few more pieces of the blue faience bowl appeared, so now we have a good idea of its shape and decoration. On shore we found our pits still about half full after a day with no rain. I was able to finish the south side of 4S 8W before having to quit because of new flooding. Finds included more earthenware cooking pots, a piece of white starter flint, and a nail. One of the basal pieces of EW had a remnant green-yellow glaze. Rebecca finished work on 8S/14W, finding only a few tiles and a nail, and no ceramics or other artifacts. A few large rocks were placed on the surface, but all other rocks are in the beach deposit; no midden here. Will completed 4S/4W, recovering several fitting rim and handle pieces of a cooking pot, a short piece of baleen, and a nail. I spent much of the morning recording finds from his square and 6S/8W, left over from Friday afternoon. Before leaving for lunch I weed-whacked the bank between A9 and S1 and laid out a couple of new squares between the S1 Cookhouse and Will's 4S/4W, which hopefully will hold lots of S1 midden material. Miraculously, the grids from S1 and A10 match within 10cms. This is hard to believe considering all the datum movements we have had since 2002. On board, Marijo found an illustration of a jar in an article on Basque ceramics that had colorful flower decoration like a unique piece Will found in 4S/4W, so this is a good sign of its being contemporary with the occupation.



*Fig 4.22: Pieces of a lusterware porringer.
Photo by W. Richard.*

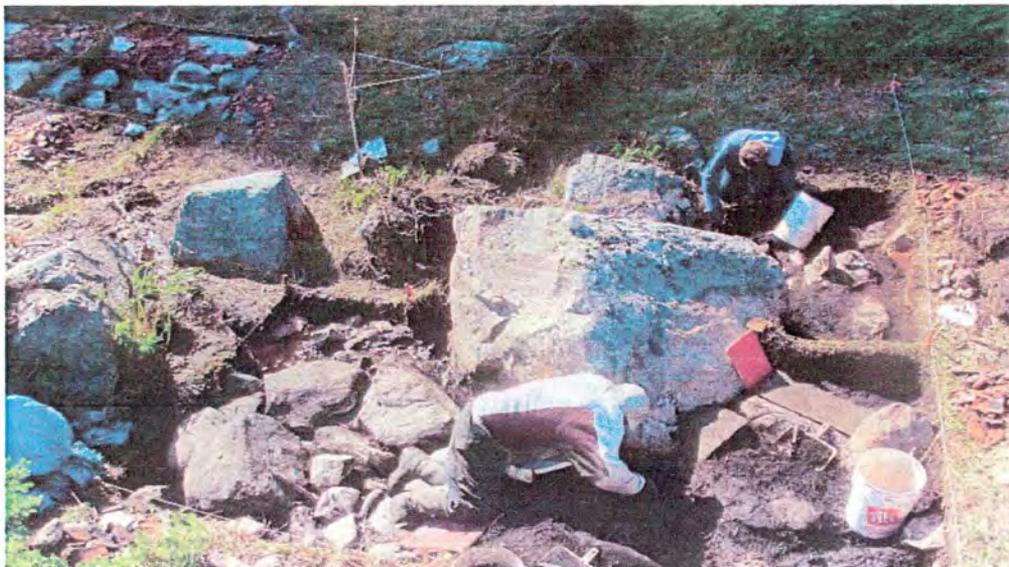


Fig 4.23: Will and Rebecca excavate S-1 midden in Area 10. View North

Surf was up at the landing site when we returned for lunch (Erik's "Brazilian beef" soup and David's sandwiches) but when we were ready to return to the site the wind had risen and whitecaps were starting to lose their tops, ca. 25-30 knot gusts, so we called off work and waited for the wind to drop. Will photographed some of the underwater artifacts and the divers worked on profiles and plans.

About 4:30 pm the wind suddenly died. There was no time to organize a dive, and

Will was busy photographing the underwater finds with Erik. Rebecca and I returned to the site to record her 8S/14W square and turf two new A10 squares, 2S/2W and 4S/2W. These units are only one meter west of the S1 excavation of 2002/3. If we are lucky we may be able to connect these two excavations, ten years apart. While turfing 4S/2W I found a large oval white bead with blue stripes, an earthenware bowl rim with a collar like ones we've seen on grey stoneware, a sherd of grey stoneware, and some nails. Rebecca found a couple of nails. We returned about 6:30 when the wind became gusty again, this time from the north. Will had prepared a spaghetti dinner with his home-grown black trumpet mushrooms. During dinner he pressed us to consider a second bottle of Charles Shaw burgundy, and in the discussion that followed, when we asked about his birthday, which we thought was still a couple days away, we discovered it was today. Checking last year's diary we found that on 11 August, 2012, Will made a spaghetti dinner, and Marijo cooked a chocolate birthday cake. Egg on our faces all around this year. I had reserved some lobsters at the fish plant for Will's birthday when we return to Harrington, mistakenly thinking the date was around the 14th, so we'll make a second try then. Wind's down to something manageable from the west now. We need a good day tomorrow.

Monday 12 August: Hare Harbor

For once the sun is shining at breakfast time! Wind light in the southwest but building and by mid-day it would be 30 knots or more. But it was sunny—small wonders! Today was the last of the oatmeal; tomorrow we improvise. By 8:30 we were at the site and spent a full day with only a break for lunch—canned salmon sandwiches and soup made from Will's left-over spaghetti sauce—but good!

The divers put in two dives per team and came up with a caribou antler, a ceramic vessel bottom, and a piece of the blue-painted porringer that joins enough to really see what the final piece looked like. A fine bird skull turned up—perhaps a cormorant. Lobsters have been visiting the excavation pits, sometimes assisted by prankster Erik. The divers are now beginning their stratigraphy drawings.

On land we concentrated on the two new squares, 2S/2W and 4S/2W, and found them less interesting than Will's 4S/4W between the boulders. Rebecca and I worked on the northern one and found nothing much but nails and deep deposits of charcoal-filled black earth with large numbers of tiles at all angles of rest. Clearly these two units were dumps from the cookhouse. Maybe this material was the cleared remains of the hearth pit, mixed with tiles. There were very few artifacts other than nails, although a single vessel bottom (porringer?) turned up in the basal deposit along the north wall of 2S/2W, along with many nails. Quite a few large rocks stuck up in this square above the general level of the beach stones. They seem to be in situ beach rocks, but perhaps they limited the use of this bank area for other than dumping.

4S/2W, alongside the south ledge, was a different story. While turfing I found a blue-striped white bead and a rim fragment of a large bowl. The intermediate BE levels were mostly charcoal-earth and tiles, with some nails and a couple of grey stoneware fragments. No earthenware at all. In the western side of the unit, beside the large boulder, Will found a clay pipe with fluted bowl decoration, and on the south side of the unit, at the bottom of the BW just above beach cobbles, a small hearth appeared with stone slabs and baleen strips around its western



Fig 4.24: Glazed faience ceramic from Area 10.

side. The earth around this hearth was a densely packed peat-charcoal mix that had seen use as a floor. This hearth resembles the small hearths we found east of the cookhouse, except those hearths had lots of EW sherds in them. The other major find was a large piece of an Inuit soapstone cooking vessel with several drilled holes from repairing mends. This, the glass bead, clay pipes, and the Normandy stoneware, link to the cookhouse finds, so we can be confident that these squares and probably 4S/4W also—i.e. our Area 10—are dumps associated with the upper level of the cookhouse occupation. The small hearth in 4S/2W links with the earlier occupation east of the cookhouse, found at the bottom of the tile dump.

The weather was very windy and it was difficult to do a good job recording finds with note paper flying around. We had to establish a new A10 datum triangle because the land was too high for the A9 datum. The new A10 datum is set 115 cm above the A9 level. Boat landings and returns from the site were difficult with the strong onshore wind, but Will and Rebecca proved an excellent crew and we managed without a hitch. Perry spent more than four hours in the speedboat tending the dredge pumps for the divers and took the full brunt of the wind. For the divers the only problem was the temperature of the water, which has dropped to 43 degrees F. from the low 50s before these strong SW winds. This wind drives out the warm surface water in the harbor and brings in cold Labrador water to replace it. We heard a couple of bird cries from the cliff yesterday and today. Perhaps the peregrine chicks are about to fly. Because we forgot Will's birthday yesterday, Marijo made a chocolate cake for dinner today with "Happy Birthday" spelled out in chocolate drops! Will remarked that, unlike other summers, this year we have not had a single visitor to the site. Last night I saw lights at Providence for the first time. Perhaps someone will call if the weather calms down. Only two days of digging left now!



Fig 4.25: Earthenware from HH-1 4S/4W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.26: Pipe fragments, glass stemware base, seed bead, and striped glass bead from Area 10. Photo by W. Richard

Tuesday, 13 August: Hare Harbor

Last night, we think, was the beginning of the Persid meteor shower; but while it was clear, we only saw a few streaks. The day dawned bright and stayed sunny much of the morning and then was partly cloudy the rest of the day. A cold wind blew up in the afternoon, keeping us inside our floater jackets. During the morning Rebecca and I cleaned up the unexcavated sections of 6S/8W but found only muck and tiles and a couple of pieces of baleen in the lowest level of the black earth. Hardly any nails, and only a couple of smashed EW vessels with

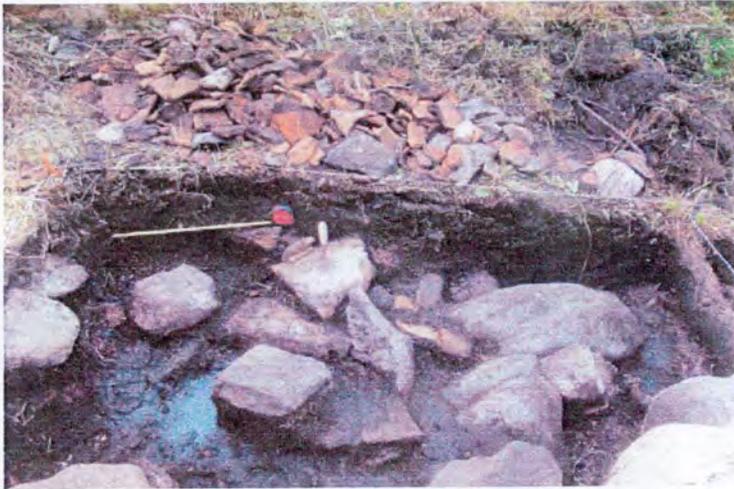


Fig 4.27: Lower level 4S/2W hearth with baleen and Early Basque occupation

with a small amount of charcoal and a few tiles. This is the material associated with the small baleen hearth. The tile concentration was in the upper levels where most of the artifact finds were made, and these, with the soapstone, are associated with the cookhouse. One other thing I noticed was that some of the tiles in the lower deposits are thicker than the normal tiles—perhaps there are differences between 16th and 17/18th C. tiles? I collected a few samples. During the afternoon Will expanded his 4S/4W unit to the edge of the rock boulder to the south, but the finds were meager and were included into the collection from the main unit. Rebecca and I drew east-west profiles at 8W and 10W and through the north edge of the hearth at 2S from 12W to 8W.

The divers spent their day cleaning up and drawing profiles. No special new finds, except that David brought up a boulder from the ballast pile with strange markings on its surface. At first glance they appear to so regular and linear that they must have been carved, but there are no tool marks, and the marks have resulted from iron-rich micro-structure, mineralized material in the rock that have eroded out in regularized patterns. None of the markings are recognizable symbols. In the afternoon the divers went scouting for berries north along the shore from Hare Harbor, but the few berries they saw were past ripe. The lack of berries may be one reason we have seen no visitors; very few people are on the go if there are no berries. This evening's Persid-watchers have just now come inside, bringing a trail of mosquitoes and word that a few meteors are on the go.

Wednesday, 14 August: Hare Harbor to Harrington

I went ashore before breakfast to finish the profiles for Area 10, which took only an hour. Back aboard, Will produced a raft of pancakes served with partridge berry jam. On our last trip to the site, the divers made a final

many of their parts present. This area from, 4S to 7S, is in the drainage path for the southern part of the site and most of the activity here can be attributable to dumping tile to dry up the mucky ground. At the bottom of the black earth we found quite a bit of charcoal, but the transition from charcoal/tile cultural deposits to sterile ground was often to peat, not beach rocks, with tile at the interface. There seemed to be no purpose to the rock distribution except for a single heavy slab present in the SE corner. The few small slabs present were tossed in, like tiles, to dry up the ground.

Will and I finished up 2W/4S and found a blue seed bead, a couple pieces of glass, a grey stoneware sherd, and a few nails. Much of the lower cultural deposits here were peat fill, mixed



Fig 4.28: Inuit soapstone cooking vessel and stoneware rim sherd from 4S/2W.

dive to secure the underwater site and collect their gear, Will and I photographed the squares we've excavated and took overall shots, and began backfilling. About 11am the dive team and Perry came ashore to help back-fill and sod the excavations. We loaded gear on the Pits, hoisted the zodiac aboard, had a lunch of tomato soup, and raised anchor. Goodbye (again)! This time I think we can certainly say, for the last time. There is not much more I can imagine doing on land, although more could be done underwater, as we have not tested several of the stone piles. The trip to Harrington was a bit rough, as a SE wind was building up, supposedly to become a major storm, but it never really materialized here, and in Harrington the rest of the day remained quite fair.

We arrived in Harrington about 3pm and rushed to fill our water tanks, take showers, wash clothes, buy groceries, and get the lobsters before the fish plant closed at 5pm. Soon after we arrived, Wilson Evans and Paul Rowsell roared into the harbor in



Fig 4.29: HH-1, Area 9 and 10 excavations. View to SE.



Fig 4.30: Area 9 view to S.

Wilson's boat, did a "pirouette" turn to come alongside the pier and caught a pair of waders Wilson had forgotten at home in the rush to get off. They are headed for Kegaska and a repair job on the pier. At 6pm we assembled at Christine's for dinner and had another sumptuous feast—lobster shells flying—with wine, and potato and green salads. Christine had cooked bakeapple and apple pies for dessert. It was a wonderful last gathering, doubling serving as Will's birthday and Erik's departure in the morning. As we gathered for dinner I noticed a large gathering around the pond and thought some event was happening in the community hall. Instead, people were gawking at a young

beaver that had taken up residence in the pond, scaring off the 20-30 ducks that usually 'own' the premises. The ducks were more or less oblivious to people and showed only modest avoidance of the dogs that occasionally lunged at them. For some reason, submarine beavers were more dangerous. The beaver had probably been driven off by its mother, perhaps from the larger town reservoir. Its tenure here is likely to be short, as there is no food in this pond, and its forays into the neighboring house yards where it has been chewing junks of firewood, have raised alarm. I called Lynne and found everything fine in Vermont; Mickey seems more lively with some new medicine and Lynne has had an x-ray of her injured thumb, finding a torn ligament, and is considering next steps.

Christine told us some stories of skidoo travel along the coast to visit and attend hockey games. As many as 50 machines would head out in a company, stopping every hour or so at a warm-up shed. She described some of the views en route as ecstatic, with the low light on the hills, the single file of travelers in a magnificent landscape, especially the highlands between Mutton Bay and La Tabatière. These were times that are not being repeated now that warm winters have come, making it difficult for Harrington people even to get off the island. Last winter the

ice bridge only lasted for 12 days.

**Thursday,
15 August:
Harrington
Harbor**

Today was predicted to be a foul day, with showers and strong SW wind, but it dawned sunny and relatively calm. We were all up and breakfasted by 8am and about to

drop Erik and David on the pier, awaiting their water taxi and ferry connections home; but as we gathered for goodbyes we could see the wind building and seas crashing on the shoals outside the harbor and dark clouds approaching from the west. Gale force winds were being called for the Newfoundland west coast. We immediately recalculated and declared a shore-day. By 10am the wind was too strong for Bryce to operate water taxi service to Chevery, and when this happens, they send the helicopter, which appeared about 11am. We ran from Wilson's and Christine's and just managed to wave goodbye to Erik as the chopper lifted off the pad, with Erik grinning in the co-pilot seat. David was set to leave on the ferry,



Fig 4.33: Freshly-showered crew at dinner with Christine, lobsters, and wine. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.31: Boulder with peculiar (natural) markings from undercover excavation. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.32: Boulder with natural vertical markings. Photo by W. Richard

which will arrive on Sunday. He has been offered lodging at C&W Evans until then. Christine starts work in Chevery on Monday and is looking forward to it; she finds administrative work with the Chevery school exciting and may end up with a position that will require her to live there during the week, which would be wonderful for Sarah, who is in her last year at the C. high school, so they could live together and travel home for weekends. The current arrangement has Christine commuting from Harrington every day by chopper, which is quite a tiring affair. If warm winters continue, it seems likely more people will be shifting from Harrington to Chevery for jobs, since there is little winter employment in Harrington.



Fig 4.34: Wilson Evans' boat with Paul Rowsell.

For the rest of the morning we settled down at Christine's for a 'study hall'. I had anticipated catching upon email, but my computer would not hook up with Wilson's system. After a great chowder lunch Will and I spent a couple hours visiting Sharon and Jim Ransom. They had guests—the Anglican minister who has been present here for the past three years, originally from the Hamilton, Ontario, with her husband, who used to be a cameraman for CBC and other media outfits. Their daughter was visiting in Harrington for a few weeks. There seems to be an amicable arrangement now for the Anglican and United Churches to share the Anglican Church building, after the United Church burned some years ago. That event is now commemorated by the church's bell, which has been mounted on the

former site. Sharon showed us her recently-completed history of the combined churches, a text with many photographs, nicely mounted in a decorative wooden presentation box made by Jim. After the guests left, we had a great discussion about town history, the early arrival of Buckles and Jones, about Samuel Robertson who created the great seal, salmon, and cod fishery at La Tabatière, and many other subjects, including the prospects for Harrington to capitalize on its interesting history, artifact collections, and geography. They were particularly appreciative of our work to build local history and make it available at Rowsell House. Their own house is a veritable museum of old artifacts and knick-knacks, including a plaster architectural sculpture of the busts of an Indian man and woman Jim salvaged from an old building being demolished in St. John's; this piece may go back to the time of the Beothuk demise. In those two hours we covered everything from how to preserve old houses in Harrington to the quality of lobsters and Will's and my "Maine to Greenland book." After return we took leave of Christine and Sarah about 6pm and returned for supper on the boat, and had a final goodbye with David. We were grateful for this 'free' day in Harrington as it gave us time to really say goodbye to our many friends here, especially Wilson and Christine who have been such generous hosts, advisors, and friends for the past 12 years. I do think this is the last research visit to this area, but I certainly hope to return with Will when our book is out and I have the final Mecatina report done.

Friday 16 August: Harrington to Brador

I thought we would never have another one of these days, but we did. Simply said, we lost our speedboat—for a second time in two years: this time out in the Gulf off Belles Amours Point, and still, two days later, have not recovered it. What a disaster! In retrospect it's hard to see how we let this happen, but as usual, the wind crept up on us until we could do nothing about it. We



Fig 4.35: Wilson, Christine and Sarah Evans.



Fig 4.36: Crew shot in Harrington at season's end: Will, Rebecca, Sarai, David, Marijo, Erik, Bill, and Perry. Photo by W. Richard

left Harrington at sunrise with a weather report for light wind, initially from the northwest and then southwest. At La Tabatière, Perry decided to make a straight run to Brador rather than take the usual inside Rigoulette passage via St. Augustine. The choice seemed fine at first, and I didn't question it because the day was shaping up like the forecast predicted. However, during my turn at the wheel, when we were far offshore and Perry was resting, the breeze turned into a stiff southwest wind and we were slewing around in a following sea. We had brought the speedboat up earlier and she seemed to be doing fine, even though there were strong jerks as she careened from side to side on her short leash. By three o'clock the wind must have built to 25-30 knots and the seas were 1.5-2.0 meters. Once again, we heard that loud "bang" which we knew was the tow rope snapping. And there we were, again, stuck in a heavy sea with our speedboat bobbing amidst the whitecaps and we in the Pits almost helpless to secure her. After the Cape Norman episode two years ago, we tried to prevent this at all costs. Perry had rigged a couple of extra tow ropes in the bow of the speedboat with loops on the ends that might get caught with a boathook or grapple. So, maneuvering to come alongside in the seas, we first tried to hook the speedboat cutty by throwing the small grapnel. This yielded almost immediate success and we were able to retrieve the nylon towline whose loop end had got tangled in the hooks; miraculously, it did not come loose as I drew it in and secured it. We towed at a slow speed for about a half-hour and all seemed well. Meanwhile, I made many attempts to hook the green towline so we could tow with two lines, one from each stern quarter, to keep the boat from careening, but each time the grapnel caught, it bounced out again when the line went slack and then tightened with a jerk. Then, when we were allowing ourselves some degree of hope with the nylon towline and Perry was heading to the closest harbor in Belles Amours, once

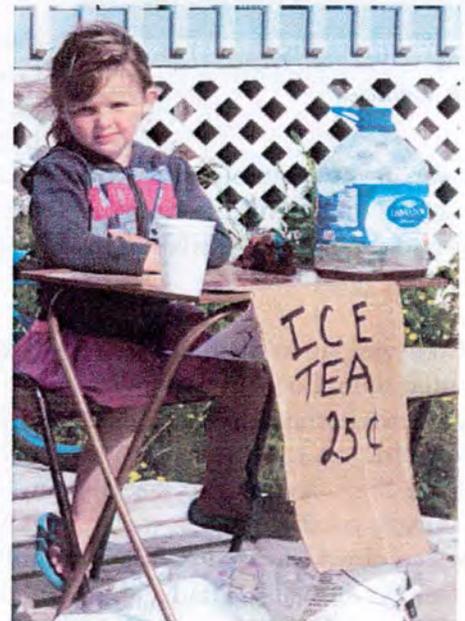


Fig 4.37: Young businesswoman selling ice tea in Harrington. Photo by W. Richard

again came that gunshot-like 'bang' as that line parted. This time the snapped backlash caught Will nearly in the face; he had been taking photographs and the line shattered his camera lens hood and hit his left index finger. For a moment we were in shock—this was so unexpected—but soon the moment passed, leaving Will with his hand numb and finger inoperable. Will retired to the cabin and we consulted Perry on options, which weren't many. In the next pass by the Pits I managed to catch the old green rope that had worked so well at Cape Norman—with the boathook. Another secure towline! But soon this one snapped also. The only option left was to try to hook the boat with the heavy ship's grapnel. I rigged it, and Will—despite his damaged finger—and I managed, with Perry's superb ship-handling, to land that monster into the speedboat's bow. We did this three or four times, but each



Fig 4.38: Sharon Ransom. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.39: Jim Ransom. Photo by W. Richard

time the anchor pulled out, and then we had a 60-pound anchor hanging straight down in the water that took two of us to haul up. It was clear this would not work, and besides, we were getting tired. There was always the possibility of getting your foot into a loop in the anchor line as we threw it and then raced back to the stern to try and secure the line. The only other option was to try and jump into the boat to secure a line by hand. Later an "old salt" on the Brador pier asked why we did not try this simple option first—to which I answered, the only candidates for this operation were 70 years old. It would have been my task, and with my gimp leg I was not going to chance it. I'd almost certainly have been able to jump into the boat, would certainly slip and fall in the process and perhaps get injured, and I could have tied on a line, but getting back aboard would have been dicey with the way the speedboat lurched to and fro in the seas. And if that I failed—then what? Driving the speedboat ashore might have been an option, but the huge whitecaps could have sunk us. So, we departed, marking the spot and hoping she would find

a way inshore without getting destroyed on the rocks. In the midst of all the chaos, as we were throwing anchors, a school of herring after minnows surfaced around us and we found ourselves in the midst of a flock of feeding gulls!

After tying up at the Brador pier we explained the situation to the fishermen, who immediately alerted the local rescue network. One drove Will to Florence's to get his car, and in the meantime Florence appeared at the dock, checking to see where we might be, since we were to call her when we arrived. When everything settled down, we secured the Pits and went to her place for dinner. We had a lot of discussion with the fishermen about where the boat might go, depending on the tide, since the wind died back in the evening, probably before she could have been blown ashore. The general thought was she would probably drift

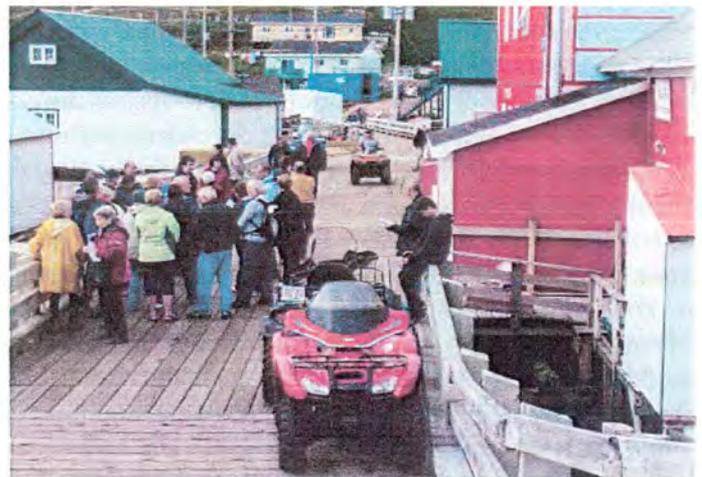


Fig 4.40: Crowd in Harrington. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.41: Trying to corral the careening speedboat. Photo by W. Richard

towline caught in the Pits' propeller—shutting the boat down completely—and scores of anxious moments. I guess this speedboat was just too big and heavy and required travel only under ideal conditions. If we don't get her back, Perry will be relieved; no skipper likes to hassle a tow, especially a heavy one. Maybe this is the end of an era.

Saturday, 17 August: Brador

Saturday began calm but the SW wind picked up again after noon, although not to give us any trouble reaching or getting back from the Hart Chalet site. After breakfast we went over to Florence's and called the Canadian Coast Guard so they could announce the loss and ask mariners to keep a watch out for the boat. Later we heard it announced on St. Anthony CG radio. Then Will and I drove to the Blanc Sablon hospital where Will got immediate triage for his injured finger. Because he had to wait for the radiologist to arrive at 10am (result: two small fractures, first two fingers were bound together and should be immobilized for four weeks), I took the Volvo and picked up our crew and gear and drove to the turnoff from Rt. 138, where we left the car to avoid banging it up on the dirt road. The first order of business was to knock down the grass with the weed-whacker and cut out the underbrush and lower branches of the three trees that had invaded House 1, which we decided would be our prime target. Bushing out H2, 3 would have been much more work, and we already had a small collection from House 1. For lunch we returned to Florence's and then returned to the site for the afternoon, this time using the zodiac. The cove where Florence and Clifford have their chalet is called Jack's Cove; it's one of several coves west of the Brador River, the outermost being Mosquito Cove, but that name could equally well describe any of those places, as far as bugs are concerned. We started a trench up from the entry of H1 to its rear wall and immediately began

toward Middle Bay or Old Fort. Florence gave us a nice dinner and shortly after, we collapsed, totally tired. The girls, who had to deal with the tension of watching the events from inside the heavily rolling Pits, trying to keep stuff in the cabin from coming loose everywhere, were in a similar state. At the dock there was a strong surge, but over the night it died out.

I've been towing speedboats since the mid-1970s, and we've never lost a boat until that last two years, and the last time, off Cape Norman, we were lucky to retrieve it. Since acquiring this 21-foot fiberglass boat, which is perfect for getting crews ashore and for supporting diving operations, we've had one close call and many, many trials and concerns with managing to tow it: once losing and retrieving, once getting the



Fig 4.42: Temporary victory over the speedboat. Photo by W. Richard

finding nails, bone, and pottery. Test pits where Clifford had dug a sewer line from the mid-point of the house's east wall showed no midden left, confirming that he had removed most of it (he had thrown 'buckets of nails into the woods,' according to Florence). Later Florence showed us a few bags of materials that had come from their chalet property, including artifacts ranging from late Maritime Archaic to recent Indian; I did not see Groswater Paleoeskimo, but I found some chert near the road that might be from that culture. The MA gouge and axe pieces are supposed to have come from a location a bit farther down the road from their house, on the south side of the road, perhaps disturbed during road construction. There may be an MA site or cemetery in the vicinity!

We returned and made a spaghetti dinner at Florence's, who gave us the run of her house. She spends much of her time at the hospital in the afternoons and evenings taking care of Clifford, who seems unchanged from two years ago when we last saw him. We had showers and cleaned up and returned to the boat about 9:30. Florence seemed more relaxed than when we were here last, but her difficulties remain severe, emotionally and economically, because according to Quebec law she does not control the family assets while Clifford still lives. There is a court proceeding to attempt to resolve this, but it complicates all her troubles and ties her hands on real estate and even on submitting taxes.

Sunday 18 August: Brador

The second day of our work went pretty smoothly, beginning with a boat transit to the site carrying gear and a lunch. The weather was overcast with a SW wind, but not enough to keep down the blackflies, which took a toll on our necks and wrists, despite out net shirts. When we arrived, a large German shepherd from the next cottage to the east checked us out at a distance and an hour later showed up at the site, initially being a loveable observer, but within minutes requiring play and attention that escalated to playful aggression. He took a fancy to rapping me at one point. Every so often he would answer his owner's call and

return home, but soon returned more rambunctious than ever. Finally, we got the owner to tie him up. Site work proceeded well, but without spectacular finds. We worked our way down to the house floor, where we found not a single pavement slab, only a greasy surface with scattered nails, charcoal, an occasional bone and a few pieces of earthenware and stoneware. It seems like the floor was paved with logs or planks—probably the latter. A fair number of large round beach cobbles were present on the floor, mostly likely roof rocks; but in Unit 4, at the south end of our 1x8 meter trench, we found a small cobble hearth associated with flint chips below the entry floor level; and in the center of the house, another hearth feature, this one on the floor. A 20 cm rise between Units 1 and 2 marked the transition between the main floor and the sleeping platform. Like the house floor, the sleeping platform was not paved and was probably made of wood, as several nails were found at floor level here, as well as a couple larger spikes that probably were roof timber fastenings. The rear wall was about 60 cm wide and slightly higher than outside ground level; side and front walls were wider and thicker. Surface inspection showed rock piles in each of the front corners of the house—probably hearth platforms. No soapstone sherds were found anywhere on the site. The interior of the house had been excavated, removing the peat and upper grey and red sand levels, so that the floor lay directly on B/C zone gravelly sand. The upper levels removed from the pit had been piled up on the walls, producing inverted stratigraphy over an intact ground surface that we had



Fig 4.43: Mapping the Hart Chalet Site. House 1. View North

found in tests several years ago and again this year in our Test Pit 4 and TP4 extension. It's here that the most interesting H1 artifacts were found, then and now. I excavated small test pits in the middens south of H2 (seal and caribou bones) and H3 (caribou bone, nail, and tile), and I chopped out the undergrowth from the interior of H2, finding a small square hole in the middle of its floor. Florence says this was Clifford's test pit. Other than several robust spruce trees, this house would be easy to dig because there is no turf, only forest duff. My probes with the rod did not reveal evidence of a paved floor, and this was confirmed later in the test pits in the H2 entry. After a brief lunch, we worked until about 6:00pm and returned to the Pits in a bit of a sea chop before cleaning up and walking to Florence's, where we found Will and Perry acting as couch potatoes. No sign or knowledge from the fishermen about our missing boat. They reported mackerel running now, which they are catching in net traps along the shore.

Florence has a very interesting photograph of the chalet site area that Rene took and sent her while he and Clifford were exploring the area before the chalet was built. It shows a circle of grassy ground ringed by a low growth of spruce, only a few feet high, and to the north, open tundra. What a difference today with a 10-20 foot high forest. The grassy clearing conforms to the location of the three Inuit houses and their middens. Levesque had designated the site EiBh-205.



Fig 4.44: 1968 photo of Chalet site area by R. Levesque. Florence Hart collection.

Monday 19 August: Brador

Another rather raw day with showers and SW wind, although little of this breeze reached Brador Bay, which seems magically protected from this dominant summer wind direction, and which creates such havoc outside the Brador Islands and around Blanc Sablon. The trees around the Hart chalet cut the wind further, making it a great place for black flies. We took the zodiac again this morning and finished up the H1 trench and started



Fig 4.45: Hart Chalet House 1 and datum. View South.

working on test pits along its west wall (TP 4 and 4a), TP5 (Will's, at the south end of H2), TP 6 (WF's, 5 m south of TP5, 15 cm of bone midden), TP7 (Marijo's, a meter north of Christie Leece's "needlecase" TP in the entry passage of H2), TP8 (WF's, in the midden outside the entry passage of H3), TP9, (WF's, 4 m south of the chalet porch steps), and TP10 (WF's, 8 m south of the chalet porch steps). Perry, Will, and Florence came by with lunch materials and helped out with the digging during the midday hours. Despite doctor's order's, Will could not resist digging TP5, but as he got into it discouragement followed when it turned unproductive. The afternoon's excitement was confined mostly to Sarai's TP4 which produced some stoneware and a nice bone barbed harpoon-like implement. We returned to the Pits about 5:30 and found a smart NE breeze blowing off the land,



Fig 4.46: Hart Chalet Inuit House 1 trench. View North.

seas and winds underway, especially when she broke loose and was a hazard to people and the Pits; and for me, because I was the official custodian on the speedboat, responsible for its towing and docking arrangements, and for bird-dogging it all the time while underway, adjusting its towline, watching for danger signals in heavy seas, and keeping it ship-shape, gassed, and operating it on shore parties. I had been trying to decide how to deal with the loss; how to report it to the SI; whether to try and find \$20K for replacing it and the 50HP engine; and how to operate in the future without a large sturdy boat for shore parties, diving support, and in extremis, as the Pits' primary lifeboat. I did not find any easy solutions.

Tuesday 20 August: Brador

There was a commotion on the pier when I woke at 6:30. Perry was talking with Fred, the elderly, well-informed, fisherman who had been coaching us on the matter of lost speedboats. I poked my head outside and saw them pointing to a white patch on one of the low islands about a mile across the bay. "Your boat is back!" he said with a smile. "That HAS to be your boat!" It certainly looked like it to me, and to Perry, who with the binocs, thought everything about its shape and size was correct, except he could not see the motor.

She was tucked up on shore and had been left there by the falling tide. Fishermen tending their mackerel nets yesterday evening had found it onshore and put a line on it so it wouldn't drift off again at high tide. They tried to get word to us last night, but we were not aboard. Perry and I



Fig. 4.47: Red Bay. Photo by W. Richard

and walked to Florence's for supper, where we heard the radio announcement of the talk I was to give tomorrow night sponsored by the Quebec-Labrador Foundation. QLF's Sorena Etheridge gave the interview and did a nice job promoting it. Florence returned home about 10pm, but we had got tired earlier and were already back aboard for a fairly unpleasant night's sleep; the wind and waves were buffeting the Pits against the dock, and the current was creating a hissing sound as it sucked along the dock pilings.

By this time we were used to the absence of the speedboat and had become reluctantly accustomed to life with only the zodiac. In many ways this simplified life for Perry and me: Perry because maneuvering the boat on landings and departures could be hazardous and was a headache in strong

hopped into the zodiac and found her resting comfortably in a depression on a smooth rocky ledge on the east side of one of the maze of islands in this area. Her sides, bow, and transom were scratched and scuffed up, but otherwise she was in perfect shape and everything was aboard, and not a drop of water inside. The motor was fine too, without a scratch. After waiting for the high tide to raise her stern, we levered her off with boards and timbers. The motor started immediately, and just as we were leaving the fishermen who had found her came by on their way to their nets, so we gave them a very hearty 'thank you' and our little squadron re-crossed the bay to the dock. The smiles and high-fives from the fishermen there, too, were a wonderful sight. The boat must have drifted into the islands and shoals during the previous day and banged around a bit. Had she not been caught in a cul-de-sac she might have drifted right into Jack's Cove and the Hart chalet! The northwest wind of the late afternoon must have sent her off again and got her fetched up on the shallow ledge where she grounded and was left high and dry, where she was first seen by the fishermen. Who says miracles can't happen?! Seems like she was intent on finding her way back to the Pits just like a trusty hound dog! The next morning we went off and bought a super-strong new towline, and in the meantime we moved her to the inner portion of the dock where the other small boats tie up.



Fig 4.48: Test pit 6 at Hart Chalet Inuit village House 2 midden. View North.

The rest of the day seemed anticlimactic after the events of the morning, but produced good data. The TPs in H1 and 2 continued to be productive, and Rebecca shifted out of the H1 trench to TP4a which was producing better material. At the very end of the day she recovered a nice iron arrowhead made from a nail. I spent much of my time mapping and taking notes on the various TP finds. Rain showers slowed us down during the afternoon, but by evening we were ready to complete our work. Will and Florence came by for a couple hours and carried off most of the heavy gear in her car. Around 5pm we returned to the Pits and then to Florence's to clean up before

the lecture.



Fig 4.49: Hart Chalet H2 entry test pit 7. View North.

The talk was in the Brador Community Hall, down the street from Florence's. Sorena had arrived with food and sodas and was setting up the projector when we walked in. By 7pm, about 30 people had shown up, including Anthony Dumais, the Blanc Sablon regional mayor and owner of the Lourdes motel where our divers stayed last year. One couple had come from L'Anse au Chair, and Lorrene LaVallee, who heads up the Middle Bay Interpretation Center, was our westernmost attendee. Many others, like Jerry Landry, were from closer to home. I showed slides of our Mecatina project, and Will showed pictures and talked about tourism development. His picture of Florence and



Fig 4.50: The speedboat returns home, aground on an island shoal a kilometer from Pitsiulak. Photo by W. Richard

weeks in summer to hunt and fish (often poaching) and don't want any new regulations, even though the villages in their homelands are drying up. These people are holding the entire coast hostage, making it difficult or impossible to implement changes that could help the region survive, if not prosper. Without parks, 138, and culture, archaeology, and heritage, hiking and kayaking, etc. the coast is doomed to wither, as the numbers now clearly indicate: virtually all its young people leave for jobs elsewhere.

At the meeting, we met many influential people interested in these things. From St. Paul River came Garland Nadeau, who was keen to show me possible Inuit sites in his area. He was bearing two surprises: a bag of bakeapples, and a letter from Dwight

Bilodeau explaining last summer's financial difficulties and enclosing a personal check for \$1000. Surprise indeed! Thanks Dwight! Everyone left the meeting charged up and hopeful that archaeology can play a big role in the future. Two particular targets are high on the list: the Courtemanche site and the Eastern Point (Belles Amour Peninsula) stone houses Clifford Hart had shown me some years ago. Negotiations with the Lettos, who own the property the fort is on, nearly succeeded a few years ago, but broke down when one of the senior members of the family died. Perhaps they can be re-started. The Belles Amour stone houses would be ideal because they are already visible on the surface, but they need more mapping and excavation than Levesque did in the 1960s. The Hart Chalet Inuit houses could be another key target. At the meeting, we also met Clarissa Smith, a cousin of Florence's and author of "Broken Wings," which tells her personal story, and other books. She will be writing a story for the local newsletter about our project and is full of enthusiasm and energy. She alerted us to some excellent site areas in the vicinity of "Five Leagues," a series of small coves east of Middle Bay. There must

Clifford was a big hit. We had a great discussion about archaeology and tourism afterwards, much of it dominated by Anthony, who has had to negotiate development issues with the Quebec government and regional bodies. Much of the potential is linked to the completion of Rt. 138 and attracting clientele, especially because of the recent notoriety of Red Bay, which receives something like 8000 visitors each year and will increase next year due to its World Heritage designation. Very few of these travelers turn west when they emerge from the Newfoundland ferry. Creation of a couple provincial parks was a step in the right direction, but the issue failed because some towns were in opposition (Tête à la Baleine) and because the LNS's "summer warriors"—the younger folks who have left for work on the mainland and return to the coast for 4-6



Fig 4.51: The renegade boat is back in hand. Photo by W. Richard

be an Inuit winter site in the Middle Bay area because a piece of an Inuit soapstone pot is in the MB Interpretation Center.

Wednesday 21 August: Brador

Today began raw and overcast, with a SW wind that was predicted to build to a gale in the Northeast Gulf and around Belle Isle Bank. Not a good day for boating, so we planned a trip to Red Bay. But before that, Anthony Dumas, the 'mayor' of Blanc Sablon and a strong proponent of heritage development, had asked me to take a look at some stone rings he was curious about. So we drove off in his heavy duty vehicle toward the west, through some beautiful high country granite hills toward Middle Bay. We turned off the road at Belles Amours Peninsula, and I realized he was taking us to a boulder field site that Clifford Hart had shown me along the east shore of the peninsula nearly a decade ago. As he cradled a cup of coffee, we walked along the crest of the exposed boulder field and inspected about a dozen stone structures, some small cache pits, others being round or oval boulder house pits, including one that was nearly rectangular, measuring about 4x8 m with a central boulder divider or feature. The latter reminds me of similar structures found at ca. 17th C. Inuit dwellings in Cartwright and Nain. However, I think there are a variety of cultural periods represented and that beach elevation is not the sole criteria for settlement; rather it was the presence of exposed boulders that could be easily excavated, even during the winter- or spring-time. Anthony had noticed the features while he was stringing up an electric line to the cottage of Dr. Camille Marcoux, the founder of the Blanc Sablon Hospital. I recalled that Rene Levesque had written a report about his field work around Blanc Sablon in 1968 and had described and sketched these features. Clifford had noted that Levesque and he had found stone tools in some of these structures, but only a few of them seem to me to have been disturbed, as can easily be seen by the lack of lichen cover. Anthony was interested in the potential of this site for tourism, and I agree it would be an excellent prospect because the features of easily visible and accessible to the road. I reminded him that there are also two Inuit winter dwellings only a few minutes away on the west side of the peninsula. I can check the Levesque manuscript to see if he describes the site more, and any finds. On the way back, Anthony showed us the place by the side of the road in Brador, where he found a two-foot thick bed of seal bones when he was installing electric poles just

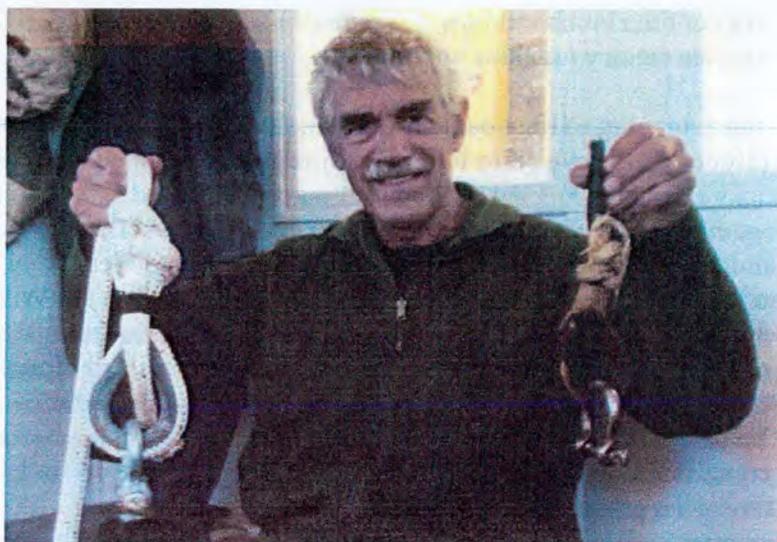


Fig 4.52: Replacing the broken towline with a monster rope. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 4.53: Brador Bay Dock. Photo by W. Richard

north of the Hobb's welding and repair business and near the Courtemanche fort. This must be the site of a seal or whale factory for skins and oil.

After returning to the boat and moving the speedboat inside for better protection, we piled into Will's car with Florence and drove off to Red Bay. En route, we stopped at the Blanc Sablon Interpretation Center, where we met Vicky Driscoll, working for CEDEC, a government tourist development group. She and Florence have worked together on heritage issues. The Center has inherited the two cases of archaeological material that used to be on display at the airport, probably prepared by Jean Yves Pinal. The drive to Red Bay was uneventful—almost no traffic—and when we got there we went for lunch to the Whaler's Restaurant. In the gift shop we met a lady who lives in Fox Cove, near the Point Amour Lighthouse, in the summer, and in St. John's in the winter. We sat and talked for awhile with her and her husband, Burford Ploughman, who for years has been a proponent of the Straits tunnel, which, he says, is gaining momentum again now in connection with completion of Route 138. The new push is related to federal interest in completing a northern trans-Canada highway due to the increasing economic importance of the North and rising population in these regions. All feasibility studies for both projects have given green lights. He could not give us details, but he said with a twinkle in his eye, "It's going to happen."

After lunch we toured the Parks Canada museum and met its interpreters, Phillip Bride, who worked with Tuck on the original excavations, Kirby, and a woman whose name I did not catch. We met Cindy Gibbons at the upper museum. Phillip has been at the museum for years and remembered our earlier visits. Once again we noted that much of what we have found at Hare Harbor is similar to what has been found at Red Bay, except for the wood treasures of a nautical wreck. Everyone there is excited by the UNESCO World Heritage designation. They had an official ceremony last month but are withholding the public event until next year when word can spread for better attendance. An interesting new piece of information is the presence of a star monogram on one of the engraved planks from the *San Juan*, a mark we have on the chafing bowls we found last year. But the meaning of this mark still eludes us. Perhaps Grenier's monograph discusses it.



Fig 4.54: Anthony Dumas, Bill Fitzhugh, and Rebecca Mayus inspecting rock structures at Belles Amours. Photo by W. Richard

The weather was quite foul by the time we returned to Brador. We stopped at the hospital for a half hour to visit Cliff. He looked great—very fit and handsome. I was able to elicit a smile from him one time, and he seemed to register my report that we had recovered our speedboat. But overall, there was no noticeable improvement in his Alzheimer condition. Returning to the dock we found the Pits riding OK and brought all of Will's and Rebecca's gear over to Florence's, where we planned to spend the night so they could get off to the ferry without difficulty

early in the morning.

Thursday 22 August: Brador

It felt strange sleeping on a bed after more than a month, but not unpleasant! We rose at 6:30 and had a breakfast of fried eggs and toast prepared by Rebecca, who rose to the challenge after we had ribbed her mercilessly for weeks about taking on cooking duty; other than assisting me several times, she evaded capture until this morning. Will and Rebecca departed on schedule, leaving Perry and me with Florence. A small crew now! After some discussion with Clarissa Smith, a neighbor and cousin of Florence, author of “Broken Wings” and other books, we had a lunch of roast chicken and drove to Middle Bay to visit their Interpretation Center. I had never been further west on the road than Belles Amour Peninsula, so it was a treat to see the marvelous sculptured granite topography and myriad lakes, extremely high raised beaches, ridge-top erratics and other geographic wonders. It is easy to imagine this landscape at the close of the Ice Age 10,000 years ago, and I itched to tramp the highest beaches for cultural features. This would be a great area to hunt for Dennis Stanford’s maritime Paleoindians! When Route 138 gets built I bet there will be some surprising discoveries.

Surf was pounding on the big sandy beach at Middle Bay and we easily guessed this was a pretty marginal spot for a major Basque operation, having only one mediocre semi-protected landing spot, now occupied by a run-down fish plant and small fishermen’s store sheds. The Basque operation, which is well-interpreted by signs, is located on a small rocky peninsula at the south end of the current fishing operations. But we saw few tiles and a single tryworks. Nevertheless, Françoise Niellon was able to recover a good range of cultural materials, marmites, small pitchers, nails, etc. These and many other things are on display in a fine small interpretation center developed by The Quebec-Labrador Foundation’s local employee, Sorena Etheridge, with assistance from J-I Pintal and Selma Barkham in an exhibition called “Five Cultures”—with other presentations on the Inuit, Innu, French and English. The center also displays recent fishing and domestic gear, a bit of natural history, sells some knitted crafts, and has a small restaurant. We had a nice discussion with Lorrene LaVallee and her colleagues. They got about 350 car-traveling tourists last year, and a bit less this year. How to attract tourists to a dead-end road is a major problem, so R.138 is the key. Unfortunately, the LNS ferry does not stop here. This part of the coast desperately needs an archaeological program; hopefully we can find a student to take this on and work with tourist development people.

Lorrene LaVallee told us about Françoise Niellon and Allison McGain, who worked on the Basque sites here, and about a possible Inuit site they had found where the bridge crosses the Salmon Bay River a few miles west of Middle Bay. They knew little about the finds or a publication. We decided to look for it and found it exactly where they described, in a clearing in the spruce forest a few hundred yards south of the east end of the bridge and 50 meters from the riverbank. The site consists of two rectangular stone or brick wall foundations about 30cm wide standing 30-40cm above ground. Each structure has a 1x1 m pit excavated one meter deep in the center of the building and a large hearth or fireplace platform in the rear. No entry passage or other features suggest Inuit construction. Probing with my fingers in the turf on the wall of the northern structure



Fig 4.55: Red Bay Museum Basque harpoon.



Fig 4.56: 16th century Basque model ship. Red Bay Museum.

produced a fragment of a 19th century transfer print blue glaze ceramic and several fragments of brick. I guess this is a 19th C. European fishing or trading post. Here the river ends and its course widens into a shallow bay; this would be a great salmon fishing spot. Returning to Florence's, we spent the evening writing and watching TV while Florence went to be with Clifford at the hospital. Earlier in the day, I had a conversation with Igor Krupnik and Nicole—no special news from the SI, and it seems I am not to be crucified for neglecting (until now) to get a picture of the SI property tag on this computer sent to our IT staff for their yearly inventory report. The wind is down but there is still a big swell on. We'll see how this works out tomorrow. I have the new heavy-duty towline hooked up on the speedboat, so we're ready to go!

Friday 23 August: Brador to St. Anthony

Perry and I slept at Florence's and she offered to drive us to the boat. We rose at dawn, still hearing the roar of surf far off down the shore, but the wind was light and predictions were for variable winds through the day. We had waited a day to let the high SW swells diminish. We said goodbye to Florence, took leave from the fishermen who were already out in force at 5:15am, and chugged away with the speedboat sporting its new bright white



Fig 4.57: Map of Courtmanche settlement at Baie Philypeaux (Bradore), from Leveques papers. Courtesy of Florence Hart.

¾ inch braided nylon towline. We had nearly a week of work with Florence and we all got to know each other well. It was hard to leave her, and I think she felt the same about us, because we brought some energy back into her life through our mutual interests in carrying on Clifford's work in archaeology. Yesterday morning, Florence brought out all her papers and notes on the Courtemanche and chalet sites, including photos of the excavations of the fort Rene had sent them along with a book of xeroxed archival records on Brador and Courtemanche, a map of the layout of the fort site with a drawing of the fort, and other materials crucial for further work there. There was even a letter from the CMC's David Keenlyside responding to a note Clifford and Florence sent mentioning their archaeological finds and Maritime Archaic cache. He responded with a copy of a CMC publication on a prehistoric site on the Upper North Shore that illustrated many of the stone tools from the northern Gulf. All these thoughts were with us as we sailed off.

At first, the going was rough. Florence had said the shore around Lourdes, where the hospital is located, was completely "whoite" with surf, and the fishermen said these were some of the biggest seas they had ever seen from a summer wind storm. Even two days later, the swells were still piling up around the entrance to Brador Bay. At first we had to steam south, into the seas, but as we got away from land and shoal water, the swells eased off, and we were able to head northeast to intersect the Newfoundland coast. The wind and swells dropped and eventually a NE breeze with rain settled in and lasted all day until

we reached St. Anthony, with the wind never more than 15-20 knots. The speedboat likes its new, robust towline and behaved very nicely. Around 11 am we passed Cape Norman, and by three, entered Quirpon Harbor. Lo and behold! there at the dock was *Alcai I*, Walter Adey's light blue three-master. We tied up briefly to say hello, learned he had a great research trip down the Labrador as far as Nain, had sent his crew home, and he and Karen were leaving for Port Saunders early tomorrow. They will put their boat up there this year. I told him to look up Bill and Aileen Lowe. Then we cast off again and went on to St. Anthony to take advantage of good conditions and cut the trip time tomorrow. We arrived at St. Anthony at 4pm Quebec time, making it an eleven hour steam, then set our watches back 1.5 hours to Newfoundland time. Dinner was at Mary

Brown's Chicken place in the local mall. Captain Jim Penny, owner of the fish buying operation next to the town pier, drove us to MB's and told us how he and his son had just caught 3500 pounds of cod from a single haul of two 60-fathom gill nets near St. Anthony a few days ago! Only one other time in his life had he seen the like: in Black Tickle, Labrador, three decades ago, before the cod fish crash and the moratorium. It seemed a bit odd to be sitting in a mall eating Mary Brown when our bodies were still swaying from the swells. Weather reports for tomorrow sound ok for travel, a bit breezy in the morning but tapering off in afternoon. Back at the Pits, Perry told me about his fishing trips down the Labrador with his father. When one of the crew died, Perry got recruited to the task of 'splitter'—the one of a four-many team processing cod fish who splits open the fish and extracts the thoracic vertebrae—a crucial operation that requires skill and super efficiency (only two or three swipes with the knife allowed), Perry got recruited. His father could split in two swipes: one cut left to right along the

backbone from head to tail, and a second, right to left, removing the thoracic vertebrae from the split-open fish. Perry does it in three cuts. Splitting allows the fish to be dried by air or salt.



Fig 4.59: Salmon Bay site. View Southwest.

One summer there were so many cod fish his father had to split every one they caught, heading the processing crew while the rest of the team delivered fish from the traps and gill nets. Today this commercial work is done by mechanical splitters that aren't as efficient as an old-time splitter, but can handle fish in bulk faster than people can. I suppose at various times there have been Newfoundland versions of "John Henry"-type contests between human and mechanical splitters!

Saturday 24 August: St. Anthony to Lushes Bight

This morning dawned clear, with a light northwest breeze, exactly as predicted—a perfect offshore wind for heading south along the northeast Newfoundland coast. We left soon after first light, and as the day unfolded, conditions grew better and better, until from the Horse Islands to Lushes Bight we had a nearly waveless sea and bright sun. Unlike our northern passage here in July, we saw almost no wildlife—only a single group of porpoises and no whales at all. A few puffins clowned about but little else was stirring. When we arrived at Lushes Bight we heard that a few people had visited the Grey Islands looking for bakeapples, but few were found this year. The Pits performed beautifully, and our speedboat behaved well on her new heavy towline. Why we did not shift to

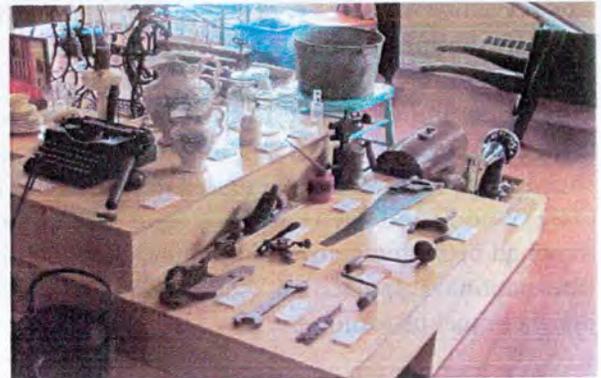


Fig 4.58: Middle Bay Museum displays.

a heavy gauge towline years ago is a mystery—we just believed those nylon lines were nearly unbreakable. When we arrived at Lushes Bight about 7pm after a 12-hour steam, we found no one to greet us, and Perry had to call his mother to roust Louise out from Barbara and Maurice’s “Shed”—a bit of a Saturday evening socializing. Will was nowhere in sight, so I left a message at Greg Wood’s and got a call back from Will an hour later saying they had been down around Stephenville meeting with some International Appalachian Trail colleagues. Will said he would drive to meet us tomorrow.

25-30 August: Project Winding Down

After our arrival the weather continued fair for the next few days, allowing us to process the artifact collections, wash and



Fig 4.60: Salmon Bay site house foundation.



Fig 4.61: Salmon Bay transfer print ceramic.

dry the faunal materials, and pack them for shipment to Anja Herzog, who had agreed to catalog them. We transcribed the field note lists into an excel file and I sent that to Anja along with a picture of the interesting floral pattern sherd Will found in 4S/4W. Ever ything was pretty quiet around the Colbourne compound, as the men were all off working or driving kids to college in St. Johns. Nan was a frequent visitor to Perry and Louise’s, often coming for dinner or having dinner brought to her place. Over these three days, Perry and Louise prepared some wonderful meals—both lunches and dinners: grilled steak one night, Asian stir-fry another time, and for our last meal, a turkey with all the fixin’s, to which many relatives were invited. After we got the artifacts cleaned and packed in new white plastic buckets (one of Hare Harbor underwater material, one of HH-1 and Hart Chalet site artifacts, and two buckets of Hart

Chalet faunal collections), we cleaned up the pumps and dredge gear. Since we were done with Hare Harbor and did not have any immediate prospects for more underwater work, Brad Loewen decided we should send the gear back to Montreal. It was shipped out from Budgell’s later in the week for about \$500, about twice what it cost to ship to Newfoundland in the first place. Brad is going to need to refit the hoses with the new fittings Mathieu purchased and sent out to us, but which we did not use, finding the old fitting still useable for the shallow depth work we had to do this year.

By Wednesday, we had the Pitsiulak cleaned up and ready to take to the marine center in Triton. Perry’s daughter Jane drove the truck down with the timber frames to hold her upright on the storage lot and Will, Perry, and I took to boat down and got her set for hauling, which happened quickly after we had lunch at Fudge’s Restaurant. In between, Will and I visited Jerry Jones, the owner of the marine center, now repurposed as a diamond drill rig production outfit. They make portable (sort of!) rigs on skids that can be pulled around the country or dropped in by helicopter. Much of his business recently has been in South Africa, but during the recent mining slump (due to over-production, he says) he has been branching out to other markets; for instance, building mobile camps that can be dragged around by four-wheelers, hoping to break into the hunter’s market. He wanted me to check out some archaeological finds he showed me last year—a pretty nice, small Maritime Archaic ground slate gouge—found on a beach below his fancy new house. We inspected the beach area it came from but found

no other signs, and nothing of red paint to indicate it had been in a burial. Probably that beach had had an MA site that got washed away recently. He had shown the piece to Jerry Penny in St. Johns and got a similar identification.



Fig 4.62: Maurice with his "log snake" at Lushes Bight. Photo by W. Richard

While inspecting the area, we found a couple of possible hearths in situ in the woods near his house. Next year we might look more closely at these as possible sites. There is one other important MA clue to follow up: Chad Caravan's father, Vince?, who lives in Miles Cove, found a bunch of MA tools in his yard some years ago. These materials are now displayed in the Roberts Arm town library/town center building. I tried to get in to see them this summer, but the place was always closed when I passed by. Sounds like Miles Cove needs to be checked out!

On Thursday, Will and I left after we had dropped off the dredge gear at Budgell's for shipment to Montreal, and drove down to Port aux Basques. We had a bit of extra time and made a side-trip to Stephenville and the big, sandy Port au Port Peninsula that juts out into the Gulf from SW Newfoundland. There is supposed to be some high-quality chert available here. We stopped briefly to look at the unusual limestone or chalk pillars at Kippens at the mouth of the Romaine River, but could not get close enough to check for chert. The ferry left Port aux Basques on schedule at about 11:30pm and we had a smooth crossing to North Sydney, N.S., arriving Friday morning about 6am. The rest of the day was a pleasant drive through NS, New Brunswick, and Maine to Will's house, which we reached about 9pm Friday evening, stopping only for meals and a couple of boxes of Ganong's chocolates in St. Stephen. Now that the highway is finished, the new route bypasses the old Indian blueberry store, so we don't come sailing through US Customs with the aroma of muffins and big flats of berries in Will's Volvo. This year, our passage through Customs was enlivened by an official who had studied archaeology at the University of Maine and had Alaric Faulkner as his favorite instructor. Sadly, Alaric died a couple of years ago at a quite young age. It was nice to see a Customs official with an interest in archaeology; he's clearly a special breed. When we arrived in Georgetown, Will's wife, Lindsay, put on a nice spread of wine and cheese. We were too tired to have a real supper and this was a great way to re-emerge from fieldwork. We slept the night and Will drove me down to Portsmouth Circle where I rendezvoused with Lynne, who drove over from Vermont and picked me up. A casualty of the driving trip was the loss of my G11 camera battery and my green flash drive with Edward Nelson and Harri Luukkanen files. I lost them somewhere along the way, out of my front pocket.

Project Summary

The 2013 field program provided an important conclusion to our explorations of Basque activities at the Hare Harbor-1 site and contributed to a better definition of the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore by further testing the Hart Chalet Inuit winter in Brador. At Hare Harbor, our excavations in Areas 9 and 10 refined our understanding of Basque and Inuit activities on the land site. In Area 9 we excavated a hearth surrounded by a border of roof tiles that produced only Basque/European materials—principally nails and earthenware ceramics and nothing that related to the finds from the S-5 Inuit house and A8 midden—i.e. no soapstone vessels, glass beads, clay pipes, reworked lead, chipped glass, or other Inuit-modified European objects. Area 9



Fig 4.63: Jerry Jones and Bill inspecting Maritime Archaic finds. Photo by W. Richard

2 beneath the tile midden. The A10 baleen hearth was at the bottom of the midden deposit and was overlain by materials similar to the S-1 cookhouse, i.e. grey stoneware, glass beads, and soapstone. The several soapstone pieces suggest that the cookhouse was staffed in part by Inuit women.

The underwater research expanded previous excavations and produced similar results from other pits excavated at the top of the central ballast piles in 2012. Among the notable finds were many fragments of a glazed, decorated porringer, pieces of EW cooking ware, remains of shoes, rope, fish and animal bones, wooden pins, lead shot, and a small amount of glass. To save on conservation costs, some recovered materials that were similar to what we have collected previously were photographed and documented and then returned to the pits from which they came. The stratigraphy encountered in these pits was the same as found during the past several years. However, in our 2013 units, the stratigraphy was complicated by the presence of buried ballast stones that had to be excavated and removed, making it difficult to see the layer interfaces. On the other hand, we learned that the midden accumulated 'of a piece' with the ballast stone deposits, suggesting many discrete episodes of ballast dumping alternating with midden deposition. This is what one would expect from repeated voyages during which vessels returned to the anchorage, dumped ballast, and then proceeded to accumulate midden material.

Finally, investigations along the shore adjacent to the anchorage produced no evidence of tryworks, or burned rocks of tiles. Test pits in the bank showed roof tiles wedged between large boulders and mixed with marine clay, supporting the view that a large rock-fall event occurred sometime during the Basque occupation.

seems to have been a pure Basque component that may have been part of the earliest Basque/European components at the site, comparable perhaps to the sub-tile midden hearths north of the S-1 cookhouse. We shall await the verdict on the age of the A9 material from ceramic analysis, but the presence of yellow glazed platterware suggests an early, perhaps 16th century, date, and a time when there were no Inuit present at the site. The A9 units south of the hearth seem to have been used primarily as a place to dump tiles and broken ceramics to help dry up this perpetually wet terrain. Other than the hearth, no notable features were found, and the boulder accumulations here seem to have arrived during the process of clearing the site.

Area 10, around and between the large boulders immediately west of the S-1 cookhouse, seems to have been used as a dump for the S-1 cookhouse, and, earlier, as the site of one of the small baleen hearths of which several were found in Area



Fig 4.64: Jerry Jones' house and beach. Photo by W. Richard

Our data from Hare Harbor-1 continue to suggest a brief occupation by late 16th century Basque whale-hunters who built small hearth, often with baleen paving, followed, decades later—toward the end of the 17th C.—by Basques or other fishermen who used grey stoneware as well as marmite cooking vessels, clay pipes, and who erected a cookhouse and blacksmith shop. During this latter occupation, the Europeans seems to have been joined by Inuit who established winter quarters and had access to the same European materials found in the cookhouse and blacksmith shop. These Inuit built a winter house of sod, stone, whalebone, and charcoal and their activities created a large midden in Area 8. The precise nature of the relationship between the Europeans

and the Inuit is difficult to decipher, but the large amount of European materials found in the Inuit sites suggests direct access to finished products rather than from scavenging from abandoned Basque occupations.



Fig 4.65: Hare Harbor - 1 Areas 9 and 10 at the end of excavation. Photo by W. Richard

Our work at the Hart site refined our knowledge of this large three-house village. A photo of the site taken by René Levesque in 1968 shows most of this area in tundra or grass vegetation, ringed by a small clump of spruce. Today the houses are buried in spruce forest. We excavated a 1x8 m trench up the entry passage and through the middle of House 1, to its rear wall. No pavement stones were found, and the only feature noted was a small hearth ring in the center of the floor and a raised platform at the rear (north) end of the house. Raised areas with buried rocks suggest hearth platforms are present in the unexcavated SW and SE corners of

the dwelling. Before construction the house pit had been excavated into the sterile gravel which we found immediately beneath the blackened soil of the house floor. Bone preservation was poor inside the house and only a few pieces of tile, nails, and ceramics were found. However, in midden deposits outside the west wall, a number of interesting ceramic finds were made as well as excellent samples of food remains. Stoneware suggests that these dwellings probably date to the 17th rather than the 16th century, as we suspected from previous tests. The absence of paved stone floors and entry passages also suggests a relatively late date for the occupation, because the interior of these dwellings were floored with wood planking rather than stone slabs. This non-traditional Inuit architecture suggests availability of European technology, like sawn planks, as well as nails, iron axes, and saws. Tests in Houses 2 and 3 indicate similar architectural patterns as House 1, with wood floors and bone middens. Further work needs to be done here and at the two Belles Amours Inuit winter houses to clarify their ages and relationships with Europeans. Our excavations at Hare Harbor, Little Canso Island, Belles Amour, and the Brador River Hart Chalet make it clear that for at least several decades, if not longer, in the 17th century, Inuit had a substantial year-round presence on the Quebec Lower North Shore from Blanc Sablon to Petit Mécatina.

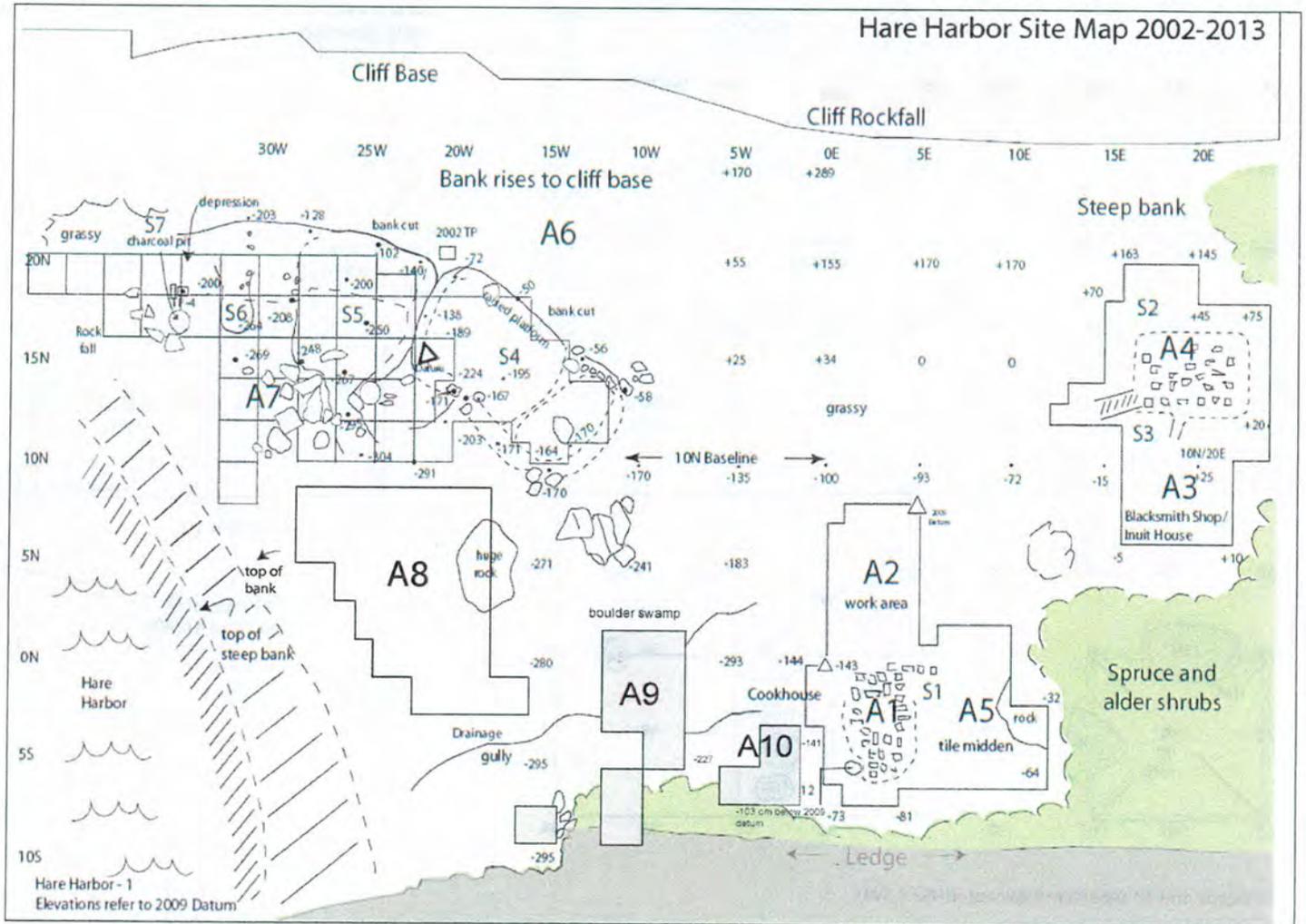
During our work at Brador we had a chance to visit Belles Amour and Middle Bay. The large number of boulder pithouses at Belles Amour would be an excellent target for future archaeological work and tourism development. These structures probably date to the last 3,000 years (no Maritime Archaic longhouses are present, quite likely

because these beaches are too low for the MA sea levels). They are mostly intact and could easily be excavated and mapped. Some appear to be of Indian origin, while at least one large rectangular structure may be Inuit. Clarissa Smith recommended we check out the landscape, called locally 'Five Leagues,' just east of Middle Bay. The topography would make this area an excellent location for Inuit, Basque, and prehistoric sites. The region is on a hiking trail that offers scenic views and opportunities for developing a historical panorama of potential value for the regional tourism industry.



Fig. 4.66: Will, Perry, Nan, Louise, and Bill saying goodbyes at season's end.

5 - Hare Harbor - 1 (EbBt-3) Maps and Profiles

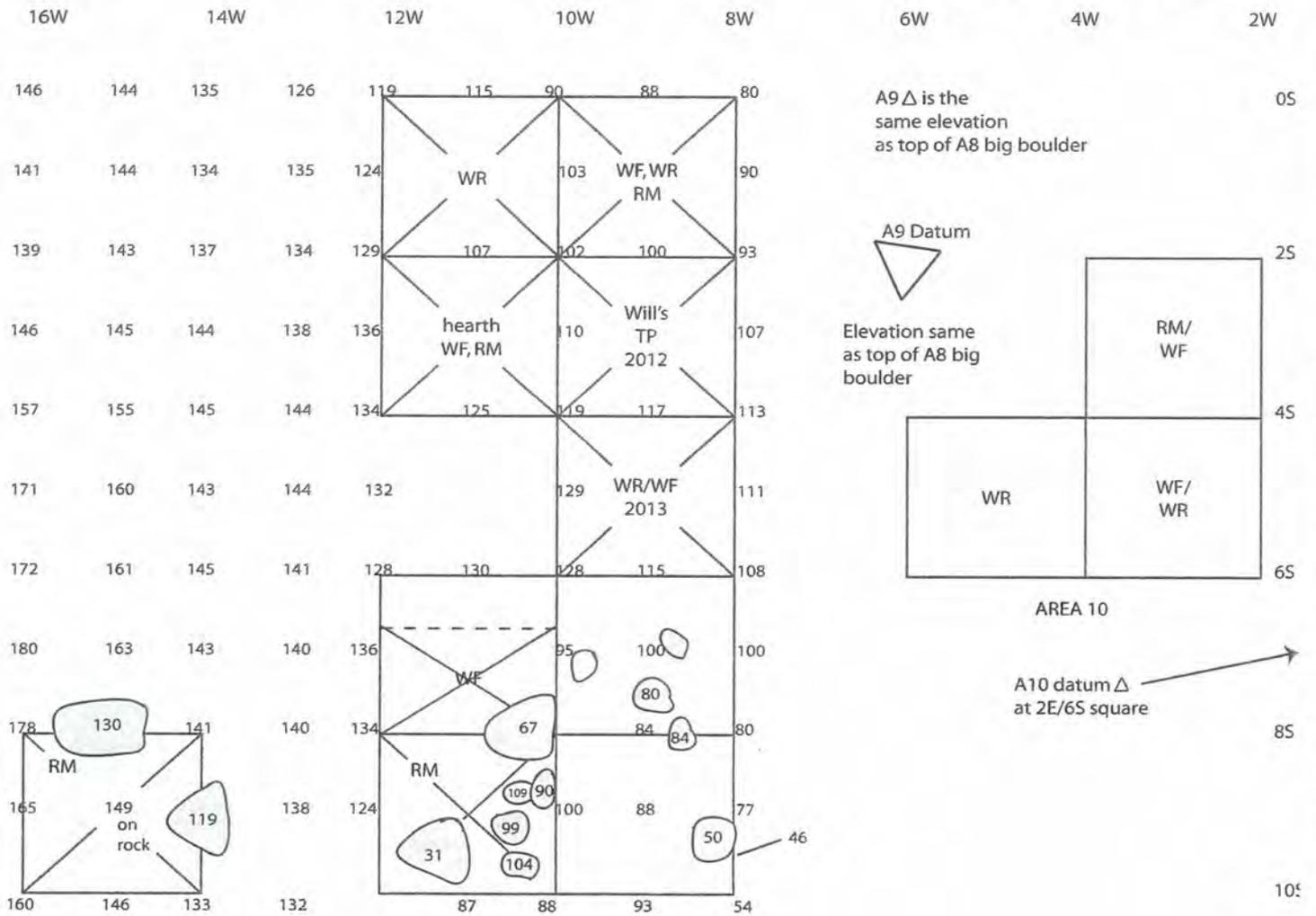


Hare Harbor-1 A9



Elevation Map

All elev. are in cm below A9 datum



A9 Δ is the same elevation as top of A8 big boulder

A9 Datum



Elevation same as top of A8 big boulder



AREA 10

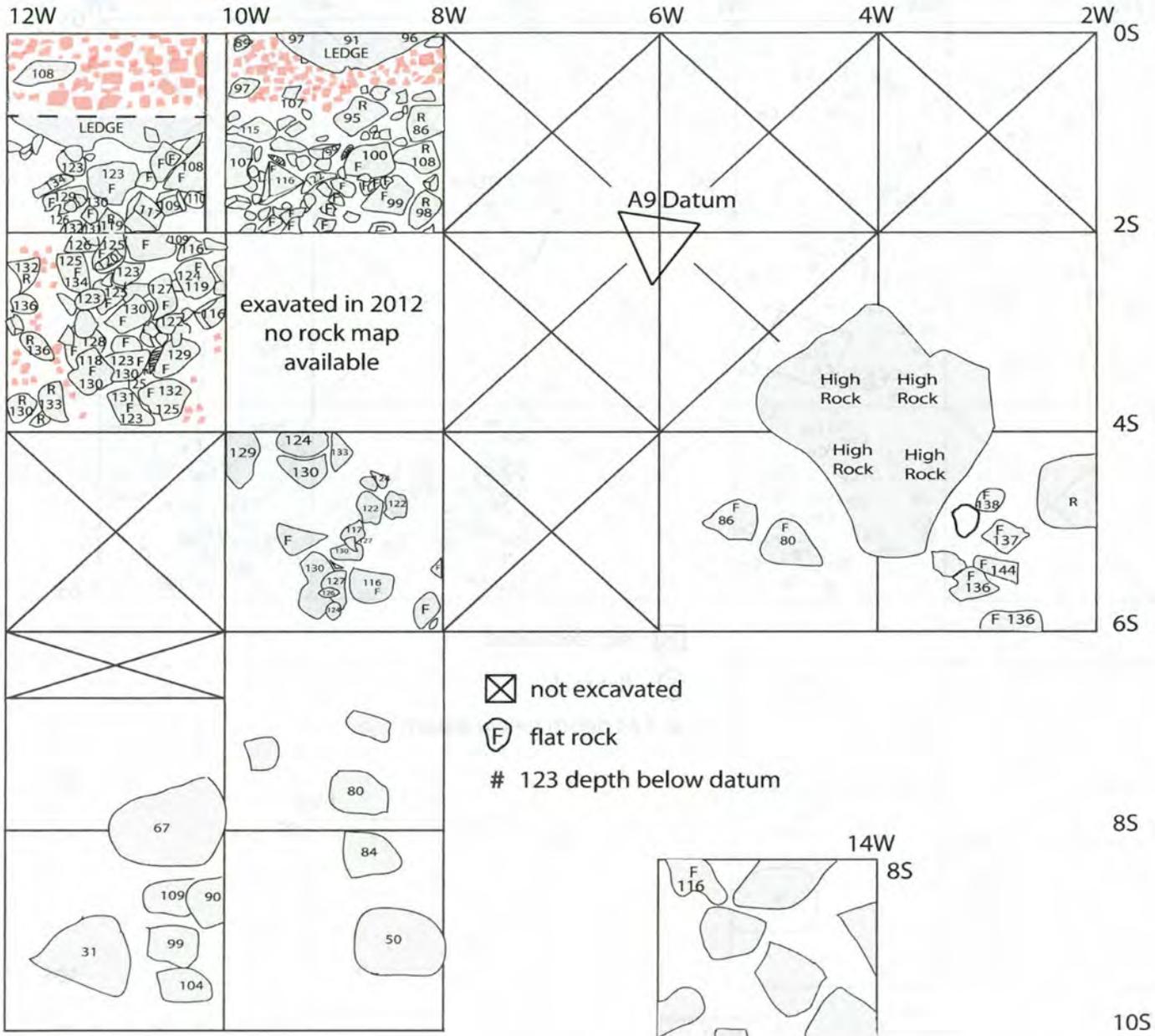
A10 datum Δ at 2E/6S square

-no beads and no pipestems (except in 4S/ 5.5W)

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



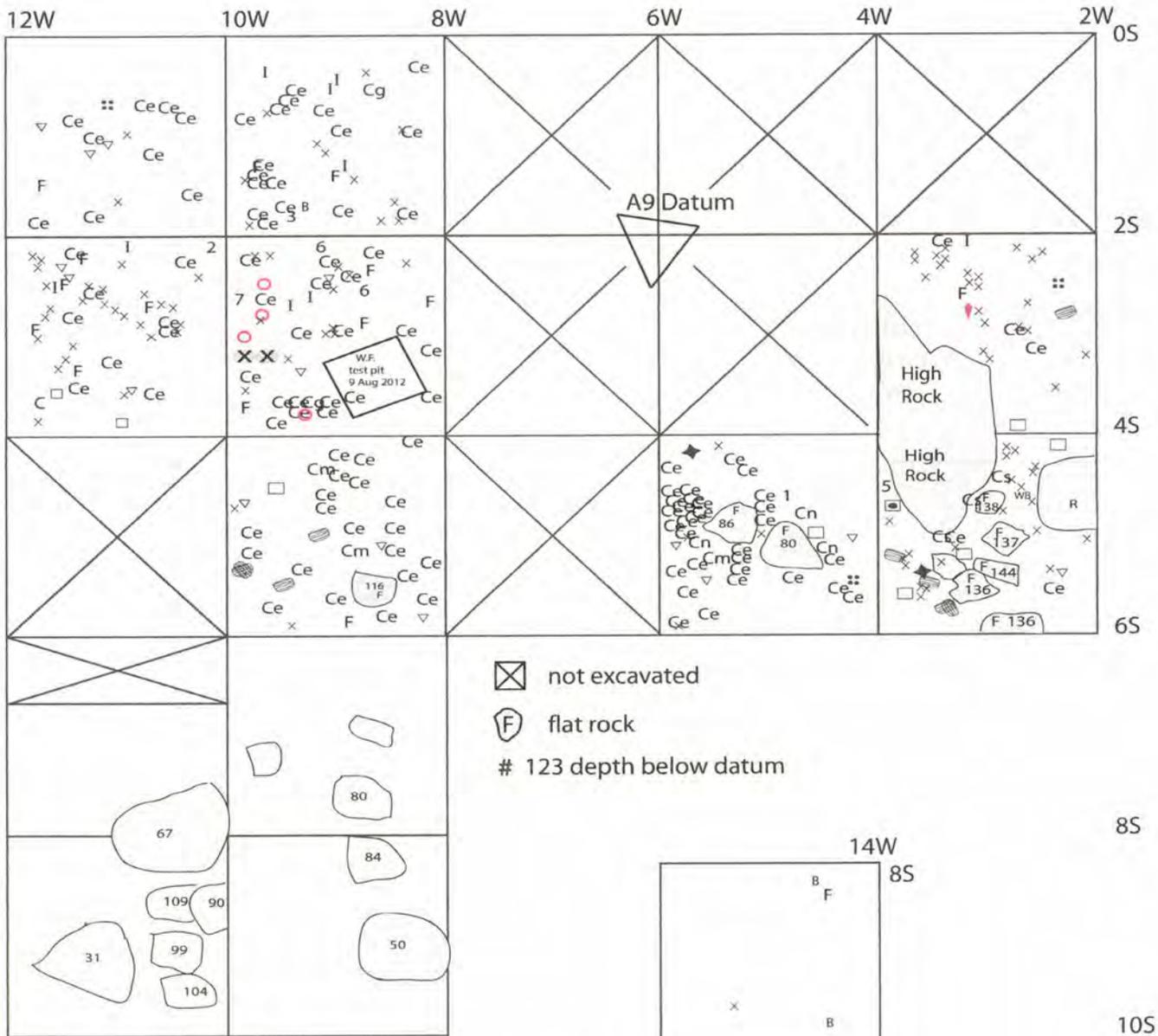
Rock Map Area 9, 10



Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



Overall Artifact Map

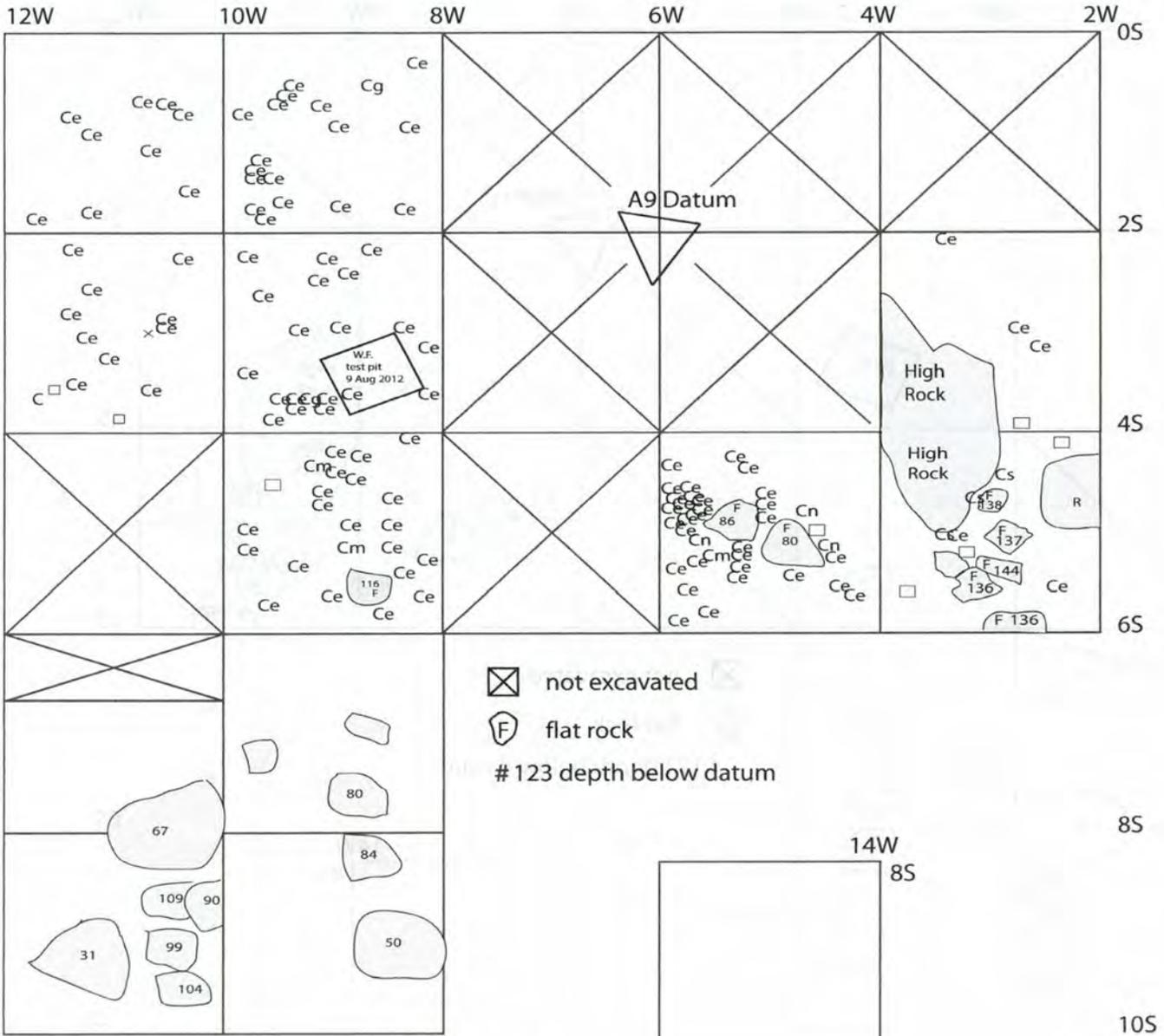


- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| C ceramic | X chert chunk | lead wrapped spike/sail |
| Ce earthenware | Grosswater celt | lead knife handle |
| Cf faience | chalcidony flake | roof tiles |
| Cn normandy stoneware | chert flake | charcoal feature |
| Cg glaze earthenware | soapstone lamp/pot fragment | WB whalebone |
| Cj majolica | quartz fragment | B bone |
| Cm marmite | nail w/o orientation | boulder |
| ◆ glaze fragment | iron hook/ bent nail | paving stone |
| □ glass bead | iron axe-like tool | baleen |
| □ glass | iron spike | |
| ◆ pipe stem | iron blade | |
| ⊞ goblet glass | Nail cache | |
| SS sandstone | iron rod | |
| S slate | iron | |
| m mica | pyrite | |
| F flint | | |

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



Ceramics and Glass



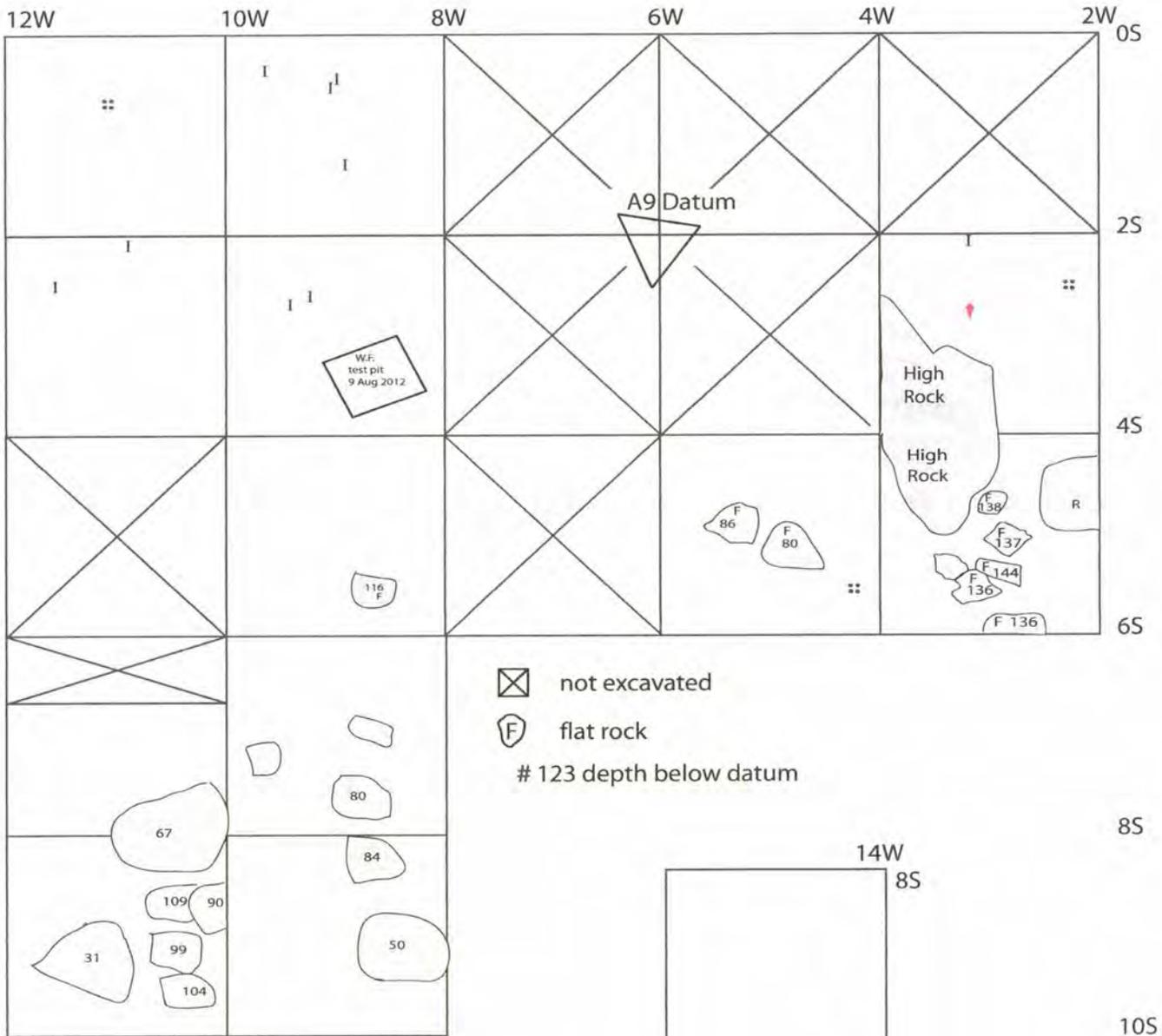
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| C ceramic | ✕ chert chunk | 🔪 lead wrapped spike/sail |
| Ce earthenware | 🔪 Grosswater celt | 🔪 lead knife handle |
| Cf faience | ⬤ chalcodony flake | 🏠 roof tiles |
| Cn normandy stoneware | ⬤ chert flake | 🔪 charcoal feature |
| Cg glaze earthenware | 🔪 soapstone lamp/pot fragment | WB whalebone |
| CJ majolica | ⬤ quartz fragment | B bone |
| Cm marmite | ✕ nail w/o orientation | 🔪 boulder |
| ◆ glaze fragment | ⤵ iron hook/ bent nail | 🔪 paving stone |
| 🔪 glass bead | ⚡ iron fragments | 🔪 baleen |
| 🔪 glass | 🔪 iron axe-like tool | |
| 🔪 pipe stem | 🔪 iron spike | |
| 🔪 goblet glass | 🔪 iron blade | |
| SS sandstone | 🔪 Nail cache | |
| S slate | 🔪 iron rod | |
| m mica | I iron | |
| F flint | 🔪 pyrite | |

1. Adze
2. Leather strip
3. Lead "button"
4. Graphite lump
5. Pipe Bowl
6. Lead Sheet
7. Pipe Bowl

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



Metal (excluding Nails)



☒ not excavated

Ⓣ flat rock

123 depth below datum

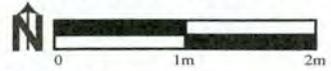
14W
8S

8S

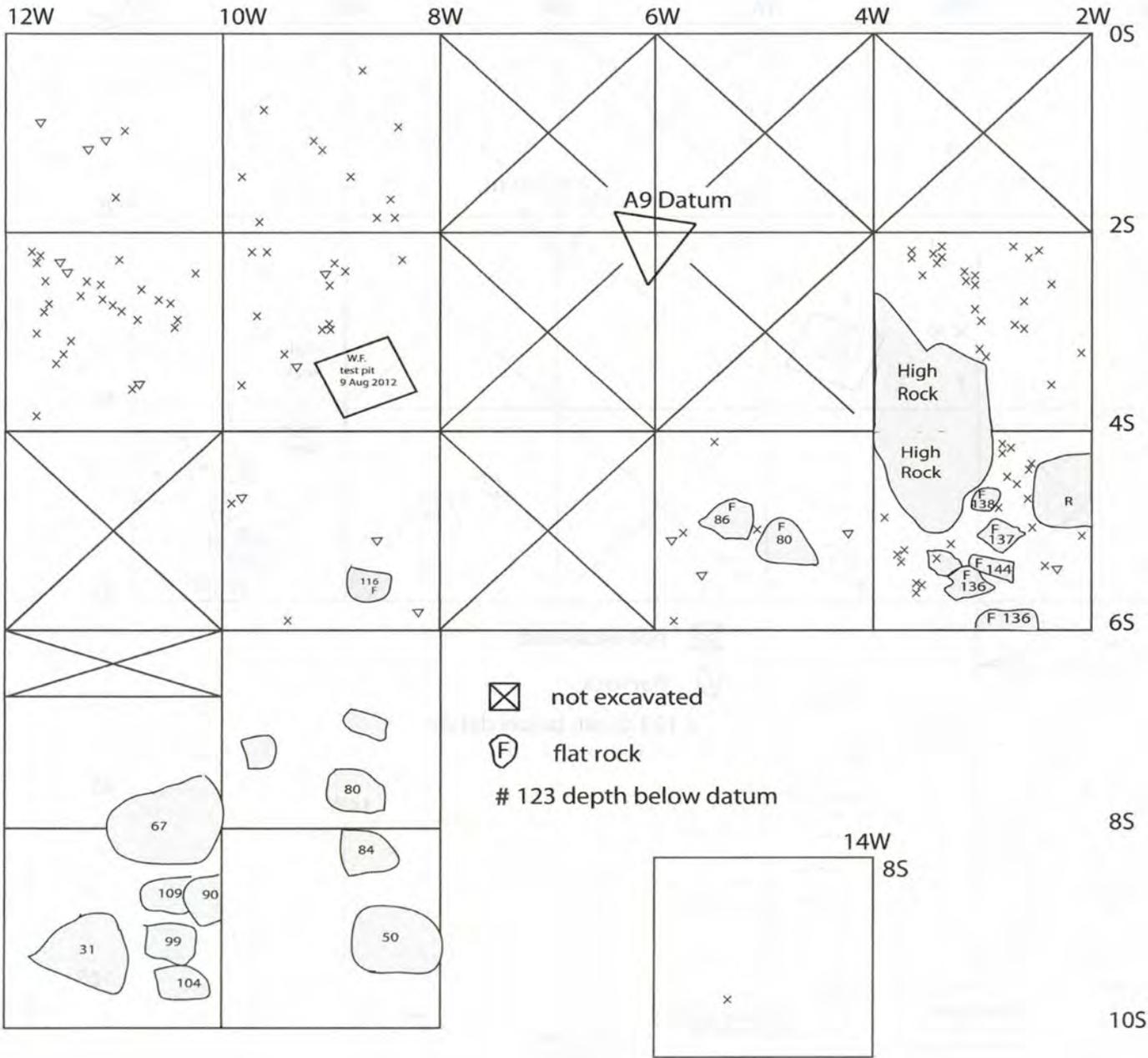
10S

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| C ceramic | ✕ chert chunk | 🌀 lead wrapped spike/sail | 1. Adze |
| Ce earthenware | ⬤ Grosswater celt | 🔪 lead knife handle | 2. Leather strip |
| Cf faience | ⬤ chalcidony flake | 🏠 roof tiles | 3. Lead "button" |
| Cn normandy stoneware | ⬤ chert flake | ☁ charcoal feature | 4. Graphite lump |
| Cg glaze earthenware | 🔪 soapstone lamp/pot fragment | WB whalebone | 5. Pipe Bowl |
| CJ majolica | ⬤ quartz fragment | B bone | 6. Lead Sheet |
| Cm marmite | ✕ nail w/o orientation | 🪨 boulder | 7. Pipe Bowl |
| ◆ glaze fragment | 🔪 iron hook/ bent nail | 🪨 paving stone | |
| 👁 glass bead | 🔪 iron axe-like tool | 🐳 baleen | |
| ☐ glass | 🔪 iron spike | | |
| 🔪 pipe stem | 🔪 iron blade | | |
| 👁 goblet glass | 🔪 Nail cache | | |
| SS sandstone | 🔪 iron rod | | |
| S slate | I iron | | |
| m mica | ⬤ pyrite | | |
| F flint | | | |

Hare Harbor-1



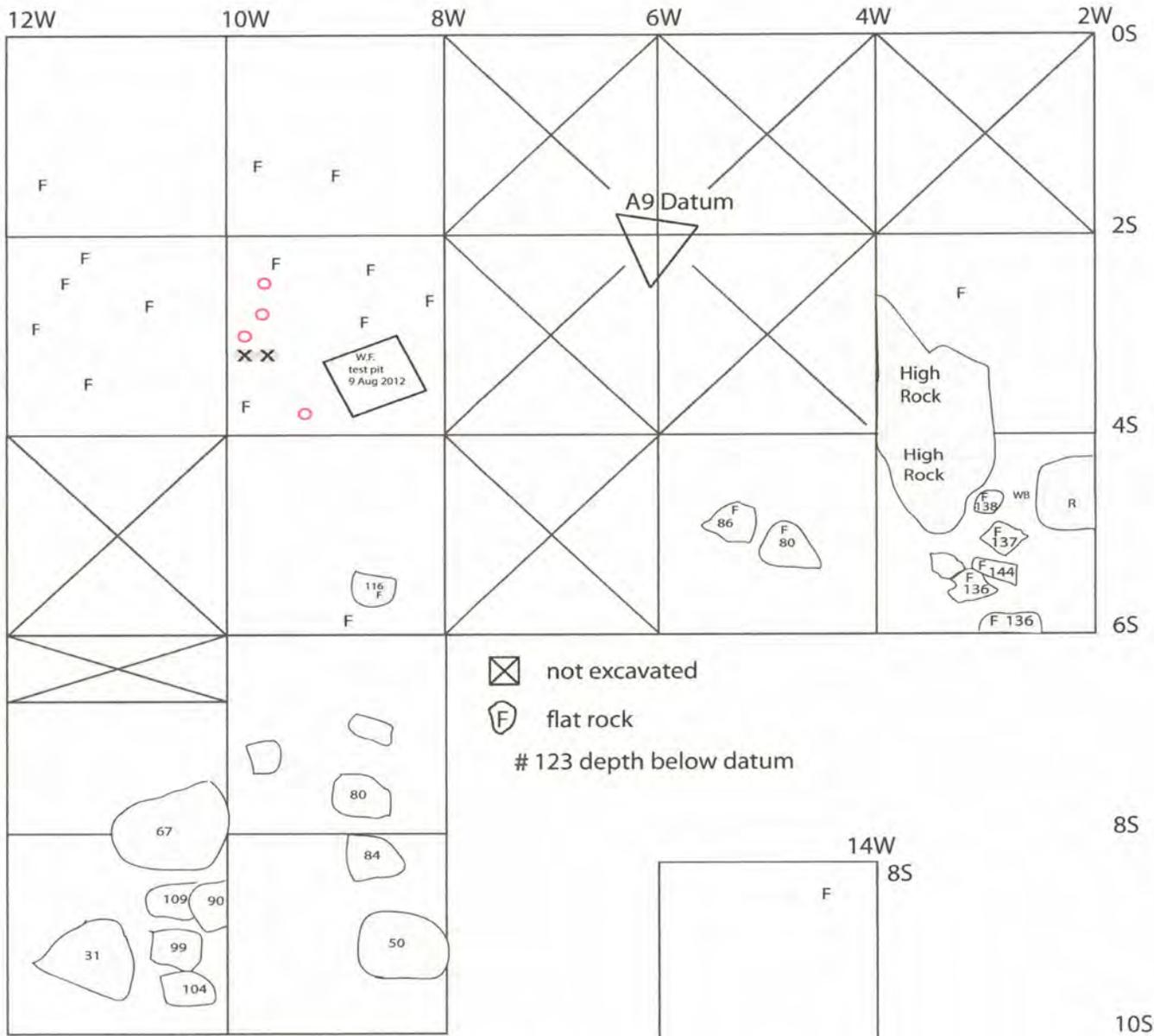
Nails Map



Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



Lithics Map



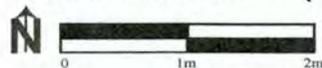
⊠ not excavated

Ⓢ flat rock

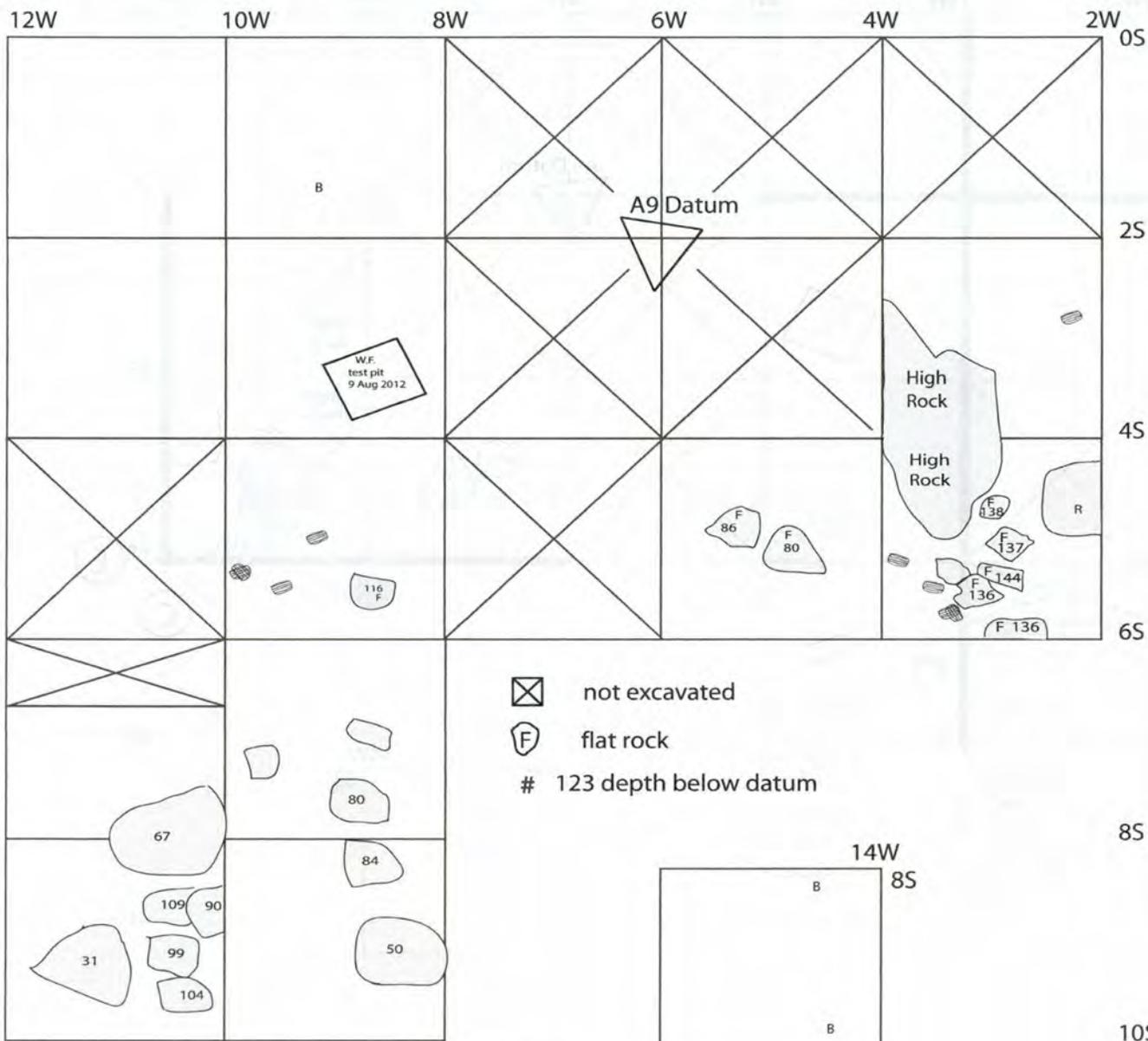
123 depth below datum

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| C ceramic | ⊠ chert chunk | 🔪 lead wrapped spike/sail |
| Ce earthenware | Ⓢ Grosswater celt | 🔪 lead knife handle |
| Cf faience | Ⓢ chalcedony flake | 🔪 roof tiles |
| Cn normandy stoneware | Ⓢ chert flake | 🔪 charcoal feature |
| Cg glaze earthenware | 🔪 soapstone lamp/pot fragment | WB whalebone |
| Cj majolica | 🔪 quartz fragment | B bone |
| Cm marmite | 🔪 nail w/o orientation | Ⓢ boulder |
| ◆ glaze fragment | 🔪 iron hook/ bent nail | Ⓢ paving stone |
| Ⓢ glass bead | 🔪 iron fragments | Ⓢ baleen |
| □ glass | 🔪 iron axe-like tool | |
| ◆ pipe stem | 🔪 iron spike | |
| Ⓢ goblet glass | 🔪 iron blade | |
| SS sandstone | 🔪 Nail cache | |
| S slate | 🔪 iron rod | |
| m mica | 🔪 iron | |
| F flint | Ⓢ pyrite | |

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



Bone and Baleen Map



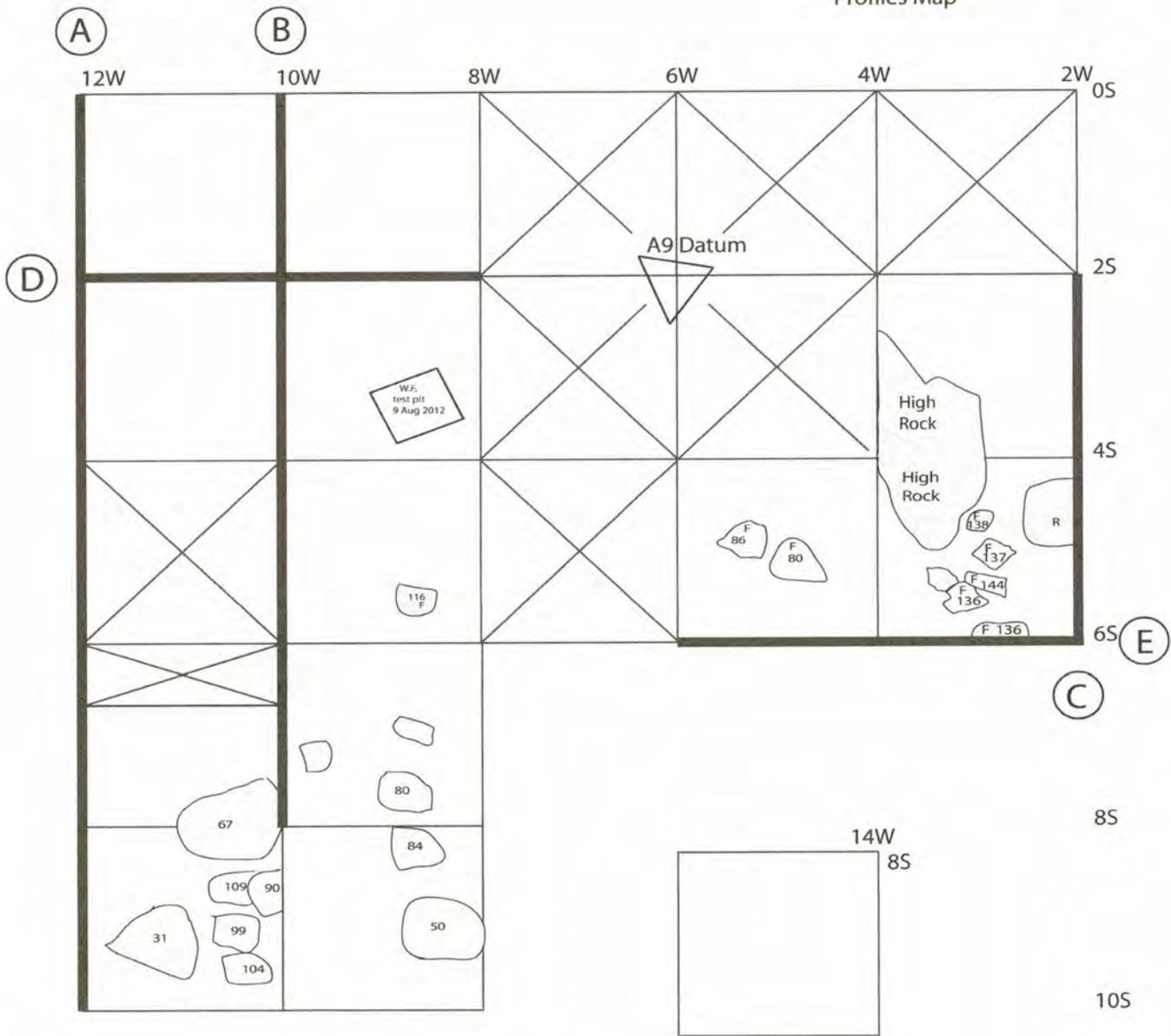
- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| C ceramic | ✕ chert chunk | 🔪 lead wrapped spike/sail |
| Ce earthenware | 👤 Grosswater celt | 🔪 lead knife handle |
| Cf faience | ⬤ chalcidony flake | 🔪 roof tiles |
| Cn normandy stoneware | ⬤ chert flake | 👤 charcoal feature |
| Cg glaze earthenware | 👤 soapstone lamp/pot fragment | WB whalebone |
| Cj majolica | 👤 quartz fragment | B bone |
| Cm marmite | ✕ nail w/o orientation | 👤 boulder |
| ◆ glaze fragment | 👤 iron hook/ bent nail | 👤 paving stone |
| 👤 glass bead | 👤 iron fragments | 👤 baleen |
| 👤 glass | 👤 iron axe-like tool | |
| 👤 pipe stem | 👤 iron spike | |
| 👤 goblet glass | 👤 iron blade | |
| SS sandstone | 👤 Nail cache | |
| S slate | 👤 iron rod | |
| m mica | I iron | |
| F flint | 👤 pyrite | |

1. Adze
2. Leather strip
3. Lead "button"
4. Graphite lump
5. Pipe Bowl
6. Lead Sheet
7. Pipe Bowl

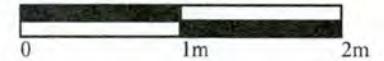
Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)



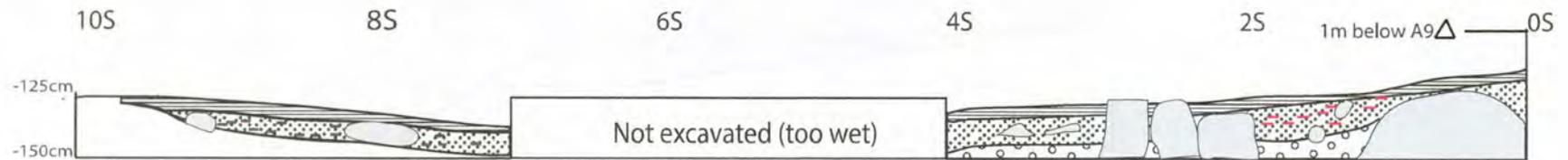
Profiles Map



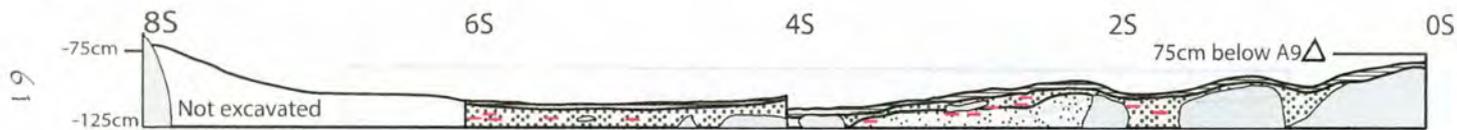
Hare Harbor 1 Profiles 2013 A9-A10



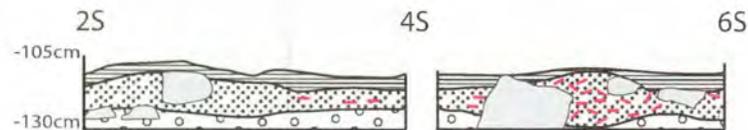
(A) A9 West Profile at 12 West: 10S to 0S



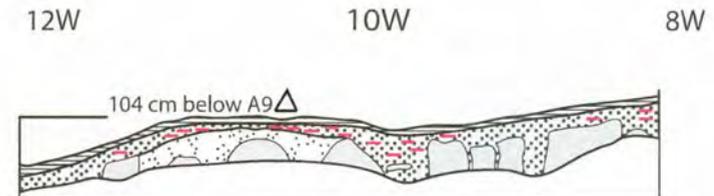
(B) A9 West Profile at 10 West: 8S to 0S



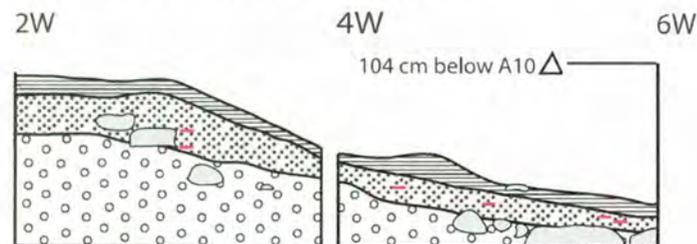
(C) A9 Profile of 2 West: 2S to 4S

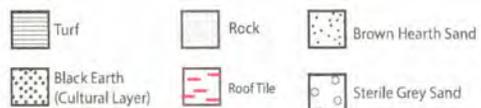


(D) A9 North Profile of 2 South: 12 West to 8 West



(E) A10 Profile of 6 South: 2 West to 6 West

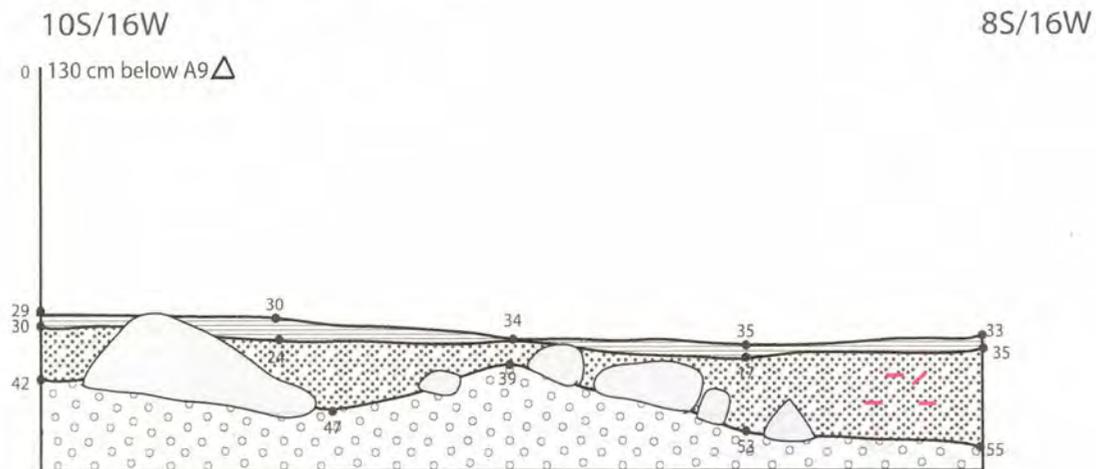




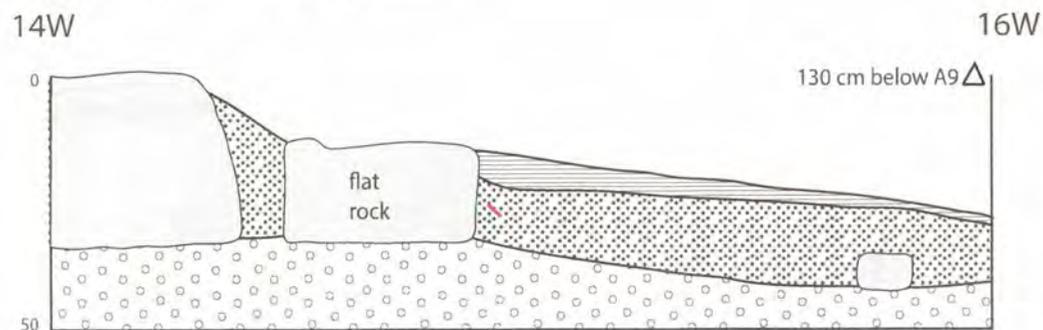
Hare Harbor 1
Profiles 2013
8S 14W



Profile of West wall at 16 West



Profile of South Wall at 10 South



Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3) Excavation Unit Descriptions

This section presents summaries of each of the units excavated at the Hare Harbor-1 land site.

Hare Harbor-1 (EdBt-3)

Area 9 Hearth and Midden

0S/8W (WR, RM, WF) The north wall of 0S 8W falls on a 10-25 cm high ledge that runs downslope one meter south of the site's natural runoff ditch. When we cleared the sod we found the low "wall" was a narrow ridge of bedrock, flush with the ground surface, covered with crushed roof tiles, probably built up to keep water from the ditch out of the work area to the south. The rest of the upper level of the square seems to be a dump, having lots of tiles, charcoal-stained soil, a few nails, flint fire-starter chips, the odd piece of ceramic and glass, and a lump of pumice, the second one we have found at the site. Many of the rocks and tiles were "akimbo"—having been dumped. Very little was found in the eastern side of the unit except large beach boulders and one interesting EW rim sherd. However the SW quadrant produced lots of earthenware (some plain and some yellow-glazed), flint, nails, and a small, thin, round wafer-like disc of lead with no markings or other sign of use or function; it may be sprue left over from bullet-making (There is lots of evidence of lead shot underwater). All of this material, as in 0S/10W, came from the deepest black earth deposit, only a few cms above sterile ground, or in crevices between beach rocks.



Fig 5.00: View of 0S 8W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.01: 0S/8W nails and ivory.



Fig 5.02: 0S/8W artifacts.

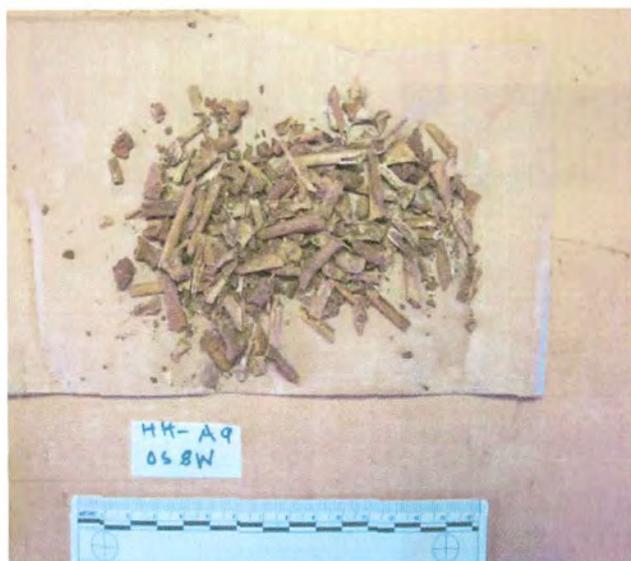


Fig 5.03: 0S/8W burned bird bones.

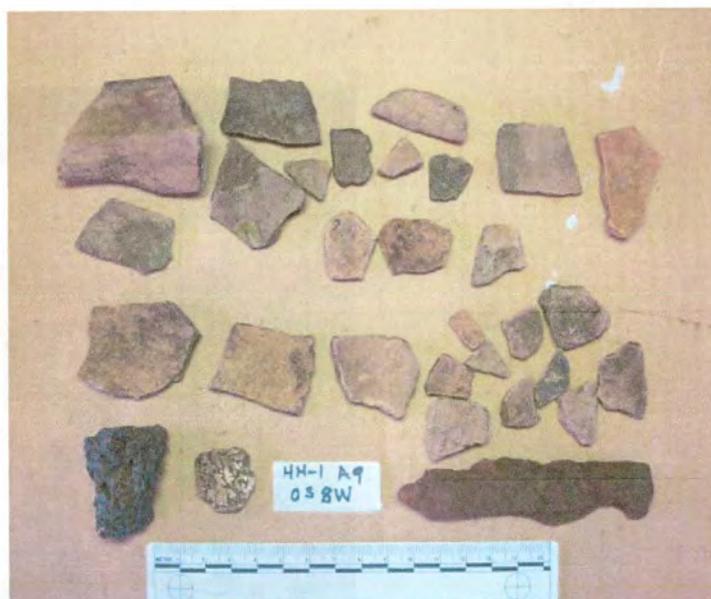


Fig 5.04: 0S/8W artifacts.

AH-1
 05 & W
 2 August 2013

1. iron in BE.
2. pumice fragment in BE (slag?)
3. thin greenish drinking glass frag
4. iron piece, semi-circ X section, in BE
 (latch & bolt?)

5. crescentic piece of corroded metal

6. iron nail

7. " "

8. earthenware frag in BE, 2 pcs

9. iron nail

-112 BT 10. E W ceramic (2 pcs)

11. E W rim sherd

-103 BT

12. 2 nail frags -116 in black earth w/tiles

13. ~~brn~~ clenched nail -119 in " " " "

14. E W sherd in BE/tiles -120

15. nail in BE tile -122 (2 pcs)

16. flint nodule -121

17. tan E W ceramic -133 base of BE

18. " E W " -127
 base of BE (no tiles)

19. " E W -126 " -129

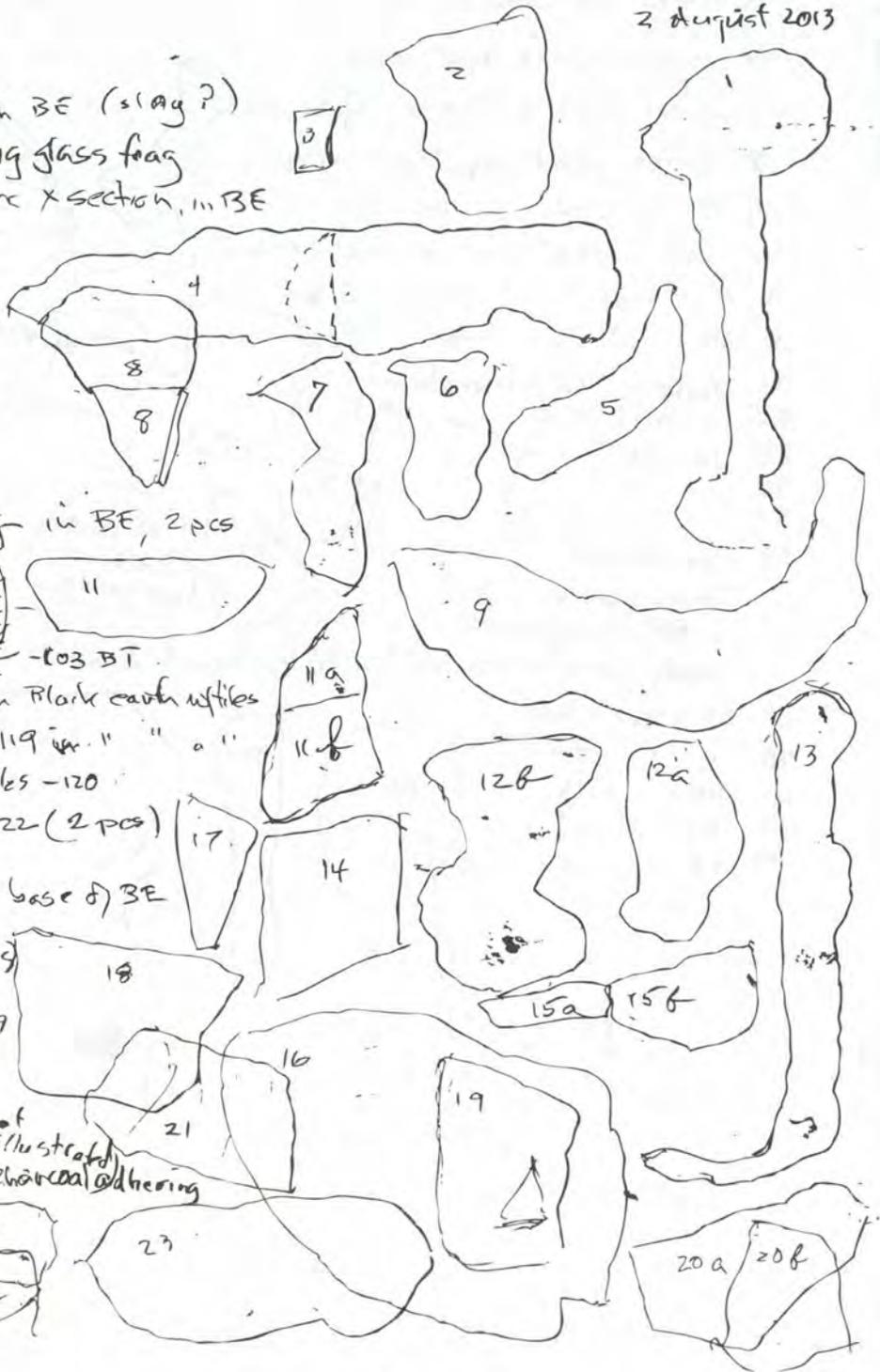
20. tan/pink E W (2 pcs)

21. brn E W -123

22. 9 pieces iron (not illustrated)

23. sheet of iron with charcoal adhering

24. tan E W -119



HH-1 A9
OS 8W

25 EW rim sherd - 128 base of black earth between rocks.

26 white glaze spall - 124 "

27 6 pcs flint strike-a-lights - 134

28 2 pcs yellow glazed EW - 128

29 8 pcs EW - 130

30 lead "button" - 122 (vertical position)

31 EW frag - 122 in base of BE

32 Nail - 123 in base of BE

33 Nail - 123 between beach rocks

34 " small - 124

35 tan EW

36 " "

37 " "

38 burned bird bone sample in brown hearth sandy gravel in between two rocks (hearth dump?)

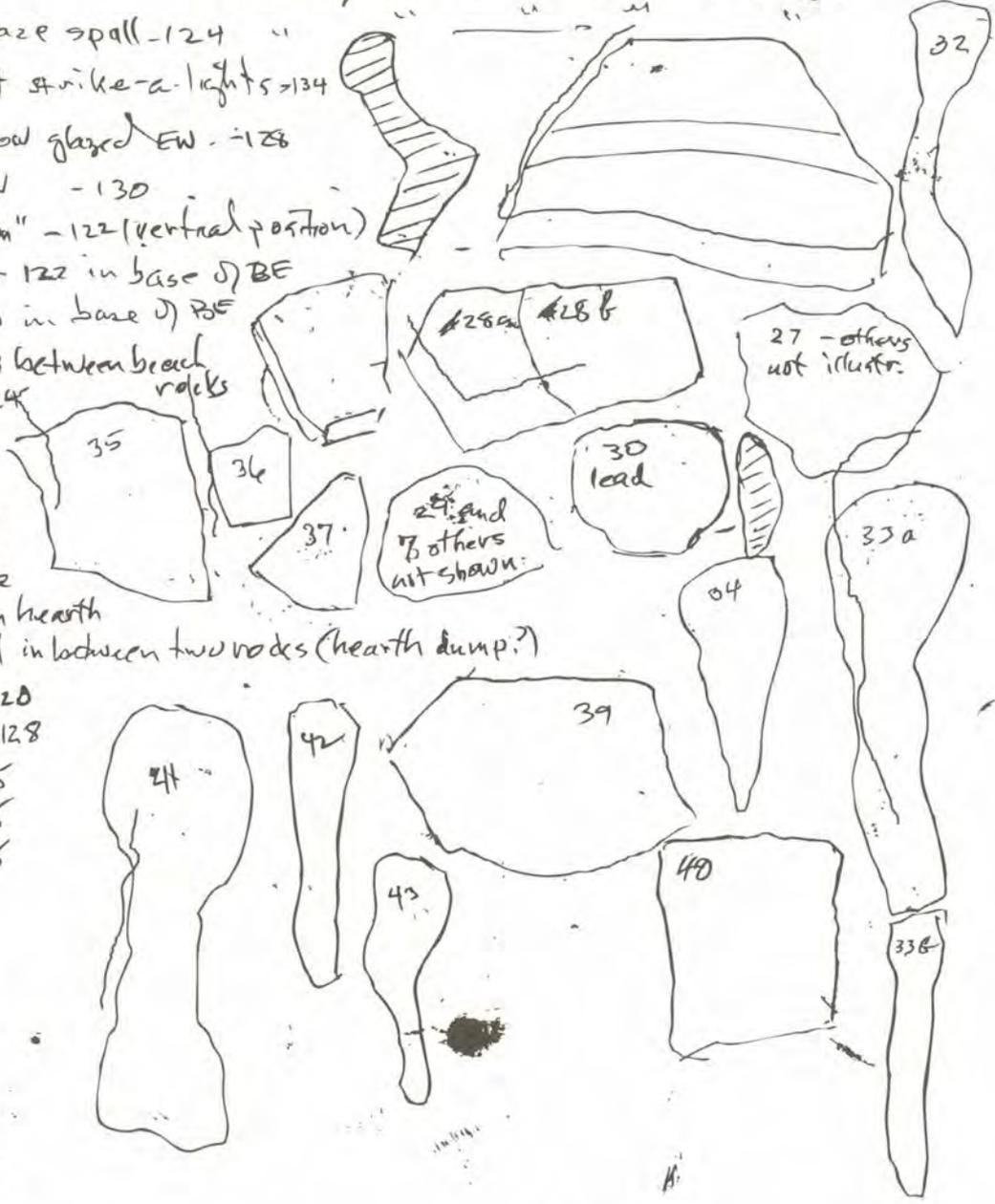
39 EW sherd - 120

40 " " - 128

41 nail - 115

42 nail - 115

43 nail - 115



0S/10W (WR) This unit represented a continuation of 0S/8W, having a tile-covered rock ridge forming the unit's north wall. To the south the cultural level dipped down, containing black earth with charcoal and tiles, to the beach cobbles at a depth of 35 cm. below the surface. 15-20 pieces of an earthenware vessel came from within a meter area—almost certainly a single vessel—and a couple pieces of yellow-glazed EW.



Fig 5.05: View of 0S/10W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.06: 0S/10W nails and iron.



Fig 5.07: OS/10W iron tool handle.



Fig 5.08: OS/10W ceramics.



Fig 5.09: OS/10W ceramics.

44-1, A9
OS 10W

PAGE

Will Rich.
4 August '13

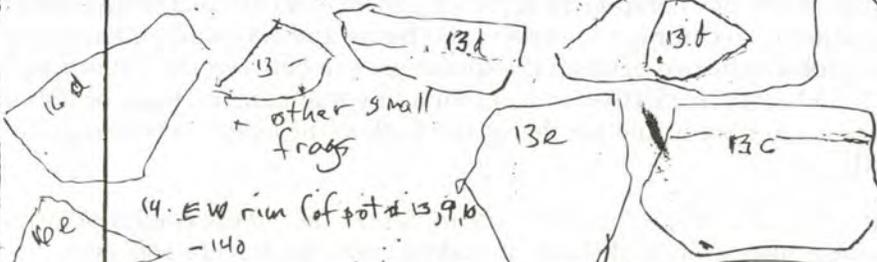
SITE NAME _____

- 1. iron spike - 132 BT
- 2. " " - 122 BT
- 3. iron file or knife - 125 BT
- 4. nail fragment - 125
- 5. flint strike - a light chip - 160
- 6. iron spike (3 pcs) - 104
- 7. iron nail - 132
- 8. white glaze EW - 132 (2 pcs)
(same ware as from 25 10W)
- 9. EW rim sherd (3 pieces) - 123
- 10. EW rim shreds - 136 (3 pcs)

same vessel

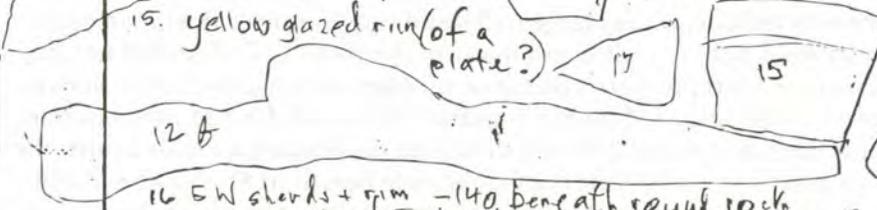


- 11. white glazed EW (11) - 131
- 13. EW shreds - 16 pcs - 139 prob. part of 9, 10
- 12. 2 iron pieces - 128

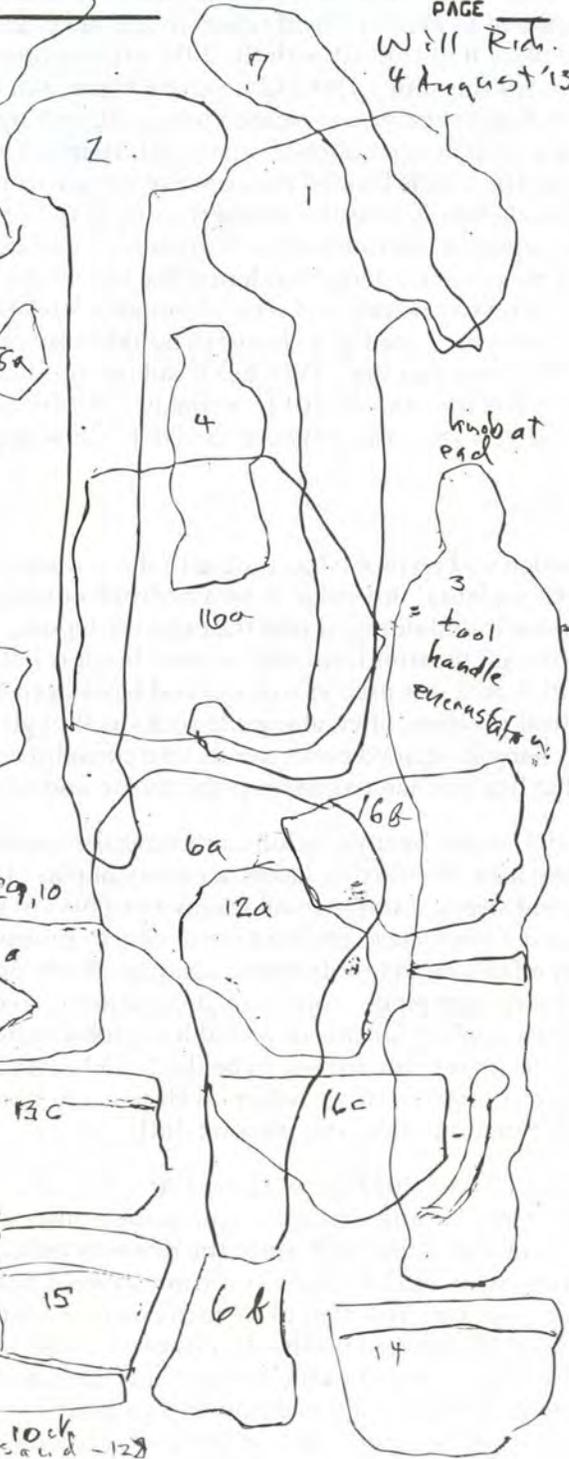


- 14. EW rim (of pot # 13, 9, 10) - 140

- 15. yellow glazed rim (of a plate?)



- 16. EW shreds + rim - 140 beneath round rock
- 17. yellow glazed EW in bit of hearth sand - 128



knob at end

3
= tool handle
Eucrasia

2S/8W [This unit was excavated in 2012 by Will Richard, W. Fitzhugh, and Christine Puig Barrachina as a test and was reported in the 2012 field report. It has been repeated here to place it in context with the 2013 excavations that surrounded this unit.] This 2x2m square began as a test pit on 9 August and was expanded into a full unit upon finding a deep deposit of black earth with charcoal, tiles, and artifacts. The unit is located between the terrace front and the S1 cook-house, near the southern edge of the site. Spruce thicket begins at the south edge of the square and extends several meters to the ledge bordering the site on the south. This is a previously untested area, although a 50x50 cm. test pit had been excavated in a cluster of boulders several meters to the SW years ago [8S/14W], but it did not produce much [more or less the same in 2013, see below]. 2S/8W is in the only relatively level area between the cook-house and the

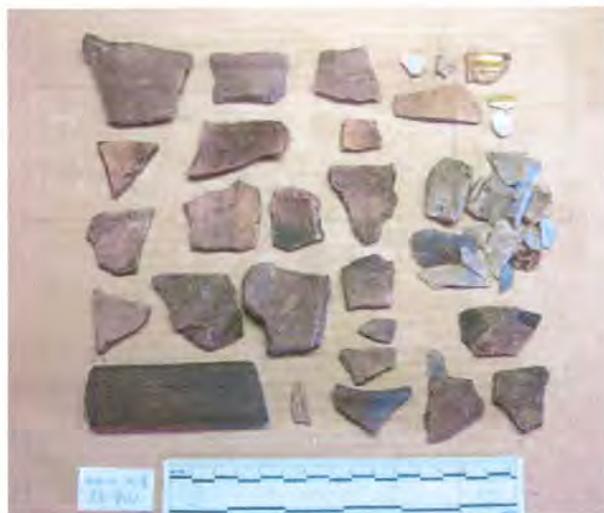


Fig 5.10: 2S/8W artifacts.

A8 midden and terrace edge. Ridges in the sod west and north of the unit suggest possible walls or structures [In 2013 we found this ridge to be a bedrock outcrop covered with many broken tiles]. When excavated, many rocks were found dumped into the cultural deposit, which in places is 50-60cm deep. An alignment of rocks runs through the unit from west to east, but it is not clear if this is from purposeful construction. What is clear is that this area was used as a dump and has a deep deposit with many tiles, many of large size. Tiles were found in vertical position, often alongside rocks as though they had been dumped. At the very bottom of the deposit, black, charcoal-stained earth trends into consolidated peat with some charcoal and tiles, and then into sterile peat that has no charcoal and represents the undisturbed, pre-Basque ground surface.

Finds (53) from the unit include a rectangular x-section whetstone, a sheet of lead with layers hammered together, flint fire-starting flakes, a variety of plain EW types (white-glazed and olive color-glazed EW), pipe bowls and stems, a single small fragment of bird or small mammal bone, a concreted mass of iron, about thirty nails, and a few spikes. The unit is not easy to interpret. It contains both industrial amounts of tile and charcoal, and yet a fair amount of domestic ceramics. Only one component is present; there is no internal stratigraphy; there are no clay pipes, stoneware, or soapstone, so common in the S4 Inuit house and A8 midden. There must be a larger context for this unit, and it is probably buried beneath the spruce growth between this square and the ledge [the context turned out to be the 2013 hearth in 2S/10W]. Except for a tiny fragment, no bone or unburned wood was preserved. If we return to Hare Harbor, we would cut the spruce back to the ledge and explore this southern margin of the site [that we did].

[Note added after 2013 excavation of Area 9:] This unit is located in the middle of the A9 excavation of 2013 and, after 2013, stands out as unique among other units in this area for several reasons. It had the deepest deposits of any of the 2013 units; the deposits included many large rocks and tiles intermixed with artifacts, including many burned flint chips from strike-a-light nodules; and many of the rocks and tiles were not in "resting position." Together these factors suggest it represents a dump or midden associated with fire activity; but unlike A7 charcoal production features it also included many domestic artifacts and it had no stoneware. Now, having excavated to the south of this unit, under the spruce thicket, and not finding a major hearth there, the potential sources of this dump are the hearth in 2S/10W or the Cookhouse hearth in S1. The absence of stoneware and clay pipes and presence of earthenware suggests the hearth in 2S/10W, directly to the west, as the source for this charcoal- and rock-filled midden. The depth of the deposit suggests also suggests that part of the rationale for the dump was to fill a low, swampy area in the middle of the site.]

2S/10W (WF) This unit had a mound-like surface 10-15cm higher than the surrounding units. Its upper level contained several nails, a fragment of a grindstone, and a few pieces of earthenware. The mound soon was emerged as a large hearth composed of decomposed rock slabs and burned cobbles set in a matrix of clayey brown 'hearth sand' mixed with charcoal, burned tiles, a few nails, pockets of burned bird bone, and a few white glazed earthenware similar to that found in 0S/10W. The hearth was defined by a rough circle of round rocks outside of which was black earth containing tile fragments and a few nails. In the southern part of the hearth a patch of tan soil with charcoal produced a concentration of EW sherds (some with yellow glaze), nails, calcined bone, and other material. As we excavated further, the base of the hearth was found to be paved with flat slabs of mica schist. The brown sand is only found inside the hearth ring, and outside one finds only black charcoal- and carbon-rich soil filled with tile fragments and the occasional nail. In the lower black earth, which was heavily enriched with charcoal, tiles disappear and pottery, nails, and strike-a-light flakes appear. This layer grades into sterile undisturbed peat. One interesting find was the rim of a yellow-glazed dish, reminding me of similar pieces from the blacksmith shop, supposedly one of the earliest pieces of ceramic on the site. This sherd was found at the base of the culture level.



Fig 5.11: North view of 2S/10W. Upper Level hearth. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.12: View of 2S/10W, Lower Level hearth. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.13: 2S/10W iron artifacts.



Fig 5.14: 2S/10W iron nails and objects.



Fig 5.15: 2S/10W ceramics and glass.



Fig 5.16: 2S/10W artifacts.

14H-1
 2 S 10 W.
 3 Aug 2013
 WF + RM

All ~~to be~~ in upper BE right beneath sod

1. clenched nail - 116 BT in BE, tile and fire-cracked rock mixture
2. iron strap (hinge part? or knife handle) with hole - 114 BT

3. nail concreted - 116

4. nail fragment - 116

5. nail/spike - 119 in top of brown hearth sand

6. nail - top of brown " " - 119

7. spike - 122 top of brown sand

8. iron fragment - 117

9. " spike - 122 BT

10. possible grindstone fragment - 130

" nail frag - 130

[12. sewn leather piece - 109 in turf - looks modern]

13. charcoal/coal? sample.

14. nail frag - 135 BT

15. " " - 131 BT

16. small glass fragment, greenish, w/ bubbles, - 137

17. yellow glazed EW. - 135 BT

18. ceramic sherd with grey exterior and tan paste

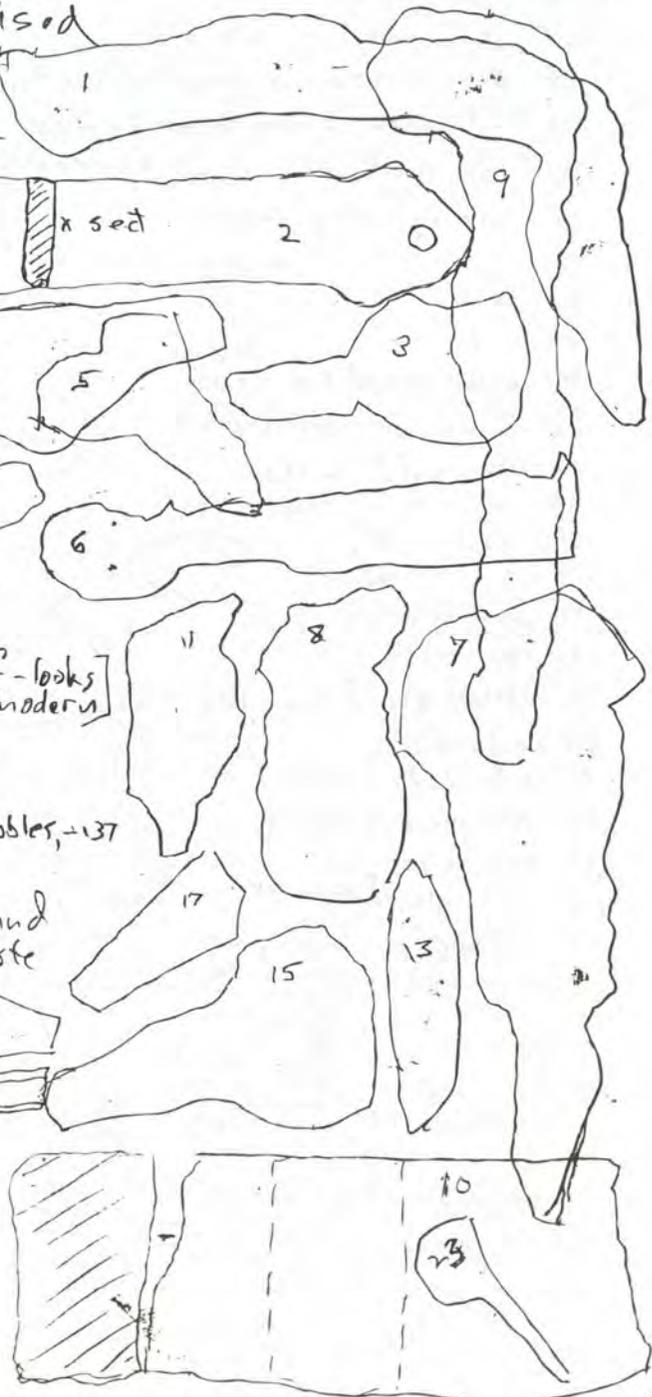
19. iron nail - 124

20. " " - 124

21. charcoal chunk - 120

22. iron knife handle 2 ps

23. small iron nail - 116



- 24 tan flint fine spall - 123
- 25 white glazed EW 4 pieces - 123
- 26 iron nail - 122
- 27 iron nail - 123
- 28 grindstone fragment (fits #10)
- 29 flint flake in hearth earth - 125
- 30 iron nail frag. - 120 in hearth
- 31 nail frag - 120 " "
- 32 " " - 123 " "
- 33 " " " " " "
- 34 " " - 116 " "
- 35 yellow glazed EW - 130 " "
- 36 7 pcs. yellow glazed EW - 127
- 37 iron nail - 124
- 38 " " - 122 (2 pcs)
- 39 nail - 135
- 40 " - 127
- 41 flint chip - 135
- 42 nail - 137
- 43 yellow glazed EW - 132
- 44 nail - 129
- 45 knife blade? - 130
- 46 iron piece - 136
- 47 nail/spike - 127
- 48 white glazed EW - 135
- 49 EW bowl rim (2 pcs) - 127
(maybe same ceramic as 36a-g)
- 50 Nail - 145
- 51 gulf flint in charcoal soil - 143
- 52 white glazed EW - 125
- 53 iron spike - 139



HA-1 A9

2S 10W

WF+RM

6 Aug. 2013

54. 3 flint chips - fire starters, in charcoal soil

55. Yellow glazed EW - platter, rim form, base of charcoal

earth. -149, above sterile peat

56. nail - 141 in charcoal soil

57. " - 143 " "

58. " white flint flake.

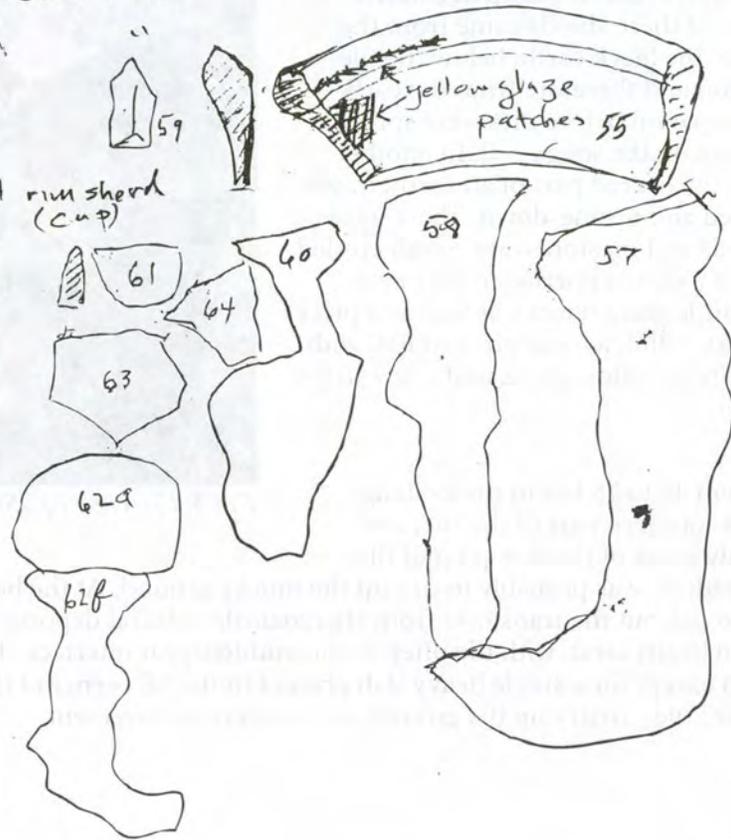
59. nail.

60. white glazed EW - 141

61. nail - 143 (2 pcs)

62. glass (thru) - 145

63. flint flake - 143



4S/8W (WR, WF) This unit had fewer tiles and more ceramics and black earth than 2S/8W. Its function is difficult to determine, but it contained a continuation of the deep midden deposits of tile, charcoal, nails, and earthenware found in 2S/8W, and a 30 cm long piece of baleen. After a rainfall that flooded this square for several days, we continued excavation, finding considerable amounts of earthenware in one spot, and in another, a cluster of marmite sherds, including two fitting pieces with check-stamp decorative bands. Most of these sherds came from the lower part of the black earth, below the tile concentration and therefore from the early stage of occupation before tiles were spread as a pavement on the soggy soil. In another location we uncovered part of an earthenware cup, smashed and upside-down. There were very few nails and no stoneware. Small eroded fragments of a glazed porringer were also recovered (little glaze intact), as well as a piece of white starter flint, a basal piece of EW with a remnant green-yellow glaze, and a few strips of baleen.



Fig 5.17: View of 4S/8W. Photo by W. Richard

The area from 4S to 7S lies in the drainage path for the southern part of the site, and consequently some of the dumping of tiles, rock, and midden was probably to dry up the mucky ground. At the bottom of the black earth we found quite a bit of charcoal, but the transition from charcoal/tile cultural deposits to sterile ground was often to peat instead of to beach sand, with tile often at the midden/peat interface. There seemed to be no purpose to the rock distribution except for a single heavy slab present in the SE corner of this unit. The few small slabs present were tossed in, like tiles, to dry up the ground, not to serve as pavement.



Fig 5.18: 4S/8W ceramics.



Fig 5.19: 4S/8W iron.



Fig 5.20: 4S/8W ceramics.



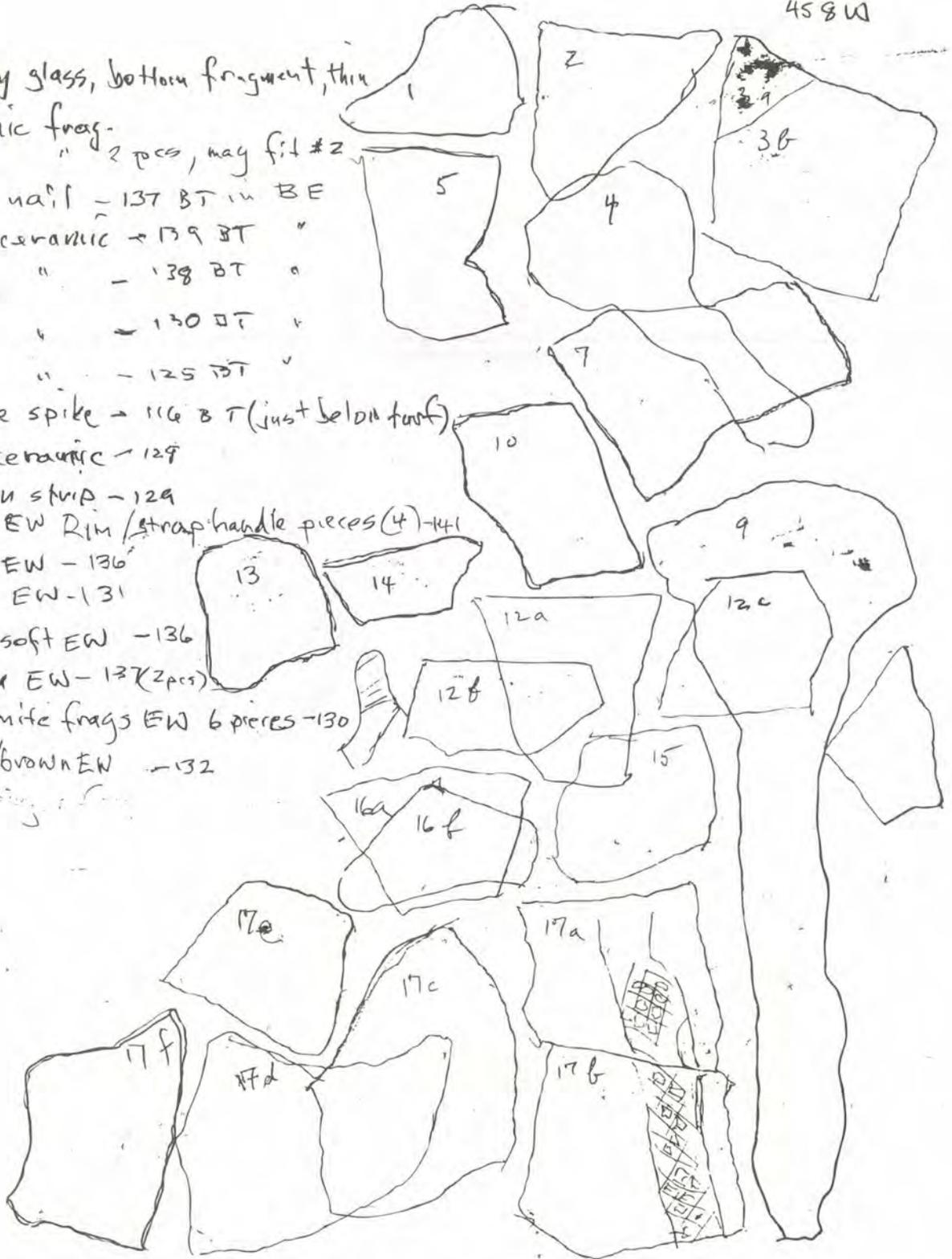
Fig 5.21: 4S/8W ceramics.



Fig 5.22: 4S/8W ceramics.

HT-1
458W
458W

1. bubbly glass, bottom fragment, thin
2. ceramic frag.
3. " " 2 pcs, may fit #2
4. ivory nail - 137 BT in BE
5. EW ceramic - 139 BT "
6. " " - 138 BT "
7. " " - 130 BT "
8. " " - 125 BT "
9. large spike - 116 BT (just below turf)
10. EW ceramic - 129
11. baleen strip - 129
12. tan EW Rim/strap handle pieces (4) - 141
13. tan EW - 136
14. pink EW - 131
15. tan soft EW - 136
16. pink EW - 132 (2 pcs)
17. mermite frags EW 6 pieces - 130
18. tan/brown EW - 132

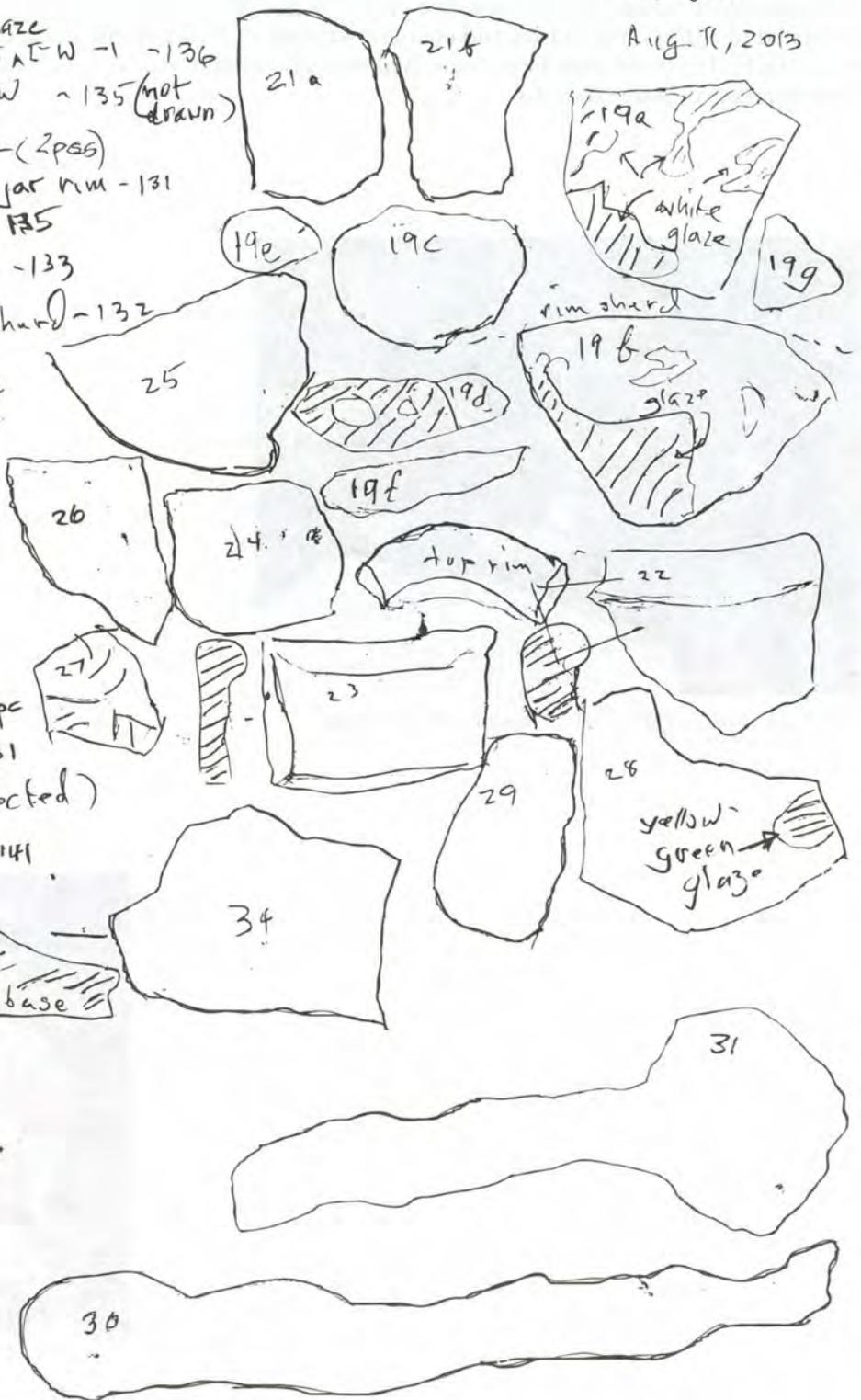


HH-1 AG

US 8W

Aug 11, 2013

- 19. Porringer fragments ^{white glaze} EW -1 -136
- 20. cup fragments EW -135 (not drawn)
- 21. EW sherds -132 (2 pss)
- 22. EW narrow-mouth jar rim -131
- 23. " rim sherd -135
- 24. " body sherd -133
- 25. " thick body sherd -132
- 26. EW sherd -136
- 27. white flint -135
- 28. EW sherd with yellow-green glaze remnant
- 29. nail -133
- 30. spike -130
- 31. " -130
- 32. broken 2 short strips
- 33. " 1 piece -131
- 34. EW ceramic base (not collected)
- 35. ²¹ vessel fragments -141 found together -135 (not drawn) (possibly the same vessel as #20)



6S/10W, 8S/10W (WF, RM) This unit and 8S/10W was covered with spruce thicket in 2012. After clearing in 2013 we found both to have large boulders, some of which appeared to have been rolled into their present positions. With no sod present because of the spruce growth, the cultural level was nearly at the surface and consisted of a thin layer of tiles and charcoal-stained soil over sterile sand. Other than tiles and nails, there were no artifacts. The rocks may have been used to produce charcoal, as in A7, but unlike A7 they were not buried in deep deposits of pure charcoal.



Fig 5.23: View of 6S/10W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.24: View of 8S/10W. Photo by W. Richard

8S/14W (RM) This unit had been tested with a 50x50 cm. pit earlier because it contained a cluster of boulders, and this test was expanded into a full unit in 2013 for clarification. It produced only a couple of seal ear bones, some mammal long bone fragments, and a large nail. Under the turf a 5-10cm layer of black earth was present with tile fragments and charcoal, and below that, sterile peat above beach rocks.



Fig 5.25: View of 8S/14W. Photo by W. Richard

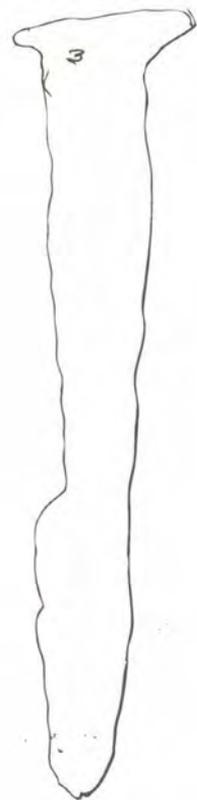


Fig 5.26: 8S/14W iron and bone finds.

1. 2 seal ear bones -146
2. 2 pieces of long mammal bone -167
3. nail -170
4. + an flat chip -144



HH-1 A9
85 HW
7 Aug. 2013
Rebecca M.



Area 10 Midden (we established a new datum north of 4S/4W, 115 cm above the A9 datum level.)

2S/2W (RM, WF) The 2S/2W and 4S/2W units are only one meter west of the S1 excavation of 2002/3. There were very few artifacts other than nails in 2S/2W, although a single EW vessel bottom (porringer?) turned up in the basal deposit along the north wall, along with many nails. Quite a few large rocks stuck up in this square above the general level of the beach stones.



Fig 5.27: View of 2S/2W. Photo by W. Richard

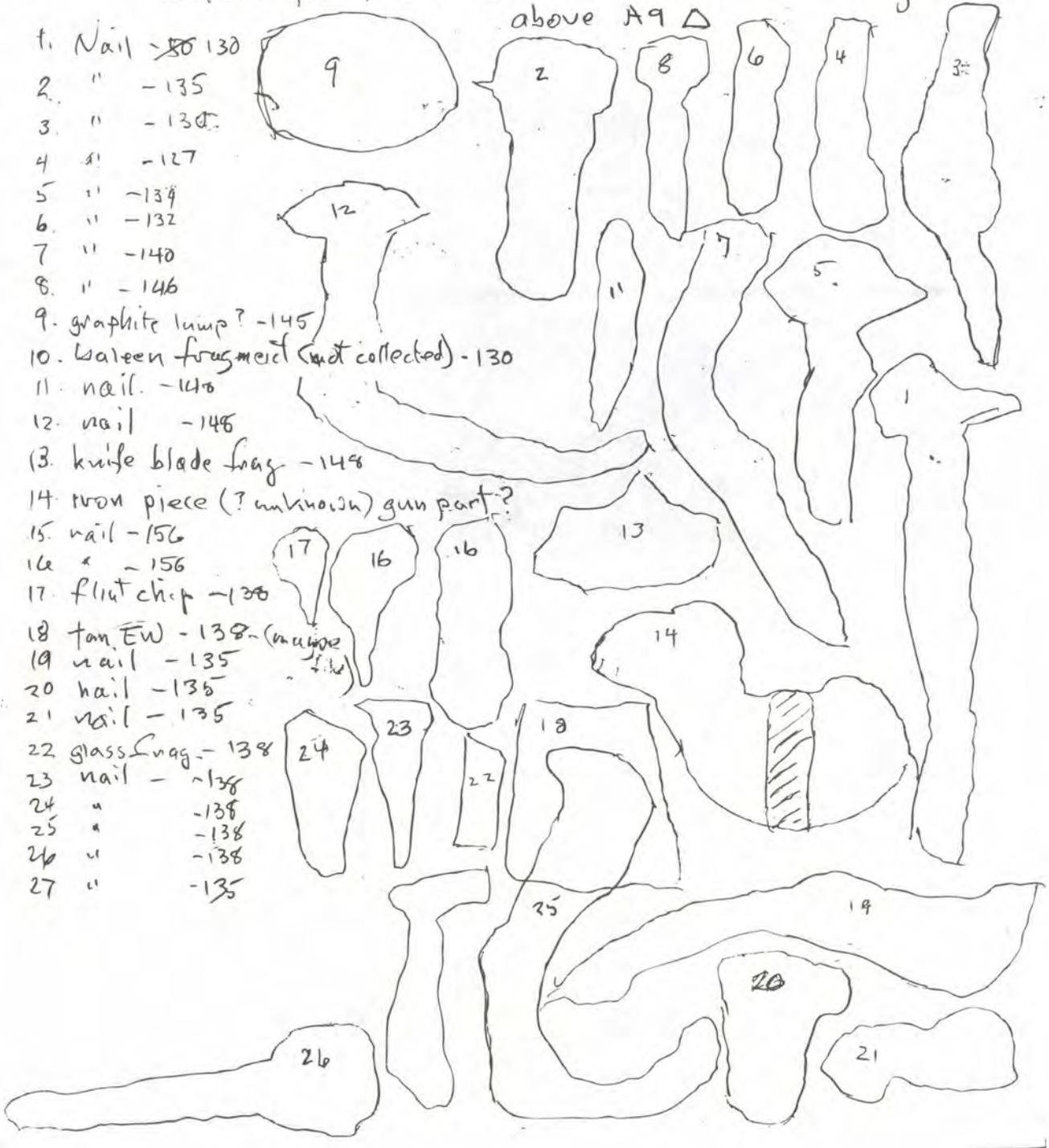


Fig 5.28: 2S/2W iron, glass, and ceramics.

HH1 A10
 25 2 W
 11 Aug. 2013

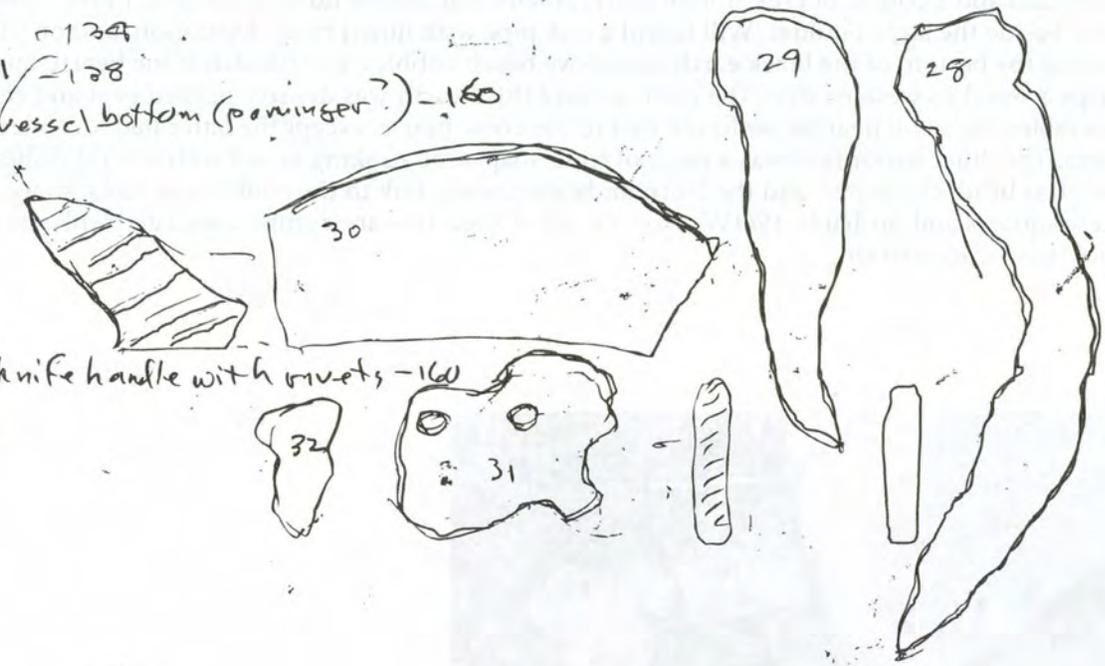
Depths from A10 datum which is 115 cm above A9 Δ

- 1. Nail - 130
- 2. " - 135
- 3. " - 135
- 4. " - 127
- 5. " - 134
- 6. " - 132
- 7. " - 140
- 8. " - 146
- 9. graphite lump? - 145
- 10. kaolin fragment (not collected) - 130
- 11. nail - 148
- 12. nail - 148
- 13. knife blade frag - 148
- 14. iron piece (? unknown) gun part?
- 15. nail - 156
- 16. " - 156
- 17. flint chip - 138
- 18. tan EW - 138 (knife tip)
- 19. nail - 135
- 20. nail - 135
- 21. nail - 135
- 22. glass frag - 138
- 23. nail - 138
- 24. " - 138
- 25. " - 138
- 26. " - 138
- 27. " - 135



74-1 A10
2S 2W
12 August

- 28 nail - 134
- 29 nail - 138
- 30 EW vessel bottom (paving?) - 160



- 31. Iron knife handle with rivets - 160
- 32. nail

4S/2W (WR, WF) This unit, north of the rising south ridge outcrop, was a different story. While turfing, we found a large oval white bead with blue stripes, an earthenware bowl rim with a collar like ones we've seen on grey stoneware, a sherd of grey stoneware, and nails. The black earth level contained mostly charcoal and tiles, with nails and a couple of grey stoneware fragments but almost no earthenware. In the western side of the unit, beside the large boulder, Will found a clay pipe with fluted bowl decoration, and on the south side of the unit, at the bottom of the black earth just above beach cobbles, a small slab stone hearth appeared with baleen strips around its western side. The earth around this hearth was densely packed peat and charcoal. This hearth resembles the small hearths we found east of the cook-house, except the latter had lots of earthenware sherds in them. The other major find was a piece of Inuit soapstone cooking vessel with several drilled repair holes. This, the glass bead, clay pipes, and the Normandy stoneware, link to the cookhouse finds, so we can be confident that these squares and probably 4S/4W also—i.e. all of Area 10—are dumps associated with the upper level of the cook-house occupation.



Fig 5.29: View of 4S/2W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.30: 4S/2W soapstone, glass, pipe, and ceramics.



Fig 5.31: 4S/2W iron finds.



Fig 5.32: 4S/2W soapstone and stoneware.

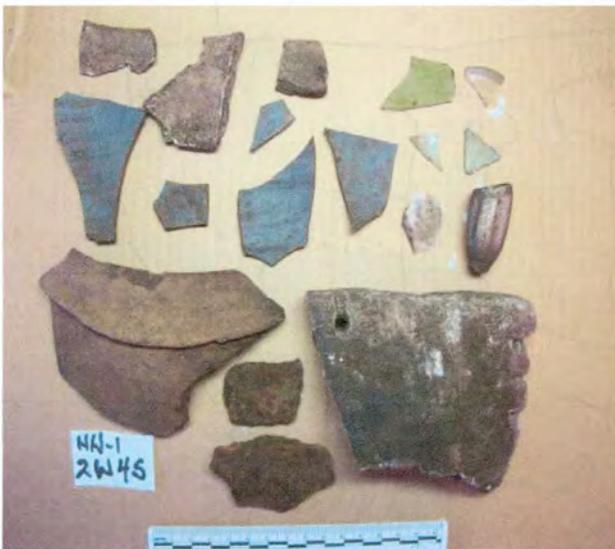


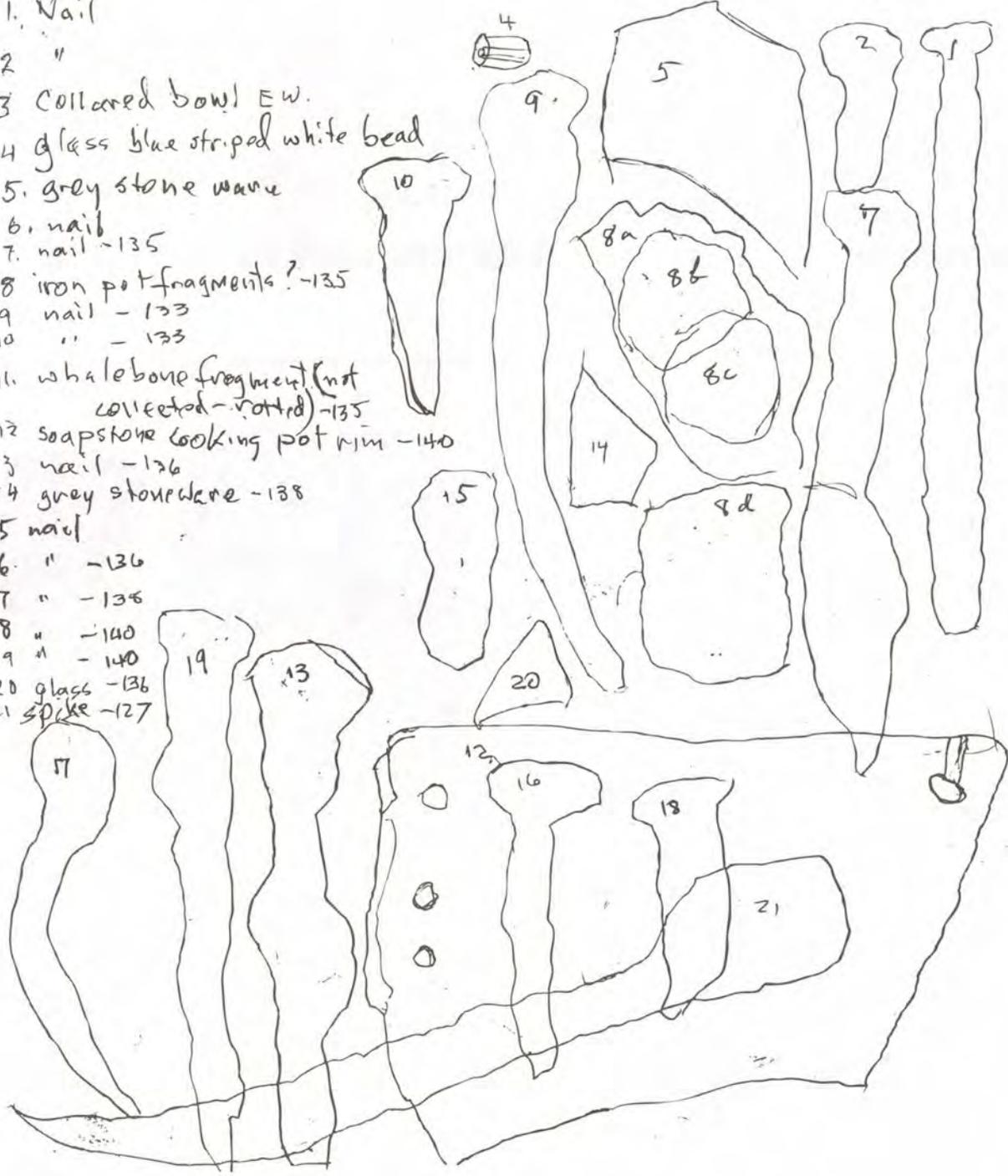
Fig 5.33: 4S/2W ceramics, glass, pipe, and ceramics.

(H-1 A)0

4 S 2W

11 Aug 2013

1. Nail
- 2 "
- 3 Collared bowl EW.
- 4 glass blue striped white bead
5. grey stone ware
6. nail
7. nail -135
- 8 iron pot fragments? -135
- 9 nail - 133
- 10 " - 133
11. whalebone fragment (not collected - rotted) -135
- 12 soapstone cooking pot rim -140
- 13 nail -136
- 14 grey stone ware -138
- 15 nail
16. " -136
- 17 " -136
- 18 " -140
- 19 " -140
- 20 glass -136
- 21 spike -127

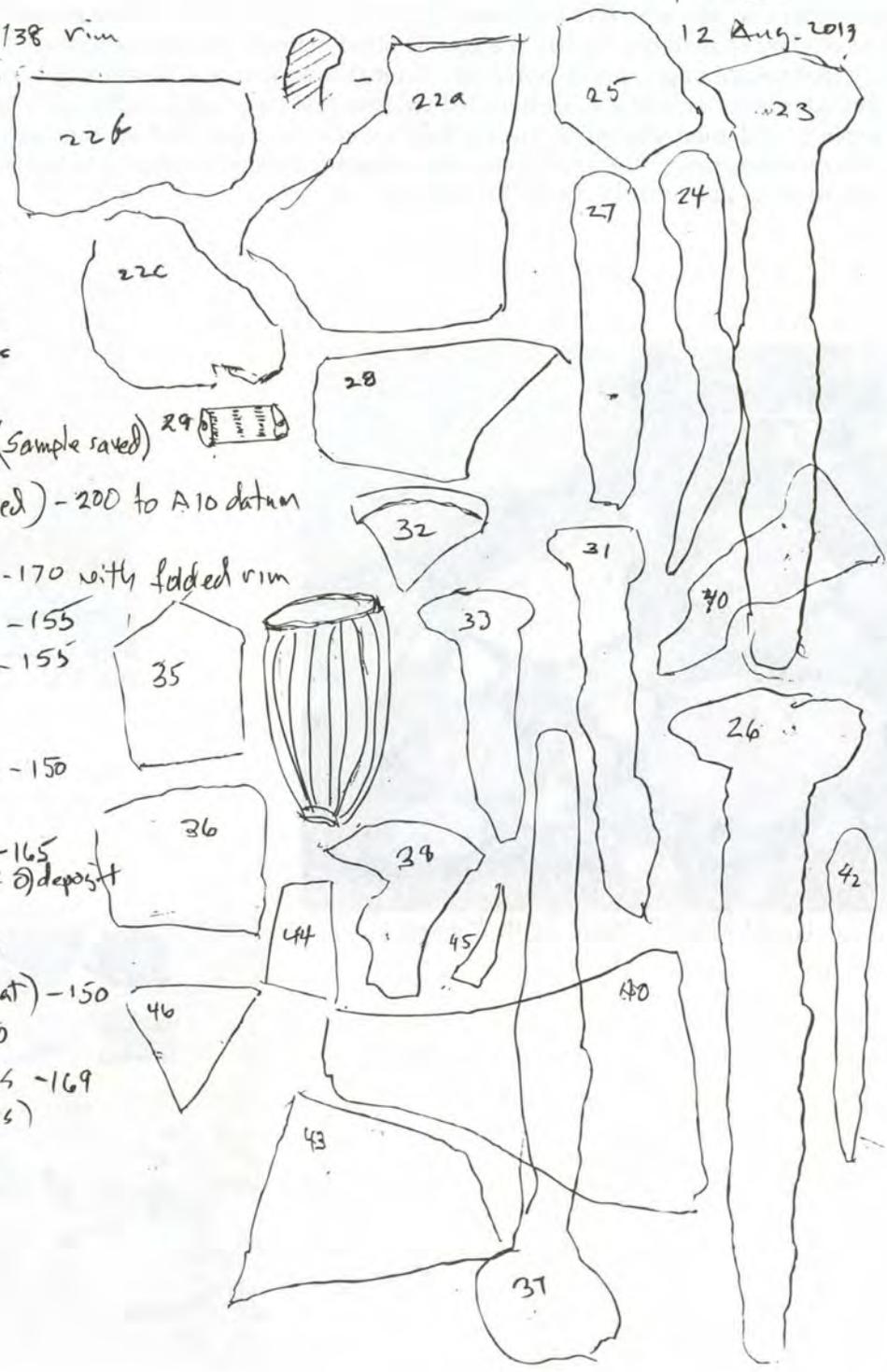


HH-1 A10

AS 2W

12 Aug. 2019

- 22 fan EW (3 pcs) -138 rim
- 23 iron nail -135
- 24 nail -140
- 25 flint 140
- 26 iron nail -149
- 27 nail -118
- 28 green glass -144
- 29 pipestem -150
(same level as
baleen)
- 30 baleen strip -150 (sample saved)
- 31 nail -145
- 34 pipe bowl (fluted) -200 to A10 datum
- 33 nail -185
- 32 glass fragment -170 with folded rim
- 35 grey stoneware -155
- 36 brown EW -155
- 37 nail -157
- 38 " -157
- 39 grey stoneware -150
- 40 nail -150
- 41 blue seed bead -165
- 42 nail in middle of deposit -165
- 43 grey stoneware -168
- 44 greenish glass (flat) -150
- 45 small nail -150
- 46 green-blue glass -169
(with bubbles)



4S/4W (WR) This one-meter square is framed by large boulders and is located between Area 9 and the S1 cookhouse, at the bottom of a slope that begins at the west edge of the structure. This unit also tapped into ground water and was often flooded, but it produced important finds: fragments of a porringer with all but a few patches of glaze spalled off. Sherds of a couple other ceramic types also appeared, including a glazed polychrome vessel sherd resembling Chinese porcelain. An iron adze was also found at the top of the culture layer, and rim and shoulder fragments of a strap-handled jar, marmite rims and handles, grey stoneware, more parts of the EW porringer, a sandstone whetstone, iron spikes, a piece of baleen, and another wall fragment of an Inuit soapstone pot with mending holes. The stoneware and soapstone link this material to the cookhouse, only a few meters upslope, making this most likely the S1 midden.



Fig 5.34: View of 4S/4W. Photo by W. Richard



Fig 5.35: 4S/4W soapstone.



Fig 5.36: 4S/4W glass and ceramics.



Fig 5.37: 4S/4W iron adze.



Fig 5.39: 4S/4W iron adze.



Fig 5.41: 4S/4W whetstone.



Fig 5.43: 4S/4W earthenware.



Fig 5.38: 4S/4W ceramics.



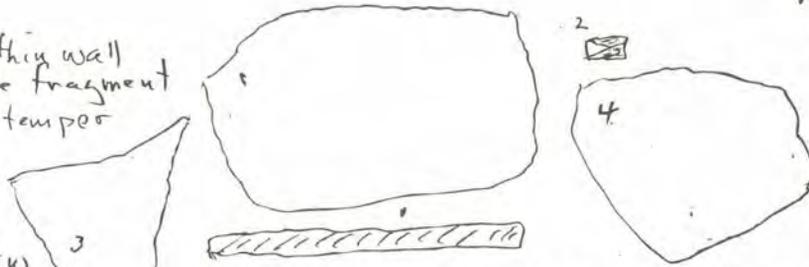
Fig 5.40: 4S/4W ceramics.



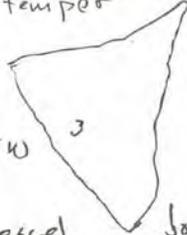
Fig 5.42: 4S/4W nails.

44-1 A9
 45 H west
 7 August 13
 WR

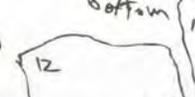
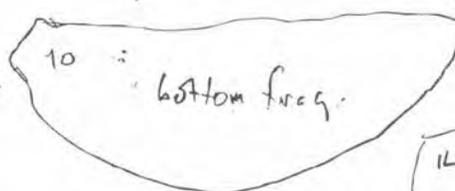
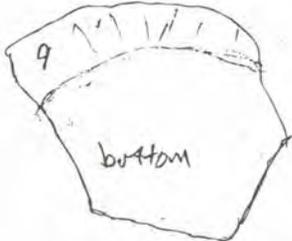
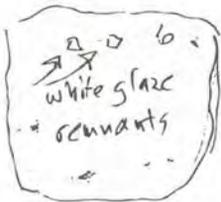
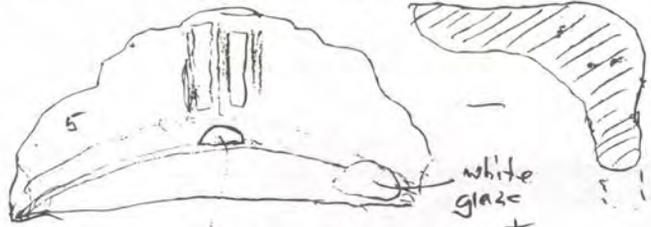
- 1. tan EW thick wall
- 2. blue glaze fragment w/ white temper



- 3. Brown EW thick body



- 4. arched vessel bottom
- 5. porringer handle w/ glaze remnants - soft fabric
- 6-13. porringer frags



- 14-16 3 frags of EW cooking vessel like #1

- 17. thick walled EW



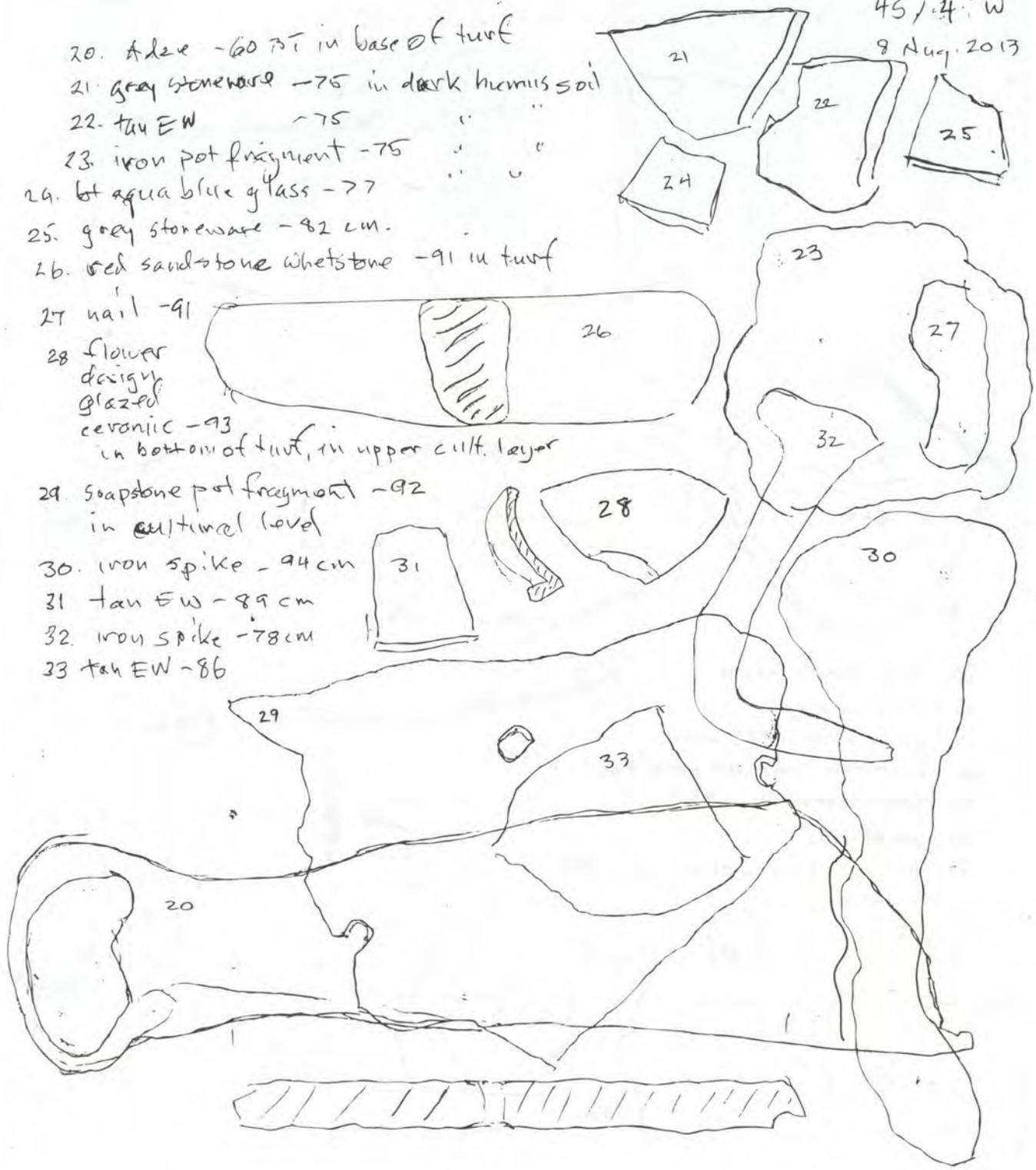
- 18. nail

- 19. pipe stem



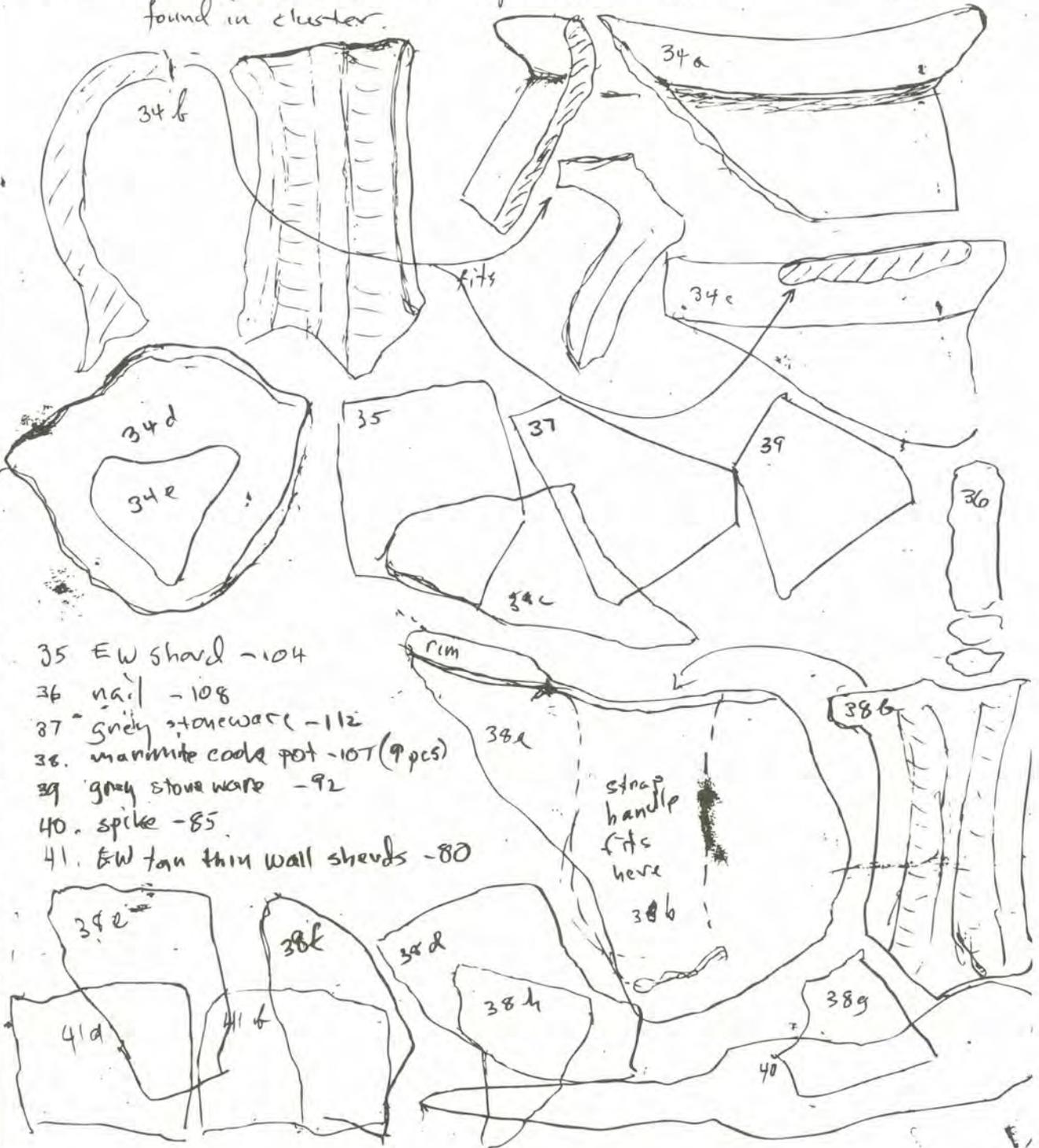
HH-1 A9
 45/4 W
 8 Aug. 2013

- 20. Adze - 60 cm in base of turf
- 21. grey stoneware - 75 in dark humus soil
- 22. tan EW - 75 " "
- 23. iron pot fragment - 75 " "
- 24. lt aqua blue glass - 77 " "
- 25. grey stoneware - 82 cm.
- 26. red sandstone whetstone - 91 in turf
- 27. nail - 91
- 28. flower design glazed ceramic - 93 in bottom of turf, in upper cult. layer
- 29. soapstone pot fragment - 92 in cultural level
- 30. iron spike - 94 cm
- 31. tan EW - 89 cm
- 32. iron spike - 78 cm
- 33. tan EW - 86



44-1 A10
 45 4W
 Will R.

34. 5 pieces tan EW with strap handle - 87
 found in cluster.

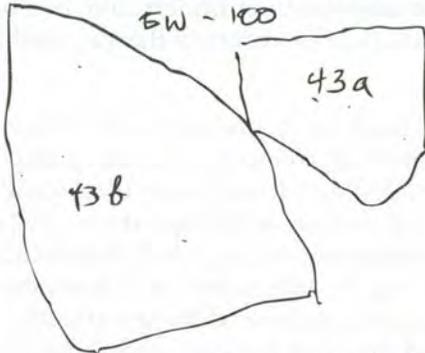


- 35 EW sherd - 104
- 36 nail - 108
- 37 grey stoneware - 112
- 38. mammoth cord pot - 107 (9 pcs)
- 39 grey stoneware - 92
- 40. spike - 85
- 41. EW tan thin wall sherds - 80

42. glazed pouring jar - 95
white crazed glaze
on outside,

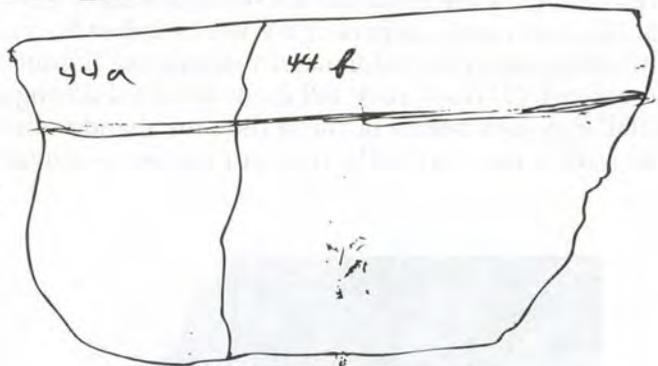
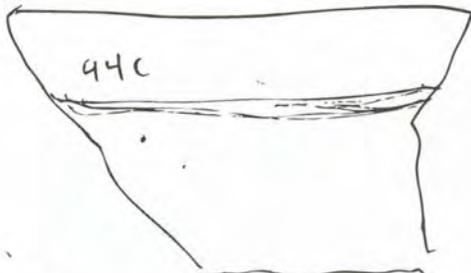
HH-1 A10
4S 4W

43 2 pcs thin wall
EW - 100



44 3 pcs tan color pot - 100 rims
fit with

45 possible EW shard - 100



46 spike (no depth)

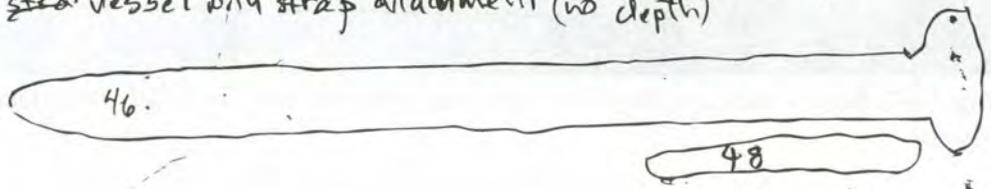
47 "

48 "

49 nail

50 grey stoneware (no depth)

51 EW ~~straw~~ vessel with strap attachment (no depth)



Shoreside Rock-fall

One of the peculiarities of Hare Harbor-1, as a Basque site, is the absence of shore-based try-works. We often wondered if they might be present beneath the large rock-fall that had accumulated between the cliff and the north shore of the anchorage. The last major fall in this area includes huge blocks, some measuring many meters in diameter. Investigating this area several years ago, I found roof tiles wedged under some of the large blocks, suggesting the fall occurred at or shortly after the Basque occupation. To explore further, this summer I made several test pits at the lower limit of the rock-fall, which did not reach the shore. Roof tiles were plentiful in the eroding ground above the tideline. None of these tiles, or other rocks in the land-wash, or underwater, had been found burned or blubber-encrusted—a common occurrence at Red Bay and other 16th century Basque whaling stations.

About ten meters north (upslope) from the shore where we first found tiles eroding I found tiles beneath fern roots in black-brownish soil, and below that, a grey marine clay, also with tiles and a piece of worked quartz. Excavating elsewhere among the rounded beach boulders (as opposed to rock-fall) I found more tiles, some wedged between beach rocks and mixed with clay. Many of the boulders have air spaces between them. This and the presence of clay suggest these rocks were dislodged from glacial marine deposits during a rock-fall event. If this clay was an *in situ* marine deposit there would be no air spaces and no way for tiles to become incorporated. There are also tiles in the black soil above the boulders, perhaps indicating continued use of the site after the rock-fall. The continuing absence of try-works and of burned and encrusted tiles and try-work rock suggests that (1) whaling was not a major activity during the Basque activities at Hare Harbor; (2) land-based try-works were not utilized; (3) that a rock-fall event occurred during or immediately following Basque occupation; and (4) rock-fall may have been a factor in the site's abandonment. It may also indicate that charcoal-fired ship-board try-works were being used by the time our site was occupied in the 17th century.



Fig 5.44: Basque tiles are found between and under the cliff rock-fall, embedded in marine clay.

6 - Hare Harbor-1 2013 Underwater Site Report by Erik Phaneuf

Methodology

The 2013 underwater field season marked the seventh and last season of exploring the submerged Basque remains. The divers Erik Phaneuf, Saraí Berreiro Argüelles, Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé and David Légaré logged overall 70 dives totalising approximately 75 hours of combined bottom time. Together with the Smithsonian team, the crew lived on the Pitsiulak anchored in Hare-Harbour from the second day of August until the 14th August. Work days were divided in two dives in the morning and two dives in the afternoon. On each dive, two divers worked side by side in a buddy system using a dredge constructed with polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes 6 inches wide and a flexible hose of the same width, Captain Perry Colbourne, who once again left its daily duties on the Pitsiulak, not only assisted when the divers re-encountered surface gravity at the end of each dive but also managed during the average 70 minutes dive two continuously-running 5 horsepower Honda™ motor pumps. The motor pump 3 inch exit hose fed the dredges through a reducing coupling and 40 meters of 2 inches and a half in fire hoses. At an average depth of 5 meters, the pumps were mostly operated at half throttle in order to provide a better control for the removal of sediment. Dredges spoil was inspected during and at the end of each dive since no screening of the sediments could be made. Each test unit's stratigraphy was recorded using conventional terrestrial recording method with a special Mylar™ paper and non-refillable SharpWriter mechanical pencil using a twist-to-advance mechanism. Finally, after each dive, notes and observations were gathered in a field journal by each diver. Shallow water made for water temperatures ranging between 40 and 55 degrees Fahrenheit, and bottom visibility averaged 20 feet. On the surface, Marijo inventoried and photographed the entire artifact collection. Saraí produced drawings of some ceramics, and the leather and most wood artifacts were returned to the bottom.

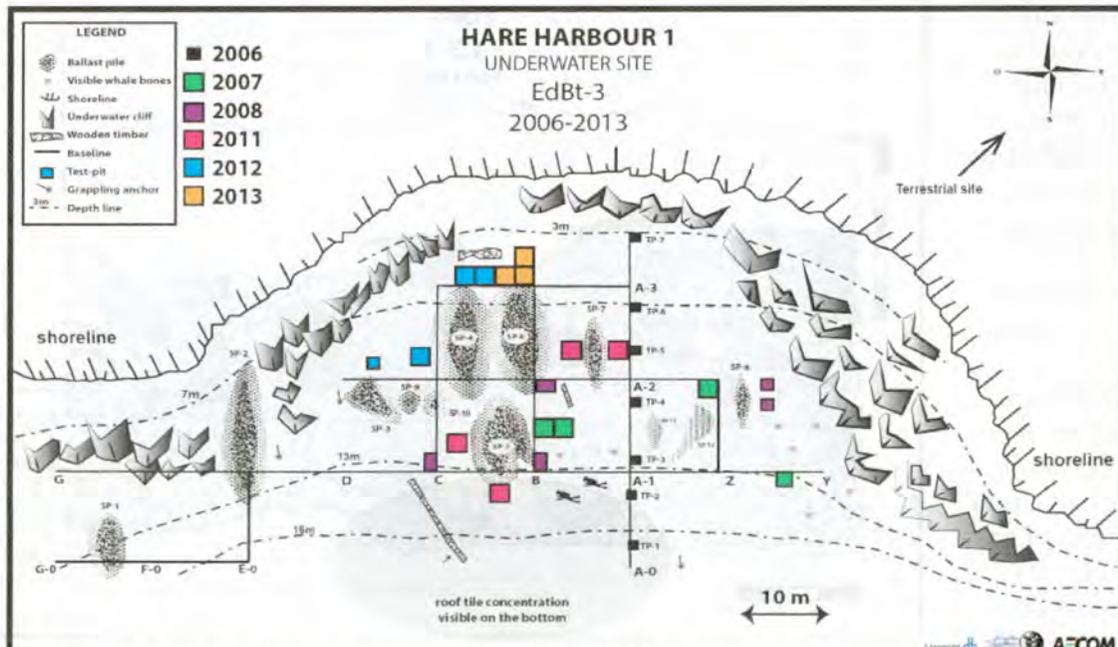


Fig 6.00: Map of underwater excavation area. 2013 units shown in orange.

Underwater Research

The three 4m² meters units excavated this year were located at the shallow north end of Stone Pile 6 only ten meters from shore (Figure 6.00). Unit C3-3 extended east from last year's C3-2 square where three chafing dishes were found. Unit C3-4 was set directly east of the C3-3, and C3-5 extended C3-4 to the north, for a total 12m² of excavated area.

As in previous years, we found the underwater cultural strata correlated closely with activities onshore. Horizontal distribution of strata was similar to previous years with two exceptions. The first exception is a thin layer of compact clay separating the natural sediment and the organic layer. The organic layer is an accumulation of desodded peat that had in its upper part a greater concentration of woodchips. At this depth, 5 meters below the surface, the division between peat and wood chips is not as well defined as it was in previous, deeper, excavations. All five C3 operations presented only a slight boundary between the two layers and was never as evident as in the units excavated at the 10 meters depth. Mixed within this organic stratum are numerous ballast stones, ceramics, bird and mammal bones, nuts, lead buckshot, occasional roof tiles fragments, and the constant presence of coopering materials. In 2013, the second exception was a layer of pebbles, sandwiched between the organic layers, which may represent a dump of chalupa ballast. Lying on top of the organic stratum is a semi-compact layer of sandy silt., most of the earthenware, rope fragments and some leather shoe are found in the first 15 cm overlaying the organic layer. Numerous roof tiles are distributed throughout the matrix with largest pieces found in the lower first 20 cm. Ballast stones are present in great number in the lower part of this level; it has pockets of cultural material observed within its interstices. The occupation is covered by a post-Basque sandy stratum where only occasional fragments of tiles are found and what resembles disturbances caused by the physical dragging of small anchors. Some rare 19th century ceramics and graplins were observed in the eastern half of the site and whisky bottles with the five dot marks are found just beneath the surface sediment or resting directly on top of the ballast pile.

Unit C3-3 This 2m x 2m unit was excavated directly east C3-2 unit. The first surface layer (Fig. 6.01) averaged 30 cm in thickness This post-Basque deposit is made of loose sand with occasional living and dead shells, and tiles are found in greater concentration of cultural elements in a depth of 20 cm. It is where large ceramic fragments, like half a roof tile, a large bottom of an orange common paste glazed large pot and lip fragments of a cooking were encountered. In the

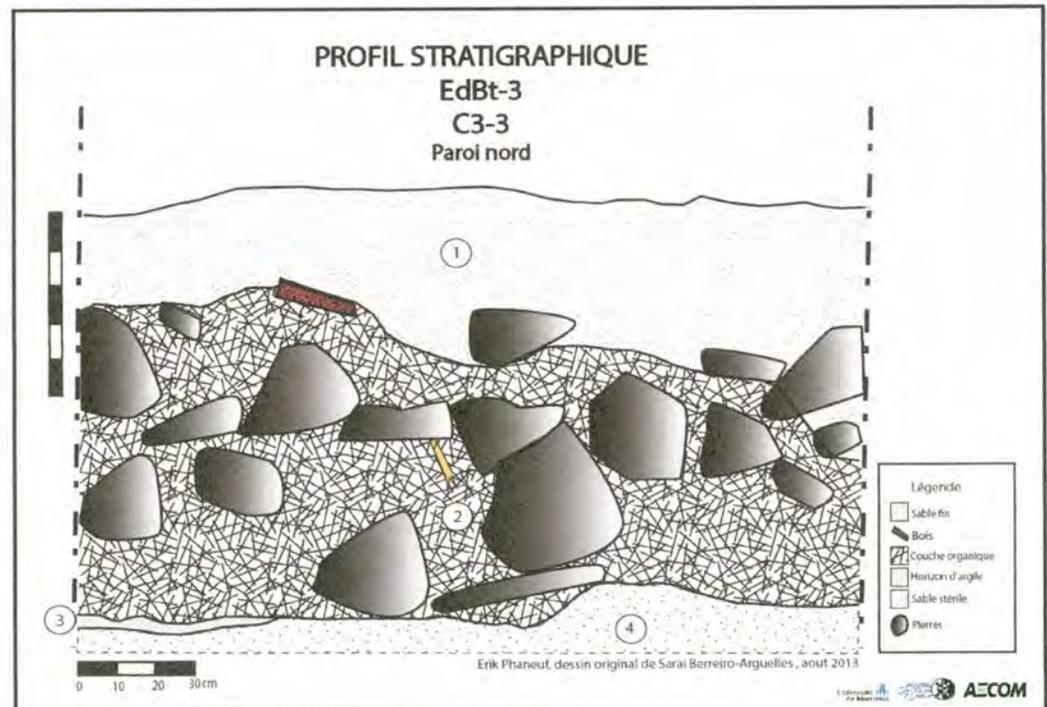


Fig 6.01: North profile of C3-3.

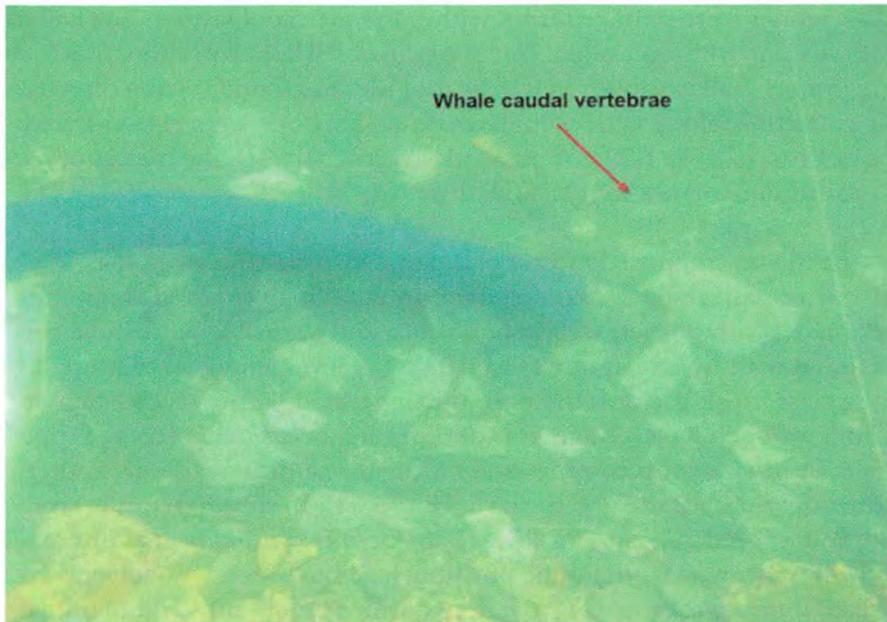


Fig 6.02: C3-3 during ballast removal on Layer 2. Arrow points to small whale vertebra.

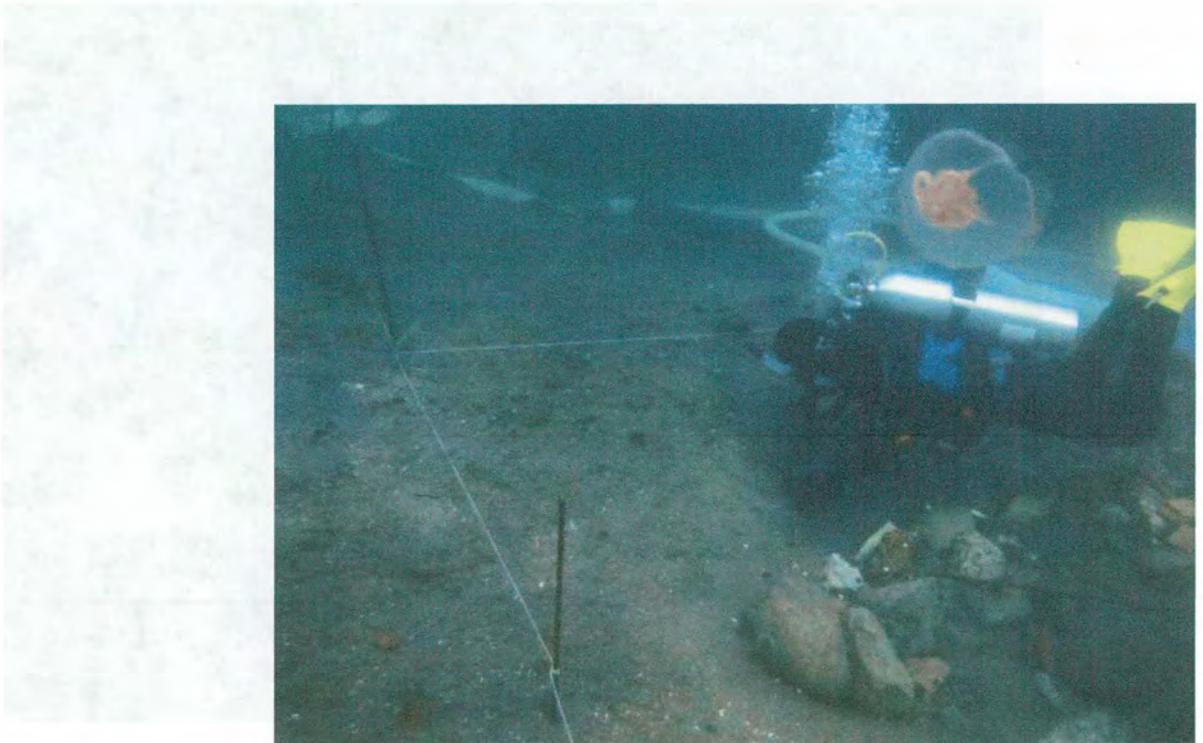


Fig 6.03: C3-3 excavation with C3-4 to the rear. Ballast stones on right corner are from 2012 C2-2.

southern half of the unit, more than 50 ballast stones were removed from within the matrix of layer 1. The ballast interstices were filled with a soft and gelatinous clay with occasional fish bones in small concentration, fragmentary roof tiles, and scattered ceramic fragments. Ballast stones as well as roof tiles are found resting directly on the organic Layer 2. Most of the ceramic collection, along with a small whale caudal bone were concentrated within the upper 10 cm and at the interface of L1 to L2 (Fig. 6.01). A physical division between the matrix of layer 1 and the top of the occupation level (abandonment) was not clearly observed.

Layer 2 ranged in thickness from 50 to 70 cm and was composed mostly of organic material and sizes, logs, sticks and bark mixed with pockets of peat roots, and a small whale caudal vertebra (Fig. 6.02) mainly wood chips and flakes of different sizes, logs, sticks and bark mixed with pockets of peat and roots, and a small whale caudal vertebra. A large number of ballast stones was found within this stratum (Fig. 6.03). The layer appeared to present two stratigraphic sub-units divided without a clear break between them. In the upper half we observed a higher concentration of branches, logs, bark, and large wooden flakes, fragments of roof tiles, occasional pieces of rope in a very fragile state, and small pockets of medium-size codfish spines and fins in anatomical position. Leather shoes and a whale vertebra were found in the upper part of the organic layer (Fig. 6.04). In this upper interface was also found two lead bullets a glass bead, and a wooden bead. The lower half contained more peat and roots as well as small pockets of medium-size codfish bones also in anatomic position, lead buckshot, wooden and an ivory bead (Fig. 6.05 & 6.06), ceramic sherds of numerous types (Fig. 6.07), two whale bones, bird and mammal



Fig 6.04: Detail of whale vertebra in C3-3 along with roof tiles and ballast stones in lower part of Level 1.

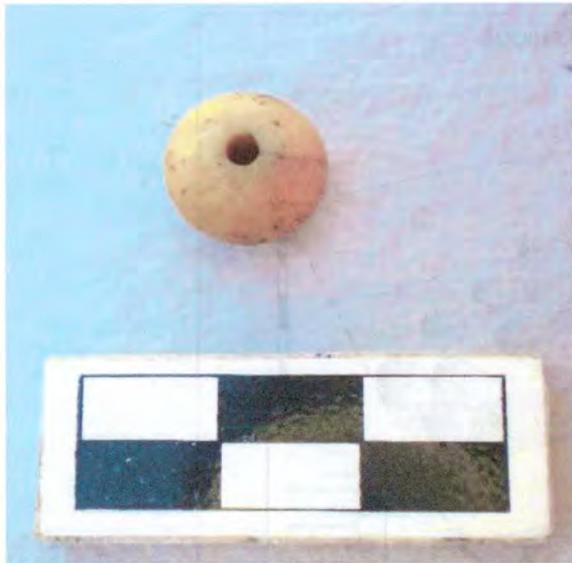


Fig 6.05 and 6.06: Serrated wooden bead and ivory bead from C3-3 Level 2.

bones, a caribou antler, and at least three different shoes.



Fig 6.07: Faience porringer from C3-4.

A log limited excavation of the lower interface of the north-west corner extending into the southern corner. Around it and under the log were numerous fragments of rope and rare small fragment of roof tile.

Layer 3, the same as Layer 5 in unit C3-4, was on average 3 cm thick and consisted of pure grey clay). The presence of this layer is new to the underwater site, and its formation is still uncertain. It is possible that this level resulted from a rock-fall event from the cliff that nearly reached the shore and dislodged clay from uplifted marine sediments along the northern side of the harbor. The clay might also have been come from the removal of sod from the site. The layer was free of artifact or any apparent inclusions.

Layer 4, the deepest, was composed of fine compact gray sand with rare angular rocks 5 to 10 cms in diameter. This compact layer was excavated to a depth of 20 cm and here, as elsewhere in every underwater operation, never contained traces of human occupation and is considered a pre-Basque natural marine deposit.

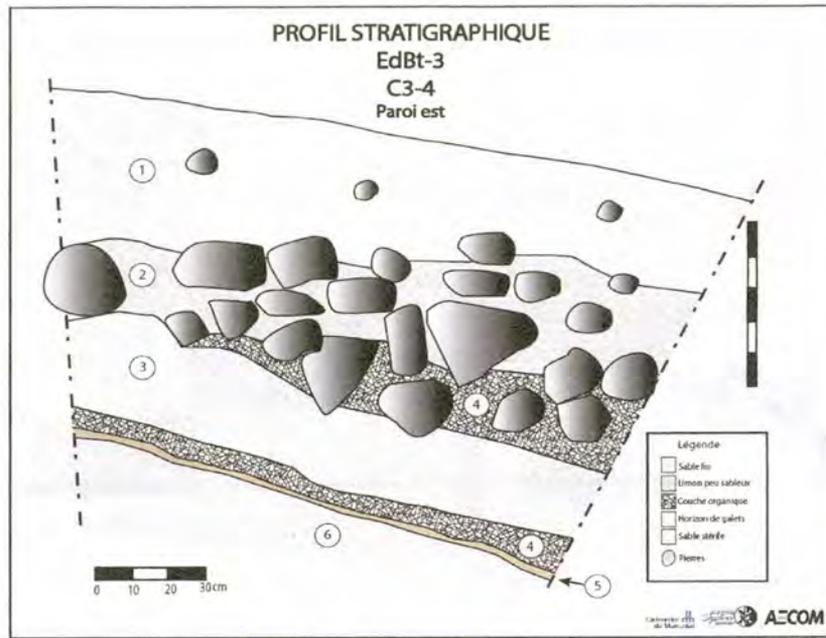


Fig 6.08: East wall of C3-4.

Unit C3-4 This 2x2 m unit was excavated directly east of unit C3-3 (Fig. 6.08). When observing the C3-4 north wall stratigraphic profile two differences were seen as compared to the C3-3 northern profile (Fig. 6.09). First, L1 and L2 occur as two separate layers while in C3-3 it formed only one layer. L2 is a semi-compact silt matrix from which we removed more than 50 ballast stones. Artifacts are found within this matrix with a higher percentage at its lower interface. Layer 3 is this year's surprise. Exposed over the entire surface of the unit, L3 was a thick matrix of beach pebbles which ends at the limit separating units C3-3 and C3-4. . Averaging less than 20 cm in diameter, these flat rounded stones are present in a stratum more than 50 cm thick. One interesting feature of this layer is the presence of silex/flint nodules of Euro-

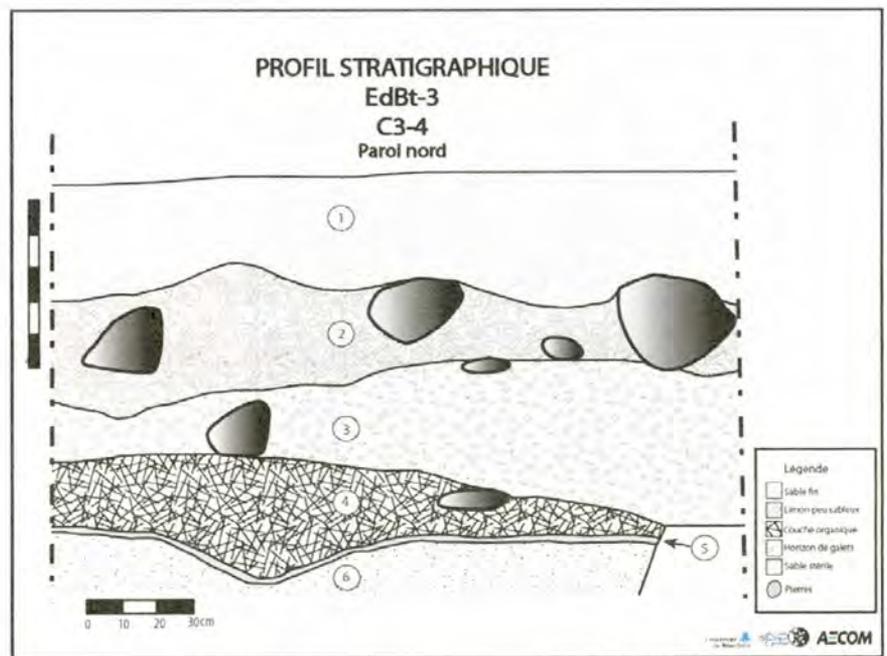


Fig 6.09: North wall of C3-4.



Fig 6.10: C3-4 upper level showing SP-6 ballast.

pean origin. Layer 3 may represent chaluupa ballast. On the eastern profile (Fig. 6.08), Layer 3 is sandwiched within the organic Layer 4. This is not observed on the northern wall. In C3-4, the organic layer rests again on a thin L5 made of pure grey clay separating the L4 organic layer and the L6 pre-Basque sandy deposit.

The east wall profile shows ballast stones within L2 and L4. Other than L3 (the txalupa ballast deposit, which seems to be a single dumping event), SP-6 seems to have resulted from multiple episodes of ballast dumping. While primarily found within the organic layer, ballast stones also appear within L2. So far, attempts to determine the origin of these rocks has failed. The exposed limestone rocks are pitted with pholade shellfish tunnels, whereas the buried stones are free of burrowing effects. These limestone rocks in the organic layer are partly decomposed and always have a soft, chalky surface. Many artifacts are found within the ballast matrix (Fig.6.11). Nearly one hundred stones were removed from L2 and L3. All were manageable for one person to carry, but some were nearly a meter in length. Artifacts in L2 and L4 were similar to those found in C3-3. This year we found numerous fragments of a lusterware porringer (Fig. 6.12) similar in style to an handle recovered from C2-2 in 2012. Another interesting ceramic vessel found this year is a faience porringer deco-



Fig 6.11: Northeast corner of C3-4 showing chaluupa ballast.



Fig 6.12: Lusterware porringer from C3-3.

fragments of roof tiles, up to half a tile, were observed distributed heterogeneously within the layer. Ceramic and lead artifacts were found at the lowest interface resting directly on the organic Layer 2.

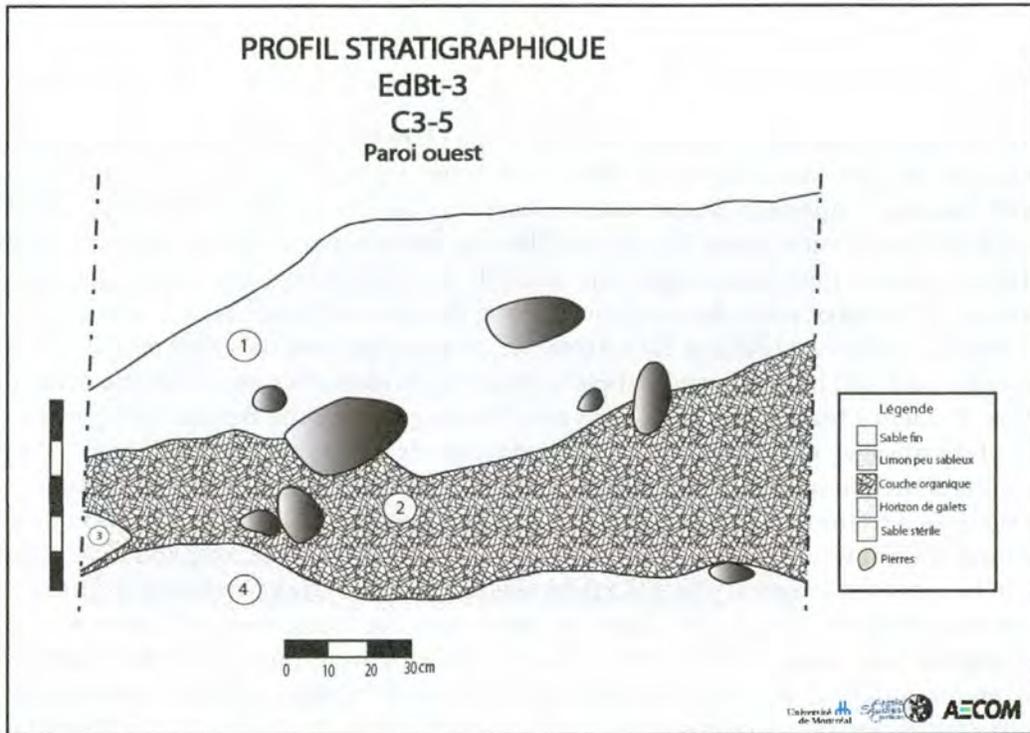
The organic layer was composed of many fragments of wood chips, some longer than 30 cm and 10 cm in width and up to 3cm in thickness. Within the roots, branches and peat, leaves, and what resemble crow-berry branches were observed. Ballast stones were present in higher number in the upper layer resting on and within the organic matrix. Some were observed resting directly on the pre-Basque layer of sterile compact sand, illustrated as Layer 4 in the western wall. Rare fragments of common ceramics and small roof tiles are found in this layer along with bird, fish, and some mammal bones. Layer 3 in unit C3-4, thought to be chalupa ballast stones, was observed only in the western southern part of the unit; in fact the layer ended in unit C3-5. The pre-Basque layer was again made of compact sand and was excavated to a depth of 20 cm in the center part of the unit.

rated with a linear geometric motif hand painted with blue strokes. It was found within C3-3 and C3-4 upper organic layer. More frequent this year than in previous seasons were small lead birdshot pellets and the irregular pieces created when birdshot is made by dripping molten lead into water. L5, the semi-compact, sandy pre-Basque layer observed throughout the site, was also seen here (Fig. 6.13).

Unit C3-5 This 4 m² square excavated directly north of C3-3 confirmed previous observations in this part of the site (Fig. 6.14, 6.15). Layer 1 was excavated for more than 50 cm. The sandy matrix of Layer 1 was slightly compact in the upper half and getting more compact in depth. Some ballast stones were present in this layer, averaging 30 cm in length, the stones were in lower number than in unit C3-4. Large

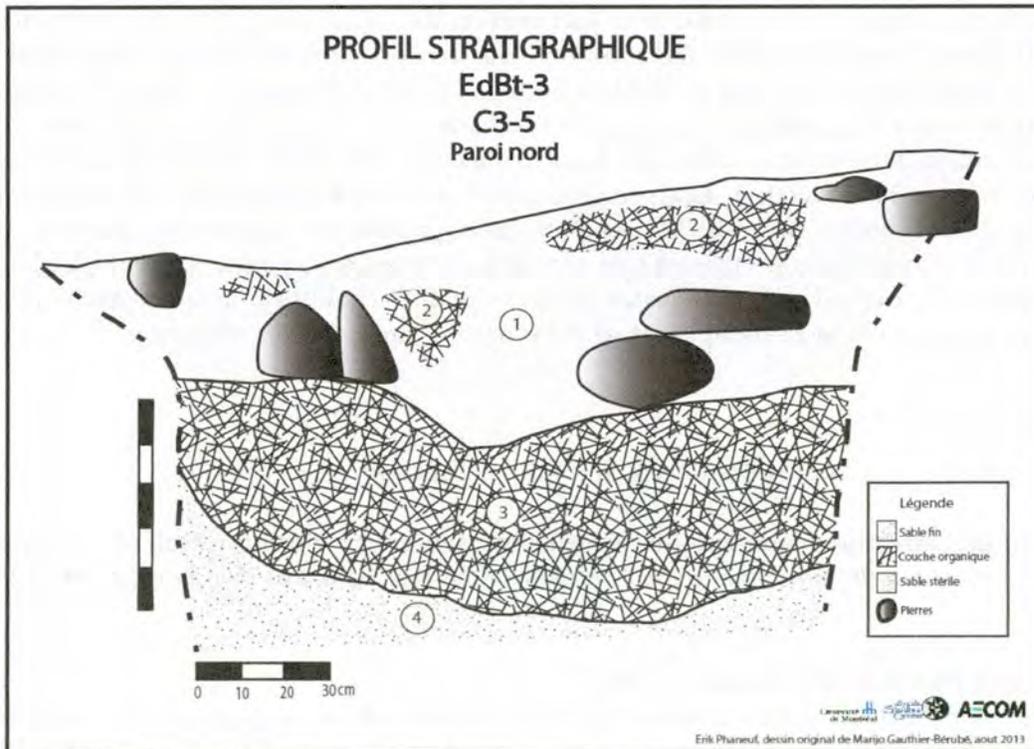


Fig 6.13: Birdshot and melted lead droplets from L4 and C3-4.



Erik Phaneuf, dessin original de Marjo Gauthier-Bérubé, août 2013

Fig 6.14: C3-5 west profile.



Erik Phaneuf, dessin original de Marjo Gauthier-Bérubé, août 2013

Fig 6.15: C3-5 north profile.

Hare Harbor Summary

The 2013 field program concluded more than a decade of work at the Hare Harbor site and further defined the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore. At Hare Harbor our excavations in Areas 9 and 10 strengthened evidence for an early Basque component. Underwater research revealed stratigraphy and finds similar to what was recovered during the past several years. We learned that the underwater midden accumulated together with the growth of the largest ballast stone piles, suggesting multiple episodes of ballast dumping alternating with midden deposition over a period of years. Investigations along the shore adjacent to the anchorage produced no evidence of tryworks, or burned rocks or tiles. However, test pits showed roof tiles mixed with marine clay between and beneath the rock-fall boulders and debris, supporting evidence for an avalanche event during the Basque occupation. Evidence from land suggests an event during or after the Basque occupation while underwater stratigraphy of marine clay at the bottom of the organic levels suggests an event before the Basque occupation. These data suggest the possibility of two events at each end of the Basque/Inuit occupation. Over the seven seasons dedicated to the underwater archaeological exploration of Hare Harbor, a bit more than 440 hours of combined bottom time allowed completion of a comprehensive site plan and the excavation of approximately 65 m² of bottom surface area. The 2013 field season extended the excavations begun in 2012 to explore deposits between the ballast piles and the shore. As previously, we found fine and common cooking ceramics, bones, and an organic layer composed of peat and roots resulting from initial site land clearance as well as wood debitage from log squaring, possibly for construction of a fishing stage, chalupa building, or timber produced for shipment to Europe. Further analysis may offer a clearer picture of activities at the Hare Harbor site and narrow down its occupation dates.

The underwater site not only supplied crucial information about daily activities and commercial operations; it depicts a completely different image from what has been gathered on land. Charcoal production, possible Inuit coeval occupation with Basques, and the smithy and cook-house activities that are so prominent on land are silent in the underwater record. Some activities are evident both on land and underwater. Land clearing, fishing coopering, and to an extent, daily occupation of the site, testify characteristically to a Basque presence as found in Labrador, Newfoundland, and the Strait of Belle Isle. Coopering and to an extent, small boat repairing, are also well-defined in the underwater collection. Cooperage materials and some similar types of ceramic artifacts are found in both dry and wet contexts. Activities like whaling and especially cod exploitation that were prominent in the underwater collections are quite elusive in the terrestrial sequence of events. The Petit Mécatina excavation demonstrates that both land and underwater research are different but complement each other in a way that is invaluable in reconstructing a fuller picture of the economy and activities of the site.

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7 - Hart Chalet - 1 (EiBh -47)
Hart Chalet Maps, Finds, and
Unit Descriptions

Hart Chalet Excavations

After finishing at Hare Harbor we returned to the Hart Chalet Inuit village site (EiBh-47) on Bradore Bay. Time did not allow full excavation of House 1, the easternmost of three sod and earth dwellings; but we completed a 1x8 m. trench from the entry to the rear (north) wall. Previous work at the site had produced diagnostic Inuit artifacts (ivory needle-case, whale bone sled runner, iron arrowhead, stone bead) and large amounts of roof tile, iron nails, and food bone. We hoped to obtain a date of occupation, expand the artifact inventory, and determine the size, shape, and construction of the houses.

The Hart Chalet is a small one-room cottage on the wooded shore less than a kilometer west of the Bradore River. Today's landscape is very different from just fifty years ago when a photograph by René Levesque shows the site as a clearing surrounded by low spruce, larch, and willows, with most of the shore clear of vegetation. Now the site is completely bushed in with spruce and tamarack. On the path from the cottage to the shore we found flakes of Ramah chert, so the Inuit had chosen to live well above the current beach and its marshy foreshore. When the chalet was built in the late 1960s a lane wide enough for a car grazed the east wall of House 1. Construction of the cottage damaged the outer part of the H1 entry passage and its external midden, and according to the Harts, a large quantity of tile and nails were removed. Today all three Inuit houses are either partially or completely grown over with 30-40 year old spruce.

Test pits in the grassy clearing around the cottage reveal evidence of prehistoric occupation in the form of chert flakes and fire-cracked rocks in the upper, sandy soil horizon. This inorganic level is overlain by a buried humus level representing the original ground surface, and above this one finds sterile sandy/gravelly soil that the Inuit removed in the process of excavating the pit for House 1. Above this back-dirt is a charcoal-rich midden layer resulting from the Inuit occupation containing animal bones and artifacts. Above this lies the modern grassy sod and humus.

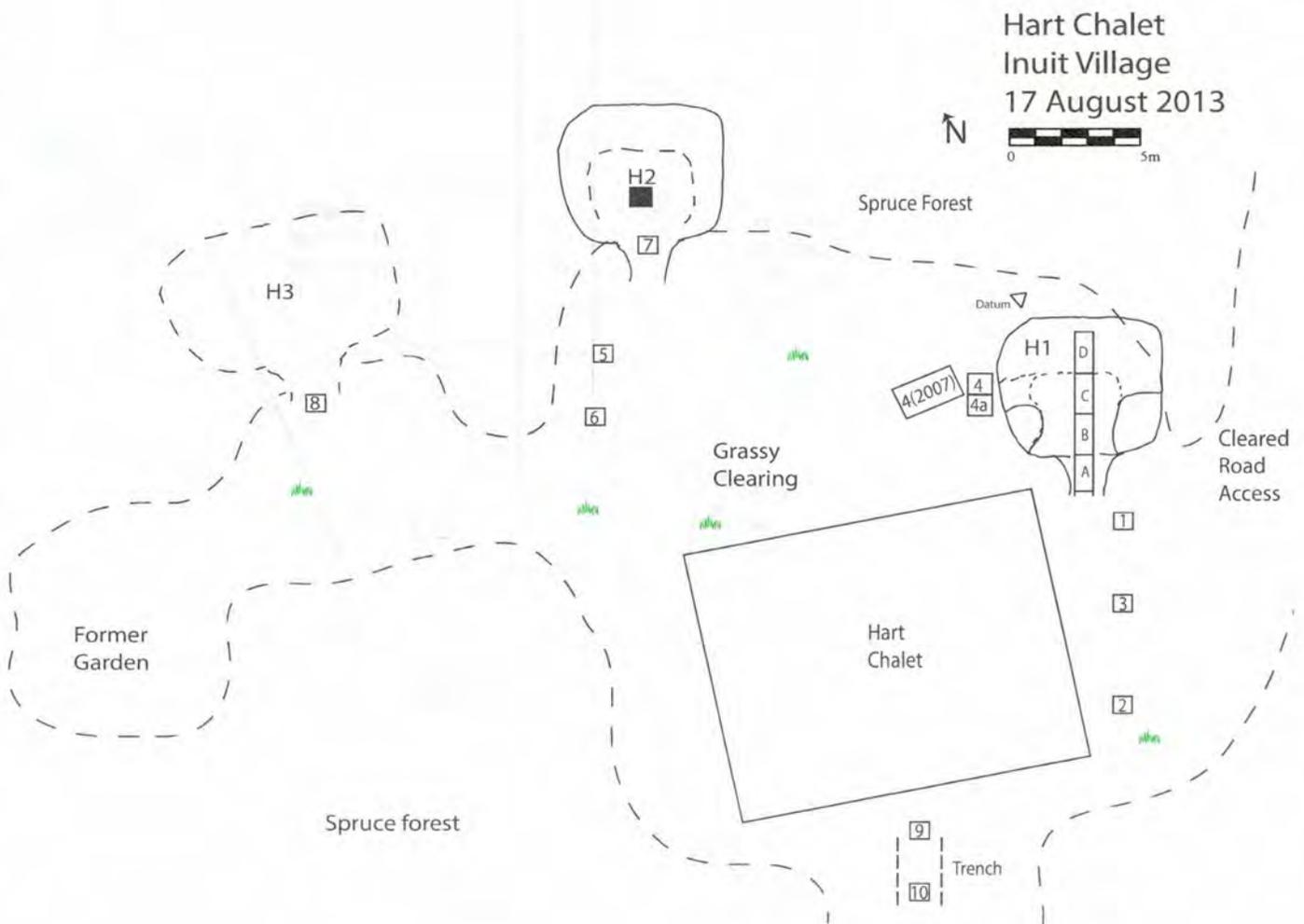
The 1x8 m. trench was too narrow to reveal much of the interior, but it confirmed that the house was an Inuit winter dwelling, even though certain features of typical Labrador Inuit architecture were missing. First, there is no slab pavement in the entry or the house interior; rather, the presence of small nails suggested a floor of wood planks. Second, no cold trap or step-up was present between the entry passage and the house interior. Third, while a rear sleeping platform was present it lacked the vertical slab-rock retaining wall usually present at the front edge of the platform; instead a log or plank retainer may have been used. Although not excavated, there are indications of side benches along the east and west walls and clusters of rocks in the SE and SW corners suggest the locations of fireplaces or lamp stands. This house also differs from the Petit Mécatina and Little Canso Island Inuit dwellings in lacking a slab-paved entry and floor, perhaps indicating closer contact with Europeans and availability of wood planks. Also unusual was the small number of finds from the house interior: only a few nails a few pieces of roof tile and earthenware were found.

Test pits were excavated outside each of the three houses to test midden depth and faunal preservation. Pit 4 and 4A outside the west wall of H1 produced many nails and bones, as well as an iron arrow point, stoneware and earthenware sherds, a blue seed bead, and other finds. Another in the H2 entry revealed a large whale bone roof or floor member. The walls and interior of this house had been grown over by spruce trees, but in the middle of the floor we found an open test pit excavated years ago by Clifford Hart. A H3 test produced nails, tile, and caribou bone. Tests south of the cottage porch revealed a shallow wood-lined ditch running down-slope from the porch into the woods; it is unclear whether this feature is associated with the Inuit occupation or the Hart cottage.

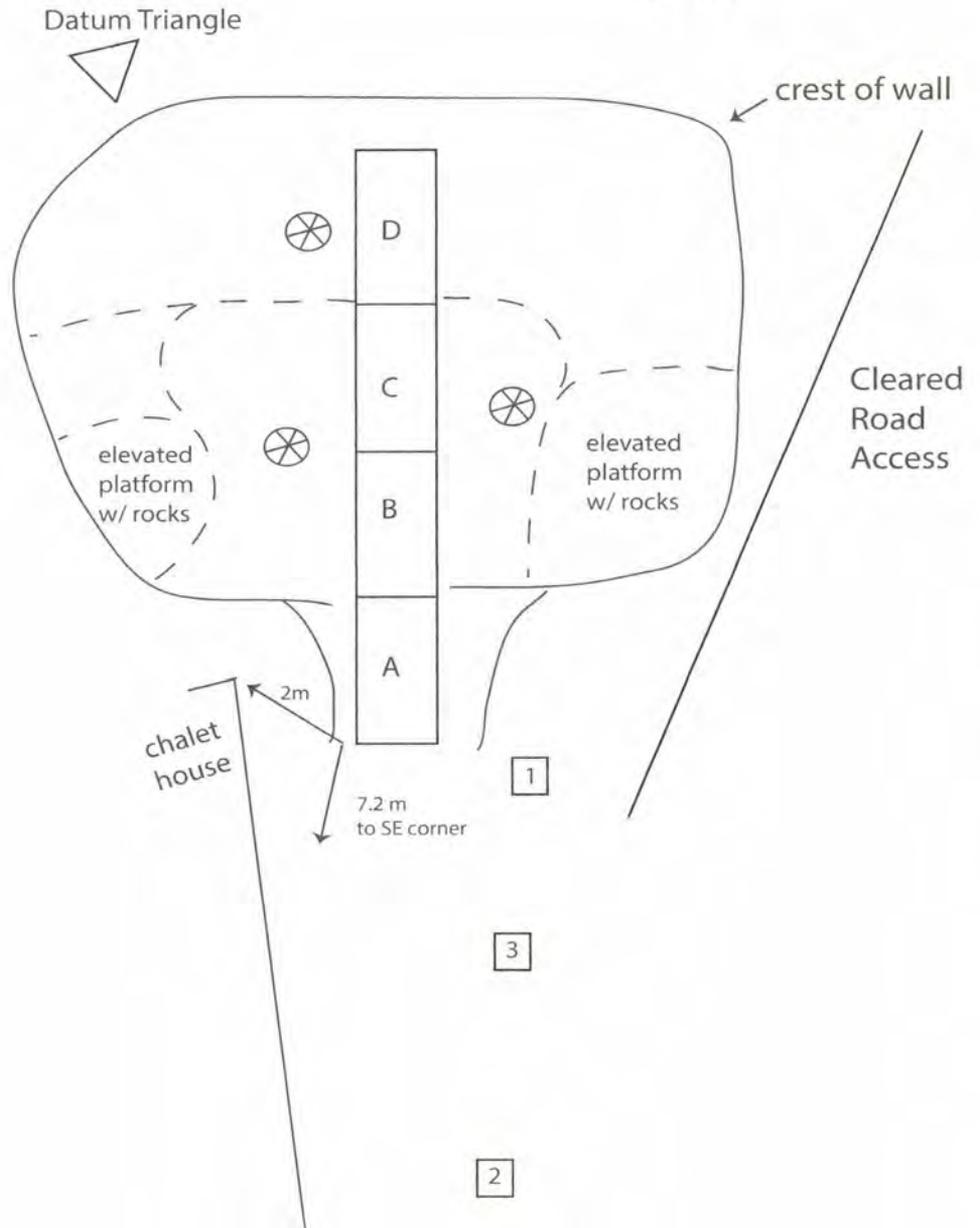
Artifacts recovered from House 1 and the test pits are consistent from feature to feature: large numbers of nails and roof tiles; various types of stoneware and earthenware; fragments of iron knife blades and points; worked bone, bottle glass, and glass beads. Nothing especially diagnostic came to light this year, but what was found resembled finds from other Inuit sites on the LNS. Further refinement of dating will have to await analysis of the ceramics. The bone assemblages from Little Canso Island and Hart Chalet include seal and caribou, with smaller amounts of birds and small mammals—all consistent with cold season occupation. Unlike Hare Harbor, little charcoal was found in the cultural deposits at Little Canso Island and Hart Chalet.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47)

Other than several small 50x50cm test pits which we placed around the site area, our major work here was to excavate a trench in House 1.



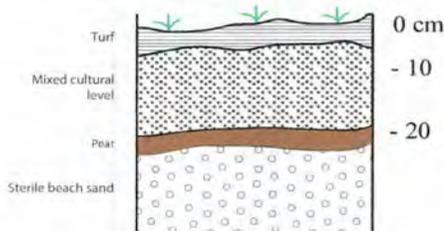
Hart Chalet
House 1
17 Aug. 2013



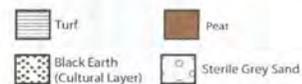
House 1 Trench After clearing brush and lower limbs from several 30-40-year old spruce trees growing in House 1, we established a datum near the NW corner of the house and gridded out a 1x8 m. trench through its center, from the outer end of the entry passage to the rear wall. The stratigraphy was simple: a few cm. of turf above a thin 1-2 cm. thick black earth layer containing Inuit deposits, and below this, sterile beach subsoil. The original grey leached A horizon had been dug away when the Inuit excavated the house pit. On the house floor we found no paving slabs, only a greasy surface with a few—mostly small—nails, charcoal, an occasional bone, and a few pieces of stoneware. It seemed like the floor had been paved with logs or planks—probably the latter, accounting for some of the small nails. Rock piles stood on either side of the entry passage where it entered the house, but no cold trap or lintel stones were present. A few small beach cobbles were on the house floor, mostly likely roof rocks; but in Unit 4, at the outer (south) end of the entrance passage, a small cobble hearth was found under the Inuit floor, surrounded by a cluster of small flint chips in a remnant leached grey A zone that had not been disturbed—a small prehistoric Indian hearth. In the center of the house, there was a second cobble feature, possibly a hearth, this one on the house floor. A 20 cm. rise between Units 1 and 2 marked the transition between the main floor and the sleeping platform. Like the house floor, the sleeping platform was not paved and was probably decked with wood, as several small nails were found at floor level here, as well as a couple larger spikes that probably were roof timber fastenings. The rear wall was about 60 cm wide and slightly higher than outside ground level; the side and front walls were wider and thicker. Surface inspection showed rock piles in each of the front corners of the house—probably oil lamp stands or cooking hearth platforms. No soapstone sherds were found anywhere on the site.

Hart Chalet
House 1
Test Pit Profiles
TP1 - TP3

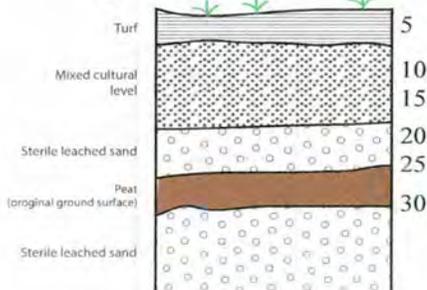
Test Pit 1



Only a few pieces of tile and a rotted bone from TP 1



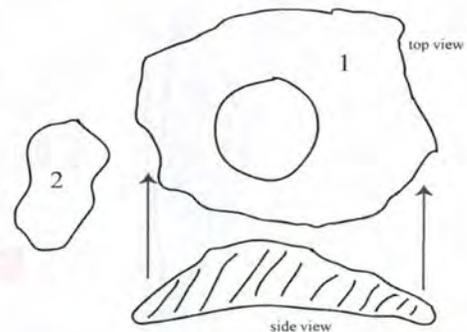
Test Pit 2



tiles, bone (rotted), ceramic, 1 grey chert flake

All cultural material was in the upper mixed sandy humus/ charcoal level

- 1. tan ceramic lid or jar base
- 2. grey chert flake



Test Pit 3

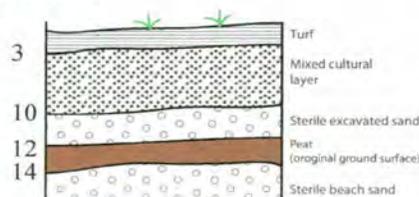
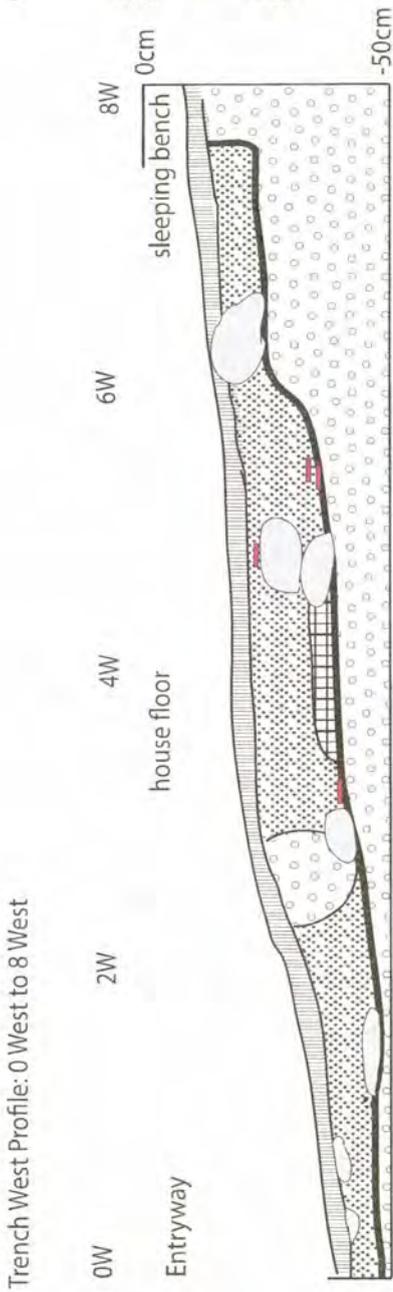
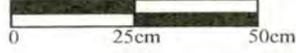


Fig 7.00: Artifact from TP 2.

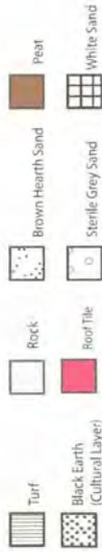


Fig 7.01: Artifact from TP 2.

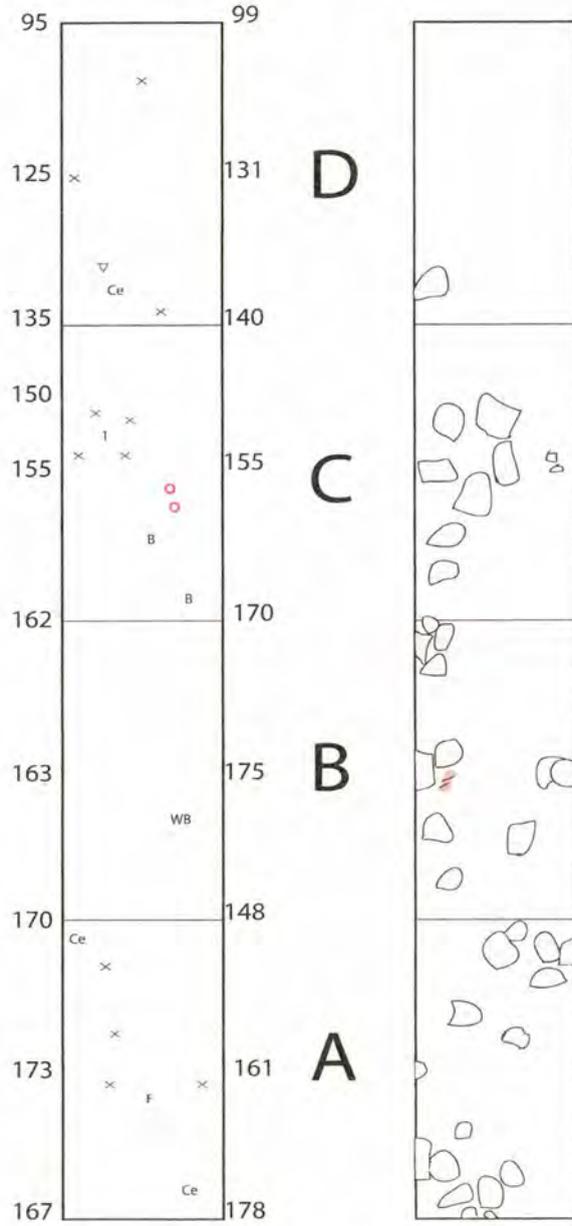
Hart Chalet
Trench Profile 2013



Trench West Profile: 0 West to 8 West



Hart Chalet
House 1 Trench



- C ceramic
- Ce earthenware
- Cn normandy stoneware
- Cg glaze earthenware
- ◆ glaze fragment
- glass bead
- glass
- ◆ pipe stem
- F flint
- X chert chunk
- chert flake
- × nail w/o orientation
- ◆ iron fragments
- ▽ iron spike
- ↑ iron blade
- I iron
- roof tiles
- charcoal feature
- WB whalebone
- B bone
- boulder
- paving stone
- baleen

1. Knife



Unit A



Unit B



Unit C, with shell cobble hearth



Unit D, sleepingbench area.

Fig 7.02: Clockwise from top left: Hart Chalet, House 1 Unites A-D. North to right.



Fig 7.03: Artifact from Unit A.

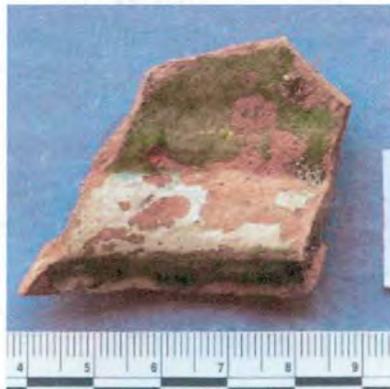


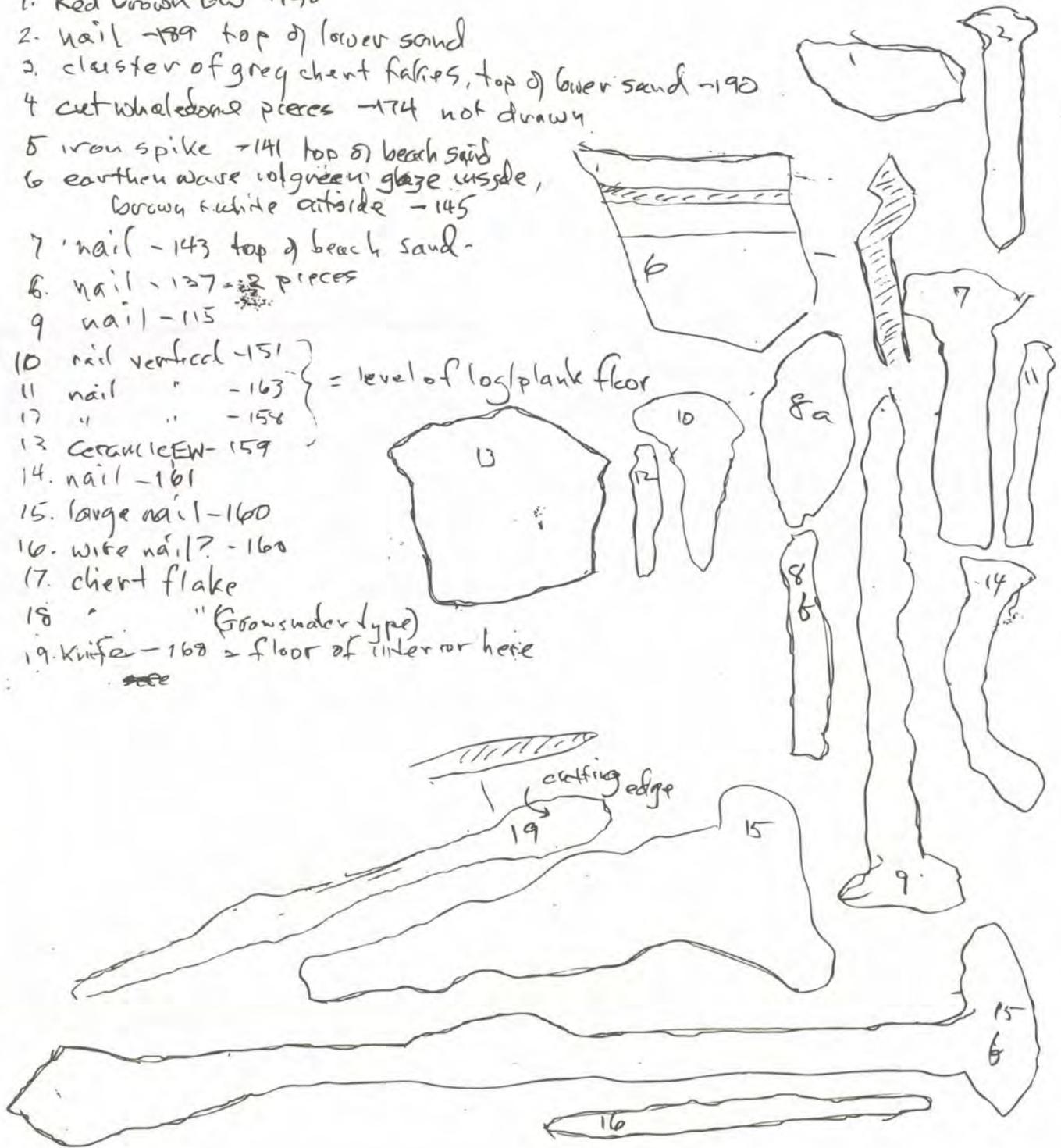
Fig 7.04: Artifact from Unit A.



Fig 7.05: Artifact from Unit D.

HART CHALET
House / trench
17 August 2013

1. Red Crown EW -190
2. nail -189 top of lower sand
3. cluster of grey chert flakes, top of lower sand -190
4. cut whalebone pieces -174 not drawn
5. iron spike -141 top of beach sand
6. earthen ware w/ green glaze inside, brown white outside -145
7. nail -143 top of beach sand
8. nail -137 = 2 pieces
9. nail -115
10. nail vertical -151
11. nail " -163
12. " " -158
13. Ceramics EW -159
14. nail -161
15. large nail -160
16. wide nail? -160
17. chert flake
18. " " (Growthwater type)
19. knife -160 = floor of interior here



Test Pit 4, 4A This test was an extension of a previous TP we excavated just outside the west wall of H1. As in the past, our 2013 work revealed this to be a productive midden resting on a layer of sterile sand that had been excavated from the house pit during its construction. Beneath it was the charcoal-stained (from forest fires) original ground surface, with the usual natural stratigraphy below it. The interior of the house had been excavated, removing the peat and upper grey and red sand levels, so that the floor lay directly on B/C zone gravelly sand. The upper levels removed from the house pit had been piled up to make the walls, producing inverted stratigraphy over an intact ground surface. It is here that the most interesting H1 artifacts have been found, then and in 2013, including earthenware, stoneware, and a tanged iron arrow point.

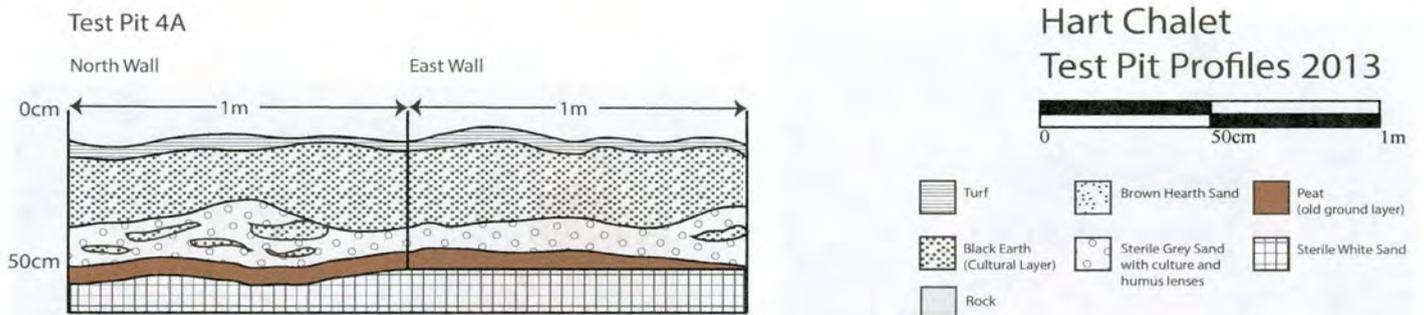


Fig 7.06: Test Pit 4. View North wall profile



Fig 7.07: Test Pit 4. View East wall profile



Fig 7.08: Artifacts from Test Pit 4.



Fig 7.09: Test Pit 4. View Northeast



Fig 7.10: Test Pit 4 and 4A. View North



Fig 7.11: Artifacts from Test Pit 4.

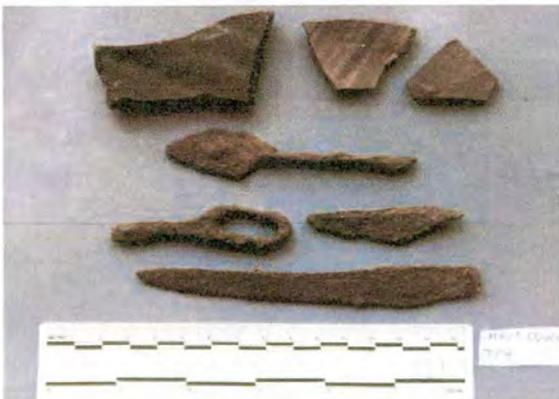
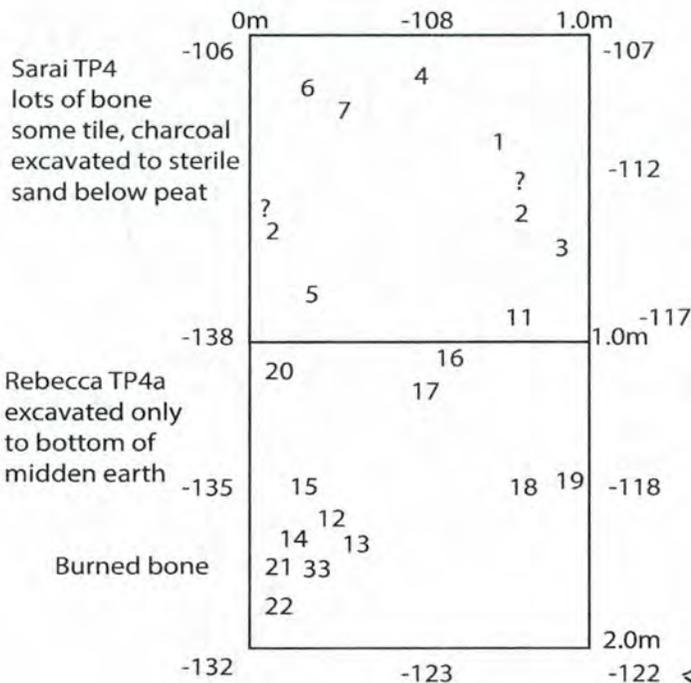


Fig 7.12: Artifacts from Test Pit 4.

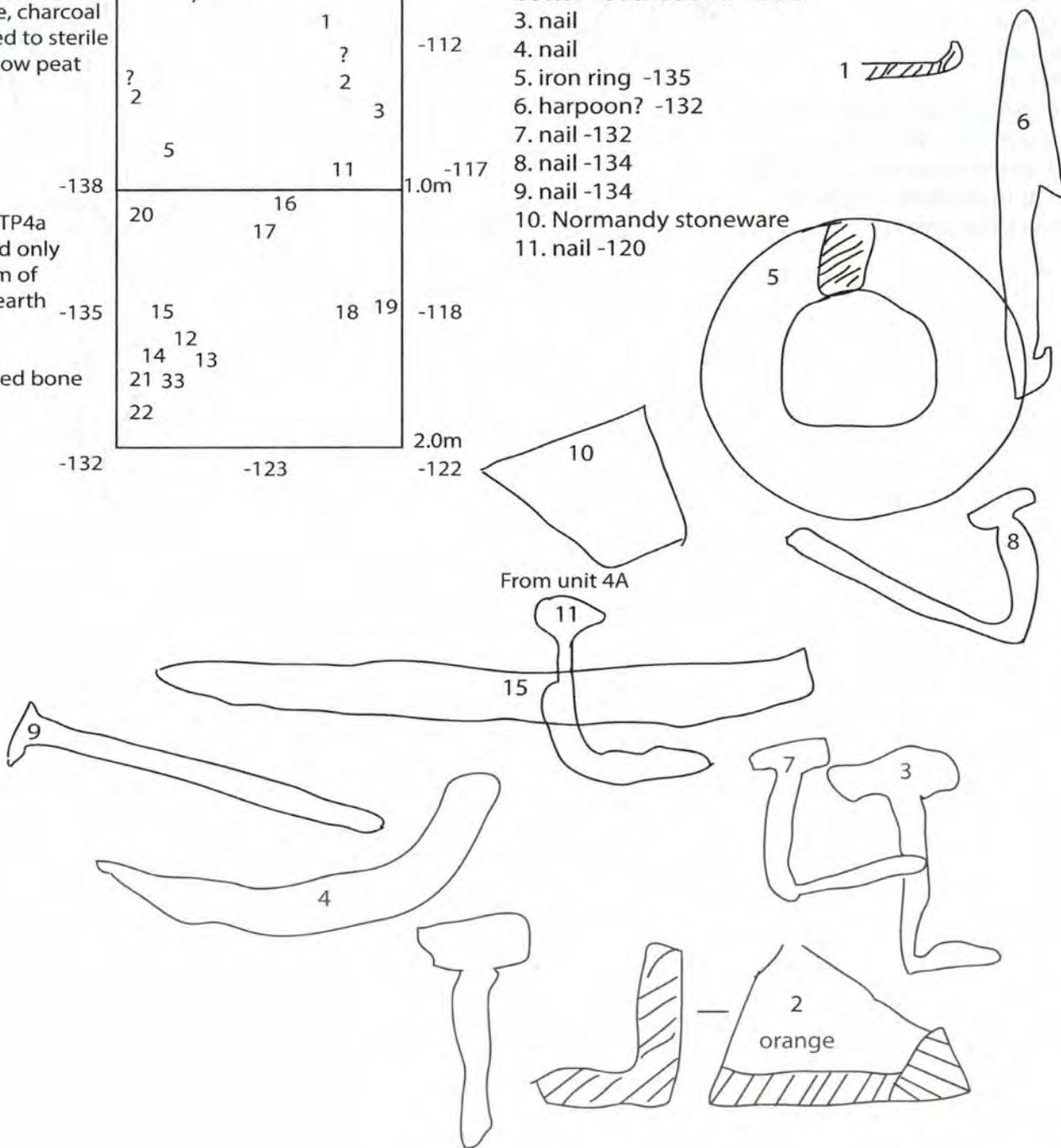


Fig 7.13: Test Pit 4 (left) and 4A (right).

Hart Chalet
House 1
TP4A and 4A extension



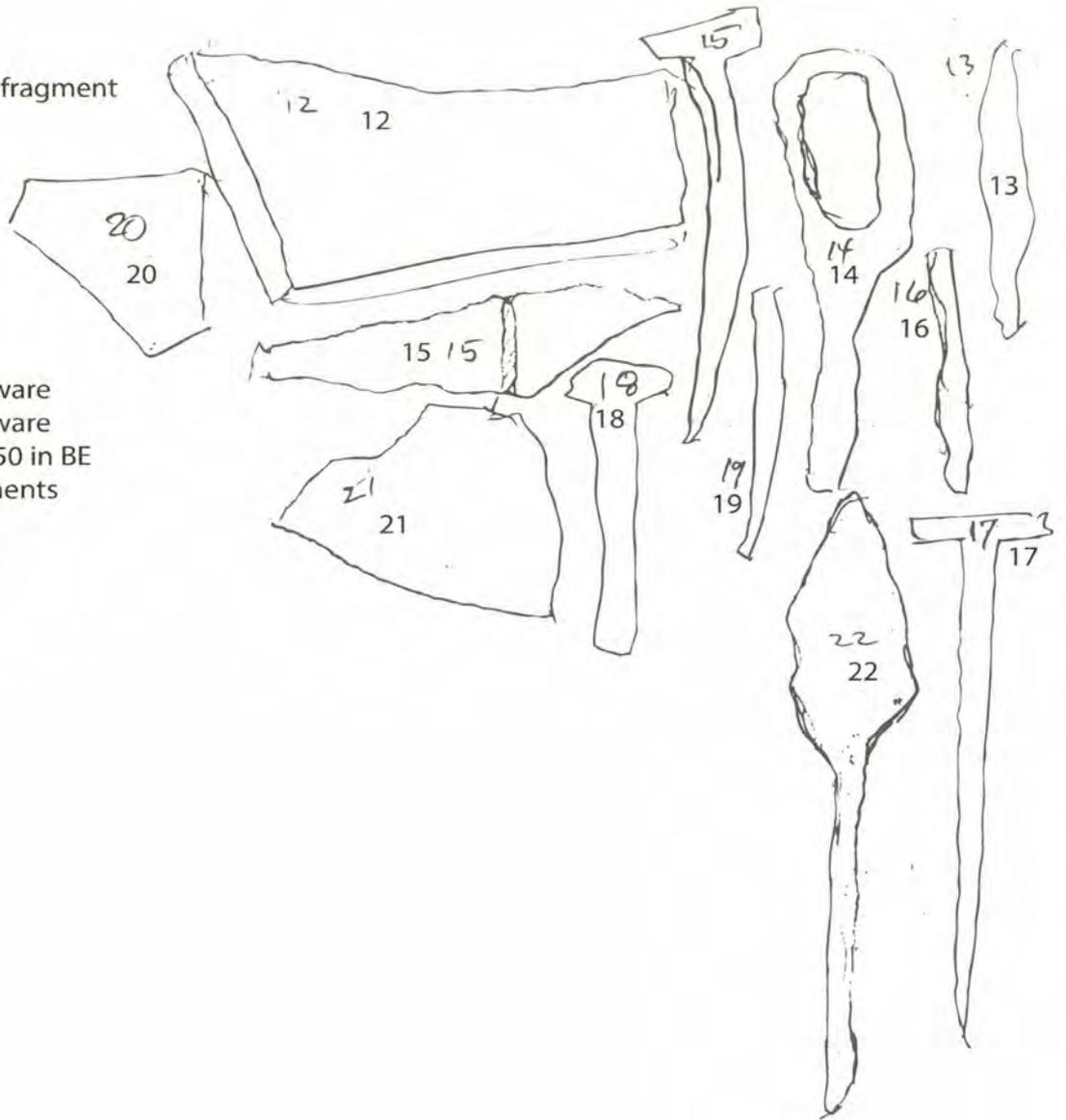
1. quartz fire starter
2. Normandy stoneware orange/brown bottom outside and inside
3. nail
4. nail
5. iron ring -135
6. harpoon? -132
7. nail -132
8. nail -134
9. nail -134
10. Normandy stoneware
11. nail -120



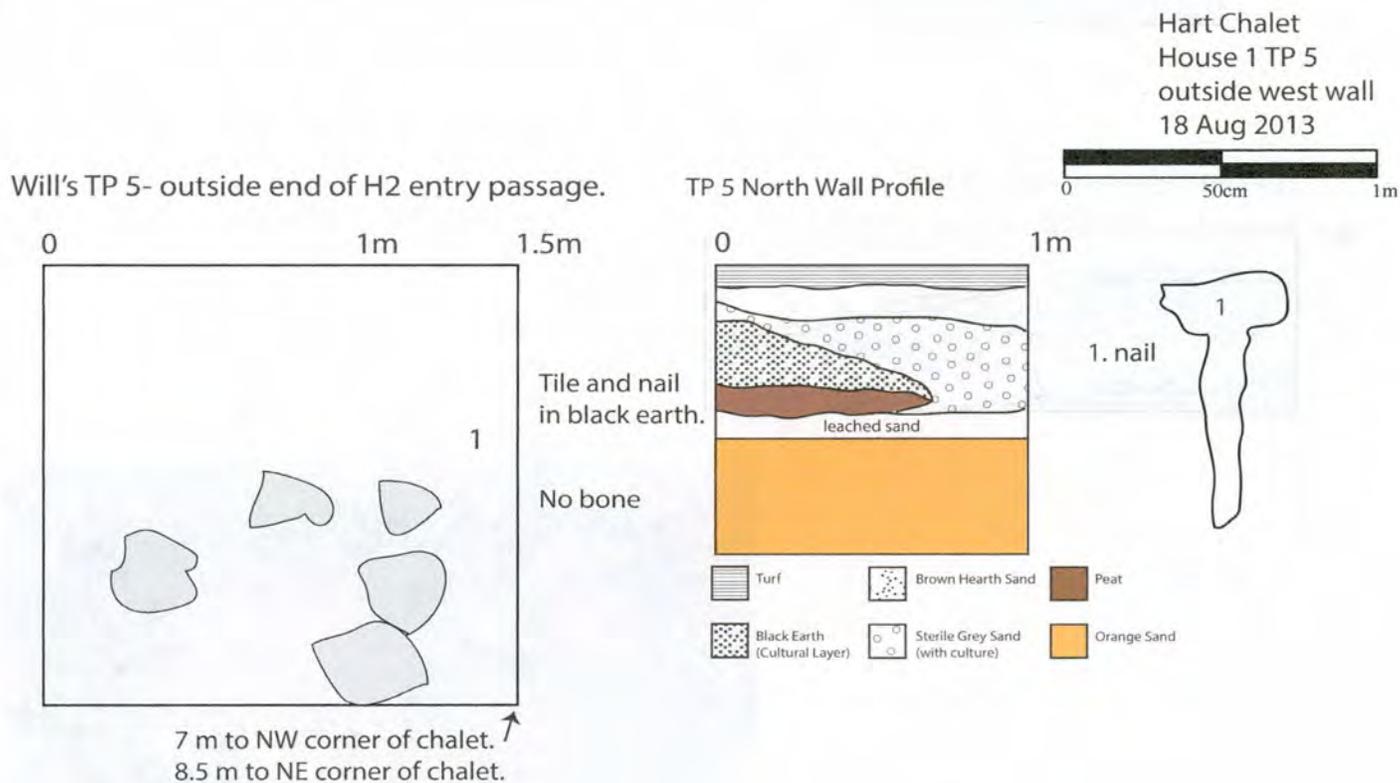
From unit 4A

TP4 extension
artifact map cont.

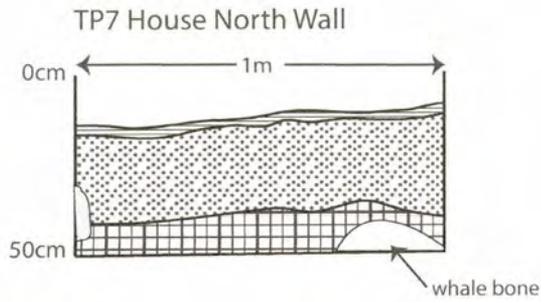
- 12. ceramic stoneware fragment
(thick walled)
- 13. nail
- 14. iron loop (key?)
- 15. iron knife blade
- 16. nail
- 17. nail
- 18. nail
- 19. nail
- 20. grey/ brown stoneware
- 21. grey/ brown stoneware
- 22. iron arrowpoint - 150 in BE
- 23. burned bone fragments
(small, not saved)



Tests Outside and Inside H2, and Outside H3 We excavated small test pits in the middens south of H2 (seal and caribou bones) and H3 (caribou bone, nail, and tile). Removing the spruce undergrowth from the interior of H2, we found a small, 60cm deep square hole in the middle of its floor. Florence says this was Clifford's test pit. Other than several large spruce trees, this house would be easy to dig because there is no turf, only forest duff. My probes with a rod indicated no rock slab pavement, and this was confirmed later in a test pit in the H2 entry, which uncovered a large whale bone mandible that had been used as a roof support. H3 is heavily bushed in and we did not attempt to clear it; our only test here was outside its entryway.



Hart Chalet Test Pit Profiles 2013



-  Turf
-  Brown Hearth Sand
-  Peat (old ground layer)
-  Black Earth (Cultural Layer)
-  Sterile Grey Sand with culture and humus lenses
-  Sterile White Sand
-  Rock

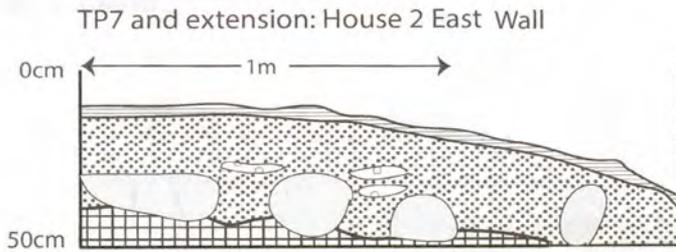
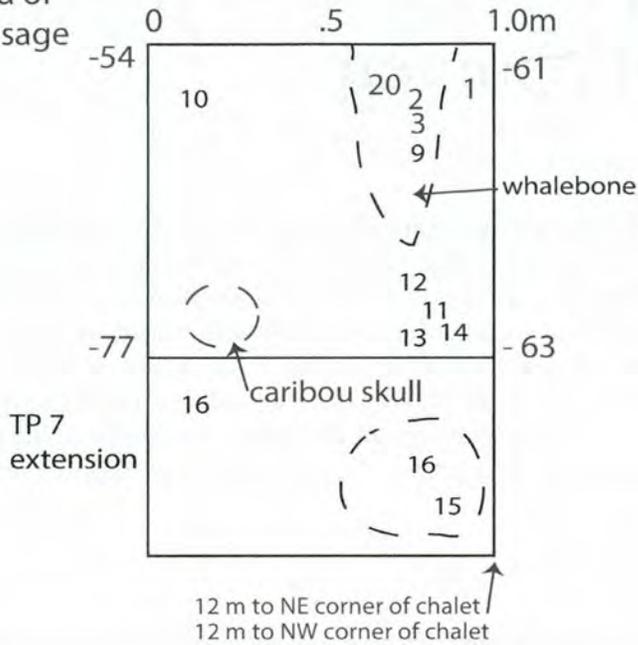


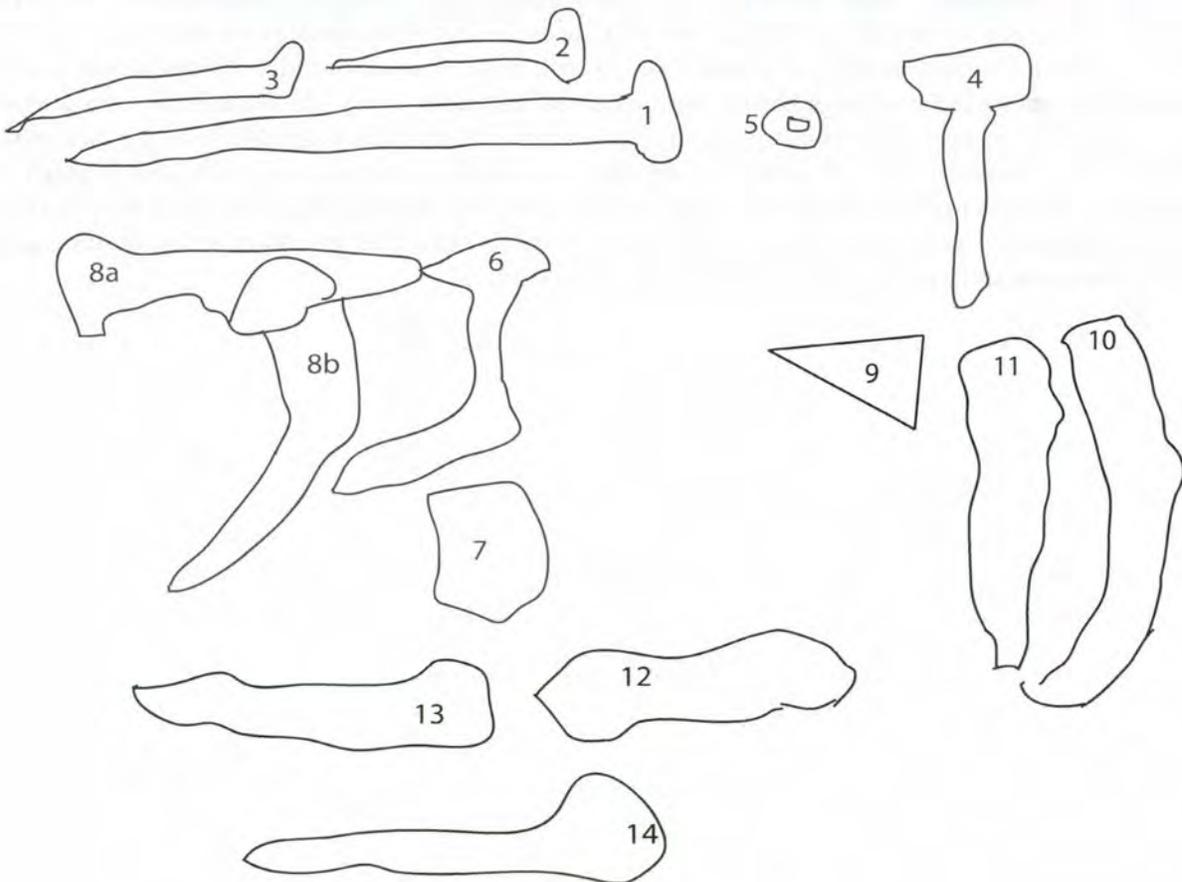
Fig 7.14: House 2 entryway test pit. North to left. Whale bone floor or roof timber in upper left.

TP7 Marijo H2
North end of
entry passage



Hart Chalet
House 2
Test Pit 7

1. nail - BE
2. small nail in turf
3. nail in turf
4. nail in turf
5. blue glass bead -96
6. nail -95
7. EW sherd -107
8. 2 nails -110
9. glass -89
10. nail -99
11. 14 nails -93
15. large nail -80
16. 9 more nails from lower BE floor level (not traced). Several of these nails were in vertical position, ie. in plank floor. (Small birdbone not listed.)



8 - Salmon Bay and Belles Amours Point Survey

Salmon Bay (EiBk-33)

Local residents of Middle Bay told us about a sod house site that Françoise Niellon and Allison McGain investigated some years ago. We located the site near the Route 138 bridge over the Salmon River, a few miles west of Middle Bay, in a clearing in the spruce forest 50 meters from the riverbank and a few hundred yards south of the east end of the bridge. The site consists of two ca. 8x10 m. rectangular structures with foundation walls of stone or brick about 30cm wide, standing 30-40cm above ground. Each structure has a 1x1 m pit excavated one meter deep in the center of the building and a large hearth platform in front of the rear wall. No entry passage or other features were present to suggest Inuit construction. On the wall of one of the houses we found a blue glaze transfer print sherd and fragments of brick. The houses seem to be a 19th C. European fishing, trapping, or trading settlement.

Belles Amours Point (EiBi-07)

At the request of Anthony Dumas, we re-visited a site that René Levesque had surveyed on the east side of Belles Amours Peninsula (Levesque 1968). This site consists of a dozen or so structures constructed in old boulder beaches about 200 meters from shore. Some of the structures are cache pits associated with round or oval boulder pithouses, one of which is nearly rectangular, 4x8 m, and has a internal boulder divider reminiscent of 17th C. Labrador Inuit spring/fall dwellings known on the central Labrador coast. These structures show enough variation to represent several cultures dating perhaps as early as 2-3000 years ago. Many of the structures were damaged when they were mined for boulders when electric and telephone poles were erected through the middle of the site area. Levesque produced a sketch map of the site and reported finding stone tools in some structures. Highly visible and easily accessible by road traffic, many of these structures are intact and should be given high priority for future research, protection, and potential restoration.

9 - Conclusions and Acknowledgements

The 2013 field program provided an important conclusion to our explorations of Basque activities at the Hare Harbor-1 site and contributed to a better definition of the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore by further testing the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Brador. At Hare Harbor our excavations in Areas 9 and 10 refined our understanding of Basque activities on the land site. In Area 9 we excavated a hearth surrounded by a border of roof tiles that produced only Basque/European materials—principally nails and earthenware ceramics and nothing that related to the finds from the S4 Inuit house and A8 midden—i.e. no soapstone vessels, glass beads, clay pipes, reworked lead, chipped glass, or other Inuit-modified European objects. Area 9 seems to have been a pure Basque component that may have been part of the early Basque/European components at the site, comparable perhaps to the sub-tile midden hearths north of the S1 cookhouse. We shall await the verdict on the age of the A9 material from ceramic analysis, but the presence of yellow glazed platterware suggests an early, perhaps 16th century, date, and a time when no Inuit were present. The A9 units east and south of the hearth seem to have been used primarily for a large hearth, with some food consumption indicated by calcined bones, and a place to dump tiles and broken ceramics to help dry up the uncomfortably wet surrounding terrain. Other than the hearth, no notable features were found, and the large boulder accumulations at the southernmost edge of the excavated area seem to have arrived during the process of clearing the site rather than as a charcoal production site.

Area 10, around and between the large boulders immediately downslope and west of the S1 cook-house, seems to have been used as the S1 dump, and, earlier, for a small baleen hearth of which several were found in Area 2 beneath the tile midden. The A10 baleen hearth was at the bottom of the midden deposit and was overlain by materials similar to the S1 cook-house, i.e. grey stoneware, glass beads, and soapstone. The many fragments of soapstone vessels found in and around S1, with its European material culture and rough, non-Inuit, pavement suggests the cookhouse was built by Europeans but staffed by Inuit women.

Underwater research produced similar results from other pits excavated at the top of the central ballast piles in 2012. Among the notable finds were more fragments of chaffing bowls, a glazed, decorated porringer, pieces of EW cook ware, remains of shoes, rope, fish and animal bones, wooden pins, lead shot, and a small amount of glass. To save on conservation cost, some recovered materials that were similar to what we have collected previously were photographed and documented and then returned to the pits from which they came. The stratigraphy encountered in these pits was the same as found in previous years. However, in our 2013 units, the stratigraphy was complicated by the presence of buried ballast stones that had to be excavated and removed, making it difficult to see the layer interfaces. On the other hand, we learned that the midden accumulated 'of a piece' with the ballast stone deposits, suggesting many discrete episodes of ballast dumping and midden deposition. This is what one would expect from repeated voyages during which vessels returned to the anchorage, dumped ballast, and then began dumping midden material.

Investigations along the shore north of the anchorage produced no evidence of try-works, or of burned rocks or tiles. Test pits in the bank showed roof tiles wedged between large boulders, mixed with marine clay, supporting the view that a large rock-fall event occurred sometime during or at the end of the last Basque/Inuit occupation.

Our data from Hare Harbor-1 continue to suggest a brief occupation by late 16th century Basque whale-hunters who built small hearth, often with baleen paving, followed, decades later—toward the end of the 17th C.—by Basques or other fishermen who used grey stoneware as well as marmite cooking vessels, clay pipes, and who erected a cookhouse and blacksmith shop. During this latter occupation the Europeans seems to have been joined by Inuit who established winter quarters and had access to the same European materials found in the cook-house, the blacksmith shop, and the underwater site. These Inuit built a winter house of sod, stone, whalebone, and charcoal and their activities contributed to a large terrace-front midden in Area 8. The precise

nature of the relationship between the Europeans and the Inuit is difficult to decipher, but the large amount of European artifacts and materials found in the Inuit house and midden suggests direct access to finished products rather than scavenging the remains of earlier Basque occupations.

Our work at the Hart site refined our knowledge of this large three-house village. A photo of the site taken by René Levesque in 1968 shows most of the area in tundra or grass vegetation, ringed by a small clump of spruce. Today the Inuit houses are covered with spruce trees while their entry tunnels extend into the treeless grassy clearing. We excavated a 1x8 m trench up the entry passage and through the middle of House 1, to its rear wall. No pavement stones were found, and the only feature noted was a small hearth ring in the center of the floor and a raised sleeping platform at the rear (north) end of the house. Raised areas with buried rocks suggest hearth mounds in the unexcavated SW and SE corners of the dwelling. Before construction, the house pit had been excavated into the sterile gravel, which we found immediately beneath the blackened house floor soil. Bone preservation was poor inside the house and only a few pieces of tile, nails, and ceramics were found. However in midden deposits outside the west and north walls interesting artifacts and excellent food bones were found. Stoneware suggests that these dwellings probably date to the 17th rather than to the 16th century, our original guess based largely on a single ground stone bead. The absence of paved stone floors and entry passages also suggests a post-1600s date, because the interior of these dwellings were floored with wood planking rather than stone. This non-traditional Inuit architecture suggests availability of European technology like sawn planks, as well as nails, iron axes, and saws. Tests in Houses 2 and 3 indicate similar architectural patterns as House 1, with wood floors and bone middens. Further work needs to be done here and at the two Belles Amours Inuit winter houses to clarify their ages and relationship with Europeans. Our excavations at Hare Harbor, Little Canso Island, Belles Amour, and the Brador River Hart Chalet make it clear that for at least several decades, if not longer, in the 17th century, Inuit had a substantial year-round presence on the Quebec Lower North Shore from Blanc Sablon to Petit Mécatina. The presence of Inuit soapstone vessels and beads in the cook-house, whose construction is of European and not Inuit design, suggests Inuit women operated this facility for the Basques.

During our work at Brador we had a chance to visit Belles Amours and Middle Bay. The large number of boulder pithouses at Belles Amours make it an excellent target for future archaeological work and tourism development. These structures probably date to the last 3,000 years (no Maritime Archaic longhouses are present, most likely because these beaches are too low for MA sea levels). The houses and caches are mostly intact and could easily be excavated and mapped. Some appear to be of Indian origin while at least one large rectangular structure may be Inuit. Clarissa Smith of Brador recommended we check out the landscape called locally 'Five Leagues' just east of Middle Bay. The topography here may have made this area an excellent location for Inuit, Basque, and prehistoric sites. The region is on a hiking trail that offers scenic views and opportunities for developing a historical panorama of potential value for the tourism.

Acknowledgments

This year's underwater work was directed by Erik Phaneuf and included University of Montreal students Marijo Gauthier-Bérubé, Sarai Barreiro Argüelles, and David Légaré. Land work was conducted by William Fitzhugh, Rebecca Mayus of Notre Dame University, and Wilfred Richard, who served as expedition photographer. Perry Colbourne captained the Pitsiulak and supported the dive team operations. As in previous years we received gracious hospitality from the Evans-Vatchers and others in Harrington Harbor, from Florence and Clifford Hart, who graciously allowed us to excavate at their chalet cottage and provided much-appreciated hospitality, and from Louise Colbourne and the Colbourne neighborhood at Lushes Bight, Newfoundland. Financial and other support came from the Smithsonian Institution, its Arctic Studies Center, and Brad Loewen's dive program at the University of Montreal.



Fig. 9.00: Rebecca, Bill, Vicky Driscoll and Florence Hart at the Blanc Sablon Tourist Center.

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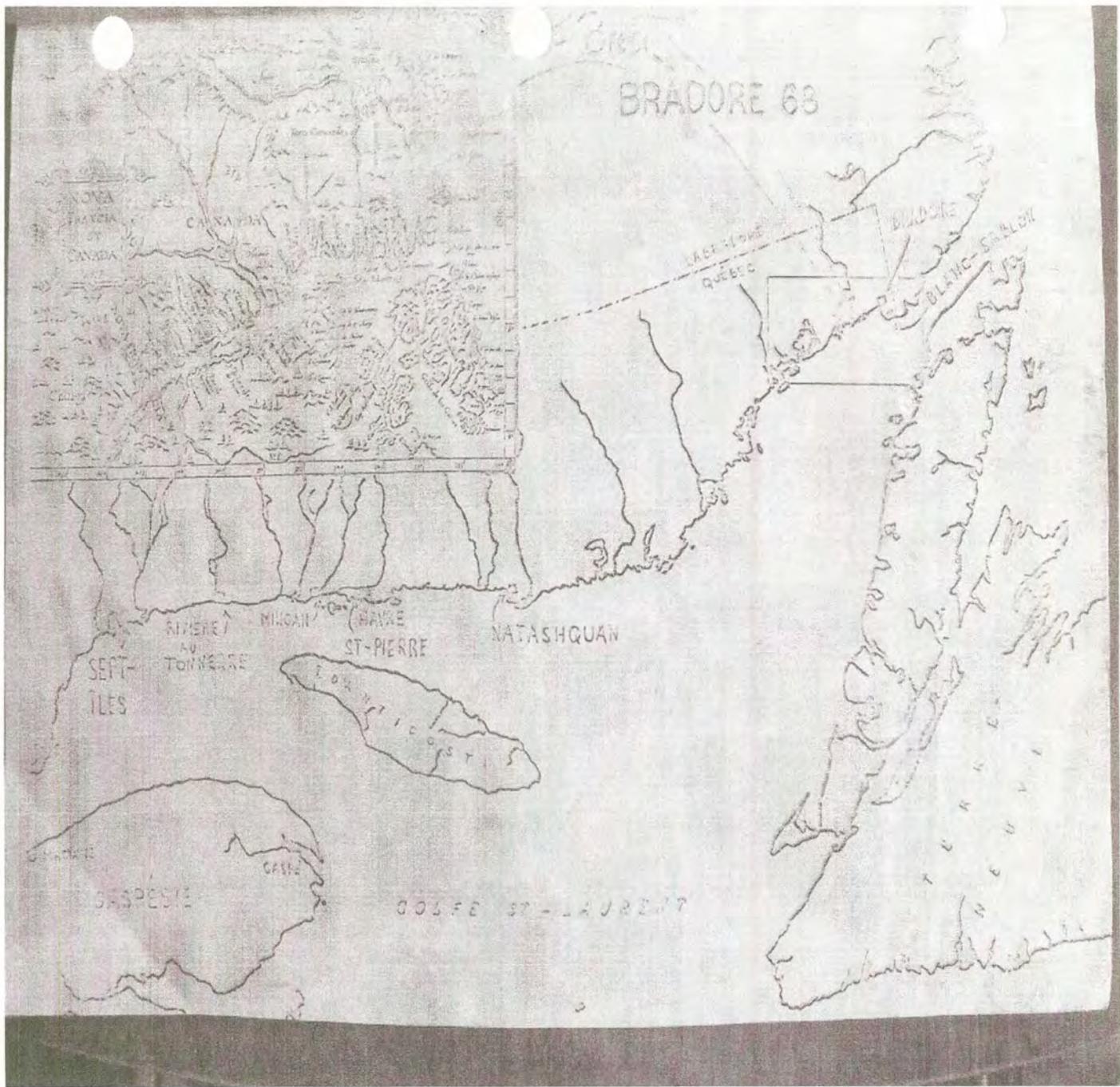
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Appendix 1:
Brador Preliminaire 1968 Report by
Rene Levesque (scanned 2013 from
Florence Hart Archives)

Rapport préliminaire 1968

PAR
LA SOCIÉTÉ D'ARCHÉOLOGIE DE LA CÔTE NORD

RENÉ LEVESQUE



BRADORE 68

Rapport préliminaire

Nous désirons présenter au public un rapport succinct concernant les feuilles archéologiques faites à Brador de juin à août 1968. Il s'agit d'un rapport préliminaire, esquissant une vue d'ensemble des découvertes. Il faudra plusieurs mois en effet avant que le catalogue soit terminé et que les analyses s'ébauchent.

Quelles furent les raisons qui conduisirent aux fouilles archéologiques de Brador? Monsieur Jacques Rousseau, professeur à l'Université Laval, est le premier instigateur. Ce dernier nous avait maintes fois incités à diriger nos efforts dans la région du Golfe du Saint-Laurent, lieu d'arrivée selon lui, et selon plusieurs experts, de groupements humains venus par l'Atlantique Nord. Nous y étions également poussés par un géographe, monsieur Régis de Roquefeuil, frappé par la richesse historique et archéologique des lieux. A ces deux personnes, il faut également joindre l'apport de monsieur Michel Gaumond, du service d'archéologie du Ministère des Affaires culturelles, tant au point de vue de la recherche d'archives que pour le financement partiel de l'expédition. Enfin, nous étions invités sur la Côte Nord par monseigneur René Bélanger, après nos fouilles à Sept-Îles et à Mingan. Désireux de compléter nos découvertes amérindiennes et européennes par des corrélations, nous avons décidé de nous rendre à Brador. La Corporation du Vieux Poste de Sept-Îles, dont un des buts est de développer l'aspect historique et touristique de la Côte Nord, prêta son concours à la création de la Société d'Archéologie de la Côte Nord, organisme ayant la totale responsabilité des fouilles. Nous nous sommes ainsi établis à Brador du 30 mai au 10 août avec une équipe comprenant cinq professeurs et cinq étudiants. Ont participé au financement et à l'équipement de l'expédition les ministères des Affaires culturelles et des Richesses naturelles, la Compagnie Fer et Titane de Sorel. Comme il serait trop long dans ce rapport de citer les noms de tous ceux qui ont contribué au succès de l'expédition, nous nous contenterons pour l'instant de mentionner M. et Mme Camille Marcoux, monsieur le curé Deslauriers et ses collaborateurs, le révérend Père Arthur Poisson, l'équipe entière des médecins et garde-malades de Blanc Sablon, M. et Mme Stewart Harvey, M. et Mme Lennard Hobbs, ainsi que les familles A. Letto, Jones, Georges Hobbs, propriétaires des terrains de fouille. Nos plus sincères remerciements s'adressent aux sympathiques populations de Blanc Sablon, de Lourdes et de Brador.

La région concernée est située à l'entrée du détroit de Belle-Isle, à environ 730 milles de Québec à vol d'oiseau; elle englobe les villages de Blanc Sablon, Lourdes de Blanc Sablon et Brador. On peut s'y rendre soit par avion, soit par bateau à partir de Sept-Îles, ou par la route qui traverse les Provinces Maritimes, avec embarquements à Sydney et à Sainte-Barbe.

La mission avait un double objectif: localiser et déterminer avec certitude les ou les postes d'Augustin Le Gardeur de Courtemanche et de Brouage; faire un relevé des stations amérindiennes et européennes depuis la frontière du Québec-Labrador jusqu'au fond de la baie dite de Brador, quitte à pousser plus loin nos explorations les jours de congé. Ce double objectif, comme on le verra, a été atteint.

STATIONS EUROPEENNES OU MIXTES

Nous traiterons en premier lieu des établissements européens, incluant les postes de Courtemanche et de Brouage, les vestiges des postes présumés basques qui s'y trouvent, et les deux stations non encore parfaitement identifiées, dont l'une est située le long de la rivière Blanc Sablon et l'autre au fond de la baie de Brador.

Comme il s'agit d'un rapport préliminaire et qu'il serait inutile pour l'instant d'entrer dans tous les détails d'ordre historique, nos sources principales viennent des cartes et documents colligés par messieurs Roquefeuil et Gaumont pour la situation des bâtiments de Courtemanche, monsieur de Roquefeuil ayant déjà localisé les principaux lors de ses stages d'étude à Blanc Sablon. A l'entrée est du village, le long de la route qui relie Brador à Lourdes, on a pu relever en surface des vestiges européens, parmi lesquels une marmite à trois pieds, une meule, quelques fragments de pipes hollandaises des 17 et 18^{ième} siècles, ainsi que des pierres-à-fusil françaises et hollandaises, ceci sur une distance d'environ 1000 pieds. De plus, vérifiant ce qui avait été entrevu par l'étude des photos aériennes, il nous a été facile de repérer sur le site une trentaine de bâtiments dans un secteur couvrant un rayon de 2000 pieds environ, avec au centre les bâtiments de Courtemanche et de Brouage.

Partant d'une borne d'arpentage de la Province de Québec, nous avons établi un piquet de base tout près de ce qui nous apparaissait comme le lieu le plus propice pour nos fouilles des bâtiments principaux, tant par la situation et la forme du terrain que par les découvertes de Roquefeuil. Cette borne initiale permettait d'englober l'ensemble des maisons dont on soupçonnait déjà l'existence. Nous avons commencé la fouille proprement dite devant une élévation de terrain qui semblait receler la plus importante des structures. Il a fallu débarrasser le terrain d'un dépôt de deux pieds d'épaisseur en moyenne. Comme le but de la fouille n'était pas l'excavation systématique de toute la maison, mais l'identification, nous nous sommes contentés de pratiquer une tranchée à carrés espacés en direction du monticule en question.

Voici une stratification modèle d'un des carrés de cinq pieds carrés qui reflète dans son ensemble le faciès d'une dizaine d'autres pratiqués devant la maison.

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0" | à | 5" | : | sable et terre organique brune avec objets récents. |
| 5" | à | 9" | : | terre noire riche en vestiges archéologiques surmontant une double ligne de sables noirs et jaunes s'intercalant. |
| 9" | à | 11" | : | couche d'argile avec pierres éparses. |
| 12" | | | : | importante carbonisation avec ligne de bois pourri et objets différents des lignes supérieures. |
| 13" | à | 15" | : | terre brune argileuse riche en objets. Briques françaises. |
| 15" | à | 26" | : | sable stérile. |
| 26" | à | 33" | : | autre couche d'habitation avec objets. |
| 34" | à | 38" | : | sable gris avec objets. |
| 38" | | | : | couche noire durcie et bois brûlé. |
| 39" | | | : | sable stérile, cailloutis. |

Il semble y avoir eu plusieurs occupations à cet endroit. Dans les couches supérieures dominent les objets des 18 et 19^{ième} siècles, avec céramique et pierres-à-fusil d'origine française ou anglaise. Ces éléments du 19^{ième} siècle, en particulier, proviennent-ils de ceux qui ont occupé la maison de Brouage après l'arrivée des Anglais? Est-ce qu'ils constituent tout simplement un dépôt en surface? La question ne pourra être résolue qu'à la prochaine saison de fouille.

Dès que la tranchée a eut atteint le mur sud de la maison, nous avons décidé de pousser une autre tranchée B orientée cette fois est-ouest, afin d'avoir une meilleure idée non seulement du bâtiment principal, mais des autres structures visibles à l'oeil.

Voici ce qu'a révélé cette tranchée partant de l'est en direction ouest. Apparaît en premier lieu un bâtiment aux pierres éboulées dont nous n'avons touché que la section nord. Un profond sondage a ramené en surface un coffre dont le côté frontal était décoré de clous de cuivre aux formes diverses l'ornant de motifs à pots-de-fleurs, couronnes royales et fleurs-de-lys. On ne sait pas encore si ce coffre fait partie de cette deuxième construction, mais des clous de même facture ont été retrouvés dans la maison dite de Courtemanche, ce qui nous porte à relier ce coffre au poste principal. La serrure manque; on voit qu'elle a été arrachée. A l'intérieur se trouvaient un harpon de métal, un outil pour percer les barils, un couteau à marue et quelques objets de métal de nature imprécise.

Poursuivant la tranchée, notre attention a été retenue par un secteur nouveau caractérisé par un assez grand nombre de pierres-à-fusil exclusivement hollandaises de type A et B. Cette présence insolite de pierres hollandaises suppose, dans les environs immédiats, une autre habitation que la couche végétale d'ailleurs permet de repérer. Serait-ce le petit poste construit d'urgence par Brouage au lendemain de l'incendie du poste principal? Serait-ce un des bâtiments mentionnés dans son inventaire? De plus, continuant la tranchée, à quelques pieds seulement des pierres hollandaises, tout près d'un flanc de tonneau de bois tapissant le fond de la tranchée, nous avons découvert ce qui semble les traces d'une occupation des lieux antérieure à celle de Courtemanche. La tranchée a en effet saisi le rebord d'une dépression faite de mains d'hommes. Or, dans le cercle délimitant le trou creusé, on a pu localiser des fragments de tuiles que nous attribuons pour l'instant aux Basques qui fréquentaient cette baie. Courtemanche n'avait-il pas décrit la présence de tuiles espagnoles sur l'emplacement de son poste? Autre fait intéressant à signaler, au-dessus du sable stérile qui a par la suite rempli l'excavation, il y a une strate d'habitation exclusivement française, de même type que celle remarquée dans les niveaux inférieurs des trous pratiqués devant la maison de Courtemanche. Il y aurait donc eu une occupation antérieure à Courtemanche.

Enfin, au bout de la tranchée, tout près des maisons actuellement habitées, il y a des vestiges d'une ou deux grandes habitations. Les objets des 18 et 19ième siècles abondent, mais l'évidence de remplissage et basculement des strates les rend inutilisables à la datation. On remarque aisément au côté sud, un mur qui fait saillie en surface. Fait de gros blocs rectangulaires alignés, il se poursuit sur une distance d'une cinquantaine de pieds. Nous projetons de multiplier les tranchées au cours de la prochaine expédition.

Au sujet de la maison principale, nous avons localisé dans le cours de la tranchée B une division de la maison orientée sud-nord, ainsi que le mur ouest extérieur. Comme le but de l'expédition était d'identifier la structure, nous avons décidé de longer les murs, afin d'évaluer les dimensions et de les comparer à celles du plan de 1708. Ces dimensions, compte tenu des différences de longueur entre pieds français et anglais, concordent parfaitement au plan originel. Il va sans dire qu'il s'agit là d'un élément des plus importants pour l'identification de la structure. Elle mesure en effet 60 pieds de long sur 40 pieds de largeur, mesures françaises. L'étude minutieuse des ruines a permis de conclure à la présence de deux maisons construites l'une sur l'autre. La première, plus grande en longueur et en largeur, a été incendiée. La seconde, plus récente, dont les murs sud et nord reposent partiellement sur les murs plus anciens, alors que les murs est et ouest reposent parallèlement à l'intérieur des anciens murs, n'a pas de son

côté été incendiée.

Quelques sondages pratiqués à l'intérieur des murs de cette deuxième habitation ont permis de trouver des planchers et un crépis de couleur grise encore intacts. Les documents historiques mis à notre disposition semblent indiquer que la maison de Brouage a été, soit abandonnée en 1760, soit réoccupée par la famille Jones à une certaine période, mais les fouilles ne sont pas assez avancées pour le prouver. Une couche de débris de dépotoir de près de deux pieds d'épaisseur recouvre ce plancher. Un sondage plus poussé dans la cave à une profondeur de quelque 10 pieds a révélé qu'il s'est effectué un remplissage et que les strates initiales ont été entièrement bouleversées. En effet les objets des 18 et 19^{ème} siècles gisent pêle-mêle. Au fond de la cave on a relevé des couteaux de style " Antoine ", ainsi que de la céramique des 17 et 18^{ème} siècles. De fait, les objets trouvés dans la maison et hors des murs sont en grande majorité des 17 et 18^{ème} siècles. On a recueilli entre autres quelques pièces de monnaie aux effigies de Louis XIV et Louis XV.

Comme la maison de Courtemanche a été incendiée et que celle de Brouage a été épargnée, nous présumons pour l'instant que ces structures sont celles du commandeur de la Côte Nord et de son beau-fils. Nous appuyons notre thèse non seulement sur les dimensions de la plus ancienne des bâtisses, mais aussi sur la proximité des cabanons de pêche dont il avait la défense et sur les vestiges de culture montagnaise laissés par les 30 familles qu'il avait prises à son service et établies tout près de son poste principal.

Il faut ajouter parmi les autres points importants une terrasse de pierres assez finement assujetties, face à l'entrée centrale de la maison, du côté du fleuve. Donc, le but d'identification sommaire ayant été atteint, il s'agira de terminer le creusage de tout le bâtiment et du terrain qui l'environne.

Quant aux quelques carrés excavés face à la maison, la ligne de bois pourri aperçue dans chacun d'eux surmonte une habitation qui, à première vue, nous semble plus ancienne que celle de Courtemanche. Nous y avons trouvé des pièces de monnaie portant les dates de 1630 et 1638. L'une semble être un doublon. S'agit-il d'un ancien poste de traite des Bretons et Maloïns qui, aux dires de Cartier, fréquentaient depuis longtemps ces lieux? S'agirait-il d'autre part des établissements espagnols mentionnés par Courtemanche et qui ont donné à la baie de Brador le nom de baie des Espagnols? Seules les prochaines fouilles apporteront des réponses, du moins l'espérons-nous. Cette occupation française ou espagnole semble se rattacher à une occupation indienne de contact, peut-être montagnaise, surtout à cause des pipes de type Micmac qui y furent recueillies, semblables à celles qui furent trouvées à Sept-Iles et Mingan dans les postes de Bissot et de Jolliet.

Tout près de la maison, à l'est, faisant un angle de quelque 30°, nous avons remarqué une série de tumulus témoignant d'anciennes structures. Une sommaire inspection des lieux en révèle 17 dans les environs immédiats de la maison principale. Ces cabanons, surélevés par rapport au terrain environnant, ont en général une forme rectangulaire, avec une dépression longitudinale au centre. C'est dans ces cabanons que les pêcheurs français laissaient leurs agrès de pêche au moment de retourner en France, leurs embarcations pleines de poissons. Lors de la construction de la route reliant Brador à Lourdes de Blanc Sablon, une niveleuse a permis d'en prendre une meilleure connaissance avec les objets arrachés à la partie supérieure d'une de ces constructions. Nous y avons recueilli une marmite à trois pieds, une meule, de nombreux clous et des bois de charpente, des formes calcinées de chaloupes et d'avirons, des pièces de gouvernail totalement inconnus des pêcheurs de l'endroit, ainsi que des flotteurs de liège toujours empilés les uns sur les autres et que le feu a ignorés. Aucun autre cabanon de pêche n'a été fouillé; nous avons

fait une carte et mesuré chacun. Ils sont en majeure partie situés sur des terres vierges de la Couronne. Ceux qui sont élevés sur des terrains privés ont été préservés par les habitants de Brador ; nous avons même décidé l'un d'entre eux à fixer ailleurs les fondations d'une nouvelle maison.

Le poste de Courtemanche, de par sa fonction, visait à protéger non seulement les ustensiles de pêche laissés pour l'hiver à Brador, mais également les postes de traite ou de pêche situés tout le long du golfe. La preuve de l'attention portée par le commandeur de la Côte Nord à ces établissements français, apparaît dans un chemin visible sur les photos aériennes et retrouvé sur le terrain. Nous l'avons suivi en "Jeep" jusqu'à Lourdes de Blanc Sablon. De temps à autre il disparaît sous des arbustes situés dans les hauteurs, mais on le retrouve toujours. Il a été radicalement coupé par l'érosion dans les environs immédiats du Cran des Morts entre Lourdes et Blanc-Sablon. Le cimetière actuel l'a sectionné en deux. Examinons-le de plus près. C'était un chemin fait pour les chevaux et les voitures à roues cloutées. Une ligne fait saillie au centre qui montre la trace laissée par les sabots. Assez bien construit et entretenu, on le voit franchir perpendiculairement des plages soulevées dont les galets ont été enlevés et déposés le long du parcours, en forme de couloir étroit. On remarque l'intensité de ces travaux le long du fleuve, en direction de l'Anse Ste-Claire située en territoire dit terreneuvien. Des murs de soutènement le protègent. Chose remarquable, on a retrouvé du quartz taillé dans le chemin longeant le fleuve. Ou bien ce quartz taillé a été apporté là par les roues de chariots à partir d'un surplomb où abondent les éclats, et que le chemin franchit, ou bien il indique pour cette voie une très grande antiquité. Les anciens ne se souviennent pas d'avoir vu servir cette route. Nous l'avons suivie sur une assez grande distance vers l'est, au fond des baies qui se succèdent jusqu'à l'Anse Ste-Claire. Incidemment, nous avons retrouvé une roue cloutée face au poste. Rappelons que des roues cloutées sont énumérées dans l'inventaire dressé en 1741. Pendant la prochaine saison de fouilles nous dessinerons sur carte, à partir des photos aériennes et de l'examen du terrain, le tracé complet de la route.

En plus de ces vestiges français, nous avons retrouvé, de l'autre côté du ruisseau riche en truites et en saumons (Mémoire de Courtemanche), de nombreux vestiges d'origine européenne, des bases de maisons, des tuiles, et des quantités incroyables d'ossements de loup-marins. Rappelons que Courtemanche avait lui aussi remarqué ces ossements puisqu'il en fait mention dans son mémoire. Signalons, pour terminer, derrière l'ensemble des cabanons, un espace de terrain qui fut mis en culture. Il pourrait s'agir des jardins de Courtemanche et de Brouage.

Toujours dans ce chapitre des sites européens ou mixtes, signalons la présence d'un autre poste repéré cette fois-ci le long de la rive ouest de la rivière Blanc-Sablon. Quelques sondages ne nous ont pas permis jusqu'ici de l'identifier avec certitude, ce que nous parviendrons peut-être à réaliser lorsque l'examen global des objets sera terminé. En plus d'une grande abondance de clous, signalons la présence d'un plomb à filet et de nombreux tessons de céramique qu'on peut dater du 17^{ième} siècle. Mais comme le vieux chemin passe le long du "Cran des Morts" et semble s'y diriger par un embranchement tout près du cimetière actuel de Blanc Sablon, nous le mettons en relation avec le poste de Courtemanche. Ce serait un poste de traite avancé. L'endroit est idéal à cette fin, car on y trouve établis, sur la rive opposée de la rivière, les vestiges d'une intense occupation amérindienne. On trouve également sur le site du poste des outils et éclats de silex et quartz.

Nous terminerons cette description des postes européens par celui que nous considérons le plus important après celui de Courtemanche. Cette station de contact a été repérée au fond de la baie de Brador, à l'ouest, à une distance d'environ deux milles des quelques maisons que le gouvernement déménage au village proprement dit de Brador. Elle se dissimule derrière un rocher qui s'avance dans la mer, ce qui m'empêche nullement, par temps clair, d'avoir une parfaite vision du poste de Courtemanche situé à Brador. Nous nous y sommes dirigés deux fois, dans des conditions atmosphériques peu propices. La végétation délimite parfaitement le terrain occupé. Afin d'évaluer l'importance de la station, nous avons percé une étroite tranchée en direction d'un monticule, et creusé un carré de 10 pieds de côté là où des fragments de briques avaient été localisés. La tranchée a fait surgir un dallage dans la partie sud du quadrilatère habité. Dans la partie nord, nous avons repéré trois fours. La tranchée devait traverser l'un de ces fours, faisant surgir une très grande abondance d'os de baleines, de loup-marins et de caribous. Ce four avait conservé intact son canal de drainage des huiles. Nous l'avons fait transporter. Il est construit en tuiles jaunâtres. Quant aux outils recueillis dans et autour du four, en plus de ceux en silex, mentionnons un harpon de métal, quelques couteaux à lame de métal et à manche d'os, ainsi que des traverses de traîneaux en os également. Signalons la présence de quelques fragments de vase en stéatite. Quant à l'excavation de 10 pieds carrés, elle a permis de mettre à jour un magnifique four de briques rouges disposées en forme de fer-à-cheval. De quoi s'agit-il ? Il faut pour l'instant s'en tenir aux hypothèses. Il pourrait s'agir d'une part, du premier poste de Courtemanche construit au fond de la baie de Brador, d'autre part, d'un poste de traite des Basques. Mais à quelle civilisation appartenaient les Amérindiens dont on retrouve les vestiges ? Sont-ils Dorsets, Béothuks, Montagnais ? Nous ne pouvons pas encore répondre !

STATIONS AMÉRINDIENNES

Le deuxième but de l'expédition était de repérer les stations amérindiennes situées entre la frontière du Labrador et le fond de la baie de Brador. La première étape fut de monter une mosaïque de photos aériennes, dresser une carte englobant la majeure partie du territoire exploré, sur laquelle mosaïque nous avons délimité des secteurs selon des divisions qui nous apparaissaient logiques, basées sur les accidents du terrain. Ce travail de repérage des sites amérindiens s'accompagnait d'une étude géographique et géologique des lieux en prévision d'une future, mais problématique maîtrise en géographie, ce qui nécessitait chaque jour une marche de 3 milles en moyenne. Tous les phénomènes géographiques et géologiques visibles rencontrés lors de ces sorties ont été notés et photographiés. Aucune excavation proprement dite n'a été pratiquée sur les stations reconnues, exception faite d'une coupe permettant de mieux saisir la stratigraphie de l'endroit et de prélever des échantillons de charbon de bois. Les objets recueillis en surface ont été placés dans des sacs contenant la cote du lieu et autres détails susceptibles d'aider à l'identification de la station étudiée. Comme les objets n'ont pu encore être étudiés à fond, le catalogage n'étant pas encore terminé, nous nous contenterons de décrire brièvement chacune des stations, petite ou grande, glissant quelques caractères aptes à les identifier sommairement. Nous procéderons d'est en ouest.

Station 200 ; Il s'agit d'une station située en territoire dit terreneuvien, au fond de la baie Ste-Claire. On y voit, de haut en bas, une gradation d'anciennes plages sablonneuses. La dernière, située tout près du fleuve, à une hauteur approximative de 20 pieds, est fortement érodée et les débris descendent en abondance vers la mer. Nous avons pu localiser la provenance de ces débris dans un strate intacte située sur le bord de la terrasse. Les matériaux de base des outils sont surtout le quartzite rose et le silex. Les bifaces abondent, mais la variété

té des pièces est assez grande pour prévoir plusieurs cultures. Mentionnons surtout deux pièces à un cran.

Station 127 : Cette station est située le long du fleuve, en direction de l'Anse Ste-Claire, mais en territoire dit québécois. C'est en suivant le chemin de Courtemanche qu'on l'a repérée. Elle comprend peu d'objets, mais les éclats abondent. On les retrouve même sur le parcours du chemin de Courtemanche, comme nous le mentionnons ci-haut. Sans pouvoir assurer, pour l'instant, que les Amérindiens aient encore taillé des flèches à cette époque, nous pouvons présumer que ces éclats ont été projetés là à partir d'un surplomb sur le passage du chemin où l'on trouve un atelier de taille. Autre intéressante découverte : une source de galets de quartzite rose. Dans une baie que longe la route de Courtemanche, une grande accumulation de galets de cette nature ont été transportés par la mer. Cette baie possède aussi des plages étagées. Nous n'avons pas eu le temps de vérifier si la même accumulation de galets roses s'y est faite dans le passé.

Stations 122- 122b- 123 : Face à l'école et à l'arrière, les éclats de quartz et de silex sont abondants. Nous avons pu localiser une strate d'habitation intacte du côté sud de la route du village. Aucune pièce caractéristique n'y a été repérée.

Station 120 : Dans ce secteur, le phénomène est analogue à celui que l'on vient de décrire. Il s'agit de dunes et de dépressions dues à l'action éolienne avec quelques affleurements rocheux. On n'y trouve que des éclats et aucune ligne stratifiée.

Station 119a : Nous nous dirigeons maintenant le long de la rive est de la Blanc-Sablon. A mesure que nous montons vers la terrasse soulevée située au pied de l'Îlot à cuestas, nous remarquons encore une fois les affleurements de roches et les sables remaniés, mais les outils cette fois sont assez nombreux. Le quartzite domine, quoique d'autres matériaux y soient aussi présents.

Station 119b : Sur la terrasse proprement dite, un ancien chemin de portage bien visible est encore emprunté aujourd'hui par les villageois de Blanc Sablon. Fait intéressant à signaler, nous avons localisé dans ce sentier une station amérindienne couvrant un rayon de 100 pieds. Le gisement repose sous une couche de végétation, de lichens principalement, qui va s'épaississant à mesure que nous nous approchons du bord de la terrasse. Une coupe a révélé que les pièces gisent immédiatement sous le couvert végétal. C'est un phénomène dont nous avons pu constater la répétition dans la majeure partie des sites découverts sur la Côte Nord. La strate d'occupation n'a pas grande ampleur, caractérisée surtout par la présence de quartzite bleuté. Peu de pièces y ont été recueillies.

Station 116a : Vers le nord sur la même terrasse, nous avons trouvé, dans une coulée, en haut et au milieu, une abondance de débris et d'outils exclusivement faits de quartzite rose et se présentant en majeure partie sous forme de bifaces. Ces outils se voient en surface, où l'érosion a fait disparaître la couverture végétale, mais une coupe faite en terrain vierge a révélé qu'ils reposaient auparavant sous une épaisse couche de débris organiques provenant d'une ancienne végétation disparue et déposée au bord de la terrasse par l'érosion. Par exemple, en ce qui concerne le gisement le plus élevé, certaines pièces étaient recouvertes d'une épaisseur végétale de 3 à 4 pieds.

Station 116b : Un élément très intéressant. Il s'agit d'un lambeau de kam coupé par la Blanc-Sablon et dont le reste, beaucoup plus imposant, se poursuit vers l'ouest. Cette butte a une pente plus accentuée sur le versant nord. En surface, là où la végétation a disparu sous l'action des vents, il semble y avoir eu des cabanes amérindiennes. Les galets y sont nombreux,

ainsi que les débris de silex et de quartzite. On a recueilli une dizaine d'outils susceptibles d'aider à l'identification de la station. On observe également des foyers et des débris de cuisine. Une strate intacte a été remarquée dans la partie est du monticule.

Station 116c : Nous avons été fort intrigués par le petit gisement repéré à l'extrémité ouest du kam. Dans un secteur bien déterminé près du ruisseau qui se jette dans la Blanc-Sablon, tout près de la confluence, nous avons recueilli des galets de silex qui semblent d'origine européenne. Le silex est tout-à-fait différent de celui rencontré ordinairement au Québec. Deux couleurs dominent : le noir et le jaune. Les pierres et rognons nous font penser à cette culture dite "sur galets" dont on commence à trouver, même en Amérique, des signes évidents. Une étude sommaire des outils recueillis a révélé ce qui nous rappelle une taille faite en Europe. Mais des traces apparaissent d'un nouveau débitage dans le gisement en question, car les éclats y abondent. Le plus curieux est que ce genre de silex n'a été retrouvé dans aucune des 53 stations repérées par l'équipe. Comme il existe de l'autre côté de la Blanc-Sablon, en face, un autre poste européen, nous croyons que ce silex viendrait du ballast laissé sur les rives par les bateaux européens, ce matériel ne pouvant échapper aux yeux observateurs des autochtones. L'analyse géologique des échantillons rapportés devrait s'avérer des plus intéressantes.

Station 150a : C'est à cet endroit que la cueillette en surface nous offrit le plus de surprises. En arrière du kam existent des levées sinueuses faites alors que le Blanc-Sablon occupait un lit plus large. Ces petits monticules en longueur semblent avoir abrité une importante population amérindienne, si l'on en juge par la très grande quantité de pièces ouvrées recueillies. Quatre de ces levées, grossièrement parallèles au cours de la Blanc-Sablon, ont été sans aucun doute occupées par les hommes. Les outils sont nombreux et variés, avec des couteaux et projectiles de facture archaïque, ainsi que des pièces présentant des caractéristiques plus récentes. Notons en particulier la prédominance des plano-convexes. Il y a un vide complet entre les levées elles-mêmes. Ce vide s'expliquerait par la présence d'un ancien niveau de la mer permettant d'accéder à ces levées par canot. Il est probable aussi que ces dernières étaient auparavant couvertes de sable, ce qui les rendait tout à fait convenables à l'habitation. Plusieurs objets ont été fortement patinés et sont incrustés de lichens. Deux autres traits caractéristiques : forme assez massive, et quartz bleuté laiteux comme matériel le plus fréquent.

Station 150b : Cette station, des plus importantes, a été localisée quelques jours avant la fin de la saison. Elle repose sur le même chemin de partage coupé par la coulée dont nous venons de décrire les deux sites riches en quartzite rose. Nous sommes à une plus grande altitude. Il s'agit, une fois encore, d'une forte accumulation de sable déposé le long de l'ancienne mer, sable qui a été remanié par la suite sous l'action du vent et repoussé en bancs énormes vers le pied de la cuesta. Tout près de la rupture de pente on voit encore les anciens cordons de plage, constitués de cailloutis, se succédant en lignes parallèles. Dans ce cadre, les fonds et flancs des dépressions devaient donner une abondance exceptionnelle de débris de taille. Encore une fois le quartzite rose domine ; nous avons recueilli là la plus grande collection de bifaces de toute la saison. Ainsi, dans un rayon de trois pieds, nous en avons trouvé près d'une cinquantaine. Les ateliers sont nombreux. Le type des outils varie très peu d'une dépression à l'autre, et la culture dans son ensemble est homogène. Plus nous montons vers le pied de l'ancien flot à cuestas, on remarque dans les blocs débités un curieux arrangement impliquant l'action de l'homme. Certains arrangements laissent croire à des sépultures. Nous possédons ici un excellent gisement à fouiller, d'autant plus que des strates d'habitation intactes s'y observent. La station couvre près de 2000 pieds en surface et 300 pieds de profondeur.

Station 151a : Un peu plus loin, toujours remontant vers l'intérieur des terres, un de mes coéquipiers a remarqué, en plein terrain sablonneux, un curieux amoncellement de roches sous forme de tumulus. Ayant soulevé quelques pierres, il a vu, à l'intérieur, un arrangement de dalles qui laisse croire à une sépulture. Nous avons laissé le tout intact jusqu'à la prochaine saison.

Stations 151- 151c : Ces deux gisements se trouvent de chaque côté d'une coulée qui sectionne le "portage". Toujours dans des dépôts de sable, de nombreux débris et objets signifient cette fois une culture différente de celles rencontrées. Les lames sont longues, minces, bien taillées. La taille est assez parallèle. Sans nous avancer trop, n'ayant examiné les pièces que quelques minutes, nous pouvons dire qu'elles rappellent les projectiles Eden et Scottbluff. Seuls les experts pourront nous éclairer sur cette question.

Station 114b : Située de l'autre côté de la Blanc-Sablon, du côté sud de la route reliant Lourdes à Blanc Sablon, il s'agit d'une station rappelant celles antérieurement étudiées, là où dominant les affleurements rocheux, et les dépressions et bancs de sable dus à l'action éolienne. Les outils sont impressionnants, consistant, par exemple, en pièces archaïques à encoches, massives, en quartz bleuté. Mentionnons également un curieux biface de matériau rouge, à un cran.

Station 114c : Face au séchoir de la Coopérative de Pêcherie, bien que personnellement nous n'y avons rien trouvé, il y aurait eu cueillette en surface de nombreux objets d'origine amérindienne. Nous avons cru bon de mentionner ce site, d'autant plus qu'une sépulture a été relevée face à la porte centrale de la coopérative et laissée en place pour les archéologues.

Station 113a : Nous sommes maintenant du côté nord de la route longeant la Blanc-Sablon. Le premier gisement rencontré est semblable au précédent dont il n'est en fait que la continuation, avec bancs de sable et pièces en surface. Dans le rapport final, nous mentionnerons les découvertes Taites à cet endroit par l'archéologue Harp. Le gisement se poursuit sur le flanc même de l'autre partie du kam dont nous avons étudié plus haut le restant.

Station 113c : Progressant le long du cours d'eau en direction nord, nous avons localisé sur la rive même, à faible élévation, un atelier de taille de bifaces roses. C'est la station à bifaces roses la plus basse jamais rencontrée, ces gisements se trouvant habituellement à plus haute altitude.

Station 113d : Sur le kam, il y a abondance d'éclats et d'outils dans la partie sud-ouest, quelques rognons de silex au centre, et des aménagements insolites de pierres sur les bords.

Station 115 : Mentionnons encore une fois à l'extrémité nord-est du kam le poste européen que nous avons décrit ci-haut.

Station 103 : Sur le versant nord de l'îlot à cuestas appelé par les habitants, promontoire Parent, nous avons localisé de nombreux éclats de quartzite rose et bleu. Il pourrait s'agir tout simplement d'un portage qui permet de rejoindre la mer.

Station 100 : En contournant la pointe ouest du promontoire Parent, sur un petit "portage" qui longe le fleuve, un phénomène analogue avec débris de taille.

Stations 1- 2- 5- 11 : En plein coeur du village de Lourdes, dans les cours et les jardins, tant sur pierre en place que dans les dépôts sablonneux, on note des traces d'occupation amérindienne, non seulement sous forme d'éclats nombreux, mais également d'objets façonnés. Ces outils étudiés sommairement rappellent l'industrie esquimaude.

Station 16 : Le long de la route qui laisse Lourdes et qui se dirige vers Brador, nous avons relevé quelques éclats et outils juste avant de descendre vers le secteur des dunes que nous étudierons immédiatement plus loin. Les outils semblent de facture assez récente. Nous présumons, après de multiples recherches, que c'est de cet endroit qu'un artiste préhistorique a gravé, dans une pointe de lance, l'ensemble des montagnes qui se dessinent au fond de la baie de Brador. Dans le rapport final, nous juxtaposerons la gravure et la photo des montagnes.

Stations 19- 20a- 20b- 21 : Cet ensemble de stations est remarquable ! Il s'agit d'un ancien delta situé entre deux îlots à cuestas et au fond duquel coule un petit ruisseau ; s'y ajoutent quelques petits lacs et marais. Le sable a été remanié par les vents marins, causant ainsi des dépressions et refoulant le sable en arrière sous formes de dunes de tailles imposantes. On remarque aussi, tout près de ces accumulations de sable, des anciennes plages littéralement couvertes d'éclats. Cet ensemble de dunes nécessiterait une étude complète et méthodique, car les cultures s'échelonnent à travers les siècles. Il nous semble à première vue que le delta a été occupé avant qu'il ne subisse l'action éolienne. Des gisements ont été établis après la formation des dunes. Nous avons fait une cueillette de surface, en tenant compte, dans toute la mesure du possible, de la situation précise des objets. Au cours d'une prospection géographique des lieux, nous avons pu localiser trois stations stratifiées et bien déterminées quant au matériel lithique. Deux sont nettement archaïques ; l'une d'elles présente quelques objets rappelant les gisements situés en hauteur à Tadoussac, l'autre, d'une très grande importance en ce qui concerne les fouilles de l'Île-du-Hâvre de Mingan, révèle une industrie lithique identique à celle trouvée à Mingan, industrie à petites pointes de flèches avec barbelures à angle aigu. Signalons que cet ancien delta est encaissé entre deux plages soulevées sur lesquelles on a relevé grand nombre de structures de pierres dont nous reparlerons par la suite.

Station 22 : Sur un front de cuesta situé face à l'Île-aux-Perroquets, à une hauteur approximative de 50 à 80 pieds, nous avons retrouvé un modeste atelier de taille où dominent les éclats de quartzite rose et bleu.

Station 35 : Cette station, déjà mentionnée, fait face à la maison Courtemanche. Il s'agit d'une culture de contact que nous pensons, pour l'instant, être montagnaise. Nous nous basons sur les documents de Courtemanche et sur la présence de foyers, et de fragments de pipes de pierre et de terre cuite semblables à celles des postes de Jolliet à Sept-Îles et Mingan.

Station 34 : Tout près des cabanons et dans les débris mêmes des cabanons dégagés par la niveleuse, nous trouvons des ragnons et éclats de silex. Mentionnons entre autres quelques lames à médiane laissant supposer une culture esquimaude.

Stations 36- 36b : Le long de la route, des deux côtés, et à proximité de l'école actuelle de Brador, nous avons recueilli de nombreuses pièces d'allure esquimaude, telles lames avec médianes, grattoirs de type Dorset, etc... Mentionnons également quelques pièces de silex poli. On note quelques lignes d'habitation intactes. Les éclats et pièces taillées se trouvent aussi bien sur les rochers nus qui tombent dans la baie de Brador que sur les dépôts de sable remaniés par les vents.

Stations 37- 38- 42- : Immédiatement derrière l'école, on remarque d'anciennes crêtes de plage ainsi que des dunes. Nous y avons trouvé de nombreux éclats, mais peu de pièces, un habitant de la côte s'étant chargé depuis quelques années d'y faire la cueillette. Après entente avec ce monsieur, nous sommes maintenant en mesure d'étudier la collection à fond. Toujours dans ce secteur, si on longe le promontoire en direction ouest, les ateliers de taille sont nombreux, riches surtout en éclats de quartzite rose.

Station 300 : Quant au site mentionné plus haut avec fours de briques, il nous est impossible

pour le moment d'en reconnaître la culture, les pièces trouvées étant peu nombreuses au cours des deux jours de sondages.

STRUCTURES DE PIERRES

La question des maisons rondes n'est pas nouvelle, et nous n'avons nullement l'intention de prétendre en être le premier découvreur. Mais le fait nous a tellement impressionnés que nous nous sommes faits un devoir d'en signaler la présence aux archéologues du monde entier. Déjà nous avons été éveillés à cette question par l'archéologue Thomas Lee. Dès le début de la saison, alors que nous attendions notre équipement, nous nous sommes concentrés sur l'étude des photographies aériennes. En plus de localiser les fondations des habitations européennes de Brador, notre attention s'est portée sur un alignement de points ronds, parfois jumelés, le long du rebord de la terrasse soulevée située du côté ouest de la baie des Dunes. Une excursion sur les lieux vint vite nous convaincre de l'importance des vestiges. Nous n'étions pas certains tout d'abord si ces arrangements étaient naturels, car leur forme faisaient penser à des phénomènes du périglaciaire. Une brève exploration autour de ces structures rondes mit à jour, entre les galets, quelques fragments de gouge et quelques projectiles d'allure nettement archaïque. Ces étranges structures avaient déjà attiré l'attention des "voyageurs", puisque nous en avons trouvé une de pillée. Dans un but scientifique, pour mieux orienter nos fouilles ultérieures, nous en avons à notre tour dégagé une, mais méthodiquement, avec notes et photos. Nous re-parlerons de celle-ci plus loin.

Du côté est du promontoire Parent, le long du chemin qui conduit au quai, nous avons remarqué des assemblages de pierres, non pas en forme de maisons rondes, comme sur les autres plages soulevées, mais indiquant un remaniement humain. Dans une de ces structures, nous avons recueilli une hache d'allure nettement archaïque. Nous n'avons pu continuer les sondages pour cause de pluie. Tous les problèmes archéologiques demeurent en suspens sur cette terrasse.

La première zone de maisons dont nous avons pu faire une étude assez poussée englobe tout l'ensemble de l'ancien delta et des dunes. D'après une sommaire observation des lieux, le glacier aurait disséqué le relief "cuestaïque" en hauteur, arrachant les blocs à partir des formations de grès rouge. Par la suite, ces blocs détachés ont été remaniés par la mer et déposés sur les deux terrasses déployées en éventail, parallèlement aux rebords du delta. Les blocs et galets ont été remaniés par l'action des vagues, mais l'action du gel et dégel ne s'y remarque pratiquement pas. Sur ces deux terrasses, on peut observer en gagnant de l'altitude une succession de plages soulevées dues aux mouvements isostatiques. Nous allons étudier une à une ces deux groupes de terrasses soulevées.

En ce qui concerne la première, dès que nous quittons le village de Lourdes et que nous entrons dans le secteur 16, nous abordons deux plages parallèles, séparées d'à peine quelque 25 pieds. Voici de mémoire les structures que nous y avons observées. En premier lieu, des structures en forme d'entonnoir, faites de blocs déposés assez régulièrement, avec un diamètre d'une dizaine de pieds et une profondeur qui atteint 3 à 4 pieds. Au cours des travaux d'hiver, on a enlevé de nombreux blocs. Aux dires des ouvriers, on aurait trouvé dans quelques unes de ces formations, des squelettes humains enveloppés dans de l'écorce de bouleau. Nous n'avons pu retracer aucun des crânes trouvés, les collectionneurs les ayant dispersés un peu partout. Nous avons nous-même dégagé une de ces structures, mais sans résultat. Les individus ayant habités ces lieux auraient pu profiter de ces phénomènes en enton-

noir, peut-être naturels, pour en faire des sépultures, ce qui expliquerait les arrangements vides. Non loin de ces entonnoirs, parfois à quelques pieds seulement, nous nous souvenons avoir repéré nos premières maisons rondes, dont les diamètres mesuraient en moyenne une dizaine de pieds. Certains des murs pouvaient atteindre une hauteur de 2 à 3 pieds, à partir de la base. On leur suppose aisément une plus grande hauteur si l'on tient compte des nombreuses roches éboulées qui les entourent. Poursuivant notre avance sur les deux terrasses, ces phénomènes se répètent pour les deux plages parallèles sur une distance de près d'un demi-mille. Fait intéressant à noter, nous avons remarqué des maisons rectangulaires, longues de 20 à 30 pieds, à l'extrémité nord-ouest des deux terrasses principales. Une équipe aurait assez de travail pour une longue saison sur ces deux plages soulevées.

De l'autre côté des dunes, on note également une gradation de plages, mais celle située à 85 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer nous a particulièrement intéressés. Déjà nous l'avions repérée sur les photos aériennes. La plage elle-même peut avoir une largeur de 50 pieds. Elle se divise dans la partie nord-est en deux branches fort rapprochées. Certaines des structures se trouvent sur le bord de la terrasse ; d'autres au centre et au fond. Nous pouvons les estimer au nombre d'une trentaine dans ce seul secteur. Comme cette terrasse se continue vers l'ouest et qu'elle ceint dans son ensemble l'îlot à cuestas, nous avons remarqué, de l'autre côté du chemin qui conduit aux installations de la Compagnie Québec Téléphone, une cinquantaine d'autres structures. Quelles formes présentent-elles ? Il y en a en forme de cercle, de cercles soudés l'un à l'autre sous forme d'un huit, de trois cercles disposés en triangle, de forme ellipsoïde à trois divisions, dont un mur à la verticale au centre et deux divisions également rondes dans les extrémités. Certaines maisons ont une petite annexe également ronde de forme. On voit, face aux maisons longeant le bord de la terrasse, des emplacements de foyers. Certains arrangements dans la roche laissent croire à des sépultures. Notons que les murs, en général, sont à peine visibles et qu'ils ne font qu'affleurer le sol. Il semble qu'ils aient été soumis depuis longtemps à l'action des éléments. Les roches éboulées vers l'intérieur et reposant sur un paléo-plancher le prouvent. Comparant ces phénomènes à ceux observés sur les plages récemment soulevées ou en voie de l'être, on se rend vite compte, par la disposition des galets, que l'action de l'homme n'y est pas absente. Dès la première semaine, nous avons trouvé, dans un petit foyer situé face à une maison ronde, quelques éclats de silex et des fragments de gouge verdâtre fort patinée. Dans les environs immédiats d'une autre maison nous avons localisé un projectile lancéolé également fort patiné par le temps. Voyant l'importance que pouvaient avoir ces découvertes sur l'orientation de nos fouilles, nous nous sommes décidés à faire un sondage méthodique.

La maison sondée mesure en diamètre une dizaine de pieds. Elle est jumelée avec une autre d'égale importance. Toutes deux forment un huit parfait. Il y a de la végétation dans les deux centres. Les galets sont ronds et couverts de lichens, sans fragments dus au gel, ce qui atteste qu'ils avaient déjà perdu toute aptitude à l'être au moment de la construction des maisons. Nous avons commencé le travail en enlevant une rangée de pierres dans la section sud-ouest. Un gros rognon de quartz est le seul vestiges retrouvé d'industrie lithique. A mesure que nous enlevions les pierres, le sol devenait de plus en plus dur et stérile. Aucune trace de charbon de bois. Nous devions cependant être plus fortunés dans la partie attenante. Nous y avons recueilli deux projectiles pédonculés, bien patinés. N'ayant pu terminer le travail, nous sommes retournés quelques jours avant la fin du camp. Nous avons eu la surprise de trouver à une profondeur d'environ trois pieds, une épaisse couche de bois brûlé. Nous étions en face d'une crémation. Observant minutieusement le sol qui, dans le passé, devait servir de fond de cabane, nous nous sommes rendus compte que cette crémation était postérieure à la maison elle-même. L'action du feu a noirci et rougi en quelques endroits l'imposante couche d'humus dont l'épaisseur peut s'expliquer par une longue végétation, poussant là depuis longtemps, constituée surtout de lichens et d'arbustes ayant pris racine dans cette sorte de cuvette. Comme nous l'avions remarqué ailleurs au centre de certaines structures rondes. Un point à si-

gnaler des signes évidents d'ocre. Nous avons pris des échantillons. Des osselets fragmentés et quelques dents humaines sont venus compléter le tableau. Nous avons laissé une partie du fond intact, à l'abri de tout pilleur éventuel, afin de prendre un échantillon de charbon de bois au cours de la prochaine saison, les conditions lors des fouilles ne l'ayant pas permis. D'autre part, la photo aérienne a signalé d'autres formations rondes en direction des plages supérieures, formations que nous n'avons malheureusement pas eu le temps d'étudier à fond. Les maisons dont nous venons de parler étaient situées à une hauteur de 85 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer.

Si nous laissons cette terrasse supérieure et descendons rejoindre la route qui conduit à l'aéroport, nous voyons une plage soulevée des plus remarquables en ce qui concerne l'habitat amérindien. Sur cette plage parallèle à la première, sise à une altitude approximative de 50 pieds, se reconnaît une évidente suite de structures de maisons, nettement rectangulaires cette fois, à murs communs, alignées comme des maisons le long d'une rue. Les murs se dégagent très peu du sol, ce qui nous fait plutôt penser à des tentes. Un sondage exécuté dans une maison a ramené en surface quelques éclats de quartz ainsi que des fragments de bois brûlé. Nous voilà devant un problème archéologique de plus à résoudre dans les années prochaines.

D'autres structures ont été découvertes à quelques milles à l'ouest du poste repéré au fond de la baie de Brador. Elles sont assez basses par rapport au niveau actuel de la mer, mais pas inférieures, il me semble, à 35 ou 40 pieds. Certaines sont très visibles avec un intervalle de 5 pieds au moins entre la plus haute rangée de pierres et le fond semi-souterrain de l'habitation. Une des structures nous a surpris. Construite contre le flanc d'une falaise abrupte, elle n'en n'était pas moins ronde, comme si la rondeur était un élément conventionnel ou rituel.

Mais le site de maisons le plus spectaculaire fut certainement celui des Belles-Amours, découvert par les membres de l'équipe lors d'une excursion de fin de semaine. Les Belles-Amours, dites Balsamon dans le journal de Jolliet, sont situées à une quinzaine de milles à l'ouest de Brador. Il y a dans ces parages une très longue pointe dégagée de chaque côté de magnifiques plages. Dans la première des baies située immédiatement au pied de la côte, nous remarquons, à une altitude de quelque 50 pieds, une très longue terrasse soulevée faite uniquement de galets roulés. Si l'on continue de monter vers le centre de la pointe, on rencontre d'abord un petit lac auprès duquel la majeure partie des maisons sont blotties, puis on rejoint, par une montée graduelle, une deuxième terrasse estimée à 80 ou 100 pieds au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Entre ces deux terrasses, on remarque au nord quelques lambeaux de terrasses également couvertes de maisons. Cette découverte des Belles-Amours a retenu notre attention, non seulement à cause de la conservation parfaite des structures partiellement éboulées, mais parce qu'elles donnaient quelques explications sur les autres formations au sujet desquelles nous retenions toujours l'hypothèse de leur origine périglaciaire. Ici, aucun doute ! Nous avons vraiment affaire à des habitations humaines, certains des murs atteignant de 4 à 5 pieds de hauteur. Nos efforts ont surtout porté sur la plage inférieure. Chacune des structures a été relevée au théodolite et identifiée par un numéro. Au nombre de 26 elles sont toutes circulaires exception faite des maisons 1 et 5. La maison 1 est rectangulaire, mesurant quelque 30 pieds de longueur et 20 pieds de largeur. Les murs ne sont pas hauts, mais on y distingue une double rangée de pierres. Les coins sont arrondis. Tout le fond de la maison est plat et couvert d'une épaisse couche de végétation. Au centre, quelques gros blocs en saillie. Cette maison occupait un endroit tout à fait privilégié auprès du petit lac. Nous avons fait un sondage, enlevant délicatement la strate végétale. Il y a des débris de cuisine, mais aucune pièce caractéristique n'a encore été recueillie. Nous avons remis le tout dans son état original, laissant à l'équipe spécialisée que nous devons mettre sur pied au cours de la prochaine saison le soin de terminer ce travail. Notons la présence de bois brûlé au coeur de l'ensemble de roches faisant saillie au centre. On ne sait pas encore s'il s'agit d'un poteau brûlé ou d'un foyer, les fouilles n'étant que partielles.

La maison 5 reste intrigante. Le mur sud est fait de blocs carrés parfaitement alignés, mais déposés sur une seule rangée. Malgré certains bouleversements, elle présente une forme carrée dont le mur nord fait défaut, les deux murs parallèles voyant leur bout tourner vers l'extérieur à angle droit pour donner une autre partie plus large et rectangulaire. Le mur nord de cette nouvelle division est partiellement détruit. Un fait remarquable dans cette maison située tout près de la première est la fine disposition des galets en plate-forme de cauchage. Un sondage dans un rayon de 3 pieds a ramené en surface de nombreux ossements, certains présentant une allure d'outils fragmentés.

Quant aux autres structures, de forme circulaire, elles varient en diamètre et en hauteur. Certaines sont semi-souterraines. D'autres ont leurs murs construits immédiatement sur le niveau primitif de la terrasse. Certaines indiquent, de par les roches éboulées vers l'intérieur et la hauteur actuelle des murs une forme d'igloo ou de nid d'abeilles. La plupart ont une petite pièce contiguë d'un ou deux pieds de diamètre. Tous les fonds de maison sont recouverts d'une couche assez épaisse de débris organiques et de lichens. Au cours des opérations d'arpentage, un observateur épiait notre travail. Il nous faut parler d'un acte que nous jugeons devoir rapporter aux lecteurs. Il s'agit d'un collectionneur établi dans le Labrador dit terre-neuvien. Cet homme s'est par la suite livré à une déprédation qui, heureusement, n'a pas eu de fâcheuses conséquences pour nos recherches. Il n'a fait qu'enlever la couche de lichens dans une dizaine de structures. Une seule pièce, de fait, a été trouvée dans la maison 17. Il s'agit d'un harpon en os dont nous avons la photo et qui nous sera remis bientôt, ayant convaincu cette personne à se joindre à notre société et à procéder plus scientifiquement dans ses fouilles. Cette collaboration, en plus de fournir à cet homme intelligent et désireux de bien faire les éléments de base d'une vraie recherche, nous a valu la connaissance d'une trentaine de stations situées en majeure partie en territoire dit terre-neuvien.

D'autres maisons se voient à l'extrémité sud de la pointe. Il en est de même sur la terrasse supérieure qui nous semblent plus anciennes. Les murs, en effet, comme pour la terrasse de 85 pieds étudiée plus haut, sont à peine visibles et affleurent le sol. Mais un fait s'est révélé d'une très grande importance. A l'extrémité nord de cette terrasse, tout près de la falaise et des deux côtés de la route, des vestiges d'un très ancien site amérindien ! Ont été recueillis de nombreux outils nettement archaïques, tels des projectiles pédonculés et des flèches massives à barbelures à angles aigus. Le matériau est de silex, d'ardoise, de quartzite rose et de cristal de roche. Nous pensons que ces outils se rattachent aux maisons de la terrasse supérieure. Voilà à l'heure actuelle ce que nous pouvons donner de description globale des maisons ou structures de pierres observées par l'équipe au cours de l'été. Nous dirons maintenant quelques mots au sujet des sépultures.

SEPULTURES

Pour un archéologue, le problème des sépultures est toujours compliqué. Il est évident que des crânes peuvent apporter des renseignements très précieux sur les groupements humains dont on retrouve l'industrie. Or, pour la plupart des endroits où nous avons exercé notre activité, il est toujours question de découvertes impossibles à vérifier. Ainsi, dans la falaise qui se trouve derrière le quai de Blanc Sablon, on aurait découvert plusieurs sépultures qu'on aurait par la suite réenterrées ailleurs. C'est le cas de 23 crânes réensevelis sur la terrasse qui s'élève derrière le séchoir de Blanc Sablon. Malgré les indications des découvreurs eux-mêmes, il nous a été impossible de récupérer un seul des crânes en question pour en retirer les renseignements scientifiques qui nous auraient été utiles. D'autre part, malgré les efforts fournis pour vérifier chacune des cavernes ou abris sous roche du Cran des Morts et de chacune des cuestas, nous n'avons pu retrouver un seul des squelettes enveloppés dans de l'écorce de

bouleau que des habitants de l'endroit prétendaient avoir vus et dont la bonne foi ne saurait être mise en défaut. Il est vrai que nous n'avons couvert que 10 à 15% des endroits susceptibles de conserver des sépultures, laissant même de côté celle trouvée dans les derniers jours de notre saison sur la terrasse de Blanc Sablon. Un seul endroit nous a permis de recueillir des ossements humains, soit à Middle Bay; nous sommes malheureusement arrivés un an en retard. Au cours de l'été de 1967, en effet, les villageois se mirent à la recherche de galets et de pierres le long de la falaise du côté est de la baie. Dans une coulée, ils ont découvert aux pieds du cran rocheux un amoncellement de galets roulés. C'est en les enlevant qu'ils mirent à jour des ossements et des débris de récipient d'écorce cousue et finement décorée de peinture rouge. Ne sachant trop quoi faire de ces trouvailles, ils ont placés la plupart des objets sur la roche. Lorsque nous sommes arrivés sur les lieux, tout y était, sauf, comme d'habitude le plus important, le crâne. Il s'agit sans aucun doute d'une sépulture de contact puisque le rebord du récipient est fait de cuivre européen. La découverte a néanmoins son intérêt méritant d'être rapporté, d'autant plus qu'elle nous donne d'excellents indices sur les modes d'ensevelissement préhistoriques.

HYPOTHESES

Une première hypothèse repose sur le bon sens et l'étude de la géographie. Le secteur où nous avons déployé la majeure partie de nos activités est un endroit des plus logiques pour une installation humaine. Il y a des havres et des plages magnifiques. C'est l'entrée même du détroit de Belle-Isle. Ce lieu était susceptible de se trouver sur la route des premiers visiteurs, avec ses ressources attirantes. Ressources de la mer comme les baleines, les loup-marins, les myriades de poissons comprenant surtout la morue, et les truites et saumons dans les lacs et rivières. Ressources de la terre caractérisées surtout par la présence de grandes hardes de caribous. Abondance incroyable, encore aujourd'hui, de volatiles, entre autres les moyaks. La pointe de Blanc Sablon, à cette époque, était appelée par les indigènes "hamahichibanque", ce qui veut dire "tuerie de monjacque & senets" selon l'expression tirée du mémoire de Courtemanche. Cette richesse en gibier ailé ne se dément pas dans les flots de Bradar. Ajoutons à ceci divers petits fruits comestibles dont les "chicoutais"; le milieu pouvait retenir les hommes. Pourquoi, ces conditions existant dès l'origine, les Amérindiens et autres ne s'y seraient pas établis? Pourquoi les trafiquants européens se seraient-ils désintéressés de ces groupements humains si l'on se souvient de l'importance de la traite. On pourrait objecter à ces richesses naturelles l'absence d'arbres! Mais d'où vient précisément cette absence d'arbres? Des géologues n'ont-ils pas trouvé des souches dans le sol? N'avons-nous pas nous-mêmes remarqué les grandes épaisseurs de débris organiques à certains endroits? Des gouges, outils typiques pour la taille du bois n'ont-elles pas été recueillies? Pourquoi les arbres ont-ils disparu? Serait-ce dû à une très vieille occupation des lieux? Nous pousserons plus loin nos investigations dans ce domaine par les spécialistes qui se joindront à nous au cours de la prochaine saison.

Nous allons maintenant esquisser d'autres hypothèses. On nous reproche souvent d'esquisser des hypothèses. Nous sommes convaincus que c'est un très bon moyen de faire progresser la science, à condition que chacune d'elle soit ensuite soumise à l'analyse scientifique. Si nous n'imaginons rien, comment la recherche avancera-t-elle? Combien de fois l'imagination ou l'intuition nous a incités à faire quelques milles de plus et vérifier par une découverte le bien-fondé de telle idée! Pourquoi faut-il, sous le faux prétexte d'esprit scientifique, passer toujours les mêmes sentiers battus. La science n'interdit pas la hardiesse des idées; le vrai chercheur a l'esprit non-conformiste. Nous proposons donc les hypothèses suivantes, hypothèses que nous nous empressons de soumettre à la critique. Chacune d'elle doit être vérifiée!

Première hypothèse concernant les postes de traites : il y aurait eu à Brador des postes français antérieurs à Courtemanche. Il y aurait eu également des postes espagnols. Pour les mêmes raisons, pourquoi n'y trouverait-on pas des vestiges des Celtes et des Scandinaves ?

Deuxième hypothèse : les Esquimaux à la peau blanche. Disons que c'est beaucoup plus qu'une simple hypothèse tant les documents sont explicites. Afin de ne pas trop alourdir le texte, citons quelques passages tirés d'auteurs contemporains. Voici ce que nous en dit Louis Jolliet :

"On trouve le long des côtes du Labrador des Esquimaux qui sont en grand nombre. Quand ils n'ont pas de commodités pour faire du feu, ils mangent la viande et le poisson tout cru. Ils sont d'une taille haute, ont le visage et le corps blanc, et les cheveux frisés. Chacun a plusieurs femmes, fort blanches et bien faites : leurs cheveux traînent à terre. Elles sont fort adroites à la couture. Comme les hommes elles se couvrent de peaux de loup-marin et ont pour toutes sortes de choses beaucoup d'industrie". Louis Jolliet, Delanglez, page 312.

Et dans les environs de Cartwright, à 53° et 45° de latitude, il décrit ces Esquimaux de la manière suivante :

"J'entrai dans sa cabane. Il me montra sa femme qui était vieille. Elle me prit la main, m'embrassa à la française ; sa fille qui était mariée, fit la même chose. Elle avait un enfant fort blanc, gras, bien fait, âgé de 10 mois...."

Brouage, le beau-fils de Courtemanche, eut beaucoup affaire avec ces Esquimaux blancs. Il leur fit même la guerre. Il les décrit lui également comme des hommes blancs, mais barbus. Mais il nous a fourni un élément d'une très grande importance en ce qui concerne l'origine de ces hommes. Il s'agit d'un court vocabulaire que lui ont dressé quelques prisonniers. Le texte a été remis à monsieur Gérard McNulty, linguiste, qui l'étudie présentement. Sans vouloir présumer des résultats de son analyse, ce vocabulaire présente jusqu'ici des signes de contact entre une peuplade esquimaude et une nation inconnue. Certains des mots sont nettement esquimaux ; d'autres appartiennent à une langue morte.

Nos ancêtres ne sont pas les seuls à mentionner ces hommes blancs. Il serait bon d'ajouter un témoignage viking tiré de la Saga de Thorfinn Karlskefni, et que nous rapporte le journaliste André Luchoire.

"Mais on y relève aussi dans la description de certains Skraelings des traits indiquant un mélange racial avec des Blancs : au Markland les Vikings remarquent dans un groupe de Skraelings un homme barbu. C'est d'ailleurs ce même groupe qui les renseigne sur un "pays au delà du leur, où les gens sont habillés de blanc, poussent des grands cris et portent des bâtons munis d'étoffe". Fort pertinemment, l'auteur ajoute : "Ce pays, pense-t-on est celui connu sous le nom de Pays de l'Homme blanc, ou Grande Irlande" (les anciens moines irlandais étaient en effet vêtus de blanc). Article d'André Luchoire, La Presse, 23 octobre 1968.

Enfin, le témoignage de l'abbé Lair, aumônier à Brador, traduit de l'anglais :

"On affirme que les Esquimaux dépassent les 30,000 en nombre. Ils n'ont aucun contact ni avec les sauvages, ni avec les Européens dont ils diffèrent grandement. Ils n'ont pas de barbe, ont la peau pâle, bien faits et très adroits... On croit qu'ils descendent des Islandais ou des Norvégiens, mais ils pourraient peut-être au contraire descendre de la colonie que les Danois avaient au Groënland il y a quelque 300 ans et qui est depuis lors disparue. On pourra trouver sans aucun doute dans leur langage des mots d'origine européenne. Il est facile de résoudre le problème de ces mots par les langues basques, islandaises, norvégiennes et danoises." "The French on Labrador," Document fourni par Michel Gaumond.

Donc, même si le groupe racial décrit par le chapelain semble un peu différent de celui décrit par Jolliet et Brouage, il n'en demeure pas moins qu'il s'agit d'une race spéciale présentant des caractères de la race blanche. Or, ce qui est important dans la fouille de Brador, c'est que nous connaissons l'emplacement précis où ces Esquimaux se retireraient au printemps, soit sur l'Île-à-Bois. Si nous pouvions, en plus des outils façonnés, retrouver quelques sépultures intactes, il va sans dire que les mesures encéphaliques s'y trouveraient fort utiles pour l'identification.

Autre hypothèse que nous lançons pour fin d'études : pourquoi l'absence presque totale de poterie sur la Basse Côte Nord ? Serait-ce parce que les Amérindiens trouvaient meilleurs les récipients de pierre ou d'écorce ? Serait-ce dû au fait qu'ils ne trouvaient pas les éléments nécessaires à cette fabrication ? Ou serait-ce tout simplement parce que ces populations du golfe étaient les plus anciennes et les premières des lieux ? La poterie serait alors apparue plus tard pendant leurs migrations vers le sud ? Remarquez que c'est une hypothèse de travail. Nous n'avons de notre côté recueilli aucun tessou de poterie.

Que penser maintenant des maisons rondes ? Une première hypothèse vient de la façon dont elles se présentent. Il semble que ce secteur de la Basse Côte Nord, jusqu'à preuve du contraire, ait été le lieu d'arrivée principal et d'établissement stable des premiers arrivants. Il s'agirait du centre le plus important de distribution des maisons. Plus les structures sont à haute altitude, moins elles sont intactes ; plus elles sont à faible altitude, plus elles sont bien conservées. Pourrions-nous établir une même observation et dire que plus nous allons vers le sud et l'ouest, plus les structures sont en meilleur état, ayant été construites plus tard au cours des migrations ?

Quels sont donc les individus qui ont construit ces habitations ? Une première hypothèse : les peuplades Dorset. Les seuls éléments sur lesquels nous pouvons nous baser jusqu'à maintenant pour affirmer ceci sont le harpon en os, les plates-formes de couchage, la forme de certaines maisons rectangulaires, et l'altitude par rapport au niveau de la mer, presumant que l'eau atteignait alors les plages sur lesquelles ces structures sont édifiées, soit vers l'an 1000. Mais cette tradition toutefois s'est certes maintenue. Un dessin fait en 1550 par Pierre Desceliers laisse voir à Brest (Canada) un ensemble d'habitation "sauvaiges" en forme de nids d'abeilles. (Le Magazine Maclean, novembre 1968, Léon Bernard). Nous devrions obtenir une meilleure connaissance l'été prochain alors que nous passerons au crible tous les fonds de maison.

Quant à l'origine archaïque des maisons situées en hauteur, il n'y a pratiquement aucun doute. L'altitude le prouve, ainsi que l'état dans lesquelles on les trouve. Tous les outils recueillis à cette altitude sont archaïques.

Nous traiterons maintenant de l'origine celtique ou scandinave de ces maisons. Une première hypothèse repose sur les faits suivants. Tous les historiens admettent que les Bretons et les Normands ont fréquenté la Côte Nord depuis très longtemps. Cartier l'affirme ! Or, pourquoi ces peuples apparentés d'une part aux Celtes, d'autre part, aux Danois, auraient-ils perdu les traditions maritimes si attachées à leur culture ? D'où les Basques tenaient-ils leur connaissance de la mer ? D'où les Celtes eux-mêmes la tenaient-ils ? Des Phéniciens, excellents navigateurs, qui fréquentaient toutes les mers connues de l'antiquité, pourquoi pas ? Ne trouve-t-on pas de plus en plus des signes intrigants de leur présence en Amérique ? Or, ce qui nous fait penser aux Celtes c'est la forme en nids d'abeilles de quelques constructions, ainsi que la mention d'Esquimaux blancs dans ces parages. Ce qui nous fait également penser aux Scandinaves, c'est la contemporanéité des peuplades Dorset dont nous avons retrouvé des maisons, ainsi que les commentaires de l'abbé Lair. Que cherchait au juste, il y a quelques années, l'équipe d'archéologues scandinaves. Munis d'une très ancienne carte, ils ont fait maintes recherches le long du St-Laurent pour retrouver un établissement scandinave bâti sur une longue pointe de sable. Voilà pourquoi la pointe de Natashquan a connu leur visite. Ils se sont même rendus jusqu'à Brador où ils ont de fait remarqué, sur les îlots, quelques maisons rondes qu'ils ont qualifiées d'iglous ou forts. Qu'auraient-ils pensé en voyant la magnifique pointe des Bel-

les-Amours et ses maisons rondes et rectangulaires ? Et la pointe de Blanc Sablon, n'est-elle pas importante ?

Enfin, l'hypothèse finale, que plusieurs envisagent de plus en plus et que nous n'avons pas la prétention de formuler comme personnelle : la venue d'une immigration par la voie de l'Atlantique nord ? Voici présentées brièvement et en vrac quelques raisons appuyant ces dires : la suite d'îles qui se poursuivent à partir du nord de l'Europe jusqu'au Québec, la convergence des courants marins et des vents dominants vers le Québec, le volcanisme de certaines îles qui aident à l'orientation, la présence plus massive des glaces à ces époques, la richesse du plancton dans cette région et la vie animale intense qui en résulte, le réchauffement du globe à certaines périodes, les ressemblances entre l'outillage lithique et la poterie de part et d'autre, etc ? Remarquons qu'il s'agit pour l'instant d'une série d'hypothèses propres à stimuler la recherche. Les prochaines saisons essaieront de trouver des réponses à toutes ces questions. A cette fin, nous mettrons sur pied, et c'est déjà commencé, une équipe pluri-disciplinaire, groupant des experts en divers secteurs, afin de bien saisir dans son ensemble ces lieux privilégiés de l'habitat humain. L'importance et la nature des gisements archéologiques l'exige certainement.

René Levesque, président.

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Title: The Brador establishment

At the beginning of the 18th century, the ¹⁷⁰⁵Quebec Lower North Shore was an extension of New France. The king of France awarded noblemen with stretches of the coastline to manage, protect and exploit. From 1702 to 1760, Augustin Le Gardeur de Courtemanche and his heirs managed a concession in the area. This concession gave them the exclusive right to trade with Aboriginal peoples and to fish for seals, whales, and cod along a vast stretch of coastline. In 1710, Courtemanche established his headquarters at Fort Pontchartrain, a trading post located ~~X km~~ ^{15 km} (direction) from here. This was the first permanent settlement in the Brador Bay region.

The Brador establishment was a busy place. Until 1760, it ran the most productive seal fishery in the area. People stationed there also fished salmon cod, and traded fur. Courtemanche employed about 30 Innu families as hunters and trappers, all of whom camped near the Fort.

The premises of the Brador establishment included a commanding officer's house, which was 23 metres long and 9 metres wide, and more than a dozen annexed buildings. According to an inventory, the house had nine rooms including a chapel, a large living room furnished with twelve chairs and three armchairs, one bedroom and a study.

Inuit Girl Held Captive

When an attempt to establish fur-trade relations with the Inuit turned sour, Courtemanche kidnapped a 20 year old girl named Acoutsina. Courtemanche died one month later, in 1717. His step-son François Martel de Brouage took over the management of Fort Pontchartrain.

Over the following two years, there was no sign of the Inuit. Acoutsina stayed with Madame Courtemanche and was treated as member of the family. She learned enough French to serve as an interpreter and taught Brouage the basics of the Inuit language. Despite everything, in 1718 Brouage wrote that Acoutsina "still has a strong desire to return to her nation". She got her chance when a group of Inuit, including Acoutsina's father, Chief Ouibignaro, were sighted on a nearby island. Brouage approached them and readily accepted that the chief take his daughter back. Before she left, Acoustina's French teacher gave her a book so that she could share her knowledge with the others. Acoutsina was never heard of again.

(374mots)

**Fort Pontchartrain
Acoutsina
and The Fur trade**

353 mots

ber 439 Fort Pontchartrain (1)

a. 1702
M.G.

Ancient French fort near Brest, Bradore Bay, on lower St. Lawrence. It was in the original grant to Courtemanche of 1630 and marked the western limit of the grant. It is shown on Del'Isle's map of 1703 (No. 18) at mouth of Eskimo river on Baie des Espagnols or Esquimaux. It was built by Courtemanche in 1702 and named by him after Louis Phelypeaux, Comte de Pontchartrain. Bradore bay was called Baie des Islettes by Cartier and was known as Baie des Espagnols in 1740. It was sometimes called Baie de Bonne Esperance. The Eskimo river is now named St. Paul or Des Esquimaux. The fort is shown on many old maps sometimes named "old" fort. Maps No. 24, 18, 96, 95, 97, 105, 118.

1704. Courtemanche's chart of his voyage indicated a fort at bottom of Bradore bay.

1705. Courtemanche stated that he had two establishments, Pontchartrain and Baie Phelypeau.

1714. The Baie Phelypeau concession was granted to Courtemanche for life and he was appointed Commandant pour le Roi on coast of Labrador.

1718. The concession was confirmed to the widow of Courtemanche and family. Her son, Brouagne, was appointed commandant. The family exercised the privileges of the lease until 1760.

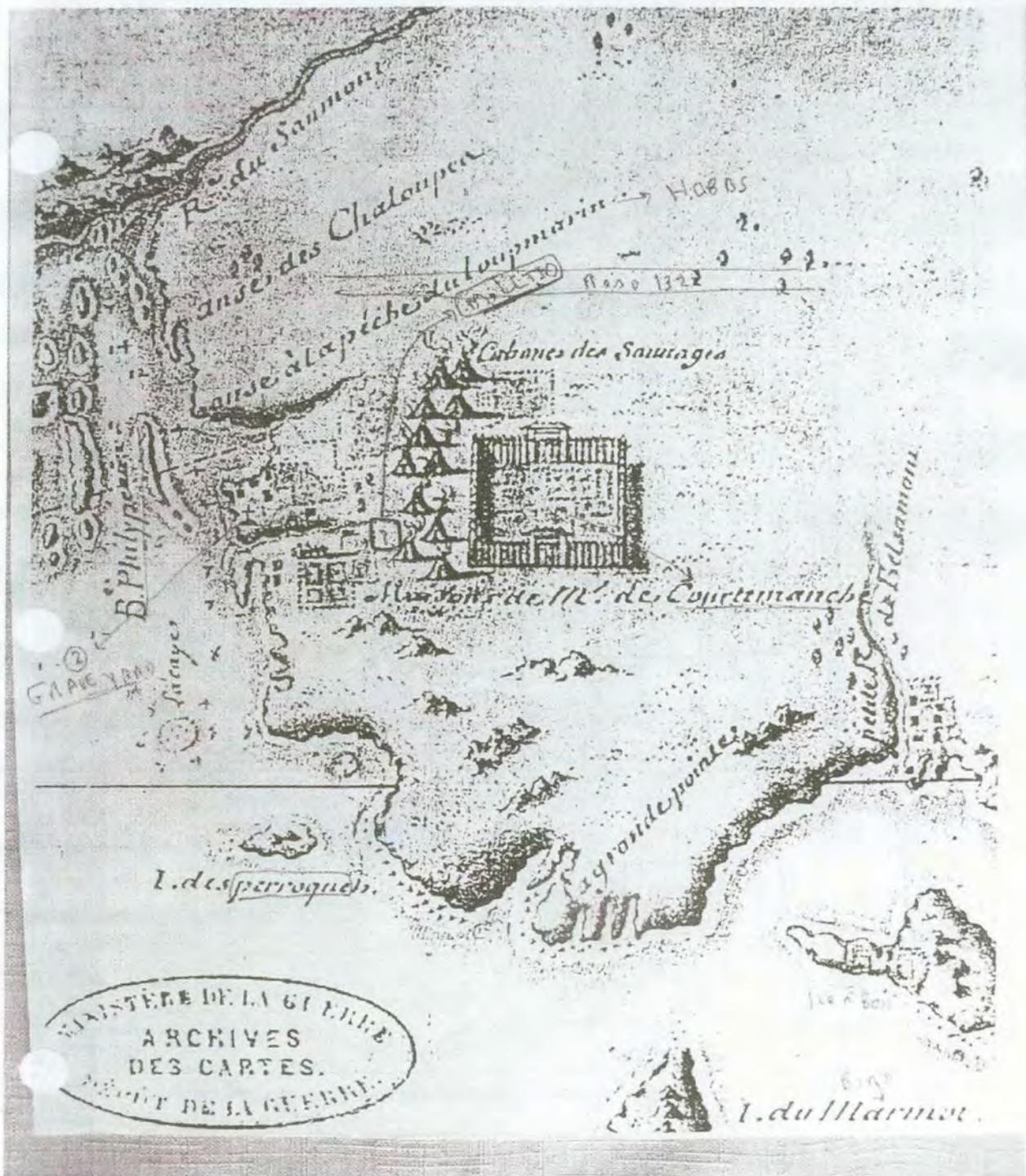
1760. Governor Murray dispossessed Brouagne and transferred the property to Mackenzie, Lymburner and others, who were in possession until 1779.

1804. Lymburner & Co. sold to William Grant. (See "Labrador" by Gosling, p. 132.)

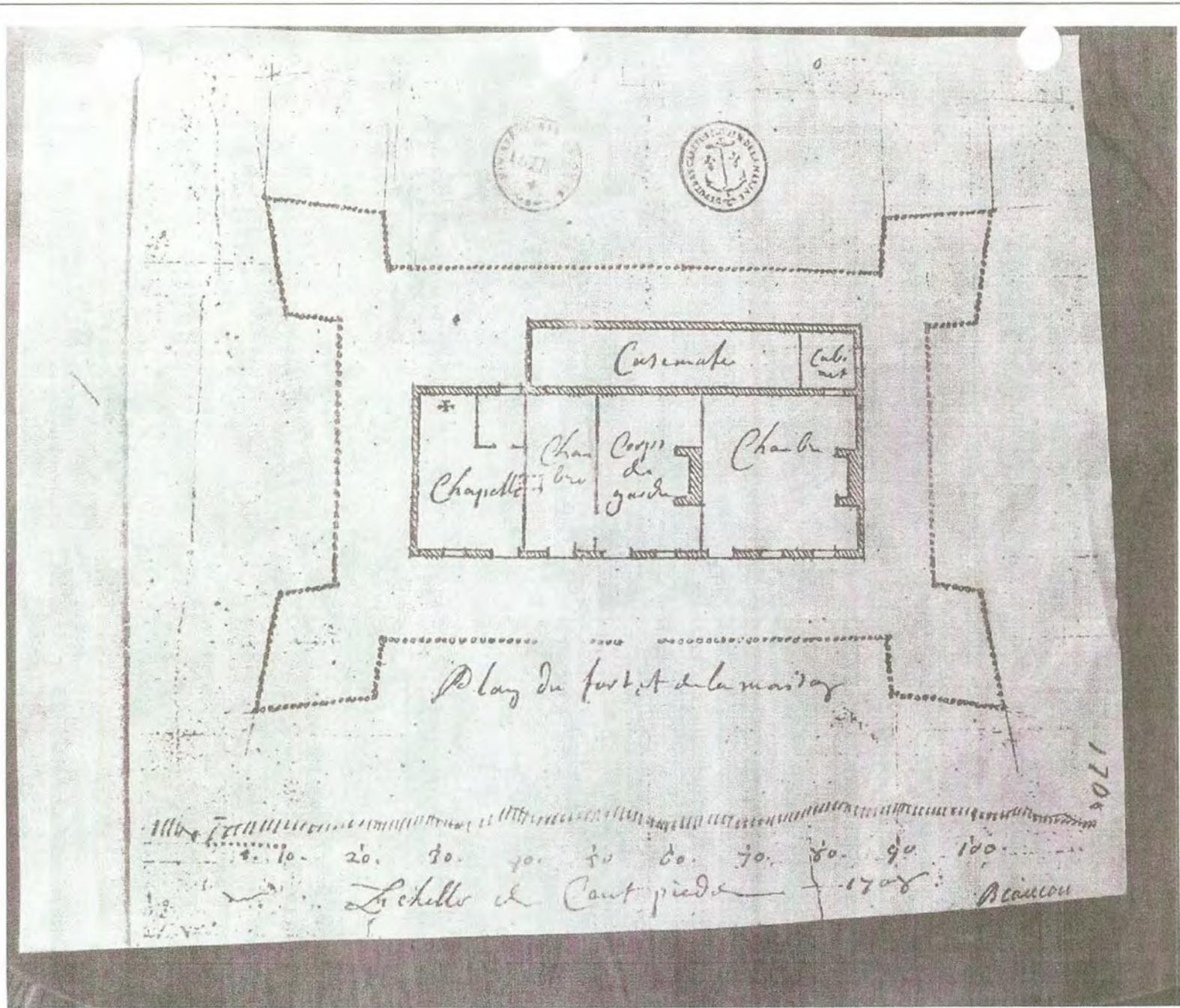
Pontchartrain (2)

See Fort Detroit.

Historic Forts and trading Posts: Ernest Voorhis, 1930.



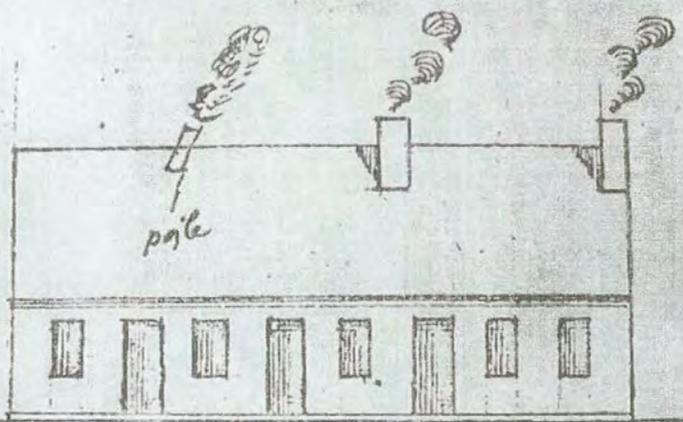
156



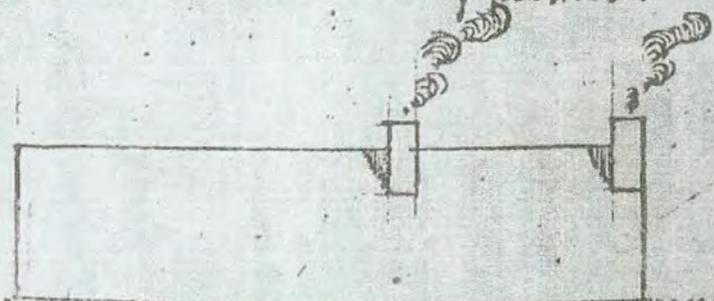
1708

L'echelle de Cant. pieds 1708 Blancou

1708.
 N. 2100, 333. C
 Plan Et Elevation
 Du fort Pontchartrain a la Cosne
 de Labrador 1708-



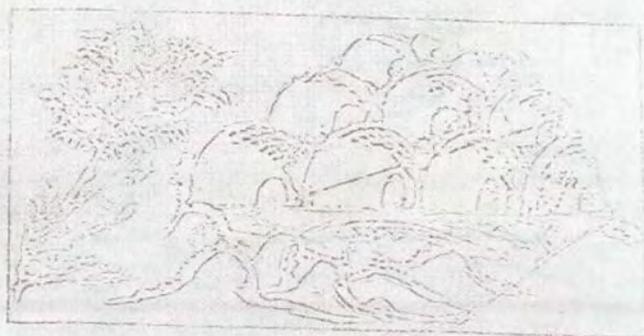
Elevation de la maison y particulier



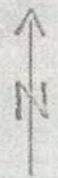
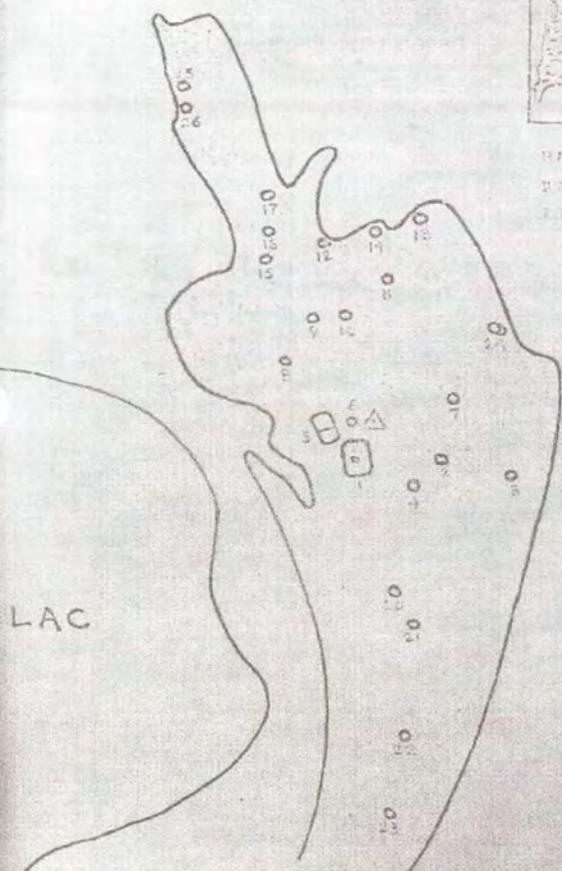
Elevation du fort et de la maison cantonné

1708

BRADORE 68
Pointe des Belles Amours



REPARTITION DES "NAVIGATEURS" DE LA
PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC EN 1700
D'APRÈS LES DOCUMENTS DE L'ÉPOQUE



P. M. G.

Appendix 2:
2013 Artifact Field Catalog for
Hart Chalet, Hare Harbor and
Salmon Bay

| field # | type | material | prov unit | cm | b.d. | notes |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Hart Chalet 2013 Field Catalog | | | | | | |
| House 1 | | | | | | |
| | 5 iron spike | iron | unit 1 | 141 | bt | green glaze inside; brown and white outside |
| | 6 nail | ceramic | unit 1 | 145 | bt | |
| | 7 nail | iron | unit 1 | 143 | bt | |
| | 8 nail | iron | unit 1 | 137 | bt | |
| | 9 nail | iron | unit 1 | 115 | bt | |
| 15a | 14 nail | iron | unit 2 | 161 | bt | |
| | spike | iron | unit 2 | 160 | bt | |
| 15b | spike | iron | unit 2 | na | | |
| | 16 wire nail | iron | unit 2 | 160 | | |
| | 17 stone flake | chert | unit 2 | not saved | | |
| | 18 stone flake | Groswater | unit 2 | na | | |
| | 19 knife | iron | unit 2 | 168 | bt | |
| | 4 cut bone | whale | unit 3 | 174 | | discarded |
| | 1 EW ware | ceramic | unit 4 | 190 | bt | tan paste |
| | 2 nail | iron | unit 4 | 189 | bt | |
| | 3 flakes | chert | unit 4 | 190 | | top of grey sand |
| | 10 nail | iron | unit 4 | 151 | | head up, i.e. plank floor |
| | 11 nail | iron | unit 4 | 163 | | floor level |
| | 12 nail | iron | unit 4 | 158 | | floor level |
| | 13 EW ware | ceramic | unit 4 | 158 | bt | same vessel as #1 |
| | | | TP1 | | | a few tiles and rotten bone, none collected |
| TP2-1 | EW ware | ceramic | TP2 | na | | pointed base of small thin-walled EW vessel |
| TP4-1 | fire-stone | quartz | TP4 | na | | |
| TP4-2 | stoneware | ceramic | TP4 | na | | orange bottom and interior; brown exterior |
| TP4-3 | nail | iron | TP4 | na | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------|-------------|---------|-----|--------|--------------------------------|
| TP4-4 | nail | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-5 | washer ring | iron | TP4 | 135 bt | |
| TP4-6 | bird beak | bone | TP4 | 132 bt | thought at first to be harpoon |
| TP4-7 | nail | iron | TP4 | 132 bt | |
| TP4-8 | nail | iron | TP4 | 134 bt | |
| TP4-9 | nail | iron | TP4 | 142 bt | |
| TP4-10 | stoneware | ceramic | TP4 | | |
| TP4-na | worked bone | whale | TP4 | na | found in bone bag |
| TP4-11 | nail | iron | TP4 | 126 | |
| TP4-12 | stoneware | ceramic | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-13 | nail | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-14 | loop | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-15 | knifeblade | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-16 | nail | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-17 | nail | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-18 | nail | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-19 | nail | iron | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-20 | stoneware | ceramic | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-21 | stoneware | ceramic | TP4 | na | |
| TP4-22 | arrowpoint | iron | TP4 | 150 bt | |
| TP5-1 | nail | iron | TP5 | na | |
| TP7-1 | nail | iron | TP7 | | |
| TP7-2 | nail | iron | TP7 | | |
| TP7-3 | nail | iron | TP7 | | |
| TP7-4 | nail | iron | TP7 | | |
| TP7-5 | blue bead | glass | TP7 | 96 bt | |
| TP7-6 | nail | iron | TP7 | 95 bt | |
| TP7-7 | EW sherd | ceramic | TP7 | 107 bt | |
| TP7-8 | 2 nails | iron | TP7 | 110 bt | |
| TP7-9 | sherd | glass | TP7 | 89 bt | |
| TP7-10 | nail | iron | TP7 | 99 bt | |
| TP7-11 | nail | iron | TP7 | 93 bt | |
| TP7-12 | nail | iron | TP7 | 93 bt | |
| TP7-13 | nail | iron | TP7 | 93 bt | |
| TP7-14 | nail | iron | TP7 | 93 bt | |
| TP7-15 | large nail | iron | TP7 | 80 bt | |
| TP7-16 | 9 nails | iron | TP7 | na | |

end of 2013 Hart Chalet Field Catalog

Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3) 2013 Field Catalog

| field # | type | material | prov unit | cm b.d. | notes |
|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 130 | bt |
| 2 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 135 | t |
| 3 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 130 | bt |
| 4 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 127 | bt |
| 5 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 134 | bt |
| 6 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 132 | bt |
| 7 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 140 | bt |
| 8 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 146 | bt |
| 9 | graphite? lump | graphite? | L 2S/2W | 145 | bt |
| 10 | baleen | baleen | 2S/2W | 130 | bt not collected |
| 11 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 140 | bt |
| 12 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 148 | bt |
| 13 | knife blade | iron | 2S/2W | 148 | bt |
| 14 | gun part? | iron | 2S/2W | na | |
| 15 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 156 | bt |
| 16 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 156 | bt |
| 17 | flint flake | flint | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 18 | earthenware | ceramic | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 19 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 135 | bt |
| 20 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 135 | bt |
| 21 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 135 | bt |
| 22 | fragment | glass | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 23 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 24 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 25 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 26 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 27 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 28 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 135 | bt |
| 29 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | 138 | bt |
| 30 | EW vessel | ceramic | 2S/2W | 160 | bt porringer? |
| 31 | knife handle | iron | 2S/2W | 160 | bt |
| 32 | nail | iron | 2S/2W | na | |
| | | | | | |
| 1 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | na | |
| 2 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | na | |
| 3 | stoneware | ceramic | 4S/2W | na | collared bowl |
| 4 | bead | glass | 4S/2W | na | oval blue-striped white bead |
| 5 | stoneware | ceramic | 4S/2W | na | |
| 6 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | na | |
| 7 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 135 | bt |
| 8 | pot frag. | iron | 4S/2W | 135 | bt |
| 9 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 133 | bt |
| 10 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 133 | bt |

| | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 11 | whale bone | whale | 4S/2W | 135 bt | rotted, not collected |
| 12 | cooking pot rim | soapstone | 4S/2W | 140 bt | |
| 13 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 136l bt | |
| 14 | stoneware | ceramic | 4S/2W | 138 bt | |
| 15 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | na | |
| 16 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 136 bt | |
| 17 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 138 bt | |
| 18 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 140 bt | |
| 19 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 140 bt | |
| 20 | glass | glass | 4S/2W | 136 bt | |
| 21 | spike | iron | 4S/2W | 127 bt | |
| 22 | EW ware | ceramic | 4S/2W | 138 bt | |
| 23 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 135 bt | |
| 24 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 140 bt | |
| 25 | fire stone | flint | 4S/2W | 140 bt | |
| 26 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 149 bt | |
| 27 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 118 bt | |
| 28 | green glass | glass | 4S/2W | 144 bt | |
| 29 | pipestem | ceramic | 4S/2W | 150 bt | |
| 30 | baleen strip | whale | 4S/2W | 150 bt | |
| 31 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 145 bt | |
| 32 | glass frag | glass | 4S/2W | 170 bt | stemware base with folded rim |
| 33 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 185 bt | |
| 34 | pipe bowl | ceramic | 4S/2W | 200 below | fluted bowl décor |
| 35 | stoneware | ceramic | 4S/2W | 155 bt | |
| 36 | EW ware | ceramic | 4S/2W | 155 bt | |
| 37 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 157 bt | |
| 38 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 157 bt | |
| 39 | stoneware | ceramic | 4S/2W | 150 bt | |
| 40 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 150 bt | |
| 41 | blue seed bead | glass | 4S/2W | 165 bt | |
| 42 | nail | iron | 4S/2W | 165 bt | |
| 43 | stoneware | ceramic | 4S/2W | 168 bt | |
| 45 | | | | | |
| 46 | green-blue glass | glass | 4S/2W | 169 bt | |
| 1 | nail | iron | 0S/8W | na | |
| 2 | abrader | pumice | | na | taken to DC for analysis |
| 3 | stemware frag | greenish | | na | |
| 4 | latch or bolt? | iron | | na | semi-circular x-section |
| 5 | metal piece | iron | | na | crescent shape |
| 6 | nail | iron | | na | |
| 7 | nail | iron | | na | |
| 8 | EW sherd | ceramic | | na | 2 pieces |
| 9 | nail | iron | | na | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 EW sherd | ceramic | | 112 |
| 11 EW rimsherd | ceramic | | 103 |
| 12 nail | iron | | 116 2 pieces |
| 13 nail | iron | | 119 clenched |
| 14 EW sherd | ceramic | | 120 |
| 15 nail | ceramic | | 120 |
| 16 nodule | flint | | 121 |
| 17 EW sherd | ceramic | | 133 |
| 18 EW sherd | ceramic | | 127 |
| 19 EW sherd | ceramic | | 126 |
| 20 EW sherd | ceramic | | 129 two pieces, tan/pink |
| 21 EW sherd | ceramic | | 123 |
| 22 fragments | iron | | not illustrated |
| 23 sheet | iron | na | sheet iron with adhereing charcoal |
| 24 EW sherd | ceramic | | 119 |
| 25 EW rimsherd | ceramic | | 128 |
| 26 white glaze spall | ceramic | | 124 |
| 27 chips | flint | | 134 6 pieces 2 pieces of yellow glazed ceramic (like blacksmith shop |
| 28 EW sherd | ceramic | | 128 sherds?) |
| 29 EW sherds | ceramic | | 130 8 pieces lead sprue? Plano- |
| 30 button-like' | lead | | 122 convex xio-section |
| 31 EW sherd | ceramic | | 122 vertical position |
| 32 nail | iron | | 123 |
| 33 nail | iron | | 123 |
| 34 nail, small | iron | | 124 |
| 35 EW sherd | ceramic | na | |
| 36 EW sherd | ceramic | na | |
| 37 EW sherd | ceramic | na | |
| 38 burned bird bones | bone | na | |
| 39 EW sherd | ceramic | | 120 |
| 40 EW sherd | ceramic | | 128 |
| 41 nail | iron | | 115 |
| 42 nail | iron | | 115 |
| 44 charcoal sample | charcoal | na | |
| 1 spike | iron | 05/10W | 132 |
| 2 spike | iron | | 122 |
| 3 file | iron | | 125 |
| 4 nail | iron | | 125 |
| 5 fire-start | flint | | 160 |
| 6 spike | iron | | 104 |
| 7 nail | iron | | 132 |

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------------------------------|
| | | | white glaze on both |
| 8 EW sherd | ceramic | | 132 sides, 2 pieces |
| 9 EW rim sherds | ceramic | | 123 3 pieces |
| 10 EW rim sherds | ceramic | | 136 3 pieces |
| 11 EW sherd | ceramic | | 131 white glaze |
| 12 frags | iron | | 128 2 pieces |
| 13 EW sherds | ceramic | | 139 probably part of #9,10 |
| 14 EW rim sherd | ceramic | | 140 part of #9, 10? yellow glazed, part of |
| 15 EW rim sherd | ceramic | | 140 05/8W plate? |
| 17 EW sherd | ceramic | | 128 yellow glazed |
| 1 nail | iron | 2S/10W | 116 clenched |
| 2 knife handle? | iron | | 114 iron strap or knife, with hole |
| 3 nail | iron | | 116 |
| 4 nail | iron | | 116 |
| 5 nail | iron | | 119 top of brown hearth sand |
| 6 nail | iron | | 119 |
| 7 spike | iron | | 122 |
| 8 fragment | iron | | 117 |
| 9 spike | iron | | 122 |
| 10 grindstone frag | stone | | 130 fits #28 |
| 11 nail | iron | | 130 |
| 12 leather | leather | | 109 in turf; modern |
| 13 charocal or coal | coal? | | |
| 14 nail | iron | | 135 |
| 15 nail | iron | | 131 |
| 16 greenish glass | glass | | 137 with bubbles |
| 17 EW sherd | ceramic | | 135 yellow glaze |
| 18 sherd | ceramic | | 145 tan paste, grey exterior |
| 19 nail | iron | | 124 |
| 20 nail | iron | | 124 |
| 21 charcoal sample | charcoal | | 120 |
| 22 knife handle? | iron | | 116 2 pieces, two rivet holes |
| 23 nail | iron | | 116 |
| 24 fire spall | flint | | 123 |
| 25 EW sherds | ceramic | | 123 white glaze, 4 pieces |
| 26 nail | iron | | 122 |
| 27 nail | iron | | 123 |
| 28 grindstone frag | stone | | 125 fits #10 |
| 29 fire spall | flint | | 125 |
| 30 nail | iron | | 120 in hearth |
| 31 nail | iron | | 120 |
| 32 nail | iron | | 123 |
| 33 nail | iron | | 123 |
| 34 nail | iron | | 116 |
| 35 EW | ceramic | | 130 yellow glaze |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 36 EW sherds | ceramic | | 127 | 7 pieces yellow glazed EW |
| 37 nail | iron | | 124 | |
| 38 nail | iron | | 122 | |
| 39 nail | iron | | 135 | |
| 40 nail | iron | | 127 | |
| 41 fire spall | flint | | 135 | |
| 42 nail | iron | | 137 | |
| 43 EW sherd | ceramic | | 132 | |
| 44 nail | iron | | 129 | |
| 45 knife blade? | iron | | 130 | |
| 46 fragment | iron | | 136 | |
| 47 nail | iron | | 127 | |
| 48 EW sherd | ceramic | | 135 | white glaze |
| 49 EW bowl rim | ceramic | | 127 | 2 pieces |
| 50 nail | iron | | 145 | |
| 51 gunflint | flint | | 143 | |
| 52 EW sherde | ceramic | | 125 | |
| 53 spike | iron | | 139 | |
| 54 fire spall | flint | na | | 3 flakes se of deposit just above |
| 55 EW sherd | ceramic | | 148 | sterile peat |
| 56 nail | iron | | 141 | |
| 57 nail | iron | | 143 | |
| 58 nail | iron | | 143 | |
| 59 fire spall | flint | na | | |
| 60 nail | iron | na | | |
| 61 EW rim sherd | ceramic | | 141 | white glaze, cup? |
| 62 nail | iron | | 143 | |
| 64 fire spall | flint | | 143 | |
| 1 sherd | glass | 4S/8W | na | thin, greenish, bubbles |
| 2 EW sherd | ceramic | | | fits #3 |
| 3 EW sherd | ceramic | | | fits #2 |
| 4 nail | iron | | 137 | |
| 5 EW sherd | ceramic | | 139 | |
| 6 EW sherd | ceramic | | 138 | |
| 7 EW sherd | ceramic | | 130 | |
| 8 EW sherd | ceramic | | 125 | |
| 9 spike | iron | | 116 | |
| 10 EW sherd | ceramic | | 129 | |
| 11 baleen strip | whale | | 129 | |
| 12 EW sherd | ceramic | | 141 | |
| 13 EW sherd | ceramic | | 136 | |
| 14 EW sherd | ceramic | | 131 | |
| 15 EW sherd | ceramic | | 136 | |
| 16 EW sherd | ceramic | | 137 | 2 pieces |
| 17 EW sherds | ceramic | | 130 | 6 pieces |

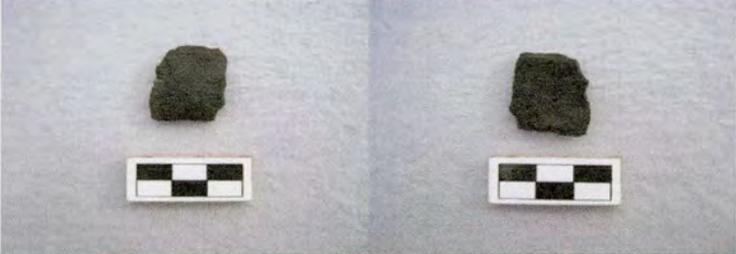
| | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 18 EW sherd | ceramic | 132 |
| 19 porringer sherd | ceramic | 136 white glaze |
| 20 EW cup sherds | ceramic | 135 not traced |
| 21 EW sherds | ceramic | 132 |
| 22 EW rim sherd | ceramic | 131 narrow mouth jar |
| 23 EW rim sherd | ceramic | 135 |
| 24 EW body sherd | ceramic | 133 |
| 25 EW body sherd | ceramic | 133 thick wall |
| 26 EW body sherd | ceramic | 136 |
| 27 fire starter | flint | 135 |
| 28 EW sherd | ceramic | 134 yellow-green glaze |
| 29 nail | iron | 133 |
| 30 spike | iron | 130 |
| 31 spike | iron | 130 |
| 32 baleen strip | whale | 131 2 short pieces |
| 33 baleen strip | whale | 131 |
| | | 21 vessel frags, possibly |
| 35 EW sherds | ceramic | 135 same vessel as #20 |

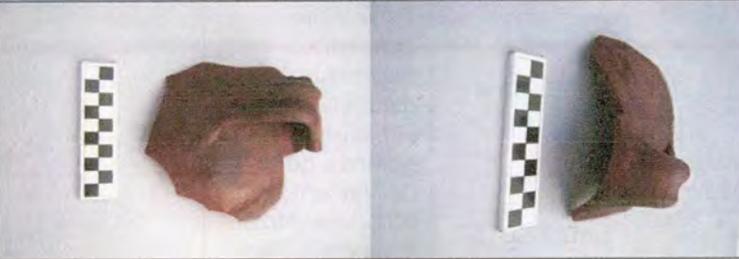
Salmon Bay River sod houses

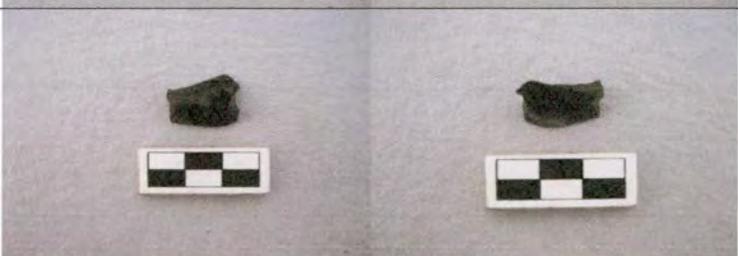
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|---------|---------|-----|------------------------------|
| 1 sherd | ceramic | sod | blue transfer print fragment |
|---------|---------|-----|------------------------------|

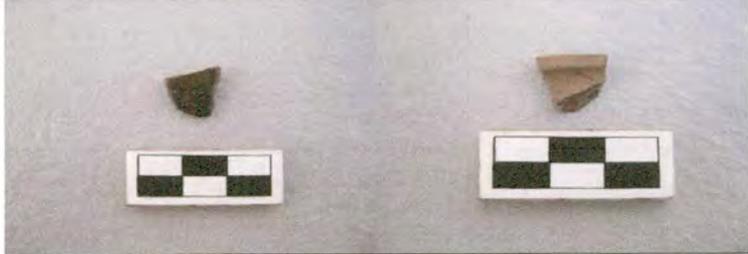
Appendix 3:
Hare Harbour - 1 2013
Underwater
Artifact Catalog
By Erik Phaneuf

EdBt-3Artifact catalog
2013

| Date | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 2 aout 2013 | EdBt3-C3-1 Hors contexte Ceramic | Terre cuite commune, glaçure verdâtre, pâte beige inclusion de moins de 1 mm de sable rouge Sac no1 |  | |
| 3 aout 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013- C3-4.1 | Terre cuite commune, fragment d'écuelle similaire à la poignée de celle de Vincent en 2012- exemple similaire à Red- Bay Sac no 36 |  | |
| 3 aout 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 Ceramic | Terre cuite commune sans glaçure Sac no 4 |  | |
| 3 aout 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Terre cuite commune couleur beige avec glaçure jaune-verte mais maintenant noir Sac no 4 |  | |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Terre cuite commune pate orange avec glaçure orange Sac no 3 |  |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt-3-C3-4 AM Glass | Fragment de verre d'environ 1mm d'épaisseur légèrement courbé Sac no.10 |  |
| 3 août 2013 | Edbt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Terre cuite commune avec pâte orange avec glaçure incolore. Présence de l'anse complète Sac no. 2 |  |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics | Fragments de céramiques. Deux fragments de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée dont une anse et un fragment avec glaçure noire Sac no.4 |  |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de céramique d'un rebord. Pâte orangée Sac no.5 |  |

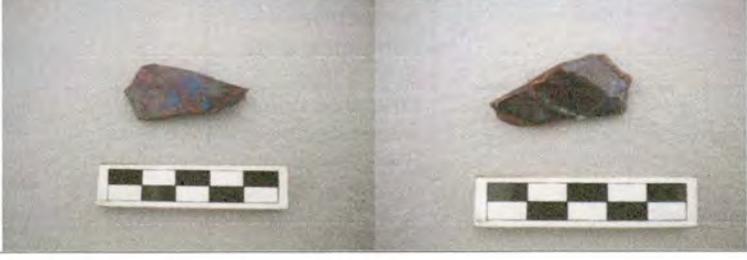
| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Roof tile | Fragment de tuile de toile. Terre cuite commune, pâte orangée Non gardée | |  | |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Lead Shot | Petite balle de plomb No.6 0,6 cm | |  | |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 Walnut Shell | Fragment d'une noix de grenoble Non gardée | |  | |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM | Fragment de braie No.7 | |  | |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics | Fragment de céramique avec pâte orangée et glaçure verdâtre Sac no.9 | |  | |
| 3 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Chertz | Fragment de silex retouché Sac no.8 | |  | |

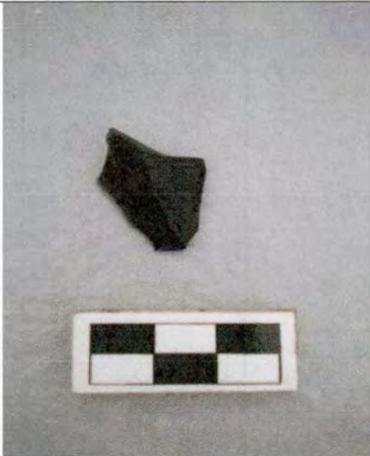
| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>3 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de céramique avec pâte orangée avec glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces. Sac no. 4</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune à pâte orangée avec glaçure incolore sur la surface intérieure. Pourrait recoller avec un fragment retrouvé en C3-3 le 3 août 2013 Sac no. 11</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune à pâte orangée. Aucune trace de glaçure. Présence de trace de tour à l'intérieure. Présence du début du fond du contenant Sac no.11</p> |  |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 AM</p> <p>Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée. Glaçure incolore sur la face extérieure.</p> <p>Sac no.11</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment d'un goulot avec début d'épaule. Probablement avec une anse. Terre cuite commune beige avec glaçure orangée à l'extérieure. Pas de glaçure à l'intérieur</p> <p>Sac no.12</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure.</p> <p>Sac no.12</p> |  |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- grisâtre avec glaçure orangée sur la face extérieure Sac no.12</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Lead Shots and drops</p> | <p>3 petites balles de plombs et trois gouttes de plombs Sac no.13 0,6 et 0,64 cm</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 AM Lead Shots</p> | <p>Petites balles de plombs Sac no.14 0,6 et 0,58 cm</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée et glaçure noire sur la face extérieure Sac no. 11</p> |  |

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| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Wooden Bead | Perle de bois 14,3 x 9,8mm. Probablement perle de rosaire. Trou, 0,27 cm Unique sur le site Sac no. 15 |  |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune à pâte orangée. Glaçure incolore sur la face intérieure et présence d'une étoile gravée dans la pâte sur la face extérieure. Sac no.16 |  |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de rebord d'une terre cuite commune de pâte orangée. Aucune trace de glaçure Sac no.16 |  |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Glacurée noire avec possibilité d'engobe jaune-verdâtre Sac no.16 |  |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure Sac no.16 |  |

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| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Deux petits fragments de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no. 16 | |  | |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec faces noircies Sac no. 16 | |  | |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite grisâtre avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 16 | |  | |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune grisâtre sans glaçure ou engobe Sac no. 16 | |  | |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite avec pâte saumonée avec glaçure brunâtre et possibilité d'engobe ? Sac no. 16 | |  | |

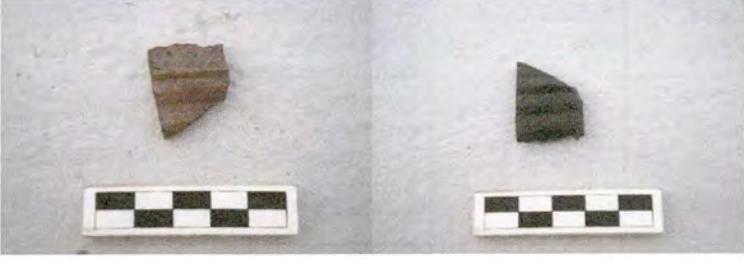
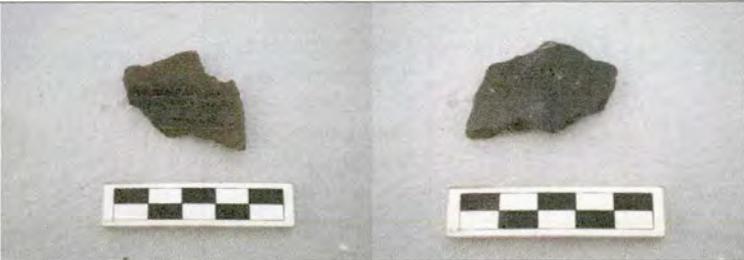
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| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic</p> | <p>Quatre fragments de terre cuite commune brunâtre sans glaçure. Présence du rebord</p> <p>Sac no. 16</p> | |  | |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic</p> | <p>Deux fragment de terre cuite commune brunâtre avec glaçure incolore sur l'extérieure. Les pièces collent ensemble. Présence de l'anse</p> <p>Sac no. 16</p> | |  | |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Glass</p> | <p>Fragment de verre</p> <p>Sac no. 17</p> | |  | |

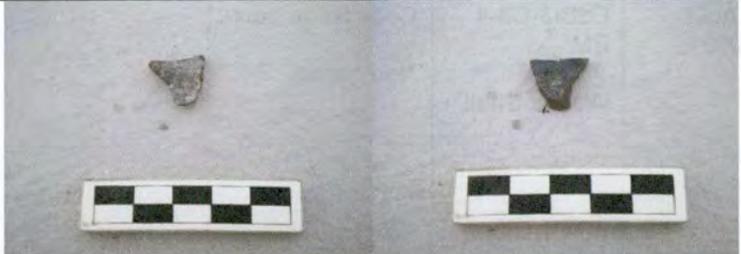
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| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Bones</p> | <p>Fémur et vertèbre d'oiseau Sac no. 18</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Lead shot</p> | <p>Balle de plomb Sac no. 19 0,95 cm</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec glaçure et engobe. Début d'une anse Sac no. 21</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013- C3-4.1</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune d'une écuelle. Semblable à la pièce retrouvée le 3 août et une pièce retrouvée en 2012 Sac no.36</p> |  |

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| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics | Petit fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no.21 | |  | |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Bones | Ossement bulbe occipital d'un mammifère Sac no. 20 | |  | |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Terre cuite commune de pâte beige avec glaçure et engobe noircie sur la face externe Sac no. 16 | |  | |
| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Bones | Ossement Sac no. 18 | |  | |

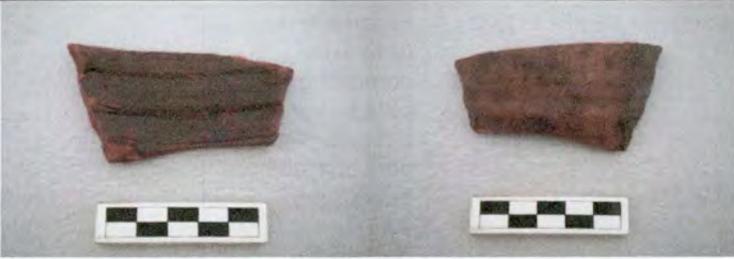
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| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt-C3-3 PM Leather</p> | <p>Fragments de cuir Non gardé</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Whale Bone</p> | <p>Vertèbre de baleine</p> |  |
| <p>4 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 PM Bone</p> | <p>Ossement d'oiseau Sac no. 20</p> |  |

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| 4 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Wooden stick | Pièce de bois travaillée ? |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige-orangée. Glaçure et engobe à l'intérieur d'aspect grossier Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics | Deux fragments de céramique se recollant. Terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée. Glaçure verdâtre sur la face intérieure. Aspect noirci à l'extérieur Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Partie de la panse et du fond Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics | Trois fragments de céramiques se recollant. Pâte beige-brunâtre. Noircis sur la surface extérieure Sac no.22 |  |

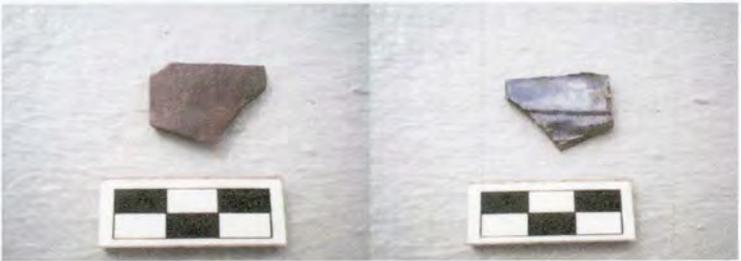
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| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Fragment de céramique avec pâte beige- brunâtre noircie sur la surface extérieure Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Fragment de céramique avec pâte beige- brunâtre. Une des faces est noircie, et l'autre couverte d'une glaçure verdâtre Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramics | Fragments de céramique pouvant provenir du même objet. Pièces du rebords. Pâte saumonée avec glaçure verdâtre-noire sur les deux faces Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Fragment de céramique du rebord et début d'un bec ? Pâte saumonée avec glaçure orangée-noirâtre sur les deux faces Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre d'aspect noirci à l'extérieur Sac no.22 |  |

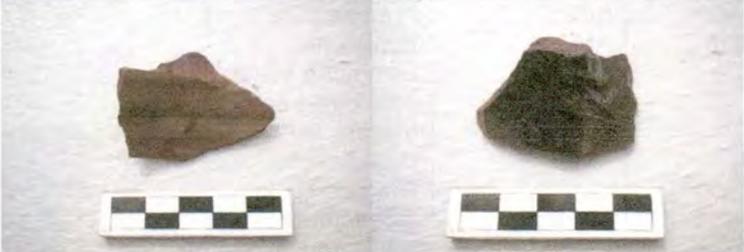
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| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Petit fragment de terre cuite avec glaçure et engobe bleutée avec une face noircie Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic | Petit fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grisâtre. Glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no.22 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013-C3-4.1 | Fragment d'écuelle recollant avec un fragment retrouvée en C3-4 le 4 août 2013 Sac no.36 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Whale Bone | Vertèbre de baleine ?? |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Bones | Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no.23 |  |

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|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Walnut Shell | Coquille de noix Non gardé | |  | |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM | Braie Sac no. 25 | |  | |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Lead Shot and Lead Piece | Petite balle de plomb et languette de plomb travaillée Sac no. 24 0,56 cm | |  | |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Wood Plug | Fosset pour baril Sac no.28 | |  | |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de marmite basque avec décoration Sac no.26 | |  |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de céramique de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée avec glaçure sur la face intérieure Sac no. 26 | |  |  |

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| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure à l'exception d'une petite bande Sac no.26 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de céramique brunâtre avec glaçure grossière sur les deux faces Sac no.26 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no. 26 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Petit fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grisâtre avec une petite bande de glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no. 26 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragmente de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée. Noirci avec glaçure à l'intérieure et glaçure orangée à l'extérieur Sac no. 26 |  |

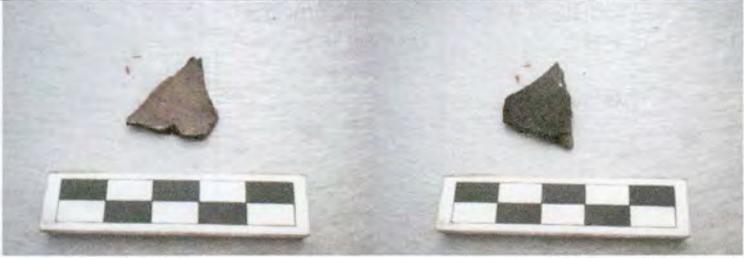
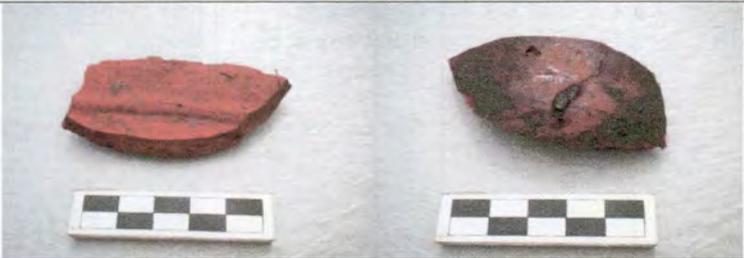
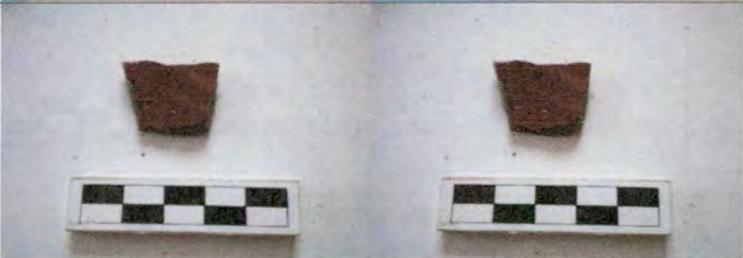
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| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no. 26 |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Wooden Piece | Pièce de bois travaillée |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Walnut shell | Coquille de noix Non-gardée |  |
| 5 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Leather Shoe | Soulier de cuir Non gardé |  |

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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure sur la face externe. Glaçure sur la face interne Sac no. 29 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grise-brune. Sans glaçure. Surface noircie à l'extérieur Sac no.29 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige avec glaçure noirâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 29 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure Sac no. 29 |  |

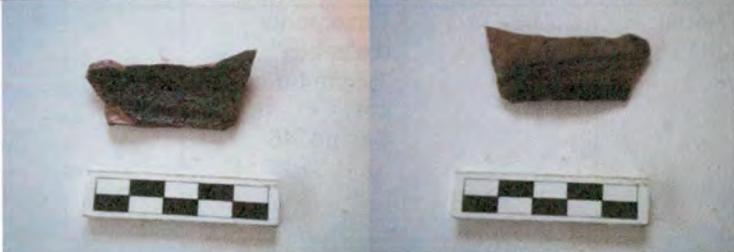
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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige grisâtre avec début d'anse. Sac no.29 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte brunâtre avec glaçure sur la face externe Sac no. 29 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Terre cuite commune avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 29 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Bones | Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no. 30 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Wooden Piece | Pièces de bois Sac no. 98 |  |

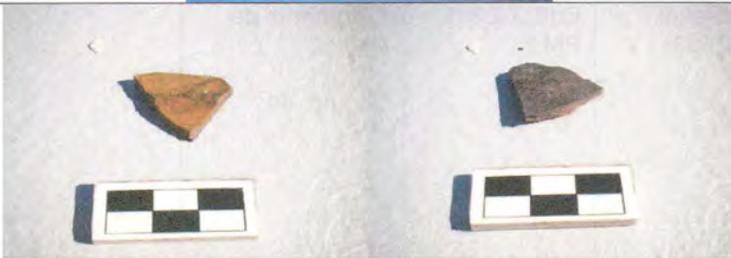
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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Walnut Shell | Coquille de noix Non gardé |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Lead shot | Chevrotine de plomb Sac no. 31 0,56 cm |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Bones | Ossements Sac no. 32 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Lead shots | Chevrotine de plomb et petite balle Sac no. 34 0,56 cm et 0,96 cm |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Lusterware ceramic Cat. Num EdBt3-2013- C3-4.1 | Fragments de l'écuelle avec partie du fond. Recolle avec portions retrouvées précédemment Sac no. 35 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics | Quatre fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée. Glaçure noire sur l'une des face. |  |

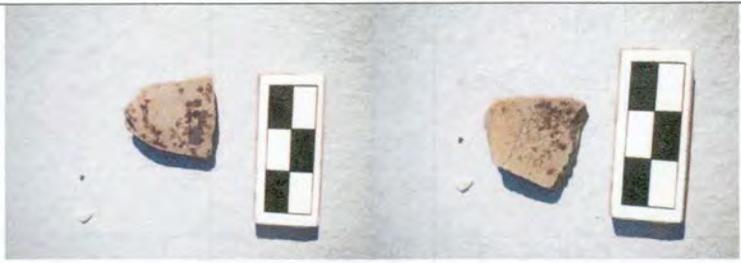
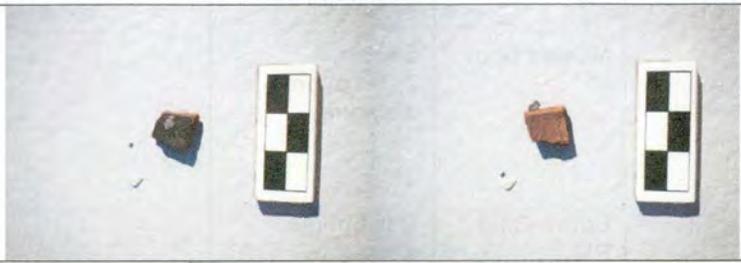
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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Sac no. 35 Fragment de céramique avec pâte grise. Glaçure brunâtre sur la face intérieure Sac no. 35 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée. Glaçure grossière brunâtre à l'intérieure Sac no. 35 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment d'anse avec pâte d'apparence « sandwich » avec glaçure brune sur l'extérieure Sac no. 35 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Deux fragments de terre cuite commune complètement noircis Sac no. 35 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grisâtre. Sac no. 35 |  |

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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Nail Concretion | Concrétions de clous Sac no. 102 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune grisâtre avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 35 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no. 35 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune beige sans glaçure. Décors de lignes horizontales à l'extérieur Sac no. 37 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune de pâte orangée avec glaçure Sac no. 37 |  |

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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Petits fragments de terre cuite commune Sac no. 37 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Glass | Deux fragments de verres noirâtres Sac no. 38 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Birds and Fish Bones | Ossements d'oiseaux et de poissons Sac no. 39 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Wood | Pièce de bois Sac no. 101 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Metal | Pièce de métal Sac no.40 | |

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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige. Glaçure grossière à l'intérieure Sac no. 37 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | Edbt3-C3-3 PM Lead Shot | Petite balle de plomb Sac no. 41 0,5 cm |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 PM Chertz | Fragments de silex Sac no. 44 |  |
| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 Bones | Ossements Sac no. 43 |  |

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| 6 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 Ceramics | Fragment de céramique avec pâte grise sans glaçure Sac no.42 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Bones | Ossements d'oiseaux 1,2 cm trou 0,3 cm Sac no. 45 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Bead | Perle d'ivoire Sac no. 46 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige et glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no. 47 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commande. Anse Sac no., 47 |  |

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| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grise sans glaçure. Sac no. 47 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée Sac no. 47 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Nut shell | Coquille de noix/fruit Non gardé |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Wooden Piece | Pièce de bois 12 cm de long, 1,2 par 2 cm de largeur , pointe biseauté Bas non conservé Sac no. 99 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Lead Shot and piece | Pièce et balle de plomb Sac no. 48 0,57 cm |  |

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| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Leather Shoe | Soulier de cuir Non gardé | |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Musket Shot | Balle de mousquet Sac no. 49 2,09 cm de diamètre | |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Birds Bones | Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no. 50 | |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragments de céramiques dont deux recollant ensemble. Pâte saumonée avec glaçure et engobe verdâtre/orangé sur l'une des faces (intérieure) Sac no. 51 | |  |

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| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune d'anse Sac no. 51 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte grise. Engobe et glaçure orangée sur l'une des faces Sac no. 51 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune complètement noirci Sac no.51 |  |
| 7 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure. Pâte brunâtre Sac no. 51 |  |

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| <p>7 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune brune-grisâtre sans glaçure Sac no.51</p> |  |
| <p>7 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics</p> | <p>5 fragments de céramique avec pâte d'apparence « sandwich ». Faïence présentant deux type de pâte, une saumonée et l'autre beige- jaune. Engobe et glaçure donnant apparence bleutée Sac no.51</p> |  |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-4 AM Bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no. 52</p> |  |

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| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- saumonée. Engobe et glazure noircie sur l'une des faces Sac no.53 | |  | |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 Lead Shot | Plomb Sac no. 54 | |  | |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Piece of wood | Pièce de baquet et coin 9cm par 3,2 cm à son plus large Sac no.55 | |  | |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Nut shell | Coquille de noix Non gardé | |  | |

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| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Birds, mammal and fish bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux, de mammifères et de poissons</p> <p>Sac no. 56</p> |  |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> | <p>Bonde de tonneau</p> |  |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ropes</p> | <p>Corde</p> <p>Non gardé</p> |  |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragments de terre cuite avec pâte brunâtre. Surface extérieure noircie. Possiblement même objet. Quelques fragments de bord. Gouttes de</p> |  |

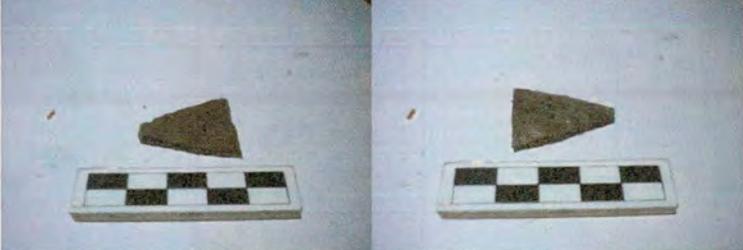
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|-------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | glaçure sur le plus gros tesson (en haut à gauche) Sac no. 57 | | |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment d'anse avec pâte brunâtre. Pas de glaçure ni d'engobe Sac no.57 |  |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment d'anse avec pâte grisâtre. Pas de glaçure ni d'engobe Sac no.57 |  |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune, possiblement près du rebords Sac no.57 |  |  |

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|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune. Glaçure noire sur les deux faces Sac no. 57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Terre cuite commune avec pâte avec aspect «sandwich». Engobe et glaçure bleutée. Décoration peinte sur la face interne. Possiblement même objet que fragments récupérés le 7 août (sac no.51) Sa cno.57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Petit fragment de terre cuite avec engobe et glaçure bleutée. Possible faïence 0,67 cm d'épais Sac no.57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Petit fragment de terre cuite commune avec glaçure orangée sur les deux faces Sac no.57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.57 |  |

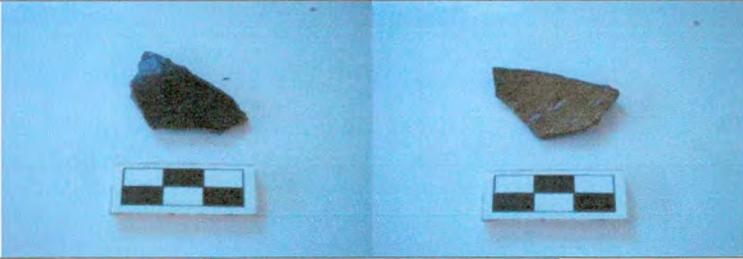
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|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige sans glaçure No.57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Ceramic | Fragment de rebord avec pâte grisâtre. Glaçure sur l'une des face et coulisse sur l'autre No.57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune noircis sur les deux faces Sac no.57 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Leather shoe | Fragment de chaussure de cuir Non-gardé |  |

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|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Wooden piece</p> | <p>Coin pour tonneau</p> <p>Non gardé</p> | |  | |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Lead</p> | <p>Fragment de plomb</p> | |  | |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM</p> <p>Birds Bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux</p> <p>Sac no. 59</p> | |  | |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM</p> <p>Unknown piece of wood</p> | <p>Pièce de bois à usage inconnu</p> <p>Sac no. 60</p> | |  | |

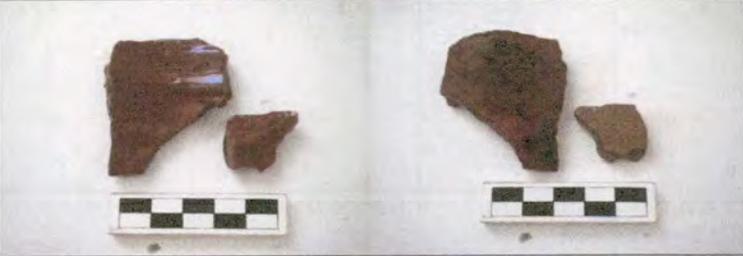
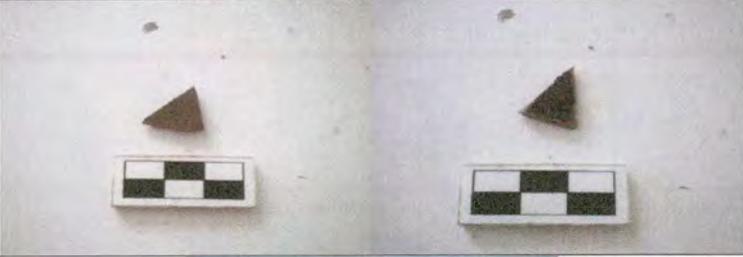
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| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM | Coin pour cerceau de tonneau 8 cm de long, 1 cm d'épaisseur à la pointe Sac no. 100 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragments de céramique dont deux recollent ensemble avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur la face intérieure Épaisseur variant de 0,6 à 0,4 cm Sac no. 61 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite avec pâte à aspect « sandwich » avec engobe et glaçure bleutée. Fragment similaire en AM et au 7 août 2013 Sac no.61 |  |
| 9 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Walnut Shell | Coquille de noix Non gardée |  |

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|------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune avec rebords sans glaçure. Pâte brunâtre Sac no.61</p> |  |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.61</p> |  |
| <p>9 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragments divers d'anse de contenant en terre cuite commune. Une seule présente une glaçure à l'intérieur (en haut à gauche) Sac no.61</p> |  |

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|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>10 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no. 62</p> |  |
| <p>10 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Deux fragments de céramique avec pâte brune sans glaçure. Une des faces noircie Sac no.62</p> |  |
| <p>10 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Birds Bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no.63</p> |  |

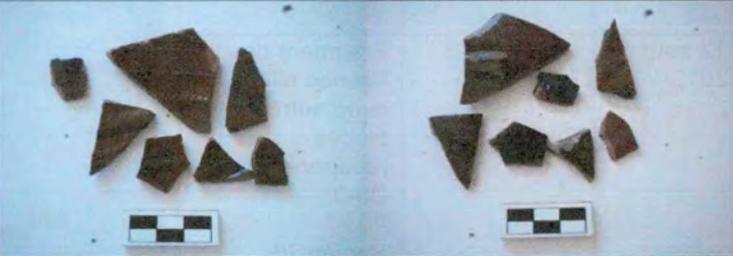
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| 11 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Birds Bones | Ossement d'oiseau Sac no.65 |  |
| 11 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- saumonée. Glaçure bleutée sur l'une des faces Sac no.64 |  |
| 11 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment d'écuelle, possiblement autre individu que fragments retrouvés précédemment Sac no.64 |  |
| 11 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune et une des faces noircies |  |
| 11 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-4 AM Chertz | Fragment de silex Sac no.66 |  |

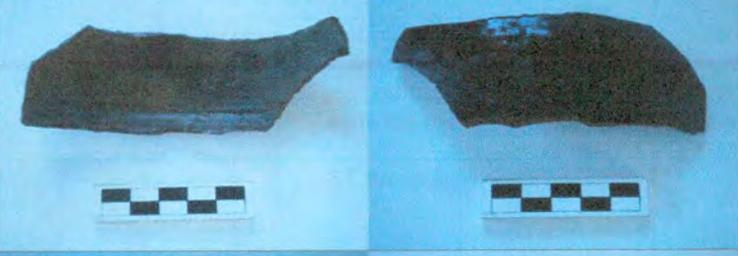
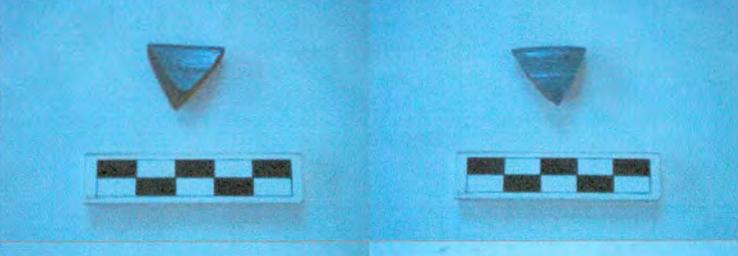
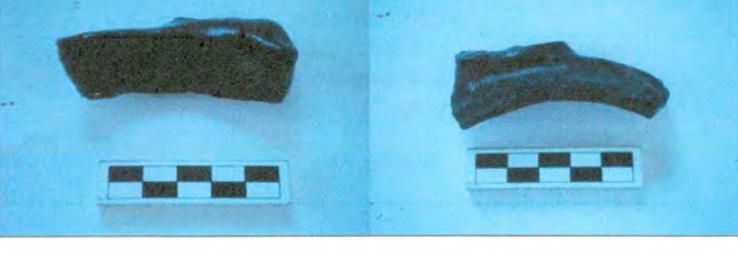
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| <p>11 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux et de mammifères</p> <p>Sac no.68</p> | |  | |
| <p>11 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Leather band</p> | <p>Bande de cuir</p> <p>Non gardée</p> | |  | |
| <p>11 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Walnut shell</p> | <p>Coquilles de noix</p> <p>Non gardées</p> | |  | |
| <p>11 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM</p> <p>Ceramic</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune. Glaçure grossière sur la face intérieure et glaçure noire- verdâtre a l'extérieur</p> <p>Sac no.67</p> | |  | |

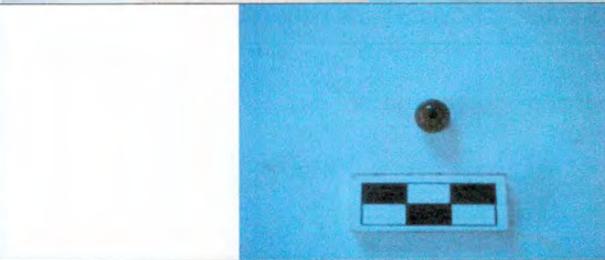
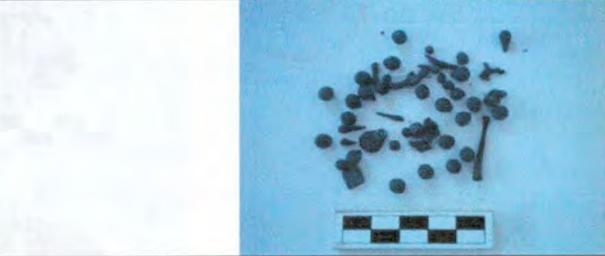
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| 11 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune noircis Sac no.67 |  |
| 11 août 2013 | Edbt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune orangées avec glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.67 |  |
| 11 août 20123 | Edbt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Petit fragment de terre cuite avec pâte saumonée Sac no.67 |  |
| 11 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Chertz | Fragment de silex Sac no.69 |  |
| 11 aout 2013 | EdBt-3 C3-3 ceramic | Faïence à pâte saumonée avec décor peint à la main, lignes bleues entrecroisées avec points Sac no. 67 |  |

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|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 AM Birds Bones | Ossements d'oiseaux Sac no.71 | |  | |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 AM Lead Shot | Balles et gouttes de plomb Sac no. 72 | |  | |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune, possiblement jarre à olive. Possiblement même objet Sac no. 70 | |  | |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune d'anse avec pâte orangée. Sans glaçure Sac no.70 | |  | |

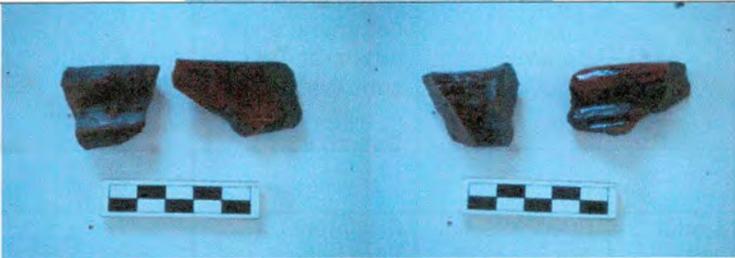
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| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragments de terre cuite commune avec glaçure noirâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no.70</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure. Pâte brunâtre Sac no.70</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Caribou Antlers</p> | <p>Bois de caribou</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Glass Bead</p> | <p>Perle de verre Sac no.74</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 AM Walnut Shell</p> | <p>Coquille de noix Non gardé</p> |  |

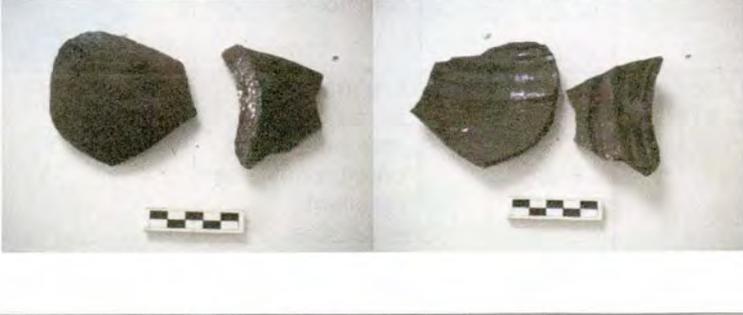
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| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Bones | Ossements Sac no. 75 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Porindger Handle | Anse pour écuelle Sac no. 73 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Marmits Ceramic | Fragment de marmite avec bande décorative Sac no.73 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite avec glaçure verdâtre sur l'une des faces Sac no.73 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune de rebord avec pâte orangée et glaçure Sac no.73 |  |

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| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec surface noircies Sac no.73 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune noircis sur les deux faces Sac no.73 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune sans glaçure Sac no.76 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite sans glaçure, pâte beige beige Sac no.76 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de faïence allant avec autres pièces récupérées dans C3-3 Sac no.76 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic | Fragment de rebord avec anse de terre cuite commune Sac no.76 |  |

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| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramic</p> | <p>Fragment d'écuelle recollant avec fragments retrouvés précédemment Sac no.76</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 Pm Beads</p> | <p>Perle de verre ou d'ivoire Sac no. 78</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 PM Bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux (tête, tarso- métatarse...) Sac no. 77</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 PM Leads Shots</p> | <p>Petites balles et gouttes de plomb Sac no. 81</p> |  |

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| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 PM</p> <p>Birds and Mammals Bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux et de mammifères</p> <p>Sac no.80</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 PM</p> <p>Walnut and fruit shell</p> | <p>Coquille de noix et de fruits</p> <p>Non gardé</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 PM</p> <p>Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de céramique avec pâte beige avec glaçure jaunâtre à l'intérieure, trace de coulisse à l'extérieur. Début de l'anse</p> <p>Sac no. 79</p> |  |
| <p>12 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 PM</p> <p>Ceramic</p> | <p>Fragment de fond de contenant de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre. Trace de glaçure à l'intérieur</p> <p>Sac no.79</p> |  |

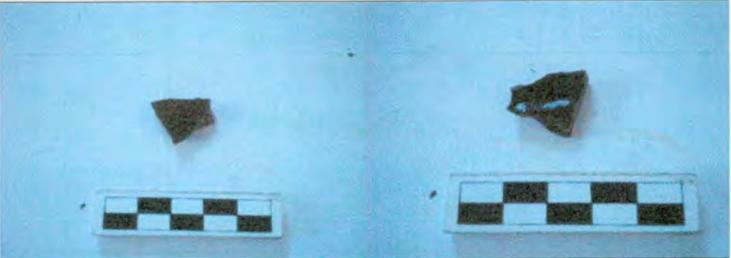
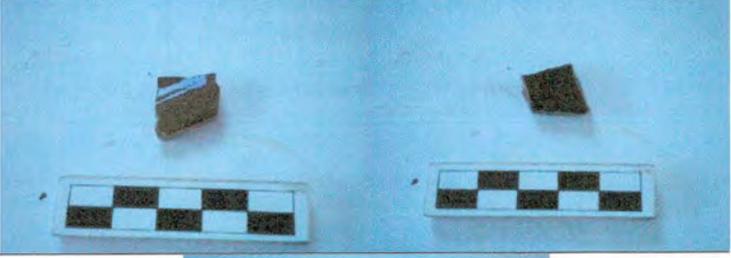
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| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec glaçure noircie sur l'une des faces Sac no.79 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune sans glaçure et pâte brunâtre. Fragment d'anse Sac no.79 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure Sac no.79 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 Pm Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no.79 |  |
| 12 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre se recollant ensemble Sac no.79 |  |

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|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>13 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 AM Bones</p> | <p>Ossements d'oiseaux et de mammifères Sac no.82</p> |  |
| <p>13 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramic</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no.83</p> |  |
| <p>13 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 Am Ceramics</p> | <p>Fragment de terre cuite commune noircis sans glaçure Sac no.83</p> |  |
| <p>13 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-5 Am Ceramics</p> | <p>Deux fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brunâtre. Pas de glaçure à l'exception de gouttes verdâtres dispersées Sac no,83</p> |  |
| <p>13 août 2013</p> | <p>EdBt3-C3-3 Am Birds and Fish Bones</p> | <p>Ossements de poissons et d'oiseaux Sac no.84</p> |  |

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|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Ceramic | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune sans glaçure Sac no.85 | |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite avec glaçure noircie sur l'une des faces Sac no.85 | |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 AM Ceramic | Fragment de rebord de terre cuite commune avec pâte beige- brunâtre Sac no.85 | |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Am Ceramic | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée Sac no.85 | |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Bones | Ossements Sac no.86 | |

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|-----------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Lead | Languette de plomb Sac no. 88 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Chertz | Fragments de silex Sac no.89 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée sans glaçure Sac no.. 87 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite noircis sans glaçure Sac no.. 87 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite avec une surface avec glaçure noircie Sac no.. 87 |  |

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|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 Pm Bones | Ossements de poissons et oiseaux Sac no. 90 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Sea Shell | Coquille Saint- Jacques Sac no.. 91 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Deux fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte orangée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.. 92 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de marmite avec bande décorative Sac no. 92 |  |

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|-----------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune sans glaçure Sac no.. 92 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Ceramics | Fragment de terre cuite commune avec pâte saumonée et glaçure sur l'une des faces Sac no.. 92 |  |
| 13 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-3 PM Chertz | Fragment de silex Sac no. 93 |  |
| 14 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 AM Ceramics | Fragments de terre cuite commune avec pâte brune foncée sans glaçure. Fragment de rebord Sac no. 94 |  |
| 14 août 2013 | EdBt3-C3-5 Am Lead Shot | Balles de plombs Sac no. 95 |  |
| | | | |

Appendix 4:
Ostéothèque de Montréal
Laboratory Faunal Analysis,
By Claire St-Germain

*Université de Montréal
Département d'anthropologie
Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc.
C.P. 6128 Succ. Centre-Ville
Montréal Québec
H3C 3J7*

***ANALYSE DES RESTES FAUNIQUES
DU SITE PETIT MÉCATINA 3 /HARE HARBOR 1 (EdBt-3),
BASSE-CÔTE-NORD, QUÉBEC, CANADA
(SAISONS DE FOUILLES 2003 À 2012)***

ET

RAPPORT SYNTHÈSE DES SAISONS DE FOUILLES 2001 À 2012

Rapport réalisé pour Anja Herzog (Université Laval) et
William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution)

Rapport no 298
Mars 2014

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Fiche signalétique

Code Borden : **EdBt-3**

Nom du site : Petit Mécatina 3 / Hare Harbor 1

Localisation du site : Basse-Côte-Nord

Région 9, Côte-Nord

Périodes temporelles : occupation basque (post 1550); occupation inuit et/ou française (post 1650 à 1740)

Affiliation culturelle : Européenne et/ou Inuit (historique)

Nombre de restes analysés = **429**

Nombre de restes ichtyens brièvement examinés = 17 662¹

¹ Les restes ichtyens ont été sommairement examinés sans compilation. Les effectifs proviennent du fichier de l'inventaire des restes fauniques fourni par Anja Herzog.

Avant-propos

Les restes squelettiques ont été identifiés par Claire St-Germain à l'aide de la collection de référence de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal Inc., sise dans les locaux du département d'anthropologie de l'Université de Montréal. Les restes ichtyens ont été examinés par Michelle Courtemanche.

La compilation des données et la rédaction de l'analyse ont été réalisées par Claire St-Germain. Michelle Courtemanche a collaboré à la révision du rapport.

En vertu des droits d'auteur, aucune modification à ce texte ne doit être apportée sans le consentement des auteurs.

Dans le cas où les données du présent rapport seraient utilisées (publication, communication...), le crédit du travail doit être attribué aux auteurs et référencé dans le texte et la bibliographie.

Référence à citer :

Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. 2014. *Analyse des restes fauniques du site Petit Mécatina 3/Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3), Basse-Côte-Nord, Québec, Canada (saisons de fouilles 2003 à 2012) et Rapport synthèse des saisons de fouilles 2001 à 2012.* Auteur ; Claire St-Germain. Rapport inédit no 298 réalisé pour Anja Herzog et William Fitzhugh.

PRÉSENTATION

Ce rapport présente les données de l'analyse des restes squelettiques du site Petit Mécatina 3 /Hare Harbor 1 (EdBt-3) sur la Basse-Côte-Nord de la Province du Québec. Le site se localise sur la côte est de l'Île du Petit Mécatina, sur la rive nord-est d'une petite baie nommée l'anse de Petit Mécatina, entre Harrington Harbor et Tête-à-la-Baleine. Deux périodes chronologiques ont été reconnues sur le site : une occupation associée aux Basques et à des pêcheurs français au tournant du XVIIe siècle (post 1550, probablement fin XVIe siècle et première moitié du XVIIe siècle); une occupation inuite et/ou européenne (française) au tournant du XVIIIe siècle (post 1650 à 1740 maximum). Des structures inuites ont également été repérées sur le site (surplomb rocheux).

Le rapport est subdivisé en deux parties.

La première partie présente les résultats de l'analyse faunique des **429** restes squelettiques de mammifères et d'oiseaux provenant en majorité des contextes subaquatiques des années de fouilles 2011 et 2012, mais également de 2007 et 2008, de même que quelques unités des fouilles terrestres des années 2003 et 2008 à 2012 (Aires 1, 3, 3 Nord, 7 et 8) (rapport no 298 2014). Ces restes ont fait l'objet d'une analyse complète (déterminations zoologiques et anatomiques, et relevé des traces). La section contient également les résultats de l'examen sommaire des 17 662 restes ichtyens.

La deuxième partie du rapport est consacrée à la synthèse des deux analyses fauniques réalisées à ce jour pour le site Petit Mécatina, soit la présente étude (2014) et celle effectuée en 2011 (Ostéothèque de Montréal, rapport no 284), pour un nombre total de **1414** restes fauniques (n= 985 en 2011 et n= 429 en 2014). L'analyse de cette partie comporte une compilation des taxons par contexte (terrestre et subaquatiques), une quantification des principaux taxons à l'aide du nombre minimal d'individus (NMI) et de la représentation squelettique, ainsi qu'une discussion sur les indices de saisonnalité des

captures. Ces restes fauniques correspondent à l'échantillon complet de mammifères et d'oiseaux récolté sur le site.

Toutes les données primaires ont été inscrites sur les fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. (déterminations zoologiques et anatomiques, localisation squelettique, latéralité des pièces anatomiques et informations d'ordre taphonomique — altérations et traces). Elles ont été saisies à l'aide de fichiers Excel conçus suivant le modèle des fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque. La quantification des ossements et des pièces anatomiques par taxon a été réalisée grâce au décompte des restes osseux (NR et NRD)². Lorsque les pièces anatomiques présentes le permettaient, l'évaluation de la contribution relative des taxons a aussi été estimée par le calcul du nombre minimal d'individus de fréquence (NMI)³.

Les codes utilisés pour l'enregistrement des informations sont présentés dans l'Annexe 2 du rapport; les fiches d'identification sont présentées dans l'Annexe 3. Enfin, les noms latins des espèces animales n'apparaissent qu'une fois dans le rapport, soit dans le texte, soit dans les tableaux.

Les résultats de l'examen sommaire des restes ichtyens sont présentés dans l'Annexe 1.

² NR= nombre de restes et NRD= nombre de restes déterminés par taxon.

³ Le NMI a été estimé principalement pour les taxons les plus importants selon le nombre de restes; cette estimation est présentée dans la deuxième partie du rapport.

Nota bene :

Pour le site à l'étude, les catégories de grosseur correspondent aux tailles suivantes :

- * Gros Mammifères : taille caribou, orignal, ours, phoque de grande taille, morse
- * Mammifères moyens-gros : porc, phoque de taille moyenne
- * Gros Oiseaux : taille oie, cormoran, goéland de grande taille
- * Oiseaux moyens-gros : taille goéland, gros canard
- * Oiseaux moyens : taille canard, guillemot, tétraoninés

Catégories taxinomiques pour le site EdBt-3

Mammifères

Mammifères marins Incluent Cétacés, Odobénidés (morse) et Phocidés (phoque *spp.*)

Cétacés Comprends Odontocètes (Cétacés à dents) et Mysticètes (Cétacés à fanons)

Carnivores Incluent carnivores terrestres et marins

Artiodactyles Comprend Cervidés, Bovidés (bœuf, mouton et chèvre) et Suidés

Cervidés Comprends caribou des bois, cerf de Virginie, orignal

Suidés Comprends sanglier et porc domestique

Oiseaux

Gaviidés Famille des plongeurs

Anatidés Comprend cygne *spp.*, Ansérinés (oie *spp.*) et canards

Ansérinés Comprends oies sauvages et oie domestique (*Anser anser*)

Canards Comprends canards barboteurs et canards plongeurs (sous-famille Anatinés)

Canards barboteurs Comprends les canards barboteurs sauvages et le canard domestique

Phasianidés Comprend dinde *spp.*, Tétraoïnés (espèces autochtones) et Phasianinés (espèces introduites par les Européens)

Tétraoïnés Comprend lagopède des saules (*Lagopus lagopus*), tétras du Canada (*Falciennis canadensis*) et gélinotte huppée (*Bonasa umbellus*)

Phasianinés Comprends poulet domestique (*Gallus gallus*) et faisan de colchide (*Phasianus colchicus*)

Charadriiformes Comprends bécasseaux, pluviers et Laridés

Laridés Comprends Larinés (goéland *spp.* et mouette *spp.*), Sterninés (sterne *spp.*) et Alcinés (guillemot *spp.*)

PREMIÈRE PARTIE

RÉSULTATS 2014 (Mammifères et Oiseaux)

EdBt-3

NR examinés = 429 (379 frais, 50 brûlés)

COMPOSITION DE LA FAUNE

— Deux classes animales : les Oiseaux (NR= 298; 70 %) et les Mammifères (NR= 121; 28 %).

— Autres restes attribués aux catégories Indéterminés Oiseaux/petits Mammifères (NR= 3) et Indéterminés Oiseaux/Mammifères (NR= 2), et à la Classe indéterminée (NR= 5) (Tableau 1).

— Vingt-quatre taxons déterminés (dont cinq espèces mammaliennes) présents dans l'assemblage : treize taxons aviaires et onze taxons mammaliens. Toutes classes confondues, les taxons déterminés sont par ordre d'importance numérique : Larinés (NRD= 135), Laridés (NRD= 43), Tétracornés (NRD= 29), Cétacés (NRD= 22), Alcins (NRD= 16), Phocidés et porc domestique (NRD= 13 respectivement), canards indéterminés (NRD= 12), Ansérinés (NRD= 11), renard *spp.* (NRD= 8), Anatidés (NRD= 7), Phasianinés, Artiodactyles et porc-épic d'Amérique (NRD= 4 respectivement), phoque du Groenland et Suidés (NRD= 3 respectivement), Phasianidés et canards barboteurs (NRD= 2 respectivement) et, plongeon *spp.*, cormoran *spp.*, Charadriiformes (probablement pluviers), Cervidés, caribou des bois et boeuf domestique (NRD= 1 respectivement).

— Aussi :

- Mammifères marins : dont trois probablement baleine (Cétacés) (dont une côte? et une vertèbre?) et deux probablement Phocidés (os long et bulle tympanique);
- Gros Mammifères : la plupart Phocidés ou Mammifères marins; un fragment indéterminé Mammifères marins taille morse (carpe ou tarse?) ou Cervidés (patella?);
- Mammifères moyens-gros : côte porc ou Phocidés;
- Mammifères indéterminés : dont huit peut-être Phocidés (fibula, carpe ou tarse, crâne?);
- Gros Oiseaux : phalanges, vertèbres, côtes, sternum, bréchet et os longs dont plusieurs peut-être Laridés ou Ansérinés; une phalange proximale pelvienne appartient à un jeu volatile, probablement un Anatidé;
- Oiseaux moyens-gros : dont une diaphyse d'os long (fémur de canard?) d'un **oisillon**, quatre phalanges proximales pelviennes et une phalange pelvienne;
- Oiseaux moyens : phalange moyenne pelvienne;
- Oiseaux indéterminés : dont fragments de crâne, bréchet et sternum;
- Catégories Indéterminés oiseaux ou petits mammifères, Indéterminés oiseaux ou mammifères et Classe indéterminée.

— Taux de détermination : 79 % (NRD= 337/429 restes déterminés à un taxon inférieur à la Classe animale c.-à-d. à l'ordre, à la famille, au genre ou à l'espèce)⁴.

⁴ Les catégories Mammifères marins et Mammifères terrestres sont exclues.

Les restes ichtyens

L'examen sommaire des nombreux restes de poissons a révélé la présence quasi exclusive de Gadidés, probablement la morue franche (*Gadus morhua*). Des individus de taille variable ont été repérés, soit des petites et des grosses morues. En ce qui a trait à la représentation squelettique, les restes proviennent principalement de la tête, mais aussi du rachis (vertèbres).

Deux vertèbres se distinguent du lot : elles appartiendraient vraisemblablement à du requin (EdBt-3 : 1626, sondage B-2, contextes subaquatiques). Il pourrait s'agir d'une petite espèce de requin i.e. Aiguillat *spp.*

La liste des unités examinées est présentée dans l'Annexe 1.

Tableau 1 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2014)

| Taxon | Nom latin | Code | NRT | % |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------------|----------------|
| Oiseaux | | | 298 | 69,5 % |
| Plongeon <i>spp.</i> | <i>Gaviidae</i> | gavd | 1 | |
| Cormoran <i>spp.</i> | <i>Phalacrocoracidae</i> | phad | 1 | |
| Anatidés | <i>Anatidae</i> | anad | 7 | |
| Ansérinés | <i>Anserinae</i> | ansn | 11 | |
| Canards barboteurs | <i>Anatinae</i> | anan | 2 | |
| Canards indéterminés | | ani | 12 | |
| Phasianidés | <i>Phasianidae</i> | phsd | 2 | |
| Phasianinés | <i>Phasianinae</i> | phsn | 4 | |
| Tétraoninés | <i>Tetraoninae</i> | tetn | 29 | |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Charadriiforma</i> | chaf | 1 | |
| Laridés | <i>Laridae</i> | lard | 43 | |
| Larinés | <i>Larinae</i> | larn | 135 | |
| Alcinés | <i>Alcinae</i> | alcn | 16 | |
| Gros Oiseaux | | ogr | 19 | |
| Oiseaux moyens-gros | | omg | 7 | |
| Oiseaux moyens | | omy | 1 | |
| Oiseaux indéterminés | | io | 7 | |
| Mammifères | | | 121 | 28,2 % |
| Porc-épic d'Amérique | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> | ed | 4 | |
| Cétacés | <i>Cetacea</i> | ce | 22 | |
| Renard <i>spp.</i> | | ren | 8 | |
| Phocidés | <i>Phocidae</i> | ph | 13 | |
| Phoque du Groenland | <i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i> | pg | 3 | |
| Artiodactyles | <i>Artiodactyla</i> | ar | 4 | |
| Cervidés | <i>Cervidae</i> | cr | 1 | |
| Caribou des bois | <i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i> | rt | 1 | |
| Boeuf domestique | <i>Bos taurus</i> | bt | 1 | |
| Suidés | <i>Suidae</i> | suid | 3 | |
| Porc domestique | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | ssd | 13 | |
| Mammifères marins | | mmm | 6 | |
| Gros Mammifères | | mgr | 21 | |
| Mammifères moyens-gros | | mmg | 1 | |
| Mammifères indéterminés | | mi | 20 | |
| Indéterminés | | | 10 | 2,3 % |
| Ind. oiseaux/petits mammifères | | iopm | 3 | |
| Ind. oiseaux/mammifères | | iom | 2 | |
| Classe indéterminée | | i | 5 | |
| Total | | | 429 | 100,0 % |

ÉTAT DE LA COLLECTION DU SITE EdBt-3 (2014)

Restes brûlés

— Les restes squelettiques qui présentent les stigmates de leur passage au feu (noircis ou entièrement calcinés — colonne COLLB) se retrouvent exclusivement dans les unités des fouilles terrestres. Ce sont : un fragment de sternum de gros oiseaux (Laridés?) (Aire 8, EdBt-3:6526), huit fragments de gros Mammifères (Aire 3, EdBt-3:2144) et six fragments de mammifères indéterminés (crâne de phocidés?) (Aire 3 Nord, EdBt-3:2053).

— Les autres restes squelettiques inscrits dans la colonne des os brûlés (n= 35) sont entièrement blanchis. Ils ont probablement tous été altérés par la combustion, mais il n'est pas exclu que leur état résulte de l'action combinée de la caléfaction et des intempéries (altération par les facteurs climatiques). Ces restes (huit os de phocidés, un os de mammifères marins, neuf restes de gros mammifères, 14 os de mammifères indéterminés et trois restes de la classe indéterminée) proviennent de l'Aire 3 (EdBt-3:2144) et de l'Aire 3 Nord (EdBt-3:2053).

Restes à l'état frais

— Tous les autres restes ne présentent aucune trace apparente d'altération par la combustion (colonne COLL — écrus ou à l'état frais). Quelques-uns d'entre eux ont été altérés par une exposition aux intempéries (intempérisation) (écaillés, craquelés ou émoussés). Ces restes squelettiques proviennent pour la plupart du site terrestre.

— En ce qui concerne les contextes subaquatiques, les principales altérations observées consistent en plages d'érosion (principalement aux extrémités des os longs d'oiseaux), ou encore, en surface externe en partie piquetée ou poreuse. Cet état pourrait résulter d'une altération due à leur séjour dans l'eau du fleuve. Malgré tout, les restes provenant des fouilles subaquatiques sont en excellent état de conservation (comme en témoigne le taux de détermination très élevé).

— Chez les oiseaux, la porosité des os, particulièrement aux extrémités des os longs, est une indication de la présence de jeunes volatiles. Certains os d'oiseaux des contextes subaquatiques montraient une telle porosité. Toutefois, leur séjour dans l'eau du fleuve pourrait avoir altéré leur texture créant ainsi la fausse impression d'os d'oisillons. La présence de jeunes volatiles n'est malgré tout pas à exclure.

TRACES (EdBt-3) (2014)⁵

— De nombreuses traces de dépeçage ont été observées sur les restes squelettiques de la collection analysée en 2014. Elles consistent en traces de coupe, en fractures anthropiques avec ou sans traces d'impact, en traces de hache/couperet, en traces fines (fine découpe, désarticulation ou décarnisation), en marques d'outils, ou encore, en fractures en spirale (os fracturé à l'état frais). Un tibia de porc des contextes subaquatiques a été coupé ou scié. Ces marques témoignent du débitage, de l'apprêt et de la consommation des différentes espèces répertoriées.

— La très grande majorité des traces de découpe proviennent des contextes subaquatiques. Elles ont été repérées avant tout sur de nombreux os d'oiseaux (Larinés et Laridés, Alcinés, Anatidés, canards barboteurs et canards, Ansérinés et Tétraoninés), mais également sur des os de porc domestique et de Suidés, d'Artiodactyles, de Cétacés, de renard et de boeuf domestique.

— Éléments anatomiques d'Oiseaux avec traces de dépeçage :

- Larinés : humérus, coracoïde, scapula, fémur, tibiotarse, tarsométatarse, sternum, furculum, mandibule et coxal;
- Laridés : crâne, coracoïde, furculum, tibiotarse et vertèbre cervicale;
- Alcinés : sternum, fémur, tibiotarse et coracoïde;
- Anatidés : coracoïde, humérus, fémur et tibiotarse;
- Canards barboteurs et canards : synsacrum, sternum, coracoïde, humérus, fémur, tibiotarse et tarsométatarse;
- Ansérinés : humérus, fémur, tarsométatarse et furculum;
- Tétraoninés : fémur, tibiotarse, humérus et coracoïde;
- Phasianidés : humérus;
- Cormoran *spp.* : crâne.

⁵ Seules les traces observées sur des restes déterminés sont discutées.

— Un sternum de **Larinés** montre sept traces fines (marques d'outils) de chaque côté du bréchet (détachement de la chair de la poitrine); deux perforations avec excroissances osseuses sur le sternum correspondent probablement à des pathologies.

— Le crâne de **Cormoran spp.** a peut-être été coupé rostralement de manière à couper le bec (mâchoires absentes).

— Trois os de **Larinés** (crâne, sternum et ulna) présentent tous une perforation ronde. Dans le cas du crâne (sur le frontal) et du sternum (au milieu du bréchet), elles pourraient correspondre à des trous de chevrotine. La perforation sur le sternum est partiellement refermée. La perforation sur l'ulna pourrait avoir été causée par des vers marins.

— Éléments anatomiques de Mammifères avec traces de dépeçage :

- Porc domestique et Suidés : coxal, fémur, tibia, humérus et atlas;
- Cétacés : os long, phalange, carpe et indéterminé;
- Renard : coxal, tibia et vertèbre thoracique;
- Artiodactyles : côte, vertèbre, os long;
- Boeuf domestique : pubis.

— En ce qui concerne les os de **Cétacés** des contextes subaquatiques, ils proviennent presque tous du membre thoracique (*flipper*) : phalanges, os longs (probablement phalanges) et un carpe. Plusieurs de ces os ont probablement été coupés et deux phalanges portent des marques d'outils (traces de hache/couperet). Deux fragments d'os longs (phalanges de très grosses baleines?) exhibent plusieurs coups transversaux (et dans un cas, également longitudinaux) qui ont permis de trancher l'os près d'une extrémité articulaire. Un autre fragment d'os long de Cétacés a été tranché transversalement.

— Un fragment indéterminé de Cétacés (probablement un os long) apparaît avoir été coupé sur trois faces (EdBt-3:1452). Une longue perforation circulaire traversant l'os de bord en bord pourrait correspondre à une perforation culturelle.

— Un tibia gauche de **porc domestique** et sa fibula montrent une pathologie marquée. Les deux os exposent une fracture majeure ressoudée qui a causé une enflure bien visible de la diaphyse.

— Très peu de traces de découpe ont été observées sur les restes provenant des fouilles terrestres.

— Un fragment de côte de **Cétacés** (baleine de grande taille) présente deux traces de hache/couperet sur une face (Aire 7).

— Un fragment indéterminé de Cétacés (une côte?) est probablement ouvragé : ses deux extrémités présentent des biseaux arrondis (aménagés en pointe?) et au moins une de ses surfaces est aplanie (EdBt-3:5155 Aire 7). La pièce osseuse est globalement très émoussée.

SYNTHÈSE DES RÉSULTATS

Dans cette section, nous présentons une synthèse qui combine les résultats des deux analyses fauniques du site Petit Mécatina (Ostéothèque de Montréal, rapport no 284, 2011 et le présent rapport) (NRT= 1414; 593 écrus, 821 blanchis). Les résultats sont présentés sous forme de tableaux : un tableau général et deux tableaux qui distinguent l'assemblage faunique du site terrestre de celui des contextes subaquatiques. Les quantifications à l'aide du nombre minimal d'individus (NMI) et à l'aide de la représentation squelettique sont effectuées pour les quatre principaux taxons (selon l'importance numérique). Le rapport se termine par une discussion sur les indices de saisonnalité des captures.

Rappelons que les restes squelettiques analysés en 2011 provenaient du site terrestre (Aires 1, 2, 3, 6 et proximité du surplomb rocheux) et des contextes subaquatiques (fouilles principalement années 2006 et 2007, mais également 2001, 2003, 2004 et 2005) (NRT= 985; 214 écrus, 771 blanchis). Les restes squelettiques du présent rapport proviennent principalement des fouilles subaquatiques (années 2011 et 2012, quelques unités de 2007 et de 2008) et de quelques unités du site terrestre (fouilles 2003, 2008 à 2012) (Aire 1, 3, 3 Nord, 7 et 8) (NRT= 429; 379 écrus, 50 blanchis).

COMPOSITION DE LA FAUNE DU SITE

- Deux classes animales : les Mammifères (NR= 948; 67 %) et les Oiseaux (NR= 452; 32 %).

- Autres restes attribués aux catégories Indéterminés Oiseaux/petits Mammifères (NR= 3) et Indéterminés Oiseaux/Mammifères (NR= 2), et à la Classe indéterminée (NR= 9) (Tableau 2).

- Taux de détermination pour l'ensemble du site : 41 % (NRD= 578/1414 restes déterminés à un taxon inférieur à la Classe animale c.-à-d. à l'ordre, à la famille, au genre ou à l'espèce)⁶.

⁶ Les catégories Mammifères marins et Mammifères terrestres sont exclues.

Tableau 2 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014) (1/2)

| Taxon | Nom latin | NRT 2011 | NRT 2014 | NRT | % |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Oiseaux | | 154 | 298 | 452 | 32 % |
| Plongeon <i>spp.</i> | <i>Gaviidae</i> | | 1 | 1 | |
| Cormoran <i>spp.</i> | <i>Phalacrocoracidae</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Anatidés | <i>Anatidae</i> | 4 | 7 | 11 | |
| Ansérinés | <i>Anserinae</i> | 9 | 11 | 20 | |
| Canards barboteurs | <i>Anatinae</i> | | 2 | 2 | |
| Canards indéterminés | | 1 | 12 | 13 | |
| Phasianidés | <i>Phasianidae</i> | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Phasianinés | <i>Phasianinae</i> | 1 | 4 | 5 | |
| Tétraoninés | <i>Tetraoninae</i> | | 29 | 29 | |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Charadriiforma</i> | | 1 | 1 | |
| Laridés | <i>Laridae</i> | 35 | 43 | 78 | |
| Larinés | <i>Larinae</i> | | 135 | 135 | |
| Alcinés | <i>Alcinae</i> | 40 | 16 | 56 | |
| Grand corbeau | <i>Corvus corax</i> | 2 | | 2 | |
| Gros Oiseaux | | 4 | 19 | 23 | |
| Oiseaux moyens-gros | | 7 | 7 | 14 | |
| Oiseaux moyens | | 15 | 1 | 16 | |
| Oiseaux indéterminés | | 34 | 7 | 41 | |
| Mammifères | | 827 | 121 | 948 | 67 % |
| Porc-épic d'Amérique | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> | | 4 | 4 | |
| Cétacés | <i>Cetacea</i> | | 22 | 22 | |
| Carnivores | <i>Carnivora</i> | 6 | | 6 | |
| Renard <i>spp.</i> | | 1 | 8 | 9 | |
| Phocidés | <i>Phocidae</i> | 130 | 13 | 143 | |
| Phoque du Groenland | <i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i> | | 3 | 3 | |
| Artiodactyles | <i>Artiodactyla</i> | 3 | 4 | 7 | |
| Cervidés | <i>Cervidae</i> | 2 | 1 | 3 | |
| Caribou des bois | <i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i> | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Bœuf domestique | <i>Bos taurus</i> | | 1 | 1 | |
| Suidés | <i>Suidae</i> | 4 | 3 | 7 | |
| Porc domestique | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | | 13 | 13 | |
| Mammifères marins | | 47 | 6 | 53 | |
| Mammifères terrestres | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Gros Mammifères | | 64 | 21 | 85 | |
| Mammifères moyens/gros | | | 1 | 1 | |
| Mammifères indéterminés | | 567 | 20 | 587 | |

Tableau 2 Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014) (2/2)

| Indéterminés | 4 | 10 | 14 | 1 % |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| Indéterminés ois/petits mam | | 3 | 3 | |
| Indéterminés Ois/mam | | 2 | 2 | |
| Classe indéterminée | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| Total | 985 | 429 | 1414 | 100 % |

COMPOSITION DE LA FAUNE DU SITE PAR CONTEXTESite terrestre**Tableau 3** Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014)
(site terrestre)

| Taxon | Nom latin | NRT | % |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Oiseaux | | 1 | 0,1 % |
| Gros Oiseaux | | 1 | |
| Mammifères | | 883 | 99,5 % |
| Cétacés | <i>Cetacea</i> | 5 | |
| Carnivores | <i>Carnivora</i> | 6 | |
| Phocidés | <i>Phocidae</i> | 140 | |
| Phoque du Groenland | <i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i> | 3 | |
| Artiodactyles | <i>Artiodactyla</i> | 2 | |
| Cervidés | <i>Cervidae</i> | 2 | |
| Caribou des bois | <i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i> | 2 | |
| Mammifères marins | | 51 | |
| Mammifères terrestres | | 2 | |
| Gros Mammifères | | 85 | |
| Mammifères indéterminés | | 585 | |
| Indéterminés | | 3 | 0,3 % |
| Classe indéterminée | | 3 | |
| Total | | 887 | 100 % |

Fouilles subaquatiques**Tableau 4** Liste de faune du site EdBt-3 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2014)
(contextes subaquatiques)

| Taxon | Nom latin | NRT | % |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Oiseaux | | 451 | 85,6 % |
| Plongeon <i>spp.</i> | <i>Gaviidae</i> | 1 | |
| Cormoran <i>spp.</i> | <i>Phalacrocoracidae</i> | 2 | |
| Anatidés | <i>Anatidae</i> | 11 | |
| Ansérinés | <i>Anserinae</i> | 20 | |
| Canards barboteurs | <i>Anatinea</i> | 2 | |
| Canards indéterminés | | 13 | |
| Phasianidés | <i>Phasianidae</i> | 3 | |
| Phasianinés | <i>Phasianinae</i> | 5 | |
| Tétraoninés | <i>Tetraoninae</i> | 29 | |
| Charadriiformes | <i>Charadriiforma</i> | 1 | |
| Laridés | <i>Laridae</i> | 78 | |
| Larinés | <i>Larinae</i> | 135 | |
| Alcinés | <i>Alcinae</i> | 56 | |
| Grand corbeau | <i>Corvus corax</i> | 2 | |
| Gros Oiseaux | | 22 | |
| Oiseaux moyens-gros | | 14 | |
| Oiseaux moyens | | 16 | |
| Oiseaux indéterminés | | 41 | |
| Mammifères | | 65 | 12,3 % |
| Porc-épic d'Amérique | <i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> | 4 | |
| Cétacés | <i>Cetacea</i> | 17 | |
| Renard <i>spp.</i> | | 9 | |
| Phocidés | <i>Phocidae</i> | 3 | |
| Artiodactyles | <i>Artiodactyla</i> | 5 | |
| Cervidés | <i>Cervidae</i> | 1 | |
| Bœuf domestique | <i>Bos taurus</i> | 1 | |
| Suidés | <i>Suidae</i> | 7 | |
| Porc domestique | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | 13 | |
| Mammifères marins | | 2 | |
| Mammifères moyens/gros | | 1 | |
| Mammifères indéterminés | | 2 | |
| Indéterminés | | 11 | 2,1 % |
| Indéterminés ois/petits mam | | 3 | |
| Indéterminés Ois/mam | | 2 | |
| Classe indéterminée | | 6 | |
| Total | | 527 | 100 % |

1 seul os blanchi (mi) dans contextes subaquatiques.

Nombre minimal d'individus (NMI) et représentation squelettique pour les quatre principaux taxons

Phocidés et phoque du Groenland

— Phocidés NRDt= 143; n= 3 contextes subaquatiques et n= 140 site terrestre

— phoque du Groenland NRDt= 3 site terrestre

— Nombre minimal d'individus total pour le site est de deux (NMI= 2 phoques du Groenland). Cette estimation pourrait être augmentée à trois individus puisque quelques éléments anatomiques proviendraient d'un jeune animal (ou sous-adulte).

— Quelques éléments squelettiques de Phocidés pourraient être du Phoque du Groenland.

Représentation squelettique pour les Phocidés et le phoque du Groenland (NRDt= 146) :

— crânien : NR= 51; 35 % (dont deux et un fragment de bulle tympanique de phoque du Groenland);

— axial postcrânien : NR= 11; 6 %;

— appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 21; 14 %;

— appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 36; 25 %;

— appendiculaire indéterminé : NR= 27; 19 %.

Larinés et Laridés *cf* Larinés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt= 162; n= 135 Larinés et n= 27 Laridés *cf* Larinés

— Par les éléments anatomiques, le nombre minimal d'individus est de douze Larinés (NMI= 12). Les ossements proviennent d'au moins dix oiseaux de la taille du goéland marin (*Larus marinus* — anciennement goéland à manteau noir) et d'au moins deux de la taille du goéland argenté (*Larus argentatus*).

Toutefois, cette estimation pourrait s'élever à treize (NMI= 13) puisqu'au moins un Lariné serait de taille intermédiaire entre le goéland argenté et le goéland à bec cerclé (*Larus delawarensis*).

De plus, deux ossements (tarsométatarses droit et gauche), et peut-être trois (tibiotarse droit), proviennent de jeunes oiseaux (de la taille du goéland marin). Le nombre total de Larinés serait donc de 14 oiseaux (au moins 13 adultes et au moins 1 jeune).

En ajoutant les os de Laridés *cf* Larinés, l'estimation du nombre d'individus grimpe à 15 (NMI= 15), dont 14 oiseaux adultes et un jeune.

— Un fragment de mandibule et deux sternums appartiennent fort probablement au goéland marin.

— Soulignons la présence plausible d'une femelle (os médullaire dans un tarsométatarses?)⁷.

Représentation squelettique pour les Larinés et Laridés *cf* Larinés (NRDt= 162) :

- crânien : NR=29; 18 %;
- axial postcrânien : NR= 15; 9 %;
- appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 56; 35 %;
- appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 62; 38 %.

⁷ L'os médullaire est un dépôt calcaire qui s'accumule dans la cavité médullaire des os longs des femelles en prévision de la ponte des oeufs. Chez les espèces sauvages, ces dépôts s'accumulent donc au printemps avant la ponte.

Laridés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt = 47

— La plupart des autres restes osseux de Laridés (n= 47) appartiendraient à la sous-famille des Larinés (goélands/mouettes), probablement à du goéland. Quelques os de Laridés pourraient appartenir à au moins deux jeunes oiseaux. Ainsi, en combinant les restes squelettiques de Larinés, de Laridés *cf* Larinés et de Laridés (probablement goélands), nous atteignons un nombre minimal de 16 volatiles (NMI= 16), 14 adultes et 2 jeunes.

Représentation squelettique pour les Laridés (NRDt= 47) :

- crânien : NR=11; 23 %;
- axial postcrânien : NR= 22; 47 %;
- appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 5; 11 %;
- appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 9; 19 %.

Alcinés et Laridés *cf* Alcinés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt= 60; n= 56 Alcinés et n= 4 Laridés *cf* Alcinés

— Le nombre minimal d'individus est de sept Alcinés (NMI= 7), dont trois seraient de la taille du guillemot marmette (*Uria aalge* – anciennement marmette de Troïl), un serait de taille égale ou supérieure au guillemot marmette et deux seraient des Alcinés de plus petite taille que ce dernier. Le nombre minimal d'individus s'élève à huit oiseaux en incluant les Laridés *cf* Alcinés (NMI= 8).

— Deux sternums appartiennent fort probablement au guillemot marmette.

Représentation squelettique pour les Alcinés et Laridés *cf* Alcinés (NRDt= 60) :

- crânien : NR= 7; 12 %;
- axial postcrânien : NR= 17; 28 %;
- appendiculaire thoracique : NR= 12; 20 %;
- appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 24; 40 %.

Tétraoninés (contextes subaquatiques uniquement)

— NRDt= 29

— Par les éléments anatomiques, le nombre minimal d'individus est de deux Tétraoninés de la taille de lagopèdes ou de tétras (NMI= 2). Par la taille des ossements, cette estimation pourrait s'élever à trois oiseaux puisque plusieurs os appartiennent à du Tétraoniné de plus grande taille (taille gélinotte huppée).

Représentation squelettique pour les Tétraoninés (NRDt= 29) :

- axial postcrânien : NR= 2; 7 %;
- appendiculaire thoracique : NR=12; 41 %;
- appendiculaire pelvien : NR= 15; 52 %.

Commentaires supplémentaires

— Anatidés : les restes osseux attribués à cette famille appartiendraient pour la plupart à du très gros canard ou à de la petite oie. Un tarsométatarse provient de la carcasse d'un oisillon (jeune oie?). Les os proviennent d'au moins deux individus (NMI= 2).

— Canards barboteurs : les deux os proviennent d'au moins deux oiseaux (NMI= 2) de grande taille (taille noir ou colvert).

— Canards indéterminés : parmi ces restes, certains proviendraient de canards plongeurs (harle/macreuse/morillon). Les restes de canards indéterminés proviennent d'au moins deux volatiles (NMI= 2).

— Ansérinés : les os attribués à cette sous-famille proviennent globalement de volatiles de grande taille, soit l'oie domestique (trois os), soit l'oie des neiges (*Chen caerulescens*) (trois os). Un nombre minimal de trois individus a été estimé (NMI= 3), dont deux oies des neiges et une oie domestique.

— Phasianinés : un tarsométatarse porteur d'un ergot provient du squelette d'un coq gracile.

Commentaires supplémentaires

Liste des taxons pour quelques contextes du site terrestre

Site terrestre (analyse faunique de 2011 – rapport no 284) (contextes Inuit) :

- Phocidés, mammifères marins (phoques ou gros mammifères marins comme Cétacés ou morse), caribou, Cervidés (caribou?), Artiodactyles, Carnivores, mammifères terrestres, gros mammifères (Phocidés, mammifères marins, mammifères terrestres) et mammifères indéterminés.

Site terrestre (analyse faunique de 2014 – rapport no 298) (contextes Basques) :

- Phocidés, phoque du Groenland, Cétacés, mammifères marins (phoques ou Cétacés), caribou, gros mammifères (Phocidés?), mammifères indéterminés et gros oiseaux (Laridés?).

Site terrestre :

- Années 2001 à 2004, S-1 (*cookhouse*) : Phocidés, mammifères marins (1 : Phocidés?) et Artiodactyles (caribou?).
- Année 2011, Aire 7 (*charcoal production area*) : Phocidés, phoque du Groenland, Cétacés, mammifères marins (1 : Phocidés?, 1 : cf Cétacés), caribou et gros mammifères.
- Année 2012, Aire 8 (*Basque and Inuit midden*) : gros oiseaux (Laridés?).

Indices de saisonnalité des captures⁸

Mammifères

En ce qui concerne les Mammifères sauvages, aucun indice de saisonnalité n'est fourni par les taxons représentés. Le caribou des bois, les Cervidés⁹, le porc-épic d'Amérique de même que les renards sont des animaux actifs à l'année qu'il est possible de chasser à tout moment. Dans l'éventualité d'une capture des renards pour leurs fourrures, la période favorable se situe en automne alors qu'ils se préparent à l'hiver avec l'augmentation des propriétés thermiques de leurs poils.

Le Phoque du Groenland a été repéré dans l'assemblage analysé en 2014 (deux individus) et quelques restes squelettiques de Phocidés pourraient lui être attribués. Cette espèce présente un comportement saisonnier permettant d'inférer des indices sur la saison de sa capture. Le phoque du Groenland est présent dans la région à l'étude au cours de deux périodes : en hiver et au printemps jusqu'à la fonte des glaces, ainsi qu'à la fin de l'automne et au début de l'hiver¹⁰. Après la mise bas sur les glaces à la fin du printemps (fin février à mi-mars), les phoques du Groenland migrent vers leur aire d'alimentation estivale dans les eaux arctiques¹¹. Ils auraient pu être capturés soit au printemps, soit à l'automne. Une saison de capture printanière est toutefois appuyée par la présence de quelques ossements de Phocidés appartenant vraisemblablement à du jeune phoque (diaphyse d'ulna, métatarse no 1 et côte) (contextes subaquatiques).

⁸ Cette section est tirée en grande partie de l'analyse effectuée en 2011 (Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. rapport no 284).

⁹ L'autre espèce de Cervidés qui fréquente la région est l'orignal (*Alces americanus*), mais sa densité y serait toutefois plus faible que dans le sud du Québec.

¹⁰ Prescott, J. et P. Richard, 2004. *Mammifères du Québec et de l'est du Canada*. Waterloo : Éditions Michel Quintin; Hannah, J. 2005. *Pinnipèdes du Canada Atlantique et du nord-est des États-Unis*. Rivière-du-Loup : ROMM.

¹¹ Hannah, J. 2005. *Pinnipèdes du Canada Atlantique et du nord-est des États-Unis*. Rivière-du-Loup : ROMM.

Oiseaux

Quelques taxons aviaires identifiés dans l'assemblage livrent des informations sur la saisonnalité des captures.

En ce qui a trait aux cormorans, le cormoran à aigrettes (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) est un migrateur qui vient nicher dans la région au cours de la période estivale alors que le grand cormoran (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) est un nicheur résidant dans le golfe du Saint-Laurent¹². La Famille des Anatidés comprend des espèces migratrices : les oies, dont la bernache du Canada (*Brenta canadensis*) et l'oie des neiges, ainsi que plusieurs espèces de canards¹³. Tous ces volatiles peuvent être capturés au printemps et à l'automne lors de leurs déplacements migratoires¹⁴.

Les plongeurs et les pluviers sont des nicheurs migrants présents dans la région entre le printemps et la fin de l'automne.¹⁵

Les Alcinés fréquentent la région de la Côte-Nord lors de leur nidification estivale; ils quittent la région dès le début de l'automne pour amorcer leur dispersion hivernale¹⁶.

En ce qui a trait aux Larinés (goélands/mouettes) et des Laridés (probablement Larinés), les goélands sont surtout des oiseaux nicheurs migrants fréquentant la Côte-Nord au cours de la période estivale, mais ils peuvent également être observés à l'année¹⁷. La présence de jeunes oiseaux chez les Larinés (goéland?) et les Laridés (Larinés?), de même que celle d'une éventuelle femelle Larinés capturée avant la ponte des oeufs abondent pour une capture printanière de cette ressource.

Les autres volatiles, c.-à-d. le grand corbeau et les Tétrioninés, sont des nicheurs résidants ou sédentaires¹⁸.

¹² Cyr, A. et J. Larivée, 1995. *Atlas saisonnier des oiseaux du Québec*. Sherbrooke : Presses de l'Université Sherbrooke et Société de Loisir Ornithologique de l'Estrie.

¹³ Cyr, A. et J. Larivée, 1995.

¹⁴ Cyr et Larivée, 1995; Peterson, R. T., 2003. *Les oiseaux du Québec et de l'est de l'Amérique du Nord*. Ottawa : Broquet.

¹⁵ Cyr et Larivée, 1995.

¹⁶ Cyr et Larivée, 1995.

¹⁷ Cyr et Larivée, 1995; Peterson, 2003.

¹⁸ Cyr et Larivée, 1995.

ANNEXE I

LISTE DES POISSONS

| Code | Nom | Unité | Quantité | Remarques |
|------|----------|-------|----------|-----------|
| 1001 | Carpe | kg | 100 | |
| 1002 | Truite | kg | 50 | |
| 1003 | Brochet | kg | 20 | |
| 1004 | Chenille | kg | 10 | |
| 1005 | Blondin | kg | 15 | |

Poissons identifiés (fouilles subaquatiques)

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-----|-----|---|---|-------|---|
| EdBt-3:5509 | S B-2(-2) | ip | f | i | i | i | i | 2 |
| EdBt-3:5519 | S C-0(-1) | gadidés | f | i | i | i | i | 1 |
| EdBt-3:5547 | S C-0(-1) | morue | cp | ot | x | c | i | 1 |
| EdBt-3:6543 | D2-1 | gadidés | cp- | co | x | o | i | 1 |
| EdBt-3:6544 | D2-1 | gadidés | f | max | x | c | i | 1 |
| EdBt-3:6544 | D2-1 | morue | cp | max | x | c | g | 1 |
| | | | | | | | Total | 7 |

Poissons – examen sommaire (fouilles subaquatiques)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----|---------|----|----------------------------------------------------|
| EdBt-3:2092 | | B-4 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:5501 | | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1620 | | B-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1621 | | B-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1622 | | B-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1623 | (3 sacs) | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1624 | | B-2 | ip | vt | une vertèbre poissons indéterminés = petit gadidé? |
| EdBt-3:1625 | | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1626 | | B-2 | requin? | vt | deux vertèbres possiblement requin |
| EdBt-3:1627 | | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1628 | | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1629 | | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1631 | | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1632 | | B-2 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1633 | | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1634 | | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1635 | | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1635 | | Y-1 | morue | cr | 1 "neurocrâne" de morue |
| EdBt-3:1635 | | Y-1 | ip | vt | 1 minuscule vertèbre de poissons indéterminés |
| EdBt-3:1636 | (12 sacs) | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1636 | (12 sacs) | Y-1 | ip | vt | qqs minuscules vertèbres de poissons indéterminés |
| EdBt-3:1637 | | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1638 | | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1638 | | Y-1 | ip | vt | une vertèbre poissons indéterminés |
| EdBt-3:1639 | | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1640 | | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1641 | (4 sacs) | Y-1 | gadidés | | |
| EdBt-3:1642 | | Z-1 | gadidés | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------|--------|--|--|
| EdBt-3:1644 | | S 2 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2090 | | D-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2095 | | B-3 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2097 | | B-3 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2098 | | D-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2106 | | B-3 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2107 | | B-3 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2115 | | B-3 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2116 | | B-3 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2117 | | B-4 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2118 | | B-4 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2122 | | D-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2123 | | D-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2125 | | D-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:2131 | | D-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:5502 | | B-2(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:5515 | | C-1(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:5517 | | C-1(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:5521 | | C-0(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:5548 | | C-1(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:5553 | | B-2 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:5554 | | B-2 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6530 | | C-3(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6533 | | C-3(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6535 | | D-2(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6537 | | D2-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6538 | | D2-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6539 | | D-2(-1) | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6545 | | D2-1 | gadíés | | |
| EdBt-3:6546 | | D-2(-1) | gadíés | | |

ANNEXE 2

LISTE DES CODES UTILISÉS

CODES SUR L'INTÉGRITÉ (INTEG)

Les codes pour l'intégrité des restes osseux peuvent être obtenus en combinant les codes de base suivants :

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| cp | os complet |
| cp- | os presque complet |
| di | diaphyse |
| ed | épiphyse distale |
| ep | épiphyse proximale |
| f | fragment |
| fca | fragment caudal |
| fcr | fragment crânial |
| fd | fragment distal |
| fdd | fragment distal de diaphyse |
| fdi | fragment de diaphyse |
| fdo | fragment dorsal |
| fe | fragment d'épiphyse |
| fepi | fragment d'épiphyse vertébrale |
| fla | fragment latéral |
| flo | fragment longitudinal |
| fm | fragment mésial |
| fme | fragment médial |
| fp | fragment proximal |
| fpd | fragment proximal de diaphyse |
| fpo | fragment postérieur |
| fro | fragment rostral |
| fve | fragment ventral |

SYMBOLES ANATOMIQUES (IDANA)

| | |
|---------|----------------------------------------|
| atl | atlas |
| azt | arcade zygomatique du temporal |
| bre | bréchet |
| buty | bulle tympanique |
| ca | carpe |
| cal | calcanéus |
| came | carpométacarpe |
| car | os carré |
| cata | carpe ou tarse |
| co | côte |
| cor | coracoïde |
| cox | os coxal |
| cr | crâne |
| cv-vtth | corps vertébral de vertèbre thoracique |
| de | dentaire |
| fe | fémur |
| fi | fibula |
| fr | os frontal |
| fur | furculum |
| hu | humérus |
| i | indéterminé |
| il | ilium |
| man | mandibule |
| max | maxillaire |
| mt | métatarse |
| ol | os long |
| ot | otolithe |
| pha | phalange |
| phad | phalange distale |

| | |
|------|---------------------------|
| pham | phalange moyenne |
| phap | phalange proximale |
| prem | prémaxillaire |
| pu | pubis |
| ra | radius |
| roc | rocher (bulle tympanique) |
| sca | scapula |
| ster | sternum (sternèbre) |
| syms | synsacrum |
| tal | talus |
| tamt | tarsométatarse |
| ti | tibia |
| tita | tibiotarse |
| ul | ulna |
| vt | vertèbre |
| vtce | vertèbre cervicale |
| vtcy | vertèbre coccygienne |
| vtlo | vertèbre lombaire |
| vtth | vertèbre thoracique |

SYMBOLES DE LA POSITION ANATOMIQUE**APAX**

| | |
|---|----------------|
| p | appendiculaire |
| x | axial |
| i | indéterminé |

CRTPV

| | |
|---|-------------|
| c | crânien |
| o | postcrânien |
| i | indéterminé |
| p | pelvien |
| t | thoracique |

DRGH

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| d | droit |
| g | gauche |
| i | indéterminé |
| — | ne s'applique pas |

CODES SUR L'ÉTAT DES OS (ALTER)

Marques d'outils et fracture

| | |
|-------|----------------------------------------------|
| cp | os coupé |
| fr | fracture (naturel ou anthropique) |
| fra | fracture anthropique |
| frs | fracture en spirale (naturel ou anthropique) |
| mo | marque d'outil indéterminé |
| ou | os ouvragé |
| sc | os scié |
| sc/cp | os scié ou coupé |
| thc | trace de hache/couperet |
| ti | trace d'impact |

Marques de dents d'animaux

| | |
|------|--------------------------------|
| md | marques de dents indéterminées |
| mdcv | marques de dents de carnivores |
| mdro | marques de dents de rongeurs |

Traces de combustion

| | |
|----|------------------------|
| bl | blanc (calcination) |
| co | combustion |
| nc | noirci (carbonisation) |

Autres altérations

| | |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| bl | os blanchi (intempérisation ou combustion) |
| br | bruni (pré-carbonisation ou sol) |
| cr | craquelures (érosion climatique) |
| ec | os écaillé (exfoliation par érosion climatique) |
| em | émoussé |
| nc | os noirci (carbonisation ou sol) |
| omm | oxydation métallique |
| pa | pathologie |
| pe | perforation |
| rad | radicelles |
| tf | trace fine (naturelle ou découpe) |
| w | <i>weathering</i> (érosion climatique ou intempérisation) |

CODES DE LOCALISATION DES ALTÉRATIONS (LOALT)

Les codes pour la localisation des altérations peuvent être obtenus en combinant les codes de base suivants :

| | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------|
| ca | caudalement |
| cr | crânialement |
| dia | sur la diaphyse |
| do | dorsalement |
| dt | distalement |
| en | entièrement |
| et | surface externe |
| ext | extrémité |
| i | indéterminé |
| it | surface interne |
| la | latéralement |
| lo | longitudinalement |
| m | mésialement |
| me | médialement |
| pr | proximalement |
| ro | rostralement |
| tr | transversalement |
| ve | ventralement |
| + | plus d'une localisation ou plus d'une trace |

SYMBOLES POUR L'ÂGE

| | |
|----|-------|
| je | jeune |
|----|-------|

FICHES D'IDENTIFICATION

*Approbé par
Final 2017 / Final 2017
pour / pour / pour / pour
le / le / le / le*

Appendix 5:
Final 2013 Artifact Catalogue
by Anja Herzog
(to come)

5799

Fitzhugh, William W.

2015 The Gateways Project 2014. Rigolet, Labrador and land excavations at Hart Chalet.

1 Rapport

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The Gateways Project 2014

Rigolet, Labrador and
Land Excavations at Hart Chalet

William W. Fitzhugh
January 2015

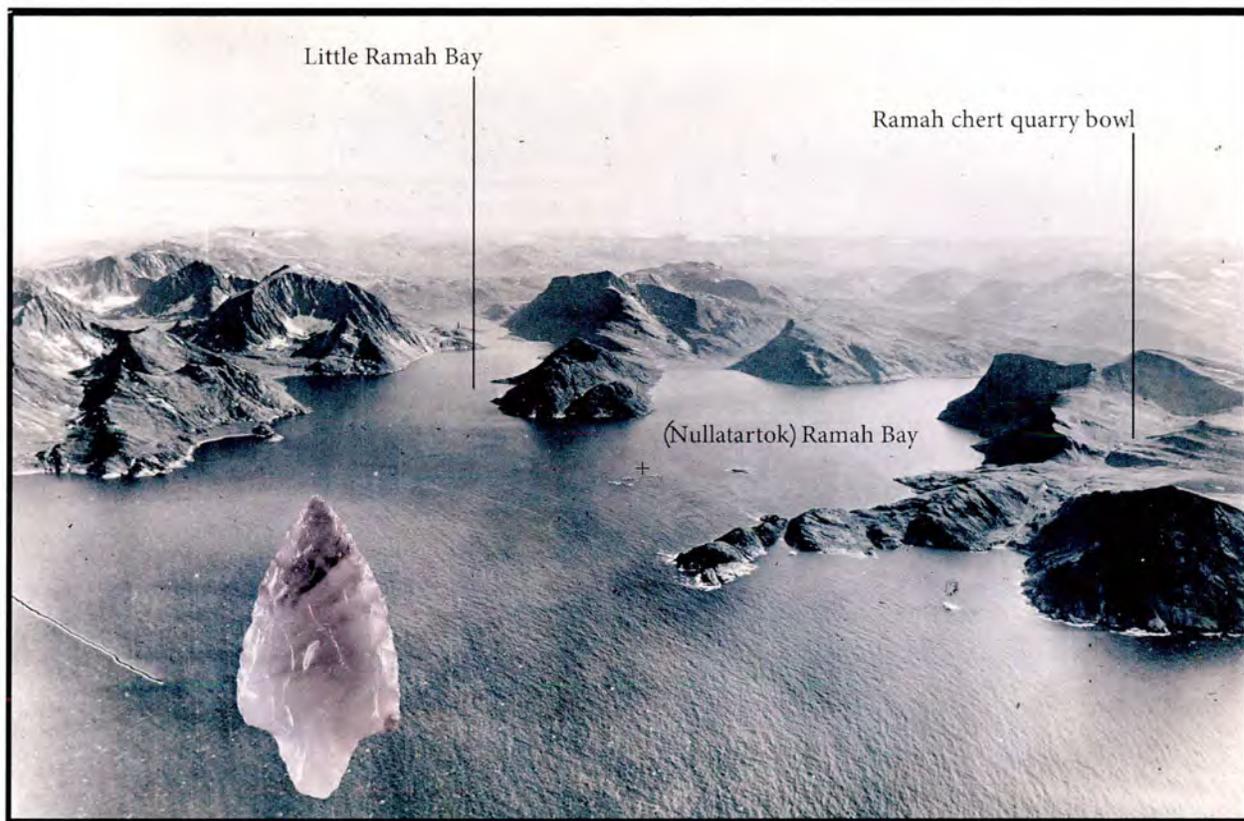


Photo Contributions by William Fitzhugh
Produced by Austin Tumas

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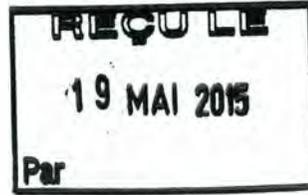


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Fig.1: Research in the Hamilton Inlet Narrows in 2014 with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office

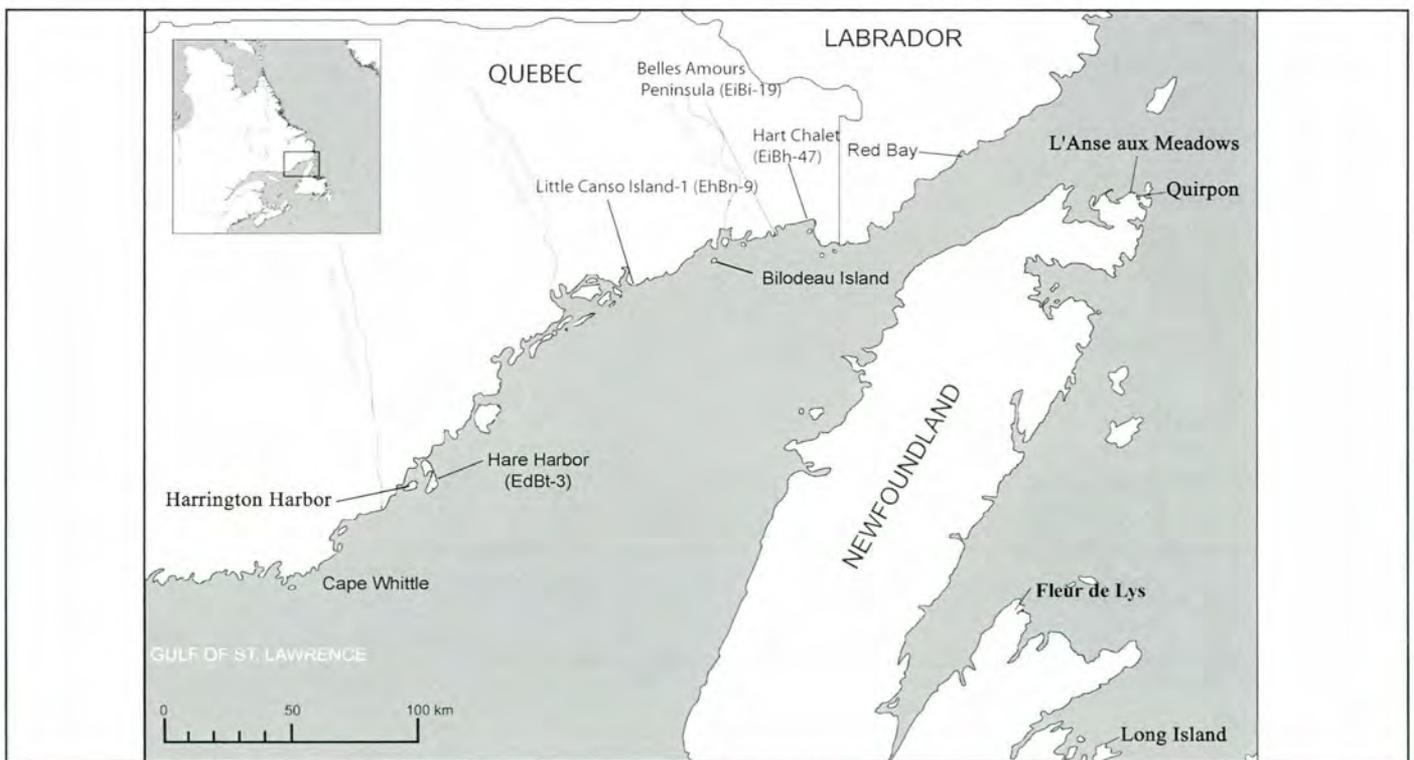


Fig.2 Map of sites visited during 2013 field season.

1 - Project Goals 2014

(1) In Rigolet the objective was to survey the extension of Hamilton Inlet known as The Double Mer, a narrow body of water running west from the northern entrance of the Narrows to the end of Double Mer, about sixty miles west of Rigolet. This area has never been surveyed for archaeological sites but was known historically as a winter habitation for settlers and Inuit families who summered further east in Groswater Bay in the 19th and 20th centuries. Passes from the western end of the Double Mer were used as travel routes to central and western Lake Melville, and rivers at the head of the Double Mer provided access to hunting and trapping lands to the north, as well as routes west of Cape Harrison to the Central Labrador coast. A short survey of the Palliser Point and the eastern Narrows portion of Double Mer in 2013 by Jamie Brake documented several promising locales for future study, and our 2014 project, conducted with Nunatsiavut Government archaeologist Jamie Brake and his assistant, Michelle Davies, was designed to investigate these and the western shores of Double Mer and its river mouth regions. The survey was to identify sites and promising locations, not to conduct excavations. We also planned to survey portions of the Narrows and eastern entrance of the Backway if time permitted.

(2) Research in Brador was to focus on excavations at the Hart Chalet Labrador Inuit village located west of the mouth of the Brador River. This site was originally identified by René Levesque in 1968 and is located at the site where Clifford and Florence Hart built a cottage a few years later. At the time it was thought to be a Basque site on the basis of roof tiles and large spikes and nails found. The Smithsonian investigated the site at the request of the Harts in 2003 and returned to tested it several times in subsequent years. We soon recognized the foundations of three Inuit sod houses and found that the Basque materials were present as contact goods. In 2013 we excavated a trench through the middle of House 1 and planned to open a larger portion of this structure in 2014 to facilitate dating and assembling a faunal collection for environmental reconstruction. The Hart site would provide us with a fourth excavated Inuit dwelling from the Quebec Lower North Shore and would help establish a broader basis for constructing an Inuit history for a region that until recently had no firm evidence of permanent Inuit occupation.



Fig 1.3: Broomfield Cove sod house Inuit (?) village, view to East



Fig 1.4: Hart Chalet Inuit winter site, House 1 excavation, view to North

2 - Acknowledgments

As in previous years, the 2014 season owes its success to many individuals and organizations. Our research sponsors included the Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History and Anthropology Department, the Arctic Studies Center's Ernest Burch Endowment, and the Nunatsiavut Inuit Government's archaeology program. Perry Colbourne, long-time skipper of the Pitsiulak, ensured the safety and success of our travels and provided much-appreciated companionship, as well as moose meat protein for our larder. Perry's wife, Louise, welcomed and fed us at the Colbourne enclave in Lushes Bight. Lindsay and Will Richard served as our lobster-fortified point of departure in Maine, and Will provided our transportation to Newfoundland. This summer Will had to return home to Maine shortly after Pitsiulak got underway, so we missed his photographic documentation and expert digger's hand in the field. As usual we had a warm welcome in Quirpon by Boyce Roberts and Michelle Weist, and by Boyce's daughter Jamie and her family. The Norseman Restaurant crowd in L'Anse aux Meadows and staff of the Parks Canada Museum welcomed our annual visit to the Viking site area. In Rigolet we visited with Charles and Jean Tooktoshina and Bert and Tib Allen, and were assisted with food, fuel, and water by old friends Ozzie and Joyce Allen. The coastal steamer Astron helped us repair a damaged hydraulic line, and several well-wishers in Rigolet provided us with fresh salmon. In Brador we enjoyed the incomparable hospitality of Florence and Clifford Hart, who opened their home to us, fed us sumptuously, and provided every kind of assistance, in addition to allowing us excavate in their chalet back-yard. Chesley Griffin gave us a wonderful day's tour of the Five Leagues area between Middle Bay and St. Paul, and we learned much about local history from Garland Nadeau and Lora-Lee Thomas of the Whitely Museum in St. Paul. Special thanks must go my Nunatsiavut Government partners, Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies, to my fine field team of Alaina Harmon of the Smithsonian and Mariel Kennedy, a Notre Dame University intern; both unflinchingly pitched in to make the voyaging and scientific work highly successful and enjoyable. I greatly appreciate the support of the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication and its Archaeology program staff for issuing our archaeological permit, and the Quebec Natural Resources Department for my land-use permit. Anja Herzog has provided crucial services cleaning and cataloguing our collections, and I am indebted to André Bergeron and the Quebec Conservation Center for assistance in artifact storage and conservation. Finally, I am indebted to Laura Fleming and other members of the ASC who managed the affairs of the Arctic Studies Center in my absence, and to Austin Tumas, Meghan Mulkerin and Kathryn Leonard who turned my diary, field notes, maps, section drawings, and photographs into a fine published report. Thanks to you all!

3 ~ Strategies of Intervention



Fig 3.1. As in Previous years, Anja Herzog processed the Hart Chalet collections.

north of the Hart cottage. Elevation data were provided by a level line strung between a triangle of small posts located at the NW corner of House 1, where sight lines could be made from any part of the excavation area. The site location and Houses 1 and 2 were photographed and a topographic map based on ground surface elevations was prepared. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, each 2-meter square was excavated according to stratigraphic levels, and data were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. All rocks, features, flakes, tiles, and artifacts and samples were piece-plotted in three dimensions. A composite map was prepared and stratigraphic profiles were drawn for important sections. At the conclusion of the work all excavated areas were back-filled and covered with sod.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All artifacts recovered were traced, plotted, numbered, and described in field notes, and interesting objects were photographed at the time of excavation and in lots by 2-meter units. A field catalog was prepared and everything was packaged and delivered to the Quebec where it is being cleaned and catalogued by Anja Herzog. Materials needing conservation will be discussed with the Quebec Conservation Center. All maps, and relevant photos and illustrations are reproduced in this field report. Cataloguing and technical analysis of faunal and materials is on-going at the time of this report and will be published in future reports.

4 - Expedition Journal 2014

This summer's field project was split between a survey of Double Mer, the northern arm of Hamilton Inlet west of Rigolet conducted with Jamie Brake, director of the Nunatsiavut Inuit Government's archaeology program and his assistant Michelle Davies, and excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Brador. Double Mer has never been surveyed, except for a 2013 reconnaissance of its eastern shores around Double Mer Point. Its western end resembles, in miniature, the western end of Lake Melville and has several small rivers, which should be excellent fishing locations and have uplifted terraces suitable for Indian camps of the past 4-5 thousand years, if not earlier. It also should be an excellent caribou hunting location. For the past two hundred years it has been used by Inuit and European hunters and trappers, mostly from Rigolet. A lowland pass exists to the northern side of Lake Melville, and to the north there is overland access to hunting territories between Seal Lake and Cape Harrison. The only recent cultural documentation on Double Mer is found in *Our Footprints Are Everywhere* (Bryce-Bennett 1977).



Fig 4.00: Alaina Harmon, Ted and Sandra Timreck (with hound Bodie), Florence Hart, and Mariel Kennedy at Florence's 'guest house'.

11 July, Friday: DC to Georgetown

Three of us left Washington this morning bound for Portland, where we were to meet Will Richard: Mariel Kennedy, a rising senior from Notre Dame University, Alaina Harmon (Smithsonian), and myself, each with different plane itineraries. Fortunately we all arrived without hitches at Portland and found Will, who drove us to a Bowdoin College lunch date with Susan Kaplan, long-time director of the Peary-MacMillan Arctic Museum. Susan filled us in on the recent Nunatsiavut Heritage Conference in Nain, and we discussed the lecture and book signing event Will and I had planned at the P-M Museum in late September. By 3pm we were picking up dinner from the local lobster store in Bath and by 4 were checking out Four Islands at the tip of Georgetown Island, eating ice cream, and

feeling like the other tourists who were exploring its rocky coves and shores. We reached Will and Lindsay's woody home at about 5 and after a tour of Will's garden, which was festooned with pie plates, fake eagles, and other 'discouragers' of birds and marauding mammals, we were ready for our long-anticipated lobster dinner. Alaina and Mariel took a bit of coaching on the secrets of lobster cracking. The lobsters, garden fresh salad, and wine were delicious, leaving us well fueled, and finely conversed, and ready for sleep by 10pm. Will and Lindsay's place looked great, even minus some pines they had to cut last year; but the mosquitoes were a-plenty and the snowy winter and wet spring had taken a toll on the black trumpet mushrooms Will likes to use in his spaghetti sauce.

12 July, Saturday: Georgetown to North Sydney, N.S. We rose about 5am, had coffee, said goodbye to Lindsay and the cat, and rolled out the driveway by 7am, counting on reaching the North Sydney ferry by 10pm. The drive was pretty uneventful. We stopped for breakfast at our usual place on Route 9 ("the airline" highway) about halfway to the border crossing at St. Stephen. A big motorcycle group was staging at the restaurant. The St. Stephen's border crossing was quick, and after changing some currency we were off again, reaching the Nova Scotia border about 4pm and the ferry terminal by 9:30. We were soon called to load and found our reclining seats in the lounge and some light supper from the café—a piece of hot pizza for me. Will leaned back, pulled his cap down over his face, and was down for the count—in this case, about 8 hours.

13 July, Sunday: Port aux Basques to Lushes Bight The crossing was calm and uneventful, not even much disturbed by snores from the surrounding passengers. We arrived at Port aux Basques at 7:15 on schedule and debarked quickly, hitting the road and marveling at the high mountains around the Codroy Valley. Like last year, Will's French toast at the Irving Station restaurant still lacked real maple syrup, but he was generous and did not make a fuss about asking the waitress to check for syrup in the back room. We stopped briefly at the Canadian Tire store in Corner Brook to buy rubber boots, and headlamps. Then on to South Brook, where we lunched at Eddy's Restaurant, getting to the Long Island ferry in plenty of time for the 3:45 run. Arriving at Lushes Bight, we found Perry and Louise in fine shape, with all daughters on hand, and their spouses and even a new baby three weeks old—Jane's first, a 7lb/11oz girl named Cassie. The Pits was at the pier, all nicely cleaned and painted, with the 'zodiac' stowed and all gear loaded and ready to go. As usual, Perry and Louise put on a feast that evening—lobster, steak, and chicken, and potato salad. We contributed strawberries from a roadside stand in Pasadena. Tracy and Mark and their two kids are home for a week from their Canadian Forces base in New Brunswick, Jill and Matthew in from her med tech lab job in Corner Brook and his barge job on the Great Lakes, and Jane, Lee, and Cassie. Jill gave A&M rides on her and Matthew's jet-ski, cruising among the huge icebergs still remaining from the massive onslaught that the Newfoundland east coast has had during the past month and a half—mostly big ice from Greenland ice fjords like Ilulisat. Maybe their glaciers have receded to the point that the bergs are melting enough inside the fjords that they are able to drift over the outer sills and get into the open sea. In any case, no one in Newfoundland in living memory has seen so many and such large bergs. For several weeks this spring, the coast was completely blocked for miles out to sea. Lobstermen could not get their traps in; fishermen could not fish offshore, and the Long Island ferry had to be suspended. A huge berg was still hanging around the ferry landing at Long Island. Given all the new weather and observing systems, it is strange that the Newfoundlanders did not seem to have any advance notice of the ice onslaught this spring, even when this mass of ice has been moving south in the East Baffin and Labrador Currents for a year or so.

Everything was fine with the Colbournes, and grandmother Nan looked younger than last year—as she does every year. She put up A&M for the night while Will and I stayed on the boat. Melvin, Dennis, and Stephen were all away working their ferry jobs, and Maurice was off on a crab boat. Barb is now mayor of 'Long Island', working hard to get a purified fresh water system installed, and their 'shed' clubhouse is still going strong for evening entertainment, though we did not visit this evening. The weather has been gorgeous all day, with light SW wind, and the full moon was shining brightly when I walked to the boat for the night.

14 July, Monday: Lushes Bight Another beautiful summer day—our big day for paying local bills and buying food since we plan to leave tomorrow. We caught the 8am ferry and arrived in Springdale in time to open the Bank of Montreal, where I changed US currency and collected the funds transferred from Nunatsiavut, who were providing \$12,500 for our help with a survey of the Narrows and the Backway west of Rigolet.

Leonard Harvey had not deposited, until this morning, the funds from the SI for Perry's salary into my and Perry's account on Friday, as per usual, and they did not show up when I was banking; but Perry and I sorted it out by his giving me \$1500 of receipts he had accumulated while preparing the boat this spring. After the bank we raided the food store, racking up a \$700 bill (twice our usual), because we had heard the ice had delayed the supply boats bring food to Rigolet, where we had to meet and feed our Labrador-based crew for a couple weeks. We found most of what we needed except for 'real' vanilla extract, which we found at the rival store--\$6 for a tiny bottle. While in Springdale I had a life-transition moment; I offered myself to a barber other than Lynne, who has been cutting my hair since 1966. It being Monday, the regular Springdale barbershop was closed, but Perry remembered seeing a road sign for a small shop down near the harbor-front. I quickly found it, and in ten minutes Dana Froude had me trimmed up. While this watershed event was going on I became riveted by the capsule version of her life story growing up in Springdale and having to leave home and join the military to avoid family abuse. I told her she should read "Broken Wings" by Clarissa Smith of Brador for a similar story. Our next stop was Triton, where we had lunch at Fudge's, paid bills at Budgell's Sports and the hardware store. Budgell's supplied Perry with a new \$700 toilet powered by a noisy suction pump—no hand-pumping shitty water in our future (we hope). Their new store is fancy and full of huge 4-wheeler monsters geared to the returning vets from the Alberta mines and oil patches—young men with big vacations and big money eager to impress their parents and relatives with recreational vehicles and big fancy houses. No more picking around in Budgell's for those small ship-gear pieces and bumper floats. You get all that by direct order from the Mercer's catalog over the counter. Budgell's is now a Madison Ave showroom! We also stopped to see Jerry Jones, owner of Diamond Drills (formerly the Marine Center) and custodian of the Pitsiulak during the winter haul-out period. He wanted me to poke around in the small cobble hearths I had found down near his beach-front last year, thinking they might be related to the Maritime Archaic tools he had collected nearby. Our quick trowelling turned up charcoal but no signs to identify age or culture. I doubt if he wants to spend the \$600 to get a date from BETA Analytic. He told us he had a potential buyer for the boatyard part of his operation, which he wants to divest. Maintaining this facility for fishermen was a part of the deal for his purchase of the Marine Center from the government, but it's been a headache because some of the boat owners are not paying and/or are leaving their boats on-shore cluttering the yard. Last year he threatened to sell the lift, rendering the yard inoperable to fishermen. That would be a disaster for us too, as we'd have to move the boat to Twillingate or Port Saunders, far from Perry's supervision. In the evening we made final preparations for leaving in the morning, and the girls moved their gear aboard, into the foc'sle.



Fig 4.01: Village of Fleur-de-lys, Newfoundland, showing the east side of the harbor. The soapstone quarry is over the hill to the right.

15 July, Tuesday: Lushes Bight to Fleur de Lys: The weather predictions called for strong southwest wind, but we had little choice but to set out and let events take their course. By 5:30 we were underway with light winds and had a smooth crossing to Cape St. John. From there we headed west toward Fleur de Lys with the option of staying there if the wind increased—which it did. At Jeremy's we had seen schools of capelin in the small cove by his house, and when we arrived in Fleur de Lys we heard that capelin had also arrived here, and several small boats were beginning sets along the shore. We tied up at the government pier near a large fish



Fig 4.02: Preform fragments from the Dorset soapstone pot quarry, on display at the Fleur-de-lys Museum and Heritage Center, Newfoundland.



Fig.4.03: Quarry face at Fleur-de-lys from which hundreds of rectangular Dorset cooking pots were quarried ca.AD 200-600, indenting the soapstone outcrop by several meters.

plant used earlier this spring for processing harp seal pelts. Perry mentioned that many seals had been present but that the heavy ice conditions kept hunters from going at them. One of the people we met at Fleur de Lys told us the plant had processed 10,000 seal pelts this year, down from 40,000 several years earlier, most sold to Greenland for their sealskin garment industry. One of the men who appeared soon after we landed was Angus Shea. It quickly turned out that Angus was familiar with archaeology and had been a long-time friend of Mark Allston, who was a member of our teams in the early 1990s. He became friends with Mark when the town became the focus of archaeological excavations by John Erwin at the soapstone quarry in town, and its small museum was established. Over the years Mark returned frequently to visit Angus and they became close friends. We had stumbled into cycle of associations in a quite surprising way.

After lunch we walked across town to the museum and found it staffed by student summer workers. I had visited the museum and quarry several years ago, but the exhibits had not been installed. Now they illustrate Dorset quarry activities of ca. AD 4-500, tools used, and remains of wood scaffolding erected to reach the soapstone at higher elevations in the cliff-like exposure, which runs a few hundred meters up the hill away from the road. At the museum we met a couple from Maryland and another who had driven from Wisconsin—all complaining about the pot-holed road from the TCH highway. A hike up the hill to the east gave us a good view of the sea and the route we would take in the morning. Will made a fine spaghetti dinner and just before sunset I buzzed around the harbor with the girls to orient them to speedboat safety. The wind had died back and a gorgeous sunset was lighting up the northern sky.



Fig 4.04: Once again, icebergs were a common sight in our transit from Long Island, Newfoundland, to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador:

16 July, Wednesday: Fleur de Lys to Quirpon: Will had been up pacing much of the night, and about 4am he woke me to say he had decided to return to Maine and would find a way from Fleur de Lys to Lushes Bight, perhaps with the assistance

of Angus Shea. His wife Lindsay had had a rough year. She had been struck by a car, breaking her leg and some ribs, and had made a slow recovery. After several days of phone calls to her and others he decided he needed to be with her this summer, not squirreled away on a boat with limited communication. Fleur de Lys was only a couple hours' drive from Lushes Bight, and Louise could drive over and pick him up. He would collect his car and could be on the midnight ferry to Nova Scotia and home by the end of the second day. So we made the calls, and left Will on the dock heading up to Angus' house to wait for Louise. Later in the day we reached Louise by phone and found that Will had already got his ferry reservation and had cleared out. Louise confirmed what we had heard from the museum visitors—that the Bay Verte Peninsula road was little better than a pot-holed track.

The sunrise was grand and we steamed out and headed north, spending the day in and out of fog patches brought on by the southeastern front that moved in. There were many icebergs, but fortunately relatively few small chunks, which were hard to see in the fog. Unlike last year, we saw only a few humpbacks—one pair cavorting nobly at a distance, breaching and tail smacking, and one or two others. Fulmars and puffins showed when we reached the Grey Islands. Off St. Anthony the wind picked up from astern but we were soon in Quirpon harbor where we discovered Boyce, Jamie, and Nicolas waiting on the dock to catch our line, along with a clot of tourists bound for the Cape Bauld lighthouse hotel. They were not arriving at a very auspicious time, as the weather for the next couple of days did not bode well for whale watching or 4-wheeler excursions around Quirpon. After shutting down the boats we went to Boyce's and Michelle (Weist)'s, where we had a fine dinner of spaghetti and codfish cakes. As in previous years when spirits needed more stimulation "everclear" (white lightning) was offered, but it was declined in favor of beer and sodas. After dinner Perry took the girls moose-sighting and saw two. We had lots of fun messing with 7-year-old Nick, who is a smart aleck, inquisitive, and really got into the pictures in *Maine to Greenland* with me. Jamie and her husband showed up later in the evening after she finished work at the Norseman Restaurant. By the time we got back to the boat it was raining, foggy, and blowing hard from the southwest.

17 July, Thursday: Quirpon The weather situation was the same in the morning, and the predictions were for the storm and wind to continue for another day. Michelle had loaned us her car, so we spent the morning at L'Anse aux Meadows while Perry shopped for hardware to repair a leak in the head (bathroom). We used to have trouble with the old toilet getting plugged up; let's hope this 'growling monster' is foolproof. At LAM we met Kimberly Trainor, the Parks Canada site manager. The site festival last year was so successful they decided to make it an annual event,



*Fig 4.05: Boyce Roberts, Michelle Weist, Jamie, her husband, and son Nick at their Quirpon Harbor home after we presented them with a copy of Will Richard's and my book, *Maine to Greenland: Exploring the Maritime Far Northeast*.*



Fig 4.06: L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site out-buildings under reconstruction showing timber and sod elements.



Fig 4.07: Mariel and Alaina, our freshest “Viking” recruits at the LAM site.

with the region’s restaurants participating again. Down at the site a team was rebuilding one of the smaller sod houses that had been standing since 1969. The new sods are fastened as they go up, layer-by-layer, by driving wood stakes down into the earlier layers. We had a nice talk with the re-enactors and then joined Perry at the Norseman Restaurant for lunch. Gina and Adrian were doing well, and Gina showed me a mock-up for a northern-themed “Twelve Days of Christmas” book she is preparing with a local illustrator. I could not resist giving her the last ship-board copy of *Maine to Greenland*. I found myself looking around at the art for sale, wondering if Will would have found something he wanted to buy, as in the past. Gina had sold the last copy of Lynne’s “Labradorians” she had in stock last year.

One of the leitmotifs of the trip so far has been the search for a suitable cutting board. Ours had been mistakenly left at Perry’s. During the afternoon the quest took us to Dark Tickle, a local emporium that sells all manner of books, trinkets, garments and

has a small coffee shop to boot. I had met its proprietors, Stephen and Gwendolyn Knutsen, last fall when the Adventure Canada cruise team stopped here while bussing back from a visit to LAM. They run a great place and are very keen on archaeology and history. Cutting boards are not part of their line, we discovered, but they introduced us to their son Kier, who seems likely to take over the family business, ending a career as an aerospace education and graphics person. He is putting his talents to work on a small history museum in a new wing of the store and showed us around the exhibits, which currently include diary excerpts, old maps, and documents relating to a British fellow who was granted title to one of the large islands in St. Lunaire-Griquet. In addition to history he is displaying artifacts from local collections—mostly 18-19th C. iron, ceramics, bottles, etc. MUN’s Peter Pope has been advising on identification and significance. The Viking landscape here could use an additional focus on history, and Kier and Dark Tickle are off to a good start.

Dinner was interesting. Boyce and Michelle were dining with old friends visiting from New Brunswick. The husband is a surgeon living near Moncton who grew up in Quirpon and got a medical degree from Memorial. So we left them in peace to eat at Northern Delight down the road toward St. Lunaire. The restaurant was full because it was “mummer’s night” and a band was playing. Mummies generally appear at Christmas-time, when groups descend on households offering food and drink in return for hilarious incognito entertainment, including suggestive advances, but here it seems to have become a weekly event during the summer tourist season. Halfway through dinner three mummies arrived, ridiculously costumed and unidentifiable. They pranced around the tables, cajoling people to dance. Before long I was dragged to the dance floor, fortunately—with my creaking hip—only



Fig 4.08: Workers rebuilding LAM had the advantage of wheel-barrows, a distinct improvement over hand-barrows 1,000 years ago. But otherwise, the scene and tasks would have been identical. Hand-barrows are still used in the northern fishing industry today.

for one dance. After dinner we returned to Boyce's and Michelle's and got into an interesting discussion with his surgeon friend about all sorts of things, including the day's tragedy—the downing of a Malaysian airliner bound from Amsterdam to Kuala Lumpur by east Ukrainian rebels who were later overheard saying they had shot down a civilian plane instead of a Ukrainian Air Force jet. Cancer, Basques, and many other topics were in the air during the discussion. While we talked, Nick, 7, and his young friend of the same age were playing games on the computer, answering their parents' inquiries with repeated assurances: "It's not porn!" The weather reports for tomorrow are for more SW wind until afternoon, then shifting to strong NE.

18 July, Friday. Quirpon. A glance at the sky at 5am was not reassuring, and after hearing the weather report at 7 we decided to wait til noon to see about departing. Breakfast was the magical, mysterious Red River Cereal that gets much grief from my crews because it looks—and some say—tastes—like birdseed. But actually we three (minus Perry, a breakfast abstainer) liked it, even without Will's maple syrup. We spent the morning in St. Anthony at the Grenfell Visitor Center. It was the first time I had seen the exhibit, which is full of interesting photos and materials and is a huge monument to Wilfred Grenfell. By noon the wind had shifted to the NE and seemed much abated, at least in the harbor. We said goodbyes to our hosts and steamed out to the north, passing a sailboat entering under only her jenny. Less than an hour out and well short of Belle Island we began to be blasted by an onslaught of waves and wind. Water started flowing in through the pilothouse side windows, threatening our auxiliary generator, and it was clear we would have a bad time steaming 5-6 more hours to reach a harbor on the Labrador coast. So we turned tail and returned to Quirpon, hoping to find a better slot tomorrow. It's beginning to look like we will miss our target arrival in Rigolet on Sunday the 20th.

19 July, Saturday: Quirpon to Black Tickle Well, it's getting to crunch time now. We are supposed to be in Rigolet tomorrow to meet Jamie Brake and we're still tied on to the Quirpon dock. At least that was my concern about 5am when I got up briefly to check the weather and found the wind still blowing. It seemed like it had already shifted from NE to SW, where it was forecast to build again to 20-30 knots. And after this evening the reports called for strong SW winds through the coming week. Breakfast was a bit somber, even though Mariel made a nice omelet and toast. But then the sun came out, the wind dropped a bit, shifting to NW, and the forecast seemed to give us a mid-day window of light and variable winds as the system shifted back into its SW mode. Perry took a few minutes to caulk up the pilothouse side windows that leaked yesterday, allowing us some security if we get into heavy seas. We left about 8:30. There were still some whitecaps flashing, but as we progressed further into the Strait conditions improved; we began to see humpbacks and porpoises, fulmars, puffins, and sooty shearwaters and, gradually, the Labrador hills loomed higher. Maybe we finally cracked the Belle Isle jinx that has bedeviled us for several days—another in a string beginning with Will's departure that we hope we've left behind.

The rest of the day was simply wonderful. On a boat you never talk about weather until you have to abort or have done the day. Today could not have been better. As we approached the Labrador shore our confidence grew and we angled further up the coast to save time and miles, coming ashore at Camp Island, north of Chateau, just shy of Battle Harbor and Great Caribou Island, which we skirted to the west through a small channel where salmon were jumping. Several water taxis passed, bringing tourists from Mary's Harbor out to Battle Harbor, now a historic site with its former Grenfell hospital and Marconi radio site attractions. The wind stayed down and the only inconvenience was the big NE ocean swell that kept rolling in from a big storm off Greenland. We passed St. Louis Bay, the first settlement of George Cartwright, then Alexis Bay, then St. Michael Bay and Square Island Harbor, then Hawke Bay, and finally pulled in to Black Tickle just as dark descended. Perry pointed out the location of the Portuguese fish-collecting ship that sank in a storm one summer while he was fishing here with his father. We also passed Punch Bowl, the Newfoundland fisheries depot we had visited

soon after it was established, attracting huge numbers of fishing boats only a year or two before the codfishing collapsed and the moratorium was established by fisheries official John Crosbie in 1992. We saw lots of sea birds—mostly puffins and turrs—and a few whales, but overall, not that much wildlife. For much of the passage we paralleled the course of a large ship heading north from the Gulf, probably with fuel or supplies for the Canadian Arctic. And then there were the icebergs! Not all that many, but a string of huge fellows mostly cruising down the coast about five miles east of our track. A few of these had worked their way into shore where they were melting into all sorts of visual creations. We arrived at Black Tickle to find the Northern Ranger at the dock. Surprisingly our girls, who went to explore its social life, found literally nothing stirring. Okay, it's near midnight, but in the old days that would not have been a deterrent.

It's actually difficult to figure out what keeps a town like Black Tickle alive these days, without cod fishing, way out in the low seaward islands with hardly any viable terrestrial economy. Fishing would seem to be its only sustenance, but it's so controlled now that few can benefit. This is the first town—in fact the first living people—we have seen in about 75 miles of coast that 50 years ago was teeming with life in every tiny cove and harbor. Maybe, with all the fish and wildlife regulations today and the abandonment of many regions, in another generation or two we might see a birth of biological abundance that could sustain at least local populations. Well, enough for tonight! Just now the Northern Ranger blew its departure horn. “All aboard!” Northward bound!

20 July, Wednesday: Black Tickle to Rigolet Up at 4:30 to a hazy dawn and nothing yet stirring in town except a lone man walking the pier. When I was here once with Tony Williamson, we stopped in many of the small settlements along the South Labrador coast where he had done his early work for Don Snowden's and MUN's Killam Project, setting up local fishing cooperatives that used video tape to record discussions by village elders, and shared these tapes among different communities. At the time this was a somewhat subversive activity as it undercut the local fish barons, and, in places like Hopedale and Nain, the Moravian authorities, who were the local power-brokers. I remember stopping at one of Tony's friends in Indian Tickle, and at another in the summer settlements of Spotted Island, Fox Harbor, and Mary's Harbor. Some of these visits for an hour or two over a cup of tea may have been the last times Tony saw these people. Snowden's operation soon shifted farther afield, to India, and other places, using the same technology. Red-haired Scotsman Ian Strachen was Tony's equivalent in Nain, a town that he turned upside-down nearly single-handedly by creating an alternative to the Moravian-Inuit Council alliance that had run the town for a hundred years. Ian even got a hotel and bar established and built himself a posh A-frame house behind town. In time he 'went commercial,' teaming up with Mel Woodward, the automobile and fuel baron. All this must be covered in Bill Rompkey's books on Labrador history. At any rate, our short voyage with Tony Williamson was my introduction to this coast and probably his last personal goodbye. In the last year of his life he was contracted by the Labrador Inuit Association to write a short history and evaluation of Labrador's prospects for the future, a kind of coda to his life which had begun with an MA thesis for McGill's Subarctic Research Center—a work that unfortunately (I think) never got published. Shortly after finishing his LIA study he died of cancer. His brother, Jed, a notable mountain-climber, lives in Hanover, N.H., and for a few years served as President of Vermont's Stirling College.

Passing through Domino Run and the low Musgrave Land and Table Bay between Black Tickle and Grady east of Cartwright presented a very different geography from the bluff granite hills and hard-rock coasts of southern Labrador. Yesterday's transit did not allow us to poke around in the fjords and inner passages around Hawke and Square Islands, to visit the colorfully-named places like Fishing Ship Harbor, Square Island Harbor, Mad Moll, Dead Islands, The Pippies, Cod Bag Island, and many more. Native occupation along this coast may

have been less intense than in other regions, probably because of the rugged landscape and forested interior, making caribou hunting difficult—also because interior travel routes from Hamilton Inlet by-passed this corner of Labrador in favor of river routes that connected the central Labrador coast with the Quebec Lower North Shore. Marianne Stopp has been surveying the southeast coast for many years and has documented and excavated some Inuit sites, but they do not seem to be in the concentration known north of Cartwright or west of Brador. However, more intense surveys may show otherwise. The regions around Spotted Island and Black Tickle look especially promising for Dorset, Inuit, and Indian sites. Raised beaches are prominent everywhere, and the sandy flatlands behind them appear to be excellent for caribou and certainly—as Perry pointed out—for bakeapples. A speedboat-based survey team would have a field day in this region, the only problem being the huge number of possible places to look for sites.

We passed the Grady, the early 20th century whaling station east of Cartwright where old boilers, winches and other industrial gear lay rusting away in an over-grown trash-yard. East of Huntingdon Island we stopped to fetch ice from a tiny berg-let to replenish our coolers; then past Packs Harbor where Lisa Rankin has been excavating Labrador Inuit sites—the southernmost real site concentration (now known) for this culture except for the series we have found on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Cape Porcupine and the Iron Strand took several hours to pass as we rolled our way north in the easterly swell, still not much diminished from yesterday. The day was so hot on land that by noon, the western sky was near white, and on the water, islands began to loom and blink. Transiting Groswater Bay I found its French name—‘gros’—finally made an impression on me: it is a huge body of water, and it looked even more so today with its shores hidden in the steamy air. Those three-hour speedboat rides from Rigolet to Rattlers Bight in 1968-1972 seemed short at the time, but looking now at the expanse of the bay from the unfamiliar south shore, reaching Rigolet at 5:30, twelve hours after leaving Black Tickle, seemed to take ages.

We tied up with the help of some salmon fishermen from Goose Bay who were in a small boat and apparently were doing very well by the salmon, which they described as plentiful and large. The Northern Ranger had beaten us and was already gone, and the Astron also, so we had the pier to ourselves. As soon as we tied up, we were hit with a blast of really hot air—wind from the overheated forest. I had called Joyce Allen from the boat to let her know we would be arriving later today, so Jamie Brake would know what’s up. She had heard Jamie was arriving from Nain on the 2pm plane—a phenomenal occurrence, all of us landing within a few hours of each other, on the appointed day, considering all the problems we had until yesterday. When I went hunting for Jamie in town I discovered no one on the streets; Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina were half-prostrated from the head, and Ozzie and Joyce were in the same state. The air must be in the high 90s, and in Goose Bay perhaps over 100. Every once and a while a puff of ‘in-wind’ from the bay brought relief, dropping the temperature 10-20 degrees. That’s when I began to notice the mosquitoes and blackflies. Our survey in Double Mer is going to be something else if this keeps up, because most of that land is forested. Charlie and Jean are off on Tuesday to St. John’s for a holiday visit to Jean’s family and a medical check for Charlie. On the pier I met Kenny Michelin—Josh and Ben’s playmate from Rattlers Bight days. “Some stunned” to see me, he was, and offered help getting water and fuel to the Pits in the morning. Rigolet has no facilities for boats like ours; there are no long-liners in town now, and the only large boats are folks who come from Goose for salmon fishing and goose hunting. Jamie and Michelle Davies were in the NG government guesthouse, together with a salmon biologist. We had showers and washed clothes there and worked up plans to leave tomorrow afternoon after a presentation to the town about the project, a land claims requirement for archaeology before and after projects. Seems like we still don’t have any local participants. Most folks already have their summer jobs.

21 July, Monday. Rigolet to Stag Head Arm Another very hot day, but not quite as bad as yesterday. We woke to salmon fishermen roaring out to their nets at 6:00 and had breakfast before getting organized for the field. Michelle and Jamie introduced me to Christie Shepherd at the visitor's center; she directs the NG tourist development program. I visited Bert and Tib Allen, finding them healthy and smart; Bert recalled our stormy trip to Rattlers Bight in 1971 with a huge crew hiding under tarps in his trap-boat, having to camp halfway to Rattlers Bight at Black Island. I think it was that difficult trip, and the big snow banks that still had not



Fig 4.09: Entering Double Mer Narrows, Pitsiulak encountered strong tides and a view to the west of almost 60 miles.

on the north side of Groswater Bay had wintered in Double Mer. Seals are plentiful here; and there are caribou in the northern hills and many winter ptarmigan, and fish, especially in summer, including cod. There is some information that Innu used to come out at the head of the bay. If you ascend the main stream you reach lake systems and eventually come out in Kaipokak Bay—making it a good route for avoiding the open coast around Holton and Cape Harrison. I called Lynne today and heard about her entertaining weekend hosting some famous northern writers for a program at the Hulbert Center. A second call went to Laura at the SI to check on my Quebec permit request, which seems to have been caught in some sort of limbo-land. Laura has asked Valerie Chaussonnet, a fluent French-speaker, to call and make some inquiries in case we are missing some linguistic nuance.

We got underway about 4:30 and had a flood tide behind us through the narrowest, eastern part of Double Mer. In a couple places there were rattles where the water was only 4-6 fathoms deep. There are quite a few cabins, on both shores. This water is completely uncharted west of Double Mer Point. We anchored in Stag Head Cove on the south side of the Double Mer Narrows, just outside the river mouth. The terrace behind a small cabin was our first archaeological excursion, and almost immediately we found a small hearth at the front of the terrace behind the cabin. No flakes, but plenty of charcoal. The terrace was laced with game trails, probably rabbits, and on

melted at Rattlers Bight, that convinced him to let us (including 1 year old Joshua and 4-year old Ben) rent his cabin for the summer. I spent some time with Joyce and Ozzie around noon and heard much about the Tooktoshinas—Liz moving from Goose to Rigolet this week; Ralph suffering a stroke recently; and Sam taking over Liz's Goose Bay home. At 1:30 we convened for the town meeting and had a good discussion with a variety of folks, including Dave Wolfrey, the wildlife officer responsible for the coast from Pottles Cove to Cape Harrison and St. John's Island in Lake Melville. He gave us some good tips on Double Mer. The ladies at the meeting were full of information about who had lived there. Tib was born at Burnt Head and other folks who lived in the summer



Fig 4.10: Our first survey area on the north side of Stag Head Cove, on a low terrace behind a modern log cabin, produced a cobble hearth and charcoal.

the beach were tracks from wolves. A chorus of wolf calls drifted over the water as we went to bed. Ozzie had given me a salmon, and we had that and a mix of rice, peas, and corn for dinner, with one of Will's bottle of red wine (thanks, Will!). Eating on the after cabin roof seemed like a grand idea at first, with the red setting sun to the northwest; but as darkness fell a horde of mosquitoes forced us inside, where they also took up residence and plagued us for the rest of the night. I had to make two bug extermination rounds before I could sleep, and by morning my bloody sleeping bag told a tale of carnage.

22 July, Tuesday: Stag Head Cove to Coley's Brook The day began warm and still, but with a hint of westerly wind and a dropping barometer. While we waited for Vicky Allen to get to us by speedboat from Rigolet, we surveyed up Stag Head brook that drains the northern side of a lowland passage to Moliak Cove on the Lake Melville Narrows. Jamie and Tony Wolfrey had seen some of this shore in 2012 and had found a small flake scatter at a western tributary of the brook. Using the zodiac, we worked our way upstream, often in only a foot of water, to a 2K long lake that seemed to have an open terrace at its southeastern end. En route we came across huge flocks of geese with young on the grassy shoreline--several hundred birds at a minimum. As they left the water and marched in long strings inland over the grassy marsh meadow it seemed as if the entire landscape was alive. The terrace turned out to be a dud—a semi-barren slope, so we returned to Jamie's site and found it already occupied by three yearling wolves, sans parents. They were as curious of us as we of them as they emerged from a den in the stream bank and crept along under the bank's tangle of fallen trees and brush. We had come prepared with flares in case we found ourselves in trouble with wolves, but the adults seemed nowhere around. The cubs were almost tame enough to approach, but when we got to shore they disappeared into their den.

The "Wolf" archaeological site (Stag Head Arm 1) is on a 2-meter high terrace spur at the junction of the western side stream and Stag Head brook. This area is now a slough but probably was a wedge-shaped sandy terrace near the shore when in use. We recorded five or six small fire-cracked rock hearth concentrations, two or three of which had flakes of Ramah chert (some heat-patinated), a bit of tan-blue silicified slate or chert, tiny fragments of burned bone (small animals or birds), and a meter from the hearth feature with most of the chips, the broken base of a Ramah chert corner-notched biface, identical to the one we found at the Henry Blake site in Northwest River, the first site to define and date the Point Revenge complex, ca. AD 1000. This site probably would not produce many artifacts or bones if excavated, but some of the hearths are still in the upper grey leached soil layer and have not been blown out, like other hearths. We surveyed the hundred meters of open, occasionally blown-out terrace, and found it dropped off into forest thickets to the west and north. Some partially open terraces exist further west that Jamie visited in 2012, but having got a cultural identification



Fig 4.11: Alaina, Jamie, and Michelle at a Point Revenge campsite just inside the mouth of Stag Head Brook. View SE.



Fig 4.12: A Ramah chert Point Revenge corner-notched biface base found in Stag Head brook site.

for this site with the point base we decided to return to the Pits and await Vicky's arrival, which happened about 1pm, in a new wood skiff driven and made by her father, James Williams. Their trip from Rigolet took only 45 minutes! James stayed for lunch and then returned to Rigolet. While here, he mentioned that his father had sold me a boat he had made that we used for our work at Rattlers Bight. Vicky has to be back there on Thursday to catch the Friday boat to Goose where she will take part in excavations around Muskrat Falls. (Later on I heard that concern has been growing about mercury and other contaminants being released from the soil and rock as a result of the huge construction activities associated with this project and its impact on wildlife, especially salmon and trout.)



Fig 4.13: Jamie's air photo of Main River delta at the northwest end of Double Mer, North at top.



Fig 4.14: Approaching Main River delta: Mariel, Alaina, Jamie, Michelle, Perry and Vicky.

The run up Double Mer from Stag Point Cove took about five hours. For the entire length, Perry took soundings, which probably is the first record of this large body of salt water. Much of the expanded part of DM is 100 fathoms deep—600 feet. There are few navigational surprises until you reach the entrance of Coney's Cove at the southeast end, where a long spit only partly above water extends north hundreds of meters from the shore. The south shore of DM is mostly high-sided and straight, while the north side is mostly heavily forested lowlands. One wonders if this might be a major timber or pulp source one day. Perry was thinking it might be a potential agricultural region in a warmer climate regime. This wider section of DM has few cabins, compared to the narrower eastern end. Thunderstorms continued from late afternoon into the evening, when we had to anchor



Fig 4.15: View northeast from a high sand terrace, south of the first rapids on Main River.

in one of those situations where the bottom goes from 30 fathoms to 2 in a hundred yards. Dinner was a rice, chicken, peppers, and onion concoction—very tasty, mind you! We now have a full house in the foc'sle, with Vicky occupying the folding bunk for two days. By eight the rain was over and skies were clearing. We are hoping for a quiet, bug-free night to prepare for a vigorous day of surveying tomorrow.

23 July, Wednesday: Burned Head (west of Partridge Point) Flat calm all night, without bugs—hooray! We got up at 6 and had an oatmeal breakfast while considering options. Given the quiet weather, we decided to explore the head of the bay and lower part of Main River with Perry and the little fathometer he



Fig 4.16: Alaina and Mariel after bath at Main River rapids.



Fig 4.17: Fish camp at Main River lagoon, not currently in use, with bear barricaded windows.

had set up on the speedboat. If we find stuff, we might move the Pits closer to the river mouth. We set out about 8am and found deep water all the way to the spit and then an abrupt shoaling to two or three feet—the typical pattern for foreset beds where rivers dump into fjords. We could anchor closer to the mouth but it was too shallow for the Pits inside the spit. We spent the rest of the morning motoring upstream as far as the first rapids, about four miles from the mouth, where we spied a high open terrace to the southwest. We bush-whacked a mile or so into the country, crossing bogs, wading up to our thighs across a tributary, and climbing up the steep terrace slope whose elevation was about 175-200 feet (GPS data) above the river. We found animal trails but no



Fig 4.18: Jamie and Michelle recording a test pit where we found a mammal bone in the caribou trail 0.5 km north of Main River fish camp. View SW.

exposures and no sign of cultural activity, but the terrace did give a good view of the rivers below and the country to the north. Everywhere we saw signs of moose and bear, but no live animal sightings. Most surprising was the absence of fish; Perry fished from the boat while we hiked and got no response. We returned after an hour and a half and motored up around the bend to the first rapid, where we also found no sign of fish but took the chance to bathe. Later, Perry tried fishing at Main River spit with the same result. Very strange! We'll have to ask Vicky's father. (We did. He said all the fish go outside for krill in July and early August. We used to catch sea-run brook trout as far out as Rattlers Bight and Smokey in the 1970s.) Returning to the river mouth, we surveyed some of terraces near the old fishing camp just inside the bar, and found no exposures or signs of culture other than some pieces of whitened bone in one of the trails. Test pits produced charcoal and possible fire-cracked rock. In a couple of other locations, we found modern campfire

evidence with tin cans and beer bottles. We also checked a couple of locations on the Double Mer shore south of the river mouth, finding nothing.

The problems with archaeological survey here are several: (1) lack of exposures due to heavy forest cover (the only finds we made were in game trails); (2) few geographic features to concentrate settlement in a given local; (3) loss of terrace front site locations to river bank erosion; (4) the transient nature of prehistoric settlements (no long-term summer or winter occupations); (5) low land with thick forests; (6) extreme seasonality of resources;



Fig 4.19: Eroding bank on lower portion of Main River.

it worked; the water was not cold, and best of all, everyone was in good spirits, even with no archaeological reward. We returned to the Pits about 3pm and snacked. A rain squall dashed our plan to check the terraces next to our anchorage. From what we've seen today, terrace surveying here is not productive because of few exposures and 'straight-shore' geography that does not concentrate game. We had thought the river mouth would present many options for settlement and game, but it turned out to be more like the lower Churchill River and not at all like Northwest River, with its terraces cut into a steep terminal moraine. The only game we have seen here are two small jars (harbor seal), some loons, ducks, and geese. The latter were tending young in groups of 10-20 along the river.

24 July, Thursday: Main River (Head of Double Mer)

Up at 7 for porridge. Last night we had a series of westerly wind and rainstorms that tossed us around and had us swinging back and forth on the anchor seriously enough to have me up turning on the fathometer so I could occasionally check if we were dragging ashore. We have little tolerance here as the water depth rises precipitously from 16 fathoms to one fathom in the space of 20-30 meters. But all seemed secure and things calmed down as the night progressed. At one point Mariel got up to rescue Perry's fishing rod that could have slid off the deck. By 7 it was calm, but the wind was still in the NW and is sure to build. Jamie wanted to survey the terraces west of the small brook abeam from our anchoring site, so we tossed the zodiac in the water and found a comfortable haul-out without too many hidden underwater boulders.

We spent 45 minutes checking the river edge terraces and testing a few suspicious rocks, but with no positive results. A caribou antler near our first test pit had been chewed by rodents eager to invest in calcium and phosphates. The caribou moss carpet here and yesterday looked luxurious—certainly no caribou forage problem or overgrazing that we could detect. There is some evidence of fire taking out patches of conifer forest and being replaced by aspen and birch. There are many sandy areas around, as well as hills covered with lichens

and (7) possibly little reason for prehistoric or historic people to settle permanently in the western end of Double Mer. Sites must still be here, but will be very difficult to find. Even modern settler places are found mostly in the eastern half of Double Mer; the only major settlement at DM River is a now-abandoned fishing camp, which we visited and found its outbuildings trashed. An old gas engine was outside the well-kept-up main two-story house that was used for both generating electricity and as a sawmill for lumber. Several boats and a canoe were also stored there. Dave Wolfrey told us the camp has not been used for several years. Our river fording adventure must have looked like a troupe of refugees from a Soviet gulag camp, wading with boots on in trousers soaked to the thighs, holding hands and clutching sticks for balance on the slippery rocks. But



Fig 4.20: Alaina, Vicky, Michelle, and Jamie at cards in Pitiulak galley.

and mosses good for caribou, and lots of partridge berries. Double Mer is supposed to be excellent partridge hunting area in fall and winter.

The wind was rising, but not badly, so we ‘zodiaced’ down to Partridge Point, the next promontory to the SW, where we landed on a lee shore east of the point. Here we found two circular boulder features (tents or shelters) at the point’s southern side. In the woods a few meters away a drying frame of sticks was leaning on a tree. A metal fox-trap was fastened to a spruce tree here also, with a bunch of partridge feathers caught in its jaws. Fifty meters along the sandy shore was a tent site with spruce poles and a partial circle of tent-ring rocks in the sod; a small test pit in the center produced a crimped metal bottle cap. Then about 100 meters further, before reaching a marshy slough, was the cabin site recorded on land-claim maps (Partridge Point-3, GaBr-01). In a clearing by the shore we found a caribou skull and, 20m into the bush, a grassy clearing had been the site of a house or cabin. An iron stove with an “F” monogram lay on the surface lay on the grass at the NW end of the clearing, and in the center of the clearing, where a house had stood, were a bottle fragment with “N.J.,” a piece of rubber inner tube, and other materials. A few pits and ridges in the surface may indicate storage sheds, an outhouse, dumps, or cabin walls. A bottle with a plastic cap and a large piece of heavy green bottle glass were found in the landwash where lots of clams and mussels shells had washed up. Clearly some good clamming and mussel collecting is possible here. A small river enters just north of the point, and shallow, sandy, boulder-strewn flats extend out hundreds of meters from shore, except



Fig 4.21: The ‘bush’ north of Partridge Point, Double Mer.



Fig 4.22: Caribou skull found in sod, south side of the Partridge Point former cabin site.



Fig 4.23: Trapper cabin site on south shore of Partridge Point. View west.

at the point itself. We had a pretty wet zodiac ride back to the Pits, where we hunkered down to wait and see what the wind would do in the afternoon. We are supposed to meet Vicky’s dad at Fishing Ship Harbor, about a 3 hour steam from here, this evening; right now the wind is too high and we don’t have any good anchorages until we reach the DM Narrows, so we’re staying put for a while.

Conditions improved after lunch and we were able to depart. While we were raising the anchor we noticed hydraulic oil leaking from one of the pressure hose fittings. Yesterday while raising the anchor at Stage Head Cove we noticed leaking oil, and when checking it out I found the hose fitting

heavily corroded. The one leaking now was streaming oil and could burst at any moment. Jerry Jones put this system in years ago, and we should have replaced them, but it escaped notice. Now we have a serious problem, as we have no spare fittings on board. This casualty derailed our plans to survey slowly up the shores of DM, and have Vicky's dad pick her up at Ship's Harbor this evening; instead decided to return directly to Rigolet and find new fittings. Fortunately the weather and winch cooperated, and we were able to get the anchor up and got underway. En route it was calm enough for the Pits to 'heave to' off Ship Harbor while the archaeologists went ashore to check for sites on its two rocky promontories. We found several tent-ring features on the southern promontory and in one found a piece of lead shot; others produced charcoal, mussel shells, and a caribou antler nearby on the surface (certainly recent). These may be small seal hunting camps, and while their exposed locations resemble Groswater sites we've found, the lead shot suggests the historic period. Meanwhile Perry had drifted east along the shore, and when we caught up with him we found he had managed to get the bad

fitting off and found one in our stores that solved half the problem; but one more hose fitting is still required. For future reference, Ship Harbor is hardly a suitable anchorage for a boat larger than a skiff!



Fig 4.24: The Northern Ranger, at Rigolet dock, supplied us with a hydraulic hose to repair our anchor windlass.

As we approached Rigolet, we saw a small grampus feeding off Double Mer Point, and then right after its blow, what looked like a tall killer whale fin. We saw this happen twice and thought it was an attack. But after waiting for another episode all that appeared was a grampus. Perhaps the angle of view made it seem like an orca. After we tied up in Rigolet, one or two small grampuses came feeding right around the wharf. I can still hear them blowing nearby as I write this. Vicky's father, James, came on board when we tied up and stayed for a dinner of spaghetti with cheese and cream sauce. He had fished at Makkovik for the last three seasons of the

fishery. He is leaving for Goose tomorrow at 4am in his speedboat with Vicky and expects to make the trip in two or three hours. His best time is 1:45!

25 July, Friday: Rigolet and Henrietta Island A quiet night at the pier. Woke at 6:30 and watched the Northern Ranger arrive at 7 am from Nain, bound for Goose. A few tourists from Vancouver were aboard and purchased some goods at the craft shop that Sarah Oliver supervises. They have been on a side-trip to Nain, having left their car at Goose, and will continue from there by car to Newfoundland—two months into a long retirement driving tour to see most of Canada. The NR's arrival was especially auspicious for us, as Perry went aboard and talked the engineer out of a hydraulic hose with fittings that matched our broken winch line; with some delicate cleaning of the rusted threads, Perry was able to make a clean repair. While this was going on, we found a way to fuel the boat with the help of Ozzie Allen's truck and two borrowed fuel drums and an electric pump. It took eight 50-gal. drums (1640 liters) and cost \$2300—the most cash the 'gas station' attendant Harvey Paliser had ever transacted. When I returned the truck and gear to Oz, I gave he and Joyce my pictures of friends from Hamilton Inlet in the early 1970s. We provisioned the boat, and the crew got showered and clothes washed at the B&B. A phone check with Laura provided no resolution of the Quebec permit issue; Laura had been in touch with Clarissa Smith, who said that other types of permits from that Natural Resources office were also delayed. We are trying to reach Ted and Sandra Timreck to warn them of a possibility that the filming project in Brador might have to be aborted. Monday will be d-day I guess; if we don't have a permit by then, I



Fig 4.25: Gull chick awaiting dinner.

may dump the Brador project.

The day continued sunny as we left for a survey of the western side of Henrietta Island, where Dick Jordan had recorded an Inuit burial in the early 1970s and a local person had found a water-worn biface tip on one of the islands at the eastern entrance of the Narrows. We anchored in a quiet channel between the small islands and spent a couple hours surveying. The small southern-most is Jackie's Island and is hardly more than a shoal barely above water. Strangely, this is where the biface was reported found. The larger Island to the north had



Fig 4.27: Rigolet, with school at right and Hudson Bay store at left. View W.

several Inuit tent rings in a cove on the northern shore and a possible Inuit cairn grave on the southern side of this beach-pass. Hundreds of terns wheeled overhead, raucously defending the eggs and new chicks on the ground we were walking through. Many (unripe) bakeapples and blackberries were also present. Crossing to the mainland, we checked a cove where Dick Jordan had found a burial of an Inuit woman in 1973 at the Tea Pound site (GaBo-01). His report mentions a 'disturbed' grave, so it's unclear how the grave was excavated, but he reported human bones and a set of grave goods that included an iron ulu (a curved woman's knife) and other women's articles. The odd thing about the grave was its location far from an Inuit village on a high boulder beach, next to a conical cache pit and a depression that might be an early Maritime Archaic longhouse. We returned to the boat about 6pm and soon realized the tide was beginning to rip through our 'anchorage'—which clearly is no anchorage at all, but one of the many tiderips that become active at certain stages of the flood. Reconnoitering nearby harbors (none), we decided to return to the security of the Rigolet dock. This we had to do against a fierce incoming tide; at one point we were making only 3.5 knots at full throttle. Some of the rips contained companies of seals feeding on small fish, driving them up to also be fed upon by a crowd of terns. The Rigolet pier has never been a fine piece of work; it juts out with boulders showing on the west side and, on the east, a green navigation light warns of a



Fig 4.26: Tea Pond boulder beach overview with Inuit cairn at left and pit feature center-low. View SW.

several Inuit tent rings in a cove on the northern shore and a possible Inuit cairn grave on the southern side of this beach-pass. Hundreds of terns wheeled overhead, raucously defending the eggs and new chicks on the ground we were walking through. Many (unripe) bakeapples and blackberries were also present. Crossing to the mainland, we checked a cove where Dick Jordan had found a burial of an Inuit woman in 1973 at the Tea Pound site (GaBo-01). His report mentions a 'disturbed' grave, so it's unclear how the grave was excavated, but he reported human bones and a set of grave goods that included an iron ulu (a curved woman's knife) and other women's articles. The odd thing about the grave was its location far from an Inuit village on a high boulder beach, next to a conical cache pit and a depression that might be an early Maritime Archaic longhouse. We returned to the boat about 6pm and

dangerous shoal. The steamers in the past had to anchor off and lighter in people and freight, usually calling in the wee hours when no light is available. To partially cure this, they have built a small dogleg on the end of the pier, allowing the coastal boats to pull in directly. Tonight there is a cold SE ‘in-wind’ blowing, and fortunately we can slip in here without competition from local long-liners. This is a town of speedboats, not long-liners: people hunt seals or tend salmon and trout nets or travel to their cottages with families in small fast boats. There is no pier-side fuel or water, but no docking charges either. I was even able to buy our fuel as stove oil, not diesel, at ten cents a liter less—expensive, nevertheless. Dinner was a Chinese-style stir-fry complete with Raman noodles, courtesy of the Northern Stores specialties shelf and ‘Chef Michelle’, and a raspberry-apple crumble made by Mariel. I did the wash-up—a colossal heap of pots and dishes.

26 July, Saturday: Rigolet to Long Harbor The *Northern Ranger* arrived from Goose Bay quietly, in the fog, at 7:30, sending her bow line to the pier across our bow. Fortunately, we had moved in far enough last night to be clear of her berth. LOTS of cargo was unloaded, including several pallets of beer, a box of windows, and a couple of small boats. The in-wind had diminished, but it was still foggy when she left a couple hours later, and we could hear her foghorn as she headed out the Narrows. Before the others were up, I ducked out to the B&B to get the shower I missed yesterday and returned to find a big plate of scrambled eggs and fried bagels. We still needed fresh water and were fortunate to have the loan of Christie Shepherd’s and Eldred’s pick-up to haul it from the town water dispensary down the road from the dock. Two hauls totaling about 150 gallons in various containers topped off the starboard water tank. While filling containers, Edward Allen, one of Bert’s sons whom I had known from Rattlers Bight, appeared, and we had a chat. He has lived in Goose and for many years, travelling



Fig 4.28: Raised beach tent ring site with abandoned snow machine a kilometer east of the SE entrance of The Narrows. View E.

the coast to counsel people with alcohol and addiction problems.



Fig 4.29: Jamie Brake, Mariel Kennedy, and Michelle Davies documenting a probable Innu tentring site near Hanniuk in the Backway, Hamilton Inlet.

We left about noon for the Backway, planning to survey as far as possible to the east, and had a calm, warm steam in slack water. Shortly after entering the Backway, we came upon a low cobble raise beach and went ashore, finding an abandoned snowmobile (sans engine and other scavenged parts) and two tent rings and a hearth feature on the second beach ridge toward the north end of the beach (GaBn-01). Both tent rings were circular, bordered with small cobbles, with no internal features other than small cobble hearths in their centers. Test pits in the center of the rings were unproductive and we found nothing except a bit of burned bone, charcoal, and charred wood in the external hearth. The site does not appear to be Inuit (no sleeping platform divider or Inuit style hearths). Their low elevation indicates a recent date, probably



Fig 4.30: Testing a tent ring at Hanniuk, a Paliser family camp on the NW shore of the Backway. View N.



Fig 4.31: Hanniuk point. View SE.

in the past 1-200 years. Lots of driftwood drives up on this SW-facing beach and we saw seals and a grampus offshore. The upper cobble beaches appeared devoid of cultural features. Harvey Palisher, who was manning the Rigolet gas station when I bought fuel the other day, had mentioned that his great grandfather, Joe Palisher, told about “playing with Indians” at their family place at Hanniuk, only a mile east of this site. I wonder if this site might have been one used by Indians at that time. Bakeapples were ripening everywhere, but none were ready.

Our next stop was the Palisher site at Hanniuk, where McKenzie (?) Brook exits at a small point that offers protection for a gravel cove west of the brook. A small low island offshore looked like it might have boulder structures on it, but rising wind kept us from visiting that place and other locations east of the brook. We found the Hanniuk site (GaBn-02, 03) full of interesting things: several circular tent rings in the tundra vegetation on the point (one was tested; no finds); rock features around the neatly-kept Palisher cabin (with an Old Town canoe was cached beside it); a rectangular foundation of an old house in the sod behind and northwest of the cabin, partly overgrown; and west of the cabin along the shore, behind a thick growth of ‘pushki’ (cow parsnip; Indian celery) where boats have been pulled up and sometimes abandoned, we found on the surface a castor oil bottle, a blue glass bead, an iron stove, a fork, transfer print ceramics and many other 19/early 20th C. artifacts. This entire area is a large midden and would be an excellent place for a detailed study of historic settler life and may also have aboriginal sites. Harvey Palisher father Hubbard Palisher had the place after Joe, whom I had hired in 1968 to show me the boulder pits on the top of Pompey’s Island. We had to cut short our visit because the east wind was rising, and we crossed to the south side of the Backway, checking for sites toward the west. This coast is shoal and was unapproachable, but we got ashore at the one protected cove directly south of Hanniuk and found a couple of tent rings in the one west-facing beach where goose hunters had camped and left tent poles on an earlier TR site. Higher on the beach we found a cluster of rocks that may be part of another tent ring. Someone has recently built a small



Fig 4.32: Midden with glass beads, iron, bones, stove parts on surface 75 m west of Hanniuk cabin.



Fig 4.33: Towing auxiliary boats south side of Henrietta Island. View east.

I was topside securing gear on the cabin roof, Perry abruptly turned the Pits 180 degrees around, away from the breakers, and back against the tide that was carrying us into the maelstrom. A great decision, as I think we would have lost zodiac and smashed up the speedboat had we continued. As it was, within a few minutes we were back in calm water and sunny skies, beating east against a 6 knot current, and soon entered the only real harbor—other than Rigolet—in this Narrows region, Long Harbor, on the SE side of Henrietta Island. It is entered over a 2-fathom bar, but once inside, it offers a calm, deep harbor. We anchored in 24 fathoms at its

‘inuksuk’ pile at near the north edge of this beach area. No diagnostic materials were noted.

By this time, the wind had risen and fog could be seen running south in the Narrows. We planned to return to Rigolet, but when we got to the north side of the Henrietta Island we encountered huge rolling waves driven by the exiting (east-bound) tide meeting the easterly wind. Rolling and pitching, we reached the turning point north of Henrietta Island and started into the main Narrows, but all we could see was pitching breakers, standing waves, and fog. We still had both the zodiac and speedboat in tow and they were becoming a serious concern if we were to continue. There seemed to be no path for smooth sailing, and the boat was not prepared and battened down for what was ahead. While



Fig 4.34: Michelle, Mariel, and Alaina on ‘forest trek’ at head of Long Harbor, Henrietta Island.



Fig 4.35: Recording boulder feature (a disturbed Inuit grave?) at east end of Carrington Island, south of Henrietta.

northern end and could see across the low overland pass to the north fog racing down the Narrows, but here there was no wind at all. Later in the evening, squalls and rain appeared from the south, but we were safe and sound. This is certainly a ‘ship harbor’!

27 July, Sunday: Long Harbor to Rigolet Our harbor lived up to expectations and gave us an uneventful night. By 7am, we had a pocket of sunlight around us, the wind was in the northwest, and the fog was burning off in the Narrows and across Lake Melville to the south. The girls made up pancakes and Jamie assembled his drone, hoping to photograph the winter houses on Eskimo Island. We went ashore briefly at the north end of

Long Harbor to see if there were any open terraces, but all we found were bouldery hill-slopes and thick spruce. The weather remained calm as we transited the south shore of Henrietta Island, and so we decided to run across to the south side of the bay, to Carrington Island and the nearby point, which had never been surveyed. Carrington is an attractive island with a beautiful small sandy beach at its east end. Just above the beach we found a stone feature that may have been a ransacked Inuit grave (GaBp-11). Despite excellent flat areas of tundra we did not find any other sites, and the same was true of the small island to the east where someone from Rigolet has a cabin, around which they had placed nail board strips to discourage bears. Here we managed to capture some blackberries. In an open area across the tundra we found a small tent ring with charcoal flecks in its central hearth area but nothing else. The next stop was across to Eskimo Island, which I had not visited for many years. Jamie brought his drone ashore and tested it out on Eskimo Island 3, House 3, the northern-most structure. I was quite surprised to see how large the Eskimo Island 3 houses were, and, of course, the Eskimo Island-1 complex with its huge structures. The drone operation was very interesting. When Jamie first flew it, it went high in the air and I thought it would be whisked off by the wind, which was quite light; but he brought it down in a ‘soft’ crash without damage and got a few pictures with his Go-Pro camera. In several more flights he managed to get it to hover over H3, but we found the structure almost completely indistinguishable in the video imagery from the surrounding vegetation; only an old unfilled test pit showed up clearly. The Go-Pro camera was programmed for a wide view, so only a small area in the center field



Fig 4.36: Eskimo Island-3 (H2) Labrador Inuit winter site, looking south across Lake Melville toward Carrington Island.



Fig 4.37: Jamie and Michelle prepare drone at Eskimo Island-3. View SE.



Fig 4.38: Inuit fox trap on east side of Narrows.

was in true proportion; gimbals keep it pointed down, and you can program it for telephoto shots and for hovering over a point using its GPS function. It would take great shots of an excavated area, but it takes training to fly successfully, with precision. Jamie did well considering he’s only flown it a few times. This drone was acquired for Nain’s Nunatsiavut Archaeology Program partly as a school project, and the kids helped build it from a kit. Our last stop was the eastern shore of the Narrows north of Henrietta Island. This area seemed to have good settlement possibilities, but when we got out we only could find a tent-ring with a U-shaped hearth (17-18th C Inuit?)(no artifacts), a probable Inuit grave (already opened), and a seal cache. This shore is completely covered in tundra and peat, with no exposures; it also did not seem to have much prospect for

settlement. The end of the day was glorious, sunny and warm. The current in the Narrows was running strongly toward Groswater Bay with hardly a ripple compared to the chaos of last evening. Once tied up at Rigolet, with the aid of youngsters who were fishing up scuplins, we were ready for beer and dinner: spaghetti and



Fig 4.39: Fine eating anyone? Rigolet kids and Jamie with sculpin catch.

sound. Today is the day we're supposed to find out about our Quebec permit, but that's not likely to come until later in the day, so we went off to survey the Palliser Point at the north entry of Double Mer. Perry anchored off the next point to the west, where Tony Wolfrey's grandfather had a cabin. Jamie had surveyed this last year but he had not checked the shore to the east, toward Palliser Point. We saw many seals here, and the shore was alive with moulting and fledgling geese. The thick midden vegetation and a cleared rectangular area right at the point probably mark the cabin site, and in the land-wash we found stove parts, iron spikes, and other materials. A small test in the middle of the house site turned up some window glass.

While the crew surveyed the shore I ran the zodiac down to Palliser Point and met them testing a peat blowout on a terrace behind the small cabin presently on the site. Part of a tent ring and what seemed to be hearth rock had been exposed (GbBo-16). We excavated the hearth and made a profile of the peat, which was about 35 cm thick and had four levels: surface unconsolidated peat, a layer with decayed wood, 3-4 cm of consolidated wood, and a thin layer of charcoal on top of sterile gravel. On the beach gravel near the stone feature were small pieces of burned bone. Once again, no diagnostic artifacts. Today there is one cabin on the point, next to a collapsed log cabin. West of the cabin a heavy growth of pushki and grass marks a midden from earlier occupations, and in a small depression north of the midden area, a test pit produced clay pipes, nails, a spoon handle, and other material (GbBo-17). Considering the place-name, this material, or parts of the midden, may be connected with the 18th or 19th century Pallisers. We have seen a couple examples of spoon handles now, and I wonder if they were detached purposefully from the spoon ends that were often used as

moose meat from Perry stash and blackberry turn-overs engineered by Mariel. At 9pm we had to move the boat to make way for the Astron, which was arriving at 11. One of the fishermen Perry met on the pier asked who was fishing on the Pits. "No one," Perry replied. "Well, here's a salmon to keep you going!" So we are fixed up for supper tomorrow. The mosquitoes are ferocious tonight.

28 July, Monday: Rigolet to Rigolet Still and hot at the pier this morning, and the outside of the window screens are paved with nippers. You would never know the Astron had been here for a couple hours last night, delivering heavy cargo like cars and leaving without a



Fig 4.40: Paliser Point at northeast entry of Double Mer. Site areas to right of cabin and between trees on hillside. View S.



Fig 4.41: Hillside site at Paliser Point. View S.

ornaments on Inuit women's parkas.

Returning to the boat I called Laura and found no progress had been made on our Quebec permit. Valerie Janssen seems willing to process a reinstated permit request (the previous one had 'expired') as soon as the Lower North Shore Natural Resources office approval materialized. I left messages for her and Daphne McKenzie at DNR, and I asked Laura to see if Sorena Etheridge at QLF and Clarissa Smith in Brador could place calls to Daphne to show local support for our work. Supposedly some decision might be expected tomorrow. In the meantime I learned from Laura that Ted and Sandra were going to use their ferry reservation because they could not postpone it. (I called them in the evening and caught them waiting in line for the boat.) So we have



Fig 4.42: Paliser Point historic Inuit midden west of cabin. View SE.

decided that whatever the permit outcome is, we will meet Ted and produce some kind of educational product, possibly by visiting Harrington, Mecatina, and Jacques Cartier Bay sites where we have worked in the past. If the weather is good in the morning we will begin the trip south, leaving Jamie and Michelle in Rigolet to make our joint report to the town.



Fig 4.43: Broomfield Cove Inuit winter site from water. View SW.

With these communications done, we crossed to the southern entrance of the Narrows, passing Collingham's Cove, which did not look interesting, Jordan Point (also not enticing!), and anchored east of Broomfield Island, a small low place with three cabins and a couple of possible small boat landing areas. The channel between it and the mainland was 3-10 feet deep and provides good

protection for small boats. Toward the western end of the channel is a large grassy place that from the water seemed to have some depressions that might be house foundations. When we reached it and stomped around in the grass we found ourselves tripping over boulders and falling into pits—more of that 'lumpy ground' Perry had found when he weed-whacked the grass and vegetation at Hare Harbor on Petit Mecatina. A few test pits executed under rain squalls and mosquito distress produced 19th century ceramics (annular and transfer print wares), another spoon handle, seed beads, square nails, a fish-hook, an iron barrel hoop, a leather boot heel, and many other items. Seal bones were scarcer than I would have imagined for an Inuit winter village; also there were no entrance passages—only doorways and short entries ending abruptly at the shore bank, and no clear definition of outer walls or sleeping platforms. One could question if this is Inuit or settler, but the latter would never build cheek-by-jowl or have an entry pitching onto the beach.



Fig 4.44: Broomfield Cove winter site, view east.

There appear to be three houses—the proper number, like all other Inuit village sites. Beads, the entries, and spoon handles are probably good Inuit indicators. The site (GbBn-15) seems to date to early-middle 1800s and may fill a gap in the local Inuit settlement history, possibly being the last traditional Inuit village before moving into separate family winter housing in Rigolet. At least this is a testable hypothesis. Possibly some of the Inuit in Rigolet, or those now having cottages near the Broomfield site, may know of the existence of this settlement. Jamie says there are Broomfields in Rigolet with Inuit ancestry.



Fig 4.45: Mapping the Broomfield Cove Inuit (?) winter site with 2 (3?) structures. View W.

Late in the afternoon I called Laura to check on the Quebec permit. Still nothing, so we decided to ask Clarissa and Sorena to let the Natural Resources people know about our community support, in case they were not aware. I also had a chat with Igor and found that the Arctic Studies Program proposal was nearly done and will be submitted later this week. He'll send me an email draft by Wednesday. We returned to town just before of the Northern Ranger's arrival from Goose and had a great dinner of salmon, mashed potatoes, and coleslaw to celebrate the last night of our project and in anticipation of Jamie's 36th birthday tomorrow. Hopefully our fine weather will hold for a few more days.

29 July, Tuesday: Rigolet to Curlew Harbor (Cape North)



Fig. 4.46: Inuit winter site on east shore of Curlew Harbor, west of Cape North (Cartwright). View SW.

Despite my assurances to Jamie and Michelle that we would not leave them on the pier at some ungodly hour (on his birthday, to boot!), we did just that! Perry started the generator shortly after 5am, bringing us to the erect position in a matter of minutes. A glorious sunrise was lighting the cloud-streaked eastern sky beet-red, and within an hour Jamie and Michelle had collected their stuff and we were saying goodbyes over coffee, remarking on the success of the project and hoping we could continue to work together in the future. We left at 6am with a good tide running with us. On the way we noted a few excellent raised beach series just west of Turner Bight.

From here to Pottles Cove the land is low, with many islands and small harbors, and would have been suitable for old settlements. Very few archaeologists have visited this area, but a few sites have been reported. This would be a very promising survey location. Crossing the exposed bay off Porcupine Strand was a bit choppy with a southeast headwind, but conditions improved once we were among the islands off Cartwright, passing Packs Harbor and heading toward Grady. Too bad we don't have time to visit Wendy Davis and Geoff in Cartwright. I had a quick visit with them when the Adventure Canada cruise made a town visit last September. South of Pottles Cove (Fish Point), the SE wind grew stronger and by the time we reached Cape North, we began to get tossed around and we still had another 25 miles before reaching a lee shore in Indian Tickle or



Fig 4.47: One of two sod houses at Curlew Harbor Inuit site. View SE.

a multi-tiered stone doorway, and a tunnel entry—surely an Inuit sod house! Another house may lie adjacent to the south, and a third, grown in with brush, may lie upslope and behind the first, to the east. We had no chance or time to test for age, but House 1 reminds me of the high-walled Labrador Inuit sites at Okak. I do not have a precise GPS location, but the site is behind a small shore outcrop of brown rocks and is approximately located at 53° 45.5' N, 56° 32.4' W. The raised beaches run for hundreds of meters behind the sod houses and are almost certain to have archaeological sites, given the location close to Cape North and its rich supply of sea mammals and fish. The sod house site adds a new Labrador Inuit winter village to the growing list of sites Lisa Rankin has already found and excavated in Cartwright and fills the gap in the Inuit distribution on the South Labrador coast that Marianne Stopp has been researching. (In October Lisa mentioned that she has a record of a site in this location.) Back aboard, I found the weather fine for a bucket bath on the stern and then showed Alaina and Mariel my pictures of Neolithic sites (Skara Brae, Maes Howe, Circle of Brogdar, etc.) from my Scotland and Orkney trip with Lynne in 2013. The wind is still dropping and is supposed to shift to SW by morning.

30 July, Thursday: Curlew Harbor to Hawke

Harbor Today was frustrating. We were hoping to reach Red Bay, but fell far short due to a combination of wind and mechanical problems. We were up and off by 5am with a red dawn and a bank of fog offshore. Perry chose to take the passage around the west side of Island of Ponds instead of the usual run through Indian Tickle, past Domino, and Black Tickle. The inside route is well-charted but some places are only 2-3 fathoms deep, so most vessels take the outside run for safe-keeping. The inside run passes through very low land (Musgrave Land) and has many beaches, making it difficult if one were to do an archeological survey. With the sea 10-20 feet higher, there would be innumerable islands and passages. When we emerged into the open sea, we found the swells from yesterday's SE wind still quite large, and on top of that, the SW wind was kicking up a chop. Perry wanted to see what was left of Punch Bowl, so we stopped briefly in this little harbor with its 50-meter wide entrance where the Newfoundland Salt Fish Corporation built up a cod-fishing station in the late 1970s. We had stopped here a couple of times in

Domino. So we turned back into Curlew Harbor, where we found a small sailboat also taking shelter, a double-ended ketch flying Labrador and Canadian flags. Squalls and wind continued all afternoon. Perry kept gazing at the reddish vegetation ashore, dreaming of bakeapples, but here on the outer coast, spring comes late, so we're still a week or two too early for berries. When the sun came out in the late afternoon, I noticed some lumpy ground on shore at the south end of a large raised beach series—mounds covered with tall grass, one of which had a mess of pushki growing on its seaward slope. I had made a pea soup for dinner. After supper, Perry ran us ashore as dusk was falling, and we only had a few minutes to inspect the site, which had high sod walls, a depressed interior,



Fig 4.48: Sunrise and fog on Grady islands, Cape North. View E.



Fig 4.49: Abandoned fishermen's cabins at Punchbowl, south of Black Tickle. View NE.



Fig 4.50: Punchbowl dock, still serviceable. View S.

result from nature. All the way through, we found the run lined with buoys for nets or traps (for periwinkle?) being tended by men in speedboats. I have no idea where these men are based. Toward the end of the run Perry discovered two of the three engine alternator belts had failed, which may explain our poor battery charging capacity over the past few days. So we headed for Hawke Harbor, site of a long-abandoned whaling station, to install replacements. Inside the harbor, the weather was fine and we spent the rest of the day while Perry worked on the engine lounging about, sunbathing and washing clothes. A visit to the whale factory was really interesting. It sits on a patch of low ground alongside a 100 m long stream connecting a lake and the sea. The stream supplied two huge steam engines whose remains dominate the jumble of rusted tanks, boilers, pipelines and other gear. A large number of winches and geared machines align with a concrete ramp where whales were drawn up onto a blubber-stripping platform. What at first looked like a gigantic trash dump actually turned out to be a highly organized industrial complex that entailed a huge

the past, and Perry had fished here for a year or two before joining us. At that time there were docking and fuel facilities, a repair shop, a small grocery store, housing for service people, and good radiotelephone communications. Fishermen had put up scores of tiny shacks and stages for themselves or their families on rocks and ledges around the harbor. Everything was bustling and optimistic and fish were being landed in large quantities. But the entire program went bust a few years later when the codfish crashed. Today, Punch Bowl is a ghost town with its facilities removed or trashed and most of the shore camps weather-beaten, blown off their foundations, or completely collapsed. Hardly any are still being kept up, and we saw no sign of life. The only solid structure left is the dock, which is still in excellent condition, inviting us to tie up, but we did not have time. Instead, we circled inside the harbor a few times while I called Laura about permit progress (none!). I reached Ted Timreck in Cow Head and alerted him as to possible delays. He may try to postpone his reservation on the St. Barbe-Blanc Sablon ferry, Apollo.

Leaving Punch Bowl, we found conditions worse in the open sea, so we took Squasho Run around the west side of Hawke Island; this is a gorgeous passage with high hills and rocky cliffs much of the way. It's a miracle that such a narrow passage could



Fig 4.51: Remains of Hawke Harbor whaling station. View SE.

financial investment and a large work force, quite apart from capturing the whales in the first place. On a granite knob above the factory sit three huge steel storage tanks with steam-heated coils inside. These tanks must have been torched when the plant was abandoned, because the heat of the fire burning its blubber residue melted the tanks and caused them to buckle and collapse like pie dough. The entire scene smelled of whale oil and was an eerie sight against the surrounding primeval barren granite hills that made the brown metal complex look like something from another planet, or a glimpse of Earth after the apocalypse.

Perry investigated the factory first, and then I returned with him and later with Alaina and Mariel. Everywhere, the ground still stinks of blubber, and pieces of whale bone are strewn about. Ravens and a black bear are the current proprietors. This site is



Fig 4.53: Hawke Harbor station seen from the tanks south of the site. An other-worldly vision among pristine Labrador granite hills. View NW.

but found nothing biting. Toxic waters from the whale factory? I doubt it, after a century. Still no berries or bakeapples. By 10pm, you could still hear surf sucking at the three rocky shoals protecting the harbor entrance and Pits was rolling cross-wise a bit. Predictions are for a quiet night and morning, with the wind shifting back to SE again later in the day.

31 July, Thursday: Hawke Harbor to Red Bay Up at 4:30 to a still morning and a red sunrise with the sun peeking through a slit in the clouds, looking like a huge angry red eye—a devil’s sunrise if I ever saw one! But it did not turn out so. Once out of Hawke Harbor, we found the swells down and virtually no wind, and these conditions held until we arrived at Red Bay about 3pm. The SE wind never materialized, but after passing Chateau we steamed through scattered banks of fog. Off Grandby Island, we saw a couple of small skiffs whose occupants pretended they were just out to see the sights, sitting in their drifting boats doing nothing. Perry guessed they were way over their codfish catch limit and were nervous about the appearance of a strange, well-



Fig 4.52: Hawke Harbor: Industry or modern sculpture?

a much better representative of a by-gone era than Grady, the other Labrador whaling station, whose gear is scattered about and not concentrated in one place as at Hawke Harbor. Like Punch Bowl, every nook and cranny that could hold a cabin lived was marked by green grass, and some of these places have modern cabins and stages, but were unoccupied during our visit.

Dinner was spaghetti with a special Mariel sauce, accompanied by Perry’s moose meat. I ate the last two of our Springdale plums. We ditched two foul bags of moldy grapes that had been hiding in our ‘cooler’ under the galley bench. I tried for some codfish

kept vessel like ours, which might be a fishery patrol. "If we get close, they'll start dumping fish overboard." Five fish per person per day does not feed a family for long when the season is only available a few weeks each year, so people do what they need to do and try not to get caught.

The trip was pretty uneventful—only a few whales were spotted, but quite a lot of turrs, one group of which was all clumped up in a mass. Fulmars, gannets, and terns showed up as we entered the Straits. Yesterday, near Black Tickle, we saw a flock of male eiders, but none south of that—they're all still up north. What has been most remarkable about the bird life this trip are the thousands of fledging geese we came across in Double Mer. What was a bit strange was not to see a black bear, considering all the shoreline and riverbanks we passed and bushwhacked through. Lots of the bear scat we ran across was fresh, including a big pile at the Hawke Harbor whaling station. Perry found one place at the factory where a bear had excavated a small pit in a stinking mass of 100-year old oil-soaked sand.

We still had not heard of action on the Quebec permit, and today was the 31st, one day before we were to start. Perry was not keen on taking the Pits beyond Red Bay since that would entail two long hauls in this often nasty piece of water, and a marginal docking situation at Brador. So we decided to tie up in Red Bay and commute to Brador, either to dig if the permit was approved, or to film at the Hart Chalet if not. I reached Ted, who was still in Newfoundland and found he had not been able to postpone his ferry passage. He agreed to rent a car for us in Blanc Sablon, and he and Sandra would drive both cars to Red Bay tomorrow. Fortunately, when we arrived, we found the government wharf empty and serviceable enough to leave the boat here safely for a few days while we were digging in Brador.

When we tied up at the wharf a couple of old gentlemen appeared. Jim Yetlin—in his seventies, I guess—turned out to be an old friend of Jim Tuck's who had observed the Red Bay archaeology project close-up. "Lots of bickering between 'those three' (meaning Selma Barkham, Robert Grenier, and Tuck), but archaeology changed the town." Today there is not a single long-liner here, and everyone who is fishing uses speedboats. Clarus (Bim) Bridle, co-owner with Marily Bridle of the Whaler's Station Restaurant and shop, told me Red Bay was to have had a big celebration this summer to commemorate the site's recent World Heritage designation. Last year's festival had been dubbed an 'unofficial' event because Parks Canada did not have enough time or money to pull off a large affair. This year's effort turned out to be more of the same and 'unofficial' to boot. They put up a "Welcome Home" sign on the new reception building that had been constructed to accommodate ship tourists, but, of the project leaders, only Grenier returned. The 'aging fleet' and the Harper Government have taken a toll—too bad, since the site deserves widespread recognition and publicity. Clarus says a 50-room hotel was to have been put up as part of a long-range development plan, but noted, "How could it have been financed on a 3-4 month seasonal basis when accommodations are available in Blanc Sablon, L'Anse au Clair, and other locations less than an hour away." The gravel road stretching north of Red Bay invites only the hardest tourists. It would be interesting to know what kind of visitation Battle Harbor gets. Phil, one of the employees at the Red Bay Museum, says tourism has been a bit off this year.

Before going for supper at the Whaler's Station Restaurant I called Igor Krupnik, who now is our anchor at the SI since Laura has gone on holiday to Toronto. "Good news, Bill! You got your Quebec dig permit!" Well, what do you know! The day before d-day and it finally came through! We shall now have archaeology to do and put on videotape. Florence Hart will be very pleased, as will the insect pests around her place. Igor is also putting the last touches on the ASC program proposal, due in the director's office today. Dinner was T-bone steak for Perry and codfish for the rest of us. A nice change from Pitsiulak pasta!



Fig 4.54: Model reconstruction of a 16th C. Basque tryworks on Saddle Island on view at the Whaler's Station Restaurant in Red Bay.

1 August, Saturday: Red Bay Fog and gusty wind in the morning. Glad we are not trying to be making our way through the Straits to Brador! After breakfast we climbed up the hill behind the wharf to the Parks Canada museum with the chaloupe and met the interpreters, who were busy brewing up pea soup for lunch. While trying to get wi-fi from their system, one of the interpreters, Alice Moores, took pity on our unwashed state and bags of dirty clothes and gave us a ride to a convenience store that offers showers (\$7.50 each) and laundry services (\$5.50 per load). It wasn't long before we had racked up a \$70 bill. Alice also offered the use of her home internet connection and introduced me to her son Bryan, who is in his mid-20s and has Down's syndrome. On-line, I got copies of the ASC proposal from Igor and word from Valerie Janssen and Daphne McKenzie that my permit

request would be approved, but not the actual document. Perry and the girls showed up when the laundry was done and we had an interesting time talking with Byran, who showed us his childhood pictures. Later, Alice picked us up and drove us to the boat. She works part-time for Parks and on Sundays is the local United Church minister. It turned out she knows Perry's United minister on Long Island. We had lunch at the Whaler's Station



Fig 4.55: Undated photo of Parks Canada's underwater and Memorial University's land excavation teams at Red Bay in the early 1980s, with dig chiefs Robert Grenier and James Tuck rear left and right. Photo on display at Whaler's Station Restaurant in Red Bay.

and inspected the cooperage model there, discovering a photo of the combined Parks and MUN archaeology teams from the mid-1970s that showed a young Jim Tuck and Robert Grenier as well as Doug Robbins and

others I know.



Fig 4.56: Pinware River seen from the highway southwest of Red Bay, View NW.

Ted and Sandra were to arrive this afternoon on the Apollo from St. Barbe, Nfld. While waiting for them we took advantage of the low tide to collect mussels, which were plentiful along the shore. We had collected about half a pail when I heard my name called by a familiar voice. Ted and Sandra had arrived and with their car and a rental van from the Arctic Cat/National Car Rental agency in Blanc Sablon. There followed six hours of story-telling and eating moose-meat stew, onion bread, and apple crumble, aided by a bottle of DeWar's scotch. The dreaded (by Mariel) dog 'Bodi' also made his appearance, be-lying all the tall tales we had told Mariel previously about a wolfhound that would have the upper bunk across from hers and would be licking her face all night long. (Mariel is not fond of dogs.) Bodi, a tiny creature, turned out to be a very competent Pitsiulak resident, exploring all its nooks and crannies and expressing great curiosity about our pantry, cooked mussels, peanuts, and even an old crab claw. Bodi, Ted and Sandra retired to Will Richard's stateroom and had a pleasant night's sleep. They had had a wonderful trip driving up, visiting friends in Nova Scotia and museums. Ted was particularly pleased to visit Port aux Choix, where he had a revelation about botanical issues and Native American knowledge.



Fig 4.57: Alaina and Mariel clearing brush from Hart Chalet House 1, view north through entry into house.

2 August, Saturday: Red Bay to Brador More fog and SW wind. After breakfast we packed up and drove in two cars to Brador, stopping briefly to enjoy the amazing Labrador views in the highlands around the Pinware River. Very few cars were on the road, and only a few passed us going north when the Apollo disgorged her load of vehicles. They are re-surfacing the road in Blanc Sablon and are holding up cars in single lanes for 10-20 minutes each way. One local lady was so incensed she cursed out all the road workers she passed. But the road surface is grand. We found Florence out tending her garden, which had some beautiful lilies. She had only returned to home Thursday from visiting her daughter and found “so many weeds.” Over coffee, tea, cake and sugar pie, she told us that Clifford has been losing a little weight, but otherwise nothing much has changed in his condition. She was pleased to have us use her home and cabin, “as though it is your own.” During the past year she succeeded in getting the power of attorney so she, not incapacitated Clifford, is now the legal owner of her home and cabin. Before lunch we made a quick reconnaissance of the ‘chalet’ and dropped off our digging gear, discovering the black flies rampant, as expected. At noon, we rendezvoused with the National Car rental guy and transferred the contract for the van from Ted to me, had lunch at Pizza Delight, bought groceries for Florence, and returned to the site to set up the grid while Ted and Sandra shot scenics from the Brador River to L’Anse au Clair. At the site, we re-strung the datum triangle, cut the grass, and set up the grid on House 1, the house we trenched last summer. As we worked, a large rabbit was grazing on the leafy quatrefoil-like ground cover, quite unconcerned with us. The bee nest north of the datum last year seems to have vanished. It was hot and buggy, but not unbearable, and Alaina and Mariel soon got the hang of working under head-nets. We returned at 7pm and made a chicken stew for dinner. Florence had left to care for Clifford and returned at 10pm with many bags of groceries, despite our admonition not to shop or cook for us. One of the stories she told was about how she started working at the hospital and later organized the nursing and help staff, who were receiving only \$36 a month with no time off. She led the women confronting the administration and got major improvements in pay and work time. While shooting in Brador, Ted and Sandra had an interesting talk with Elliot Smith, Clarissa’s younger brother who is a raconteur with many tales and stories to tell. These days people are out in the bogs picking bakeapples, but very few are ripe. One of the day’s surprises came after dinner as we sat around the table and discovered peculiar lights and sounds across the road. Soon we were enjoying the largest home-grown fireworks display I’ve ever seen, with miniature bursts of the classic shots. The occasion was a party for a friend of Sorena Etheridge, the local Quebec-Labrador Foundation representative who has been helping Ted find a way to upload our interviews to the Smithsonian through the local TV station website.



Fig 4.58: Mariel and Alaina beginning the excavation at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village (House 1) in Brador. View North.

3 August, Sunday: Brador Our first day digging. We switched to Quebec time yesterday, and, as a result, began to experience daylight at 4am, and by 6:30 had already missed a big chunk of daylight! But, after all, it was Sunday, so we had a nice omelet breakfast with Florence before piling into the van and heading to the Hart Chalet. I got the girls started opening a square, and Ted set up his camera on a high rock outcrop near shore where we did several interviews for the Smithsonian Q?rious education office. Then they left us and



Fig 4.59: House 1 1x8m trench in central house floor with lots of spruce roots. View S.

representing more than a few bricks. Its northern portion had some cobbles on the floor, maybe a hearth. In the middle of the unit, we found a small partially rotten plank and a piece of the same wood set vertically into the ground with a pointed end—a stake of some sort. A few nails and the top of a green glass bottle were the only artifact finds. The southern part of the eastern half of 4N2E cut into the front wall (east side) of the entryway; its northern quadrant was part of the house floor and had numerous broken brick fragments. A flat slab lay on the floor in the balk separating it from 6N2E. The soil profile here was similar to 6N2E: the wall section displayed grey sand under a tough, rooty humus zone. A few rocks were incorporated in the wall, whose top was about 50 cm above the outside ground level. No artifacts other than brick fragments were found in this unit. 8N2E produced a few nails and showed complicated stratigraphy owing to the lack of clear definition of the rear sleeping platform (no inner floor slab pavement or slabs on the platform) and the slumping of the rear wall. We have been trying not to overly disturb the roots of the larches growing in the house by not cutting all of its roots, but the crisscrossing roots make digging difficult.

4 August, Monday: Brador Perry and Florence were up soon after the 4am sunrise, planning to pick bakeapples before

drove to Red Bay to check on the Pitsiulak and shoot scenics along the way. They also had a chance to visit the Red Bay Park Museum. At the site, we dodged rain showers most of the day, but managed to get several squares opened and acquainted Mariel and Alaina with digging procedures. It's rather slow, rooty work because of the spruce trees that have grown up in House 1, and we did not make any great finds. Much of the best stuff was probably in the midden that was excavated by Clifford back in 1968 or so when he dug out the cottage's bathroom drain line. Sandra and Ted made chili for dinner, that was spruced up by bakeapple preserve Florence had cooked up following her berry-picking excursion today. During the afternoon, Florence dropped by the site and reminded me of the Maritime Archaic tools that had been found near the road just east of the cabin 'driveway.'

We began work at House 1 by opening up the eastern half of the units from the 1x8m trench excavated through the middle of the house last summer. We established the NW corner of last year's Unit D as the datum point and gridded the site off in two-meter squares. Mariel, Alaina, and I excavated 6N2E first, finding a deposit only 10-15 cm deep with humus overlying a charcoal-stained sandy soil, and that lying on sterile yellow gravelly marine-deposited sand. The floor level in the eastern part of this square had broken brick fragments, but probably not



Fig 4.60: Artifact cache on floor in front of west house bench, with iron point, square iron bar, saw blade fragment, bottle glass, heavy (lead?) mineral, and other items. North at top.

the sun got hot. Alaina, Mariel, and I reached the site about 8:30 and spend a full sunny day digging, often hacking at tough sod and roots. Ted and Sandra met with Sorena Etheridge of QLF at 10:30 and worked out some plans for up-linking Ted's edited field shots. Perry and Florence appeared at the site after berrying, with modest gains. Garland Nadeau, whom we met at the Middle Bay Interpretation Center this evening, put berry-picking in perspective: "Today I picked 30 pounds, and in the last two days, 60 pounds. It's the best year for berries in many years. For us locals, bakeapple picking is part of our cultural tradition, like an innate right; nothing can stop us." The site work was rough, lots of sod busting. But when Mariel got below the top wall turf, she started finding lots of animal bones. Alaina got tangled up with a large wasp-looking creature (a timber fly?) with a huge 'stinger' that took a fancy to her square, apparently looking for a place to lay eggs in the tree

bark. I found a pocket of artifacts on the NE floor of 4N0E, including part of a saw blade, a stemmed iron arrow point, pieces of bottle glass, rectangular cross-section iron bar, nails, and a lump of a blue-green mineral like rock. I wonder if the Inuit were prospecting for minerals of interest to traders? Alaina started work on 4N2W, the SW corner of the house near our very productive test pits of earlier years. Ted and Sandra came around 4pm to do more filming. Fortunately we had something to show. We all got bitten up quite a bit by flies during the day.



Fig 4.61: Whalebone fragment in 4N0W.

Sorena had set up a meeting with the Middle Bay Interpretation Center folks for the evening. We hoped to film them talking about how the center was created and how local museums can help preserve a community's culture and heritage. Garland Nadeau, the head of the museum board, also came. We had a spirited conversation in the midst of their display, "Five Cultures: Innu, Inuit, Basque, English, and French." They are eager to maintain contact with the Smithsonian and want to encourage our archaeological research, especially in the Five Leagues area, the outer reaches of the Middle Bay region.

Our archaeological work progressed well. Alaina finished her work in 8N2E, reaching the bottom of the cultural deposit, where she found a glass goblet fragment, but also shreds of plastic, indicating some disturbance. The stratigraphy was humus over grey sand, over peat (except in the northern square meter), over dark charcoal-stained cultural level, over sterile gravel. There is still no clear evidence of a rear sleeping bench, but we shall look carefully at the profiles later. Other than a glass fragment, the only finds were a few small nails. 4N4E began producing animal bones once Mariel got below the cracker berry root mass in the wall. Most of this material seems to be caribou bones from a midden dumped on top of the outer wall. She also came across a lens of charcoal 20-25 cm below the surface but this seems to extend outside the wall rather than into the house. The eastern half of 4N0E paralleled Mariel's square, with caribou and at least one whalebone in the south wall, while in the north half we found the house floor with a partial ring of small rocks and a 20cm long whalebone on the floor. 30-50 cm south of the larch tree in the northern wall, I continued excavating the area where I had found a cluster of artifacts yesterday, recovering a small piece of copper sheet (later lost). The floor level could be deduced by a layer of charcoal-stained black earth consistently 165-170 cm below datum often with pieces of broken brick or tile. A large mass of brick fragments in one location probably was the remains of a whole frost-shattered brick. It is not clear whether the rocks were actually a hearth; they were not charcoal stained or

fire-cracked. The western half of the square rises twenty to thirty centimeters from the floor and may be part of a sleeping bench.

5 August, Tuesday: Brador Our string of fair weather continued with perhaps the finest day we've had in Brador so far. Perry and Florence began rustling around upstairs when it got light about 4am, preparing for more bakeapple-picking. They returned with several full buckets while we were having breakfast and made another excursion in the afternoon. Last night was quite cool, with a north wind, but the morning soon heated up and the flies were as numerous at the site as before. My experiment in trying to stay cooler while digging by removing my dungarees and wearing only my coveralls failed miserably, when I discovered many blackfly bites in otherwise protected areas. This morning I suffered double layers and periodic applications of Repex (DET), the brand we learned to use from the Brinex miners in the 1960s but which has since been banned because of its toxicity (it melts plastics, for starters). I cleaned up the western portion of 4N0W, which seems to have been a sleeping bench with no floor deposit present. Mariel continued work on 4N4E in the southeast corner of the house and found a few nails and some Normandy stoneware near the doorway. This is the first of this type found here and indicates a 17th century or later date. Aliana began work on 4N2W, a square that includes some of the test pits of the past couple of years. I started 4N4W, also with earlier test pits. We are getting large amounts of bone in these new units. Ted edited a 4 ½ minute intro film for our Q?rious program and talked with his Smithsonian contact, Colleen Popson, on the phone. He and Sandra interviewed Elliot Smith, shot fishermen



Fig 4.62: House 1, 4N/0W, view N. showing the central house floor, and to left of roots, the west-side bench. Cache was to upper right.

landing herring at the Brador wharf; and in the evening Ted and I shot a segment on the Inuit along the shore between Brador and Blanc Sablon. The water in the Gulf was so still and glassy there was hardly enough swell to keep the gong buoy ringing. It was one of those days when the horizon disappears and the islands appear to float of into the sky. Tomorrow we are to get the tail end of a hurricane passing east of us. Sorena called to let me know she had worked out an arrangement with Garland Nadeau for me to visit Five Leagues with someone who knows the area, and set up a meeting for us with the Whately Museum in St. Paul.

The Hart Chalet site continued to open up. 4N0W, just inside the door, to the west, combines a western half that appears to be part of a raised sleeping bench and an eastern half with a cobble feature and a cluster of interesting artifacts (see yesterday's account). Brick fragments (rather than tile) defined the floor level, ca. -160 to -170. The raised bench area in the western half of the square had a very thin 'floor' level and few artifacts. This level was about 20-30 cm higher than the floor, and there seems to be no retaining wall at the front edge of the bench. Perhaps the sleeping bench was retained by a wood log or plank. A large larch root ran along the edge of the bench, perhaps having got its start in the rotted wood. There was also no clear demarcation of the junction between the bench and the SE house wall, which must follow the southern edge of the unit.



Fig 4.63: Grey stoneware fragments of a nearly complete vessel from 4N/2E, SE corner of the house floor.

my window and spoke to an elderly man and his wife returning from the berry fields Perry and Florence had just picked. His response when I asked about berries was, “No, boy, the berries out there are very poor, covered with black spots and overripe.” I did not let on why they had been unsuccessful, and after we passed them Florence, sitting next to me, piped up, laughing, “Just like they say, the early bird gets the worm.”

Perry found the boat in good shape, ran the generator, and returned in time to pick us up at the site at the end of the day. The weather was a bit cooler and the bugs not so fierce. Nevertheless, Mariel’s face is bitten up, but she professes complete unconcern, digs without a head-net, in a t-shirt, and seems totally oblivious to the little monsters. “I put on plenty of bug-dope,” she says, but it doesn’t seem to be working. At least she is using benedryl in the evenings. Me—I’m totally covered and lathered with Repex, but with sweating in the heat, I need to re-apply every couple hours. Alaina seems above it all, at least about bugs. She just keeps plugging along and hardly has any bites.

Today the site had two big surprises. The first was the appearance of a couple of long-tailed mice that we occasionally saw dashing around in the grass. Then Alaina took the turf off the western side of her square and found a mouse nest lined with grass. “I felt really bad disturbing the nest, but at least it was empty,” she said. A while later I went to see what Mariel was up to on the other side of the site and found a small olive-colored baby, feebly scratching the earth, looking about to expire. Somehow it had managed to cross the excavation squares with its eyes still not yet open. In Alaina’s palm all it wanted to do was suck her warm skin. Mariel to the rescue! After she made

6 August, Thursday: Brador We were supposed to get the edge of the hurricane today, with thunderstorms and a 60% chance of rain, but it didn’t happen. The day was fine from start to finish. Perry went to Red Bay to check on the Pits during the afternoon and said the Straits was completely flat calm the entire way—some 75 km. Apparently the storm shifted course and passed further to the south. He and Florence went berry-picking early in the morning, out past the chalet. We met them on the chalet road as they were coming out, driving a young rabbit ahead of them. When we returned to the site after lunch at Florence’s we got stuck in a ‘traffic jam’ of bakeapple-pickers on the chalet road. While passing a car I rolled down



Fig 4.64: Seal mandible from midden in House 1.

it a nest in a plastic drinking cup and got it to drink some water, the little thing perked up a bit. But at the end of the day we had to put it back in the old nest with some water, hoping the mother would come fetch it. The second bit of excitement (it was a pretty uneventful day, after all!) was Mariel's discovery of many more fragments of the grey stoneware milk jar. These pieces followed a dark band in the soil we had thought was a sterile old ground surface, but apparently it was part of the house floor. The entire base and much of the side of the vessel were assembled by evening—with more pieces hanging out, probably in the square to the north, which we probably will not have time to excavate. Mariel then started a 50-cm wide trench through the wall east of 4N4E to explore the stratigraphy and see if we could determine the inner edge of the east sleeping platform. Alaina, working on the inner edge of the west house wall, found a medium-size blue glass bead, nails, a small rectangular copper pendant with a tiny pierced suspension hole (a clothing decoration), and a patch of thin hard skin-like material pierced with a nail that may have been part of the roof covering. My square, 4N4W, lay on the outside of the house wall where we had dug two test pits in previous years and found it to be a rich midden. My excavations in the NW quadrant today produced a large quantity of food bone—mostly caribou and some seal, but also a possible wolf or dog jaw, and many other mid- and small-sized mammals. Much of the

deposit had mussel shells mixed in, and this had helped preserve the bone, including a fair amount of fish bone. Nails were quite common, and I also found the same type of tin or copper pendant Alaina found, plus a trigger-shaped hooked piece of iron (seems not like a fishhook), a sliver of cut copper, and a couple small pieces of cut whalebone.

Ted and Sandra spent most of the day editing video and running back and forth to the local TV station, where they successfully up-loaded the edited introduction and had a discussion with Colleen Popson in the evening. Florence prepared us a really nice macaroni and ham salad for lunch and a dinner of codfish. She and Perry each picked a small bucket of berries, and for the evening, she made us a bakeapple upside-down cake with custard sauce.

7 August, Friday: Brador Perry and Florence got back from berry-picking before we left for the site, looking less bug-bitten than usual because the weather was cooler and wind was from the east. This was the first breeze of any sort we've had since Hawke Harbor. We got to the site about 9am and put in three hours before returning for lunch. Digging was productive but not spectacular. Our first move was to check the 'mouse house' for the foundling we left in it yesterday. To the girls' relief, no mouse-let was there; so it either crawled away on its own, got rescued by its mother, or got eaten. Mariel made progress pushing her 50cm trench through the east wall, finding some nails in the turf and upper grey sand. Alaina worked



Fig 4.65: The smaller, southern mound, also never back-filled, about 75m west of the larger mound.



Fig 4.66: The larger (northern) of two Early Maritime Archaic burial mounds excavated by Rene Levesque and Clifford Hart in the late 1960s east of the Hart's home in Brador. View E.



Fig 4.67: Eastern side of the un-back-filled MA burial pit, showing a possible external ring of rocks at the edge of the mound. View E.



Fig 4.68: A possible third burial feature in the limestone barrens east of Brador. View NW.

filled the excavations. The southern mound was the smallest with its pit opening to the north. We found a few bluish slate flakes on the ground, and a couple brown quartzite cobble spalls. About 200 meters to the northeast, at the eastern end of this high terrace overlooking a lake to the east, was a much larger mound, with a deep, excavated pit and a high berm composed of rocks tossed out from the inner mound. The remains of three grid stakes on the south side of the burial pit and a vertical stone Levesque had placed in the center of the pit were still standing. I found no flakes or artifact fragments in the exposed gravel backdirt. As I recall, Levesque found the tools (presumably in a burial chamber) in a stone crypt-like structure beneath stone slabs; the assemblage and architecture suggested a date of 6-8000 years. However, when I ran a couple of radiocarbon samples he supplied the dates were much younger (3-4000 years?), so I assumed the samples were not from the burial context; the

down into the top levels of 4N2W, finding a caribou skull fragment and bones in the upper grey sand and some nails. I worked on the upper part of the 4N4W southwest, quickly getting into bones and finding a few nice artifacts: pieces of a Normandy stoneware vessel, nails, a tool tang or shank, a whalebone knife handle, a piece of goblet glass, and a couple pieces of worked whalebone. After lunch we interviewed Florence about the Hart's archaeological collection, principally the Maritime Archaic cache Clifford found while he was excavating the foundation for his house. They also have a Maritime Archaic slate stemmed point, a Dorset chipped chert knife, a Shield Archaic (Northwest River phase) biface, and a few probable Basque spikes, and some lead musket balls. Florence was nervous about speaking but did a great job nevertheless. Ted uploaded more material to Colleen at the TV station.

After the interview we went for an excursion into the limestone "barrens" east of Florence's house looking for the Early Maritime Archaic burial mounds René Levesque and Clifford Hart excavated around 1968. We found them only a few hundred meters from the highway by taking the next a dirt road running east north of Florence's house. I had seen the collection in the 1980s when they were shipped to the CMC in Ottawa for inspection. They included full-channel gouges and triangular points. I briefly visited the mounds with Clifford in 2001 and was impressed with their location and the fact that Levesque had not back-



Fig 4.69: Turkey dinner a la Florence, with Alaina, Mariel, Sandra, Florence, and Ted.

discrepancy has never been resolved. Levesque seems not to have noticed a ring of rocks circling the outer edge of the eastern mound, a few meters beyond its edge. There is a possible third mound a few hundred meters farther south with a white rock on top and a standing slab on the north side of the mound. A cold east wind blasted us up on the barrens, but Ted and I found a quiet place for an interview in the burial pit where I talked while eating the season's first blueberries I found in the shelter of the pit.

Florence made a wonderful turkey dinner to mark Ted and Sandra's departure tomorrow: pease porridge, turkey dressing, turnips, carrots, potatoes, and salt beef—a meal Newfoundlanders call a "jigs" dinner (but it need not have



Fig 4.71: Fresnel lens at Forteau Lighthouse.



Fig 4.72: Mariel and Alaina with fresnel lens at top of Forteau Lighthouse.

of Forteau Bay, where a 13 mile tunnel is being drilled under the Straits to Newfoundland to carry the Muskrat Falls power line; eventually this is to be the route of a vehicle tunnel. We also visited the Forteau Lighthouse museum and climbed the 132 steps to the top of this massive limestone block tower whose walls are 8 feet



Fig 4.70: Sandra Kingsbury and Ted Timreck: goodbye smiles as they begin car trip south.

meat, according to Perry). While she was preparing it, Sorena Etheridge dropped by to give me a copy of Francoise Niellon's 1995 French-language report on Brador's heritage resources. Sorena is off tomorrow for a 2-week vacation in Newfoundland. We called Will Richard after dinner and found him harvesting the best trumpet mushroom crop in years. Sadly, Lindsay recently suffered another injury, cutting her leg in a fall on their front steps. He has been working on captions for his book on Uummanaq and was wistful about the summer, asking if I needed help. The girls and I missed his power excavation technique and dry humor—to say nothing about his sour cream pancakes and spaghetti—but it's clear he had more important business at home. Ted is leaving one of his Sony video cameras with us so we can finish up recording our work. Alaina and Perry will be our videographers.

8 August, Friday: Brador Weather caught up with us today: a cold all-day northeast wind, fog, and rain. We had hoped to get a morning's digging in but by the time Ted and Sandra were ready to leave for the ferry the clouds socked in and it began to rain. We took a misty group picture just as they were leaving. With no chance for work we drove to Red Bay to check on the boat, which was doing fine. After a snack at the Whaler's Station we returned to Brador, stopping only for some groceries. En route, we got a glimpse of the huge construction project underway on the north side



Fig 4.73: L'Anse Amour Early Maritime Archaic burial mound. View NW.

thick at the base and 4 feet thick at the top. One family manned the lighthouse for three generations, and its keeper is said to have climbed the tower as many as ten times a day. It still operates with three spare bulbs at the center of a Fresnel lens and its light can be seen at sea for 26 miles. The most dramatic event to occur here was the wreck of the warship HMS Raleigh in the fog on August 8, 1922. We also got a glimpse through the rain of the L'Anse Amour Maritime Archaic burial mound, which is getting overgrown by vegetation. A small slab stands a few meters from the east side of the mound. We saw a similar vertical slab (but on the west side) at the possible burial mound we noted in Brador yesterday. While hunting for a small cooking oil boiler for Florence, Perry found an old-fashioned crank meat-grinder he'd been

looking for years for at the marine hardware store in Blanc Sablon. I spoke with Garland Nadeau when we returned to Florence's and planned an excursion to the Whitely Museum in St. Paul on Sunday, followed by a visit to Five Leagues harbor area.

9 August, Saturday: Brador We spent a long day at the site today, in nearly bug-free conditions. The low pressure system that has been moving across Newfoundland, dumping rain and blowing strongly from the SE finally moved off-shore. A strong easterly wind was still blowing, but as the day progressed patches of sun appeared and the wind began to drop. The breeze made for good berry-picking as well as digging; Perry and Florence sallied out to some remote bogs in the Mosquito Cove area and did very well; they have come to have an easy relationship and enjoy talking, joking, and working on projects together, with Perry acting as her chauffeur. We got to the site at 8am and left for home at 6pm. During the morning neighbors showed up at the cottage next to the chalet and we heard the bellowing of that overly-friendly German shepherd that half-mauled us with affection last year; this year he stayed put. Perry and Florence dropped by in mid-afternoon to check our progress. By now a good patchwork of squares has been opened up in the cottage's back yard. While they were visiting, I found a soapstone cooking pot rim-sherd fragment—the first soapstone piece so far from the site. It is unusually thin for a Thule or Labrador Inuit vessel and might be Dorset. In addition, Alaina found a beautiful Dorset-like side-notched biface base of grey chert, apparently included in building sod. Perry picked up mussels from the Blanc Sablon store and we had these for dinner along with a pork chop meal stewed with tomatoes, peppers, and onions.

The international news has taken a turn for the worse—as it always seems to be doing; the US has now begun bombing ISIS targets as they close in on many refugees unwilling to convert to their religious faction. The girls did a fine job with the long hours today. We are quickly running out of time for excavation if we are going to leave Brador for Red Bay on Tuesday. The somewhat early departure results from wanting to have some extra



Fig 4.74: 4N4W midden square outside the west wall of House 1, with shells, fish and mammal bone. North at top.



Fig 4.75: View to east along trench inside south wall of House 1.

among the bones, with seal a distant second. Nails were found throughout the midden, and a few pieces of thick Normandy stoneware. We screened the shell midden portions and recovered many small bone fragments and a round disc-shaped metal piece. A few small pieces of cut whalebone



Fig 4.77: Plaque at the Whitely Museum in St. Paul with illustration of the cod trap that William Whitely invented.

weather days beyond the two-day run to Perry's home. All day long we heard the whine of trucks on the road as they began widening the macadam to the full two-lane width, and occasionally we hear the roar of the rock-crusher that is preparing gravel at a quarry on the high hill 10 km north of the site. The fishermen had not been able to get out for the past two days due to the stormy weather. Herring is the big catch these days. A couple days ago Ted filmed boats coming to the Brador pier completely full of herring, a dangerous load that was possible only because the sea was flat calm. A passing boat wake might spell disaster in such a situation, and many a young fisherman has been drowned in this way.

I finished work on 4N4W this morning. This unit is a midden lying west of the House 1 SW corner and averaged 15-20 cm deep. Bone begins right under the turf for about ten cm and then mussel shells appear in patches within the black earth midden, preserving many small mammal, bird, and fish bones associated with the shell. These pockets appear to be localized dumps, suggesting all were being cooked together. Large mammal bones (mostly caribou), broken for marrow extraction, dominated in both the upper and lower midden and were the most common element

were present, as well as a knife handle and a blue glass bead; no



Fig 4.76: Map of St. Paul River and bay at Whitely Museum in St. Paul showing location of early European sites.



Fig 4.78: Working team of the Whitely Museum: Lori-Lee Thomas (standing), Garland Nadeau (left), Chesley Griffin (middle), and an assistant.

earthenware, faience, clay pipe fragments, or musket balls, and very few tiles.

Mariel finished the 50x150cm trench across the house wall east of 4N4E, discovering the wall to be constructed of multiple sod layers with some grey sand. Bones and nails were found in small quantities, mostly in the upper levels, probably from roof deposits. The original forest peat layer cut by the house pit excavation was clearly visible, as was the inner house sleeping bench wall with its charcoal-stained sand. The benches may have been covered with wood planks, or just with skins; there were no platform retention rocks or slab floor pavements. So far we have not found any evidence of a cooking place other than the small cobble feature in 4N2E, if indeed it is a hearth, for none of the rocks are burned and there was no thick charcoal layer.

10 August, Sunday: Brador--St. Paul--Brador We spent the entire day today down the shore, first at St Paul's where we met the leaders of the Whitely Museum and then hiked out to Five Leagues harbor with Chelsey Griffin (address: St Paul's River GOG2), the owner of the St. Paul's General Store. Garland Nadeau had arranged the day and met us at the Whitely Museum, along with the museum's curator, Lori-Lee Thomas, an artist whom I had met several years ago at the Chevery Heritage Conference. We talked for about an hour about the history of the Pt. Paul River region and its Inuit, Basque, and American fishing operations. Garland had guided Charles Martijn and Pierre McKensy when they did their survey in the area in the 1980s. They



Fig 4.79: Chipped stone tool display at Whitely Museum.



Fig 4.80: Chipped stone tools at Whitely Museum.



Fig 4.81: Ground stone gorget and axes at Whitely Museum.



Fig 4.82: Iroquoian pottery vessel with castled rim at Whitely Museum.



Fig 4.83a,b: Basque rechauffleur warming dish dredged from the bay several decades ago.

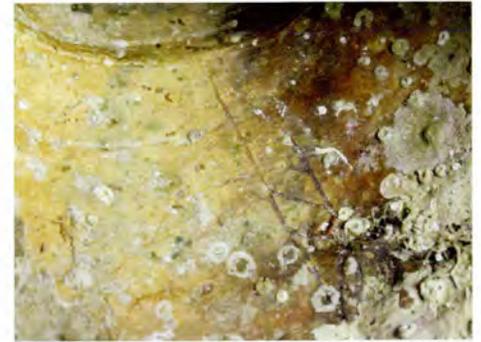


Fig 4.84: Engraved motif on Basque warming vessel.

found some Inuit remains (a mandible) and artifacts, (a snow-knife) in boulder features but did not come across a settlement site. Their experience with archaeologists had been disappointing because they had hoped the



Fig 4.85: Chesley Griffin on beach at Five Leagues in front of his uncle's renovated home.



Fig 4.86: Five Leagues village, view to south.

archaeologists would identify the port of “Brest”, which did not happen, and no long-term research program developed. Today they are fervent about developing a strong heritage program and are hoping we can help. The Whitely Museum, open since 1997, is named for William Whitely, the inventor of the cod trap, and houses a wide range of local prehistoric and historic materials. What caught my attention most was the archaeological collection (see photos), including a surprising series of tiny notched flint point types, a fully grooved gouge,



Fig 4.87: An amazing bakeapple season on the Lower North Shore!

full- and $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved axes and hammers; a tiny bird-stone, a four-holed hour-shaped gorget, and other pieces—none of which have I ever seen in this part of Quebec, or in Labrador or Newfoundland. Among the collections nothing reminded me of Labrador cultures, and the only Paleoeskimko material was Groswater—there were no Dorset or Ramah chert pieces. Most of these artifacts came from people's gardens. Lori Lee Thomas showed me a pedestalled, brown-glazed, earthenware ceramic pot her uncle dredged up years ago while scalloping; it has four strap handles, figurative medallions (escutchions?), and a wave-like rim that reminded me of our Hare Harbor rechauffleur soup-warmers. The museum has a nice range of literature and a book I bought called Northern Seas, Hardy Sailors



Fig 4.88a-c: Basque tryworks at Five Leagues harbor.

(1982) by George Whitely, grandson (?) of William Whitely. What this town needs is a young Phd student to build an archaeology career here and long-term relationships with the town.

Our walk to Five Leagues was most interesting. Chesley Griffin led us to a small parking area where the highway turns west to descend to Middle Bay. A trail 3-4 kilometers long leads over a ridge and past the east side of a small lake and across a marsh to a cluster of houses on the west side of Five Leagues harbor. A few of these cabins are nicely kept up, including Chesley's family places; but the settlement is clearly on the wane. The bay is shallow, and a wide tidal flat appears at low tide. A couple of weathered whale ribs collected from somewhere along the shore were sitting in the midst of a bunch of ripe bakeapples (In fact, our progress throughout the hike was interrupted continuously by stooping, picking, and eating berries too tempting to pass up.). Along the shore we found artifacts eroding from the bank or exposed on the mudflats. A particularly interesting spot is the point where the path passes a rock outcrop at the shore just before you reach the cottages on the east side of the harbor. Chesley had found roof tiles and other objects here. He led us through the village to a cove with tall grass at the southeast corner of the harbor, beyond the last houses, where there was a low sod mound, 2x10 meters long, a few meters from the shore. Rodent holes in this grass-covered feature had brought up clay roof tile fragments and burned and charcoal-encrusted rock—clear indications of a 16th C. Basque blubber oven. We walked out around the point, finding little of interest, and had lunch on a ridge overlooking a broad sandy bay where Chesley is building a house. From here we walked the shore to the south, up over two high boulder beaches, where we found caches and boulder structures quite a distance above the water. From here, we walked to the northeastern point of the peninsula west of the long sandy point where Chesley



Fig 4.89a,b: Boulder-walled shelter dwelling at Five Leagues headland.



Fig 4.90: Raised boulder beach with cache pits and structures.

showed us two circular boulder structures quite near the shore that to me seemed to date to the historic period.

These structures are built into bedrock ledges and have walls made from boulders—sometimes very large rounded ones—piled two to four rows high, with entries opening to the southwest (the shore). The structure closest to the shore may have a fireplace pit beneath an outcropping rock ledge. Nothing looked aboriginal or Basque; they seemed more likely to be shelters erected by a ship-wrecked crew or some other type of impromptu circumstance. We did not have time to map or poke around in the structures for diagnostic materials, but their origin and date might be established easily. Chesley knew of these structures from his childhood days



Fig 4.92: Boulder pits and houses behind Five Leagues village.

playing here and swimming in a small freshwater pool in the rocks near the shore south of the structures and imagined them to be mysterious and alluring. We did not have time to inspect the long beach and boulder ridges extending NE from the point. They are certain to contain caches and possibly boulder dwellings, though their elevation in the sections we could see were fairly low and therefore of relatively recent age. On the return hike through berry-laden bogs, we crossed another high boulder beach that had numerous boulder caches and dwelling-sized pits; just north of this, on a trail, bits of mussel, barnacle, and clam shells were eroding at the surface—an important location for getting a handle on the dating these uplifted beaches. We sampled the shell and photographed and GPS-ed the location, but did not have time to get an accurate elevation above sea level. We noticed another series of boulder caches and possible dwellings where the trail from “Chesley’s beach” ascends to the Five Leagues houses, and behind the houses in the village we saw small pits mark graves Chesley knew of. Down at the harbor, we found the tide far out, exposing vast fields of steamer clam holes. We dug a pail-full in just a few moments; then, beneath one of the rocks embedded in the mud, we found a lobster den. Chesley says he often caught lobsters in these hide-aways by probing from the side of the boulder, flushing the lobster into the open. All-in-all this excursion made for a very productive day



Fig 4.91: Shell deposits could be used to radiocarbon-date raised marine beaches south of Five Leagues.



Fig 4.93: Alaina with steamer clams rescued from the mud.



Fig 4.94: View of SW corner of House 1, view SE.

and pointed to the need for more serious research in the future. While the harbor today is quite shallow, it has enough water for shallow-draft ships and has fine protection from the sea and wind from all directions, while also offering access to rich marine resources in the bays and nearby islands. Some test pits in the vicinity of the cottages might reveal very interesting results, and there are many coves nearby with grassy banks indicating former habitation. A boat survey is needed to accomplish serious work here.

11 August, Monday: Brador Today was our last full day at the Hart site, and we got an early start at 7:30 with bright sunny skies and a light east wind. By noon it was quite warm

and the flies were not too ferocious, so I cast off my protective gear and relied only on Repex, which got me through the day until 4pm when the bug net was required. Perry and Florence came out at 1pm, and Perry did a video interview with me in my House 2 entry square with Ted's camera and took shots of the girls doing profiles. Mariel finished the eastern half of 8N8W, finding no midden and only a few nails at the south end of the H2 entryway. Then she teamed up with Alaina to finish 4N2W, the unit at the SW corner of the house. Bones and nails were found throughout, in small numbers. The highpoint came at the end when they extracted what seemed like a large nail from the west end of the north profile; it turned out to be a long iron spear point similar to the one found in the 2013 test pit in the eastern half of 4N4W. This square has a raised sleeping platform resting on the old forest floor peat. The artifacts were found in the grey-charcoal soil resting on this old ground surface and below the present turf. My square at the entry of House 2 reach a stopping point at the end of the afternoon with three quadrants excavated to sterile sand: the SW, SE, and NE quads. We don't have time to do the NW quad. Nevertheless, it is giving a good picture of the entry, where surface showings indicated two piles of rock that had fallen into the entry from their original positions as door posts, becoming just a jumble of rocks mixed with bones and a few artifacts. In the eastern pile I found nails and the remains of a burned, broken up soapstone pot, all in pieces and mostly outside the limits of the square's east wall. These pieces were the usual thickness (ca. 1.75 cm) for Labrador Inuit pots; the small thin piece I found yesterday was less than 1 cm. thick and highly polished like a Dorset soapstone sherd. Many of the rocks piles on the east side of the doorway had fallen onto the house pavement slabs. The deposit was consistent from top to bottom. Below a tough turf of cracker berries a grey sandy soil with pockets of peat and charcoal-stained soil packed with bones continued right down to either floor slabs or hard-packed charcoal-stained peat; below the floor slabs or peat floor was sterile grey beach sand. Besides bones (mostly caribou), flakes of tan or grey-brown quartzite were present, a relic of an earlier prehistoric Indian occupation. Nails were found from top to bottom, and bone preservation was generally poor,



Fig 4.95: House 1 interior, looking northwest.



Fig 4.96: View west along rear (north) wall of House 1.



Fig 4.97: Aliana and Mariel after a strenuous morning of back-filling.



Fig 4.98: Perry and Bill clearing gear off the Hart Chalet site.

especially in the upper and lower zones. Many were too friable to extract from the hard-packed peat-sand soil and will be difficult to identify, but are mostly caribou. Artifacts were also spread evenly throughout the cultural zone, but the better preserved whalebone pieces all came from the lower zone if not actually on the pavement. Thin grey/grey and grey outside/brown inside stoneware sherds (both types were present) were found just under the turf, and another came from the floor level. Whalebone artifacts included a piece of a sled runner broken across a lashing hole; a very nice mid-section fragment of a whalebone foreshaft with a scarf joint; and a large piece of whalebone of unknown function worked flat on one side with a flange or ridge protruding from one edge of the opposite side. Charcoal was scarce in the cultural level, but some of the rocks had been cracked in a fire. Still, we found no evidence of a wood fireplace or residue from an oil lamp, and no glass beads, earthenware, or clay pipes; but I did find a few pieces of roof tile on the pavement floor. The floor pavement is well constructed, with several large slabs fitted with smaller ones. However this pavement does not extend into the NE corner, where the floor seems to have been peat or had a wood covering. A large wood beam on the floor level in the SW quadrant was either a fallen entry passage roof beam or lined the western floor of the entry tunnel. Nails were often found on or just above the floor. This house seems to have had little direct contact with

Europeans, judging from the limited inventory of European artifacts.

12 August, Tuesday: Brador to Quirpon It turned out that yesterday was not quite our last day at the site! We were not able to complete everything and had to return this morning to finish drawings, profiles, and back-filling. It was another beautiful, calm day, and after the site work, showers, lunch, and laundry were done, we drove to Red Bay in time to cross the Straits to Quirpon, arriving just after dark, about 10:30 Newfoundland time (losing an hour and a half from Quebec Eastern daylight time). At the site I took profiles of the east and south walls of 14N8W and mapped the rocks. No surprises here, but it was too bad not to dig the square's NW quadrant. I showed Alaina and Mariel how to draw the big north profile at 4 North, from 5.5 East to 8 West, and Alaina did detailed profiles of the east and west House 1 wall sections. Yesterday they had mapped the surface topography of the whole site area and the elevation of the rocks. Perry showed up about 10am and did a few interviews with



Fig 4.99: Mariel and Alaina relaxing in Pitsiulak foc's'le.

the video camera covering the completion of the excavation. Backfilling was hot and quick, the only problem being the lack of surface sod for some of the squares because there had been no sod—only forest floor duff—for the inner floor of the house, beneath the larch trees, so I had to cut a few new pieces from the area in front of the cottage. We swept up the cottage interior, took final photos, packed the van and were back at Florence's at 12:30. She had prepared a lunch of leftovers, and by 2:30 we were all jammed into the van and heading for Red Bay, along with Florence, who had agreed to return the rental van to the Arctic Cat shop. They have my credit card and promised to give us a break on the long-term lease.

Arriving at Red Bay, we found the Pits and speedboat in good condition after nearly two weeks of mooring at what turned out to be a well-protected but poorly maintained government wharf. A group of vacationers in the small boat slip were lamenting the destruction of the props of their twin outboard runabout, which got banged up in a botched attempt to launch the boat from their trailer. As they were casting about for how to find replacements, we waved goodbye and set off across the Strait. The water was white calm all the way across, with hardly a ripple showing until we passed Cape Norman, when fog and a SE wind kicked in. We never seem to be able to find good conditions on both sides of the Strait because of the meeting of different water and air masses. The last leg of the trip was a radar run in to Quirpon, which got tricky in the narrow confines rounding entry island. Fortunately, lights illuminated the pier and a berth was available. A meal of spaghetti with tomato and moose sauce put us to bed with the wind still in the SE and surf pounding on the outer coast.

13 August, Wednesday: Quirpon to Lushes Bight Perry's alarm fired off at 4:30. The wind was down, and I no longer heard the surf on the eastern side of Quirpon. The weather looked okay at least for a start to the south. While passing the small island south of the pier, we nearly had an encounter with the bottom. This year the obstruction marker for the shoal there did not get installed by the Coast Guard, perhaps because of late ice-out. Using GPS navigation, Perry was steering the Pits between two shoals marked on the chart, but when I happened to glance over the side, I was horrified to see the bottom so close I could stand in it. Perhaps we were a few feet to far to the west! In any case, the bottom got no closer (the sounder read zero as we passed over) and we scraped by with maybe six inches under the keel. The shoal where the channel turns east at the southwest end of Quirpon was almost as shallow, and the obstruction rock here—also missing its marker buoy—was nearly out of water. We had happened to be transiting the harbor at the lowest of the monthly tides! Once out in the ocean a good swell was running, still driven by a SE wind of 10-15 knots, but south of St. Anthony conditions improved, and we ended up having a good 10-hour crossing to the Grey Islands, the Horse Islands, Cape St. John, and into Lushes Bight, where we found Perry's "uncle", Jim Rice, on the pier and one of the local boats unloading a bumper catch of codfish from nets set at 300 fathoms. This vessel is part of the fisheries department's Sentinel Program, chartered to fish and sell a certain quota, provided they supply research data on the catch to the government. All signs are for a large spike in the codfish population, with many fish larger and more numerous than people have seen in their



Fig 4.100: Mariel and Alaina at the Colbourne hacienda in Lushes Bight, Newfoundland.

lifetimes. Louise, Jane, and the baby are out of town in Perry's truck, visiting Jill in Corner Brook, so Perry's home-coming was quiet: "Only the cat to talk to"—so the girls moved their gear to his mother's, and I was left with a huge pile of dinner dishes to clean up on the boat. Alaina and Mariel had cooked a nice dinner during the final leg of the crossing, but an unexpected roll as Mariel was opening the oven door dumped the pan of roasted veggies on the oven floor. Nevertheless, we found them tasty. Throughout the day I had been reading George Whitely's *Northern Seas—Hardy Sailors*, an account of his circumnavigation of Newfoundland in a yacht, with descriptions of places he visited and tales of the many maritime disasters and miraculous recoveries, including his somewhat ignominious landing in a rubber raft on one of the Funk Islands, home of the extinct Great Auk, to photograph the murre and gannet colonies there. While attempting to scramble from the raft to the only possible landing site with a large swell running, George had his own collision with the shore when he was left hanging from the ledge by his fingertips until the next wave lifted him up onto the ledge! We're all glad to be back at the Lushes Bight wharf again, successfully completing another season of research and adventure. I called Lynne and found she had got me air tickets home from Deer Lake on the 19th, two days earlier than the original plan, so I can spend a day with Ben, Laska, and Larissa, who have been visiting from Seattle. Mariel and Alaina could not change their reservations and will leave on the 21st.

14 August, Thursday: Lushes Bight Wednesday's weather continued today: light wind and fog from the SE, but it was supposed to be a fairly good day compared to tomorrow, when a storm emerging from the Great Lakes is supposed to hit Newfoundland. We spent the morning clearing the topside, galley gear, and food from the boat, and removed the zodiac, which we cleaned at the wharf and rolled up for storage in the little shed Perry built years ago for our gear. Off and on during the day we checked in with the Colbourne crowd: Stephen, who has been renovating his house and offered to take me to Deer Lake next week; Melvin, who has been on vacation most of the summer from his ferry job and is building a cabin 12 kilometers east of the Pelly's Island road; and Dennis, who has also been on leave much of the summer "to improve his story-telling capacity" (my interpretation!). We caught up with Uncle Jim and Prudy Rice at their place when we borrowed their truck to empty the boat. He too has been at home most of the summer, officially retired and spending much of his time running about the bay in his sporty cruiser. Nan of course is hosting the girls and filled them in with the entire history of the Colbourne clan as told from the encyclopedia of pictures on her living room walls and trip photo albums. Perry's house, however, remained unusually quiet with Louise gone. Jill, it seems, has been eyeing

Jane's baby and asked Jane if she would have a baby for her! This is because "Jane is not working" and Jill "has a demanding night-shift job as a medical technician and does not have time for the nuisance of a pregnancy."

Cleaning out the boat turns out to be more complicated than one would think. The zodiac and loose boat gear is not that complicated, but the galley is a challenge when you've had a peripatetic summer like this one, with people coming and going and periods of vacancy like we had at Florence's. This year we did not have a 'galley supervisor' as we've had sometimes in the past. Usually one person takes on this task, sometimes inadvertently, and keeps the food organized. But this summer we bought more food than we needed because we had



Fig 4.101: Washing, drying, and field-cataloguing collections at Perry's.

heard late ice kept the supply boats from Rigolet. This turned out to be false, and we kept on buying food or staying at Florence's, where she cooked and provisioned us for nearly two weeks. Then it happened that we had a quick return from Red Bay, in two days, and ate little on the way. So we ended up with lots of unused food and many multiple open boxes of spaghetti. Will, who thought Purity hard bread and sweet bread were the perfect snacks, left the ship after the first day underway and never opened the packages. As a result, Perry's cellar is now stocked with enough provisions to open a small grocery. Among our discoveries on the last day of the trip—precipitated by my discovery that Carnation milk was curdling in my coffee—was that we had a batch of canned milk that had stayed on board or in the shed and froze over the winter. Mariel figured out that the cans with pumpkin pies on the label had an expiry date of 2007! Who knows when we actually bought that milk! In the end, we carried ten garbage bags full of produce, canned, and dry goods, spices, dishes, pots and pans and everything else under the sun off the boat and into Perry's basement, where a major reckoning was made. Otherwise, there was not much to report for the day except washing the Hart Chalet bones and doing a rough field catalog of the artifacts. Perry barbecued steaks and Mariel cooked up a fine baked codfish. I retired to the boat about 9:30 and read more of George Whitely's stories of Newfoundland marine disasters.

15 August, Friday: Lushes Bight The rain and wind predicted for today did not arrive; instead a foggy and cool morning was followed by a warm, sunny afternoon. After a leisurely breakfast during which Perry explored Google Earth, snooping on Will Richard's house in Georgetown, Maine, my place in DC, and his brother Chris' place on Lake Simcoe, the girls and I got to work on the collections again. While the bones were drying we cleaned up the artifacts and photographed them, square-by-square, more or less in order of the catalog list. We made a few finds in the screen and fauna collection, but nothing as important as the Inuit ivory needlecase found several years ago in Christie Leece's bone bag from the Hart Chalet House 2 entry test pit. We managed to pack all the fauna into two plastic buckets and the artifacts in another, only half full—not a very big collection this year, compared with the last couple years of ceramics from Hare Harbor. Louise came home in the late afternoon with Jane, Wavy, and the baby. Returning to the boat after 9pm, I found Jim, Dennis, and their families returning boisterously from a day's picnic outing to Boot Harbor, across the bay. I finished George Whitely's book and turned in as a nice breeze picked up, blowing through the Pits' window screens.

16 August, Saturday: Lushes Bight Another very fine day. Too bad we are having all this fine weather here in Newfoundland rather than digging the rest of House 1 or 2 at the Hart site! Our small crew and short season crimped our style a bit. I spent the morning catching up on recent email and discovered the Raghavan/Willerslev paper on Paleoeskimo origins has been formally accepted by Science, and that Richard Kortum's and my book on Khotan Nuur rock art and archaeology has been approved for publication by Cambridge University Press. Unfortunately Kortum's and my NEH proposal to continue work at Khotan was turned down in a session in which only 6% of the proposals were funded. Too bad, but we will certainly have much work to do to prepare the Cambridge book this year. More good news came from Aaron Putnam's group doing the glacial geology of Tien Shen and Khotan Nuur; they have some promising ideas on how to date rock varnish! This could be a major break-through. Khotan Nuur's rock art and varnish are among the finest in the world for this experimental work and have the benefit of such innovative senior scientists as Columbia's Wallace Broecker.

After lunch, Perry, Louise, Alaina, and I went exploring the nearby shores with the speedboat. One target was the gooseberry patch in the cove southwest of the ferry landing where a man spent much of his life more or less imprisoned in a small cabin by his mother. The glint of large blue mussels in the cove on the island west of Lushes Bight lured us into becoming 'pearl divers' (even though the water was only waist deep). We collected a large pail as we floundered about, half-diving, half groping, while Perry took incriminating pictures and Louise was splitting a gut at the sight of such well-educated people stupidly collecting mussels in 'cold' water (it was

actually quite pleasant). From there we visited the next cove to the west where we had picnicked and water-skied several years ago. This cove is a boulder beach thrown up between two connected islands with many prehistoric cache pits and a few larger, double-lobed pit structures that must be houses. Probably a spring seal hunting camp. The SE corner of the beach, which is otherwise completely barren and boulder, has a blackberry patch with eroding soil containing a profusion of small flint flakes. We found a Dorset-looking biface and a probable microblade, and the variety of cherts represented (including something reminiscent of Ramah chert) is surprising and probably comes from the quarries we visited earlier on the chert-bearing island near North China Head. I had earlier reported this to Priscilla Renouf and the Newfoundland authorities. Dinner was a veritable seafood feast: our huge mussels (many with small pearls), codfish, cod tongues, and cod 'britches' – the roe that comes in two sacks joined at the 'waist' like a pair of pants. Prudy and Nan joined us for this lively dinner in which Nan told us how she had out-classed a bunch of near-drunk men by polishing off one of the men's glasses of liquor, telling them off for their boozy, dominant ways and then stalking out. The evening ended with some serious baby-gazing when Jane arrived with her beautiful daughter, who has Perry wrapped around her tiny fingers. Being Saturday, this was also a night of 'shed' entertainment at Barbara and Maurice's place.

17 August, Sunday: Lushes Bight My last day in Newfoundland, and it was misty and overcast most of the day. I ventured into email in the morning until 11am, and then helped Perry load the Pits' dry dock trusses on the truck. They will be driven to Triton while we take the boat around through Long Island channel to Triton, where we'll have her hauled and stored for the winter at the Marine Center, now run by Jerry Jones and his Diamond Drill operation. Dennis and Andy were putting the finishing touches on a new sewer line and septic tank outside Dennis' house, using a rented back-hoe. Andy was quite proficient at the controls. After lunch, I packed and removed my stuff from the boat, finding Will's missing Buck knife. It being Sunday, there was not much action on the wharf. Most of the fishing has been completed for the summer, and everyone is wondering what will happen with the cod fishery now that there seem to be so many large fish, in both deep and shallow water, here and along the south coast. Will regs be changed? And how much? Will the fisheries officials be able to restrain the demands of the fishermen and boat owners? Most people here think that the fish would be quickly over-harvested if the fishery is opened to a wide sector of the industry. The slow day crept on through the afternoon with clean-up chores, laundry, and sorting stored food. For dinner, Perry and Louise fixed a big meal of barbecued ribs, chicken, baked potatoes, and Nan cooked a dessert of blueberry 'pudding' with custard sauce for Jane, Lee, their newborn daughter Cassie (only a couple months old), Grandma Nan, Perry, Louise, Alaina, Mariel, and me. Rain and mist persisted into the evening, nixing plans for a marshmallow roast.

18 August, Monday: Lushes Bight to Deer Lake My last night on the boat was suitably quiet until I sensed our crew approaching on the dock bearing coffee and pancakes. We soon were underway for Triton through Long Island Run, well before anyone else was stirring. The Pits was pretty much a hollow shell at this point—nothing but engine, hull, and fixed gear—as everything else had been stripped and stored ashore. The sunrise came red and soon disappeared as dark clouds moved in from the SE; the barometer was falling, and several days of stormy weather were about to set in. We had arrived back at home early, but without much time to spare, considering my departure with Lynne for Mongolia from Boston on the 26th. We arrived at Triton and tied up in the 'pound' awaiting the crane operator. Louise had driven over in the truck with the trusses, and while we waited for the lift operator to show up, we delivered three plastic buckets of bones and artifacts to Budgell's, who were to arrange their shipment to Anja Herzog in Quebec. The boat came out of the water in good shape, with almost no algae and only very small barnacles. No dings or marks from piers or the near miss of the shoal we nearly touched in Quirpon Harbor. Perry did notice that the shaft had a bit of extra play when the prop was turned back and forth—perhaps some looseness in the spline coupling or engine coupling. That needs checking next year. We spoke also of replacing the deck (underlying plywood and fiberglass), refurbishing the

hydraulic lines and valves on the winch and steering gear (a winch fitting had burst in Rigolet), installing a new searchlight, buying a new auxiliary battery, re-doing the life raft, and having the engine checked by an expert. After blocking and fixing the trusses, I said goodbye to Perry and the girls, who then left in the speedboat for Lushes Bight, through the inner passage with its mussel farms. The weather was closing down, and a light rain begun. Louise and I drove back to Long Island and caught the 10:30 ferry. Stephen Colbourne was waiting on the Long Island side and I transferred my gear into his car and we ferried back to Pilley's Island again. En route to Deer Lake we stopped at his and Dennis' cabins and tracked down the elusive Maritime Archaic (?) artifacts Wesley Caravan had found at Miles Cove. They were supposed to have been on display at the Pilley's Island town library, but we learned that they have been retrieved by Wesley, and only a couple are still on display in the small museum (always locked when we have passed) south of town. I suspect Wesley may have a Maritime Archaic graveyard on his property and that these finds may just be from one grave. After lunch at Eddy's Restaurant, we drove on to Deer Lake in the rain. There Stephen re-located the huge wall clock—nearly two feet I diameter—he had seen earlier and wanted for his house renovation. We said goodbyes and he went on to Corner Brook to settle some financial matters. He's been on medical leave from his ferry job in Burgeo. We had a long talk—the first in years! I had a room for the night at the Driftwood Inn, where we used to stay when flying out of Deer Lake before we started driving up and back with Will Richard. After a dinner of fish and chips at Jungle Jim's, I was ready for a mammoth 'great circle' series of plane flights leaving at 6am for Toronto, New York, Boston, and eventually Lebanon, N.H.—hopefully with baggage (including Perry's bakeapples) intact and in time to spend a day with my son, Ben, and granddaughters, Laska and Larissa, before they leave for Seattle. Ben's been making the rounds of colleges with Laska, a senior this year, interested in colleges with theater and pre-med.

Project Summary

The Labrador Inuit migration project completed a successful season of surveys on the Central Labrador coast and excavations at the 16-17th C. Hart Chalet Inuit site in Brador, in the northeastern Gulf of St. Lawrence. The field team included W. Fitzhugh (PI), Theodore Timreck (videographer) and his wife, Sandra (both present only for the Brador project), Alaina Harmon (zoological assistant), Mariel Kennedy (Notre Dame University field intern), and Perry Colbourne (boat captain). Field activities took place between 11 July and 18 August. The field team left northern Newfoundland and visited the L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site before transiting the southern Labrador coast to Rigolet, in Hamilton Inlet. There we were joined by a Nunatsiavut (Inuit) archaeological team composed of Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies. Surveys were conducted in the previously unexplored Backway and the Narrows region for a week, searching for prehistoric and historic sites. The most important finds were two new Labrador Inuit winter village sites, one outside the Rigolet Narrows and a second near Cape North, east of Cartwright. The second half of the project continued previous studies at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Brador, where we excavated portions of two dwellings and recovered samples of artifacts, faunal remains (including micro-fauna samples), and structural data on houses. During our work in Brador, we visited a Basque try-works at Five Leagues near Middle Bay, 20 km west of Brador, and two Maritime Archaic burial mound sites excavated by René Levesque and Clifford Hart in the late 1970s. The most important strategic development of the summer project was establishment of a strong working relationship with the Nunatsiavut government's archaeology and heritage program. The most important scientific results of the Rigolet survey were the new Inuit village sites and the faunal collections from the Hart site which will provide a basis for testing the Inuit migration and climate-harp seal models.

Funds expended included \$30K for Pitsiulak upkeep and Colbourne salary (Burch fund) and \$25,000 for air travel, supplies, fuel, equipment, and other expenses.

The Rigolet Survey Our last archaeological research in Hamilton Inlet took place in 1973, when we completed excavations at the Rattlers Bight Maritime Archaic living site and cemetery. In 1974-75 Richard Jordan and Susan Kaplan excavated Labrador Inuit sites at Eskimo Island and tested sites at Snooks Cove. Since then, a few surveys have been conducted in parts of the southern shore of Groswater Bay, and Lisa Rankin and students from Memorial University excavated Inuit winter sites in Snooks Cove and at Double Mer Point. The absence of any archaeological studies in Double Mer prompted this summer's work because several families living in Rigolet used to have family homes in Double Mer and were interested in learning more about this region and having some of the old homesteads and archaeological sites documented.

Time did not allow a complete survey of Double Mer; instead we concentrated on several locales that seemed promising for locating prehistoric and early historic sites. At Stag Head Cove we found the remains of an old cobble hearth on the first terrace directly behind the cabin on the east shore at the mouth of the brook. No cultural affiliation could be determined from the small test pit excavated, which produced charcoal but no artifacts. On the west side of a brook a few hundred meters from the river mouth we visited a blown out terrace on the north side of a side brook where Jamie Brake had found flaking debris in 2013. Here we found the remains of several hearth features accompanied by flakes of Ramah chert, small bits of burned bone, and the corner-notched base of a Point Revenge spear point similar to one excavated at the Henry Blake site in Northwest River dated ca. 1150 A.D. Some in situ deposit probably exists here, making excavation a possibility, although the site is probably a small transient camp with only itinerant occupation.

A survey by speedboat up Main River at the northwest corner of Double Mer as far as the first rapids produced no significant archaeological results. The banks of the river are constantly eroding and few desirable site locations exist. Hiking into the country south of the rapid, we found open terraces several hundred feet high, but no archaeological remains. At the river mouth, the shore several hundred meters north of the now-abandoned fish camp produced a possible hearth feature with scraps of burned bone, but no other finds. The low terraces and former river banks to the west might have relatively recent sites dating to periods when these features were active river shorelines, but we did not have time to search these areas. We did survey the first point south of the Main River mouth and found some old caribou bone (remains of a butchered caribou), but no artifacts.

At Burnt Head on the raised terraces between Main River and Partridge Point we surveyed a section of shoreline west of a small brook, but found no site locales. Partridge Point itself is clearly an important camp and habitation area. Here we found the remains of tent camps at the point and a former cabin site in a clearing several hundred meters east on the protected south side of the point. In addition to the cabin site, containing the remains of an iron stove and many other artifacts and features, we found more caribou bones and historic era potsherds in the landwash. At Ship Harbor we found a number of stone features on the tops of the two promontories but failed to locate archaeological remains.

Our surveys in the inner reaches of the Narrows and nearby shores of Lake Melville and the Backway re-located sites that Richard Jordan had found. We checked Jackie's Island where the eastern channel of the Narrows meets the Backway, the location. A stray chipped point once had been found here, and we checked the larger island to its east. This island deserves more attention than we had time for, as it has nice tundra-covered raised beaches. On the adjacent mainland point we re-located the disturbed Inuit grave on a high boulder beach where Richard Jordan had found artifacts. Further west, a cove with exposed boulder beaches one kilometer west of Hanniuk had several clearly defined tent rings a meter or so higher than the modern high tide line. No surface finds were located, but the structures did not have the usual Inuit features and may be Innu, who are known to have camped here, as reported by Inuit elders. At Hanniuk, a traditional Inuit settlement once occupied by Joe Palliser, we found stone features in on the grassy point, remains of former cabins, and 19/20th century middens along the shore to the west. This area could be a prime target for future research. Surveys along the south shore around Carrington Island produced possible Inuit graves cairns and tent ring features but no evidence of prehistoric

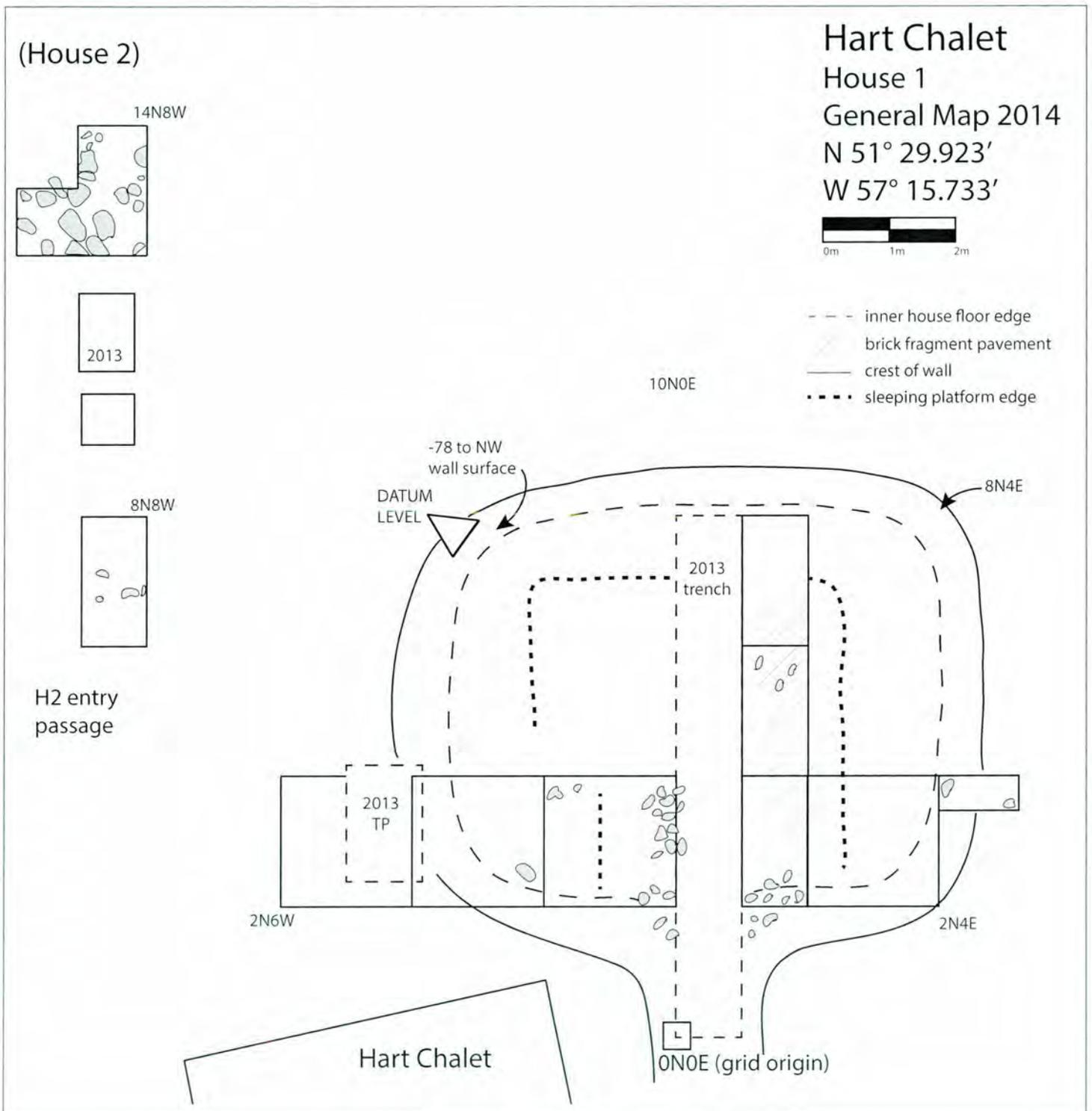
occupation.

The North entrance of Double Mer produced evidence of old Inuit sites that date back to the 19th century, and perhaps earlier. The most promising is Palliser Point, an excellent fishing and seal hunting location, where an old midden west of the modern cabin produced clay pipe fragments, ceramics, and a metal spoon handle. The most important site found during our survey was on the mainland inside Broomfield Island, at the southeast entry of the Narrows. Here sod wall structures with heavy grass cover appear to be the remains of a 2- or 3-house Inuit 19th century village dating to the time just before people began to reside permanently in Rigolet. After leaving Rigolet we found a second sod house on the eastern shore of Curlew Bay, east of Cartwright and west of Cape North.

Research in Brador, Quebec Our second objective was to continue excavations begun in 2013 at the Hart Chalet Inuit village east of the Brador River. The three sod houses at this site had been tested in earlier years, and last year we excavated a 1x8 m trench through the middle of House 1 from the entrance tunnel to the rear (North) wall. The 2014 work expanded the 2013 north-south trench into a 2 x 8 m feature and opened a lateral 2 x 10 m trench across the inside of the front wall from the east to the west wall and into the midden west of the wall. The expanded N-S trench produced little information or artifacts but revealed that the floor had been paved with wood and a few bricks rather than with rock slabs. A sleeping bench is present at the rear (north) part of the house but is not well-defined architecturally. The layered turf walls were clearly shown in the stratigraphy of the east wall. A large mass of grey stoneware sherds from a single vessel were found on the floor east of the door. West of the entry an artifact cache was found at the base of the western bench platform; among the finds were iron bar stock, an iron arrowhead, an iron saw blade fragment, a small sheet of copper, a lead-like mineral mass, and fragments of glass and tile. On the western bench we found iron spear foreshafts, caribou skull fragments, a few glass beads, and more grey stoneware. The midden outside the west wall produced nails, large samples of caribou bone and some well-preserved fish and shell remains. Excavation of a 2 x 2 m square at the entrance of House 2 produced large amount of caribou food bone, soapstone vessel fragments, stoneware, a whalebone sled runner, and a whalebone harpoon or lance foreshaft. This entryway was nicely paved with closely-fitting flat stone slabs. While we now have a better picture of house architecture and artifact assemblages from the Hart Chalet, our three-person excavation team was not large enough to completely open up House 1 or do more than sample its bone-rich middens.

Casual surveys on the Barrens east of Brador revealed the early Maritime Archaic mounds René Levesque excavated in the late 1960s. These structures are among the oldest archaeological sites known in eastern Quebec and probably date to the same period as the L'Anse Amour mound in Forteau, Labrador. Other similar features may still exist in the vicinity. On a walking tour in the old village area known as Five Leagues, between Middle Bay and St. Paul River, we found traces of a Basque oven and old Indian sites on raised beaches. More archaeological surveys should be done in this area, for its sheltered coves provide some of the region's finest harbors for small boats.

5 - Hart Chalet Maps (EiBh-47)

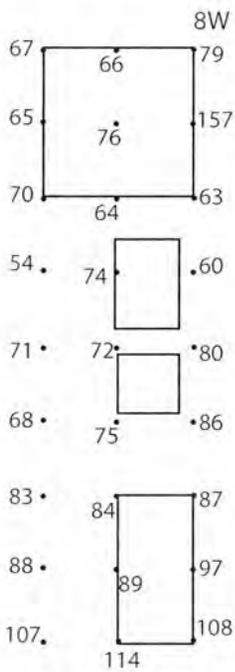


Hart Chalet

Ground Surface
Elevation Map 2014
N 51° 29.923'
W 57° 15.733'



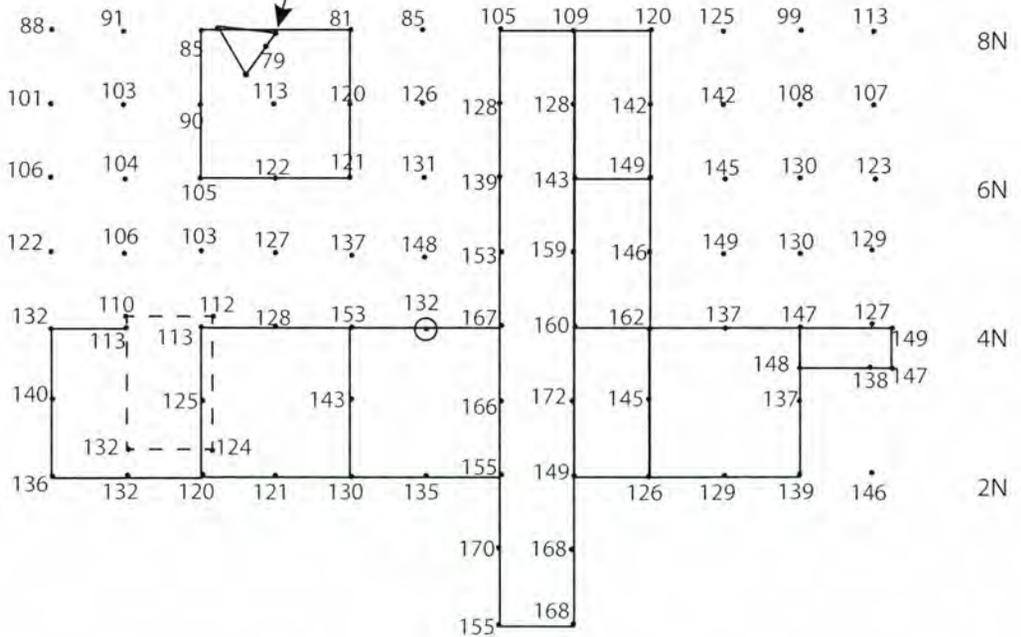
H2



6W 4W 2W 0W 2E 4E 6E

Ground Elevations
below datum
Datum = 78 cm above
ground surface

House 1



6. Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) Excavation Unit Descriptions

This section presents summaries of each of the units excavated at the Hart Chalet land site.

House 1

This year we expanded work at House 1 by opening up the eastern half of the units in the 1 x 8 m trench, creating a 2 x 6 m cross-trench from inside the H1 door to the rear wall (we did not expand the 1 x 2 m unit in the entry passage). We established the SW corner of last year's Unit D as the site datum point and gridded House 1 in two-meter squares.

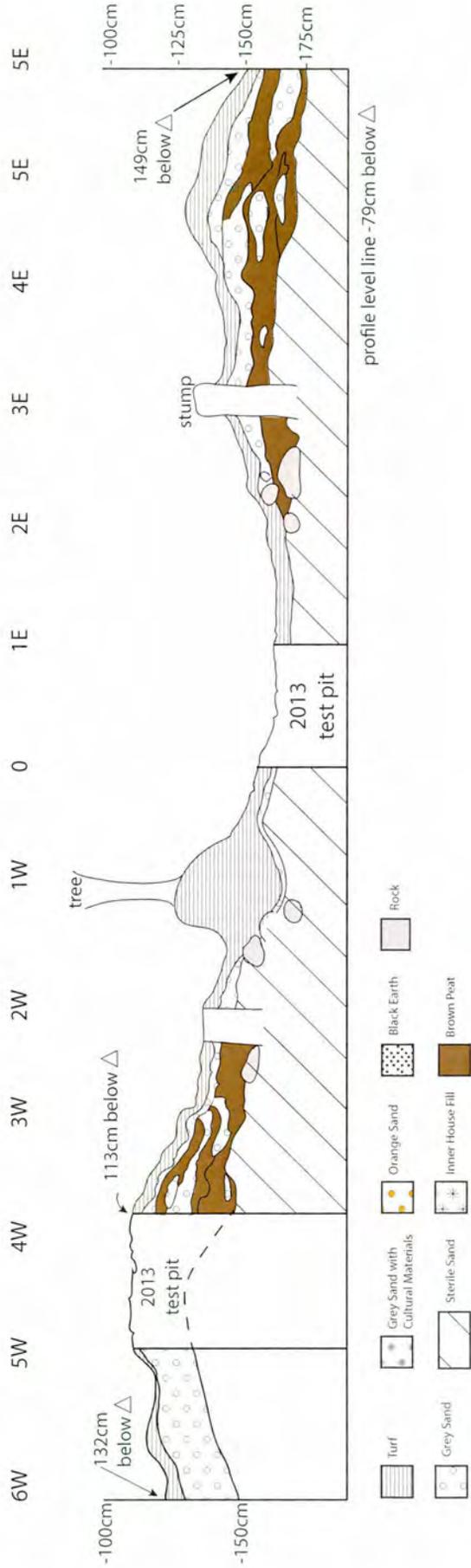


Fig 6.00: Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) House 1 looking through entry to rear wall, view north.



Fig 6.01: East-west trench inside south wall of Hart Chalet, House 1. View to west.

Hart Chalet
North Profile at 4N
August 11, 2014



4N 6E We excavated a 2 x 0.5 m trench through the east wall of House 1 following the 4N line to check the stratigraphy of the house wall and determine the inner edge of the east sleeping platform or house floor. Alternating bands of grey sand and dark charcoal-stained sand indicated layers of wall construction. At the bottom of the profile a humus level marked the original old ground surface on which the wall had been built.

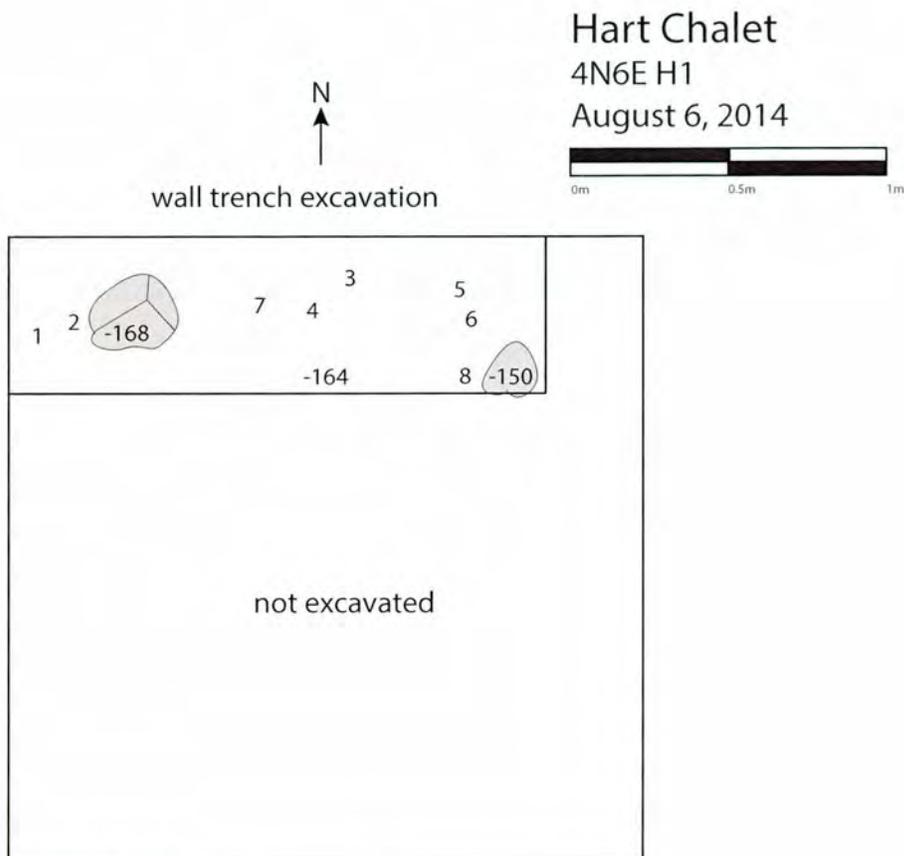


Fig 6.03: 4N6E Excavation Map.



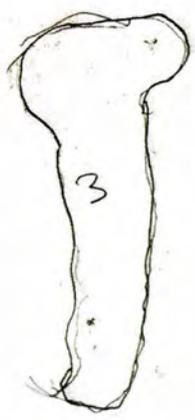
Fig 6.04: Iron Artifacts from 4N6E.



Fig 6.05: 4N6E extension. 4N4E and 4N6E extension, view NE.

Hart Chalet
4N 6E Mariel K.
6 August 2014

- 1. Iron nail - 159 - in dark soil
- 2. Iron nails colored together - 149 - in dark soil
- 3. Iron spike - 148 - in grey sand
- 4. ^{Curve} Iron nail - 155 - in grey sand
- 5. Iron nail - 148 - in grey sand
- 6. Iron nail head - 151 - in grey sand
- 7. Iron nail head - 162 - in grey sand
- 8. Iron nail - 148 - in grey sand



4N4E This unit lies east of the H1 entry; its south edge marks the south wall of the house foundation, and its northern portion lies inside the house. The unit began producing animal bone as soon as Mariel got below the cracker berry root mass that solidified the surface of the wall. Most of this upper wall deposit contained caribou and other bones dumped on top of the outer wall or roof. As the excavation reached the level of the house floor, ca. 155-170 cm below datum, a large number of grey stoneware sherds were found, mostly in the western half of the unit. These pieces followed a dark band in the soil we had thought was a sterile old ground surface, but apparently it was part of the house interior, probably a portion of a side bench. The entire base and much of the sides of a cylindrical vessel could be assembled, and more pieces, probably, are in the square to the north, which we did not have time to excavate. Brick fragments were on the central house floor in the NW corner of the unit at 168 cm below datum. A turquoise color glass bead, a piece of worked antler, and many nails were also found on the floor level between 155 to 160 cm BD. Few artifacts were found in the eastern half of the unit which included the corner portion of the side bench.

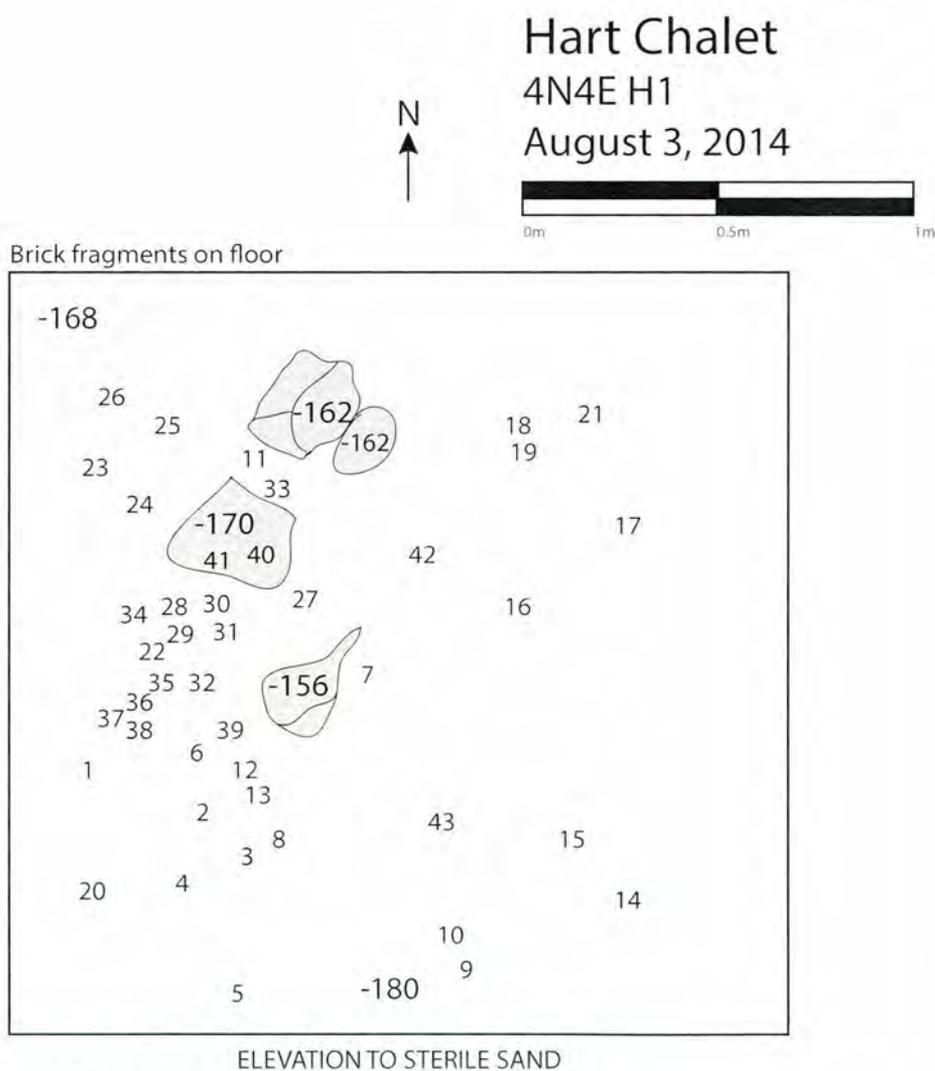


Fig 6.09: Map of finds at 4N 4E, H1.



Fig 6.10: 4N4E nails and iron.



Fig 6.11: 4N4E iron tool handle.



Fig 6.12a: 4N4E ceramics.



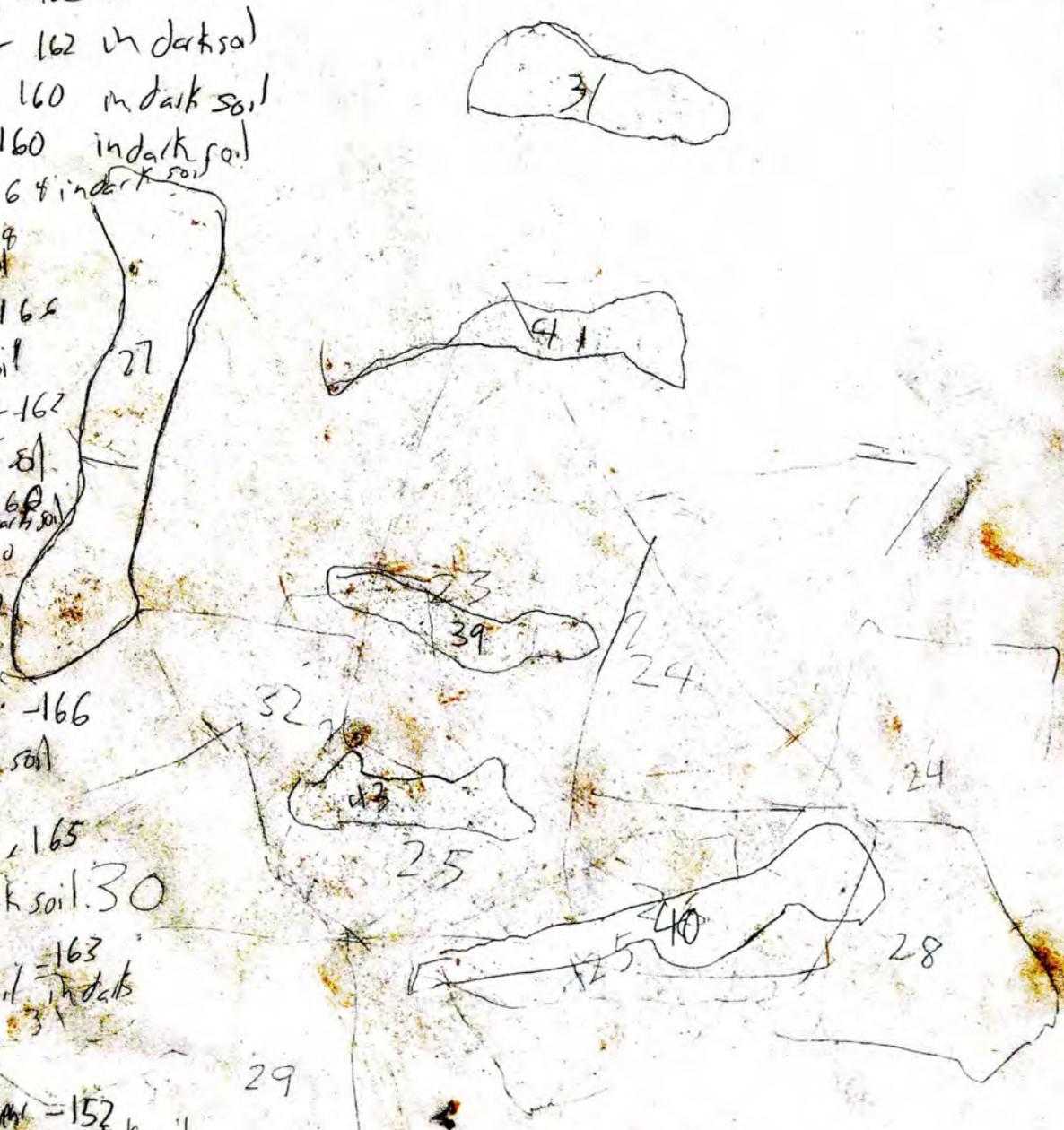
Fig 6.12b: 4N4E ceramic fits.



Fig 6.13: 4N4E Ceramic fits

- 24 stone wear -170 - in dark soil
- 25 stone wear -170 - in dark soil
- 26 stone wear -172 - in dark soil
- 27 1 iron nail, 2 pieces -161 - in dark earth
- 28 stone wear -162 in dark soil
- 29 stone wear 162 in dark soil
- 30 stone wear 160 in dark soil
- 31 iron nail -160 in dark soil
- 32 stone wear 164 in dark soil
- 33 stone wear 169 in dark soil
- 34 stone wear 165 in dark soil
- 35 stone wear 162 in dark soil
- 36 stone wear -160 in dark soil
- 37 stone wear -160 in dark soil
- 38 stone wear 164 in dark soil
- 39 iron nail -166 in dark soil
- 40 iron nail, 165 in dark soil
- 41 iron nail -163 in dark soil
- 42 stone wear -152 in dark soil
- 43 iron nail -154 - in dark soil

Heart Chert
 4N 4 E
 3 Aug 2018
 Merrill Kundy



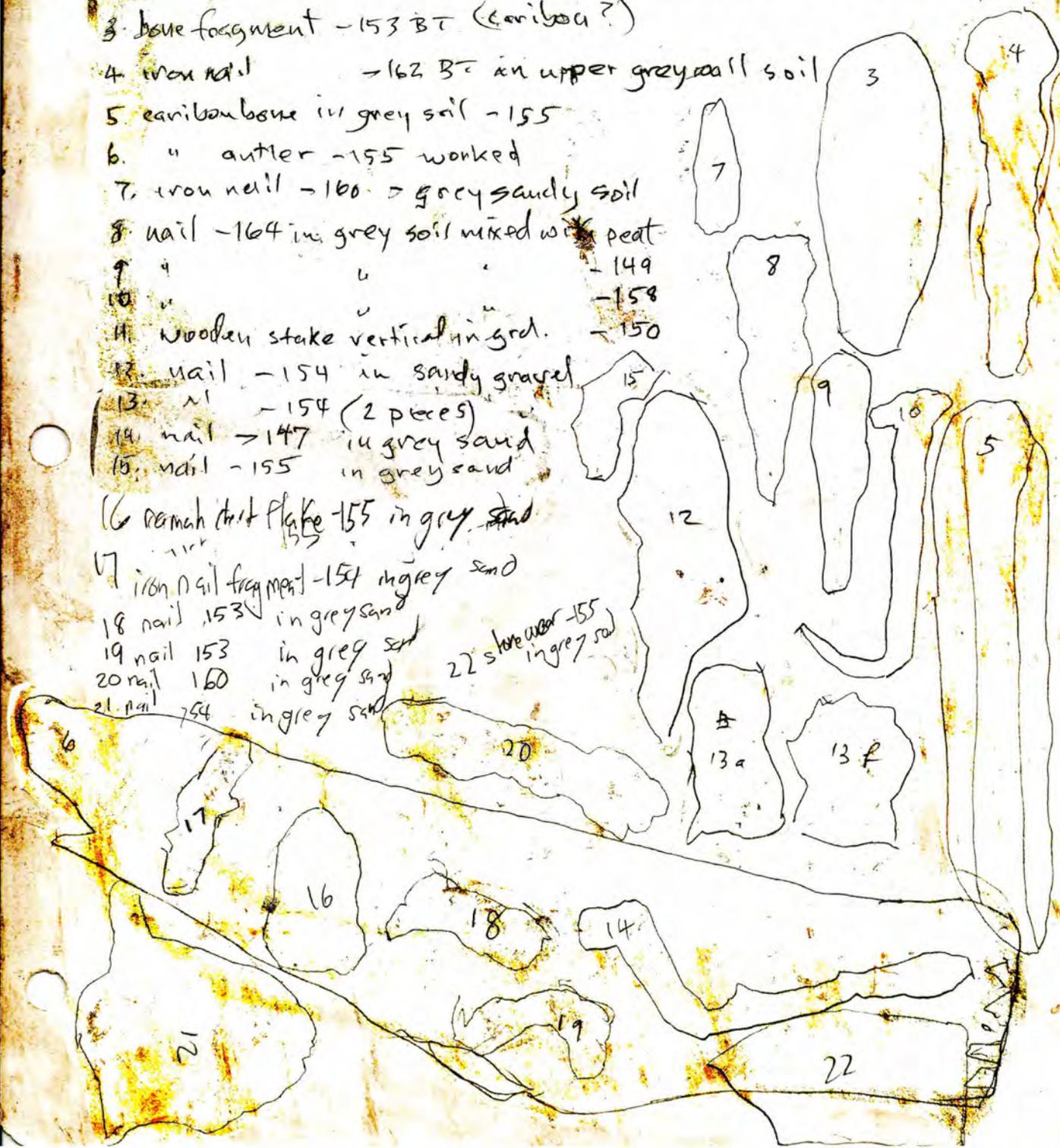
Hart Chalet

4N 4E

3 Aug. 2014

Marieel Kennedy

- 1 turquoise glass bead fragment - 168 upper sandy soil beneath humus. ①
- 2 possible flake of white ceramic or porcelain? - 161 in upper grey soil ②
- 3 bone fragment - 153 BT (caribou?)
- 4 iron nail - 162 BT in upper grey soil
- 5 caribou bone in grey soil - 155
- 6 " antler - 155 worked
- 7 iron nail - 160 in grey sandy soil
- 8 nail - 164 in grey soil mixed with peat
- 9 " " " " - 149
- 10 " " " " - 158
- 11 wooden stake vertical in grd. - 150
- 12 nail - 154 in sandy gravel
- 13 " " - 154 (2 pieces)
- 14 nail - 147 in grey sand
- 15 nail - 155 in grey sand
- 16 remnant chert flake - 155 in grey sand
- 17 iron nail fragment - 154 in grey sand
- 18 nail 153 in grey sand
- 19 nail 153 in grey sand
- 20 nail 160 in grey sand
- 21 nail 154 in grey sand
- 22 stone washer - 155 in grey sand



Plot (Plot)

4 N 9 E

303 Aug 2019

Mary Hardy

store near drawn out

37

36

34

35

27

33

24

32

23

25

32

28

25

25

30

26

29

26

42

35

38

39

42

30

8N2E This 2 x 1 m unit inside the rear wall of House 1 produced a few nails and showed complicated stratigraphy owing to the lack of clear definition of the rear sleeping platform (there was no floor slab pavement and slabs were not present on the platform or used as platform retainer stones) and the slumping of the rear wall. The stratigraphy in the southern half of the unit (the house floor) was humus over grey sand, over peat over dark charcoal-stained cultural level, over sterile gravel. The northern half was part of the sleeping bench and showed humus over a mixed grey sand layer (slumped wall) with occasional nails over sterile sand. As requested by Florence Hart, we tried not to overly disturb the roots of the larches sheltering her cottage, but leaving the many crisscrossing roots make digging difficult. At the bottom of the cultural deposit, Alaina found a green glass goblet fragment, but there were also shreds of plastic, indicating some former disturbance of the soil. Other than a glass fragment, the only finds were a few small nails. The floor level in the southern part of the unit was 162 cm below datum; on the raised bench at the northern end the cultural level was at 147 cm.

6N 2E Mariel, Alaina, and I excavated the eastern half of 6N2E, finding a deposit only 10-15 cm deep with humus overlying a charcoal-stained sandy soil, and that lying on sterile gravelly marine-deposited sand. The floor level in the eastern part of this square was paved with broken brick fragments. Its northern portion had a cluster of small cobbles on the floor but no clear indication of a hearth. In the middle of the unit, we found a small partially rotten plank and a piece of the same wood set vertically into the ground with a pointed end—a stake of some sort. These finds and the absence of a stone slabs suggests that the house floor had been constructed with wood planks that were secured in place by wooden stakes. A few nails and the top of a green glass bottle were the only artifact finds other than a flake of Ramah chert, intrusive from a previous site occupation.



Fig 6.14: View NW.



Fig 6.15: View NW.

Hart Chalet
 6N2E/ 8N2E H1
 August 3, 2014

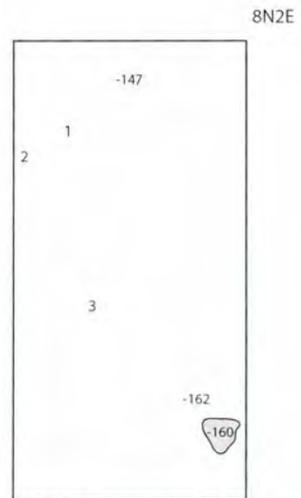
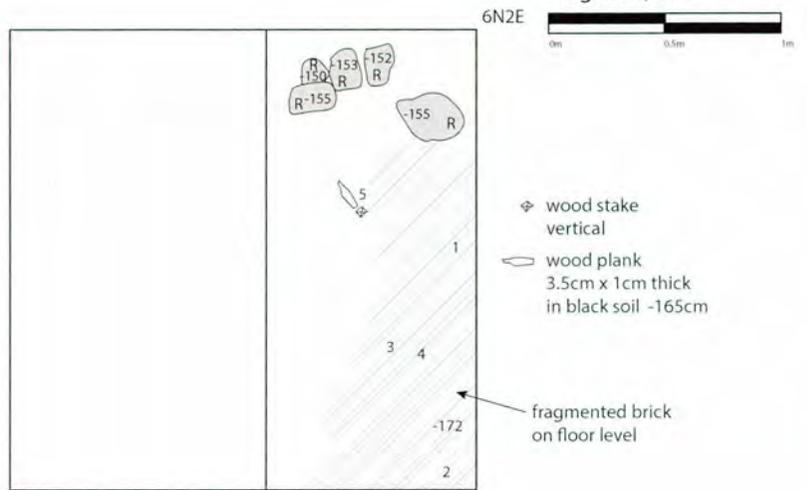


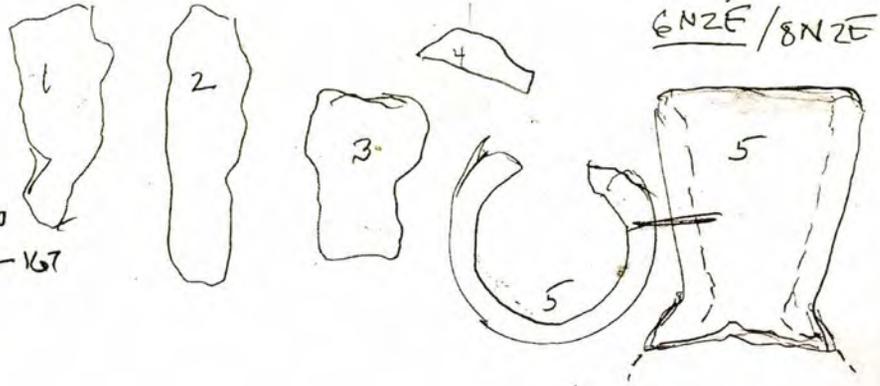
Fig 6.16: 6N2E and 8N2E units in H2.



Fig 6.17: 4N2W unit in H1 interior, view N.

6N 2E

1. iron nail - 153 BT
2. " " - 172 BT
3. " " - 171
4. Bamaly chert flake - 170
5. green glass bottle top - 167
under wood slat



HC H-1
3 Aug. 2014
6N2E/8N2E

1. iron nail - 133cm BT
in grey sand under upper
humus.
2. iron nail - 138 in grey sand
3. green glass frag. - 159

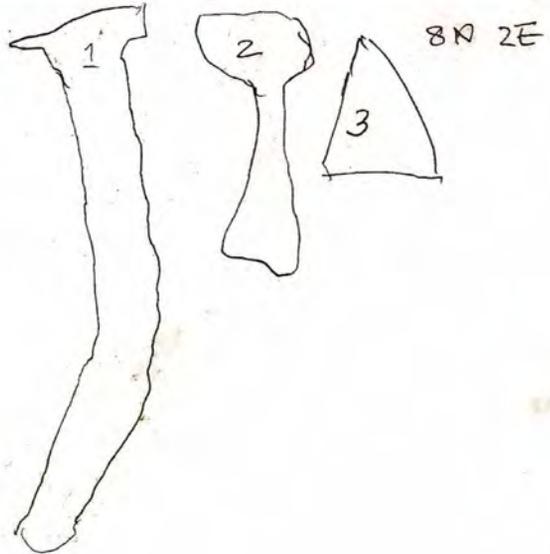


Fig 6.18: 6N 2E, 8N2E artifacts, iron nails and objects.

4N 2E The southern part of the eastern half of 4N2E included the inside portion of the house's front wall, east of the entryway; its northern quadrant was part of the house floor (ca. 175 cm below datum) and like 6N 2E had numerous broken brick fragments. A flat slab lay on the floor in the balk between this unit and 6N2E. The soil profile was similar to 6N2E: the wall section displayed grey sand under a tough, rooty humus zone. A few rocks were incorporated in the wall, whose top was about 50 cm above the outside ground level. No artifacts other than brick fragments and nails were found in this unit.

Hart Chalet
4N2E H1
August 3, 2014



Northern part had a thin cover of peat, lying on brown charcoal - stained sand with brick fragments all highly fragmented on what seems to be the floor. No tile fragments.

Southern half of square is the house wall built of grey sand and some rocks. Two large rocks appear to have fallen into present position from roof or the wall. Grey sand probably excavated from house pit. No artifacts or nails or charcoal in grey sand. Wall is made mostly of sand.

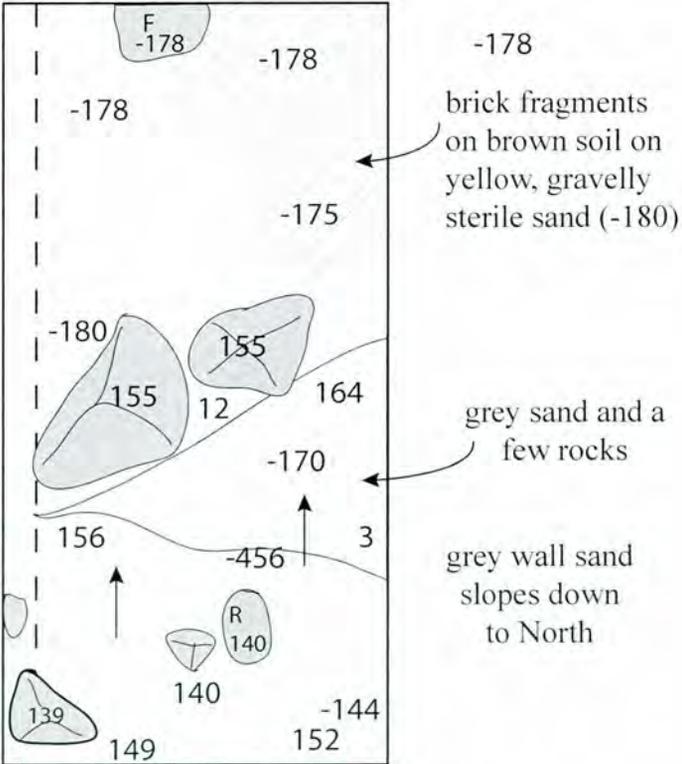


Fig 6.19: 4N2E unit.

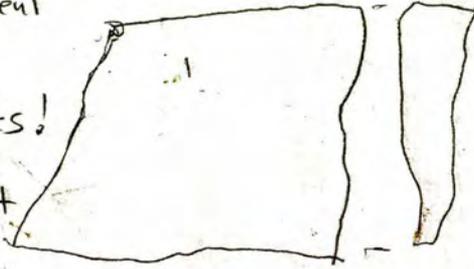
Haut Châlet
4N 2E
3 Aug. 2014

1. gray-brown ceramic (?) fragment

2. " " " " "



may not be ceramic!
I do not recognize
this material if it
is ceramic.
found in floor level.



3. iron nail - 147 in gray sand

4. iron nail - 147 in gray sand

5. iron nail - 147 in gray sand

6. iron nail - 150 in gray sand (under #5)



Fig 6.20 4N2E Artifacts.

4N 0W Soon after beginning this unit I found a cluster of artifacts on the floor of the unit's NE quadrant, including part of a saw blade, a stemmed iron arrow point, pieces of bottle glass, a rectangular cross-sectioned iron bar, nails, a lump of a blue-green mineral like rock, and a thin sheet of copper (later lost). I wonder if the Inuit were prospecting for minerals of interest to European traders? Caribou bones were present and a piece of whalebone was found in the house wall along the southern edge of the unit. More bottle glass was found on the floor as well as a flat piece of green glass with retouch along one edge, indicating its use as a knife or scraper. The eastern side of the unit was the house floor and had a partial ring of small cobble rocks. A 20cm long piece of whalebone lay on the floor, which consisted of a layer of charcoal-stained black earth consistently 165-170 cm below datum and pieces of a broken brick. It is not clear whether the rocks were actually a hearth since they were not charcoal-stained or fire-cracked. The western half of the square is twenty to thirty centimeters higher than the floor (ca. 155 cm below datum) and may be part of a sleeping bench. This bench area has a very thin 'floor' deposit and contained with few artifacts, all nails. There is no retaining wall along the front of the bench, which may have been retained by a log or plank. A large larch root running along the edge of the bench may have grown through the rotting wood bench retainer. Because we did not excavate into the house wall it was difficult to mark the junction between the bench and the house wall, which follows the southern edge of the unit.



Fig 6.21: East West trench in the HI View East.



Fig 6.22: Whalebone in 4N0W.



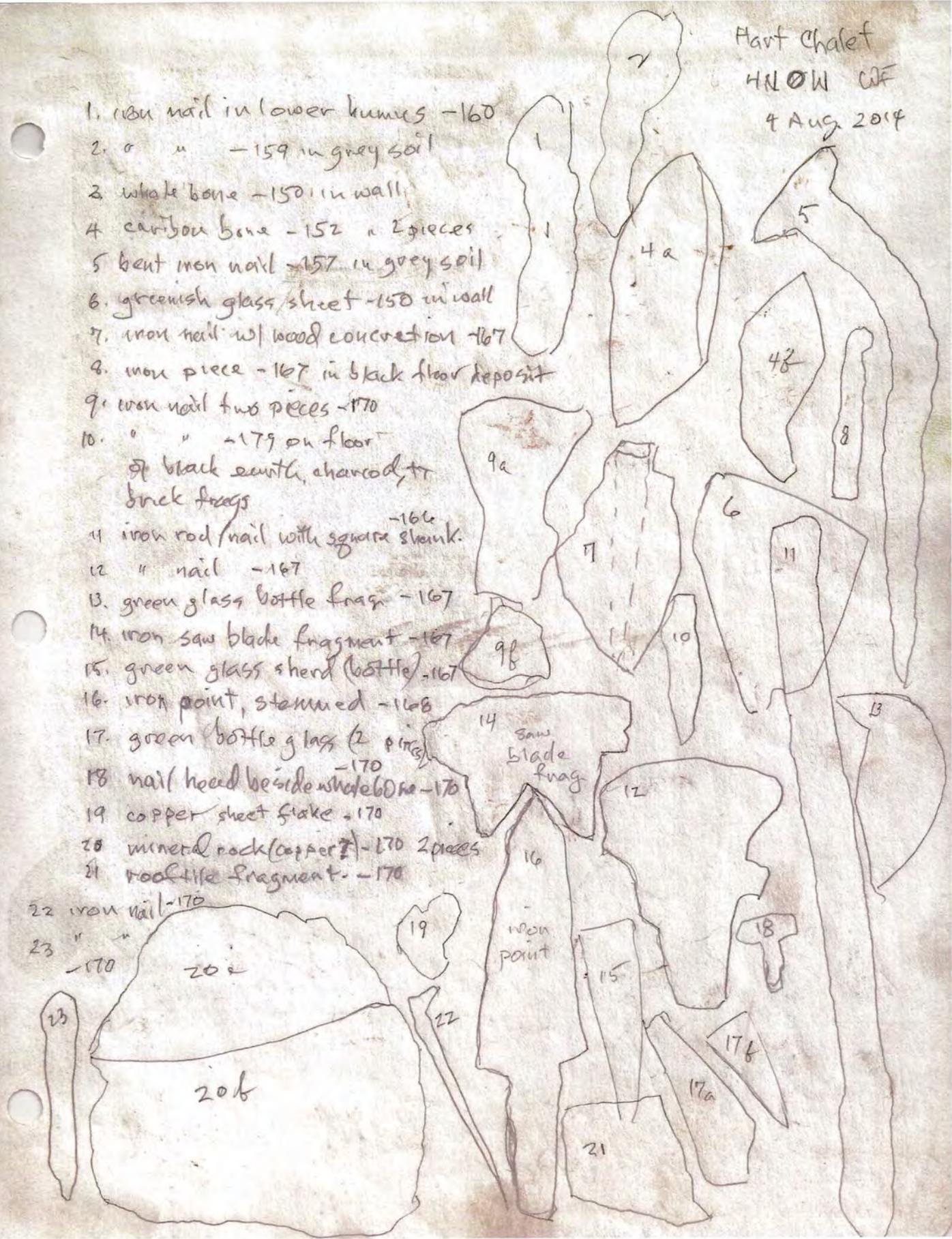
Fig 6.23: Artifact cache in 4N0W.

Hart Chalet
 HNOW CWF
 4 Aug 2014

1. iron nail in lower humus -160
2. " " -159 in grey soil
3. whale bone -150 in wall
4. caribou bone -152 " 2 pieces
5. bent iron nail -157 in grey soil
6. greenish glass sheet -150 in wall
7. iron nail w/ wood concretion -167
8. iron piece -167 in black floor deposit
9. iron nail two pieces -170
10. " " -179 on floor
 of black earth, charcoal, &
 brick frags
11. iron rod/nail with square shank -166
12. " nail -167
13. green glass bottle frag -167
14. iron saw blade fragment -167
15. green glass shard (bottle) -167
16. iron point, stemmed -168
17. green bottle glass (2 pieces) -170
18. nail head beside whale bone -170
19. copper sheet flake -170
20. mineral rock (copper?) -170 2 pieces
21. roof tile fragment -170

22 iron nail -170

23 " " -170



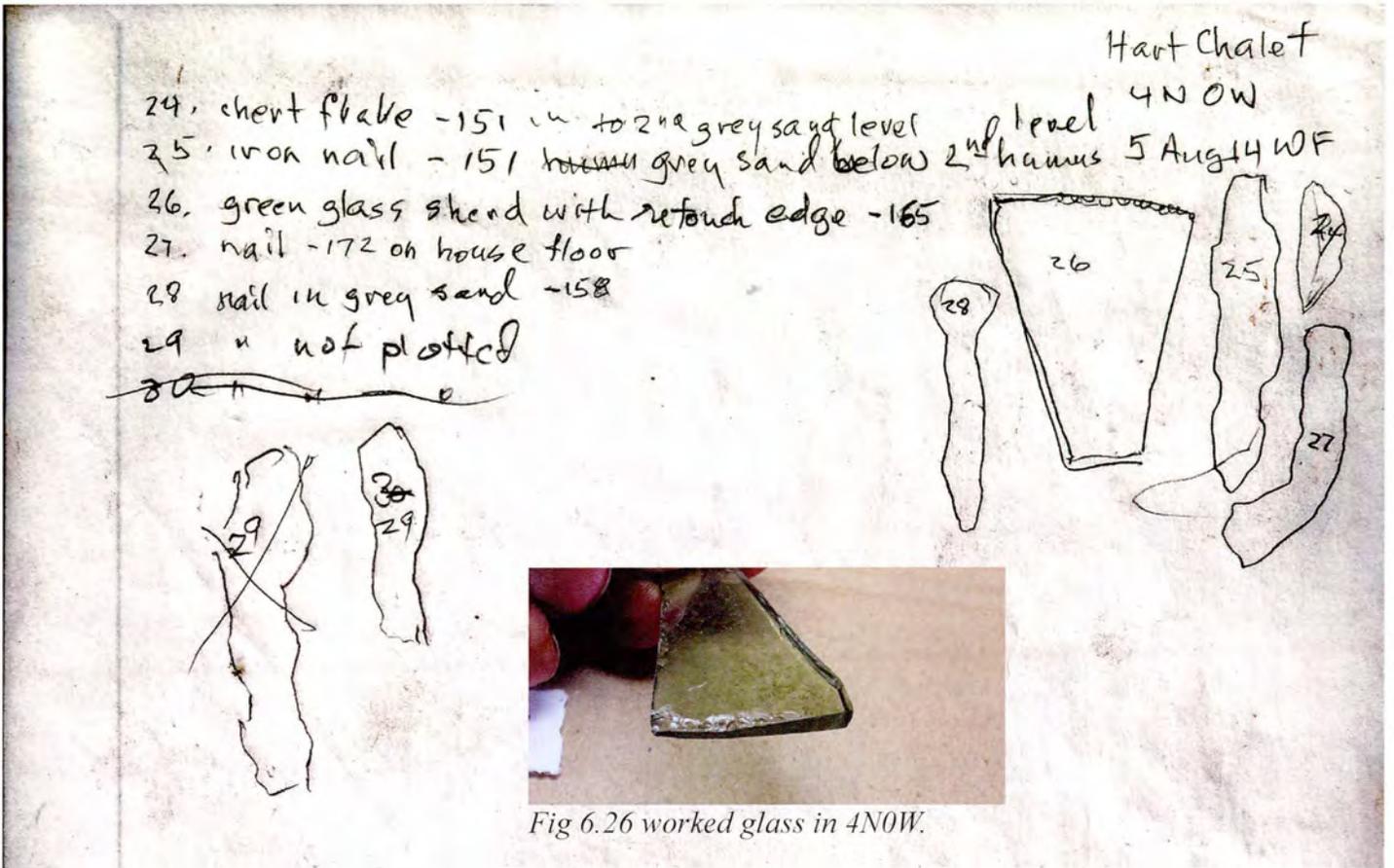


Fig 6.27 artifacts from 4N0W.



Fig 6.28 Cache of artifacts in 4N0W.

4N 2W This unit incorporated the SW internal corner of House 1 and seems to have been an extension of the raised bench found in the western half of 4N 0E. The eastern portion of the unit lay at ca. 147 BD while the western portion, lying just inside the west wall of the house was at 130-134 cm BD. The eastern portion contained only nails while the western portion produced nails and a variety of other artifacts, including a medium-size turquoise blue glass bead, a small rectangular copper pendant with a tiny pierced suspension hole (a clothing decoration), an iron spear point, an iron foreshaft, an iron blade fragment, lead sheet, pieces of earthenware and stoneware, glass fragments, butchered caribou bones, and a patch of thin hard skin-like material pierced with a nail that may have been part of the roof covering. Part of a caribou skull was found in the southern part of the unit, as well as the base of a finely-flaked square-based Groswater biface (ca. 2500 B.P.) which must have arrived in the sods used to build the house wall. Much of this material probably had been incorporated in a midden dumped on the outside of the house wall. A similar concentration of finds came from test pits in 4N 4W excavated in previous years. Flakes of Ramah chert and quartz crystal were also recovered, representing pre-Inuit occupations. The most unusual find from 4N 2W was a nest of baby mice.

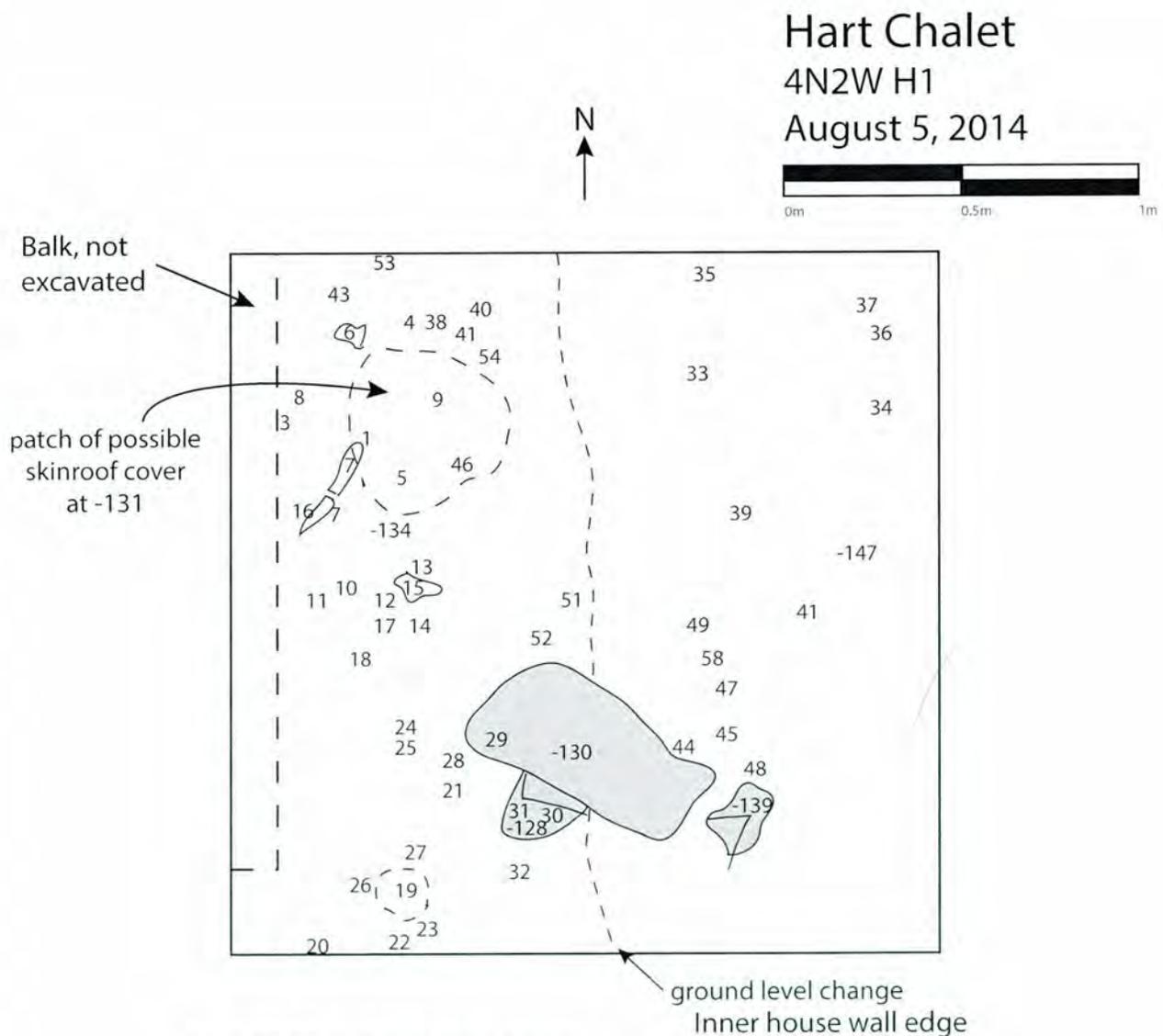


Fig 6.29: Map of finds from 4N2W

Hart Chalet
4N2W North Profile
August 11, 2014



Fig 6.30: Profile of North wall of 4N2W.



Fig 6.31 View of 4N2W.



Fig 6.32: Artifacts from 4N2W.



Fig 6.34: Iron knife and spear shaft from 4N2W.



Fig 6.33: Groswater chert biface, lead and iron fragments, glass sherd, blue bead from 4N2W. glass sherd, and blue bead from 4N2W.

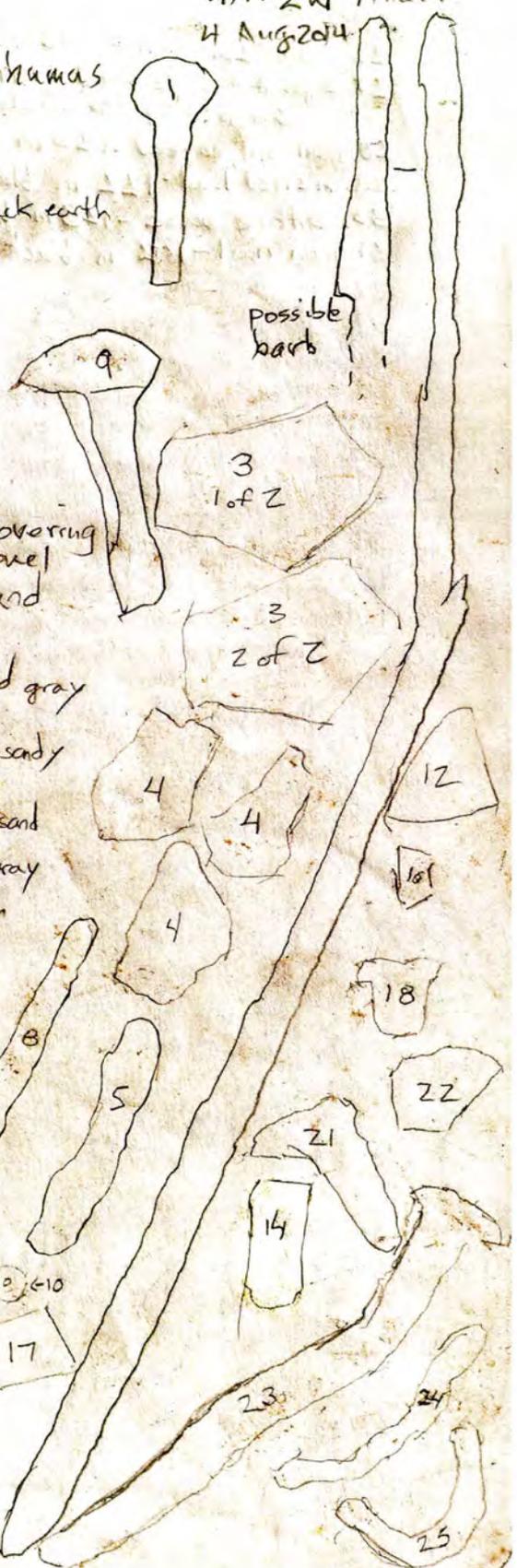


Fig 6.35: Artifacts from 4N2W.

Hart Chalet A-1
 4N 2W Aliana
 4 Aug 2014

1. iron nail - 113 in grey sand under humus
2. iron spear point (found in 2013 TP. and not collected at the time)
3. earthenware shard, 2 pieces - 121 in black earth
4. 3 pieces of sheet iron - 130 in grey sand
5. iron nail - 131 in grey sand
6. fire cracked rock - 121 in black earth
7. worked whale bone - 132 in black earth drawing = 1/4 scale, see photograph
8. iron nail - 123 in black earth
9. iron nail vertical - 131 in hide(?) roof covering black skull-like substance at this level
10. turquoise color glass bead - 124 in tan and gray sandy soil under humus
11. 3 teeth (caribou?) found together - 124 in tan and gray sandy soil, upper
12. shard of curved green glass - 124 in tan and gray sandy soil, upper
13. abraded brick - 128 in black earth above gray sand
14. perforated copper pendant - 137 in black earth above gray sand
15. partial caribou skull cranium - 134 in black earth above gray sand
16. shard of curved green glass - 134 in tan and gray sandy soil ^{above} black earth (#16 on map difficult to read b/c of #7)
17. shard of curved green glass - 134 in tan sandy soil on top of black earth
18. iron nail head - 121 in tan and gray sandy soil very near surface, above black earth
19. cluster of butchered caribou bone - in upper black and tan sandy soil 120
20. iron nail - 130 in upper black and tan sandy soil
21. iron nail - 130 in upper black and tan sandy soil
22. gray stoneware shard - 135 in gray sandy soil (upper)
23. iron nail - 130 in upper gray sandy soil
24. iron nail - 130 in upper gray sandy soil above black earth
25. iron nail - 133 in upper gray sandy soil above black earth

probably to make red pigment

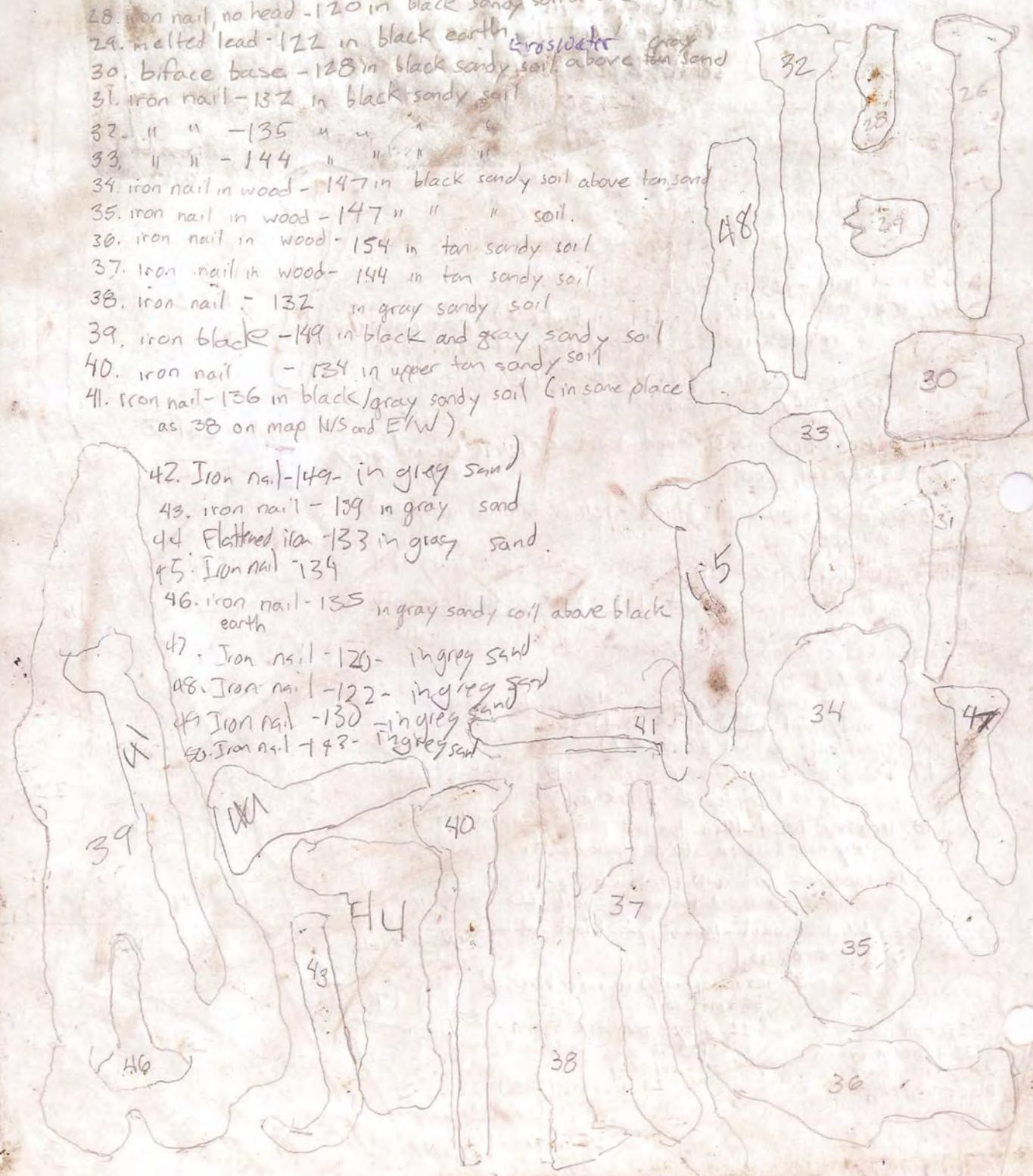


blue
bead
fragments

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 27 | 0 | ✓ |
| 00 | | |

- 26. iron ~~z~~ nail - 135 in black sandy soil, upper
- 27. fragmented blue bead - 134 in black sandy soil, upper
3 major fragments of about size drawn + additional smaller
- 28. iron nail, no head - 120 in black sandy soil above tan sand
- 29. melted lead - 122 in black earth ^{cross water}
- 30. biface base - 128 in black sandy soil above ^{gray} tan sand
- 31. iron nail - 132 in black sandy soil
- 32. " " - 135 " " "
- 33. " " - 144 " " "
- 34. iron nail in wood - 147 in black sandy soil above tan sand
- 35. iron nail in wood - 147 " " " soil.
- 36. iron nail in wood - 154 in tan sandy soil
- 37. iron nail in wood - 154 in tan sandy soil
- 38. iron nail - 132 in gray sandy soil
- 39. iron black - 149 in black and gray sandy soil
- 40. iron nail - 134 in upper tan sandy soil
- 41. iron nail - 136 in black/gray sandy soil (in same place as 38 on map N/S and E/W)

- 42. Iron nail - 149 - in gray sand
- 43. iron nail - 139 in gray sand
- 44. Flattened iron - 133 in gray sand
- 45. Iron nail - 134
- 46. iron nail - 135 in gray sandy soil above black earth
- 47. Iron nail - 120 - in gray sand
- 48. Iron nail - 122 - in gray sand
- 49. Iron nail - 130 - in gray sand
- 50. Iron nail - 143 - in gray sand



Hart Chert

4N 2W

Alaina Harmon & Maribel Kennedy

11 Aug 2011

- 51. iron nail - 134 in gray sand, soil
- 52. iron nail - 138 in gray sandy soil above black earth
- 53. iron foreshaft - 132 in gray sandy soil (drawing "12" size)

54. lead sheet (screen E140 - no preserved) assigned to N4 gneiss

55. 12 pieces scattered earthenware (near surface found in funnel section)

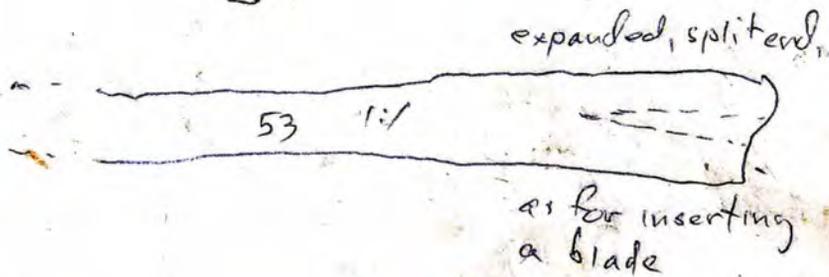
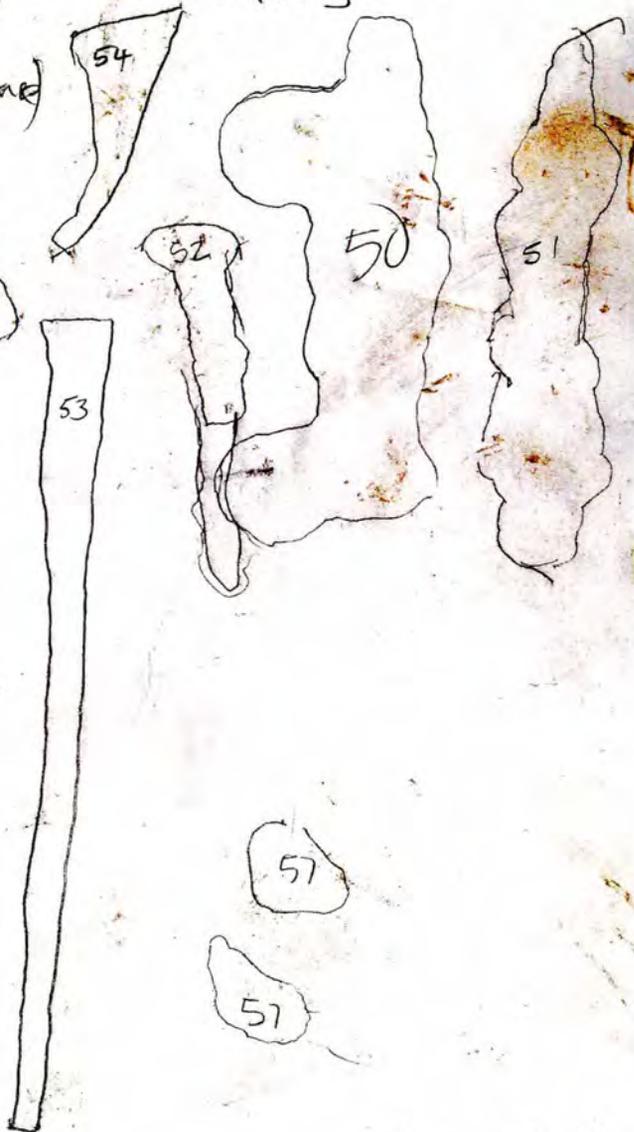
56. earthenware shards (other fragments drawn) found in bone collars 1 drawn, 11 additional

57. 2 flakes



1/3 scale

Ravalli chert flake
quartz crystal flake



4N 4W This unit was positioned on the outside of the House 1 west wall where we excavated two test pits in previous years and found the location to be a rich midden. The earlier test pits were in the NW quadrant and their spatial boundaries were readily apparent by the homogeneous grey soil. Excavation of the NW quadrant produced a large quantity of food bone—mostly caribou and some seal, but also a possible wolf or dog jaw, and many other mid- and small-sized mammals. Much of the deposit was mixed with mussel shell which had helped preserve the food bone, including a fair amount of fish remains. Nails were quite common, and I also found the same type of tin or copper pendant Alaina found in 4N 2W. Other finds included a trigger-shaped piece of iron (seems not a fishhook or a gun trigger), a sliver of cut copper, small pieces of cut whalebone, parts of a Normandy stoneware vessel, nails, an iron tool tang or shank, a whalebone knife handle, a piece of goblet glass, worked whalebone, and a blue glass bead; no earthenware, faience, clay pipe fragments, or musket balls, and very few tiles were present. Finds were distributed throughout the midden matrix from 127 to 158 cm below datum and most came from the eastern and western sides of the unit, with few finds in the center. The shell parts of the midden were screened and produced many small bone fragments (fish and small mammal) and a round disc-shaped metal piece.

Hart Chalet
 4N4W H1
 August 4, 2014

North is to the left

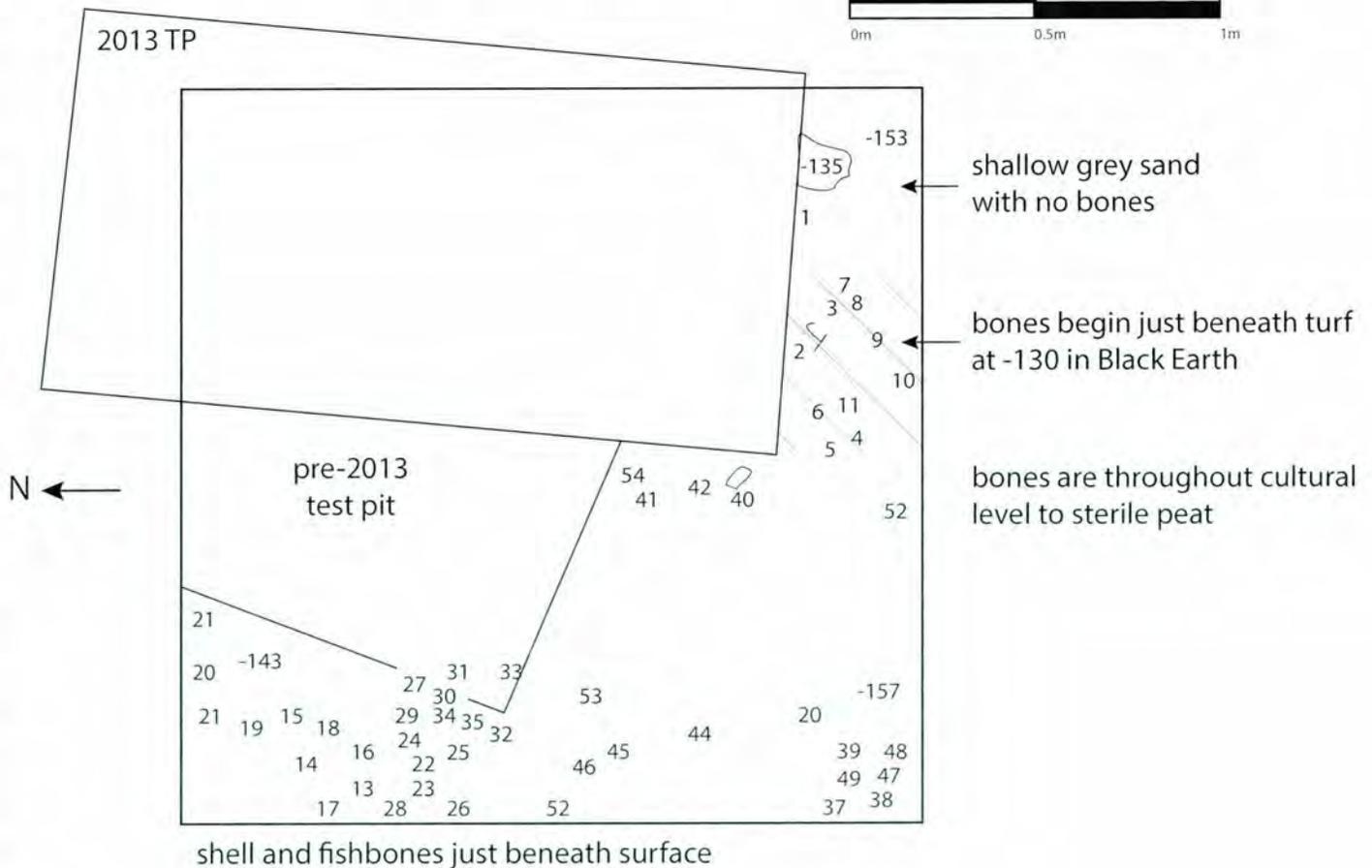


Fig 6.36: Map of 4N4W.



Fig 6.37: 4N4W unit NE quadrant excavated previously.



Fig 6.38: Artifacts from 4N4W.



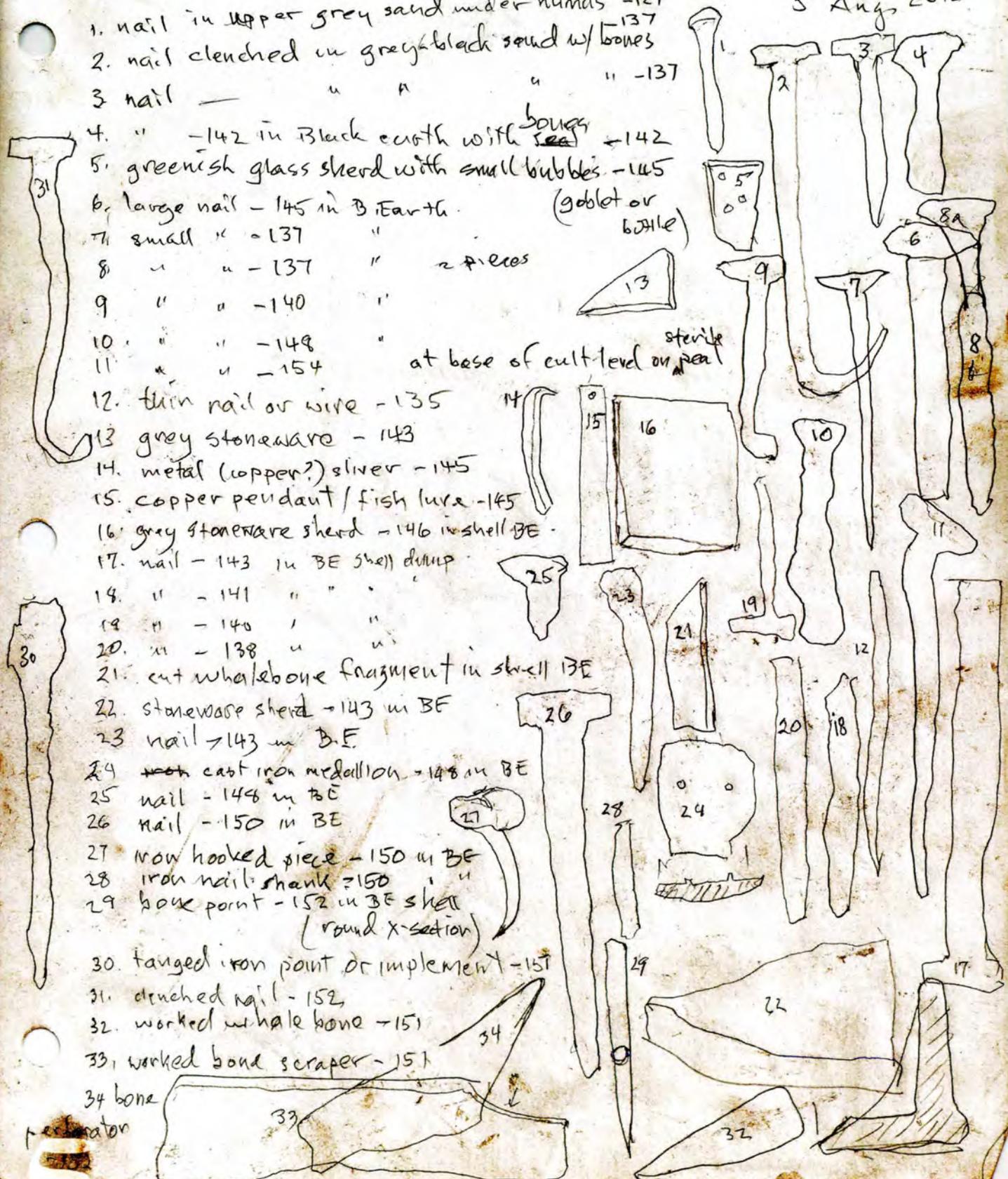
Fig 6.39: Artifacts from 4N4W.

Hart Chalet

4N 4W - WF

5 Aug 2011

1. nail in upper grey sand under humus -127
2. nail clenched in grey/black sand w/ bones -137
3. nail — " " " " -137
4. " -142 in Black earth with ^{bones} ~~sea~~ -142
5. greenish glass sherd with small bubbles -145
6. large nail - 145 in B Earth. (goblet or bottle)
7. small " -137 " "
8. " " -137 " 2 pieces
9. " " -140 " "
10. " " -148 " "
11. " " -154 " at base of cult level on ^{sterile} ~~real~~
12. thin nail or wire -135
13. grey stoneware - 143
14. metal (copper?) sliver -145
15. copper pendant / fish lure -145
16. grey stoneware sherd -146 in shell BE
17. nail -143 in BE shell dump
18. " -141 " " "
19. " -140 " " "
20. " -138 " " "
21. cut whalebone fragment in shell BE
22. stoneware sherd -143 in BE
23. nail -143 in B.E.
24. ~~cast~~ cast iron medallion -148 in BE
25. nail -148 in BE
26. nail -150 in BE
27. iron hooked piece -150 in BE
28. iron nail shank -150 " "
29. bone point -152 in BE shell (round x-section)
30. tanged iron point or implement -151
31. clenched nail -152
32. worked whale bone -151
33. worked bone scraper -151
34. bone



Hart Chalet

4N 4W WF

6 August 2014

roof tile.

35. 2 pieces of Normandy Stoneware (base frag, side frag) - 150

36. 1 shard of Normandy Stoneware - 150

37. cat whalebone - 155 in BE

38. clenched nail - 155 " "

39. stoneware vessel base - 155 in BE

40. roof tile fragment - 144 in BE (not collected)

41. iron nail - 144

42. blue glass (crackling wise) - 152 in BE

43. nail - 155 in BE

44. stoneware (Normandy) vessel frag. - 154 in BE

45. iron tool or stem/shank - 150 in BE

46. thin goblet glass shard - 150 in BE

47. iron nail - 158 in BE

48. iron tool / point shank - 158 in BE

49. whalebone knife handle - 158 " "

50. cut bone - 155 in black earth

51. cut whalebone - 155 " BE

52. nail - 152 in BE

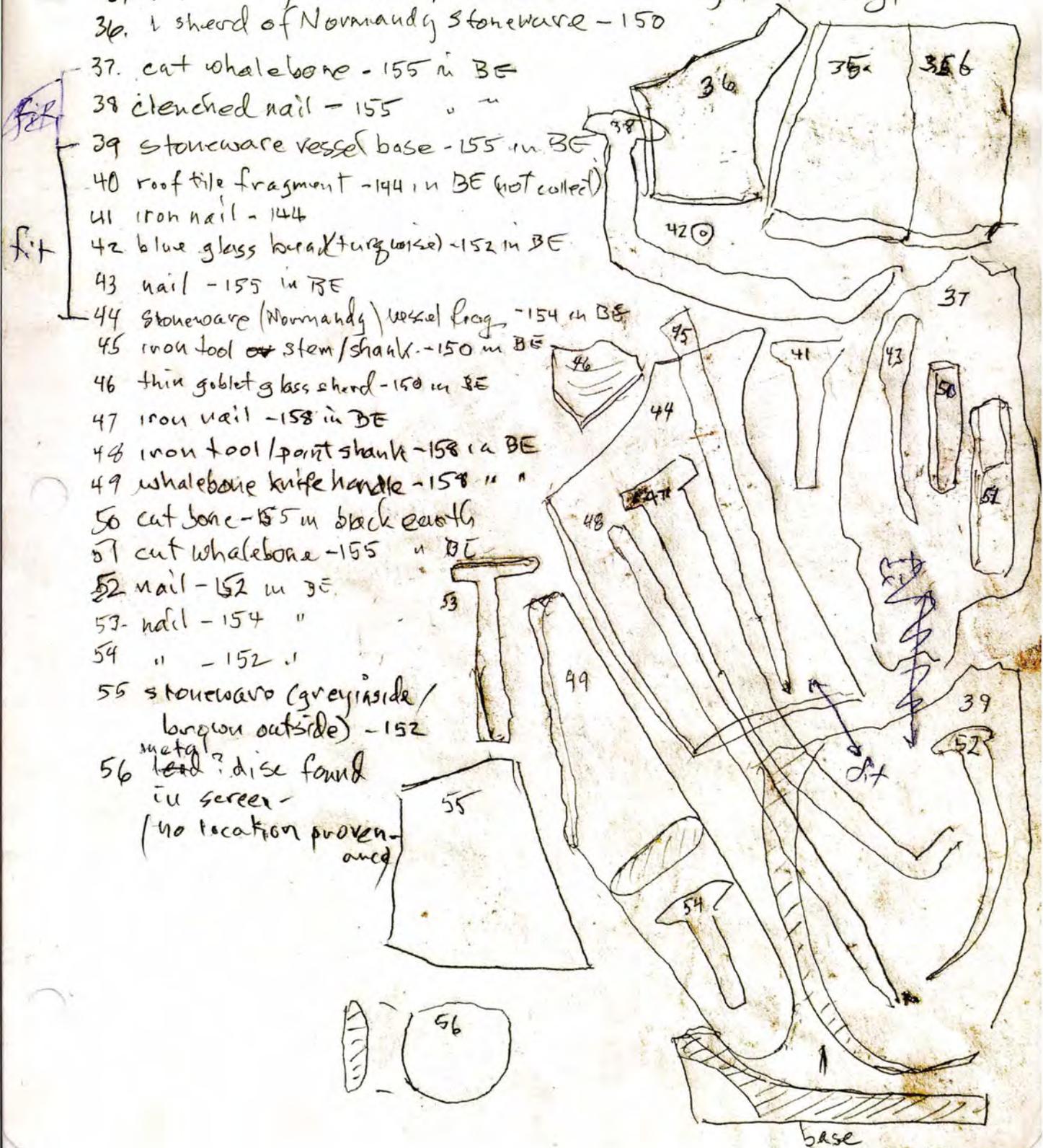
53. nail - 154 " "

54. " - 152 " "

55. stoneware (grey/inside /
brown outside) - 152

56. metal disc found
in screen -

(no location proven-
anced)



House 2

The grid for House 1 was extended to include House 2 and its entry passage. A 1 x 1 m pit in the center of the house 2 interior excavated by Clifford Hart remains unfilled. Florence Hart recalls that Clifford recovered some artifacts from this pit. The interior and walls of House 2 are heavily grown over with mature spruce trees.



Fig 6.40: House 2 entrance tunnel, view North.

8N 8W This 2 x 2 m unit was located at the outer end of the House 2 entry passage and was excavated to see how the entry was structured and what it might contain. The results were most uninteresting, with no slab pavements and only a few bones, nails, a blue glass bead, a piece of grey stoneware, and a shard of glass. Although the ground surface here seemed somewhat depressed and this depression could be followed in the surface sod north, appearing as the outer end of the House 2 entry passage, we found no pavement slabs or evidence of passage wall retainers. Test pits south of this unit showed a relatively thin bone midden.

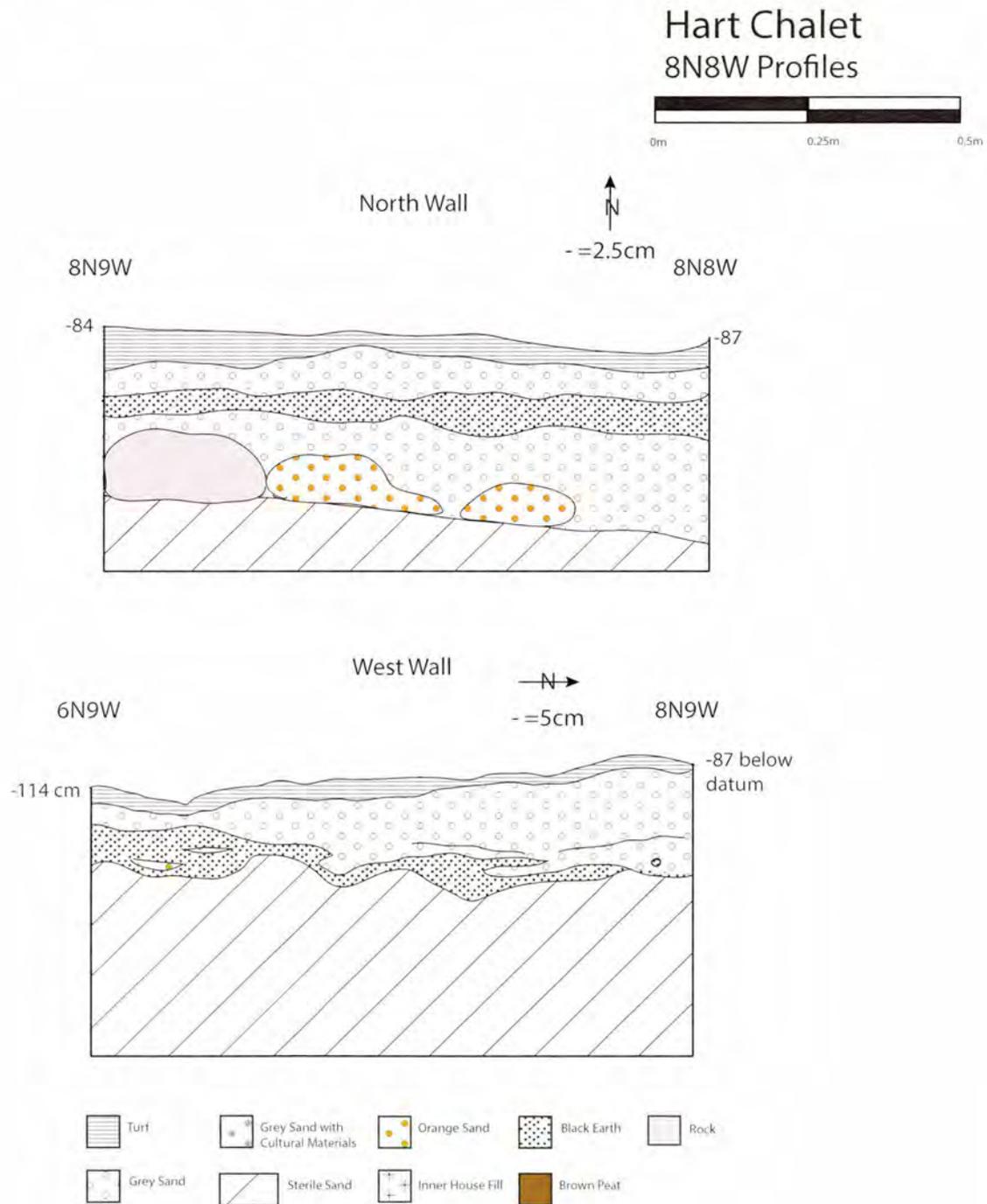


Fig 6.41: Profiles for 8N8W.

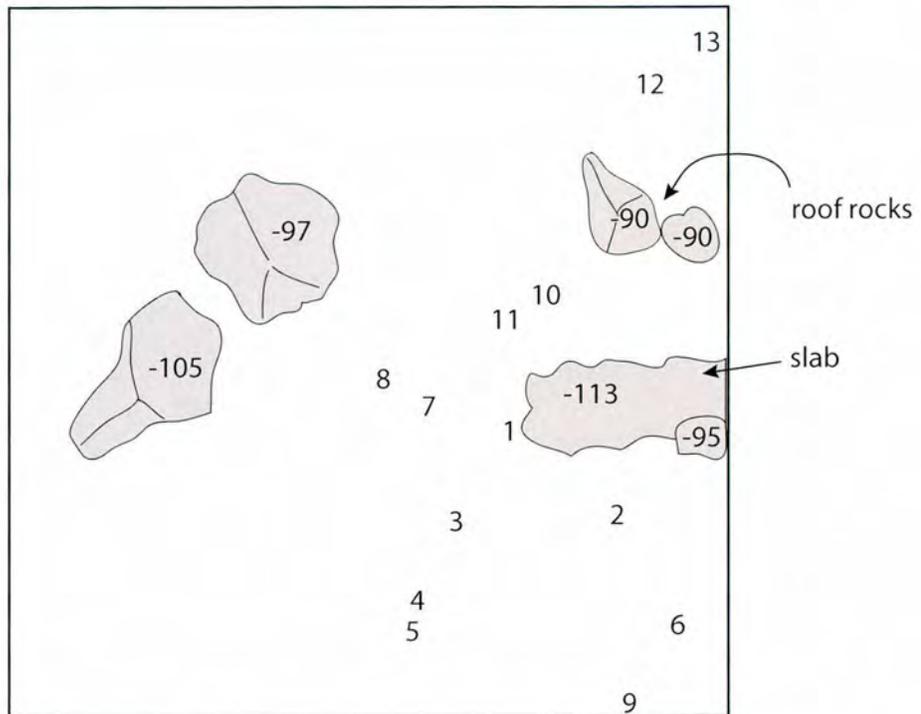


Fig 6.42: 8N9W excavation map.



Fig 6.43: H1, H2 early trench area. View to SE.

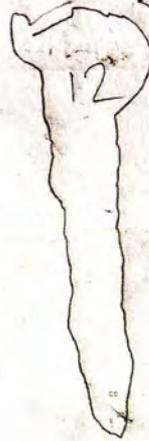
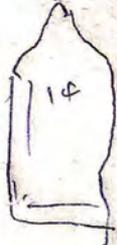
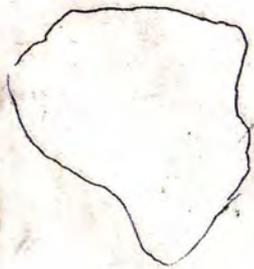


Fig 6.44: Artifacts from 8N8W.

Hart Chalet
8N 8W MK.
9 Aug 2014

1. nail - 109 in grey sand
2. nail - 111 " "
3. nail - 107 " " "
4. " - 119 " " "
5. Nail - 109 " " "
- fragment
6. Nail - 128 - " " "
7. Stonewear - 117 - in grey soil
8. Glass - 128 - in grey soil
9. Nail - 126 - in peaty soil
10. Nail - 98 - in grey sand
11. Blue glass Bead - 108 - in grey sand
12. Nail - 107 - in grey soil
13. Nail - 106 - in grey sand

- 14 grey chert flake (no provenance)
- 15 tan-grey flake (no provenance)



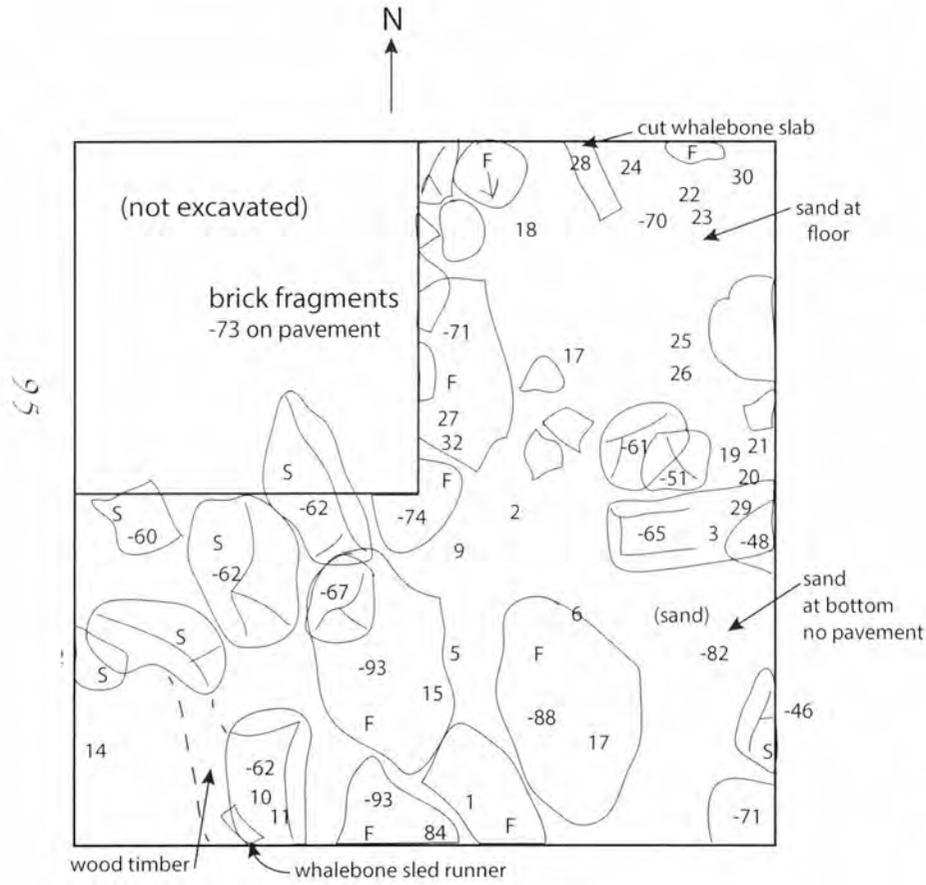
14N 8W In 2013 we excavated a unit in the middle of the House 2 entrance passage, roughly located at 12N 8W, finding an entry passage floor paved with rock slabs and a large piece of whalebone. The latter may have been part of a roof support. This summer we opened up a 2 x 2 m unit two meters to the north in what seemed like the House 2 inner door. Due to lack of time, only the SW, SE, and NE quads could be completed. This unit had rock piles visible along its east and west margins which are probably the remains of doorway support piles. Some of these rocks had collapsed into the doorway and had to be removed during excavation. Food bone—mostly caribou—was found in a continuous midden deposit, ca. 25 cm thick, from just under the sod to the paved slab floor at the bottom of the deposit, ca. 90 cm below site datum. A thin soapstone potsherd resembling a Dorset rather than a Neoeskimo vessel was found in the midden fill above the slab floor at -72.

In the eastern pile I found nails and small pieces of a burned and broken up soapstone pot in and just outside the square's east wall. These pieces were the usual thickness (ca. 1.75 cm) for Labrador Inuit pots; the small thin piece described above was less than 1 cm. thick and highly polished like a Dorset soapstone sherd. Several of the rocks piled on the east side of the doorway had fallen onto the house pavement slabs. The midden deposit was consistent from top to bottom. Below a tough turf of cracker berries a grey sandy soil with pockets of peat and charcoal-stained soil packed with bones continued right down to either floor slabs or hard-packed charcoal-stained peat; below the floor slabs or peat floor was sterile grey beach sand. Besides bones (mostly caribou), flakes of tan or grey-brown quartzite were present, a relic of an earlier prehistoric Indian occupation. Nails were found from top to bottom, and bone preservation was generally poor, especially in the upper and lower zones. Many were too friable to extract from the



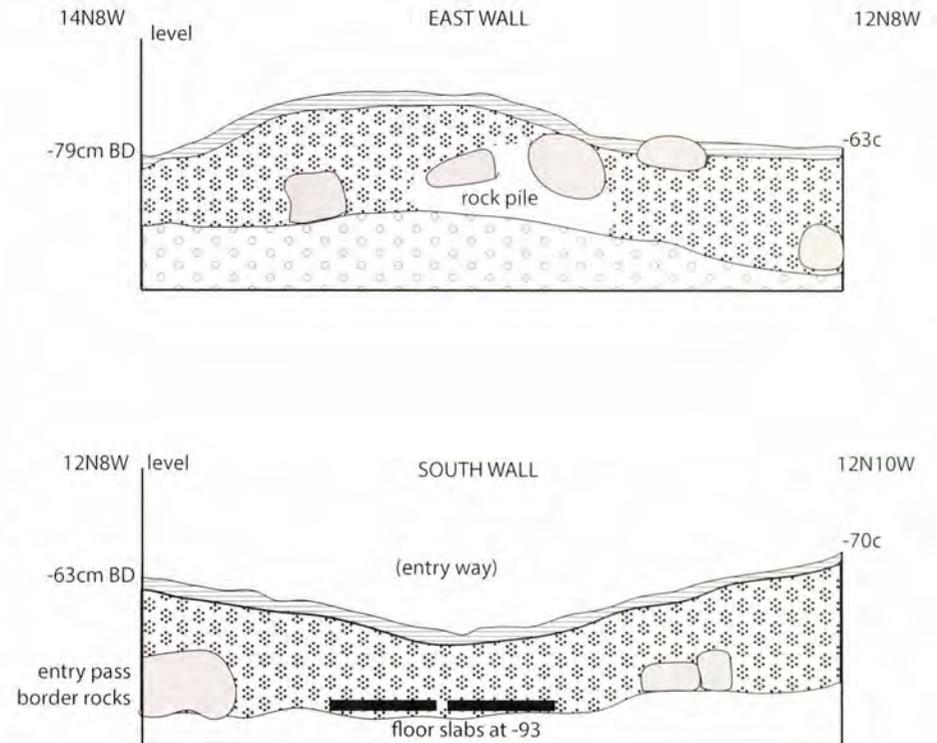
Fig 6.45: H2 14N8N Unit.

hard-packed peat-sand soil and will be difficult to identify, but are mostly caribou. Artifacts were also spread evenly throughout the cultural zone, but the better preserved whalebone pieces all came from the lower zone if not actually on the pavement. Thin grey/grey and grey outside/brown inside stoneware sherds (both types were present) were found just under the turf, and another came from the floor level. Whalebone artifacts included a piece of a sled runner broken across a lashing hole; a mid-section fragment of a whalebone foreshaft with a scarf joint; and a large piece of whalebone of unknown function worked flat on one side with a flange or ridge protruding from one edge of the opposite side. Charcoal was scarce in the cultural level, but some of the rocks had been cracked in a fire. Still, we found no evidence of a wood fireplace or residue from an oil lamp, and no glass beads, earthenware, or clay pipes; but there were a few pieces of roof tile on the pavement floor, which is well constructed, with spaces between several large slabs fitted with smaller ones. This pavement does not extend into the NE corner, where the interior house floor seems to have been peat or had a wood covering. A large wood beam on the floor level in the SW quadrant was either a fallen entry passage roof beam or lined the western floor of the entry tunnel. Nails were often found on or just above the floor. The Inuit who lived in this house seems to have had little direct contact with Europeans, judging from the limited inventory of European artifacts.



S = surface rock
 → slant this way

Fig 6.46: 14N8W excavation map.



Turf

Cultural Layer

Fig 6.47: Profile for 14N8W.



Fig 6.48: 14N8W SE Quad.



Fig 6.49: 14N8W artifacts.



Fig 6.50: 14N8W artifacts.



Fig 6.51: 14N8W quartzite flakes from Indian component.



Fig 6.52: 14N8W artifacts.

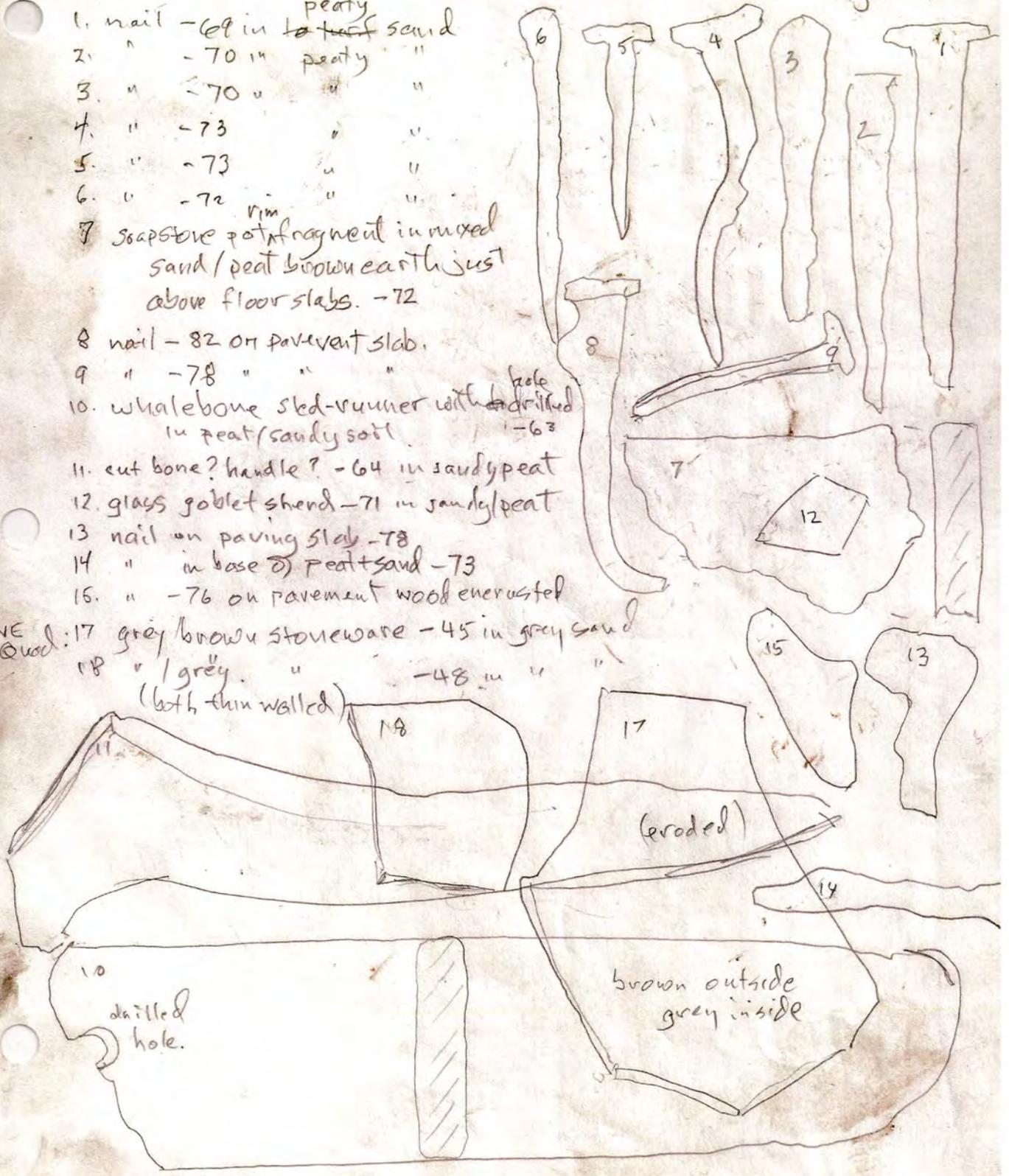


Fig 6.53: 14N8W Worked whale bone.

Hert Chalet
 14N 8W WOF
 9 Aug 2014

1. nail - 69 in ^{peaty} ~~to~~ sand
2. " - 70 in peaty "
3. " - 70 " " "
4. " - 73 " "
5. " - 73 " "
6. " - 72 " "
7. soapstone pot fragment in mixed sand/peat brown earth just above floor slabs. - 72
8. nail - 82 on pavement slab.
9. " - 78 " " "
10. whalebone sled-runner with ^{hole} drilled in peat/sandy soil. - 63
11. cut bone? handle? - 64 in sandy peat
12. glass goblet sherd - 71 in sandy/peat
13. nail on paving slab - 78
14. " in base of peat/sand - 73
15. " - 76 on pavement wood encrusted

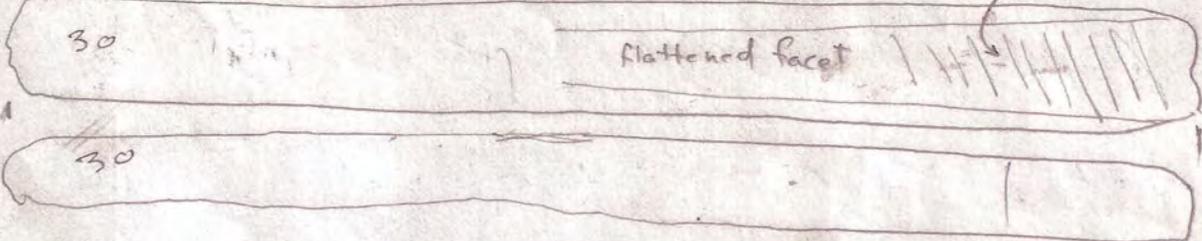
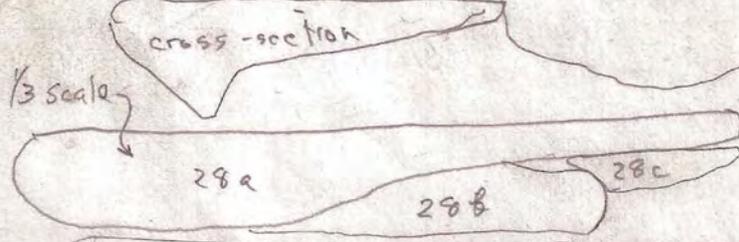
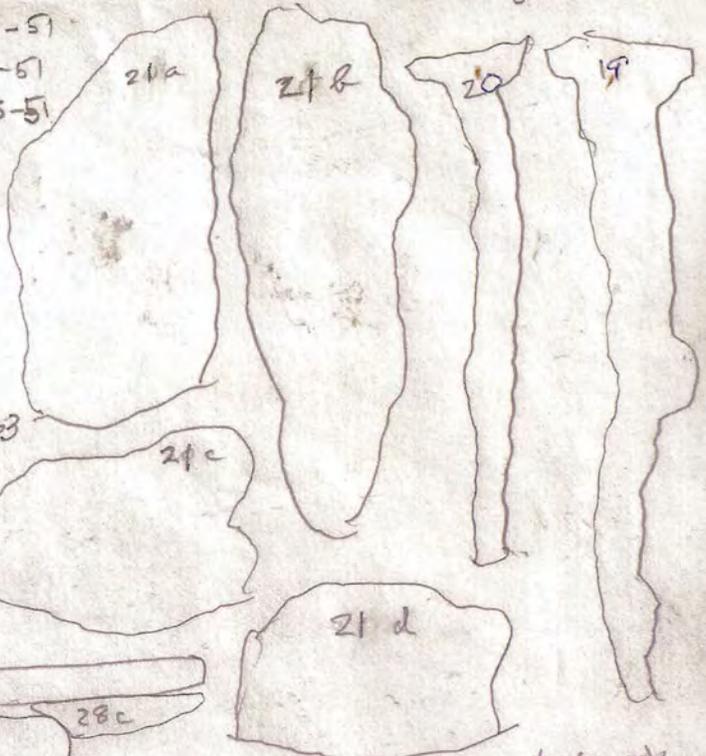
- NE Quad:
17. grey brown stoneware - 45 in grey sand
 18. " / grey. " - 48 in " " (both thin walled)



Hart Chalef
 14N 8W WF
 10 August 2014

all in soil in the pile of east fallen entry rocks

- 19. nail in grey sand + peat -51
- 20 " " " " -51
- 21 soapstone pot fragments -51
- 22 bent nail -66 in grey/peat
- 23 " " -66 " " "
- 24 nail with flattened head -66
(knife blade?)
- 25 nail on peaty floor -64
- 26 " " " " -64
- 27 " on floor slab -73
- 28 worked whalebone slab -63
- 29 roof tile on floor -75
full scale ↓



- 32. 2 pieces brick or tile -71 on pavement slab
8-twist nail
- 30. Whalebone foreshaft or lance on at base of cart deposit -70 with bones
- 31. earthenware sherd (no provenance)

7. - Rigolet (Labrador) and St. Lawrence Gateways Summary

During late July and August, 2014, The Labrador Inuit migration project completed a successful survey of the Rigolet region of the Central Labrador coast and conducted excavations at the 16-17th C. Hart Chalet Inuit site (EiBh-47) in Brador, in the northeastern Gulf of St. Lawrence. The field team included W. Fitzhugh (PI), Theodore Timreck (videographer) and his wife, Sandra (both present only for the Brador project), Alaina Harmon (zoological assistant), Mariel Kennedy (Notre Dame University field intern), and Perry Colbourne (boat captain). Field activities took place between 11 July and 18 August. The field team left Long Island in northern Newfoundland and visited the L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site before transiting the southern Labrador coast to Rigolet, in Hamilton Inlet. There we were joined by a Nunatsiavut (Inuit) archaeological team composed of Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies. Surveys were conducted in previously unexplored areas of the Backway and the Narrows region for a week, searching for prehistoric and historic sites. The most important finds were two new Labrador Inuit winter village sites, one outside the Rigolet Narrows and a second in Curlew Bay near Cape North, east of Cartwright. The second half of the project continued previous studies at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Brador, where we excavated portions of two dwellings and recovered samples of artifacts, faunal remains (including micro-fauna samples), and structural data on houses. During our work in Brador, we visited a Basque try-works at Five Leagues near Middle Bay, 20 km west of Brador, and two Maritime Archaic burial mound sites excavated by René Levesque and Clifford Hart in the late 1970s. An important component of the summer project was establishment of a strong working relationship with the Nunatsiavut government's archaeology and heritage program. The most important scientific results were the discovery of a new Inuit village site near Rigolet and the faunal collections obtained from the Hart site in Brador which will provide a basis for testing the Inuit migration and climate-harp seal models.



Fig 7.1: Stag Head Brook site, View NW.

The Rigolet Survey Our last archaeological research in Hamilton Inlet took place in 1973, when we completed excavations at the Rattlers Bight Maritime Archaic living site and cemetery. In 1974-75 Richard Jordan and Susan Kaplan excavated Labrador Inuit sites at Eskimo Island and tested sites at Snooks Cove. Since then, a few surveys have been conducted in parts of the southern shore of Groswater Bay, and Lisa Rankin and students from Memorial University excavated Inuit winter sites in Snooks Cove and at Double Mer Point. The absence of any archaeological studies in Double Mer prompted this summer's work because several families living in Rigolet used to have family homes in Double Mer and were interested in learning more about this region and having some of the old homesteads and archaeological sites documented. The following summary does not include specifics of the archaeological work (e.g. site descriptions, GPS locations, finds, etc.) since these technical aspects were being recorded by the Nunatsiavut team, Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies.

Time did not allow a complete survey of Double Mer; instead we concentrated on several locales that seemed promising for locating prehistoric and early historic sites. At Stag Head Cove we found the remains of an old cobble hearth on the first terrace directly behind the cabin on the east shore at the mouth of the brook. No cultural affiliation could be determined from the small test pit excavated, which produced charcoal but no artifacts. On the west side of a brook a few hundred meters from the river mouth we visited a terrace with scattered blowouts on the north side of a side brook where Jamie Brake had found flaking debris in 2013. Here we found the remains of several hearth features accompanied by flakes of Ramah chert, small bits of burned bone, and the corner-notched base of a Point Revenge spear point similar to one excavated at the Henry Blake site in Northwest River dated ca. 1150 A.D. Some in situ deposit probably exists here, making future excavation a possibility, although the site is probably a small transient camp with limited archaeological resources.

A survey by speedboat up Main River at the northwest corner of Double Mer as far as the first rapids produced no significant archaeological results. The banks of the river are constantly eroding and few desirable site locations exist. Hiking into the country south of the first rapid we found open terraces several hundred feet high, but no archaeological remains. At the river mouth, the shore several hundred meters north of an abandoned fish camp produced a possible hearth feature with scraps of burned bone, but no other finds. The low terraces and former river banks to the west might have relatively recent sites dating to periods when these features were active river shorelines, but we did not have time to search these areas. We did survey the first point south of the Main River mouth and found some recent caribou bones (remains of a butchered caribou), but no artifacts or settlement areas.

At Burnt Head on the raised terraces between Main River and Partridge Point we surveyed a section of shoreline west of a small brook, but found no site locales. Partridge Point itself is clearly an important camp and habitation area that has been occupied sporadically for at least the past one hundred years. Here we found the remains of two tent camps at the point and a former cabin site in a clearing several hundred meters east on the protected south side of the point. In addition to the cabin site, containing the remains of an iron stove and many surface artifacts and features, we found caribou bones and historic era potsherds in the shore land-wash. At Ship Harbor on the Double Mer south coast we found a number of stone features on the tops of the two promontories but failed to locate archaeological remains.

Our surveys in the inner reaches of the Narrows and nearby shores of Lake Melville and the Backway re-located sites that Richard Jordan visited in the 1970s. We checked Jackie's Island where the eastern channel of the Narrows meets the Backway, the location where a stray chipped point had been found, and we checked the larger island to its east. This island deserves more attention than we had time for, as it has nice tundra-covered raised beaches and must have had periodic occupations by Inuit and likely also by Innu and their ancestors. On the adjacent mainland point we re-located the disturbed Inuit grave on a high boulder beach where Richard Jordan had found artifacts suggesting it had been the grave of an Inuit woman. Further east, a cove with exposed boulder beaches one kilometer west of Hanniuk had several clearly defined tent rings a meter or so higher than the modern high tide line. No surface finds were located, but the structures did not have the usual Inuit features and

may be Innu, who are known to have camped here or nearby, as reported in oral history by Inuit elders living at Hanniuk. At Hanniuk, a traditional Inuit settlement once occupied by Joe Palliser, we found stone features in on the grassy point, remains of former cabins behind the existing cabin, and midden materials dating to the 19/20th along the shore to the west. This area could be a prime target for future research. Surveys along the south shore around Carrington Island produced possible Inuit grave cairns and tent ring features but no evidence of prehistoric occupation.

The north entrance of Double Mer produced evidence of old Inuit sites that date back to the 19th century, and perhaps earlier. The most promising location is Palliser Point, an excellent fishing and seal hunting spot, were an old midden about 20 meters west of the modern cabin produced clay pipe fragments, ceramics, and a metal spoon handle. The most important site found during our survey was on the mainland inside Broomfield Island, at the southeast entry of the Narrows. Here sod wall structures with heavy grass cover appear to be the remains of a 2- or 3-house 19th C. Inuit village dating to the time just before people began to reside permanently in Rigolet. After leaving Rigolet we found a second sod house on the eastern shore of Curlew Bay, east of Cartwright and west of Cape North.

Hart Chalet Site, Brador, Quebec

Our second objective was to continue excavations begun in 2013 at the Hart Chalet Inuit village site (EiBh-47) east of the Brador River. The three sod houses at this site had been tested in earlier years, and last year we excavated a 1x8 m trench through the middle of House 1 from the outside of the entrance tunnel to the rear (north) wall of the house. 2014 work expanded the 2013 north-south trench into a 2 x 8 m feature and opened a lateral 2 x 10 m trench inside of the front wall from the east to the west wall and into the midden west of the wall.

The expanded N-S trench produced little information or artifacts but revealed that the floor had been paved with wood planks and shattered bricks rather than with rock slabs. A sleeping bench is present at the rear (north) part of the house but is not well-defined architecturally. The layered construction of turf walls were clearly shown in the stratigraphy of the east wall cut. A large mass of grey stoneware sherds from a single vessel were found on a raised bench east of the house entry doorway. West of the entry an artifact cache was found on the floor at the base of the western bench platform; among the finds were a piece of iron bar stock, an iron arrowhead, an iron saw blade fragment, a small sheet of copper, a lead-like mineral mass, and fragments of bottle glass and tile. On the western bench we found iron spear foreshafts, a caribou skull, several blue glass beads, and pieces of grey stoneware. The midden outside the west wall produced nails, a bead, stoneware, large samples of caribou bone and some well-preserved fish and shell remains. Excavation of a 2 x 2 m square at the entrance of House 2 produced large amount of caribou food bone, soapstone vessel fragments, stoneware, a whalebone sled runner, and a whalebone harpoon or lance foreshaft. This entryway was nicely paved with closely-fitting flat stone slabs. While we now have a better picture of house architecture and artifact assemblages from the Hart Chalet, our three-person excavation team was not large enough to completely open up House 1 or do more than sample its bone- and artifact-rich middens.

After hours surveys on the limestone barrens east of the Hart home in Brador relocated the early Maritime Ar-



Fig 7.2: Hart Chalet Site, H1 with Anaina and Marielle, View N.

chaic mounds René Levesque excavated in the late 1960s. These structures are among the oldest archaeological sites known in eastern Quebec and probably date to the same period as the L'Anse Amour mound in Forteau, Labrador. Other similar features may still exist in the vicinity. West of Brador, a walking tour in the old village area known as Five Leagues, between Middle Bay and St. Paul River, resulted in location of a Basque oven and old Indian sites on raised beaches. More archaeological surveys should be done in this area, for its sheltered coves, small boat harbors, and easy access to fishing and marine mammal hunting in the Gulf would have made it very attractive to early European visitors.

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LOWER NORTH SHORE 2014 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
 Borden Code No.: EIBh-47
 Date of Collection: 08-2014
 Date of Inventory: 04-2015

Head of Project: William Fitzhugh
 Catalog: Anja Herzog

| Artifact no. | Field Number | Provenience | Depth | Soil | Object Name | Material / Type | Qty | Cultural affiliation | Condition | Fits with | Measurements | Description | Comment |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| EiBh-47:131 | 21 | House 1, 4N/0W | 170 cm | black earth | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 2,8 x 2,6 x 1,3 cm | small fragment, red-brown paste, altered by heat, traces of | WF |
| EiBh-47:132 | 24 | House 1, 4N/0W | 151 cm | in second grey sand level | Flake | Chert, beige | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Complete | | 2,3 x 1,1 x 0,9 cm | | |
| EiBh-47:133 | 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29 | House 1, 4N/0W | 151 to 179 cm | lower humus; grey soil; black earth; grey sand (in 2nd | Nail | Iron, wrought | 16 | Historical | 2 complete, 14 fragmentary | | Length of complete nails: 11,9 cm and 5,9 cm | 1 large complete nail, 1 small nail with bent head and flattened tip, 2 nail fragments caught in cristallized wood, 1 large head fragment, | |
| EiBh-47:134 | 4, 3? | House 1, 4N/0W | 152 cm; 150 cm? | grey soil | Mammal Bone | Bone, Mammal | 7 | Historical, Inuit? | Fragmentary | | | caribou? | |
| EiBh-47:135 | 26 | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 165 cm | grey sand | Retouched Fragment; Scraper? | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 4,3 x 3,0 cm; thickness: 3- | flat fragment, bottle glass? unifacially partially retouched | Collection de référence |
| EiBh-47:136 | 6, 13, 15, 17? | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 150 cm; 167 cm; 167 cm; | grey soil or black earth? | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 3,6 x 4,6 cm; thickness: 2- | flat fragment, bottle glass? | |
| EiBh-47:137 | 6, 13, 15, 17? | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 151 cm; 167 cm; 167 cm; | grey soil or black earth? | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 4,4 x 1,2 cm; thickness: 2- | flat fragment, bottle glass? | |
| EiBh-47:138 | 6, 13, 15, 17? | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 152 cm; 167 cm; 167 cm; | grey soil or black earth? | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 4,1 x 1,5 cm; thickness: 2- | flat fragment, bottle glass? | |
| EiBh-47:139 | 6, 13, 15, 17? | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 153 cm; 167 cm; 167 cm; | grey soil or black earth? | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 2,4 x 1,0 cm; thickness: 3- | flat fragment, bottle glass? | |
| EiBh-47:140 | 6, 13, 15, 17? | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 154 cm; 167 cm; 167 cm; | grey soil or black earth? | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 4,2 x 2,1 cm; thickness: 2- | curved fragment, bottle glass? | |
| EiBh-47:141 | 20 | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 170 cm | black earth | Rock Fragment | Metamorphic Rock? | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | EiBh-47:141 | 7,5 x 5,1 x 3,7 cm | very heavy, irregular surface | |
| EiBh-47:142 | 20 | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 170 cm | black earth | Rock Fragment | Metamorphic Rock? | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | EiBh-47:140 | 6,6 x 2,9 x 3,4 cm | very heavy, irregular surface | |
| EiBh-47:143 | 16 | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 168 cm | black earth | Projectile Point | Iron | 1 | Historical | Complete | | 9,3 x 2,2 cm | triangular shape with long tang | Collection de référence; restauration ? |
| EiBh-47:144 | 14 | House 1, 4N/0W cache | 167 cm | black earth | Saw Fragment | Iron | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 4,5 x 3,2 cm | roughly rectangular shape with two teeth along one edge | Collection de référence; restauration ? |
| EiBh-47:145 | | House 1, 4N/0W cache | | | Rod | Iron | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | Length: 16,1 cm; section: 1,0 | square section; probably former nail without head | |

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|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| EiBh-47:146 | 1 or 2 | House 1, 4N/2E, Eastern Half | | black earth | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 4,8 x 3,9 x 1,2 cm | brown paste | WF |
| EiBh-47:147 | 1 or 2 | House 1, 4N/2E, Eastern Half | | black earth | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 3,3 x 2,9 x 1,2 cm | brown paste | |
| EiBh-47:148 | 3 to 6 | House 1, 4N/2E, Eastern Half | 147 to 150 cm | grey sand | Nail | Iron, wrought | 4 | Historical | 2 complete, 2 fragmentary | | Length of complete nails: 10,8 cm and 7,8 | largest nail with flat tip, all nails with large heads | |
| EiBh-47:149 | 22 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 1 | 155 cm | grey sand | Storage Jar? | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | | 2,9 x 4,7 x 0,5 cm | wall fragment | MK |
| EiBh-47:150 | 1 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 1 | 168 cm | upper sandy soil beneath | Glass Bead? | Glass, coloured | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 0,5 x 0,4 x 0,4 cm | nodule of glass, opaque, turquoise | |
| EiBh-47:151 | 16 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 1 | 155 cm | grey sand | Flake | Ramah Chert | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Complete | | 3,2 x 1,9 cm | | |
| EiBh-47:152 | 2 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 1 | 161 cm | upper grey soil | Flake | Chert, beige | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Fragmentary | | 1,3 x 0,7 cm | | |
| EiBh-47:153 | see EiBh-47:154 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 1 | | | Nail | Iron, wrought | 1 | Historical | Complete | | Lengths: 7,5 cm | 1 complete nail with second head added | |
| EiBh-47:154 | 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 31, 39, 40, 41, 43 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 1 | 147 to 166 cm | grey soil; grey soil and peat; sandy gravel; grey sand; | Nail | Iron, wrought | 21 | Historical | 6 complete, 15 fragmentary | 2 fragments fit | Lengths: 7,3 cm; 6,0 cm; 7,2 cm; 4,6 cm; 6,6 cm; 7,8 cm (hook) | 6 complete nails with 1 nail caught in crystallized wood and 1 nail with tip bent to form a hook; 2 other nails caught in crystallized wood, 4 | |
| EiBh-47:155 | 23 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 170 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 4,1 x 7,6 cm | base/wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:156 | 37 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 160 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 7,0 x 7,9 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:157 | 42 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 152 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 3,4 x 7,8 cm | base/wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:158 | 25 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 170 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 3,4 x 5,2 cm | base/wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:159 | 26 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 172 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 3,0 x 4,3 cm | base/wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:160 | 38 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 160 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 6,1 x 6,3 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:161 | 33 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 164 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 3,8 x 3,9 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:162 | 30 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 160 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 4,8 x 4,5 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:163 | 32 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 164 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 6,9 x 3,5 cm | base fragment | |
| EiBh-47:164 | 24 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 172 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 4,5 x 4,9 cm | base/wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:165 | 28 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 162 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 4,0 x 4,5 cm | wall fragment | |

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|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| EiBh-47:166 | 35 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 162 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 4,2 x 3,1 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:167 | 34 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 166 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 8,5 x 4,4 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:168 | 39? | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | | | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 6,0 x 2,6 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:169 | 36 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 160 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 5,5 x 4,7 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:170 | 29 | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | 162 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 6,0 x 4,6 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:171 | | House 1, 4N/4E, Bag 2 | | | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 155 to 171 | 3,4 x 1,3 cm | wall fragment | |
| EiBh-47:172 | 3, 5, 6 | House 1, 4N/4E | 153 cm; 155 cm; | | Mammal Bone | Bone, Mammal | 17 | Historical? | Fragmentary | | | various long bone fragments, 1 | |
| EiBh-47:173 | | House 1, 4N/4E | | | Fishbone | Bone, Fish | 3 | Historical? | Fragmentary | | | small fragments | |
| EiBh-47:174 | 1-8 | House 1, 4N/6E | 140 - 162 cm | east wall trench (nail no. 1); soil: black | Nail | Iron, wrought | 9 | Historical | Fragmentary | | Length: 7,7 cm; 7,2 cm; 8,5 cm; 6,1 cm and less | 2 heads and 7 nail fragments with heads, 3 with cristallized wood | |
| EiBh-47:175 | 13 | House 1, 4N/2W | 128 cm | black earth, above | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 5,3 x 3,4 x 1,0 cm | fragment, modified, smoothed, triangular shape with rounded | AH |
| EiBh-47:176 | 22 | House 1, 4N/2W | 133 cm | grey sand | Jar? | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 1,3 x 2,0 cm | small fragment, reddish brown paste, dark grey surface | |
| EiBh-47:177 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 3,3 x 5,2 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:178 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 1,9 x 3,2 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:179 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 1,8 x 3,9 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:180 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 181 | 2,3 x 2,9 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:181 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 180 | 2,3 x 3,5 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:182 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 182 to 185, 187 to 189 | 1,0 x 3,0 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |

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| EiBh-47:183 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 182 to 185, 187 to 189 | 1,4 x 3,5 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:184 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 182 to 185, 187 to 189 | 1,4 x 1,5 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:185 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 182 to 185, 187 to 189 | 1,5 x 2,0 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:186 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 1,4 x 1,9 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:187 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 182 to 185, 187 to 189 | 2,0 x 2,5 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:188 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 182 to 185, 187 to 189 | 1,3 x 2,0 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:189 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 182 to 185, 187 to 189 | 1,4 x 3,6 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:190 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 1,3 x 3,0 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:191 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 1,4 x 2,1 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:192 | 3, 55 | House 1, 4N/2W | 121 cm; n/a | black earth; most found in | Bowl? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 0,9 x 1,2 cm | wall fragment, buff paste, red inclusions, exfoliated paste | |
| EiBh-47:193 | 10, 27? | House 1, 4N/2W | 124 or 134 cm? | grey sand or black earth? | Glass Bead | Glass, coloured | 1 | Historical | Complete | | Diameter: 0,536 cm; height. | circular opaque turquoise glass bead | Collection de référence |
| EiBh-47:194 | 10, 27 | House 1, 4N/2W | 124 cm; 134 cm | grey sand; black | Glass Bead? | Glass, coloured | 6 | Historical | Fragmentary | | < 0,5 cm | fragments ad grains of a glass bead? Translucent. | |
| EiBh-47:195 | 12, 16, or 17 | House 1, 4N/2W | 124 cm; 134 cm; 134 cm | grey sand (above black | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 1,7 x 1,7 cm | slightly curved fragment | |

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| EiBh-47.196 | 12, 16, or 17 | House 1, 4N/2W | 125 cm; 134 cm; 134 cm | grey sand (above black | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 1,0 x 1,5 cm | slightly curved, thin fragment | |
| EiBh-47.197 | 12, 16, or 17 | House 1, 4N/2W | 126 cm; 134 cm; 134 cm | grey sand (above black | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 0,6 x 1,1 cm | curved fragment | |
| EiBh-47.198 | 56 | House 1, 4N/2W | n/a | grey sand | Flake | Quartz, cristalline | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Complete | | 1,8 x 1,0 cm | thin flake | |
| EiBh-47.199 | 56 | House 1, 4N/2W | n/a | grey sand | Flake | Quartzite, white | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Complete | | 1,3 x 1,2 cm | thin flake; possibly Ramah Chert | |
| EiBh-47.200 | 30 | House 1, 4N/2W | 128 cm | black earth | Biface? Scraper? | Chert, grey (Groswater Chert) | 1 | Prehistoric, Groswater? | Complete | | 2,0 x 2,7 cm | rectangular shape, three straight edged worked bifacially | |
| EiBh-47.201 | 14 | House 1, 4N/2W | 137 cm | in black earth above grey sand | Inlay | Copper | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 2,0 x 0,8 cm | small, curved, thin, rectangular band of copper, one tiny fixation hole visible | Collection de référence |
| EiBh-47.202 | 29, 54 | House 1, 4N/2W | 122 cm; n/a | black earth; grey sand (found in | Sprue | Lead | 3 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 3,5 x 1,7 cm; 1,0 x 1,0 cm; 0,8 x 0,7 cm | melted lead fragments | |
| EiBh-47.203 | 53 | House 1, 4N/2W | 132 cm | grey sand | Rod? Foreshaft? | Iron, wrought | 1 | Historical | Complete | | Length: 34,4 cm; sections: | long, tapering rod, square section, flattened end | |
| EiBh-47.204 | 39? | House 1, 4N/2W | 149 cm? | black earth? | Blade? | Iron, wrought | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | Length: 14,1 cm; max. width: | triangular, curved shape, two circular holes, one in mid- | |
| EiBh-47.205 | | House 1, 4N/2W | | | Band | Iron, wrought | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | max length: 5,4 cm; width: 1,5 cm; shorter | L-shaped, thin | |
| EiBh-47.206 | 4? | House 1, 4N/2W | 130 cm? | grey sand? | Flat Fragment | Iron, wrought | 2 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 2,4 x 1,8 cm; 2,0 x | thin fragments, corrosion? | |
| EiBh-47.207 | 1, 5, 8, 9, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 | House 1, 4N/2W | 113 to 154 cm | grey sand; black earth; 1 vertical in soil with skin layer (roof covering?) beneath it; grey sand (above black earth level); | Nail | Iron, wrought | 33 | Historical | 10 complete, 23 fragmentary | | Lengths of complete nails: 8,6 cm; 7,8 cm; 7,4 cm; 2 x 7,3 cm; 7,2 cm; 7,0 cm; 6,2 cm; 6,1 cm; 3,8 cm | 10 complete nails, 11 stem fragments, 12 fragments with head | |

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| EiBh-47:208 | 11, 15, 19 | House 1, 4N/2W | 124 cm; 134 cm; 120 cm | grey sand; black earth; teeth found together just beneath | Mammal Bone | Bone, Mammal | 274 | Historical, Inuit? | Fragmentary | | | including 3 mandibles with teeth and 23 teeth or tooth fragments; 1 cranium with antler scars | |
| EiBh-47:209 | | House 1, 4N/2W | | | Bird Bone? | Bone, Bird? | 3 | Historical, Inuit? | 1 complete, 2 fragmentary | | | long bones | |
| EiBh-47:210 | | House 1, 4N/2W | | | Whale Bone? | Bone, Mammal | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Fragmentary | | | flat fragment | |
| EiBh-47:211 | 7 | House 1, 4N/2W | 132 cm | black earth | Sled Runner? | Bone, Mammal, whale | 2 | Historical, Inuit? | Fragmentary | | Lengths: 23,5 cm and 17,5 cm; max. | elongated, flat fragments, degraded; parts of sled runners? | ACH, 8/5/2014; |
| EiBh-47:212 | 13, 16, 22? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 143 cm | black earth; 2 in shelly | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | | 3,4 x 5,7 cm | base/wall fragment, blackened and carbonized deposit | WF |
| EiBh-47:213 | 13, 16, 22? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 143 cm | | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 214 | 2,7 x 3,2 cm | wall fragment, blackened | |
| EiBh-47:214 | 13, 16, 22? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 143 cm | | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 213 | 1,5 x 2,4 cm | wall fragment, blackened | |
| EiBh-47:215 | 5 | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 145 cm | black earth | Glass Fragment | Glass, tinted green | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 1,1 x 1,8 cm | slightly curved fragment | |
| EiBh-47:216 | 29? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 152 cm? | in shell earth; | Awl | Bone, Mammal | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Complete | | Length: 4,6 cm | forme conique | Collection de référence |
| EiBh-47:217 | 34 | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 152 cm | black earth | Borer? Perforator? | Bone, Mammal | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Complete | | 6,0 x 2,1 cm | forme conique | |
| EiBh-47:218 | 21, 32, 33, 50, 51? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 140 cm; 151 cm; 151 cm; 155 cm; | black earth | Bone Fragment | Bone, Mammal | 2 | Historical, Inuit? | Fragmentary | | 8,5 x 2,1 cm; 3,5 x 1,1 cm | elongated, flat fragments, worked, shaped and smoothed | |
| EiBh-47:219 | 21, 32, 33, 50, 51? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 140 cm; 151 cm; 151 cm; 155 cm; | black earth | Bone Fragment | Bone, Mammal, Whale? | 1 | Historical, Inuit? | Fragmentary | | 3,2 x 1,0 x 0,7 cm | small rectangular fragment, worked, sides flattened | |
| EiBh-47:220 | 56 | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | n/a | black earth? | Flat Fragment | Iron, wrought | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 2,4 x 2,1 cm | unknown function | |
| EiBh-47:221 | 15 | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 145 cm | black earth | Inlay | Copper | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | Length: 3,7; width: 0,4 à 0,7 cm | small, thin, rectangular, slightly tapering band of copper, one tiny | Collection de référence |
| EiBh-47:222 | 14? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 145 cm? | black earth | Cutting Waste? | Brass? | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 2,6 x 0,5 cm | slightly curved, irregularly shaped | |

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| Artifact no. | Field Number | Provenience | Depth | Soil | Object Name | Material / Type | Qty | Cultural affiliation | Condition | Fits with | Measurements | Description | Comment |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| EiBh-47:223 | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 38, 41, 43, 47, 52, 53, 54; see also EiBh-47:239 | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 1 | 127 to 158 cm | grey sand; black earth; one in upper grey sand under humus; three in grey black sand with | Nail | Iron, wrought | 23 | Historical | 9 complete, 14 fragmentary | | Lengths: 8,0 cm / 7,2 cm and 4,3 cm (bent tips); 8,4 cm; 8,0 cm; 6,3 cm; 4,4 cm; 3,5 cm; 2,5 cm | 9 complete, 3 of which with bent tip and 1 with flattened tip; 7 fragments with head, 6 stem fragments, 1 tip fragment | |
| EiBh-47:224 | 35? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 150 cm? | black earth? | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 225 | 2,3 x 4,2 x 1,5 cm | brown paste | |
| EiBh-47:225 | 35? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 150 cm? | black earth? | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | 224 | 3,1 x 4,2 x 1,5 cm | brown paste | |
| EiBh-47:226 | 35? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 150 cm? | black earth? | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 3,6 x 4,2 x 1,0 cm | orange-red paste | |
| EiBh-47:227 | 35? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 150 cm? | black earth? | Roof Tile | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical, Basque, 16th century | Fragmentary | | 2,2 x 4,1 x 0,8 cm | orange-red paste, smoothed surface | |
| EiBh-47:228 | 39 or 44 | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 155 or 154 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 229 | Diamètre du fond: 14 cm; fragment: | base fragment, reddish paste | |
| EiBh-47:229 | 39 or 44 | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 155 or 154 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | 228 | 5,8 x 8,2 cm | base fragment, reddish paste | |
| EiBh-47:230 | 36, 55? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 150 cm; 152 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | | 4,3 x 4,2 cm | shoulder fragment?, reddish paste, two concentric partial | |
| EiBh-47:231 | 36, 55? | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | 150 cm; 152 cm | black earth | Storage Jar | Normandy Stoneware | 1 | Historical, French | Fragmentary | | 3,2 x 3,5 cm | wall fragment, reddish-brown paste, | |
| EiBh-47:232 | | House 1, 4N/4W, Bag 2 | | | Cooking Vessel? | Coarse Earthenware | 1 | Historical | Fragmentary | | 3,8 x 4,4 cm | or bowl (see 4N/2W), wall fragment, buff paste, | |