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Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord

2016a Monitorage des trois sites archéologiques classés de Blanc-Sablon, été 2015.

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ARCHÉO MAMU
CÔTE-NORD

Entente administrative dédiée à la préservation du patrimoine archéologique nord-côtier

MONITORAGE DES TROIS SITES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES CLASSÉS DE BLANC-SABLON, ÉTÉ 2015



Culture et Communications Québec

Côte-Nord Conférence régionale des élus de la Côte-Nord

MUSÉE RÉGIONAL DE LA CÔTE-NORD

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En couverture

Charles Jowes sur la plage bordant la rive ouest de la rivière Blanc-Sablon.

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Sommaire

Le présent rapport rend compte de l'inspection de trois sites archéologiques classés dans la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, en Basse-Côte-Nord. Il s'agit d'abord de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon et de l'Île-au-Bois, possédant le statut de site archéologique classé, attribué par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC). Le site Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon possède également le statut de Lieu historique national du Canada. À ceux-ci s'ajoute le site patrimonial de Room's Point, statut attribué par le MCC.

Cette inspection a été menée en collaboration avec la direction régionale de la Côte-Nord du MCC. Les visites ont eu lieu du 7 au 9 juillet 2015 par une équipe composée de madame Véronique Poulin, conseillère en développement culturel et inspectrice accréditée du MCC et de monsieur François Guindon, archéologue et directeur général d'Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord. L'inspection visait principalement à identifier les menaces pesant sur ces sites et à proposer des solutions pour en assurer la conservation. L'inspection a permis de constater qu'une combinaison de facteurs naturels (érosion éolienne et marine) et anthropiques (circulation de VTT, de machinerie lourde, présence d'habitation et autres bâtiments) menace l'intégrité de ces sites à court, moyen ou long terme. Le manque de moyens disponibles localement et le désengagement du MCC en matière de patrimoine archéologique, à partir du 1er mars 2016, laissent cependant peu d'espoir pour que des mesures correctives soient un jour mises sur pied.

Cette deuxième année de l'inspection des sites classés de la Côte-Nord était organisée dans le cadre de l'Entente administrative destinée à la préservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique nord-côtier (Entente), dont les partenaires étaient le MCC, la Conférence régionale des élus de la Côte-Nord (CRÉ) et le Musée régional de la Côte-Nord (Musée). La mise en œuvre de l'Entente a été confiée à Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord à partir de mai 2015, qui fournit également l'expertise aux partenaires en matière de conservation, sensibilisation et mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique de la Côte-Nord. La municipalité de Blanc-Sablon a également contribué au projet en mettant à la disposition d'Archéo-Mamu et du MCC un véhicule, ainsi qu'un guide.

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1. Introduction

Le territoire de Blanc-Sablon recèle d'un patrimoine archéologique d'une grande valeur pour la communauté, la Côte-Nord et le Québec dans son ensemble. Cette municipalité compte un total de 269 sites archéologiques (ISAQ, 2013) témoignant d'une histoire très ancienne remontant jusqu'à plus de 8 000 ans avant aujourd'hui. Le territoire Blanc-Sablon est donc exceptionnel en raison d'un patrimoine archéologique témoignant d'une longue et riche histoire.

Dans le cadre d'une tournée d'inspection des sites archéologiques de Blanc-Sablon, Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, l'Île-au-Bois et Room's Point (figure 1) ont été visités cet été, du 7 au 9 juillet 2015. Les deux premiers possèdent le statut de site classé, alors que le troisième a le statut de site patrimonial, conféré par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC). Le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon possède également le statut de Lieu historique national du Canada. Il s'agit donc de trois des sites archéologiques les plus importants de Blanc-Sablon.

1.1. Le programme de monitorage des sites archéologiques classés de la Côte-Nord

La conservation du patrimoine archéologique de la Côte-Nord touche à des enjeux importants pour la région. De nouvelles ententes interministérielles (ex. MAMROT-MCC), établies dans le cadre la nouvelle *Loi sur le patrimoine culturel* (2012), favorisent et parfois obligent à la protection du patrimoine archéologique. Au-delà des obligations, la protection et le développement du patrimoine archéologique viennent soutenir divers aspects du développement régional, comme la diversification de l'économie (soutien à l'écotourisme et au tourisme culturel), le renforcement du sentiment d'appartenance et de l'identité nord-côtière, ainsi que le renforcement des relations et partenariats entre Autochtones et non autochtones. Également, la mise en valeur et l'existence à long terme de certains organismes à vocation patrimoniale dépendent de la conservation des sites de grande valeur patrimoniale, comme ceux de Blanc-Sablon. Le temps et les ressources limitées ne permettent cependant pas de visiter chacun des six sites classés de la région chaque année, ce qui oblige à prioriser les inspections en fonction des problématiques de conservation les plus criantes dans le cadre du programme d'inspection.

Le territoire de Blanc-Sablon fait face à plusieurs menaces affectant dramatiquement les possibilités de conservation à long terme de son patrimoine archéologique. Les cours d'eau et, plus particulièrement

les marées et tempêtes du golfe du Saint-Laurent, produisent parfois une érosion rapide des berges. Les sites archéologiques situés à proximité des berges en érosion sont donc soumis à une dégradation constante. Les sites les plus exposés aux vents forts de la côte sont aussi soumis à une érosion éolienne lente qui laisse les vestiges exposés aux intempéries et donc à une dégradation plus rapide que s'ils étaient protégés par la matrice du sol. En plus de ces processus naturels, certaines activités humaines menacent l'intégrité du patrimoine archéologique de Blanc-Sablon. Le pillage des sites archéologiques par des collectionneurs peu scrupuleux est évidemment destructeur. Ces pilleurs récoltent parfois des pièces à la surface d'aires érodées, mais retirent aussi celles encore intégrées à leur matrice d'origine, ce qui affecte irrémédiablement l'intégrité des sites archéologiques et donc toute possibilité de les comprendre. De même, la circulation de véhicules tout terrain (VTT) sur les sites archéologiques peut bouleverser la surface du sol sur des superficies importantes. Enfin, le développement du territoire est une autre menace à prendre en compte puisque tout projet affectant l'intégrité du sol peut détruire le patrimoine archéologique qu'il contient. En effet, des activités aussi banales que creuser un trou, déraciner un arbre ou circuler avec de la machinerie peuvent affecter l'intégrité des sites archéologiques. De plus, le manque d'accès à une expertise archéologique abordable ne permet souvent pas à de petites communautés comme Blanc-Sablon de gérer et conserver efficacement leur patrimoine archéologique. La communauté désire également développer cette richesse afin de retenir une partie des touristes circulant entre Terre-Neuve et le Labrador (Pintal, 2012; Quebec-Labrador Foundation, 2011). Assurer la conservation à long terme de cette richesse est cependant une condition préalable à son développement.

Depuis 2006, plusieurs acteurs régionaux ont identifié la préservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique comme des enjeux prioritaires pour la Côte-Nord (planification stratégique régionale en culture et communications). C'est dans ce contexte qu'est née l'Entente administrative destinée à la préservation du patrimoine archéologique nord-côtier, dans laquelle participent la Conférence régionale des élus (CRÉ) de la Côte-Nord, le MCC et le Musée régional de la Côte-Nord (Musée). Cette entente a pour objectif de supporter les initiatives d'organismes et de communautés de la région visant la préservation du patrimoine archéologique, la sensibilisation de la population régionale sur l'existence et la fragilité de ce patrimoine et la mise en valeur de cette ressource. Aussi, dans l'objectif d'une conservation à long terme des sites classés de la Côte-Nord, la CRÉ et la direction régionale du MCC se sont associées pour trouver des solutions qui répondront aux menaces affectant la conservation du patrimoine archéologique de la région. La mise en œuvre de l'Entente a été confiée à Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord à partir de mai 2015, qui fournit également l'expertise aux partenaires en

matière de conservation, sensibilisation et mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique de la région. La municipalité de Blanc-Sablon a également contribué au projet de cette année en mettant à la disposition des partenaires un véhicule, ainsi qu'un guide.

1.2. Méthodologie

Le monitorage 2015 des sites de Blanc-Sablon a été organisé en collaboration avec la direction régionale du MCC. Madame Véronique Poulin accompagnait l'archéologue d'Archéo-Mamu, monsieur François Guindon, en tant qu'inspectrice accréditée du MCC. Monsieur Charles Jowes, guide et chauffeur prêté par la municipalité, faisait également partie de l'équipe en raison de ses connaissances sur la géographie et l'archéologie de la localité, découlant de son expérience comme auxiliaire d'archéologie avec l'archéologue Jean-Yves Pintal. Les trois organismes collaboraient dans le but de dresser un portrait général de l'état de conservation des trois sites archéologiques inspectés et de recommander des solutions pouvant améliorer leur conservation. Les inspections consistaient essentiellement à marcher les espaces respectifs des sites et d'identifier les processus naturels (ex. érosion éolienne et érosion marine des berges) et culturels (ex. circulation de véhicules et aménagements) pouvant en affecter la conservation. Des mesures correctives ou d'atténuation pouvaient également être identifiées *in situ*. Un relevé photographique détaillé des observations faites sur le terrain a été produit et versé au dossier technique du présent rapport, sur disque CD-ROM.

1.3. Structure du rapport

Ce rapport, suivant l'introduction, présente d'abord chacun des sites archéologiques visités ainsi que les observations faites sur le terrain, relativement à leur état de conservation. Les conclusions et recommandations visant à améliorer la conservation des sites inspectés sont ensuite formulées.

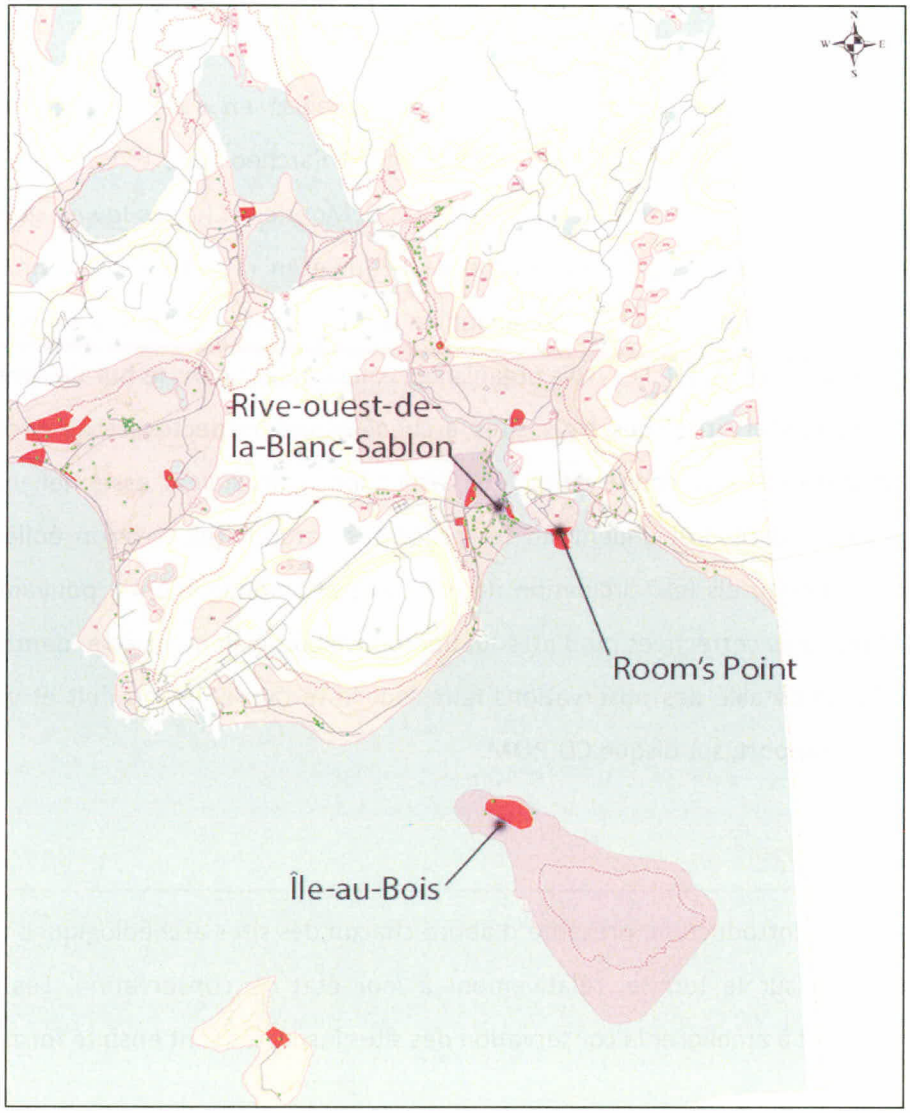


Figure 1 : localisation des sites archéologiques inspectés en 2015 à Blanc-Sablon (carte adaptée de Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord, 2015)

2. État des sites archéologiques

Les trois sites archéologiques inspectés en 2015 sont Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, Île-au-Bois et Room's Point (figure 1). Les observations réalisées sur le terrain, en lien avec l'état de conservation de chaque site, sont ici présentées.

2.1. Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon

Le site Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon réunit un ensemble de 68 locus archéologiques concentrés à l'embouchure de la rivière Blanc-Sablon, sur sa rive ouest, portant chacun un code Borden distinct (figure 2). L'espace les englobant est fait d'une flèche littorale sableuse s'élevant en paliers à distance de la rive. Les sites archéologiques témoignent d'une occupation multimillénaire et seraient graduellement plus anciens selon l'élévation. Ils témoignent de l'occupation des lieux par des Amérindiens et paléoesquimaux de la paléohistoire, ainsi que par des d'euroquébécois et européens qui y pratiquaient la pêche et le commerce des fourrures (Pintal, 2006, 1998, 1989). Le couvert végétal est principalement fait d'herbes hautes et de mousses résistantes aux vents forts et autres intempéries caractéristiques du climat le long du littoral du golfe du Saint-Laurent et du détroit de Belle Isle.



Figure 2 : image Google Earth du site archéologique Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (les points rouges sont les sites et la zone en vert est celle d'un stationnement)

L'espace est aujourd'hui un vaste parc sur lequel circulent VTT et randonneurs le long de sentiers improvisés où affleurent parfois des pièces archéologiques (figures 2 à 5). À l'extrémité nord, un stationnement aménagé sur du gravier, ou directement sur le sable naturel, empiète sur le site (figure 2). À la limite sud, l'infrastructure portuaire recouvre les sites EiBg-8, 45, 46, 49, 101 et 106) (figures 2 et 6). La berge sablonneuse est pour sa part soumise à l'action des marées et des tempêtes, ainsi qu'à une érosion fluviale, de toute évidence à l'origine de la plage qui borde tout l'est et le sud du site. Toute la plage fut inspectée dans le but de vérifier la présence d'artéfacts épars, mais aucun ne fut localisé. L'érosion fluviale pourrait donc avoir un effet limité sur la conservation des sites les plus près de la rive pour l'instant. Une bordure de pierres, à la base du talus en érosion, ainsi que des pieux plantés dans ce même talus, pourraient avoir eu pour effet de freiner l'érosion de la portion riveraine du site (figure 7). L'action éolienne semble être à l'origine de cuvettes plus ou moins circulaires, atteignant parfois jusqu'à quelques mètres de profondeur et quelques dizaines de mètres de diamètre (figures 8 et 9). Des éclats de pierre ont été observés dans certaines de ces dépressions, mais laissés sur place, faute d'avoir les autorisations nécessaires pour procéder. Aucune trace de creusement illégal ni aucune trace associée à du pillage ne fut observé lors de l'inspection. Ce type d'activité peu cependant laisser des traces relativement discrètes et donc difficiles à repérer par un simple examen visuel de la surface.

La municipalité a également attiré notre attention sur une épave de métal dans l'embouchure de la rivière Blanc-Sablon, enfoncée dans les sables de la berge (figures 2 et 10). Certains aimeraient retirer l'épave qui gâche en partie le paysage, mais toute initiative en ce sens doit être découragée. En effet, l'endroit est soumis à l'érosion fluviale et marine. Des herbes poussent autour de l'épave et sur celle-ci. La retirer pourrait affecter le réseau racinaire qui contribue à maintenir les sédiments en place. Il est donc très probable que l'érosion de la berge puisse être accélérée par le retrait éventuel de l'épave, alors qu'elle semble pour l'instant relativement stable.

Aucune information n'était disponible sur les résultats d'inspections précédentes, s'il y en a eu. Il est donc impossible de décrire l'évolution du site, faute de données comparatives. L'impact des processus naturels et de l'activité humaine est cependant évident. Les sentiers de VTT ont causé des dommages particulièrement extensifs sur le site et rien n'empêche que de nouveaux sentiers soient créés. La circulation humaine, même aussi inoffensive qu'elle puisse paraître, doit absolument être encadrée. L'érosion éolienne peut également inciter au pillage en exposant des vestiges archéologiques à la vue de tous. Des mesures de sensibilisation doivent être mises en place pour éviter que des individus prélèvent

les artéfacts exposés et même ceux qui sont encore dans leur matrice d'origine. Des mesures doivent être prises pour assurer la conservation à long terme du site.



Figure 3 : sentiers pédestres et de VTT près du stationnement, au nord du site, à la limite sud de la route



Figure 4 : sentier pédestre et de VTT à l'intérieur des terres au nord des installations portuaires



Figure 5 : sentier pédestre et traces de circulation de VTT hors sentier au nord de la route



Figure 6 : les installations portuaires à la limite sud du site



Figure 7 : plage érodée et partiellement consolidée le long de la rivière



Figure 8 : portion du site érodée par les vents, juste au nord de la route, avec artéfacts visibles en surface



Figure 9 : érosion éolienne en cuvette au sud de la route



Figure 10 : l'épave de métal partiellement recouverte de sédiments et d'herbes sur le bord de la rivière – le pont de la route 138 en arrière-plan vers le nord

2.2. Île-au-Bois

Le site Île-au-Bois regroupe un ensemble de trois sites archéologiques portant les codes Borden EiBg-29, 44 et 48 (figure 11) (Niellon, 2010, 1989, 1984). Les trois sites sont localisés à l'extrémité nord de l'île au Bois faisant face à la baie de Blanc-Sablon et la municipalité. L'environnement présente un relief peu prononcé avec des replats extensifs recouverts de mousses, lichens, herbes et arbustes. Tout autre type de végétation peut difficilement y survivre en raison des vents qui balayent l'île en permanence. De nombreux blocs de pierre affleurent en surface. Toute l'île est bordée par un rivage pierreux. Le premier site, le plus à l'ouest aurait été occupé principalement par des paléoesquimaux, alors que le second, mieux connu sous le nom de Penny's Room, fut occupé par des pêcheurs d'origines diverses principalement du 19^{e} au début du 20^{e} siècle. Le dernier fut occupé par des autochtones, mais les informations divergent quant à leur identité.



Figure 11 : image Google Earth du site archéologique de l'Île-au-Bois (les points rouges représentent les locus archéologiques)

Des vestiges archéologiques sont visibles à la surface de chacun des locus. Pour le premier, EiBg-29, un gros galet de chert vert partiellement débité a été malencontreusement prélevé par le pilote de bateau qui accompagnait l'équipe. L'endroit exact de sa découverte ne pouvait être confirmé, mais l'emplacement général correspondait à EiBg-29. D'un commun accord avec l'inspectrice du MCC, le bloc de chert a été récupéré à titre préventif puisque la seule autre alternative était de le rejeter aux environs, hors de son contexte original et à la vue des randonneurs. La pièce fut lavée et cataloguée au laboratoire d'Archéo-Mamu et sera remis au MCC. Une petite dépression d'environ un mètre de diamètre semble indiquer la présence d'une habitation paléoesquimau au site EiBg-48, près du bord de

l'eau, sur un petit replat au pied d'une pente menant vers le sommet de l'île (figure 12). Les vestiges associés au site de Penny's Room (EiBg-44) sont pour leur part nombreux. Nous ne pourrions offrir une description plus élégante que celle de l'archéologue Françoise Niellon :

> *Au 19e siècle, dans leurs postes de la baie de Blanc-Sablon, les compagnies jersiaises améliorèrent notablement le séchage au sol : elles firent aménager partout de grandes et spectaculaires plateformes de pierres, que la grève soit en galets (île à Bois, Figure 2), de roc nu (rive Est de la rivière) ou de sable (rive ouest); au pied de chaque plateforme, des cercles de pierres non moins soigneusement agencées servaient de soubassement aux piles de morue qui y subissaient un dernier séchage. (Niellon, 2010 : 7)*

Plusieurs de ces plateformes et cercles sont toujours visibles à la surface du site, avec des pans de mur de pierre tenant toujours debout autour de celles-ci. Quelques artéfacts ont également été observés en surface (figures 13 à 19).

Bien que l'état de conservation des trois locus du site de l'Île-au-Bois ne soit pas préoccupant pour l'instant, l'ensemble est accessible au public qui peut marcher sur les structures et prélever les artéfacts à la surface du sol en toute impunité. Les lieux présentent d'ailleurs un potentiel de mise en valeur exceptionnel en raison des structures de pierres qui frappent l'imaginaire du visiteur et de l'histoire exceptionnelle des lieux, liée aux pêcheurs européens et eurocanadiens, en plus des groupes autochtones de la paléohistoire. Une mise en valeur susciterait une grande fierté chez les résidents de Blanc-Sablon, en plus d'offrir un attrait exceptionnel pour les touristes qui affluent dans la municipalité, mais qui, faute d'infrastructure et d'offre touristique, continuent leur chemin vers le Labrador. Une mise en valeur des lieux pourrait à la fois appuyer la conservation du site et le développement touristique de la communauté basé sur son riche patrimoine archéologique. Un plan détaillé de mise en valeur a d'ailleurs été proposé par l'architecte Jean-Claude Dumas (2012). Selon les autorités municipales, ce plan aurait été rejeté en bloc par le MCC en raison de l'impact possible de certains aménagements sur les vestiges archéologiques. Pourtant, un examen rapide du plan de développement de l'architecte permet de constater que le plan peut être adapté afin d'atténuer l'impact des aménagements sur les vestiges, voire même leur offrir une protection supplémentaire. L'encadrement des visiteurs offert par l'aménagement de l'espace permettrait également d'éviter la circulation sur les vestiges. De tels aménagements ont d'ailleurs été proposés par l'archéologue Jean-Yves Pintal (2012). La fierté suscitée par un tel développement est également susceptible d'amener les résidents à interagir avec les vestiges de façon plus respectueuse et pourrait ainsi prévenir les comportements de pillage.



Figure 12 : dépression au sol associée à une habitation paléoesquimau, EiBg-29



Figure 13 : assemblages de pierres circulaire (avant-plan) et rectangulaire (arrière-plan) de Penny's Room, EiBg-44



Figure 14 : plateforme de galets rectangulaire de Penny's Room, EiBg-44



Figure 15 : plateforme rectangulaire de Penny's Room, EiBg-44, avec Blanc-Sablon en arrière-plan



Figure 16 : porte de poêle en fonte, Penny's Room, EiBg-44



Figure 17 : murs effondrés d'un bâtiment de pierre, Penny's Room, EiBg-44



Figure 18 : creusement et pièce de poêle à bois au fond, Penny's Room, EiBg-44



Figure 19 : creusement aux parois bordées de pierre (puits?), Penny's Room, EiBg-44

2.3. Room's Point

Le site Room's Point (EiBg-16), aussi connu comme Job's Point fut utilisé historiquement par des pêcheurs européens et eurocanadiens, en plus de connaître une occupation amérindienne paléohistorique (Niellon, 2010, 1995, 1989, 1984). Le site se trouve sur la pointe rocheuse sur la rive est de l'embouchure de la rivière Blanc-Sablon (figure 20). Les vestiges de fondations (figure 21 et 22), les hangars toujours utilisés par les pêcheurs blanc-sablonnais (figure 23), ainsi qu'une décente à bateaux (figure 23) témoignent de l'occupation ancienne et contemporaine des lieux. Un peu au nord de la pointe, sur la rive est de la rivière Blanc-Sablon, se trouve un cimetière où sont enterrées les dépouilles de pêcheurs qui fréquentaient l'établissement au 19^{e} siècle (figure 25).



Figure 20 : image Google Earth du site Room's Point, EiBg-16 – le point rouge indique la position du site archéologique

Outre l'activité des pêcheurs et leurs bâtiments, un accès de terre permet aux véhicules de circuler sur une partie du site. Malgré ces aménagements, l'espace ne semble pas faire l'objet d'autres menaces. La sensibilisation des usagers pourrait tout de même constituer une mesure préventive utile afin de les amener à minimiser l'impact de leurs activités sur le site. Toute modification au chemin d'accès devrait toutefois faire l'objet de mesures d'atténuation en raison de la proximité des vestiges archéologiques.



Figure 21 : fondation de bâtiment sur la pointe du site Room's Point, EiBg-16, vu vers le sud



Figure 22 : fondation de bâtiment sur la pointe du site Room's Point, EiBg-16, vu vers le sud-ouest



Figure 23 : hangar de pêche et accès en terre battue du site Room's Point, EiBg-16, vu vers l'est



Figure 24 : hangar de pêche et descente de bateaux sur le site Room's Point, EiBg-16, vu vers le sud-ouest



Figure 25 : cimetière jersiais du 19^{e} siècle au nord du site Room's Point, EiBg-16, vu vers le sud-ouest

3. Conclusion et recommandations

Pour l'année 2015, le monitorage des sites archéologiques classés de la Côte-Nord s'est concentré sur la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon qui compte trois de ces sites, soit Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, Île-au-Bois et Room's Point. Ceux-ci, tout comme plusieurs des 269 autres recensés sur le territoire de la municipalité, sont soumis à divers processus naturels et culturels affectant leur conservation à long terme. Le monitorage des sites classés visait à statuer sur leur état de conservation et à suggérer des mesures pouvant en améliorer l'état. Le tableau 1 fait la synthèse des recommandations formulées dans ce rapport.

De façon générale, il paraîtrait peu réaliste de croire à des solutions définitives pour stopper l'érosion naturelle. Les vents forts et l'action hydraulique sont des phénomènes puissants et à grande échelle, affectant une très grande partie de l'environnement littoral de Blanc-Sablon. Un suivi régulier des espaces les plus à risque, en continuité avec le programme d'inspection actuel permettrait cependant de suivre l'évolution de ces processus destructeurs afin de pouvoir ensuite envisager des mesures préventives, telles que la fouille d'espaces archéologiquement stratégiques et particulièrement affectés par l'érosion. La consolidation de portions de berges érodées pourrait aussi être envisagée, mais ces mesures sont très coûteuses et ne font souvent que déplacer le problème aux sections riveraines non consolidées. Un monitorage en continu (ex. deux ou trois années d'intervalle) réalisé par des personnes compétentes, en combinaison avec des interventions archéologiques ciblées, pourrait être la stratégie optimale en vertu des coûts impliqués, de leur efficacité et des retombées scientifiques et communautaires que fourniraient les résultats.

Pour ce qui est des menaces d'origines humaines, une stratégie peu coûteuse avérée efficace dans le cadre de l'Entente, est celle de la sensibilisation et de la mobilisation citoyenne. En ce moment, la relation du MCC avec le milieu se limite à faire la promotion d'un moyen coercitif à leur disposition, soit la *Loi sur le patrimoine culturel*. Cependant, l'intervention du MCC limitée au cadre légal est généralement perçue comme peu constructive, voire même aliénante par les individus, les communautés et les autorités locales concernées par leur patrimoine archéologique. En effet, le milieu des plongeurs sportifs, plusieurs communautés autochtones et communautés non autochtones participant à divers projets de l'Entente, ont exprimé leur frustration par rapport au MCC qui semble ignorer les attachements divers que les individus et communautés ont développés envers leur

patrimoine archéologique. Rappelons que, bien que le MCC ait la responsabilité légale de protéger cette richesse, le patrimoine archéologique est d'abord le bien collectif des Québécois, mais aussi et surtout, des individus et communautés qui vivent au quotidien avec ce patrimoine qui les entoure. Cette richesse est une source de fierté et d'attachement collectif pour ces communautés. Le MCC est à même de tirer profit de ces attachements en mettant de l'avant une stratégie alliant le cadre légal à la mobilisation citoyenne. La mise sur pied de projets participatifs et éducatifs récurrents peut amener les collectivités comme Blanc-Sablon à participer à la mission de protection du MCC en devenant des alliés stratégiques, capables de surveiller les lieux en continu, de rapporter les actes répréhensibles, de participer aux projets mis en œuvre et même de proposer des solutions originales.

La réussite des mesures correctives ou d'atténuation suggérées implique toutefois des efforts considérables de la part du milieu local, des autorités régionales et provinciales, qui en conjonction, peuvent provoquer et soutenir un changement culturel chez les résidents. Ces efforts communs peuvent amener les blanc-sablonnais(es) à percevoir leur patrimoine archéologique comme une ressource à protéger, plutôt qu'une contrainte. Provoquer une prise de conscience au sein de la communauté peut amener les résidents à utiliser leurs espaces patrimoniaux de façon plus durable. Ce changement de mentalité est urgent puisque le patrimoine archéologique est une ressource non renouvelable et que celui de Blanc-Sablon présente une valeur exceptionnelle. Sa destruction à petit feu, causée en bonne partie par les êtres humains, mais aussi par l'érosion naturelle, doit donc être freinée avant même de considérer toute mise en valeur des lieux.

Cependant, le désengagement relatif du MCC en matière de patrimoine archéologique régional, dans un contexte général d'austérité et de fusion des directions du Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean et de la Côte-Nord, laisse peu d'espoir quant à la conservation et la mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique exceptionnel de la municipalité. Avec la fin de l'Entente en archéologie et, conséquemment, l'interruption du programme d'inspection des sites classés de la Côte-Nord, jusque-là réalisés en collaboration avec le bureau régional du MCC, même le suivi de ces sites ne sera plus possible, faute de leadership de la part du MCC et de sa direction régionale.

TABLEAU 1 : SYNTHÈSE DES RECOMMANDATIONS SPÉCIFIQUES À CHACUN DES SITES

Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon

- encadrer la circulation humaine sur le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon par la mise en place de sentiers aménagés et en interdisant la circulation des VTT;
- poursuivre l'inspection du site à intervalles réguliers (tous les deux ou trois ans) afin de pouvoir suivre son état en continu et ainsi pouvoir mettre sur pied des mesures de conservation préventive telles que préconisées par le MCC auprès des municipalités;
- ne pas déloger l'épave de métal de sa matrice sableuse qui pourrait accélérer l'effet de l'érosion à cet endroit;
- mettre sur pied des mesures de sensibilisations pouvant générer une prise de conscience, de la fierté et une mobilisation pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine archéologique local;

Île-au-Bois

- mettre le site en valeur afin de permettre aux résidents de profiter des lieux, de les mobiliser dans la conservation de ce site archéologique visuellement exceptionnel et d'appuyer le développement touristique de Blanc-Sablon;

Room's Point

- informer les usagers de l'existence d'un patrimoine archéologique fragile à cet endroit et les sensibiliser sur l'impact possible de leurs gestes sur cette ressource;
- prévoir des mesures d'atténuation dans l'éventualité où des modifications soient apportées au chemin ou aux bâtiments et informer les usagers de cette nécessité.

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FIN DE DOCUMENT

Les pages 33 à 170 sont entièrement accessibles.

The Gateways Project 2015

Surveys in Groswater Bay and Excavations at Hart Chalet

William W. Fitzhugh



Gateways 2015 team excavating House 3 at Hart Chalet Inuit site (EiBh-47).

Produced by Jacob Marchman and Chelsi Slotten

Smithsonian Institution

Arctic Studies Center

REÇU LE
09 JUIN 2016
Par

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Most of the Photographs seen in the expedition journal were taken by Jacob Marchman or William Fitzhugh.

1b - 2015 Project Goals

As in 2014, the 2015 field plan called for activities in two locations: surveys in the Rigolet Narrows and southern portion of Groswater Bay in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, and excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit site near the mouth of the Brador River (Blanc Sablon) on the Quebec Lower North Shore. This report describes our research in both of these areas, under a Newfoundland Government permit from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador issued to Jamie Brake of the Nunatsiavut Archaeological Office for work in Hamilton Inlet, and permits to William Fitzhugh issued by the Quebec Ministry of Communications and Culture and the Quebec Natural Resources Department for research on the Quebec Lower North Shore.

Surveys of Groswater Bay and the Narrows: In Hamilton Inlet, our objective was to survey part of the eastern section of the Narrows and the southern shore and adjacent islands of Groswater Bay. This area has never been systematically surveyed for archaeological sites although some of its outer reaches have been visited by archaeologists and ornithologists who reported a few sites. Inuit and settler camps used for hunting, fishing, trapping, and berry-picking are prevalent everywhere along the shores of the Narrows, and sporadically along the shore and islands of Groswater Bay, generally with open-water seal-hunting and fishing camps on the islands and mainland, and winter camps on the mainland in several locations. A lack of deep-water bays and harbors makes use of the mainland coast difficult except when the coast is ice-bound. The survey was to identify sites and promising locations, not to conduct excavations.

Brador: Hart Chalet Inuit excavation: Research in Brador was to focus on excavations at House 3, one of three winter dwellings 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 where Clifford and Florence Hart of Brador 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 there. 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 only as contact goods. In 2013 we excavated a trench through the middle of House 1. In 2014 we tested a midden between H1 and H2 and excavated test pits in the H2 entryway. Both houses had been disturbed and the H2 interior was grown over with mature spruce. House 3 was also in the forest but had not been disturbed by land clearing and cottage construction. We hoped for a larger sample of faunal remains and organic artifacts from this dwelling, which would provide 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. Plans to survey the St. Paul River and Five Leagues areas west of Brador had to be shelved because of permit complications and insufficient time.

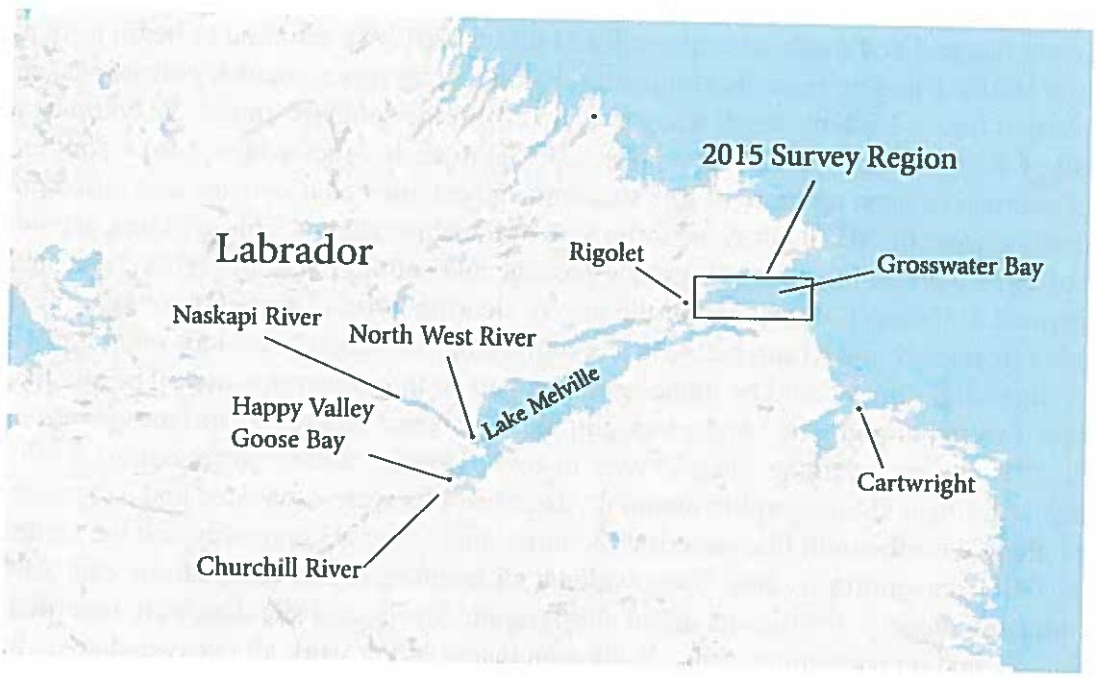


Fig 1.1 Research in Groswater Bay in 2015 with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office. Map Data @2015 Google.



Fig 1.2 Map of areas visited. Map Data @2015 Google.

1c - Strategies of Intervention

Excavation Procedures: Following several visits to the Hart Chalet site in the years between 2003 and 2014, when we mapped and made several small test pits, in 2013 we returned to begin a small excavation in House 1 to determine its architectural plan, obtain representative collections, and dating materials. At that time a 1 x 8 m trench was excavated from the southern end of the entrance passage to the rear wall of the house, assigning unit names A,B,C,D to each 2-meter square from south to north. In 2014 we returned to open up more of this structure and established a 2-meter grid based on a datum point at the SW corner of 2013 Unit A, near the side of the Hart cottage. This grid was extended during the course of 2014 work to include the entrance passage and southern part of House 2, located a few meters northwest of House 1 at the edge of the grassy clearing north of the Hart cottage. Elevation data were provided by a level line strung between a datum 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. In 2015 we extended the site grid west to cover House 3 and its surroundings. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, three test pits were excavated and 3 2-meter squares was opened along a north-south line covering the inner part of the H3 entryway and the central floor of the dwelling. All excavation was done by trowel and all features, rocks, soil patterns, and artifacts were plotted in three dimensions. Profiles recorded stratigraphic levels, and site data were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. 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 to be cleaned and catalogued by Anja Herzog, after which it would be placed in the Quebec Conservation Center. Materials needing conservation will be discussed with the QCC. 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.

1d- Acknowledgments

The 2015 season owed its success to many individuals and organizations. Our research sponsors for the Rigolet project included the Arctic Studies Center's E. S. Burch Fund, the Archaeology Office of the Nunatsiavut Government, the Smithsonian Grand Challenges Consortia, Notre Dame University (support for interns Katherine Portman and Molly Iott), the Claire Garber Goodman Fund of Dartmouth College's Department of Anthropology (support for Jacob Marchman), Glascow University (support for Patrick Jolicoeur), and the Inuit Pathways Program (support for Eric White). 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 for our larder. Perry's wife, Louise, welcomed and fed us at the Colbourne enclave in Lushes Bight. Englee resident Stephen Talbot assisted us with engine parts and transportation; Arlene and Bill Lowe provided hospitality and assistance in Port Saunders; and Boyce Roberts was our host in Quirpon. In Rigolet, Joyce and Ozzie Allen, Lorraine Allen, Sarah Oliver, Sandy Michelin, Bert and Tib Allen, Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina, Mary and Jack Shiwak, Charlotte Wolfrey, and many others made our field research pleasant and productive, as did Eric White, our Inuit field assistant.

In Brador we enjoyed the incomparable hospitality of Florence Hart, who opened their home to us, fed us sumptuously, and provided every kind of assistance, in addition to allowing us excavate in her chalet back-yard. We appreciated the interest in our work from the Quebec-Labrador and Garland Nadeau and Lora-Lee Thomas of the Whitely Museum in St. Paul. We thank the Quebec Natural Resources Department and the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication for permits. Special thanks must go to the fine field team: Molly Iott, Katherine Portman, Patrick Jolicoeur, and Jacob Marchman. Anja Herzog 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 Meghan Mulkerin and other members of the ASC who managed the affairs of the Arctic Studies Center in my absence. Jacob Marchman turned my diary, field notes, maps, section drawings, and photographs into near-final report form, assisted by Chelsi Slotten, who nursed the manuscript into publication, and Nancy Shorey, who helped with printing contracts.



Fig 1.3 Gateways excavation team with Florence Hart.



Fig 1.4 Rigolet Survey team returning from wet excursion to Black Island with Rigolet elders.

2 - 2015 Expedition Journal

The 2015 field program closely mirrors the 2014 project: approximately two weeks of survey with Nunatsiavut government archaeologists Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies in Hamilton Inlet, and about the same amount of time for excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit village site in Brador. This year the dates—ca. June 28-4 August—are earlier than last year because of a Fitzhugh family reunion canoe trip at Camp Keewaydin on Lake Temagami in northern Ontario. The timing cuts short some of the work Perry Colbourne had planned to do on the boat in July, but he nevertheless was able to replace the weakened stern deck. The Hamilton Inlet work is to survey the south shore of Groswater Bay and perhaps the eastern part of the Hamilton Inlet Backway, areas that have never been surveyed. The plan for the Hart site is to investigate House 3. Jamie will have the permit for Labrador and I am waiting for word on my application for a Quebec permit, hoping it will not be a cliff-hanger like last year [it was!].



Fig 2.01 "The Crew" and Florence Hart. Left to Right: Perry Colbourne, Florence Hart, Jacob Marchman, Patrick Jolicoeur, Katie Portman, and Molly Iott at Florence's house in Brador, Quebec

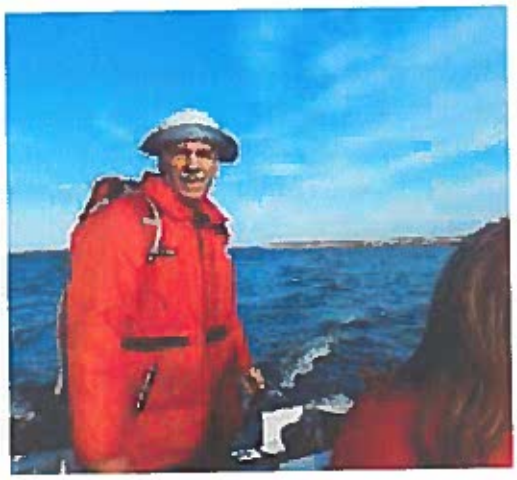


Fig 2.02 William (Bill) Fitzhugh pilots the Pitsuilak launch.

28 June, Sunday, Fairlee, Vermont

I had spent a week in Vermont preparing for the trip and drafting some material for Dan Rogers and my chapter for the Smithsonian's *Handbook of North American Indians* summary volume being edited by Igor Krupnik. I had arranged to meet Jacob Marchman in Hanover. Jake has just finished his freshman year at Dartmouth College, is planning a major in anthropology, and is joining the project at the recommendation of Deborah Nichols to get a taste of northern archaeology. Jake and I were able to land a small grant from the college's Anthropology field support endowment (the Claire Garber Goodman Fund) to help defray his expenses and field costs. I picked him up this morning at Dartmouth's Hop-

kins Center and returned to my place in Fairlee, Vermont, where he met Lynne and we had lunch before beginning the drive north on Route 91. At St. Johnsbury we took Rt. 2 east across Maine and reached the border town of Calais about 10pm, where we found a motel. Most of the drive was in the tail end of a big storm that we were engulfed in all the way to Newfoundland.

29 June, Monday: Calais to North Sydney

Up at 7am for a nice breakfast at a Calais coffee house with a friendly waitress who knew Washington DC. Not so welcoming (though courteous and helpful!) were the Canadian border guards who detained us, asked many questions, inspected everything in our car, and at first suggested we would need a complicated work permit, despite our obvious collaboration with Canadian partners. We were saved by a senior lady official who, after poring over immigration rules, decided that we could qualify for a work permit that would not cost us money. She then went off duty and had another officer complete the paperwork, which took an hour. We were freed after two hours, found a bank to change money, and got moving—now officially in Canada. New Brunswick was beautiful and desolate in the rain, with wonderful highways. At the Nova Scotia highway welcome center we found a busload of Chinese being entertained by a stout young Canadian bagpiper. We gassed at Canso Causeway and reached the North Sydney ferry terminal about 8pm, finding relatively few passengers. I called Lynne to let her know our progress, and she was relieved to find the storm was not creating havoc in Cabot Strait for our passage. The ferry, *Arctic Highlander*, left on time at midnight. Jake and I slept in the lounge chairs and later (illegally!) on the floor and got some decent rest, the passage being very smooth. No Newfi band on this passage as in previous years. Jake and I covered lots of 'archaeological' background while driving during the past two days.

30 June, Tuesday: Port aux Basques to Lushes Bight

We were almost the last to get off the ferry, having been stashed away near the keel on Deck 1, so making progress en route to Corner Brook took lots of passing. The weather continued rainy until we reached Deer Lake and found our other crew members groggy and just becoming conscious at about 10am. Patrick Jolicoeur, a Canadian British Columbian, currently a PhD student at University of Glascow with Colleen Batey, with parents from northern Quebec via Cochrane Ontario, had flown in thru Halifax. Katie Portman and Molly Iott from Notre Dame had arrived by plane from D.C. All were recovering from their flights and dinner at the Jungle Jim restaurant in the Driftwood Inn, where they were staying. We barely fit into my new Subaru Outback, and only after tying several packs on the roof. Three hours later we were eating lunch at Eddy's Restaurant at South Brook on the Trans Canada Highway. With a couple hours to kill before the ferry to Long Island, we motored up to Triton and checked out the Marine Center—now owned by Jerry Jones' "Diamond Drilling" company, which is in a bit of a recession in the aftermath of the mining boom. We then visited the Triton Sperm Whale interpretation Center next door and had an informative tour from Terry (accompanied by a student summer helper) who gave us a complete tour of the suspended skeleton of a small sperm whale that washed up at Triton in 2004, about the same time a small giant squid also was recovered here. We learned a lot about sperm whales, including the fact that they only have teeth in their lower jaw, and that their huge square forehead and its spermaceti organ weighs almost one-third of its entire body weight. Only the adult males hunt giant squid at ocean depths of up to three miles. Every so often they spit up masses of ambergris, which the whalers collected as true soft gold for its use in making perfumes and pharmaceuticals. The spermaceti

oil from the head was used as oil in high precision equipment like gyroscopes due to its ability of not changing viscosity or lubricating capability at high pressures and temperature.

We took the 3:45 ferry to Long Island, finding Perry's mother, Nan, and his sister, Barbara, in the car behind us. The discussion about closing Little Bay Island is still dead-locked, with just a few summer residents refusing to accept the government's office of $200K to leave and save the government's ferry support and other community amenities. Perry and Louise were fine, and the *Pitsiulak* was sitting at the town pier ready for departure, beautifully- painted and with a new back deck that Parry had replaced. The usual great seafood feast (lobster, crab, cod) brought us all around their kitchen table that evening, with Nan, Jane, and her one-year old daughter, Cassie—who seems on her way to become a movie star, such an actor she is! Everyone in the Colbourne clan is fine. Nan seems a year younger, as usual, but the clan grounds are almost completely empty of the usual suspects: Shiela and Dennis visiting in Alberta; Maurice away, Stephen and Melvin not present…but Uncle Jim Wise is here, working on a new garden he hopes will attract his wife, Prudie, from her flower garden in Labrador City.



Fig 2.03 Lushes Bight, Newfoundland.

1 July, Wednesday: Lushes Bight

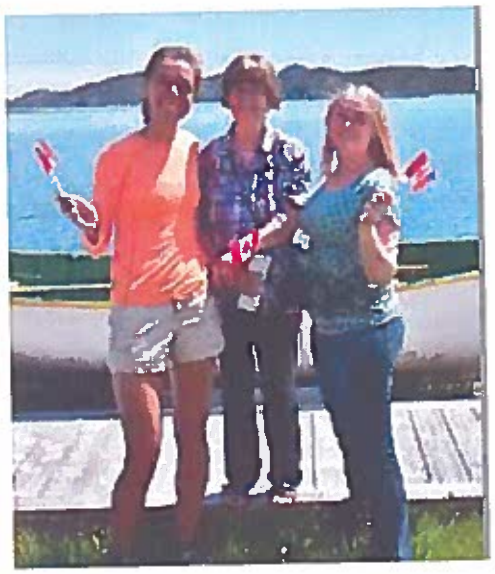


Fig 2.04 Katie, Nan(Perry's mother), and Molly.

This is Canada Day and there is to be a celebration outside the Long Island Heritage Center in Beaumont. After breakfast we transferred some gear to the *Pitsiulak* and then drove to the festivities, arriving just as Perry's sister, Barbara, was opening the program. Part religious, part Canadian nationalism, the program is built around the huge losses suffered by Newfoundlanders at the Battle of Beaumont-Hamel in France in WWI. We had seen a televised version of the Canada Day celebration earlier in the morning at a memorial site in St. John's, where there is a plaque and a large bronze statue of a caribou. Our Beaumont service was short and in a beautiful setting, with bright sun on the harbor and a small iceberg floating nearby. (There are lots of icebergs this year off northern Newfoundland, as Perry showed us on the internet ice report). The celebration included laying wreaths (plastic flowers) at the foot of the Newfoundland and Canadian flags by two service people—a man and woman—who returned home from their duty stations 'in Canada' for the task, and were wearing their dress uniforms and medals. There were various



Fig 2.05 Katie and Molly encounter their first of many icebergs.

readings and a couple songs. Then a public meal in the Heritage Center hall with such local delicacies as moose burgers (meat processed by Perry!) and fish- and- brews. About fifty people attended. $50 got our entire crew well-fed. Nice conversations with various people related to the Colbournes and Crouchers (Louise's clan).

For the afternoon I took the team on a boat-ride to Oil Island, directly off Lushes Bight, where there are ancient pit houses and caches on a large boulder tombolo beach. The weather was warm so we had a nice outing. The sites and the flint chips at the bank edge were still sitting where we found and left them a couple years ago. There were lobster pots along this shore every 100 meters or so. We also stopped to check out the shallow 'mussel' cove near the site, and Jake and Katie could not resist jumping in and collecting a pot of very large mussels—many of which we later found had small pearls. We arrived back just in time for another feast prepared by Louise and Perry—this time the 'turf' version following last night's 'surf' dinner. When I was ready to head back to the Pits for the night I found the crew at Barb's 'club-house' lounging and waltzing to music Barb's daughter, Jasmine, had hooked up. Jake and Molly had turned into waltzing stars and were prancing about the room. The night was surprisingly cold, with a full moon.

2 July, Thursday: Lushes Bight

Today was a provisioning day. We took the 7:45 ferry with the whole crew in Perry's truck and went to Triton to pay our bills at Budgell's and the hardware store, then to Springdale where I found the funds transferred from the Nunatsiavut Government, and exchanged US currency, and bought groceries, which Jake paid with Dartmouth funds. We returned in time to catch the 1pm ferry and loaded the groceries and the rest of the gear aboard. The remainder of the day was spent clearing up and catching up on email. Perry has kept in touch with many of our crew over the years on Facebook and learned that Christy Boone had just had a second child, a girl, a few days ago, and had some adorable pictures.



Fig 2.06 The Colbourne clan campfire.

Not much to report today other than more preps. Louise made some bread for us to take, and we had a nice final dinner and then a bonfire with 'smors', wieners, and marshmallows—and a bit of Jack Daniels—accompanied by a few mosquitos. This was a pretty small gathering compared to the usual Colbourne clan campfires.



Fig 2.07 The Pitsiulak moored at the government dock in Lushes Bight.

3 July, Friday: Lushes Bight to Englee

Despite a lingering southeast breeze we took a chance and set out, leaving about 10am. Outside Cape St. John there was a fair swell on but not much wind. We drew in the speedboat and passed through the Horse Islands, deciding to go for Englee rather than the closer Fleur de Lys, as the weather looked fair. About ten miles out of Englee we entered a dense fog bank until we were at the mouth of Englee's inner harbor. There were several boats at the pier, still fishing for crab. During the evening quite a few people came by to check us out. A pot of spaghetti served as dinner, and we prepared for an early departure in the morning. Fog was still present during the evening but it cleared overnight. During the day's passage we did not see a single whale or even a dolphin—only a couple of fulmars, gannets, and a few puffins. We are here a bit earlier than in previous years, and everyone says the season is weeks later than usual this year. Up the coast—towards St. John's there have been reports of capelin, but not here. They say it takes the capelin's arrival to "set the table" for the codfish, porpoises, whales, and most of the sea birds.

4 July, Saturday: Englee to Englee/Port Saunders

The fog was gone by morning and when we got underway and passed through the Canada Bay opening the southeast swell was down. The signs looks good for a morning run to St. Anthony and an evening at Quirpon. But in less than an hour Perry smelled smoke and when he lifted the engine hatch smoke was so thick he could not see the engine, and he burned his hand on the engine shut-down lever that had been heated up by a plume of hot engine exhaust. Fortunately there was no fire, and Perry quickly found the cause of the failure: the engine exhaust pipe had corroded through just aft of the super-charger, and hot exhaust fumes we were pouring out, making it impossible to use the engine. When Perry stripped the heat shield packing off he found the exhaust pipe nearly severed from corrosion. Fortunately he was able to improvise a temporary repair with some fiberglass matting covered by a sheet of tin fastened by band-clamps. All the while we sat idly on a perfectly calm sea. The failure could have been disastrous if hot exhaust gas had ignited the nearby wood decking.

Once the jerry-rigged repair was set we re-started the engine and with all the doors and windows open limped back to Englee at half-speed. On the way we saw gannets diving on newly-arrived capelin at White Point at the northern entrance of Canada Bay (Englee). At dockside Perry spent several hours dis-assembling the super-charger and removing the exhaust pipe. In the process the bolts and studs attaching

it to the super-charger crumbled to dust. Now we would need a new section of exhaust pipe, a piece of flexible exhaust pipe, welding, and a skilled machinist to tap and re-drill new studs to bolt the exhaust system to the super-charger in exactly the same position as the old one. The welding possibly could be done in Englee, but not the machining. While the crew as off exploring the town, Perry and I found assistance from the Arlene Talbot, the Englee harbor-master, who showed up quickly after docking to sign us up for wharf charges. Arlene's brother, a fisherman named Stephen Talbot, also appeared and inspected the remains of the exhaust system. Because it was Saturday and the Marine Center was closed (they could not have helped with the machining anyway, it turned out), we decided to take the assembly to Port au Choix or Port Saunders, where we heard there were welders who could do the job. Since we knew Bill and Aileen Lowe of Port Saunders from the years when we kept the Tunuyak and Pits in the Port Saunders Marine Center, we called Bill and found him at home. He invited us to spend the night and agreed to find help. The missing ingredients were transportation and a piece of flex pipe, both of which were soon supplied by Stephen Talbot who contributed a piece of old flex pipe and the use of his daughter's car. We left a note to our wandering crew and set out about 2pm, passing through Roddickton and across the Long Range Mountains, reaching Port Saunders about 6pm. Bill had done some research and suggested we contact Frank Noseworthy in Port au Choix. We called and got a curious response: "Archaeologists??? What are you doing in a broken boat?" Turns out he was well-acquainted with diggers from the days of Jim Tuck and Priscilla Renouf, and he invited us to bring the rusty pipe over right away so he could assess the job.



Fig 2.08 The town of Englee. The Marine Center can be seen front and left. View north.

Frank's place was at the northeast end of Port au Choix; it was a colorful 'ginger-bread' house with a huge water-wheel at one end turning with the trickle of water filling its buckets and was clearly an ornament rather than a power source. The surroundings were no less unique: a 50-foot derelict long-liner now serving as a flower garden, and a bunch of metal pieces looking like sculptures. Among them we discovered the chassis of the old 1927 Model T Ford that Donal MacMillan had converted into a snow machine and had abandoned at Antalak near Nain and that had been excavated by Jamie Brake and his colleagues a couple years ago. Jamie had learned about Frank's penchant for restoring vintage cars (he has a jaguar and a couple other restored beauties in his garage). His machine shop is in the basement of the house and is full of machinery; clearly he is equipped to take on any type of machine-shop work. Various pieces of the MacMillan vehicle were lying about, including its engine, which is being completely re-built because Jamie wanted it and the vehicle to be able to operate, not just be exhibited. (Later we learned that some of the engine work had been done by machinists at Newfoundland Hydraulics and Machine in Corner Brook.) After a lively conversation about the meaning of 'restoration' and our instructions about how to repair our exhaust, we left Frank to cook a quiche for his wife's dinner and returned to Aileen's and Bill's, where we had a nice supper before an evening 'boat-by-boat' tour of the Marine Center and the Port-au-Choix waterfront. Bill was in high spirits and full of information and



Fig 2.09 Steven Plowman assembling our exhaut pipe.

anecdotes. During the tour he acknowledged his passion for talking—"to anybody who would listen." After retiring from 25 years in the Canadian Air Force, he took up teaching wilderness survival, gun safety, and other cources to cadets and others in northern Newfoundland and Labrador. Three years ago, after returning home from a grueling teaching schedule in Labrador, he had a series of heart attacks that almost killed him. Today he has taken up a quieter life—talking and recounting more than doing—and we were the lucky recipients of his deep store of knowledge about his past, the history of Port Saunders, the intricacies of firearms ammunition, and many other subjects.

Just before supper Frank Noseworthy called to say he could not get the job done for us until Wednesday—"too many other obligations in the meantime". Bummer! We did not want to lose another day, so we drove up and retrieved our stuff. Frank was sorry: "But if you want me to do it for Wednesday, I can." Bill had given us the name of a young welder named Steven Plowman who had a reputation for solid work. When we called Saturday evening to inquire, Plowman said, "Sure, but don't come until dinnertime tomorrow [Sunday]." We spent the rest of the evening at the Lowe's watching the televised 4th of July celebrations at the U.S. Capitol, where there was a huge crowd and the fireworks were, as usual, spectacular.

5 July, Sunday: Port Saunders to Corner Brook

After breakfast Bill Lowe took us to the Torrent River salmon ladder where his daughter Shanda had worked for three summers monitoring the salmon runs. It was a fantastic experience seeing the boxed-in concrete ladder in its setting against the 20-30 foot falls. There is a fine interpretation center, and all staff received Bill as an honored guest, being something of a 'god-father' for helping the lobbying effort to have the center built, and he knew more of the story than the staff. Each section of the ladder has a slot where the fish can 'jump' a mini-falls into the next higher section where they can go on or rest in an eddy pool. The Torrent River ladder has maybe 25-30 of these steps, which emerge in a quiet pool at the head of the falls. There is an observation window mid-way up the ladder where you can view the salmon swimming slowly in the stream before taking on the next step. Quite a few of the fish had scraped noses or banged up bodies from hitting rocks or attempting the falls and hitting rocks. It was eerie seeing them stare at you through the window, viewing us 'upper world' beings for the first time, and we, in a sense, a tiny part of their world, but it's a very one-sided affair. Before the ladder, salmon could not enter the Torrent's upper watershed, but now it has opened a huge new area for spawning, expanding the population potential. Meanwhile fishermen are attempting to catch them along the way, with barbless hooks and catch and release intentions (mostly). They return to the same stream after four years at sea, and after that do so every year until they die or are caught. Many of the Torrent River hatchlings probably perish going over the falls on their way downstream. On the other hand we heard that it is customary to re-stock lakes with hatchlings dropped from airplanes!

Back at Bill and Aileen's we enjoyed a Newfoundland dinner with all the trappings, then headed off to Steven Plowman's, finding him in a new house in a clearing carved out of a thick tangled spruce forest off the beach north of Port Saunders. He was with a friend waiting outside his house for us, and quickly sized up the welding job with Perry while I talked with his buddy about his job thinning the forest on Baie Verte Peninsula Perry and Stephen had the welding done in a half-hour. Steven Plowman works two-week shifts in Alberta, has two daughters, and does welding jobs with a trailer full of welding gear when home. He was curious about our work in Frobisher Bay as he once had a construction job there. His sandy blond hair, wide smile, and a way of speaking reminded me of Jim Tuck. I asked him if he had known him: "no, but I've heard of him."



Fig 2.09.5 Aileen and Bill Love at their home in Port Saunders.

At this point, the tough job of drilling out the rusted studs and tapping new holes remained. The consensus was that this could only be done by a machine shop in Corner Brook. So with goodbyes to the Lowes we drove four hours further south, planning to sleep at Jill Colbourne's CB home and scout out machine shops in the morning. We found a couple and then had dinner at a Chinese restaurant. Jill was in Lushes Bight, returning tomorrow. Jill and Matthew own a hillside condo complex built on a subsiding bank that has given her house a pronounced downhill tilt. The US-Japan women's soccer Olympic game was on, and we watched the US team smother Japan with a hat-trick by star Carly Lloyd. I called Lynne and found her also watching the game—maybe the first sports event she's ever been eager to watch! Our new dog Copper seems to be taking to his training regime.

6 July, Monday: Corner Brook to Englee

In the morning we visited the Newfoundland Fasteners (known locally as "Nuts and Bolts") shop recommended by Jill's husband, Matthew, but they did not have a machine shop, so they turned us to Nfld Hydraulics and Machining. There we found a couple of old-time machinists--Boyd Cassell and Ron Day--who took the job immediately and delivered our rebuilt flange by noon. When we asked if they knew Frank Noseworthy they smiled, "Oh, yes, we does a lot of work for him, including machining the engine of an old snowmobile"—the MacMillan snowmobile! Strange that Frank did not mention these folks when recommending machinists to us in Corner Brook. By one o'clock we were on the road north, stopped for a few groceries in Deer Lake, and were back in Englee at 7pm, passing a young moose by the road in the wilderness as we crossed the Long Range Mountains. We found Laurie Talbot at home and returned her car. She had just returned from a year working in Makkovik. Perry immediately got to work assembling the exhaust, but after several hours was skunked by broken o-rings in the cooling system on either side of the super-charger. As Perry says, "time, not engine hours, has been the real enemy of this engine." The best he could come up with was to refashion replacements from gas container o-rings and hope that silicone would do for the missing gasket. The weather has been calm the past few days, so we would be in Rigolet now if not for our difficulties. Molly made a vegetable stew for dinner that was very popular, with enough to least two more meals! A batman movie kept the team up until midnight.

7 July, Tuesday: Englee

Another a calm but frustrating day. The crabber next to us pulled out at 4am to set his last traps before shifting to cod-fishing. Perry had a cup of coffee and tightened up the cooling tube bolts and started the engine, but coolant immediately started leaking from the high-pressure side of the super-charger (so far the bottom tube remains tight). Nothing to do now but find the proper o-rings and gaskets. Here a bit of luck was on our side, for when we called Liftow, who supply Volvo parts now that John Moyers at Steers Ltd in St. Johns has died, they discovered a single set of rings in stock, avoiding back-order delays. They are to be put on a fast freight to Englee, arriving tomorrow. Meanwhile Perry has fashioned a home-made repair like the one on the low-pressure side, and we will try that in the morning and will leave for Quirpon if it works.

After a soup and grilled cheese and tomato sandwich lunch I took the gang on an excursion across to Canada Harbor, in the v-shaped bay south of Englee. This had been a permanent settlement for years but was closed during the Joey Smallwood era and is now only a summer place, principally occupied by the Dempseys—Hubert, Chris, Irving, and sister Christine, married to Joe Compton, and their relatives. We docked and soon found Hubert and Chris, and the former showed us a bunch of copper and bronze eating utensils he excavated in his garden; he also had collected nodules of European flint, a bunch of clay pipe fragments, an iron cannonball, and a few pieces of earthenware pottery. He told of finding a thick bed of codfish bones four feet beneath the surface. Most of this was 18-19th Century material. Artifacts seem to be found more of less everywhere here, in gardens (of which there are many), shore and stream banks, and landwash. We had a nice chat with Chris and Hubert and learned about an old marble mine that had operated here in the early 20th century. Chris took us up into the forest southwest of the settled area where we found the old iron rails that carried the stone, an old steam engine boiler, quarry pits, and more. Someone knowledgeable about marble quarries in Vermont who visited the settlement a few years ago has become friendly with these folks and keeps up a correspondence with them. Pictures of the operations are on Christine's walls, and she also has a French map of all the bay's locations. We had a nice house visit with Christine, who is the real historian of the place and has extensive artifact collections, documents, and old photos, some of which I photographed. She keeps a guest book that goes back to 1987 and among the signators are Peter Pope and MUN people who visited from their excavation site in Conche. The place is crawling with moose,



Fig 2.10 Chris Dempsey displays the cannon ball his brother, Hubert, found while digging in their garden in Canada Harbor.



Fig 2.11 Christine and Joe Compton with their two grandsons.

has many coyotes, and some wolves. They had begun to catch capelin today with dipnets and some of the folks were grilling them on their porches. There are maybe nine or ten houses here ringing the edge of the shore. Two streams deliver ample water all through the summer. There was no sign of prehistoric artifacts anywhere, but on the way back, at the south entrance of the Englee harbor passage, is a grassy point that looks like the obvious place for the Dorset site excavated here in the 1960s or 1970s.

We finished off Molly's soup and had a salad for supper, and the folks did some washing in Arlene's Harbor Master shed, which is equipped with a hot water shower and a washer and drier. We're lucky this place is still operating; many of those fishermen's support systems have been shut down, like the one that used to operate in Quirpon. The crew played cards until late.



Fig 2.12 Steam engine parts at the abandoned marble mine.

8 July, Wednesday: Englee

Not much to report today other than frustration that the delivery of our 0-rings from Liftow in St. John's did not arrive as expected, especially as the weather was nice, though cold. One of the fishermen told us there was a Volvo engine similar to ours at the Englee Marine Center, so we motored over to check it out, but it was the wrong type of engine. In the shed two elderly men were working on plans for a longliner they had a contract to build over the next two years. At present all they had to show for it was a 70-foot keel about 1x1 ft square, made of two pieces scarfed in the middle. They agreed that this might be the last boat of this size and type to be built here, as they did not have any young apprentices. I'm sure large boats will continue to be built of wood (with fiberglass exteriors) but not in small shops like this; rather in a few centralized yards in Newfoundland like La Scie.



Fig 2.13 Katie, Molly, Patrick, and Jake pass the time in Englee, playing cards in the Pitsiulak *galley.*

Perry dropped us off at the grassy point where I thought we might find the Dorset site excavated here in the 1970s. It turned out to be the wrong place but had an historical panel describing "The Great Sealing Disaster" of 1914, which took place east of here when a storm struck the sealing fleet and many of the hunters from eastern Newfoundland who were out on the ice froze or drowned. No Englee people perished. The kids took off for a hike from there through the forest up to the hilltop gazebo where they had seen a moose a few days earlier.

9 July, Thursday: still in Englee!

The engine seems fixed now, but the weather is not! Today was a day of very strong westerly wind—far too strong for us to travel in. For a while it calmed down and our sailboat dock neighbor left for St. Anthony. I imagine he had quite a ride with a tailwind. Alan Davies, its owner, is an engineer from St. John's who has been sailing around Newfoundland for years. He plans to head back south after St. Anthony. It turns out he is well-acquainted with Stephen Loutrell, also an engineer, who has also been sailing up north for years. I knew him from the mid-1970s when he was first sailing in Labrador and agreed to take Warren Hofstra on as a crew member for his voyage along the Torngats. Warren went along to make some general observations on archaeology. Loutrell was a master at nautical engineering, and according to Alan Davies, recently designed a boat with wheels embedded in its bottom so it could be hauled out without outside assistance and in wild places. Warren gathered some basic information during the cruise that helped up prepare for the Torngat project.

Much of the day was spent tidying up and preparing to leave at the first chance. The big surprise came in Breen's store where we were borrowing the store's email connection to confirm our order for new coolant pipes for the super-charger. In walked the "Same-day delivery" man with our small but crucial package containing two o-rings. We had thought we'd have to leave them to the forwarding mail. So now we have a couple of proper parts if Perry's jerry-rigged gas container rings fail.

I had a shock when I called Lynne during the evening. She was hanging blinds in the sun-room Monday and fell, breaking a right foot metatarsal. She could not reach my sister, Portia, and iced it down over the night. Dog Copper was very concerned and her only company. Portia took her to the hospital in the morning and they diagnosed a bad, jagged break, which had to be manipulated into position before setting, not in a cast, but a large padded plastic boot. She is able to hobble around a bit, but cannot drive and decided she had to give Copper back to his foster home—I am sure a terrible emotional blow considering all the investment she has put into our Mikki "replacement". On the other hand, she had been worried that this really active, still growing, creature might be too much to handle by herself. Of course my not being available is a terrible hardship—one more instance of my being away when bad stuff happens. Thank goodness Portia is on hand. After learning of this I called Stephen Loring and Joan to see if there was some way they could help, but I could only leave a recording.



Fig 2.14 An iceberg grounded just outside of the entrance channel into Quirpon.

10 July, Friday: Englee to Quirpon

Up at 5, along with one of the Englee fishermen who gave us encouraging advice about today's weather. He was off to collect a few thousand pounds of crabs, his last catch before shifting gear to capelin. A

Newfoundlander, he had been fishing for years out of Blanc Sablon before Englee. We were underway at 5:30 and had pretty calm steaming until Conche, when the northwest wind began shifting to north, and we ended up punching into the seas and large ocean swells until arriving at Quirpon about noon, finding a large iceberg stuck in the southern entry channel. As we approached the iceberg a huge dorsal fin popped up, and then another, and two small ones—orcas: a small family pod, male and female, and two young. The small ones turned behind our stern while the adults crossed a few feet from our bow and continuing to surface without diving, as though leading us away from the young. We had excellent views of this pair for a couple minutes, while Perry following them slowly before turning off into Quirpon. Like the humpback whale, orcas can be 'finger-printed,' in their case by the shape and scars on their dorsal fins, and the size and position of the white spots on their sides.



Fig 2.15 A male orca breaches no more than fifty feet away from the Pitsuilak *outside of Quirpon Harbor.*

I had called Boyce Roberts on Thursday and again as we passed St. Anthony's, and we found his red Toyota parked alongside the pier when we tied up at Quirpon. Good ol' Boyce! After a brunch aboard we left Perry to nap and went to Boyce's, finding he had set out a big spread of turkey, noodle salad, peas porridge, and other items. He had been in Alberta this winter from January to April and looks great, is doing odd jobs at home now and waiting for Michele's holiday visit from Bell Canada coming up in a couple weeks. I took the crew to visit the L'Anse aux Meadows site, where we met Ms. Wells, the Parks Canada site manager, whom I had met previously. She reports strong visitation this summer, and yesterday had several bus tour groups and a cruise ship! Many Quebeckers, but also quite a few Americans. Lower gas prices have helped. She told me the BBC film team had been here a couple weeks ago interviewing Birgitta Wallace for the same Viking program I had been interviewed for in DC a few weeks ago. We had had just a few minutes to greet the re-enactors at the turf houses, finding some of the same crew as in previous years. Molly and one of the 'Vikings' struck up a musical relationship as she experimented with a 6-string lyre-like instrument based on a find from Sutton Hoo. Afterwards we dropped in at the Norseman Restaurant for coffee and dessert, sharing each of the seven choices around the table. Gina was proud to present us with a copy of her 'Twelve Days of Christmas' book titled A Puffin Playing By the Sea, a Newfoundland/Labrador-themed picture story with a great text written by her and illustrated by Derek Peddle. She plans to produce different versions for each Canadian Province. Gina has been on Canada's National Tourism Board for several years. Gina's husband, the



Fig 2.16 The crew irreverently agreed that this statue of Leif Erikson appears to be taking a leak.

Norseman's chef, Adrian, was busy preparing the dinner menu, and we had our usual brief hello, with memories of my weekend visit to their home in St. John's a decade ago. Then, with three meals already under our belts we picked up Perry and bath gear on the Pits and headed for Boyce's, where we spent the evening washing up, eating a fourth meal, and having a lively conversation with Frederick, a new Parks Canada LAM employee originally from Quebec but with travel and work experiences all over Canada and around the world. His passion is communication, and he plied us for information about LAM he could use with tourists—stories that would not overlap with the site's re-enactors. He plans a winter job at a micro-brewery in Nova Scotia. He's a kind of travelling free-spirit who found a desk job career too stultifying, so hit the road—a kind of Steinbeck "Travels with Frederick" story! He is living in a van he parks at Boyce's. "I talk a lot," he kept reminding us; but it was a fascinating evening and the conversation ranged widely. Back aboard we found the weather turning foul with misty rain and a strong easterly wind--exactly the wrong conditions for our hoped-for morning departure.

I had a brief conversation with Lynne as we passed within cell range off St. Anthony; she was in better spirits that last night and does not seem as broken up over giving Copper (dog) back to his foster home—hopefully temporarily—while her foot mends. There was no way she could keep him busy now that she's been immobilized. At least she can hobble a bit in the garden but won't be able to drive for a month.



Fig 2.17 A part of the small community that surrounds Quirpon Harbor.

11 July, Saturday: Quirpon

This is the day Jamie and Michelle fly to Rigolet, a day later than our original schedule because of our engine delay. Damn! And here we sit stuck in a weather fix! Perry and I assessed the situation about 6am and found it too chancy to set out, despite what seemed like a fairly light NE breeze. It's hard to judge the wind speed here in the Quirpon Harbor, but with a day's fetch from yesterday and overnight wind we would be traveling in the trough with plenty of whitecaps to boot. Not a 'go' situation. So back to bed until 8:30. Then I spent a couple hours up-dating this diary from Englee. While Jake and Katie worked up a beef stew, Perry, Molly, and I did the ship's laundry and I got through the recent emails at Boyd's place. Conditions improved a bit in the afternoon but not enough to convince Perry to venture out, especially as we needed at least six hours to get to a harbor on the Labrador side. The breeze is still in the east, and by evening it was southeast. I did some work on my Inuit Studies "Southern Inuit" paper, having eight pages of reviewer comments to deal with! Meanwhile Perry took the team to see St. Anthony, but without time to visit the Grenfell museum. Dinner was at Northern Delight (without 'mummers' this year; they show up only on Thursdays), and when we dropped in at Skipper Hot's Bar, hoping to have our new crew "screeched in," we found only a skeleton crew of two bar-tenders and two ladies (looking like 'regulars'), and no band. Molly was disappointed, as she was desperate to sing and dance. Saturday night is the bar's 'quiet' night; but if we are still here tomorrow, a band will be there. The rest of the evening was sitting around Boyd's dinner table telling yarns about the folks who snow-machined over

a cliff on Bell Island in the early days of the lighthouse keepers. Returning from dinner we saw a calf and cow moose on the LAM visitor's center road and another maternal pair on the Quirpon road. Boyce gave us this year's annual Hunting the Trapping Guide book for 2015-2016 that lists all species, hunting areas, and quotas. I discovered caribou are much more widely spread from one end of Newfoundland to the other than I realized—745 animals allowed for the caribou quota on the island; 310 for Labrador, which is now in a major population crash. Winds light at bed-time. I hope also in the morning.

12 July, Sunday: Quirpon.

Strong southeast wind, mist and rain all day. No chance of leaving, and the forecasts for tomorrow are the same. Molly wanted to attend the Catholic service in St. Anthony, so the kids took Boyce's car and spent an hour eating Tim Horton's doughnuts while the service was on. Meanwhile Perry and I spent an hour talking with Angus Simpson, who is working as the boatman and guide for the Cape Bauld lighthouse B&B, owned by his brother-in-law. He had arrived at the dock with one lot of clients who were on their way home and was waiting to greet the new-comers. Angus has spent lots of time in northern Labrador, mostly in the Torngats, where he met Stephen Loring when he was with the MUN geologist, Derek Wilton, documenting the Ramah chert quarries which have now been designated a Canadian National Historic site on account of their role in aboriginal technology. Angus will be leading a tourist group to the Saglek base camp in August, along with his wonderful white part-Malemut dog, which appeared in his house in Maine uninvited and decided to stay for good. Angus found him highly intelligent and trained him well, explaining how he did it, how he confronts a polar bear, with eyes locked and a low "grrr….grrr". When Angus dropped down onto the Pits for a cup of coffee, the dog leapt nimbly down through the tangle of mooring lines, life-rail, and bumpers. When he left, the dog was a bit less assured but with a bit of help scampered up. Eight years old now, and many good years ahead. The two are inseparable and the dog knows instinctively nearly every move Angus makes. I thought much about Copper during this canine visit, wondering whether he might have been susceptible to Angus' rigorous training routine. It's uncertain whether Lynne can keep Copper after her foot heals; she has been relieved of a lot of anxiety with his (temporary?) return to the foster home. The lighthouse B&B business has been very strong and they have been able to make many new investments in the old lighthouse structures. The lighthouse function is definitely on the way out; last year the fog horn broke and was not repaired by the Coast Guard, and Angus wonders if the light, which is now fully automatic, will be the next to go. There needs to be a full archaeological survey and excavations on Quirpon, and a history written. Angus says a couple of MUN people excavated a Dorset site near the landing cove on the northwest side of the island, but not much more has been done. I surveyed the Degrat Harbor briefly in the 1980s, finding many sod house foundations from early fishermen, and a possible Inuit dwelling that also turned out to be European.



Fig 2.18 Katie with Angus Simson's polar bear protection.

The rest of the day went to hikes, baths, washing, reading, and writing while I worked on my Inuit paper. We ended up at

Boyce's for more hours of discussion with Frederick, who helps as the "Quebec" greeter at the L'Anse aux Meadows site and feeds likely suspects to Boyce for lodging and whale- and iceberg-watching boat tours. Boyce gets a fair bit of business this way, and by referrals from his sister who runs a nearby trailer park, and the Coffee Shack on the main road, often two or three groups per day. The guests this evening were a couple from Montreal, the fellow an economics teacher at a progressive private school, and this wife, a lawyer in waiting for a permanent job. Both had visited Washington and the Smithsonian. The weather report remained grim for tomorrow. At times today we were enticed by periods of calm, but the clouds continued to pour in from the Southwest.

13 July, Monday: Quirpon

Another day in Quirpon! This time due to strong southwest winds in the Straits. I called Joyce Allen in Rigolet asking here to let Jamie know our lack of progress and hoped-for arrival Wednesday evening. She said the weather had been very poor in Rigolet the past several days. I also checked with Lynne, and she seems to have adjusted to her new circumstances, and was relieved to have had a successful reception to her talk to the town about plans for "Friends of Fairlee Forest". Lots of people are mobilizing to help her with transportation, and are keeping in touch.

I spent much of the day re-working my Inuit Studies paper at Boyce's while the crew went again to St. Anthony for groceries and a tour of the Grenfell premises. More showers and email in the evening. I ordered a new battery for my laptop and tried to arrange for more reviews of a Journal of the North Atlantic submission on cultural impacts on the northern Labrador tree line at Oakes Bay, Nain. No particular earth-shaking developments at the Smithsonian. My Quebec Natural Resources permit seems to be OK, waiting in the queue. Jamie's family dropped by Boyce's after her work at the Norseman Restaurant and we had a nice chat, mostly about her new baby boy and the operation to repair his hare lip. His lip looks fine now, but he has another operation ahead to fix his palate. Their older son, Nick, is now nine and a very smart, robust fellow! Will Richard reported that Lindsay is in the hospital diagnosed with "heart failure" –hopefully, more like a weak heart than failure. Depending on her progress he may still join us for a week at Brador and visit Boyce and the Colbournes. He's applied for a recently-announced Fulbright award.

14 July, Tuesday: Quirpon to Indian Tickle

Finally a break! The weather charts looked good for today, showing a patch of light wind from Newfoundland to Domino Run in Labrador, though the Straits area would have strong southwest wind develop after noon. We got off at 5am and made a four-hour crossing to Camp Islands with the only nuisances being light fog and left-over SE swells. The runs west of Great Caribou Island were quiet but the long straight coast north of



Fig 2.19 The CCGS Corporal McLaran *M.M.V.*

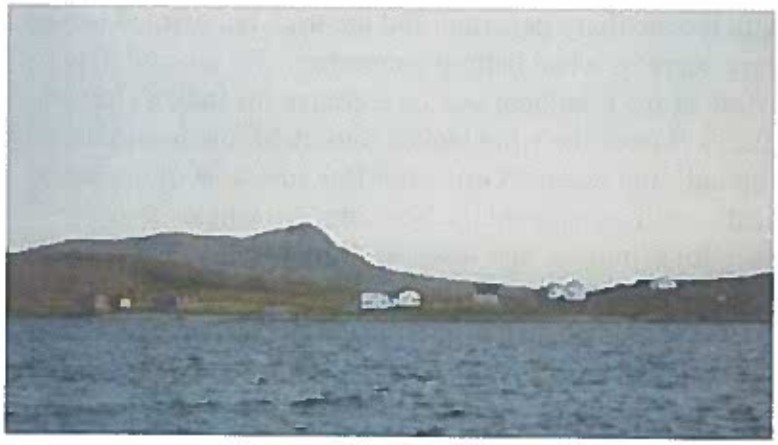


Fig 2.20 Empty houses at Indian Tickle.

St. Lewis Bay put us in 'rolling position' for the next six hours until entering the run leading to Punchbowl, the deserted 1980s fishing station. Much of the time we were in fog, but only light wind. The crew slept until almost 3pm when things calmed down among the islands. There was lots of big ice around Square Island Harbor, and the scattered berg hugging the shore, but nothing much in the open sea lanes. Upon approaching the islands a sparrow landed on the foredeck, remained a few moments and then took off again for who knows where. I hope it had some idea; it looked pretty bedraggled. I reached Joyce Allen on the sat-phone and got Jamie's number and called, but he's off somewhere in the field for the day. At Partridge Head (north of Hawke Island) we turned into the run behind the islands leading to Punchbowl, and then around the west side of Island of Ponds. We passed a sailboat heading north in the run off Porcupine Harbor, and a few minutes later we were passed by a spiffy Canadian Coast Guard patrol vessel, the *Corporal McClaren*, which was loaded with all sorts of technical gear. She passed us at a good clip, rounded the sailboat, and then both proceeded into Porcupine Harbor to anchor. We continued on another hour until reaching Indian Tickle, and as we were anchoring there, a fancy zodiac off the *McClaren* approached and checked us out, very courteously. "You guys seem to know your way around here. Where are you headed?" We exchanged a few pleasantries and they sped off back to their vessel, a good ten miles away. They are assigned to this coast for six weeks during the summer and have a couple fisheries officers aboard. We're anchored just across the tickle from the houses I visited with Tony Williamson on our epic trip down this coast in the early 1980s. Now those houses look abandoned—no boats along the shore, but some of the houses are painted and tended, Perry thinks probably only for the salmon fishing season, which should be now. This is our first night at anchor. More southeast winds predicted tomorrow, before shifting into the northwest. I hope we're in Rigolet by then.



Fig 2.21 The Pitsuilak *maneuvers to dock at Rigolet pier in the Hamilton Inlet Narrows.*

15 July, Wednesday: Indian Tickle to Rigolet

Today we had another break in the weather as well as in mechanics. We rose with the light at 4am—the new Labrador time, a half-hour later than Newfoundland. Wind was the same as last night, from southeast about 15 knots. When Perry went to

start the engine, it snarled and died. A kick with the auxiliary generator did the trick but warned us that we have an electrical problem somewhere. Perry suspects a bad battery connection. We crossed Table Bay and by 9 were rounding Cape North. Way out at sea a sailboat was on a course for Indian Harbor. By the time we passed Dumpling Island and Packs Harbor the wind kicked into its SE mode and blew up a bit, but we were able to transit the "Wunderstrand" and entered Groswater Bay just west of George's Island. Here the temperature warmed dramatically until we entered the Narrows. No whales or other sea mammals popped up, but there were many puffins, murres, and other sea birds. The environmental change was huge coming from the outer coast to the Narrows—from a cold, fogbound, bumpy sea to warm (even hot), green, and calm. A fishing boat from Goose Bay was tied up with deck chairs and sea-dos in tow—ostensibly salmon fishermen, but it was plain to see there is more to their safari than fish. Today was Patrick's birthday, so we made him a big spaghetti dinner and Molly engineered a mint-flavored chocolate cake—maybe the first cake to come from our stove that was not half charcoal! About 9pm Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies dropped in after a couple of very productive days digging. Pallister Point even produced a broken soapstone vessel, so there is some early Inuit material there. The MUN diggers had already begun work at the Double Mer Point Inuit winter site and had cut down trees, set up tarps and a shelter, and Jamie says even have some pits open. Our team may work with them tomorrow while we take the elders for a junket around Groswater Bay.

During the voyage I've been reading Elmer Harp's (assisted by Priscilla Renouf) *Lives and Landscapes* book about his early years surveying the coasts of the northern Newfoundland, the Strait of Belle Isle, and the Port au Choix Dorset site. His photographs, taken with an old Leica 35mm camera, are exquisite and document the landscape, peoples, architecture wonderfully. Elaine Harp also played an important role in several of those years and became close friends with many of the people they came to know. Elmer's text is very nicely written and apart from mistakenly including me in his 1962 field crew (I was there only in 1963) paints a vivid picture of Newfoundland and Strait outport life of the mid-20th century. Tony Morse was his field partner on his first foray, and they were brought to and from Newfoundland on Beanie Nutt's (Commander David C. Nutt) *Blue Dolphin* schooner. Elmer's and Elaine's fine



Fig 2.22 Rigolet elders along with Jamie, Michelle and the newest addidtion to our crew, Eric White, get ready to visit Black Island.



Fig 2.23 The pilothouse can get crowded, but it beats the rain outside.

relationships with the local people paved the way not only for early prehistory but laid a foundation of good-will that benefitted Jim Tuck's and Priscilla's later work at Port au Choix.

16 July, Thursday: Rigolet to Black Island and Back

Day came with lots of rain and patches of fog, but light winds. We had a second breakfast of Red River cereal, to which Jamie replied, "again?" I guess I served this delight on their first day aboard last summer. Not much got eaten this time around also. After breakfast we went to the town headquarters and got the weather report which sounded like more rain and light breezes; clearly it would not be a very scenic tour for the elders. But they were game and had prepared lots of food for the day, so we decided to run out to Big Black Island and see what we could see along the way—not much besides birds and fog and the shores of Big and Pompey Islands. As it turned out the group was mainly composed of older women, Carly Blake (our cook), Ann Shiwak (fresh air passenger), Ethel Campbell (assistant cook), Verna Faulkner (under the weather), Donne Arsenault (from P.E.I.), Charlotte Wolfrey (story-teller), and two students, Josh Adams, and Eric White. Charlie Tooktoshina and Bert Allen had been asked but declined. We certainly had a full-house on board! Despite the bad weather, everyone had a great time, other than a bit of sea-sickness. The ladies had gone to great trouble to make a fine noon dinner of fish and brews and baked beans, with lots of cheeses, crackers, fruits, and baked jam squares. For the entire trip out and back we could hardly see out the windows because of the condensation from our wet clothing, cooking, and body heat. We anchored for lunch at the low spur on the northwest end of Big Black Island. This place was notable for its role in our 1971 expedition when Bert Allen agreed to take our dig team to Rattlers Bight. Soon after leaving Rigolet the warm summer day turned wet and frigid with a biting northeast wind. By the time we reached the Black Island Tickle we were forced ashore at its entrance, having become soaked and cold from cowering for several hours beneath a tarp. Hoping to add to our meager freeze-dry rations, Bert went off shooting and returned with a couple of ducks for dinner. It was a miserable night, but things impproved the next day. When we arrived at Rattlers Bight and Bert saw we only had tents to sleep in he took pity on us and offered to rent his cabin as a headquarters and home for my family. That generosity lasted a couple more years as we returned to excavate the Rattlers Bight and Sandy Cove sites.

After lunch the ladies took part in a video-taped interview about their lives in the old days, conducted by Josh and Eric. The return home took another three hours of rainy, misty travel, and we arrived in Rigolet about 7pm, just in time to catch a shower and do some clothes washing at Sandy's B&B where a team of young Canadian science experts were cooking supper on their last day in Rigolet. They had just finished conducting a science fair program and were moving on to Makkovik and then the other towns in Labrador. I dropped in on Charlie Tooktoshina and found his son Garfield and wife visiting from Goose. He is working on the Muskrat Falls Spur project—attempting to solidify the high sand ridge connecting the fall rock outcrop to the northern mainland, where the old trappers' portage site had crossed. Some doubt has been raised whether the spur of land connecting the falls to the north can withstand the pressure of the projected lake level, and might give way, potentially wiping Happy Valley out. My family had once spent a weekend camping there with our kids and we had found a few prehistoric flaking sites on the old portage trail over this natural earth dam. It was fun to see Garfield again; the last time was when he was six years old in 1972. I also paid a short visit to Bert Allen and Tib, catching up since last year's visit. Both are in 'fine fettle' (as Elmer Harp described some of his re-acquaintances when he returned to Newfoundland after some years away), though they both have some health issues that are keeping

them indoors. Their daughter, Lorraine, was also there visiting. By 10pm when I returned to the boat the wind was down and mosquitos out in force. The Pits was dark, but not asleep, as the crew was watching "Master and Commander," which has lots of sounds of cannon balls smashing timbers, clashing swords, and rare cormorants discovered by the naturalist. Perry had spent the evening cleaning up the electrical connections hoping to fix the problem we've had starting the engine in the morning.



Fig 2.24 Remnants of a paved floor and a hearth stone from a tent ring found just west of Ticoralak Head.

17 July, Friday: Rigolet-Ticoralak Head-Rigolet

More of the same weather today, only from the northwest. The wind was too strong on the south shore of Groswater Bay to get the Pits into those shoal waters, so we spent the day working along the northern shore of the Narrows between Double Mer and Ticoralak Head where I'd seen some "green spots" – likely habitation middens. I ferried Jamie, Michele, and Eric White (a young Inuk with us for a couple days) to shore to the point near Eldred Allen's cabin while Perry hovered offshore. Since conditions were okay, I then brought our team ashore so they could help with test pits. Meantime, Perry spotted a big black bear feeding on something a few hundred meters along the shore. We came quite close before it got concerned and moseyed off into the woods. The finds from the Eldred Allen site were promising for an Inuit occupation and included a shotgun shell, pipe stems, blue-white and pink and white ceramics, and an iron knife blade. A bit farther east there is a grassy meadow that we did not have time to investigate but which needs inspection as a possible Groswater Dorset winter site locale. At noon we moved east and anchored south of Ticoralak Head, out of the strong NW wind in the Tikoralak run. Lunch was leftover fish and brews, and beans. Conditions for anchoring the speed-boat ashore were poor so Perry ferried us to the new cabin just west of Ticoralak Head. Here on a small point we tested a tent ring with a paved floor and large hearth rocks and found only a couple nails and charcoal. At the point there was a disturbed Inuit grave. The three cabins at the point, with a small pond behind, were in a near wreck condition, but next to a garden fence was a thick patch of grass and raspberries with a depression in the center. A test pit here produced tiny seed beads, transfer print ceramics, clay pipe fragments, and a most unusual find: the ocular lens and housing from a telescope. This deposit had three levels: an upper black earth midden with most of the materials in it; thin tan clayey layers with some artifacts, and a dark humic zone over-lying beach gravels that was probably the old ground surface. The area appears to be a dump rather than an Inuit house, especially with the intact humus layer and lack of paving stones. North of the point the shore was low and had a large inter-tidal zone and boulder barricade—a poor area for boats in the summer but ok for winter use. A few hundred meters north of the point and a small stream draining a large pond and bog was a clearing that must have been a European settlement area. Here Eric White found a 3-meter wide pit that produced lots of 19th C. ceramics, nails, and other materials that seem to have been a trash dump(GbBn-21). No house foundations or other structural signs were present. This we called the "Eric's Pit Site." By the end of the afternoon the nasty weather that could be seen out the bay worked its way in to us, and it began to rain, still with



Fig 2.25 Eric, Patrick, Kati, Jake, Michelle, Jamie gathered around "Eric's Pit Site."

strong NW wind. We retreated to our landing site and Perry got us back into the relative comfort of the boat. A return to Rigolet seemed the better option than anchoring and rolling around all night. We reached town in time to make a run to the beer store while the dinner chefs whipped up a meal of moose meat, mashed potatoes and peas/carrots. Jamie, Michele, and I discussed what should be done with the "WF Hamilton Inuit Archives" so that they could have a proper home and be most useful to the local people. (With Molly's and Katie's help in June I had transcribed my 1968-69 Hamilton Inlet diaries and digitized many of my slides in anticipation of turning this material over to repositories in Rigolet, Northwest River, and Goose Bay. We decided to set up a small committee to consider how these materials should be formatted and transferred to local archives and museums like the Rigolet Heritage Center, the Northwest River Museum, and the MUN Labrador Institute in Happy Valley.)

18 July, Saturday: Rigolet to Indian Islands Harbor

We planned to get up at 6am and be away by 7 for the south side of the bay but were interrupted by blasts from the Northern Ranger requiring us to move, but the engine was playing tricks on us again and would not start, so we walked the boat up the pier and to avoid the Ranger's bowline. In the process Patrick slipped and fell into the water while climbing onto the pier; fortunately he was near the ladder and was able to climb out, wet but unscathed. Sarah Oliver was waiting on the dock to greet her brother Curtis, and he was quite surprised to find me there. Curtis and I were great friends during our work in Groswater Bay in 1968-69. He had come with his wife from Nova Scotia to spend a couple weeks in Rigolet. We only had a few minutes to



Fig 2.26 Jamie and Michelle record the location of an Inuit tent ring on the sheltered shore of Snook Island.

talk and agreed to meet when we come back in a few days. On our way out the Narrows we tried to anchor near a large beach-ridge series at Turner Head, just outside the Narrows on the south side but could not find a safe place, so we continued down the shore, past Nats Discovery Point to the Islands off Snook Cove. There was a fair swell on and our first attempt to land on Shook Cove Island failed because of the swells and emerging boulder barricades as the tide dropped. Our second attempt was by zodiac, and this time we found a small channel through the boulder necklace to a Sandy beach where we beached the boat. There is a small cabin here with a bunch of antlers mounted on its roof. It turns out the island is visited by caribou early in the spring, and we found droppings frequently; foxes also are present. The principal economy of the island is the fall harp seal hunt which was evident by several sites on raised boulder beaches with large cache pits. Two of these cache pit sites are found on high and intermediate beaches on the islands southeast corner; a third was located on a high beach above the cottage cove; and a fourth on the large boulder beaches on the southwestern corner of the island. The first site had two huge cache piles; the third had what looked like a boulder pithouse next to three large cache pits. The fourth(fig 2.27) was just above the modern tideline and must have had 15-20 caches,



Fig 2.28 Jake, Michelle, and Katie in the cache pits on Snook Island.



Fig 2.27 Bill investigates one of the many cache pits on Snook Island.

seven of which were on the lowest beach and were right next to each other (perhaps the private caches of a group of hunters?). Connected to these caches was a lane bordered by two parallel lines of boulders extending downslope 15 meters to the shore—a feature whose purpose I could not fathom. Caribou bones and seal skulls were fairly common finds on this island. With the tide down we had to carry and wade the zodiac through the lagoon and across the barricade. Eric was not wearing his rubber boots and had to pay the price by wading barefoot.

After a lunch break we got underway for the Indian Islands, off-shore from the river that drains much of the "Flatlands" north of the Backway which are very low land all the way across, with shoal bays and low islands off-shore. Immediately upon landing we came across two unusual circular flat pavements about 1.5 meters in diameter and heavily covered with lichens. I've never seen anything this this before. They were located only 20 meters apart and barely two meters above sea level in a broad lowland with

lots of small ponds and scattered rocks. Upon excavation, we found fat-consolidated sand deposits between and under the rocks, but nothing else. Our best guess is that these were ritual places where seals or fat were burned. No bones or other archaeological signs or Inuit tent-rings present in the vicinity. This area is a very good duck hunting and sealing region. A couple days later we found several other small circular cobble features at Tinker Island where they appeared to be associated with a stemmed point similar to those from the Sid Blake Northwest River phase. Wandering inland we soon found a large pit-house like structure on an exposed boulder beach high up in the middle of the island. The pit was built on the front edge of the boulder beach and had a doorway-like depression way on the north, terrace-front side. Some of the inner walls of the pit were lined with inclined slabs as retaining walls, reinforcing the idea that it was a house rather than a cache. A second area of disturbed slabs nearby may be a related structure. Near the top of the island we found an oval rock feature with a white quartz cobble a couple meters from its north end, and nearby an outcropping vein of quartz, but without obvious signs of working. At the narrows between this and the southern island were three historic structures associated with metal barrels and other 20th century refuse. The northernmost was a rectangular structure with a rock and sod foundation and a doorway in the middle of its west wall that had foundations extending a couple of meters downslope toward the shore. The dwelling was about 10x6 m. A test pit produced only a couple of nails, one a square cut. The absence of grass vegetation suggests this structure is about 100 years old. On the point about 50 meters south of this structure there is another, more recent, structure with



Fig 2.29 Stone hearth pavement ring with lichen removed on Indian Island. (GbBj-1)



Fig 2.30 Stone pavement ring with paving removed.



Fig 2.31 Jamie, Michelle, and Patrick investigate 20th century refuse on Indian Island.

high grass vegetation and with lots of recent rubbish outside. A test pit produced several clothing snap buttons. Several hundred meters to the east along the tickle was a third camp with a probable dwelling on the hillside above a shore-side work area with rusted barrels and other debris. All three sites appear to be fall or spring sealing camps. We saw several seals in the tickle. By this time it was 7:30, and cold and hungry we returned to the Pits for a dinner of spaghetti. Winds light from the northeast all day, with mist and fog. Sun shined for about 30 minutes in the afternoon.

Sunday,19 July: Indian Islands Harbor

We are anchored in a bight between the two northern Indian Islands (Indian Island and West Indian Island; the third, to the east is called Spracklins Island), and the low lands that join the two islands at low tide cut off the sea swell and made a very useful harbor in all but southwest gales—a rarity these days when the winds have been only from the north or southeast. Visibility not bad in the early morning but deteriorated until noon, and improved again in the afternoon when the northern shore of Groswater Bay became visible. We returned to excavate the high beach site of yesterday afternoon, hoping it might be an early Maritime Archaic dwelling. After a couple hours of mapping and heaving boulders we came down on a slab pavement resting on undisturbed beach cobbles with no artifacts or charcoal in hand. Our 'house' was probably a Maritime Archaic cache like so many of the other high cobble beach boulder pits. At least in this case we learned that some of these sites are prepared with slab floors. We returned to the Pits to have lunch and then went ashore on the northern Flatland Island (Western Indian Island). Right where we landed we found a large D-shaped tent ring with an external



Fig 2.32 The excavated cache with a slab-lined floor. (GbBj-2)



Fig 2.33 Jake, Katie and Eric prepare to excavate the Indian Island cache. (GbBj-2)

U—shaped hearth and a cache built into the ledge behind the tent. Two test pits produced no cultural material, but the hearth and the D-shaped tent are likely indicators of a 17-century Inuit tent site. The absence of European artifacts helps confirm such a date. We then hiked around the island's northern perimeter and shoreline, finding cache pits on most of its high and low boulder beaches. One just above the surf line was associated with a circular Inuit-style tent ring containing a metal barrel hoop—so at least we can associate some of the lower caches with Inuit activity, in this case probably 19th century.

At this point a most unlikely event occurred. Someone behind me cried "bear!" and I turned and saw a black bear running from the beach where Katie was surveying, toward where I had last seen Molly and Eric. Katie had not seen the bear cross behind her. Turns out Molly and Eric had encountered the bear and scared it toward Katie, and when it saw Katie ahead, turned tail and ran back again to the southern end of the island. Perry, watching from his Pits captain's chair, had seen all this develop and tried to call us on the VHF, but our sets were turned off. I guess the bear is now hiding in one of the small forest clumps. Once we had accounted for everyone we turned back to the survey, and Jake found an unopened cache in which we found many bones of a single caribou, some broken for marrow extraction. The cache seems to have been one involving disposal ritual of an animal that had been killed and eaten here. (Fresh signs of caribou were present all over the island.) Jamie and Michelle were quite concerned at first when the bones were found, fearing it might be an Inuit grave.



Fig 2.34 Some of the broken Caribou bones extracted from a boulder beach cache at the northern end of Indian Island West.

The last leg of our survey took us to the high beaches on the island's north side. Here we found more caches, but near the crest in the middle of the island, where beaches come up from both sides, we found a cache associated with an oval boulder pit large enough to be a dwelling. Nearby, on the same beach ridge, raised cobble lines in the tundra marked a complex of four oval or round features with slightly mounded cobble walls that seemed like a four rooms sharing some cobble walls. Tests in each of the features showed only peat on top of beach gravel or cobbles. We called this "The Rooms Site". Dinner was fried trout provided by Eric's father, cooked by Michelle, with rice spiced with carrots and onions. Tomorrow promises more cold, light northern winds. We have to be in Rigolet by evening. I reached Will Richard by phone during the evening. Lindsay got out of the hospital only two days ago. He is not planning to join us but hopes to make a trip with her to Newfoundland in September. Quite COLD outside. Pits and Molly is making chocolate chip cookies as a partial antidote for the weather. Will says Greenland's summer has been 3 degrees C. colder than in recent years.



Fig. 2.35 "The Rooms Site" on a ca. 100 foot high beach terrace on Indian Island West







Fig. 2.36 Top left. The oval Maritime Archaic dwelling before excavation. Charcoal excavated from this small dwelling dated 6720-6560 cal B.P. (GbBj-11)
Fig. 2.37 Top right. Patrick, Michelle, Jamie, and Katie taking a break after excavation.
Fig 2.38 The dwelling excavated down to its cobble floor.

20 July, Monday: Indian Islands to Rigolet

Last day surveying with Jamie and Michelle. The night was quiet and in the morning we woke to a light southeast breeze and fog. Most of us got off to the site we had found at the end of the day yesterday on the high beach pass: the complex includes an arrangement of features we called 'The Rooms' (in honor of the provincial museum complex in St. Johns), a small oval structure that could be a dwelling that had a cache pit right beside it, a small cache (for bird eggs?), and a couple of meat caches within 20-30 meters of the dwelling. The interior of the possible dwelling had a luxurious mattress of blackberries inside (that Jake and Katie made use of in a photograph yesterday). In excavating the peat below Pat came down on a small hearth deposit of sand with charcoal fragments which he and Jake meticulously picked out. Certainly enough for a dating sample. Hurrah! The boulders in the beach had been removed down to a level of small cobbles, and a fire had been made midway down the east side of the structure, which we now really can call a 'dwelling', although of short occupation, I imagine. Too bad no flakes or artifacts turned up. This site is around 100 feet above sea level, so its high elevation may not indicate great age. Nevertheless, it will give us a control for the cache and possibly 'The Rooms'



Fig 2.39 Loading the zodiac before leaving Indian Island harbor.

nearby. We returned to the Pits, loaded the zodiac on board and set off back toward Rigolet, intending to survey Mason's island in Tinker Harbor en route.

We arrived there about 11:30 and had just anchored when a speedboat came out from a cabin in a small cove on the south side of Mason's Island, and a small dog began racing up and down the beach. Levi Wolfrey was soon alongside in a small Rigolet-made speedboat and led us through the passage in the boulder barricade. Levi and his wife, Ruth Pottle, have a small cabin here that they use for summer salmon fishing, bakeapple picking in summer and caribou hunting in the later winter and spring, when these animals come out to the islands to feed where the snow does not cover the vegetation. They are often hunted at this time. While we were speaking Levi pointed out two black bears that were eating grass in the meadows on the mainland across the tickle. Only a few people hunt the bears ("their pelts are worth about $200"). Caribou, geese, ducks, char, trout, salmon, and seals are the favorite game. (Levi caught four char and two salmon in this net today and was drying char on a rack outside his house.) Moose also appear, rarely, and one was seen standing on the point next to his house, which is about a half mile from the mainland shore. For the past few years ornithologists have been placing bird nesting boxes around the island in an attempt to increase the number of ducks (not to gather down as in Scandinavia and Greenland). A sign next to his cabin explains the project to visitors. Levi did not know if the project has been successful, but the ornithologists had reported archaeological sites encountered during their work.



Fig. 2.40 Possible collapsed or looted burial chamber on Mason Island. (GbBk-3).



Fig 2.41 Unidentified circular stone pavement after the lichen was cleared away. (GbBk-3)

Levi's place is on a low peninsula jutting out from the east-west spine of Mason Island. The southern point of the peninsula had a couple tent rings, one of which we tested, with nothing found. Two 4-5m long sod foundations jutted out perpendicular from the low ledge behind his house, appearing like a house or building foundation missing its front wall. Levi knew nothing about it or about the blown-out gravel terrace 3.40m above sea level in back of his place. Its northwest end has a large pond behind the beach. Within a few moments our survey of the terrace produced flakes of streaky translucent quartz or quartzite, and Michelle came up with a real prize: a stemmed point (missing its tip) made of a more quartzite-like material, shaped like one of the stemmed bifaces from the Sid Blake Northwest River phase we excavated in 1968-9. Flakes

were difficult to see amongst the lichen-covered gravelly lag deposit, but overall probably 50 flakes were found, and we left most in situ. Also present on this terrace and at lower elevations were round one meter diameter features made of tightly-packed cobbles, resembling the circular hearth features we found on Indian Island. We excavated one and found no cultural material, charcoal, or burned rocks or sand. Ruth and Levi Wolfrey watched our work and said they had no idea of these sites, and were amazed at seeing the point. The most unusual and important feature was a low circular mound, roughly 5x5m, whose perimeter was marked by in-pointing slabs, with a 30 cm depression in its center filled with vegetation. This looked very much like a looted burial site, or one with a collapsed burial chamber. All of these features appear to be part of a single cultural phase, representing brief occupations. What was missing was any sign of dwellings. Jamie and Michelle assembled their drone and flew it successfully despite the fair breeze blowing and got some useful pictures of the general area. Jamie is a pretty good drone pilot, but even so the craft wobbled around quite a bit. We had a nice mug-up at the Wolfrey's cabin and horsed around a bit with his tiny dog, who has fun chasing foxes larger than him around the island. Levi told us about some boulder structures on the east end of the island, and some ornithologists had reported tent rings on the west end, but it was too late in the day for us to begin a broader investigation of the island.

We had a following sea returning to Rigolet and arrived about 7:00, in time to order fried chicken dinners from Sandy's B&B restaurant. While waiting for the chicken I got talking with Lorraine Williams and her husband and heard about a slate quarry at the eastern end of and main (middle) Indian Island. It reminded me that I had seen a piece of greenish slate at one of the sealing camps we documented a couple days ago. After dinner I had a long visit with Curtis Oliver and wife at Sarah's and Garland's home; also present was Robert, grandson of Garland's who is working with the MUN team at the Double Mer Point site. I showed them parts of my field reports and diaries from 1968-69, pictures, and reports and discussed the idea of presenting all this material to suitable repositories in Rigolet, Northwest River, and Goose Bay. Curtis remembered many details of our visits at Ticoralak, including my trip to Rigolet for supplies in a strong windstorm, fearing for my safety. That was the trip I almost got swamped in the tide rip and crash-landed ashore, finding the Double Mer site by accident. We ended the evening at 12:30 with a 'lunch' of tea and raisin muffins. Same warm feelings as our visits to the Oliver's camp forty-seven years ago! It was so good to see Curtis again! But there was sad news also; Bert Allen had been flown to the hospital in Goose a couple days ago. His cancer had flared up. I am lucky to have seen him a few days ago. I had arranged for a room at Sandy's B&B, where Jamie and Michelle are staying, so I got my clothes into the wash and slept in a much-too-comfortable bed for the first time in a month.

21 July, Tuesday: Rigolet to Indian Island Harbor

This was an unusual morning that started with a hot shower at the B&B, after which I had a conversation with Jamie about the future of the *Pitsiulak* with Nunatsiavut programs. The NG seems interested in acquiring the boat for a variety of research and education programs. Our Rigolet Black Island excursion was a test case for bringing Inuit to field sites, and I think proved the potential for field education excursions. This summer's elder's trip would have been improved with decent weather but was successful even so. Jamie thinks a number of NG departments might pitch in. We decided the first step would be to get the Pits assessed as a way to begin developing a financial plan. Jamie and Michelle then left on the 8:10 plane to Nain. I rented Sandy Michelin's truck for the day to move fuel in barrels Ozzie Allen loaned me, and the crew got the boat outfitted with fresh water for the trip south. While this was happen-

ing I gave a talk to the Human Social Development Service people Lorraine had gathered and showed them a sample of the Fitzhugh archive material—bits of my field notes, journals, photographs, and reports—explaining how they might be used for research and education. Joyce Allen and the other ladies were particularly helpful in identifying people in the photos. Perhaps this year we could organize an effort to get names attached to most of the people in the photos. After the discussion they presented me with a scrumptious red-berry cake with a wonderful crumbly nut topping. Mmmmm! The Rigolet Heritage Committee would like to be in on the archive project.

We planned to leave Rigolet in early afternoon. Before leaving I had a lunch with Joyce and Ozzie Allen and learned that Liz Tooktoshina, now living in Rigolet, is not is good health, so I could not see her. I paid Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina a brief visit, and Tib Allen to offer best wishes for Bert. While walking to the boat I met Derek Pottle, who had recently returned from speaking on an Adventure Canada cruise of the Labrador coast (with Lisa Rankin aboard). While enjoying speaking and his representation of Labrador culture and people, he bemoans the loss of his summer fishing and family time. I also was able to make a quick inspection of the MUN archaeological materials from Double Mer Point being catalogued in the Net Loft (including mattock blade, a 'used-up' ulu, jigger etc). Last year they had found a huge soapstone lamp in House 2. Then we untied and headed out the bay, beating into that same ol' easterly wind. By 5:30 we were back anchored in Indian Island Harbor anchorage with not enough time or decent weather to get to Packs Harbor. Instead we went out to check on the 'slate mine' I had heard about on the east side of the central Indian Harbor Island, where I had seen that interesting piece of slate. I was able to find that rock, but it does not look as 'slatey' as it did earlier, and our recon of the shore was fruitless. None of these rocks have slate geology, so I can only wonder what the reported pile of slate might be.



Fig. 4.42 The town of Rigolet seen to the southwest from the stern of the Pitsuilak.

Molly had cooked up a stew with our two (still frozen!) chickens and we made an early night of it, with some foreboding of a many-day continuance of this frigid easterly weather and a northeast storm of 30 knots tomorrow night, to boot. In mid-afternoon I reached Meghan and heard that there has been no progress on my Quebec permit. Valerie Janssen says they have not received the permission from the Natural Resources office, and therefore nothing is being decided from the archaeology office. I tried reaching Daphne by sat phone but the reception was too poor to have a discussion. Meghan will try in the morning to see what the problem is. This is exactly the situation of last year: a late consideration of the application ("it's in the queue"). On a more positive note, Lynne is doing better and able to work a bit outside and drive, though still illegally with the boot. Doctor's appointment tomorrow for an x-ray to check on mending.

22 August, Wednesday: Indian Islands to Punchbowl

The day started with the same kind of dull morning as the previous ones out here on the coast. We were up and traveling by 5:15am with a light breeze from the southeast, passed Fish Cove about 6am, and

had a fair crossing to Packs Harbor. A small sailboat—the third we've seen this trip—was on a course from Cartwright to Indian Harbor. We had a lee shore until reaching Cape North, at which point we began butting into strong southeast headwind, with the Pits punching and diving into waves whose crests seemed higher than their fetch—some effect of currents, I guess. The denizens of the foc's'le (galley) did not long remain in their semi-suspended gravitational mode, but soon migrated to the more stable after cabins. After a tough crossing we reached Indian Tickle and rounded the western end of Island of Ponds, and arrived at the sheltered harbor and docks of Punchbowl. As many as thirty long-liners had once worked out of Punchbowl, and many had small cabins and stages all around the harbor, which is nearly completely land-locked and free from sea swells. Perry used to fish out of here and says they could never judge the wind or sea conditions unless they went outside the protective island barrier. The entire complex is now a wreck—essentially a great archaeological site, with only one of the large buildings partly standing; everything else has been taken off, burned, or scavenged, including most of the iron wharf cleats. All of the tiny shore camps put up by the fisherman are blown down (or away) or are barely-standing wrecks filled with garbage (old clothes, mattresses, stove parts, and trash). We tied up in the wharf enclosure and had a quiet, enjoyable night. Supper was the rest of the chicken stew and a shepherd pie made with hamburger and potatoes. I spent a good bit of time on the phone with Meghan Mulkerin at the Smithsonian looking into our Quebec permit issue. No good news there. Valerie Proulx is in charge of my Natural Resource permit and sent an email I heard about from Meghan saying the permit is not being signed because the lat/long location on last year's permit does not agree with the location (by 400 m!) my permit application from this year. Probably the earlier position was obtained ten years ago with a less accurate GPS unit. This year's position I got off Google Earth, and matches the position of the Hart Chalet we found on our boat's electronic navigation chart. Why this should be a problem when the DNR people are aware that we are duplicating the permit and project of last year, at the same



Fig. 2.43 Punchbowl with nothing much left today except ruins and a wonderful dock.



Fig 2.44 One of the more prominent circular stone pavements around Punchbowl isthmus.



Fig 2.45 Patrick with another of the many cicular stone pavements at Punchbowl isthmus.

location, and with approval of its occupant, Florence Hart, is inexplicable. Without the DNR permit, MCC will not issue my archaeology permit. Meghan has been very helpful in monitoring and communication with both Valerie Janssen (MCC) and Valerie Proulx (the DNR person directly responsible) and Daphne McKenzie (DNR). My calls have all gone to voicemail. I also called Florence Hart and Vicky Driscoll in Blanc Sablon to apprise them of the situation.

During the quiet part of our day's voyage and the early evening I added tags to some of the picture files in the WF Hamilton Inlet Archive that Kati and Molly compiled. The one interesting thing archaeologically that happened today was that Patrick found one of those small circular stone pavements along the shore south of the wharf.

23 July, Thursday: Punchbowl

We got a fine start this morning, at about 5am. There were a few mosquitos around the boat to mark near windless condition in our little 'punchbowl'. Perry was not so optimistic, remarking that when he was fishing here you always had to go out beyond the islands to find what was really happening outside. That was pretty much our situation when we emerged from American Tickle into the open sea. We had not gone more than a mile before we were in a deep mess of on-coming swells and wind waves. When we tried to veer off to get a shot at the entry to protected Squasho Run, about five or six miles down the shore, we were hit by a big wave that partly opened the chart table drawers, smashed my coffee mug on the floor, and caused major concern. Foolishness, this--so we immediately returned to the quiet of Punchbowl after Pat and I pulled up the speedboat so Perry could make the turn down wind and we would not lose the speedboat like a couple years ago. The weather turned nastier and nastier all day—turns out this was a result of a hurricane passing east of Newfoundland and Labrador. Patrick and I explored along the shore to the south end of the harbor to check the circular pavements Pat had noticed yesterday. We found several more this morning, always on level rocky ground or bedrock, in non-dwelling, exposed places, so my initial thoughts about these small pavements from our work in the Indian Islands—that they are ritual, and Indian, still seem to hold. We've never seen them in an Inuit or Paleoeskimo context. They may be good indicators of Indian activity south of Groswater Bay.

I spent lots of time trying to reach the permit people, but could only leave messages with Valerie Proulx and Valerie Janssen. Daphne McKenkie answered Meghan Mulkerin's email, saying she was not involved with this file, and V. Janssen reiterated that she could not consider an application that was not 'complete' –i.e. did not have approval from the Department of Natural Resources (V. Proulx). We even got help listening to the French language phone messages from Patrick's French-speaking father, who listened to the recordings to see who else we might call. I also asked Serena Etheridge to make some inquiries, and she never got through either. Janssen asked in a message to my email whether I wanted to work on the Levesque mounds—an option I had once mentioned, but said that I would only do that if we were permitted through the Blanc Sablon authorities. By the end of the day, with the shortness of time and poor weather I decided we should return to Perry's and see how things sort out there. I spent the rest of the day annotating the WF Hamilton Inlet archive photographs. Molly made some excellent applesauce and a fine mac and cheese dinner. Katie, Pat, and Jake hiked around the harbor in a cold and miserable NE wind. Tomorrow is supposed to be a better day, with less wind. We'll see where that takes us.

24 July, Friday: Punchbowl



Fig 2.46. An evening of splicing taught by Bill Fitzhugh and "Captian Morgan."

I was up early to check on weather but quickly became convinced that we had a 'no-go' situation with a strong north wind so we snoozed a few hours and woke around 8am to check conditions, but they remained more or less unchanged all day long—a strong, cold north wind that promised lots of trouble if we ventured out. This was also a Friday, and I was not hopeful that any more calls to the DNR authorities would be useful, so I just worked most of the day on documenting the photographs Katie and Molly had scanned from my picture records of the Hamilton Inlet years. It seemed clear that the Quebec DNR authorities had decided not to give me a permit, and no amount of bothering would change that. It remained quite cold all day long. Perry came and went between his bunk and the captain's chair, and I worked my way slowly through the files. The girls tried to make bread but it failed, probably because they killed the yeast with water that was too hot, then turned to pizza with onions and peppers, and boiled potatoes. We decided to break out the pint bottle of "Captain Morgan's Rum' – in reality a pint of 95 proof Everclear Boyce Roberts had given us, during dinner and that helped us maintain a level keel with the weather and bureaucratic delays. After dinner I called Meghan, home after her last day at work before leave for pregnancy. Our conversation was brief but inspiring. Apparently the Quebec DNR has approved our request, meaning that the action now moves to the MCC and Valerie Janssen. It's also Friday, and there won't be any news until Monday at the earliest. Everclear broke out of the Captain Morgan bottle again, and we had a nice evening of playing games like "Eskimo yo-yo". At the same time, the wind broke and it seemed like tomorrow might be a day to make some tracks to Newfoundland or Red Bay. I finally managed to get all the Hamilton Inlet pictures annotated.

25 July, Saturday: Punchbowl to St. Anthony

Finally we get a break, although it did not start out all that easy. The wind was down in the morning and we left about 5:30 in patches of fog. Once out beyond the shelter of American Tickle we found a large swell still on from the northeast as well as the earlier one, crosswise, from the southeast. The speedboat tow just barely tolerated it as we wallowed with a corkscrew motion down the coast. The sea seemed a total jumble of waves coming from difference directions. It got a bit better as we pulled away from the land, but it was still a pretty uncomfortable ride. Molly soon migrated from her foc's'le bunk to the more stable after stateroom bunk; Katie stuck it out in her bouncy bow bunk, having more structure to wedge herself in. This time it was the rolling, not pitching, that was the problem. Meanwhile the sea surface grew more and more glossy as the wind dropped out but still with the swells and many small wavelets that seemed to be moving under a surface that looked like it was coated with cellophane—a very strange appearance!

Until we reached Alexis Bay and St. Lewis Sound, the location of Mary's Harbor and Fox Harbor, we

saw no wildlife at all. But at that point it was like someone turned on a switch. As we approached, first a shearwater flew by, then a couple of fulmars, then flocks of ters (murres), and then porpoises and whales began to appear, looking like fin or blue whales, and then humpbacks waving their tails in the air. Perry spotted gulls flocking in one of the coves—a sure sign of capelin, the feed that was attracting all the other species, and they also began showing up as a cloud in the water column on our sounder. So the capelin reached this far north in their annual migration. By the time we left St. Lewis Sound and the Battle Harbor Islands we had seen 25-30 different whales. All these animals are feeding on capelin as these fish move north along the coast, ultimately to spawn. In the old days before the 1970s capelin were so plentiful they would drive up on the beaches where people collected them where they had died and dried in the sun, or would gather them fresh to story and fry. Dried capelin made great snacks—not quite as good as salmon strips in Alaska, but tasty nevertheless. As we progressed the sun began to appear and blue sky pushed back the fog banks, so that after we emerged from Great Caribou Run and Camp Island, into to open sea again, visibility cleared and we had bright sun for the crossing to Quirpon, along the way getting a good look at massive, rocky, high Belle Isle, which is usually cloaked in fog. The wind remained light, in the southeast, and after four hours from Camp Island we were back in Quirpon where we spent too many days only two weeks ago waiting for the right weather to cross to Labrador. As we crossed through Quirpon Harbor I telephoned Boyce to say we could not stop this time and had to hurry back to Lushes Bight (in order to get to Brador!). Michelle answered, saying Boyce was in the shower preparing to go to a wedding, so we passed greetings. Michelle will be visiting DC in October! Exiting the southern Quirpon channel a young humpback leaped out of the water and then swam unconcernedly right under our stern. And there were more capelin on the sounder! This is where we met the orcas earlier in the month. In three hours we tied up at the town pier in St. Anthony next to a grimy tug and decrepit barge, a swanky yawl, and a bunch of fishermen. I left a message for Florence on her phone telling her we had one more permit hurdle and hoped to see her in Brador in a few days. The team made a good shepherd pie with many of our canned veggies and ground moose meat. It's nice to be in a quiet place for the night and out of the sloppy sea. Forecasts are not very nice for tomorrow—fairly strong SE wind. This afternoon was the first day since leaving Long Island that the kids sat outside reading on the cabin roof—it's been too cold. This has been the summer that was fall.



Fig. 2.47 Canada Harbor and Englee in an 1827-1830 French chart. Owned by Christine and Joe Compton



Fig 2.48 Artifacts from Canada Harbor collection of Christine and Joe Compton

26 July, Sunday: St. Anthony to Lushes Bight

The wind in the harbor was light when we rose about 5am and left by 5:30. Outside St. Anthony harbor the lighthouse fog horn was blaring, but visibility was pretty good. The breeze was from the southwest and swells were still rolling in from the northwest. We later learned that the big swells of the past few days were the aftermath of a hurricane that grazed eastern Newfoundland. The weather reports called for winds increasing to 20-30 knots as the day went on, and we were prepared for a night in Conche or Englee, but exactly the opposite happened. The wind dropped to near nothing between the Grey Islands and Horse Islands, but as we approached Cape St. John it picked up and fog rolled in. Perry feared the passage into Green Bay would be miserable, with us in the trough for three hours, and we started to divert to La Scie. However, we were in range for a cell call, and when Perry got hold of his mother, he found conditions were calm at Lushes Bight. We turned around and found the wind dropping as we rounded the cape and headed home. The fog cleared and we had one of the nicest passages of the trip into Lushes Bight. Jill and Jane (with baby) soon appeared at the dock, but the rest of the Colbourne clan was busy at the codfish, processing their day's catch from the 'recreational fishery'. Another good year for fish—large and in good numbers. The fear that last year's catch was only the result of a couple of years of good recruitment for the younger age cohorts seems unwarranted. This was confirmed when Perry took us out boating the next day and while looking for some big fish, we caught only one and two-year olds, so there are lots of young on the go as well. Kati and Jake cooked up a nice meal of spaghetti for our last meal on the Pits, and we retired to Perry's for an evening of showers, clothes-washing, and catching up. No big news from Lushes Bight from the few weeks we were away, except that they had a record-breaking "Long Island Day" weekend celebration that produced 400 car crossings on the ferry. Jill and Matthew were both home for their holidays, but the weather has been so cold they have made little use of their Sea-do.



Fig 2.49 Perry holding the codfish he caught in Long Island Tickle using a handline.

After we tied up I checked the speedboat tow connection and found the U-bolt broken off on one side and the tow-line pulling only from the other, whose locking nut had almost backed off. The break must have happened when the boat took off on a swell, careening off to one side down the face of a wave, only to have the bracket yanked back sideways when the line pulled tight. I had wondered what I would do if we lost the boat (again) and decided we would just go on and kiss it goodbye. In fact we came very near having that happen. Another chapter in the charmed life of that boat.

27 July, Monday: Lushes Bight

Hard to believe it—a nice warm day! We spent the morning getting the food and galley cleared out

and into Perry's basement, where we separated the stuff we will take to Quebec. We've decided to go whether or not the permit comes through and to visit Red Bay and other sites and museums if that is the only option. During the afternoon Perry took us off boating. The first stop was a small cove east of the ferry landing on Pilley's Island where capelin were spawning and dying after being washing up on the beach. The yellow spawn was clearly visible in a patch in the wet sand, and in the water nearby capelin were 'swarming'. Two males—slightly larger than the females—come alongside a female and 'bang' her sides, which release the eggs at the same time the males release sperm, creating a cloud in the water. Many of the males and females get washed up on the beach and are stranded and die as the tide recedes. The fertilized eggs attach themselves to the gravel or rocks or float free until they hatch. At a couple locations in the Long Island run Perry tried for cod fish but only caught a few small cod—not much good for us now but a good sign for the future. After a couple other fishing stops we returned to Perry's. The evening brought a fine dinner of salmon and codfish. During the evening I caught up on some email and had a talk with Barb and Kay—home from teaching in northern Manitoba.

28 July, Tuesday: Lushes Bight to Brador



Fig 2.50 The foggy Forteau Lighthouse.

We forgot to advance our watches the half-hour from Labrador to Newfoundland time, and so got off to a rushed start for the 7:45 Long Island ferry. But somehow (including a last-minute dash to retrieve Molly's boots from the Pits) we made it and found ourselves on the Trans-Canada heading to Deer Lake, via Springdale, where I retrieved some of my money at the Bank of Montreal. We left my car in the Deer Lake airport car-park and proceeded to Rocky Harbor, where we had lunch and then drove on to St. Barbe. Plans to visit the Port aux Choix museum had to be postponed for the return trip when we learned we could not make reservations for the ferry within 24 hours of sailing and would have to take our chances for a space on a first-come-first-served basis. Katie had woven me a 'crown' of daisies which I promptly forgot I was wearing in the ferry terminal and so was puzzled by the strange looks I got. But we made it aboard with about 5-6 cars to spare. The Apollo's cafeteria food was pretty good, and I slept for the remainder of the smooth but foggy 1.5 hour crossing: the cost of passage: a modest $55 for all of us, including the truck. The ferry is efficiently run and makes three round trips every day with clients including industrial machines, iron mine workers, tourists, and residents. The Muskrat Falls project accounts for a large part of their business. One attractive Quebecois woman and her small dog in a fancy Mini-Cooper attracted our attention as well as that of a solicitous loading official. Florence was waiting for us when we arrived in Brador but was a bit disappointed to learn we had already eaten dinner. After some catch-up we hit the sack in her several unused rooms. She had the same impression about the summer weather as everyone else: AWFUL. I discovered that she had been in touch with M. Gruennet of the Quebec Natural Resources authority to complain about their lack of attention to issues about her chalet on Crown land which she rents for $350 a year. Perhaps her communication had something to do with our DNR permit coming through. I learned more about Clifford's death in March, whose funeral attracted many people from the

surrounding area. He was much-loved and missed for the many years he was comatose and unresponsive at home and in the hospital. In email I had more communication from Valerie Janssen asking what I was going to do about the Levesque mounds and responded that If I got the permit I would help back-fill them at the request of the community.



Fig 2.51 One of René Levesque's excavated but unfilled burial sites.

29 July, Wednesday: Brador-Red Bay-Brador

Overcast with light winds in the morning. We had a leisurely breakfast. When I got to the internet I found a note from Valerie saying I would have to re-write my permit request since it did not describe the work we intended at the Levesque mounds. I thought it had been clear in previous emails that we were back-filling Levesque's mounds at the request of the town, not digging the mounds or proposing new research. But rather than make the situation muddier by trying to explain, I said would only work at the Hart Chalet and not touch the mounds. She needed my response immediately. In the meantime we planned a trip to Red Bay and got away after a spaghetti lunch. By this time the fog had rolled in—a thick pea-soup fog that revealed little other than the painted lines on Route 138. En route we noted progress on the installation of the Muskrat Falls power cable tunnel, and after having a quick look at the L' Amour burial mound in the rain we visited the Forteau Light and climbed its tower. One of the Parks Canada officials remembered me from Will Richard's and my talk a couple years ago in Brador. The lighthouse's fog horn has been broken for some time and apparently will not be repaired, but the light still shines and can be seen from boats as far as 18 miles away. The Parks staff out-numbered the visitors on this rummy day. At Red Bay we met Cindy Gibbon, manager, and Alice Moores, and Phil Bridle, who worked on some of Tuck's early excavation teams. Nothing was new in the exhibits. The film is quite good and covers both the underwater and land excavations. When the site was elevated to World Heritage status last year the WH commission recommended Parks reconstruct a try-works and cooperage workshop on Saddle Island, but so far nothing has happened. Last year I found the island's sites overgrown with grass and lacking context and explanations. And there is nothing about aboriginal context, despite the many Paleoeskimo and Indian sites that were excavated. While having a snack at the "Whaler's Station" restaurant we bumped into Alice Moores, her son, and husband. He is a retired fisheries officer and she a United Church minister who loaned us her home last year while we waited for showers and clothes to be finished at the convenience store across the street. Our return to Brador was again in the fog. Florence had made dinner. I reached Vicky Driscoll by phone, and she will speak with the Blanc Sablon administration about the mounds and see if we might be able to help supervise their reconstruction—essentially just filling Levesque's holes and placing rocks on top, to make it look like the L'Anse Amour mound.

30 July, Thursday: Brador—Old Fort—Brador

More fog this morning—but no wind, and by the end of the day some good news on the dig permit! We celebrated with mussels and lobsters purchased at the mussel farm at the head of Baies des Belles Amours. We began the day with a cheese omelette and bacon, and a call to Garland Nadeau to see about a visit to the Whitely Museum in St. Paul. He was eager to hear from us, and we arranged to meet at 1pm. He indicated there were big plans afoot for tourism development, including archaeology. This morning Vicky Driscoll was to meet with the town authorities to see if they could get clearance for back-filling the Levesque mounds in Brador. No word on that front yet. I don't want this to complicate my permit request. After breakfast we went to look at the mounds with Florence and found them just as we left them



Fig. 2.52 The model "Bonnie" fishing station at the Whiteley Museum in Middle Bay.



Fig 2.53 Perry and his new lobster friend at the Belles Amour mussel farm.

last year. Filling the pits and placing rocks on the top would be a simple task. Perry checked out the bakeapple prospects and found them nil—what a reversal from last year's bumper crop! From there we turned west along the spectacular coast road through the high, rolling granite hills. Here the road follows the location of the post-glacial upper marine limit, but on this trip the scenery was completely obscured by fog. The crests of these hills are covered with perched boulders, while on either side of the highway we could find marine-scraped rocks and the highest marine terraces of this part of the coast. I can't help imagining Paleoindians camped along these beaches! I wonder if there might be a Solutrean point sitting on such a beach! We stopped briefly at the Whitely Museum to say hello and then continued west thru St. Paul and to the end of the road at Old Fort. After checking the high beach there at the cemetery (nothing showing) we turned back to the Whitely Museum for a lunch of sandwiches cooked by Lori-Lee's husband. Unfortunately she was sick with flu today. Garland arrived, and for a couple hours we talked about the development plans and various ideas about how to use the region's untapped cultural resources to attract tourists, including developing new archaeological and museum projects. Some of the top priorities would be early-19th C. Dog Island wreck we surveyed a couple years ago, the Courtemanche fort, the Belles Amours boulder houses and its Inuit site, the Hart Chalet Inuit site, and the Levesque mounds. This summer visitation at the Middle Bay and Whitely museums has increased greatly, just by a single person in the Blanc Sablon Visitor Center pointing people west along the highway, and not only toward Red Bay. Garland gave us an informative talk on the history of the Whitely "Bonnie" (Bonne Esperance) fishing station, using the miniature rendition of the place in the centerpiece of the museum. He pointed out 'American Harbor' as the place where Basques and later groups anchored and where early collections had been dredged up or dived on. That should definitely be a target for an underwater program. There must also be several Inuit villages since everything in the St. Paul area has 'Eskimo' place-names, yet to date the only archaeological finds have been a few



Fig 2.54 House 3, Hart Chalet. Seen from in front of the entrence. View to the North.

cairn graves or pits found in the 1970s by Charles Martijn. There is a beautiful Inuit whalebone snow knife—itself a good Inuit winter indicator—in the Middle Bay Museum. Garland has arranged for me to meet Jean-Michel Perrot, the tourism development consultant hired by the local committee here, on the morning of the 4th when he comes in for consultations with the communities. I spoke with him in DC by phone once this spring. Garland has a different background from most of the local people here, having benefitted from schooling in Lennoxville on account of Rev. Bob Bryan's lifetime of work on the Lower North Shore. On the way home we stopped at the Belles Amours mussel farm and bought mussels and lobsters ($7.50/lb). There was a feeling building that there might be a break-through on the permit front today, for which a big seafood dinner could be a celebration. Back at Florence's we found emails and a phone message from Valerie Janssen stating MCC's "intention to issue a permit" if I agreed to several conditions—which were easy to meet. Hopefully my telephone message and email response will trigger a permit issuance tomorrow morning. I called Lynne and found her in a great mood, with her sister Kris still in residence to help her with transport, until Saturday. She has bought a snow-blower and wood stove, got estimates on repairs to our chimney, and is snooping around Hanover for a 'pied-a-terre' as a possible transition from Fairlee.



Fig 2.55 Opening up squares in the center of House 3. View to the east.

31 July, Friday: Brador

We received our Quebec permit today, and we made good use of it! We were fortunate because the day was cool and windy—a norther blowing off-shore, making the bay blue and full of cat-paws. While the team was breakfasting I went to Lourdes to mail Eric White's computer back to Rigolet after he had left it on board. $70 to get it there in 7 days, the only option being airmail. At the site we spent the morning clearing the spruce forest that had grown up over House 3, making it completely hidden and inaccessible. Once cleared, it presented itself as the finest of the three dwellings at the site, because it does not ap-

pear to have been altered by the land modifications that came with building the Hart Chalet. The eastern probable doorway rock piles seemed intact, and the walls and cuts into the earth all showed clearly. The entry passage appears short like other houses on the Lower North Shore—only 5-6 meters but its margins were showing as lines of cobbles. Raised areas are present in both front corners, and a raised area (hearth? Lamp-stand?) projects from the rear sleeping platform. It's not clear if there are lateral sleeping platforms, but they must be there. After gridding the site out in 2-meter squares by extending the main site grid for Houses 1 and 2, and establishing a site datum, (Katie and Jake measured all ground surface elevations at every meter to the nearest centimeter so we can prepare a contour map, and Katie sketched in the general features of the house outline and the current internal platform and floor areas. I photographed the site from various angles before we started excavation.

Only a few hours were left for excavation on this first day, but we made a bit of progress. Patrick excavated a 50x50cm Test Pit 1 outside the entry passage at 2N/23W. Black earth appeared beneath the turf, and in this 15cm deep cultural deposit he recovered nails, a crimped iron band that may have been a knife handle, and fragments of a light green earthenware vessel with a very thin wall. I have not seen a ceramic like this in other LNS sites. No bone was present in this test pit. Molly began a 50cm test pit in the middle of the wall west of the entry and immediately found caribou skulls and bones, a blue glass bead, burned roof tile, and the mid-section of a dark flint (Indian) biface. This wall seems to have been built of grey sand mixed with charcoal, bones, and a few artifacts. Later we expanded it into a 1x1m square. Jake got established in the 2x2m unit (12N/24W) just inside the doorway, and I began turfing the doorway and inner entry passage (10N/24N), finding a rusty fox trap on the surface that someone had staked out to catch foxes or rabbits in recent decades. Molly found another iron trap at the edge of the Chalet clearing in our path to House 3. Florence thinks one of Clifford's relatives used to trap in that area. Pat and Katie began clearing the unit north of Jake's, 14N/24W and also found a caribou skull beneath the turf.

1 August, Saturday: Brador

Today was not a great day for digging! We woke to fog and drizzle, and a northeast wind—but we had no choice and made a good show of it. The breakfast helped! We used up much of last evening's taco fixings in omelettes—more interesting than "boring oatmeal" and got out to the site by 9:00. Perry took off at the same time with Florence to scout bakeapples along the highway north of Red Bay. He had never driven it before and they got as far as Mary's Harbor, where a large dock installation is going in. There was fog on the high land they passed through and no sign of bakeapples, so the berry situation is broadly regional at least from Newfoundland to Hamilton Inlet. People report a few berries west along the Lower North Shore, but not many.

The flies were waiting for us at the site, as well as intermittent rain, making it difficult to take notes. My square (10N/24W) included the entry area of the house and the western part of the rock-stack on the east side of passage. Because the house does not orient with the grid I plotted a unit that conforms to the walls of the entry passage, which runs roughly south-southeast. The high pile of rock and sod in the northeast side of the unit seemed at first to be part of a lintel support construction, but as excavation progressed, I found many small fragments of burned roof tile and charcoal around the base of this feature, which suggests it may have served as a hearth platform made partly from tiles, not a lintel support. Many of the tile fragments found so far in the house are fire-burned. Adding to this view is the absence

of a corresponding pile on the west side of the entry, or of any trace of a lintel stone. More digging should confirm the matter. It may also explain the concentration of bones alongside the southeast side of the entryway and what kind of door existed. So far I have found only a single nail in excavating the upper soil levels.



Fig 2.56 Artifacts from Molly's TP2 at Hart Chalet House 3.

Molly's expanded one-meter unit at 8.5N/26W in or outside the southwest wall continued producing interesting artifacts, including several pieces of thin 'goblet' glass, a large fragment of a stoneware food storage vessel, a corner-notched biface of Ramah chert, several different types of chert, and more burned tile and caribou bones in addition to three caribou skulls with the antlers cut off. There seems to be no stratigraphic integrity as the chert material is found throughout the deposit. Jake's unit at 12N/24W revealed a charcoal-rich layer beneath the turf and peat upper level, suggesting a fire at the termination of the occupation. Very few artifacts were found, but he is not yet down to the occupation level. More interesting were the results from 14N/24W where Katie and Patrick reached the floor level and sterile iron-stained sand. This unit so far has produced 38 artifacts, including the base of a small Normandy stoneware storage bottle, two small round pieces of pyrites, many small nails, flakes of Ramah and other types of chert, and an iron awl bit. A caribou skull was found in the NE corner of the unit just beneath the forest duff. Most of the finds were from the lower charcoal-stained level just above the sterile sand. Throughout the day the weather made it impossible for field recording; as a result we do not have precise levels for many finds.

The bugs and intermittent rain made for a fairly unpleasant day, which was capped by the discovery that Florence's car, which we had borrowed, would not start when we came to return home because I had forgotten to turn off the parking lights. Without the satellite phone we had no option but to walk, expecting we would soon flag down someone who would give us a lift. Despite it being Saturday night, we only met a few cars and did not convince anyone to stop until we were an hour into the trek, near the Brador wharf, when a local man named Michel, returning from a mussel-gathering expedition, gave us a lift. Wet and dirty, we arrived to find a fish dinner of sea trout, salmon, and cod on the table. During the evening we re-wrote the day's notes and discussed the finds.

2 August, Sunday: Brador

Another grey day in Brador. The misty-rainy-foggy weather is forecast to continue until next Friday, but today will be our last full day for work. Jake made pancakes for breakfast and I converted one of Florence's sea trout to sandwich fill. Molly stayed behind for the morning because she and Florence planned to go to the Catholic service in Lourdes. We arrived at the site about 9am to find Florence's car battery still dead. Later in the day Florence asked a neighbor to give the car a boost. These days boosts are disappearing as travel aids because many new cars with computers go off-line when they are used to boost an alien battery. Today the flies were tolerable, but always present. Throughout the day we hear the cries of hundreds of gulls feasting on capelin, which were rolling on the nearby beaches.

We made good progress and had some interesting finds. In 10N/24W I concentrated on the southern half of the square, which was free of cobbles. I found that the black earth occupation level went underneath the hearth mound, which seems to have been put there after the house was first occupied and was being re-structured in some way. Unfortunately we don't have time to excavate it entirely. The many rocks that appeared in the upper black earth turned out to be roof or wall collapse, perhaps associated with hearth structure. I will remove them tomorrow since I found that the original entryway of the house runs below them. The deposits east of the entry, behind the entryway border rocks began to produce lots of caribou bone mixed with charcoal, pieces of burned roof tile, and fire-cracked rocks. After encountering this feature I ceased excavation in the eastern part of the square and concentrated only on the internal part of the entryway because there was not enough time to fully excavate the unit. The same was true of the hearth mound. The raised area south of the southeast corner of the house appears to have been a large external hearth of the sort Louis Jolliet described in 1694. Leaving those deposits untouched, I excavated deeper in the entry passage and eventually hit a couple of nails, and then the remains of a sporadically-preserved wood floor, parts of which were charred or embedded in charcoal. The planks were poorly preserved and were only present as traces in a few areas, but they oriented with the N-S direction of the entryway. Here the peat and black earth were mixed with patches of white sand and pure charcoal. At the floor level (ca. 186-192 cm BT) peat and black earth were consolidated from foot travel, and in this level I found three medium-sized blue beads (the same as Molly's TP2 bead), a few nails, a piece of goblet glass, a bit of calcined mammal bone, and a small triangular piece of metal that broke when I was trying to ascertain if it was metal or a piece of rock. Below this were discontinuous pockets of pure charcoal and a few fugitive traces of wood planks. It appears these planks and floor deposits extend north under the cobbles into 12N/24W. This will be tomorrow's task.

Jake continued work on 12N/24W and finished removing the upper duff and peat and got into the upper grey sand level, finally beginning to find some artifacts, including nails and, surprisingly, a large fragment of a tan/pink-colored stoneware vessel, a type I have not seen before. He also turned up several dark chert flakes and a grey quartzite flake. A few caribou bones came from the east wall next to the hearth mound. Katie and Pat finished their two quadrants (SW and NE) of 14N/24W and began on the SE and NW quads. They recovered another (total now of three) piece of the grey Normandy stoneware vessel, many nails (including a large spike), and chert flakes. Over sixty artifacts now for this unit, almost all nails. After mapping a nd photographing the cluster of head-sized cobbles in the SE quad we removed them as they were in the upper soil zone and were not part of any discernible cultural feature and probably rolled into their places after roof-fall. Much of the cultural materials came from a black earth level just above the sterile red subsoil/sand.



Fig 2.57 St. Paul and Bonn Esperance region showing early settlement sites.

Molly returned to the site from church about 2pm and finished cleaning up Test Pit 2, now over 40 cm

deep and not producing any more artifacts or bones. She began test Pit 3 in the outer part of the entry-way to see if a midden present outside the entryway. So far from the upper level: calcined bird bone, a few large tile fragments, and a few nails.

This evening Florence prepared a huge, Newfoundland-style turkey dinner with all the fixings: pease porridge, stuffing, turnips, potatoes, carrots, boiled cabbage, salt beef, and raisin pudding. On top of all that, cake and lemon pie! I did not last long before sleep.

3 August, Monday: Brador

This was the last full day at the Hart site, and it was a fairly pleasant day with a strong northeast wind. Jake started us off with some pancakes. During the day we made good progress, finishing off all four units and profiling all four sides of 14N/24E, leaving only three profiles and back-filling for tomorrow, when we have to be at the ferry by 1pm.

Katie and Patrick worked their way down in 14N/24W, finding more nails and an iron clasp plate for a trunk or box, a few nails, and the vestigial remains of wood flooring running SW-NE in the northern part of the unit. This seems likely to conform to a sleeping platform although there was no indication of an edge or a border, or an elevation change. Either there is no raised platform, or it may lie north of this unit. The wood remains were not complete in covering the area but were enough to suggest a planked surface. Many nails and a few other artifacts were found at or just above this level at 150-160cm below datum. Other than the Normandy stoneware bottle base and the clasp plate and a few tile fragments, all of the artifacts in this unit were small nails that clustered in the NW and SE corners of the unit in the floor deposit, presumably the fastenings for a plank floor.



Fig 2.58 Garland Nadeau pointing out site locations in St. Paul region.

Jake, aided later in the afternoon by Katie, completed 12N/24W. As in 14N/24W, the stratigraphy generally was peat over grey sand that had more charcoal and remains of planks at its interface with reddish sterile soil. Most of the artifacts came from this lower grey sand "floor" level. The SE corner was dominated by the unexcavated hearth mound of grey sand (shared with 10N/24E) that was not excavated (due to lack of time) but contained small fragments of roof tile, charcoal, and caribou bone, some of which were also found near the east wall of the unit. The artifact distribution was more even (except for the absence of finds in the unexcavated SE) than in 14N/24E) and was mostly composed of nails, the notable exceptions being a large nodule of pyrites, a large body sherd of tan-pinkish stoneware with a pinkish paste), and finally—near the doorway and at the very bottom of the cultural deposit, partially beneath a rock—a large soapstone lamp fragment. This piece had rounded and abraded edges, indi-

cating it had been broken some time earlier and 'conserved' as future raw material, rather than being a discard from a recent break. A small rim fragment of a large stoneware urn also turned up, and two blue glass beads, one medium-sized like others found at this site, and one small (but not of 'seed bead' size). An unknown object consisting of a small, thin, short lead(?) shaft that fit into a small cone-shaped lead (?) piece was also recovered. The remains of plank flooring was also found here at the 160-170cm level, about ten cms below the planks in 10N/24W. This floor extended into and beneath the sand mound. It seems likely that this feature and the mound to the north and west of 14N/24W resulted from later activities than those that produced the house and entry passage floor. There was no flat stone pavement in any of the units excavated.

Fitzhugh's excavation in the entryway finally produced some interesting results after removal of a large amount of root-filled upper deposits and post occupation cobbles. This area conformed to what we normally term 'entry passage' in an Inuit house since it was characterized by a depression running downhill and perpendicular from the house's south wall and was bounded by two north-south border rock alignments. The wall was well-defined, with tiered rocks on the west side where it seems to retained the west front wall of the house (in which TP2 was excavated) while the east side was marked by a low bordering line of rock paralleling the entryway that was not tiered as on the west side but was stepped back and embedded in a charcoal and caribou bone soil matrix. This was clearly a hearth deposit that led further east into the raised mound that seems to have been a kitchen outside the SE front of the house. A similar feature was found at H2 at the Little Canso Island Inuit house in Jacques Cartier Bay. I did not attempt to excavate the sand mound in the NE corner of this unit, but noted it produced quite a lot of roof tile and charcoal fragments. Whether this is a hearth mound or not is uncertain because we did not have time to excavate it. In the central area of the entry depression nothing was found but fill until I reached a floor level in the southern half of the square consisting of hard-packed peat, remnants of planking, and concentrated layers of charcoal that contained several large blue beads, a small triangular pendant (?) of metal that broke when I thought it was waste rock, a small piece of 'goblet' glass, a lead musket ball with a tail of sprue still attached, and a rim piece of a soapstone lamp with perforated suspension holes and three decorative grooves below the outside rim. The plank remnants had been burned and lay in a discontinuous layer of charcoal. Pockets of clean white sand were also present. Below this was sterile red sand. As in 12N/24W this floor extended to the east under the sand mound. A huge flat boulder that was probably in its original geological position formed the floor in the northern part of the doorway, separated from the southern floor, and 10 cms higher, by a vertically-placed 'retaining' rock. No vertical slab served as a 'cold trap' in this structure, and no lintel risers or lintel was present. Remains of 5 cm wide, flat plank-like pieces of wood were preserved in the water-logged-deposits caused by the drainage being blocked by this boulder. This resembled barrel staves found at the Hare Harbor site Structure 3 Inuit floor, but their preservation was too poor to confirm this. A piece of curved wood and other wood fragments were found in the water-logged soil on this boulder, whose surface sloped down to the north into the house interior. These wood remains were also associated with charcoal which extended east beneath the sand mound and west into the rocks that seemed to form the west side of a doorway. However, to call this a 'doorway' is as hypothetical as identifying this area as an entrance passage; it almost certainly served this function, but appears to have been changed by a second occupation or drastic reshaping of the original dwelling whose floor produced most of the artifacts we recovered.

Molly completed the excavation of her 1x1m TP3 today and found a vertical trench about 20cms deep filled with alternating layers of powdered charcoal and clean white sand. The pit's stratigraphy revealed

surface vegetation over peat, over grey sand, which was underlain by a layer of charcoal-stained soil throughout the unit. Fine layers of sand and charcoal layers were observed in this level, which then led into a vertically-sided charcoal filled trench 10 cm wide that appear to have been cut with a trenching tool like a mattock. Distinct alternating layers of charcoal and white sand were visible here as well. This trench was oriented N-S and appears to have its origin in the middle of the entryway, suggested it served as a drainage ditch to carry water out of the house. Although no wood remains were noted, this trench must have been lined with wood planks in order to have maintained its vertical walls in the sandy beach deposits it cut through. The alternating layers or sand and charcoal-stained sand must have been caused by drainage episodes in which charcoal from house cooking activities alternated with influx of clean beach sand like that found in the rest of the unit. Perhaps these episodes resulted from yearly or seasonal alterations in house drainage, such as after the spring thaw.

Dinner was turkey "left-overs", but that did not mean a skimpy meal! It was another feast: hot turkey sandwiches, salt beef, potatoes and turnips, and of course various cakes and pies. Quite a bit of clothes and body washing went on, and we cleaned and discussed the day's findings—chief among them, the soapstone lamp and pot fragments with the questions of the day being: Why do we find so many in the Lower North Shore Inuit houses, and why are many treasures found at or near the entrances of these houses. The complete soapstone lamp at Double Mer Point; the sword in the entry passage of Eskimo Island 1; our soapstone of today, etc. House protection rituals, perhaps?

4 August, Tuesday: Brador to Corner Brook

We were up at 6am and packing as we must be at the ferry by 1 pm. Perry took the team to the site for back-filling and final profiles. Meanwhile I took Florence's car to Motel 138 for a meeting with Jean-Michel Perron, the consultant who is advising the local people on tourism development for the eastern portion of the Lower North Shore. Garland Nadeau had arranged our meeting while he was in the area for a few days to talk to key people like Vicky Driscoll, Serena Etheridge (QLF), and the museum folks. He is keen to feature archaeology and has worked on tourism in eastern and southern Hudson Bay and other northern regions. I gave him my view of the archaeological highlights: Courtemanche's fort, the Belles Amour pithouses, the Inuit sites (Hart Chalet, Belles Amours, Little Canso Island, Hare Harbor), the early 1800s Dog Island wreck; and my preferences for new research areas like the St. Paul River islands for interesting new Inuit and Basque studies as well as underwater surveys of American Harbor at Bonne Esperance. He mentioned that an archaeologist (who?) has already put in a proposal for research (what?) and sent it around to various interested parties. We agreed that an initial survey of resources was needed as a start to the planning process. After the meeting I mailed our Hart Chalet artifacts to Anja and returned to the site to help with its closure. Perry was mastering the back-filling process, which was quickly done, leaving



Figure 2.59 Local fisherman purse seining for capelin near Luches Bight.

tarps at the base of our excavations and the stakes and tripod datum in place for our likely return. We cleaned up Florence's cabin, said goodbye to the blackflies. Yesterday I must have forgotten to tuck my pants under my socks, and when I got home I discovered a set of 'bracelets' -- bright red bite marks ringing the top of my socks. They were so conspicuous that while eating breakfast in the ferry terminal at Port aux Basques a day later a lady asked me what caused them because her husband received the same "mysterious" marks during a camping trip in northern Ontario.

We had time for a lunch of Florence's beef stew before heading to the ferry terminal where we said goodbye to our dear friend. With Clifford gone now Florence is free to travel, and visited her daughters in Ontario earlier this summer; but she is reluctant to leave her house in the winter for fear its pipes would freeze, as they did this year. I hope she finds a solution so she does not have to go through a whole long winter without a break. The Apollo ferry ride was smooth, despite a brisk northeast wind, and we were soon on "The Viking Trail" heading to Deer Lake, where I picked up my car at the airport and went to dinner at Jungle Jim's in the Driftwood Inn. From there we drove to Jill's (listing) hillside condo in Corner Brook for the night. She arrived from her hospital job soon after we had become re-acquainted with her snarly cat, Jasper, who was delighted to have so many people to hiss at. It was decided that Perry would drive to Lushes Bight with Molly, Katie, and Pat and return to the airport (for Pat) and then stay at Jill's another night before their flight out on the 8th. Jasper let me sleep all night on the floor with my feet out of the sleeping bag without biting me. Patrick was not so lucky. Jasper decided to perch on this duds and wallet and refused to budge. Pat would not go near the creature and Jill had to retrieve his stuff.

5 August, Wednesday: Corner Brook to New Glascow

Perry had coffee made at 6 and Jake and I left at 6:30 —earlier than we needed as it turned out, for we arrived at the Port aux Basque terminal 90 minutes before departure. The ride down was easy—no moose sightings,but plenty of rain and fog at the port. We had breakfast in the terminal (designed in the shape of a ferry boat) and loaded on Highlander at 11:00, being astonished when we were directed first in line for disembarking. The fog dissipated a few miles offshore and we rode through a southwest breeze for six hours, variously snoozing, writing notes, and eating. There was a crowd of big, grizzled, tough-looking motor bikers in their black insignia-studded leather jackets, but like most Canadian bikers (and their wives and girls) they are a pleasant lot. Our drive through Bras d'Or was scenic, but once on the mainland we got caught in a thunder storm that loomed up ahead with bright lightning. It happened that we were handy to a Comfort Inn in New Glascow, and so we took the opportunity for a good night's sleep and a fresh start in the morning.

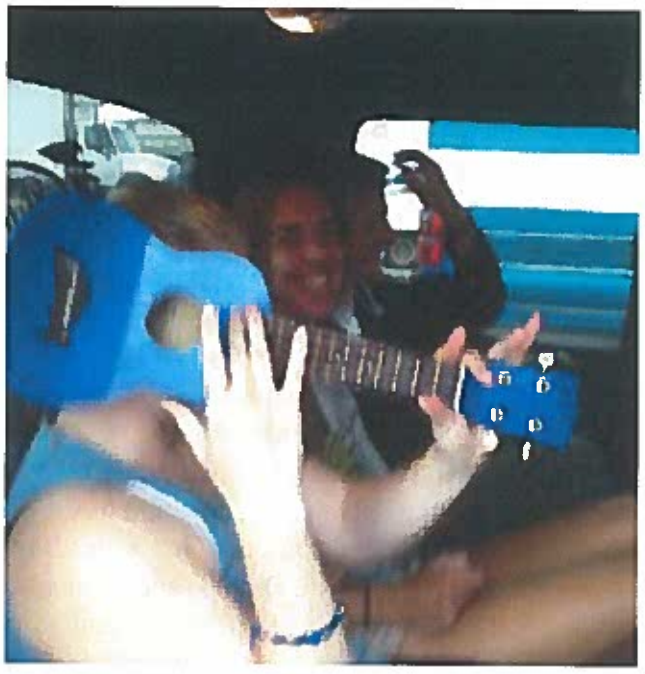


Fig 2.60 Molly having a fit about my camera

6 August, Thursday: New Glascow to Fairlee

We woke to a bright sunny day and after one of the better motel breakfasts I've had (with a real cook working!) we set out for the long haul across New Brunswick and Maine. After about five hours we reached the US-Canadian border at St. Stephen's, where we lunched in a diner that serving a tasty fish chowder (Jake's choice) while I had pan-fried cod and a vanilla root beer float. Our next stop was the bank, where we were shocked to discover a very poor Canadian to US. exchange ; nevertheless, it had to be done (it's too easy to forget the advantage we had going the other way a month earlier!). We also stopped for boxes of Ganong's chocolate, which advertises St. Stephen as Canada's 'chocolate city' and prides itself on being the originator of the heart-shaped chocolate box. We turned in our Canada immigration sheets and breezed through US Customs (no contraband blueberries this trip!). After gassing at the Irving station in Calais, Jake took over the driving and got us across the "Airline highway" to Bangor and most of the Route 2 haul crossing from Bangor to St. Johnsbury though very beautiful country, including the Mt. Washington area which was full of hikers and vacationers. We arrived at my place in Fairlee about 7pm, and abut an hour later Lynne returned from a meeting. Back home, safe and sound. Jake spent the night and in the morning I dropped him off in Hanover to catch the bus to Boston and flight home to North Carolina. Two days later Lynne and I joined sons Ben, Joshua, and Ben's daughter, Larissa, for a canoe trip on Lake Temagami in northern Ontario. Back in the boreal forest again, but this time a more friendly wilderness without mosquitoes or blackflies or big ocean swells.

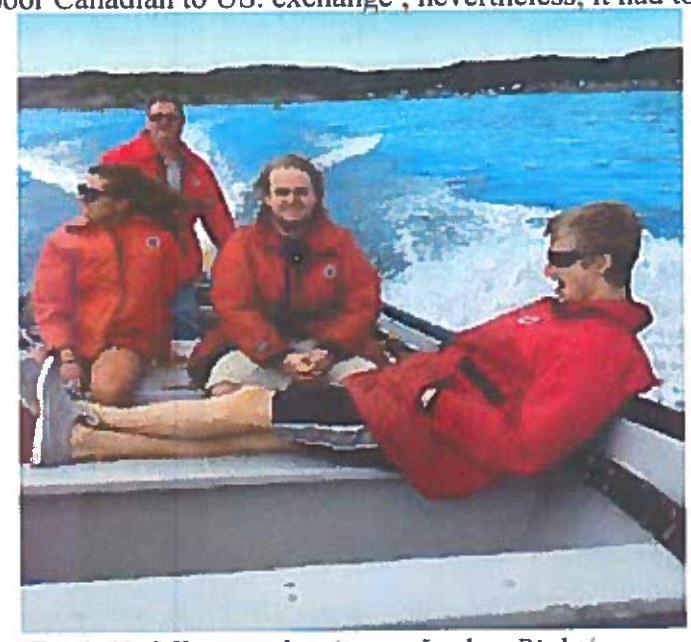


Fig 2.61 Off to see the sites at Lushes Bight/

Project Summary

The 2015 field season in Labrador and the Quebec Lower North Shore, although being more limited in scope than in previous years and hindered by weather and logistic issues, was a great success. The project took place between 28 June and 6 August and involved surveys and excavations in the Hamilton Inlet Narrows and southern Groswater Bay with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office partners, Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies, and excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Brador (Blanc Sablon). Mechanical difficulties and adverse weather caused a delay in our arrival in Rigolet that restricted our work there to a single week. Similarly, delays in receiving our excavation permit for the Hart Chalet excavation left us with only five days for this project. Nevertheless, both projects produced important results that advance knowledge about the history and prehistory of the central Labrador coast and the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore, where our investigations have now entered their fourteenth year.



Fig 2.62 Early 20th Century Bonne Esperence fshermen at their cod trap.

3a - Overview

Following are notes on the excavations conducted at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in 2015. Due to delays caused by weather and permits we only had five days for work at this site and used the time to explore the previously untested House 3 of this three-house settlement complex. House 3 had become overgrown by spruce forest since the mid-19th century when photographs before the Harts built a small cottage in front of Houses 1 and 2 show the site area to be a grassy field surrounded by low spruce trees,. We had heard from Florence Hart that her husband, Clifford, had spoken of a 'big pit' in the ground in this area, referring to what we later determined was a third dwelling structure west of House 2. These features were not identified by Clifford Hart as Inuit dwellings. Rather he thought the large iron nails and roof tiles he found while preparing the footings for his cottage were the remains of a European fort, perhaps an early fort built by Courtemanche before the construction of his large complex on the shore of today's Brador village.

Our work at House 3 began with clearing out the spruce trees and brush that filled the House 3 depression and wall areas, extending the grid used for Houses 1 and 2, photographing the house, and taking ground elevation readings for construction of a topographic map. Due to the short time available we



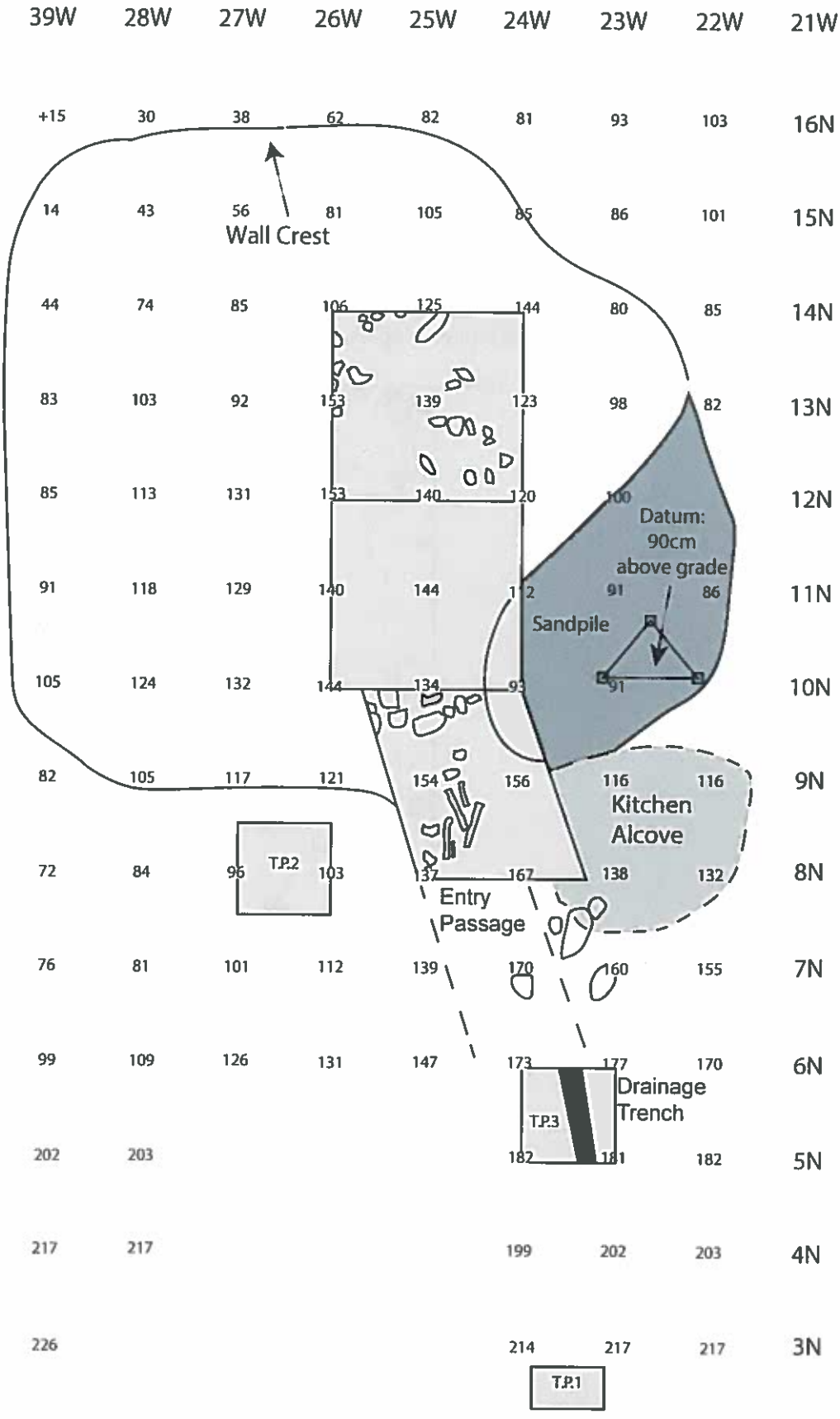
Fig. 3.01. Hart Chalet, House 3. North view of the sod house and its entranceway.



Fig 3.02. Hart Chalet, House 3. South view of the sod house and its entranceway.

only opened three test pits (TPs 1, 2, and 3) and three larger units: two 2x2 m units in the interior of the house (12N and 14N/24W) and a special unit in the inner part of the entrance passage that aligned with the orientation of the entry rather than with the grid, allowing us to plot this area on a single excavation map. All units are named by the coordinates at their northeast corner. The notes on excavations in each of these units are presented below.

Figure 3.30



Hart Chalet

House 3
Topography
August 2015
N 51° 29.923'
W 57° 15.733'
Elevations listed centimeters below datum.

Hart Chalet

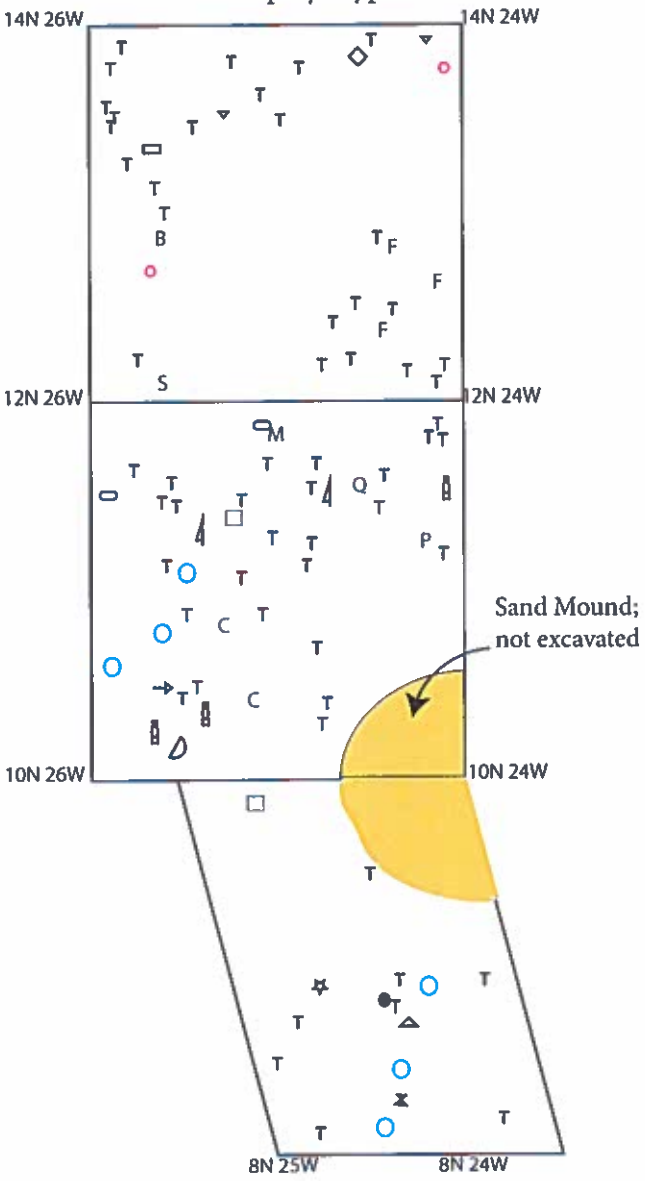
House 3

Excavation SquareArtifact Map

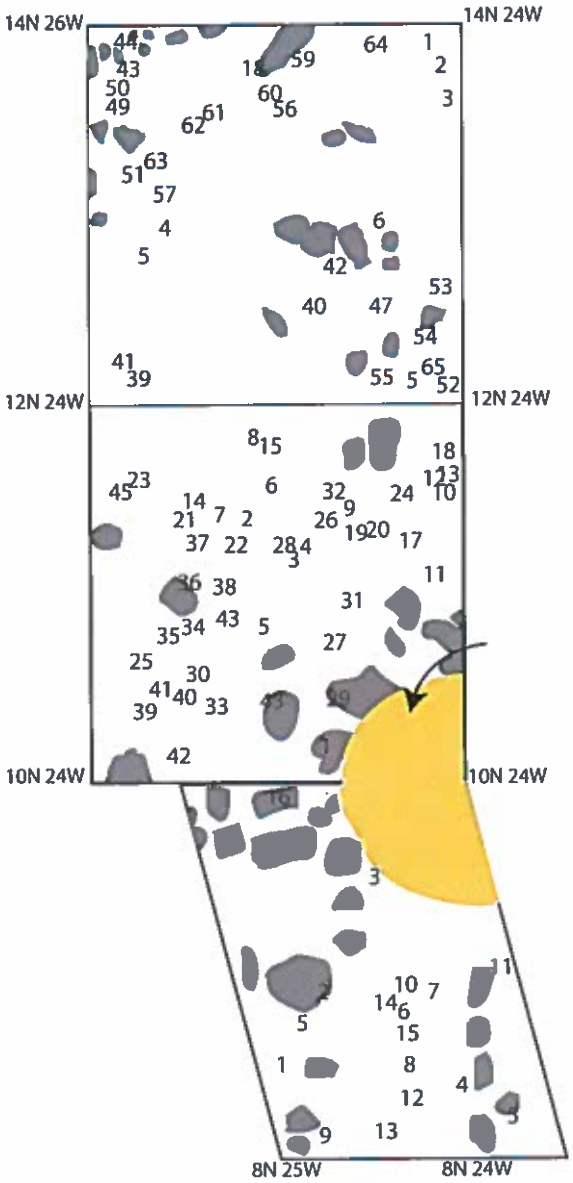
August 2015



Artifact Map by Type



Artifact Map by Square and Aquare Field Number



Artifact Assemblage for HC H3 Excavation Squares. Artifact Count and Key

- Iron Spike 5
- c Ceramic 3
- Calcined Bone 4
- Caribou Skull 1
- Chert Flake 6
- T Nail or Nail Fragment 75
- P Iron Pyrite 2
- Glass Shard 6
- B Brick Fragment 5
- F Tile Fragment 6
- A Iron Awl Bit 1
- Stoneware Pieces 6
- Iron Fragment 2
- Iron Hook
- Iron Blade/ Blade Fragment 2
- Blue Glass Bead 6
- Lead Shaft with Fitted Head 1
- Soapstone Lamp/Pot Fragment 3
- H Iron Knife Handle Clasp 1
- M Misc. Small Iron Tool 3
- Chalcedony Flake 1
- Triangular Iron Piece - ornament? 1
- Lead Musket Ball 1
- Q Quartz Flake 1
- S Stoneware Bottle 1

3b- House 3 Square Descriptions

Squares listed by coordinates of north east corner.

10N 24W:

7/31: I began turfing the doorway and inner entry passage (10N/24N), finding a rusty fox trap on the surface that someone had staked out to catch foxes or rabbits in recent decades.

8/1: Flies were waiting for us at the site, and the intermittent rain made it difficult to take notes. My square (10N/24W) includes the entry area of the house and the western part of the "soil-pile" on the east side of passage. Because the house does not orient with the grid I plotted a unit that conforms to the walls of the entry passage, which runs south-southeast and crosses from 10N/24W into 10N/22W. The high pile of soil and sod in the northeast corner of the unit at first seemed to be part of a lintel support construction, but as excavation progressed, I found many small fragments of burned roof tile and charcoal around the base of the feature, and no rocks, suggesting it may have served as a hearth platform made partly with tiles, not a lintel support. Many of the tile fragments found so far in the house are fire-burned. Adding to this view is the absence of a corresponding pile on the west side of the entryway, or of any trace of a lintel stone. More digging should confirm the matter; it may also explain the concentration of bones alongside the southeast side of the entryway and what kind of door existed. So far I have found only a single nail in excavating the upper soil levels.

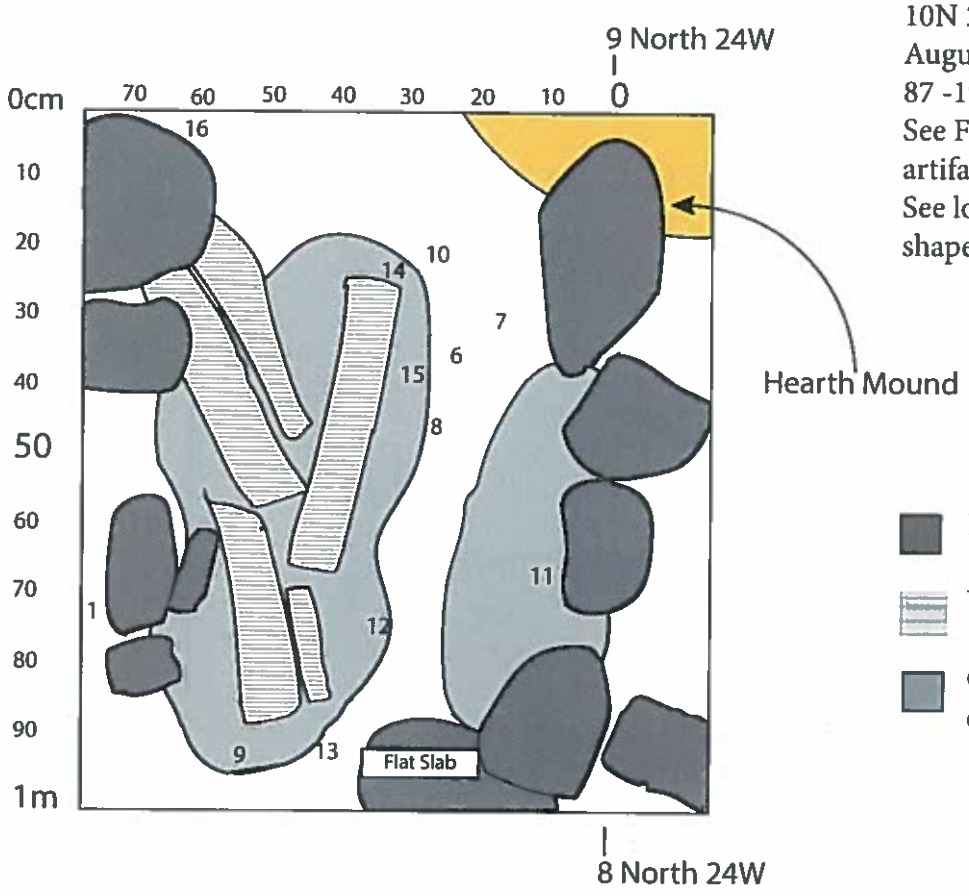
8/2: This day I concentrated on the southern half of the square, which was free of cobbles. I found that the black earth occupation level went underneath the hearth mound, which seems to have been constructed after the house was first occupied and was being re-structured. Unfortunately we don't have time to excavate it entirely. The many rocks that appeared in the upper black earth turned out to be roof or wall collapse, perhaps associated with hearth structure. I will remove them tomorrow since I found that the original entryway of the house runs below them. The deposits east of the entry, behind the entryway border rocks, began to produce lots of caribou bone mixed with charcoal, pieces of burned roof tile, and fire-cracked rock. After encountering this feature I ceased excavating the eastern part of the square and concentrated on the internal part of the entryway because there was not enough time to fully excavate the rest of the unit. The same was true of the high soil mound. This mound and the raised area south of the southeast corner of the house appears to have been a large external hearth of the sort Louis Jolliet described in 1694. Leaving the mound untouched, I excavated deeper in the entry passage and eventually hit a couple of nails, and then the remains of a sporadically-preserved wood floor, parts of which were charred or embedded in charcoal. The planks were poorly preserved and were only present as traces in a few areas, but they oriented with the N-S direction of the entryway. Here the peat and black earth were mixed with patches of white sand and pure charcoal. At the floor level (ca. 186-192 cm BT) peat and black earth were consolidated from foot travel, and in this level I found three medium-sized blue beads (the same as Molly's TP2 bead), a few nails, a piece of goblet glass, a bit of calcined mammal bone, a lead musket ball with a sprue spur attached, a small triangular piece of metal that broke when I was

trying to ascertain if it was metal or a piece of rock, and the corner of a rectangular soapstone cooking vessel with suspension holes and three decorative incised lines below the outside rim. Below this were discontinuous pockets of pure charcoal and a few fugitive traces of wood planks. It appears these planks and floor deposits extend north under the cobbles into 12N/24W. This will be tomorrow's task.

8/3: Yesterday the entryway finally produced some interesting results after removal of a large amount of root-filled upper deposits and post occupation cobbles. This area conformed to what we normally term 'entry passage' in an Inuit house since it was characterized by a depression running downhill perpendicular from the house's south wall and was bounded by two north-south border rock alignments. The west wall was well-defined by tiered rocks that seem to retain the west front wall of the house (in which TP2 was excavated) while the east side was marked by a low border rocks paralleling the entryway that was not tiered as on the west side but was stepped back and embedded in a charcoal and caribou bone soil matrix. This hearth deposit led further east into the raised mound that seems to have been a kitchen outside the SE front of the house. A similar feature was found adjacent to the entry passage at H2 at the Little Canso Island Inuit house in Jacques Cartier Bay. I did not attempt to excavate the sand mound in the NE corner of this unit, but noted it produced quite a lot of roof tile and charcoal fragments. Whether this is a hearth mound or not is uncertain because we did not have time to excavate it. In the central area of the entry depression I continued work on the charcoal, burned planks, and packed peat that contained the artifacts described yesterday. The plank remnants had been burned and lay in a discontinuous layer of charcoal. Pockets of clean white sand were also present. Below this was sterile red sand. As in 12N/24W this floor extended to the east under the sand mound and continued on the flat surface of a huge boulder north of a vertical slab that seemed like a poorly-improvised cold trap. The boulder is probably in its original geological position and was selected to form a threshold separating the entry passage floor from the house interior, about 10 cms higher. There was no indication of lintel risers or of a lintel stone, so this doorway was probably framed by wood. Ground water was reached at this point, and remains of 5 cm wide, flat plank-like pieces of wood were preserved in the water-logged-deposits on top of the threshold boulder. A piece of curved wood and other wood fragments were found in the water-logged soil on the boulder, whose surface sloped down to the north into the house interior. These wood remains were also associated with charcoal which extended east beneath the sand mound and west into the rocks that formed the west side of a doorway. However, to call this a 'doorway' is as hypothetical as identifying this area as an entrance passage; it almost certainly served this function, but appears to have been changed by a second occupation or drastic re-shaping of the original dwelling whose floor produced most of the artifacts we recovered. The entry structure here is quite different from the classic Thule/Labrador Inuit houses of the central and northern Labrador coast.



3.05. Hart Chalet, House 3. 10N 24W view north of North end of entryway.

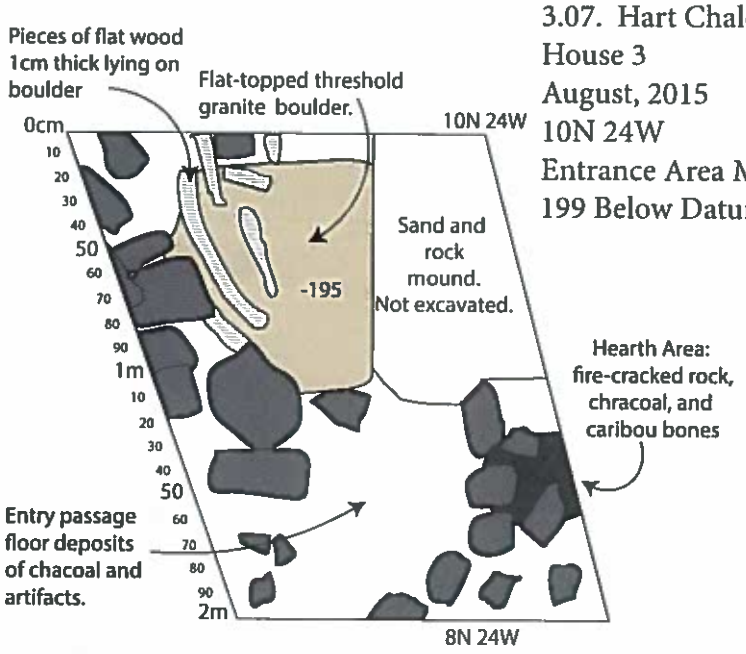


3.06. Hart Chalet House 3
10N 24W Floor Map
August, 2015
87 -190cm below datum.
See Fig 3.04 for other artifact plots.
See lower figure for actual shape of plot.

Artifact Type Breakdown:

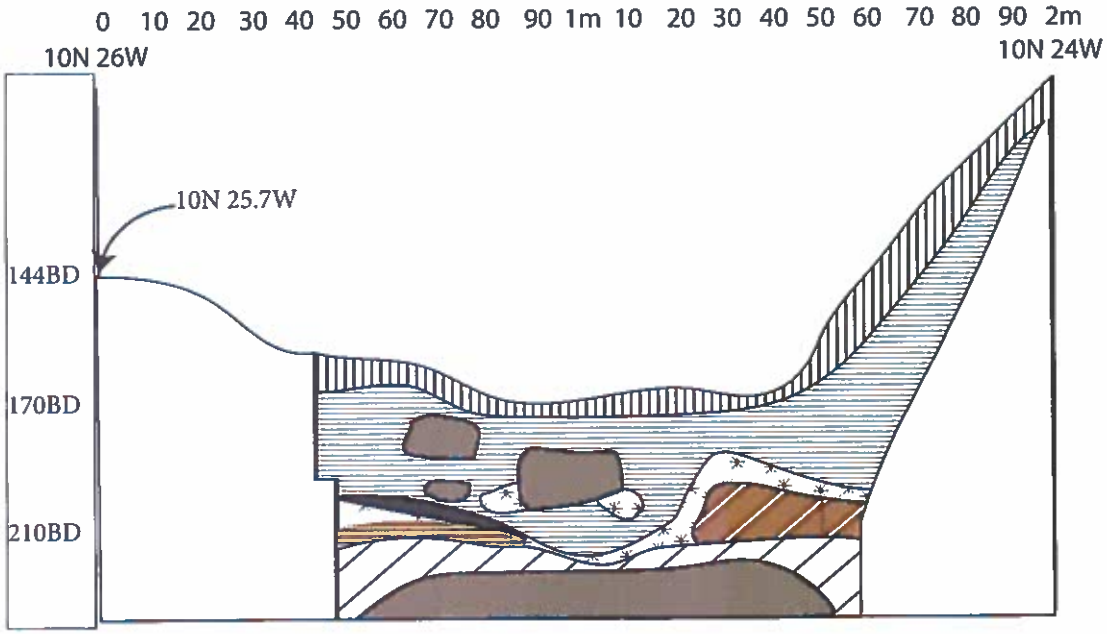
Nail or Nail: 8
Chalcedony Flake: 1
Blue Glass Bead: 3
Triangular Metal Piece (ornament?): 1
Calcined Bone: 1
Lead Musket Ball: 1
Glass Sherd: 1

Total: 16

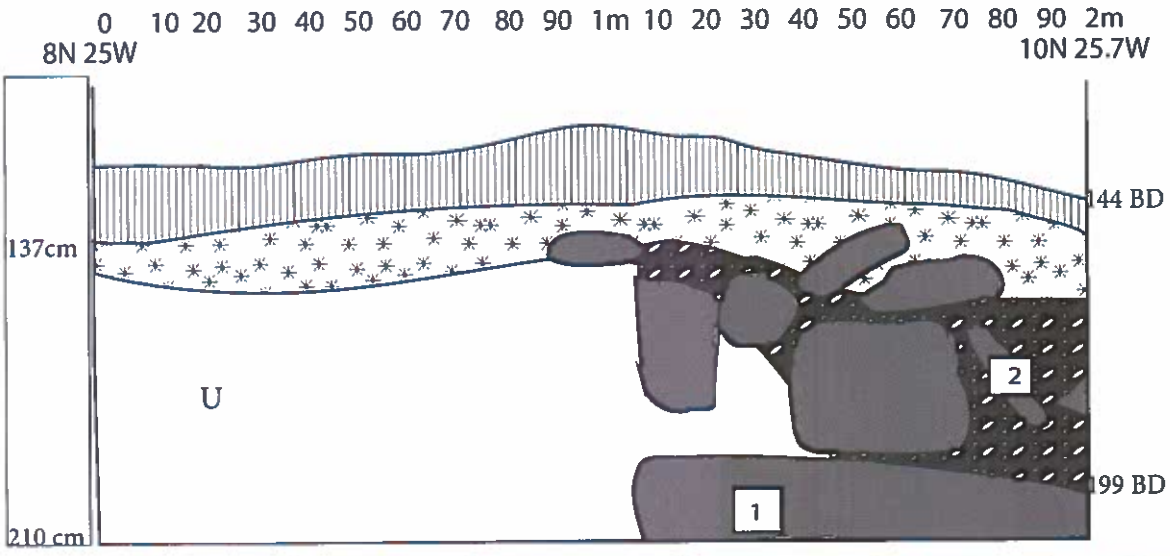


3.07. Hart Chalet House 3
August, 2015
10N 24W
Entrance Area Map
199 Below Datum

3.08. Hart Chalet
House 3
10N 24W
North Wall Profile
August 2015



3.09. Hart Chalet
House 3
10N 24W
West Wall Profi
August 2015





12N/24W

7/31: Jake got established in the 2x2m unit (12N/24W) just inside the doorway.

8/1: This unit revealed a charcoal-rich layer beneath the turf and peat upper level, suggesting a fire at the termination of the occupation. Very few artifacts were found, but he is not yet down to the occupation level.

8/2: Jake finished removing the upper duff and peat and got into the upper grey sand level and is finally beginning to find artifacts, including nails and, surprisingly, a large fragment of a tan/pink-colored stoneware vessel, a type I have not seen before. He also turned up several dark chert flakes and a grey quartzite flake. A few caribou bones came from the east wall next to the hearth mound.

8/3: Jake, aided in the afternoon by Katie, completed 12N/24W. As in 14N/24W, the stratigraphy generally was peat over grey sand that had more charcoal and remains of planks at its interface with reddish sterile soil. Most of the artifacts came from this lower grey sand "floor" level. The SE corner was dominated by the hearth mound of grey sand (shared with 10N/24E) that was not excavated (due to lack of time) but contained small fragments of roof tile, charcoal, and caribou bone, some of which were also found near the east wall of the unit. The artifact distribution was more even (except for the absence of finds in the unexcavated SE) than in 14N/24E) and was mostly composed of nails, the notable exceptions being a large nodule of pyrites, a pink stoneware sherd, and, beneath a rock in the floor deposit, a large soapstone lamp fragment. This piece had rounded and abraded edges, indicating it had been broken some time earlier and was retained or 'conserved' as future raw material, rather than being a discard from a recent break. A small rim fragment of a large stoneware urn also turned up, and two blue glass beads, one medium-sized like others found at this site, and one small (but not of 'seed bead' size). An unknown object consisting of a small, thin, short lead(?) shaft that fit into a small cone-shaped lead (?) piece was also recovered. The remains of plank flooring was found here at the 160-170cm level, about 20 cm above the planks in the 10N/24W entry. This floor extends into and beneath the sand mound. It seems likely that this feature and the mound to the north and west of 14N/24W resulted from later activities than those that produced the house and entry passage floor. There was no flat stone pavement in any of the units excavated.

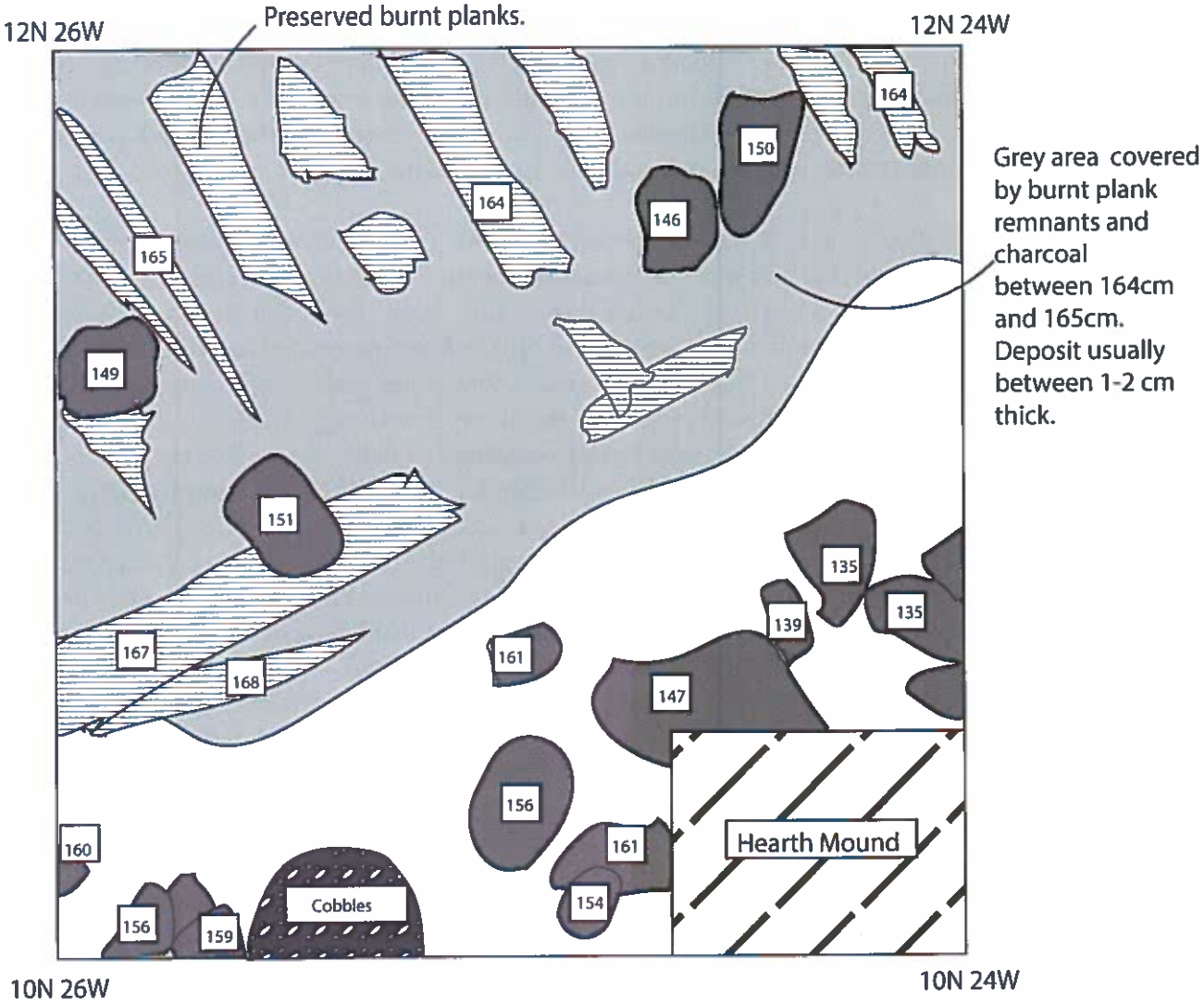


Fig 3.10. Hart Chalet, House 3 excavation trench. view north east.



Fig 3.11. Hart Chalet, House 3. 12N 24W view south east.

3.12. Hart Chalet
House 3
August, 2015
12N 24W
Floor level Map with
Elevations below datum

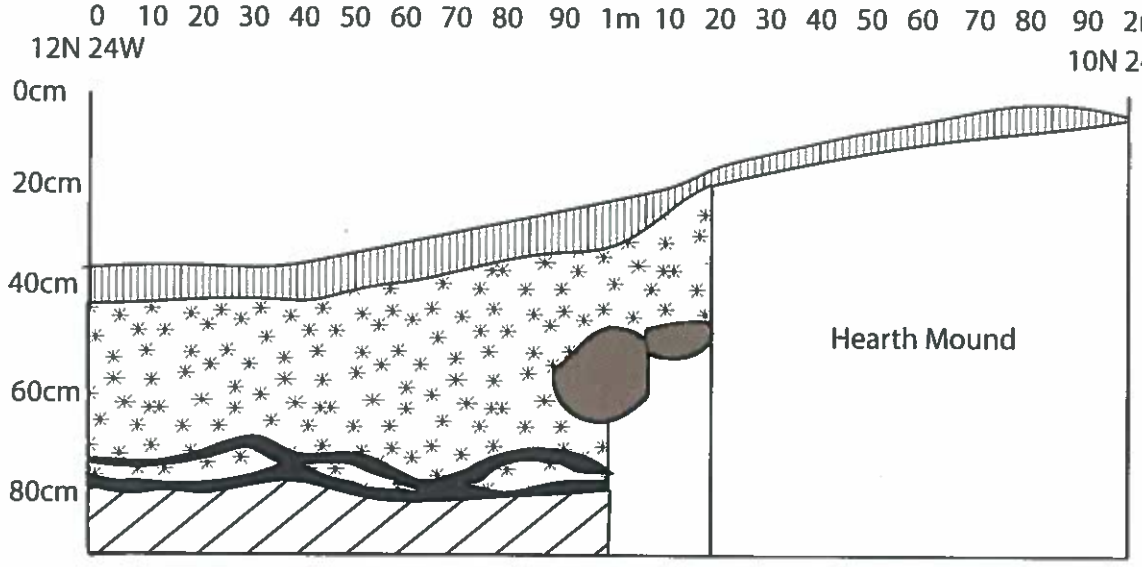


Grey area covered by burnt plank remnants and charcoal between 164cm and 165cm. Deposit usually between 1-2 cm thick.

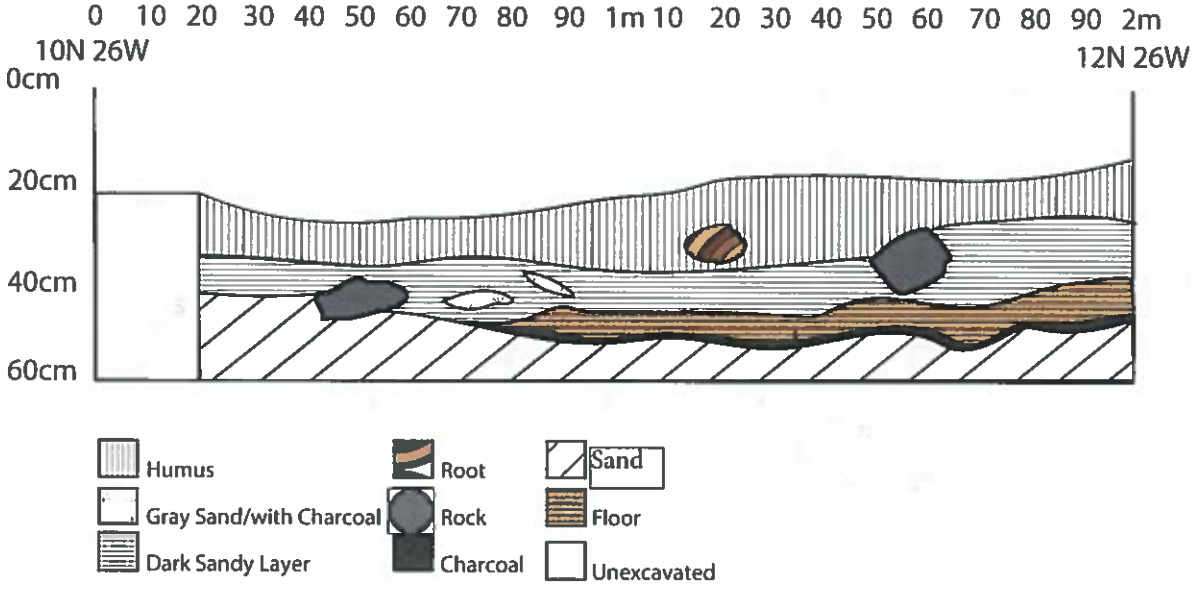
Artifact Type Breakdown for 10N 24W (See Fig. 3.04 for artifact distribution)

Nail or nail Fragment: 22
Iron Fragment 2
Quartz Flake 1
Stoneware Pieces 1
Blue Glass Bead 3
Misc Small Iron Tool1
Iron Blade/Blade Fragment2
Iron Pyrite1
Calcined Bone 1
Soapstone Lamp/Pot Fragment 1
Lead Shaft with Fitted Head: 1
Glass Sherd: 2 Stoneware Sherds: 2
Ceramic 1

3.13. Hart Chalet
House 3
12N 24W
East Wall Profile
August 2015
depths below
surface



3.14. Hart Chalet
House 3
12N 24W
West Wall Profile
August 2015
depths below
surface



14N/24W

7/31: Katie and Patrick began turfing this unit and immediately found a caribou skull in the upper humus level.

8/1: Katie and Patrick reached the floor level to sterile iron-stained sand. This unit so far has produced 38 artifacts, including the base of a small Normandy stoneware storage bottle, two small round pieces of pyrites, many small nails, flakes of Ramah and other types of chert, and an iron awl bit. Most of the finds were from the lower charcoal-stained level just above the sterile sand. Throughout the day the weather made it impossible to do field recording; as a result we do not have precise levels for many finds.

8/2: Katie and Patrick finished two quadrants (SW and NE) of 14N/24W and began on the SE and NW quads. They recovered two more (total now of three) pieces of the grey Normandy stoneware vessel, many nails (including a large spike), and chert flakes. Over sixty artifacts are now accounted for, mostly nails. After mapping and photographing the cluster of head-sized cobbles in the SE quad we removed them as they were in the upper soil zone and were not part of any discernible cultural feature and probably rolled into their places after roof-fall. Much of the cultural materials came from a black earth level just above the sterile red subsoil/sand.

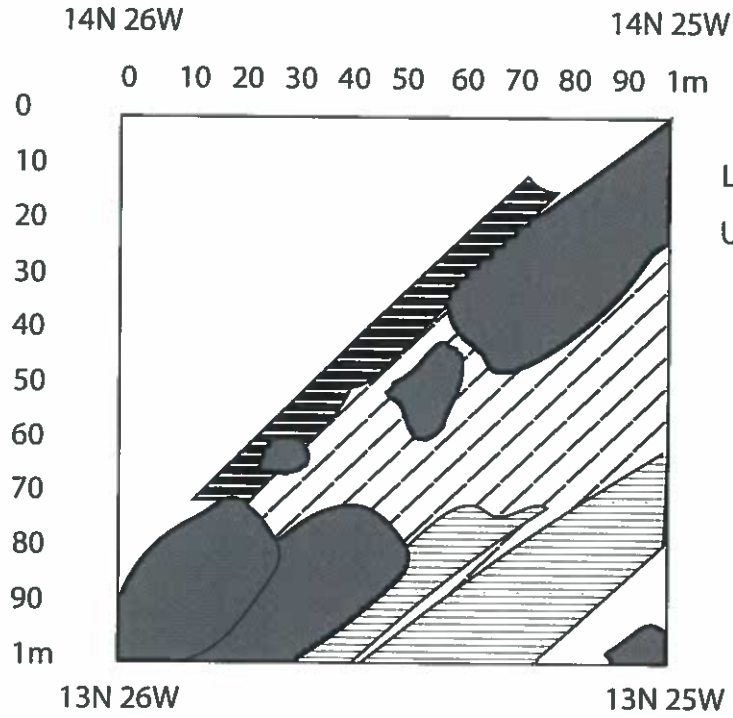
8/3: During the day we made good progress, finishing off all four units and profiling all four sides of 14N/24E and two of 12N/24W, leaving only three profiles and back-filling for tomorrow. Katie and Patrick worked their way down in their unit, finding more nails and an iron clasp plate for a trunk or box, a few nails, and the vestigial remains of wood flooring running SW-NE in the northern part of the unit. This seems likely to conform to a sleeping platform although there was no indication of an edge or a border, or an elevation change. Either there is no raised platform, or it may lie north of this unit. The wood remains have not been preserved everywhere in the unit, but were extensive enough to suggest a fully-planked floor. Many nails and a few other artifacts were found at or just above this level at 150-160cm below datum. Other than the Normandy stoneware bottle and the clasp plate and a few tile fragments, all of the artifacts are small nails that cluster in the NW and SE corners of the unit in the floor deposit, presumably the fastenings for a plank floor.



Fig 3.14. Hart Chalet, house 3. 14N 24W view north.



Fig 3.15. Hart Chalet, House 3. 14N 24W view north. Burnt floor boards in lower level of cultural deposit.



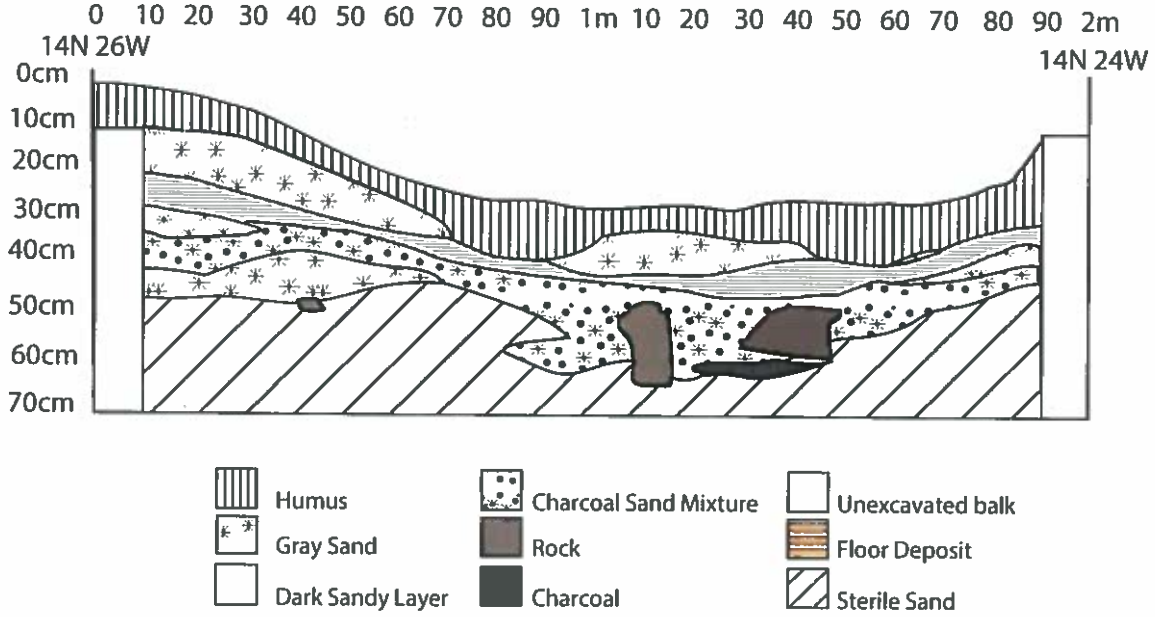
3.16. Hart Chalet
House 3
14N 24W
NW Quadrant
August 2015

Artifact Type Breakdown:

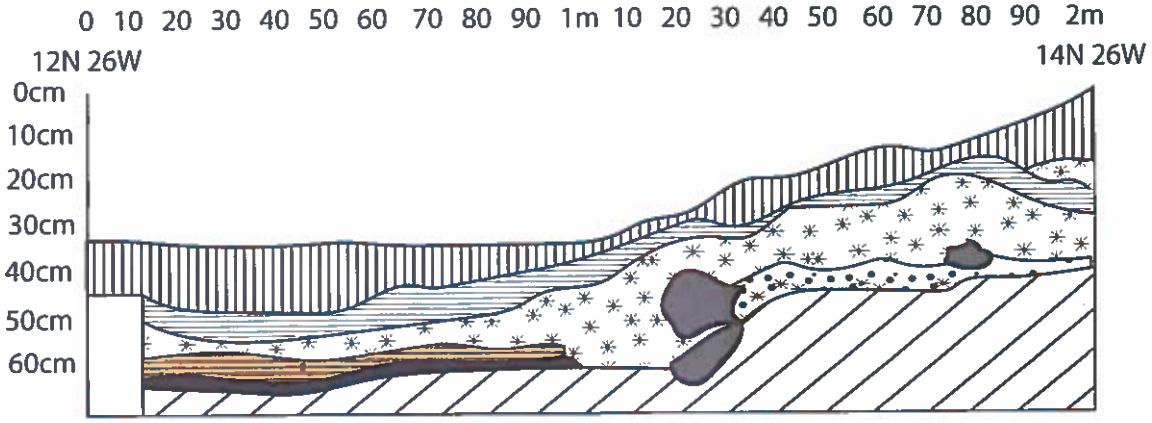
Iron Spikes 2
Caribou Skull 1
Chert Flakes 6
Brick Fragments 5

Nails 38
Normandy Stoneware Bottle (Broken) 1
Iron Pyrite 1
Glass Sherd 1

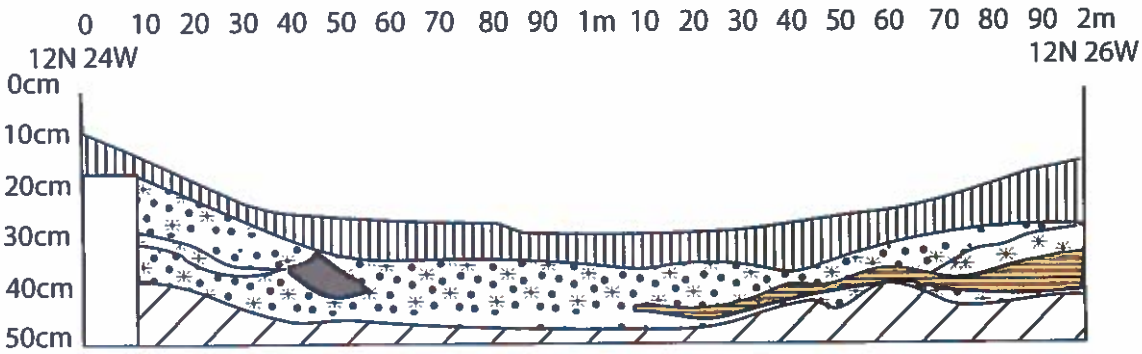
Tile Fragments 5
Iron Awl Bit 1
Stoneware Pieces 2
Iron Fragment 1



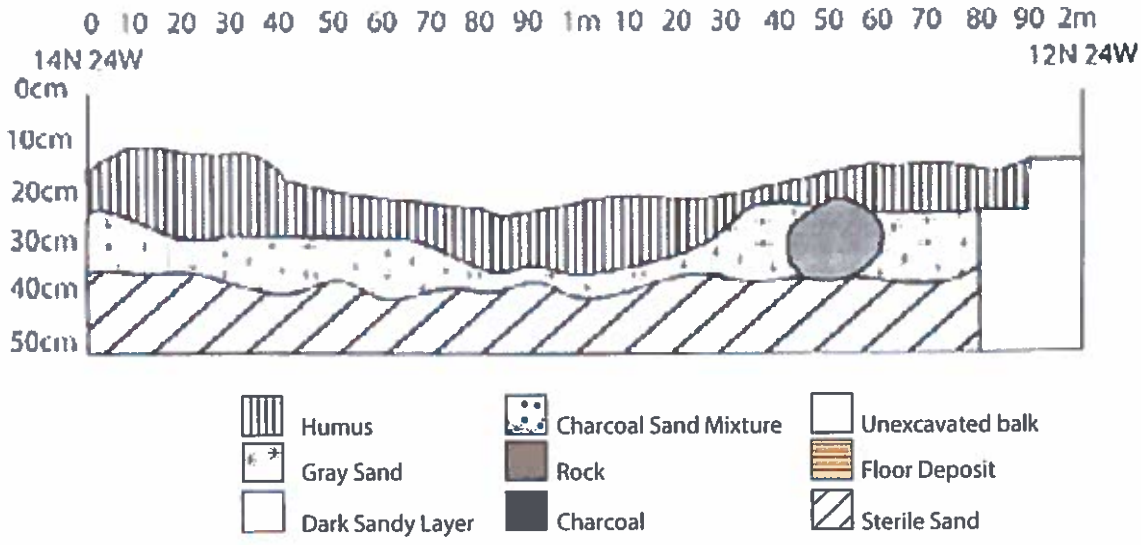
3.17. Hart Chalet
House 3
14N 24W
North Wall Profile
August 2015
depths below surface at NW corner



3.18. Hart Chalet House 3 14N 24W West Wall Profile depths below NW corner



3.19. Hart Chalet House 3 14N 24W South Wall Profile depths below NW corner



3.20 Hart Chalet House 3 14N 24W East Wall Profile depths below NW corner

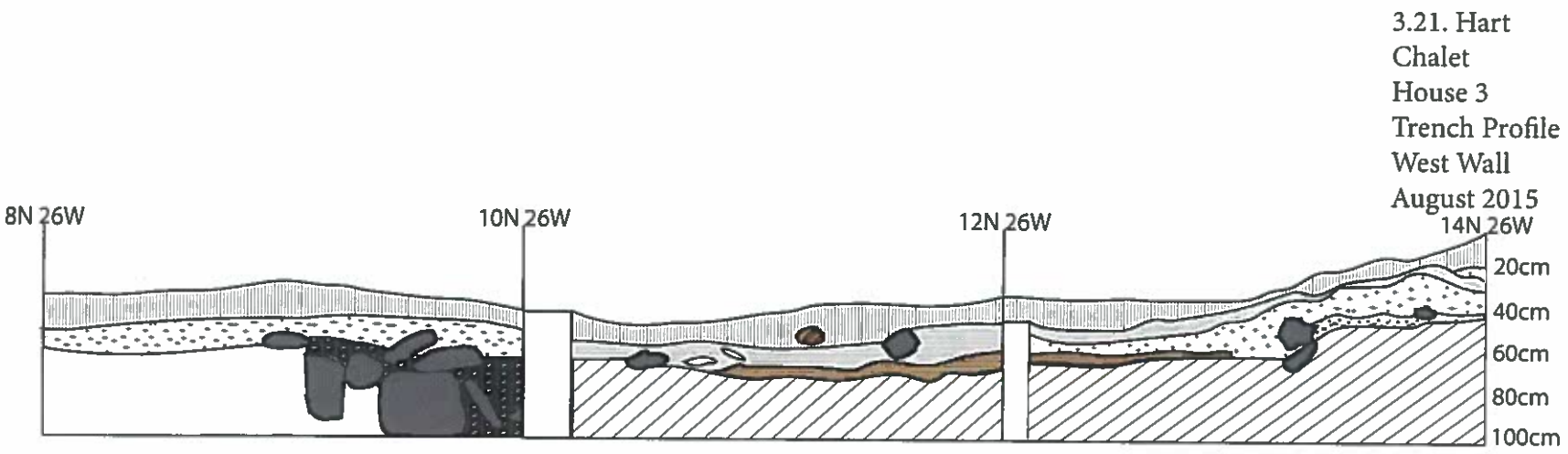




Fig 322. Hart Chalet, House 3. 12N 24W west wall profile.



Fig 3.23. Hart Chalet, House 3. 14N 24W west wall profile.

HC-H3 14N 24W
August 2015
Summary by Patrick Jolicoeur

This 2mx2m unit is in the NE section of House 3. It produced over 60 artifacts - a number of nails, three fitting pieces of a grey stoneware ceramic bottle, flakes, an iron latch, several pieces of glass, and an iron awl bit among others. The unit was excavated in four quadrants (1mx1m each), beginning with NE and SW and then switching to NW and SE. A 10cm balk was left in the southern quadrants. There were a number of roots in the humus layer. The stratigraphical relationships between the layers were fairly straight-forward, although slightly different for each wall profile. The humus overlies a dark, humified sand layer (resembling a dark brown or black band in profile) with some grey sand inclusions. These upper two layers contained a number of roots but they did not appear to cause any major mixing of contexts. Directly beneath this layer was a mixed grey sand (with several charcoal lenses). This layer was the least homogenous in terms of colour and ranged from a grey-white colour in some places to an almost black colour in others. Furthermore, it varied in thickness depending on the quadrant, being thicker in the eastern quadrants than in the western quadrants. A number of large boulders were found, seemingly underlying the mixed grey sand layer but overlying a charcoal-rich layer. These were mapped and subsequently removed to make excavation more manageable. They did not appear to serve an architectural purpose (nor did they outline a hearth) and either collapsed or were thrown into the center of the house prior to its occupation The mixed grey sand overlies a charcoal-rich layer which overlies a dark brown floor layer. The floor layer itself is only visible in the south and west profiles (with only potential traces being seen in the NW profile). Lastly, there was another charcoal-rich layer underneath the floor layer in the south and west profiles. Underlying this layer was sterile reddish brown sand. The NW corner of the unit had traces of burnt wood plank flooring running from SW to NE at the bottom of the grey sand layer. These were mapped and photographed. It seems likely that there would have been a wood plank flooring in the SW quadrant but it was not visible during excavation. The floor layer in the SW quadrant was incredibly heterogeneous in character with a number of different charcoal lenses spread throughout. Most artifacts were found in the charcoal-rich and floor layers with some being found in the mixed grey sand layer (or at the interface between the mixed grey sand and charcoal-rich layer). The vast majority of nails were found in the charcoal-rich and dark brown floor layer, supporting the theory of a wood plank paved floor. The easternmost sections of the square produced all the faunal material. A nearly complete caribou skull with antlers sawn off was found upside down in the NE corner of the unit, just below the surface. There were a number of caribou bones found in the SE corner of the unit (within the mixed grey sand layer), with the majority being positioned between the wall of the square and the large boulders. The long bones recovered showed evidence of marrow extraction. All faunal material was analyzed and photographed by Fitzhugh and was reburied at the site.

Artifacts recovered were recorded in three dimensions when possible and traced. All four wall profiles were drawn and photographed.

Test Pit 1

7/31: Patrick excavated a 50x40cm Test Pit 1 outside the entry passage at 2N/23W to see if this area south of the opening of the H3 entry might be the house midden dump. Black earth appeared beneath the turf, and in this 15cm thick cultural deposit he recovered nails, a crimped iron band that may have been part of a knife handle, and fragments of a light green earthenware vessel with a very thin wall. I have not seen a ceramic like this in other LNS sites. No bone was present in this test pit other than a few small calcined fragments. Sterile sand appeared 20 cm from the surface. There seems to be no real midden in this location. The unit was photographed and back-filled.



Fig 3.24. Hart Chalet, House 3, TP1. View to the north.

Artifact Breakdown for TP1:

Iron Knife Handle Clasp 1
Nail or Nail Fragment 4
Brick Fragmet 2
Ceramic 2

Test Pit 2

7/31: Molly began a 50cm test pit in the middle of the wall area west of the entry and immediately found caribou skulls and bones, a blue glass bead, burned roof tile, and the mid-section of a dark flint (Indian) biface. The wall seems to have been built of grey sand mixed with charcoal, bones, and a few artifacts.

8/1: Molly expanded the test pit into a 1x1 meter unit at 8.5N/26W located at the crest of the southwest wall. This unit continued producing interesting artifacts, including several pieces of thin 'goblet' glass, a fragment of a stoneware food storage vessel, a corner-notched biface of Ramah chert, several different types of chert, and more burned tile and caribou bones, in addition to three caribou skulls with the antlers cut off. There seems to be no stratigraphic integrity as chert materials are found throughout the deposit. Most of the material accumulating here seems to have resulted from earth excavated from the house pit and refuse dumped on the outside of the wall during the occupation.

8/2: Molly finished cleaning up Test Pit 2, now over 40 cm deep and not producing more artifacts or bones. It is still not clear how this 'wall' area of the house was formed or whether it is inside or outside the house. Most of the material found appears to have been dumped on the outside of the dwelling wall as a way to help insulate it. Cutting a trench deep into this wall area would clarify these questions, but time does not allow this luxury.

Artifact Breakdown for TP2:

Chert Biface Fragment 2
Glass Sherd 3
Blue Glass Bead 1
Ramah Chert Flakes 4
Charcoal-stained Roof Tiles 4+
Normandy Stoneware Sherd 1
Nail of Nail Fragment 7
Blue-grey flint flake
Pink Quartz Flake 1

Test Pit 3

8/2: Molly began Test Pit 3 (a 1x1 m unit) a few meters south of the entryway, about halfway between the end of the entry and TP-1, to see if midden is present. So far the upper level has produced calcined bird bone, a few large tile fragments, and a few nails.

8/3: Molly completed excavation of TP3 today and found a buried vertical trench about 20 cm deep filled with alternating layers of powdered charcoal and clean white sand. The stratigraphy revealed surface vegetation over peat, over grey sand, which was underlain by a layer of charcoal-stained soil throughout the unit. Fine layers of sand and charcoal layers were observed in this level, which then led into a precisely cut vertical-sided charcoal-filled trench 10 cm wide that appear to have been cut with a trenching tool like a mattock. Distinct alternating layers of charcoal and white sand were visible here as well. This trench was oriented N-S and appears to have its origin in the middle of the entryway, suggested it served as a drainage ditch to carry water out of the house. Although no wood remains were noted, the trench must have been lined with wood planks in order to have maintained its vertical walls in the sandy beach deposit it cuts through. The alternating layers or clean sand and charcoal-stained sand must have been caused by drainage episodes in which charcoal-stained soil originating from house activities alternated with influx of clean beach sand. Perhaps these episodes resulted from yearly or seasonal alterations in house drainage, such as after the spring thaw.



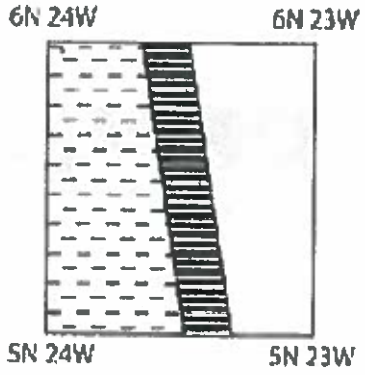
Fig 3.25. Hart Chalet House 3 .TP3 View to the south showing grainage trench.



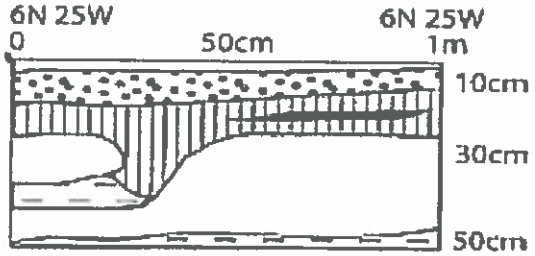
Fig 3.26. Hart Chalet, House 3. TP3. Close up of charcoal-filled trench.

Artifact Breakdown for TP3:

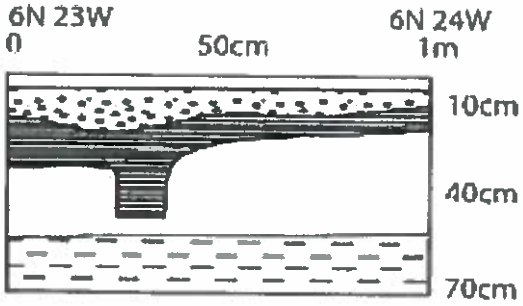
Calcined Bone Fragments: multiple	Iron Spike 3	Nail or Nail Fragment 6
Fragmented Roof Tiles	Misc Small Iron Tool 1	



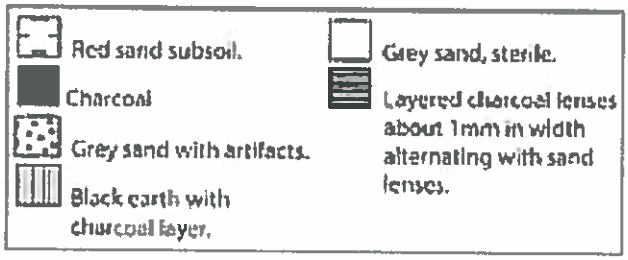
Hart Chalet
House 3
TP3
Overhead View
August 2015



Hart Chalet
House 3
TP3
North Wall Profile
August 2015



Hart Chalet
House 3
TP3
South Wall Profile
August 2015



Site closure:

On 4 August we concluded work. Profiles had been completed for 12n/24W and 14N/24W on 3 August and we had only to profile 10N/24W and back-fill the site. Blue tarps were laid down at the bottom of the excavation before soil was back-filled. Grid stakes and the datum triangle were left standing for future reference. Photographs were taken from all angles before and after back-filling. Owing to the forest duff present under the spruce cover, there was no turf to lay in over the replaced soil. Instead, we used the dark upper humus soil for this purpose. Much still remains to be learned about this house. The excavations this summer clarified some aspects and suggest that the structure may have been burned at the close of its first occupation and then rebuilt, adding the large hearth pile east of the entryway. Most of the internal floor and sleeping bench areas remain unexcavated and the structure of the walls and overall size and shape of the dwelling need clarification. Finally, the hearth east of the entry needs excavation and further search is needed to locate a midden (if not present on the house exterior walls), since very few artifacts were recovered from the current excavation.

3c- Artifact lists and tracings

1. Iron clasp - for knife handle - (no depths taken for artifacts)
2. Square nail
3. Square clenched nail
4. distal end of square nail
5. Square nail head
6. Brick Fragment
7. Brick Fragment
8. Green glaze pottery fragment (a new ceramic for this site)
9. Small green glaze pottery fragment

HC - TP1

Patrick Sollecuer

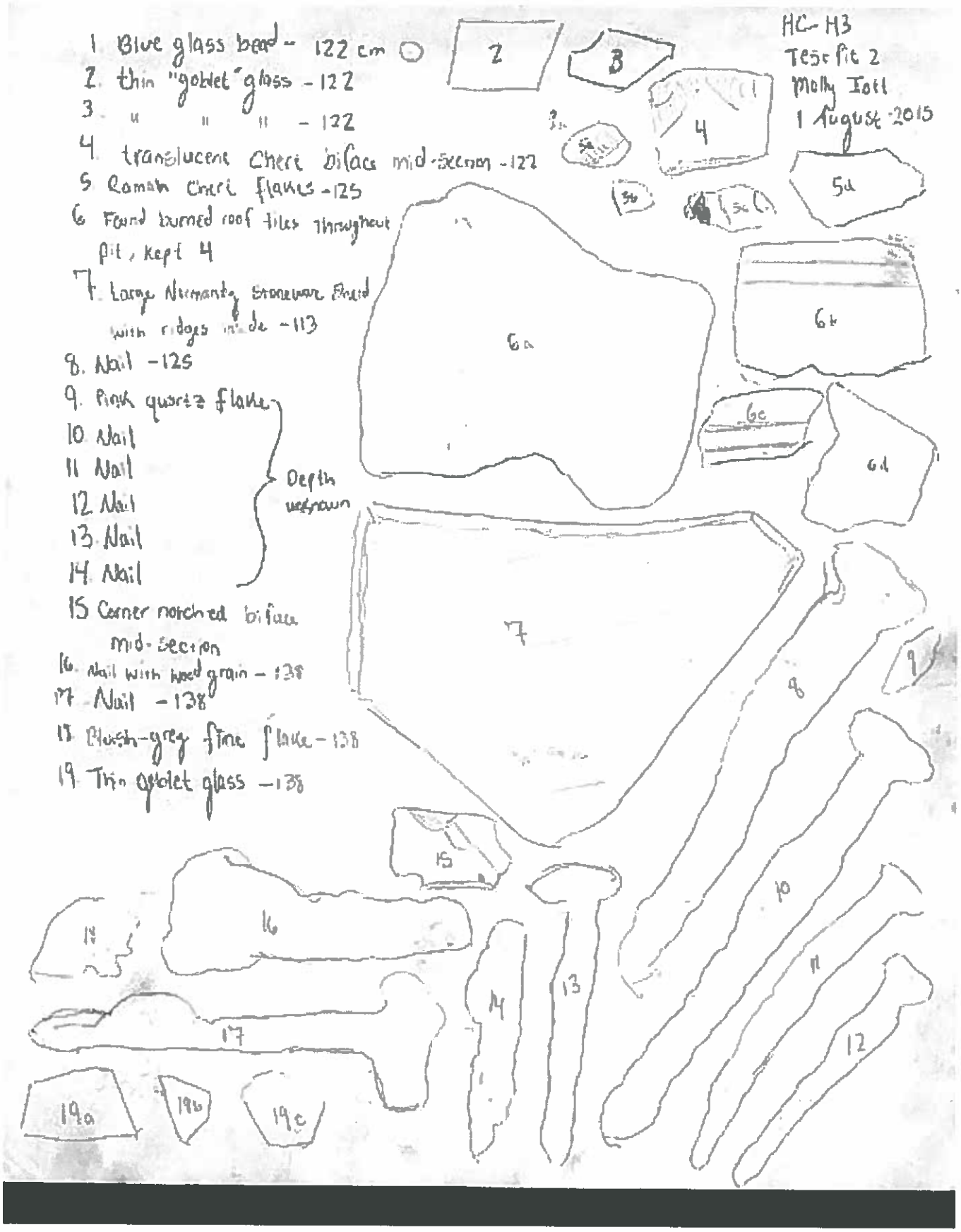
All these materials are from the brown earth layer ca. 5-15 cm below surface

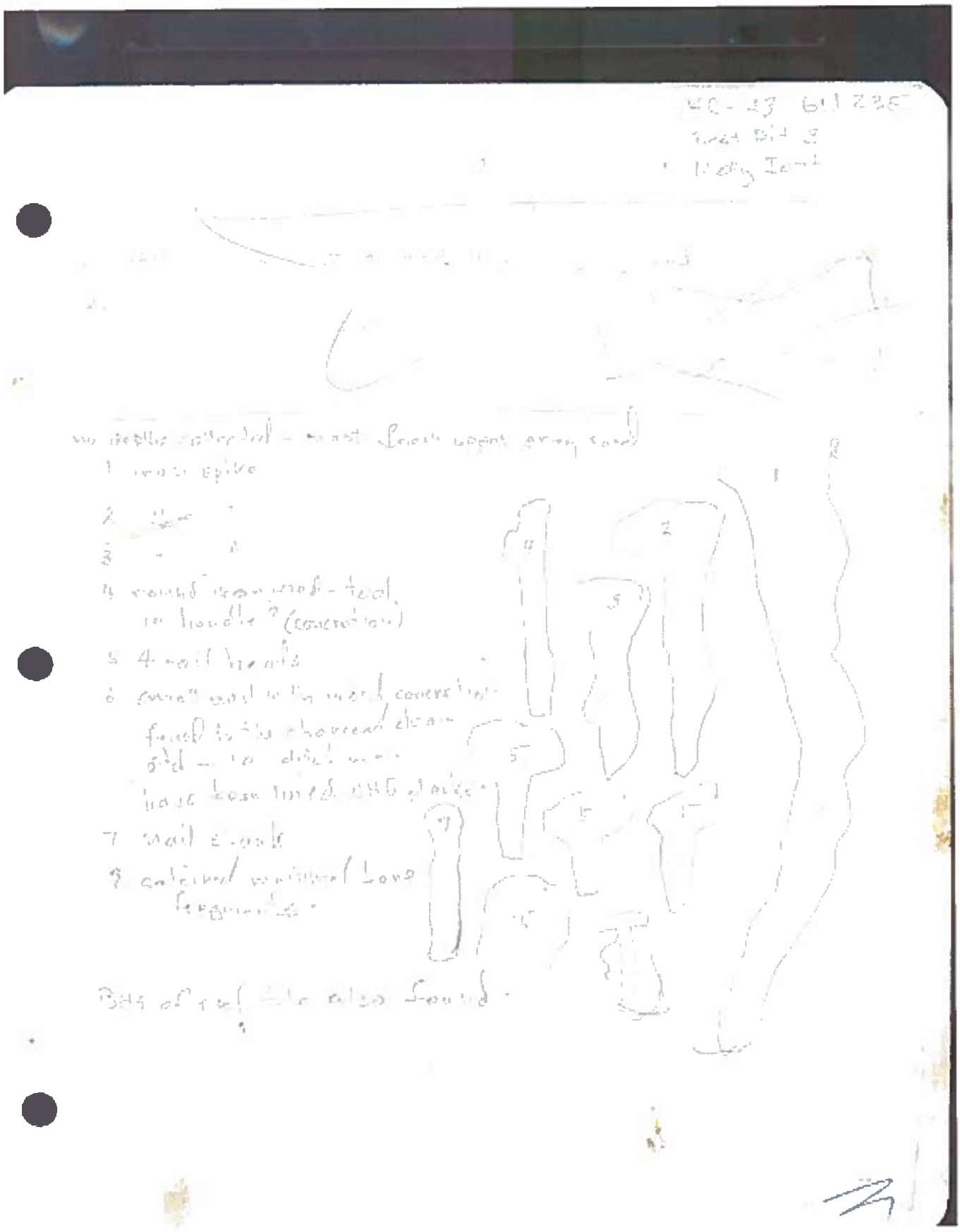
Sterile layer is at 15 cm.

(no map made of this)

HC-H-3 Test Pit 1
7/31/2015




1. Blue glass bead - 122 cm
2. thin "goblet" glass - 122
3. " " " - 122
4. translucent Chert bifac mid-section - 122
5 Roman Chert flake - 125
6 Found burned roof tiles throughout pit, kept 4
7. Large Normandy Stoneware Rim with ridges inside - 113
8. Nail - 125
9. Pink quartz flake
10 Nail
11 Nail
12 Nail
13 Nail
14 Nail
Depth unknown
15 Corner notched bifac mid-section
16. Nail with wood grain - 138
17 Nail - 138
18 Blush-grey fine flake - 138
19 Thin goblet glass - 138
HC-H3
Test Pit 2
Molly Ioll
1 August 2015
2
3
4
5a
6a
6b
6c
6d
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19a
19b
19c



HC - H3

This 'square' follows the direction of the entire passage and does not conform to a regular grid square.

~N 10° W 24' W

WF

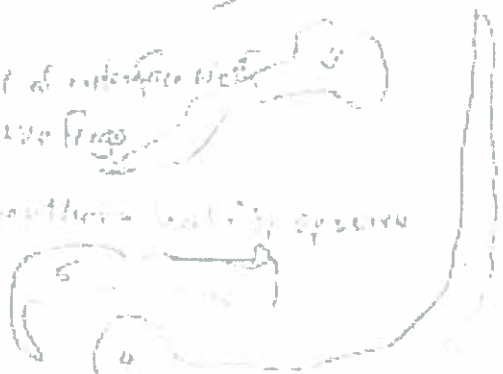
1 iron nail - 158
2 chalcedony flake



small flint fragments occur on the sides of the mound (beneath spalls perhaps?)

bone concentrations to SE wall and midway on west wall. Almost all is cancellous.

3 nail - 197 in charcoal-stained soil at interface with gravelly sand between cobbles, with the frag...



Floor [illegible] - 198 [illegible] in Southern half of square

[illegible] charcoal at base of Pile

4 nail or rivet - 170 in Mouth deposit

5 shell nail - 199 " " "

6 nail head - 197 on entry floor

7 blue glass bead - 187 on trampled floor ⊙

with glass [illegible] recorded with burned [illegible]

Allen floor deposit

over the edge of the charcoal

8 blue bead - 188 ⊙

15 metal triangle shaped piece (ornament?) broken when excavated



9 nail - 189 in floor charcoal layer

10 nail - 192 " " "

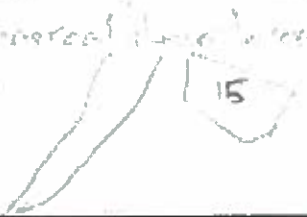
11 [illegible] Lens - 140 " "

12 iron nail shank - 190 " "

13 blue bead - 192 ⊙ in pyrite and charcoal [illegible] from Stratum

14 lead musket ball (spent ball?) - 199

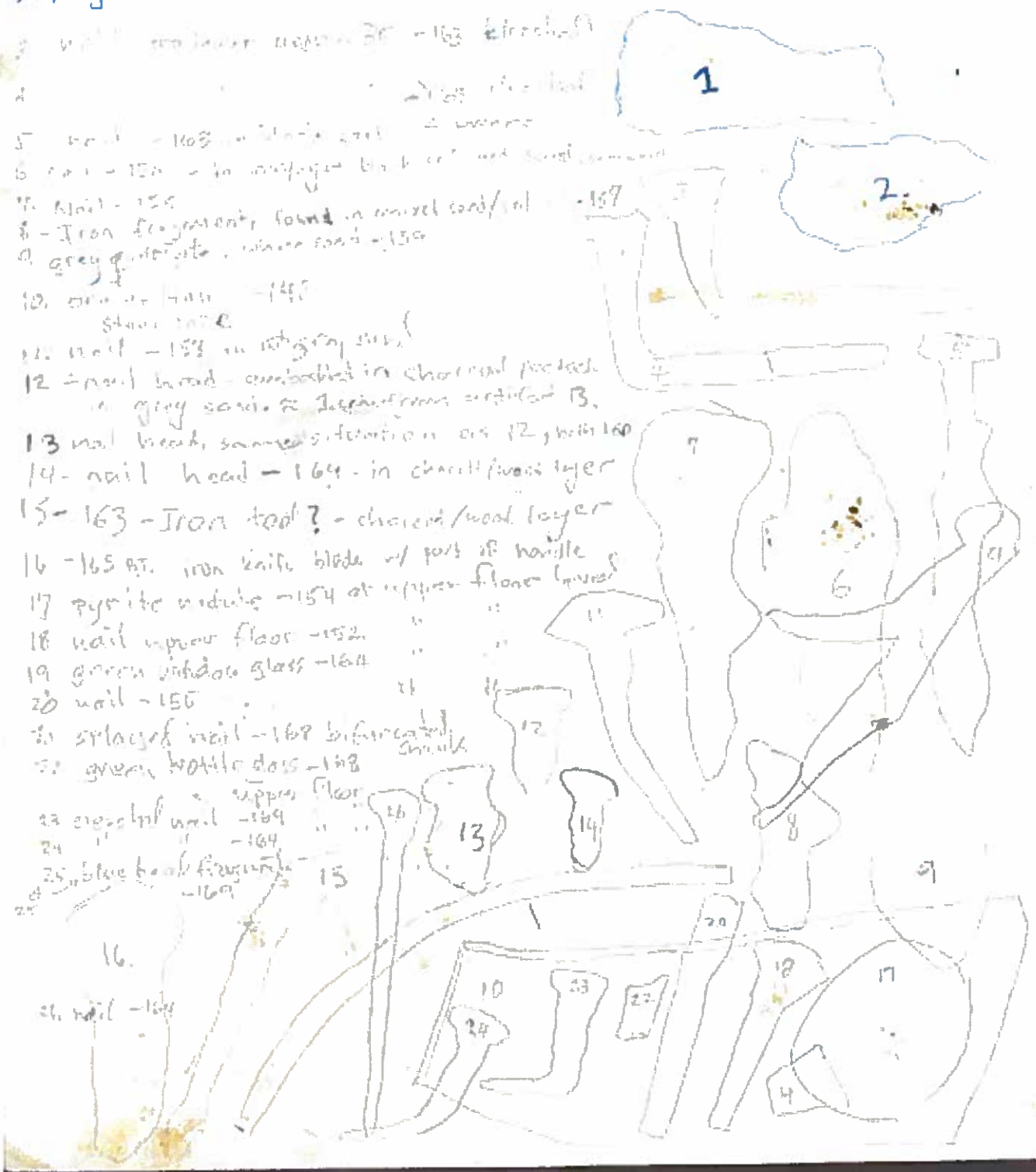
16 thin green glass sherd - 199

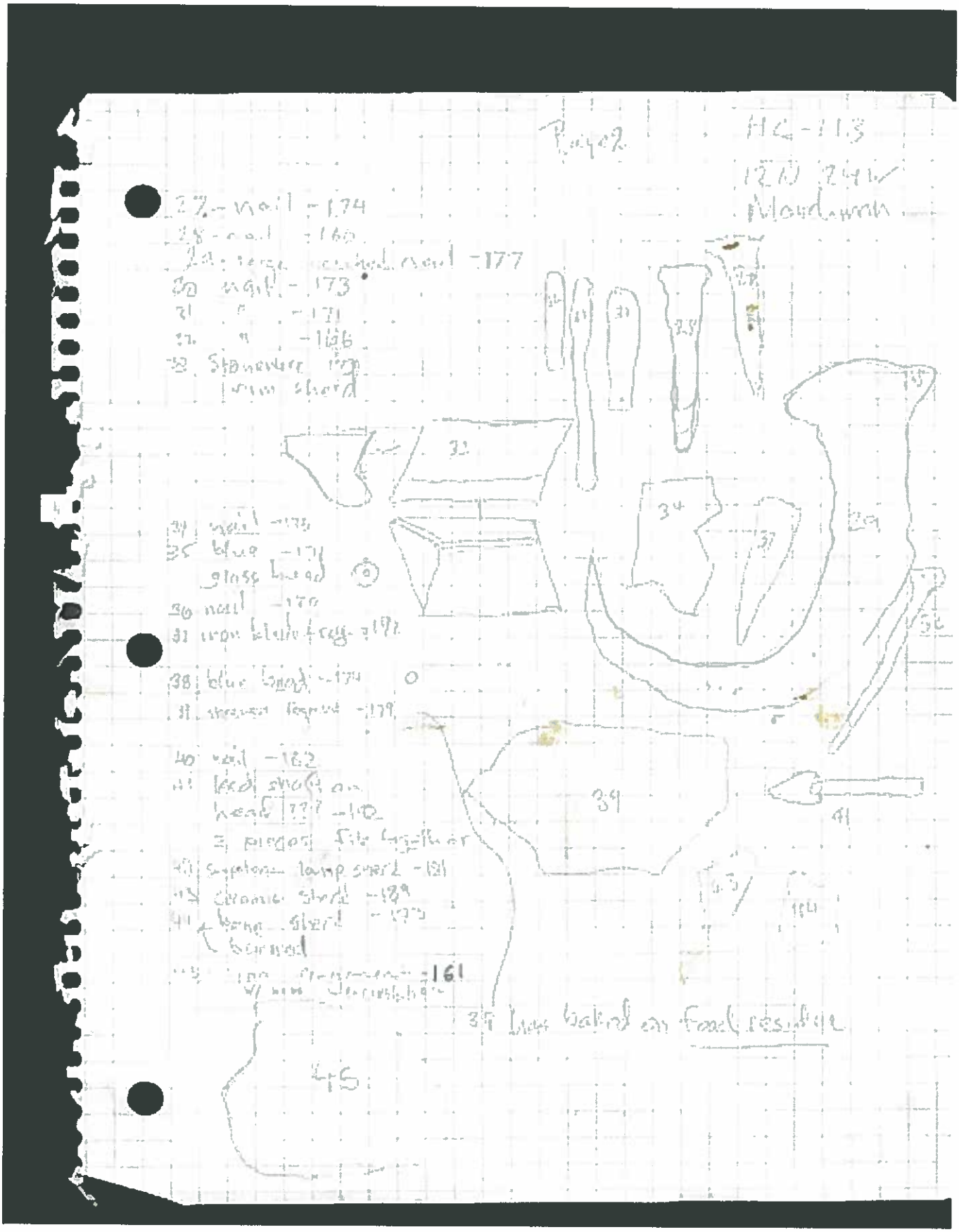


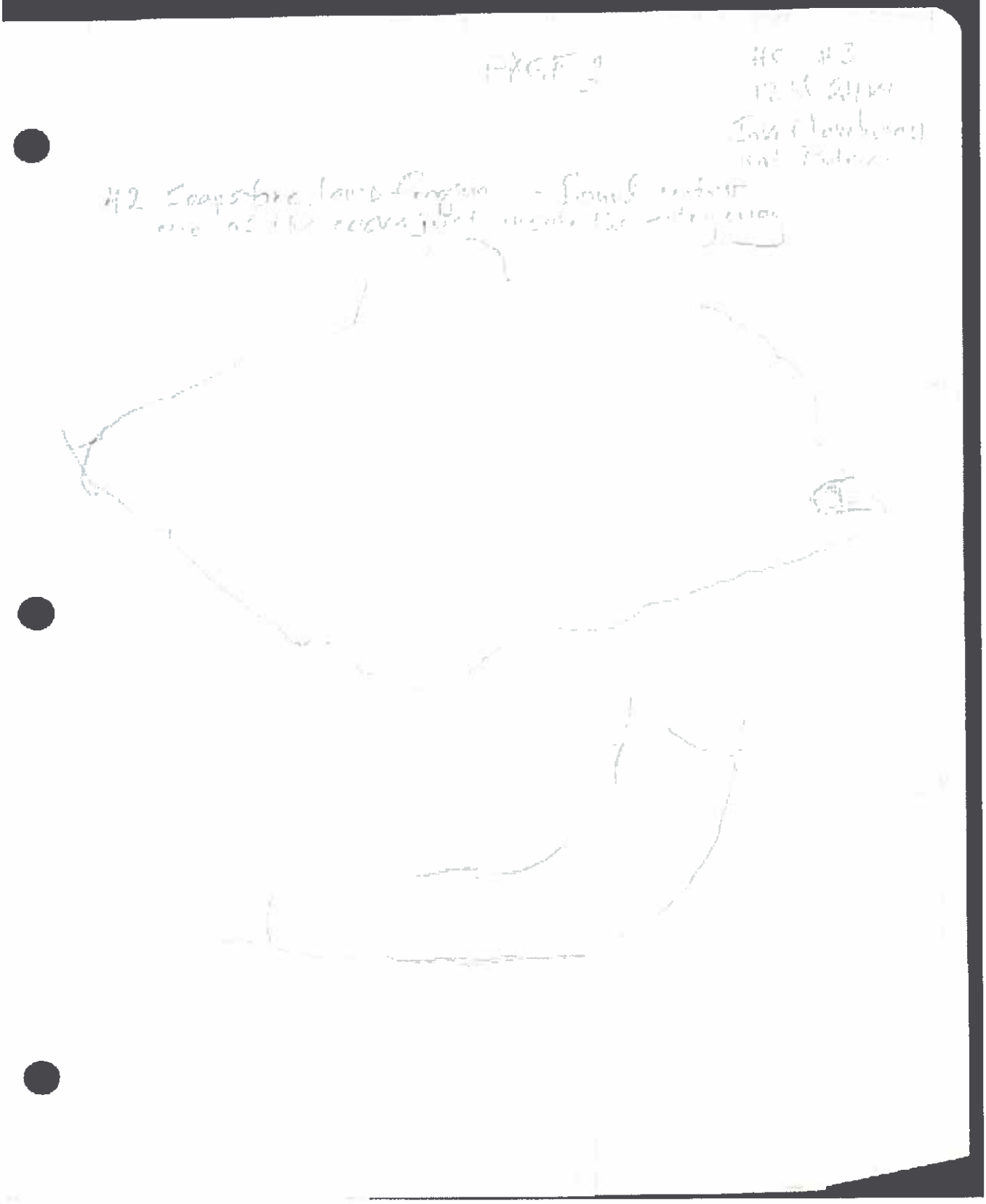
HC-H3 12N 24W

August 1, 2015
12N 24W
Jake Hartshorn

1. Nail - 158 BT on top of rock in mixed grey sand
2. Fragment of nail 3



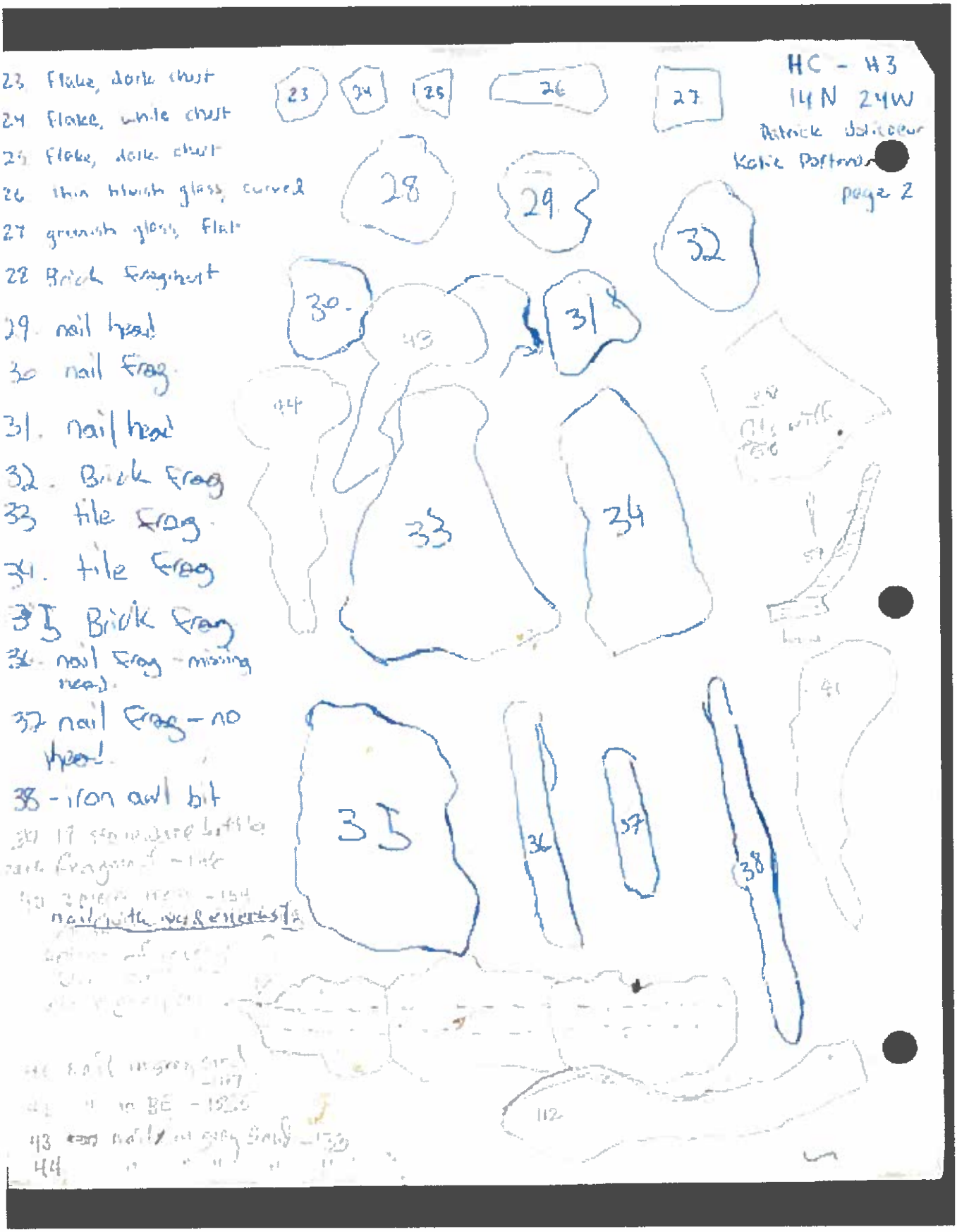

Page 2
HC-113
120 240V
Woodworth
27 - nail - 174
28 - nail - 160
29 - large enlarged nail - 177
30 nail - 173
31 " - 171
32 " - 166
33 Stoneware lamp shade
34
35
36 nail - 170
37 iron blade frag - 171
38 blue bead - 170
39
40 nail - 162
41 lead shade on head 177 - 170
42 Soapstone lamp shade - 181
43 ceramic shade - 179
44 brass shade - 175
burned
45 - 161
w/ wire threaded
35 Iron baked on food residue

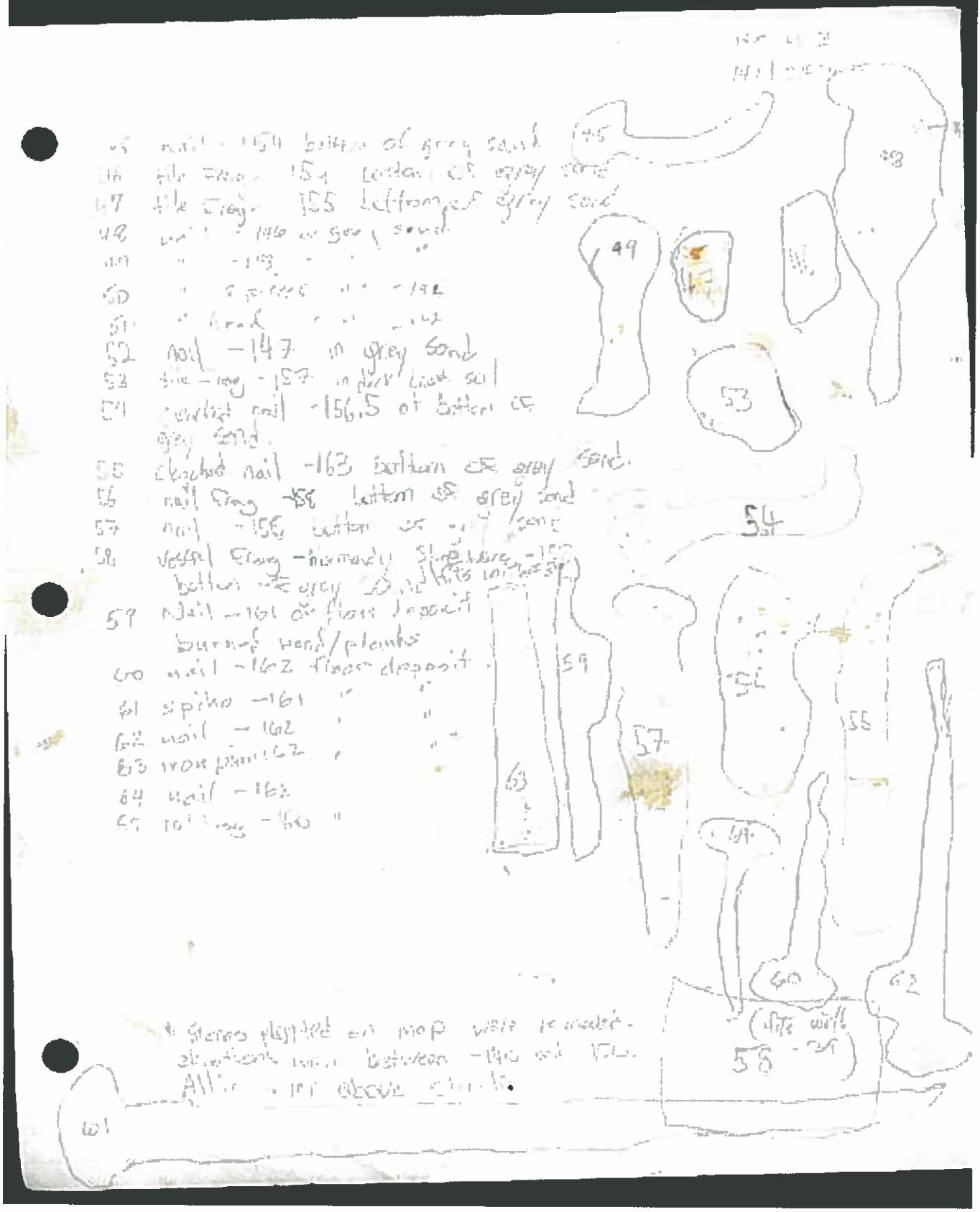


HC-113
14 N 24 W
Patricia Jakeway
Katie Portman

1. Iron spike
   at top of gray sand level -140 AT
2. caribou skull, upside down w/ antlers cut off, -132
3. Roman chert flake
4. brick fragment / tile -158
5. Roman chert flake -158
6. nail -147
7. nail ~~-152~~ -149.5
8. nail -152
9. nail -161.5
10. nail
11. nail
12A Normally Stoneware ceramic bottle bottom fragment, top and side views -155
12B fragment of 12
13. round iron pyrite, -162.5
14. iron pyrite -162
15. brick fragment / tile
16. nail head w/ concretion
17. nail shaft w/ concretion -157?
18. nail shaft
19. nail head
20. nail head
21. nail head
22. dark chert flake




HC - H3
14N 24W
Katie Portman
page 2
23 Flake, dark chert
24 Flake, white chert
25 Flake, dark chert
26 thin bluish glass, curved
27 greenish glass, flat
28 Brick fragment
29. nail head
30 nail frag.
31. nail head
32. Brick frag
33 tile frag.
34. tile frag
35 Brick frag
36. nail frag - missing head.
37 nail frag - no head.
38 - iron awl bit
nail with wood remains
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
41
112


49
53
54
59
57
55
63
58

H-C - H-3
14 N 24 W
Patrick Jolicoeur
Kate Robinson
3 August 2015
page 4

65 iron hatchet - 159 BT
bottom of gray sand

66 nail - 160 BT
dark layer beneath rock





3d- Artifact Photographs









4- Results and Interpretations

The 2015 field season in Labrador and the Quebec Lower North Shore, although being more limited in scope than in previous years and hindered by weather and logistic issues, was a great success. The project took place between 28 June and 6 August and involved surveys and excavations in the Hamilton Inlet Narrows and southern Groswater Bay with Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office partners, Jamie Brake and Michelle Davies, and excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter village site in Brador (Blanc Sablon). Mechanical difficulties and adverse weather cause a delay in our arrival in Rigolet and restricted our work there to a single week. Similarly, delays in receiving our excavation permits for the Hart Chalet excavation left only five days for this project. Despite these difficulties both projects produced important results that advance knowledge about the history and prehistory of the central Labrador coast (in particular one of the earliest Maritime Archaic occupations known from Groswater Bay) and the Inuit occupation of the Quebec Lower North Shore, where our investigations have now entered their fourteenth year.

4a- Cultural Heritage and Archaeology in Hamilton Inlet

The Narrows and Groswater Bay: The Hamilton Inlet project was a partnership between the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center and the Nunatsiavut Inuit Government of Labrador designed to expand knowledge of the prehistory and early history and cultural heritage of this region that began with W. Fitzhugh's archaeological and environmental research conducted from 1968-1975. The goals of the 2015 research were to expand NG-sponsored surveys begun in 2014 in the Narrows and Double Mer and to extend this coverage into the unexplored region of southern Groswater Bay. A second goal was to communicate our 2015 results to the Rigolet community and make our earlier research better known. To this end I presented a community lecture at the beginning of our work, citing the highlights of the Hamilton Inlet projects from 1968 to 1975. At this time I suggested that my early field notes, diaries, photographs, and archaeological reports could be made available to local heritage institutions for use in educational settings, local tourism development, and general community interest. There was strong encouragement for this idea and for further development of the concept with the Rigolet Heritage committee, the Northwest River Museum, the Memorial University of Newfoundland Labrador Institute n Goose Bay, Them Days, and other groups.

Our surveys began with investigations of several locations along the northern shore of the Narrows where we recorded a probable Inuit camp near Eldred Allen's cottage between Ticoralak Head and Pallisher Point. Surveys also covered the vicinity of Ticoralak Head which has a long history of fishing and hunting camps. Richard Jordan reported an Inuit winter site here in the early 1970s, but our work could not confirm this; instead we found a number of liveyer (settler) sites, and excavated test pits at the cabin site at Ticoralak Head and in a large grassy clearing several hundred meters to the north. The latter (Eric White's Pit) produced an abundance of 19/20th century materials in a trash pit, while the possible Inuit sod house mound at Ticoralak Point, a few meters north of an old fenced vegetable garden, is more likely a trash heap associated with the 20th century occupation of this location. A telescope ocular was the most interesting find.

Surveys of the south shore of Groswater Bay were conducted over a four-day period and produced excellent results from the Indian Island group, an island off Snooks Cove, and Mason's Island. It was not possible to even set foot on the mainland shore due to a heavy sea and strong north winds that made anchorage and landings impossible. The mainland coast all along this shore consists of low rocky headlands and long stretches of sandy beaches formed from rivers draining the low, forested country between Groswater Bay and the Backway. These lands are excellent hunting and fishing territories and have been used by Rigolet people for salmon and trout fishing, fall caribou hunting, and winter trapping. The lack of protected harbors and an absence of concentrated resources (for instance for cod fishing) has restricted the development of settlement groups such as occurs along the north shore of Groswater Bay. Most settlement here has been by widely dispersed family homes occupied during the winter by people whose summers were spent in the outer coast locations of West Bay and Pottles Cove. Summer activities have been confined recently to the several islands where salmon and trout fishing is productive; these islands are also visited in the spring by caribou and in the summer by black bear. Hare, fox, and other animals

are also present. A major resource has been the harp seal hunt, conducted in the fall, and the caches associated with preserving these animals accounts for most of the archaeological evidence we located. All of the islands surveyed had an abundance of boulder pit caches set into beaches that ranged from close to the modern shores to higher, earlier beach lines far removed from the shore. Presumably the latter must date to early times. We excavated two of these high boulder pit sites, one on the main Indian Island, and a second at Indian Island West. The former we believed might be a Maritime Archaic dwelling, based on its relatively large size, but upon excavation we found it to be a cache with an internal slab floor. No organics, stone tools, ocher, or other remains were found. The Indian Island West site excavation revealed this site to be a small oval dwelling or shelter suitable for one or two persons that once had a fire near its southeaster wall. Here we recovered small amounts of charcoal which was dc14-dates to 6720-660 cal. B.P. but no tools or bones. Two small cache pits were found a few meters from this small dwelling. This site was found on a high boulder beach near the crest of the island and must have been far removed from the current shoreline when it was occupied. Such boulder pit dwellings could be easily constructed in boulder beaches even during winter months and might be expected as a temporary refuge for hunters needing shelter while they were engaged for several days in the fall or spring seal hunt. Most of the many caches we documented had been opened, but one we investigated was closed and produced a set of bones from a single caribou, many of which had been broken for marrow extraction before placement in the cache mound.

Another distinctive archeological feature that appeared on Indian Island and Mason's Island was a small, circular 1-1.5 meter diameter cobble or small rock pavement. Two of these features were observed on the low boulder-strewn flatlands along the eastern side of Indian Island harbor. The one we excavated was heavily lichen-encrusted and had a carefully-formed circular border with a tightly-fitted infill pavement. Under some of these rocks we found oil-encrusted deposits that also seemed to contain bits of charcoal. Not tools or bones were found and there were no signs of habitation structures nearby. These pavements were only about one meter above the current shoreline, so cannot be of great age. Several similar features were seen at the Mason Island-1 site, one of which was excavated but produced no finds or charcoal. If these features are associated with the stemmed point and possible burial at this site, a ca. 2000 year old date might be suggested based on the point's similarity to the Sid Blake site collection from Northwest River. Several more of these small hearth pavements were found when we harbored at Punchbowl, south of Black Tickle and Spotted Island. These features have never been found associated with Inuit sites on the central Labrador Coast.

The only likely Inuit site we located was a tent ring on a small low point on the west side of the Indian Island harbor, on Indian Island West. Although no diagnostic artifacts were present, the ring had the characteristic D-shape of 18-19th C Inuit summer tents. A well-constructed U-shaped hearth was situated outside the tent, and a food cache was found in the ledges behind the tent. All suggest an early historic Inuit occupation.

The final site investigated was on a blown-out beach terrace on the south side of Mason Island, noted above. Levi and Ruth Wolfrey have a cabin at a small cove at this location, which is also the site of a bird-nesting wildlife experiment. The windblown gravel terrace is only a 3-4 meters above sea level. Here we found scattered flakes of mottled grey flint or quartzite and the base of a stemmed biface of thesame material. Several small hearth pavements were present, one of which we excavated, without useful results. There is also a large circular mound-like feature encircled by large flat stones, several of

which were oriented radially toward the center of the feature, which was depressed, as if from a collapsed sub-mound center or caused by a recent excavation. There is a good likelihood that this is an Indian culture burial associated with the stemmed point. If so, and the radial rock ring can be confirmed, this could be an important addition to knowledge of later prehistoric Indian mortuary customs, about which nothing is known at present in Labrador and northern Quebec.

Although our survey was brief and restricted to island locations, the results add significant new data and regional coverage to the archaeology and culture history of Hamilton Inlet and the Central Labrador coast generally. The abundance of boulder pit caches and dwelling structures indicates a long history of exploitation of the region's seal—especially harp seal—resources. Our data also suggest that spring caribou hunting on near-coastal islands is a previously under-appreciated resource activity. We found caribou spoor and bones (antlers and skeletal materials from recent kills) on all the islands we visited, and caribou bones were present in the only cache pile we opened. Additionally the prevalence of small, carefully-constructed hearth pavements found in rocky non-habitation locations, as well as at some beach terraced sites like Mason Island-1, provide a new avenue for interpreting settlement patterns and Indian prehistory in coastal locations. A few similar features have been reported from the Central Coast (Loring 1985) and much larger ones have been found as the dominant domestic hearths of the Intermediate Period Saunders-Brinex Complexs; but the smaller features described here clearly have a different function, one not associated with habitation, food preparation, and stone tool use and production.

The ethnographic record is of particular interest in this regard. Rigolet Inuit living in the Backway in the early 20th century at places like Hanniuk were often visited by Innu groups that camped nearby and interacted in various ways, including the playing of children. Such interaction has been overshadowed, at least in literature accounts, by stories of 'battles' or 'massacres' (e,g, Eskimo Island-Carawalla). In fact, the Backway may have played an important role as a conduit for Inuu movement from western Lake Melville to the outer coast through a heavily forested corridor laced with lakes and slow rivers. The relative absence of Inuit tent rings suggests these islands were not much-visited by Inuit, who tended to frequent the northern parts of Groswater Bay. The occurrence of circular hearth features, seemingly associated with post-Maritime Archaic Indian cultures and perhaps even the Innu, here and along the southeastern coast of Labrador—which was also lightly occupied by historic Inuit—adds to this pattern of Indian occupancy in these forested, low-lying regions. These areas are rich in fur and land game, do not require use of large boats, and are well-suited for canoe-based cultures with a more restricted use of maritime resources. Further study of this still archaeologically unknown region may reveal a much richer and more extensive Indian/Innu coastal history and adaptation than has been suggested by earlier archaeological work.

4b- Hart Chalet Archaeology of Brador

Hart Chalet Archaeology of Brador The few days available for excavations at the Hart Chalet site added importantly to our knowledge of this 17/18th C. Inuit winter village and to the evidence for Inuit occupations of the Quebec Lower North Shore in general. Previous investigations included a partial excavation of HC House 1 and testing of House 2. House 3, this summer's target, has previously been neglected because it was overgrown by thick spruce forest such that it could not be mapped or photographed. This summer's work cleared the vegetation, extended the HC site grid to cover House 3, produced a detailed topographic map of its shape, depth, and features, and sampled a transect from its entryway to its rear wall. The large size of this dwelling, which was excavated into sandy beach deposits, and its clearly marked entryway and apparent doorway made it of special interest because Houses 1 and 2 had been previously disturbed by land-clearing and construction of the Hart Chalet cottage which destroyed parts of a midden outside House 1. The House 2 midden may exist intact beneath the current cottage footings. House 3 offered a chance to explore an undisturbed dwelling and midden.

As it turned out, the situation was less clear that we had hoped. We did not locate an external midden (it still may exist in the woods south of the area we tested), and we found the house structure more complicated than its external appearance suggested. The upper levels of the interior produced caribou skulls and bones, and many nails of medium and small size were found in the buried cultural level that contained vestigial remains of a plank floor, and possibly of a sleeping bench. But we did not excavate into the rear or side portions of the dwelling where sleeping benches are likely to be buried under wall collapse deposits. An elevated mound near the rear wall appears to be a mound of grey sand of unknown (rather than lamp-stand) function, and a large mound of consolidated soil containing charcoal, caribou bones, and burned tile south of the house doorway proved to be a hearth mound rather than a lintel support construction. Further, the door area west of the mound did not include the cold trap so diagnostic of Inuit winter houses, but only a flat pavement-like boulder-top on which we found remnants of planking and wood structure. The entry passage was also anomalous in not having any stone pavement (slab pavement was missing entirely from the floor of House 3, as was use of tiles for this purpose), seems to have been only 1.5-2.0m long, and contained little of the usual material culture—only a few small items appeared on its planked floor. The major structural feature of the site (and one we did not have time to excavate) was an elevated 3x3m area south of the southwest corner of the house, east of the entryway. Hints that this area contains a large open hearth were indicated by large numbers of caribou bones, charcoal, charcoal-stained roof tile and rocks. This feature seems to have been outside the walls of the dwelling, or under a secondary roof adjacent to the entry passage. A similar arrangement was suggested from our excavation of Little Canso Island-1 (House 2) in Jacques Cartier Bay and was reported as an 'external' hearth by Louis Jolliet in 1694. Another novel feature of this house, also distinguishing it from contemporary Labrador Inuit dwellings of the central Labrador coast, was a plank-lined drainage ditch extending down-slope in line with the center of the entry passage. In this ditch and its overlying sediments we observed scores of mini-depositional deposits that produced thin alternative layers of charcoal-stained sand and pure clean sand. These layers may provide a time perspective on the occupancy of the dwelling. Finally, the superposition of the hearth mound on top of the house's floor deposits and absence of a clearly defined stone-constructed doorway suggest that the house may have been remodeled after its initial occupation. The presence of a charcoal layer on top of the plank floors in the interior and entry area may also suggest a catastrophic fire event that necessitated a rebuilding and re-arrangement

of the house's original structure. More excavation in the lateral 'bench' and kitchen areas would clarify these structural and occupation sequence issues.

The material culture finds from House 3 are interesting—not because of their frequency (non-nail finds were rare) but because of their uniqueness vis-à-vis other LNS Inuit collections and general similarity with the also infrequent finds from Houses 1 and 2. Grey Normandy stone wear was present in one or two vessel forms, but a new type of SW with a pink paste and surface (Béonce wear?) was also present. A single very thick rim of Normandy SW occurred, and a few pieces of light green glazed earthenware also turned up. Medium-small blue glass beads were found in small numbers in scattered locations in floor deposits, but other colors and types like those at Hare Harbor were rare. Two pieces of soapstone—a cooking pot upper corner rim fragment and a lamp fragment with rounded and abraded edges came from floor deposits in the entry and door areas. Pieces of iron knife blades, an awl, abraded lumps of iron pyrites nodules, and a trunk latch piece were among the non-nail finds. Relatively few large spikesspikes occurred. Most interesting was the complete absence of clay pipes and marmite earthenware so common at Hare Harbor. No bone or wood tools were found, nor whalebone sled runners or other similar items of whalebone, antler, or bone. Almost all of the food bone remains were of caribou. Flakes of fine quality chert and quartzite were relatively common, as they have been in the house 1 and 2 excavations, including a few finished biface fragments from prehistoric Indian occupations that became incorporated in later Inuit building activities.

The 2015 excavations add new information consistent with previous data from research at Houses 1 and 2 and slightly different from our data from Hare Harbor and Little Canso Island both in terms of dwelling structure (lack of pavements and lintel doorways and presence of a drainage ditche and a hearth stack) and material culture (different beads, new ceramic types, absence of clay pipes). Such patterns and differences may provide clues as to the chronology and regional or social nature of these LNS Inuit villages and whether they represent a single homogeneous Inuit occupation of this region, occupations by different pioneering Inuit groups with different trade and social relations with various European groups, or settlements occurring at different times during the 17th and early 18th centuries.

5- References

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6- Artifact Catalog (Anja Herzog)

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
Borden Code No.: EiBh-47
Date of Collection: 07/08-2015
Date of Inventory: 05-2016

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:294		House 3, 10N/24W			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		6,5 x 6,4 x 1,5 cm	Corner fragment, red paste, trace of soot on both surfaces	Bag 3; William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:295		House 3, 10N/24W			Cooking Vessel?	Soapstone	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary		9,1 x 7,6 x 1,2 to 2,3 cm	rim/corner fragment, central groove on rim, horizontal groove below rim, attachment hole in corner, largely covered in black soot	Bag 3; William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:296	16?	House 3, 10N/24W	-189?		Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	5	Historical	Fragmentary		< 1,0 cm	tiny fragments of thin, slightly curved, tinted green to blue-green transparent glass	Bag 3; William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:297	14	House 3, 10N/24W	-192		Musket Ball	Lead	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 1,3 cm	small musket ball, covered in white lead corrosion and ferrous corrosion	Bag 3; William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:298	2	House 3, 10N/24W			Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,5 x 0,9 x 0,5 cm	small flake; chalcedony?	Bag 1? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:299	1	House 3, 10N/24W	-158		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,0 cm	large, flat head	Bag 1? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:300	7, 8, 13	House 3, 10N/24W	-187; - 188; -192	on trampled floor with plank remnant oriented with passage entrance; n/a; white sand with charcoal	Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,20 mm; Diameter: 6,58 mm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead	Bag 2? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:301	7, 8, 13	House 3, 10N/24W		on trampled floor with plank remnant oriented with passage entrance; n/a; white sand with charcoal	Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,68 mm; Diameter: 5,44 mm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead	Bag 2? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:302	7, 8, 13	House 3, 10N/24W		on trampled floor with plank remnant oriented with passage entrance; n/a; white sand with charcoal	Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,59 mm; Diameter: 6,10 mm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead, altered, part of surface chipped off; broke in two pieces during measurements	Bag 2? William Fitzhugh

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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-47:303	11	House 3, 10N/24W	-190	charcoal deposit	Bone Fragment	Bone	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,1 x 0,7 cm	small fragment of white bone	Bag 2? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:304	15	House 3, 10N/24W			Flat Fragment?	Iron?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,0 x 0,3 cm	small flat fragment, corroded iron or altered rock?	Bag 2? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:305	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12	House 3, 10N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	7	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: ca. 3,2 to 9,2 cm	three complete nails with large, flat heads, one shank fragment and one fragment with large, flat head, two small complete nails with tip largely bent, one partially caught in cristallized wood	Bag 2; William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47:306	10	House 3, 12N/24W	-148		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		5,1 x 12,8 x 0,6 cm	large wall fragment, paste bright red with greyish outer surface	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:307	9	House 3, 12N/24W	-159	white sand	Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		3,8 x 2,3 x 0,7 cm	large flake with outer surface patinated (outer surface of core)	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:308		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quatzite, light brown	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,4 x 0,3 cm	small flake fragment	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:309		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2,7 x 1,3 x 0,3 cm	mottled grey colour	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:310		House 3, 12N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	10	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 2,5 to 9,2 cm	7 complete nails and 3 fragments (2 shanks fragments, one with head); large flat heads; some with traces of cristallized wood	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:311	45	House 3, 12N/24W	-161		Corroded Fragment	Iron/Wood	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,8 x 0,4 cm	small fragment of cristallized wood and corroded iron	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:312	33	House 3, 12N/24W	-173		Sherd	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,0 x 1,8 cm	rim fragment? unknown shape, flat base, round shape with large diameter, elaborate border with groove, thin base	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:313	39	House 3, 12N/24W	-179		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		3,4 x 5,6 x 0,6 cm	body fragment, largely covered by thick burnt organic residu, including on several edges	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:314	43?	House 3, 12N/24W	-189?		Vessel	Fine Earthenware	1	Historical, French ?	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm	rim sherd, évasé; rounded thickened rim, light brown paste, no trace of glaze; possibly small pot or cup;	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:315	42	House 3, 12N/24W	-181	under rock inside entryway	Soapstone Lamp	Soapstone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary		18,2 x 10,4 x 2,2 cm	large fragment of base and lower wall of a soapstone lamp, probably oval shape, many scratches and grooves from tools, partially blackened surface, scratches cut through soot	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:316		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		4,3 x 4,4 x 1,0 cm	large flake	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:317		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1,7 x 1,7 x 0,5 cm	small flake	Jake Marchman

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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-47:318		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2,3 x 0,9 x 0,4 cm	small elongated flake	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:319		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2,2 x 2,4 x 0,3 cm		Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:320		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1,1 x 0,9 x 0,2 cm	tiny flake	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:321		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,0 x 0,3 cm	flake fragment	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:399		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Chert, red-brown	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,3 x 0,5 cm	Newfoundland chert?	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:322	35	House 3, 12N/24W	-171		Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	1	Historical	Complete		Height: 4,52 mm; Diameter: 6,00 mm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:323	25	House 3, 12N/24W	-169		Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	4	Historical	Fragmentary		< 4,00 mm	small fragments of opaque, turquoise glass, one, possibly two round beads	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:324	19	House 3, 12N/24W	-164	upper floor level	Bottle?	Glass, tinted blue-green, French	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,5 x 0,4 cm	flat, thick fragment of French blue-green bottle glass	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:325	22	House 3, 12N/24W	-168	upper floor	Glass Sherd	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 0,8 x 0,2 cm	relatively thin, curved glass fragment	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:326		House 3, 12N/24W			Bone Fragment	Bone	3	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		max. 1,7 x 1,3 x 0,2 cm	small fragments of white bone	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:327		House 3, 12N/24W			Mica Fragment	Mica	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,2 x 0,7 x 0,1 cm	tiny flat sheet fragment of mica, blackened surface	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:328	21	House 3, 12N/24W	-168		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete?		Length: max. 7,9 cm	1 nail with shank split in two seperate fragments; reworked?	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:329		House 3, 12N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	17	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Lenght: max. 10,3 cm (bent nail); min. 1,5 cm	one large complete, one medium-sized complete and two small complete nails, five fragments with heads, six shank fragments and two tip fragments	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:330		House 3, 12N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	3	Historical	Complete		Length: 2,9 to 3,2 cm	three small nails with large heads, cristallized wood in corrosion	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:331		House 3, 12N/24W			Flat Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary		5,7 x 1,4 x 0,3 cm; 3,3 x 1,0 x 0,3 cm	thin, flat fragments, one with pointed end; from corroded nails or other objects?	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:332	17	House 3, 12N/24W	-154	upper floor level	Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical	Complete		3,8 x 3,0 x 2,8 cm; weight: 75,6 g	round pyrite fragment	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47:333	12A	House 3, 14N/23W	-155		Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:334; EiBh-47:347	Diameter of base: 5,9 cm; height: 3,1 cm; wall thickness: 3 to 4 mm	Small flat base, rounded vessel shape, thin wall	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman; 8/1/2015
EiBh-47:334	12B	House 3, 14N/23W	-155		Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:333	1,5 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm	tiny wall fragment, thin-walled	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
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Project Director: William Fitzhugh
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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-47:335	33, 34, 35	House 3, 14N/23W			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	3	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	6,2 x 7,5 x 1,5 cm	corner fragment of tile	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:336	4	House 3, 14N/23W	-158		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	7	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		< 3,0 cm	small and tiny fragments, rounded edges	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:337	27	House 3, 14N/23W			Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,3 x 0,2 cm	flat fragment, relatively thick, tinted green to bluish green	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:338	26	House 3, 14N/23W			Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EiBh-47:367 and 383	2,6 x 1,1 x 0,1 cm	thin, curved fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:339	22	House 3, 14N/23W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		3,7 x 3,5 x 0,6 cm	large flake	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:340	5	House 3, 14N/23W	-158		Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		0,9 x 1,1 x 0,3 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:341	25	House 3, 14N/23W			Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		0,7 x 1,1 x 0,2 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:342	24	House 3, 14N/23W			Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,1 x 0,9 x 0,2 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:343	23	House 3, 14N/23W			Fragment	Calcarous Rock?	1	n/d	Fragmentary		1,0 x 1,3 x 0,1 cm	tiny, natural fragment?	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:400	38	House 3, 14N/23W			Drill Bit?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,8 cm	rod with pointed end	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:344		House 3, 14N/23W			Nail	Iron, wrought	20	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 1,9 to 9,4 cm	one large fragmentary, four medium-sized complete and one small complete nail, six shank fragments, two tip fragments, and seven fragments with head	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:345		House 3, 14N/23W			Corroded Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 1,7 x 1,4 cm	possibly with nail fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
Borden Code No.: EiBh-47
Date of Collection: 07/08-2015
Date of Inventory: 05-2016

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:346	13, 14	House 3, 14N/23W	-162,5; -162		Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	2	Historical	Complete		2,2 x 1,6 x 1,4 cm; 2,1 x 1,8 x 1,6 cm; weight: 11,8 g; 15,0 g	two small round pyrites	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:347	39	House 3, 14N/24W	-146		Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:348; EiBh-47:333	Height: 3,4 cm; width: 3,8 cm; wall thickness: 3 to 4 mm	base and rounded wall fragment, thin walls	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:348	59	House 3, 14N/24W	-158	bottom of grey sand	Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:347	5,2 x 5,0 x 0,2 cm	thin wall fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:349		House 3, 14N/24W			Stoneware Vessel?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		2,0 x 3,4 x 0,4 cm	small fragment, red paste, edge fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:350		House 3, 14N/24W			Roof Tile?	Coarse Earthenware	8	Historical	Fragmentary		< 3,0 cm	small fragments with rounded edges, brick or tile?	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:351		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, light and dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2,4 x 1,7 x 0,5 cm	mottled grey chert?	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:352		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, mottled grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2,7 x 2,0 x 0,3 cm	dark and light grey chert	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:353		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, mottled grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2,3 x 1,8 x 0,6 cm	dark and light grey chert	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:354		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2,0 x 2,2 x 0,4 cm	white-banded and -speckled	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:355		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,2 x 0,2 cm	white-speckled	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:356		House 3, 14N/24W			Mica Fragment	Mica	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,1 x 2,1 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:357		House 3, 14N/24W			Wood Fragment	Wood	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,3 x 0,5 x 0,1 cm	tiny fragment, blackened	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman

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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-47:358	61	House 3, 14N/24W	-161	floor deposit	Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 19,5 cm	large wrought nail	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:359		House 3, 14N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	17	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 2,4 to 9,7 cm	eight complete nails, four shank fragments, three fragments with large heads, two tip fragments	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:360		House 3, 14N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	3	Historical	Complete	2 fragments fit	Length: 3,6 cm; 7,5 cm	one medium-sized and one small nail, caught in corrosion of cristallized wood	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:361		House 3, 14N/24W			Flat Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,1 x 0,9 to 1,5 cm x 0,5 cm	flat, tapering fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:362		House 3, 14N/24W			Corroded Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,0 x 1,7 x 1,6 cm	probable nail shank fragment with corrosion	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:363	55	House 3, 14N/24W	-163	bottom of grey sand	Nail	Iron, cut	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,5 cm	Medium-sized, possibly cut nail (late 18th century or later)	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:364	65	House 3, 14N/24W	-159	bottom of grey sand	Door Latch?	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary	two fragments fit	12,3 x 2,5 x 0,6 cm	rectangular flat bar, fragmentary, with eye on one surface	Bag 3; Patrick Jolicoeur/Katie Portman
EiBh-47:365		House 3, 14N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,5 cm	Medium-sized nail	Bag 3; Patrick Jolicoeur/Katie Portman
EiBh-47:366		House 3, 14N/24W			Flat Fragment?	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,1 x 4,0 x 2,9 cm	flat unidentifiable fragment caught in large mass of corrosion	Bag 3; Patrick Jolicoeur/Katie Portman
EiBh-47:367	26	House 3, 14N/24W			Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EiBh-47:338 and 383	0,9 x 0,5 x 0,1 cm	thin, slightly curved fragment, tinted green to bluish green	Bag 3; Patrick Jolicoeur/Katie Portman
EiBh-47:368	8	House 3, Test Pit 1	5-15 cm below surface	black earth layer	Ceramic Vessel	French green-glazed Earthenware, Saintonge?	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:369	3,6 x 5,2 cm; wall thickness: 0,4 to 0,6 cm	wall fragment, tan paste with red inclusions, green glaze on both surfaces, partially eroded	Patrick Jolicoeur
EiBh-47:369	9	House 3, Test Pit 1	5-15 cm below surface	black earth layer	Ceramic Vessel	French green-glazed Earthenware, Saintonge?	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:368	1,1 x 2,3 cm x 0,4 cm	tiny wall fragment, tan paste with red inclusions, green glaze on both surfaces	Patrick Jolicoeur

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
Borden Code No.: EiBh-47
Date of Collection: 07/08-2015
Date of Inventory: 05-2016

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:370	6	House 3, Test Pit 1	5-15 cm below surface	black earth layer	Roof Tile ?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		3,0 x 3,8 x 0,4 to 1,0 cm	smal fragment without finished surface, brick or tile? Red paste	Patrick Jolicoeur
EiBh-47:371	7	House 3, Test Pit 1	5-15 cm below surface	black earth layer	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		2,5 x 2,9 x 0,7 cm	small fragment of lower surface of a tile, paste partially grey	Patrick Jolicoeur
EiBh-47:372		House 3, Test Pit 1	5-15 cm below surface	black earth layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	4	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 3,3 to 9,5 cm	2 medium-sized complete nails, one shank fragment and one fragment with large head	Patrick Jolicoeur
EiBh-47:373	1	House 3, Test Pit 1	5-15 cm below surface	black earth layer	Fastener?	Iron	1	Historical	Complete?		3,8 x 2,5 x 0,2 cm; height of folded shape: 1,5 cm	flat rectangular fragment curved at two opposite edges	Patrick Jolicoeur
EiBh-47:374	7	House 3, Test Pit 2	-113		Storage Vessel	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		8,8 x 10,0 x 0,8 cm	large wall fragment, large stoneware pot	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:375		House 3, Test Pit 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		8,9 x 12,2 x 2,4 cm	large fragment	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:376	6a	House 3, Test Pit 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		6,8 x 7,5 x 1,9 cm	large fragment pierced by a small hole, surface partially covered by black burnt organic matter	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:377	6b	House 3, Test Pit 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		4,2 x 3,0 x 0,9 cm	small fragment	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:378	6c	House 3, Test Pit 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		2,7 x 1,7 x 1,0 cm	small fragment	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:379	6d	House 3, Test Pit 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		2,8 x 3,0 x 1,6 cm	small fragment	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:380		House 3, Test Pit 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,4 x 0,4 cm	flake, burn organic matter on one surface	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:381		House 3, Test Pit 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		1,4 x 0,6 x 0,3 cm	tiny fragment	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:382	1	House 3, Test Pit 2	-122		Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	1	Historical	Complete		Height: 5,79 mm; diameter: 6,09 mm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:383	2, 3, 19a, 19b, 19c	House 3, Test Pit 2	-122; - 122; -138		Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	7	Historical	Fragmentary	see EiBh-47:338 and 367	2,5 x 1,5 cm; 2,1 x 1,6 cm; 1,9 x 1,5 cm; 1,4 x 1,0 cm; 1,4 x 0,9 cm; 1,4 x 0,7 cm; 1,3 x 0,5 cm; thichness: 0,1 cm	curved, relatively thin fragments, tinted green to bluish green	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:384	4	House 3, Test Pit 2	-122		Biface	Quartzite, Rar	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2,4 x 2,6 x 0,7 cm	proximal fragment, tip missing; quartzite blackene usions)	Molly Lott

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
Borden Code No.: EiBh-47
Date of Collection: 07/08-2015
Date of Inventory: 05-2016

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:385	15	House 3, Test Pit 2			Projectile Point	Quartzite, Ramah	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,7 x 0,6 cm	proximal fragment, stemmed, one corner-notch present, second broken, mesial part and tip missing	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:386	5c	House 3, Test Pit 2	-125		Blade Fragment?	Quartzite, Ramah	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2,0 x 1,0 x 0,3 cm	Bladelet or flake, tip missing	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:387	5d	House 3, Test Pit 2	-125		Flake	Quartzite, Ramah	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2,5 x 1,8 x 0,5 cm	large flake	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:388	5a	House 3, Test Pit 2	-125		Flake	Quartzite, Ramah	2	Prehistoric?	Complete		0,9 x 1,4 x 0,2 cm; 0,6 x 0,4 x 0,1 cm	small and tiny flake	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:389	9	House 3, Test Pit 2			Flake	Quartzite, light brown	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1,8 x 0,7 x 0,4 cm	small flake	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:390	5b	House 3, Test Pit 2	-125		Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1,8 x 2,5 x 0,4 cm	tiny flake	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:391	18	House 3, Test Pit 2	-138		Flake	Chert, medium grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		0,7 x 0,6 x 0,1 cm		Molly Lott
EiBh-47:392		House 3, Test Pit 2			Nail	Iron, wrought	8	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 4,7 to 11,4 cm	seven medium-sized complete nails, one shank fragment	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:393		House 3, Test Pit 3			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		9,8 x 8,3 x 1,5 cm	large fragment	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:394	8	House 3, Test Pit 3			Bone Fragment	Bone	18	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		< 3,0 cm	small fragments of white bone	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:395	1	House 3, Test Pit 3			Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 14,4 cm	large nail	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:396		House 3, Test Pit 3			Nail	Iron, wrought	11	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,9 to 6,8 cm	1 small complete nail, 5 fragments with head, 4 shank fragments, 1 small fragment caught in cristallized wood, possibly with head	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:397		House 3, Test Pit 3			Corroded Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 2,2 x 1,3 cm	possibly with nail shank	Molly Lott
EiBh-47:398		House 3, Test Pit 3			Flat Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm; 0,9 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm	tiny, thin, flat fragments	Molly Lott

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Hart Chalet Site
Borden Code No.: EBh-47
Date of Collection: 07/06-2015
Date of Inventory: 09-2016

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EBh-47:387		House 3, Test Pit 2			Flake	Quartzite, Ramah	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2,5 x 1,8 x 0,5 cm	large flake	
EBh-47:388		House 3, Test Pit 2			Flake	Quartzite, Ramah	2	Prehistoric?	Complete		0,9 x 1,4 x 0,2 cm; 0,6 x 0,4 x 0,1 cm	small and tiny flake	
EBh-47:389		House 3, Test Pit 2			Flake	Quartzite, light brown	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1,8 x 0,7 x 0,4 cm	small flake	
EBh-47:390	107 18?	House 3, Test Pit 2			Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1,8 x 2,5 x 0,4 cm	tiny flake	
EBh-47:391	107 18?	House 3, Test Pit 2			Flake	Chert, medium grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		0,7 x 0,6 x 0,1 cm		
EBh-47:392		House 3, Test Pit 2			Nail	Iron, wrought	8	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 4,7 to 11,4 cm	seven medium-sized complete nails, one shank fragment	
EBh-47:393		House 3, Test Pit 3			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		9,8 x 8,3 x 1,5 cm	large fragment	
EBh-47:394		House 3, Test Pit 3			Bone Fragment	Bone	18	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		< 3,0 cm	small fragments of white bone	
EBh-47:395		House 3, Test Pit 3			Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 14,4 cm	large nail	
EBh-47:396		House 3, Test Pit 3			Nail	Iron, wrought	11	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,9 to 6,8 cm	1 small complete nail, 5 fragments with head, 4 shank fragments, 1 small fragment caught in crystallized wood, possibly with head	
EBh-47:397		House 3, Test Pit 3			Corroded Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 2,2 x 1,3 cm	possibly with nail shank	
EBh-47:398		House 3, Test Pit 3			Flat Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,6 x 0,2 cm; 0,9 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm	tiny, thin, flat fragments	

7- Fauna Reports

Université de Montréal
Département d'anthropologie
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ANALYSE DES RESTES FAUNIQUES
DES SITES LITTLE CANSO ISLAND (EkBa-9)
ET HART CHALET (EiBk-47),
BASSE-CÔTE-NORD, QUÉBEC, CANADA

RAPPORT FINAL

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

Rapport no 305
15 septembre 2015

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Fiche signalétique

Code Borden : EhBn-9

Nom du site : Little Canso Island

Localisation du site : Basse-Côte-Nord

Région 9, Côte-Nord

Périodes temporelles : 17e- 18e siècles

Affiliation culturelle : Inuit historique

Nombre de restes analysés = 799

- Saisons de fouilles 2011 et 2012

Code Borden : EiBh-47

Nom du site : Hart Chalet

Localisation du site : Basse-Côte-Nord

Région 9, Côte-Nord

Périodes temporelles : 17e- 18e siècles

Affiliation culturelle : Inuit historique

Nombre de restes examinés = 2875

- 1034 (saison de fouilles 2013)
- 1841 (saison de 2014)

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.

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 :
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PRÉSENTATION

Ce rapport présente les données de l'analyse des restes squelettiques des sites *Little Canso Island* (EhBn-9) et *Hart Chalet* (EiBh-47) sur la Basse-Côte-Nord de la Province du Québec. Les deux sites recèlent des occupations inuites historiques (17e-18e siècles).

Pour le site EhBn-9, tous les restes fauniques soumis pour analyse ont été examinés (NRtotal = 799) (années 2011 et 2012).

En ce qui concerne le site EiBh-47, un nombre total de 2875 restes osseux et dentaires a été examiné. Ils proviennent des deux structures d'habitation (House 1 et House 2) (2013 et 2014) et de quelques sondages (2013). Tous les restes faunistiques de la saison de fouilles 2013 ont été analysés (NRtotal = 1034). En ce qui concerne la saison 2014, les restes fauniques des numéros de catalogue EiBh-47 : 172, 173, 208, 243, 244, 245 (House 1), 290 et 291 (House 2) ont tous été analysés. Pour les autres numéros de catalogue (EiBh-47 : 241 et 242 House 1, EiBh-47 : 289 et 292 House 2), seuls les restes déterminables (attribution taxinomique et/ou anatomique) ont été examinés et comptabilisés sur les fiches d'identification. Toutefois, l'examen rapide de l'ensemble de la collection ostéologique révèle que très peu de restes squelettiques n'appartiennent pas à la classe mammalienne (et la plupart appartiendraient à la catégorie des gros mammifères). Le nombre de restes examinés pour 2014 s'élève à 1841 (sur un total de 3802 selon le catalogue des artéfacts).

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)[1]. 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)[2].

Les codes utilisés pour l'enregistrement des informations sont présentés dans l'Annexe 1 du rapport. Les fiches d'identification (fichier Excel) peuvent être consultées dans l'Annexe 2.

[1] NR= nombre de restes et NRD= nombre de restes déterminés par taxon (identification taxinomique plus précise que la classe animale).
[2] Le NMI a été estimé principalement pour les taxons les plus importants selon le nombre de restes.

Catégories taxinomiques pour les sites à l'étude

Mammifères

Léporidés	Comprends lièvre d'Amérique (*Lepus americanus*) et lièvre arctique (*Lepus arcticus*)
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
Pinnipèdes	Carnivores marins (morse et phocidés)
Phocidés	Six espèces de phoque sont présentes dans la région : phoque barbu (*Erignathus barbatus*), phoque gris (*Halichoerus grypus*), phoque commun (*Phoca vitulina*), phoque annelé (*Pusa hispida*), phoque du Groenland (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*) et phoque à capuchon (*Cystophora cristata*)
Canidés	Comprends loup, chien et renards
Canis spp.	Comprends loup et chien
Mustélidés	Comprends martre, vison et loutre
Artiodactyles	Comprends cervidés, bovidés (bœuf, mouton et chèvre) et suidés
Cervidés	Comprends caribou des bois, cerf de Virginie (*Odocoileus virginianus*), orignal (*Alces americanus*)

Oiseaux

Gaviidés	Famille des plongeons
Anatidés	Comprends oies et canards
Canards	Comprennent canards barboteurs et canards plongeurs (sous-famille anatinés)
Canards plongeurs	Comprennent fuligules, eiders et macreuses

Tétraonidés	Comprends lagopèdes, tétras et gélinotte
Laridés	Comprends larinés (goélands et mouettes) et alcinés (guillemots)

Nota bene :

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

- Gros Mammifères : taille caribou, orignal, ours, phoque de grande taille
- Mammifères moyens-gros : taille loup, chien, phoque de petite taille
- Mammifères moyens : taille renard
- Gros Oiseaux : taille oie, huard, goéland
- Oiseaux moyens-gros : taille canard
- Oiseaux moyens : taille guillemot, tétraonidés

Site EhBn-9

NR examinés = 799 restes squelettiques à l'état frais

Tableau 1 Liste de faune du site Ehlbn-9 (par ordre taxinomique) (2011 et 2012)

Taxon	Nom latin	Code	NRT	%
Mammifères			797	99,7 %
Cétacés	Cetacea	ce	5	
Carnivores indéterminés		cv	1	
Mustélidés	Mustelidae	mutd	1	
Phocidés	Phocidae	ph	60	
Phoque commun	*Phoca vitulina*	pv	1	
Phoque du Groenland	*Pagophilus groenlandicus*	pg	13	
Artiodactyles indéterminés	*Artiodactyla*	ar	23	
Cervidés	*Cervidae*	cr	139	
Caribou des bois	*Rangifer tarandus caribou*	rt	155	
Mammifères marins		mm	14	
Mammifères terrestres		mmt	129	
Gros Mammifères		mgr	145	
Mammifères indéterminés		mi	111	
Indéterminés			2	0,3 %
Classe indéterminée		i	2	
Total EhBn-9			799	100,0 %

Commentaires généraux

- **Caribou des bois** : un nombre minimal de six animaux (NMI= 6), dont au moins un jeune animal et un animal gracile. Toutes les parties du squelette sont représentées (patte avant NR= 56; patte arrière NR= 32; crâne NR= 26, dont deux os frontaux avec bois et un fragment d'andouiller; patte indéterminée NR= 24 et colonne vertébrale NR= 17) (animaux complets). Les os frontaux avec bois appartiennent à deux animaux (NMI= 2) : dans un cas, seul le pivot est présent ce qui indique un bois de chute (animal abattu alors que ses andouillers étaient tombés); dans l'autre cas, le bois a probablement été coupé près du pivot (caribou abattu avec ses bois). Le fragment d'andouiller présente des coups de couteau

près du pivot et à son extrémité distale; il pourrait s'agir d'un bois de chute. Soulignons que chez le caribou les deux sexes portent des bois.

- Plusieurs fractures anthropiques observées, certaines avec trace(s) d'impact (importante réduction de la carcasse); deux os (côte et vertèbre cervicale) portent des traces fines de découpe.
- Plusieurs restes de cervidés appartiennent vraisemblablement au caribou; ils proviennent de toutes les parties de la carcasse, incluant un fragment d'os frontal avec bois. Parmi les os de cervidés, quelques-uns appartiennent à un animal très gracile (un jeune?) et d'autres à un cervidé de grande taille. En considérant ensemble les restes de caribou et de cervidés, un individu supplémentaire s'ajoute au nombre d'animaux (NMI= 7). Quelques os de cervidés ont été fracturés (parfois avec trace(s) d'impact) et un ulna a été grugé par un carnivore.

- Au moins deux espèces de phocidés ont été déterminées (phoque du Groenland et phoque commun); et peut-être une troisième espèce (phoque barbu). Un tarse de phocidés appartient à un jeune phoque (phoque du Groenland?). Les éléments anatomiques de phocidés proviennent des pattes avant (NR= 7) et arrière (NR= 11), ainsi que de la colonne vertébrale (NR= 9), mais principalement du crâne, dont de nombreuses bulles tympaniques (NR= 31; plus de la moitié des restes de phocidés).
- Par les bulles tympaniques gauches de phocidés et de phoque du Groenland, il y aurait au moins quatorze animaux (NMI= 14) : sept (NMI= 7) phocidés, dont probablement deux phoques du Groenland, probablement un phoque commun et peut-être un phoque barbu; sept (NMI= 7) phoques du Groenland, dont deux de grande taille.
- Un frontal de phoque (*cf* phoque barbu) exhibe une pathologie (« enflure » du côté latéral gauche). Aucune trace de découpe n'a été observée sur les os de phoque.

- Le fragment de mandibule de **carnivores** indéterminés provient d'une espèce de grande taille (*cf* ours noir).

- Le fémur de **mustélidés** appartient à un animal de la taille d'une grosse martre d'Amérique (*Martes americana*).

- Deux des cinq os de **cétacés** sont ouvragés : le premier a été aminci aux deux extrémités, une en pointe arrondie et l'autre en oblique (et peut-être sur deux faces) (EhHn-9 : 67); le second a été aminci sur sa face interne (EhHn-9 : 70). Les os de cétacés sont probablement des os plats (côte ou scapula?).

Site EiBh-47

NR examinés = 2393 restes squelettiques (2392 à l'état frais[3] et 1 os brûlé)

Tableau 2 Liste de faune du site EiBh-47 (par ordre taxinomique) (2013 et 2014)[4]

Taxon	Nom latin	Code	NRT
Poissons			**483**
Morue franche	*Gadus morhua*	gum	126
Poissons indéterminés		ip	357
Oiseaux			**52**
Plongeon *spp*	Gaviidae	gavd	1
Anatidés (oies/canards)	Anatidae	anad	2
Canards indéterminés		ani	6
Canards plongeurs		anv	1
Tétraoninés (tétras/lagopède/gélinotte)	Tetraoninae	tetn	9
Laridés	Laridae	lard	3
Larinés	Larinae	lam	1
Alcinés	Alcinae	alcn	2
Grand corbeau	*Corvus corax*	ccor	1
Gros Oiseaux		ogr	3
Oiseaux moyens-gros		omg	5
Oiseaux moyens		omy	1
Oiseaux indéterminés		io	17
Mammifères			**2313**
Lapin/lièvre	Leporidae	lp	1
Cétacés	Cetacea	ce	6
Carnivores indéterminés		cv	65
Chien/loup/renard	Canidae	ci	17
Chien/loup	*Canis spp.*	can	56
Renards indéterminés		ren	11
Ours noir	*Ursus americanus*	un	1
Pinnipèdes		pi	1
Phocidés	Phocidae	ph	191
Phoque gris	*Halichoerus grypus*	hg	1
Phoque commun	*Phoca vitulina*	pv	1
Phoque du Groenland	*Pagophilus groenlandicus*	pg	7
Artiodactyles	*Artiodactyla*	ar	160
Cervidés	*Cervidae*	cr	313
Caribou des bois	*Rangifer tarandus caribou*	rt	492
Mammifères marins		mm	6
Mammifères terrestres		mmt	310
Gros Mammifères		mgr	352
Mammifères moyen-gros		mmg	22
Moyens mammifères		mmy	1
Mammifères indéterminés		mi	299
Indéterminés			**27**
Ind. Oiseaux/Mammifères		iom	9
Classe indéterminée		i	18
Total EiBh-47			**2875**

[3] Quelques os « blanchis » ou beiges ont probablement été altérés par les intempéries (*weathering*).
[4] Nous n'avons pas inclus de pourcentage puisque tous les restes n'ont pas été comptabilisés

Commentaires généraux

Mammifères

- **Caribou des bois** : toutes les parties du squelette sont représentées (pattes arrière NR= 132; pattes avant NR= 125; bas de pattes NR= 108; crâne NR= 93, dont de nombreuses dents et deux os frontaux avec bois; colonne vertébrale NR= 34) (animaux complets). En ce qui concerne les frontaux avec bois, dans un cas l'andouiller était tombé au moment d'abattre l'animal (pivot sans andouiller) alors que pour l'autre, l'animal portait ses bois au moment de l'abattre et ils ont été coupés. Nous avons noté la présence d'animaux de tailles variables (gracile, taille moyenne et grande taille). Au moins huit animaux, dont un très jeune caribou, sont représentés par les différentes pièces squelettiques (NMI= 8). Parmi les sept animaux adultes, un individu pourrait être âgé (tubérosités développées sur une phalange proximale). Les informations fournies par les dents suggèrent des âges d'abattage des animaux adultes pouvant varier entre 2 ½ ans (et un peu moins) et 5 ½ ans (et un peu plus). Nous avons remarqué un déficit en métapodes accessoires (petits os allongés du bas des pattes) (utilisés pour la fabrication d'outils?). Quatre os du bas des pattes (trois phalanges et un talus) exhibent des pathologies (exostoses osseuses).
- Beaucoup de fractures anthropiques repérées sur les os (avec ou sans trace(s) d'impact) (importante réduction de la carcasse); quelques os portent des traces fines de dépeçage (marques de découpage ou de prélèvement des peaux). Les fractures se retrouvent principalement sur les os des membres, incluant les phalanges. Ces fractures sont en général de deux types : fractures en spirale et fractures irrégulières. Les fractures en spirale apparaissent habituellement lorsque l'os est fracturé à l'état frais; les fractures irrégulières correspondent le plus souvent à une fracturation d'os « secs ». Les fractures irrégulières notées sur certains os suggèrent un délai entre l'abattage (dépeçage primaire de la carcasse) et la fracturation (os entreposés pour utilisation différée?). Un fragment de fémur de caribou a été rongé par un carnivore.

- La plupart des restes de cervidés appartiennent vraisemblablement au caribou; ils proviennent des différentes parties de la carcasse. Certains os proviennent d'animaux graciles alors que certains autres proviennent de cervidés de grande taille. En regroupant les restes de caribou et de cervidés, nous obtenons un nombre minimal de neuf animaux (NMI= 9). À l'instar des os de caribou, plusieurs os de cervidés présentent des traces de fracturation anthropique et quelques-uns montrent des traces fines de dépeçage. Un fragment distal de métapode a été rongé par un carnivore.

- Les restes de phocidés proviennent des différents segments de la carcasse (pattes arrière NR= 61, colonne vertébrale NR= 46, pattes avant NR= 44, crâne NR= 34 et pattes indéterminées NR= 6); au moins un jeune animal repéré (os longs non fusionnés – espèce non déterminable). Une mandibule aux dents (postcanines) très usées provient d'un animal vraisemblablement âgé. Les sept restes squelettiques de phoque du Groenland proviennent du crâne : bulles tympaniques et un maxillaire. Ils appartiennent à trois phoques, dont un de forte taille (NMI= 3). Le phoque gris a été repéré par un fragment de mandibule et le phoque commun par une bulle tympanique. Hormis ces trois espèces, le phoque annelé pourrait également être présent. En regroupant tous les restes de phocidés (incluant les trois espèces déterminées), nous obtenons un nombre minimal de six animaux (NMI= 6) (sept en incluant le phoque annelé).
- Quelques os de phoque portent des traces de découpe anthropiques, dont un radius coupé avec plusieurs traces de couteau (*cf* gros phoque du Groenland); un ulna fracturé avec traces d'impact (plusieurs traces de couteau), cinq traces fines de dépeçage et trois stries longitudinales (*cf* phoque du Groenland); et un os frontal qui a peut-être été coupé postérieurement (*cf* phoque commun). Quelques os de phoque ont été digérés (cortex « dissous » par les acides gastriques) et une épiphyse distale de radius exhibe une pathologie (tissu osseux poreux). Deux os de phoque (tibia et métatarse) ont été rongés par un carnivore.

- L'os attribué aux **pinnipèdes** (carnivores marins) est un fragment de baculum (os pénien des mâles) qui appartient probablement à une espèce de phoque de bonne taille (taille phoque barbu ou phoque gris).

- Les restes squelettiques de *Canis spp.* proviennent de différentes parties du squelette; ils appartiennent soit au loup (fémurs, fibula et maxillaire), soit au chien domestique (radius, métacarpes, deux mandibules, tibia, ulna, calcanéum et maxillaire). Deux mandibules complètes gauches appartiennent plus vraisemblablement au chien (NMI= 2); l'une d'elles montre une pathologie pouvant résulter d'une infection (enflure du corps mandibulaire et cavité alvéolaire de la molaire carnassière envahie d'os poreux). L'ensemble des restes de *Canis spp.* appartiennent à au moins quatre animaux (NMI= 4), dont un jeune et peut-être un vieil animal; au moins deux *Canis spp.* seraient des chiens.
- Trois os de *Canis spp.* (loup ou chien) portent d'hypothétiques traces de découpe : une vertèbre lombaire probablement coupée dorsalement, un métacarpe4 fracturé (anthropique?) à son extrémité distale et un axis peut-être coupé postérieurement. Six fragments osseux de *Canis spp.* portent des traces de dents de carnivores (atlas, axis, radius, humérus, tibia et calcanéum). Soulignons qu'il s'agit du taxon pour lequel nous avons enregistré le plus grand nombre de marques de dents laissées par des carnassiers.

- Les os de **renard** proviennent de diverses parties du squelette (patte avant, patte arrière, mandibule et vertèbre cervicale). Les os et la dent attribués aux canidés appartiennent, soit à du renard, soit à du chien de petite taille. Ils proviennent de deux bêtes (NMI= 2).

- Une molaire mandibulaire2 droite appartient à l'**ours noir**; elle a été fracturée rostralement.

- Plusieurs os de **carnivores** indéterminés pourraient être du *Canis spp.* alors que quelques-uns pourraient appartenir à du phoque ou à du renard. Une vertèbre lombaire et une côte (*cf Canis spp.*) portent une pathologie (fracture ressoudée?); un fragment d'os du bassin a été digéré (*cf* renard).

- Deux os **cétacés** sont ouvragés : le premier est coupé et « poli » aux deux extrémités, et aminci sur une face (EiBh-47 : 116); le second a été coupé à une extrémité et il a peut-être été ouvragé (trop altéré pour l'affirmer) (EiBh-47 : 90). Les autres os de cétacés sont des fragments de vertèbre (dont deux pièces qui se recollent).

- Finalement, un ulna gauche de **léporidés** a été repéré dans l'assemblage du site; il présente une fracture (en spirale) à son extrémité distale.

- Le seul os qui a été clairement brûlé est un fragment de diaphyse d'os long de mammifères terrestres (métapode de cervidés?). Il est noirci sur un peu plus des deux tiers de sa superficie.

Oiseaux

- Parmi les os d'oiseaux, nous retrouvons des **tétraonidés** (au moins deux oiseaux NMI= 2), des **canards**, dont au moins un canard plongeur (*cf* macreuse), des **laridés** (goéland ou guillemot), deux **alcinés** (NMI= 2) (guillemot *spp.*), un os de **larinés** (goéland ou mouette de grande taille), un bec de **plongeon** *spp.* et un os de **grand corbeau**.

Poissons

- La seule espèce déterminée est la **morue franche**. Parmi les os de poissons indéterminés, trois appartiennent à des espèces marines indéterminées (perciformes, scorpéniformes…).

Contenu faunique par unités (EllHb-47)

Housse 1 (NR examinés = 1556)

- Caribou des bois, cervidés, artiodactyles, phocidés, phoque du Groenland, phoque gris, phoque commun, canidés, *Canis spp.*, renards, carnivores, ours noir, léporidés, mammifères terrestres, mammifères marins et mammifères (gros mammifères, mammifères moyens-gros, mammifères moyens et mammifères indéterminés); tétraonidés, anatidés, canards, canards plongeurs, laridés, larinés, alcinés, grand corbeau et oiseaux (gros oiseaux, oiseaux moyens-gros, oiseaux moyens et oiseaux indéterminés); morue franche et poissons indéterminés; indéterminés (oiseaux ou mammifères et classe indéterminée).
- Dans cette structure, le caribou, les cervidés, les phocidés et le taxon *Canis spp.* dominent l'ensemble.

House 2 (NR examinés = 1062 — 1061 écrus et 1 os brûlé)

- Caribou des bois, cervidés, artiodactyles, phocidés, *Canis spp.*, renards, carnivores, cétacés, mammifères terrestres et mammifères (gros mammifères, mammifères moyens-gros et mammifères indéterminés).
- Dans cette structure, le caribou, les cervidés et les artiodactyles dominent largement l'ensemble.

Sondages 4 et 5 (NR examinés = 257)

- Caribou des bois, cervidés, artiodactyles, phocidés, phoque du Groenland, pinnipèdes, *Canis spp.*, renards, carnivores, cétacés, mammifères terrestres, mammifères marins et mammifères (gros mammifères, mammifères moyens-gros et mammifères indéterminés); plongeon *spp.*, indéterminés (oiseaux ou mammifères et classe indéterminée).
- Dans ces deux sondages, le caribou et les cervidés dominent.

Indices de saisonnalité des captures (sites EhBn-9 et EiBh-47)

- Caribou des bois : présence d'un très jeune animal (capture automnale ou hivernale?) (EiBh-47).
- Phoque du Groenland (EhBn-9 et EiBh-47) : espèce au comportement saisonnier présente dans la région à l'étude en hiver et au printemps jusqu'à la fonte des glaces, et de la fin de l'automne jusqu'au début de l'hiver[5]. Les phoques du Groenland migrent vers leur aire d'alimentation estivale dans les eaux arctiques après la mise bas à la fin du printemps (fin février à mi-mars)[6]. Ils peuvent donc être capturés entre l'automne et le printemps. La présence d'un jeune phoque (peut-être un phoque du Groenland) sur le site EhBn-9 suggère une capture printanière.
- Phoque commun (EhBn-9 et EiBh-47), phoque gris (EiBh-47) et phoque barbu (peut-être présent sur le site EhBn-9) : espèces généralement sédentaires sans comportement migratoire saisonnier marqué.
- Phoque annelé (peut-être présent sur le site EiBh-47) : espèce généralement solitaire sans comportement migratoire saisonnier marqué.

- Espèces avinires (EiBh-47) :
    - Les anatidés (oies et canards) regroupent des espèces migratrices qu'il est possible de capturer au printemps et à l'automne lors de leurs déplacements migratoires[7]; certaines espèces sont nicheuses estivales (capture du printemps jusqu'à l'automne)[8].

[5] 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.

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

[7] Cyr A. et J. Larivee, 1995. *Atlas saisonnier des oiseaux du Québec*. Sherbrooke : Presses de l'Université Sherbrooke et Société de Loisir Ornithologique de l'Estrie.; Peterson, R. T., 2003. *Les oiseaux du Québec et de l'est de l'Amérique du Nord*. Ottawa : Broquet.

[8] Gauthier J. et Y. Aubry (sous la direction de), 1995. *Les Oiseaux nicheurs du Québec : Atlas des oiseaux nicheurs du Québec méridional*. Association québécoise des groupes d'ornithologues du Québec, Société québécoise de protection des oiseaux, Service canadien de la faune, Environnement Canada, région du Québec, Montréal.

- Taxons aviaires qui comptent des oiseaux nicheurs estivaux présents dans la région entre le printemps et la fin de l'automne : plongeons, alcinés, larinés et laridés.[9] En ce qui concerne les larinés et les laridés, certaines espèces peuvent être observées à l'année[10].

[9] Cyr et Larivée, 1995
[10] Cyr et Larivée, 1995, Peterson, 2003.

ANNEXE I

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
epi	épiphyse vertébrale
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
fed	fragment d'épipyse distale
fep	fragment d'épiphyse proximale
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)

acca	accessoire du carpe
ang	angulaire
arb	arc branchial
atl	atlas
axi	axis
azt	arcade zygomatique du temporal
bac	baeculum (os pénien)
bo	bois de cervidés (andouiller)
buty	bulle tympanique
ca	carpe
caco	cartilage costal
cal	calcaneum
caum	canine mandibulaire
can	canine
car	os carré
cata	carpe ou tarse
ceh	cératohyal
clei	cleithrum
cnta	central du tarse
co	côte
cor	coracoïde
cot	condyle occipital
cox	os coxal
cr	crâne
ctq	centro-quartal (tarse)
cv-vt	corps vertébral de vertèbre
de	dentaire
dent	dent
dprmn	prémolaire mandibulaire décidiuale

ect	ectoptérygoïde
ep	épine
epy	épihyal
fe	fémur
fi	fibula
fr	os frontal
frb	os frontal avec bois
fur	furculum
hu	humérus
i	indéterminé
il	ilium
inc	incisive
inca	intermédiaire du carpe
io	interoperculaire
isc	ischium (os coxal)
le	lépidotriche
man	mandibule
mand	mandibule avec dent(s)
max	maxillaire
maxd	maxillaire avec dent(s)
mc	métacarpe
mcmt	métapode (métacarpe ou métatarse)
mcmtacc	métapode accessoire
mnmx	mandibule ou maxillaire
mol	molariforme (prémolaire ou molaire)
momn	molaire mandibulaire
momx	molaire maxillaire
mt	métatarse
na	os nasal
occ	os occipital
ol	os long

om	os malléolaire (tibia)
op	operculaire
pas	parasphénoïde
pat	patella
pc	post-canine (phocidés)
pha	phalange
phad	phalange distale
phan	phalange moyenne
phap	phalange proximale
pi	pharyngien inférieur
prem	prémaxillaire
preo	préopeculaire
prmn	prémolaire mandibulaire
prmx	prémolaire maxillaire
pto	posttemporal
pu	pubis
ra	radius
rac	racine de dent
raul	radius-ulna
rayb	rayon branchiostège
rdca	radial du carpe
roc	rocher (bulle tympanique)
sac	sacrum
sca	scapula
scl	supracleithrum
sesl	sésamoïde latéral
sesm	sésamoïde médial
sp	sphénoïde
ster	sternèbre (sternum)
ta	tarse
tal	talus

tamt	tarsométatarse
tem	os temporal
ti	tibia
tita	tibiotarse
ul	ulna
ulca	ulnaire du carpe
vo	vomer
vt	vertèbre
vtce	vertèbre cervicale
vtcy	vertèbre coccygienne
vtlo	vertèbre lombaire
vtsa	vertèbre sacrée (sacrum)
vtth	vertèbre thoracique

SYMBOLES DE LA POSITION ANATOMIQUE

APAX

p	appendiculaire
x	axial
i	indéterminé

CRTPV

c	crânien
o	postcrânien
i	indéterminé
p	pelvien
pc	nageoire pectorale
t	thoracique

DRGII

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)
fr (M)	fracture irrégulière
frn	fracture anthropique
frs	fracture en spirale (naturel ou anthropique)
fr/frs (U), (Ω), (V) et (^)	fracture/fracture en spirale en U, en U inversé (Ω), en V (« pointe ») et en V inversé
mo	marque d'outil indéterminé (trace fine)
ou	os ouvragé
thc	trace de hache/couperet (trace profonde)
ti	trace d'impact
Marques de dents d'animaux	
md	marques de dents
mdcv	marques de dents de carnivores
mdro	marques de dents de rongeurs
Autres altérations	
be	os beige (combustion ou intempérisation)
bl	os blanc (combustion ou intempérisation)
br	os brûlé (combustion ou édaphique)
comb	combustion
er	craquelures (érosion climatique)
di	digestion (altération par acides gastriques)
ee	os écaillé (exfoliation par érosion climatique)
em	émoussé
ne	noirci (combustion ou édaphique)
pe	perforation (anthropique ou naturel)
po	polissage (anthropique ou naturel)
tac no	tacheté noirâtre (édaphique)
pa	pathologie
tf	trace fine (naturelle ou anthropique) (trace peu profonde)
w	*weathering* (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
di	distalement
en	entièrement
et	surface externe
ext	extrémité
i	indéterminé
il	surface interne
la	latéralement
lo	longitudinalement
m	médialement
me	médiolement
po	postérieurement
pr	proximalement
ro	rostralement
tr	transversalement
ve	ventralement
+	plus d'une localisation ou plus d'une trace

SYMBOLES POUR L'ÂGE

je	jeune

29

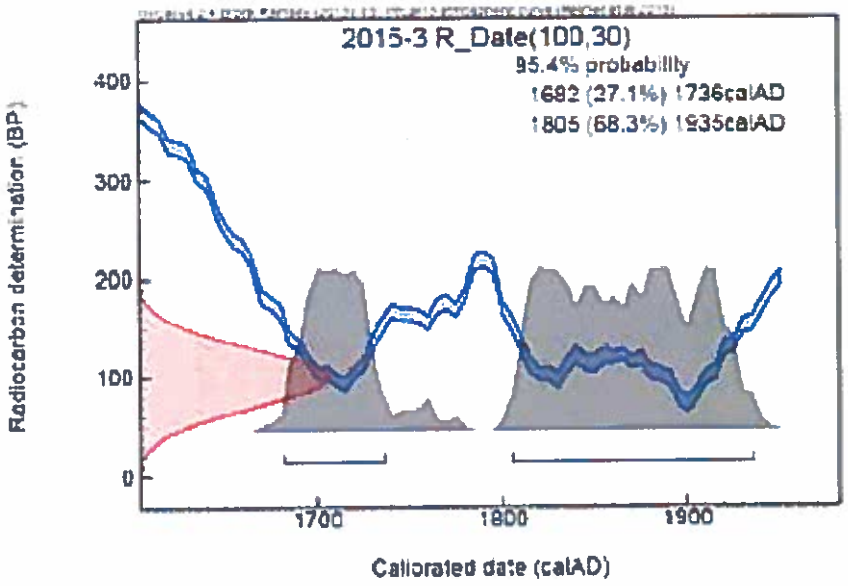
ANNEXE 2

FICHES D'IDENTIFICATION (Voir fichier Excel)

8- Radiocarbon Dating Report

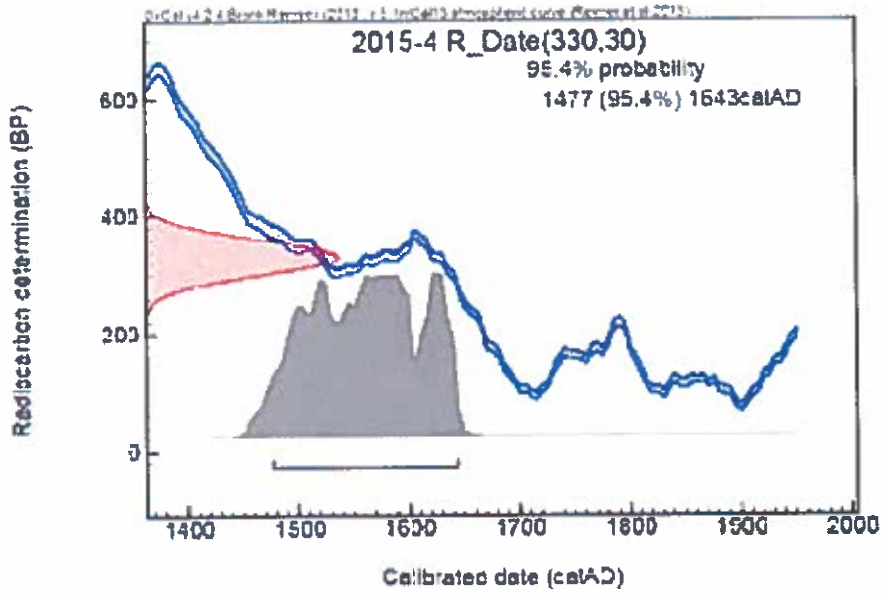
Little Canso island (EhBn-9)

Caribou tooth



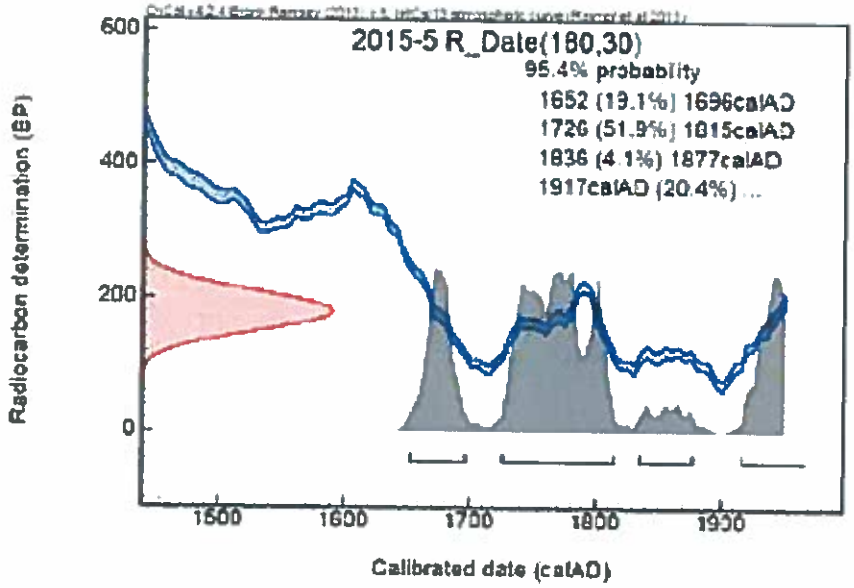
Hart Chalet, House 1 (EiBh-47)

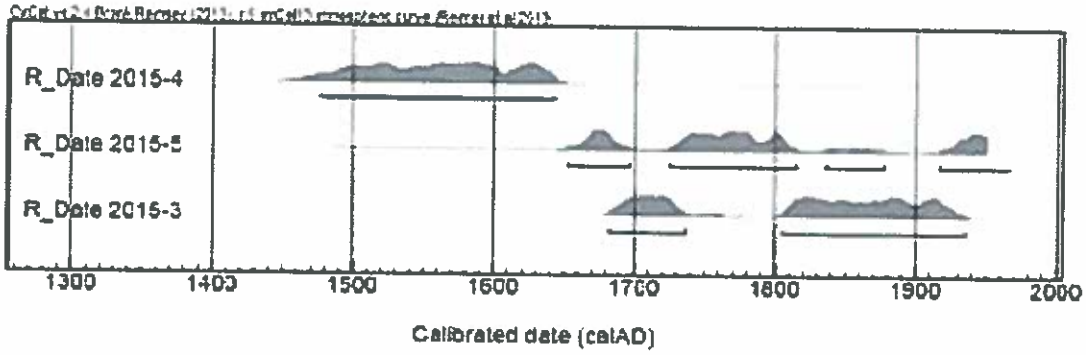
Caribou tooth



Hart Chalet, House 3 (EiBh-47)

Caribou tooth





KEY:

Lab #	field # site	feature	material	conventional date
B-419378 AMS	2015-1 Petit Mecatina Area 9,	hearth	charcoal	230+/-30 BP
	Cal. AD 1640-1680, 1765-1800, 1940-post 1950			
B-419379 AMS	2015-2 Petit Mecatina subaquatic		bone collagen	350+/-30 BP
	Cal. AD 1450-1640			
B-419380 AMS	2015-3 Little Canso Is.House 2		caribou tooth	100+/-30 BP
	Cal. AD 1680-1735, 1755-1760, 1800-1935, post 1950			
B-419381 AMS	2015-4 Hart Chalet	House 1	caribou tooth	330+/-30 BP
	Cal. AD 1465-1645			
B-419382 AMS	2015-5 Hart Chalet	House 3	caribou tooth	180+/-30 BP
	Cal. AD 1655-1695, 1725-1815, 1835-1840, 1855-1865, 1920-post 1950			
B-419383 AMS	2015-6 Indian Is. Labr. MA Boulder TR,charcoal			5830+/-30 BP
	Cal. BC 4770-4610 (BP 6720-6560)			

BETA	SUBMITTER NO	SERVICE	(MATERIAL): PRETREATMENT	d13C	Conventional Age	2 SIGMA CALIBRATION
419383	2015-6	AMS-Standard delivery	(charred material): acid/alkali/acid	-23.2 o/oo	5830 +/- 30 BP	Cal BC 4770 to 4610 (Cal BP 6720 to 6560)
419382	2015-5	AMS-Standard delivery	(tooth): collagen extraction: with alkali	-15.5 o/oo	180 +/- 30 BP	Cal AD 1655 to 1695 (Cal BP 295 to 255) and Cal AD 1725 to 1815 (Cal BP 225 to 135) and Cal AD 1835 to 1840 (Cal BP 115 to 110) and Cal AD 1855 to 1865 (Cal BP 95 to 85) and Cal AD 1920 to Post 1950 (Cal BP 30 to Post 0)
419381	2015-4	AMS-Standard delivery	tooth): collagen extraction: with alkal	15.1 o/oo	330 +/- 30 BP	Cal AD 1465 to 1645 (Cal BP 485 to 305)
419380	2015-3	AMS-Standard delivery	(tooth): collagen extraction: with alkali	-19.6 o/oo	100 +/- 30 BP	Cal AD 1680 to 1735 (Cal BP 270 to 215) and Cal AD 1755 to 1760 (Cal BP 195 to 190) and Cal AD 1800 to 1935 (Cal BP 150 to 15) and Post AD 1950 (Post BP 0)
419379	2015-2	AMS-Standard delivery	(bone collagen): collagen extraction: with alkali	-21.0 o/oo	350 +/- 30 BP	Cal AD 1450 to 1640 (Cal BP 500 to 310)
419378	2015-1	AMS-Standard delivery	(charred material): acid/alkali/acid	-25.4 o/oo	230 +/- 30 BP	Cal AD 1640 to 1680 (Cal BP 310 to 270) and Cal AD 1765 to 1800 (Cal BP 185 to 150) and Cal AD 1940 to Post 1950 (Cal BP 10 to Post 0)

Les pages 171 à 245 sont entièrement accessibles.

RAPPORT D'INTERVENTION ARCHÉOLOGIQUE RÉALISÉE DANS LE CADRE D'AVENTURE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE À BLANC-SABLON, ÉTÉ 2017



Corporation de développement touristique et culturel du canton de Brest

Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord
Février 2018
No de permis : 17-MAMA-02

Référence bibliographique

ARCHÉO-MAMU CÔTE-NORD (2018) Rapport d'intervention archéologique réalisée dans le cadre d'Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon, été 2017. Rapport remis au ministère de la Culture et des Communications, à la Municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, au Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipi, au ministère du Tourisme, à la Société du Plan Nord et à la CEDEC. Baie-Comeau. 61 p.

En couverture

Vue générale de la portion est de l'aire excavée du site EiBg-123. Vers l'est.

Sommaire exécutif

L'intervention archéologique réalisée au Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon, en Basse-Côte-Nord, visait à mieux documenter et sauvegarder la ressource archéologique de la période coloniale, particulièrement soumise à l'érosion d'origine marine et éolienne, le long du littoral.

Les travaux étaient organisés dans le cadre de la première année du projet Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon. Ce projet d'archéologie communautaire consiste à développer, sur trois ans (2017-2019), un produit touristique unique contribuant à 1) mettre en valeur le patrimoine archéologique exceptionnel de la communauté et à 2) le conserver sur le long terme. Au terme des trois années pilotes, ce projet aura permis de structurer un produit touristique unique capable de s'autofinancer, de retenir une partie du flux de visiteurs passant par Blanc-Sablon, d'assurer la conservation des ressources patrimoniales de la municipalité et de générer des connaissances scientifiques, dans une perspective de gestion préventive et de développement durable. Cette initiative était appuyée financièrement par le ministère du Tourisme (ADN49), la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, la société du Plan Nord (Fonds d'investissement du Plan Nord), la MRC du Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent et la Corporation d'employabilité et de développement économique communautaire (CEDEC). Le Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipu et la Corporation de Développement touristique et culturel du Canton de Brest collaboraient également à l'organisation du projet.

La fouille du site EiBg-123 a livré 30 537 artéfacts, incluant 34 fragments de poterie autochtone, 11 662 pièces lithiques, 39 objets d'origine européenne, 18 798 écofacts et cinq objets contemporains. À cette collection s'ajoutent trois assemblages de pierre, cinq cuvettes de combustion et une lentille de sable rapporté. L'ensemble se répartit en deux secteurs, désignés au rapport comme est et ouest. Les deux secteurs constitueraient des aires d'activités spécialisées où des prises animales – principalement des mammifères marins, mais aussi du chien, du caribou et des oiseaux – auraient été transformées, cuites et fumées pendant la seconde moitié du 16^{e} siècle. Les occupants de l'habitation, fouillée en 1991, auraient utilisé ces deux espaces sur une période prolongée entre le printemps et l'automne.

Deux cuvettes (#2 et 4) particulièrement riches en artéfacts n'ont été que partiellement fouillées faute de temps. La fouille a pu fragiliser le réseau racinaire à leur périphérie, de sorte que ces éléments particulièrement significatifs pourraient être menacés à court terme.

Pour ce qui est de l'inventaire de la bande littorale, le temps a manqué vers la fin du projet, de sorte que seuls quelques sondages et une collecte de surface ont pu être réalisés. Ce travail a tout de même permis d'étendre les limites du site EiBg-155 vers le sud et de préciser l'identité amérindienne des occupants. Le site aurait été occupé à la fin du 16^{e} siècle ou après. L'évaluation du site doit cependant être complétée pour bien en comprendre les limites et les parties les plus sensibles et fragiles.

Rappelons également l'absence de plan de conservation mis en place par les autorités responsables de la gestion du Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon. La reconnaissance double des lieux, au niveau provincial et fédéral, atteste du caractère exceptionnel de ce vaste espace archéologique. Pourtant, les menaces qui pèsent sur ce site ne font l'objet d'aucune mesure préventive, à l'exception des présentes recherches. Nos travaux ont malgré tout fait l'objet d'une grande réticence de la part du ministère de la Culture et des Communications qui tend malheureusement à voir le classement des lieux comme une cloche de verre où plus aucune action ne peut être entreprise. Un plan de gestion préventif permettrait de mieux identifier les menaces et les solutions à mettre en œuvre. La gestion préventive des lieux devrait également être accompagnée d'un programme de recherche permettant de mieux gérer l'espace et de mieux le documenter. Archéo-Mamu pourrait certainement appuyer le ministère dans le développement d'un plan de gestion.

Les recommandations suivantes sont proposées dans le but de protéger la ressource et de mieux la comprendre :

1) EiBg-123 : fouiller ce qui reste des cuvettes 3 et 4 et s'assurer qu'aucun autre aménagement ne se trouve à proximité dans un état fragilisé;
2) EiBg-155 : sonder l'espace du site à intervalles systématiques afin de définir les limites et les portions les plus sensibles du site, en plus de mettre en place des mesures de conservation préventive, pouvant inclure une fouille;
3) instaurer un plan de gestion préventive du Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon afin d'assurer la conservation à long terme des vestiges archéologiques et de documenter l'histoire des lieux.

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Équipe de production

L'équipe d'Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord adresse ses plus sincères remerciements à tous les bénévoles et collaborateurs, ainsi qu'aux partenaires financiers, pour leur appui à la réalisation de ce projet unique.

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1. Introduction

Le présent rapport rend compte d'une intervention archéologique réalisée sur le Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon, en Basse-Côte-Nord, dans le cadre de la première année du projet archéotouristique Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon (figure 1). Ce projet consiste à développer, sur trois ans (2017-2019), un produit touristique unique contribuant à 1) mettre en valeur le patrimoine archéologique exceptionnel de la communauté et à 2) le conserver sur le long terme. Au terme des trois années pilotes, ce projet aura permis de structurer un produit touristique unique capable de s'autofinancer, de retenir une partie du flux de visiteurs passant par Blanc-Sablon, d'assurer la conservation des ressources patrimoniales de la municipalité et de générer des connaissances scientifiques, dans une perspective de gestion préventive et de développement durable. Cette initiative était appuyée financièrement par le ministère du Tourisme (ADN49), la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, la société du Plan Nord (Fonds d'investissement du Plan Nord), la MRC du Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent et la Corporation d'employabilité et de développement économique communautaire (CEDEC). Le Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipu et la Corporation de Développement touristique et culturel du Canton de Brest collaboraient également à l'organisation du projet.

Le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon est un complexe de 68 composantes archéologiques, témoignant d'occupations humaines sur une période d'au moins 8 200 ans. La portion littorale de cet espace a pour sa part été le théâtre des premières rencontres entre Européens et Autochtones en Amérique du Nord. Cette partie de l'histoire blanc-sablonnaise a jusqu'à maintenant été la plus négligée des archéologues, s'intéressant soit à la paléohistoire[1], soit à la présence européenne ancienne. La frange littorale, où les sites amérindiens coloniaux sont situés, n'a d'ailleurs fait l'objet que d'un inventaire très incomplet. Cette bande de terre, s'étendant jusqu'à 180 mètres du littoral, est en plus soumise à une érosion fluvio-marine importante, sans compter les dommages causés par la circulation des VTT et par l'érosion éolienne.

[1] Aux fins de la présente étude, le concept de « paléohistoire » est utilisé en remplacement de « préhistoire ». Cette dernière expression présente une connotation négative suggérant que les groupes autochtones n'avaient pas d'histoire avant l'arrivée des Européens. Une telle idée est évidemment fausse. Les Innus et leurs ancêtres ont une histoire exceptionnelle remontant à des temps immémoriaux et l'archéologie contribue à enrichir ce passé. Le concept de période coloniale fait référence aux événements suivant l'arrivée des Européens en Amérique, marquée par des transformations importantes du mode de vie autochtone, à compter du 16e siècle.

Une remarque formulée par l'archéologue Jean-Yves Pintal aidera le lecteur à mettre en perspective l'importance de la démarche d'Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon :

> *Mentionnons ici que si une bonne partie de l'attention des gestionnaires porte sur l'érosion naturelle du littoral, l'érosion des sols causée par des activités anthropiques est à même de causer tout autant de dommage aux sites archéologiques, particulièrement en Côte-Nord où le couvert végétal n'offre souvent qu'une faible résistance (Pintal 2010, 108).*

Il recommandait également d'entreprendre un inventaire systématique de la portion littorale du site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, afin mieux documenter la ressource archéologique de cet espace (Pintal 2010, 50‑51). Les données recueillies devaient aussi permettre, toujours selon Pintal, d'évaluer l'impact de l'érosion sur ces sites, sans doute tous associés à la période coloniale, débutant au 16e siècle.

Ce contexte général fit l'objet d'une présentation auprès de nos partenaires locaux afin d'établir avec eux les objectifs de recherche du projet Aventure archéologique et les objectifs spécifiques à la campagne de 2017. Ces collaborateurs sont la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, la Corporation de développement culturel du canton de Brest et le Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipi. En tenant compte des problématiques présentées plus haut, les objectifs suivants furent définis :

1) Mieux documenter la ressource archéologique le long du littoral, entre l'espace d'entreposage à bateaux et la rivière, sur une bande approximative de 130 mètres de profondeur;
2) Mieux documenter l'occupation du site de la Rive-ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon et les changements opérés par les sociétés concernées, particulièrement les autochtones, à partir du 16e siècle;
3) Sauvegarder les sites soumis à l'érosion littorale, éolienne et humaine;

Les travaux ont permis d'amorcer 1) l'inventaire de la bande littorale de 180 mètres menacée par l'érosion naturelle et culturelle, en plus d'excaver 29,25 mètres carrés (m^2) du site EiBg-123, aussi menacé par l'érosion. Une fouille partielle y avait déjà eu lieu en 1991 et avait permis de documenter une occupation du 16^{e} siècle où cultures matérielles autochtones et européennes s'entremêlaient. Le responsable de l'intervention, Jean-Yves Pintal, était cependant confronté à un problème interprétatif important puisqu'il ne pouvait dire si ces vestiges 1) avaient été laissés par des autochtones ayant déjà adopté des biens européens, 2) avaient été produits par deux groupes distincts ayant partagé l'espace le temps d'une saison, ou 3) provenaient de deux groupes distincts se succédant sur le site à intervalle rapproché.

Pintal identifiait un espace particulièrement susceptible de répondre à ces questions, à quelques mètres au nord-ouest de l'espace fouillé. Cet endroit semblait présenter deux strates d'occupation. D'autres espaces, autour de l'aire fouillée, avaient également livré des foyers de combustion et des artéfacts divers. La fouille de ce site était donc stratégique dans le cadre d'une première campagne de terrain puisqu'il pouvait jeter un peu de lumière sur les interactions entre Européens et Amérindiens lors des tout premiers contacts. La stratification pouvait également permettre d'inscrire ces vestiges et ces premières interactions dans une perspective temporelle unique puisqu'aucun autre site de la période n'est rapporté comme stratifié dans ce secteur.

L'intervention sur le terrain fut menée du 9 au 31 juillet 2017, sur un total de 23 jours consécutifs. L'équipe à l'emploi d'Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord était composée d'un archéologue responsable, d'un assistant et de trois auxiliaires d'archéologie. À cette équipe se sont ajoutés 21 participants bénévoles dont la contribution totalise l'équivalent de 49 jours de travail pour une personne. Aucun objectif de productivité n'était fixé puisqu'il s'agissait d'une activité à vocation touristique et que les participants avaient besoin d'un encadrement serré. Le site était d'ailleurs ouvert au public, ce qui fait que les travaux étaient souvent interrompus ou ralentis par ces visites. Un groupe de trois aînés de la communauté innue de Pakuashipi fut également invité, en collaboration avec le Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipi, à visiter les lieux et à partager leurs connaissances sur l'histoire de Blanc-Sablon. L'activité était organisée dans un but scientifique, mais aussi à titre d'événement ouvert au public. Ces informations ont permis d'informer la population blanc-sablonnaise en plus d'enrichir les données scientifiques récoltées pendant le projet.

Dans le rapport qui suit, nous fournissons d'abord un aperçu du cadre historique et culturel des environs de Blanc-Sablon. Puis, nous présentons la méthodologie appliquée pour accomplir notre intervention archéologique. Nous faisons ensuite état du cheminement des opérations et des résultats obtenus. Une interprétation des résultats suivra, puis une conclusion où seront formulées les recommandations quant aux mesures de conservation à adopter pour protéger le patrimoine archéologique et pour la poursuite des recherches.

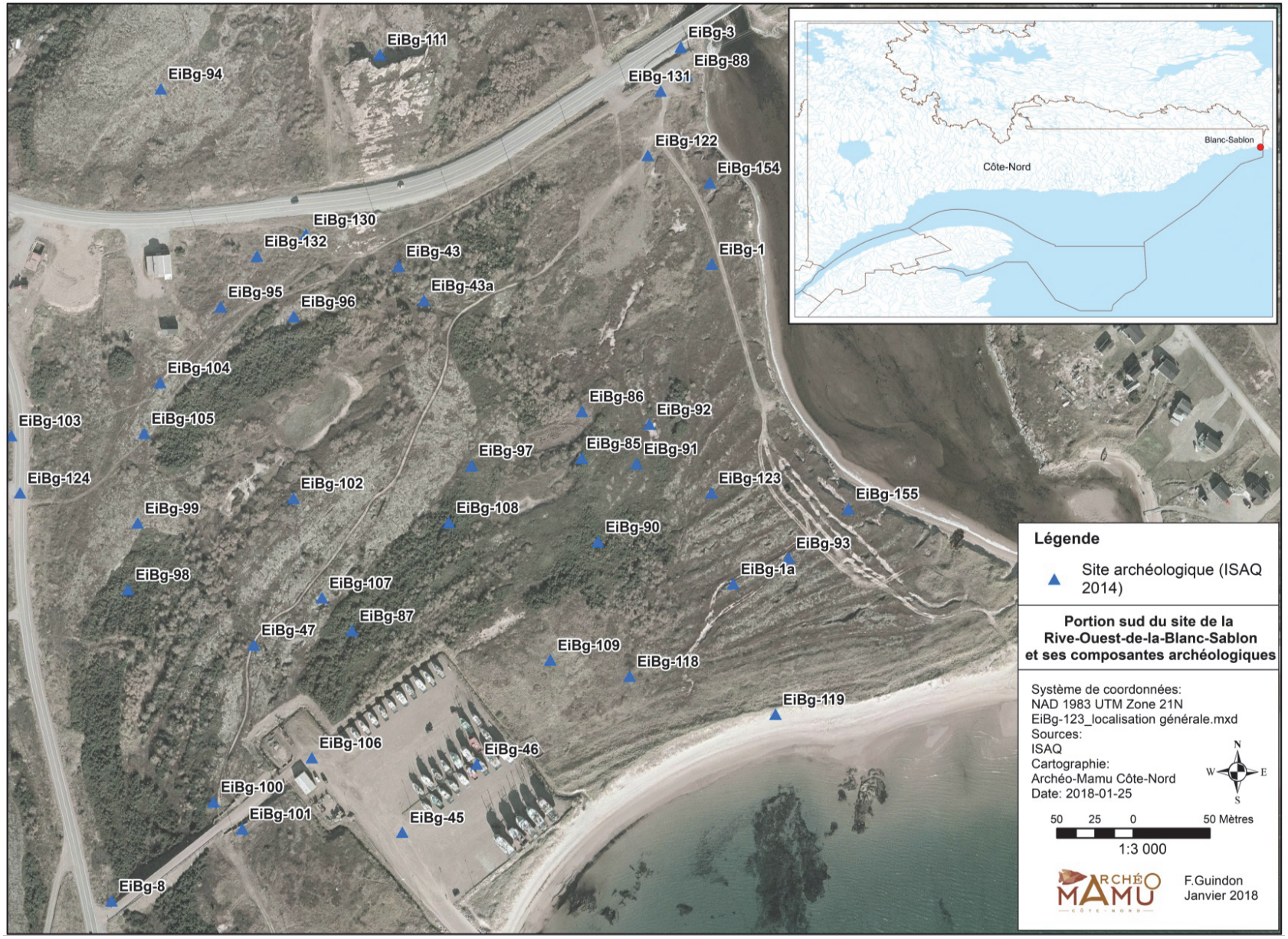


Figure 1 : Portion sud du site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon et ses composantes archéologiques connues

2. Contexte géographique, environnemental et historique

Pour bien comprendre les résultats des travaux de cette année, il faut d'abord effectuer un recensement des connaissances archéologiques disponibles pour le secteur à l'étude. Il faut également tenir compte des sources historiques nous informant de la présence d'établissements humains à la période coloniale. Les données paléoenvironnementales, lorsque disponibles, doivent aussi être prises en compte puisqu'elles nous informent de l'évolution du paysage à travers l'histoire et peuvent ainsi aider à comprendre l'occupation du territoire à l'étude. L'histoire orale est aussi souvent utile, lorsque disponible. La présente section rend compte des informations recueillies pour les environs de Blanc-Sablon.

2.1. Connaissances environnementales contemporaines et passées

Le paysage environnant Blanc-Sablon est caractérisé par un relief relativement doux en raison de dépôts meubles plus importants que ses régions limitrophes, généralement sous la barre des 30 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin actuel. Cette régularité est cependant interrompue par le mont Parent dont le sommet plat trône au centre de cet espace, à 107 mètres d'altitude (figure 2). Deux rivières principales s'inscrivent dans cet espace, avec la rivière Brador, à l'extrémité nord-ouest de la municipalité, et la rivière Blanc-Sablon, dans la partie est. Le rivage est généralement rocheux, à l'exception de quelques baies présentant des dépôts meubles importants (Dubois et Perras 1998). Au pied du mont parent, dans tout l'espace associé au site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, on peut reconnaître un relief en paliers sculptés par la mer, alors qu'elle atteignait des niveaux supérieurs à aujourd'hui.

Le climat marqué par une forte pluviosité sur toute l'année et une nébulosité fréquente est de type tempéré continental à polaire maritime. Les températures moyennes varient de -6,4 C en hiver à 7,5 C en été (Dubois et Perras 1998). En conséquence, l'environnement appartient au domaine bioclimatique de la pessière à mousses. Le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon est pour sa part dominé par les mousses et buissons au ras du sol, de hautes herbes à proximité du rivage et des colonies parsemées d'épinettes noires et de sapins. La faune marine abonde aux environs, incluant poissons de mer de rivière, mammifères marins et une avifaune diversifiée.



Figure 2 : Vue générale du paysage au Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon, montrant le relief ondulé, façonné par le vent et le mont Parent en arrière-plan, vers l'ouest

D'un point de vue géologique, Blanc-Sablon présente trois ensembles distincts. Il s'agit d'une formation gneissique et de deux unités sédimentaires appartenant aux formations de Brador et de Forteau. La nature des dépôts quaternaires varie selon les endroits (Marquis 1998). Au site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, les dépôts de surface de la plus basse terrasse sont principalement constitués de sables issus de l'action fluvio-marine et éolienne offrant des surfaces d'accueil très régulières et bien drainées pour l'occupation humaine. Les vents forts ont toutefois créé une série de dunes basses et étroites orientées sur la longueur dans un axe sud-ouest – nord-est (figure 2). Ces dépôts éoliens sont parfois trop faiblement développés pour être visibles en surface, de sorte qu'il faut creuser pour les reconnaître, alors que dans d'autres cas, à proximité de la rivière, leur épaisseur tourne autour d'un mètre.

Cette configuration environnementale serait toutefois relativement récente. Il faut comprendre que pendant près de 100 000 ans, la surface du Nord-Est américain était recouverte par un épais manteau de glaces glace. La fonte de celle-ci ne débuta que vers 20 000 A.A. et le secteur de Brador-Blanc-Sablon n'en fut complètement dégagé que vers 13 000 A.A. pour être immédiatement envahi par la mer. Celle-ci, gonflée par la fonte des glaciers, atteignait alors environ 152 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin actuel (voir aussi Dubois 1980, 539‑40). Libéré du poids des glaces, le continent amorça alors une phase de lent redressement permettant son émergence au-dessus des eaux vers 12 500 A.A. La colonisation des végétaux débuta entre 10 500 A.A. et 9 000 A.A. – une condition préalable à la colonisation animale entre 9 500 et 9 000 A.A. Les conditions étaient ensuite réunies pour permettre la colonisation humaine. Il faut cependant comprendre que, vers l'an 9 000 A.A., le territoire environnant Brador et Blanc-Sablon

était encore presque complètement dénué de végétation et que les conditions climatiques de l'endroit étaient sans doute très difficiles. Il aurait fallu que ces groupes puissent baser leur alimentation exclusivement sur les ressources marines pour assurer leur subsistance en hiver comme en été. De plus, une telle date placerait la colonisation du détroit de Belle-Isle presque 1 500 ans avant celle du Labrador central et à 3 500 ans avant celle de Terre-Neuve. Ainsi, selon Pintal, les populations humaines présentes dans les maritimes depuis près de 10 000 ans auraient été les premières à explorer le détroit de Belle-Isle. La configuration actuelle de l'environnement – présentant les caractéristiques d'une toundra forestière où on ne retrouve que quelques sapins, épinettes et bouleaux poussant dans les crevasses abritées des grands vents qui balayent la côte (Larouche et Richard 1998, 340‑42) – n'aurait pris forme que bien plus tard pendant l'intervalle de 9 000 à 5 000 A.A. (Larouche et Richard 1998, 346‑48).

Le relief et le paysage ont aussi grandement évolué en raison de l'envahissement marin et du relèvement des terres qui ont suivi la déglaciation. Ainsi, la mer aurait envahi les terres jusqu'à une hauteur estimée entre 148 et 152 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin actuel – un événement encore observable aujourd'hui grâce aux dépôts morainiques de Brador et des Belles-Amours. Lors des premières occupations humaines attestées, vers 8 200 A.A., le relèvement isostatique déjà bien en cours faisait en sorte qu'une plus grande partie des terres côtières étaient dégagées, mais la mer recouvrait tout de même encore la portion littorale située en deçà de 30 mètres d'altitude par rapport au niveau marin actuel (figure 3). Les plus hautes collines situées dans cet espace inondé pouvaient alors former des îles dont les sommets offraient des surfaces d'accueil pour les populations humaines. Vers 6 200 A.A., le niveau marin était encore 15 mètres plus haut que le niveau actuel. La flèche littorale aujourd'hui visible au nord-ouest de l'embouchure de la rivière Blanc-Sablon, entre 15 et 21 mètres d'altitude, suggère d'ailleurs la forme du rivage à cette époque (Dubois et Perras 1998, 293‑304) (figure 4). La période suivant 6 000 A.A. aurait connu une alternance de régressions et d'envahissements marins (Dubois 1980, 456‑57). Ainsi, vers 5 000 A.A, le niveau marin était similaire à l'actuel (Dubois 1980, 456) et, entre 2 000 et 3 000 A.A., le niveau de la mer atteignait 2,5 mètres de plus qu'aujourd'hui (Plumet et al. 1994, 12). Les données archéologiques disponibles suggèrent que ces transformations naturelles auraient influencé l'occupation du territoire par les groupes humains depuis au moins 8 200 A.A., peut-être même jusqu'à 9 000 A.A. (Pintal 1998, 35).

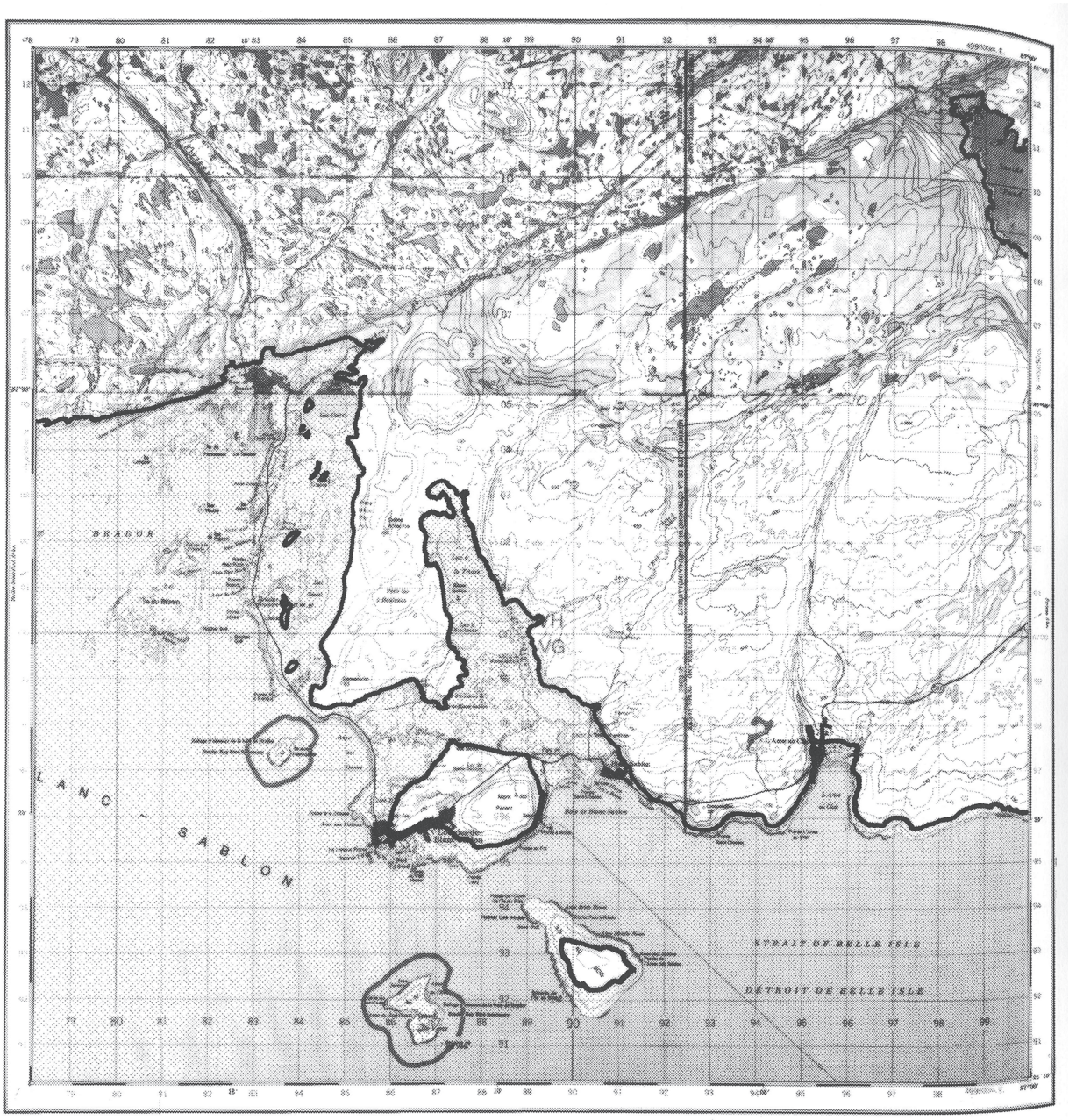


Figure 3 : Niveau marin vers 8 200 AA, à 30 mètres au-dessus de l'actuel, selon Dubois et Perras (1998)



Figure 4 : Niveau marin vers 6 200 AA, à 15 mètres au-dessus de l'actuel, selon Dubois et Perras (1998)

2.2. Connaissances archéologiques et historiques

Les données relatives aux premières occupations humaines connues de Blanc-Sablon, datées entre 8 200 et 6 500 A.A., montrent que des groupes amérindiens de la tradition Archaïque maritime s'établissaient généralement à une hauteur d'au moins 27 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin actuel. Certains de ces vestiges sont d'ailleurs enfouis jusqu'à 1,20 mètre sous la surface actuelle du sol en raison de l'ensablement provoqué par la mer qui léchait alors la surface de ces sites (Groison 1985, 129).

Les groupes humains à l'origine de ces premiers sites semblaient également préférer les replats ou terrasses sableuses à proximité de cours d'eau, comme la rivière Blanc-Sablon, ou de baies comme celle anciennement formée par le lac Carré, près de la limite nord du territoire à l'étude (Figures 3 et 4). L'occupation des îles est incertaine pour cette époque, mais l'intérieur des archipels ou des espaces ne faisant pas face à la mer auraient tout de même été propices à l'occupation humaine en raison de la protection qu'ils offraient des intempéries. Il semble aussi que les premiers occupants du territoire exploraient déjà les lacs de l'intérieur des terres (Pintal 1998, 38, 41, 44, 69‑71). Ceux-ci vivaient par contre principalement de la chasse aux mammifères marins (phoques, morses, baleines) et leur culture matérielle présenterait des affinités avec les groupes de Terre-Neuve (Chevrier 1996b, 83‑87).

L'occupation humaine du littoral pendant la paléohistoire est cependant beaucoup mieux connue que l'intérieur des terres en raison des recherches archéologiques qui se sont concentrées sur cette portion du territoire. Les connaissances actuelles souffrent donc d'un important biais en faveur du littoral qui était apparemment occupé lors de la saison chaude. L'occupation hivernale du territoire à l'étude demeure ainsi largement inconnue (Fitzhugh 2006, 51).

Suivant les premières explorations du territoire, l'occupation humaine se serait graduellement stabilisée pendant l'intervalle de 6 500 et 5 000 A.A. Les groupes retournaient alors souvent sur les mêmes sites qu'ils occupaient pendant de plus longues périodes, en plus grand nombre et dans des habitations de plus en plus grandes[2]. Les champs de blocs qu'on observe autour de Blanc-Sablon servaient même parfois de surface d'accueil pour les groupes de cette période (Pintal 2006, 114‑16).

Les données disponibles sont plus limitées pour l'intervalle de 5 000 à 3 500 AA, mais nous savons tout de même que d'importants changements culturels ont lieu dans le secteur de Blanc-Sablon. Les sites semblent se concentrer à l'embouchure des rivières, là où les groupes pouvaient subsister en exploitant le poisson et les ressources terrestres abondant à proximité de ces espaces (Pintal 2006, 119). On note aussi une décroissance du nombre de sites archéologiques connus pour cette période, ce qui suggère une fréquentation moins assidue du secteur par ses occupants (Pintal 2006, 119). Au Labrador, cette décroissance coïncide avec l'arrivée de groupes liés aux ensembles culturels du prédorsétien et du complexe terre-neuvien Black Island 2. Ceux-ci seraient alors entrés en compétition avec les groupes locaux dans le contrôle du territoire et de ses ressources. Cet événement pourrait également être lié aux

[2] Ces données contredisent celles rapportées par Chevrier (Chevrier 1996b, 96).

transformations culturelles importantes de la période suivant 4 200 A.A., donnant naissance à des régionalismes plus marqués au Labrador et dans le détroit de Belle-Isle. C'est aussi autour de cette date que la longue tradition funéraire, consistant à inhumer des individus sous des monticules avec des objets variés et parfois brisés et brûlés de façon cérémonielle, connaîtra un déclin marqué (Chevrier 1996b, 98; Fitzhugh 2006, 60, 63‑64).

La transformation culturelle des groupes se poursuivra pendant la période de 3 500 – 400 A.A., souvent désignée comme post-Archaïque. L'occupation du territoire se concentre le long du littoral et les campements semblent se spécialiser en fonction des ressources trouvées à proximité. Les habitations sont organisées autour d'un foyer central allongé couvrant une superficie de plus en plus importante à travers le temps (Pintal 1998, 253‑54). Une telle évolution suggère que les groupes devenaient de plus en plus grands et qu'ils occupaient les sites sur une base prolongée. Les données limitées pour cette période font par contre obstacle à la compréhension (Pintal 1989, 44) de cet épisode plus récent de la paléohistoire blanc-sablonnaise.

Bien que des groupes paléoeskimaux soient présents au Labrador dès 4 000 A.A, ceux-ci ne semblent pas arriver dans le secteur de Blanc-Sablon avant 3 000 A.A. (Plumet et al. 1994, 5). Ils auraient privilégié le littoral, mais certaines occupations, à quelques kilomètres à l'intérieur des terres, font exception à cette préférence générale (Plumet et al. 1994, 15, 18). Ces groupes partagent d'ailleurs parfois les mêmes espaces que les Amérindiens (Plumet et al. 1994, 6). Ces groupes auraient continué à visiter le secteur de Blanc-Sablon jusqu'à la période coloniale avec une assiduité apparemment moindre que les Amérindiens (Plumet et al. 1994, 12). Les ressources marines abondantes auraient sans doute motivé leur présence dans le secteur (Chevrier 1996a, 112‑13).

Les Béothuks, qui occupaient principalement l'île de Terre-Neuve et qui exploitaient les ressources côtières, surtout le phoque et le saumon, ainsi que les ressources de l'intérieur des terres, comme le caribou, visitaient aussi la rive nord du détroit de Belle-Isle, pendant l'été, à la fin de la paléohistoire. La dernière survivante béothuk est décédée en 1829 (Chevrier 1996a, 112‑3).

Le détroit de Belle-Isle sera le théâtre des premières incursions européennes au début du 16^{e} siècle. Attirés par la richesse du milieu marin, baleiniers et morutiers, principalement basques, bretons et normands, fondent alors des établissements saisonniers où ils transforment leurs captures afin d'en rapporter les produits sur les marchés d'Europe. Ces établissements étaient généralement localisés le long du rivage, à proximité de la ressource exploitée (Niellon 1989, 11). Plusieurs d'entre eux, comme les

lieux de pêche à la morue, s'établissaient à proximité de grèves pierreuses, en pente et faisant face au nord-est afin de faciliter le séchage (Niellon 2010, 6). Ce type de surface était parfois aménagé par les pêcheurs (Niellon, 2010; 7), comme à l'île au Bois. Les stations baleinières étaient, pour leur part, préférablement établies près des baies abritées des intempéries où les bateaux étaient ancrés (Niellon 2010, 10). Les postes destinés à la capture du phoque du Groenland, aussi appelé loup-marin, étaient plutôt établis près des « passes » où l'animal était capturé. Ces passes étaient des corridors où le phoque s'engouffrait naturellement, comme les espaces situés entre la terre ferme et les îlots adjacents à la côte (Niellon 2010, 13). La proximité d'importants cours d'eau était également un facteur de choix lorsque les établissements faisaient le commerce avec les autochtones voyageant par ces voies d'eau (Caron 1984, 40). Les emplacements protégés des intempéries, tels que la baie de Brador et le havre naturel au nord-est de l'île du Bassin, étaient également favorisés (Niellon 1989, 94-5).

Ces industries passeront sous le contrôle des grandes seigneuries entre 1 670 et 1 700 A.D., puis sous le contrôle de concessionnaires, qui auront alors le monopole de la pêche au loup marin, de la chasse et de la traite. L'occupation européenne du territoire se poursuivra, malgré ces changements, avec une présence saisonnière dans le secteur de Brador et de Blanc-Sablon (Niellon 1989, 12-4). À partir de la conquête, la pêche et la chasse passeront progressivement sous le contrôle des Anglais qui y fonderont la Compagnie du Labrador. D'autres pêcheurs et chasseurs de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, de la Grande-Bretagne et de Terre-Neuve seront également présents dans le secteur (Niellon 1989, 14-5).

L'occupation du territoire par les Européens entrera dans une seconde phase à partir de 1820, lorsque la Compagnie du Labrador fait faillite. Cet événement ouvrira la porte au « peuplement libre » du territoire permettant à quiconque de s'établir à l'endroit de son choix à condition qu'il ne soit pas déjà occupé (Niellon 1989, 15). Les familles participant à ce nouveau type de peuplement adoptent alors un mode de vie transhumant, dit de « dispersion et mobilité », se partageant entre une résidence principale d'hiver et une résidence secondaire d'été. La résidence d'hiver était « [...] normalement située en terrain protégé, sur la rive d'un cours d'eau, en un endroit offrant un accès facile à des zones pouvant fournir bois de chauffage et gibier » (Niellon 1989, 16). Plus rudimentaire, la résidence d'été était bâtie le plus souvent sur une île, près d'un fond de pêche, afin d'en faciliter l'exploitation. L'île du Bassin et les îlots adjacents semblent d'ailleurs avoir été privilégiés. Il n'était pas rare non plus que les familles déplacent leur maison d'hiver lorsque le bois et le gibier se faisaient plus rares (Niellon 1989, 16-7, 100).

Ce mode résidentiel sera graduellement remplacé par la création d'un premier village habité à l'année à partir de la fin des années 1950. En 1967 ou 1968, sous la pression des autorités gouvernementales, les familles qui habitent alors le fond de la baie, près de l'embouchure de la rivière Brador Est, déménagent dans le village actuel. L'ancien mode de vie ne sera par contre pas complètement abandonné avec la construction de chalets d'été, dans des endroits éloignés des villages, à partir des années 1980 (Niellon 1989, 17, 100).

Pendant toute cette période de sédentarisation, un grand nombre de morutiers continuent à visiter la région. C'est ainsi que les Jersiais fondent un total de six établissements dans la baie de Blanc-Sablon au cours du 19^{e} siècle. Certains de ces établissements seront plus tard cédés à des intérêts terre-neuviens, desquels le poste de la Job and Bros sera plus tard cédé à la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, en 1927 ou 1929 (Niellon 1984, 105‑7, 110‑13).

Les groupes autochtones continuent également à visiter le secteur et à s'établir régulièrement dans ou à proximité des espaces habités par les Européens (Niellon 1989, 103, 123). Selon les sources historiques, ceux-ci provenaient principalement de l'île de Terre-Neuve où ils hivernaient, quoique quelques familles hivernaient au nord de la côte à l'intérieur des terres (Niellon 1995, 120, 124, 129, 131). Le schème de mobilité décrit par les aînés interviewés en 2017 plaçait la rivière Blanc-Sablon comme un axe de circulation secondaire, lié aux grands bassins de la Pinware et Saint-Paul, convergeant plus au nord, dans l'intérieur des terres.

Les Inuits, pour leur part, préféraient les îles bordant la côte et s'intéressaient surtout aux Européens pour leurs objets de métal qu'ils retransformaient en outils (Niellon 1995, 53, 138‑9). La présence inuite dans le secteur de Blanc-Sablon n'était apparemment pas motivée que par la possibilité d'acquérir des biens européens. Comme par le passé, ils y venaient pour exploiter les ressources abondantes du secteur pendant toutes les saisons et en groupes familiaux (Stopp 2002, 74‑75, 82). La présence d'Inuits, entre Sandwich Bay et Mingan, est d'ailleurs attestée jusqu'au milieu du XVIIIe siècle (Stopp 2002, 76‑77). Ce type d'occupation pourrait par contre être occasionnellement identifié à tort comme inuite en raison des similitudes importantes de leurs habitations avec les maisons en tourbe que certains pêcheurs européens bâtissaient aussi entre la fin du XVIIIe et le début du XIXe siècle (Auger 1991). La fréquence de l'occupation inuite dans le détroit de Belle-Isle pourrait ainsi être surestimée pour cette période.

2.3. Le site EiBg-123

Le site EiBg-123, où les fouilles ont eu lieu en 2017, fut découvert lors d'une intervention réalisée en 1984. Une cuvette d'érosion éolienne et des artéfacts exposés en surface avaient attiré l'attention des archéologues. L'âge estimé était de 1 100 à 400 A.A., soit la toute fin de la paléohistoire blanc-sablonnaise. Les pièces récoltées étaient faites de chert vert provenant de la formation géologique de St-George, à Terre-Neuve. Le site était alors identifié comme la station C de EiBg-1. Il était suggéré que cet espace soit contemporain aux stations A et B d'EiBg-1 (Pintal 1992, 51).

Une équipe est retournée sur le site en 1991 pour mieux le délimiter et le distinguer des composantes archéologiques adjacentes. Soixante-dix-sept sondages, dont 35 positifs, ont été excavés sur toute la surface, à intervalle systématique de 2 m. La superficie totale du site était estimée à 200 m^2, dont 9,75 m^2 étaient fouillés en aire ouverte. Le responsable de l'intervention, Jean-Yves Pintal, recommandait alors de lui attribuer un code Borden distinct, soit EiBg-123 (Pintal 1992, 51).

Les vestiges étaient retrouvés principalement sous une première couche de sable éolien, à l'interface d'un niveau organique carbonisé, entre 8 et 17 cm de la surface. L'espace environnant le puits 14N-06W présentait toutefois deux niveaux d'occupation distincts qui ne sont pas décrits au rapport.

Cet inventaire systématique et la fouille qui ont suivi ont livré une collection de 4 263 éclats, 17 outils en pierre taillée et 13 objets d'origine européenne. Le débitage est principalement composé d'un chert verdâtre originaire de la formation géologique de St-George, à Terre-Neuve. Les autres matières font moins de 1,5 % du total et incluent le chert Saunders, le quartz et le quartzite de Blanc-Sablon. L'ensemble du débitage est de petite taille et serait issu d'opérations de finition bifaciale, à l'exception du quartzite de Blanc-Sablon dont les éclats sont de fortes dimensions et représentent ainsi 13 % du poids total des éclats. Les outils en pierre taillée sont trois grattoirs, deux couteaux bifaciaux, une pointe de projectile triangulaire incomplète, quatre racloirs, quatre pièces bifaciales, un perçoir, un nucléus utilisé comme coin et un éclat utilisé. Les outils sont en chert, à l'exception d'un grattoir fait de silex européen. La pointe est un fragment distal. Les objets européens sont dix clous forgés, un manche de couteau recouvert de cuivre et une tuile de terre cuite grossière rouge (Pintal 1992, 57‑59). Un fanon de baleine est aussi rapporté à l'extrémité sud du site. Le rapport fait mention d'ossements calcinés, associés à une structure, mais leur nombre n'est pas indiqué. L'analyse zooarchéologique ne rapportait d'ailleurs qu'un seul os, soit un bulbe tympanique de gros mammifère, possiblement de caribou (Pintal 1992, annexe 4).

Plusieurs structures de combustions ont également été recensées, dont un foyer principal, au centre du site, ainsi qu'au moins deux aires d'activités spécialisées, à la périphérie. Le foyer principal est, selon Pintal, au cœur d'une habitation de forme ovale faisant 8 par 7 m. Les autres foyers sont possiblement des aires d'activités extérieures. Les artéfacts sont répartis principalement dans ces trois aires, quoique les pièces européennes soient plus abondantes dans un espace situé entre le fanon de baleine (sud) et le centre du site. Pintal ajoute que cette configuration spatiale est habituelle pour les sites de la fin de la paléohistoire de Blanc-Sablon (Pintal 1992, 57‑59). La concentration des vestiges autour d'aires de combustion est toutefois peu distinctive puisqu'habituelle pour les sites amérindiens de toutes périodes. La présence d'artéfacts de provenance européenne pointe d'ailleurs vers une occupation du début de la période coloniale plutôt qu'à la paléohistoire. Aucune datation C^{14} n'a toutefois été obtenue suivant les fouilles de 1991.

Ces résultats menaient Pintal à recommander une fouille plus étendue du site EiBg-123. L'exercice devait permettre de mieux comprendre l'organisation spatiale, incluant la distribution horizontale et verticale des vestiges, puisque l'aire investiguée jusqu'alors restait relativement petite (Pintal 1992, 51, 59).

3. Méthodologie

Les travaux sur le terrain ont eu lieu sur 23 jours consécutifs, du 9 au 31 juillet 2017. L'équipe était composée d'un archéologue responsable, d'un assistant et de trois auxiliaires d'archéologie. À ceux-ci s'ajoutaient les bénévoles, dont la contribution totalise l'équivalent de 49 jours de travail pour une personne.

Le chargé de projet et l'assistant assuraient la supervision d'un maximum de quatre personnes chacun, incluant les auxiliaires et les participants bénévoles. Le rôle des auxiliaires, lorsque des bénévoles étaient présents, était non pas de fouiller, mais d'appuyer le travail d'encadrement du chargé de projet et de l'assistant. Chaque auxiliaire assurait la prise de note d'un maximum de deux bénévoles, toujours sous la supervision du chargé de projet et de l'assistant. L'auxiliaire s'assurait également que les objets soient correctement ensachés et que les niveaux de fouille soient respectés. Dans les périodes creuses, lorsque le nombre de bénévoles n'était pas au maximum, les auxiliaires pouvaient être assignés à un puits de fouille ou un sondage.

Les travaux au programme incluaient 1) la fouille du site EiBg-123 et 2) l'inventaire d'une bande littorale couvrant approximativement 45 000 mètres carrés, particulièrement menacée par l'érosion et encore méconnue d'un point de vue archéologique (figure 5). Nous avons excavé 29,25 m^2 du site EiBg-123. Les fouilles ont cependant tardé à livrer les espaces recherchés en raison d'un problème d'orientation du plan des fouilles précédentes, de sorte que l'équipe s'est retrouvée pressée par le temps vers la fin du projet. Seuls quelques sondages ont donc pu être excavés le long du littoral, à la limite sud du site EiBg-155 (figure 5). L'ensemble des opérations faisait l'objet d'un enregistrement photographique en continu et les notes de fouilles étaient consignées sur des fiches de puits/niveau, ainsi que dans un calepin de notes. Des entrevues furent également menées sur le lieu des fouilles auprès de trois aînés de la communauté innue de Pakuashipi, avec l'aide d'un traducteur.

Les pièces archéologiques récoltées furent nettoyées, cataloguées et analysées au laboratoire d'archéologie du Jardin des glaciers à Baie-Comeau. Notons que les analyses des pièces lithiques et l'identification des matériaux étaient faites à l'aide des collections de référence de EiBg-9, EiBg-1B et EiBg-123, empruntées à la Réserve d'archéologie du Québec.

Le dossier technique du projet a été versé au DVD collé au dos du présent rapport. Celui-ci inclut les notes et fiches de terrain, les fichiers géomatiques, les plans, le catalogue photo, les fiches de site et une copie PDF du rapport.

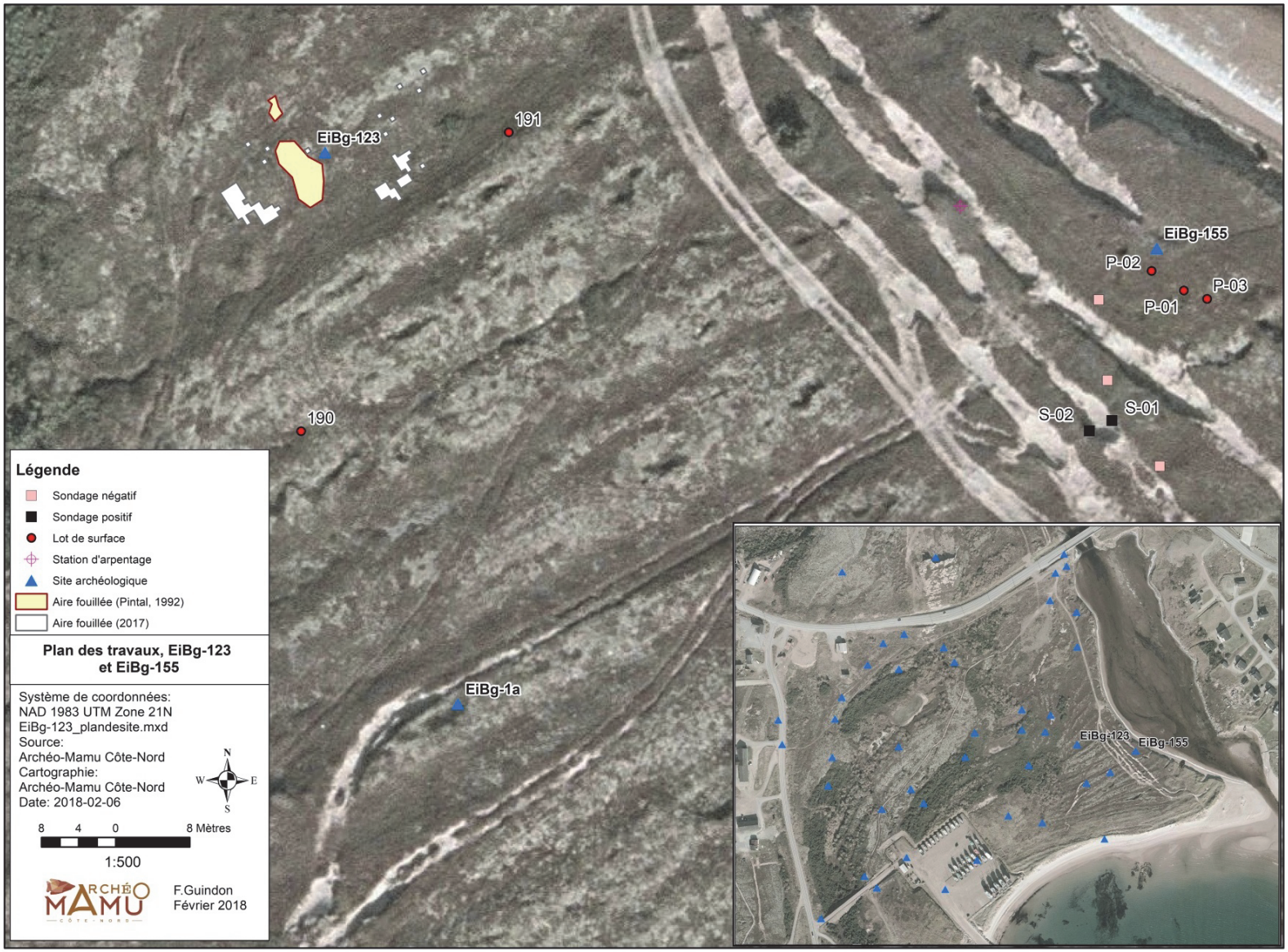


Figure 5 : Plan des travaux, EiBg-123 et EiBg-155

3.1. Inventaire archéologique

L'inventaire archéologique permettait de mieux documenter la ressource archéologique le long du littoral, entre l'espace d'entreposage à bateaux et la rivière, sur une bande approximative de 130 mètres.

Les travaux consistaient à excaver des sondages carrés de 30X30 cm de côtés sur une profondeur atteignant les niveaux jugés archéologiquement stériles (horizon B). Ceux-ci étaient placés à intervalles variant de 5 à 10 mètres selon la concentration des vestiges. L'espacement était réduit entre 2 et 5 mètres à proximité des découvertes, afin de bien évaluer l'étendue des sites. Chaque sondage positif était localisé au GPS et pouvait ainsi être rapporté sur le plan des travaux. Tous les vestiges récoltés étaient regroupés par lots correspondants aux sondages, accompagnés d'une étiquette d'identification.

Les artéfacts exposés à la surface du sol, en contexte d'érosion, étaient prélevés en lots correspondant aux concentrations observées. Chaque aire de collecte de surface était localisée au GPS et décrite aux notes de terrain. La paroi ouest d'une cuvette d'érosion (figures 6 et 7), où des vestiges ont été prélevés, a fait l'objet d'un nettoyage à des fins d'enregistrement photographique. Cette opération a également exposé quelques artéfacts, ainsi qu'un foyer de combustion, dont la position fut relevée.

L'environnement de l'aire a été photographié, ainsi que les profils stratigraphiques de chaque sondage positif. Il est à noter que le plan du site figurant dans ce rapport indique la position des sondages et collectes de surface relevée à l'aide d'un GPS. Les observations relatives aux sondages étaient enregistrées sur des fiches et dans le carnet de notes de l'archéologue responsable. Une étiquette métallique portant le code temporaire du site et le numéro de sondage était accrochée à chaque sondage positif, avant de le remblayer.



Figure 6 : Vue générale de l'aire sondée, au sud de EiBg-155



Figure 7 : Cuvette d'érosion éolienne, EiBg-155, où des vestiges gisaient à la surface du sol et en paroi

3.2. Fouille archéologique – EiBg-123

Deux sections du site EiBg-123 étaient visées par le programme de fouille de 2017. La première, dans l'ouest du site, avait livré en 1991 des vestiges européens et autochtones en deux couches distinctes, ainsi que des foyers de combustion. La seconde aire présentait de nombreux artéfacts européens mélangés à des vestiges amérindiens, sans stratification, ainsi que de plusieurs foyers de combustion, pouvant représenter des occupations distinctes.

Ces deux aires (figures 8 et 9) ont été priorisées dans l'ordre, mais seuls les fouilleurs expérimentés étaient assignés à la première aire, en raison de sa complexité stratigraphique. Un total de 29,25 m^2 fut excavé, soit un peu moins de 15 % des 200 m^2 estimés pour la superficie totale du site.



Figure 8 : Vue générale du site EiBg-123, vers l'ouest, avec le mont Parent en arrière-plan



Figure 9 : Vue générale du site EiBg-123, vers l'est, avec la rivière Blanc-Sablon en arrière-plan

La fouille était faite à la truelle en suivant les niveaux naturels et culturels. Ces niveaux varient légèrement dans les deux espaces fouillés. Au secteur Est, la séquence reste relativement simple, avec quatre niveaux distincts (figure 10). Il s'agit d'abord de la litière qui fait environ 5 cm d'épais et s'arrête à

la surface de l'humus. Le niveau suivant comprend cet humus, très mince, ainsi qu'une séquence irrégulière de couches de sable gris et d'organique carbonisé aussi très fines et discontinues. Les vestiges sont généralement à la base du dernier organique, à la surface du sable gris Ae. Ce troisième niveau fait environ 10 cm d'épaisseur avant de prendre une teinte orangée (B), entre 35 et 65 cm de profondeur. Cette séquence de sable gris et orangé est typique du podzol, alors que les niveaux supérieurs résulteraient de l'activité éolienne. Dans le secteur ouest, la stratigraphie se ressemble, à la différence que les niveaux éoliens sont plus faciles à distinguer et que les artéfacts trouvés dans ces niveaux laissaient suspecter qu'il puisse y avoir deux couches d'occupation distinctes (figure 11). La séquence de fouille fut donc divisée en fonction de la litière, d'un premier niveau de sable éolien gris de 5 cm. Une couche d'organique carbonisé suivait avec quelques artéfacts. Cet organique carbonisé donnait ensuite sur un niveau de sable gris d'origine éolienne. Des artéfacts étaient retrouvés de façon occasionnelle à ce niveau. Venait ensuite une couche organique noire carbonisée faisant trois à quatre centimètres d'épaisseur. Pratiquement tous les artéfacts étaient retrouvés à ce niveau, constituant la couche d'occupation principale. La fouille se terminait généralement avec l'horizon sableux Ae fouillé sur 10 cm de profondeur, s'arrêtant un peu avant l'horizon de sable orangé B où aucun artéfact n'était présent. Les lentilles et cuvettes étaient fouillées indépendamment de ces niveaux afin d'isoler les artéfacts s'y trouvant, de sorte que les puits où ces aménagements se retrouvent comportent des niveaux supplémentaires associés à ces vestiges.



Figure 10 : Profil type du secteur Est de EiBg-123, 40S-43W, quadrant nord-est, vers l'est



Figure 11 : Profil type du secteur ouest de EiBg123, 34S-57W, quadrant nord-est, vers le sud

L'aire fouillée était divisée en mètres carrés, organisés selon un axe nord-sud et un axe est-ouest. Ces axes furent implantés à l'aide d'une station totale à précision millimétrique. Le quadrillage ainsi produit permettait d'attribuer un identifiant unique pour chaque mètre carré, suivant un système alphanumérique. Le coin sud-ouest de chaque unité de fouille servait de point de référence à la

numérotation. Chaque mètre carré était divisé en quatre quadrants, chacun fouillé selon les niveaux naturels et culturels.

Les assemblages de pierres et foyers étaient d'abord exposés dans chaque puits, photographiés et dessinés. Un axe central était ensuite tracé à travers chaque structure, permettant de la diviser en deux et d'en dresser le profil stratigraphique. Chaque pierre était ensuite délogée et examinée avant de poursuivre la fouille des niveaux sous-jacents.

Les vestiges trouvés étaient ensachés par lot associé à un quadrant-niveau. Les échantillons et certains artéfacts étaient ensachés individuellement et leur position à l'intérieur de leur quadrant était mesurée au centimètre près, à l'aide de piquets de référence dont la position et l'élévation furent relevées à la station totale.

3.3. Entrevue avec trois aînés de Pakuashipi

Avec la collaboration du Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipu, trois aînés furent interviewés dans l'avant-midi du 21 juillet 2017. Ces personnes sont Andrew Poker (figure 12), Jérôme Mesténapéo (figure 13) et Agnès Poker Mestenapeo (figure 14). Agnès liait les deux hommes en tant que sœur d'Andrew et femme de Jérôme. L'entrevue était menée par l'archéologue, François Guindon (figure 15) et traduite par Gervais Malleck (figure 15), à l'emploi du Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipi. Les thèmes abordés avec ces personnes sont l'utilisation du territoire environnant Blanc-Sablon par les Innus de Pakuashipi, la place de la rivière Blanc-Sablon dans leur mode de vie, les relations avec les allochtones lorsqu'ils séjournaient à l'intérieur des terres, les ressources exploitées à proximité et l'histoire de leurs relations avec les allochtones. L'entrevue prit place sur le lieu des travaux, en plein air, devant un public blanc-sablonnais venu les écouter. Elle fut enregistrée à l'aide d'un appareil de type Zoom 2. Les résultats fournissent un aperçu général de l'occupation innue des environs de Blanc-Sablon et de l'intérieur des terres, en plus de leur circulation dans l'espace élargi aux rivières Saint-Paul, Blanc-Sablon et Pinware.



Figure 12 : Andrew Poker



Figure 13 : Jérôme Mesténapéo



Figure 14 : Agnès Poker Mesténapéo



Figure 15 : Les aînés en compagnie de l'archéologue, François Guindon (gauche), et du traducteur, Gervais Malleck (droite)

4. Résultats des fouilles – EiBg-123

L'aire fouillée cette année est divisée en deux espaces que nous désignerons comme les secteurs est et ouest (figure 16). Ceux-ci sont situés de part et d'autre de l'aire centrale excavée (9,75 m^2) par Jean-Yves Pintal en 1991 (1992) qu'il associait à une habitation. L'inspection visuelle des lieux cette année a d'ailleurs permis d'observer la portion est d'un bourrelet de forme ovale, marquant sans doute le pourtour d'un bâtiment. Cette identification a été confirmée par les aînés interviewés sur les lieux. Le secteur ouest est localisé sur un replat surélevé d'environ 1 mètre par rapport au secteur Est, qui lui, atteint 3 à 4 mètres d'altitude. Le devant du replat surplombe l'habitation excavée en 1991 et est bordé, au nord et à l'ouest, par un boisé dense d'épinettes et sapins. Les 29,25 m^2 fouillés cette année sont répartis entre les deux aires, soit 17,75 m^2 dans la partie est et 11,5 m^2 pour la partie ouest. Un total de 30 537 artéfacts fut récolté dans ces deux secteurs. Trois assemblages de pierre, cinq cuvettes de combustion et une lentille de sable rapporté structurent l'espace excavé. Aux fins de clarté, la collection artéfactuelle est ici présentée dans son ensemble, suivi d'une description des éléments structurés, avec un effort particulier pour décrire les associations les plus significatives entre objets et structures et les différences par secteur.

4.2. Artéfacts

Les 30 537 artéfacts incluent 34 fragments de poterie autochtone (0,11 %), 11 662 pièces lithiques (38,19 %), 38 objets d'origine européenne (0,12 %), 18 798 écofacts (61,56 %) et cinq objets contemporains (tableau 1). Remarquons cependant que dix éclats de silex font partie de l'ensemble lithique, mais auraient aussi bien pu être classés dans les objets de provenance européenne, ce qui en porterait le total à 49. Les artéfacts contemporains ont pour leur part été trouvés dans le niveau éolien supérieur et se distinguent donc du reste de la collection autant par leur âge très récent que par leur niveau stratigraphique. Ceux-ci ne seront pas décrits dans le présent rapport.

Les objets sont fortement concentrés autour des cuvettes 1 à 4 du secteur ouest, à raison de 99,32 % du total. À peine quelques pièces, comptant pour 0,22 % du total, proviennent du secteur Est. Celles-ci sont principalement associées à la lentille de sable rapporté (#1). Fait à noter, aucune pièce d'origine européenne n'en fait partie. L'assemblage de pierre 1 a livré quelques fragments d'un même os, alors que l'assemblage 3 n'a livré aucun objet. Le reste de la collection provient de collectes de surface effectuées dans des cuvettes d'érosion éolienne à la périphérie sud de EiBg-123 (figure 5).

TABLEAU 1 : SYNTHÈSE DE LA COLLECTION 2017 DE EIBG-123 PAR CLASSES D'ARTÉFACTS		
Objets	**Nombre**	**%**
Céramique (autochtone)		
Poterie (tesson)	34	0,11
Total	*34*	*0,11*
Lithique (autochtone)		
Débitage	11 513	37,70
Manuport	50	0,16
Outil bifacial/lame de cache	41	0,13
Éclat retouché	18	0,06
Grattoir	11	0,04
Pointe de projectile	8	0,03
Pièce esquillée	4	0,01
Meule	4	0,01
Éclat utilisé	3	0,01
Foret/poinçon	3	0,01
Racloir	2	0,01
Nucléus	2	0,01
Outil poli indéterminé	2	0,01
Outil encoché	1	0,00
Total	*11 662*	*38,19*
Européen		
Clou	20	0,07
Pièce ferreuse indéterminée	15	0,05
Chevrotine	1	0,00
Jeton de Nuremberg	1	0,00
Terre cuite commune vernissée	1	0,00
Total	*38*	*0,12*
Écofact		
Écorce de bouleau	1	0,00
Écorce	3	0,01
Graine carbonisée	30	0,10
Coquillage	32	0,10
Échantillon	126	0,41
Ossement animal	18 606	60,93
Total	*18 798*	*61,56*
Contemporain	5	0,02
Total	**30 537**	**100,00**

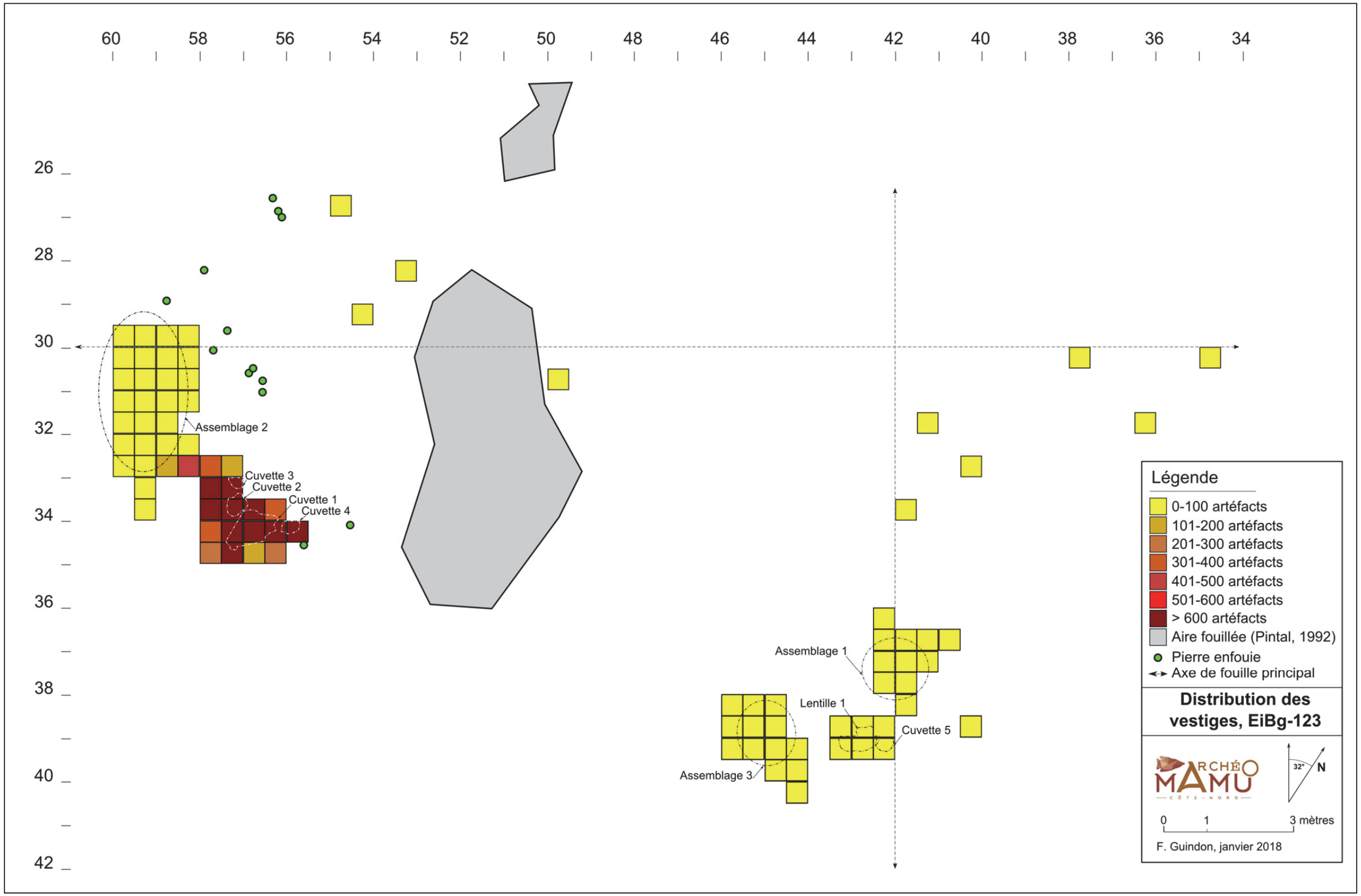


Figure 16 : Plan des aires fouillées et de la distribution des vestiges, EiBg-123

4.2.1. Céramique autochtone

Des 34 tessons de poteries d'origine amérindienne, 24 sont des petits fragments de corps et 10 sont des tessons de bord. Plusieurs d'entre eux présentent un dégraissant minéral dans lequel des grains de quartz sont visibles. La plupart des tessons de corps semblent avoir fait l'objet d'un lissage sur la paroi externe. Deux ensembles décoratifs se dégagent de cette composante céramique. Le premier est constitué des tessons décorés à la cordelette appliquée à l'horizontale sur la paroi externe. Un traitement de surface qui semble être produit par une impression textile est aussi visible sur la paroi externe (figure 18-19). Ils sont dégraissés au quartz et feldspath (n=7) et proviennent visiblement d'un même vase. Les plus gros fragments peuvent d'ailleurs être recollés. L'autre ensemble (n=9) présente un décor fait d'incisions disposées en obliques opposées, appliquées à la face externe, au haut du vase (figures 20-22). Trois d'entre eux ont aussi été décorés à la lèvre par des incisions disposées en obliques et un seul présente des incisions à l'angle de la lèvre et de la paroi interne. Le premier groupe appartient vraisemblablement à une tradition céramique du Sylvicole moyen, alors que le deuxième serait associé aux Iroquoïens du Saint-Laurent de la fin de la paléohistoire ou des tous débuts de la période coloniale.

Un seul de ces tessons (cat. no. 552) provient du secteur Est (40S-44E, quadrant NE). Il ne porte aucune marque distinctive évidente. Les autres proviennent tous du secteur ouest et se concentrent autour de la cuvette 1. Les tessons décorés à la cordelette sont limités à la couche organique (#5 et 6), soit le niveau d'occupation supérieur, autour de la cuvette 1. Les spécimens décorés d'incisions sont également au même niveau que la cuvette 1, mais un d'entre eux (cat. no 138) est aussi intégré à la matrice de la cuvette 2, suggérant ainsi la contemporanéité de ces deux éléments structurés.

4.2.2. Matières premières lithiques

Par rapport aux matières des 11 662 artéfacts en pierre, deux types de pierres dominent nettement l'ensemble, soit le quartzite de Ramah (53,82 %) et le chert provenant de la formation géologique de St-George (42,91 %) (tableau 2, figure 17). La première proviendrait de la baie du même nom sur la portion nord du littoral labradorien (McCaffrey 2011). La seconde se retrouve dans la partie ouest de Terre-Neuve et y affleure principalement dans les secteurs de la baie St-George, de Port-au-Choix et à proximité du détroit de Belle-Isle, à l'extrémité nord de l'île (Knight et James 1987, 1927‑29; Marquis

1998, 335). Ensemble, ces deux types de pierre totalisent près de 96,72 % des matières premières lithiques[3].

La dominance du chert et du quartzite de Ramah laisse évidemment peu de place pour les autres matières, qui sont tout de même assez diversifiées. On note plusieurs autres types de chert (White Point, vert, Eddies Cove, indéterminés) provenant possiblement des formations sédimentaires des environs de Blanc-Sablon ou de Terre-Neuve et comptant pour environ 2 % de l'ensemble. À ceux-ci s'ajoute un chert blond qui pourrait très bien être du silex européen avec 0,5 % du total (n=57). On retrouve également les quartz et des variétés de quartzites indéterminées provenant possiblement des environs de Blanc-Sablon, ainsi que des grès, mudstones gris et shales, provenant possiblement des formations sédimentaires de Terre-Neuve ou des environs de Blanc-Sablon. À ces matières s'ajoutent des matières indéterminées.

TABLEAU 2 : MATIÈRES LITHIQUES, EIBG-123, 2017

Matières premières	Nombre	%
Quartzite de Ramah	6 276	53,82
Chert St George	5 004	42,91
Chert White Point	91	0,78
Chert blond (silex?)	57	0,49
Autres	46	0,39
Cherts ind.	42	0,36
Chert vert	36	0,31
Quartz	26	0,22
Chert Eddies Cove	22	0,19
Grès	19	0,16
Quartz hyalin	10	0,09
Silex	10	0,09
Quartzites ind.	10	0,09
Mudstone gris	7	0,06
Shale	6	0,05
Total	**11 662**	**100,00**

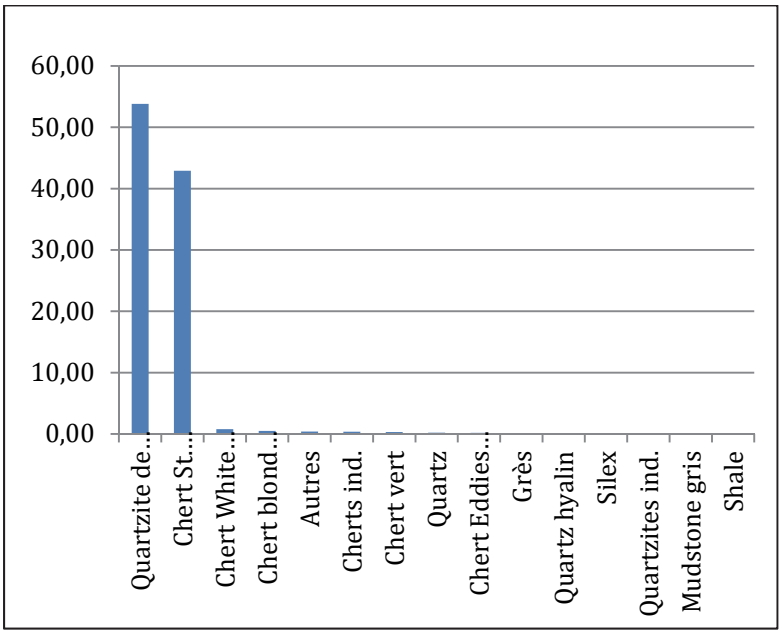


Figure 17 : Fréquences par pourcentage des matières premières lithiques de EiBg-123

[3] Dans le secteur est, la proportion de ces deux matières est toutefois moins écrasante avec 57 % de toutes les matières premières. Les autres cherts y comptent pour 18,52 %. La fréquence relative du quartz détone nettement puisqu'il y représente 23,46 % de ce sous-ensemble, comparativement à 0,15 % pour le secteur ouest.

4.2.3. Pièces lithiques

On compte 149 outils en pierre dans la collection. Cet ensemble peut être divisé en trois groupes, soit les outils taillés (n=93), les outils polis (n=2) et les pierres sans traces évidentes de transformation que nous avons classés comme les meules (n=4) et manuports (n=50). Il faut dire que la matrice homogène sableuse du site fouillé laissait peu de doutes sur la nature anthropique des pierres trouvées dans les niveaux d'occupation.

Outils polis

Seulement deux pièces fragmentaires montrent des traces de polissage. Toutes deux sont faites de grès, sont de petites dimensions et présentent des surfaces lisses aux formes arrondies.

Manuports et meules

Les manuports sont des objets ne présentant aucune trace évidente de transformation, mais tout de même apportés sur le site via une action humaine. La nature anthropique de ces objets est inférée du contexte géomorphologique dans lequel ils se trouvent, où l'action fluvio-marine y a déposé une matrice homogène sableuse dépourvue de pierres. Celles se retrouvant sur le site seraient donc apportées de la main de l'homme. La plupart d'entre elles se retrouvent en concentration dans les assemblages de pierres. Les 50 manuports présentent toutefois des formes et des dimensions susceptibles d'avoir servi de meules ou de broyeurs. À ce titre, la seule meule de la collection est constituée de quatre fragments recollés, laissant voir une surface plane et lisse, ayant pu servir à broyer diverses matières, au même titre que les manuports.

Outils bifaciaux

Les pièces bifaciales incluent 31 fragments d'outils indéterminés taillés sur deux faces, dont plusieurs pourraient être des fragments de pointes. Aussi, on compte au moins 11 petits bifaces finement taillés (figures 23 à 25), ou lames de caches, ayant pu servir de réserves pour la production d'outils bifaciaux divers, tels que des pointes de projectiles. Ces bifaces sont généralement triangulaires, à bases convexes ou droites et aux bords convergents droits ou parfois avec un seul bord courbé, leur donnant une forme asymétrique. La majorité de ces outils et fragments d'outils bifaciaux sont faits de quartzite de Ramah et de chert de St-George.

Pointes de projectiles

Toutes les pointes de projectiles sont de petites dimensions et peuvent être divisées en trois types de par leurs différences morphologiques.

Le premier groupe est celui des pointes triangulaires à encoches en coin et à bases convexes ou droites, généralement associées à la période coloniale. Au nombre de quatre (figures 26-27), elles font 38 mm ou moins de longueurs, 24 mm ou moins de largeurs et 6 mm ou moins d'épaisseur. Deux d'entre elles sont faites de quartzite de Ramah, une autre d'un quartzite indéterminé, pouvant aussi être de Ramah, et d'un chert brun lustré appartenant au groupe de St-George. Toutes proviennent du secteur ouest, au même niveau stratigraphique. L'une d'elles (cat. no. 22) fut trouvée parmi les pierres de l'assemblage 2 et les trois autres proviennent des environs de la cuvette 1 (cat. no. 147, 271, 279).

Le deuxième type de pointe ne compte qu'un seul spécimen (cat. no. 140, figure 28) retrouvé au secteur Est, dans la lentille 1. Elle fait 30 mm de long, 24 mm de large et 5 mm d'épaisseur. Sa forme est allongée avec des encoches latérales, une base concave et des bords parallèles. Elle est faite de quartzite de Ramah altéré par la chaleur. Ce type de pointe serait typique de la fin de la paléohistoire quoique les pointes à encoches latérales sont aussi recensées à la période coloniale (Pintal 1998, 204, 237).

Le troisième type détonne des autres pointes de projectiles trouvées sur le site EiBg-123 de par sa forme, ses dimensions et sa matière première. Il s'agit de trois fragments recollés (cat. no 131 et 132, comptabilisés indépendamment au tableau 1), donnant une forme losangique à base pédonculée à peine perceptible (figure 29). La pointe est faite de quartzite laiteux et fait 44 mm de long, 31 mm de large et 6 mm en épaisseur. Le matériau et la forme sont assez typiques de l'intervalle 8 500 – 5 000 A.A. en Basse-Côte-Nord (Pintal 2006, 111‑17). Les trois fragments de cette pointe se retrouvent au même quadrant, sous le niveau de la lentille 1, à la surface du sable gris et y auraient été déposés avant l'occupation du site, alors que l'espace était submergé.

Grattoirs

La collection compte 9 grattoirs, dont un en trois fragments recollés qui furent comptabilisés comme trois pièces distinctes au tableau 1. Tous sont relativement petits, avec 31 mm de long ou moins et pourraient être qualifiés de grattoirs unguiformes, particulièrement fréquents dans les sites de la région à la fin de la paléohistoire et au début de la période coloniale (figure 30-31), comme le démontre la synthèse de Jean-Yves Pintal (Pintal 1998). Ils sont principalement fabriqués à partir des cherts de Terre-

Neuve (n=6), mais le quartzite de Ramah a aussi été employé (n=3). Ils sont présents dans les deux secteurs fouillés.

Racloirs

Les deux racloirs de la collection sont en état très fragmentaire. Ils laissent voir un front abrupt aménagé sur un bord long, mais pourraient bien être de simples éclats retouchés.

Forêts ou poinçons

Trois pièces présentent des formes pouvant s'apparenter à des fonctions de perçage. Ce type d'outil est généralement désigné par les termes de forêt ou de poinçon. Le premier (cat. no. 133) est le fragment distal de la mèche façonnée de façon bifaciale à partir d'un chert vert-beige appartenant au groupe de St-George. Le second fragment (cat. no 135) est plus équivoque. Il semble s'agir de la partie distale d'un forêt façonné dans un chert blond (ou silex) ou on peut voir une mèche à peine formée. Le troisième forêt (cat. no. 283, figure 32) est une pièce presque complète, façonnée bifacialement sur un chert vert-beige, dont la mèche semble avoir été cassée. On devine également une encoche latérale ébauchée sur un côté. Tous ont été trouvés dans le secteur ouest du site, au même niveau et aux environs de la cuvette 1.

Pièces esquillées

Les quatre pièces esquillées sont des outils présentant des éclatements, ou esquilles, sur deux extrémités et provenant de directions opposées (bipolaires). Ces marques suggèrent que ces objets aient été utilisés comme coins pour fendre des matériaux durs comme le bois ou l'os. Certaines pourraient aussi être des nucléus épuisés. Trois des pièces esquillées sont faites de chert (cat. no. 130, 145, 708) de Terre-Neuve et une autre est faite de quartz hyalin (cat. no 51).

Outil encoché

Un seul artéfact est classé dans la catégorie des outils encochés (cat. no 625). Il s'agit d'une pièce sommairement exécutée, présentant un front encoché et pouvant avoir été utilisée pour gratter des objets de formes arrondies, comme une pièce de bois ou un os. L'objet provient du secteur Est.

Éclats utilisés

Trois éclats présentent des marques sur au moins un front pouvant s'apparenter à de l'usure. Un seul provient du secteur Est (cat. no. 551) et est fait à partir d'un chert vert beige originaire de Terre-Neuve.

Les deux autres (cat. no 28 et 55) ont été récoltés dans la partie ouest et sont faits de quartzite de Ramah et d'un chert beige-vert de Terre-Neuve.

Éclats retouchés

Dix-huit éclats présentent des retouches marginales le long d'au moins un bord. Ces outils de facture sommaire proviennent tous, sauf un (cat. no. 137), du secteur ouest, concentrés autour de la cuvette 1. La majorité (n=11) est faite de quartzite de Ramah et les autres sont faits de cherts de Terre-Neuve.

Nucléi

Les deux nucléi sont faits d'un chert vert beige issu de la formation de St-George, sont petits et présentent les marques de débitage sur tout leur pourtour (cat. no. 81, 74). On y note également des lambeaux de surface corticale suggérant que cette matière était acquise sous forme de galets. De par leurs dimensions, il s'agit probablement de nucléi épuisés. Les deux ont été récoltés au même niveau que la cuvette 1, en retrait de celle-ci, sur son nord-ouest.

4.2.4. Objets d'origine européenne

Des 39 objets d'origine européenne, on compte 20 clous forgés, une chevrotine, un petit tesson de terre cuite commune vernissée et un jeton comptable de Nuremberg. On compte également 15 fragments ferreux dont la plupart sont des grenailles. Un des fragments ferreux présente toutefois une forme plus distinctive. Il s'agit d'une plaque rectangulaire pouvant avoir été découpée dans un cerceau de baril (cat. no. 269, figure 33). Tous ces objets ont été recueillis dans le secteur ouest du site, en association avec les cuvettes 1, 2 et 4. Pour la cuvette 2, il s'agit de fragments ferreux et d'une chevrotine retrouvés dans la matrice même de cet élément structuré. Des fragments ferreux et 14 clous forgés ont été prélevés dans la cuvette 4 et dans la matrice sableuse grise environnante, au même niveau.

Notons que la terre cuite commune (cat. no. 433, figure 34) présente une glaçure verte tachetée et représente une pâte gris-beige avec un dégraissant grossier à base de quartz. Il s'agit le plus probablement d'une poterie originaire du nord de la Bretagne qu'on retrouve également au fort de Brador (EiBh-34) au 18^{e} siècle[4]. L'intervalle possible de production reste incertain en raison d'un manque

[4] Le tesson a en fait été identifié grâce à l'aide du prof. Brad Loewen et de son étudiante, Justine Rioux. Cette dernière travaille présentement sur les collections du fort Courtemanche de Brador où des poteries identiques sont

de données relatif. Peter Pope et Michael Batt (2008, 49, 56) en rapportent dès le 17e siècle dans le Petit Nord terre-neuvien, mais suggèrent que ce type de poterie pourrait également faire son chemin en Amérique dès le 16e siècle.

Pour ce qui est du jeton de Nuremberg (cat. no. 189, figures 35-36), il s'agit d'une pièce circulaire d'environ 3 cm de diamètre. On peut distinguer des motifs sur chacun des côtés, mais ceux-ci ne sont que partiels en raison de l'altération subie dans le sol. On reconnaît tout de même un navire, ses mats et des vagues d'un côté, alors que de l'autre on y voit des fleurs de lys dans un losange et un cercle. Un trou a été poinçonné à partir du côté navire en plein centre de la pièce. D'après les caractéristiques observables et l'historique du jeton de Nuremberg, fourni par Francis Pierrepont Barnard (1924), il semble que le jeton trouvé sur le site EiBg-123 aurait le plus probablement été fabriqué pendant la seconde moitié du 16e ou au tout début du 17e siècle. Celui-ci se retrouve dans le secteur ouest du site, du côté sud-ouest de la cuvette 1, au même niveau.

4.2.5. Écofacts

La classe des écofacts regroupe un ensemble éclectique d'éléments possiblement issus de l'action humaine sur l'environnement. On y retrouve un fragment d'écorce de bouleau, trois fragments d'écorce indéterminée, 30 graines carbonisées, 32 fragments de coquillages, 126 échantillons de terre, de charbon, d'ocre et de cendre, ainsi que 18 606 fragments d'os d'animaux. Sept échantillons ont été soumis à une datation radiométrique et les résultats sont présentés dans la section interprétative.

La présence d'écorces sur le site est relativement surprenante dans la mesure où toute l'aire fouillée est dénuée d'arbre et que le boisé le plus près est à plusieurs mètres à l'ouest. Certains puits de fouilles laissaient toutefois suspecter des vestiges de racines d'arbres. Plusieurs occupants de Blanc-Sablon évoquent la déforestation d'espaces comme l'île au Bois, située devant la rivière Blanc-Sablon. Il n'est donc pas impossible que les occupants autochtones aient pu disposer de ressources ligneuses plus abondantes à proximité, au moment de l'occupation.

Pour ce qui est des graines carbonisées, celles-ci ont été transmises à l'archéobotaniste Anne-Marie Faucher pour analyses. Selon elle, il s'agirait de cenococcums qui sont naturellement de couleur noire et qui parasitent les racines de nombreux végétaux. Leur présence en contexte archéologique pourrait

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présentes. Elle a donc pu reconnaître immédiatement notre tesson. Nos plus sincères remerciements vont à tous les deux.

constituer un indice de contamination verticale (Faucher 2017, comm. pers.). Celles-ci se retrouvent par chance toutes au même endroit, au quadrant sud-ouest du puits 34S-58W, dans le secteur ouest du site.

Les ossements animaux furent pour leur part soumis pour analyses au zooarchéologue Stéphane Noël. Une stratégie d'échantillonnage à 50 % du total a été mise en place pour des raisons budgétaires en tenant compte du besoin de couvrir les deux secteurs fouillés et les différents niveaux dans lesquels se retrouvaient les ossements. Au secteur Est, seulement 19 fragments d'os ont été récoltés, dont 14 fragments d'un même os frais parmi les pierres de l'assemblage 1. Selon Stéphane Noël, il s'agirait d'un os long de grand mammifère marin. Les cinq autres os sont de nature douteuse et sont trop fragmentaires pour en dire quoi que ce soit. Le secteur ouest a livré la très vaste majorité des fragments d'os qui se retrouvent en association avec les cuvettes 1, 2, 3 et 4. La très grande majorité (n=8 912) de ces ossements sont ceux de mammifères, dont plusieurs (n=86) sont attribués aux phoques barbus et du Groenland. Les autres espèces de mammifères identifiées sont le caribou (n=1), le chien (n=2) et un grand rongeur (n=1). La faune aviaire est représentée par les alcidés (n=8), dont le mergule nain et le petit pingouin. Les mollusques sont aussi représentés par 16 fragments de coquilles, incluant un bivalve. Aucun ossement n'est associé à l'assemblage de pierre 2. Les résultats détaillés des analyses zooarchéologiques peuvent être consultés au dossier technique.

Notons que l'identification du chien dans les assemblages archéologiques est souvent incertaine en raison de sa ressemblance morphologique aux canidés sauvages, comme le renard, le coyote et le loup. Dans ce cas-ci toutefois, l'analyse faunique de Stéphane Noël (rapport au dossier technique) révèle que la taille des ossements est trop grande pour être un renard et trop petite pour être un coyote ou un loup. Noël a également observé que les diaphyses sont soudées, de sorte qu'il s'agit de spécimens adultes. Il ne pourrait donc pas s'agir d'un jeune loup ou d'un jeune coyote. La morphologie d'aspect trapue donne d'ailleurs l'impression qu'il peut s'agir d'une espèce de canidé domestiquée. L'hypothèse la plus crédible est donc celle du chien. Considérant la nature exceptionnelle de cette découverte, Noël a tout de même voulu s'assurer de la validité de son raisonnement et a organisé une session d'identification avec quatre zooarchéologues, au Laboratoire de zooarchéologie et préhistoire de l'Université Laval. Les chercheurs consultés penchent tous vers l'hypothèse du chien (Noël 2018, communication personnelle).



Figure 18 : Tesson de bord décoré à la cordelette et avec une panse portant des impressions textiles (cat. no. 129)



Figure 19 : Tesson décoré à la cordelette (cat. no. 263)



Figure 20 : Tesson de bord montrant une lèvre et une paroi externe décorée d'incisions parallèles (cat. no. 146)



Figure 21 : Tesson décoré d'incisions opposées (cat. no. 149)



Figure 22 : Tesson de bord avec lèvre décorée d'incisions opposées (cat. no. 264)



Figure 23 : Biface triangulaire aux bords droits et à base convexe (cat. no. 144)



Figure 24 : Biface triangulaire asymétrique à base convexe (cat. no. 265)

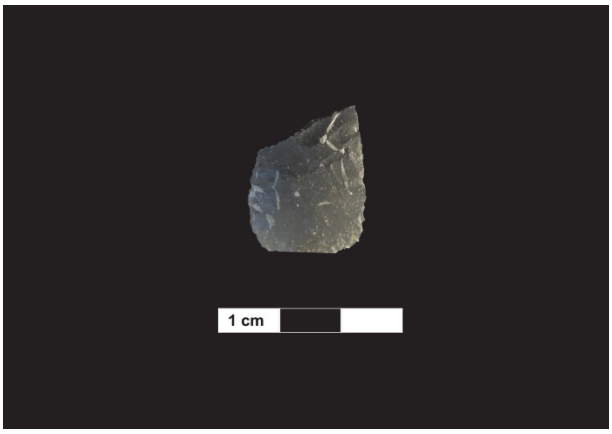


Figure 25 : Biface triangulaire asymétrique à base droite (cat. no. 287)



Figure 26 : Pointe de projectile triangulaire à encoches en coins (cat. no. 22)

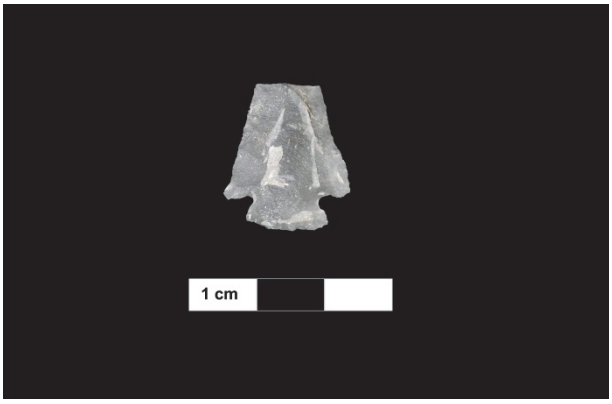


Figure 27 : Pointe de projectile triangulaire à encoches en coins (cat. no. 147)



Figure 28 : Pointe de projectile à encoches latérales (cat. no. 140)



Figure 29 : Pointe de projectile de forme losangique asymétrique et au pédoncule à peine perceptible (cat. no. 132)



Figure 30 : Grattoir unguiforme (cat. no. 01)



Figure 31 : Grattoir unguiforme (cat. no. 134)



Figure 32 : Forêt (cat. no. 283)



Figure 33 : Bande ferreuse pouvant avoir été découpée dans un cerceau de baril (cat. no. 269)

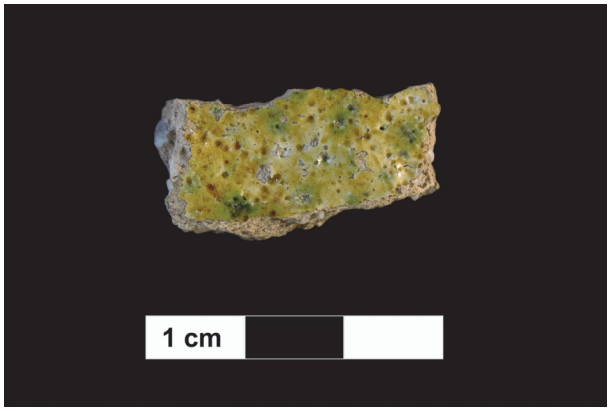


Figure 34 : Tesson de terre cuite commune glaçurée vert tacheté (cat. no. 433)



Figure 35 : Face navire du jeton de Nuremberg (cat. no. 189)



Figure 36 : Face fleur de lys du jeton de Nuremberg (cat. no. 189)

4.3. Vestiges structurés

Les secteurs est et ouest ont livré neuf éléments structurés résultant d'aménagements réalisés par les occupants du site EiBg-123. Dans le secteur Est, il s'agit de deux assemblages de pierre (#1 et #3), de la cuvette #5, et de la lentille #1, alors que l'assemblage #2 et les cuvettes #1 à #4 sont dans le secteur ouest. Ces vestiges aménagés sont ici décrits par secteur de façon à faire ressortir d'importantes similitudes dans l'organisation spatiale entre les deux. Les plans de ces vestiges structurés peuvent être consultés aux annexes A et B.

4.3.1. Secteur Est

Le secteur Est se retrouve sur la terrasse la plus basse du site, là où la surface du sol ondule en raison de l'activité éolienne qui y forme de petites dunes. Immédiatement sous le niveau éolien, on retrouve deux assemblages de pierres (#1 et 3) de part et d'autre d'une aire de combustion (lentille #1) où pratiquement tous les artéfacts de l'aire ont été retrouvés. Les assemblages de pierres semblent avoir partiellement été déstructurés en raison de la dispersion observée des pierres. L'ensemble est au même niveau, soit à la base de la matrice carbonisée, située entre les couches éoliennes et le niveau sableux Ae. La cuvette 5, adjacente à la lentille 1, apparaît par contre à la surface du niveau Ae et se poursuit dans ce niveau. Le sable rapporté, noté dans la lentille 1, pourrait provenir du sable dégagé pour creuser la cuvette 5. Ces indices suggèrent que toutes les structures dégagées au secteur Est sont contemporaines, ou à tout le moins, utilisées à intervalles temporels très rapprochés.

Assemblage 1

L'assemblage 1 se retrouve aux environs des puits 38S-43W, 38S-42W, 37S-43W, 37S-42W. Il est composé de galets décimétriques dispersés dans un diamètre d'un mètre et demi (figure 37), à la surface du niveau sableux Ae. Aucun ajout de terre ni creusement n'y est observé. Le seul artéfact récolté dans cet assemblage est un os frais en plusieurs fragments. Des échantillons de charbon ont été prélevés sous les pierres, lorsque des concentrations étaient observées. L'absence de pierres dans les niveaux naturels permet d'avancer que celles-ci y ont été disposées par les occupants. Les vides observés à divers endroits de l'assemblage résulteraient de perturbations survenues après l'occupation. Des animaux attirés par les odeurs ou alors d'autres groupes humains, en recherche de pierres pour leurs propres campements, pourraient en être responsables. L'assemblage semble déborder légèrement à l'extérieur de l'aire fouillée, particulièrement de son côté ouest. Un échantillon de sol charbonneux (cat. no. 596) pris sous une pierre a été soumis pour datation radiométrique, mais s'est avéré non concluant, en raison d'une date moderne.

Assemblage 3

Les pierres majoritairement décimétriques de cet assemblage sont concentrées aux puits 40S-46W, 40S-45W, 39S-46W et 39S-45W, sur une superficie approximative d'un mètre et demi (figure 38). Aucun artéfact ne fut récolté dans cet espace, quoique des échantillons de charbon et de sol y aient été prélevés. L'absence de pierres dans les niveaux naturels permet d'avancer que celles-ci y ont été disposées par les occupants. Cet assemblage semble moins perturbé que le premier puisqu'on peut y voir une concentration claire où les pierres sont disposées les unes à côté des autres, même parfois les unes sur les autres. Toutes reposent aussi à la surface du sable Ae. Les pierres ont été laissées en place une fois dégagées, puis recouvertes d'un géotextile et remblayées, de façon à permettre à de futurs archéologues d'obtenir un portrait plus complet de cet ensemble. Un échantillon de charbon (cat. no. 476) fut soumis pour datation radiométrique et a livré un âge de 340 ± 15 AA. La différence de près de 100 ans avec la datation obtenue pour la cuvette 5, située tout près, laisse planer un doute sur la validité d'au moins une des deux datations.

Lentille 1

La lentille 1 consiste en un mince niveau de sable remanié en poches grises (Ae) et orangées (B) mélangé à des fragments de charbon et de matrice organique. Quelques pierres, dont certaines arénisées, sont aussi dispersées à travers cet ensemble qui repose à la surface du sable gris Ae. La lentille fait un maximum de 8 cm en épaisseur et présente une forme en plan qui est irrégulière, mais s'étendant

sur un mètre en longueur et environ 50 cm en largeur. Plusieurs éclats, quelques outils en pierre et trois petits tessons de poterie amérindienne y ont été récoltés.

Cuvette 5

La cuvette 5 est adjacente à la lentille 1, au quadrant nord-est du puits 40S-43W. En surface du Ae, elle se présentait comme une simple tache de sable gris et de charbons, partiellement ceinturée d'une mince ligne organique dessinant une forme ovale d'environ 25 cm de longueur (figure 39). Le fond de la cuvette atteint 10 cm sous la surface de l'horizon Ae et est entièrement tapissé d'une couche de charbon, faisant quelques centimètres d'épaisseur (figure 40). L'état de préservation du charbon est d'ailleurs surprenant puisque la couche est en bonne partie formée de gros fragments de bois carbonisé. Quelques grandes pierres plates sont disposées à plat en suivant la forme de la cuvette, sous les charbons. Le sable environnant montre des signes de rubéfaction. L'espace aurait donc chauffé de façon assez intense pour provoquer un changement de teinte. Aucun artéfact n'a été trouvé dans la cuvette, quoique plusieurs échantillons de sol et de charbon y aient été prélevés.

Cette cuvette a nécessairement été formée par creusement, de sorte que le déblai pourrait bien constituer la matrice de la lentille 1. Le trou formé par la cuvette aurait été comblé à son tour par la matrice sableuse environnante, une fois son utilisation terminée, soit par les occupants ou par des processus post-occupation.

Un gros fragment de charbon prélevé au fond de la cuvette, dans la mince couche charbonneuse, fut soumis à une datation radiométrique. Une date de 265 ± 15 AA a été obtenue. L'association stratigraphique avec la lentille 1 suggère une datation d'un âge similaire pour les deux. Cette différence de près de 100 ans avec l'assemblage 3 laisse planer un doute quant à la validité d'au moins une des datations.



Figure 37 : Assemblage 1, secteur Est de EiBg-123



Figure 38 : Assemblage 3, secteur Est de EiBg-123



Figure 39 : Cuvette 5 vue de profil, secteur Est de EiBg-123



Figure 40 : Fond de la cuvette 5 vu de biais, secteur Est de EiBg-123

4.3.2. Secteur Ouest

Le secteur ouest est situé sur un replat qui domine le secteur Est d'environ un mètre. La plus grande partie des vestiges structurés et des artéfacts se situent immédiatement sous le niveau éolien. Les quelques artéfacts trouvés dans le sable éolien pourraient s'y être retrouvés suite à des perturbations. Il pourrait également s'agir d'une erreur de la part du seul fouilleur ayant relevé des artéfacts à ce niveau. Immédiatement sous les sables éoliens, dans une matrice organique et à la surface du sable gris Ae, affleurent l'assemblage 2 et la cuvette 4. La cuvette 2 fut détectée à quelques centimètres sous la surface du sable Ae, mais il est très probable qu'elle ait aussi affleuré à la surface du Ae puisqu'un creusement à partir de la surface de ce niveau a nécessairement dû avoir lieu. La cuvette 3 aurait également affleuré à la surface du Ae, mais comme nous le verrons, son identification reste incertaine. La proximité spatiale de ces vestiges structurés et le fait qu'ils affleurent probablement tous au même niveau laissent supposer leur contemporanéité. La proximité de tous ces éléments aménagés rend difficile d'attribuer l'association de certains artéfacts à une structure en particulier.

Assemblage 2

L'assemblage de pierres du secteur ouest fait approximativement 3,5 mètres de longueur sur un peu plus de 1,5 mètre de largeur (figure 41). Les pierres, pour la plupart de tailles décimétriques, y sont toutefois très dispersées, de sorte qu'il est difficile d'en estimer la dimension originale. Il est donc très possible que, tout comme les assemblages du secteur Est, celui-ci ait fait l'objet de perturbations post-occupation. Aussi, à l'instar des assemblages du secteur Est, celui-ci est très pauvre en artéfacts et présente très peu de charbons. Une pointe à encoches en coins (cat. no. 22, figure 26), en chert gris-brun lustré, très similaire aux autres pointes du secteur, a tout de même été trouvée en association directe

avec les pierres. Cette association appuie la possible contemporanéité de l'assemblage 2 avec les autres vestiges structurés du secteur.

Pour des fins de conservation et de mise en valeur, les pierres de la structure ont été laissées en place, à l'exception d'une tranchée de 1 m par 50 cm, excavée jusqu'au sable B dans la demie sud du puits 31S-60W. Cette tranchée a permis d'observer qu'il n'y a pas de second niveau d'occupation sous les pierres et que celles-ci sont déposées à plat, sans autre aménagement. Le reste de l'assemblage a été recouvert d'un géotextile puis remblayé à la fin de la fouille. Une datation radiométrique réalisée à partir d'un échantillon de charbon prélevé sous une pierre (cat. no. 558) a livré un âge de 420 +- 15.

Cuvette 1

Cette structure s'étend sur environ 1,5 mètre sur son axe le plus long et 80 cm en largeur (figure 42). Elle est faite d'une couche organique noire carbonisée sur 3 à 4 centimètres d'épaisseur (figure 43), reposant à la surface d'un niveau sableux gris Ae et où quelques pierres parsèment la surface. Il est incertain si sa forme résulte d'un aménagement par creusement ou d'une simple accumulation de matière organique. Chose certaine, la matrice présente une texture très grasse à certains endroits, résultant probablement de la cuisson de viandes animales ou du rejet d'une quantité importante de matière organique. Au quadrant nord-est du puits 35S-58W, la matrice comprend, en son centre, une mince lentille de sable fin gris très graisseux et très riche en os carbonisés. La cuvette comprend également une forte proportion des artéfacts recueillis cette année, de sorte que celle-ci pourrait également avoir servi d'aire de rejet.

Un peu plus de 3 000 fragments d'os proviennent de la matrice organique de cette cuvette. On y recense principalement des mammifères de grande taille, probablement en bonne partie du phoque. Les variétés barbues et du Groenland en font partie. Fait notable, le caribou est aussi identifié. Plusieurs os d'oiseaux, dont plusieurs de la famille des alcidés, font aussi partie de cet ensemble. Quelques fragments de coquilles de mollusques bivalves sont présents. Notons également que deux phalanges de chien proviennent du quadrant sud-est du 34S-58W, en association avec du sable rapporté des environs de la structure.

Un échantillon de charbon (cat. no. 356) fut soumis pour datation radiométrique et a livré un âge de 760 +-15. L'écart est toutefois important par rapport aux autres datations obtenues pour ce secteur, d'autant plus que des pièces d'origine européenne parsèment toute l'aire.

Cuvette 2

La cuvette 2 est située au niveau sableux Ae des puits 34S-58W (demie est) et au 34S-57W. Notons que la demie nord de ce dernier puits n'a pas été excavée et que la cuvette 2 semble s'y poursuivre. Les données relatives à cette structure doivent donc être considérées comme préliminaires. Sa forme en plan est irrégulière, avec 55 cm dans son axe le plus long et 45 cm dans sa largeur (figure 44). En profil, la profondeur maximale de la cuvette est d'environ 15 cm (figure 45). La matrice est stratifiée et débute par un mélange de sable gris, de sable orangé et de charbons. Une couche de charbons recouvre le fond de la cuvette. Quelques pierres sont retrouvées à différents endroits et différentes profondeurs de la structure. Le sable mélangé résulterait possiblement d'un comblement. De nombreux artéfacts y ont été retrouvés, incluant des objets européens, des fragments de poteries décorées d'incisions linéaires et plus de 4 000 pièces lithiques. Parmi les quelques ossements, ce sont encore une fois les grands mammifères, principalement le phoque, qui composent l'assemblage faunique.

En terminant la fouille du niveau Ae, sous la lentille charbonneuse, un second vestige de cuvette fait surface, à 7 cm sous le fond de la première (figure 46). En surface, elle se présente comme une aire diffuse de sable gris tachetée de charbons, mais montre la forme d'une cuvette en profil. Plusieurs artéfacts y ont été trouvés, soit principalement des éclats de chert et de quartzite de Ramah, des os blanchis, un tesson de poterie décorée d'incisions linéaires et un fragment ferreux. Cette fosse semble avoir été excavée en premier, puis comblée avant qu'on y aménage la cuvette qui la surmonte. Sa limite est, débordant dans le quadrant sud-ouest du puits 34S-57W, fut excavée et récoltée en lot commun avec celui du quadrant sud-est du puits 34S-58W.

Un échantillon de charbon (cat. no. 96) fut soumis pour datation radiométrique et a livré un âge de 390 +-15. Malgré l'écart avec la datation obtenue pour la cuvette 1, il faut envisager que son aménagement est contemporain du reste de l'aire. Les artéfacts sont en effet très similaires au reste et l'intervalle de 420 +- 15 obtenu pour l'assemblage 2 recoupe celui de la cuvette 2.

Cuvette 3

La cuvette 3, observée au quadrant nord-est du puits 34S-58W (figure 44), n'a pu qu'être partiellement exposée, en raison d'un manque de temps à la fin du projet, de sorte que son identification reste incertaine. Il faudrait poursuivre la fouille vers l'est pour confirmer l'identification et mieux décrire la configuration de ce vestige structuré. Pour l'instant, il pourrait s'agir d'une simple lentille charbonneuse ou même d'une dépression naturelle du sol.

Cuvette 4

Aux puits 35S-57W et 35S-56W, respectivement dans les quadrants nord-est et nord-ouest, se trouve une portion de la cuvette 4 (figure 47). Ce niveau charbonneux affleure au niveau sableux Ae et se poursuit sur environ 5 cm en profondeur (figure 48). Les artéfacts compris dans la matrice sont principalement des éclats de pierre – surtout du chert, mais aussi du quartzite de Ramah. On compte aussi un éclat retouché (cat. no. 270) et un fragment d'outil bifacial en chert (cat. no. 295). Un échantillon de charbon fut soumis pour datation radiométrique et a livré un âge moderne, suggérant une contamination de l'échantillon.



Figure 41 : Assemblage 2 dégagé de la matrice organique jusqu'à la surface du Ae, vu vers le sud, secteur ouest de EiBg-123



Figure 42 : Surface de la cuvette 1 partiellement exposée au 34S-57W, quadrants sud-ouest et sud-est, vue vers l'est, secteur ouest de EiBg-123



Figure 43 : Profil de la cuvette 1 au quadrant nord-est du puits 35S-58W, quadrant nord-est, secteur ouest de EiBg-123



Figure 44 : Surface des cuvettes 2 et 3 au quadrant nord-est du 34S-58W, secteur ouest de EiBg-123



Figure 45 : Profil de la cuvette 2, dans l'axe divisant les demies nord et sud du 34S-58W, secteur ouest de EiBg-123



Figure 46 : Fond de la cuvette 2, au niveau organique (#6) au quadrant nord-est de 34S-58W, secteur ouest de EiBg-123



Figure 47 : Surface de la cuvette 4 au quadrant nord-est du 35S-57W, secteur ouest de EiBg-123



Figure 48 : Profil de la cuvette 4, paroi est des puits 34S-57W et 35S-57W, secteur ouest de EiBg-123

5. Résultats de l'inventaire du littoral (EiBg-155)

L'inventaire devait permettre de documenter la ressource archéologique et les menaces à sa conservation le long du littoral. Cependant, la fouille du site EiBg-123 a accaparé plus de temps que prévu, de sorte que seulement six sondages ont pu être pratiqués, à la limite nord-est de l'aire visée, près du bord de la rivière Blanc-Sablon. Deux sondages se sont avérés positifs, en plus d'une collecte de surface réalisée dans une cuvette d'érosion (figure 5). Ceux-ci se trouvent à étendre légèrement l'extension du site EiBg-155 vers le sud.

La collection comprend 67 artéfacts, dont neuf éclats de pierre taillée, 28 clous forgés, 23 fragments d'objets ferreux indéterminés, quatre fragments d'objets indéterminés en plomb et trois fragments de pipes (tableau 3). Le sondage 1 a livré sept clous forgés, trois fragments d'objets ferreux, un éclat de quartz hyalin, un éclat de chert blanc et quatre éclats de silex caramel. Pour ce qui est du sondage 2, ce sont un éclat de silex, un clou forgé et un fragment d'objet indéterminé en fer qui y furent trouvés. La couche culturelle est, pour les deux sondages, située à 60 cm sous un épais dépôt éolien, dans un premier niveau organique carbonisé, surmontant une seconde mince couche de sable éolien gris (figure 49).

TABLEAU 3 : SYNTHÈSE DE LA COLLECTION 2017 DE EIBG-155 PAR CLASSES D'ARTÉFACTS

Objets	Nombre	%
Lithique (autochtone)		
Débitage	9	13,43
Total	*9*	*13,43*
Européen		
Clou	28	41,79
Pièce ferreuse indéterminée	23	34,33
Fragment indéterminé de plomb	4	5,97
Pipe	3	4,48
Total	*58*	*86,57*
Total	**67**	**100,00**

Trois lots de collecte de surface furent créés le long de la paroi ouest d'une longue et profonde fosse d'érosion éolienne. Le lot P-01 est le plus riche avec 12 clous, cinq fragments d'objets ferreux, une tige de pipe et deux fragments de fourneau de pipe en terre cuite fine argileuse blanche sans marque

distinctive. Ce lot comprend la portion de paroi où se trouve une aire de combustion riche en charbon avec pierres décimétriques. Le P-02, plus au nord, a livré deux clous forgés. Le P-03, le plus au sud, comprend 14 fragments ferreux, six clous, quatre fragments de plomb, un éclat de quartz hyalin et un éclat de silex caramel gris. Tout comme pour les sondages, l'ensemble de ces vestiges se trouve à environ 60 cm de la surface, sous une épaisse couche de sable éolien. Les artéfacts sont toutefois dans le niveau organique et le niveau de sable gris éolien sous-jacent (figure 49).



Figure 49 : Profil de la paroi 1 avec les pierres de foyer dans la partie nord (à droite)

6. Interprétations préliminaires

Les travaux de cette année comprenaient deux parties, soit la fouille du site EiBg-123 et l'inventaire du littoral sur une bande de 130 mètres de profondeur. La fouille du site EiBg-123 allait permettre d'étudier un lieu témoignant des changements opérés par les sociétés occupantes à partir du 16^{e} siècle, alors que la présence européenne se faisait sentir. L'inventaire devait permettre de mieux documenter la ressource dans l'espace littoral qui a jusqu'à maintenant reçu beaucoup moins d'attention que le reste du Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon. Seulement quelques sondages ont pu être excavés, mais ils ont tout de même généré des données importantes pour EiBg-155. Les résultats décrits dans la section précédente permettent de formuler quelques interprétations.

6.2. EiBg-123

Rappelons tout d'abord que deux secteurs du site EiBg-123 ont été excavés, de part et d'autre de l'aire investiguée en 1991 par Jean-Yves Pintal (1992). Ces deux secteurs ont été désignés comme est et ouest. Pour des fins de clarté, la partie fouillée en 1991 sera désignée comme le secteur central.

Secteur Est

La partie est, la moins riche en artéfacts, est organisée autour de la lentille 1, au centre de l'aire. Elle a livré presque l'entièreté des 132 artéfacts du secteur, comptant pour 0,22 % de toute la collection du site EiBg-123. Cette lentille a servi d'aire de combustion et possiblement d'aire de rejet, en raison de la concentration d'artéfacts dans et à proximité de celle-ci. La cuisson des aliments et la taille de la pierre y sont documentées.

Deux assemblages de pierre (#1 et 3) bordent la limite nord et ouest de la lentille 1. Ils sont de toutes évidences déstructurés, ce qui complique leur interprétation. De plus, aucun artéfact ne fait partie de l'assemblage 3, du côté ouest de la lentille 1, alors qu'un seul os frais provient de l'assemblage 1, du côté nord-est. Peu de charbons faisaient partie de la matrice dans laquelle les pierres se retrouvaient et aucune rubéfaction ne fut non plus constatée dans la matrice sableuse sous ces assemblages. Tout de même, cette configuration laisse penser que ces structures aient pu servir à cuire-fumer à feu doux un grand mammifère marin, soit possiblement un phoque. L'analyse zooarchéologique du seul os laisse envisager cette fonction, qui reste toutefois hypothétique en raison de la faiblesse des indices disponibles.

Par contraste, la cuvette 5, à l'est de la lentille 1, ne contenait aucun artéfact, de sorte qu'il est difficile d'en interpréter la fonction. L'alignement de pierres plates, au fond de la cuvette, laisse envisager un besoin de conserver une chaleur assez intense pendant plus longtemps que le sable seul ne l'aurait permis. La rubéfaction environnante appuie l'idée d'une combustion relativement intense dans la fosse. Elle semble étroitement liée à la lentille 1 puisque le déblai produit lors du creusement de la cuvette aurait au moins en partie intégré la matrice de la lentille. À titre hypothétique, une pièce de viande a pu y être rôtie ou alors un pot a pu y être placé pour y faire cuire un bouillon.

La contemporanéité de cet ensemble est appuyée par les datations radiométriques effectuées sur des échantillons de charbon provenant de deux des éléments structurés. Elles permettent d'estimer l'occupation vers le début de la période coloniale, pendant l'intervalle approximatif de 1 610 à 1685 AD.

Tous les vestiges rencontrés dans le secteur Est pourraient être issus d'une même occupation, contemporaine de l'habitation située dans la partie centrale du site. Le secteur Est aurait constitué une aire d'activité spécialisée extérieure. Il aurait principalement servi à la transformation des prises animales. Celles-ci n'étaient pas destinées à la consommation immédiate puisqu'elles auraient été cuites par séchage et fumage afin de pouvoir les préserver sur le long terme. Cette interprétation reste toutefois hypothétique en raison de la faiblesse des indices osseux disponibles.

Le groupe ayant occupé cet espace aurait entretenu des liens avec le Labrador et plus étroitement avec Terre-Neuve. En effet, les cherts, qui y sont les plus nombreux, proviennent de diverses formations géologiques de l'île, alors que le quartzite de Ramah provient du nord du Labrador.

L'utilisation de l'espace aurait été de courte durée en raison du peu d'artéfacts recensés dans l'aire. La déstructuration observée des assemblages de pierre, particulièrement pour l'assemblage 1, permet d'envisager que des animaux aient pu venir fouiller après le départ des occupants. Alternativement, la rareté des pierres dans la matrice du sol environnant pourrait avoir attiré des personnes succédant aux occupants qui y prélevèrent des pierres pour élaborer leurs propres assemblages, quelque part non loin.

Secteur Ouest

Le secteur ouest du site EiBg-123 est de loin le plus riche en artéfacts et en aménagements de tout le site, avec 30 405 artéfacts et cinq des neufs vestiges structurés.

Comme pour les assemblages 1 et 3 du secteur Est, l'assemblage 2 paraît déstructuré en raison de la dispersion des pierres. On y note un peu plus d'artéfacts dans la portion sud-est et nord-est. Du côté sud-

est, la distribution des artéfacts correspond à la périphérie des concentrations observées autour des cuvettes. Du côté nord-est, des pierres repérées sous la surface du sol, à proximité de l'unité 31S-57W, suggèrent qu'il pourrait y avoir un autre aménagement. Peu de charbons ont été notés parmi les pierres et aucune rubéfaction ne fut observée non plus. Une fonction de cuisson-fumage à feu doux est envisagée.

Les cuvettes 1 à 4 semblent quant à elles constituer le cœur de l'activité du secteur ouest. Les nombreux outils et le débitage en pierre laissent penser que diverses activités de fabrication d'outils y ont eu lieu. Le nombre très important de fragments d'os cuits suggère qu'on y a transformé et cuit des prises animales. De plus, la concentration générale des artéfacts dans ces aménagements indique une fonction comme aire de rejet. Celles-ci pourraient bien avoir été situées au centre d'une aire d'activité spécialisée destinée à la transformation des prises animales.

Plusieurs indices permettent d'avancer la contemporanéité des aménagements du secteur ouest. D'abord tous affleurent au niveau organique ou à la surface du sable Ae sous-jacent. La distribution des artéfacts recoupe toutes ces structures. Les datations C^{14} effectuées sur des charbons des cuvettes 1, 2 et 4, ainsi que de l'assemblage 2, permettent de situer l'occupation entre 1 190 et 1 560 A.D. Les pointes triangulaires à encoches en coins, la poterie Sylvicole supérieure de facture iroquoïenne et les artéfacts européens suggèrent que l'occupation aurait plutôt eu lieu vers la toute fin de cet intervalle possible, soit au tout début de la période coloniale, quelque part pendant la deuxième moitié du 16^{e} siècle. L'influence française observée à travers plusieurs pièces suggère que l'occupation a probablement eu lieu encore un peu plus tard, dans le dernier quart du 16^{e} siècle, puisque les Français n'auraient pas eu accès au secteur entre 1543 et 1579 (Loewen 2016). Il est aussi très probable que ces aménagements aient été faits alors que l'habitation située dans la partie centrale du site était occupée.

Le groupe ayant utilisé cet espace aurait entretenu des liens étroits avec le Labrador et Terre-Neuve en raison de l'abondance du quartzite de Ramah et de divers cherts provenant de l'île. Ils auraient pu obtenir ces matériaux par échanges ou en accédant aux sources de matière première. Les poteries amérindiennes, de par leur décor, laissent envisager des contacts avec des groupes iroquoïens. Leur présence est d'ailleurs documentée dans le détroit de Belle-Isle pendant la même période (Loewen 2016). Les pièces européennes indiquent également que les occupants du site avaient des contacts avec des pêcheurs européens présents dans le détroit de Belle-Isle à cette époque. Le jeton de Nuremberg et le fragment de poterie suggèrent des contacts avec des Français.

Fait exceptionnel, les deux phalanges calcinées de chien retrouvées à proximité de la cuvette 1, parmi les restes d'autres ossements broyés, donnent l'impression que cette espèce ait pu être consommée par les occupants, au même titre que les autres espèces animales. Le chien aurait pu être domestiqué par les Amérindiens ou être acquis par contact avec des groupes inuit ou Européens (Delâge 2006).

L'utilisation de la partie ouest du site semble avoir été relativement longue, voire sur une saison estivale complète, en raison du nombre d'aménagements observés et du nombre exceptionnel d'artéfacts produits et laissés sur les lieux. Il s'agirait sans doute du même groupe ayant utilisé la partie est du site et ayant occupé la maison longue excavée en 1991. Plusieurs familles pourraient donc avoir vécu sur le site, dans la maison longue, collaborant à la chasse et la transformation des mammifères marins dans les aires spécialisées situées à la périphérie est et ouest, fouillées cette année.

6.3. Site EiBg-155

Le court inventaire réalisé le long du littoral a permis de relever de nouvelles traces d'occupation humaine en lien avec le site EiBg-155. Les indices tirés d'un inventaire partiel menaient l'archéologue Jean-Yves Pintal (2005) à suggérer que les vestiges pouvaient avoir été laissés par un groupe d'Européens. Cependant, un foyer de combustion et le mélange d'artéfacts autochtones et allochtones pointent plutôt vers un campement amérindien de la période coloniale. Les pipes permettent d'estimer l'âge de l'occupation au dernier quart du 16^{e} siècle ou après, puisque ces objets ne seraient fabriqués en Europe qu'à partir de 1573 A.D. (Savard et Drouin 1980, 28).

Un inventaire systématique du site permettrait de mieux comprendre la dispersion des vestiges et la limite du site. La fouille de l'espace adjacent à la structure, affleurant à la paroi 1, permettrait de préciser l'âge de ce campement, les activités et d'autres aspects du mode de vie des occupants. Considérant l'effet dramatique de l'action éolienne à cet endroit et la proximité à la rivière, une intervention rapide s'impose pour protéger ce qui semble être le cœur du site EiBg-155.

7. Conclusions et recommandations

Le projet archéotouristique Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon consiste à développer, sur trois ans (2017-2019), un produit touristique unique contribuant à 1) mettre en valeur le patrimoine archéologique exceptionnel de la communauté et à 2) le conserver sur le long terme. Au terme des trois années pilotes, ce projet aura permis de structurer un produit touristique unique capable de s'autofinancer, de retenir une partie du flux de visiteurs passant par Blanc-Sablon, d'assurer la conservation des ressources patrimoniales de la municipalité et de générer des connaissances scientifiques, dans une perspective de gestion préventive et de développement durable. Le projet était organisé en collaboration avec la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, la Corporation de développement culturel du canton de Brest, la CEDEC et le Conseil des Innus de Pakuashipi.

L'intervention de cette année visait le Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon. Les objectifs étaient :

1) Mieux documenter la ressource archéologique le long du littoral, entre l'espace d'entreposage à bateaux et la rivière, sur une bande approximative de 130 mètres de largeur;
2) mieux documenter l'occupation coloniale du Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon et les changements opérés par les sociétés concernées, particulièrement les Amérindiens, à partir du 16^{e} siècle;
3) sauvegarder les sites soumis à l'érosion littorale, éolienne et humaine.

Les travaux ont permis d'amorcer 1) l'inventaire de la bande littorale de 180 mètres, menacée par l'érosion naturelle et culturelle, en plus d'excaver 29,25 mètres carrés (m^2) du site EiBg-123, aussi menacé par l'érosion.

Pour EiBg-123, les résultats mettent en lumière que le site fut occupé par un groupe multifamilial occupant la maison longue située au centre du site et qu'on s'adonna principalement à la transformation des prises animales. Les secteurs est et ouest, qui furent excavés cette année, montrent d'ailleurs un aménagement de l'espace correspondant possiblement à un certain standard de l'époque. Au cœur de l'aire d'activité, on aménageait un ou des foyers, souvent en forme de cuvette, d'où on semble avoir transformé les carcasses. Les assemblages de pierre situés à la périphérie auraient pour leur part été utilisés comme plaques de cuisson lente, permettant aussi de fumer les viandes. Les assemblages

fauniques laissent croire que c'était principalement le phoque qui était transformé, mais le caribou, le chien et plusieurs espèces d'oiseaux y sont aussi identifiés. Tout le site aurait été occupé au tout début de la période coloniale, probablement pendant la seconde moitié du 16e siècle ou dans les premières années du 17e siècle. Cette configuration suggère que l'occupation aurait pu s'étendre entre le printemps et l'automne, par un groupe multifamilial nombreux. La complexité des aménagements et la richesse artéfactuelle de ce site ne trouvent pas d'égal sur la rive ouest de la rivière Blanc-Sablon.

Le temps imparti à la fouille de cette année et la richesse du site ont fait en sorte que des éléments structuraux du secteur ouest, aux environs des cuvettes 1 à 4, n'ont pu être totalement fouillés. Il s'agit plus particulièrement des cuvettes 2 et 4, dont les sections est et nord, respectivement, ont été laissées en place. Or, la fouille a pu fragiliser le réseau racinaire là où on retrouve ces cuvettes. Dans un but de conservation, il serait pertinent de retourner sur le site afin de fouiller ces éléments significatifs et de s'assurer qu'aucun autre aménagement ne se trouve à proximité, en état fragilisé.

Pour ce qui est du site EiBg-155, situé à quelques mètres vers l'est, sur la rive de la Blanc-Sablon, les quelques sondages excavés et la collecte de surface ont révélé un site occupé par un groupe autochtone, au dernier quart du 16e siècle ou après. Les travaux d'évaluation restent cependant incomplets, de sorte qu'un inventaire devrait être poursuivi de façon plus systématique. Les menaces qui pèsent sur le site font en sorte qu'il est urgent d'agir pour en assurer la conservation ou, à défaut des moyens nécessaires, pour effectuer une fouille de sauvetage.

Rappelons également l'absence de plan de conservation mis en place par les autorités responsables de la gestion du Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon. La reconnaissance double des lieux, au niveau provincial et fédéral, atteste du caractère exceptionnel de ce vaste espace archéologique. Pourtant, les menaces qui pèsent sur ce site ne font l'objet d'aucune mesure préventive, à l'exception des présentes recherches. Nos travaux ont malgré tout fait l'objet d'une grande réticence de la part du ministère de la Culture et des Communications qui tend malheureusement à voir le classement des lieux comme une cloche de verre où plus aucune action ne peut être entreprise. Un plan de gestion préventif permettrait de mieux identifier les menaces et les solutions à mettre en œuvre. La gestion préventive des lieux devrait également être accompagnée d'un programme de recherche permettant de mieux gérer l'espace et de mieux le documenter. Archéo-Mamu pourrait certainement appuyer le ministère dans le développement d'un plan de gestion.

Les recommandations suivantes sont formulées dans le but de protéger la ressource et de mieux la comprendre :

1) EiBg-123 : fouiller ce qui reste des cuvettes 3 et 4 et s'assurer qu'aucun autre aménagement ne se trouve à proximité, dans un état fragilisé par la fouille de 2017;
2) EiBg-155 : sonder l'espace du site à intervalles systématiques afin de définir les limites et les portions les plus sensibles du site, en plus de mettre en place des mesures de conservation préventive, pouvant inclure une fouille;
3) instaurer un plan de gestion préventive du Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon afin d'assurer la conservation à long terme des vestiges archéologiques et de permettre une meilleure compréhension de l'histoire des lieux.

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The Gateways Project 2016

Surveys in Groswater Bay, Labrador, and St. Paul River, Quebec, and Excavations at Hart Chalet

William W. Fitzhugh



Gateways 2016 team excavating House 3 at Hart Chalet Inuit site (EiBh-47).

Produced by Patrick Jolicoeur, Cara Reeves, Skye Litten, Chelsi Slotten, and Igor Chechushkov

Smithsonian Institution

Arctic Studies Center

2017

Ministère de l'Énergie
et des Ressources
naturelles
Québec

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Washington, D.C. 20013-7012
USA

N/Réf. : 920377 00 000

Objet : Lettre d'autorisation – Réalisation de fouilles et inventaires archéologiques

Monsieur,

Pour faire suite à votre demande du 30 mai dernier concernant l'objet mentionné en titre, nous vous autorisons par la présente à utiliser les terres du domaine de l'État, excluant toute terre ou tout lit des cours d'eau et des lacs du domaine privé ou qui ne relève pas de l'autorité du ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), afin de réaliser des fouilles et des inventaires archéologiques sur les zones représentés sur les plans de localisation joints en annexe.

Cette autorisation, valide pour la période du 1 août 2016 au 30 juillet 2017, vous est consentie sans préjudice aux droits du MERN et des usagers autorisés de ces lieux.

La présente autorisation annule et remplace toute autorisation antérieure délivrée et portant en totalité ou en partie sur le même objet. Vous devez respecter les conditions demandées qui se retrouvent dans le tableau des « PRÉOCCUPATIONS ET COMMENTAIRES DES PARTENAIRES » ci-joint.

En tout temps, le Ministère peut annuler cette autorisation pour des raisons de sécurité publique, d'intérêt public ou pour toutes autres fins jugées prioritaires, sans compensation d'aucune sorte pour les travaux effectués sur le terrain et aucun recours ne pourra être exercé contre le gouvernement du Québec.

Nous vous soulignons que des mesures doivent être prises pour protéger ou conserver efficacement tout repère d'arpentage, infrastructure routière ou traverse de cours d'eau.

...2

625, boul. Laflèche, RC. 702
Baie-Comeau (Québec) G5C 1C5
Téléphone : 418 295-4676
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www.mern.gouv.qc.ca

Cette autorisation ne donne aucune servitude, aucun droit locatif, aucun droit de propriété, ni aucun droit immobilier. Advenant que certains terrains cessent d'être sous l'autorité ou l'administration du MERN, il vous incombera de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour obtenir une nouvelle autorisation de l'autorité compétente ou les droits afférents.

Cette autorisation est assujettie à l'application des règlements municipaux de même qu'aux lois fédérales et provinciales et aux règlements qui en découlent, particulièrement en matière d'environnement, de protection contre le feu, de récolte de bois (permis requis en vertu de la Loi sur l'aménagement durable du territoire forestier [chapitre A-18.1]) et de conservation et de protection de la faune.

À l'échéance de cette autorisation, le terrain devra être remis dans un état satisfaisant. Vous devrez, avant ou en effectuant les travaux, enlever la matière organique et l'entasser en vue de sa réutilisation, à une distance de plus de vingt (20) mètres d'un cours d'eau ou d'un lac, mesurée à partir de la ligne naturelle des hautes eaux. Vous devrez également, dès la fin de réalisation des travaux, remblayer les trous de sondages et y étendre à nouveau la matière organique entassée.La présente autorisation n'est pas transférable.

Pour toute modification à la présente autorisation, vous devrez en aviser par écrit le Ministère et lui demander la délivrance d'une nouvelle autorisation. Tout changement d'adresse et autres avis doivent être également transmis au Ministère.

Pour toute information complémentaire, nous vous invitons à communiquer avec Madame Valérie Proulx, technicienne, au numéro de téléphone 418 295-4676, poste 360. N'oubliez pas de mentionner votre numéro de dossier 920377 00 000 dans toutes vos communications avec le Ministère.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Mireille Parent
Directrice régionale par intérim

p. j. Carte de localisation (1)
Tableau des préoccupations et commentaires des partenaires

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles
Québec

PRÉOCCUPATIONS ET COMMENTAIRES DES PARTENAIRES

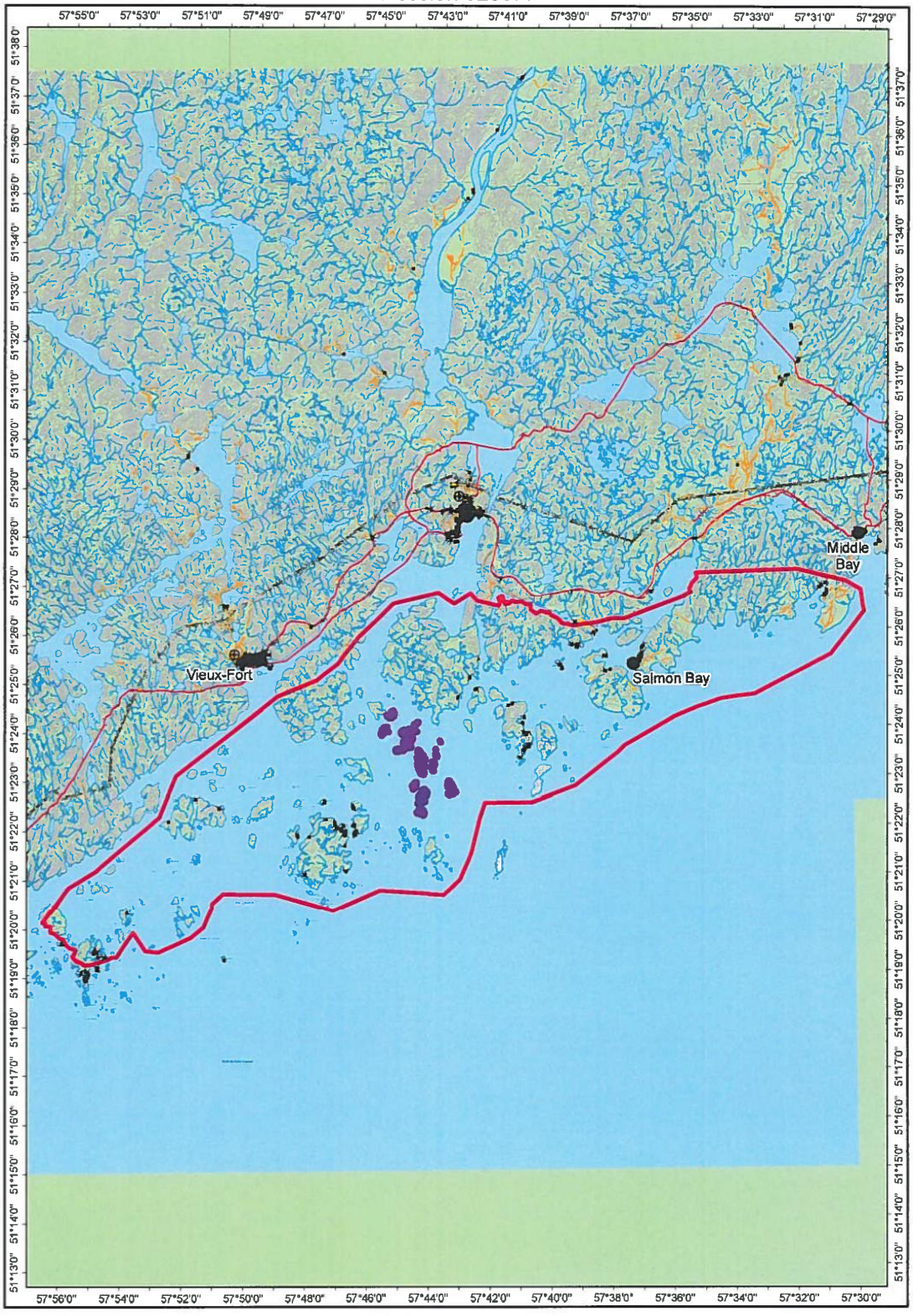
Dossier 920373 00 000

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN)	Tous les chemins qui sont situés dans le périmètre ou à l'intérieur de votre site demeurent publics. De plus, des terrains privés ou sous l'autorité d'un autre ministère (MDDELCC) se trouvent dans le terrain demandé. Par ce fait, n'étant sous l'autorité du ministère, vous ne pouvez pas procéder à des fouilles dans ces zones. Si des fouilles sont nécessaires dans les zones privées ou sous autre autorité, veuillez communiquer avec les propriétaires des terrains.
Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs - secteur Forestier (MFFP)	Un permis d'intervention sera requis pour les travaux de déboisement qui découleront de l'exploitation des sites. Une autorisation de construction de chemin sera également requise si un chemin d'accès devait être construit. La demande de ces permis **doit** être adressée préalablement au début des travaux à l'unité de gestion Sept-Îles, Havre-Saint-Pierre et Anticosti. De plus, le règlement sur les normes d'intervention dans les forêts du domaine de l'État (RNI) (RLRQ, chapitre F-4.1, r.7) et la loi sur l'aménagement durable du territoire forestier (LADTF) devront être respecté. En ce qui concerne le déboisement et s'il y a coupe de bois marchand, il sera important que le demandeur nous présente un tableau estimé des volumes, le tout approuvé et signé par un ingénieur forestier.
Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC)	Nous sommes favorables au projet dans la mesure où vous vous qualifiez pour l'obtention de votre permis archéologique, délivré par la Direction de l'archéologie et du développement autochtone. Nous vous rappelons que l'article 74 de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel stipule que « Quiconque découvre un bien ou un site archéologique **doit** aviser le Ministre sans délai. Cette obligation s'applique que la découverte survienne ou non dans un contexte de fouilles et de recherches archéologiques. » De plus, nous vous rappelons que l'article 75 de la même loi stipule que **«** Toute aliénation de terres du domaine de l'État

	est sujette à une réserve en pleine propriété en faveur du domaine de l'État, des biens et sites archéologiques qui s'y trouvent à l'exception des trésors qui sont régis par l'article 938 du Code civil du Québec.
Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques (MDDELCC)	Aucun certificat d'autorisation émis en vertu de l'article 22 de la loi sur la qualité de l'environnement ne serait requis.

Plan de localisation

Dossier: 920377



Demande

Terrain 920377

Réseau routier

- Route nationale
- Route
- Chemin
- Voie ferrée

Tenure

- Privée
- Publique
- Mixte
- Terre sous l'autorité MDDELCC

Projection cartographique

Mercator transverse modifiée NAD 83, zone de 3°, (SCOPQ)

0 1 500 3 000 4 500 mètres

1 /190 000

Source

Référence cartographique (BDTQ 20k) MERN 2010

Système d'information et de gestion territoriale MERN 2014

Réalisation

Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles

Note : Le présent document n'a aucune portée légale.

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2016/06/03

Énergie et Ressources naturelles

Québec

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Fig 7.25 8N 24W Artifact plot

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Fig 7.66 14N 26W Excavation square

Fig 7.67 14N 26W Artifact plot

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Fig 7.69 14N 26W West wall profile

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Fig 7.80 Northeast corner of 16N 24W showing rodent hole and in situ stratified soil deposits containing earlier occupation chert artifacts and flakes.

Fig 7.81 View of 16N 24W north and east walls showing stratigraphy beneath H3 wall.

1 - 2016 Project Goals

As in 2014 and 2015 field plan called for activities in two locations: surveys in the Rigolet Narrows and southern portion of Groswater Bay in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, and excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit site near the mouth of the Brador River (Blanc Sablon) on the Quebec Lower North Shore. In addition we planned to initiate a site survey in the St. Paul River and Old Fort region west of Brador. The work in Hamilton Inlet was done under a permit from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador issued to Jamie Brake of the Nunatsiavut Archaeological Office. Only the narrative portion of that work is reported here as the archaeological results are being submitted separately by Jamie Brake to Newfoundland. A summary of the Rigolet project has appeared in the Newfoundland PAO report for 2016 and is reported in the Smithsonian's 2016 Arctic Studies Center Newsletter. The present report concerns the results of work conducted under the Quebec Permit 920377 to William Fitzhugh issued by the Quebec Ministry of Communications and Culture and the Quebec Natural Resources Department for research on the Quebec Lower North Shore.

> **[Surveys of Groswater Bay and the Narrows:** In Hamilton Inlet, our objective was to survey part of the eastern section of the Narrows, the southern shore and adjacent islands of Groswater Bay, and areas in Eastern Lake Melville. These are areas that have never been systematically surveyed although some of its outer reaches have been visited by archaeoilogists. Inuit and settler camps used for hunting, fishing, trapping, and berry-picking are prevalent everywhere along the shores of the Narrows, and sporadically along the shore and islands of Groswater Bay, generally with open-water seal-hunting and fishing camps on the islands and mainland, and winter camps on the mainland in several locations. A lack of deep-water bays and harbors makes use of the mainland coast difficult except when the coast is ice-bound. The survey was to identify sites and promising locations, not to conduct excavations.]

Brador: Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) Inuit Excavation: Research in Brador was to continue excavations at House 3, one of three winter dwellings 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 where Clifford and Florence Hart of Brador 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 there. 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 only as contact goods. In 2013 we excavated a trench through the middle of House 1. In 2014 we tested a midden between H1 and H2 and excavated test pits in the H2 entryway. Both houses had been disturbed and the H2 interior was grown over with mature spruce. In 2015 we cleared the forest cover and began excavations in the interior of House 3, which had not been disturbed by land clearing and cottage construction. Because of time constraints we were only able to excavate three units within this house and two test pits outside. We planned to expand this work in 2016 and to begin a survey of the St. Paul-Old Fort region. Major progress was achieved toward both goals.

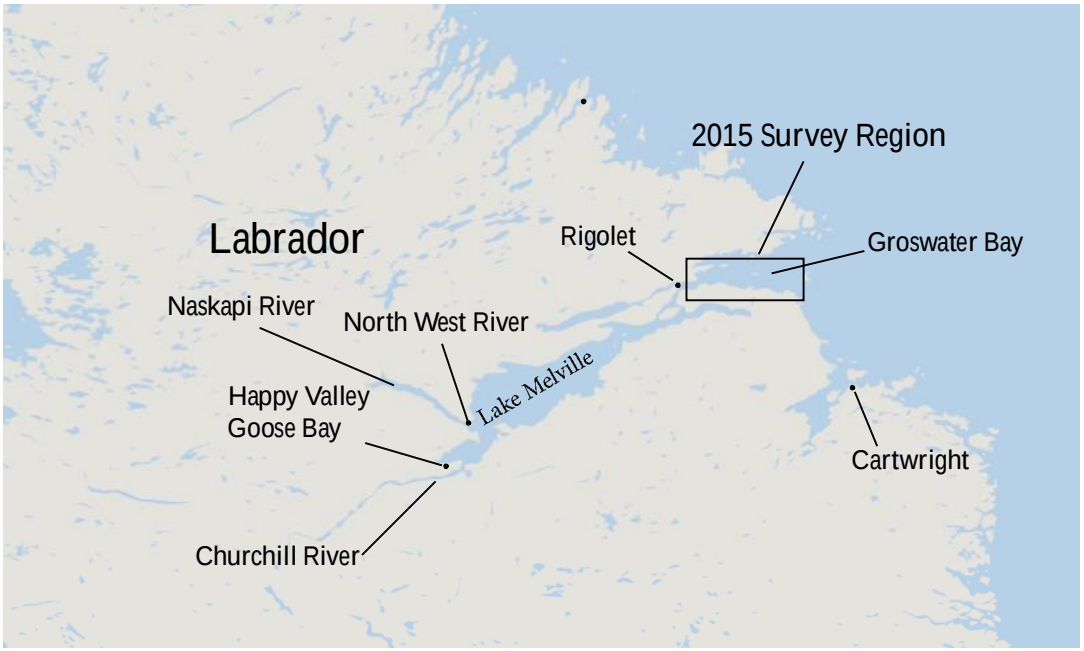


Fig 1.1 Research in Groswater Bay in 2015 with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office. Map Data @2015 Google.

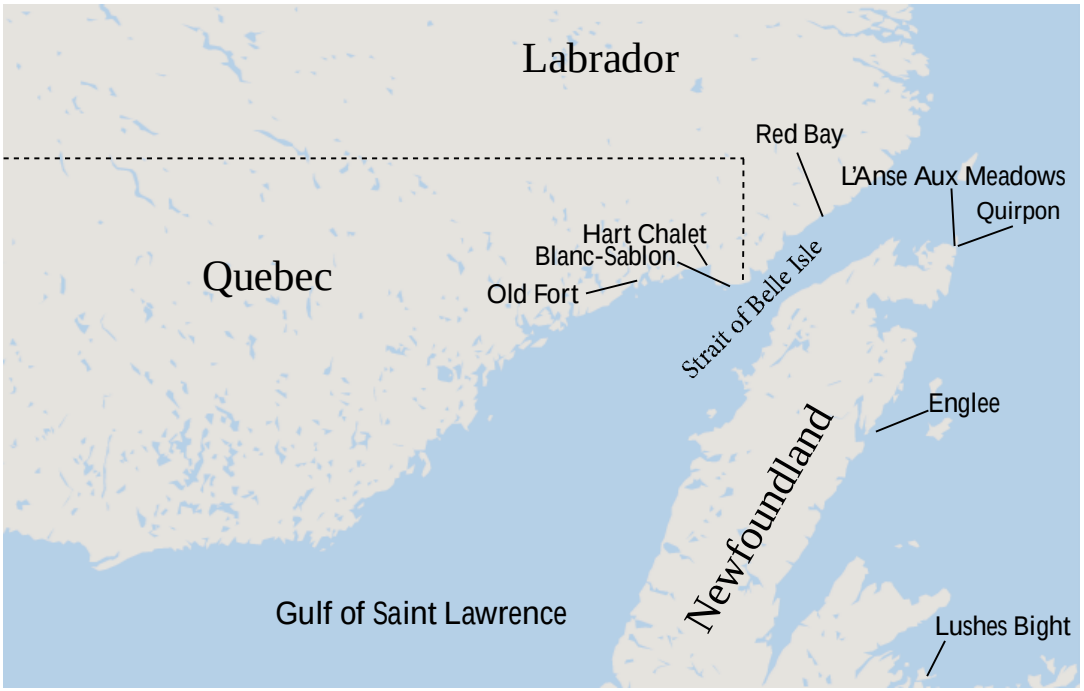


Fig 1.2 Map of areas visited. Map Data @2015 Google.

2 - Strategies of Intervention

Excavation Procedures for EiBh-47: Following several visits to the Hart Chalet site in the years between 2003 and 2015, when we mapped and made several small test pits, in 2016 we returned to begin excavating a portion of the interior of House 3. Patrick Jolicoeur was in charge of the excavation for the week I was not present. The previous grid was extended to include the entry area and walls of H3, and a survey station was established to provide instrumental elevations using a graduated rod. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, 2x2m units were excavated adjacent to those previously dug in 2015 and a 2x2m unit was begun in a likely midden area south of the house entry. All excavation was done by trowel and all features, rocks, soil patterns, and artifacts were plotted in three dimensions. Detailed profiles recorded stratigraphic levels, and site data were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. At the conclusion of the work all excavated areas were lined by tarps and back-filled and covered with sod.

Archaeological Surveys in Salmon Bay, St. Paul, and Old Fort: We were requested to begin surveys in this region by the Whitely Museum and its board of directors, with most of the coordination occurring through the good offices of Garland Nadeau. Garland accompanied us on our excursions and in most cases he led us to locations where he had seen site remains or where he suspected they might be present based on geography, current resource availability, or other factors. In the few days available for surveys we visited several of the seaward islands, the shores of the Salmon Bay region, Esquimaux Island, and Grand Plain. Sites found were photographed and plotted with GPS coordinates. Test pits were excavated to see if sub-surface traces were present, and if so, samples were taken and field-catalogued. No excavations were undertaken other than 50x50 cm test pits. If charcoal or bone was found, samples were taken for radiocarbon dating. A community meeting was held at the Whitely Museum at the end of the survey and all finds were shown to the public. Considerable interest was expressed in our return for more systematic work in 2017, and several people showed us interesting finds at sites they wanted to show us when we return.

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 to be cleaned and catalogued by Anja Herzog, after which it would be placed in the Quebec Conservation Center. Materials needing conservation will be discussed with the QCC. 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.

3 - Acknowledgments

[The 2016 season owed its success to many individuals and organizations. Our research sponsors for the Rigolet project included the Arctic Studies Center's E. S. Burch Fund, the Archaeology Office of the Nunatsiavut Government, Notre Dame University (which provided support for intern Ijeoma Ogbogu), Glascow University (which supported Patrick Jolicoeur). 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 for our larder. Perry's wife, Louise, created a home for us at the Colbourne enclave in Lushes Bight. Boyce Roberts was our host in Quirpon. In Rigolet, Joyce and Ozzie Allen, Lorraine Allen, Sarah Oliver, Sandy Michelin, Bert and Tib Allen, Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina, Mary and Jack Shiwak, Charlotte Wolfrey, and many others made our field research pleasant and productive.]

In Brador we enjoyed the incomparable hospitality of Florence Hart, who opened her home to us even though she was spending the summer with family in Ontario, and allowed us to excavate in her chalet back-yard. We appreciated interest in our work shown by the government of the municipality of St. Paul and the extraordinary assistance provided by Garland Nadeau and the Whitely Museum in St. Paul. We thank the Quebec Natural Resources Department, the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication for permits, and Brad Loewen of the University of Montreal for supporting student field assistants. Special thanks must go to the field team: William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian), Patrick Jolicoeur (University of Glasgow), Katie D'Agostino (Memorial University of Newfoundland), Caroline Murray (Universté de Montréal), Justine Rioux (Université de Montréal), Chelsi Slotten (American University), and Ijeoma Ogbogu (Notre Dame University). Anja Herzog provided crucial services cleaning and cataloguing our collections; we are indebted to André Bergeron and the Quebec Conservation Center for assistance in artifact storage and conservation. Finally, I deeply appreciate assistance provided by Nancy Shorey for office and printing support, and to Igor Chechushkov, Cara Reeves, Margaret Kitten, and Marcia Bakry for assistance in working up the field maps, profiles, and data and assembling this report.

4 - Summary Results and Interpretation

Hart site House 3 (EiBh-47)

A second season of excavation at the Hart Chalet House 3 provides a more complete description of this house which displays a different construction from that known for dwellings of comparable age in central Labrador, while at the same time sharing features with other Inuit structures on the LNS. The most striking innovations are a shift from a stone slab floor pavement in entryways and interiors to a floor made of nailed planks; replacement of a long entrance tunnel with an anteroom; presence of a wood-fired cooking hearth in a kitchen niche left of the entry outside the house wall; absence of a stone lintel doorway and cold trap; and an economy based largely on caribou rather than seal, walrus or whale. House 3's sparse artifact assemblage was unusual among LNS Inuit sites for its absence of clay pipes and earthenware. Most ceramics were Normandy stoneware; soapstone was present only as a single lamp fragment; and an iron pot fragment was present. House wall cuts displayed a complex stratigraphy with numerous episodes of disturbance followed by vegetation stabilization with some layers containing chert points dating to the past 2000 years of Innu history, as well Groswater and Middle Dorset artifacts.

Site Environs: The site was excavated into what may have been a sand dune that had seen several stabilization periods before they arrived. The area around the Hart chalet is forested and has a good development of peat over fine white beach sand. Ten centimeters into the sand an iron-rich tan and then dark brown sand has formed in a typical podsol soil development. The area seems to have been a popular place in pre-Inuit times judging from finds of artifacts from the Late Maritime Archaic, possibly Intermediate Indian and phases of pre-Innu culture. The numerous Indian and Dorset finds from the Inuit excavation fill and the pre-existing strata below the last forest phase were mostly stray shots or lost pieces since very little debitage was found associated with the points and no clear links could be made between the arrowheads or Dorset artifacts and contemporaneous occupations layers. Although there were lots of charcoal layers—some resulting from hearths and others from forest fires—we did not find any dating samples directly associated with these stray artifacts. We are at a loss to explain the large white sand piles/dumps found around the northern and western walls of the house and east of the doorway. Little humus development indicates they have not been in place very long, and they do not have cultural material in or on top of them.

Ethnicity: Although few diagnostic Inuit finds came from the work this summer the house must be the work of an Inuit group. Finds from the lowest cultural levels in the doorway area included a large fragment of a soapstone lamp; a thin worked piece of whalebone was probably part of an Inuit snow knife, and the stoneware, tiles, and abundance of nails are identical to finds from other Inuit sites on the Lower North Shore.

Economy: The pithouse economy as seen from faunal remains shows a strong dependence on caribou, and all the bones were processed for marrow extraction and soup. A fragment of a cast iron cooking pot explains the absence of traditional soapstone cooking vessels. Seals, geese, and small mammals and birds were present in the faunal collections, but only as minor elements. The absence of more seal—especially harp seal—is surprising given the preponderance of marine mammals in Labrador Inuit sites. Few if any walrus were found in the Hart assemblage.

House Plan: In several of the squares excavated we found stratigraphic evidence of the original ground surface cut and could trace, inside the cut, layers of grey sand containing charcoal and artifacts. Over these cut we could sometimes detect middle fill that had been dumped on the lower part of the roof, adding insulation. Unlike other Inuit dwellings on the LNS there was no stone pavement. The central house floor was covered with nailed plank flooring whose upper surface was charred. We were not able to detect lateral sleeping benches and could not identify how the sleeping areas were organized, perhaps because they were made as raised wood platforms that did not require leveling of the earthen floor. In any case the interior of the structure was quite spacious, perhaps 6-8m across. The interior plan seems different from that seen in Houses 1 and 2.

Entrance and Cooking: Vestibule Also unlike other LSN Inuit winter structures, House 3 did not have a clearly defined covered, semi-subterranean entrance passage or a cold trap or stone doorway and lintel. Rather, its door was framed by a curving line of retainer rocks on its west side; its eastern margin was not excavated as it was beneath the sand pile. A sunken passage with a nailed wood floor extended about three meters south of the doorway and had a think floor deposit of charcoal and a few artifacts. A deep cobble hearth paralleled the entryway and must have been tended from the entry and separated from the southeast part of the house by a wall. West of the entry the ground had been built up by think layered deposits of house midden containing artifacts and food bone. This entry appears similar to an Inuit house described by Louis Joliet in 1694 and illustrated on the cover of Etudes/Inuit/Studies vol. xx 2015.

Artifact Collections: Among the unusual features of House 3 was the paucity of both indigenous and European artifacts. Despite excavation of a large portion of the house entry and interior, only 3-4 stoneware vessels were recovered, a few glass beads, a single piece of a soapstone lamp, part of an Inuit snow knife, three or four lumps of melted lead, a portion of an iron cooking pot, a green glass tube or bottle neck, a weight or mallet made from a navigator's sounding lead, a lead-wrapped fish-hook, some pyrites strike-a-lights, several iron spear points, an iron harpoon foreshaft, and a few other items, including a huge number of iron nails, large and small, that comprised about 95% of the entire catalog of 437 specimens from 38 square meters of excavation. The absence of any clay pipe fragments, any earthenwares or faience, and a near absence of glass except for sherds of thin stemware are notable and significant. The absence of pipe suggests a pre-1600 date, but then one would expect earthenware if there was a Basque connection. Most of the tile fragments were small and shattered and not present in any quantity as whole pieces. Another oddity is the absence of worked bone or antler which comprise a large portion of an Inuit inventory. None of the nails recovered showed any evidence of re-working into spear or harpoon points, ulus, or other tools. Two small trade hammers were presumably used for driving the small nails common in the site. The absence of many large spikes and the variety of nail sizes suggests acquisition of diverse sizes of finished European nails. The dependence on these European products makes the absence of more European ceramics seem unusual.

St. Paul Survey

Our preliminary survey of the St Paul archipelago produced a number of surprises, including the absence of Inuit village site. This is the only area of the LNS between Cape Whittle and Blanc Sablon lacking a 17/18th century winter Inuit village, tent rings, cairn burials, and stone fox traps, the latter being a key indicator of Inuit winter settlement. If supported by future surveys, this anomaly is especially strange considering that the St. Paul region is known as the location of a large battle early 1800s era battle with

Europeans that resulted in the expulsion of the Inuit population from this part of the LNS. Martijn supposed that the Inuit remains from Kettle Head resulted from this confrontation. If Inuit village sites are not present here, we need to consider the possibility that the battle was not conducted by Inuit defending their new homeland from Europeans and their Innu allies, but may have been instigated by Inuit seeking to dislodge Europeans from a rich resource zone they may have been exploiting since the early 17th century. In this case Europeans and Innu may have had good reason to defend their investment in St. Paul's excellent salmon, cod, and seal fisheries and harbors.

Other interesting survey results include finds of Groswater sites, a possible Inuit or Dorset rectangular structure, the disturbed remains of the Steven's Cove Basque site, a potential 'Brest' village site at Old Salmon Bay, early Maritime Archaic sites, and numerous boulder cache and dwelling structures. The Bonne Esperance region can be expected to produce a rich historical record that can be profitably explored to advantage for tourism and economic development, local knowledge, and scholarly benefit.

5 - 2016 Labrador- Quebec Diary: Surveys in Labrador's Hamilton Inlet and St. Paul, Quebec and Hart Chalet House 3 2016 Fieldwork

11 July, Monday. Washington to Calais, Maine.



The Smithsonian Folklife Festival was over yesterday and along with it, our Basque archaeology program. It was a fascinating festival, and I met some interesting Basque culture experts and ship-builders. The panel I organized was called "Archaeology of 16th C. Basques in Canada: On Land and Underwater" and included Brad Loewen (University of Montreal (my partner in Lower North Shore Basque archaeology and an expert in Basque ceramics and ethnohistory); Robert Grenier, retired from Parks Canada (discoverer and project director of the San Juan ship excavation in Red Bay); Bruno Frohlich, retired from Smithsonian anthropology (a participant in the NGS expedition to excavate one of Vasco de Gama's ships on the coast of Oman); and Mikel Leoz, a Basque traditional ship-builder who is constructing the replica of the 16th century ship, San Juan, in Pasajes, Basque Country. I was the fifth speaker and discussed Basque-Inuit contacts in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In addition to our four Festival presentations I organized a Saturday morning seminar for the Q?rius education department on "16th Century European Fishermen in Canada". For this event the same speakers presented research reports on their work. Both programs were popular for festival and museum visitors: they also established friendships and ties between researchers that will prove fruitful in future years. These Basque programs brought together several groups of Basque from different parts of the country: New York, Seattle, and other locations. I was particularly pleased to meet Xabi Otero, a publisher and cultural activist from the Basque Country (a long-time friend of Dennis Stanford, Peggy Jodri, and Robert Grenier), and Ray Aspiri and his son who were carrying the Basque colors from Seattle.

Chelsi Slotten moved to my place on Sunday night so she, Ijeoma (my Notre Dame University intern, also lodging at my place), and I could leave early on Monday morning. We got off about 6am and successfully dodged traffic jams all the way to Boston. We stopped for a late lunch at the Vin Bin, off 495 west of Boston, which served interesting sandwiches and sold excellent wines, so we bought a case, following Will Richard's pattern of presenting Pitsiulak with a stock for shipboard diners. Maine passed quickly and by 9pm we were in Calais hunting for a motel, but without success. The lady at our third try provided the solution: "go to Canada". So we crossed the bridge and after being grilled by Canada Customs for an hour (we were way over our wine limit of 1.5 liter per person), and as for Immigration: "Where is your work permit and archaeology permit?"). After reading my permit application and reviewing my record of yearly Canada entries since 1967, a congenial official waved us through without requiring a work permit ("From what I can tell you are not actually 'working' in Canada, only surveying for sites and not digging

them—so you're performing a free service to Canada, according to my reading of NAFTA regs."). There was no further mention of wine, so we left quickly and found a nice Chinese-run motel for $80 Canadian. A good run for day one! Gorgeous weather; we were in Canada, and we still had our wine!

12 July, Tuesday, St. Stephen to North Sydney.

This day went fast due to the fine Canadian road system and the new section of highway between St. Stephen and St. John. We stopped briefly for a snack at a hip café in Sackville, New Brunswick, the location of Mount Allison University, and at the Parks Canada Visitor Center at the Nova Scotia border; had lunch at a Subway at the Strait of Canso; briefly visited the Parks Canada Alexander Graham Bell National Historic Site, which was beautifully landscaped and had a gorgeous view over the Bras d'Or lake. We arrived at North Sydney with a couple hours to spare, had dinner at Tim Horton's, and got aboard the ferry MV Blue Puttee with lots of time to settle into our lounge chairs and secure our (illegal) sleeping places on the floor between the rows of seats before the midnight departure. The ferry was lightly loaded and the lounge was quiet all night, as was the sea, so we had a pretty sound rest. Unlike other years when we had crowds of motorcyclists and huge trucks carrying oil pipeline tubes, this time there were fewer tourists and big rigs; several new yellow school buses were on their way to Newfoundland school systems.



Fig 5.1 Alexander Grahame Bell Parks Canada site

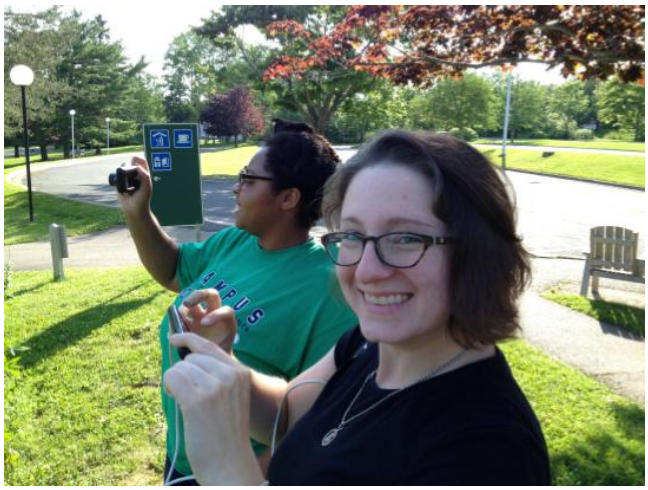


Fig 5.2 Chelsi and Ijeoma at the AGB site

13 July, Wednesday, Port aux Basques to Lushes Bight.

The crossing was nearly flat calm and the drive up the west coast to Corner Brook was sunny, with hardly a ripple on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. We passed the location of the new 'Viking' site promoted by Sarah Parcak at Point Rosee on the Gulf shore a few miles north of Port aux Basques, wondering if new work this summer might produce more definitive results than last summer's 'soil stains' and 'roasted bog iron' finds. We arrived in Deer Lake to find Patrick Jolicoeur at the Driftwood Inn, bought some dry goods at More-For-Less, and headed on to Springdale, where we had lunch, paid the Pitsiulak's diesel fuel bill, and picked up Canadian cash from the Bank of Montreal. We had just enough time before the early afternoon Long Island ferry to visit Triton, where Pete Wilson, the new owner of the boatyard (now spun off from

Jerry Jones' Diamond Drilling operation) was waiting for me with a bill for nearly $6K for Perry's materials for work this spring. Pete and Jerry had been working for the Marine Service Center before Jerry purchased it and created the diamond drilling business. Now that business has slumped a bit, so he sold the marine side of the operation, which he was required to maintain as part of his purchase agreement, but actively discouraged by charging such high rates that the boat owners abandoned Triton. Pete has re-committed service to fishermen and has set up a work and rent structure that hopefully will encourage fishermen to re-enlist. This includes a reduction in Pitsiulak storage fees and breaks in other costs.

Katy d'Agostino, a grad student from Memorial University, was to have been on our mid-afternoon ferry, but she missed the South Brook turnoff and had gone on all the way to Deer Lake! She is related to the D'Agostino family that runs a famous delicatessen chain in the New York-New Jersey region. One of their stores is a block from Ted Timreck's place in NYC. Later, while cruising north, Lynne and I discovered that Katy grew up in Chappaqua, our own home town, went to Roaring Brook Elementary and Horace Greeley High School—our old alma matters—and lived near the duck-pond just down the hill from Lynne's home!

The coming weekend is Long Island Day, and many off-island relatives are streaming back, including the extended Colbourne clan. This time Ijeoma and Chelsi would not have the Lushes Bight luxury of boarding with Perry's mother and have to settle with bunking on the Pits. We found the boat at the pier and loaded our gear aboard. Perry has spent more than a month rebuilding the fore-deck, which was getting weak beneath its fiberglass covering, and installing a new generator. The pictures Perry took of the foredeck looked grim, showing rotten timbers in the deck, which he replaced. But overall, the basic structure was sound and the framing looking almost new—a testament to the original British Columbia fir and careful work Perry did in the rehab twelve years ago. Now the bow looks great, with a new veneer of fiberglass and a new anchor chain locker. The other major improvement was the replacement of our old Volvo generator with a quieter Cumins diesel generator, which comes in a 'breadbox' about 2/3 the size of the old Volvo Penta. This will make our evening hours more pleasant, and now we can turn the generator on and off with a switch on the dashboard instead of climbing into the engine-room. But there is a 'hitch': The generator's exhaust had to be piped through the hull without a muffler. The result is a pretty loud sound outside the cabin—in fact you can hear it all the way across the harbor at Perry's house! This turned out to be a defining feature of the Pitsiulak everywhere we went this summer.

During the afternoon we loaded the inflatable and other gear and cleaned up. We did not remain upright long after a great surf and turf dinner (crab legs, steak). After a beautiful morning drive the weather had deteriorated and we ran into heavy rain squalls between Deer Lake and Long Island. Strong southwest wind is predicted for the next two days, but we may be able to depart Saturday (Long Island Day) or Sunday. Everyone is fine at the Colbournes, Stephen has retired from his ferry operator job; Dennis is on duty as captain of the McIsaac ferry over the holiday weekend, dealing with a huge influx of visitors, and Perry's mother is getting on fine, if a bit forgetful on occasion. Louise's health remains good; Jill and Matthew are fine (his tug job brought him to Annapolis and he visited DC) and will be married as part of a family outing to Cuba in March, Jane has been married and has a fine young baby girl named Cassi (2 years old), and Tracey is still with the Canadian Forces in New Brunswick (her husband recently retired).

14 July, Thursday. Lushes Bight.

Southwest wind and rain most of the day. Worked on email in the morning and left on the 1:30 ferry, with the Pits' malfunctioning Samyung GPS unit that seems to be this year's cause of our nav-plotting problem. Byron Electronics in Corner Brook seems to be the only solution since Perry has not been able

to reach Chad Caravan (he's "off fishing") who installed the system for us several years ago. Nevertheless—whether because of Chad or the components—we have had problems getting the system to work properly. I drove to CB and found Byron at his home/shop about 5:30. He told me Samyung equipment has been "nothing but problems" for him, and he has ceased using their equipment. He did not have time or recommend we try to repair it and instead sold me a small 'button' antenna that he thought would interface easily with our Nobiltec plotter and computer—essentially just providing GPS coordinates. Before leaving for Deer Lake, where I was to meet Lynne arriving by air from Boston and Halifax, I picked us some clothes and equipment. Lynne had reserved a room at the Driftwood Inn, so I took that and waited for her arrival at 1:15a.

15 July, Friday. Deer Lake to Lushes Bight.

Rainy and windy again! We left Deer Lake about nine after breakfast at the Irving station and arrived at Springdale and bought $500 worth of groceries at the Coleman store, which was also selling tanned seal skins. We had enough time before the 1:30 ferry to stop in Triton for the U-bolts Perry had ordered to repair the speedboat towline. We lunched at the new Fudge's Restaurant next to the Marine Center and racing to catch the ferry, where we became the last in a long line of cars and trailers arriving for Long Island Day. It took three crossings to get us all across, with more still waiting to go to Little Bay Island, whose future still remains in doubt after the government's buy-out offer a couple years ago. Most year-round residents voted to take the government's $200K offer for their houses and land, but the more monied summer folk refused. Long Island seems to be in better shape, with many who grew up here returning to build retirement homes. Nevertheless, the high school, with only one remaining student, closed and Jane and others with children are faced with schooling their kids in Roberts Arm—relying on continued ferry service.

We got the food aboard and found the kids deeply enmeshed in reading or studies, putting a heavy load on Perry's internet connection. Lynne also went on-line and got the shock of her life upon reading an email from Stephen Loring saying that his wife, Joan Gero, one of our closest friends, had died the night before. We called his home but could only leave a message. Igor and Alla Krupnik, Joe Watkins and his wife, Dolores Root, and others will be offering help, and probably Stephen's sister and brother will be able to support him. Lynne and I feel lost here with a crew and boat about to set out for Labrador and suppose there will be many friends who will be able to assemble. Joan had not been well during their recent trip to South America and during their visit to our place in Fairlee to help with Lynne's Forest Festival. But she seemed to be recovering and upon arrival in DC saw a doctor. Nothing extraordinary seemed wrong, so Stephen's note and our collective loss is heart-rendering.

Pitsiulak's navigation system still needs its own doctor, and Chad has promised to come tomorrow and check it out. Meanwhile we have assembled all the gear, boat gas, archaeological equipment and other stuff to be ready for a departure tomorrow after having lunch at the Long Island Day fair. Perry cooked a lobster and codfish dinner for the gang. I was hoping the crew would made an appearance at the Colbourne 'shed' at Maurice and Barb's, but when the time arrived we were too tired and not in a partying mood anyway. Most of the 'clan' had been hearing of Lynne for years but had never met her. Maybe this will never happen now.

16 July, Saturday. Lushes Bight to Fleur de Lys.

Long Island Day and our departure day—but it remained somewhat hypothetical due to our need for Chad's assistance, and for a while it looked like he might not show up. We had everything aboard and were

ready but for that. At 11am we trekked over to the Beaumont fire station and lined up for mooseburgers, fries, and Louise's macaroni salad. All the volunteers were dressed up in red jackets and looked pretty spiffy. Stephen was managing the boiled lobster ($8) but we had had ours the day before, so it was moose burger platters for our team. By the time we had finished the crowd was getting big, country 'n western music was playing, and games and water-dunking were underway. I was relieved to find Chad and his daughter among the guests, and soon after he was down working on the boat, hopefully curing our problems ("Partly," reported Perry, "It's still not operating the way it should.") At least we are fixed enough to leave and got underway about 1:30, with Jill and Matthew showing up at the last minute for goodbyes.

We had a bit of easterly breeze as we passed out the bay, but it calmed once we reached Cape St. John and its three 'beaks'. Just off Middle Beak we passed through a large flock of gulls working humpback leftovers, one of which passed right beneath us and surfaced a few meters off the starboard side! Quite a treat so early on in the voyage! There must be capelin on the go, and sure enough, Perry found schools on the fathometer. Shortly after, however, gremlins appeared when Perry found our new batteries were not charging properly. So into La Scie we went and tied up at the shipyard dock. Within an hour Perry had sorted things out and the batteries were back up and being properly charged. But there was not enough time to reach Englee, especially with a few large ice bergs present, so we headed for Fleur de Lys, entering its iceberg-guarded entry channel about 9pm. Meanwhile, Lynne and I made supper of carrot salad and fried ham and potatoes. No one had got sea-sick and the night sported no mosquitoes. This time we were not greeted at the pier by the elderly friend of Mark Allston who we met here two years ago when Will Richard had to be 'evacuated' by Louise to return home to Maine to care for Lindsay. Sound sleepers all tonight! The harbor looks much the same as before—perfectly protected from storms by a couple of blocking islands in its narrow entry—and the same half-sunken boats and battered stages as seen in our previous visit. This time we did not have time to show the crew the fabulous soapstone quarry or see some of the local museum displays from the quarry excavation and the Dorset excavations at Coachman's Cove excavated by Elaine Anton's husband, John Erwin, with Chris Nagle's occasional help.

17 July, Sunday. Fleur de Lys to Cape Charles.

We got an early start, 5:30, and left snug Fleur de Lys harbor without seeing a single mosquito or a human being, and watched the sun rise over a calm sea as we made our way north. By mid- morning we were passing the Grey Islands, seeing lots of puffins, and entered Quirpon for a late lunch about 3pm. I left a message for Boyce Roberts and Michelle to let them know we were passing through and could not stop. An old fellow at the pier said they were out boating with tourists. He said they had been in St. John's recently and were rear-ended, so had a new car. The lighthouse hotel business was doing fine and we saw two boats filled with orange-suited guests touring around the island when we entered. Not much codfish on the go, but quite a few whales in the area, as we had also noted. We asked him to pass on greetings and within 30 minutes were passing out of Quirpon Harbor and heading north across the Strait.

The passage to Labrador was eventful for the large number of whale sightings. Two of the first to be seen blew a pinkish spout, and quite high, without showing tails—perhaps a fin whale. The others were humpbacks in 10-12 groups, most with accompanying flocks of gulls. These groups were concentrated in the turbulent waters between Quirpon, Belle Island, and the mouth of the Strait, where we also were subjected to unpleasant sea conditions owing to a strong west-running tide fighting wind waves emanating from the Strait. Added to this mix was a heavy swell left over from an earlier storm in the Labrador Sea, causing us to roll back and forth throughout the five-hour passage to Camp Islands, which we reached about 9pm. (Later we found that part of our rolling was partly a result of a computer navigation glitch that caused the

rudder to make 10-degree turns right and left every few seconds!)



Fig 5.3 Patrick Jolicoeur at broken down Cape Charles fish plant wharf

Perry had once tied up to a fish plant wharf in the tiny settlement of Cape Charles 37 years ago with his uncle, Lloyd Wiseman, and we returned to that very pier to repeat the event. The plant still had a faded sign reading “Fish Plant” and the dock had grown mossy and full of holes. A brisk breeze was coming off the hillside above a dozen decrepit shacks and houses, with only two that look like there are being kept up today. This place would be a pretty gritty winter settlement and is located only a kilometer from the summer fishing settlement in a tiny tickle to the east whose dozen or more buildings were in better repair. As we entered the harbor a person was silhouetted against the sky, watching us from the crest of a hill north of the harbor. There is probably a salmon fishery on the go here now. The dock was so rotted that it barely held the Pitsiulak and was treacherous to walk upon. It was dinner time, and we were treated by a fine, Cajun-spiced meal of red beans and rice prepared by Chelsi. Dinner conversation was all about the intricacies of spicing, where to buy spices, and how to prepare them. Chelsi and Katy have a long history of such things. Ijeoma was back ‘on-line’ for dinner after suffering sea-sickness during the crossing. For much of the passage the wind was, as predicted, ‘light and variable’, and the zodiac became a warm lounging-place. By the time we reached the Labrador coast, patches of fog and icebergs were encountered. Other than the Quirpon tourists and a single fishing boat returning to St. Anthony, we saw no other vessels or small boats. At least now we have made the Labrador and stand a good chance to meeting Jamie in Rigolet on Thursday.

18 July, Monday. Cape Charles to Cartwright.

A light southwest breeze was blowing in the morning when we rose at 5am to the sound of the Camp Island fog horn. We could see that a few of the structures in this little village were being kept up, though the fish plant was in bad shape, probably not having been used since the cod fishery failed in the early 1980s. A small Labrador flag was flying over the one stage in good repair. For the next seven hours we followed the ice-berg-strewn coast north until reaching the islands off Punchbowl, which we entered and tied on while having a quick lunch. No whales and only a few birds seen along this entire coast since Belle Isle. A southeast breeze kicked up behind us crossing Table Bay, and we had a smooth run from there into Cartwright, where we spent the night in order to find a fresh water hose and fill our stern tanks.



Fig 5.4 Ice berg alley” along the straight shore of southeastern Labrador

We arrived about dusk and tied on to the steamer



Fig 5.5 Moonrise over Cartwright Bay

pier but found no water. On the way in we noticed a huge cloud of smoke rising from a forest fire somewhere between Cape Porcupine and Rigolet. After dinner we shifted over to the fish plant pier, where we found a water hose and were surprised by a visit from Jeffrey Martin, whom I have known for years after he loaned me a collection of Intermediate Indian (Charles/Saunders phase) artifacts he collected from blowouts around the mouth of North River. He and his wife had learned of our visit from a cousin of Doris Saunders we met on the pier and who knew Lynne from Doris' in Goose Bay. Jeffrey's cousin Wendy, was a close friend of Tony Williamson when he lived here for a few years beginning his social-geography studies at Memorial University. I visited them most recently when the Adventure Canada cruise called in here about three years ago. While these discussions were going on and water was been pumped aboard we were besieged by mosquitoes which gradually invaded the boat also, resulting in a massive hunt before bed-time. A beautiful full moon was rising across the harbor.

19 July, Tuesday. Cartwright to New Harbor (Pottles Cove)

Up about 6:30 to find it sunny with a light breeze from the southwest and the familiar brood of voracious mosquitoes. We took the shallow, northern route out of Cartwright over the North River flat, finding the 'channel' easily with GPS tracking. Passing Packs Harbor we saw a black bear scrounging for food in the cove at the east end of Horse Chops Island. Patrick got a pretty good picture. Three hours later we were rounding Pottles Head Point and anchored in New Harbor just across the isthmus from Fish Cove, where there is a pretty well-kept fish plant and stage. We had heard stone tools had been found somewhere in the Pottles Cove, Fish, Cove, or Tub Harbor area and wanted to check for sites, since this area at the southern entry of Groswater Bay was known as a good fishing and hunting local. Our surveys of a few hours, wandering over the peninsula from its forested western end to Pottles Cove bore out the reports for all but stone tools. After Perry landed us and got back aboard he spied a black bear on the shore with Lynne oblivious to it and (of course) not minding my instructions that we remain as a group (she was bent of finding a bath pond). We were never aware of the bear and did not hear Perry's warning fog horn blast, but the bear was soon aware of us and high-tailed it toward the forest. We saw large amounts of bear poop along well-worn bear trails around the entire peninsula, as well as caribou droppings, bones, and antlers. Quite a bit of hunting goes on here when the caribou come to the coast in the spring.



Fig 5.6 Katy at a line of opened cache pits



Fig 5.7 Lunch at Fish Cove

The archaeology did not measure up to my expectations for large Maritime Archaic sites that are common on the north side of Groswater Bay. Immediately upon landing we found some structures in the boulder beaches a few meters above sea level in the second cove in from Pottles Cove Head. Some had the look of mid-passage Dorset or Groswater dwellings. One structure we recorded (GPS station 164) was a 17/18th century rectangular Labrador Inuit tent ring with a U-shaped hearth. On a thin strandline of exposed boulders facing Fish Cove we found many possible dwelling or cache structures (#165, 166) but none were specific enough to identify. Patrick measured their elevation at 6.8m. Most of the beaches on this peninsula are covered with 10-20cm of peat, with few exposures except for occasional boulder beachlines. Almost all of these had some kinds of structures—mostly caches. However, west of a pond about 2/3rds of the way in from the point there were sandy blowouts, some with lag deposits and others just sandy. Despite our hopes, they produced no signs of prehistoric activity, not even fire-cracked rocks. Our survey out along the southern shore of Fish Cove and Pottles Cove also produced no archaeological evidence. We did not have time to check the outer-most isthmus at Pottles Cove where there is a European graveyard. But on returning to the boat we found a circular rock feature—probably a cache—on a raised beach (#167) that looked more interesting than most. Upon reaching our landing site we discovered Lynne had picked a bunch of mussels, but rather than enlarge our sample we were driven back to the boat by the flies.

It was still mid-afternoon, and the weather predication called for northeast storms, so we anchored in last year's harbor in the Indian Islands. Patrick took the team ashore to excavate the second of the small circular hearth features we had found on the central Indian Island last year. I stayed back aboard for a while because Perry had detected an ominous whining sound in the engine. He could find nothing amiss with the main engine (such as a failed main bearing, my worse fear), he reasoned the sound was coming from the alternator he had installed last fall—a rebuilt one made by Delco. Upon disassembling it he found it had shorted out and its bearings were black, creating the whining noise. This also explained the failure of the navigation gear. Fortunately we had had the still-usable original alternator onboard, and installed it, which worked fine and averted a major catastrophe had the problem been with the engine.



Fig 5.8 Perry diagnosing the alternator

I joined the team ashore as they completed the small investigation, mapping and excavating Feature #2, which was only 1.7m above sea level (F#1 he measured at 1.5m). Given the low uplift rate in the outer



Fig 5.9 Patrick recording GbBj-1 circular hearth



Fig 5.10 A third small hearth ring

coast this still could be several hundred years old. No charcoal, stains, or other remains turned up in #2. While looking around to the north I found a possible third pavement feature 100m north of the other two. All have a circular border of larger rocks surrounding a pavement of smaller rocks. We returned to the boat to find Lynne had made a stew of Parry's moose meat, after which Lynne, Chelsi, and Katy had a lively discussion about horse-back riding. Katy and Lynne, though a generation apart, had ridden at the same riding school, Sunnyfield Farms, on the Mt. Kisco-Bedford border. Her parents still live there, along the west side of the duck pond near the statue of Horace Greeley. Lynne grew up on the hill just above that location. Over the course of the trip we shared some amusing stories and memories of Chappaqua. All the people have changed, but the places are the same. Lynne remembers when steam locomotives were still being used on the rail line into New York City.

20 July, Wednesday. Indian Island Harbor to Rigolet

As the evening progressed a brisk NE breeze struck up and we were prepared for a stormy night. However, it remained civil and overcast and was dead calm in the morning. I made the traditional Pitsiulak 'break-in' breakfast of Red River cereal and stewed prunes and was somewhat surprised not to receive the usual groan of disapproval. In fact the fare seemed generally acceptable, with the caveat that I should cook it a bit longer so it wasn't so "seedy"! After breakfast we made a short excursion along the shore to East Indian Island to check a nice beach series we spotted on the way in. There looked to be lots of places to survey, but with the weather deteriorating, tide dropping (making securing the boat difficult), and a possibility that Jamie might arrive in Rigolet, we decided to postpone the survey when we had sufficient time, and returned to the Pits. It took about three hours to reach Rigolet in near flat calm but misty conditions. We found a couple of companies of harp seals feeding in the Narrows and passed Double Mer Point, where the Memorial archaeology team was working on the third house. Later I bumped into them in town as they returned for the evening, all in soaked floater jackets and mud-caked boots.

After tying up, Lynne and I visited the Nunatsiavut government office to see about access to showers and laundry. Carly Blake helped us get set up at one of the empty nurses' homes. Meanwhile Lynne and I dropped by Bert Allen's house to say hi. He had not been well when we left Rigolet last summer, but now he looks fine, though a bit hard of hearing. Tib on the other hand was in bed and looking quite frail and was to be evacuated to the Goose Bay Hospital today if the Mission plane could come in. Nevertheless, she

recognized both of us and we had a brief conversation about the old Rattlers Bight days. The next house up the road was Charlie and Jeanne Tooktoshina's and we stopped there for a brief visit, finding Jeane inside and Charlie outside building a new shed for his snow machines and other gear. He looked great but also was hard of hearing. On the way back to the boat we bumped into Ozzie and Joyce Allen and learned that Liz Tooktoshina, Joyce's mother, was fine, in Rigolet for the summer, and had tried to get someone to take her to her old home at Tuchialuk, near Cape Harrison. Joyce thought she'd be happy to die and be buried there. We'll stop in later on for a proper chat with all these old friends whom Lynne has not seen for decades. Before supper we were visited by Kierden Wolfrey, a 13-year old local volleyball star who joins us as a local participant. Her mother and aunt brought her to the boat. She will be a great addition to the team, with good outdoor interests and skills.

21 July, Thursday. Rigolet to Northeast Narrows and Back.

Misty morning, but by evening the weather cleared to a bright sky and we enjoyed a beautiful evening. After a few chores in the morning we left Rigolet for a survey of the northeast shore of the Narrows. Dick Jordan had surveyed this shore, but I wanted to be sure, as we have had a long enduring quest for a Groswater Dorset winter site. We anchored off a shingle beach with a cabin that looked promising, but a careful look turned up nothing on its terraces. Following a bear trail eastwards, we found two tent rings at sites designated East Narrow 1 (L1 and L2). We mapped and tested L1, which showed a D-shaped tent-ring with a central slab hearth which produced a charcoal sample. An expansion of the hearth test pit produced a shard of green glass and a small iron nail, suggesting an early historic (17/18th C.?) Inuit affiliation.



Fig 5.11 Inuit tent ring with slab hearth



Fig 5.12 Inuit tent ring and U-shaped hearth

A second tent-ring (L2) about 100 meters further east had a 5m long boulder line facing the shore and a less distinct arc of boulders forming the rear of the dwelling. A large and heavily-built U-shaped hearth a couple meters shoreward had been filled with gravel from a recent storm surge—a sure indication of rising sea levels. No test pits made or artifacts found at L2. A small grampus surfaced, lunging up, chasing fish close to shore as we walked along. Unfortunately, no Groswater signs or any evidence of prehistoric sites. Someday it will appear, somewhere in the Narrows, probably near Snooks or Moliak Coves where there are more seals and where most of the Inuit winter sites are located. Another possibility is Double Mer Point where the MUN team found some Early Dorset material this summer. While we were surveying,

two Canadian warships appeared and proceeded to run training exercises: man overboard, fire at sea, and so forth. Small boats were launched and a smoke bomb was set off—at first we thought a fisherman's boat had blown up!

The sun came out about 2pm, so after lunch we lazed about on the boat before returning to Rigolet to meet Jamie Brake who was arriving from a family holiday in Newfoundland via Goose Bay. Lisa's Double Mer crew had the day off, so we joined them at their residence to get to facebook and email. About 6pm a fantastic sloop pulled in to the pier—probably the classiest vessel ever to tie up at the rather rudimentary 'marine center' of Rigolet—no fuel or water at the pier and virtually no dedicated services for vessels apart from the Northern Ranger and Canadian Coast Guard. Palowan must be about 70 feet long with a mast almost as high, tons of electronic equipment, a huge stern davit for a pretty small zodiac, and gleaming chrome gear and fittings and made the entire vessel sparkle in the late afternoon sunlight. She is out of Newport but registered in Bermuda and has a blond 20-year-old female deck-hand who was busy polishing chrome. I had a brief discussion with the skipper and his friend and discovered he had always dreamed of a cruise down the Labrador, had a special desire to visit Goose Bay, and hoped to reach the Button Islands. He picked a good year—lots of icebergs and polar bears. Jamie and I gave them a few tips about polar bear capabilities and currents around Killinek Island. They plan to leave for Goose early in the morning before the Northern Ranger needs their pier berth. Also on the pier is a small boat owned by Carson Swain of Goose Bay. Carson lives next to Liz Tooktoshina's house on the Birch Island road and knows all the "Took kids". He is leaving for Goose with a load of hand-caught salmon and said he would pass on our greetings to "Black" Ralph Tooktoshina, who we have known for years and knick-named for his swash-buckling ways. Ijeoma was our dinner cook tonight and made an excellent rice and moose meat dish with coconut milk she found in the Northern Store—one of the rare surprises possible in this prosaic Rigolet emporium. Tonight is cold with a bright sky and huge full moon—I could imagine seeing the northern lights on such a night, but we have the Coast Guard ship with its garish flood lights blocking the view.

22 July, Friday. Rigolet to Ticoralak

Palowan left the pier about 6am. We woke at 7:30 when Northern Ranger pulled in on her southward run from Nain to Goose and Cartwright. They had little cargo, and no fresh food for the sad state of the vegetable bins of the Northern Store. We bought what we needed for the next 3-4 days—all dry goods—but the major deficit in our larder is beer. All our inquiries failed to produce a solution; it seems the store has been looking for employees, or is out of beer, or both. We spent the morning catching up on email at the social services office (they have a "hot" wire connection!). We learned a few more details about Joan Gero's death and that some of Stephen and Joan's friends were traveling to DC to provide support; many more are sending messages, including Lynne and I. I had a note from Larry Millman, who will be in Rigolet during the 24-27th and would like us to take him to Eskimo Island. We arranged to give a talk to the town on the afternoon of the 26th, the day Lynne is leaving. Jamie and I also gave a short talk on the local radio station to announce our summer research program. After the talk Jamie and I had a chat with Mayor Jack Shiwak, who had some interesting information about Innu travel routes from the St. Lawrence and Cartwright that emerged in the Backway. He also had heard stories about winter seal-hunting in the outer reaches of Valley Bight and around Neveisik (Pender's) Island, where a large area of open water is usually present most of the winter. No one has ever looked at these places for archaeological sites, and this area may have been an important extension of Inuit activity westward beyond Eskimo Island. It turns out that this is within the NG government area, so we hope to get down there next week and look around.



Fig 5.13 Rectangular tent ring sampled and sketched



Fig 5.14 Inuit tent ring camp



Fig 5.15 Ticoralak Groswater site testing



Fig 5.16 Conical cache pit north of Ticoralak 2

When Jamie and I got back to the boat we reported seeing better conditions in the northern narrows, so we decided to head outside and do some work around Ticoralak until the weather improves. Our young assistant from Rigolet, Kierden, had by this time come aboard with her gear. We arrived about 2pm and had a hot chicken soup that Lynne fixed up before going ashore. By this time the wind had increased, patchy fog descended, and the tide had dropped so that we hardly could find a place to get ashore through the boulder barricade. It continued windy and cold through the afternoon. During my work here in 1968-69 we documented many sites on the island, but only excavated the interesting new finds that formed the basis for what has become known as ‘Groswater, culture. The island also has lots of early Labrador Inuit tent ring sites, most of which seem to be varieties of the 17-18th century 4x8 m rectangular tents with mid-passage features and U-shape hearths. We plotted and test-pitted several, but did not find any artifacts and ended up plotting locations and taking photos instead, for lack of time for more extensive work. The point at the northwestern corner of the northern isthmus with two modern cabins had the largest concentration of tent rings, perhaps 10-12, of which many were cannibalized. These sites may be seasonal occupations of the same period that produced the large number of summer Inuit camps on the southwestern corner of Big Black Island. With just a



Fig 5.17 Patrick testing settler site south of T.L. Brook



Fig 5.18 East Indian Island Structure 2



Fig 5.19 Possible cache or grave

couple hours of light left we walked out to the high exposed beaches on the island's Western point where a series of raised beaches meet above a cabin. Here we spotted the excavation grid scars of my work here 50 years ago at several slab features (Ticoralak 2) by the change in lichen color, a few tiny back-dirt piles, and exposed slabs. The team got to work on one of the several that had not been excavated and immediately began finding flakes of Groswater chert. This turned into a training exercise for Ijeoma, Chelsi, and Kierden; all were clustered, heads in, over a tiny patch of ground between a couple of small slabs, picking at the earth like surgeons and recovering tiny chert flakes. Patrick and Jamie were supervising, recording and providing advice. I surveyed along the western shore and found several caches, a tiny modern stone ring of cobbles with a plastic toy figure, and just northwest of the Groswater sites, but a few meters lower elevation: two conical 1-meter diameter pits with no boundary stones on the same beach as an opened pit surrounded by large stones that had been removed from the cache pile. Conical pits are often found adjacent to Groswater sites, so these may be more reliable indicators of the true uplift/age of Groswater in this location than the ones excavated on the higher beaches. Perry picked us up on a nearby beach and got us back about the nice warm boat, and Patrick prepared a great spaghetti dinner with moose-meat sauce. The night progressed with more northeasterly wind and rain with the barometer hardly budging from in 'rain/change' position during the day. Katy had been 'down' most of the day with a migraine and stayed aboard sleeping.

23 July, Saturday. Ticoralak Bight to Indian Island

The northeast breeze abated over the night and by morning it was nearly calm and the rain had become a light mist. Patrick, Jamie and I took the chance to run the speedboat around Ticoralak's western shore to check the beaches, but we found them uninteresting and instead went ashore at a grassy clearing a hundred meters south of a run-down cabin at the southeast point entry to Tom Luscombe's brook. The

site turned out to be an abandoned settler site with a grassy/bramble vegetation over a thin midden containing pane glass and blue and white earthenware, probably early 20th century. Back aboard we helped make an in-road on Lynne's breakfast oatmeal porridge fortified with Perry's partridge berries and cranberries, and the remainder of the Red River porridge from two days ago. That brought us to about 8:30 when we left for Indian Island, at first in the fog but by noon when we reached our old harbor the sun was out and a light southwest wind was on. We anchored and had a lunch of left-overs and then set out to survey East Indian Island. This is a low island with lots of marshes and small ponds. The southern end has some nice raised beaches, high enough for MA and Dorset, but we found nothing except several tent ring sites and caches. Most interesting was a site at the northeast corner of the island having two structures built with walls of three-tiered stone blocks. The southern structure had a modified rectangular shape and a doorway in the south wall. The smaller northern one, also with multi-tiered block walls had the appearance of a raised rear sleeping platform. Pieces of iron, a shotgun shell, and a wire cable were found on the site. The second site was midway on the south shore where Lynne spotted an old-looking tent-ring and nearby a rock feature made of peaked rocks that might be an unopened cache, or more likely, judging from its oval shape, a grave. A test pit in the TR was negative; we did not test the oval feature. Our surveys here and on the other Indian Islands show only transient occupations supporting hunting expeditions for seal, duck and geese, and caribou. We saw caribou droppings everywhere, and many shotgun casings. Most sites seem to be early historic Inuit. Not a single flint flake turned up and no dwelling structures except Inuit were found.

We arrived back at the boat at 5:30, and Lynne started a dinner of corned beef hash and sweet diced carrots. Katy felt fine today, but Ijeoma slept through the entire day, a victim of sea-sickness, and only emerged during the evening. Kierden had been feeling poorly since yesterday evening but perked up outdoors during the island survey.

24 July, Sunday. Indian Island East.

The glass stayed steady at "rain" throughout the night and the wind from the southwest increased, until by late morning it was up around 20-25 MPH. As a result we had a late breakfast (left-over oatmeal—not a great favorite) and only about 9:30 suited up and returned to the Indian Island East-1 site, since that was the most protected and closest to the Pits. No chance of getting across to the shallow, boulder strewn mainland, and prospects of getting new data from the high Maritime Archaic site on Indian Island West are not good. Indian Island West could give us a nice artifact sample, a date, and information on the interesting architecture, with modified rectangular tent-rings like we had seen at Ticoralak.



Fig 5.20 Slab hearth in S-1 'kitchen' area

Lynne stayed aboard to clean up breakfast and make lentil soup for lunch. The weather was pretty awful—blowing mist, whitecaps and big swells. In our orange foul weather gear, with spray flying as we crashed through each swell, we looked like a bunch of life-guards setting off to save a sinking ship. The tide was rising until noon, making our shore tie-up easier, with no off-haul required. The site was somewhat

sheltered from the wind, but the intermittent rain and steady wind digging and especially recording was difficult. We chose to test the southern structure with 2x2 m units inside the door of S1 and centered on the hearth floor in S2. Patrick, Katy, and Kierden worked on the first, and Jamie, Ijeoma, and me in S2. By 1pm we were pretty wet and had barely got through the turf and peat upper levels of these squares and returned to the boat for Lynne's lentil soup. Nevertheless we had some interesting finds from both units: lots of broken clear window glass, clear glass bottle fragments; pieces of the same type of white-glazed pottery, brown-glazed ware, and a tar-paper-like material in both units (hence both must be contemporary), lots of nails, what seems like a plastic (?) perfume bottle cap, large fragments of cast iron stove parts, and many other objects. The date seemed likely to be early 20th century. Interestingly, so far no bullet shells or shotgun casings. After lunch, drying out, and some snoozes, Patrick, Katy, Jamie, and I set out again at 5:30 and spent a couple hours getting our squares excavated down to the floor levels, figuring we could finish them off with the full crew tomorrow morning. Lots more new finds were made, including more stove parts, large iron bolts, glazed ceramics, glass, nails, and some pieces of coal. In some places, gravel had been laid down on top of floor deposits. S2 is looking like a kitchen for the S1 living quarters. By 8pm it was getting dark and we headed back to the boat, finding the wind and seas a bit lower and ducks flying hither and yon all about us. Awaiting us on a nice warm boat was a fine fried chicken dinner with rice prepared by Ijeoma and Lynne, and an excellent Italian Pino Grigio. The boat is still being batted around by the waves (Indian Island harbor is not the best for a SW storm!), and every time a wave passes the new generator's sea level exhaust vent a shudder runs through the vessel resulting from water pressure fighting against the exhaust. The team did a great job today under uncomfortable wet, windy, and cold field conditions. They are a great bunch, but it's a tough way to convince students to enroll in the romantic profession of Arctic archaeology!



Fig 5.21 Completed East Indian Island excavation

25 July, Monday. Indian Island to Rigolet

We had hoped for a fair day—or at least morning—to finish up the seal hunting site, but morning came with more of the same as yesterday—strong southwest wind and rain, and the glass had hardly budged, staying the same for the past three days. We had a slow pancake breakfast and were about to abort the dig when it seemed that the wind had dropped and decided to go ashore with lots of rain gear. Since there were not enough rain pants to go around I loaned mine to Ijeoma when I found I could just squeeze into Perry old floater suit, the one he had used for years when he was skinny. Everyone except Kierden, who was feeling poorly again, participated in the foul weather outing. Thus fortified we spent three hours finishing



Fig 5.22 Stove iron from S2

both squares in S1 and S2 and back-filling the site. The former ended up having very little material and seems to have been a living place whose floor was on a thick layer of peat. S2 continued to produce artifacts in a deposit of peat mixed the sand and gravel resting on beach stones. The structure seems to have been a kitchen shed or sorts with a central hearth connected to the more well-defined rectangular dwelling. It was not completely enclosed with stone borders and may have been open on one side. A few new finds came to light, including a glazed ceramic with speckles of blue and white, a strap-like piece of iron, a few well-formed square nails, a possible meat can top, as well as the usual nails and window glass fragments. Patrick tried to make a site map but it was raining too hard, so see opted for a series of photos that might be plugged into a 3-D program. Back at the boat Lynne had prepared brownies, a vegetable soup, and cocoa, and between the hot food and our wet clothes we steamed up the cabin, which was already warmed by Perry's handy little electric heater.

We weighed anchor about 2pm and headed west into fog and rain and a diminishing westerly breeze until we reached Saddle Island, out in the middle of Groswater Bay. We had never been ashore here, and with the weather improving Perry 'gave' us an hour to have a look around. Well, we ended up taking longer, partly because it was difficult getting ashore, which was well-barricaded and the tide was falling. But by rounding the western end of the island we found a deep-water approach at the first beach pass and here we quickly identified several circular tent rings and a possible cache or burial on the southern terrace front about 4 meters above sea level. The entire terrace is between 4-6 m a.s.l. We tested the most prominent, western, ring and found hearth charcoal but no other cultural material. These features seem likely to be Indian as they were circular and had no Inuit features like sleeping platform dividers. Later, in the next and higher beach pass and cove to the east, I found a quartzite flake in the excavated sand of a fox den, certain evidence of an Indian site in the vicinity.



Fig 5.23 Tent ring on West pass at Saddle Island

A quick walk-about on the large open, high beach pass above the 'fox cove' produced nothing obvious, but this large expanse of raised beaches are all heavily covered in peaty tundra. From the crest we could see a very interesting section of the northern shore to the east having a pond and excellent places for sites, but we ran out of time and had to return to the boat. In the distance we saw the same two grey Canadian warships maneuvering in the bay. By now it was 7:30 and we hurried in to Rigolet, crossing the Northern Ranger in the Narrows heading out the bay. We had hardly got our lines ashore before Kierden 'jumped ship' and headed home, to tell who-knows-what stories about the wonders of archaeology and her strange band of fellows. By now we were out of almost all our useful food (bread, juice, vegetable), and the best we could do for dinner was a spaghetti with mussel, garlic, and Lynne-picked mushrooms—not a bad fare for starvation food.

26 July 2016, Tuesday. Rigolet to Neveisik (Pender) Island

Our 'in port' day today was busy and complex. Lynne was scheduled to leave on the 4:40p plane to Goose Bay, where she was to overnight and then take four flights to reach Vermont. But her trip turned out to be a casualty of weather farther up the coast, where a northeaster had come ashore, and rather than pick

up passengers from the towns not weathered in, they cancelled the flight, forcing Lynne to re-book four flight connections. While this was unfolding we were fueling, watering, getting groceries, sending email, and holding a discussion with town authorities about our work and heritage plans. It turns out that Katy's PhD at MUN will be squarely in this area—developing a tourism development program for Rigolet using archaeological materials (SI and MUN, Jordan's Eskimo Island notes, etc.), historical information, local input, and tourism and development expertise. It will be fun to see how her project develops. Our discussion with George Shiwak, Sarah Baikie, and others, pointed out some of the challenges, especially finding a theme unique for their region. Cartwright and Western Lake Melville are featuring the Mealy Mountains Park, so Rigolet is thinking 'coastal'. Archaeology and history could be major concepts, along with cod- and salmon-fishing and the Hudson Bay Company. Shiwak is urging for site information on plaques while others prefer a sequential 'trail' approach. Both presentation styles seem compatible to me. After the meeting I learned from Sarah Baikie that her brother Curtis Oliver, my friend from the old days, is suffering from dementia but will be visiting Rigolet in the fall.

The day's many efforts could not have been possible without the loan of Ozzie and Joyce Allen's old truck. It has a few mechanical 'issues' and has been through the wringer, but with a bit of coaxing it works. We hauled six barrels of fuel, drinking water, made numerous runs between the boat and the nurse's residence for showers and clothes washing, and trips to the social service center where Lynne was figuring her plans. Oz and Joyce have built a new house (purple) and plan to tear down their old one. Right now their yard is so full of boats and vehicles that we could hardly extract the old truck from where it was nesting. Oz is spending much of his time in a wheel chair due to severe arthritis and has an operation planned for fall. He is still very active, and his affliction caused him to take early retirement from the town's road gang. He will be pleased to be back on his pins again.

I said goodbye to Lynne at 4 when I dropped her off at the residence with a sandwich in hand for dinner. She was shy about being introduced to Sarah Baikie, or visiting the Tooktoshinas or Bert Allen, but if her plane does not fly tomorrow she is going to need more than a sandwich to chew on—and reading literature as well. Flying from the coast is a real hazard and financial burden because the big airlines do not recognize weather delays the way they do 'inside' their ticketing system, so Lynne had to pay $400 in surcharges to re-do her reservation on Air Canada.

We left Rigolet about 5:30 and steamed south into Lake Melville, passing the fancy big sloop Palowan heading out to sea after her visit to Goose Bay. The sight of Snooks and Moliak Coves caused me to recall Lisa Rankin saying her team had made some new discoveries there that might carry her program on beyond the Double Mer Point project. There should be a wealth of archaeology in those places. A couple hours later we were anchored in the small harbor on the southwest corner of Pender's (Neveisik on charts) Island in a light easterly breeze, looking out at the vast expanse of Lake Melville sinking beyond the horizon. We took advantage of the nice weather to explore locations on either side of the harbor entrance and found what appear to be Inuit tent rings in both: three rings in a small cove on the south side and one on the islet on the north. Back aboard, the crew made a fantastic Mexican-style taco dinner with fixings purchased at the Northern. They had so much fun making it that Perry paused a film he was watching in his bunk to come forward and listen. We also now have Kierden on board again; she seems in better spirit and glad to be back on board after a night at home.

27 July, Wednesday. Pender Harbor to Rigolet.

The day did not look auspicious from the start. Last night's storm clouds advancing from the northeast



Fig 5.24 Inuit FlBr-2 site north of Pender Harbor



Fig 5.25 FlBr-2 U-shaped hearth

reached us by dawn with easterly wind and rain, but at least we were in a good harbor. We were up at 7:30 and by 9:00 were ready for the only day available to us—the last of our Rigolet survey work. We decided to split the team into two groups, one led by Patrick to test the tent rings on the south side of the harbor, and a mobile survey by Katy, Jamie, and me to explore the island's western shore. Perry had heard geese at daybreak, and we spooked about eight from our site as we approached. Our survey team checked all of the points and coves up to the northwestern headland and found two sites. The first (FlBr-2) is probably an Inuit site with a large circular tent ring and a U-shaped hearth on a point between the two coves north of our harbor. The site was marked by a well-nourished angelica patch and the rotting remains of a wood-strip speedboat. A test pit in the hearth produced only charcoal, but another inside the southern wall produced a rusted ring of iron and charcoal. The absence of abundant iron and ceramics, and the U-shaped hearth, suggest a late 17th-early 18th century date. Scattered rocks in the spruce trees east of the site indicate a long history of recent camp use. The second site was in the first cove south of the northwest headland and consisted of two small tent sites with wood tent pegs and the outlines of small rectangular tents shown by logs that held down the flaps. We also made a brief visit to the next island to the west and checked a beach and coves but found nothing. The water west of Pender Island is only a few meters deep and was muddy and roiled with tide rips, but was filled with large flocks of ducks. Geese had been shearing the tops of the beach grass in the coves and their droppings were present in most of the survey areas.



Fig 5.26 Pender Harbor 1 (FlBr-1) test pit with hearth ring and S2 test pit and cache in distance

We returned to our diggers at 10:30 and found they had opened a 2x2 m unit in tent ring (S1) and a 1x1 in S2. Charcoal was present in a U-shaped hearth in S1 but no artifacts; S2 had a thick peat cover and produced no cultural remains. Our arrival at the site was plagued with snafus. While getting the off-haul set out, Katy slipped on the Lake Melville 'killer slime'

and disappeared—I thought into the water—and this distraction led to the off-haul line getting tangled in the outboard propeller. It turned out Katy was just out of sight behind the bow but not wet. Then, when leaving the site, Patrick walked into an innocent patch of moss that mired him to the knees so that he could barely wade out. And then Jamie, taking a photo of that scene, dropped his iphone into the mire. Lake Melville—and particularly Pender Harbor—got its fangs in to us.

It was a bit rough returning to Rigolet but calmed when we reached the Narrows. Rain and fog patches continued for the rest of the day. Reports say this weather will continue for three more days. I was tapped for dinner and bought some frozen hamburgers at the store and made mashed potatoes and a soup with cod fish chunks also from the store. Lynne was to leave Rigolet on an early morning flight, and when we found the beer store open for the first time I was able to use their phone to call the hotels in Goose to see if she was there or went on. No sign, and then I learned no flights had come in to Rigolet due to the weather. I soon found Lynne in the nurse's residence--hungry, feeling trapped, and generally annoyed. I had the satellite phone, so we called my sister in Orford to explain the delay. It's looking like Lynne will not be able to get out by plane and will have to take the Northern Ranger in to Goose Bay to get to her flights. This Labrador weather is turning out to be a repeat of the mess we experienced last summer. Meanwhile the rest of North America is sunny and broiling.

28 July, Thursday. Rigolet-Hanniuk-Rigolet.

For once, a beautiful, calm day—perfect for our excursion with the Rigolet elders. Last year's outing to Black Island Tickle was a disaster: cold easterly wind and rain, just like our first trip to Rattlers Bight in Bert Allen's trap-boat trip with my family and crew when we were forced to make an impromptu camp near the entrance to Black Island Tickle. Today we got everyone aboard about 9:30, leaving Chelsi and Ijeoma ashore to make room for the elders. They spent part of the day walking to the Double Mer Point site where Vince Janukunis gave them a run-down on the winter village excavation. The boardwalk turned out to be nine kilometers long. They thought the excavation might continue next year, focused on the deep midden. Major finds this summer were a large fragment of a soapstone lamp, a human mandible found in one of the house walls, and a bunch of Dorset tools—the first to come from Hamilton Inlet.



Fig 5.27 Rigolet elders en route to Hanniuk

We took the eastern route around Henrietta (Big) Island en route to Hanniuk, passing the Tea Pound site area at the southeast corner of the Narrows where Richard Jordan excavated a cairn grave containing an Inuit woman's articles on a high boulder beach. We learned from the elders that this area is really called "Lone Tree" point after a single tree that once marked the spot. The proper Tea Pound location is the next point and cove to the east, where one of the Rigolet people recently built a cabin. The point was used as a place where you could climb up and spy up and down the Backway and Lake Melville for signs of boating conditions. We continued past Tea Pound to Hanniuk where Bella Rowe and her husband Ray have a cute little cabin that she showed us—all nice handiwork inside and a loft and book case rails made of "Y" birch twigs. Bella sheepishly told us that she and Ray had removed most of the boulders from the



Fig 5.28 Chelsi at structures on Hanniuk Island



Fig 5.29 Eskimo Island 1

grassy clearing in front of the cabin, with a plan to make a foundation for a boat pier. Now she recognizes that these were all parts of tent rings that we would otherwise be recording. At least now we know that some interesting excavations could be done here since Hanniuk was a much valued place for travelers and contacts between the settlers, Inuit, and Innu, who used to "walk across the land from Cartwright and the Gulf," Jane Shiwak told us. In addition to Jane and Bella, the elders included Gertrude Palliser, Lorraine Allen, with Carly Blake assisting with food prep. She had prepared a fine beef stew, muffins, and sliced fruit. Bella gave us a tour of the places where others had lived at Hanniuk, some of which we surface-collected last year, and the two wells and house foundations. So much is known about this location that it would make a fine community archaeology and tourism development project—close to Rigolet, generally good and calm weather, and lots of oral history and archaeology. It's especially suited for investigating the meetings and relationships between Inuit, Innu, and settlers. While in the area we also surveyed low-lying Hanniuk Island and found several tent-rings and cache features.



Fig 5.30 A new house site at Eskimo Island 3



Fig 5.31 Spirit camp on Eskimo Island

After lunch we ran west along the south shore of Henrietta Island to Eskimo Island, anchoring in the bight on the south side, which is out of the strong currents on the east and west end of the island. [Everyone but Jane went ashore to inspect the huge Inuit villages—Eskimo Island 1 (hilltop), Eskimo Island-2 (clearing in the trees), and Eskimo Island-3 (west of EI-1). Here Gerdie disappeared momentarily when she fell in a deep, unfilled 1x1 test pit from the 1970s. While here we found a fourth house not seen by me in 1968 or Jordan's work. Jamie climbed a tree northeast of the EI-1 houses (maybe the same one I climbed in 1968!) and got a good overall shot. Then we walked to the boulder clearing west of the island's isthmus where more of the Inuit graves are found. We probably noticed 10-15—almost all opened—but saw a human skull in one. West of EI-3 there was a standing wood tipi frame that Bella had built when she was on the island for a vision quest with a group of Rigolet women led by a visiting "certified healer". She and Gerdie performed a small ritual here with a pinch of tobacco. With the ladies back aboard I dropped the archeology team ashore on the Eskimo Island western point and they did a walking survey along the western shore and documented several tent-rings, caches, and a circular hearth like those found at Indian Island.



Fig 5.32 Rigolet edlers and Pits team in Rigolet

When we arrived in Rigolet about 6pm Perry found a note from Lynne when he went to shower in the nurse residence. She had got out to Goose at 2:30 and had a reservation at the Labrador Inn. Finally good news on that front as the weather-hold delays were beginning to spoil her experience of an otherwise fantastic visit—perhaps her last to Labrador, although I hope not! I spent the rest of the evening visiting with Ozzie, Joyce, and Liz Tooktoshina, and Charlie and Jeanne, Oz is eagerly awaiting knee replacements; Liz was very attentive and knitting up a storm, and Charlie and Jeanne had finished putting on the front of their new shed since I was last in town. I had fun reminiscing with all of them. The sad part of this visit was the news that Tib Allen is in the Goose Bay hospital and not expected to return (she died soon after, and I heard that Liz Tookoshina also passed away this winter). Lynne and I were lucky to see her before she left. Bert followed her to Goose by speedboat. Liz said Tib had recently suffered a stroke. Her condition explains the large gathering we found in her house before she left town.

Ijeoma mastered a spectacular dinner (with Jamie's help), serving up a 'breakfast dinner' with pancakes filled with Nutella), fried hash and potatoes, and frittata (eggs with meat filling), served with our newly-acquired beer. More spectacular than the dinner was the midden that accumulated on the top of (and inside) the stove top—a place where the meal is likely to be immortalized as long as the stove continues in use.

29 July, Friday. Rigolet to Cartwright

Last day in Rigolet, and it was a fine, warm one with mist over the outer Narrows in the early morning but sunny most of the day. The Northern Ranger pulled in at 7:30 and discharged some tourists who made purchases at the craft shop, Jane Shiwak presiding. Our crew pitched in and did their share. With more food than we needed last night there was no need for breakfast, so foraging was in order. I got a few slides together to show the results of our work and got onto email for a few minutes, courtesy of our host, the Department of Health and Social Development (Lorraine Allen in charge, and Carly Blake, assistant). I

had a message from Brad Loewen saying Caroline Murray and Justine Rioux were flying to Blanc Sablon today. I repeated the information I gave earlier about where to find Florence's house key.

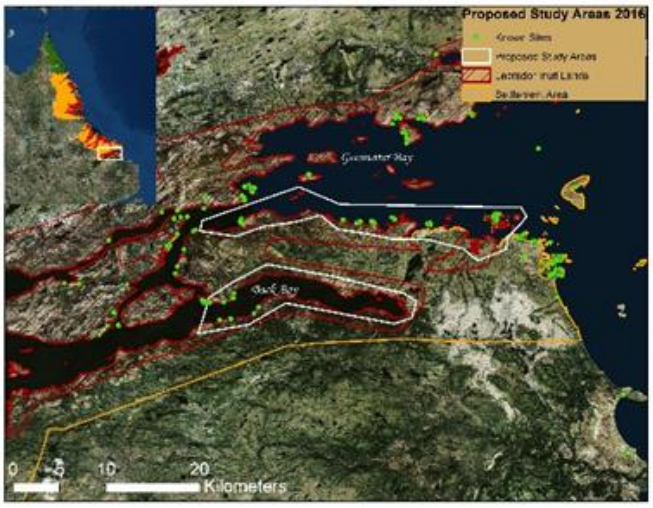


Fig 5.33 Map showing 2016 surveys

The town meeting was very successful, with about ten local people showing up, including Jane Shiwak, Sarah Baikie, Bella Rowe and her husband Ray Bennet. I gave Lorraine Allen the flash drive I had prepared with interns on my work in Hamilton Inlet (diaries and photographs from 1968-1973, copies of my 1972 monograph and articles; copies of field notes and other materials). Lorraine is chair of the heritage committee and guaranteed she would put the files in a safe electronic place. There was much discussion about the places we visited and worked at (Indian Island, Saddle Island, Pender (Neveisik Island), and the Hanniuk and Eskimo Island surveys). Katy discussed her MUN thesis project and hopes for future collaboration with the town. Everyone seemed interest in having us continue the SI-NG collaboration. It was clear that more work would be welcome in the eastern end of the Backway and on shore in Groswater Bay. We also learned from Jane Shiwak about summer fishing places on the eastern/southern Indian Islands, and that Charlie Pardy had a place there in the 1950s and would have information about places and sites. Turns out we should have surveyed the eastern-most Indian Islands, since there was much fishing activity there. The topic of Inuit/Innu contacts—all recalled as friendly—and relations also elicited lots of interest as a research topic.

We left Rigolet at 12:30, saying goodbyes and thanks to Jamie and headed out the bay in a light easterly breeze that strengthened a bit (but never became a problem) in the open ocean stretch between Fish Cove and Cape Porcupine. Passing 'Flatlands' along the south shore it became (once again) obvious that we needed to find a way to walk that shore to check its many sandy places and raised beaches as well as the southern Indian, Green, and other islands that were important cod-fishing and hunting places for Rigolet and Cartwright people. In Cartwright we tied up at the 'water pier'—our only reason for making this detour stop—and after filling the water tanks (and inadvertently the lower deck from spillage!) from the only water hose we know of in Labrador, made a dinner of 'Kenny' Michelin's char given to us after a chance meeting we had in the Northern Store. The crew is down to six now and is much more comfortable for meals and boat life.

30 July, Saturday. Cartwright to Battle Harbor.

We turned to at 5:00am to find a misty fog and light wind and made our way through the Cartwright islands with a 15 knot northeast breeze that continued all day until we reached Battle Harbor. Although it had its troublesome moments in managing the speedboat tow in the following seas, this wind direction and speed was a god-send considering we had to cover a huge distance to reach Brador and our newly-arrived students, Justine Rioux and Caroline Murray. As it happened, their plane on the 29th could not land at Blanc Sablon because of fog and left them instead in St. Anthony. Showing smarts, they hired a taxi to take them to St. Barbe and took the ferry to Blanc Sablon. They also rented a van that we will use for the next couple of weeks. A swift Pitsiulak passage from Cartwright will allow us to meet them in Red Bay on

Sunday. Our plan is to leave the Pits there and have Justine and Caroline meet us with the van and return to Brador until we find out about the Quebec natural resource and archaeology permits.

The passage from Cartwright was fairly uneventful. The fog was a kind of blessing as it came with light winds. We passed a small red sailboat heading north at Cape North; I made a stew with the salt codfish Kenny Michelin gave us which we ate in another 30-minute lunch break in Punchbowl. I was, as usual, impressed by the archaeological potential of the Black Tickle region and hope that someday someone will take on this challenge; its raised beaches, resources, and protected waterways are spectacular. Soon after setting out from Punchbowl Perry remarked that this section of the Labrador coast was the most boring of all. Then he promptly asked me to take the conn and retired for a couple hours' nap. It's only boring if you do what we generally have had to do—stand off-shore rather take the inner channels that exist for about half of this 60-mile stretch of bluff coasts and deep bays. There are still some huge icebergs present. We passed Cape St. Lewis about 5:30 and realized we had no chance of making Red Bay before midnight, so we tied up at Battle Harbor, which has had a major face-lift since our visit here years ago. Newfoundland tourism development funds have restored many of the buildings, including Slade's (and later Earle's) store and the immense fish flake—a wooden platform—for drying split codfish, and some buildings have been converted into a restaurant and a bar. We arrived to find families carrying on in black suits and dresses, and a preacher and his wife presiding over a Saturday night wedding party for a woman who grew up here. We looked a bit conspicuous in our field outfits. Outside Earle's story we could see nodules of chert eroding into the path; on my last visit here I found Groswater artifacts here mixed with all sorts of European artifacts.

Travel on the Pits tends to be a quiet, mostly undramatic, and sometimes solitary affair with people either sleeping or engrossed in reading, studying, or writing. Chelsi, Jamie, and Patrick all have comprehensives coming up and have brought piles of books and literature. Ijeoma is also at work on academic topics. I tend to be writing or assisting Perry with monitoring our progress, running errands about the boat, and keeping a sharp eye out on the speedboat tow, which is often the source of anxiety when wind and wave conditions are difficult. Reading and knitting are the common past-times, besides napping. When the going gets 'loppy' you can't read or work, and sleeping is the only comfortable activity. When it really gets rough the ladies in the bow bunks migrate to the more stable after cabin bunks. This year we have been fortunate not to have much really rough weather, and the only person suffering seasickness has been Ijeoma, and then only at the beginning of the trip. Food service is usually suspended, except for lunches in perfect weather, and dinner can be quite late, after arrival in some sheltered anchorage or tied up at a village wharf. All day long and into the late evening Perry is at the wheel in his upholstered captain's chair (recycled to us by Uncle Jim Wise), with only infrequent visits to the loo and the engine room to change fuel tanks or grease the shaft bearings. One of the major diversions is observing icebergs (many this year) and animal life—most commonly, puffins, ters, divers, fulmers, and various ducks. Rarer sightings are humpback whales, porpoises, and very rarely, orcas (killer whales). A constant activity is monitoring developments in the weather, which influences everything in our lives and work on and off the boat. The absence of a regular, dependable weather reports for regions north of Newfoundland and the Strait of Belle Isle makes you rely on the rising and falling of the barometer, watching the clouds and water, and getting information from local fishermen or those with access to satellite weather data. Weather is the master of all our activities and determines everything about our schedules and field activities.

After checking in with the Montreal students at Florence's I called Lynne and found her at home in Vermont, finally ending several days of waiting on weather in Rigolet and overnights in Goose and Halifax. She got home just in time for Aunt Dusty Hardy's 90th birthday party, attended by many of our relatives.

After that, she collected Rosie (husky dog) from the kennel where she has been staying during her absence.

Battle Harbor is a good example of well-planned tourism development. Peter Pope (sadly, also deceased this year) and others contributed to the background research, and an excellent job has been done at preserving many of the old buildings, stages, and walkways. Signage identifies the old buildings and work-places, and the foundations of the old but still to be renovated buildings have been replaced. The major deficiency is the lack of a serviceable boat dock; an old wharf has collapsed and fallen to ruins, blocking the most useful docking site. It appears that much of this has been done as a private-public collaboration in which private people or groups have been encouraged to invest, with some government or foundation support. A Battle Harbor Foundation managed much of the project, and public transport from Mary's Harbor is been offered daily from Mary's Harbor by a reconditioned Newfoundland fish-collecting boat. Tourists are encouraged to remain overnight in some of the refitted buildings. The Grenfell nursing station on the hill overlooking the rest of the station is looking a bit drab and needs some attention, as does the overgrown cemetery with its interesting gravestones. Signage is generally quite good and explains the history of the place and its migratory fishery, but I saw no mention of some of the historic events like the visits by Arctic explorers like Peary, whose first radio message broad-casting his 'attainment' of the North Pole, was made from the Battle Harbor Marconi wireless station in 1909. Now that the core features of the site are up and running, a good addition for the future would be to encourage archaeological research, which would turn up a trove of material, since this location has been key travel stop and settlement area through history and prehistory. A yearly summer archaeological program would be a major attraction for visitors.

31 July, Sunday. Battle Harbor to Brador.

We woke at the sound of the sailboat leaving the dock, heading south to Maine. We spoke last evening with one of the sailors on this small sloop that had traveled from Maine to Nain earlier this month, only to spend ten days broken down waiting for an engine part. The fellow we spoke with was from Montana and has recently retired from the US forest Service. He seemed pretty jaded with government forestry work because of the political pressure that so often overrode recommendations based on science. Now he sets his own course and sails his and client boat returns on the West coast. Before leaving Battle I slipped an envelope with $50 into the locked store door with a comment that $2 per foot of boat length was a pretty outrageous dockage fee when there is no public dock and all the advertised services (shower, laundry, bar, and restaurant) all were unavailable on account of the wedding, so I paid only half the requested fee. Once through the tiny gut that makes Battle Harbor such a perfect (though tiny) harbor we found the sea flat and calm and only a light SW breeze. Everything was bright and the water incredibly clear. The 30 miles to Red Bay went swiftly, and only around Chateau did we start to see signs of marine life: increasing numbers of gannets and signs of codfish on the depth finder. Off Red Bay we saw two minke (grampus) whales feeding on the surface without diving, just skimming the surface, while gannets cleaned up after them. At one point we ran through more than a hundred gannets, flushing them into the air. We tied up at the old dock we used last year and met Caroline Murray, who had driven up in the rental van to take us back to Brador. Before leaving we had lunch at The Whaler's Station restaurant and pointed out the photograph of young Robert Grenier and Jim Tuck and their crews that is still one of the restaurant decorations. I bought a copy of Clarissa Smith's new book (My Story) about her father, whom the subtitle refers to as a 'vagabond'. Turns out the book is really about Clarissa's adult life and not much about her father, who was hunting caribou in the country into the 1950s-60s, so the decimation of the southern herd was fairly recent.

By the time we bought groceries at the supermarket the van was literally loaded to the gills when we arrived at Florence's house, where met Justine Rioux and Caroline Murray, our University of Montreal grad students recruited to the project through UM's Brad Loewen. Once settled we headed off to recon the Hart site, finding it in good shape, Florence's cabin is in tip-top condition with no bear damage. A couple hours of work and we had the two internal squares cleared of back-dirt, and I had made progress on the entry square. Our old friends the blackflies were out, though not in great force: a "3 of 10" on Patrick's bug scale. We returned about 6 to eat Kenny Michelin's second large char along with a second run at Chelsi's macaroni and cheese. After dinner Perry and I had a chat with Florence in Petawawa, and she reminded us to eat the bakeapple and raisin pies and loaves of bread in the freezer. Perry is going to get her jeep battery charged up in the morning so he can go on back-apple hunts. I also spoke with Garland Nadeau and will meet with him and the mayor in the morning to let the Natural Resource people know we are here and the town wants the surveys to take place.



Fig 5.34 Clearing new squares at Hart site House 3 in a swarm of blackflies

1 August, Monday. Brador to St. Paul and Back.

Our first work day in Quebec and another fine day of sun and light winds. We got a slow start because I had to send messages to the permit authorities and needed to wait until 9am to leave for a 10 o'clock meeting with Garland Nadeau at the Whiteley Museum in St. Paul. Since we did not have our permits I introduced the crew to the region by viewing the Whiteley and Middle Bay Museums and to Garland Nadeau. En route we visited the Middle Bay Basque site. Garland and Whiteley Museum Curator Lori Lee Thomas met us and 'educated' us and a couple of female tourists with a short history of the region and why archaeological and historical research is crucial for the region's future economic development, for one special reason: the gradual loss of the young population because there are few jobs, and those connected with the fisheries—the major sustaining industry—are under constant quota constraints and reductions.



Fig 5.35 Middle Bay Basque site on point

To help solve our permit problems, Garland asked the St. Paul school superintendent, Aileen Schofield, to accompany us to a meeting with Mayor Lionel Roberts and assistant Rene Fequet. Rene would be able to communicate in French to the Quebec Natural Resources person we need to speak with, Frederic Grunette. The meeting with Lionel and Rene was very productive, and they entirely supported the idea of our survey program. Garland was persuasive about the economic benefit of our work and impressed the mayor with

the fact that the Smithsonian was behind the project and that we have five MA and PhD students involved. Aileen made the important suggestion that the mayor write me a letter expressing support for the project and copy both the NR and MCC (archaeology) offices. Rene and Aileen made calls to NR, finding Frederic on vacation, but an assistant pulled the file and said it would be acted upon expeditiously. I hope this will convince the MCC office as well.



Fig 5.36 Justine, Chelsi, Ijeoma, and Caroline: sod-busters

After the meeting we returned to the Whiteley Museum for lunch and then stopped for desert at the Middle Bay Museum, always a friendly place. This summer they have a student interpreter who is about to go off to college in Montreal and is a bit nervous about shifting from a 12-person high school to a 25,000-student institution. He was an impressive, outgoing young man who wants to study science. A visit to the Middle Bay lobster pound netted four nice hard-shells for dinner. Then I dropped off the team at the site, finding Perry leaving, after dropping off our digging gear. All is fine with the boat, but he still can't figure out why the new generator is not charging its battery. After exchanging our small svelt van for a durable pickup truck, I joined the digging team for the last couple hours of the day and succeeded in getting my ankles massacred by blackfly bites through my too-thin socks. By the end of the day Patrick and Katy had made a detailed site map; the women had moved the back-dirt piles and much of the big tree stump in the middle of the site; and I had emptied the back-dirt from the entry passage square I excavated last year. The lobsters—all females at the request of Caroline—made an excellent meal; she and I had a spirited exchange about how to cook them.

2 August, Tuesday. Brador.

This was one of the best digging days we could have at the Hart site. The weather was cool and sunny, with a light northerly breeze that offered periods of bug-relief. Most of us wore head-nets, but Caroline continued to increase the number of the 'beads' (bites!) on her necklace/neckline where the blackflies were crawling under her neck elastic. My two layers of socks has kept the flies from my bloody ankles, which alternately hurt or itch like hell! All in all, though, it was a great day because we go off to a good start AND because, as I discovered in the evening internet, both the DNR and MCC permits came through. So, kudos to Garland Nadeau and Aileen Schofield for communicating with the officials and the good offices and support of St. Paul Mayor Lionel Roberts and René Fequet. Since Valerie Jansson was on leave, Isabelle Lemieux at MCC assisted with a VERY rapid permit document as soon as they received approval from the DNR and St. Paul officials. It appears that the permit process functions, but only at the nth hour because of more pressing day-to-day issues.

Perry left for Red Bay in the morning to work on the generator, hoping to get some clarification from the manufacturer about the charging issue. Not success there, but he will reconnect with their engineers. On the way back the muffler on Florence's jeep blew out, so he made quite a racket coming home; along with the Pits' generator, now our movements can be tracked by engine noise both on land and at sea!

Last evening I found the two lady tourists we met at the Whiteley Museum in the Blanc Sablon supermarket and invited them to dig with us for a day. They were game and showed up at the house in time to accompany us to the site. Emmanuelle Barea, the younger, from Montreal, and Michele Ross, originally Swiss and in Canada via Australia, turned out to be a great help, successfully adapting bug-nets, peeling sod, and battling roots, and by the end of the morning, were finding artifacts: nails, mostly, but exciting for them. They left at lunch-time to deal with preps for the ferry in the morning. They seem to operate as constant world-travelers.

The digging proceeded well. Ijeoma and Chelsi working 12N26W where they had to deal with three large stumps and their roots. They began by turfing and taking the peat off the SW and NE quads and reached the upper white sand level by the end of the day. Caroline, Katy, and Justine opened up 16N24W, extending the 2x2m trench through the middle of the house to its rear wall, trying to figure out what the large deposit of white sand is about, and define the rear sleeping bench and wall outline. While excavating the upper white sand immediately below the turf they found a beautiful mottled brown chert corner-notched point—we called it the "NPS point" because it is almost an exact copy of the arrowhead used as the U.S. National Park Service logo. Grey, charcoal-stained cultural deposits underlie this level. Some of this white sand may have slumped in during the collapse of the rear wall. When Patrick, whom I've given responsibility for this dig, got a few moments free from providing instructions and excavation techniques, he made a start at 10N22W, the unit east of the entry passage where I was digging last year. This includes the large 'hearth mound' and the thick deposits of (mostly) caribou bones and charcoal I found alongside the eastern edge of the entry passage. He immediately began finding caribou bones, and oil-entrusted roof tiles in the NE quad of his square. My task, assisted by Emmanuelle Barea, was to excavate the potential 'midden' unit in which Patrick had dug a small test pit last year. After a couple hours of turfing and root-removal we reached the charcoal-stained sandy deposits that accumulated from house trash dump: charcoal, bits of broken tile, a corner of a red brick (a first from any of the Inuit sites we've studied), lots of nails of all sizes, including several large spikes, bits of thin, flat and curved (goblet) glass; a blue seed bead, two different types of stone ware, a couple of blade-like iron points or knives, a spatulate-ended iron rod, Ramah and LNS chert and three pieces of a thin-walled soapstone lamp or pot of probable Early Dorset affiliation (found in different places in the square), and a small mid-section of a Ramah chert microblade characteristic of Early Dorset. The latter finds provide conclusive evidence for the suggested Early Dorset triangular point that Caroline found when cleaning back-dirt from 10N24W yesterday. All appear to have been from a site disturbed during the excavation of H3 by its Inuit occupants. Evidence of Groswater Dorset occupation came from Patrick finding a flake of brown Groswater chert in 10N22W. By the end of the day my midden unit was producing smears of rotted bone and wood and had logged almost fifty artifacts. As we quit about 6pm, when the mosquitos joined the blackfly hordes, a great discussion broke out about the white sand layer and the stratigraphy in 16N24W. Katy was particularly energetic about what it meant, was composed of, and how to record it. None of these questions could be answered without more excavation, but it illuminated the basic problem of field archaeology: that one must destroy much of the evidence in order to interpret it, so you better maintain good records as you go along or you'll end up skunked. With this thought we headed off for dinner, which was another cod-fish stew with vegetables, using up the last of Kenny's fish-gift.

The evening surprise was finding those two permit letters in my email!—again thanks to neighbor Barry's internet connection. Florence called about this time and Perry had to report, "I broke your car!" (i.e. the muffler). "No Problem," she said. Perry will arrange a garage to make the repair. She also gave us permission to use her new car in the meantime. There is always the lure of bakeapples at the end of the road,

and Perry has spotted a few but wonders if they will be ripe by the time we leave. Garland—the doyen of bakeapple harvesting—says the crop is poor by comparison with previous years, “about one-third”, but still worth going for. He allowed as he “would be hard to find in a week, so you had better get moving on the St. Paul survey if you want me to help!” An email from Lynne reports husky dog Rosie readjusting to life with Lynne, being more playful and even learning (in post-adolescence) to play ball and fetch, and Stephen Loring beginning to adjust to life without Joan.

3 August, Wednesday. Red Bay to Salmon Bay.



Fig 5.37 Perry and Bill move Pitsiulak from Red Bay to Brador

I woke with the first light at 4am and got Perry and Patrick up. With the permits approved, we could bring the Pits down to St. Paul and plan a week of surveys in a totally new and little-known region of the Lower North Shore. The one exception was our investigation of the sunken wreck at Dog Island which Dwight Bilodeau had clued us into. St. Paul is the most geographically complex, resource-rich region of the Lower North Shore, known mostly for its renowned salmon river, its long history as a prime cod-fishing location, and the region where Innu, Inuit, and Europeans competed for access and supremacy in the 17-18th centuries. The region is almost unknown archaeologically; its Inuit history has been investigated only superficially by Charles Martijn in the early 1970s and perhaps by Jean-Ives Pintal conducting CRM work on the mainland. If Highway 138 is to become a reality, major surveys will be needed along its route, but the islands and its maritime history will remain unresearched. Our collaboration with the enthusiastic heritage and museum groups, combined with the tourist development interests, could made an important contribution to St. Paul’s future, now mostly tied to a reduced but vital fishing industry.

We drove to Red Bay in Florence’s new car, spending much of the trip behind a transport truck lugging stuff up into central Labrador, where we had just come from. By 6am we were on our way, finding the sea flat and calm. Patrick would be back at Florence’s before 7 to rally the women for their second full day at the site. The sea trip went by quickly and we were off Forteau about 9am, viewing the construction sites for the Muskrat Falls power cable development (rock crushing depot, cable towers and water entry location). Perry says this will be the longest cable-pull ever done, though a drilled hole until the sea floor is too deep to be gouged by icebergs; at that point it will be laid on the bottom and covered by crushed rock. A Norwegian cable-laying ship was moored at the Blanc Sablon marine terminal as we passed, with Atlantic white-sided dolphins chasing capelin about us. At one point, off Forteau we saw 8-10 humpbacks spouting almost in unison as they fed on the real king of the sea—the building block for most northern sea life—capelin. Conditions were so good that Perry and I decided to continue on to Salmon Bay and tied up at the fish plant. We reached it about noon and soon found Garland Nadeau climbing aboard from his small punt. He had heard we were here and wanted to make an official introduction by hauling me out for some cod-jigging with his bachelor friend Ed Nother, who has a cottage out in the Salmon Bay channel run. The wind was down and we soon were on the marks for the cod fish shoals and were hauling up medium-sized fish. By the end of the day Perry had filleted and iced them down in our cooler for dinner. Garland intro-

duced me to the fish plant managers, to Anthony Roberts, and others, and I discovered they could supply us with a good 24-hour internet connection, fresh water, and fuel (provided by Clifford Roberts). Later in the evening Patrick arrived with Caroline and Justine who, as divers, were going to assist me with the St. Paul surveys and were of course interested in its underwater site potential.



Fig 5.38 Cable ship docked at Blanc Sablon



Fig 5.39 Salmon Bay fish plant



Fig 5.40 Garland Nadeau appears!



Fig 5.41 Pitsiulak's berth among the fishermen



Fig 5.42 Old Salmon Bay settlement; a possible location of ancient Brest



Fig 5.43The Crossroads Groswater site in Grand Plain



Fig 5.44 Garland at the grave of Tommy Keats

4 August, Thursday. Salmon Bay.

Another calm day, though dull and with some fog/ rain for an hour in the morning. Justine and Caroline adjusted well to the Pitsiulak and even ate my oatmeal-with-raisin breakfast fare. Garland showed up at 9am to lead us on an orientation tour of the Salmon Bay-Bonne Esperance region. We began with a circuit of the Salmon Bay inner harbor, where there used to be a scallop farm. The scallop industry along this coast died out a few years ago when Nova Scotia scallops and Argentine scallop food were introduced and are only now starting to come back. Garland believes Salmon Bay is the location of Brest described by J. Cartier in 1534, and the cove at the southern entrance of the bay is its likely shore station. Today this area is occupied by several houses in a huge field of shoulder-high grass. I hope we have a chance to test-pit it before we leave (we didn't!). Later in the day, after hearing from Garland that Ramah chert could be found in 'sandy places' in the upper beaches, we returned to explore the high beaches on the outside (south) of the Salmon Bay peninsula, a region called "Grande Plain", east of Wild Cove, inland from Wild Bay, and around interestingly-named "Point Scramble". Because it was getting dark and fog was rolling in, we only got halfway there, but where 4-wheelers had exposed the ground we found four small locations with chert flakes: L1 (GPS 245; N51° 25.491'; W57° 36.492') produced a quartz crystal microblade and flakes of brown Groswater chert (so it's probably a Groswater Dorset site, ca. 2200 BP). Some conical, rock-lined depressions suggested cache pits and a larger vegetated depression, might be a house pit. L2 (GPS 51° 36.492'; W57° 36.532'), L3, and L4 (GPS 51° 25.448'; W57° 36,598') lie farther west along the bike trail and contained fire-cracked rock and the pink, tan, and dark cherts found in Indian sites along the LNS; L3 and L4 had a large number of small flakes and hearth or house features that suggested artifacts might be found if an excavation was conducted. These finds are very promising but show how much discovery depends on rare occasions when blow-outs or vehicle tracks penetrate the ground cover.



Fig 5.45 Remains of Salmon Bay fertilizer plant opposite the fish plant



Fig 5.46 Bonne Esperance-1 Whiteley fish plant



Fig 5.47 Checking one of several boulder pits southeast of the navigation light on Whale Island



Fig 5.48 Garland's sealing camp on Whale Island

Following our Brest 'fly-by' we inspected coves and points in the shallow passage between the Salmon Bay peninsula and Ile de la Mademoiselle (Caribou Is.) where separate Anglican and Catholic cemeteries from the old Salmon Bay winter settlement are found, including the grave of Uncle Tommy Keats, Garland's historian mentor. From there we passed "American Beach" where American schooners unloaded cargo, and wandered around the WWI 'guano factory' site at the low, northwestern tip of Caribou Island. A major trench delivered water to the shore-side processing plant which produced fertilizer from codfish offal. The outlines of buildings and remains of water pits (later they piped water across the channel), a few large pieces of iron boilers, and the foundation of a long wharf gave us a good impression of the operation.

From here we headed south out the bay to Bonne Esperance Harbor, also known as 'Back Harbor', passing the Kettle Point headland on Grand Isle where Leonard Thomas found Inuit materials reported by Charles

Martijn (see below). We did not have time or the right tide to climb to this location. We passed through Bonny Tickle and made small collections of ceramics and a Basque tile from a small point (Bonne Esperance-2, GPS #241) on the west shore of the island north of the Bonne Esperance-1 industrial site, which also produced a sample collection from the old wharf area. We saw from the hilltop the rectangular outline of the Whiteley house in the cove to the east, where a church also stood, but did not visit. On the next island to the south, Chain Island (Mutton, locally), we found boulder pits and caches on a raised beach (GPS #242, N51° 22.981'; W57° 40.298') about 10m a.s.l. Then further out to sea, since the water was so calm, we reached Whale Island, where Garland has a small cabin he uses for hunting seals in the spring Lots of ripe bakeapples around his cabin, but elsewhere in his prime picking area, none. We excavated one of the larger pits in the high boulder beach south of the navigation light tower, finding nothing (GPS #243, N51° 21.331', W57° 40.509'). Here there were several more cache pits, but none large enough to suggest a dwelling. Gulls, ducks, and grampus were active around this most seaward island. Garland pointed out a bleached whale skull between the cove and his cabin that must be at least 2000 years old if belonging to the beach it was lying on, perhaps 4m a.s.l. (I decided not to sample it for c14 dating because it might not be in situ.). From here we headed northwest to Thomas Island where we found a large round boulder pit associated with two smaller cache pits and an (opened) oval pit that may have been a burial, and if so, likely Inuit. The pit and caches appear similar to the one on Whale Island, casting doubt on the later as a Maritime Archaic Indian site since the Thomas Island features are only about 3 m a.s.l. From here we passed the boulder shoals where harbor seals were sunning on the rocks, and Garland told us there might be as many as 90 seals in this shallow water field washed by the outflow of the St. Paul River, making it a prime area of ring seals but not for harps, who frequent the eastern, deep salty water passages during their migrations. For this reason the southern end of Damoiselle (Eskimo) Island is the likely location for Inuit sites. Its southern end is forested and has raised beaches and sandy blowouts where Jean-Ives Pintel's team found some Indian material (later we surveyed this area and could not find anything.). This completed our circuit which gave us a great start to the St. Paul survey.



Fig 5.49 Boulder features on west side of Thomas Island

Back at the boat for a late lunch of yesterday's cod-fish dinner, Garland gave us lots of information about the area, including the town's plans for tourism development, which they see as critical because they believe, like Perry, that the mal-management of the fisheries is leading to its inevitable collapse principally owing to the loss of the capelin, which is the foundation of the entire fishery. In their view all spawning areas of all species should be placed off-limits. For dinner Caroline and Justine cooked an excellent curried chicken stew as rain set in for the night.

5 August, Friday. Salmon Bay to Eskimo Island (St. Paul).

We were fogged in this morning until 10:30. Garland came down at 9 and offered showers and a residence in St. Paul, but we decided to explore Stephen's Cove at Net Island Tickle, where we heard that Garland and Dwight Bilodeau had found Basque material. With Garland we set a date (next Friday eve-

ning, the 12th) for a presentation to the town. Perry is now much more comfortable navigating the channels and islands owing to the excellent charts now available, so we took the narrow passage on the east side of Esquimaux Island, with St. Paul in view, passing McAllister Cove with all its raised beaches rising to the island's crest, and made our way through marked routes used for access to Old Fort. We noted a few points and beaches to survey in the future and anchored in Net Island Tickle, right next to the site on the low beach pass where we found stone flakes and charcoal previously. We went ashore for a couple hours and dug three test pits in the center of the beach, one of which (Test Pit 1) produced numerous small nails, lots of broken window glass, a piece of blue glazed ceramic, a key-operated door or trunk lock, an iron key hole plate, iron barrel straps, an iron fitting, fragments of leather garments, and two leather shoe soles. The one object that could be Basque was a large square-shanked iron nail/spike. No roof tile pieces were found in the test pits or in the beach. If there is a Basque component here, we did not find much evidence of it, and certainly there are no try-works.



Fig 5.50 Net Island Tickle site



Fig 5.51 Steven's Cove with Net Island in background

We returned to the boat for lunch and then went ashore in the next cove to the north which was blocked at low tide by a barrier of huge boulders, and this turned out to be the correct location of Stephen's Cove. We moored the speedboat outside the barrier and surveyed both sides of the cove and test-pitted likely occupation areas (save one! See below!) but found no traces. The only success our team of diggers had for this shore visit was a pail of steamer clams, which were abundant in the tide flats inside the boulder bar.

We returned to McAllister Bay on the north side of Esquimaux Island for the night, figuring to have a second day to survey the western Islands. We joked that Garland probably was watching us anchor out the window in his home in St. Paul and would soon climb aboard. Sure enough, while we were discussing what to cook for dinner, Garland appeared at the window, and in he popped with two loaves of fresh bread. We soon learned that he had been with Dwight Bilodeau when Dwight dug around at the Basque site and that the location was indeed in that boulder-barred cove known as Steven's Cove, but back in the woods behind the point on the west side of the brook where I dug my last test pit. This was the only location that seemed to hold promise for a site, as it was high and level, but within a few meters the open ground was replaced by forest, and somewhere back there is a Basque site with lots of burnt tiles. The site has been reported by Niellon and McGain and produced enough ceramics and finds for Brad Loewen and Vincent Delmas to assign it to the late Basque period (Loewen and Delmas 2011). Garland was shocked that we

'professional archaeologists' had missed it. This location also seems to have been the site of a small trading post. Garland's father had had lots of dealings with the Innu who came out to the coast in the spring preparing for their 'grand portage' to Cartwright via rivers to the east of the St. Paul. One of the first things they would ask for was bread, next tobacco, and then onions. Garland, then a child, once received a model birch-bark canoe for stealing two loaves of his mother's fresh bread to give to the Innu, whose women 'scared' him, looking fierce with smoking pipes in their mouths. While he was on board we planned the excursion tomorrow to the high beaches behind McAllister Bay, to be followed by baths in one of the empty teacher's residences and a meal of Garland's salmon.

6 August, Saturday. McAllister Cove, Esquimaux Island.

The weather predications became a reality overnight as gusts of wind started slamming the Pitsiulak about 4am. Perry was up shortly after to check the situation, which was OK as the wind was from the southeast and we were protected by the high hills on the east side of the cove. My phone call to Garland at 7:30 was intended to cancel our breakfast rendezvous on board and plan to survey ashore until conditions improved. But Garland, who could see us from St. Paul, would have none of it; he was intent on taking Justine and Caroline ashore for showers and laundry at the teacher's residence. In a few minutes he was alongside in his perky 'sealing' boat, a short, high-sided, home-made wood boat he said could hold 10 seals. J&C made a fine bacon and eggs breakfast, and as the rain pelted down and the wind whipped us, coming around the hill from opposite directions, we discussed the role for archeology along this section of the LNS and the peculiarities of the Bonne Esperance region, which include the lack of a steamer pier and the high labor expenses resulting from Quebec's labor laws. This is one reason plans to develop the Courtemanche fort have been laid aside in favor of smaller more dispersed projects. Here the contrast between the LNS and Newfoundland is striking: the development of Newfoundland's tourism sites benefitted from cheap labor, whereas Quebec's unionized labor has resulted in costs that nearly double Newfoundland's. This is one reason that makes a Smithsonian research program using student researchers supported by grants an attractive way to develop archaeological and historical information. During the conversation, as a guide to potential future from the Bonne Esperance region, we also discussed the yearly cost of a Smithsonian field program, about $60,000 for boat costs and Perry's salary and benefits.



Fig 5.52 Boulder barricade at the derelict fish plant dock at Esquimaux Island Tickle

Our discussion was cut short abruptly when Perry announced that we were dragging anchor and had to move immediately. But where to go that would be better than well-protected McAllister Cove? The old fish plant pier in Esquimaux Island Tickle seemed a logical choice because its dock was still serviceable, protected from seas, and close-by. Garland set out to lead us in his seal boat in torrential rain, lightning, and thunder with nothing but a light jacket on, but he was soon lost in the sheets of rain and drifting spray. We thought he had taken refuge in one of the small coves on the east side of the tickle, but we found him tucked in behind the fish plant dock as we approached. Turns out the wharf was not as protected as we had imagined and was taking the wind and waves broadside, making it impossible to tie on. We tried anchoring but

with no wind shelter were soon dragging across the narrow tickle toward the boulders. So we pulled the anchor again and headed back to our original McAllister anchorage, this time closer in under the high hill where deep water is close to shore. Feeling secure here for the time being, the girls left with Garland for St. Paul's showers and laundromat, leaving Perry and me on boat duty. No chance to visit the high beach site in this weather, but having been drenched on anchor details, I snatched a 'nature shower' on the stern. As Garland and the girls left Perry observed that he probably had been talking to us for the past hour with his boots half-full of water. And all this before 10 o'clock in the morning!

The rest of the day was far less exciting. The wind and periodic lashing downpours continued until mid-afternoon, when the southeast wind died and shifted suddenly to the southwest, where it is predicted to remain for the next four days, at velocities of 20-30 knots. This will be much too strong for us to work on the outer islands, but probably fine for the northern shores of the inner, larger islands. Garland returned Justine and Caroline and our laundry (same-day service!) about 3pm, having had a fine lunch at the museum, buying groceries, and talking by phone with Patrick. He reported good progress on the Hart site excavation: more Dorset finds, a stoneware vessel, and confirmation about the hearth location between the front southeast wall and the entry passage. I spent the rest of the afternoon writing up site reports that Garland and his tourism group can use to fortify their development plans. Yesterday's steamer clams had cleaned themselves overnight and became an aperitif, along with a hot buttered rum with the last of Chelsi's bottle. The rest of the meal were delicious salmon steaks donated by Garland and cooked by Christine, who has a great video of Garland sawing a large salmon into steaks with a big saw. He triple-dips his frozen salmon in water, leaving the innards inside, making them good frozen for more than a year.

7 August, Sunday. McAllister Cove, St. Paul.

A light, warm, southwest wind continued all night and brought in fog, rains squalls, and low overcast Sunday morning. We were up by 7 and called Garland, who came out to show us the site where he had found artifacts in previous visits. Before we went ashore he showed us a small collection of artifacts, noting that he had others away in the past. I photographed the collection, which included two early Maritime Archaic points of quartz that he found at the high beach site, two other quartz points with notches and stems from St. Paul Village that look like Indian pieces of ca. 2000 BP, and three Groswater Dorset pieces of brown chert (microblade knife, endscraper, and utilized flake), and a few other non-diagnostic pieces. Garland says St. Paul people have been collecting arrowheads from blowouts at the top of the raised beaches at the head of McAllister Cove. We visited the site on a foggy Sunday morning with Garland and found it on the upper terrace at the northwest end of the highest beach, protected from the northwest by a rock outcrop and overlooking the entire upper beach area, including a large pond (GPS N51° 26.145', W57° 42.890'). South of the pond a half-kilometer away is another high beach that slopes down to the south end of the island. MC-1 extends along the terrace front for about 100 meters as four clusters of white quartz debitage found in four blowouts which we labelled L1 to L4 from north to south. We inspected it only briefly, but returned in the afternoon and found it has large areas of in situ deposits. We excavated a hearth in L2 and sampled charcoal in a profile photographed in L3. No worked stone other than quartz is present, and no slate. Both of the points found here by Garland are Early Maritime Archaic styles, one of rose quartz. Only a few small hearth rocks are present, and no organic preservation. The site could easily be excavated and should produce the normal suite of early MA stone tools: stemmed points, pièces esquillées, and end scrapers and should date ca. 6-7,000BP. We searched briefly and unsuccessfully for signs of burial mounds or rock features.

Finally about 5:30 the sun broke through the fog for the first time in the day, and Justine, Caroline and

I went ashore to survey the hills east of McAllister Cove. We had to climb through the tamarack before breaking through into jumbly country with lots of outcrops and bogs. The only culture features we found were the sawn-off stumps of the electric line poles that once delivered power to the fish plant in the Esquimaux Island Tickle. No bakeapples either. Back at our starting point we were met by Garland who provided us with a fishing pole (for mackerel) and some vegetables. A crescent moon rose as Caroline began perfecting her casting technique. So far no mackerel. Perry made a moose stew for dinner. Galley operations have become a bit more complex with the failure of our sink; the drain pipe connection corroded and broke off and no replacement is in sight. Garland tried to set up a guide for us from Old Fort, but the deal fell through, so we'll be psyching out the landscape on our own tomorrow, first by visiting the Basque site in Steven's Cove, now that we know where it is.



Fig 5.53 Garland Nadeau's collection



Fig 5.54 McAllister Cove Maritime Archaic site



Fig 5.55 McAllister Cove and Garland's MA points



Fig 5.56 Country east of McAllister Cove



Fig 5.57 Glacial striae on east shore of M. Cove



Fig 5.58 Justine inspects garden plot on Little Green Island

8 August, Monday. McAllister Cove to Champlain Passage.

The weather finally cleared up last night and brought a calm, clear morning with a light southwest breeze. We left for the western St. Paul Islands (Old Fort territory in terms of usage and traditional rights) and went ashore on the small islands east of Net Island called "Les Hautes," the westernmost called Petit Verte and the middle, Ile Cap. Little Green Island produced a surprise as soon as we landed: three small garden plots, a patch of rhubarb covered in netting to protect from birds or foxes, and two small potato plots one with reindeer moss placed between the plants. A little agricultural experiment of some sort in preparation for a larger enterprise? This island has a high boulder beach with a few cache pits and possible dwellings but otherwise we found nothing, despite excellent potential site landscapes. The larger middle Island, Cap, has a seagull colony and flightless chicks were scurrying for cover when we approached. Once again, no sign of habitation or use other than our experimental farmer.

Our re-visit to the Steven's Cove site showed how blind or lazy we were during our visit last week. About ten meters from where I excavated a sterile test pit was the remains of the Bilodeau excavation and the rotting floor of a small cabin. This time we spent about an hour at the site digging test pits to document its extent and taking photographs. The site is located on a small terrace on the north side of the cove inside the boulder bar. There is an ugly disturbance in the center of a small clearing littered with the burned remains of 19/20 C. ceramics and melted glass, small bits of brick and roof tile, a barrel hoop and other materials, surrounded by blocks of granite giving some semblance of a former stone foundation. We called this L1 and got a GPS fix of N51° 22.319', W57° 53.641'. It is not clear if this is the remains of the Bilodeau excavation or the burned remains of the trading post that is said to have existed here that has been churned up by recent excavation. We made a small collection of representative surface materials. At the west edge of the terrace and west of the remains of the floor of a recent cabin (L3: N51° 22.301', W57° 53.633') [1007 Old cabin site], a shovel test at L2 produced a large fragment of roof tile (N51° 22.300', W57° 53.633') in a thin cultural layer. East of L1 we found the remains of an excavation against the hillside the exhibit large amount of shattered roof tile, clay pipe stems, and 19th C. ceramics at L4 (51° 22.310', W57° 53.625); and several shovel tests between L4 and the lower terrace front (L5: 51° 22.300', W57° 53.621') yielded more tile fragments and pipe stems beneath a layer of sterile sand. With all the brush and disturbed ground it was not clear where the Bilodeau and Niellon/McGain excavations were conducted. We did not find any trace



Fig 5.59 Looted Steven's Cove 'trade' site



Fig 5.60 Old cabin site



Fig 5.61 Niellon excavation area with roof tiles, clay pipes



Fig 5.62 Esquimaux Island south shore view

of a tryworks. The site needs to be cleared of vegetation and mapped before any further work is attempted. Other than tiles we did not see any large iron spikes or earthenware.

We had lunch as the Pits travelled back east, and passing McAllister Cove we met Ed Nother who gave us a chest of iced mackerel he and Garland had caught that morning. We tied up at the decrepit but functional old fish plant wharf in Champlain Passage (Tickle) on the eastern side of Esquimaux Island, and then Justine, Caroline, and I motored off to a small cove on the SE corner of Esq. Is. and walked overland to check the southern shore beaches for Inuit sites. Despite searching the entire shore, in and out of patches of thick brush and tamarack trees, we saw no evidence at all of Inuit presence, neither winter houses, tent rings, fox traps, burials cairns, or caches. Where could the Inuit people have been living? It's a real mystery, particularly as the boulder flats beyond the southern tip of the island would be a major attraction for Inuit hunters. It's possible we missed seeing houses in the forested areas, but the absence of highly enriched soil that should have prevented forestation argues against winter sites here. Additionally two modern houses occupy this area and they might be expected to have noticed seal bones or other signs.



Fig 5.63 Lac Salé with cache structure



Fig 5.64 Rectangular structure eroding at the bank west of Kettle Head



Fig 5.65 Kettle Head site with several large pit structures



Fig 5.66 Garland inspects one of Thomas Leonard's 'excavated' pithouses

The survey took us more than two hours and we arrived back at the boat just in time to meet Garland and his niece returning from a picnic, bearing lobsters to add to our mackerel dinner.

9 August, Tuesday. Champlain Passage to Salmon Bay.

Garland nearly caught us asleep when he arrived at 7:30 and offered to guide us around for the morning. He had a date with tourists for the afternoon. I had decided any Inuit moving into the St. Paul region would need to winter along or near this narrow channel which never freezes over. So we boarded his Carolina skiff and went exploring into Lac Salé (Salt Lake) which is connected with the Champlain Passage by a narrow, windy, granite-ribbed channel. He wanted us to see a feature on the southwest arm he thought might be a stone fox trap—thus indicative of Inuit winter presence—but it was a small cairn. From there we crossed to the northwest end of this brackish lake, which is a good trouting and sealing place, and climbed to the grown-over roadbed of old Rt 138 before the new road was constructed. Today the old road is just a path used for recreation. But when it was being constructed the workers, many of them local men,

discovered arrowheads and other stone tools in the construction area. We looked around but found few exposures, and Garland did not know the exact place. We looked at a few other areas in Lac Salé, where Garland used to trap muskrat. He quit a few years ago after the US and other countries set up trade barriers against Russia for its invasion of Ukraine. Putin retaliated by banning Canadian fur sales to Russia, its major market.

After checking points along the passage we crossed to Grand Ile to see the hilltop boulder field site at Kettle Head where Charles Martijn reported an Inuit mandible, whalebone snow-knife, a foreshaft for an iron spear and a few other items (Martijn and Clermont 1970:138). These finds were made by Leonard Thomas, who has a cabin on the north shore of the island. Garland says Leonard found seal bones when he built his cabin. We checked around the cabin without success, but a few hundred meters east of the cabins, at an eroding bank, we found the raised sod walls of a rectangular 4x8m structure whose front wall had been taken by the bank erosion. The structure had a depressed central floor and benches about 10cm higher than the floor on the two narrow ends. A test pit it in the center of the floor produced a single large flake of dark flint and small bits of charcoal. I excavated a 50cm test pit in the eastern bench and found charcoal-stained peat and pieces of corroded iron. It was odd to find only one chert flake, but where there's one, there must be more. The chert, rectangular shape, and exposed location suggests a Dorset occupation. Indians would not likely build a sod-walled dwelling in an exposed area like this. This site should be a target for future work. The possibility of chert and iron is particularly interesting—a possible contact site. Climbing to the Kettle Head hilltop above Lenny's cabin, we found the boulder field site with several house pits and smaller cache pits, several of which Lenny had 'excavated' by turning up most of the interior boulders, some of very large size. Only one or two structures were intact. Lenny, Garland noted, was very industrious, part Indian, and very strong. I wonder if these boulder field sites are what remains of the region's Inuit occupation; we haven't found much else! We had one more area to check, in the niche harbor on the southeast side of Esquimaux Island where we had tied up the speedboat and saw a large alder clearing. Getting tangled and lost in the alders here was amusing but did not help our Inuit winter village quest. Once again, nothing found.



Fig 5.67 Crossroads Groswater site, view to SE



Fig 5.68 Boulder structures on terrace front west of Point Scramble

We returned to the Pits, re-organized and set out for a search of the Grand Plain—the huge raised beach series around Point Scramble. Justine and Caroline drove the speedboat for this excursion. Old St. Paul—Salmon Bay settlement—residents were working on their houses—about 8-10 now being fixed up. The

grassy field again beckoned for testing, but there was not time for that. Passing up the richest bakeapples bog we've seen so far, east of the settlement, almost immediately we found Groswater chert flakes in the dirt trail where the track passes over a rise before reaching the 'crossroads' area where we made the earlier Groswater finds. Then we tested near the first GW site found here, and the first shovel swipe turned up a microblade. We soon discovered the site is quite large, with flakes and fire-cracked rock spread over some tens of meters on a small rock knoll, perhaps having been once exposed, because there does not seem to be much of a cultural deposit. All the material is directly beneath the moss. A small test pit confirmed that an excavation would be rewarding. My only fear is that the locals who know of this general location may mess it up. Crossing to Point Scramble we saw lots of open and stabilized blowouts but found no cultural materials in them. We did not have time to check the highest beaches but found boulder structures on the terrace west of the point.

This closed out our exploration of the St. Paul region—some very interesting finds, but not what we had expected—which was lots of high Maritime Archaic exposures and Inuit villages! There seems to be a strong Groswater occupation and certainly many Indian sites, mostly concentrated in the villages of St. Paul and Old Fort. The Inuit occupation must have been short, and maybe the reports of battles could be from an Inuit attempt to wrest control of this valuable resource zone from an already-strong European seasonal fishery. Perhaps it never was an established Inuit winter occupation zone. It seems strange that with all the local knowledge of the land today that no one has found an Inuit village.



Fig 5.69 Progress on Hart site House 3

Dinner was a concoction: no one wanted to cook mackerel again, and we still had lots left. So I disguised it in a kind of 'shepherd' pie with mashed potatoes, onions, and green peppers. Turned out fine. After dinner the tourists Garland had shown around this afternoon showed up at the boat and had a fine conversation (in French) with Justine and Caroline. They were on a package tour around the coast including coastal visits from the Nordique and a rental car trip to Red Bay and Battle Harbor. Their surprise appearance was accompanied by a backpack full of beer—now a scarce resource onboard! I think that was Garland's suggestion to stimulate a favorable introduction.



Fig 5.70 Chelsi and Ijeoma ready for roots!

10 August, Wednesday. Salmon Bay to Brador.

Instead of going to test Old Salmon Bay, we left early to beat a predicted strong southwest wind. Testing that huge site area and checking along the shore would have been an all-day enterprise that will have to wait for next year. It's certain there would be early



Fig 5.71 Prehistoric Dorset and Indian artifacts from House 3

material, but not likely that we would find an artifact saying 'This is Brest'! We left about 5:30 with beautiful conditions and found several fishing boats hauling nets. En route we called Garland to let him know we were shifting to Brador and would test Salmon Bay next year. This was fine with him, because he needed to hit the bakeapple trail. Off Brador we encountered humpbacks feeding, unconcerned with our nosing up close for observation. We saw few fishermen out, suggesting capelin and mackerel are not running here, where only a single Brador sentinel boat is fishing for cod. Our team met us on the Brador pier and helped us dock and clear the boat of food and dirty clothes. After some reorganization at Florence's we were off to the Hart site. Not that much had changed there because the rain had flooded the pits, but there were interesting finds, including stoneware and some Indian artifacts; Katy had nearly finished the unit at the rear of the house and Ijeoma and Chelsi were making progress battling tree roots. We suited up in anti-bug gear and sweated through a pretty long and hot day with little wind. The predicted strong winds did not show up. By the end of the day we had found several more Late Prehistoric Indian points, a late Dorset Ramah chert knife, a large side-notched biface perhaps 3000 years old, and more pieces of the Normandy stoneware jar. Patrick had uncovered the external hearth east of the entry, finding if full of caribou bones. I started clearing the remainder of my 2015 entryway unit, finding the area west of the entry passage also full of caribou bones and fill from house remodeling.

After dinner the team made an internet run downtown, where they discovered the former Pizza Delight parking lot had internet reception in its parking lot. Perry had a call from home with news that his cat had been hit by a motorcycle and seemed seriously injured. However, after Perry coached Jane in how to care for it the cat seemed to recover, and by this morning it was getting around and wanted to go outside, its normal abode.

11 August, Thursday. Brador.

Another good digging day with good finds, this time cooler and foggy. I finished most of the entry unit, finding more nailed planking at the bottom and a thin type of brick I have not seen in our other Inuit sites. All of the west side of the square was fill and midden composed of layers and patches of sand mixed with charcoal, peat lenses, and caribou bones from various phases of remodeling or dumping episodes. At the very bottom I found more wooden planking fastened with nails crimpled at 1 and ¼ inch running lengthwise in the passageway. Katy finished her unit and was able to identify stratigraphic units representing the original ground cut peat layer, a sand incursion event, and the interior floor dirt and the midden deposit on the top of the roof. Caroline and Justine, excavating their NE and SW quadrants of 14N22W, also identified wall edge stratigraphy, and had some surprises: a beautiful side-notched chert point with very flat flaking was sticking point up in the fill layer. Even more dramatic was breaking through into a rodent or fox burrow near the east wall of the unit. Ijeoma and Chelsi, finally clear of their tree stumps, found a lead hammer Inuit had made out of a European sounding weight. Back at Florence's we saw a bit of the Olympics and picked out artifacts to show at our Whiteley Museum presentation tomorrow evening. Car-

oline made a spaghetti dinner, and grocery and internet runs completed the evening, except for discovering a leaky pipe in the downstairs bathroom that destroyed the plaster ceiling. That and the car muffler will need attention before we go. The weather was fogy and cool most of the day and the bugs were tolerable.



Fig 5.72 H3 entryway looking north with preserved floor boards



Fig 5.73 Katy's unit at north end of house wall with stratified soil deposits

12 August, Friday. Brador.

We only had a half-day of digging due to the Whiteley Museum events described below. We had showers off and on in the morning, but by noon the sun was out and the rest of the day was gorgeous, with bright flat-bottomed clouds and amazing visibility when we were driving to St. Paul. Like a brisk fall day. I called Florence to tell her about the bathroom leak. At the site, Chelsi and Ijeoma finished their square and found a line of rocks. At first I thought this might be a sleeping platform border, but later was not sure, although it could have supported a wood platform. Only bones and a few nails on the floor. Katy cleaned up her 18N24W unit and Justine and Caroline began new quadrants in 16N22W, finding more stoneware. Patrick excavated deep into what is probably the first hearth in 10N22W buried deep under the eastern part of the sand mound, finding many caribou bones. He suggests this was the 'early' house external hearth that was replaced during a house expansion and remodeling phase by the hearth alongside the entry passage. Both hearths agree with the Joliet description of Inuit dwellings he saw that had external hearth, most likely because wood was being used for cooking rather than the normal Inuit practice of cooking indoors with smokeless soapstone lamps. The absence of soapstone lamp and pot fragments suggests this accommodation as well. (A paper on Inuit adjustments to contact and new environments would be an interesting contribution, comparing contemporary northern Labrador Inuit and southern Inuit lifeways!). I cleaned up by entry unit, without new discoveries but never found a good rock wall for the western side of the entryway. My next square, a 1x2m unit to the south will resolve that matter since there seems to be a wall there.

The major event of the day was the Whiteley event, which Garland had planned with great care, beginning



Fig 5.74 Caribou bone hearths at south and north end of the 'kitchen' square



Fig 5.75 Whiteley Museum banquet in the midst of the exhibits



Fig 5.76 Trina Roberts and the "Parallel 51" St. Paul berry factory



Fig 5.77 Garland Nadeau welcomes our team to St. Paul

with a 'formal' St. Paul dinner of mackerel, green beans, and potatoes with sour cream, topped off with blackberry cake. We sat in a u-shaped banquet setting with the Whiteley Museum Board women on one leg; Garland, Lori Lee Thomas, and Melissa (a local girl majoring in history at MUN); and Vicky Driscoll and me in the center, with the rest of our dig team in between. major input from business advisors, nutrition experts, and marketing research. The factory tour, led by managing director Trina Roberts, was fascinating and a great tribute to local ingenuity that began when a group of local pioneers took stock of the declining fisheries and thought about what a more sustainable economy might look like. The answer was BERRIES! Blackberries/crowberries, bakeapples, red/partridge berries, and squashberries—a commodities in huge supply. They have been buying berries from the entire LNS and north as far as Goose Bay and have a three-year frozen supply courtesy of the fish plant, have built a factory building, acquired the cooking machinery, and have buyers lined up for jam, extract, chikoutai, chocolate candies, and other products. They are marketing under the name "Parallel 51" for their latitude location. Katy will see if D'Agostino's in NYC can carry

it. We sampled the candy—all flavors—but then had trouble getting the team out of the stockroom!

Following the tour Garland gave us a great introduction to the museum association group and I did a presentation on the general historical framework and showed finds from the summer's survey. Patrick talked about the Hart site excavations; Katy about her plans for community archeology in Rigolet and how communities can enlist archaeology and their own needs; and Justine spoke about her research on the Levesque's Courtemanche Fort collections in Sept Isles, especially the French ceramics. We put on display some of our artifact finds. Lots of questions ensued, with people offering information about sites and local lore. Aileen Schofield, the school superintendent, brought in the prize of the evening—a nipple-based point from a high beach that is the oldest artifact I've seen here! Questions came up about the location of Brest and of Courtemanche's first pre-1703 fort, with an Old Fort resident convinced that it is right there on their waterfront. All in all, it was a great evening. At dinner Vicky Driscoll pumped me for ideas about how to prioritize archaeology for public access (Courtemanche, Belles Amour sites, Hart Chalet, and others in Salmon Bay, Old Fort, and St. Paul) and will be in touch with Brad Loewen later this month when she visits Montreal. She will put me in touch with Francois Guindon, an archaeologist from Baie Comeau who has had an interest in the Lower North Shore. The program needs sustained funding and a flow of grad students to maintain momentum and provide a continuing energy for field projects, school programs, and publicity. Everyone was tremendously pleased with the evening, and it gave great momentum for the future. Back at Florence's the TV was full of the day's Rio Olympics.

August 13, Saturday. Brador.

A breezy westerly wind most of the day, calming in the evening. I thought it would cool the flies' ardor, but that was not the case. Just as we left, Florence's plumber came to fix the bathroom leak. Perry spent most of the day on the Pits. We saw a fair number of people out picking berries but doubt they had much success. The



Fig 5.78 Aileen Schofield's Early Maritime Archaic points from St. Paul



Fig 5.79 Whale ear bulla from a private St. Paul collection



Fig 5.80 Side-notched obsidian (?) 'sword' from a St. Paul collection



Fig 5.81 The lady on the warming pot drawn by Lori Lee Thomas of St. Paul.



Fig 5.82 Partick's kitchen square with multiple hearths



Fig 5.83 TV-watchers soaking up culture at Florence's house

pros like Garland did advance work and had their locations already identified. One thing I forgot to mention about last night was that Lorrie Lee Thomas, an artist I got to know several years ago and whose family owned the rechauffleur pot her uncle had dredged up while scalloping in the harbor, had drawn a picture of a woman whose imaged appeared on the pot. She allowed me to copy it to better document the find.

Work at the site progressed rather slowly, despite a full day's work. Chelsi was feeling poorly and returned home to rest and drink tomato juice (for iron). Katy began doing the profiles for 18N24W, and Justine and Caroline worked on their new rodent-infested quads, and Justine found a chert bifacial knife. Patrick, in between giving instruction and consultation, worked down into the eastern side of the sand mound, finding what may be the first external hearth below the hearth ring that now seems to be the second hearth. Lots of remodeling by the Inuit and this seems to have happened over a relatively short period of time. The earliest Inuit deposits seem marked by thin goblet glass, roof time, and Normandy stoneware, external fire places, nailed plank floors, and lots of nails. I began a half unit along the west side of the entry at 8N24W where there is a steep bank that might represent the entryway wall. Without Chelsi to help with 14N26W, Ijeoma and I reopened work on 12N26W which had been abandoned only partially completed due to the rain last week. Almost immediately we began finding nails that must have been used in a plank floor or platform. Some of the wood was preserved, oriented NW/SE, and had nails in position. One of the best finds was an iron harpoon foreshaft, also on this burned floor. Once again we have the possibility—as at Petit Mecatina--that the house whose floor rests on sterile subsoil, may have been burned in a hostile attack.

We were home by 7pm and enjoyed a macaroni and sauce dinner engineered by Patrick and Caroline, with one of Florence's frozen raisin pies for desert. More Olympic highlights tonight. Chelsi seems better, and it seems more good weather is on the horizon. We only have two more full days to work. It continues to amaze me that we have not a single

bone or wood Inuit artifact from House 3, and only one or two pieces of worked bone. On the other hand, there is plenty of reasonably well-preserved caribou food bone.

During lunch hour I scoped out the land west of the site and discovered that the site area has been a small sandy beach until recently. The beach seems to have formed in the late Maritime Archaic period and continued to exist until the land rose and brought the ridges between the chalet and the shore out of water, so perhaps about 3000 years' duration. This would account for the many finds in this location dating between 4000-1000 BP.

Sunday, 14 August. Brador. Bruce Dumas.

This was a very full day, and one of the best for weather—a westerly breeze that occasionally blew the bugs away. But even so, we needed to live in our bug shirts. Being Sunday, we had a nice eggs'n bacon breakfast, during which Marissa, a MUN history major from St. Paul, arrived to volunteer for the day. We got started about 9:30 and by evening had completed excavating everything we had opened and made a start on plans and profiles. Katy kept on finding prehistoric artifacts as she cleaned up her profiles. Most of



Fig 5.84 A busy day finishing up excavations



Fig 5.85 Katy cleaning up her wall profiles



Fig 5.86 Animal burrow in east wall of 14N22W



Fig 5.87 Crew shot with MUN history student, Marissa

these finds are in the white sand below the old ground peat horizon and not directly associated with charcoal lenses that we would be able to date. Chelsi and Ijeoma drew plans and profiles of 14N26W, as did Justine and Caroline in 14N22W. They have done a very neat excavation despite the inconvenience of the animal burrow. Patrick figured out that he had a third, and the most early, hearth below the northern hearth ring. But all of the remodeling of the hearths, and probably the house itself, must have taken place within a short period of time. I finished my 1x1m NE quad pit, the northeast quadrant of 8N24W, finding whale bones lining the slope into the entry, an iron hammer head, and numerous nails at what must be the entry exit. Beyond that, a layer of large cobbles made a kind of pavement that extended into 8N22W, so it does not seem that the entry has much of a buried passage—mostly just a door and antechamber that may be the staging position for the kitchen to the east. During the afternoon I opened the NW quadrant of 8N22W, next of the caribou bone hearth in 10N22W. I excavated down to the base of the upper boulders that make up all of this 2x2 unit, finding black earth full of carbon and with caribou bones (plus one seal bone) in the northern and eastern side of the quad. Few finds: 2 nails and a piece of lead sprue—so Inuit here were melting and making objects, mostly fishing jiggers and line or net weights, from European sounding leads. The rocks in this unit merge with those to the west, leaving little room for an extension of the entry.

Perry had driven to Red Bay looking for bakeapples, but found none, only seeing people walking around with empty buckets. The patches we saw in St. Paul were abundant and maybe the frost that seems to have wiped the Labrador, Newfoundland and eastern LNS did not reach these areas. We returned with plans for dinner but found Perry had made a tasty fish stew. “Why?” he was asked. “Because I was bored.” No berries, no boating. Probably the first time Perry had not had been able to pick berries since our Baffin years in the mid-90s.

15 August, Tuesday. Brador.

The last day at the site. Again, beautiful and even hot in the morning before the clouds built up. Everyone was engaged in final excavation, mapping and profiling, all of which took until 5pm before we could begin the arduous task of back-filling, which was made more difficult than usual because our folks had allowed the back-dirt pile to expand into the woods and brush. As a result we had a deficit of fill and some squares could not be topped off. The only new excavations were my work in the northwest quadrant of 8N22W and salvage work at the house threshold. The former revealed an extension of the cooking hearth in 10N22W that contained nothing but boulders, a few caribou bones, and one seal femur. I did not excavate below the first rock level; only a few nails were found. A barrier of large cobbles extended across the south end of the short entry passage, and this is where the planks I found at the base of the entryway ended, so it is likely that no covered passage existed beyond this point. Two interesting artifact were found next to the larger whalebone: a green glass tube (perhaps a bottle neck?) that appears to have been scored and snapped and then partially polished; and the rim fragment of cast iron pot or cauldron with a bail attachment. Access to iron pots would have had an impact on traditional Inuit ritual involving soapstone vessels and lamps and perhaps explains the absence of pot and lamp fragments at this site.

The salvage work along the 10N/24-26W line was more interesting. Removing the rocks that blocked the threshold at the 10N line produced a couple nails in the upper black soil, and in the brown (“sterile”) soil below 230 cm I found three layers of short planks and wood pieces that had been preserved in the ground water present at this depth (234cm below the transit). Two of these were well-preserved: a 58cm long, 1.3cm thick piece with a nail embedded in one end, and a shorter piece of similar thickness with a round hole cut in the little, most likely the bung-hole of a barrel stave. Both pieces were too poorly preserved for wood identification or worthy of conservation; we buried them in the site along with other unworked wood. The nailed plank explains the presence of the small nails found in the floor areas of the house, in-



Fig 5.88 Whale bone and rocks along the west side of entry way



Fig 5.89 Remains of plank flooring at house threshold



Fig 5.90 White markers showing distribution of iron nails in charred flooring



Fig 5.91 Crew at the close of H3 excavation

dicating a nailed plank floor. A pyrites nodule, two nails, and a flake of slate were found with these wood remains. Last year we found a fragment of a soapstone lamp here. Back-filling was a group effort from 5-8:30 and put the site into presentable—if not pristine—condition. It got so dark that we quit and ran to the Anchor restaurant for a 'departure dinner'. After the team's many visits to the Anchor's parking lot where they could poach its wi-fi signal we thought it only fair to pay back: $208 in this instance. Perry had the muffler on Florence's jeep repaired today, and with the plumbing leak fixed by "Larry" the other day we have her house and cars in good condition. Only task now is a major cleaning of the house and cottage.

16 August, Tuesday. Brador.

Our string of nice sunny days continues, and we put it to good use with departures and house-cleaning. Justine and Caroline flew off to Montreal via Goose Bay this morning and Ijeoma this afternoon, for Chicago, with a night's layover in St. John's. Patrick, Katy, Chelsi, and I returned to finish back-dirt detail, finding almost enough dirt. It's not perfect, but the best we can do without a new source of fill. We also

cleaned up the cabin and the house and returned the rental truck, which cost us a pretty penny for 18 days at $89 a day, plus mileage. Lester Fequet, the rental agent at Arctic Cat, regaled me with tales of financial disaster over the Muskrat Falls dam project which has been managed by an inept foreign concern with no experience in northern projects. This, and the electric line under the Strait and passage through Newfoundland to Nova Scotia are going to be setting Newfoundland back financially for years to come. According to Lester, a Quebecker, Hydro-Quebec could have done the project quickly and for a fraction of the cost—but of course Newfoundland, smarting for decades over the Churchill Falls project and huge profits reaped by Quebec, has an anti-Quebec point of view! At least the cable-laying operation seems to have gone smoothly, and only time will tell whether the plan to bury the cable in a rock-covered trench rather than a drilled hole in the bedrock was a wise choice to protect it from ice-bergs.

We had a conversation with Florence, who is returning 1 Sept. She reminded us to look for the "thank you" programs she wanted us to have as a momento of Clifford from a community event she organized to thank everyone for their support during Clifford's long illness. The cards have pictures of Florence and Clifford, some religious quotes, and Florence's and her family's heart-felt thanks. Much of the evening was spent cleaning up her home, washing towels and making things spic-and-span. It's too bad that we have to leave her with her SUV in the garage for a new fuel pump. We shifted from the house to the Pits about 11pm and got a couple hours rest before our 2am departure, taking advantage of a lull in the wind, hoping to beat the southwest wind that is to rise tomorrow afternoon. To prepare for the trip I tightened the speedboat's towline u-bolt whose nuts had loosened with all the tugging and twisting this summer.



Fig 5.92 We met this movie star munching willows near the Norse site

17 August, Wednesday. Brador to St. Anthony.

A bit later than planned, but still QUITE early, we turned out at 3 and were underway by 3:30am, in a near full moon with the Brador seas quiet and none of the night's fishing boats having returned to complicate our departure. Off Long Point (Blanc Sablon) the southwest surf from yesterday pounded the beach and the swells gave us a pretty bouncy-rolly send-off, as they had done two years ago. But by the time we rounded the islands and headed across the Strait, conditions improved, and they continued to do so until we reached Cape Norman and Quirpon Harbor. For a spell there—off L'Anse aux Meadows—we were sun-bathing in shorts and bikini tops on the back deck. We reached Boyce Roberts by phone as we approached, and as he has done before, arrived at the pier precisely as we tied up. He is looking great, busy with his tour guiding and cod-fishing ventures. He loaned us a car to get the team over to L'Anse aux Meadows and a lunch at Gina's and Adrian's Norseman restaurant. We had the usual excellent lunch, heard the latest from Jamie and Gina, and then toured the Viking site for an hour, rendezvousing with site interpreters Paul and George and the re-enactors in the longhouse village, always filled with banter and jokes. The site is looking better, with some renovations to the sod houses and the movement of the black-smith operation from the shed to an indoors hut. Visitation has been good this summer because the low Canadian dollar has brought lots of American visitors. When I returned Boyce's car I found him with a friend busy filleting codfish, and he gave me a batch. We left

immediately and with calm seas got to St. Anthony by 8:30p. I made a chili dinner and we polished off one of the few remaining bottles of Boston–bought wine and the dregs of a Captain Morgan's rum. Full moon, quiet night. For once we did not run the generator. The news about bakeapples is not so grim around here; Boyce and others report a late but not a bad year for berries!

18 August, Thursday. St. Anthony to Lushes Bight.

Up early again for the final leg, but now—on Newfoundland time—it's still dark at 5:30. The sea was glassy calm and seemed like it was coated with cellophane until we reached the Grey Islands; then a light northeast breeze rose, coming with fog, and followed us to Cape St. John. I finished documenting my still photos and the archaeological site descriptions from St. Paul survey. Pancakes tided the crew over at mid-day. The fog lifted, allowing us to see the Baie Verte Peninsula on the way in while fog hung over the eastern region. This part of the trip has always been bitter-sweet as the last few hours of travel include relief that the trials of fieldwork—particularly reckoning with weather and boat issues—are over with the sadness that another expedition has come to an end, leaving friends behind and experiences fading until another year. The immediate change is the break-up of the team as the ladies opt for residence ashore and meals shift to Perry and Louise's home, and one-by-one, people make their departures. Our little boat community becomes a relic of the past, not quite archaeological, but one that has to be reconstructed rather than lived. Tying that first line ashore is like breaking a trance that you have lived for some weeks. Life becomes predictable once again—and less interesting.

Last year this interlude—the passage from Cape St. John to Lushes Bight—was a bright sunny evening; this year the northeast breeze blew in a thick fog that continued until strong rains began in the early hours, and rain continued most of the next day. The first rain we've has since the storm in St. Paul. Once tied up the girls migrated to Perry's and Katy got her gear together for her drive to St. John's in the morning. We brought in our remaining stash of groceries and Boyce Roberts' codfish and had a fine mélange dinner with Louise's ham with pineapple sauce, codfish with scrunscions, and blackberry cake for dessert. After dinner we set up the artifact cleaning station and washed our dirty bone collections. Chelsi altered our ferry reservations to leave from Port aux Basque at midnight Monday, so I will be home two days earlier than planned.

19 August, Friday. Lushes Bight.

Rain pelted down on the Pits as Patrick and I caught the last of the night's winks, occasionally waking to the sound of fishermen leaving the dock at first light. A bit of capelin are still on the go. This year the recreational fishery for cod has been extended to all weekends, not as previously only for two periods in early and late summer. That's recognition by the fishery authorities that the cod stock is improving—something fishermen we've been talking with on the Lower North Shore and northern Newfoundland have known for several years. Katy left at 7:30 to catch the ferry and be on her way to St. John's. She'll have a weekend to recoup and then starts studies for her PhD comp exams at MUN. Chelsi spent part of the day preparing her Fulbright application for human skeletal studies on the Norse population—primarily females—in Iceland. Patrick buried himself in checking the annotations on the Hart Chalet collections and he and I spent the afternoon cleaning and photographing the collections square by square, and packing them for shipment to Anja Herzog, who has been cataloguing them for many years. We also cleaned out the food and equipment in the Pits' galley, sorting what will go to Perry and Louise and what can be stored for next summer. This latter includes two cans of canned molasses bread—the dwindling orphans of Will Richard's donations from Maine companies years go. (Mercifully, the donated no. 10 size cans of B&M baked beans

have finally all been consumed or recycled, so we did not have to lay loathsome eyes on those babies this summer. The Red River cereal, dried prunes and a few other delicacies (like a package of Purity Crème Crackers and Lemon Crisps) will accompany Chelsi and me to Vermont next week to spare deprecatory ridicule from the crew in 2017. Louise's dinner was crab legs, the tail end of Boyce's codfish, squid rings, and lemon pie and one of three remaining bottles of Concord, Mass. Wine.

The sun came out briefly around dinner time, brightening the mood after a rather cold and dreary day, and the evening was greatly improved by the antics of young Cassi, Jane's impish 2-year old daughter—one of only a couple of youngsters growing up today on Long Island due to the gradual tightening of government screws on this community resulting from the closing of its public schools and reduction in ferry service. Nevertheless, people are continuing to build more houses and buy more fast boats. The full residential population is declining and now there are only two infants among the full-time population. Retirees and adults working in Alberta and other off-island locations are bringing home the money. In Triton, a whole new 'subdivision' of fancy houses has gone up in a couple years. One would never know a community collapse could be reality in the near future. While cleaning artifacts Dennis Colbourne and later Melvin, dropped by to chat. Dennis is building a new access to his house direct from the main road south of Perry's and plans to build a new house there for his son. Melvin, now retired from Ferry service, is building a substantial "cottage" on Pilley's island near the Colbourne clan's hunting and fishing camps, perhaps for a retirement place if ferry service to Long Island becomes problematic.

A few thoughts on the House 3 excavation:

1. Site Environs: The site was excavated into what may have been a sand dune that had seen several stabilization periods before they arrived. The area around the Hart chalet is forested and has a good development of peat over fine white beach sand. Ten centimeters into the sand an iron-rich tan and then dark brown sand has formed in a typical podsol soil development. The area seems to have been a popular place in pre-Inuit times judging from finds of artifacts from the Late Maritime Archaic, possibly Intermediate Indian and phases of pre-Innu culture. The numerous Indian and Dorset finds from the Inuit excavation fill and the pre-existing strata below the last forest phase were mostly stray shots or lost pieces since very little debitage was found associated with the points and no clear links could be made between the arrowheads or Dorset artifacts and contemporaneous occupations layers. Although there were lots of charcoal layers—some resulting from hearths and others from forest fires—we did not find any dating samples directly associated with these stray artifacts. We are at a loss to explain the large white sand piles/dumps found around the northern and western walls of the house and east of the doorway. Little humus development indicates they have not been in place very long, and they do not have cultural material in or on top of them.

2. Ethnicity: Although few diagnostic Inuit finds came from the work this summer the house must be the work of an Inuit group. Finds from the lowest cultural levels in the doorway area included a large fragment of a soapstone lamp; a thin worked piece of whalebone was probably part of an Inuit snow knife, and the stoneware, tiles, and abundance of nails are identical to finds from other Inuit sites on the Lower North Shore.

3. Economy: The pithouse economy as seen from faunal remains shows a strong dependence on caribou, and all the bones were processed for marrow extraction and soup. A fragment of a cast iron cooking pot explains the absence of traditional soapstone cooking vessels. Seals, geese, and small mammals and birds were present in the faunal collections, but only as minor elements. The absence of more seal—especially harp seal—is surprising given the preponderance of marine mammals in Labrador Inuit sites. Few if any walrus were found in the Hart assemblage.

4. House Plan: In several of the squares excavated we found stratigraphic evidence of the original ground surface cut and could trace, inside the cut, layers of grey sand containing charcoal and artifacts. Over these cut we could sometimes detect middle fill that had been dumped on the lower part of the roof, adding insulation. Unlike other Inuit dwellings on the LNS there was no stone pavement. The central house floor was covered with nailed plank flooring whose upper surface was charred. We were not able to detect lateral sleeping benches and could not identify how the sleeping areas were organized, perhaps because they were made as raised wood platforms that did not require leveling of the earthen floor. In any case the interior of the structure was quite spacious, perhaps 6-8m across. The interior plan seems different from that seen in Houses 1 and 2.

5. Entrance and Cooking Vestibule: Also unlike other LSN Inuit winter structures, House 3 did not have a clearly defined covered, semi-subterranean entrance passage or a cold trap or stone doorway and lintel. Rather, its door was framed by a curving line of retainer rocks on its west side; its eastern margin was not excavated as it was beneath the sand pile. A sunken passage with a nailed wood floor extended about three meters south of the doorway and had a think floor deposit of charcoal and a few artifacts. A deep cobble hearth paralleled the entryway and must have been tended from the entry and separated from the southeast part of the house by a wall. West of the entry the ground had been built up by think layered deposits of house midden containing artifacts and food bone. This entry appears similar to an Inuit house described by Louis Joliet in 1694 and illustrated on the cover of Etudes/Inuit/Studies vol. xx 2015.

6. Artifact Collections: Among the unusual features of House 3 was the paucity of both indigenous and European artifacts. Despite excavation of a large portion of the house entry and interior, only 3-4 stoneware vessels were recovered, a few glass beads, a single piece of a soapstone lamp, part of an Inuit snow knife, three or four lumps of melted lead, a portion of an iron cooking pot, a green glass tube or bottle neck, a weight or mallet made from a navigator's sounding lead, a lead-wrapped fish-hook, some pyrites strike-a-lights, several iron spear points, an iron harpoon foreshaft, and a few other items, including a huge number of iron nails, large and small, that comprised about 95% of the entire catalog of 437 specimens from 38 square meters of excavation. The absence of any clay pipe fragments, any earthenware or faience, and a near absence of glass except for sherds of thin stemware are notable and significant. The absence of pipe suggests a pre-1600 date, but then one would expect earthenware if there was a Basque connection. Most of the tile fragments were small and shattered and not present in any quantity as whole pieces. Another oddity is the absence of worked bone or antler which comprise a large portion of an Inuit inventory. None of the nails recovered showed any evidence of re-working into spear or harpoon points, ulus, or other tools. Two small trade hammers were presumably used for driving the small nails common in the site. The absence of many large spikes and the variety of nail sizes suggests acquisition of diverse sizes of finished European nails. The dependence on these European products makes the absence of more European ceramics seem unusual.

20 August, Saturday. Lushes Bight

A beautiful day for clearing off the boat, washing out the zodiac, and drying and storing gear. Sunny all day with only a light southwest wind. We packed up the faunal collections that had dried in Perry's basement and did up three packages, two of bones and one of artifacts, that we'll mail to Anja for cleaning and cataloguing. I had a nice conversation with her on the phone. She's had a good summer with fieldwork contracts and has collection processing work for a large historic excavation in Montreal lined up for the winter. I explained the oddities of the House 3 excavation and the general lack of ceramics—her specialty—and the finds of many prehistoric finds. Also spoke with Lynne in Vermont to let her know I'd be ar-



Fig 5.93 Patrick and Chelsi as a 19th century fisher-folk couple at the Beaumont Heritage Center



Fig 5.94 Kay Colbourne

riving in Fairlee Tuesday evening a couple days earlier than planned. Stephen Loring is due to be visiting Lynne later today but I doubt he will be staying until I get there.

Today was a big wedding day for one of the families in Lushes Bight, and those invited (we were not!) began strolling past Perry's to the dock-side ceremony just before 2pm. Perry had gone off to Springdale looking for fresh vegetables for Sunday's departure dinner. We used part of the day to get back into email communication (fortunately no big surprises). Perry's sister Kay, the subarctic school teacher, came with Patrick, Chelsi and me to the Beaumont Heritage Center's Tea Room for dinner and to inspect some artifacts that had been loaned to them. We arrived slightly after 5 o'clock to find the last bowl of pea soup that Kay called ahead to reserve, had gone to another customer, and the museum was locked up. All that was left to eat was turkey or meat soup and baked beans. The cook, Roxanne Rowsell, known for her gruff, confrontational style, made no apologies for the pea soup, saying we were late, and when Kay asked to have her partridge berry pie and ice cream brought after she finished her soup so it wouldn't melt, it appeared almost instantaneously. Roxanne, it seems, wanted to be out the door and home well before 6 o'clock closing time! Everyone on the island knows where they stand with Roxanne!

We arrived home to find Perry back from vegetabling; he also brought me a present of two packages of Coleman's 'fish fry batter'—a spiced flour mix to fry with onions and pork fat when cooking fish or meat. Upon arriving home, he heard the banging clatter of our Cumins generator that had been running all day because none of us was on the boat, right through the open-air wedding ceremony across the cove. Despite the racket, the vows were recited and all was well; Jill, Jane, and little Cassi were at the ceremony and said they heard nothing, and when the bride dropped by on some errand the next day she said she also had not heard it. Perhaps the breeze had been blowing the other way! For much of the afternoon we had fun playing with, and being played by, Cassi Colbourne, Jane's delightful, willful, coquettish two-year old. The evening was devoted to watching the last performance of "The Tragically Hip," the Hamilton, Ontario band whose lead singer, Gord Downie, is dying of brain cancer; despite this, he managed to perform to hundreds of thousands of fans and could not stop giving encores and exhortations about the tragedy of Canada's indigenous people. Among the audience was a very young-looking Premier Justin Trudeau. While this was going on the rest of Long Island was enjoying the wedding feast (enhanced by Louise's raspberry pies) and dancing the night away at the Rec Center.

21 August, Sunday. Lushes Bight



Fig 5.95 Don Budgell's Maritime Archaic celts and slate spear collection loaned to the Beaumont Heritage Center

This relatively quiet last day and was spent washing clothes and finishing departure chores. Most of the town was recovering from the wedding and dance. Around noon Patrick, Chelsi and I visited the Historical Museum/Tea Room again to see the artifacts loaned by Don Budgell of Triton. Marilyn Colbourne brought out a small box and unwrapped the six pieces—three ground stone slate axes and three slate spear points, two of which had been found broken and were glued together, and a third a distal point missing its base. One of the mended points was keeled and the other had a rounded cross-section. All were obviously burial pieces of the Late Maritime Archaic culture about 3500 years old. We later learned they had been found at 'the old Indian burial place' on the northwest side of the bay at Bobby Cove, between Nippers Harbor and Round Harbor—a location noted on modern charts and maps and known for many years. We have still to track down the collection found by Wes Caravan on his property at Miles Cove. Afterwards we loaded the heavy ship blocking timbers onto the pits we relaxed for the afternoon, while Perry barbecued a large dinner of steaks and shish-kebabs for us and some Colbourne relatives. In the middle of the meal Jill rushed off, dragging her sea-doo, to get back to Corner Brook and her lab technician job at the hospital. But arriving at the ferry dock she called to say she had forgotten her wetsuit and boots. I rushed them down in Louise's car, and on the way back found a beaver crossing the road dragging a large leafy sapling in his teeth. The road was completely blocked, and the beaver glanced up at the car, only a few feet away, with a look that read: "My right-of-way, chum," and calmly continued hauling the piece into the woods.

22 August, Monday. Lushes Bight to Cabot Strait

Haul-out and departure day. Pitsiulak was underway before 6am in a light breeze, heading for Triton with Perry, me, and Patrick aboard. Chelsi brought my car and our gear to the marine center and Louise's brother Mark drove Perry's truck. We had a beautiful sunrise and found many boats out fishing. The boat came out easily and showed no sign of wear or damage—hardly any barnacles or weeds, maybe because of the fresh water in Lake Melville or St. Paul. The whole haul and blocking operation took less than an hour. Then came goodbyes and we were off to Springdale where I banked and mailed the three artifact boxes to Anja. A couple hours later we were in Deer Lake, had lunch at Jungle Jim's, and left Patrick at the Driftwood Inn, ready for his flight to Glascow in the morning. Chelsi and I dropped in at Myer's Minerals in Pasadena to see if they had any Inuit sculpture; they had a couple of Gilbert Hays labradorite pieces from years ago but were not for sale. A young jewelry-maker named Nathaniel Bartlett gave us a tour and showed us the works, from A to Z. He knew something of archaeological chert and rocks and had grown up in the White Bay area. Chelsi was amused by his comment that, in such a small community, "I am kind of related to my wife." Unfortunately they are no longer carrying native art and are concentrating on minerals only. We bought some souvenirs and continued on, making a quick tour of Corner Brook, and had a rainy drive to Port aux Basques, which looked wild with low grey clouds running before a southeast

wind. Near Stephenville a moose appeared briefly and vanished into the alders. Perry had warned us that the ferry might be on ‘weather hold’, but fortunately it was not so. We had dinner at Pizza Delight and were aboard and asleep in the lounge when she set sail at midnight, making a fairly smooth crossing. We had debated trying to visit the Point Rosee ‘Viking’ site just north of Cape Ray, but the combination of the bad weather and no specific knowledge of its location discouraged us. We had heard that Birgitta Wallace visited the site during the summer, so we shall see what she made of it (not much). The lack of news this summer could mean the site was a ‘bust’ OR that its results are being kept under wraps until some analyses are done.



Fig 5.96 Sunrise en route to Triton haul-out



Fig 5.97 Rock profiles at sunrise



Fig 5.98 Pitsiulak returns to her land berth



Fig 5.99 Chelsi and Nathaniel Bartlett at Myer’s Minerals shop in Pasadena

23 August, Tuesday. North Sydney to Fairlee, Vt.

A full day of driving, beginning at 8am. Last night the ferry road-man stopped us at the top of ramp leading to deep ‘Deck 1’ waiting to see if that level had been filled. We were in luck, it was, and so they waived us on to the front of the line by the ferry’s bow. In the morning we were about the fifth car off and did not have to contend with 500 cars and trucks on that windy road through the Bras d’Or. The whole day was cool and sunny and the traffic minimal. En route we saw a deer and a small black bear. Mount Washington was still visible in the evening light as we passed and we arrived in Fairlee at 9:30 and were greeted by dogs Jack and Rosie, and Lynne. It was good to be home.

6 - Lower North Shore Archaeological Reports (2016)

William W. Fitzhugh, Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution

Between 1-16 August the Smithsonian's Gateways project conducted a preliminary survey of the Bonne Esperance municipality encompassing Salmon Bay, St. Paul River, and Old Fort. We had passed through this area annually since the Gateways Project began in 2001 but we never had the opportunity to dedicate real time to survey work. Over the last couple of years our work in Brador has attracted the attention of the Bonne Esperance municipality and particularly the interest of the small local museums in Middle Bay and the Whiteley Museum in St. Paul. Garland Nadeau and Dwight Bilodeau have been strong supporters of more archaeological work as a way to boost local history and heritage tourism, and several years ago we did a dive on a wreck in the Dog Islands. This summer we split our archaeological crew into two teams, one led by Patrick Jolicoeur which would continue our 2015 excavations at House 3 at the Hart Chalet site, and a second team led by William Fitzhugh would collaborate with Garland Nadeau on a preliminary survey of the Bonne Esperance region. The latter project included goals of gathering information from local residents, and locating Inuit winter settlements, Basque sites, and prehistoric Indian` and Inuit occupations. Following is a brief report of the sites documented by the Bonne Esperance project. Given the preliminary nature of the work, efforts were focused on regional overviews, general understandings of local geography and ecology, cursory foot reconnaissance in key areas, and testing rather than excavating sites. Our results therefore are largely in the form of written documentation rather than in artifact collections.



Fig 6.1 Old Salmon Bay settlement area, view south



Fig 6.2 Anglican Cemetery at eastern entrance of Salmon Bay

Salmon Bay (EiBk-5) Across from the modern fish plant lies the old winter village in the cove at the southeast entrance of Salmon Bay. The location has several houses and a large wharf capable of docking Pitsiulak, but it is deteriorating and will soon be unsafe for similar vessels. The modern houses lie in a sea of tall grass that extends a couple hundred meters from the shore to the hillside, indicating much more extensive settlement use in former times, before the modern community of St. Paul River was founded. Garland Nadeau believes this was the original site of



Fig 6.3 Salmon Bay fertilizer plant water supply and site in background. v. W.

the near-mythical Brest described by Jacques Cartier in 1534; others claim its location is at Old Fort, Middle Bay, or Brador. There is great interest in an archaeological project at the Salmon Bay settlement to see if 16th century materials might be found. The lush grass certainly warrants exploratory excavations. 4-wheeler tracks in the hills and marshes between the settlement and the raised beaches (Grand Plain) and bogs to the east has created blowouts that facilitated our discovery of Groswater Paleoeskimo and Intermediate Period Indian sites.

Old Salmon Bay Cemeteries At the southwestern tip of the Salmon Bay Peninsula across from Ile de la Damoiselle are the old Anglican and Catholic cemeteries, separated from each other, with the Catholic cemetery, the southern-most, nearest to Wild Cove. The grave of Tommy Keats, Garland Nadeau's historical mentor, lies in the Anglican cemetery.

Salmon Bay Fertilizer Plant (EiBj-42) Across from the modern Salmon Bay fish plant, on a low sandy flat, is the remains of a fertilizer plant that operated for a short period in the mid-20th century producing fertilizer from fish offal. The remains of a wharf foundation extend north from the shore and on land one can find pits and earth-works, the remains of a building foundation, an old iron tank, and ditches and ponds excavated to provide fresh water to the factory.

Grand Plain Beach Series (EiBj-41) Local reports of artifacts in 'sandy places' in the raised beaches of the Grand Plain northeast of Wild Cove, on both sides of Pointe Scramble, led to the discovery of three site locales east of the Salmon Bay settlement at a place where 4-wheeler tracks cross and have exposed the ground. Here we found three locations with chert flakes: L1 (GPS 245: 51°25'29.5"N; 57° 36'29.5"W and GPS 246: N51° 25.466'; W 57° 36.532') produced a quartz crystal microblade and flakes of brown 'Groswater' chert (from SW Newfoundland), so this is probably a Groswater Dorset site dating ca. 2200 BP.



Fig 6.4 Crossroads Groswater site, L1. v.SW



Fig 6.5 Crossroads site, L2, v. S

During a second visit to this site we excavated a test pit at GPS 266 (51° 25.485', W57° 36.485') in the center a vegetated depression and recovered numerous Groswater chert flakes. Inspection of the small knoll in this area revealed fire-cracked rocks and debitage in most exposures, indicating a site area about 20 meters in diameter. Much of the material seems to be on or near the surface. The second site cluster, L2 (GPS 51° 36.492'; W57° 36.532'; GPS 51° 25.448'; W57° 36,598') lies where the bike trails intersect and small blowouts are present. These loci contain fire-cracked rock and the pink, tan, and dark chert found in Indian sites along the LNS. This locus has a large number of small flakes and hearth rocks or house features that suggest artifacts might be found. The sites contain small hearths whose extent is uncertain. We did not have a means to measure their elevation, but the presence of Groswater sites at this same elevation suggests dates around 2000-2500 years ago. The raised beaches of the Grand Plain probably contain hundreds of small sites, but other than the bike trails their sandy surface is completely vegetated with tundra growth and a few patches of shrubs and conifers. Most of the old blowouts where people used to find arrowheads are no longer active and have been vegetated. The high beaches of Grand Plain could not be visited during our survey but hold great promise for early sites.

Point Scramble (EiBj-43) Point Scramble separates the two largest sandy coves that create the "Grand Plain" raised beach series. On a terrace adjacent to the point, at the eastern limit of the western beach, we found several boulder structures in the partially vegetated boulder beach (GPS 267 N51°25.200', 57° 36.189'). The sites are a few meters south of a small hunting shack with an orange roof. Three of the pits are large enough to be dwellings and each is associated with one or more cache pits. All look intact and undisturbed.



Fig 6.6 Point Scramble boulder pits. v. W.



Fig 6.7 Point Scramble boulder feature, v. S.

Bonne Esperance-1 (Bonney Tickle Whiteley site, EiBk-55) Two locations were visited on Bonne Esperance (Bonny) Tickle. The first is the large Whiteley industrial cod-fish plant at the southwest corner of the island (51°23'25.4"N; 57°40'01.5"W). The remains of a large dock can still be seen stretching north from a niche near the rocky point, and the cove's sea bottom is covered with hand-gathered cobbles. Tall grass covers the entire point and hillside, which is littered with 19th century industrial material, including a large iron cable. We made a small collection of beach finds eroding from the bank near the wharf head, finding lots of transfer print ceramics, pipe stems, and stoneware. The remains of the Whiteley house and church could be seen to the east on the other side of the hill, but we did not visit this location.



Fig 6.8 Bonne Esperance-1 (Whiteley Factory), v. W



Fig 6.9 Chain (Mutton) Island boulder pits. V. NW

Bonne Esperance-2 (EiBk-56) The second Bonny Tickle site is found on a small point south of the tickle a few hundred meters north of BE-1 where grass indicates human organic enrichment (GPS 51°23'35.3"N;` 57°40'08.5"W). In the 20th century a cabin was present on the highest rocky place at the north end of the site. No subsurface testing was done, but we made a small collection of wave-eroded ceramics and glass from the beach. Most of the ceramics were 19/20th century, but also included tan-brown and black ballast flint and a probable Basque roof tile.

Chain (Mutton) Island (EiBk-57) On Chain (Mutton) Island, the next island south of Bonne Esperance, we found boulder pits and caches on a raised beach (GPS 242, N51° 22.981'; W57° 40.298') about 10m above sea level.



Fig 6.10 Whale Island Boulder pit excavation. v. NE

Whale Island (EiBk-59) On Whale Island with its navigation light and small seal hunting cabin owned by Garland Nadeau we excavated one of the larger pits in the high boulder beach southeast of and closest to the tower, perhaps about 15-20 meters above sea level, finding nothing (GPS 243, N51° 21.331', W57° 40.509'). Here there were several more cache pits, but none large enough to be a dwelling. I briefly checked the lower, southern-most boulder beach, but the rocks here were huge and hardly moveable. Gulls, ducks, and grampus were active around this seaward island. Garland pointed out a bleached whale skull between the cove and his cabin that must be at least 2000 years old, if belonging to the beach it was lying on, perhaps 4m a.s.l. (I decided not to sample it for c14 dating because it might not be in situ.).

Thomas Island (EiBk-58) Garland showed us a boulder beach at the south end of the isthmus in the center of Thomas Island that had a large round boulder pit associated with two smaller cache pits and an (opened) oval pit that may have been a burial; if so, it could be Inuit. The floor of the feature had a level



Fig 6.11 Thomas Island Pithouse complex. V. N.



Fig 6.12 Thomas Island oval boulder feature, burial?

cobble pavement. The pit and caches were similar to the one on Whale Island, casting doubt on both as being Maritime Archaic Indian sites since the Thomas Island features are only about 3 m a.s.l. (GPS 51° 23.169', W57° 44.057')

Local Ecology Returning to Salmon Bay fish plant, we passed the boulder shoals where harbor seals were sunning on the rocks. Garland told us there might be as many as 90 seals in this shallow water boulder flat washed by the outflow of the St. Paul River, making it a prime area for ring seals but not for harps, who frequent the more eastern, more salt-water passages during their migration. For this reason the southern end of Esquimaux Island is the likely location for Inuit sites. Its southern end is forested and has raised beaches and sandy blowouts where Jean-Ives Pintal's team found some Indian materials.



Fig 6.13 Net Island Tickle site, v. S

Net Island Tickle (EiBl-7) In 2001 we stopped on the outer beach-pass (GPS 51° 22.189', W57° 53.435') on the mainland side of Net Island Tickle and found quartzite flakes in a test pit at the crest of the beach-pass, which is only a meter or two above sea level. Associated charcoal dated to the late prehistoric period. This year, thinking that the "Steven's Cove" site might be on the tickle beach, we returned to Net Island Tickle to see if we had missed its Basque component. A 1x1 m test pit (TP1) at the highest point of a mound two meters from the eastern beach and 7m from the large boulder at the south end of the beach



Fig 6.14 Net Island Tickle test pit 1. V. W.



Fig 6.15 Net Island Tickle test pit 1 , v. W.



Fig 6.16 Net Island Tickle TP1, window glass and ceramic



Fig 6.17 Net Island Tickle TP1 leather shoes/garments



Fig 6.18 Net Island Tickle TP1, iron

produced a large amount of iron and broken window glass in a mixed grey sand layer above a thin old humus band. Among the finds were numerous small nails, lots of broken window glass, a piece of blue-glazed ceramic, a key-operated door or trunk lock, an iron key hole plate, iron barrel straps, an jointed iron fitting, fragments of sewn leather, and two leather shoe soles. The one object that could be Basque was a large square-shanked iron spike. No roof tile pieces were found in the test pits or in the beach. A profile was made of the stratigraphy in the west wall. A second 1x1m test pit (TP2) 12 m north of TP1 and 16m from the north edge of the beach produced a plastic shirt button in the black earth beneath the turf. We photographed the finds and reburied them in their respective pits. If there is a Basque component here, we did not find any evidence of it.

Steven's Cove (EiBl-8) After testing the Net Island Tickle site, we visited Steven's Cove, the next location north of the tickle where a stream runs into a cove that has a low tide necklace of huge boulders. This location was researched by Francoise Niellon and Alison McGain (ref) and was mentioned by Loewen and Delmas (2011), who date it to the later period of Basque occupation. Two years ago Dwight Bilodeau



Fig 6.19 Steven's Cove Basque/Trade site, L1. v. E



Fig 6.20 Steven's Cove site, L2, tile test pit. v. E



Fig 6.21 Steven's Cove L4, tiles and pipes. v. E.



Fig 6.22 Steven's Cove L5, tiles, pipes. v. E.

and Garland Nadeau excavated parts of the site, searching for Basque artifacts. We moored our small boat outside the barrier, checked the banks for erosion and test-pitted the lower, grassy western shore. Time prevented inspection of the higher elevation eastern bank. Later, we learned from Garland Nadeau that the Basque site is back in the trees on the eastern terrace and extends to the hillside behind the terrace and that they found large amounts of burned tiles, suggesting a 16th century tryworks. We returned for a second look and immediately found the Basque remains, the burned artifacts of a 19/20th century site, and the rotting floor of a small cabin (GPS 251: N51° 22.319', W57° 53.641') several meters in from the bank edge. L1, the location of an extensive deposit of burned materials (shattered ceramics, melted glass), may be the remains of a trading post that had been burned and was recently churned up by the Bilodeau excavation. A shovel test at L2, west of L1 (GPS N51° 22.300', W57° 53.633') and about a meter in from the bank found a thin deposit containing a large fragment of a Basque tile. L3, the rotting cabin floor is between L1 and L2 at GPS N51° 22.301', W57° 53.633'. On a slightly lower terrace we found L4 with tile fragments, clay pipe stems, and 19th century ceramics at the base of a rock ledge (where Niellon/McGain found shattered tile fragments?) (GPS N51° 22.310', W57° 53.625'), and L5, with tile and pipe stems beneath a sandy



Fig 6.23 McAllister Cove-1 Maritime Archaic site (w/Garland's points)



Fig 6.24 McAllister Cove-1 site, v. SE.



Fig 6.25 McAllister Cove-1 L1,2,3. v. S.



Fig 6.26 McAllister Cove-1, L3 hearth? w/ charcoal

layer a few meters to the south at N51° 22.300, W57° 53.621'. The site is heavily disturbed but should be re-investigated professionally, beginning with clearing the vegetation and mapping.

McAllister Cove 1 (GPS N51° 26.145', W57° 42.890') (EiBK-6) For many years St. Paul people have been collecting arrowheads from blowouts at the northwest end of the uppermost raised beaches in McAllister Cove. Garland showed us two stemmed points he found there. The site is protected from the northwest by a rock outcrop and overlooks the entire upper beach area, including a large pond. South of the pond a half-kilometer away is another high beach that slopes down to the south end of the island. MC-1 extends along the terrace front for about 100 meters in a series of white quartz debitage clusters in blowouts which we labelled, from the northernmost (L1) to the southernmost (L4). L1 is the largest blowout, perhaps 20 m long. We noticed pièces esquillées, a biface edge fragment, a tiny circular 'flake' endscraper, and a few flake tools. None were collected. Numerous quartz cores and large amounts of quartz debitage are present along with a few small hearth rocks. In situ deposits extend into the uphill side of the blowout. No red ocher stains were seen in any of the loci. L2 is the next blowout to the south and had several small

fire-cracked hearth rocks. We excavated the hearth and found charcoal fragments. L3 blowout is a few meters to the SW of L2 and here we cut a profile that revealed a peat and surface vegetation over a thin grey leached sand, over a charcoal-rich discontinuous level that graded into a lower iron-stained C-zone of deep red-brown color. There is some question about the charcoal provenance as it is found quite widely in pockets at the top of this level and could possibly be from a forest fire; however, in L2 the charcoal was associated directly with quartz cores and flakes. The L4 blowout was some tens of meters further south and was last of the quartz debitage features. Overall it appears that there are large areas of in situ deposits along the front of the terrace. Test pits back from the terrace front showed no cultural material. 99.9% of the raw material is quartz, and only a few flakes of brown quartzite were noted, and no slate debitage or organic material other than charcoal was found. Both of the points Garland collected are early Maritime Archaic styles, one of rose quartz. We made a cursory survey of the high beaches facing McAllister Cove looking for signs of a mound burial like L'Anse Amour in Forteau, or other signs of burial rocks clusters, but found nothing.



Fig 6.27 Boulder pits on Little Greenland Is. V. NE

Little Green Island We surveyed three small, high islands west of Green Island, and found on the western-most island a high boulder beach with several pit structures on a saddle beach north of the island's summit. The sandy northern terrace/spit seemed an ideal place for Dorset sites but nothing was found. Local people are experimenting with small scale agriculture on the eastern sandy beach. Surveys of the middle island failed to locate archaeological traces. According to Garland, these western islands are not frequented by harbor or harp seals, which prefer the waters around the St. Paul River outflow.



Fig 6.28 Champlain Channel w/Lac Sale to rear. v. E.

Lac Salé Hoping to find Inuit traces near the Champlain Channel, we surveyed the western part of Lac Salé, finding only a cache on a ridge overlooking the lake and the Channel to the west. We also searched briefly for the location where local residents report finding artifacts in beach deposits exposed when the old road was being constructed. This road followed the shore of the lake but is now overgrown and has been re-purposed as a recreational trail. Garland did not know the precise location of the finds and we were unsuccessful in finding it. The lake is used for berry-picking, duck-hunting, and winter trapping today.

Grand Isle-1 (Kettle Head) (EiBk-3) Kettle Head is the site Charles Martijn reported in 1974 in which a human mandible, a harpoon foreshaft, birch-bark, and a bone snowknife were found in boulder structures



Fig 6.29 Grand Isle-1 boulder pits, v. E



Fig 6.30 Grand Isle-1 Pithouse with Garland Nadeau



Fig 6.31 Grand Isle-2 house foundation, with Kettle Head to E



Fig 6.32 Grand Isle-2 TP1 (top) and TP2. v. NW

in a high boulder beach on the northeast end of Grand Isle. It was not clear if the finds were from Inuit graves or houses and no exact provenance was available since the objects had been found some years earlier by Leonard Thomas, who had a cabin on the beach below this site. Thomas, part-Innu and interested in local and native history, excavated a number of boulder sites in the St. Paul region. We re-visited the Kettle Head site with Garland Nadeau but only had time to photograph and get a GPS location. Eight to ten structures can be seen and most have had their boulders removed and replaced, leaving only a few intact. None of the rocks are positioned to suggest traditional Inuit stone graves; all seem to have been round or oval pits. The site is at the summit of the northern part of Grand Isle and overlooks the Eastern SPR and Salmon Bay waters.

Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54) About a hundred meters east of the summer cabins on the north end of Grand Isle ("Uncle Leonard Tickle"), at the shore-side of the raised beaches below Kettle Head, three low turf walls of a rectangular foundation front on an actively-eroding sand and gravel bank (GPS 51° 26.175', W57° 41.832'). No artifacts were found in the bank. The foundation is ca. eight meters long paralleling the bank

edge and four meter wide from the eroding edge to the rear wall. Two raised areas at the east and west parts of the structure suggest sleeping benches while the lower central area suggests a working space. A 30-40-cm pit or depression is present in the middle of the western bench. A 80x50cm test pit here (15cm deep stratigraphy: turf over sand-over peat-over sterile) produced a single large flake of dark chert and some bits of charcoal. A second test (50x50cm) in the eastern bench area produced a small amount of charcoal and what seemed like a button-shaped object that when snapped appears to be a piece of rusted iron. All of these finds were from the base of the humus and peat, resting on sterile beach sand. The cultural level was very thin, about 1-2 centimeters. The shape of the structure recalls 17th century Labrador Inuit structures, or Dorset midi-passage dwellings. If this is prehistoric, it is strange to find only a single piece of chert; if prehistoric, the presence of iron is notable. The site could be easily excavated in a day or two.

Old Fort and St. Paul River Villages Both of these towns are built on terraces and raised beaches, and residents have often found artifacts when building houses, gardens, roads and other land-disturbing activities. Many of the finds have been given away or carried off by people leaving the village for ‘outside’, but many collections still remain and could be documented if a systematic survey were undertaken. Such a survey and photographic inventory might be organized as a student activity in collaboration with the Whitely Museum. Aileen Schofield’s quartzite nipple-based point of ca 6-7000 is an indication of sites that may still remain to be researched.

7 - Figures

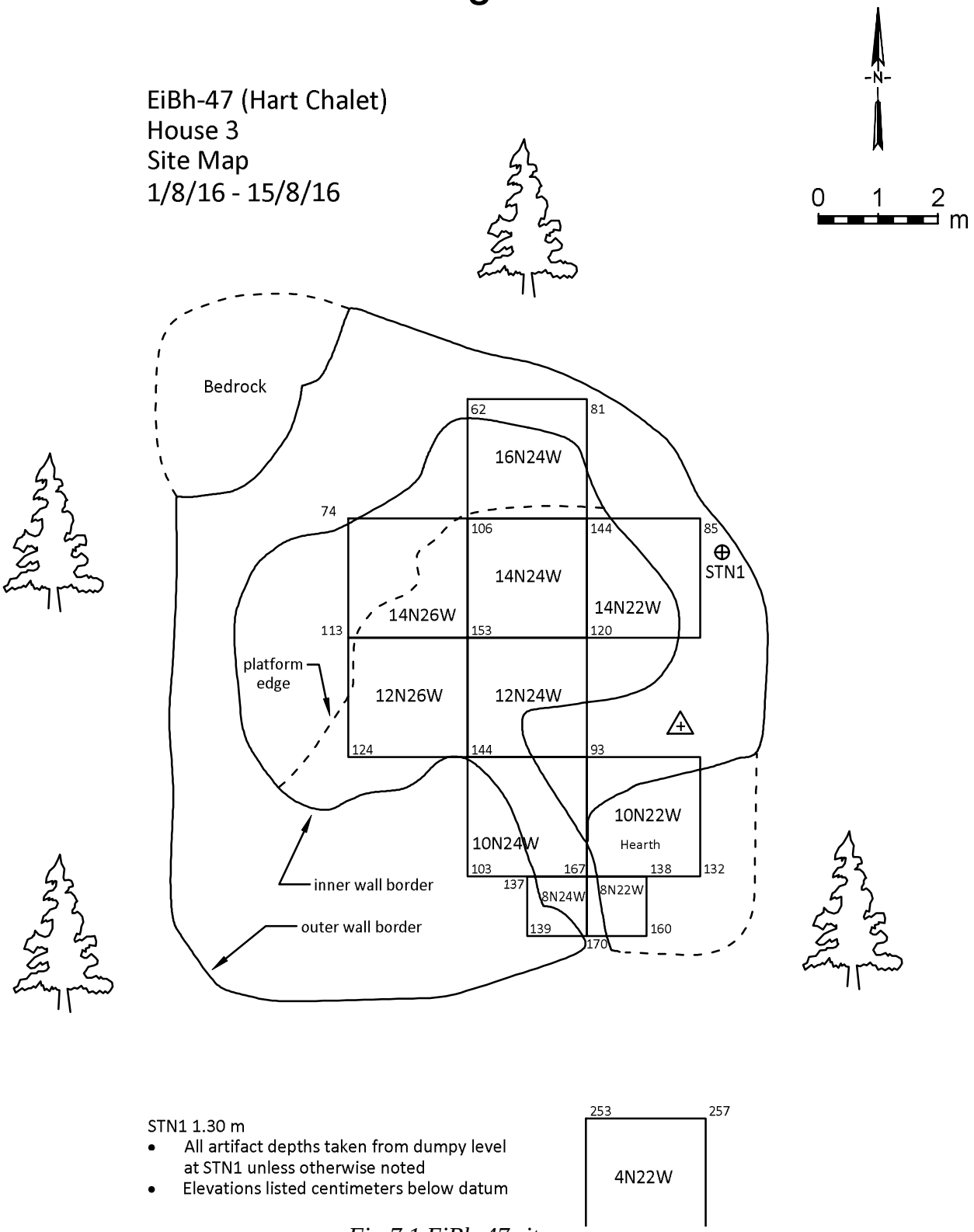


Fig 7.1 EiBh-47 site map

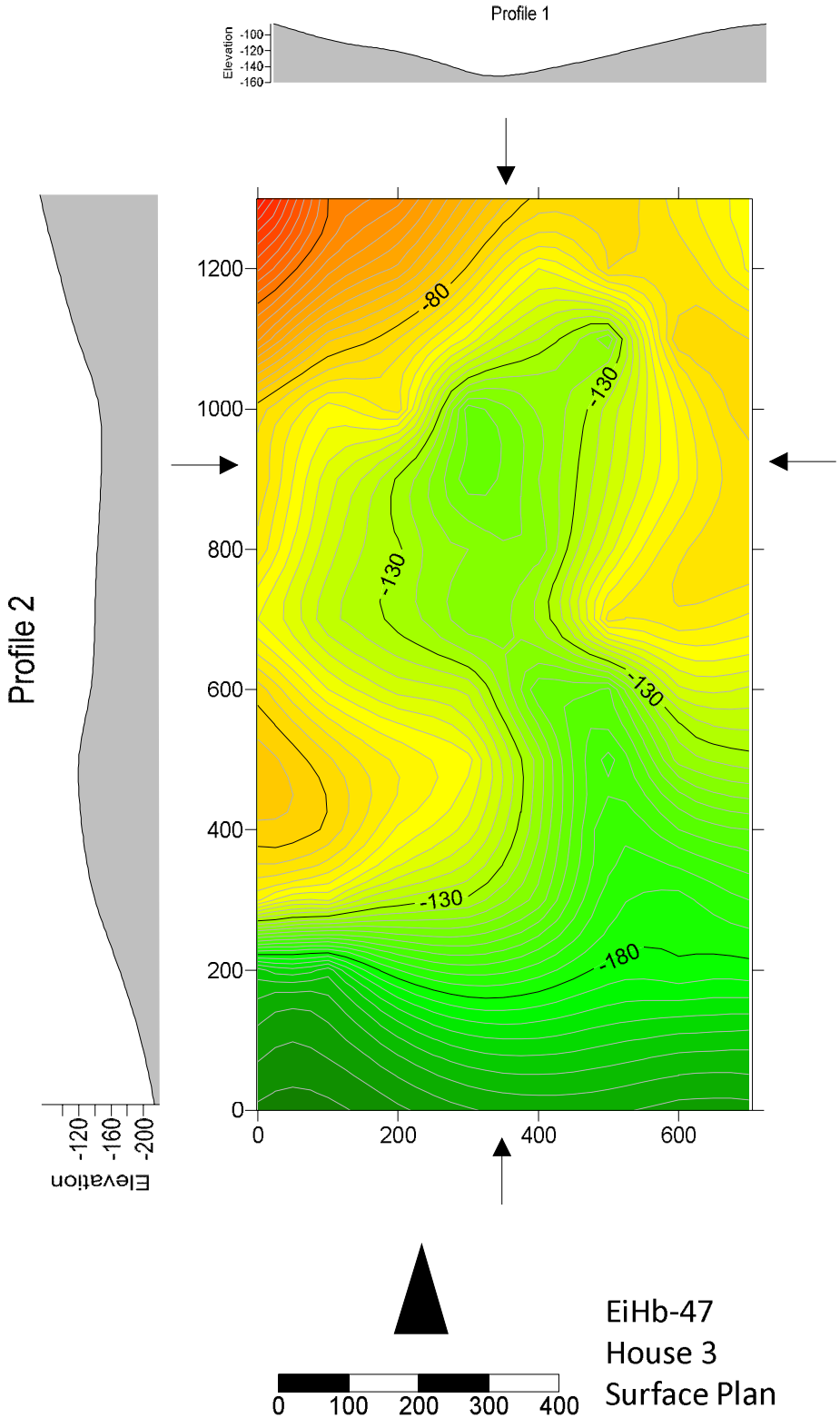


Fig 7.2 H3 contour map

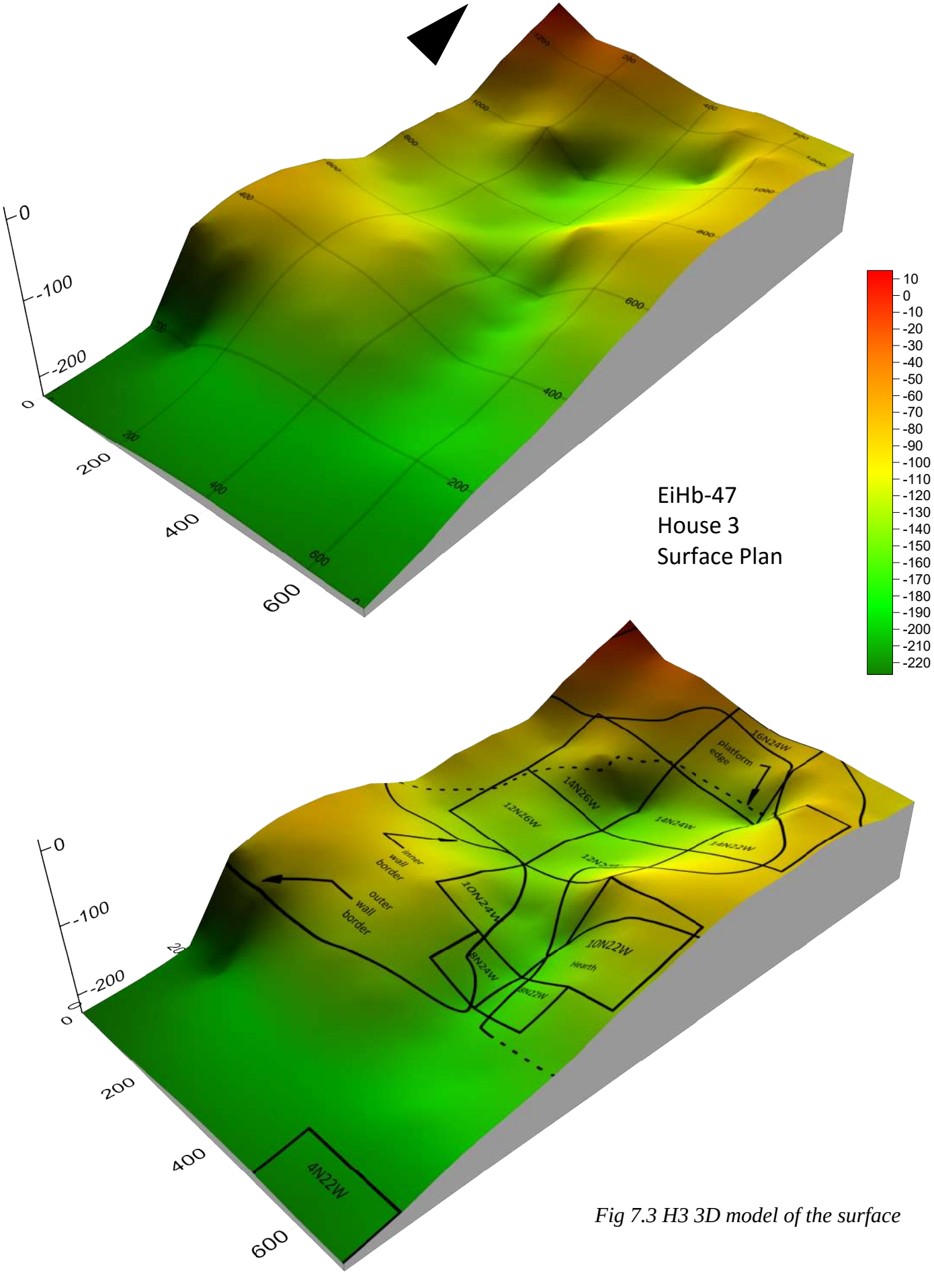


Fig 7.3 H3 3D model of the surface



Fig 7.4 House 3 interior floor cleaned from 2015 and wall area excavations in process in 2016.



Fig 7.5 H3 excavation to the north showing interior floor and balks.



Fig 7.6 House 3 viewed to north showing entryway, green 'hearth mound", and bone hearths in 10N 22W.



Fig 7.7 House interior floor and wall area excavations viewed to NE.



Fig 7.8. Entryway and external hearth area viewed to SE.



Fig 7.9 House 3 viewed toward the SSE.



Fig 7.10 H3 to SE showing west front wall area, entryway, kitchen alcove and 'hearth' mound (green).



Fig 7.11 H3 interior showing sterile sand and midden lenses in wall deposits.



Fig 7.12 H3 Western interior units showing floor (brown sand) and wall areas to left. View N.



Fig 7.13 H3 northern interior and walls view to east.



Fig 7.14 H3 excavations completed. View to S with Crew.



Fig 7.15 H3 backfilled, view to S.

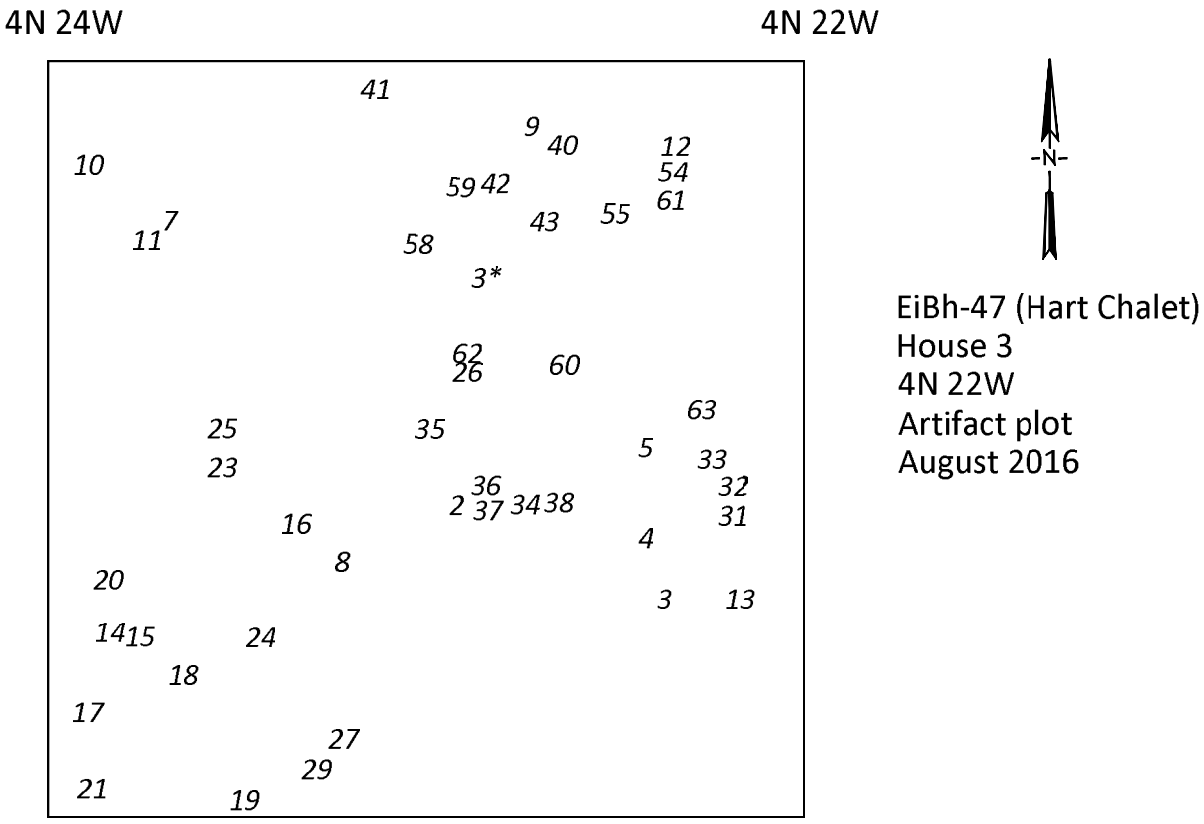


Fig 7.16 4N 22W Artifact plot

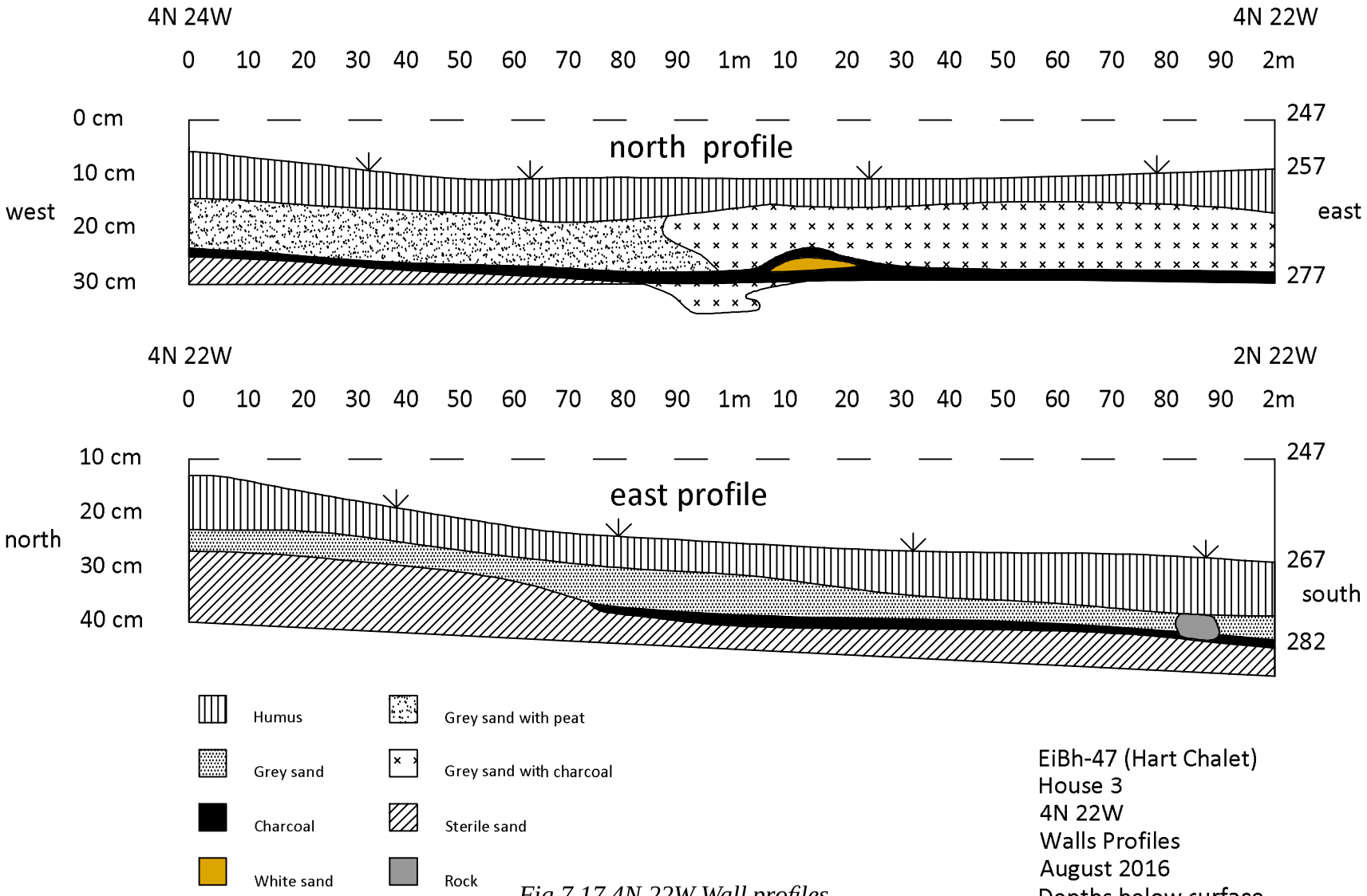


Fig 7.17 4N 22W Wall profiles

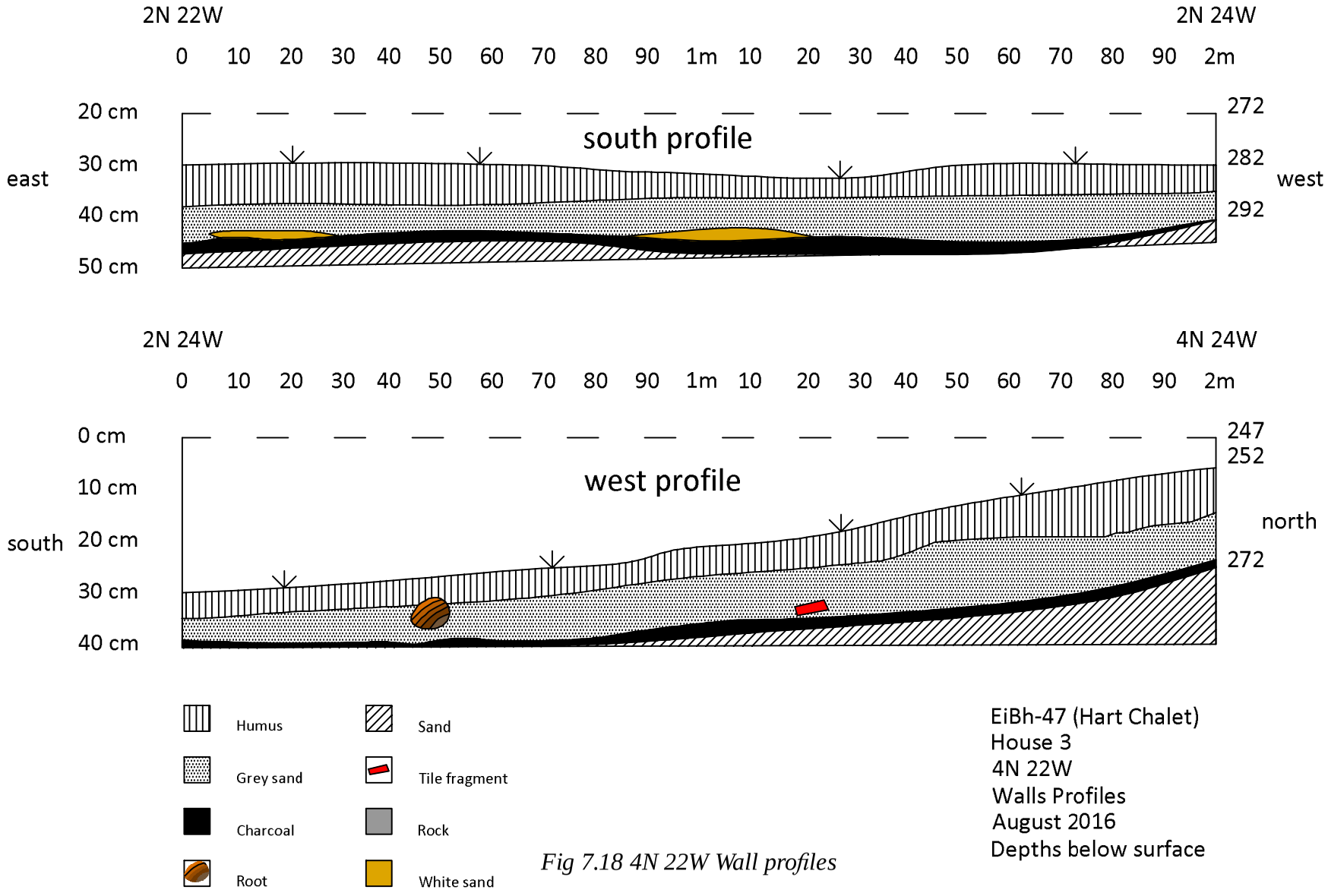


Fig 7.18 4N 22W Wall profiles

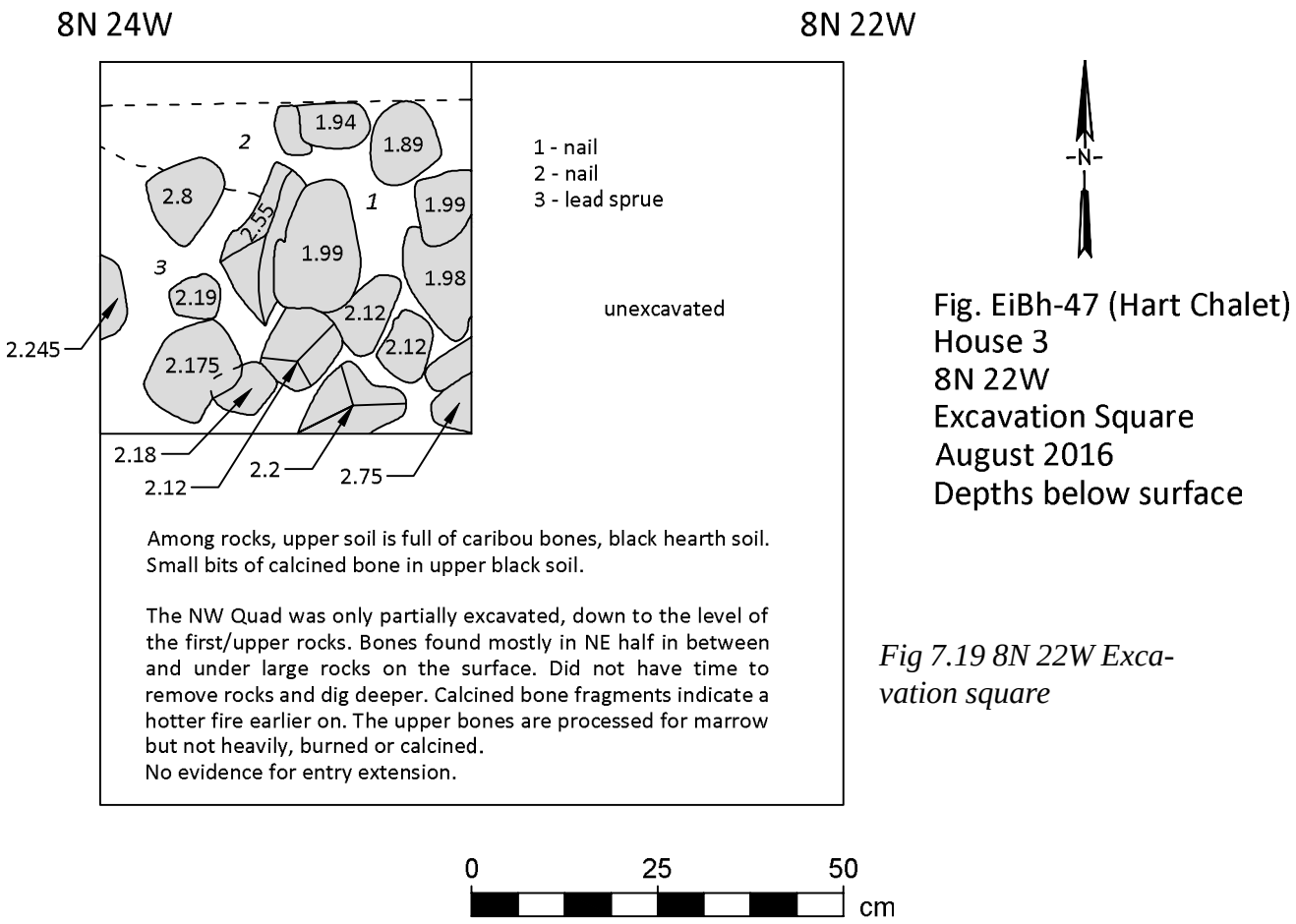


Fig 7.19 8N 22W Excavation square



Fig 7.20 View of 8N22W and 10N22W, view East.

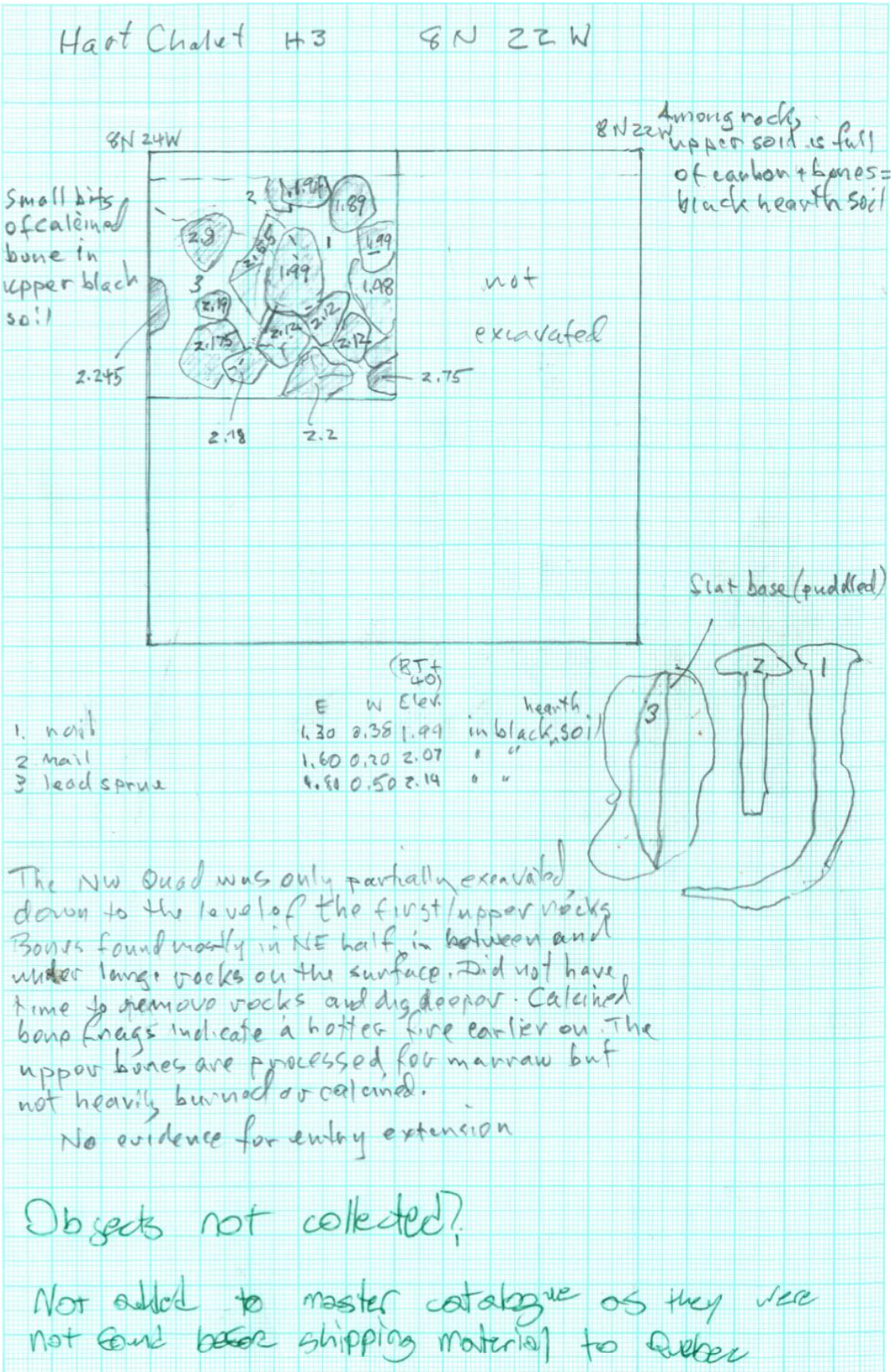
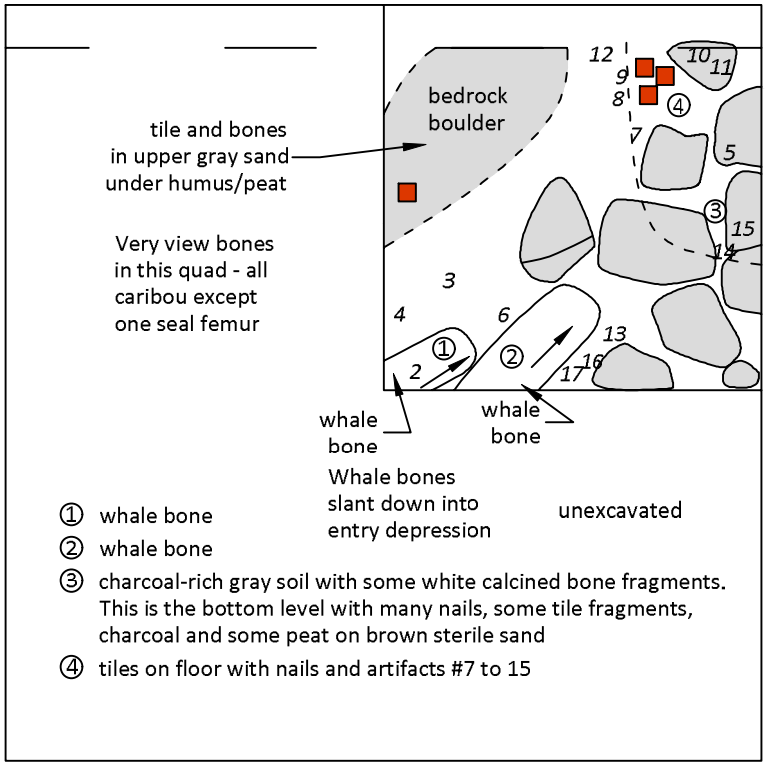


Fig 7.21 8N 22W Field notes



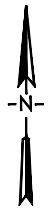


Fig. EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
8N 24W
Excavation Square
August 2016
Depths below surface

Legend

Tile fragment

Fig 7.22 8N 24W Excavation square





Fig 7.23 NE quad of 8N 24W showing entryway whalebone roof support

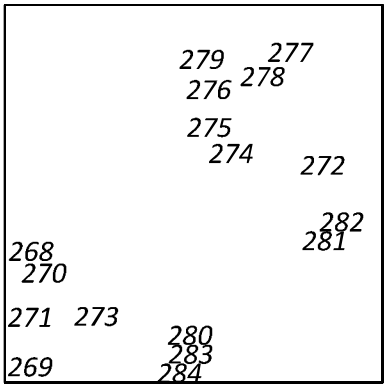




Fig 7.24. Cast iron fragment with bail handle and glass tube found below whalebones

Fig 7.25 EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3 8N 24W
Artifact plot
August 2016

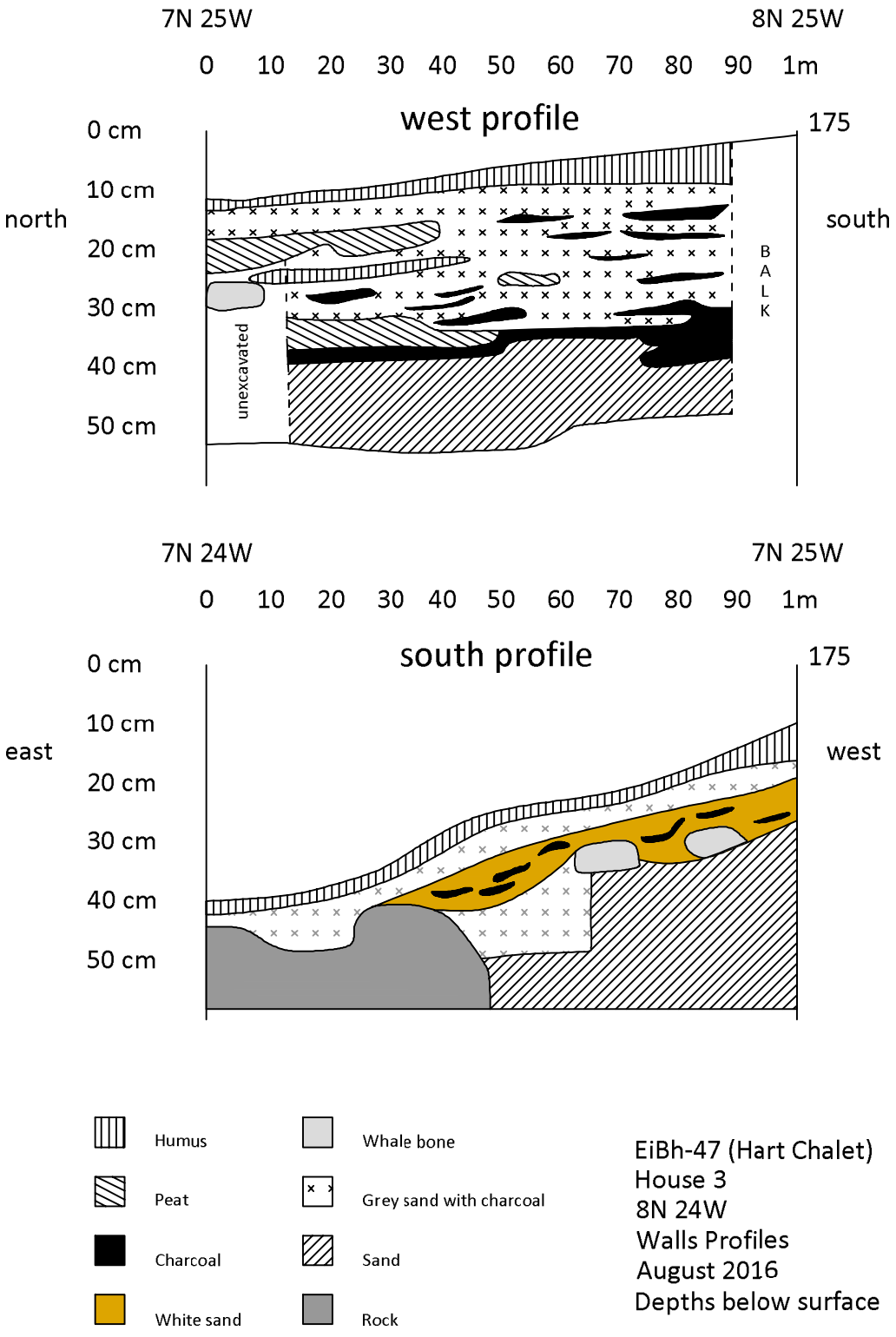
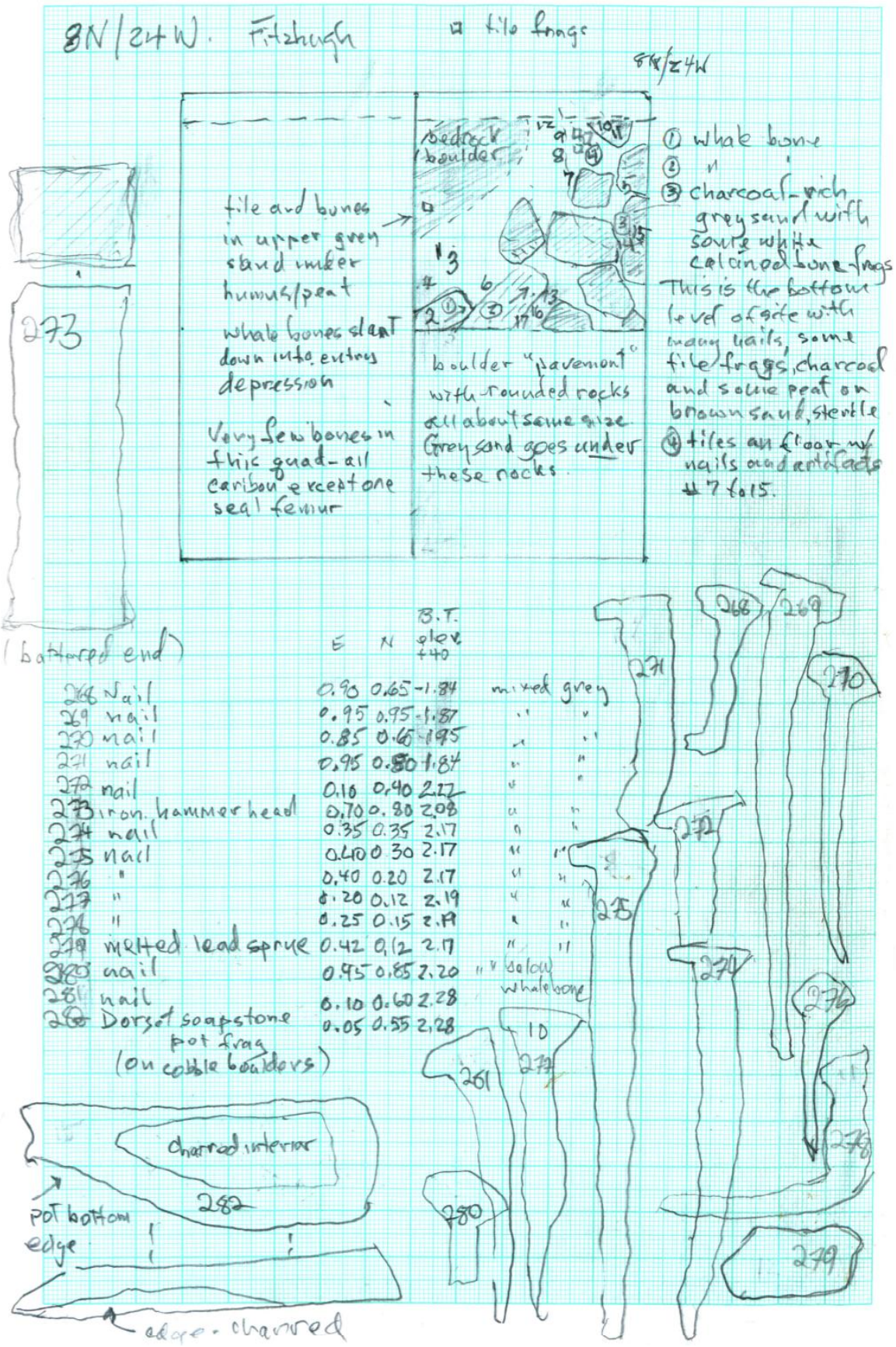


Fig 7.26 8N 24W Wall profiles



		E	N	B.T. elev. +40	
268	Nail	0.90	0.65	-1.84	mixed grey
269	nail	0.95	0.95	-1.87	" "
270	nail	0.85	0.65	-1.95	" "
271	nail	0.95	0.80	1.84	" "
272	nail	0.10	0.40	2.27	" "
273	iron hammer head	0.70	0.80	2.08	" "
274	nail	0.35	0.35	2.17	" "
275	nail	0.40	0.30	2.17	" "
276	"	0.40	0.20	2.17	" "
277	"	0.20	0.12	2.19	" "
278	"	0.25	0.15	2.19	" "
279	melted lead sprue	0.42	0.12	2.17	" "
280	nail	0.95	0.85	2.20	" " below whalebone
281	nail	0.10	0.60	2.28	
282	Dorset soapstone pot frag (on cobble boulders)	0.05	0.55	2.28	

Fig 7.27 8N 24W Field notes

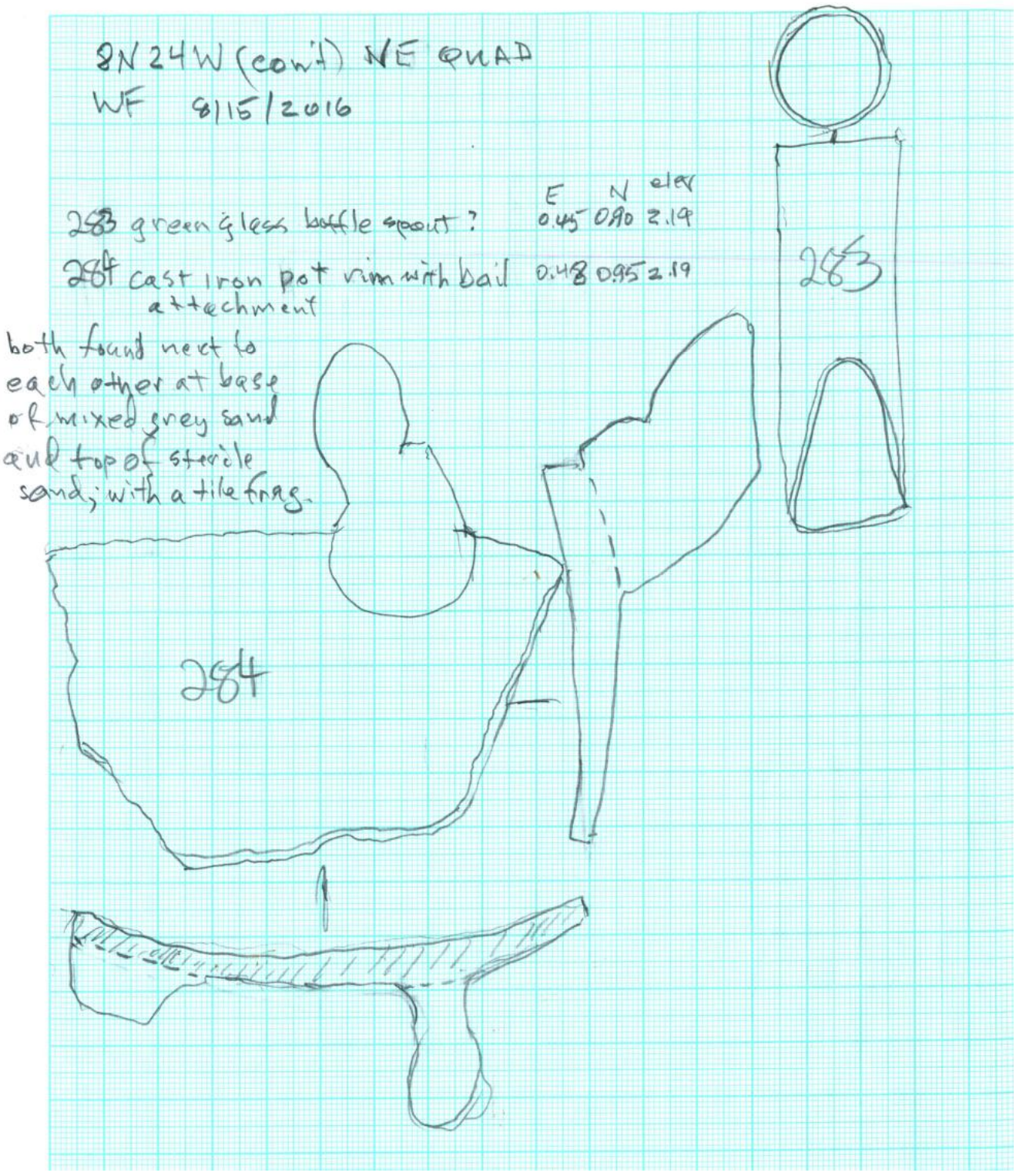


Fig 7.28 8N 24W Field notes

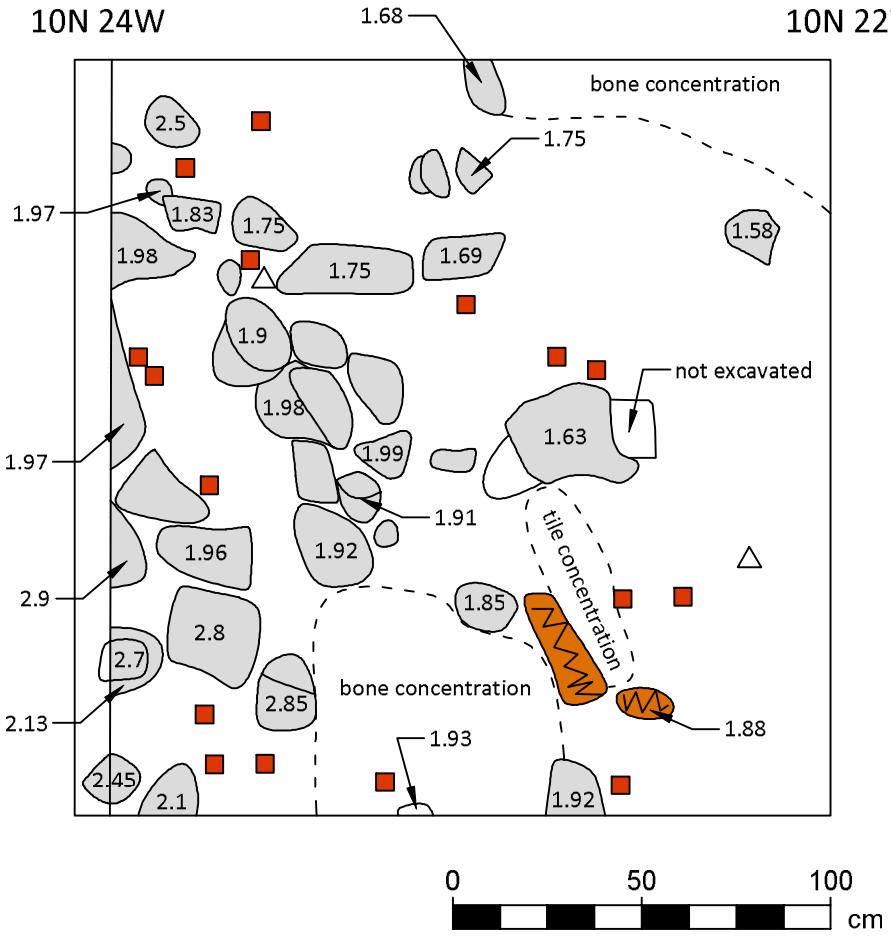
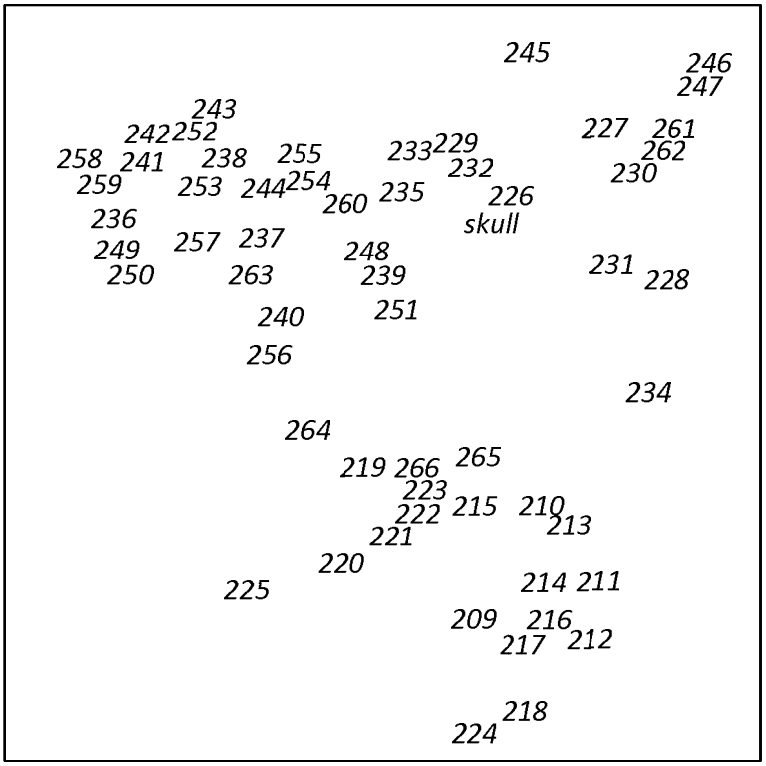


Fig 7.29 10N 22W Excavation square



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
10N 22W
Artifact plot
August 2016

Fig 7.30 10N 22W Artifact plot

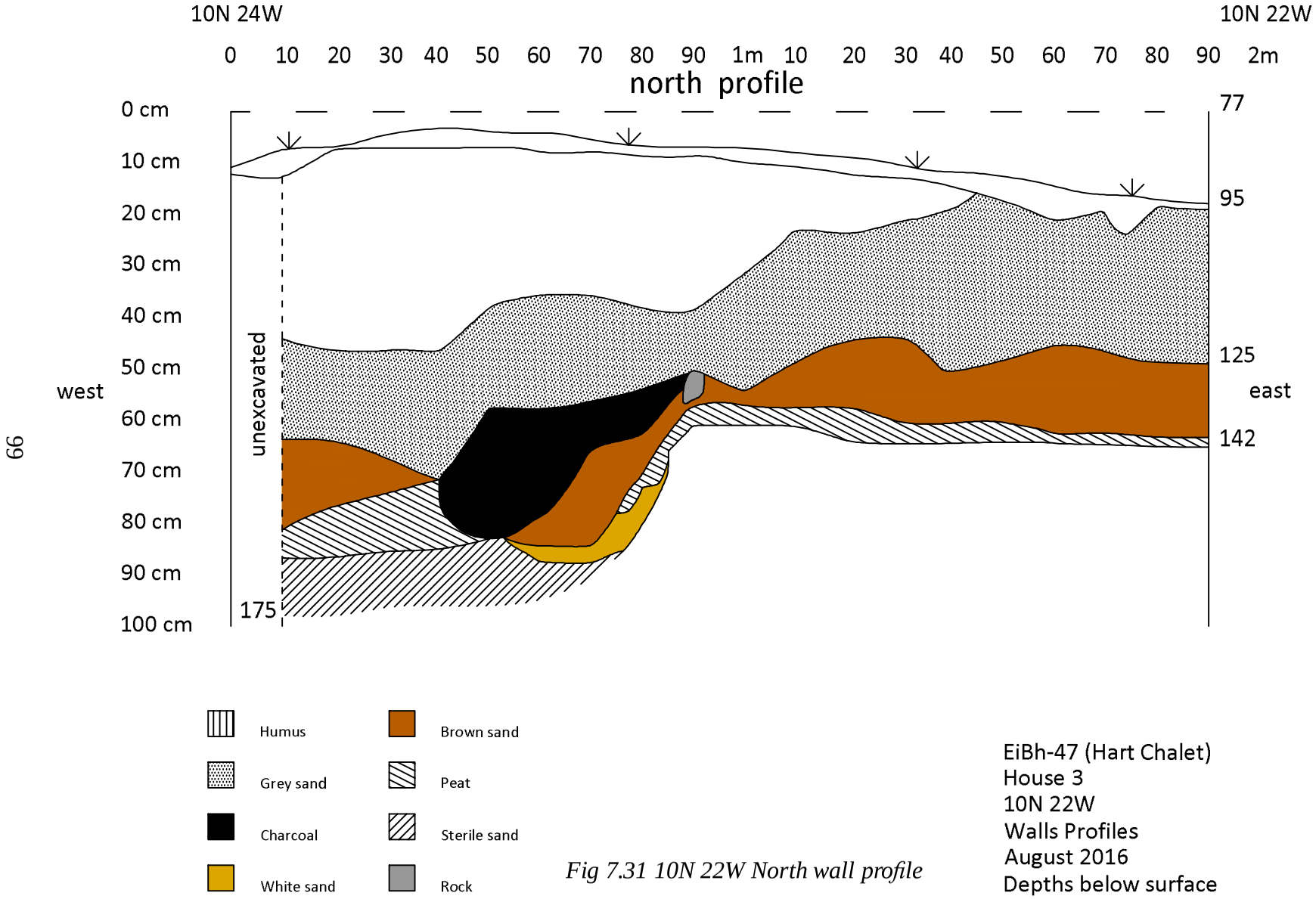


Fig 7.31 10N 22W North wall profile

EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
10N 22W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

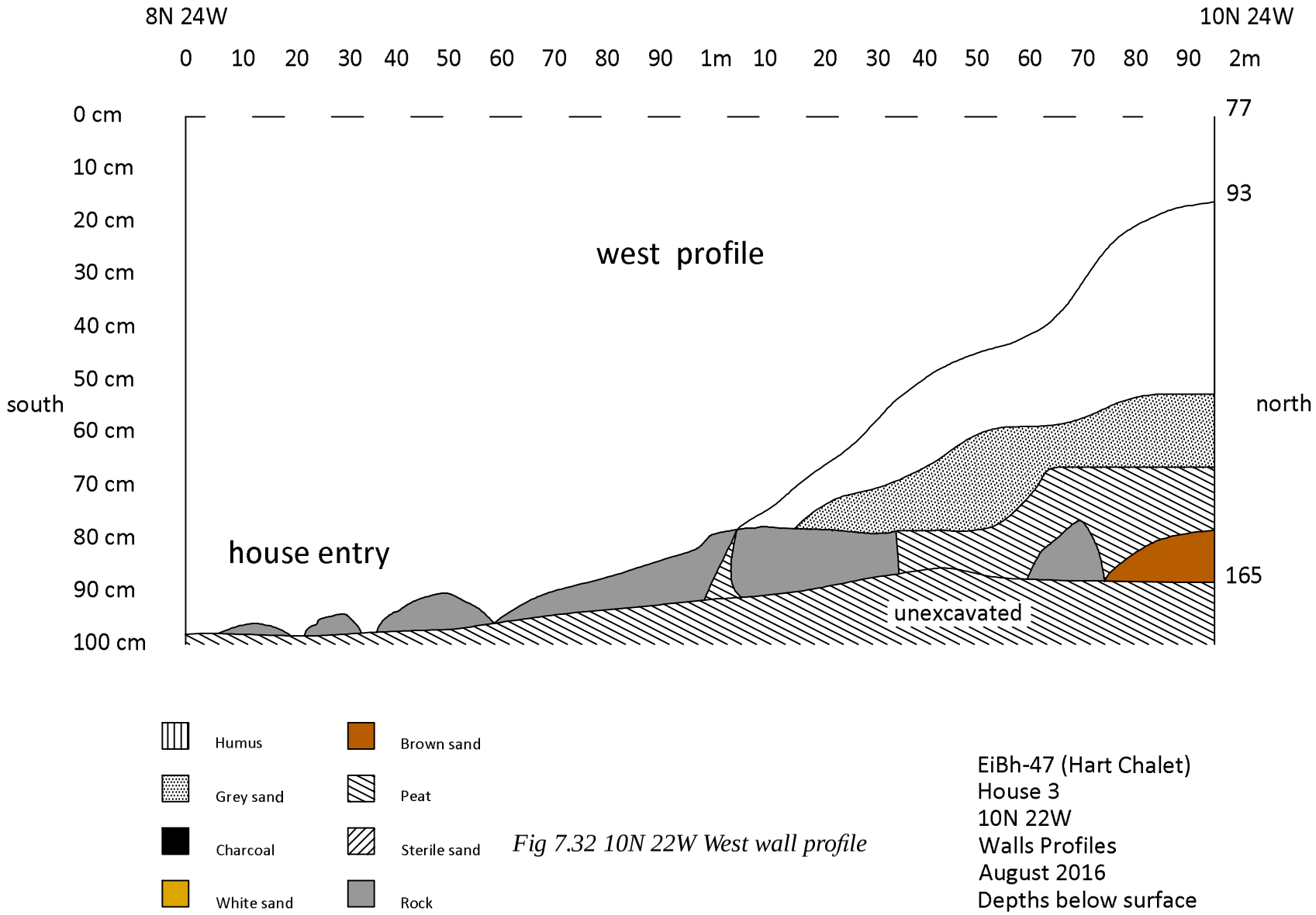


Fig 7.32 10N 22W West wall profile

EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
10N 22W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

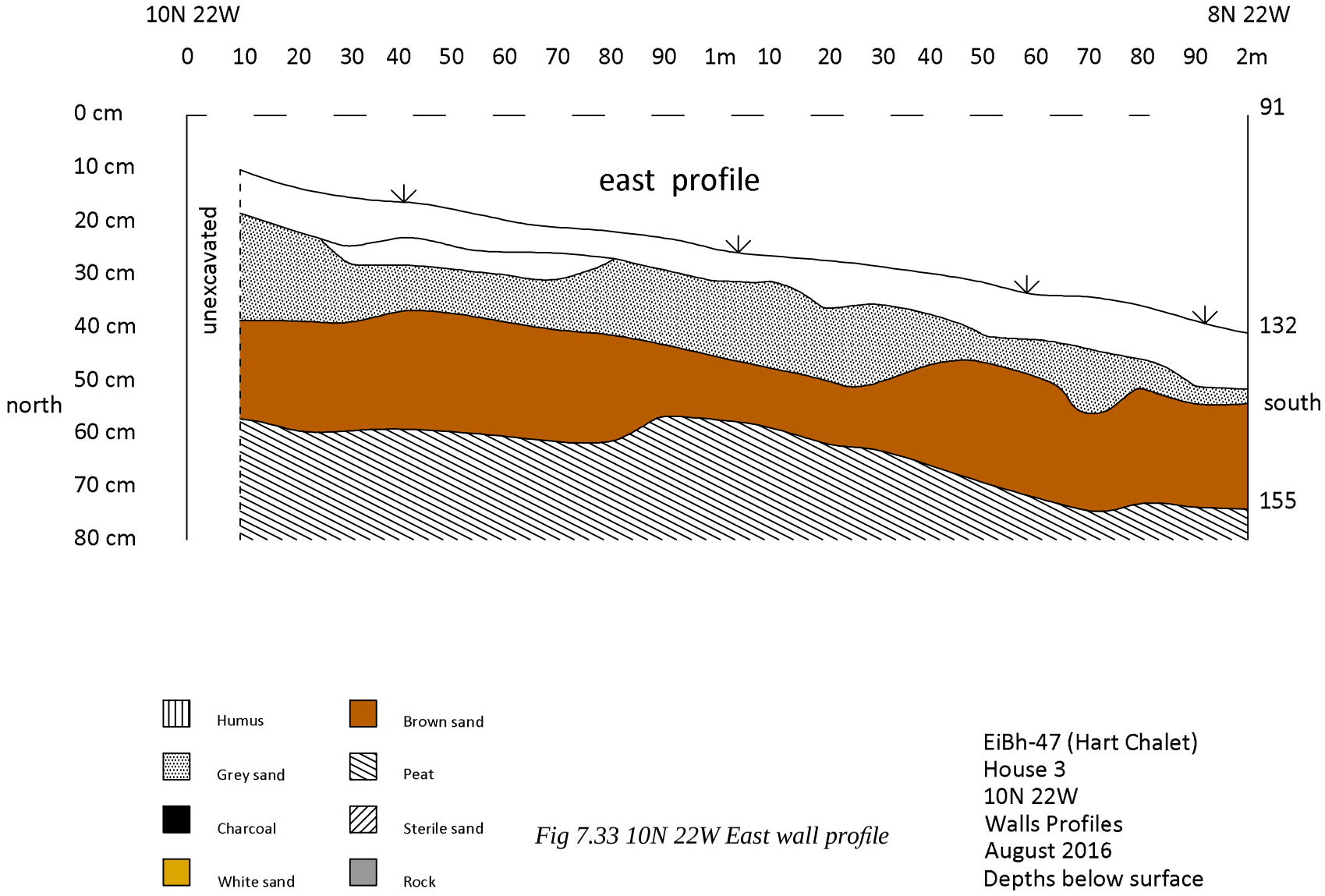


Fig 7.33 10N 22W East wall profile

EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
10N 22W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface



Fig 7.34 Burned caribou bones in southern hearth area or dump.



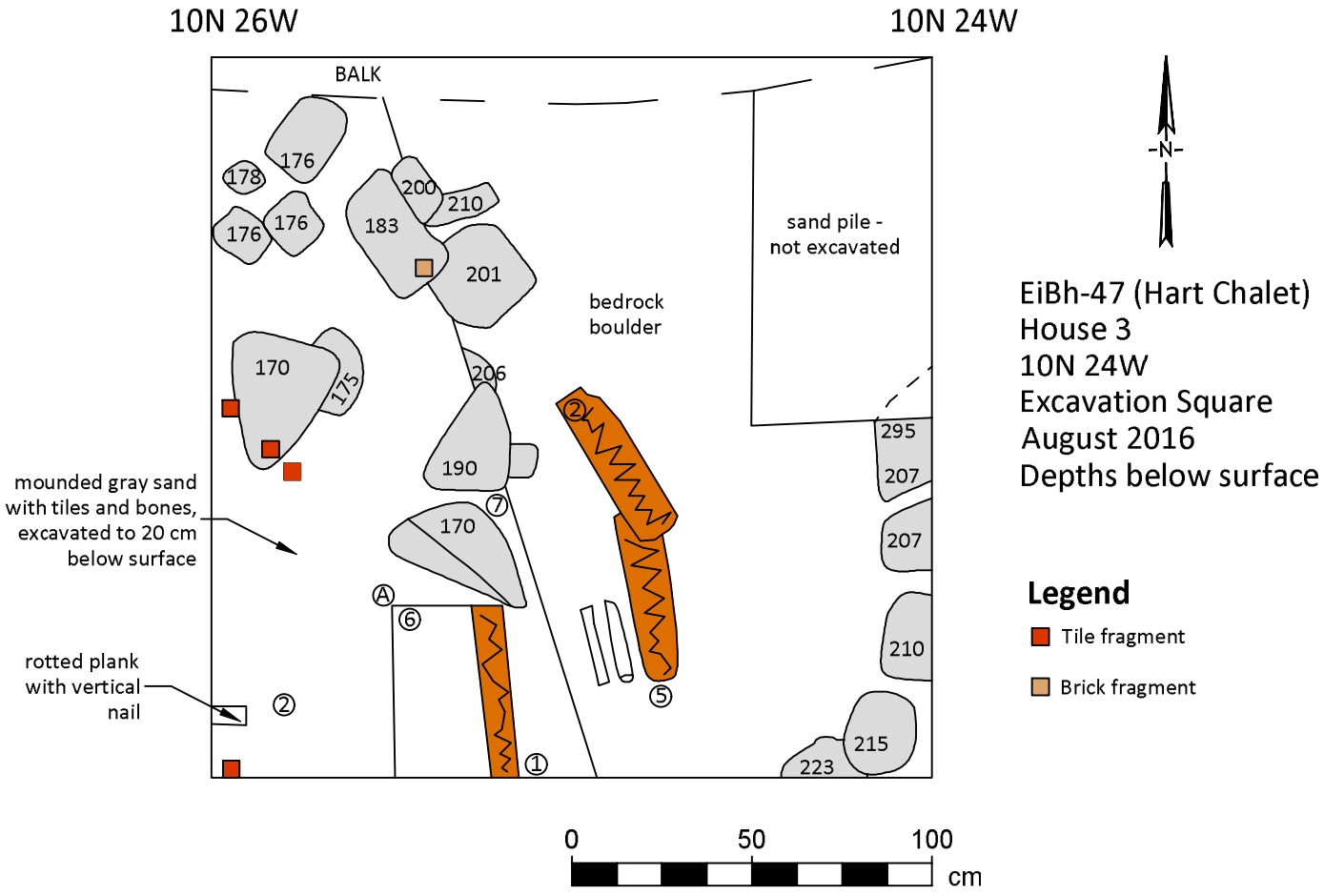
Fig 7.35. 10N 22W to the north showing caribou bone cluster/hearth in the south and a series of super-imposed hearths near the north wall.



Fig 7.36. View of entryway (8-10N24W)and 'kitchen' area (8-10N22W) to north.



Fig 7.37 View of entryway (10N24W) to north.



① caribou teeth (3) in gray upper sand sloping down into entry

② Note - a thin layer of peat beneath #7/plank, so some period of abandonment at that time, then more gray sand with charcoal and tile fragments below

③ 5 cm planks oriented in direction of entry way

④ Note - plank with nail - burned on top

⑤ Note - 3 planks at 226 (all burn tops)

⑥ Excavated a 50x50 cm trench to sterile brown sand - layered charcoal and peat, a few tile fragments and bones. No artifacts. One large log at 205, aligned with entry 5 cm above sterile sand

⑦ Caribou bone under wall rocks, but most in upper gray mixed soil - all processed for marrow.

Fig 7.38 10N 24W Excavation square



Fig 7.39 View to NE showing threshold entry area of floor with preeserved planking remains.

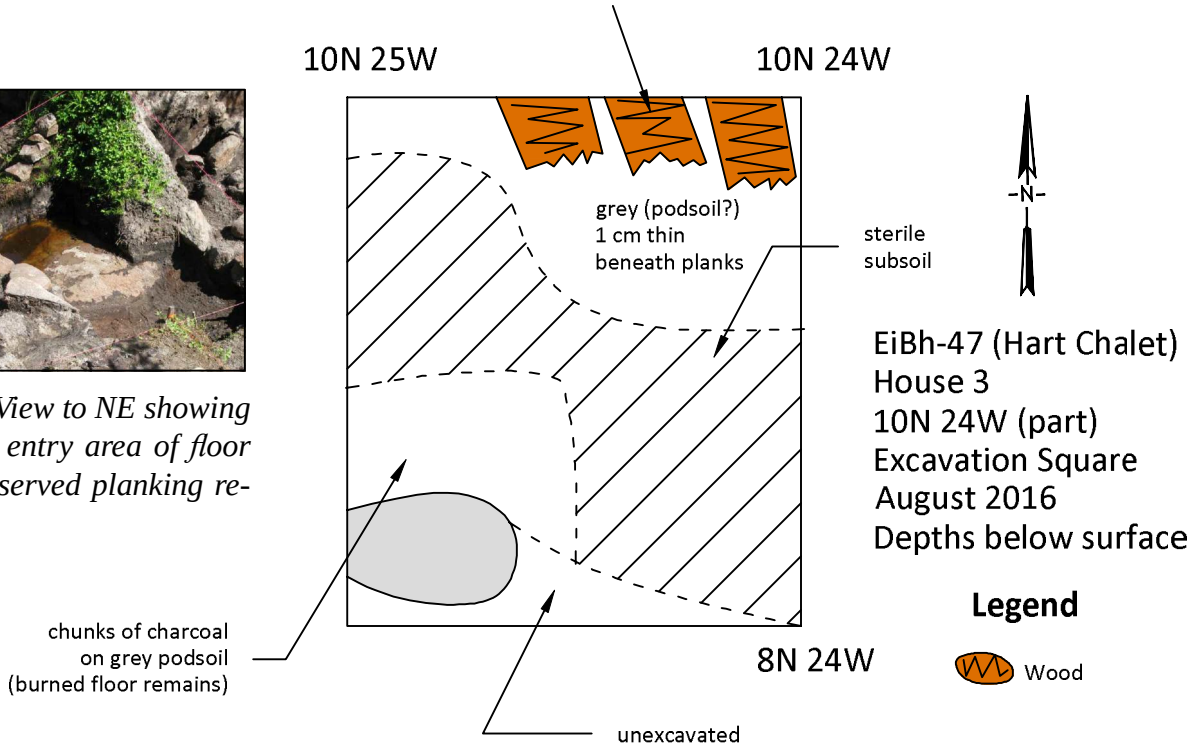
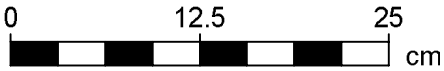


Fig 7.40 10N 24W Excavation square (part)



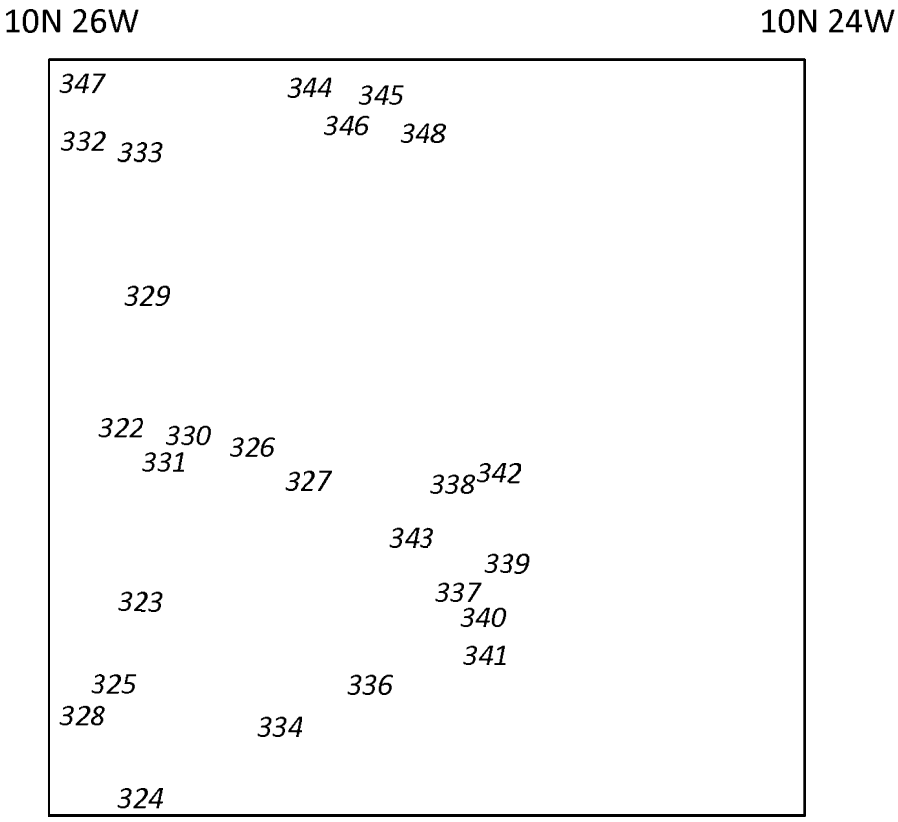


Fig 7.41 10N 24W Artifact plot

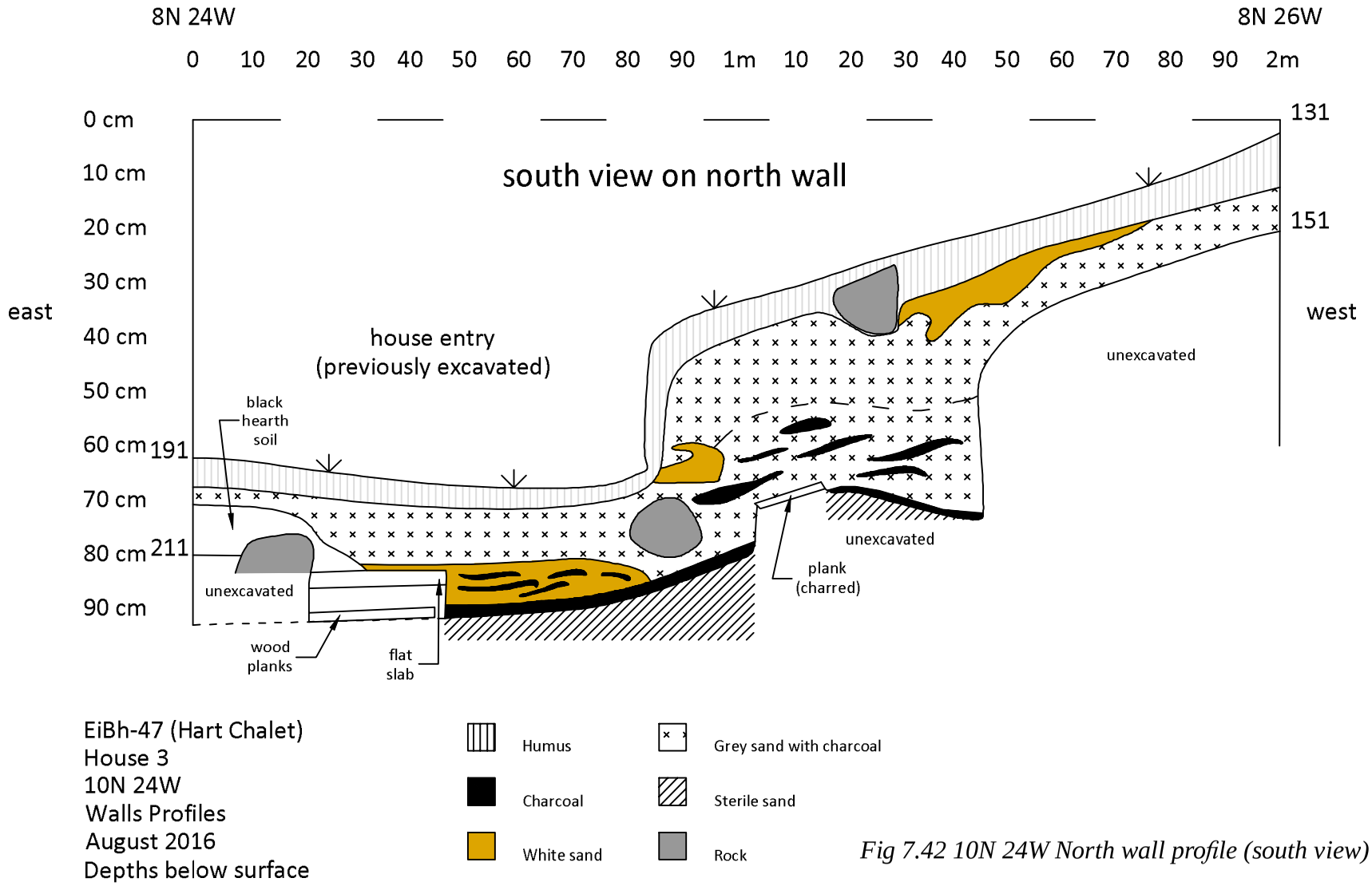


Fig 7.42 10N 24W North wall profile (south view)

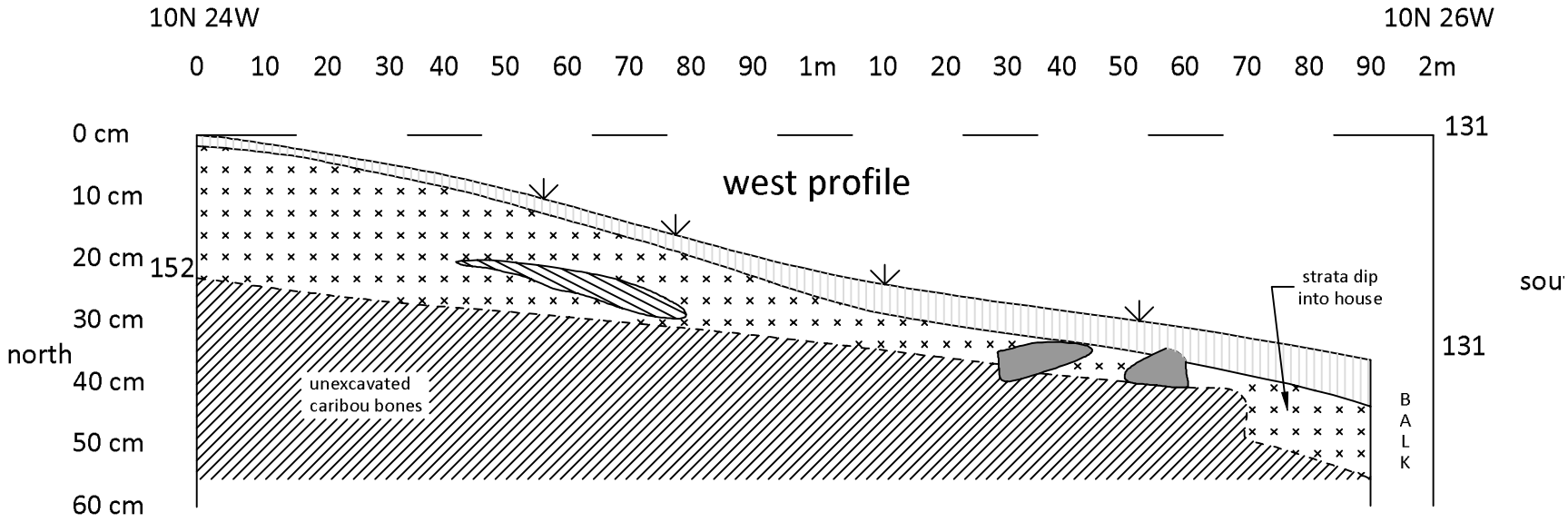
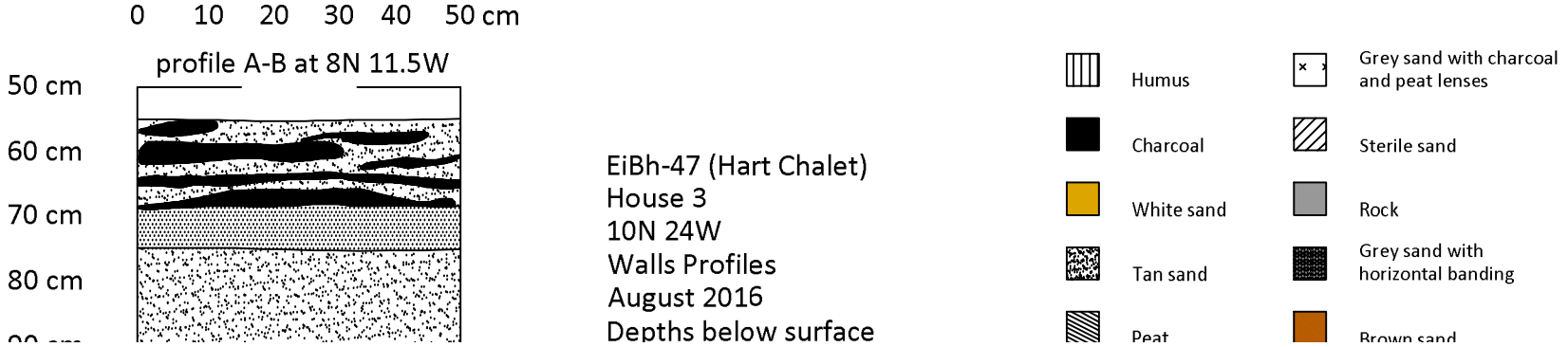


Fig 7.43 10N 24W West wall profile



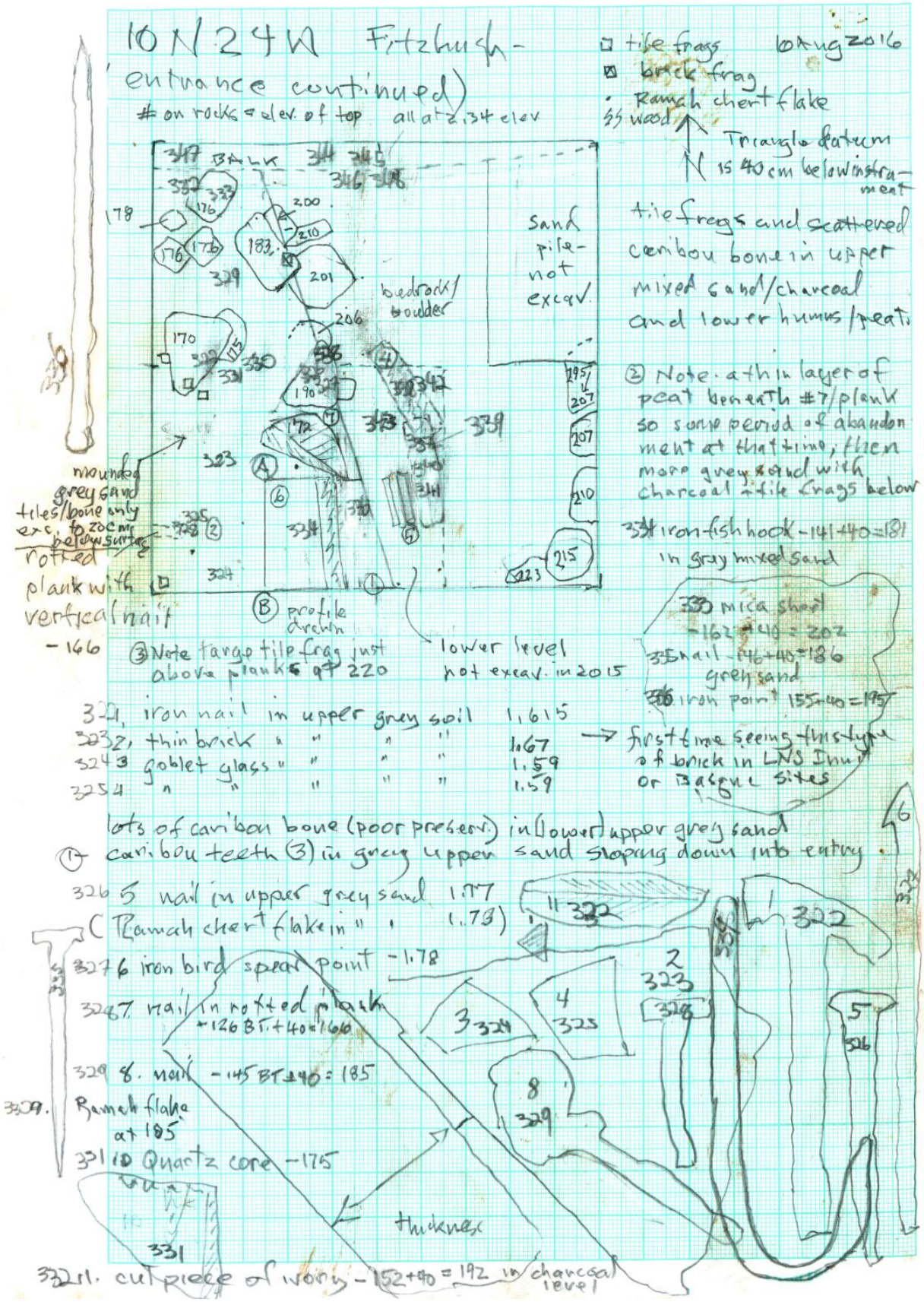


Fig 7.44 10N 24W Field notes

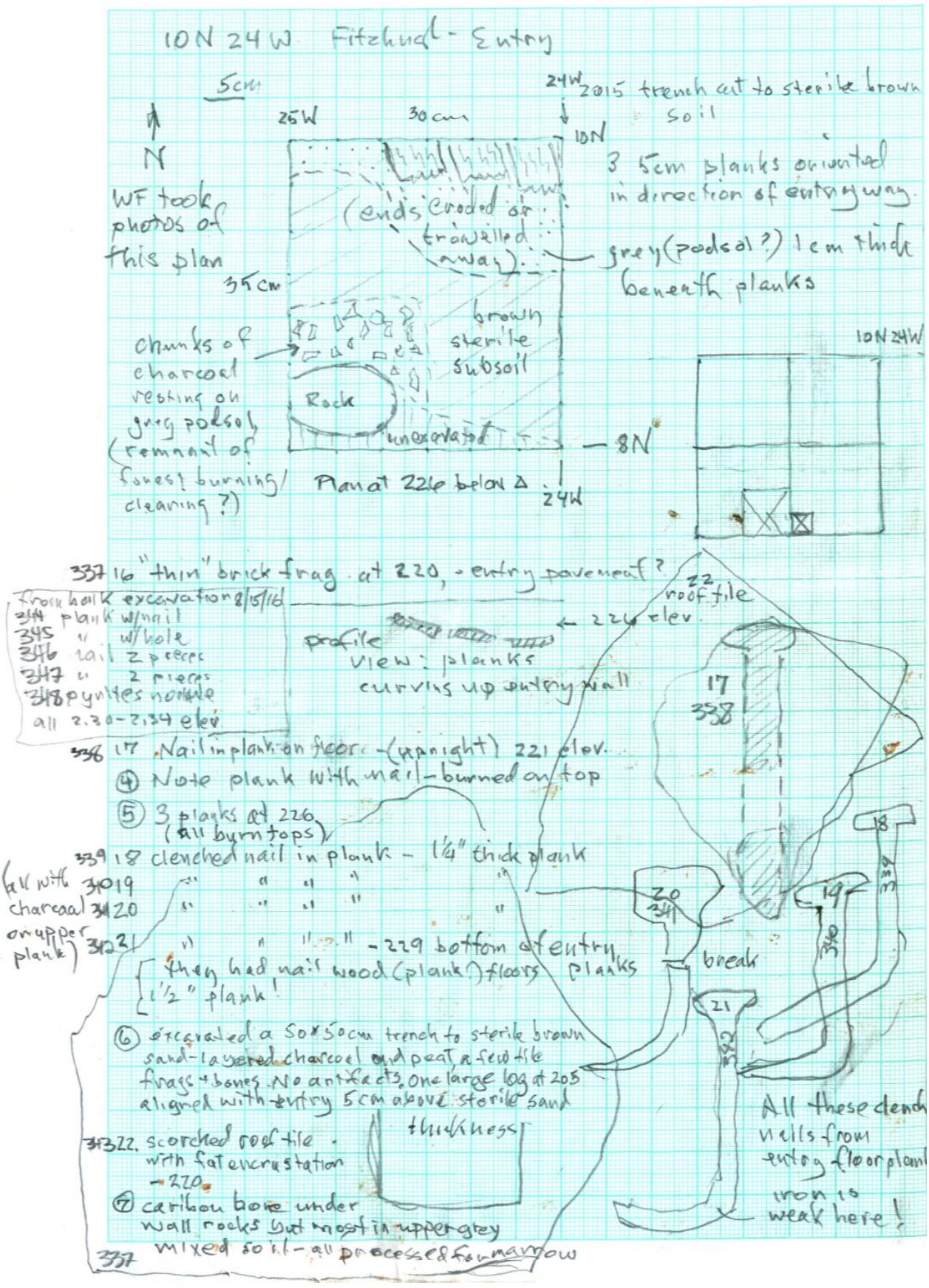


Fig 7.45 10N 24W Field notes



Fig 7.46 10N 24W view to north of entry threshold area showing charcoal stained entryway floor, side wall on its west side, and 50x50cm cut showing layered wall deposits. Hearth boundary rocks along east wall at right.



Fig 7.47 10N 24W view to east showing entry threshold bedrock floor and water level that preserved wooden flooring.



Fig 7.48 12N 24W to east showing house interior just inside doorway bedrock where soapstone vessel fragment was found in 2015.



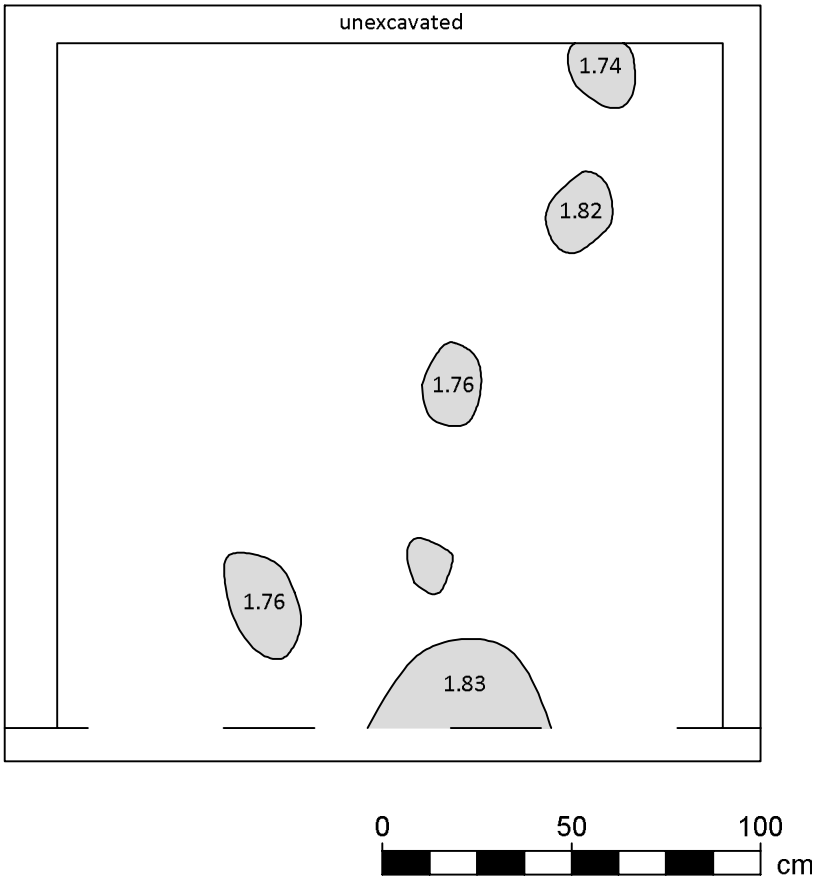
Fig 7.49. Entry passage with roof tile and charred plank flooring.

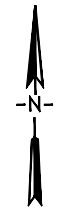


Fig 7.50 Stratigraphy in west wall of 50cm wall cut showing midden and house wall deposits over-lying stratified pre-occupation sand and charcoal-stained lenses.

12N 28W

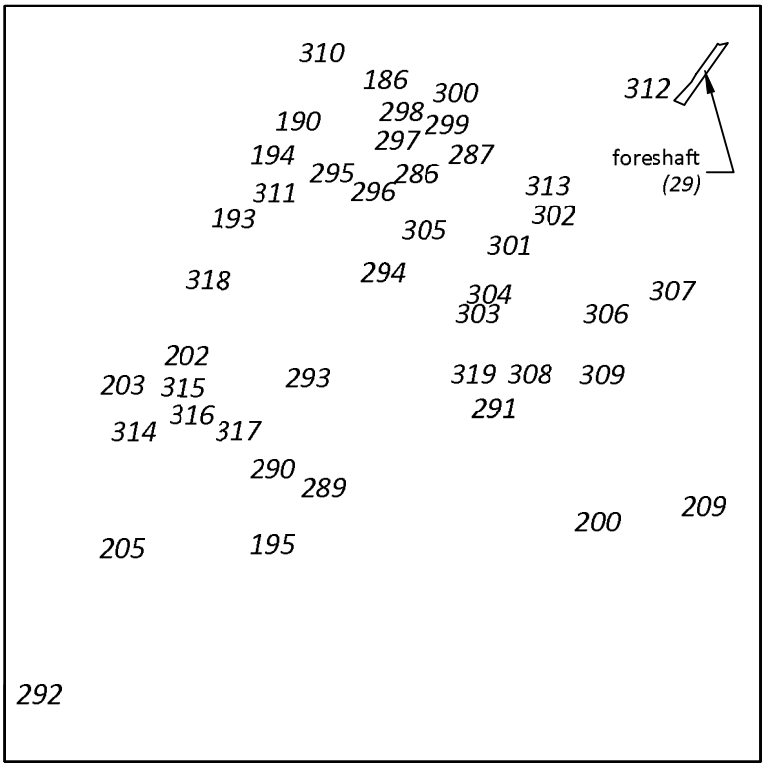
12N 26W





EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
12N 26W
Excavation Square
August 2016
Depths below surface

Fig 7.51 12N 26W Excavation square



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
12N 26W
Artifact plot
August 2016

Fig 7.52 12N 26W Artifact plot

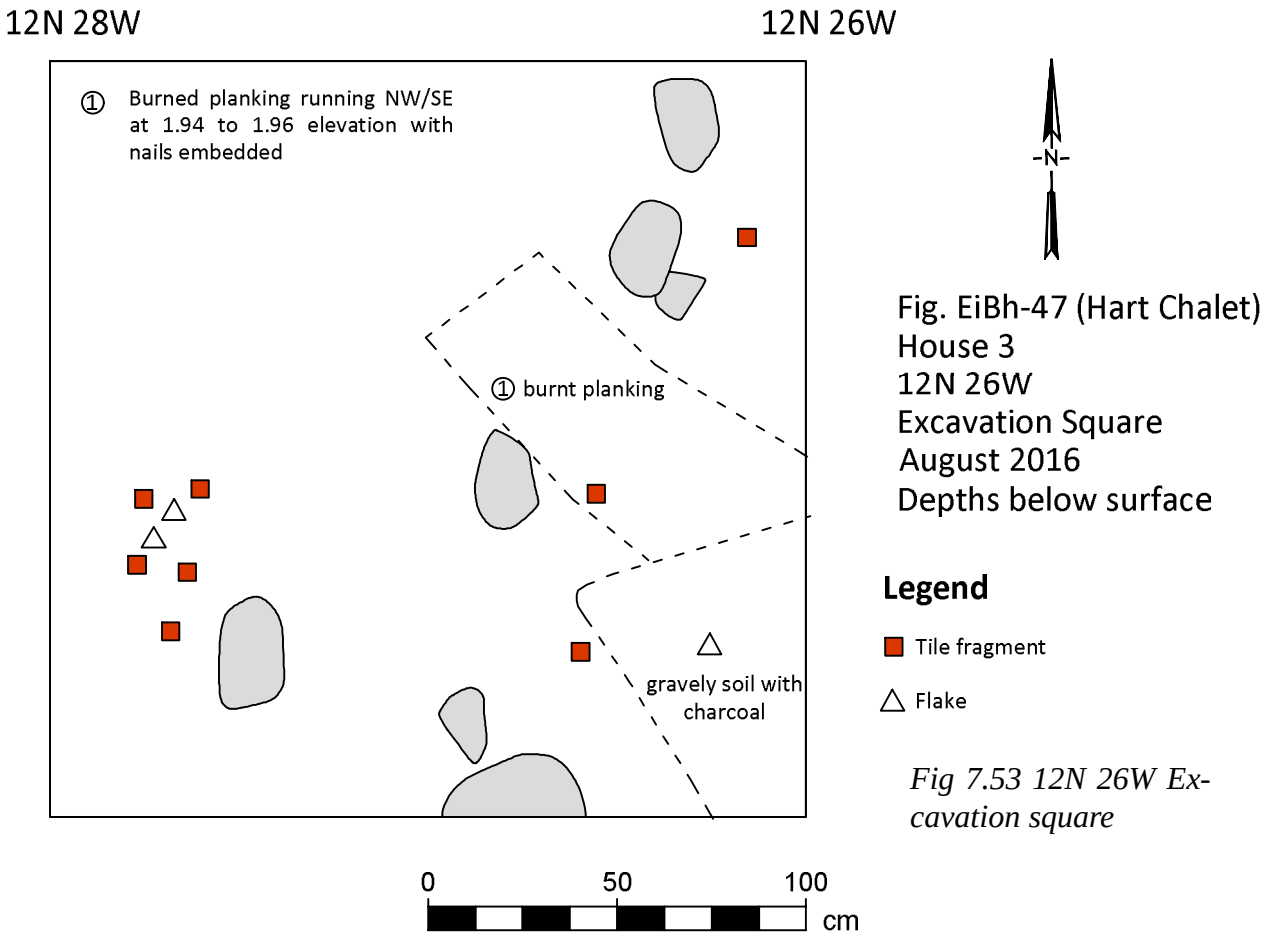


Fig 7.53 12N 26W Excavation square



Fig 7.54 Western house floor interior with 12N 26 in foreground with red bucket and concentration of nails on the floor.



Fig 7.55 View north of NE quadrant of 12N 26W with wood chips marking positions of charred floorboard planks and nails.

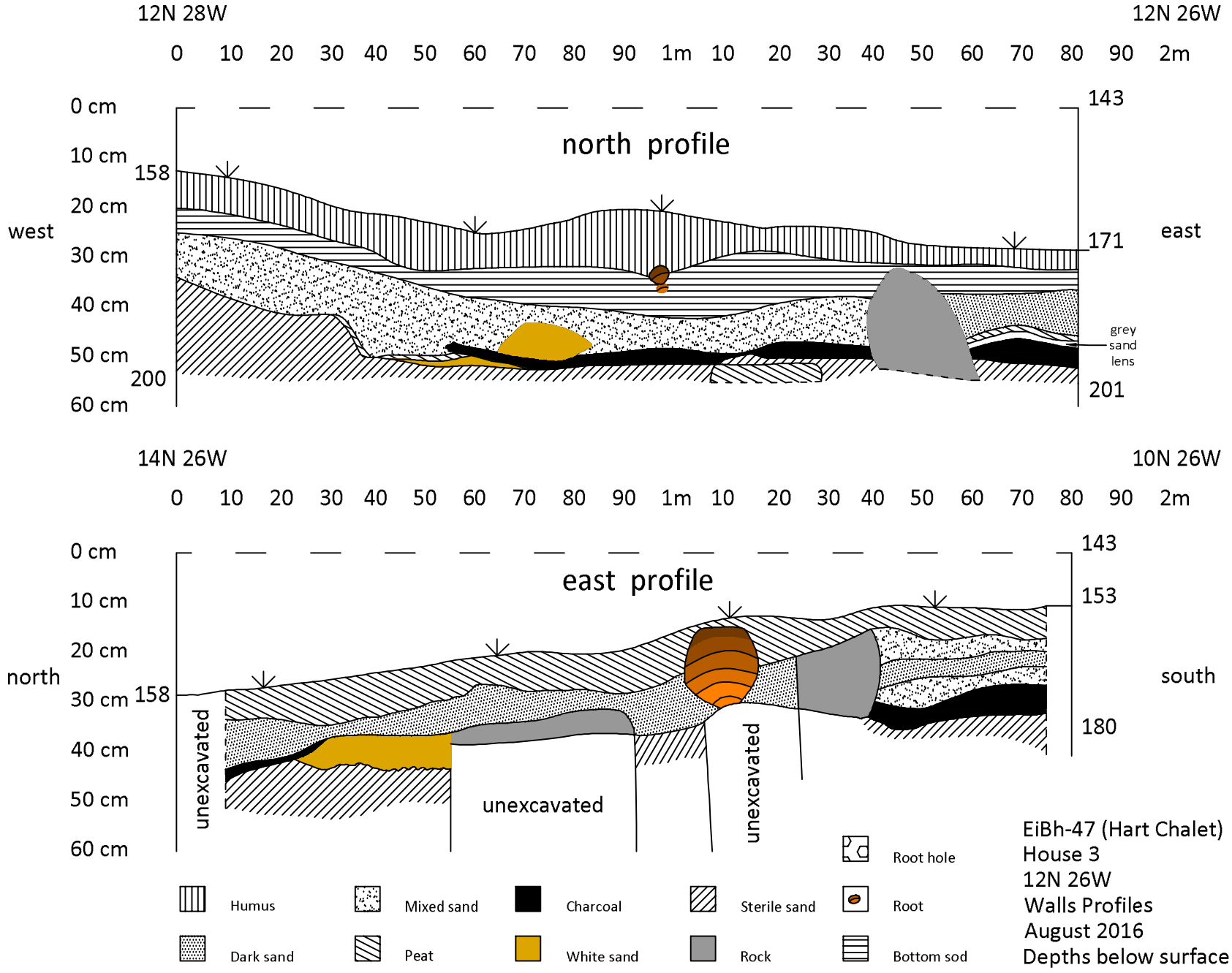


Fig 7.56 12N 26W Wall profiles

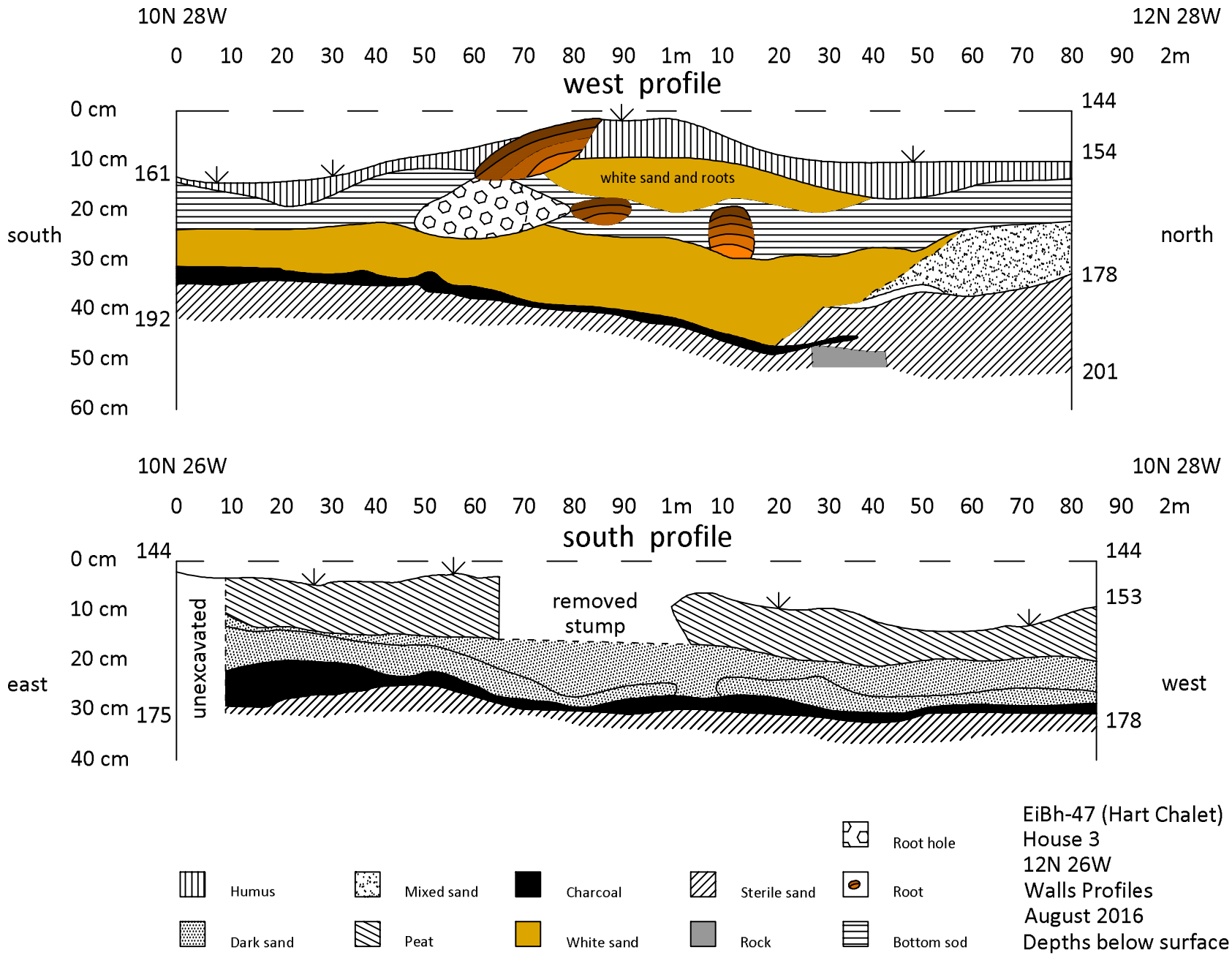


Fig 7.57 12N 26W Wall profiles

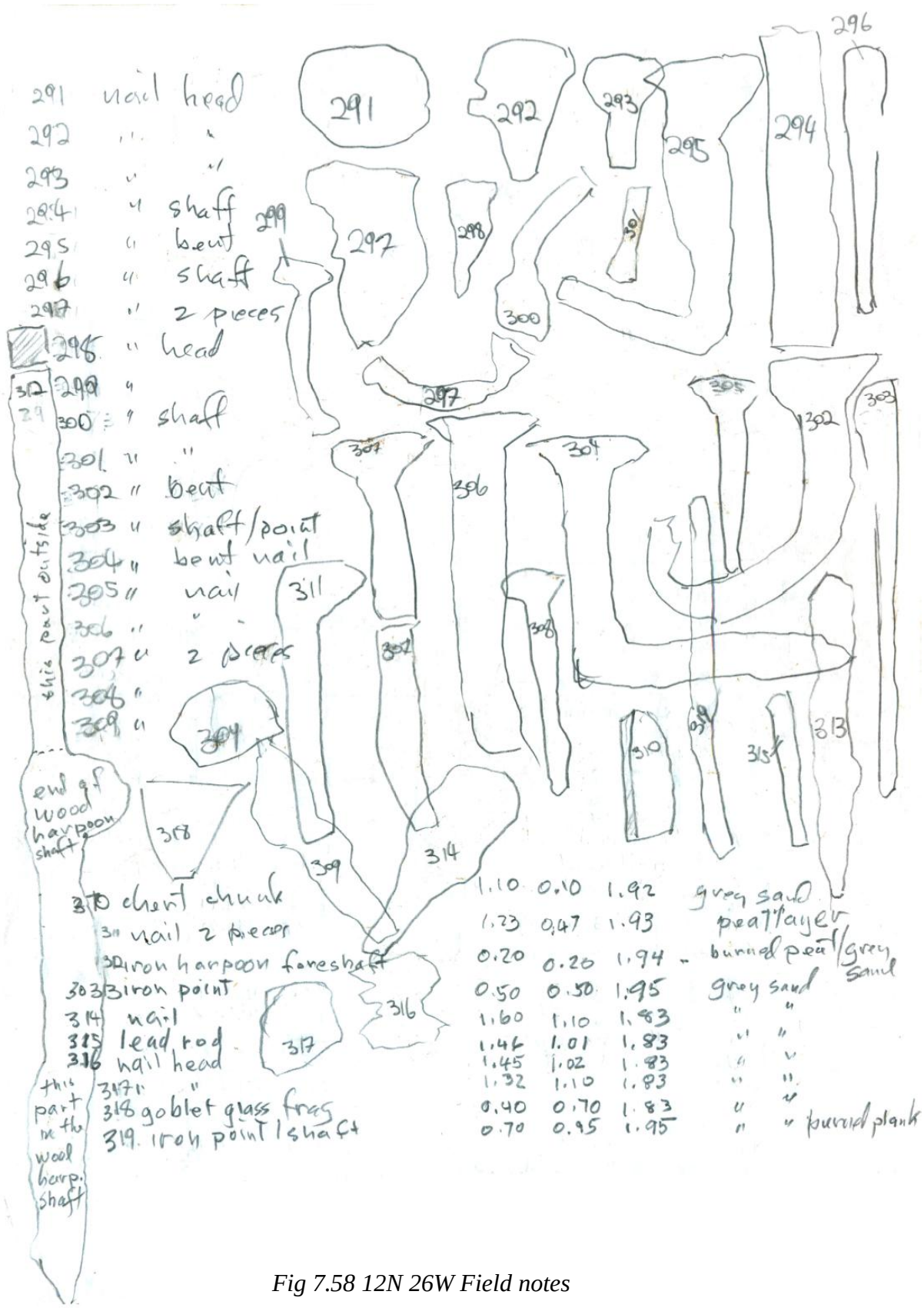
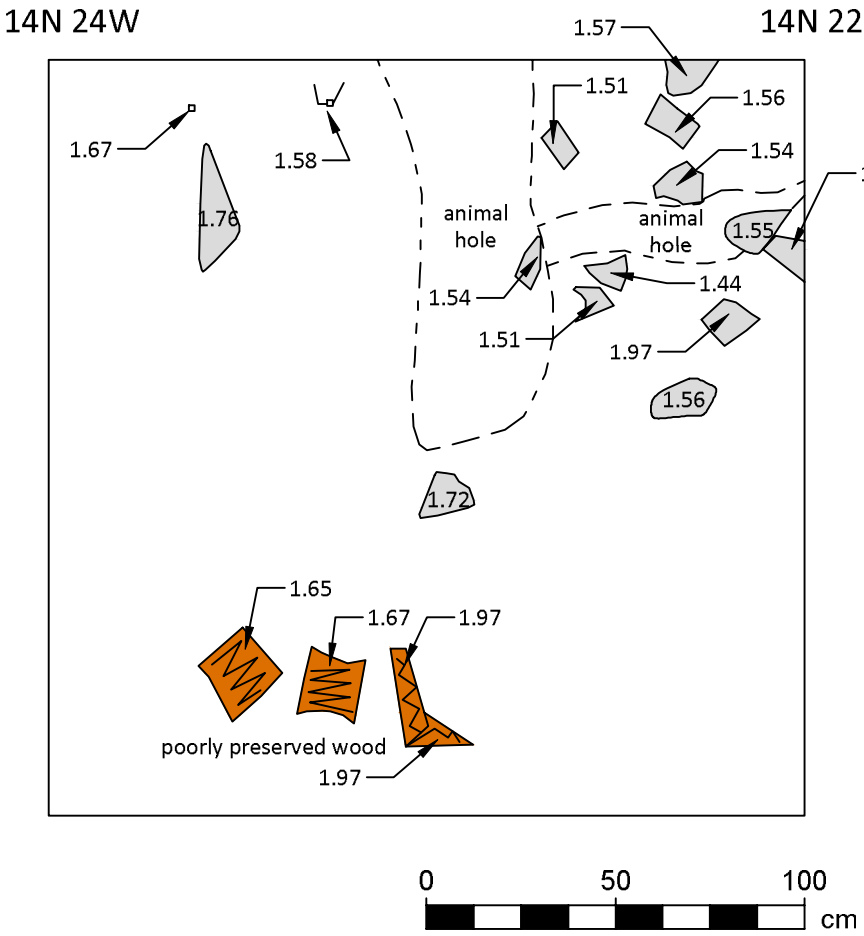
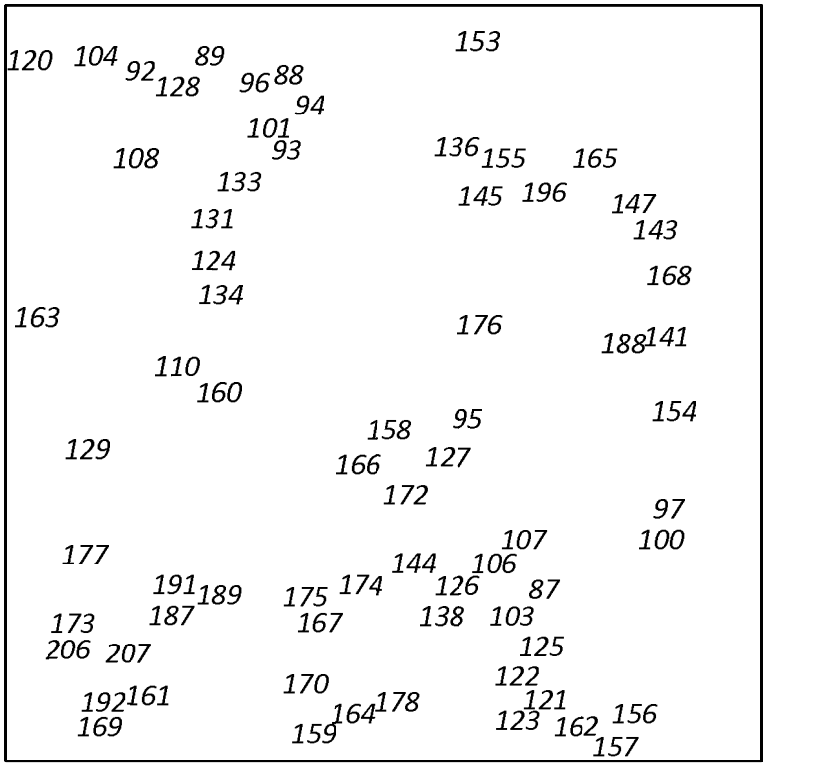


Fig 7.58 12N 26W Field notes



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 22W
Excavation Square
August 2016
Depths below surface

Fig 7.59 14N 22W Excavation square



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 22W
Artifact plot
August 2016

Fig 7.60 14N 22W Artifact plot

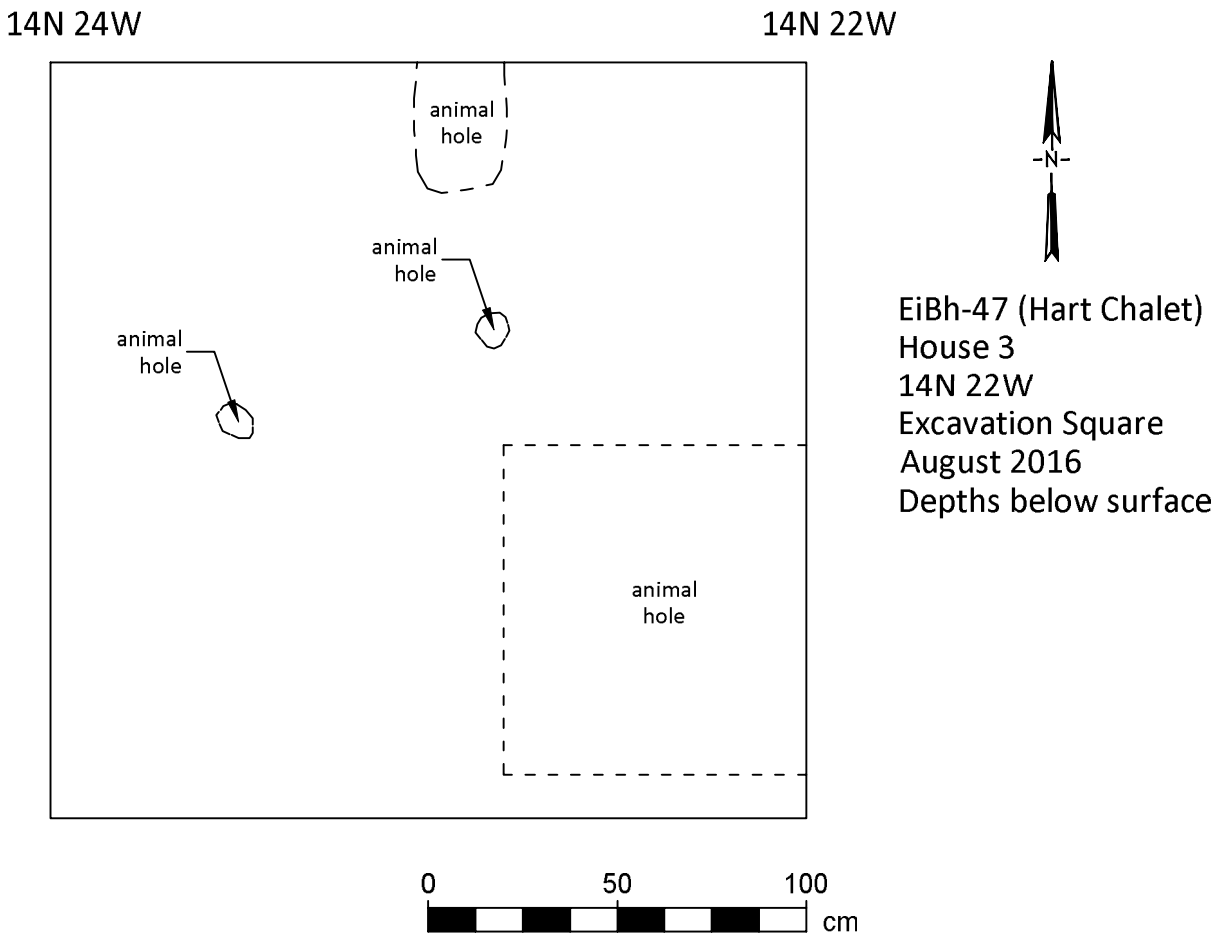
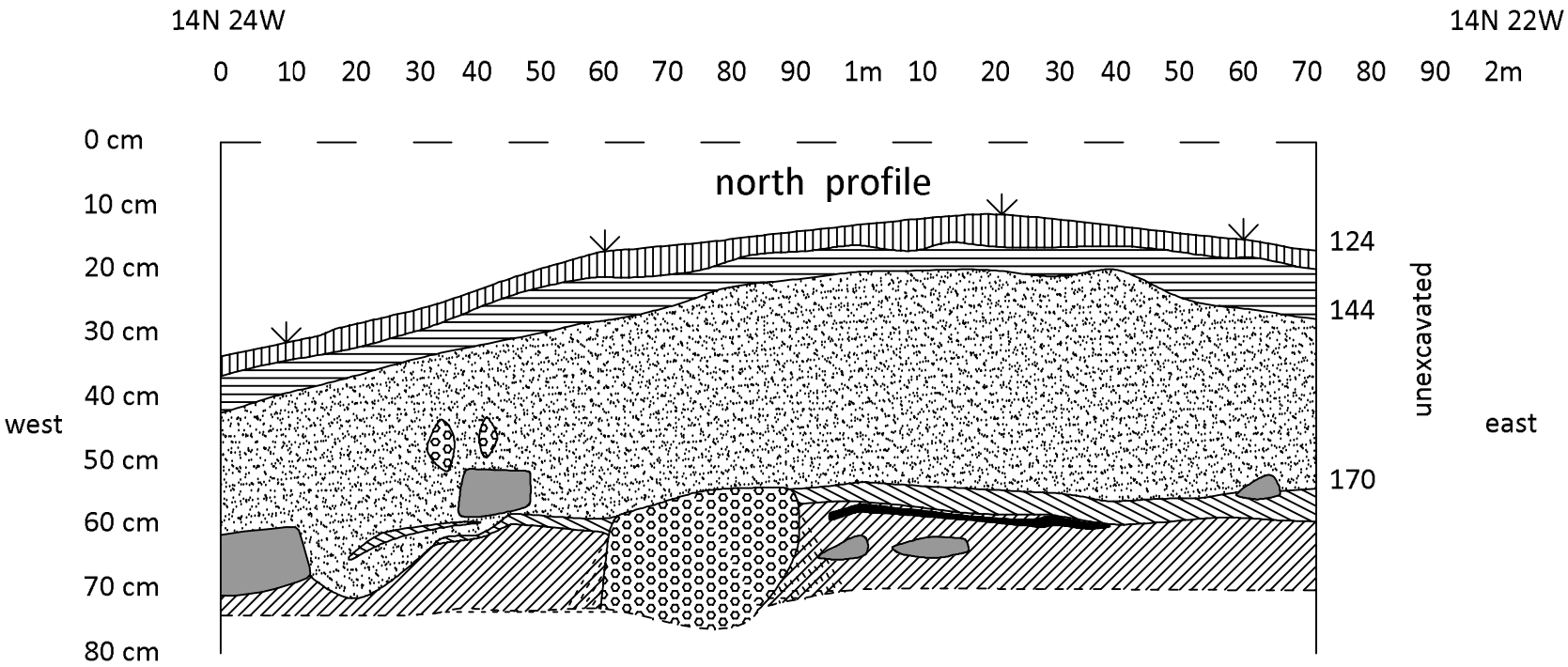


Fig 7.61 14N 22W Excavation square



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 22W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

Fig 7.62 14N 22W North wall profile

Humus
Upper mixed sand
Charcoal
Sand
Root
Root hole
Lower mixed sand
Peat
White sand
Rock
Bottom sod

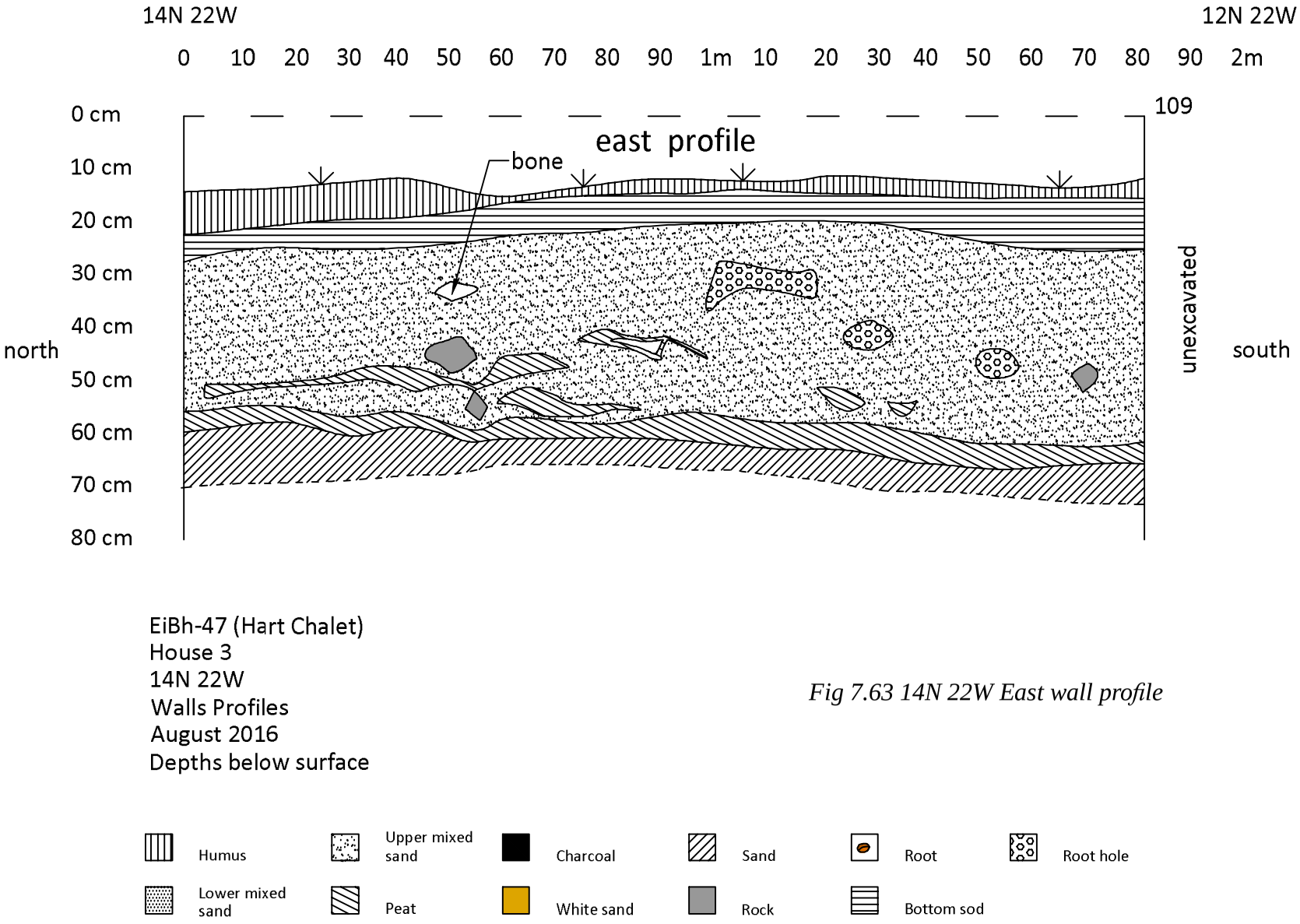
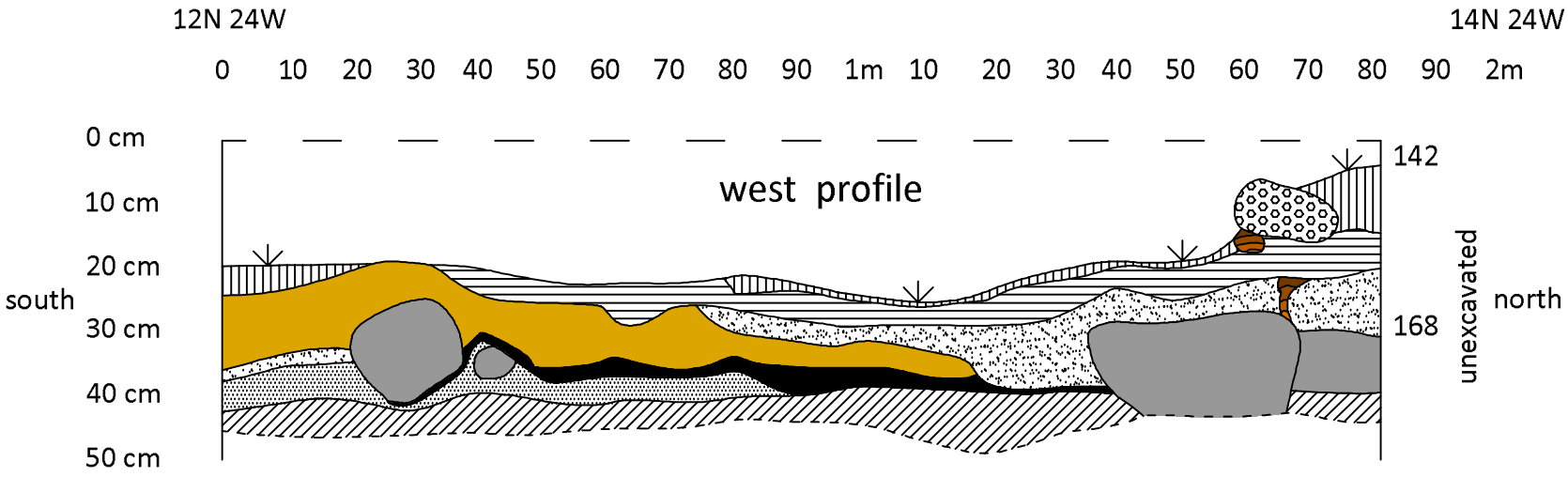


Fig 7.63 14N 22W East wall profile



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 22W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

Humus
Upper mixed sand
Charcoal
Sand
Root
Root hole
Lower mixed sand
Peat
White sand
Rock
Bottom sod

Fig 7.64 14N 22W West wall profile

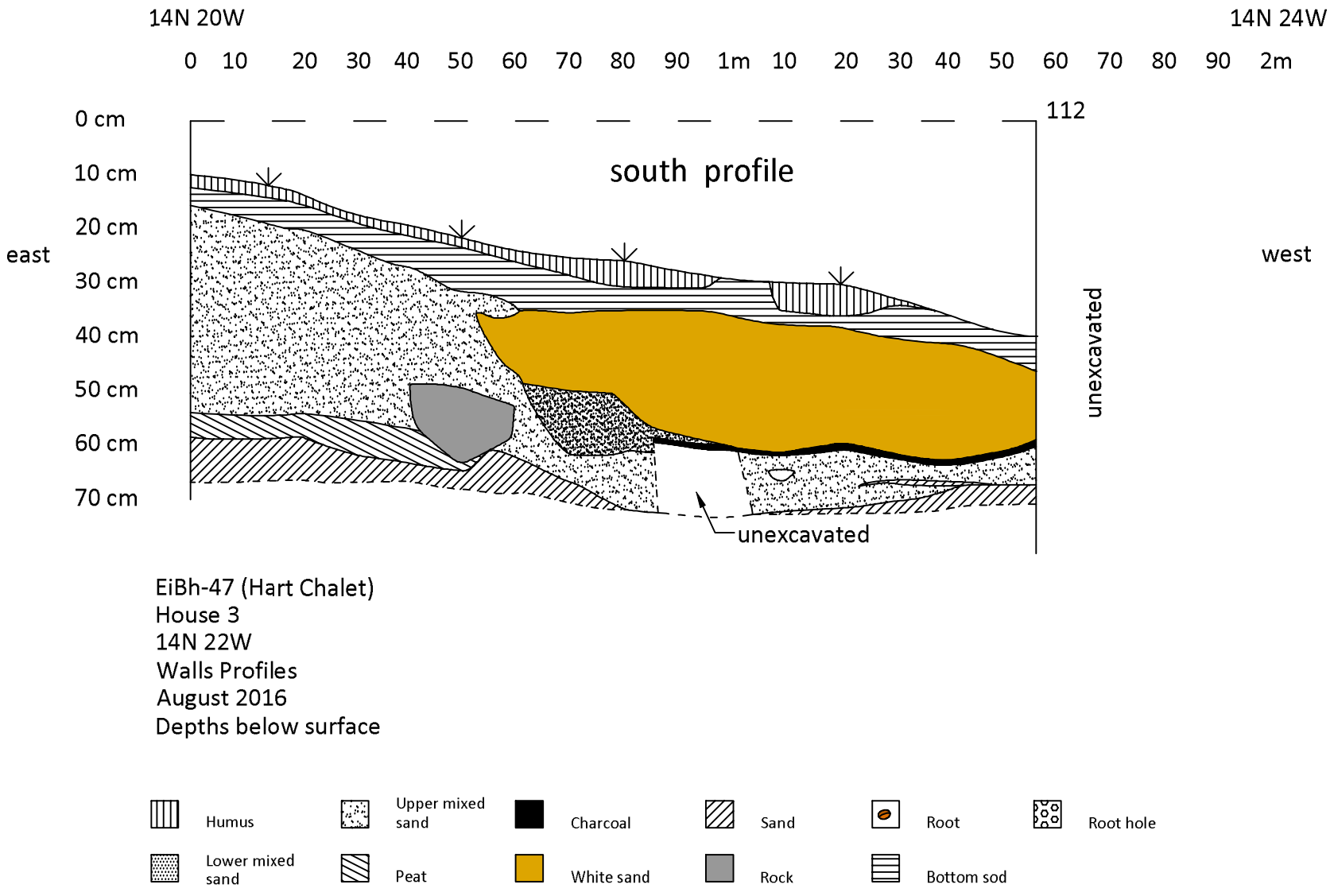
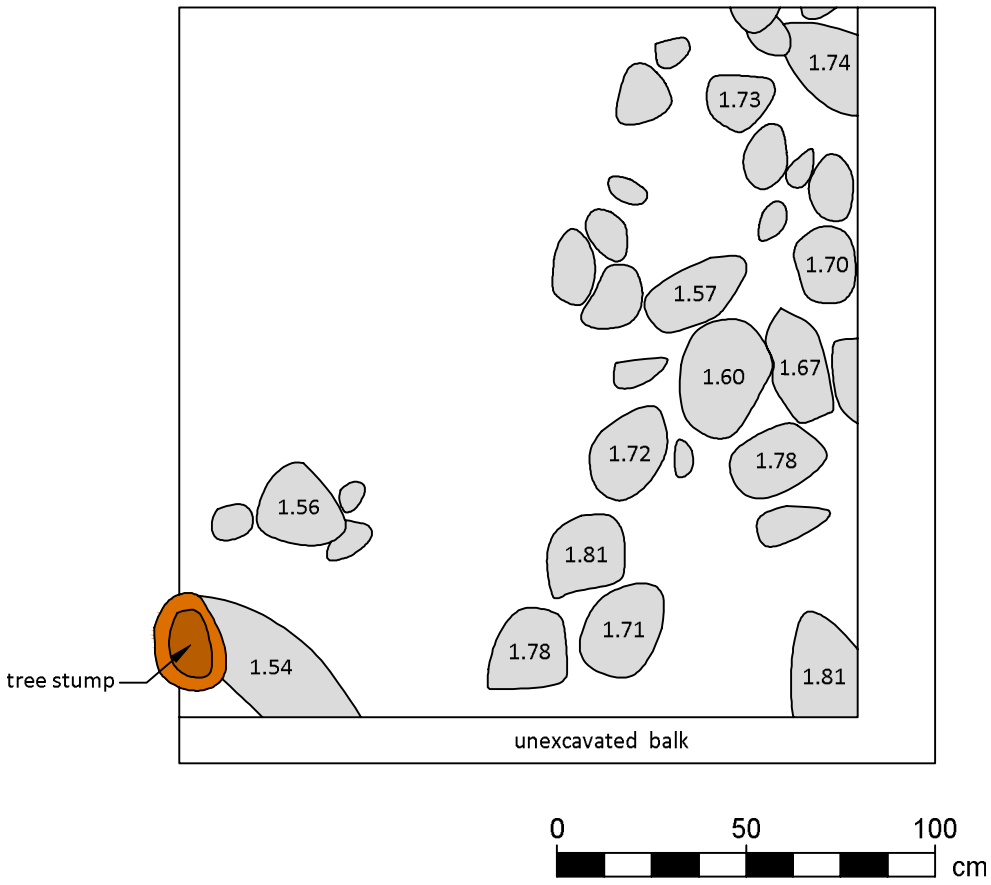


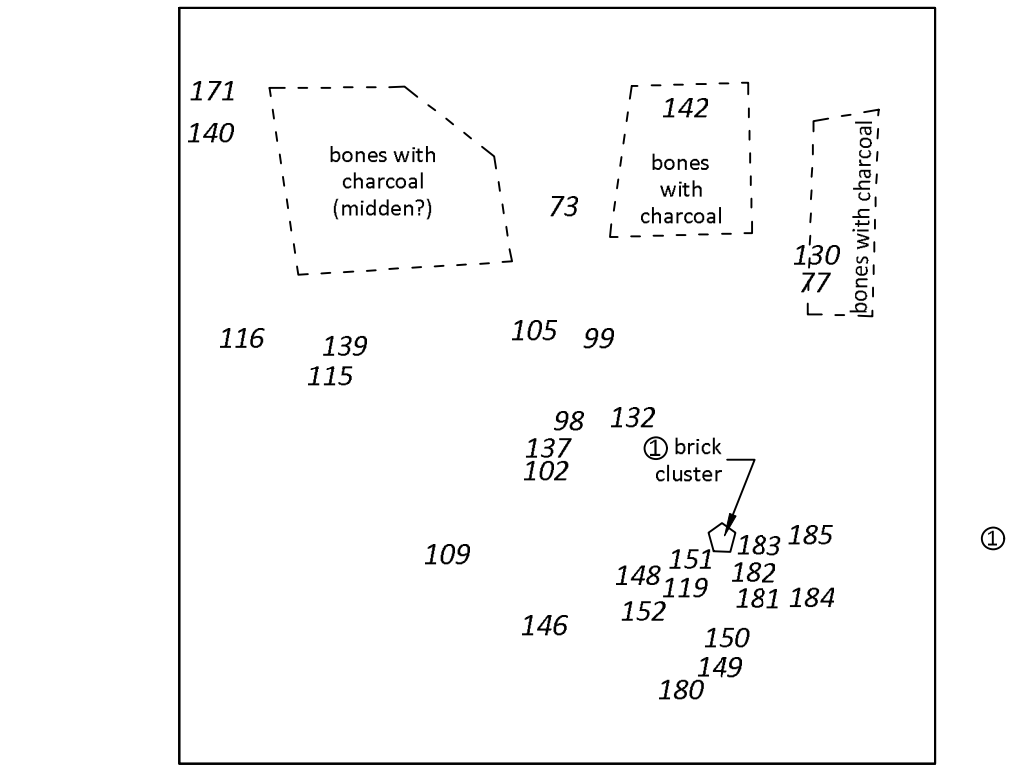
Fig 7.65 14N 22W South wall profile



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 26W
Excavation Square
August 2016
Depths below surface

Fig 7.66 14N 26W Excavation square

Fig 7.67 14N 26W Artifact plot



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 26W
Artifact plot
August 2016

① Cluster of brick approximately 10 cm long and 6 cm wide. Very fragmented. Depth was 1.91 which was right above the floor

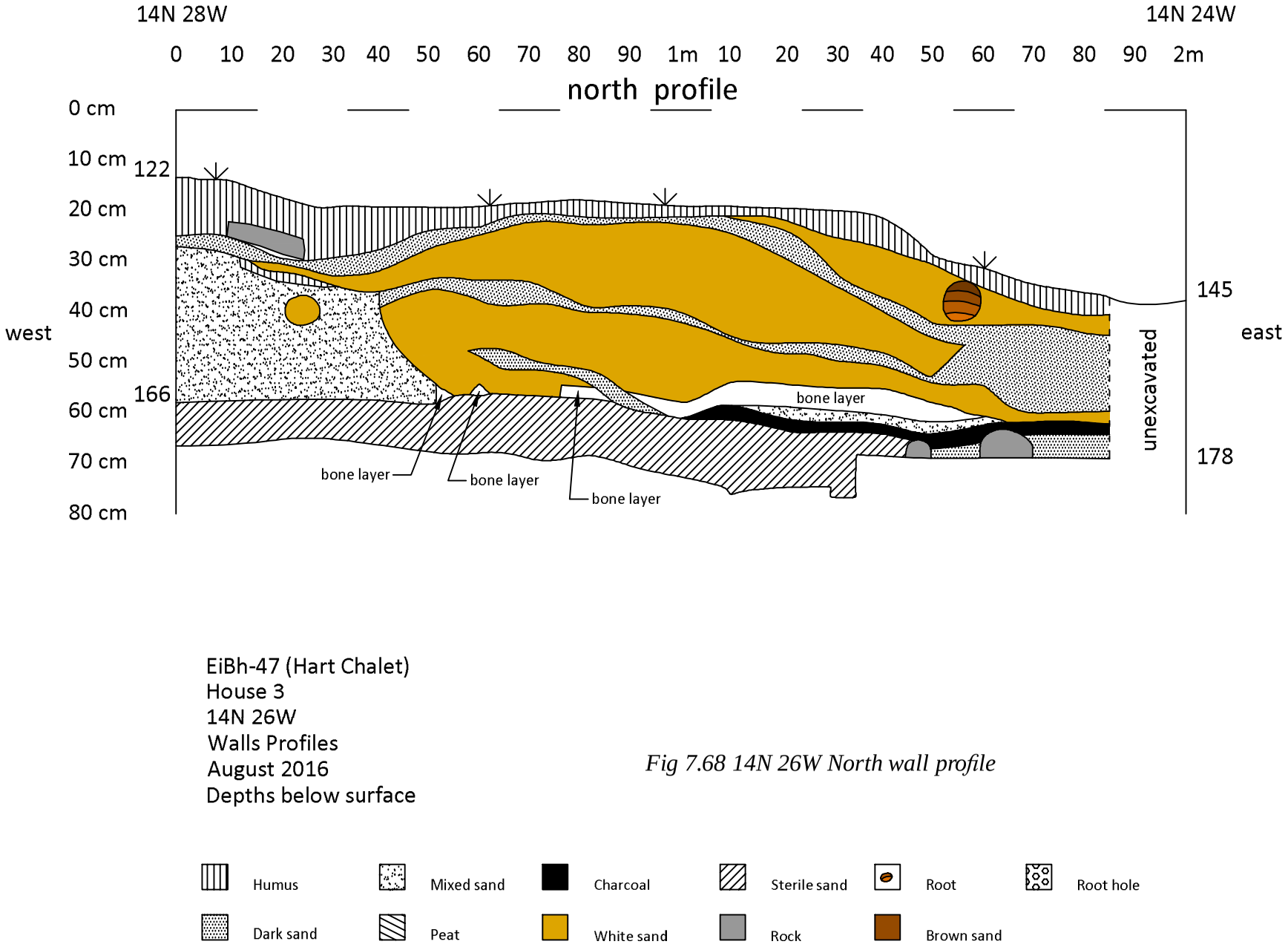


Fig 7.68 14N 26W North wall profile

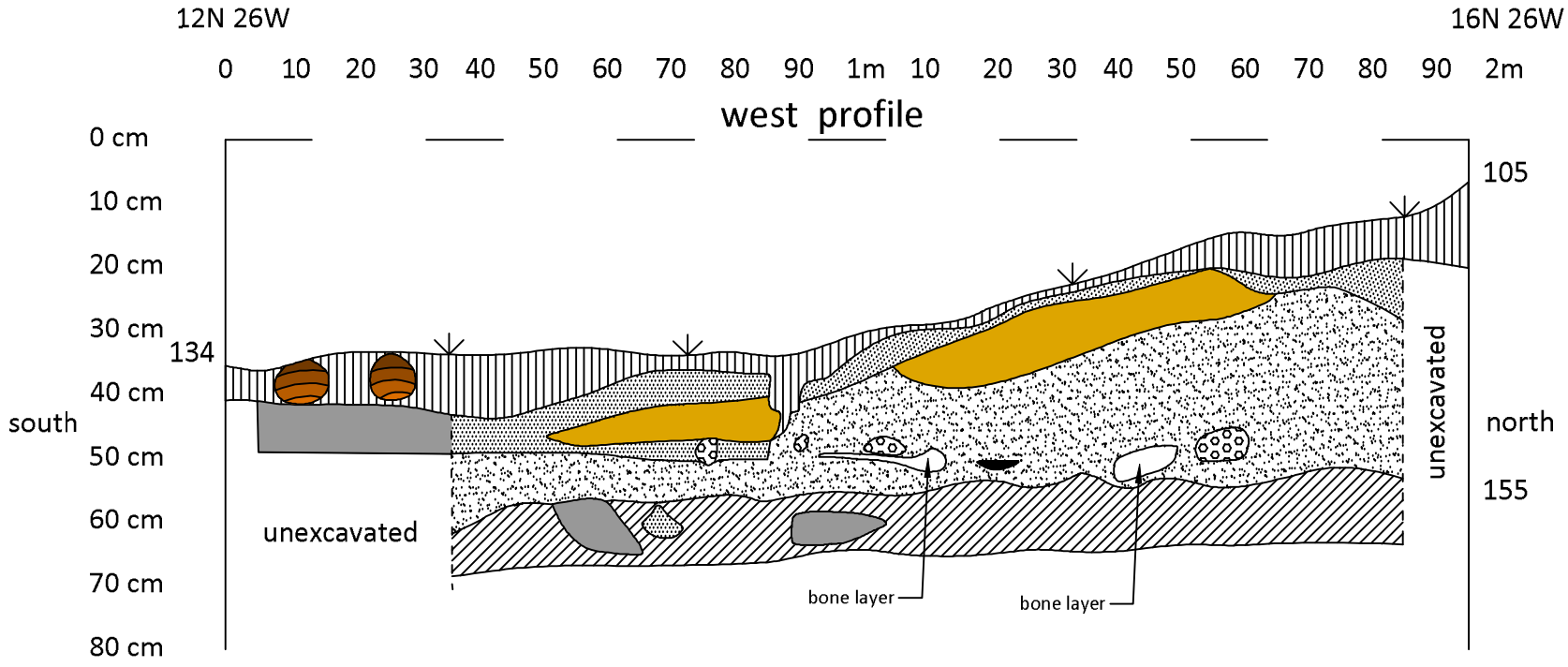
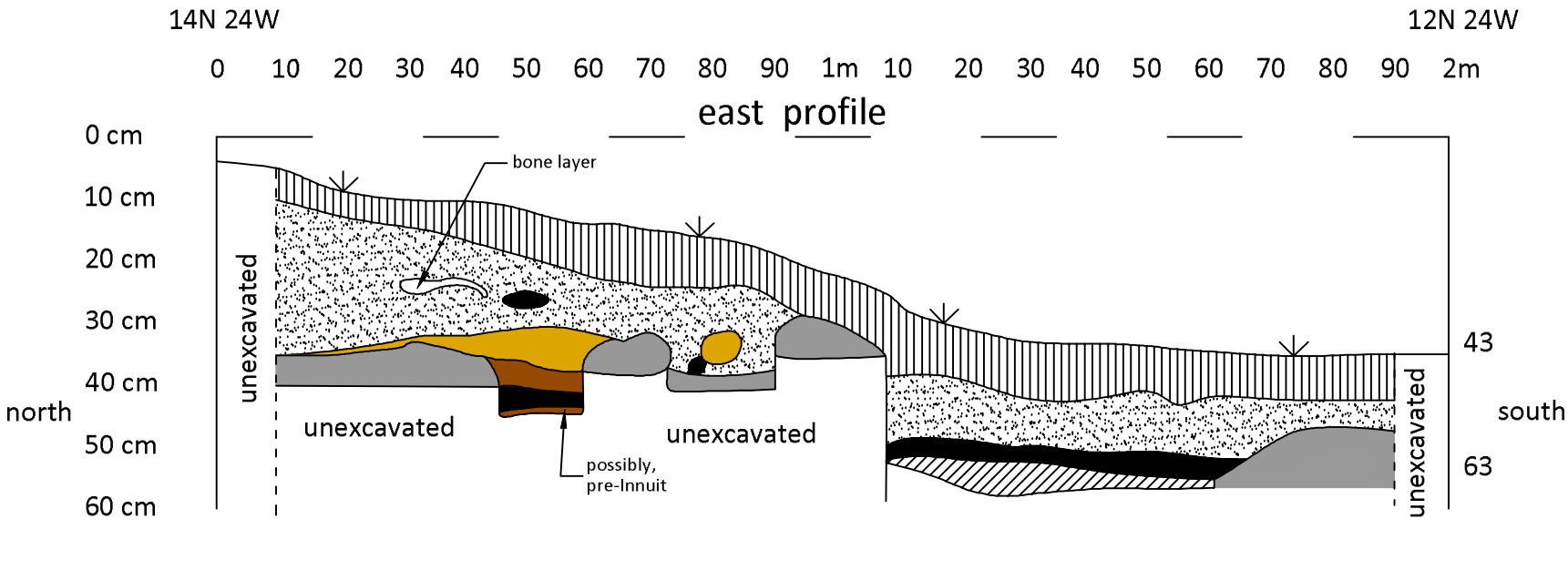


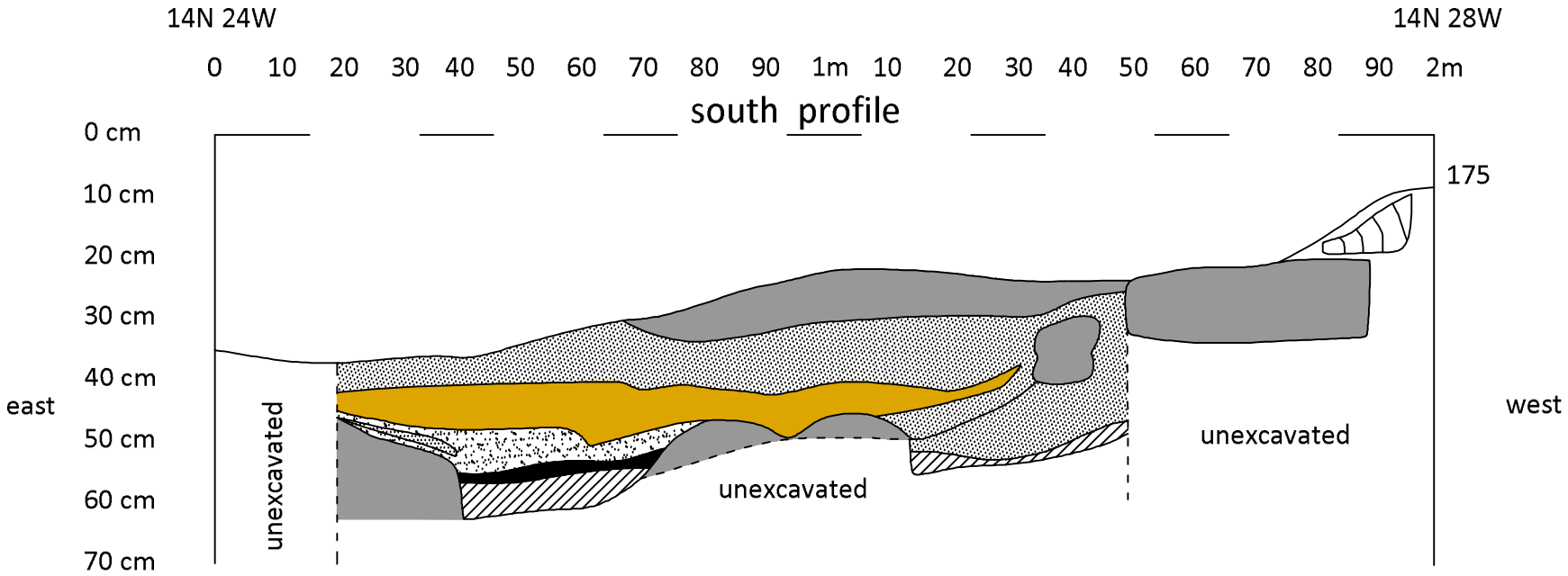
Fig 7.69 14N 26W West wall profile



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 26W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

Fig 7.70 14N 26W East wall profile

Humus
Mixed sand
Charcoal
Sterile sand
Root
Root hole
Dark sand
Peat
White sand
Rock
Brown sand



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
14N 26W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

Humus
Mixed sand
Charcoal
Sterile sand
Root
Root hole
Dark sand
Peat
White sand
Rock
Brown sand

Fig 7.71 14N 26W South wall profile



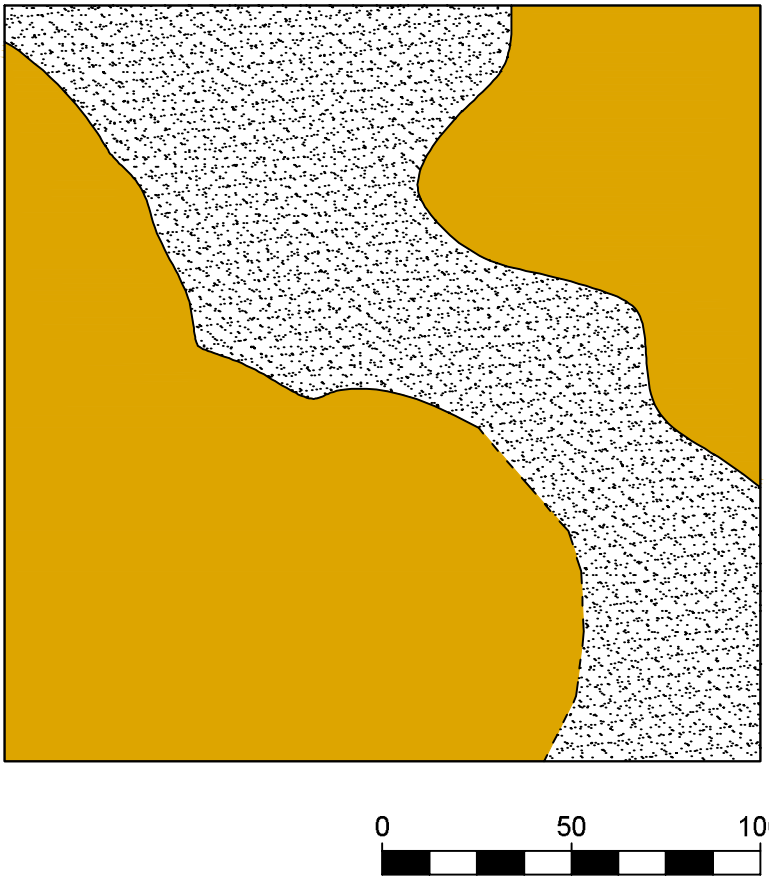
Fig 7.72 North wall of 14N 26W showing charcoal-stained turf/ podsol, above sterile sand, over charcoal-stained floor below.

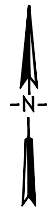


Fig 7.73 14N 26W viewed to SW showing western interior of the floor.

16N 26W

16N 24W





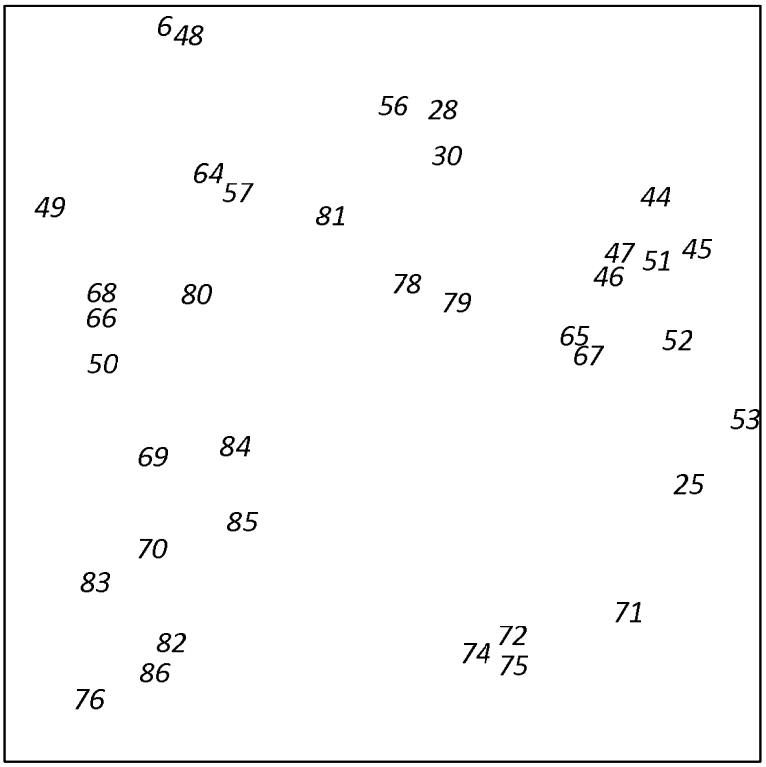
EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
16N 24W
Excavation Square
August 2016
Depths below surface

Legend

Mixed sand

White sand

Fig 7.74 16N 24W Excavation square



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
16N 24W
Artifact plot
August 2016

Fig 7.75 16N 24W Artifact plot

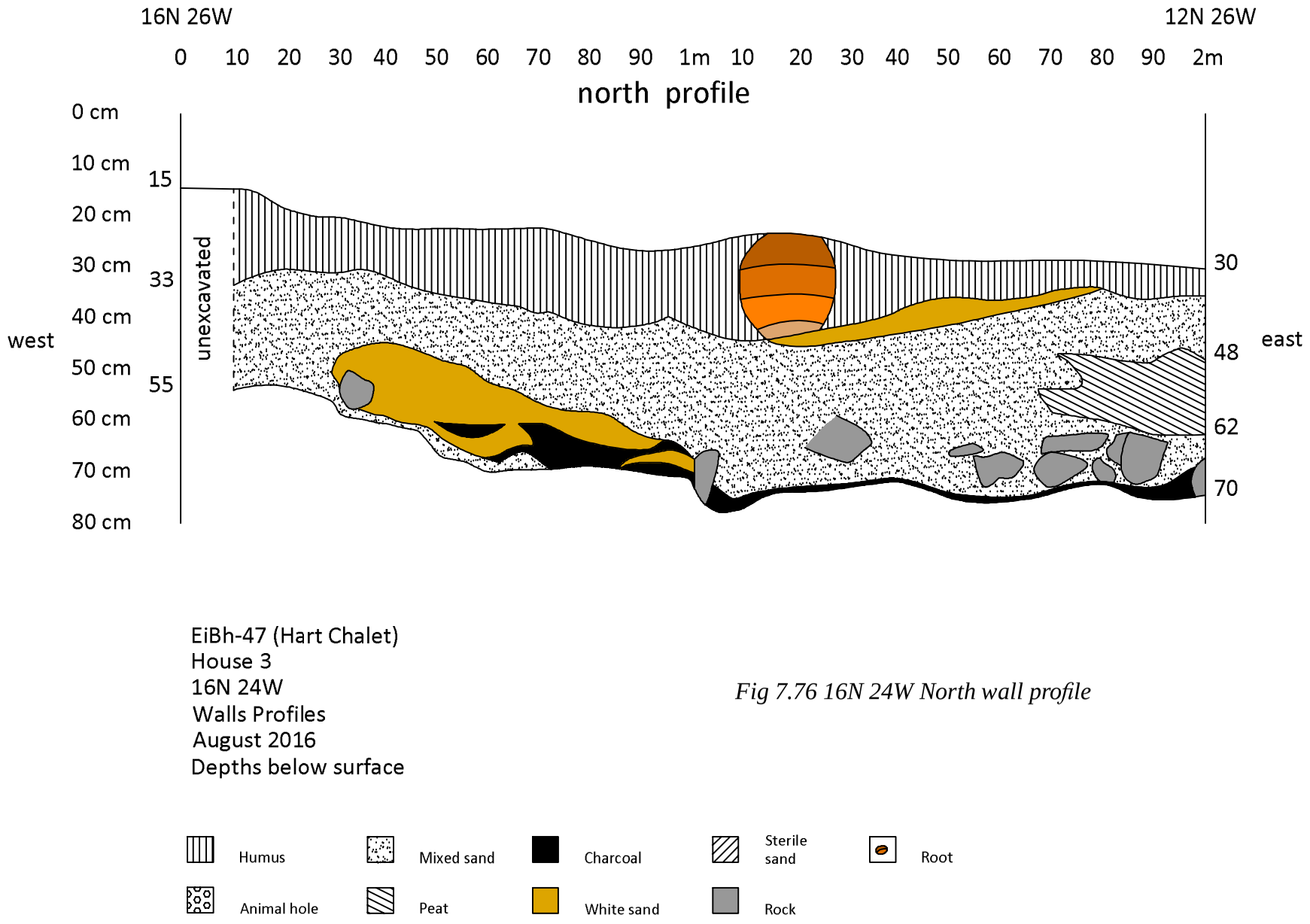
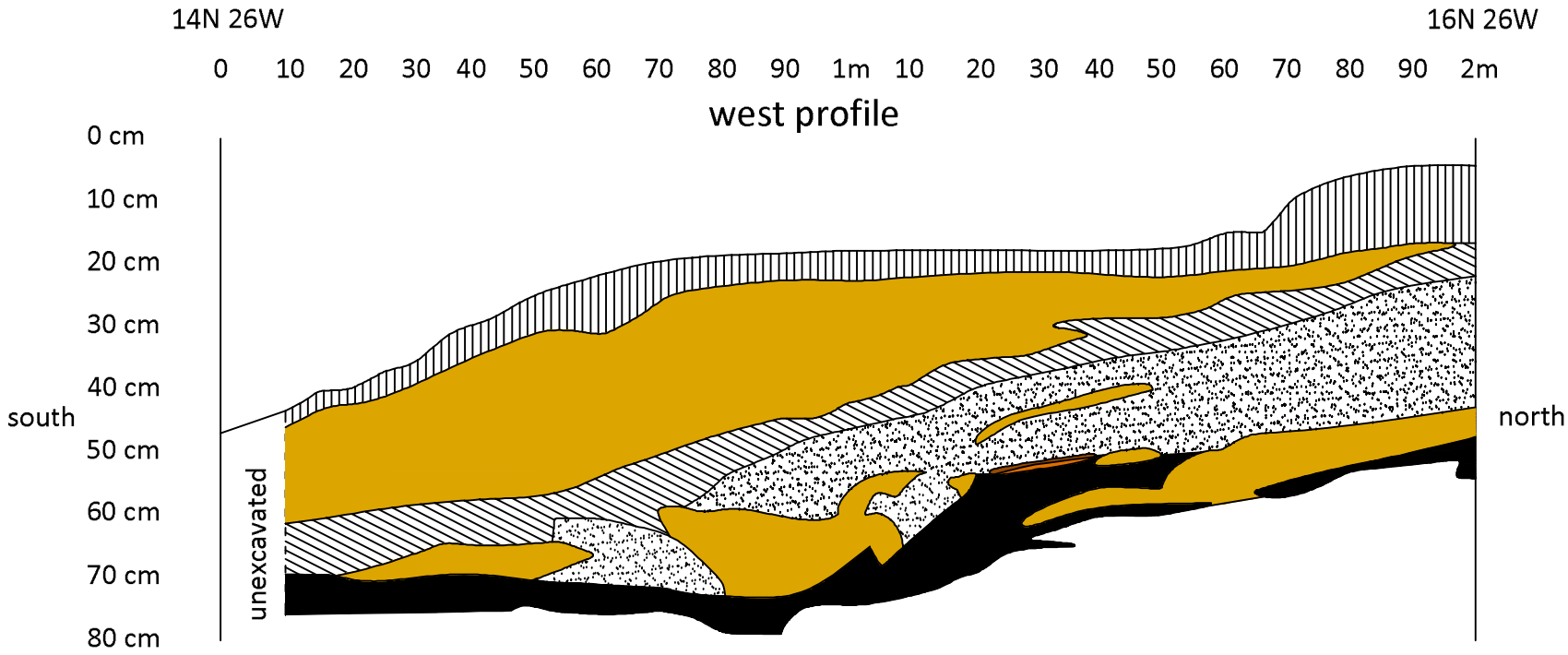


Fig 7.76 16N 24W North wall profile



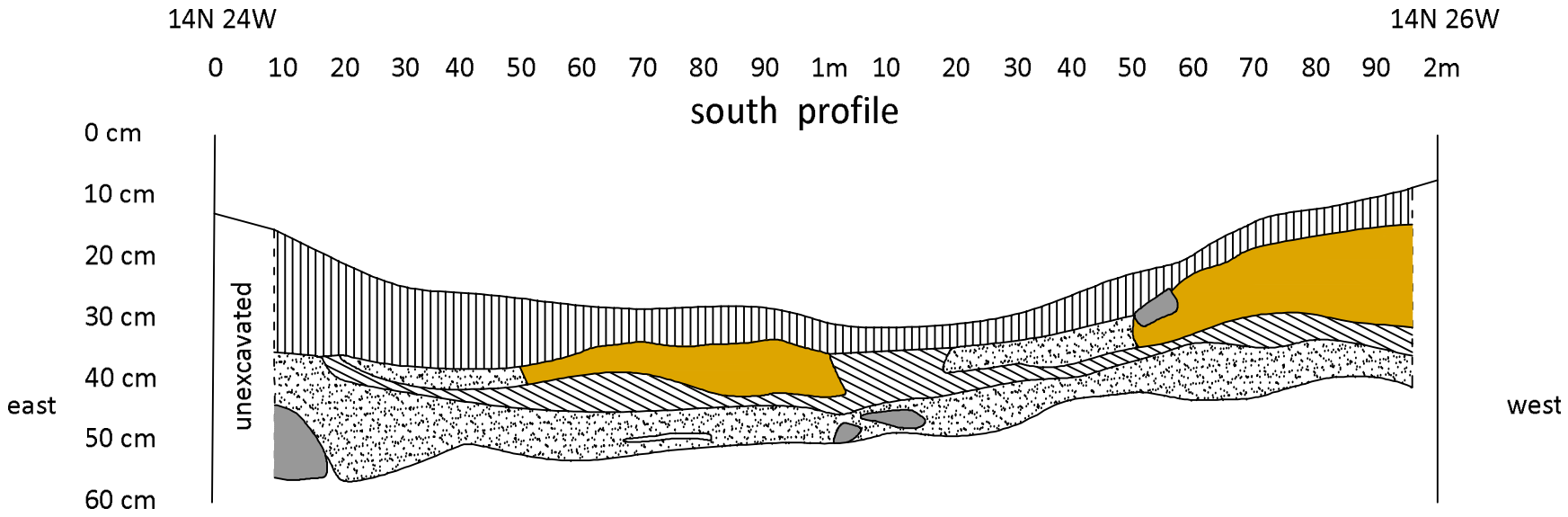
Fig 7.77 16N 24W East wall profile



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
16N 24W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

Humus
Mixed sand
Charcoal
Sterile sand
Root
Animal hole
Peat
White sand
Rock

Fig 7.78 16N 24W West wall profile



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 3
16N 24W
Walls Profiles
August 2016
Depths below surface

Humus
Mixed sand
Charcoal
Sterile sand
Root
Animal hole
Peat
White sand
Rock

Fig 7.79 16N 24W South wall profile



Fig 7.80 Northeast corner of 16N 24W showing rodent hole and in situ stratified soil deposits containing earlier occupation chert artifacts and flakes.



Fig 7.81 View of 16N 24W north and east walls showing stratigraphy beneath H3 wall.

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9 - Hart Chalet EiBh-47 Catalog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:399	5	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Brick or Floor Tile?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,2 x 4,7 x 3,4 cm	small corner fragment	WF
EiBh-47:400	24	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,430		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		6,7 x 7,4 x 1,1 cm	fragment, buff-pinkish paste	WF
EiBh-47:401	n/a	House 3, 4N/22W			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	10	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3 largest ones: 9,0 x 5,4 x max 2,1 cm; 8,1 x 8,0 x 1,5 cm; 8,1 x 7,4 x 1,3 cm	small to medium-size fragments, one nodule; orange to red paste; one fragment partially burnt and with blackened upper surface	WF
EiBh-47:402	42	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,370		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th-18th Century	Fragmentary	same vessel as EiBh-47:527	4,2 x 4,6 x 0,8 cm	body fragment with trace of possible rim or foot, groove below the rim on the exterior surface; brown paste, dark grey surfaces; pecked on outer surface	WF
EiBh-47:403	43	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,390		Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical French, 16th-18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:404	2,8 x 3,1 x 0,45 cm	body fragment; constriction marks; reddish brown paste and innner surface, dark grey outer section and red-brown outer surface, white inclusions	WF

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:404	160	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,530		Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical French, 16th-18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:403	5,2 x 5,1 x 0,5 cm	body fragment; constriction marks; reddish brown paste and innner surface, dark grey outer section and red-brown outer surface, white inclusions	WF
EiBh-47:405	19	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,480		Glass Bead	Glass, coloured turquoise	1	Historical	Complete		diameter: 0,3 cm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead	WF
EiBh-47:406	153	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,480		Glass Bead	Glass, coloured turquoise	1	Historical	Fragmentary		diamètre: 0,55 cm; height: 0,35 cm	circular, opaque, turquoise glass bead	WF
EiBh-47:407	27	House 3, 4N/22W	-0,400		Window Pane?	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,8 x 0,1 cm	flat, thin fragment, transparent green tint; surface slightly dull except for a band of smooth glass	WF
EiBh-47:408	34	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,450		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm	curved, thin-walled body fragment, transparent yellowish-green tint	WF
EiBh-47:409	54	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,370	Dark Layer	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,0 x 0,1 cm	curved, thin-walled body fragment, transparent green tint	IO
EiBh-47:410	159	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,450		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,6 x 0,1 cm	curved, thin-walled body fragment, transparent green tint	WF
EiBh-47:411	155	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,520		Spear Shaft?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,3 cm; section: 0,45 x 0,45 cm	rod, square section, one bevelled end	WF

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:412	32	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,480		Strap?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		larger band: Length: 4,6 cm, width: 1,9 cm; smaller band: 3,4 x 1,4 cm	T-shaped flat band, possibly a strap	WF
EiBh-47:413	18	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,470		Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,5 x 2,4 cm	triangular irregular shape	WF
EiBh-47:414	11	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,370		Nail Shaft?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,1 cm; section: 1,0 x 0,6 cm	shaft with rectangular section, one end flattened and flared	WF
EiBh-47:415	3	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,7 cm	medium wrought nail, tip curved	WF
EiBh-47:416	4	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,440		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 12,3 cm	large straight wrought nail, tip flattened	WF
EiBh-47:417	7	House 3, 4N/22W			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,5 cm	medium-sized wrought nail, end flat (tip missing?)	WF
EiBh-47:418	8	House 3, 4N/22W			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,3 cm	medium to small nail, bent	WF
EiBh-47:419	9?	House 3, 4N/22W			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,0 cm	nail shaft without head, tip curved	WF
EiBh-47:420	12	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,400		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,3 cm	nail shaft without head	WF
EiBh-47:421	13	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,4 cm	nail shaft without head, tip flattened	WF
EiBh-47:422	14	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 11,0 cm	large nail, tip flattened	WF
EiBh-47:423	15	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,5 cm	shaft fragment with head	WF
EiBh-47:424	16	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,430		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,1 cm	medium-sized nail with large head, tip slightly bevelled	WF
EiBh-47:425	20	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,9 cm	small nail without tip	WF

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:426	21	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,4 cm	nail tip fragment	WF
EiBh-47:427	22	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,430		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 10,8 cm	nail shaft without head, blunt tip	WF
EiBh-47:428	23	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,430		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,0 cm	medium-sized nail, large head, slightly bevelled tip	WF
EiBh-47:429	25	House 3, 4N/22W			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,9 cm	medium-sized nail, tip bent and flattened	WF
EiBh-47:430	29	House 3, 4N/22W	-0,040		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,8 cm	shaft fragment without head	WF
EiBh-47:431	31	House 3, 4N/22W	-0,060		Nail, modified	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,8 cm	nail shank, modified, both end flattened at perpendicular angles	WF
EiBh-47:432	33	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,480		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,3 cm	small to medium-sized nail, tip bevelled	WF
EiBh-47:433	35	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,480		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,4 cm	medium-sized nail, tip flattened	WF
EiBh-47:434	36	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,440		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,6 cm	shaft fragment without head	WF
EiBh-47:435	37	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,480		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,2 cm	nail with flat end (tip missing?)	WF
EiBh-47:436	38	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,500		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,0 cm	nail shank without head and without tip, square section at one end and rectangular section at the other end	WF
EiBh-47:437	40	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,360		Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 18,5 cm	very large nail, large head, blunt tip	WF
EiBh-47:438	156	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,530		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 3,2 cm	small nail with large head, blunt tip	WF
EiBh-47:439	157	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,480		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,5 cm	small nail, pointed tip	WF
EiBh-47:440	158	House 3, 4N/22W			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,8 cm	small nail	WF

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:441	161	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,520		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,8 cm	medium to large nail, rectangular large head, blunt tip, slightly bent	WF
EiBh-47:442	162	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,420		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,0 cm	nail head and beginning of shank	WF
EiBh-47:443	n/a	House 3, 4N/22W			Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 2,4 x 0,1 cm	curved, thin-walled body fragment, transparent green tint	misplaced, location unknown
EiBh-47:444	2	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,450		Vessel Fragment	Soapstone	1	Dorset	Fragmentary		2,7 x 1,6 x 0,7 cm	flat vessel wall and rounded rim fragment, blackened on the exterior surface and partly on the interior surface, upper and lower edges worked	WF
EiBh-47:445	17	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Vessel Fragment	Soapstone	1	Dorset	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:440	fitted size: 6,5 x 2,4 x 0,7 cm	flat vessel base fragments with trace of wall, blackened underneath and traces of blackening on the interior surface	WF
EiBh-47:446	17	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,460		Vessel Fragment	Soapstone	1	Dorset	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:439	fitted size: 6,5 x 2,4 x 0,7 cm	flat vessel base fragments with trace of wall, blackened underneath and traces of blackening on the interior surface	WF
EiBh-47:447	39	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,400		Core? Reused	Chert or Flint, dark grey	1	Dorset?	Fragmentary		striking plane: 4,0 x 2,9 cm; hauteur:3,5 cm; weight: 49,6 g	core with one flat cortex surface and trace of several flaked reductions all around; trace of reuse for striking or scraping around the fragment and associated microflaking	WF (information: Patrick Eid, 31/03/2017)

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:448	10	House 3, 4N/22W	-1,400		Worked Fragment	Soapstone	1	Dorset	Fragmentary		3,4 x 1,8 x 0,7 cm; weight: 5,7 g	small irregular fragment with small plane smooth surface and tool scraping traces on the other side	WF
EiBh-47:449		House 3, 4N/22W			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,1 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	WF
EiBh-47:450		House 3, 4N/22W			Flake	Flint, Sandstone or quartzite?	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,1 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake, light grey colour, cortex of European flint or possibly altered material	WF (information: Patrick Eid, 31/03/2017)
EiBh-47:451		House 3, 4N/22W			Flake	Conglomerate?	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,2 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,4 g	small flake, reddish stone with black and whitish speckles	WF
EiBh-47:452	55?	House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.	-1,360	Black Charcoal Layer	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,6 x 2,8 x 0,1 cm	curved, thin-walled body fragment, transparent green tint	IO
EiBh-47:453	59	House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.	-1,390	Black Charcoal Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,8 cm	small nail, pointed tip	
EiBh-47:454	60	House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.	-1,415	Black Charcoal Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete?		Length: 7,9 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened towards tip but tip possibly missing	IO
EiBh-47:455	61	House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.	-1,410	Black Charcoal Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 10,4 cm	medium to large nail, flattened towards tip	IO
EiBh-47:456	62	House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.	-1,440	Black Charcoal Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete?		Length: 7,4 cm	medium-sized nail	IO
EiBh-47:457	63	House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.	-1,450		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,5 cm	fragment of a nail shaft	IO

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:458		House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.		Black Charcoal Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,0 cm	small nail, pointed tip	found in sieve
EiBh-47:459		House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.		Black Charcoal Layer	Roof Tile or Brick?	Coarse Earthenware	2	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,2 cm; 1,4 x 1,2 cm	small flakes, orange paste	found in sieve
EiBh-47:460		House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.		Black Charcoal Layer	Wood Fragment	Wood	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,1 x 0,5 cm	small fragment, charred?	found in sieve
EiBh-47:461	58	House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.	-1,390	Black Charcoal Layer	Used Flake?	Chert, mottled grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		3,6 x 3,2 x 1,2 cm; weight: 16,3 g	mottled grey, one side with white cortex, traces of flaking (unintentional, by use?) around some edges	IO
EiBh-47:462		House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	IO
EiBh-47:463		House 3, 4N/22W, NE Quad.			Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,0 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,1 g	proximal end of a large flake, dark grey chert with lighter stripes	IO
EiBh-47:464	n/a	House 3, 8N/22W?, SW Quad		Charcoal / Dark Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,0 cm	nail shank fragment with pointed tip	IO, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:465	n/a	House 3, 8N/22W, NW Quad			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,6 cm	medium-sized nail, bent; blunt tip	
EiBh-47:466	n/a	House 3, 8N/22W, NW Quad			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,5 cm	nail fragment with large head	
EiBh-47:467	n/a	House 3, 8N/22W, NW Quad			Sprue	Lead	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,1 x 2,1 x 0,9 cm	melted lead sprue?, one flat surface, elongated shape with irregular contour	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:486	n/a	House 3, 8N/22W, NW Quad			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	54	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including 2 teeth	
EiBh-47:468	282	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,980		Vessel Fragment	Soapstone	1	Dorset	Fragmentary		7,8 x 2,7 x 1,3 cm	flat base fragment with partial curved contour, blackened on both surfaces and burnt organic residue on the inferior surface	
EiBh-47:469	273	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,780		Iron Bar?	Iron, cast	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,2 cm; section: 2,3 x 2,4 cm	solid, short, heavy rod with square section; vessel foot?	WF
EiBh-47:470	261 or 281?	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,980		Nail, worked	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,9 cm	medium-sized nail with head hammered flat	WF
EiBh-47:471	268	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,540		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,6 cm	small fragment with head	WF
EiBh-47:472	269	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,570		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 10,0 cm	medium-sized nail with pointed tip and large rectangular head	WF
EiBh-47:473	270	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,650		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,1 cm	medium-sized nail with large square head, tip slightly flattened	WF
EiBh-47:474	271	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,540		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,1 cm	shank fragment with head, large nail, traces of what seems to be the cristallized wood (or negative of wood?) in the corrosion of the shank	WF
EiBh-47:475	272	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,920		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,7 cm	shank fragment with large head	WF

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:476	274	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,870		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,8 cm	medium-sized nail with increasingly flattened shank towards the tip, slightly curved S-shape	WF
EiBh-47:477	275	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,870		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 10,9 cm	large nail with increasingly flattened shank towards the tip, aprrox. rectangular head	WF
EiBh-47:478	278	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,890		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,3 cm	medium-sized nail, blunt tip, bent at 90 degree angle	
EiBh-47:479	276	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,870		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 3,9 cm	small nail, pointed tip	WF
EiBh-47:480	277	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,870		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,6 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened tip	WF
EiBh-47:481	280	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,900		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,8 cm	shank fragment with large head	
EiBh-47:482	279	House 3, 8N/24W	-0,870		Sprue	Lead	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,9 x 1,5 x 0,6 cm	melted lead sprue of irregular elongated flat shape	WF
EiBh-47:483	283	House 3, 8N/24W, NE Quad	-0,890		Flask	Glass, coloured green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,0 cm; diameter: 2,0 to 2,2 cm	long, cylindrical bottle neck, mouth-blown, fissured lip	
EiBh-47:484	284	House 3, 8N/24W, NE Quad	-0,890		Pot Fragment	Iron, cast	1	Historical	Fragmentary		pot wall: 9,4 x 6,2 x 0,6 cm; handle: height: 5,2 cm; diameter: 2,0 cm	wall fragment with rim, a corroding nail (or possibly a partial handle?) is stuck to the upper outside wall and rim	
EiBh-47:485		House 3, 8N/24W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	32	Historical	Fragmentary			including 7 teeth	
EiBh-47:487	256	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,750		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		4,9 x 4,7 x 2,0 cm	dark red past, small fragment	PJ, 12/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:488	224	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,580		Vessel Fragment	Coarse Earthenware, green-glazed	1	Historical, French?	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,2 x 0,3 cm	thin-walled, curved body fragment, buff paste with red inclusions, green glaze on exterior surface; interior surface laminated	PJ, 04/08/2016
EiBh-47:489	n/a	House 3, 10N/22W			Flake	Quartz, crystalline?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,7 x 0,3 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake of clear glass, could also be cristalline quartz	stuck to a corroded nail
EiBh-47:490	219	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,440		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,8 cm	medium-sized nail, bent, flattened tip	PJ, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:491	220	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,570		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 11,0 cm	medium-sized nail, bent twice, flattened tip	PJ, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:492	227	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,350		Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 3,2 cm and 1,5 cm	small shank fragments?, rectangular section	PJ, 06/08/2016
EiBh-47:493	210	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,460	Dark Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,5 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing, bent	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:494	212	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,510	Mixed Grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	2	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		4,3 x 3,2 x 1,1 cm; 3,0 x 1,7 x 0,8 cm	small fragments, altered by fire, laminated	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:495	214	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,540	Mixed Grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	5	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary	4 fragments fit	8,4 x 8,7 x 1,5 cm (fitted)	laminated fragments, outer surface blackened by fire	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:496	240	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,590	Mixed Grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	7	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	max. 3,0 x 1,6 x 0,6 cm	small fragments altered by fire	
EiBh-47:497	244	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,550	Mixed Grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	2	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary	2 fragments fit	4,4 x 2,9 x 1,0 cm (fitted)	laminated roof tile fragments, traces of alterations on outer surface	PJ, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:498	237	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,450	Mixed Grey Sand	Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		2,3 x 3,6 x 0,5 cm	wall fragment, red paste and surfaces	PJ, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:499	228	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,335	Mixed Grey Sand	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,5 x 0,1 cm	small, thin, curved fragment, transparent, green tint	PJ, 06/08/2016
EiBh-47:500	258	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,640	Mixed Grey Sand	Iron Bar?	Iron, cast	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,9 cm; section: 2,7 x 2,7 cm	solid, short, heavy rod with square section; vessel foot?	PJ, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:501	221	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,570	Mixed Grey Sand	Flat Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary	fragments fit	2,7 x 2,1 x 0,3 cm (fitted)	small, thin, flat fragments; blade or iron band?	PJ, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:502	223	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,630	Mixed Grey Sand	Flat Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary	fragments fit	3,8 x 2,5 x 0,3 cm	small, thin, flat fragments; blade or iron band?	PJ, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:503	211	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,510	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,6 cm	shank fragment with head	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:504	213	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,510	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 13,2 cm	large nail, bent, with flattened tip	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:505	215	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,505	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 12,8 cm	large nail, with flattened tip	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:506	216	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,560	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,4 cm	medium-sized nail, rectangular head, bent, tip missing	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:507	217	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,550	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,0 cm	shank fragment with bent tip	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:508	218	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,580	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,5 cm	shank fragment with head	PJ, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:509	222	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,625	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 4,6 cm and 3,5 cm	small to medium-sized nail, tip missing, preserved within cristallized wood, one tip fragment, possibly associated with this nail	PJ, 03/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:510	225	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,720	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,4 cm	medium-sized nail shank fragment with head	PJ, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:511	226	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,265	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,8 cm	medium-sized nail with damaged tip, and small corroded fragment	PJ, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:512	229	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,390	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 13,2 cm	medium to large nail with curved flat tip	PJ, 06/08/2016
EiBh-47:513	230	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,370	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 10,9 cm	medium-sized nail, blunt tip	PJ, 07/08/2016
EiBh-47:514	231	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,360	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,8 cm	medium-sized nail, rectangular head, blunt but slightly flattened tip	PJ, 07/08/2016
EiBh-47:515	232	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,410	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,2 cm	small shank fragment with head	PJ, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:516	233	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,440	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,8 cm	shank fragment with head	PJ, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:517	234	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,400	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,1 cm	small shank fragment with head	PJ, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:518	235	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,490	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,8 cm	small shank fragment? Very thin at one end and covered by cristallized wood	PJ, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:519	236	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,480	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,6 cm	medium to small nail, rectangular head, tapering but blunt tip	PJ, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:520	238	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,475	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,5 cm	small shank fragment with head, cristallized wood preserved around shank	PJ, 10/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:521	241	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,520	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: ca. 10,0 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened tip, shank curved several times	PJ, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:522	243	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,495	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,2 cm (bent length); ca. 9,8 cm (total length)	medium-sized nail, tip strongly bend and extreme tip entirely folded	PJ, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:523	246	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,395	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,0 cm	medium-sized nail, completely curved, tapering blunt tip	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:524	247	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,395	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,6 cm	nail shank with head	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:525	259	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,765	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,9 cm	shank fragment with head of a large nail, flattened, traces of cristallized wook	PJ, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:526	260	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,615	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,5 cm	bent small shank fragment with pointed tip	PJ, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:527	255	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,586	Charcoal Rich Layer	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	same vessel as EiBh-47:402	4,5 x 3,8 x 0,7 cm	wall fragment? Constriction marks on interior surface, dark reddish brown paste, dark grey surfaces; pecked outer surface	PJ, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:528	249	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,700	Charcoal Rich Layer Underlying Mixed Grey Sand	Rod	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 13,1 cm; diameter: 0,7 cm	long, round-sectioned rod, slightly flattened at one end, the other seems broken	PJ, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:529	252	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,680	Charcoal Rich Layer Under Mixed Grey Sand	Rod	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 10,8 cm; diameter: 0,5 cm	long, round-sectioned rod, with one flattened and flaring end, the other end is broken	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:530	250	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,700	Charcoal Rich Layer Underlying Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,7 cm	medium-sized nail with flattened blunt and pointed tip	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:531	251	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,595	Charcoal Rich Layer	Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 17,4 cm	very large nail with tapering blunt tip	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:532	253	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,700	Charcoal Rich Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,9 cm	medium-sized nail, curved, blunt tip (or tip missing?)	PJ, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:533	254	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,640	Charcoal Rich Layer	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,8 cm	nail shank without head and tip	PJ, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:534	248	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,615	Mixed grey Sand, Charcoal Rich Context Just North of Hearth	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,5 cm	small nail with flattened tip	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:535	263	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,655	Charcoal Rich Layer Beneath Stones	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,6 cm	nail shank with flattened end, laminated fragment of shank missing, glassy aspect of break	PJ, 14/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:536	264	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,700	Charcoal Layer Beneath Stones	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 14,0 cm	large curved nail, flattened tip	
EiBh-47:537	265	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,700	Charcoal Layer Beneath Hearth Stones	Nail?	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 3,0 cm and 3,2 cm	nail shank fragments?	
EiBh-47:538	266	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,700	Charcoal Layer Beneath Stones	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,0 cm	nail shank with flattened tip	
EiBh-47:539	239	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,540	Mixed Grey Sane, Interface with Sterile Dark Brown Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,3 cm	medium-sized nail with flattened tip, bent	PJ, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:540	209	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,500	Mixed Grey-White Sand	Whetstone	Sandstone?	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		15,5 x 5,3 x max. 2,2 cm; weight: 291,2 g	elongated flat slab, rectangular shape with rounded corners and blunt, rounded edges, one surface smooth, one surface blackened, chipped	PJ, 02/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:541	242	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,520	Mixed Grey Sand Below Bone Concentration on Northern Edge of Square	Knife	Ramah Chert	1	Late Dorset?	Complete		7,4 x 3,0 x 0,6 cm; weight: 17,3 g	unifacial knife, tapering straight sides with unevenly rounded point, notched on one side and with an edge on the other side at the opposite end	PJ, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:542	245	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,335	Mixed Grey Sand Under Bone Deposit	Ballast	Flint	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,2 x 2,3 x 4,2 cm; weight: 44,0 g	fragment of light to dark grey flint ballast rock with traces of white cortex	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:543	257	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,870	Prehistoric Level in Hearth	Flake	Chert, beige, Newfoundland (St. Georges Group)	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	complete		2,6 x 4,0 x 0,4 cm; weight: 3,6 g	large flake; chalk-white to dark grey colour	PJ, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:544	262	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,510	Brown Sand Underlying Peat	Worked Fragment	Slate	3	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary	fragments fit	3,5 x 3,0 x 0,9 cm; weight: 12,0 g	roughly rectangular laminated slate fragments that fit together, one side beveled; light grey colour with localized brown stains, chipped along one edge	PJ, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:545	261	House 3, 10N/22W	-0,510	Brown Sand Underlying Peat	Bone, worked	Mammal Bone	1	Historical?	Fragmentary		4,0 x 1,5 x 0,3 cm	long bone fragment with pointed end; possibly intentionally worked	PJ, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:546	Sample no. 1	House 3, 10N/22W		North of Hearth	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		weight: 7,0 g	large charcoal fragments, sampled north of the hearth on 5/8/2016	PJ

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condi-tion	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description	
EiBh-47:547	Sample no. 2	House 3, 10N/22W		Bone Con-cen-tration along North-ern Edge in NW Quad	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistor-ic?	Frag-mentary		weight: 32,3 g	small frag-ments; collected 10/08/2016	PJ; x: 1,06 m (from E) / y: 0,29 m (from N) / z: 0,50 m DBD
EiBh-47:548	Sample no. 3	House 3, 10N/22W			Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistor-ic?	Frag-mentary		weight: 51,6 g	small fragments	PJ
EiBh-47:549	Sample no. 4	House 3, 10N/22W			Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistor-ic?	Frag-mentary		weight: 40,7 g	large fragments	PJ
EiBh-47:550		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen-ware	3	Historical, Basque, 16th cen-tury	Frag-mentary		max. 3,7 x 3,0 x 1,1 cm	small fragments, orange-red paste, rounded edges	PJ, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:551		House 3, 10N/22W, SE Quad			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen-ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th cen-tury	Frag-mentary		8,9 x 10,2 x max. 1,9 cm	large tile fragment, orange-red paste, blackened on upper and lower surfaces, traces of charred matter or sooth underneath	PJ, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:552		House 3, 10N/22W, SE Quad			Chafing Dish?	Coarse Earth-enware, unglazed	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		diameter of base: 10 cm	fragment of a pedestal foot inclin-ing inwards, with annular flat base bevelled at the outer surface; buff paste, unglazed	found among bone collec-tion during cleaning
EiBh-47:553		House 3, 10N/22W, SW Quad		Mixed Grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen-ware	11	Historical, Basque, 16th cen-tury	Frag-mentary		max. 3,1 x 2,8 x 1,0 cm	small fragments and flakes, or-ange-red paste, edges rounded	PJ, 05/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:554		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	14	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		max. 3,3 x 2,3 x 0,6 cm	small and tiny fragments, mostly orange-red paste, two with blackish alteration on the surface, one with pinkish paste	PJ, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:555		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed Grey Sand	Flake	Quartzite?, cream-white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		0,8 x 0,5 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	small fragment	PJ, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:556		House 3, 10N/22W, Est			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	2	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,7 x 0,7 cm	small fragments, orange-red paste	
EiBh-47:557		House 3, 10N/22W, Est			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	401	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including 5 teeth	
EiBh-47:558		House 3, 10N/22W, Est			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			white bone (cooked), small fragment	
EiBh-47:559		House 3, 10N/22W, Est			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			long bone	
EiBh-47:560		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Upper White Sand Deposit Just Below Peat	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	4	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				PJ, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:561	Bag 1	House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Grey Sand Below Upper White Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	37	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including 2 teeth	PJ, 05/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:562	Bag 2	House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Grey Sand Below Upper White Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	27	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				PJ, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:563		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Bone Concentration along Northern Edge of Square from Mixed Grey Sand Layer	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	133	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including 2 teeth	PJ, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:564		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Bone Concentration along Northern Edge of Square from Mixed Grey Sand Layer	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	2	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			white bone (cooked)	PJ, 09/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:565		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Bone Concentration along Northern Edge of Square from Mixed Grey Sand Layer	Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	3	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				PJ, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:566		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad		Bone Concentration along Northern Edge of Square from Mixed Grey Sand Layer	Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				PJ, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:567		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	8	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:568		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:569		House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone?	2	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			possibly fish bone fragments	
EiBh-47:570	x: 0,64 m (from E wall); y: 0,55 m (from N wall); z: 0,54 m DBD	House 3, 10N/22W, NE Quad?		Found Directly on Peat Underlying Redeposited Brown Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	4	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including a caribou skull fragment with antlers	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:571		House 3, 10N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed Grey Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	25	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including 3 teeth	PJ, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:572		House 3, 10N/22W, SW Quad			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	72	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including 3 teeth	PJ
EiBh-47:573		House 3, 10N/22W, SW Quad			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			white bone (cooked?)	PJ
EiBh-47:574		House 3, 10N/22W, SW Quad			Wood Fragment	Wood	7	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			small fragments, one with a small hole	PJ
EiBh-47:575		House 3, 10N/22W, SW Quad			Rock Fragment?	Rock	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			small, thin flat fragment with dark grey surface and green around the damaged edges, copper?	PJ
EiBh-47:576		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Upper White Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	11	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				PJ, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:577		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	437	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including 16 teeth and 7 jaw fragments, four of which with teeth	
EiBh-47:578		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone?	33	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			possible mammal bones	
EiBh-47:579		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			whale bone fragment?	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:580		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	115	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			3 very eroded	
EiBh-47:581		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Bone Fragment	Bird Bone?	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			possible bird bone, very eroded	
EiBh-47:582		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	2	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:583		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Bone Fragment	Fish Bone?	5	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			possible fish bone	
EiBh-47:584		House 3, 10N/22W, NW Quad		Bone Deposit from Northern Edge of Square	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary			small fragment, buff paste	found among bone collection
EiBh-47:585	Sample no. 5	House 3, 10N/22W			Soil Sample	Soil	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		weight: 30,4 g	no charcoal fragments seem to be present in the sample	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:586	343	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,900		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		6,7 x 6,3 x max. 2,0 cm	end fragment, reddish paste, outer surface covered in sooth, traces of sooth on lower surface	
EiBh-47:587	323	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,370		Brick or Floor Tile?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, French?	Fragmentary		9,5 x 6,9 x 3,5 cm	side fragment, reddish paste	
EiBh-47:588	337	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,900		Brick or Floor Tile?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, French?	Fragmentary		12,2 x 10,7 x 3,5 cm	corner fragment, reddish paste	
EiBh-47:589	324	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,290		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,0 x 0,1 cm	thin, curved wall fragment	
EiBh-47:590	325	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,290		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 2,0 x 0,1 cm	thin, curved wall fragment	
EiBh-47:591	327	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,480		Rod or hook?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,3 cm; diameter: 0,5 cm	long thin, round-sectioned rod; one end pointed and slightly barbed, and curved; part of a hook or tool?	
EiBh-47:592	334	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,510		Fish Hook?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,0 cm (curved)	long, thin round-sectioned rod with one extremity curved to form a hook with pointed tip, no barb present	
EiBh-47:593	322	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,2 cm	medium-sized nail, shank with rectangular section and tapering towards a flat point, head rectangular and angled, thicker on one side	
EiBh-47:594	326	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,470		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,3 cm	medium-sized nail, small flat tip, square head	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:595	328	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,360		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,9 cm	shank fragment with large head	
EiBh-47:596	329	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,550		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,4 cm	shank fragment, tapering towards one end, broken at both ends	
EiBh-47:597	335	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,560		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,7 cm	small to medium-sized nail, tip missing	
EiBh-47:598	336	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,650		Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,2 cm	long square-sectioned rod, probably a nail shank, no head present, one end flattened and slightly flaring	identified as projectile point
EiBh-47:599	338	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,910		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,5 cm	nail shank fragment and head caught in a large concretion of cristallized wood	
EiBh-47:600	339	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,910		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,3 cm	medium-sized nail, bent, blunt tip	
EiBh-47:601	340	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,910		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,5 cm	small to medium-sized nail, bent, pointed tip	
EiBh-47:602	341	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,910		Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 5,3 cm and 2,8 cm	bent shank fragment and short shank fragment with head	
EiBh-47:603	342	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,910		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,5 cm	medium-sized nail with broken and bent, flattened tip	
EiBh-47:604	346	House 3, 10N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 3,1 cm and 3,8 cm	shank fragment with head, end of shank bent; and shank fragment with flattened tip; same nail?	
EiBh-47:605	347	House 3, 10N/24W	-1,040		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,0 cm	large nail shank with head	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:606	347	House 3, 10N/24W	-1,040		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,4 cm	large nail shank fragment with flattened tip	
EiBh-47:607	349	House 3, 10N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,9 cm	small nail shank with head	
EiBh-47:608	348	House 3, 10N/24W			Nodule	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 2,1 à 2,3 cm	small, round iron pyrite	
EiBh-47:609	1	House 3, 10N/24W		Entry Passage	Biface	Ramah Chert	1	Early Dorset?	Complete		2,4 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,6 g	roughly triangular shape; 1 edge convex, 1 edge straight and 1 edge with concavity, bifacially flaked	Pers. Comm. Patrick Eid, 05/04/2017
EiBh-47:610	331	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,450		Nucleus	Quartzite, milky white	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		3,4 x 2,8 x 2,7 cm; weight: 23,6 g	four-sided fragment of irregular shape; traces of impact on one face	Pers. Comm. Patrick Eid, 05/04/2017
EiBh-47:611	330	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,550		Flake	Ramah Chert	3	Prehistoric, Indian?	2 complete, 1 fragmentary		1,3 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm; 1,4 x 1,4 x 0,3 cm; 0,8 x 0,7 x 0,2 cm; weight: 1,1 g	small flakes	
EiBh-47:612	333	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,720		Mica Sheet	Mica	5	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		5,1 x 5,6 cm	fragments of one larger piece, darkened brown-green colour (altered)	
EiBh-47:613	332	House 3, 10N/24W	-0,620		Ivory, worked	Ivory	2	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary	2 fragments fit	3,4 x 1,0 x 0,6 cm	élongated fragment with flat, cut surfaces, worked	
EiBh-47:614		House 3, 10N/24W, SW Quad		Upper Grey Sand	Tooth	Mammal Bone	3	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			caribou teeth	
EiBh-47:615		House 3, 12N/26W			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historica, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		2,6 x 2,0 x 0,9 cm	small fragment, pinkish paste, brown surface alteration	IO,03/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:616	318	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary			curved, thin-walled body fragment, transparent green tint	
EiBh-47:617	312	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Rod	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 21,3 cm; section: 0,9 x 0,9 cm	long rod, square section, one end squared, other end tapering towards a flattened tip, possibly the shaft of a spike	identified as Harpon Foreshaft
EiBh-47:618	313	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Rod	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,4 cm; section: 0,8 x 0,5 cm	small rod with rectangular section, tapering to a blunt point	identified as Iron Point; IO
EiBh-47:619	319	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,0 cm; section: 0,7 x 0,5 cm	shaft of a nail? Rectangular section with one tapering end	identified as Iron Point Shaft, drill or tool bit
EiBh-47:620	292	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,5 cm	shank fragment with head	IO
EiBh-47:621	293	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,5 cm	short shank fragment with head	IO
EiBh-47:622	294	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,0 cm	large shank fragment, trace of a head	IO
EiBh-47:623	295	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 10,6 cm	medium-sized nail, bent, blunt tip	IO
EiBh-47:624	296	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,9 cm	shank fragment	IO
EiBh-47:625	297	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,2 cm	shank fragment, curved, pointed tip	IO
EiBh-47:626	297	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,1 cm	large shank fragment with head	IO
EiBh-47:627	298	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,5 cm	short shank fragment with head	IO
EiBh-47:628	299	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,6 cm	small nail, tip slightly bent	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condi-tion	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description	
EiBh-47:629	300	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 5,0 cm	nail shank frag-ment, bent tip	
EiBh-47:630	301	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 2,3 cm	nail shank frag-ment	IO
EiBh-47:631	302	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete			medium-sized nail, bent twice, blunt tip	IO
EiBh-47:632	303	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary			nail shank frag-ment? Square sec-tion with tapering flat tip, no head	IO, identi-fied as drill tool bit
EiBh-47:633	304	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 11,3 cm	medium-large nail, bent at right angle, pointed tip	
EiBh-47:634	305	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 4,6 cm	small nail, pointed tip	
EiBh-47:635	306	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 7,6 cm	large shank frag-ment with head	IO
EiBh-47:636	307	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Frag-mentary		Lengths: 4,3 cm and 4,9 cm	large shank frag-ment with head, seperate tapering shank fragment without head or tip	IO
EiBh-47:637	308	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary			shank fragment with head	
EiBh-47:638	309	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Knife?	Iron, wrought / Steel?	2	Historical	Frag-mentary		Blade: 2,3 x 2,0 cm; tang: 5,7 x max. 1,1 cm	flat, rectangular fragment which could be part of a knife blade and elongated flat frag-ment which could be a tang?	
EiBh-47:639	311	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 5,8 cm	large shank frag-ment with head	IO
EiBh-47:640	314	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Knife?	Iron, wrought / Steel?	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Total length: 4,9 cm; width: blade: 2,0 cm; tang: 0,8 cm max.	rectangular blade (?) fragment with round-sectioned tang (?)	IO

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:641	316	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,5 cm	small shank fragment with head, cristallized wood preserved around shank	IO
EiBh-47:642	317	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,0 cm	small shank fragment with head	IO
EiBh-47:643	291	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Concretion	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,3 x 2,4 x 2,9 cm	oval-shaped iron concretion, possibly linked to a nail?	
EiBh-47:644	315	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Rod	Lead	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,5 cm; diameter: 0,5 - 0,7 cm	elongated irregular shape with a roughly circular to oval section	IO
EiBh-47:645	310 or 319?	House 3, 12N/26W	-0,375		Fragment	Chert, white	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2,9 x 1,3 x 0,6 cm; weight: 3,0 g	flat, thick fragment, one edge fractured; chalky-white chert	IO
EiBh-47:646	185	House 3, 12N/26W, NE Quad	-0,375	Floor	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,0 x 0,1 cm	curved, thin-walled body fragment, transparent, tinted green	IO
EiBh-47:774	286	House 3, 12N/26W, NE Quad	-0,375		Tool?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,7 cm; max width: 1,1 cm	elongated, flat fragment connected to partially flattened shank, possibly modified nail	CS, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:775	285	House 3, 12N/26W, NE Quad	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	3	Historical	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	Total length: 11,5 cm	shank fragments of large nail, head and tip missing	CS, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:776	287	House 3, 12N/26W, NE Quad	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,1 cm	shank fragment with head	CS, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:647		House 3, 12N/26W, SE Quad	-0,375		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	3	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		max. 1,8 x 1,7 x 0,4 cm	small fragment and tiny flakes, orange-red paste	CS, 03/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:648		House 3, 12N/26W, SE Quad	-0,375	Floor	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		3,1 x 3,5 x 1,3 cm	small fragment, orange-red paste	CS, 04/08/2016
EiBh-47:649	208	House 3, 12N/26W, SE Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,3 cm	flattened shank fragment	IO, 15/08/2016
EiBh-47:650	290	House 3, 12N/26W, SE Quad	-0,375	Brown/ Black Floor	Tool Shaft?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,0 cm; diameter: 0,6 cm	round-sectioned, heavy rod, one pointed end; other end broken and slighly bent (clenched?)	# 7; CS, 04/08/2016
EiBh-47:651		House 3, 12N/26W, SE Quad	-0,375	Mixed Sand above Floor	Flake	Quarzite (Ramah?)	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		2,9 x 2,6 x 0,4 cm; weight: 2,6 g	translucid whitish quartzite with brown staining (inclusions)	CS, 04/08/2016
EiBh-47:652		House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375	Mixed Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	5	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		max. 4,8 x 3,6 x 0,9 cm	small fragments, pinkish paste, brown surface alteration	IO, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:653		House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375	Mixed Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	4	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		max. 4,7 x 3,4 x 0,9 cm	small fragments, pinkish paste, brown surface alteration	IO, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:654	194	House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Flask / reused as Cutting or Scraping Tool	Glass, tinted blue-green, French	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		3,4 x 0,7 x 0,4 cm	flat, thick fragment, probably from a French square-based bottle; edges marked by microflaking / heavy use traces	MK, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:777	288	House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,1 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened tip	IO, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:778	321	House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,3 cm	short shank fragment with head, cought in cristallized wood	IO, 15/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:655	289	House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375	Interface between sand / floor layer (on top of floor)	Whetstone	Sandstone	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,6 x 5,2 x 1,7 cm; weight: 87,4 g	fragment of rectangular bloc, one surface and intact sides smoothed, lower surface very coarse and angular shorter side partially smoothed, other side broken and irregular	IO, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:656		House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375	Mixed Sand	Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,5 x 1,5 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small, thin flake	IO, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:657		House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375	Mixed Sand	Flake	Quartzite (Ramah?)	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 0,7 g	small flake, black inclusions, possibly Ramah Chert	IO, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:658		House 3, 12N/26W, SW Quad	-0,375		Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				IO, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:659		House 3, 12N/26W, NW Quad	-0,375		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	7	Historica, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	14,2 x 9,1 x 1,7 cm (largest fragments fitted)	three large and four small and tiny fragments, orange-red paste	IO, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:660	192	House 3, 12N/26W, NW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,8 cm	shank fragment, flattened?	IO, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:661	193	House 3, 12N/26W, NW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,3 cm	shank fragment, flattened?	IO, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:662	199	House 3, 12N/26W, NW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,8 x 3,2 x 2,5 cm	mass of corrosion possibly containing several nail fragments	IO, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:663	201	House 3, 12N/26W, NW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,8 cm	long, tapering shank fragment, flattened?	IO, 13/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:664	202	House 3, 12N/26W, NW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,0 cm	shank fragment with head	IO, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:665	320	House 3, 12N/26W, NW Quad	-0,375	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,6 cm	small to medium-sized nail, bent, pointed tip	IO, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:666		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	32	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		max. 3,3 x 2,9 x 0,6 cm	small fragments and flakes, orange-red paste, sometimes with mixed-in yellow paste	CM, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:667	136	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	0,030	Bottom Sod	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:668; same vessel as EiBh-47:667-668, 690, 745-748	8,0 x 5,3 x 1,1 cm	flat base fragment, brown paste with dark grey surfaces, bottom surface heavily sooth-stained	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:668	145	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	0,010	Mixed Grey Sand	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:667; same vessel as EiBh-47:667-668, 690, 745-748	8,2 x 4,1 x 1,0 cm	flat base fragment, brown paste with dark grey surfaces, bottom surface heavily sooth-stained	CM, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:669	154	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	-0,035	Mixed Sand	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,7 x 0,1 cm	slightly curved, thin body fragment, transparent, tinted green	CM, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:670	143	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	0,020	Bottom Sod	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,3 cm	small nail	CM, 12/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:671	147	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	0,010	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 10,3 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened tip	CM, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:672	164	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	-0,090	Mixed Sand	Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 17,5 cm	very large nail, tip bent, flattened tip	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:673	175	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	-0,310	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,9 cm	large shank fragment with head	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:674	153	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	-0,030	Mixed Sand	Fishnet Weight?	Lead	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,2 cm; section: max. 1,4 x 0,9 cm	Sheet of lead rolled up to form an irregularly-shaped almost closed tube, possible traces of fibre beween the layers	CM, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:675	167	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	-0,180	Mixed Grey Sand	Projectile Point	Chert, grey	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary		Length: 2,0 cm; width at base: 2,5 cm; max. thickness: 0,7 cm; weight: 3,2 g	base of side-notched arrow point, convex base, tip missing	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:676	187	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	-0,340	Top Peat	Utilized flake	Chert, mottled white to dark grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		5,2 x 2,8 x 1,0 cm; weight: 14,2 g	large flake of mottled chert, both edges seem to show traces of use; one face of the upper surface is covered in small cristals	CM, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:677	195	House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad	-0,460	White Sand	Fragment	Chert, mottled white and grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		4,0 x 3,2 x 1,5 cm; weight: 24,2 g	irregular fragment, whitish cortex ?	CM, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:678		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		White Sand	Fragment	Slate	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		2,9 x 2,0 x 0,4 cm; weight: 2,2 g	flat fragment of approximately oval shape, light grey colour	CM, 14/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:679		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Chert, grey	9	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 2,5 x 1,7 x 0,5 cm; weight: 4,6 g	bluish to brown and dark grey colour	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:680		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Chert, beige	10	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 3,0 x 2,0 x 0,7 cm; weight: 6,9 g	flakes and one tiny fragment, whitish to light grey colour	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:681		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Chert, green	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		2,2 x 0,8 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g	elongated flake, greenish colour	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:682		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Chert, mottled brown	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		2,5 x 1,1 x 0,6 cm; weight: 1,0 g	elongated flake fragment, mottled brown to dark grey	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:683		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Quartzite or Siltstone ?, red	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,4 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g	small red flake	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:684		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Ramah Chert	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 0,9 x 0,6 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,1 g	tiny flakes, on with black inclusions	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:685		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Chert, light brown	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,0 x 0,6 x 0,2 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake, brownish translucent colour	CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:686		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	3	Historical	Fragmentary		max. 3,8 x 3,4 x 1,8 cm	large corroded fragments, possibly one nail	found with bones; CM, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:687		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Wood Fragment	Wood	1	Historical?	Fragmentary		5,9 x 3,3 x 1,8 cm	cut round fragment	found with bones; CM, 13/08/2017
EiBh-47:688		House 3, 14N/22W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	139	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			including one tooth	CM, 13/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:689		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	4	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		max. 1,9 x 1,6 x 1,5 cm	tiny fragments, orange-red paste	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:690	103	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,155	Mixed grey Sand	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	same vessel as EiBh-47:667-668, 690, 745-748	9,7 x 7,5 x 0,7 cm	wall fragment with trace of base	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:691	87	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,055		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,1 cm	shank fragment	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:692	95	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,125	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 2,9 cm and 1,1 cm	shank fragment and nail head, probably of the same nail	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:693	100	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,125	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,4 cm	nail shank, two small corrosion fragments (thrown out)	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:694	106	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,170	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,8 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:695	107	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,170	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,8 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing or damaged	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:696	121	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,220	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,0 cm	nail shank fragment entirely caught in cristallized wood	JR, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:697	122	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,220	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 6,8 cm and 2,7 cm	shank fragments	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:698	123	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,220	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,8 cm	shank fragment	JR, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:699	125	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,330	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 13,3 cm	large nail, tip curved, partly missing	JR, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:700	126	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,345	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,5 cm	medium-sized nail, tip curved	JR, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:701	127	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,300	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,4 cm	nail shank fragment	JR, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:702	138	House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad	-0,365	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,5 cm	small nail without tip	JR, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:703		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	3	Historical	Fragmentary		< 2,0 cm	tiny corroded fragments	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:704		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, grey and black	4	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		max. 2,1 x 1,2 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,8 g	small flakes	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:705		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert or Quartzite, black	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 2,5 x 2,9 x 0,7 cm; weight: 3,7 g	translucid, black, large flake	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:706		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, mottled light grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,3 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,7 g	whitish to brown colour	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:707		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, mottled beige	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,6 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	beige to grey colour	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:708		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,2 x 0,7 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,1 g		JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:709		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert (?), white	10	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete and fragmentary		1,3 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,7 g	chalky white to grey colour, small to tiny size	JR, 10/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:710		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert or Quartzite, mottled light grey	3	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete and fragmentary		max. 1,6 x 0,6 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	beige to grey colour	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:711		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Quartzite	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		0,8 x 0,7 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake, possibly Ramah Chert	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:712		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		On top of peat	Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,7 x 0,9 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake fragment	JR, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:713		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		On top of peat	Flake	Chert, mottled light grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		2,5 x 1,9 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,0 g	large flake, whitish to grey colour	JR, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:714		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		White Sand (under peat)	Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,7 x 0,9 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,1 g	small flake	CM, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:715		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		White Sand (under peat)	Flake?	Quartzite	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		2,8 x 2,3 x 0,7 cm; weight: 5,6 g	large fragment	CM, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:716		House 3, 14N/22W, SE Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	70	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary			including one jaw fragment with teeth	JR, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:717	188	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,465	Sandy Peat	Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		1,7 x 2,3 x 0,4 cm	small body sherd, red paste and surfaces	14/08/2016
EiBh-47:718	165	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,300	Upper Mixed grey Sand	Vessel Support Ring? Cooking Utensil?	Iron, cast	1	Historical	Fragmentary		diameter: ca. 10,5 cm, width of ring section: 0,8 cm; height: 0,5 cm	flat support ring fragment, rectangular section, with three-lobed small extentions in one place,	JR, 13/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condi-tion	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description	
EiBh-47:719	166	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,250	White Sand under mixed grey sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 5,7 cm	nail shank	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:720	171	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,410	Mixed grey sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 15,8 cm	large nail, blunt tip, tip bent	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:721	172	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,340	White sand (wall/ balk West)	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 10,2 cm	large nail, tip missing	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:722	173	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,450	Sandy Peat	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 3,0 cm	shank fragment with large head	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:723	174	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,470	Sandy Peat	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 3,5 cm	nail shank frag-ment	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:724	176	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,450	Sandy Peat	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 3,6 cm	small nail without tip	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:725	177	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,445	Sandy Peat	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 7,5 cm	medium-sized nail, roughly s-shaped	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:726	190	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,520	Lower mixed grey sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 10,1 cm	medium-sized nail, blunt tip	JR, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:727	191	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,500	Lower mixed grey sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 7,5 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing, cristallized wood preserved around shank, slightly bent	JR, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:728	205	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,520	Lower mixed grey sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 4,9 cm	medium-sized shank fragment with head	JR, 15/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:729	206	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,510	Lower mixed grey sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,5 cm	shank fragment, large lump of corrosion around shank	JR, 15/08/2016
EiBh-47:730		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		Lower mixed grey sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,7 cm	shank fragment, lump of corrosion around shank	JR, 14/08/2016; found in sieve
EiBh-47:731		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		Upper Mixed grey Sand	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	1	Historical	Fragmentary			small corroded fragment mixed in with flakes	JR, 12/08/216
EiBh-47:732	168	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,340	Sandy Peat	Biface knife	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		5,8 x 3,1 x 0,9 cm; weight: 14,3 g	complete biface with bifacially worked edges, light grey chert	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:733	169	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,390	White Sand	Biface	Quartzite, milky white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		3,6 x 3,3 x 1,2 cm; weight: 16,7 g	medial fragment, distal and proximal end missing	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:734	186	House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad	-0,475	Sandy Peat	Fire Starter?	Flint, dark grey	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,2 x 4,1 x 2,4 cm; weight: 56,7 g	very dark grey flint fragment, one area covered in thick cortex; ballast rock with many signs of impact, possibly used as a fire starter	14/08/2016 (pers. Comm. Patrick Eid, 07/04/2017)
EiBh-47:735		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		Upper Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,0 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,1 g	small flake	JR, 12/08/216
EiBh-47:736		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		Upper Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Quartzite (Ramah?)	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,0 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,2 g	elongated flake fragment, brownish and black inclusions	JR, 12/08/216

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:737		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		White Sand	Flake	Quartzite	7	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		3,7 x 2,0 x 0,7 cm; 3,5 x 2,8 x 0,6 cm; 3,5 x 2,8 x 1,0 cm; 2,9 x 2,7 x 0,8 cm; 2,1 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm; 0,8 x 0,8 x 0,2 cm; weight: 25,3 g	four large, one medium and one small flake; white colour	JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:738		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		White Sand	Flake	Chert, mottled grey	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 1,1 x 0,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,2 g	two tiny flakes, mottled white to light grey	JR, 13/08/2017
EiBh-47:739		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		White Sand	Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,0 x 0,7 x 0,3 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake of medium grey colour	JR, 13/08/2018
EiBh-47:740		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		Lower mixed grey sand	Flake	Chert, mottled light grey	5	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 2,8 x 1,8 x 1,4 cm; weight: 8,8 g	one large fragment, one large flake and three small flakes, mottled white to light grey	JR, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:741		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		Lower mixed grey sand	Flake	Chert, light brown	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete and fragmentary		max. 1,7 x 1,3 x 0,7 cm; weight: 0,7 g	two small flakes, greyish brown colour, translucent, traces of cortex (?) on one flake	JR, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:742		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		(Upper) grey Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	36	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				JR, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:743		House 3, 14N/22W, SW Quad		White Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	6	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				JR, 13/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:744		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	3	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		max. 4,7 x 1,9 x 1,3 cm	small and tiny fragments, orange-red paste	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:745	88	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,050	Mixed grey Sand	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:746; same vessel as EiBh-47:667-668, 690, 745-748	10,2 x 8,5 x 0,6 cm	lower wall fragment with trace of base, brown paste, dark grey surfaces	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:746	89	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,065	Mixed grey Sand	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:745; same vessel as EiBh-47:667-668, 690, 745-748	13,7 x 7,6 x 0,6 cm	wall fragment, brown paste, dark grey surfaces	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:747	93	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,090	Mixed grey Sand	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	same vessel as EiBh-47:667-668, 690, 745-748	diameter: ca. 14 cm; 5,8 x 5,1 x 1,0 cm	base fragment, brown paste, dark grey surfaces, base surface blackened	10/08/2016
EiBh-47:748	207	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,320		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	same vessel as EiBh-47:667-668, 690, 745-748	4,0 x 5,6 x 0,7 cm	lower wall fragment with trace of base, brown paste, dark grey surface on the inside and red surface on the outside, blackened at the lower edge	CM, 15/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condi-tion	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description	
EiBh-47:749	92	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,170	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 6,1 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:750	94	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,130	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 7,0 cm	medium-sized nail, no tip	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:751	96	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,145	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: ca 12 cm	very large nail, bent, pointed tip	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:752	104	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 8,4 cm	medium-sized nail, pointed, slighly bent tip	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:753	108	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,230	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 4,4 cm	nail shank frag-ment with head	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:754	110	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,300	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Frag-mentary		Lengths: 8,5 cm and 5,7 cm	medium-sized to large nail fragment with head, and shank fragment without head or tip	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:755	120	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,330	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 15,5 cm	large nail, bent and blunt, bent tip	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:756	124	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,375	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 13,6 cm	large nail, blunt tip, bent	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:757	129	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,415	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 9,3 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened tip	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:758	131	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,420	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 7,5 cm	medium-sized nail, pointed tip	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:759	133	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,465	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 7,2 cm	shank of medi-um-sized nail, no head, pointed tip	CM, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:760	134	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,470	Floor Peat	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,3 cm	shank fragment with trace of head and of cristallized wood, large concretion, tip missing	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:761	104	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Rock Fragment	Granite	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		3,3 x 2,2 x 0,5 cm	small, flat fragment, grey granite rock with iron concretions on both sides	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:762	101	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,180	Mixed grey Sand	Projectile Point	Quartzite?	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		3,5 x 2,2 x 0,8 cm; weight: 5,5 g	side-notched arrow point, part of base missing; dark brown coarse-grained stone (quartzite?) finely speckled white	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:763	128	House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad	-0,420	Mixed grey Sand	Spear Point	Chert, green	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		7,2 x 4,0 x 0,7 cm; weight: 22,9 g	large side-notched point, tip missing, small edge of base missing?, greenish coloured fine-grained chert	CM, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:764		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, grey to black	8	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 2,1 x 1,3 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,8 g	small to medium-sized flakes, two with fine white lines, greyish to black colour	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:765		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, blue	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,6 x 1,5 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,6 g	medium flake, bluish grey colour	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:766		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert, light blue	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 1,4 x 1,2 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,4 g	small flakes	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:767		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Chert?	3	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 1,6 x 1,2 x 0,5 cm; weight: 1,1 g	small to medium flakes, brownish to grey colour	CM, 10/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:768		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Tool Fragment?	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,5 x 0,6 x 0,4 cm; weight: 0,3 g	triangular fragment, two edged worked bifacially	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:769		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g	small flake	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:770		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Flake	Flint or chert?	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		max. 1,9 x 1,0 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,5 g	small to medium flakes of cortex from European flint?	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:771		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	69	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary				CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:772		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary			long bone fragment	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:773		House 3, 14N/22W, NW Quad		Mixed grey Sand	Wood Fragment	Wood	2	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary			one fragment blackened	CM, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:779	73	House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad	0,050	White Sand	Window Pane?	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,1 x 0,1 cm	small, thin, flat fragment	CS, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:780	99	House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad	-0,335	White Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,8 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing	CS, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:781	105	House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad	-0,360	White Sand / Dark Sand Interface	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,6 cm	small nail, possibly complete with head (hidden by large corrosion)	CS, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:782	130	House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad	-0,370	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 14,8 cm	large nail, bent	CS, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:783		House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		in with bones	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,7 cm	medium-sized, thin nail, bent pointed tip	CS, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:784	142	House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad	-0,405	White Sand below Bone	Biface	Chert, beige, Newfoundland (St. Georges Group)	1	Groswater Dorset?	Complete		4,5 x 2,0 x 0,5 cm; weight: 4,4 g	small biface, convex base, small notch at one edge close to tip	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:785		House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		White Sand below Bone and Charcoal	Microblade	Chert, dark grey-brown	1	Groswater Dorset	Complete		3,7 x max. 1,4 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,5 g	elongated slightly irregularly-shaped blade	CS, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:786		House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		White Sand	Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Dorset?	Complete		2,8 x 2,1 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,1 g	medium-sized flake	CS, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:787		House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		White Sand below Faunal Remains	Flake	Chert, dark grey	2	Groswater Dorset?	Fragmentary		max. 3,0 x 2,o x 0,2 cm; weight: 1,7 g	medium-sized and large flake	CS, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:788	267	House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		Recovered from Faunal Material	Snowknife?	Whalebone	2	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary	2 fragments fit; EiBh-47:812	Total length: min. 22 cm; max. width: 5,5 cm; thickness: 0,5 cm	two elongated, flat whalebone fragments that fit together, one shaped slightly concave edge, one extremity curved (convex) partially preserved, other edges broken, surface concave towards the bevelled curved end (tip?); (snow knife or sled runner?)	shaped whale bone found in NE Quad faunal material
EiBh-47:789		House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		Dark Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	112	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary			including one jaw fragment with teeth and one separate tooth	CS, 09/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:811		House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		Dark Sand and Charcoal	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	213	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary			including 9 teeth	CS, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:812		House 3, 14N/26W, NE Quad		Dark Sand and Charcoal	Snowknife?	Whalebone	6	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary	several fragments fit; EiBh-47:788	Total length: min. 22 cm; max. width: 5,5 cm; thickness: 0,5 cm	six small fragments, five of which fit with the élongated fragments of EiBh-47:788, possibly shaping part of the blade and back of a snow knife (or a sled runner?)	CS, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:790	102	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,350	Interface white / mixed Sand	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,6 x 2,9 x 0,1 cm	large, curved, thin wall fragment	CS, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:791	184	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,610	Floor	Flask / reused as Cutting or Scraping Tool	Glass, tinted blue-green, French	1	Historical, French and reused by Inuit?	Fragmentary		6,6 x 2,2 x 0,3 cm	flat wall fragment with rounded edge; French square bottle; edges marked by microflaking or use traces	CS, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:792		House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad		Floor Level	Window Pane?	Glass, tinted dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,2 x 0,8 x 0,2 cm	small flat fragment, dark green tint	CS, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:793	98	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,310	White Sand	Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,3 x 1,4 x 1,7 cm	nail shank fragment?	CS, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:794	119	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,530	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,9 cm	shank fragment, bent	CS, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:795	132	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,400	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,5 cm	shank fragment	CS, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:796	137	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,400	Interface dark and white Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,2 cm	small nail with pointed tip	CS, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:797	144	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,500	Interface white / black Sand	Fragment	Iron	6	Historical	Fragmentary		Lump: 3,7 x 3,8 x 2,6 cm; flat fragment: 4,1 x 1,8 x 0,9 cm; shanks: length: max. 3,0 cm	corroded lump with traces of a flat iron fragment and of a shank, flat iron fragment that fits with the one in the corroded lump, four separate shank fragments	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:798	146	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,480	Black Sand (bottom)	Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,8 cm	shank fragment, large corrosion at one end	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:799	148	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,545	Interface black / white Sand	Tool Fragment?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,8 cm	rod with round section, one end thickened	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:800	149	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,590	Interface black / white Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 15,4 cm	large nail, blunt tip, bent near head	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:801	150	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,590	Black Sand Interface / floor / peat	Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 1,6 x 1,0 cm	small lump of corrosion (nail fragment?)	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:802	152	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,250	Black Sand (bond) / white sand Interface	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,4 cm	nail shank fragment, possibly with head	CS, 12/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:803	179	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,590	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,8 cm	nail shank fragment with flattened tip	CS, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:804	180	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,620	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,1 cm	nail shank fragment with blunt tip	CS, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:805	181	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,625	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 14,2 cm	large nail, lower end curved, flattened tip	CS, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:806	182	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,605	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,8 x 2,1 x 1,0 cm	corroded lump of nail head	CS, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:807	183	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,620	Floor	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,9 cm	nail shank fragment with head	CS, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:808		House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad		Floor Level, sieve find	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		lump: 2,7 x 2,2 x 1,7 cm; shank: length: 1,6 cm	corroded lump and small shank fragment	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:809	151	House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad	-0,585	Black Charcoal above Floor	Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical	Complete		diameter: 1,9 - 2,1 cm	round, complete shape	CS, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:810		House 3, 14N/26W, SE Quad		Dark grey Sand and Charcoal	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	9	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary			including whalebone?	CS, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:813	109	House 3, 14N/26W, SW Quad		Mixed / Dark Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,9 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing	IO, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:814		House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad		Mixed grey / White Sand Layer	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		13,7 x 11,0 x 1,7 cm	large fragment, red-brown paste, surfaces partially eroded or laminated	IO, 09/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:815	116	House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad	-0,325	Mixed grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,0 cm	nail shank fragment, pointed tip?	IO, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:816	139	House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad	-0,410	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,8 cm	shank fragment with head	IO, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:817	140	House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad	-0,250	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,0 cm	small nail with traces of crystallized wood, possibly complete with head, large corrosion	IO, 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:818		House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad		Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,2 cm	medium-sized nail, bent, flat tip	IO, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:819		House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad		Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,8 cm	medium-sized nail, bent, blunt tip	IO, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:820		House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad		Dark Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	2	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary			tooth and tooth fragment	IO, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:821		House 3, 14N/26W, NW Quad			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	23	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary				IO, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:822	115	House 3, 14N/26W	-0,350	Mixed grey Sand	Sounding Weight	Lead	1	Historical	Complete		Total height: 7,6 cm; square base: 4,2 x 3,9 cm;	pyramidal shape, upper part bent to form a hook, slit on one side with traces of inserted leather strap, bottom surface concave with hole in the center for grease application, trace of iron (?) on top of hook, surfaces very irregular, possibly broken in the upper part and « repaired » by folding over the remaining half of the upper extremity to form a hook	IO, 04/08/2016
EiBh-47:823	Sample no. 7	House 3, 14N/26W	x: 0,58 m from E / y: 0,54 m from N / z: 0,53 m DBD	Charcoal sample from beneath Inuit House Floor	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary			sample	13/08/2016
EiBh-47:824		House 3, 14N/26W	coordinates on bag no longer decipherable	Charcoal Lens in W. Profile Wall	Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary			sample	11/08/2016; does not seem to be associated to near human activity

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:825	6	House 3, 16N/24W	0,050	Mixed grey and White Sand	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,6 x 0,6 cm	small, thick wall fragment, reddish-brown paste and interior surface, grey-brown exterior surface; sooth or rust-stained on the interior surface	CM, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:826	65	House 3, 16N/24W	-0,210		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		Length: 6,5 cm; width: 3,4 cm; thickness: 1,1 cm	large strap handle with fragmentary rim, for storage jar?, red paste and surfaces	x: 0,45 m / y: 0,85 m / z: 1,51 m; -0,210 cm
EiBh-47:827	66	House 3, 16N/24W	-0,225		Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,6 x 1,5 x 0,7 cm	irregular, rectangular fragment	
EiBh-47:828	66	House 3, 16N/24W	-0,225		Rock Fragment	Granite	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 1,5 x 0,7 cm	rock fragment with traces of iron corrosion	
EiBh-47:829	67	House 3, 16N/24W	-0,250		Nail	Iron, wrought	4	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,0 cm; 3,1 cm; 1,5 cm; lump: 2,4 x 1,9 x 1,7 cm	small nail fragment caught in cristallized wood, small corroded lump with nail shank, nail shank fragment and iron fragment	x: 0,41 m / y: 0,90 m / z: 1,55 m
EiBh-47:830	68	House 3, 16N/24W	-0,210		Flat Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,4 x 0,4 cm	small square flat fragment of iron	x: 1,70 m / y: 0,7 m / z: 1,51 m
EiBh-47:831	203	House 3, 16N/24W	-0,345		Polishing Stone	Sandstone	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		11,2 x 5,9 x 4,8 cm; weight: 476,3 g	large, smooth slab with two flattened, polished surfaces, light grey fine-grained rock (sandstone?)	KD, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:832	77?	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		White Sand	Roof Tile or Brick?	Coarse Earthenware	2	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary			tiny fragments, orange-red paste	JR, 02/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:833	77?	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Roof Tile or Brick?	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary			very small fragment, orange-red paste	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:834	78	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,300		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,9 x 0,5 cm	small body sherd, red paste and surfaces	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:835	78	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,300		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:835, 836, 837	1,2 x 1,7 x 0,5 cm	small body sherd, red paste and surfaces	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:836	79	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,320		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:835, 836, 837	3,6 x 2,3 x 0,4 cm	small body sherd, red paste and surfaces	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:837	79	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,320		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:835, 836, 837	2,2 x 1,1 x 0,5 cm	small body sherd, red paste and surfaces	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:838	30	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Glass Bead	Glass, coloured turquoise	3	Historical	Fragmentary	three fragments fit	height: 0,5 cm; diameter: 0,7 cm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:839	45	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,025	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 7,9 cm	medium-sized nail, blunt tip	KD, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:840	46	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,050	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Complete	two fragments fit	Length: 4,4 cm (assembled, with corrosion)	small nail, probably blunt tip	KD, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:841	47	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,030	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,8 cm	shank fragment, small nail?	KD, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:842	52 or 141?	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,135		Nail	Iron	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,9 cm (bent); 11,3 cm (total)	nail with tip bent twice to form a hook (fish hook?)	KD, 03/08/2016 ou 12/08/2016
EiBh-47:843	53	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,060		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,2 cm	tip fragment	KD, 03/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condi-tion	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description	
EiBh-47:844	56	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,145	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 8,5 cm	medium-sized nail, tip missing	KD, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:845	135	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	0,030	Wall Find	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Com-plete		Length: 7,4 cm	medium-sized nail, blunt, flattened tip	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:846		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		Length: 4,1 cm	small nail	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:847	28	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,490	Mixed Pink Sand	Projectile Point	Chert, mottled brown-grey	1	Prehistor-ic, Indian	Com-plete		3,0 x 2,2 x 0,5 cm; weight: 2,9 g	small, cor-ner-notched arrow point, tip slightly damaged	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:848	198	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,340	Dark Brown Peat	Projectile Point	Chert, chalky white	1	Prehistor-ic, Indian	Frag-mentary		3,9 x 2,1 x 0,6 cm; weight: 4,0 g	side-notched point, most of base missing	KD, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:849	200	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Dark Brown Peat	Knife?	Chert, beige, Newfound-land (St. Georges Group)	1	Prehistor-ic, Indian?	Com-plete		5,5 x 3,4 x 0,7 cm; weight: 10,5 g	triangular fragment ressembling a bi-face, but only sum-marily unifacially worked edges; incomplete?	KD, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:850		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Projectile Point	Chert, chalky white	1	Prehistor-ic, Indian	Frag-mentary		2,8 x 1,7 x 0,5 cm; weight: 1,7 g	side-notched point, tip, part of one side and base are missing, only one side-notch present	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:851		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Flake	Chert, grey-brown	1	Prehistor-ic, Indian	Frag-mentary		2,6 x 1,6 x 0,5 cm; weight: 2,3 g	mottled, dark grey and brown	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:852		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Flake	Chert, beige-grey	1	Prehistor-ic, Indian	Frag-mentary		1,1 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 0,4 g	small fragment of flake, mottled beige to dark grey	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:853		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Flake	Chert, light blue	1	Prehistor-ic, Indian	Frag-mentary		0,6 x 0,6 x 0,2 cm; weight:< 0,1 g	tiny flake	JR, 02/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:854		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Flake	Chert, light grey-brown	2	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		max. 1,0 x 0,8 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,2 g	tiny flakes, on with black inclusions	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:855		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Pink Sand	Flake	Ramah Chert	4	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		max. 1,7 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,6 g		JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:856		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,0 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,3 g		KD, 04/08/2016
EiBh-47:857		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad			Flake	Chert, mottled blue-grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian	complete		2,5 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,6 g	large flake	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:858		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad			Flake	Chert, mottled brown-green	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		1,3 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,1 g	small flake	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:859		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad			Flake	Chert, mottled brown-green	2	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		max. 2,1 x 2,4 x 0,5 cm; weight: 2,0 g		KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:860		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Dark Brown Peat	Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		1,7 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g		14/08/2016
EiBh-47:861		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		Dark Brown Peat	Flake	Chert, light blue	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		1,1 x 0,9 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,2 g		14/08/2016
EiBh-47:862		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		x: 0,33 m / y: 0,40 m; x: 0,43 m / y: 0,29 m	Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		3,3 x 3,5 x 0,4 cm; weight: 3,3 g	large flake	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:863		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		x: 0,33 m / y: 0,40 m; x: 0,43 m / y: 0,29 m	Flake	Chert, green	2	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		max. 1,6 x 1,3 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,5 g	small flakes	
EiBh-47:864		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad		x: 0,33 m / y: 0,40 m; x: 0,43 m / y: 0,29 m	Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		1,1 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,6 g	small flake	
EiBh-47:865	51	House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad	-0,080		Mica Sheet	Mica	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,2 cm	tiny fragment	KD, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:866		House 3, 16N/24W, NE Quad			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	5	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary				JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:867	196	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,515		Brick or Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,4 x 3,4 x 1,5 cm	triangular, thick fragment with rounded corners and edges, worked	KD, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:868	77?	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		3,8 x 3,2 x 1,0 cm	small, laminated fragment, orange-red paste	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:869	77?	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad			Brick or Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	3	Historical	Fragmentary		max. 2,9 x 1,9 x 0,9 cm	small fragments, orange-red past	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:870	72	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,370	Mixed Grey Sand	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:870, 872, 900, 901	height: 5,9 cm; thickness: 0,2 cm	base fragment with base of wall, thin walls; brown paste, dark grey surfaces; outer surface blackened	KD, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:871	74	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,330		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware, red paste	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		5,0 x 4,9 x 0,3 to 0,5 cm	wall fragment, red paste and surfaces	KD, 08/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:872	75	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,420		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:870, 872, 900, 901	2,8 x 3,9 x 0,2 to 0,3 cm	wall fragment, brown paste, dark grey surfaces, outer surface blackened	KD, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:873		House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad			Corroded Fragment	Ferrous Metal	1	Historical	Fragmentary			small fragment	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:874	25	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-1,430	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,6 cm	shank fragment	JR, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:875	71	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,310	Mixed Grey Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary	two fragments fit	Length: 6,0 cm (fitted)	shank fragment and nail head	KD, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:876	83	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,410		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,1 cm	medium-sized nail, tip possibly missing but end covered in thick corrosion	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:877	84	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,345		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,9 cm	medium-sized nail, covered in large corrosion, tip missing	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:878	111	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,315		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,0 cm	nail shank fragment with head, large corrosion, curved	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:879	112	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,330		Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 3,2 cm and 4,2 cm	nail head and shank fragment with cristallized wood, separate shank fragment	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:880	113	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,335		Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 3,2 cm and 2,6 cm	nail head and shank fragment, separate shank fragment	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:881	114	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,335		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,0 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened and bent tip	KD, 11/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:882	118	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,405		Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 17,8 cm	very large nail with bent, blunt tip	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:883	117	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,320		Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical	Complete		2,7 x 2,4 x 2,2 cm	oval shape	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:884	197	House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad	-0,530		Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical	Complete		4,5 x 3,6 x 2,2 cm	flat, ovoid shape	KD, 14/08/2016
EiBh-47:885		House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad			Core?	Chert?, mottled grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		3,0 x 3,8 x 1,8 cm; weight: 24,3 g	mottled grey rock largely covered in cortex, one flake struck off; possibly Flint?	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:886		House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad			Microblade?	Chert, dark and light grey (Newfoundland?)	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		3,3 x 1,1 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,5 g	dark and light grey colour, possibly Newfoundland Chert	KD, 11/08/2016
EiBh-47:887		House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad			Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		2,2 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,2 g	medium-sized flake	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:888		House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		0,7 x 0,5 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:889		House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad		Mixed Sand Soil	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary				KD, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:890		House 3, 16N/24W, SE Quad		Mixed Grey Sand	Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	27	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary				08/08/2016
EiBh-47:891	77?	House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad		Upper Sod	Brick or Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	4	Historical	Fragmentary		max. 2,0 x 1,0 x 0,4 cm	tiny fragments, orange-red paste	KD, 02/08/2016
EiBh-47:892	77?	House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad		White / Pink Sand	Brick or Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	2	Historical	Fragmentary		max. 1,3 x 1,0 x 0,4 cm	tiny fragments, orange-red paste	03/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:893	76	House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad	-0,420		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,0 x 0,1 cm	small, curved, thin fragment	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:894	86	House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad	-0,430		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,6 x 0,1 cm	small, curved, thin fragment	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:895	82	House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad	-0,410		Fragment	Iron	5	Historical	Fragmentary	three fragments fit	4,8 x 3,7 x 1,5 cm	flat iron fragment, roughly triangular shape, covered in corrosion	KD, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:896	85	House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad	-0,390		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 6,9 cm	medium-sized nail, shank curved in two directions and tip entirely rolled up	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:897		House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		2,7 x 2,1 x 0,5 cm; weight: 1,9 g	with black inclusions	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:898		House 3, 16N/24W, SW Quad			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	4	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary				KD, 08/08/2016
EiBh-47:899	77?	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad		White Sand (Top)	Brick or Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	5	Historical	Fragmentary		max. 2,7 x 2,2 x 0,6 cm	very small fragments, orange-red paste	02/08/2016
EiBh-47:900	80	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,360		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:870, 872, 900, 901	diameter: ca. 9,5 cm; height: 10,0 cm, thickness: 0,3 cm; total height: 10,5 cm	rim, neck and upper body fragment of a small storage jar, brown paste, dark grey surfaces; low, pronounced neck, large flaring and flat outer rim with interior fluting to form a basis for a lid	KD, 09/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:901	91	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,375		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:870, 872, 900, 901	height: 8,5 cm	rim, neck and upper body fragment of a small storage jar, brown paste, dark grey surfaces; low, pronounced neck, large flaring and flat outer rim with interior fluting to form a basis for a lid	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:902	50?	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad			Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 0,4 x 0,1 cm	tiny, thin, curved fragment	03/08/2016
EiBh-47:903	48 ou 141?	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	0,010	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	5	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 4,0 cm; 1,6 cm; 1,6 cm; 1,8 cm; 1,5 cm	shank fragment with head and large corrosion, tiny shank fragments and two corrosion fragments	03/08/2916
EiBh-47:904	57	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,135	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,5 cm	small nail, tip bent	KD, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:905	64	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,175	Mixed Sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 5,2 cm and 3,0 cm	medium-sized nail without tip, shank fragments	KD, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:906	69	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	0,690		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 5,6 cm	medium-sized nail, flattened tip	KD, 07/08/2016
EiBh-47:907	70	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	0,550		Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 7,2 cm; corrosion: 2,0 x 1,9 x 0,9 cm	medium-sized nail, without tip (large corrosion on end of shank), small corroded fragment	KD, 07/08/2016
EiBh-47:908	81	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,315		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 5,2 cm	shank fragment	KD, 09/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:909	178	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,240	Pedestal Removal	Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,0 cm	shank fragment, head not identifiable, cristallized wood around shank	KD, 13/08/2016
EiBh-47:910	44	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	0,040	Mixed Sand	Core?	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		4,4 x 3,2 x 1,7 cm; weight: 23,8 g	pyramidically shaped core fragment with triangular base, cortex on two sides, two flat small sides, one debited surface, one edge partially concave through flaking	KD, 03/08/2016
EiBh-47:911	49?	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,020	Mixed Sand	Biface?	Chert, mottled grey-white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		3,7 x 2,9 x 0,7 cm; weight: 7,6 g	roughly triangular shape with bifacial flaking	03/08/2016
EiBh-47:912	90	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad	-0,360		Fragment	Slate	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		7,8 x 4,8 x 1,0 cm; weight: 38,7 g	large debited fragment, diamond-shaped section, relatively flat debited surfaces, one of which with cortex, two sharp edges, one straight, one convex; light grey colour	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:913		House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Chert, light grey	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete and fragmentary		max. 1,2 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flakes	03/08/2016
EiBh-47:914		House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad		Mixed Sand	Flake	Chert, green	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		0,7 x 1,3 x 0,2 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	small flake	03/08/2016

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	
EiBh-47:915		House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,0 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	small flake	KD, 05/08/2016
EiBh-47:916		House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad		Upper White Sand	Flake	Chert, light grey	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		max. 1,2 x 1,5 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,4 g	medium and small flake	PJ, 09/08/2016
EiBh-47:917		House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad			Flake	Chert, light brown	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		0,8 x 0,5 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:918		House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		0,7 x 0,6 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake	KD, 10/08/2016
EiBh-47:919		House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary				KD, 07/08/2016
EiBh-47:920	Sample no. 6a	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad			Wood Fragment	Wood	2	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		weight: 40,5 g	soft wood fragments covered in sandy soil; Note: « Sample of seemingly preserved wood beneath mixed grey sand cultural layer; probably natural but does seem to be burnt »	PJ, 09/08/2016; photos taken pre-sampling
EiBh-47:921	Sample no. 6b	House 3, 16N/24W, NW Quad			Wood Fragment	Wood	2	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		weight: 31,3 g	possible soft wood fragments covered in soil; Note: « Sample of seemingly preserved wood (natural?) beneath mixed grey sand cultural layer »	PJ, 09/08/2016; photos taken pre-sample removal

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condi-tion	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description	
EiBh-47:922	15	House 3, 10N/24W			Flat Frag-ment	Copper	1	Historical	Frag-mentary		1,5 x 1,5 x < 0,1 cm	small, flat, very thin, irregularly shaped copper sheet fragment	lost but found on the Pitsiulak in 2016

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No.	Artifact Description	X (From E)	Y (N)	Z (STN1)	Layer
209	Whetstone (Slate)	0.70	1.60	1.80	Dark Grey-White Sand (Mixed)
210	Nail	0.52	1.30	1.76	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
211	Nail	0.40	150	1.81	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
212	Tile Frag	45	161	1.81	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
213	Nail	45	1.35	1.81	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
214	Large Tile Frag	45	1.50	1.84	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
215	Iron Spike	70	1.30	1.805	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
216	Bent Nail	50	1.60	1.86	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
217	Nail	55	1.65	1.85	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
218	Nail Frag	60	1.88	1.88	Mixed Grey Sand (or Above)
219	Bent Nail	95	1.20	1.74	Upper Humified Peat (Dark with sand inclusions)
220	Clenched Nail	1.05	1.45	1.87	Mixed Grey Sand
221	Knife Blade Frag	90	1.36	1.875	Mixed Grey Sand
222	Nail with Preserved Wood (3pcs)	85	1.32	1.925	Mixed Grey Sand (Bottom)
223	Rectangular Iron Frag	85	1.30	1.93	Mixed Grey Sand (Bottom)
224	Green Glaze Earthenware	70	1.90	1.88	Mixed Grey Sand (Bottom)
225	Iron Spike	1.30	1.52	2.02	Mixed Grey Sand
226	Iron Nail	6	48	1.5645	Mixed Grey Sand
227	Nail (2pcs)	35	30	1.65	Mixed Grey Sand
228	Glass Frag (Thin)	19	70	1.635	Mixed Grey Sand
229	Clenched Nail	75	34	1.69	Mixed Grey Sand
230	Nail	24	37	1.67	Mixed Grey Sand
231	Nail	34	66	1.66	Mixed Grey Sand
232	Nail Head	72	38	1.71	Mixed Grey Sand
233	Nail Frag	87	36	1.74	Mixed Grey Sand (Bottom)
234	Nail Head	24	1.00	1.70	Mixed Grey Sand

No.	Artifact Description	X (From E)	Y (N)	Z (STN1)	Layer
235	Nail Frag	89	47	1.79	Mixed Grey Sand (Bottom)
	Caribou (?) Skull Below "Sterile"	64	55	1.84	Dark Organic Layer
236	Nail	165	54	1.78	Mixed Grey Sand
237	Pink Paste Ceramic Frag	126	59	1.75	Mixed Grey Sand
238	Nail with Preserved Wood	136	41	1.775	Mixed Grey Sand
239	Bent Nail	94	69	1.84	Mixed Grey Sand (Bottom)
240	Ceramic Frags? (3pcs) Tile?	121	80	1.89	Mixed Grey Sand
241	Bent Nail	156	36	1.82	Mixed Grey Sand
242	(Late?) Dorset Unifacial Knife	149	33	1.82	Mixed Grey Sand (Beneath Bone)
243	Clenched Nail	141	30	1.795	Mixed Grey Sand
244	Ceramic? Same as No. 36 (2pcs, Fit)	126	46	1.85	Mixed Grey Sand
245	Ballast Frag? French?	56	10	1.635	Mixed Grey Sand (Beneath Bone)
246	Bent Nail	10	18	1.695	Mixed Grey Sand
247	Nail Frag	10	19	1.695	Mixed Grey Sand
248	Nail	97	68	1.915	Mixed Grey Sand
249	Spie/Spear point?	161	65	2.00	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand
250	Nail	160	66	2.00	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand
251	Large Spike	91	78	1.895	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand
252	Spear Point (Distal Missing)	144	31	1.98	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand
253	Nail	140	42	2.0	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand (Bottom of N Hearth)
254	Nail Shank	114	44	1.94	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand
255	Normandy Stoneware	115	42	1.85	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand

No.	Artifact Description	X (From E)	Y (N)	Z (STN1)	Layer
256	Tile?	124	9	2.05	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand (Bottom Near Brown)
257	Flake Beneath Stone at Bottom of Hearth	143	6	2.17	Charcoal-rich context that underlies grey sand
258	Rectangular Iron Frag? Hammer?	170	43	1.94	Mixed Grey Sand
259	Nail Head and Shank	169	45	2.065	Mixed Grey Sand
260	Bent Nail? Spear Point (Distal End)?	104	50	1.915	Mixed Grey Sand (Beneath Stones)
261	Worked Bone	20	35	1.81	Brown Sand
262	Slate Tool?	20	36	1.81	Brown Sand
263	Nail Shank	129	69	1.955	Charcoal under stones
264	Spike	1.14	1.10	2.00	
265	Nail Frags	0.80	1.20	2.00	
266	Nail	0.85	1.20	2.00	

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FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
269	NAIL	8N 24W	0.90	0,65	1.84
270	NAIL	8N 24W	0.95	0,95	1.87
271	NAIL	8N 24W	0.85	0,65	1.95
272	NAIL	8N 24W	0.95	0,80	1.84
273	NAIL	8N 24W	0.10	0,40	2.22
274	IRON HAMMER HEAD	8N 24W	0.70	0,80	2.08
275	NAIL	8N 24W	0.35	0,35	2.17
276	NAIL	8N 24W	0.40	0,30	2.17
277	NAIL	8N 24W	0.40	0,20	2.17
278	NAIL	8N 24W	0.20	0,12	2.17
279	NAIL	8N 24W	0.25	0,15	2.19
280	MELTED LEAD SPRUE	8N 24W	0.42	0,12	2.17
281	NAIL	8N 24W	0.45	0,85	2.20
282	NAIL	8N 24W	0.10	0,60	2.28
283	DORSET SOAP-STONE FRAG	8N 24W	0.05	0,55	2.28
284	GREEN GLASS BOTTLE SPOUT?	8N 24W	0.45	0,90	2.19
285	CAST IRON POT RIM WITH BAIL ATTACHMENT	8N 24W	0.48	0,95	2.19
2	SOAPSTONE Early Dorset pot rim	4N 22W	0.90	1,15	2,75
3	Iron Square nail	4N 22W	0,35	1,40	2,76
4	Large Iron Square nail	4N 22W	0.40	1,24	2,74
5	brick fragment	4N 22W	0.40	1,00	2,76
7	Iron nail	4N 22W	1,65	0,40	
8	Iron nail	4N 22W	1.20	1,30	
9	Iron nail	4N 22W	0.70	0,15	2,64
10	Polished flake (black)	4N 22W	1,85	0,25	2.70
11	nail? (iron bar)	4N 22W	1.70	0,45	2,67
12	nail? (iron bar)	4N 22W	0.30	0,20	2,65
13	nail? (iron bar) without head	4N 22W	0,13	1,40	2,76
14	nail? (iron bar)	4N 22W	1,75	1,50	2,76
15	nail? (iron bar)	4N 22W	1,75	1,50	2,76

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
16	nail? (iron bar) (does not fit #2)	4N 22W	1.30	1,20	2,73
17	Dorsel Soapstone Vessel (lamp?) 2 pcs	4N 22W	1,85	1,70	2,76
18	triangular iron sheet (blade?)	4N 22W	1.60	1,60	2,77
19	blue seed bead	4N 22W	1,45	1,95	2,78
20	nail	4N 22W	1.80	1,35	2,76
21	nail	4N 22W	1,85	1,90	2,76
22	nail	4N 22W	1.50	0,95	2,73
23	nail	4N 22W	1.50	1,05	2,73
24	tile frag	4N 22W	1.40	1,50	2,73
26	nail	4N 22W	0,85	0,80	1.70
27	thin flat green glass	4N 22W	1.20	1,80	1,79
29	nail shank	4N 22W	1,25	1,85	
31	nail with flattened tip	4N 22W	0,15	1,15	2,78
32	iron blade T-shaped	4N 22W	0,15	1,10	2,78
33	nail shank	4N 22W	0.20	1,05	2,75
34	bottle glass-thin	4N 22W	0.70	1,15	2,78
35	nail	4N 22W	0,95	0,95	2,74
36	nail	4N 22W	0.80	1,10	2,78
37	nail	4N 22W	0,75	1,15	2.80
38	nail square shaft	4N 22W	0,65	1,15	2.80
39	dark chert micro-blade core	4N 22W	0.80	0,55	2.70
40	iron spike	4N 22W	0.60	0,20	2,66
41	iron nail shank	4N 22W	1.10	0,05	2,65
42	brown stoneware with dark glaze	4N 22W	0.80	0,30	2,67
43	brown stoneware with no glaze	4N 22W	0,65	0,40	2,69
54	glass shard	4N 22W	0,31	0,27	2,67
55	glass shard	4N 22W	0,46	0,38	2,66
58	Endscraper/core?	4N 22W	0,98	0,46	2,69
59	nail fragment	4N 22W	0,87	0,31	2,69
60	nail fragment	4N 22W	0,59	0,78	2,715
61	nail fragment	4N 22W	0,31	0,31	2,71
62	nail fragment	4N 22W	0,85	0,75	2,74
63	nail fragment	4N 22W	0,23	0.96 or 0.90	2,75

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
6	N O R M A N D Y S T O N E W A R E FRAG	16N 24W	1,55	0,03	1,25
25	nail	16N 24W	0,15	1,24	1,47
28	recent indian corner notch paint	16N 24W	0.80	0,25	1,34
30	blue bead	16N 24W	0,79	0,37	1,36
44	possible core	16N 24W	0,24	0,48	1,26
45	Nail/spike	16N 24W	0,13	0,62	1,325
46	nail	16N 24W	0,36	0,69	1,35
47	nail	16N 24W	0,33	0,63	1,33
48	Iron (possibly nail)	16N 24W	1,53	0,05	1,29
49	Pointe (chert)	16N 24W	1,84	0,51	1,32
50	Glass (colored light green)	16N 24W	1.70	0,92	1.40
51	Mica?	16N 24W	0,24	0,65	1,38
52	Fish hook nail	16N 24W	0,18	0,86	1,435
53	Nail	16N 24W	0	1,07	1,36
56	nail	16N 24W	0,93	0,24	1,445
57	nail	16N 24W	1,34	0,47	1,435
64	nail + nail head	16N 24W	1,42	0,42	1,475
65	CERAMIC HANDLE FRAG	16N 24W	0,45	0,85	1,51
66	IRON NAIL (2pcs)	16N 24W	1.70	0,80	1,525
67	NAIL + CRYSTALIZED WOOD (3pcs)	16N 24W	0,41	0,90	1,55
68	IRON FRAG	16N 24W	1.70	0,76	1,51
69	Nail	16N 24W	1,565	1,17	0,61
70	Nail	16N 24W	1,565	1,41	0,75
71	Nail	16N 24W	0,31	1,58	1,61
72	Normandy Stoneware BASAL FRAG	16N 24W	0,64	1,69	1,67
74	Ceramic (same as handle)	16N 24W	0,64	1,69	1,63
75	Normandy Stoneware Frag; Fits with No. 72	16N 24W	0,61	1,72	1,72
76	Glass frag	16N 24W	1,73	1,81	1,72
78	Ceramic (same as 74,65)	16N 24W	0,89	0,71	1.60
79	Ceramic (same as 74, 65)	16N 24W	0,76	0,76	1,62

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
80	Normandy Stone-ware Frag (w/ 15 and 72)	16N 24W	1,45	0,74	1,66
81	Nail	16N 24W	1.10	0,53	1,615
82	iron frag	16N 24W	1,52	1,66	1,71
83	Nail	16N 24W	1,72	1,50	1,71
84	Nail	16N 24W	1,35	1,14	1,645
85	Beat Nail	16N 24W	1,33	1,34	1,69
86	Glass frag	16N 24W	1,56	1,74	1,73
90	slate (blade?)	16N 24W	1,67	0,66	1,66
91	Normandy Stone-ware Frag	16N 24W	1,43	0,82	1,675
111	Nail	16N 24W	0.40	1,10	1,615
112	Nail	16N 24W	0,23	1,20	1,63
113	Nail	16N 24W	0,41	1,05	1,635
114	Nail	16N 24W	0.50	1,02	1,635
117	IRON PYRITE (Previous descrip-tion, crossed out: Lead Ball)	16N 24W	0,29	1,46	1,62
118	Spike w/ bent bot-tom	16N 24W	0,14	1,65	1,705
135	Nail	16N 24W	0.07	0,75	1.27
179	Nail w/ wood	16N 24W	1.78	0,28	1.54
197	BRICK	16N 24W	0.08	1,74	1.815
198	IRON Frag (Shank head?)	16N 24W	0.28	1,78	1.83
199	POINT (Belw PEAT)	16N 24W	0.05	0,43	1.64
201	knife	16N 24W	0.52	0,40	
204	Polishing STONE	16N 24W	0.87	0,20	1.645
73	GLASS FRAG	14N 26W	0,94	0,50	1,825
77	Large Tile Frag-ment	14N 26W	0,27	0,70	1,615
98	Iron Fragment	14N 26W	0,93	1,07	1,61
99	Iron nail	14N 26W	0,85	0,85	1,635
102	Glass Fragment	14N 26W	0,97	1,20	1,65
105	Nail	14N 26W	1.00	0,83	1,66
109	iron piece	14N 26W	1,23	1,42	1,7
115	lead sinker re-worked	14N 26W	1,53	0,90	1,65
116	iron piece	14N 26W	1,77	0,85	1,625
119	Iron fragment	14N 26W	0,6	1,51	1.83
130	Iron Nail	14N 26W	0.25	0,63	1.67

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
132	Iron nail	14N 26W	0.74	1,06	1.70
137	Nail	14N 26W	0.96	1,14	1.70
139	nail	14N 26W	1.50	0,87	1.71
140	nail frag	14N 26W	1.94	0,31	1.55
142	biface stone tool (knife?)	14N 26W	0.60	0,24	1.705
146	Nail	14N 26W	0.97	1,61	1.78
148	Nail	14N 26W	0.68	1,50	1.845
149	Spike	14N 26W	0.51	1,72	1.89
150	Nail	14N 26W	0.49	1,64	1.89
151	ball of lead	14N 26W	0.60	1,48	1.885
152	Nail	14N 26W	0.68	1,55	1.55
171	nail	14N 26W	1.94	0,20	1.52
180	Nail	14N 26W	0.61	1,78	1.89
181	Nail	14N 26W	0.36	1,48	1.92
182	Modified Nail	14N 26W	0.42	1,47	1.9226
183	Nail Head	14N 26W	0.36	1,45	1.905
184	Nail	14N 26W	0.29	1,48	1.92
185	Glass thick and slightly curved	14N 26W	0.27	1,37	1.91
268	SHAPED WHALE BONE? SNOW KNIFE? (RECOV-ERED FROM NE QUAD FAUNAL)	14N 26W			
87	Nail frag and head	14N 22W	0,45	1,47	1,355
88	Normandy Stone-ware	14N 22W	1,13	0,11	1,35
89	Normandy Stone-ware	14N 22W	1,34	0,06	1,365
92	Nail	14N 22W	1,51	0,11	1,47
93	Normandy Stone-ware	14N 22W	1,16	0,26	1,39
94	Nail	14N 22W	1,08	0,19	1,43
95	Nail frag 2pcs	14N 22W	0,66	1,02	1,425
96	Nail	14N 22W	1,22	0,13	1,445
97 (DELETE)	possible arrow blunt (bone)	14N 22W	0,12	1,26	1,41
100	iron nail frag	14N 22W	0,08	1,34	1,425
101	Arrow Head	14N 22W	1,13	0,25	1,48
103	normandy stone-ware	14N 22W	0,48	1,54	1,455
104	Nail	14N 22W	1,58	0,06	1,55
106	nail	14N 22W	0.50	1,38	1,47

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
107	nail	14N 22W	0,44	1,34	1,47
108	Nail	14N 22W	1,47	0,33	1,53
110	Nail	14N 22W	1,36	0,88	1,6
120	Nail	14N 22W	1.75	0,07	1.63
121	nail with wood	14N 22W	0.40	1,76	1.52
122	nail	14N 22W	0.43	1,76	1.52
123	iron frag	14N 22W	0.42	1,76	1.52
124	Nail	14N 22W	1.27	0,60	1.675
125	nail	14N 22W	0.40	1,62	1.63
126	nail	14N 22W	0.62	1,46	1.645
127	nail	14N 22W	0.64	1,12	1.60
128	Spear Point	14N 22W	1.36	0,14	1.72
129	Nail	14N 22W	1.60	1,10	1.715
131	Nail	14N 22W	1.28	0,49	1.72
133	Nail	14N 22W	1.20	0,39	1.765
134	Nail	14N 22W	1.25	0,69	1.77
136	Normandie Stone-ware	14N 22W	0.62	0,30	1.27
138	nail	14N 22W	0.66	1,54	1.615
141	nail/fish hook	14N 22W	0.08	0,80	1.30
143	Nail	14N 22W	0.10	0,52	1.28
144	5 Iron pieces	14N 22W	0.74	1,40	1.80
145	Normandie Stone-ware	14N 22W	0.56	0,43	1.29
147	Nail	14N 22W	0.15	0,45	1.29
153	Lead	14N 22W	0.57	0,02	1.33
154	blue glass bead	14N 22W	0.05	1,00	2.78
155	Glass	14N 22W	0.50	0,33	1.335
156	iron spear shaft/ point	14N 22W	0.15	1,80	2.82
157	nail	14N 22W	0.20	1,90	2.83
158	nail	14N 22W	0.80	1,05	2.78
159	nail	14N 22W	1.00	1,85	2.83
160	green goblet glass	14N 22W	1.25	0,95	2.75
161	stoneware sherd grey/pink	14N 22W	1.45	1,75	2.83
162	nail-large	14N 22W	0.30	1,80	2.82
163	iron nail head	14N 22W	1.85	0,75	2.72
164	iron nail	14N 22W	0.90	1,80	2.83
165	Spike-Nail	14N 22W	0.26	0,33	1.39
166	iron object curved	14N 22W	0.88	1,14	1.60
167	nail?	14N 22W	0.98	1,56	1.55

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
168	side notch point proximal	14N 22W	0.06	0,64	1.48
169	knife, bifacial	14N 22W	1.56	1,78	1.64
170	mid-section quartz biface	14N 22W	1.02	1,72	1.69
172	spike	14N 22W	0.76	1,22	1.71
173	nail	14N 22W	1.60	1,60	1.64
174	nail frag	14N 22W	0.88	1,46	1.75
175	nail frag	14N 22W	1.00	1,54	1.77
176	Nail	14N 22W	0.56	0,77	1.61
177	nail	14N 22W	1.60	1,38	1.75
178	nail	14N 22W	0.78	1,77	1.745
187	Ballast rock	14N 22W	1.37	1,54	1.775
188	Flake Utilized/knife	14N 22W	0.18	0,82	1.64
189	red stoneware frag	14N 22W	1.32	1,49	1.765
191	nail	14N 22W	1.38	1,46	1.82
192	nail frag	14N 22W	1.56	1,77	1.80
196	Chert Fragment (Flake?)	14N 22W	0.39	0,42	1.76
206	nail	14N 22W	1.54	1,61	1.82
207	nail?	14N 22W	1.49	1,64	1.81
208	Normandy Stone-ware	14N 22W			1.62
186	thin glass	12N 26W	0.93	0,17	1.995
190	nail	12N 26W	1.16	0,28	1.952
193	nail	12N 26W	1.30	0,50	1.91
194	nail	12N 26W	1.23	0,37	1.935
195	glass/thick	12N 26W	1.23	1,40	1.84
200	nail	12N 26W	0.37	1,34	1.35
202	nail	12N 26W	1.46	0,90	1.86
203	nail	12N 26W	1.63	0,98	1.825
205	nail	12N 26W	1.63	1,41	1.82
209	nail	12N 26W	0.09	1,30	2.03
286	IRON NAIL FRAGS (3PCS)	12N 26W	0.85	0,42	1.87
287	IRON NAIL FRAG	12N 26W	0.75	0,33	1.95
288	IRON NAIL FRAG	12N 26W			
289	IRON NAIL FRAG	12N 26W	1.14	1,23	1.84
290	S A N D S T O N E FRAG (GRINDING STONE?)	12N 26W	1.23	1,20	1.85
291	NAIL FRAG	12N 26W	0.65	1,04	1.91
292	NAIL HEAD	12N 26W	1.90	1,80	1.83

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
293	NAIL HEAD	12N 26W	1.14	0,96	1.94
294	NAIL HEAD (3PCS)	12N 26W	0.94	0,68	1.94
295	BENT NAIL	12N 26W	1.02	0,42	1.94
296	NAIL SHAFT	12N 26W	0.96	0,42	1.94
297	NAIL (2PCS)	12N 26W	0.86	0,30	1.94
298	NAIL HEAD	12N 26W	0.85	0,27	1.94
299	NAIL	12N 26W	0.77	0,29	1.94
300	NAIL SHAFT	12N 26W	0.80	0,27	1.95
301	NAIL SHAFT	12N 26W	0.61	0,61	1.95
302	BENT NAIL	12N 26W	0.49	0,53	1.95
303	IRON NAIL SHAFT/POINT	12N 26W	0.69	0,79	1.95
304	BENT NAIL	12N 26W	0.66	0,74	1.95
305	NAIL	12N 26W	0.83	0,57	1.96
306	NAIL	12N 26W	0.35	0,79	1.96
307	NAIL (2pcs)	12N 26W	0.17	0,73	1.96
308	NAIL	12N 26W	0.55	0,95	1.96
309	NAIL	12N 26W	0.36	0.05 or 0.95	1.96
310	CHERT CHUNK	12N 26W	1.10	0,10	1.92
311	NAIL (2pcs)	12N 26W	1.23	0,47	1.93
312	IRON HARPOON FORESHAFT	12N 26W	0.20	0,20	1.94
313	IRON POINT	12N 26W	0.50	0,50	1.95
314	NAIL	12N 26W	1.60	1,10	1.83
315	LEAD ROD	12N 26W	1.46	1,01	1.83
316	NAIL HEAD	12N 26W	1.45	1,02	1.83
317	NAIL HEAD	12N 26W	1.32	1,10	1.83
318	GOBLET GLASS FRAG	12N 26W	1.40	0,70	1.83
319	IRON POINT SHAFT	12N 26W	0.70	0,95	1.95
320	NAIL	12N 26W			
321	NAIL	12N 26W			
1	E N D B L A D E (DORSET?)-RA-MAH CHERT	10N 24W			
322	NAIL	10N 24W	1.75	0,95	1.675
323	THIN BRICK	10N 24W	1.70	1,41	1.67
324	GOBLET GLASS	10N 24W	1.70	1,93	1.59
325	GOBLET GLASS	10N 24W	1.80	1,67	1.59
326	NAIL	10N 24W	1.40	1,00	1.77

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
327	IRON BIRD SPEAR POINT	10N 24W	1.25	1,09	1.78
328	NAIL IN ROTTED PLANK	10N 24W	1.85	1,71	1.66
329	NAIL	10N 24W	1.68	0,60	1.85
330	RAMAH FLAKES	10N 24W	1.57	0,97	1.85
331	QUARTZ CORE	10N 24W	1.64	1,04	1.75
332	CUT IVORY FRAG	10N 24W	1.85	0,19	1.92
333	MICA SHEET	10N 24W	1.70	0,22	2.02
334	IRON FISH HOOK	10N 24W	1.33	1,74	1.81
335	NAIL	10N 24W			1.86
336	IRON POINT	10N 24W	1.09	1,63	1.95
337	THIN BRICK FRAG (AT ENTRY PAVEMENT?)	10N 24W	0.80	1,35	2.20
338	NAIL PLANK IN FLOOR	10N 24W	0.87	1,10	2.21
339	CLENCHED NAIL	10N 24W	0.75	1,34	2.21
340	CLENCHED NAIL	10N 24W	0.79	1,45	2.21
341	CLENCHED NAIL	10N 24W	0.79	1,55	2.21
342	CLENCHED NAIL	10N 24W	0.75	1,07	2.21
343	S C O R C H E D ROOF TILE	10N 24W	0.98	1,24	2.20
344	PLANK WITH NAIL (NOT COL-LECTED)	10N 24W	1.25	0,05	
345	PLANK WITH HOLE (NOT COL-LECTED)	10N 24W	1.06	0,07	2.30
346	NAIL (2pcs)	10N 24W	1.15	0,15	
347	NAIL (2pcs)	10N 24W	1.85	0,04	2.34
348	PYRITE	10N 24W	1.95	0,17	
349	NAIL HEAD AND SHANK	10N 24W			
210	Whetstone (Slate)	10N 22W	0.70	1,60	1.80
211	Nail	10N 22W	0.52	1,30	1.76
212	Nail	10N 22W	0.40	1,50	1.81
213	TILE FRAG	10N 22W	0.45	1,61	1.81
214	NAIL	10N 22W	0.45	1,35	1.81
215	LARGE TILE FRAG	10N 22W	0.45	1,50	1.84
216	IRON SPIKE	10N 22W	0.70	1,30	1.805
217	BENT NAIL	10N 22W	0.50	1,60	1.86
218	NAIL	10N 22W	0.55	1,65	1.85
219	NAIL FRAG	10N 22W	0.60	1,88	1.88

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
220	BENT NAIL	10N 22W	0.95	1,20	1.74
221	CLENCHED NAIL	10N 22W	1.05	1,45	1.82
222	R E C T A N G U - LAR IRON FRAG (KNIFE?)	10N 22W	0.90	1,36	1.87
223	NAIL FRAG W/ P R E S E R V E D WOOD (3pcs)	10N 22W	0.85	1,32	1.925
224	R E C T A N G U - LAR IRON FRAG (KNIFE?)	10N 22W	0.85	1,30	1.93
225	GREEN GLAZE EARTHENWARE	10N 22W	0.70	1,90	1.88
226	IRON SPIKE	10N 22W	1.30	1,53	2.02
227	IRON NAIL	10N 22W	0.06	0,48	1.565
228	NAIL FRAG (2pcs)	10N 22W	0.35	0,30	1.65
229	GLASS FRAG (THIN)	10N 22W	0.19	0,70	1.635
230	CLENCHED NAIL	10N 22W	0.75	0,34	1.69
231	NAIL	10N 22W	0.24	0,37	1.67
232	NAIL	10N 22W	0.34	0,66	1.66
233	NAIL HEAD	10N 22W	0.72	0,38	1.71
234	NAIL FRAG	10N 22W	0.87	0,36	1.74
235	NAIL HEAD	10N 22W	0.24	1,00	1.70
236	NAIL FRAG	10N 22W	0.89	0,47	1.79
237	NAIL	10N 22W	1.65	0,54	1.78
238	Ceramic Frag (STONEWARE?)	10N 22W	1.26	0,59	1.75
239	NAIL W/ PRE-SERVED WOOD	10N 22W	1.36	0,41	1.775
240	BENT NAIL	10N 22W	0.94	0,69	1.84
241	C E R A M I C FRAGS? (3 PCS) TILE?	10N 22W	1.21	0,80	1.89
242	BENT NAIL	10N 22W	1.36	0,36	1.82
243	(LATE?) DORSET UNIFACE KNIFE	10N 22W	1.49	0,33	1.82
244	CLENCHED NAIL	10N 22W	1.41	0,30	1.795
245	CERAMIC SAME AS No. 240	10N 22W	1.26	0,46	1.85
246	BALLAST FRAG	10N 22W	0.56	0,10	1.635
247	BENT NAIL	10N 22W	0.10	0,18	1.695
248	NAIL FRAG	10N 22W	0.10	0,19	1.695
249	NAIL	10N 22W	0.97	0,68	1.915

FieldNo.	Description	Square	X (Distance from East Square Wall)	Y (Distance from North Square Wall)	Z
250	SPEAR POINT? SPIKE?	10N 22W	1.61	0,65	2.00
251	NAIL	10N 22W	1.60	0,66	2.00
252	SPIKE	10N 22W	0.91	0,78	1.895
253	SPEAR POINT (DISTAL MISS-ING)	10N 22W	1.44	0,31	1.98
254	NAIL	10N 22W	1.40	0,42	2.00
255	NAIL SHANK	10N 22W	1.14	0,44	1.94
256	N O R M A N D Y STONEWARE	10N 22W	1.15	0,42	1.885
257	TILE?	10N 22W	1.24	0,09	2.05
258	FLAKE BELOW HEARTH?	10N 22W	1.43	0,06	2.17
259	HAMMER?	10N 22W	1.70	0,34	1.94
260	NAIL FRAG	10N 22W	1.69	0,45	2.065
261	BENT NAIL? SPEAR POINT?	10N 22W	1.04	0,54	1.915
262	WORKED BONE?	10N 22W	0.20	0,35	1.81
263	SLATE TOOL? (2PCS)	10N 22W	0.20	0,36	1.811
264	NAIL SHANK	10N 22W	1.29	0,69	1.955
265	SPIKE	10N 22W	1.14	1,10	2.00
266	NAIL FRAGS	10N 22W	0.80	1,20	2.00
267	NAIL	10N 22W	0.85	1,20	2.00

12 - Stevens Cove EiBl-8 Catalog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description
EiBl-8:1		Location 1			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		5,0 x 4,0 x 1,5 cm	end fragment, orange-red paste
EiBl-8:2		Location 1			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		6,2 x 2,9 x 1,9 cm	edge fragment; orange-red paste
EiBl-8:3		Location 1			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		5,7 x 2,6 x 1,4 cm	corner fragment, yellow paste, blunt edges
EiBl-8:4		Location 1			Vessel Fragment	Refined Earthenware, White Granite	1	Historical, English, 1850+	Fragmentary		2,4 x 2,7 x 0,3 cm	body sherd, laminated, one surface missing, other surface undecorated
EiBl-8:5		Location 1			Plate?	Refined Earthenware, White Granite	1	Historical, English, 1850+	Fragmentary		2,3 x 1,7 x 0,4 cm	marli fragment, laminated, one surface missing, undecorated
EiBl-8:6		Location 1			Vessel Fragment	Refined Earthenware, White Granite	1	Historical, English, 1850+	Fragmentary		2,8 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm	body sherd, laminated, one surface missing, glaze blackened by fire, remaining surface undecorated
EiBl-8:7		Location 1			Vessel Fragment	Refined Earthenware, White Granite	1	Historical, English, 1850+	Fragmentary		2,0 x 2,5 x 0,3 cm	body sherd, laminated, one surface missing, glaze blackened by fire, remaining surface undecorated
EiBl-8:8		Location 1			Vessel Fragment	Refined Earthenware, White Granite	1	Historical, English, 1850+	Fragmentary		2,7 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm	body sherd, laminated, one surface missing, altered, yellowish tint and rust stains, remaining surface undecorated

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description
EiBl-8:9		Location 1			Bottle	Coarse Stoneware, Derbyshire style brown stoneware?	1	Historical, 19th century (1800-1875)	Fragmentary		height: 5,6 cm; thick-ness: 0,4 to 0,6 cm	shoulder/neck fragment of a small, cylindrical bottle, grey paste, salt-glazed on the exterior and probably unglazed on the interior surface; altered by heat and whitish appeare-nace of surfaces and breaks, various materials adhering to the surfaces, sometimes with vitrified appearance; blackening bottle? probably Derbyshire Stoneware, but no identifiable trace of brown coating on outer surface
EiBl-8:10		Location 1			Jar or Jug	Coarse Stoneware, North Ameri-can?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,4 x 3,2 x max. 1,5 cm	base fragment with trace of wall, circular vessel, flat base, unglazed, altered by heat; dark grey-brown colour
EiBl-8:11		Location 1			Jar or Jug?	Coarse Stoneware, North Ameri-can?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,3 x 2,3 x 0,8 cm	shoulder fragment?, thick-walled, dark grey surface colour of paste, unglazed, altered by heat
EiBl-8:12		Location 1			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,6 cm; diame-ter: 0,6 cm	end fragment, unmarked, partially blackened and rust-stained
EiBl-8:13		Location 1			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,5 cm; diame-ter: 0,5 cm	end fragment, unmarked, partially blackened and rust-stained

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description
EiBl-8:14		Location 1			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,9 cm; diame-ter: 0,6 cm	stem fragment, unmarked, largely blackened
EiBl-8:15		Location 1			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,6 cm; diame-ter: 0,6 cm	stem fragment, un-marked, stained
EiBl-8:16		Location 1			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,6 cm; diame-ter: 0,7 cm	short stem fragment, unmarked, blackened (grey surface)
EiBl-8:17		Location 1			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 2,1 cm; diame-ter: 0,6 cm	short stem fragment, unmarked
EiBl-8:18		Location 1			Flat Frag-ment	Glass, clear, without lead	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 1,6 x 0,2 cm	roughly triangular, flat fragment with a rounded corner, altered by heat with irregular surface
EiBl-8:19		Location 1			Nodule	Glass, clear, without lead	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,6 x 1,8 x 0,8 cm	thick nodule of irregular shape and surface of melted, clear glass, surface partially blackened
EiBl-8:20		Location 1			Bottle	Glass, tinted, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		height: 2,4 cm; diameter: ext.: 5 cm; int.: 3 cm; thickness: 3 - 4 mm	large bottle neck fragment, everted lip; light green tint
EiBl-8:21		Location 1			Bottle?	Glass, tinted, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,1 x 2,5 cm, thick-ness: 3 - 4 mm	large, deformed fragment of irregular shape and surface, light green tint as bottle above but sur-face coated in white alteration
EiBl-8:22		Location 1			Bottle?	Glass, tinted, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EiBl-8:24	4,3 x 5,4 x 2,0 cm	irregularly shaped fragment of glass, green tint, whitish surface alteration

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description
EiBl-8:23		Location 1			Bottle?	Glass, tinted, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,9 x 2,3 x 1,9 cm	irregularly shaped fragment of glass, green tint, whitish surface alteration
EiBl-8:24		Location 1			Bottle?	Glass, tinted, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	EiBl-8:22	1,1 x 1,0 x 0,7 cm	small, irregularly shaped fragment of glass, green tint, whitish surface alter-ation
EiBl-8:25		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, co-loured, dark green	1	Historical, English, 19th century	Fragmentary	EiBl-8:25; EiBl-8:26; EiBl-8:27	6,0 x 2,8 x 2,7 cm	base fragment, shape distorted and surface altered by fire
EiBl-8:26		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, co-loured, dark green	1	Historical, English, 19th century	Fragmentary	EiBl-8:25; EiBl-8:26; EiBl-8:27	5,3 x 4,5 x 1,4 cm	base fragment, shape distorted and surface altered by fire
EiBl-8:27		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, co-loured, dark green	1	Historical, English, 19th century	Fragmentary	EiBl-8:25; EiBl-8:26; EiBl-8:27	3,2 x 1,8 x 2,6 cm	base fragment, shape distorted and surface altered by fire
EiBl-8:28		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, co-loured, dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		6,1 x 3,6 x 0,5 cm	bottle neck fragment with rim and ring, dis-torted and folded by heat, surface colour turned bluish
EiBl-8:29		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, co-loured, dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,9 x 3,4 x 0,3 cm	wall fragment, surface and shape distorted, colour turned bluish
EiBl-8:30		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, co-loured, dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,7 x 2,0 x 0,4 cm	wall fragment, surface and shape distorted, colour turned bluish

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description
EiBl-8:31		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, coloured, dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,9 x 4,0 x 0,4 cm	wall fragment, surface and shape distorted, colour turned bluish to blue-green
EiBl-8:32		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, coloured, dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,1 x 2,5 x 0,3 cm	wall fragment, surface and shape distorted, colour turned bluish to blue-green
EiBl-8:33		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, coloured, dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,1 x 2,8 x 0,7 cm	wall fragment, surface and shape distorted, colour turned bluish to blue-green with with surface alteration
EiBl-8:34		Location 1			Wine Bottle	Glass, coloured, dark green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,5 x 2,0 x 0,5 cm	wall fragment, surface and shape distorted, colour partially turned bluish
EiBl-8:35		Location 1			Flat Fragment	Iron	7	Historical	Fragmentary	2 fragments fit	max. 4,4 x 3,5 x 0,5 cm; 3,1 x 3,1 x 1,1 cm	irregularly shaped, mostly flat fragments of various sizes; one flat fragment possibly with trace of a small rivet
EiBl-8:36		Location 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		18,5 x 9,7 x max. 1,8 cm	large fragment, red-brown paste, black staining on upper surface
EiBl-8:37		Location 3			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		3,6 x 3,5 x 0,8 cm	small, laminated fragment, orange-red paste, lower surface present
EiBl-8:38		Location 3			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,8 x 0,6 cm	very small fragment, orange-red paste, no surface present
EiBl-8:39		Location 3			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,3 x 0,6 cm	very small fragment, orange-red paste, no surface present

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measure-ments	Description
EiBl-8:40		Location 3			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		4,5 x 4,8 x 1,1 cm	small edge fragment, pinkish salmon paste with large red inclu-sions
EiBl-8:41		Location 3			Bowl	Refined Earthenware, White Granite	1	Historical, English, 1850+	Fragmentary		height: 1,7 cm; diame-ter: ca. 14 cm	small rim sherd, no decoration
EiBl-8:42		Location 3			Cup?	Refined Earthenware, White Granite	1	Historical, English, 1850+	Fragmentary		2,5 x 1,1 x 0,5 cm	handle fragment, undecorated
EiBl-8:43		Location 3			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 4,0 cm; diame-ter: 0,8 cm	stem fragment, un-marked
EiBl-8:44		Location 3			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 3,7 cm; diame-ter: 0,8 cm	stem fragment, un-marked

13 - Grand Isle 2 EiBk-5 Catalog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Prove-nience	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBk-54:1		Test Pit 1	Flake	Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete	3,6 x 2,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 2,4 g	large flake, dark grey chert	Leonard Thomas
EiBk-54:2		Test Pit 2	Fragment	Iron	7	Historical	Fragmentary	2,0 x 1,2 x 0,6 cm max.	small, corroded iron fragments	Leonard Thomas

14 - Radiocarbon Report

Consistent accuracy delivered on time

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January 06, 2017

Dr. William Fitzhugh
Smithsonian Institution
National Museum of Natural History
Department of Anthropology
P.O. Box 37012
Washington, DC 20013-7012

RE: Radiocarbon Dating Results.

Dear Dr. Fitzhugh:

Enclosed are the radiocarbon dating results for three samples recently sent to us. As usual, the method of analysis is listed on the report with the results and calibration data is provided where applicable. The Conventional Radiocarbon Ages have all been corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using 2013 calibration databases (cited on the graph pages).

The web directory containing the table of results and PDF download also contains pictures, a cvs spreadsheet download option and a quality assurance report containing expected vs. measured values for 3-5 working standards analyzed simultaneously with your samples.

Reported results are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all chemistry was performed here in our laboratory and counted in our own accelerators here. Since Beta is not a teaching laboratory, only graduates trained to strict protocols of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 program participated in the analyses.

As always Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years per the conventions of the 1977 International Radiocarbon Conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result. The reported d13C values were measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer). They are NOT the AMS d13C which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources.

When interpreting the results, please consider any communications you may have had with us regarding the samples. As always, your inquiries are most welcome. If you have any questions or would like further details of the analyses, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Thank you for prepaying the analyses. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely ,



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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

Dr. William Fitzhugh

Report Date: 1/6/2017

Smithsonian Institution

Material Received: 12/27/2016

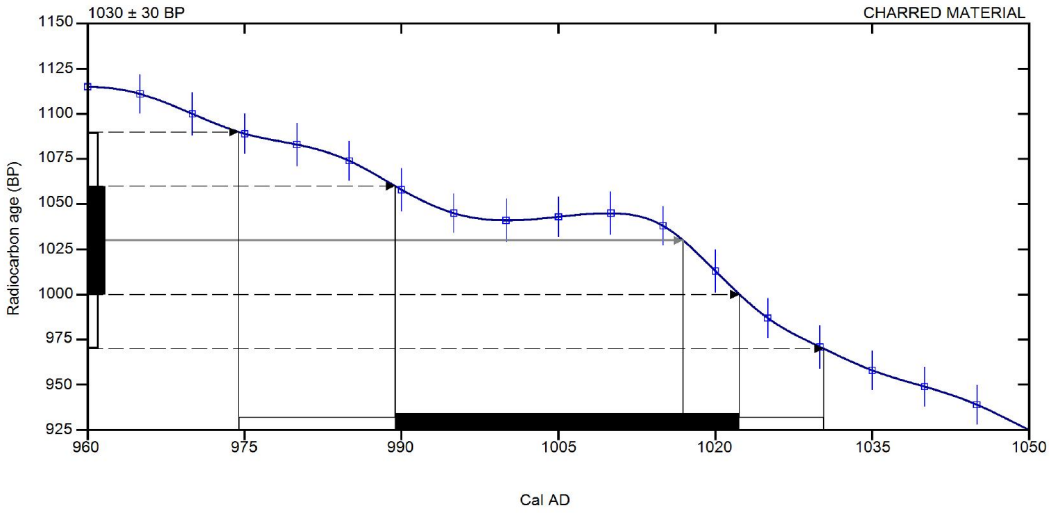
Sample Data	Measured Radiocarbon Age	Isotopes Results o/oo	Conventional Radiocarbon Age
Beta - 454208	1030 +/- 30 BP	d13C= -25.2	1030 +/- 30 BP
SAMPLE: ARAL TOLGOI1 2012-3			
ANALYSIS: AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT: (charred material): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 975 to 1030 (Cal BP 975 to 920)			
Beta - 454209	1010 +/- 30 BP	d13C= -26.1	990 +/- 30 BP
SAMPLE: ARAL TOLGOI2B 2012-5			
ANALYSIS: AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT: (charred material): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : Cal AD 995 to 1050 (Cal BP 955 to 900) and Cal AD 1085 to 1125 (Cal BP 865 to 825) Cal AD 1085 to 1125 (Cal BP 865 to 825) and Cal AD 1140 to 1150 (Cal BP 810 to 800) Cal AD 1140 to 1150 (Cal BP 810 to 800)			
Beta - 454210	460 +/- 30 BP	d13C= -24.8	460 +/- 30 BP
SAMPLE: 2016-1 (Grand Isle-2)			
ANALYSIS: AMS-Standard delivery			
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT: (charred material): acid/alkali/acid			
2 SIGMA CALIBRATION : cal AD 1415 - 1455 (cal BP 535 - 495)			

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2005 accredited. No sub-contracting or student labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo IRMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" is corrected for isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is rounded to the nearest 10 years and is reported as radiocarbon years before present (BP), "present" = AD 1950. Results greater than the modern reference are reported as percent modern carbon (pMC). The modern reference standard was 95% the 14C signature of NIST SRM-4990C (oxalic acid). Quoted error is 1 sigma of counting error on the combined measurements of sample, background and modern reference. Calculated sigmas less than 30 years are conservatively rounded up to 30. d13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS d13C) and are reported in per mil relative to VPDB-1. Applicable calendar calibrated results were calculated using INTCAL13, MARINE13 or SHCAL13 as appropriate (see calibration graph report for references). Applicable d15N values are relative to VPDB-1 and applicable d18O and dD values are relative to VSMOW. Applicable water results are reported without correction for isotopic fractionation.

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12 = -25.2 o/oo : lab. mult = 1)

Laboratory number	**Beta-454208 : ARAL TOLGOI1 2012-3**
Conventional radiocarbon age	**1030 ± 30 BP**
Calibrated Result (95% Probability)	**Cal AD 975 to 1030 (Cal BP 975 to 920)**
Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve	Cal AD 1015 (Cal BP 935)
Calibrated Result (68% Probability)	Cal AD 990 to 1020 (Cal BP 960 to 930)



Database used

INTCAL13

References

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates, Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

References to INTCAL13 database

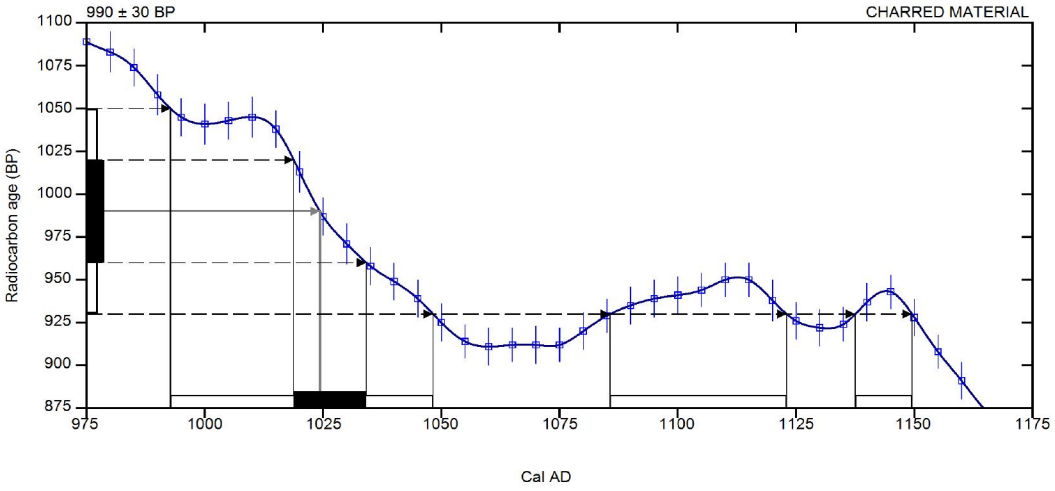
Reimer PJ et al. IntCal13 and Marine13 radiocarbon age calibration curves 0–50,000 years cal BP. Radiocarbon 55(4):1869–1887., 2013.

Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory
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CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12 = -26.1 o/oo : lab. mult = 1)

Laboratory number	**Beta-454209 : ARAL TOLGOI2B 2012-5**
Conventional radiocarbon age	**990 ± 30 BP**
Calibrated Result (95% Probability)	**Cal AD 995 to 1050 (Cal BP 955 to 900)** **Cal AD 1085 to 1125 (Cal BP 865 to 825)** **Cal AD 1140 to 1150 (Cal BP 810 to 800)**
Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve	Cal AD 1025 (Cal BP 925)
Calibrated Result (68% Probability)	Cal AD 1020 to 1035 (Cal BP 930 to 915)



Database used

INTCAL13

References

Mathematics used for calibration scenario

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates, Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2):317-322

References to INTCAL13 database

Reimer PJ et al. IntCal13 and Marine13 radiocarbon age calibration curves 0–50,000 years cal BP. Radiocarbon 55(4):1869–1887., 2013.

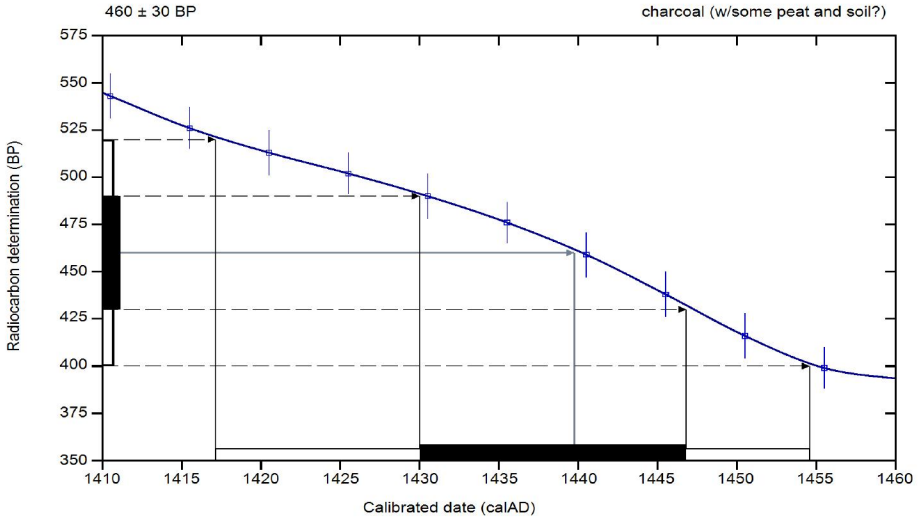
Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory

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Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(Variables: d13C = -24.80 o/oo)

Laboratory number	**Beta-454210 2016-1 (Grand Isle-2)**	
Conventional radiocarbon age	**460 ± 30 BP**	
2 Sigma calibrated result 95% probability	**cal AD 1415 - 1455**	**(cal BP 535 - 495)**
Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve	cal AD 1440 (cal BP 510)	
1 Sigma calibrated results 68% probability	**cal AD 1430 - 1445**	**(cal BP 520 - 505)**



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Intercept Method

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates, Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2) : 317-322

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et.al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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Les pages 475 à 527 sont entièrement accessibles,

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR ÎLE DE LA DEMOISELLE, MUNICIPALITY OF BONNE-ESPÉRANCE, SUMMER 2017



Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord
April 2018
Permit 17-MAMA-01

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Cover page:

Treena Beaudoin and Claude Morency testing the ground inside the cave at EiBj-45.

Summary

This report presents the archaeological study conducted on Île de la Demoiselle, also known as Caribou Island, in the municipality of Bonne-Espérance, on the Lower North Shore of Quebec. The project was instigated by Mr. Claude Morency, who has been fascinated for years by the story of Marguerite de la Rocque de Roberval who may have found shelter on the island during the 16th century with a small group of people. As part of this inquiry, other archaeological remains encountered were also to be evaluated. The investigations were carried out in two stages: 1) a study of the archaeological potential of the island and 2) a field survey proceeding from the latter.

Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord coordinated the project and provided material support. Funding was provided by the municipality of Bonne-Espérance and the MRC du Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent. The Whiteley Museum also helped recruit local volunteers and organised a public conference during which the Smithsonian Institute (Bill Fitzhugh) was involved. In addition, given the sensitive relationship maintained by the Innus of Pakuashipu with their archaeological heritage, the First Nation council was informed of the project, invited to participate and to express its views, in order that the project could be adapted, if need be. The project ultimately received full support of the Council of the Pakuashipu Innu.

Twenty-five areas of archaeological potential were identified, including ten with high potential, twelve with moderate potential and three with low archaeological potential. Of this ensemble, four areas were surveyed during the month of August over five non-consecutive days. The low number of areas visited was due to the strong winds, which limited access to some parts of the island and obliged the team to cover long distances on foot. The discovery of two new archaeological sites, in areas 18 and 20, also slowed down our exploration of the island. In area 18, the site EiBj-44 revealed 102 artifacts, mainly lithic debitage (the by-product of flint knapping), attesting to aboriginal occupation dated between the end of paleohistory and the beginning of the colonial period. In area 20, the site EiBj-45 revealed a single arrowhead in a cave. This unique find suggests that the cave possibly hosted a ceremony where offerings were made, including the arrowhead and possibly other degraded organic items.

Regarding Marguerite de la Rocque de Roberval, no trace of her or of any other occupation associated with the 16th century was encountered. The absence of evidence does not, however, invalidate the possibility that Île de la Demoiselle hosted her unfortunate group. Many more areas of archaeological potential remain to be investigated and further research on the island may produce such evidence. The

toponym and historical accounts of the general location of the island are clues that this island could possibly be the site where Sieur de Roberval abandoned the group. However, the chance of finding such traces is estimated as low, considering the reliability of available historical accounts.

In light of these results, the following recommendations are proposed:

1) If the municipality and Mr. Morency decide to pursue their quest for Marguerite, seek the ongoing support of a professional archaeologist in order to ensure that all archaeological remains encountered receive appropriate care;
2) Protect the EiBj-45 cave and its surroundings out of respect for the past and contemporary Innu;
3) Inform the neighbouring Innu community of Pakuashipu of the existence of EiBj-45 so that they can care for the place in the way they see fit;
4) Protect EiBj-44 and its surroundings from development, unless appropriate protection measures are implemented.

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Production team

Archeo-Mamu expresses its most sincere gratitude to all volunteers, collaborators and partners for their support to this unique community project.

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Claude Morency	Project instigator and volunteer auxiliary archaeologist (field)

1. Introduction

This report accounts for the archaeological study conducted on Île de la Demoiselle, also known as Caribou Island, located in the municipality of Bonne-Espérance, on the Lower North Shore of Quebec. More precisely, the island is located in the southeastern part of the archipelago of Bonne-Espérance, across the channel, which separates it from the abandoned village of Salmon Bay (figure 1).

The project was instigated by Mr. Claude Morency, a history aficionado particularly interested in validating historical accounts suggesting that Marguerite de la Rocque de Roberval and her group may have taken shelter on the island in 1543 A.D. There are so many versions of the story of Marguerite, including many true-story inspired novels, that it is difficult to separate fact from fiction. Andre Thevet (1504–1592), Royal Cosmographer of France, produced what may be considered the most factual account, though his works have been criticised for their frequent inventions (Lestringant 1977). In the *Grand Insulaire,* he succinctly relates the story of Marguerite, the niece of the Sieur de Roberval who led a crew of settlers to establish a permanent colony in New France (Schlesinger et Stabler 1986; Thevet 1586). The colony failed. During their return trip of 1543, Roberval learned that Marguerite was involved in an illegitimate relationship and punished her by leaving her, her maid and her lover on the island that Thevet named «Isle de Roberval». There they built a shelter, hunted and Marguerite also gave birth. She survived two years and five months before being rescued, after all her companions and her child had died. If these events really took place on Île de la Demoiselle, material remains could possibly be found.

As part of this inquiry, other archaeological remains encountered were also to be evaluated. To guide field investigations, a study of the archaeological potential of the area was first done, in order to identify areas of high interest for human occupation. Fieldwork then consisted of a survey of the areas of archaeological potential. Visits included visual inspections for any element visible at the surface of the ground and manually excavated test-pits.

Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord coordinated the project. Funding was provided by the municipality of Bonne-Espérance and the MRC du Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent. The Whiteley Museum also helped recruit local volunteers and organised a public conference in which the Smithsonian Institute (Bill Fitzhugh) was also involved. Because of strong links maintained by the Innus of Pakuashipu with their archaeological heritage, the First Nation council was informed of the project, invited to participate and express its views,

so that the project could be adapted, if need be. The project ultimately received the full support of the Council of the Pakuashipu Innu.

Fieldwork took place over five non-consecutive days, from August 9 to 15, 2017. The team working for Archéo-Mamu included a lead archaeologist and a maximum of four diggers working at the same time. Volunteers from the local community also participated. The regular team rotated halfway into the project, which explains the high number (6) of auxiliary archaeologists involved.

In the pages that follow, the methodological framework is described, followed by a brief overview of the historical, cultural and geographical context. This is followed by the results of the study of the archaeological potential and the field survey, an interpretation of the results, as well as a general conclusion, including recommendations regarding the preservation of the remains found on the island and suggestions for the next steps to take in future research.

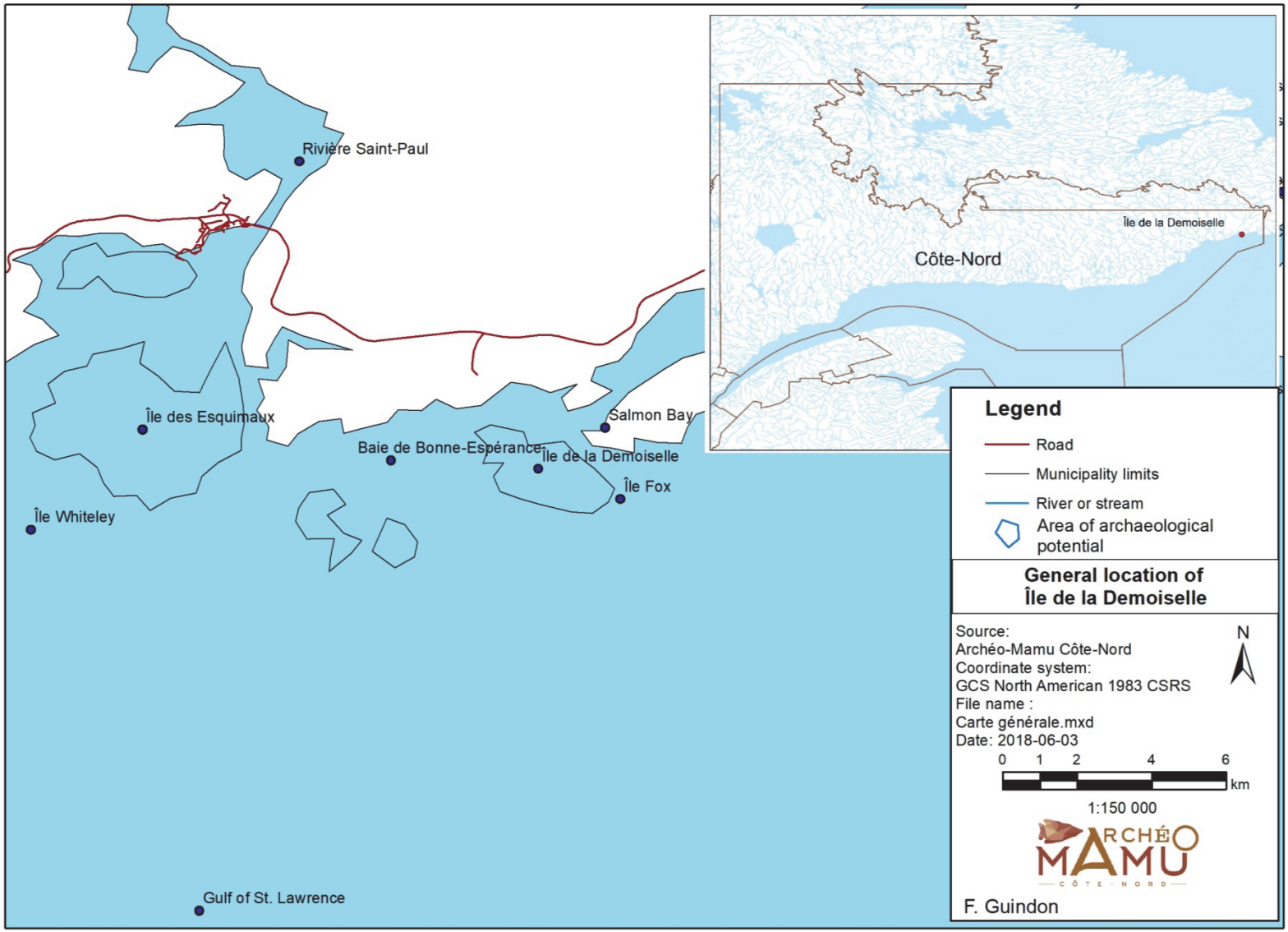


Figure 1 : General location of Île de la Demoiselle

2. Methodology

The study is organised into two parts: 1) a desk-based potential study and 2) a field survey. The former was done by the lead archaeologist between June and July 2017. The latter took place over five non-consecutive days, from August 9 to 15, 2017. Two distinct sets of methods were consequently used.

2.1. Archaeological potential study

Determining the archaeological potential consists essentially in evaluating the possibility of finding archaeological remains over a specific territory. The territory, such as the Île de la Demoiselle, is divided into areas of varying levels of archaeological potential based on available sources of information. The results then help guide field surveys where specific areas are prioritised in accordance with defined objectives. The following sources were used in the determination of the archaeological potential of Île de la Demoiselle:

1) Historical, archaeological and oral sources relating to the human occupation of the island : local Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal residents, Inventaire des sites archéologiques du Québec (ISAQ), Bibliothèque numérique en archéologie du Québec, BAnQ archives, records of regional historical societies, Greffe de l'arpenteur general du Québec, National Air Photo Library and published sources;
2) Contemporary aerial photos (Scale 1:40 000, 2001, black and white) to examine the topography, the built landscape, existing paths and other soils disturbances possibly affecting the preservation of archaeological sites;
3) Visual inspection of the island during fieldwork, helping to validate and complement remote observations.

Based on these sources, a database is then constituted using the Excel software. Each area of archaeological potential is defined using contemporary aerial photos, showing suitable topography for human establishments. Each area is then described according to relevant attributes, including exposition to wind, view onto the Saint-Lawrence, proximity to streams, presence of built features (past or present) and presence of known archaeological sites. These attributes can be favorable or unfavorable to human occupation. A single favorable attribute translates into a low archaeological potential. Two favorable attributes or more give a moderate potential to an area. High archaeological potential is established on

the basis of historical or archeological data suggesting previous occupation of an area, which could also be supported by other favourable attributes.

A file on the environmental and cultural history was constituted based on the consultation of these sources, and is presented in the following chapter.

2.2. Field survey

The survey team included a lead archaeologist and a maximum of four auxiliary archaeologists (diggers) working at the same time. Auxiliaries included volunteers from the local community. The regular team working for Archeo-Mamu rotated halfway into the project, which explains the high number (6) of auxiliary archaeologists involved. The entire island was targeted, but specific areas of archaeological potential were prioritised in accordance with our research objectives.

An archaeological survey consists of excavating square test-pits measuring 30 cm on each side at depths reaching levels considered to be archaeologically sterile, generally the B horizon of a podzol. Test-pits are placed at intervals of 15 m in order to sample the entire surface that is targeted, being either the totality of an area of archaeological potential or parts of higher interest. Where discoveries are made, spacing is reduced to 3 m until artifacts and built features are no longer found. This method allows us to define areas of artifactual concentrations and the limits of the archaeological sites.

The location of each test pit is recorded with a handheld GPS to allow plotting their distribution onto survey maps. All recovered remains for a given test-pit are then bagged together with a label recording important information, such as the identification number of the test-pit, the temporary site code and date of recovery. Artifacts found lying at the surface of the ground, in eroded contexts, are collected in lots corresponding to observed concentrations. Each area of surface collection is localised with a GPS and described in the archaeologist's notebook.

Each surveyed area of archaeological potential is photographed and a stratigraphic profile is recorded for each positive test-pit (i.e. where remains are found). Observations pertaining to test-pits are recorded in the archaeologist's notebook and in test-pit forms. A metallic label bearing the temporary code of the site and the number of the test-pit is left in each hole before backfilling. Recovered artifacts are later cleaned, catalogued and analysed in our laboratory of the Jardin des Glaciers, in Baie-Comeau.

A technical file was constituted when preparing this report and is available on the DVD affixed to the back cover. It includes field notes, field forms, GIS format files, maps, catalogue of the photographs, site forms, report of zooarchaeological analyses, catalogue of zooarchaeological analyses, report of ^{14}C analysis and a PDF copy of the report.

3. Geographical, historical and cultural context

To understand the research carried out for this project and its results, available data regarding the archaeological heritage of Île de la Demoiselle must be understood. Historical sources regarding the presence of human settlements on the island during the colonial period[1] must also be taken into account. Paleoenvironmental data, when available, is also useful to understand the general transformation of the natural landscape over the millennia and to better understand human occupation in this changing landscape. Oral history, when available, must also be taken into account. The information provided here covers the Île de la Demoiselle the wider area of Bonne-Espérance and the Lower North Shore.

3.1. Past and contemporary environment

Île de la Demoiselle (figure 2) is part of the natural province of the Lower North Shore plateau. The topography of the eastern section of this natural province includes a coastal plain carved in terraces and a hilly plateau with summits reaching 900 m further inland. The underlying bedrock is entirely comprised of the Grenville geological province, mostly constituted of gneiss in the eastern section of this region. Surface deposits are thin glacial till, deltaic sand and gravel in the coastal plain, as well as rocky outcrops that are especially common on top of hills and on the coast. The climate along the coast is generally milder than inland and is of the subpolar humid type with a short growth season. Vegetation is consequently adapted to this cold climate, dominated by a dense taiga along the coast and sparser taiga inland. Common or representative animal species are woodland caribou, marten, salmon, brook trout, lake trout and arctic char (MDDELCC 2018). Île de la Demoiselle is in the Gulf of Saint-Lawrence where sea mammals are also notable. The main water course reaching the Saint-Lawrence in this area is Rivière Saint-Paul, a major artery for the circulation of persons and goods throughout the history of the human occupation of the area.

[1] In the present study, the colonial period refers to the events following the arrival of Europeans in the Americas, marked by important changes in the Aboriginal way of life, starting in the 16th century. The concept of paleohistory replaces the concept of prehistory. The latter expression projects a negative perception on Aboriginal peoples and their past, suggesting that, prior to the Europeans, they did not have a history. Such an idea is of course false. The Innu, the Inuit and their ancestors have an exceptional history going back to immemorial times. Archaeology contributes to enrich this past.



Figure 2 : General view of Île de la Demoiselle from zone 20, looking northeast

This environmental configuration is however relatively recent. For the last 100,000 years, the northeast portion of the continent was covered by a thick ice mantle. It started melting about 20,000 years before the present (B.P.) with the first land patches freed around 13000 B.P., which were immediately submerged by the Goldthwait Sea. At that time, it reached up to 152 m above the current sea level (Dubois 1980, 539‑40). Freed from the weight of the ice, the continent began a phase of isostatic rebound. Drowned land began emerging around 12500 B.P. Vegetal colonisation was initiated between 10500 and 9000 B.P. – an essential condition for animal colonisation which took place at about 9500–9000 B.P. Conditions were then met for human colonisation. Environmental conditions were, however, still difficult and the interval for the earliest human occupation would likely be situated almost 1,500 years before Central Labrador and 3,500 years before Newfoundland. This information is important to take into consideration because humans were in the Maritimes since about 10000 B.P. and may have been the first to explore the north shore of the Saint-Lawrence. Besides, contemporary configurations of the environment have been reported to take place between 9000 and 5000 B.P., near Blanc-Sablon (Larouche et Richard 1998, 346‑48). Human colonisation of the Lower North Shore of the Saint-Lawrence may thus have more likely taken place after 9000 B.P.

The earliest human presence along the Lower North Shore of the Saint-Lawrence is attested at 8200 B.P., from a site in Blanc-Sablon. At this time, the sea was still 30 m higher than the current level. Its level went down over time, reaching 15 m above the current at approximately 6000 B.P. (Dubois et Perras 1998, 293‑304). The following period, up to 5000 B.P., was marked by an alternance of sea regressions

and invasions, meaning that it went up and down (Dubois 1980, 456‑57). At 5000 B.P., the level was similar to the present (Dubois 1980, 456) and, between 2000 and 3000 B.P., it again rose 2.5 m higher (Plumet et al. 1994, 12). These environmental transformations influenced the human occupation of the surroundings of Bonne-Espérance.

3.2. Historical and archaeological data

The earliest evidence of human occupation is located east of Bonne-Espérance, in the municipality of Blanc-Sablon, and dates back to 8200 B.P. These first Aboriginal occupants are associated with the archaeological tradition called Maritime Archaic. Sites of the first two millennia up until 6500 B.P. are located on surfaces reaching at least 27 m above current sea level. Occupants of these sites had livelihoods based on sea mammal hunting (seals, sea lions and whales) and show cultural similarities with groups from Newfoundland (Chevrier 1996b, 83‑87).

The paleohistorical occupation of the coastal area is however much better understood than the inland occupation because more archaeological research has been conducted here. Our understanding of paleohistory is thus biased in favour of the coastal area, mainly occupied during the summer. Winter modalities of human occupation are thus largely unknown (Fitzhugh 2006, 51).

Between 6500 and 5000 B.P., human groups seem to return on a regular basis to the same camping grounds, over longer periods, in larger groups and in larger dwellings[2] (Pintal 2006, 114‑16).

During the 5000–3500 B.P. interval, important cultural changes are observed. Amerindian occupants generally become less visible along coastal areas where Predorset people appear. Amerindian sites are consequently less numerous for this period (Pintal 2006, 119). Amerindians and Predorset may have competed for the control of the territory and its resources during this period. These events may be linked to cultural changes occurring after 4200 B.P., leading to more pronounced regional differences. The long funerary tradition, consisting in the inhumation of individuals in mounds with objects sometimes ceremonially incinerated, also declines (Chevrier 1996b, 98; Fitzhugh 2006, 60, 63‑64).

[2] This information concerning more specifically Blanc-Sablon contradicts Chevrier (1996b, 96) discussing events of this period for the Lower North Shore.

Cultural transformations continued between 3500 and 4000 B.P., a period sometimes designated as post-Archaic. Sites are mostly found along the coast and indicate specialisation over specific resources found nearby. Dwellings are organised around an elongated centre with the area increasing over time (Pintal 1998, 253-54). This suggests that groups were increasingly larger and that they stayed at the same sites over prolonged periods. Limited data for the post-Archaic period is however an obstacle to its understanding (Pintal 1989, 44).

Even though Paleoinuit groups were in Labrador, starting from 4000 B.P., they would not have reached the Lower North Shore before 3000 B.P. (Plumet et al. 1994, 5). They largely preferred coastal areas, but some sites are occasionally found inland (Plumet et al. 1994, 15, 18). Paleoinuit groups may also have occasionally shared the territory with Amerindians (Plumet et al. 1994, 6). Paleoinuit and following groups of Inuit traditions would have visited the Lower North Shore into the colonial period, but less regularly than their Amerindian counterparts (Plumet et al. 1994, 12). Marine resources, abundant in the area, would have motivated their ongoing presence (Chevrier 1996a, 112-13).

Beothuk who mainly occupied Newfoundland, exploiting coastal resources, such as seal and salmon, as well as land resources, such as caribou, also visited the Strait of Belle-Isle during the summer (Chevrier 1996a, 112-3). It is unsure how far west they would have reached, but if they did reach Bonne-Espérance, they could have done so into the colonial period.

The Strait of Belle-Isle witnessed some of the earliest European incursions into the continent, beginning in the 16th century. Attracted by marine resources, whalers and cod fishermen originating mainly from Brittany, Normandy and the Basque country, established seasonal stations where they could process their catches before bringing them back to Europe. These sites were usually located along shorelines, close to the resources they exploited (Niellon 1989, 11). Cod fishing stations are particularly common on sloped rocky shores facing the northeast, because this configuration facilitated drying operations (Niellon 2010, 6). Rocky surfaces were sometimes created by the fishermen (Niellon, 2010; 7). Whaling stations were, by contrast, generally established in sheltered bays where ships could be anchored (Niellon 2010, 10). Seal hunting posts were generally located near natural channels where it was easier to capture the animal. These channels were generally between an island and the mainland (Niellon 2010, 13). Proximity to important rivers was an important factor of attraction for posts dedicated to the fur trade because that is where Amerindians generally travelled (Caron 1984, 40). Other places sheltered from bad weather were also generally favoured (Niellon 1989, 94-5).

Between 1670 and 1700 A.D., these industries were monopolised by seigneurs and then by concession holders. At the time of the Conquest, fishing and hunting progressively came under the control of the English, who founded the Labrador Company. Other fishermen and hunters from New England, Great-Britain and Newfoundland also exploited the area (Niellon 1989, 14‑5).

Starting in 1820, when the Labrador Company declared bankruptcy, another phase of European occupation began. This event gave way to « free settlement », allowing anyone to settle in the place of their choice, on the condition that it was not already occupied (Niellon 1989, 15). Settlers followed a transhumant cycle called « dispersion and mobility», shared between a winter residence and a secondary summer house. The winter home was « […] generally situated in sheltered areas, along the shore of a river where firewood and game were easily accessible » (Niellon 1989, 16). The summer house was more rudimentary, often built on an island, near a good fishing area that could be harvested. It was not uncommon to see families moving houses in wintertime when firewood and game became scarce (Niellon 1989, 16‑7, 100).

Also, during the 19th century, many cod fishing crews from various countries and from Newfoundland continued exploiting the region (Niellon 1984, 105‑7, 110‑13). The area of Bonne-Espérance saw crews mainly from Newfoundland and the United States. American Beach, on the Île de la Demoiselle, is well known by local community members as the place where American ships anchored in the summer. William Henry Whiteley is a famous figure of this period in Bonne-Espérance, as the founder of a salmon fishing base in 1858, which eventually developed into a thriving cod fishing operation. He is also the inventor of the cod trap, a fishing device that greatly improved the efficiency of his activities (Ryan 2003).

Transhumant lifecycle was gradually abandoned with the creation of the first permanent villages founded in the middle of the 20th century. The old way of life was however never fully abandoned with the construction of cabins in places formerly occupied in the summer (Niellon 1989, 17, 100).

Aboriginal groups continued to visit areas occupied by Europeans (Niellon 1989, 103, 123). Historical sources suggest that some of them may have originated from Newfoundland while others came from northern inland territories (Niellon 1995, 120, 124, 129, 131). Pakuashipu Innu elders interviewed in 2017 clearly indicated that the Rivière Saint-Paul, flowing into the sea near Île de la Demoiselle, was a major inland highway used by their ancestors since immemorial times. That is, until the federal government forced them onto reservations.

On the contrary, the Inuit preferred islands near the coast and were particularly interested in European goods that they transformed into tools of their own (Niellon 1995, 53, 138‑9). Their presence was also driven by the abundant marine life, which they exploited during all seasons in family units (Stopp 2002, 74‑75, 82). Their presence between Sandwich Bay and Mingan is attested to until the middle of the 18th century (Stopp 2002, 76‑77). Some of the Inuit occupations may however be misidentified because of important similarities to the sod houses built by some European fishermen between the 18th and the 19th century (Auger 1991). The frequency of the Inuit occupation during this period may thus be overestimated.

3.3. Île de la Demoiselle

Three archaeological sites are already known on the Île de la Demoiselle, thanks to field research conducted by Charles Martijn in 1972. The first, EiBj-8, is a hollow stone feature with a 3 m diameter and walls reaching 40 cm high. It is located near the water, 46 m above sea level, at the northeast end of the island, facing the peninsula of the old Salmon Bay village. EiBj-9 is found along a small pond at the southwest of the island. It consists of hollow features in a boulder field reaching about 12 m above sea level. EiBj-10 is where a large projectile point was found, with stemmed base, made of green quartzite. The point was found at the surface of a steep slope reaching 26 m at the site of discovery. Quartz flakes may also have been found along the path leading to this location by locals in the past. Known archaeological remains are thus relatively modest.

Though not reported as an archaeological site, built features are also visible on historical maps and photographs at Factory Point, at the north end of the island. To the east, facing a swampy bay, a series of buildings, including warehouses, houses and a dock are associated with Whiteley, according to a 1905 map (Desmeules 1905). Further north, the same map shows the location of an already abandoned guano transformation plant. Aerial photos dating to 1931 show that the point is crossed by a long path connecting the Whiteley buildings to the guano plant and, at the western end, to what seems to be two or three buildings. Darker features in the area of the plant look like excavated water canals with a rectangular basin at the center. The same aerial photos show a series of other buildings in another bay, further south from Factory Point, which may have been the dwellings of fishing families. They are connected by a path leading to a dock where boats are also visible nearby. These features are important elements that could eventually be integrated into archaeological sites.

4. Results of the archaeological potential study

From a general perspective, the archaeological potential of Île de la Demoiselle is considered high, based on its geographical situation, its history and its known archaeological sites. A total of 25 areas of archaeological potential were identified on the island. Ten present a high potential, twelve have a moderate potential and three are of low archaeological potential. They are distributed more or less evenly across the island, but the shore is generally more interesting. The map in figure 3 illustrates their distribution and the surface area they cover. Table 1 synthesises the results of the analysis of the archaeological potential for each area.

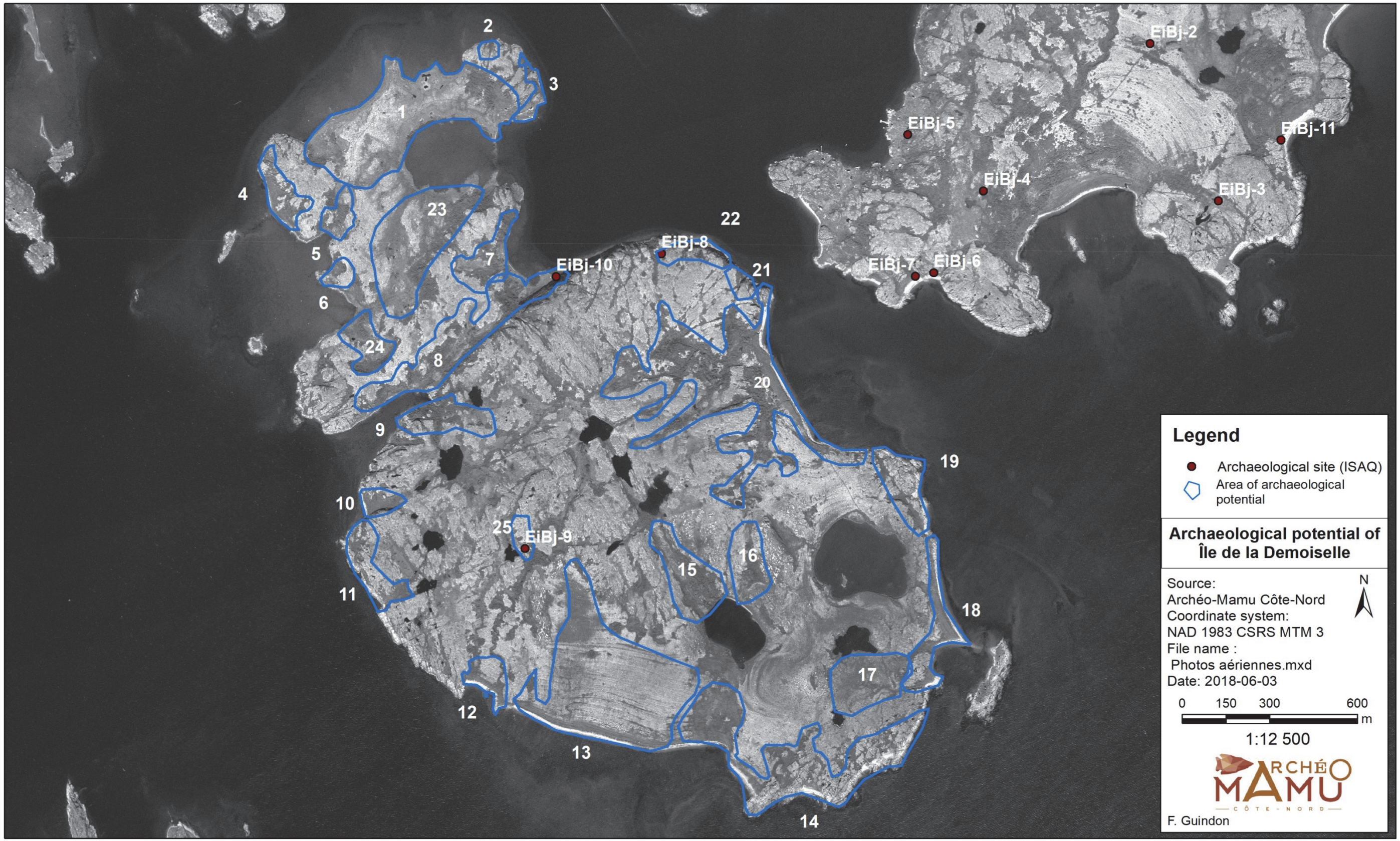


Figure 3 : Areas of archaeological potential on Île de la Demoiselle

TABLE 1 : AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL ON ÎLE DE LA DEMOISELLE							
Area	**Exposition to wind**	**View onto the Saint-Lawrence**	**Proximity to drinking water**	**Contemporary built features**	**Past built features**	**Known archaeological sites**	**Level of potential**
1	Very exposed	North and southeast		Buildings and paths	Houses, docks and sheds at the east end. Abandoned guano transformation plant on the north side (1905 map); Buildings, dock, paths and possible waterworks (1931 and 1967 aerial photos); Houses (1934 map) Buildings (1983 aerial photo)		High
2	North wind	North					Low
3	East wind	North, south, east			Building (1931 aerial photo)		High
4	West and south wind	North, west, south					Moderate
5	Low	Southwest					Moderate
6	Low	North					Moderate
7	Northeast wind	Northeast			Building (1931 and 1967 aerial photos); Building (1983 aerial photo)		High
8	Possible corridor for wind coming from northeast and southwest	Southwest, northeast		Buildings and paths	House of Joseph Roberts and dock (1905 map); Buildings, path, dock (1931 aerial photo); Building (1967 air photo); Buildings and dock (1983 aerial photo);	EiBj-10	High
9	Low		Stream				Moderate
10	West	West					Moderate
11	North, south, west	North, south, west	Stream				Moderate
12	Southwest	South	Stream				Moderate
13	West, south, east	West, south, east	Stream				Moderate
14	West, south, east	West, south, east	Small pond		Building (1983 aerial photo)		High
15	Southeast		Small pond				Low
16	South						Low
17	Every direction	East, southeast	Small pond and stream				Moderate
18	South, north, east	Southeast, east, north	Stream		Building (1967 aerial photo)		High

19	Every direction	North, east, south	Ponds				Moderate
20	East	East, southeast	Stream	Paths			High
21	North	North				EiBj-8	High
22	North	North					High
23	Low	Northeast					Moderate
24	Low	Northwest					Moderate
25	Low		Small pond			EiBj-25	High

5. Results of the archaeological survey

Four areas of archaeological potential were visited in 2017, with a total of 126 test-pits excavated. Two new archaeological sites were recorded, which partly explains the low number of areas visited during the five days of the survey. Areas visited are 1, 12, 18 and 20, located along the shore of the island (figure 3). Areas 18 and 20 each resulted in one new site, to which the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications respectively attributed the EiBj-44 and EiBj-45 Borden Codes.

Also, the team met Mr. Tony Roberts at the dock where we boarded to reach the island. He introduced himself as the person who had apprised the archaeologist Charles Martijn who was involved in two field investigations in the area, in 1971 and 1972 (Martijn 1972; McKenzie 1971). Mr. Roberts wanted to guide us to the archaeological sites he had pointed out to Martijn at the time. However, the days when he was available happened to be very windy and consequent navigational risks prevented us from visiting these sites with him. Weather conditions also forced our team to reach more distant areas by foot, which slowed down our investigations.

Each area of archaeological potential visited is described in the following sub-sections. Table 4 synthesises the information collected for each of them.

5.1. Area 1

Area 1 covers a very large surface of 167,268 m^2 at the north end of the island (figure 3). The portion of the area visited covers a much narrower surface (figure 25), on the southwest flank of a hill, at its northeastern limit, which forms a flat sandy surface protected from the northerly winds. The vegetation is a forest of tamaracks and small firs (figure 4). Our boat pilot for that day, Mr. Travis Morris, pointed out this area as a possible man-made mound. Test-pits showed intact natural sequences of a podzol over which a short sequence of organic layers was visible (figure 5). Sixteen test-pits were excavated, which all turned out to be negative. Some were damp and water seeped up as we dug deeper.

Closer to the water, one recent well and another that seemed older were observed on a path connecting cabins to the area that was surveyed. The older one may be connected to the buildings observed on an early 1930s aerial photo. Two rectangular features were still visible in this same area when we visited. Two cabins are located behind these features and are still being used as summer houses by local families.



Figure 4 : General view of zone 1, where test-pits were excavated, looking west



Figure 5 : Soil profile in area 1, looking north

5.2. Area 12

Area 12 covers a surface of 15,818 m^2 on the southwest side of the island (figure 3). Its totality was visually inspected and most of it tested (figure 26). The only sections where no test-pit was excavated occur where clear signs of poor drainage were observed. The surface is relatively flat, showing a light slope going down towards the sea (south) and covered by moss and lichen, as well as a few low bushes. The moss is in fact generally thick, often more than 30 cm, over sandy soil (figure 6). The slope is interrupted by abrupt terraces creating distinct levels on the surface, possibly carved by the sea (figure 7). The west side opens onto a rocky outcrop dominating the flat surface by a few meters. Another hill borders its eastern side. The shore is rocky. Drainage is generally good to passable but poor on the two lower levels of the area, between two brooks, which join together before reaching the sea. Remains of an abandoned cabin built with wire wound nails are visible on the rocky outcrop to the west. Thirty-eight test-pits were excavated and all were negative.



Figure 6 : Soil profile in area 12, looking south



Figure 7 : General view of area 12, looking south

5.3. Area 18 (EiBj-44)

Area 18 covers a surface of 55,940 m^2 of the point of land locally known as Fox Point, on the southeast side of Île de la Demoiselle (figure 3). The point gives onto a natural haven created by a small island separated by a narrow channel of shallow water. The ground slopes down towards the end of the point in distinct steps, likely marine terraces, and ends on a steep talus fronted by a sandy beach. The higher grounds offer protection from west winds when standing near the end of the point. A blockfield covered by thin moss occupies the higher grounds, while lichens, moss and low bushes grow on the slope and part of the point. Its tip is covered by high grass. On higher ground, soil profiles generally begin with thick moss covering a thin layer of gravelly sand, followed by pebbles reaching about 10 cm diameter. The sand is generally moist but not wet. Going down towards the point, where archaeological remains were found, the soil shows a typical sequence of a podzol, sometimes topped with a sequence of gray sand. The soil matrix of the podzol is overall made of coarse sand, whilst finer on the occasional upper sequence (figures 8 to 14). Artefacts are generally found in the gray sand and organic level of the original podzol, within 15 to 30 cm below the surface.

A total of 51 test-pits were excavated on the better drained and flatter portion of the point. This left a large section of area 18 untested because of an observed lower potential and lack of time. Nine positive test-pits were recorded, along with a possible surface find from the beach, covering approximately 150 m^2 of the point (figures 16 and 17). The Ministère de la Culture et des Communications assigned the Borden Code of EiBj-44 to this new site.

The collection of EiBj-44 has 102 artifacts, including eight bone fragments, three charcoal samples, ninety stone debitage and one fragment of a bifacial tool (table 2). Based on artifactual concentrations, the main area of activity would be located in the perimeter formed by test-pits 3, 7 and 8, where 87 % (n=89) of all artifacts were collected, but the total surface area of the site is estimated to 250 m^2.

The eight bone fragments of test-pit eight had not been burned. Their state of preservation made it impossible to identify the species. Four can be ascribed to small cetaceans, possible beluga or dolphin. The other bones are from undetermined mammals (Noël 2018).

In test-pit 9, a thick layer of carbonised wood was observed, just under the moss (figure 15). The possibility of a fireplace was considered and samples were collected for radiometric (AMS) testing. Results gave a possible age of 920 ±15 B.P. The excavation stopped at this layer in order to protect it and leave it for an eventual dig.

Lithic raw materials include shale, mudstone, Ramah quartzite (or Ramah chert) and chert, with coloration ranging from grey to black, including a greenish gray variety. Six small flakes of a caramel brown fine material may be European flint. The most common material is grey chert making up 88 % (n=80) of the total. Table 3 summarises lithic raw material frequencies on the site.

The possible presence of flint is interesting because there is no known source of it in North America. Considering the European origins of the materials, it suggests that the site was occupied during the colonial period, at a time when the Aboriginal occupants could have interacted with Europeans. However, the possible age of 920 ±15 B.P. obtained on charcoals of test-pit 9 is too early for contact with Europeans. Further investigations on the site may help verify whether the occupation took place during the colonial period or some five hundred years earlier. Excavating the site would also help generate a more accurate picture of the events taking place on the site.



Figure 8 : Stratigraphic profile of test-pit 1, EiBj-44, looking south



Figure 9 : Stratigraphic profile of test-pit 3, EiBj-44, looking north



Figure 10 : Stratigraphic profile of test-pit 4, EiBj-44, looking north



Figure 11 : Stratigraphic profile of test-pit 5, EiBj-44, looking south



Figure 12 : Stratigraphic profile of test-pit 6, EiBj-44, looking north



Figure 13 : Stratigraphic profile of test-pit 7, EiBj-44, looking east



Figure 14 : Stratigraphic profile of test-pit 8, EiBj-44, looking south



Figure 15 : Charcoal layer in test-pit 9, EiBj-44



Figure 16 : General view of area 20, with EiBg-44 in the background, looking south



Figure 17 : Possible bifacial roughout, EiBj-44

TABLE 2: COLLECTION OF EIBJ-44, 2017																					
	TP-1		TP-2		TP-3		TP-4		TP-5		TP-6		TP-7		TP-8		TP-9		Beach		Total	
Artifact	**n**	**%**	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***	**n**	***%***
Lithic																						
Debitage	2	*100*	5	*100*	54	*98*	1	*100*	8	*100*	1	*100*	14	*100*	3	*27*	2	*50*			90	*88*
Bifacial tool																			1	*100*	1	*1*
Ecofact																						
Charcoal sample					1	*2*											2				3	*3*
Bone															8	*73*		*0*			8	*8*
Total	**2**	***100***	**5**	***100***	**55**	***100***	**1**	***100***	**8**	***100***	**1**	***100***	**14**	***100***	**11**	***100***	**4**	***100***	**1**	***100***	**102**	***100***

TABLE 3 : LITHIC RAW MATERIALS OF EIBJ-44		
Material	**n**	***%***
Chert	80	*88*
Mudstone	1	*1*
Shale	3	*3*
Ramah quartzite	1	*1*
Flint	6	*7*
Total	**91**	***100***

5.4. Area 20 (EiBj-45)

Located at the northeast end of Île de la Demoiselle, area 20 covers a wide surface of 207,022 m^2 and faces the channel separating the island from Salmon Bay (figure 3). The front is a wide sandy terrace reaching an elevation of about 2 m above sea level, where moss, grass, low bushes and a few scattered trees are found (figure 18). A small pond surrounded by a bog is an exception in the otherwise well drained area. Deeper inland, the plain becomes a network of narrow valleys surrounded by high rocky hills, at the limit of this area of archaeological potential. Drainage is poorer in these valleys. The front of the area is a long sandy beach.

Several shallow circular depressions were observed at the south end of the area. Local residents believe that some of them may be remains of Amerindian dwellings. However, they may more likely be the result of wind erosion since the area is very exposed to northeast and southwest winds. Two other depressions observed just outside the southern limit are less likely to be the result of wind erosion since they are made of boulders (figure 19). According to Claude Morency and another volunteer, Mr. Antonio Cormier, these features may be eider duck hunting blinds. Whatever their function may have been, it seems likely that these features were made by human hands.

Test-pits were dug in three distinct sections of the area, sometimes outside its limits, where the environmental conditions seemed more promising (figure 28). Sixty test-pits were excavated and none was positive.

There is also a narrow cave, partially hidden by a high bush, at the bottom of a rocky hill located at the northeast end of the area (figure 20). Its floor is made of a shallow gravelly deposit where broken blocks of pink quartzite fell off the walls (figures 22-23). The conditions inside the cave are not attractive for human occupation since moisture seeps through the walls and keep the floor permanently damp. A sample of sharp flakes of the pink quartzite was collected to be analysed later and compared to the pink Blanc-Sablon quartzite, exploited by paleohistoric Amerindians. Though similar, the Demoiselle quartzite is much coarser and does not show clear conchoidal fractures. These ''flakes'' are more likely the result of freeze-thaw action.

There is however one clear sign of human presence in the cave that is, a small corner notched arrowhead made of Ramah quartzite, also known as Ramah chert (figure 24). Its stylistic features suggest an approximate age between the end of paleohistory and the early colonial period. This object was found

lying at the surface of a low rocky shelf towards the bottom of the cave, under a ledge projecting from the north wall at about 50 cm above the ground. A dim beam of light, coming through a crack in the ledge, leading all the way up outside the hill, attracted the attention of the archaeologist. Passing the hand into the light to verify where the light was coming from, accidentally led to moving surficial sediment thinly covering the surface of the shelf. The archaeologist felt something as he moved the dirt and looked to see that the object was the arrowhead, lying alone, flat, under the beam of light, on the rocky shelf. Test-pits inside and in front of the cave did not show any other evidence of human presence. Considering that the cave may be part of the site, the approximate surface area is estimated to 400 m^2.

The arrowhead was not likely associated with a campsite since no other evidence of human presence was observed. Two possibilities are considered. The first is that the cave would have acted as storage, or cache, where local occupants may have planned to come back. The second is that the cave hosted a ritual where offerings, such as the arrowhead and possibly other degraded goods, were left on the shelf, under the beam of light. This second hypothesis seems more likely when considering that, for the Innu and their ancestors, rocky features, like caves, offered connections to the Memekueshuat who dwelt in rock formations (Parcoret 2000). These human-like shapeshifting beings held various powers capable of influencing the course of human lives and protecting them. An offering to the Memekueshuat may have helped to attract favours. Rock-art is also considered to be a means of communication with the Memekueshuat or even the result of their own actions (Parcoret 2000).

This hypothesis, though considered the most likely, may or may not explain why the arrowhead was placed there, but it is clear that it was not left by accident. If it really is the site of a ritual, occurring approximately within the last two millennia, its importance to the history of Amerindian occupation would be very high. It could represent a very rare manifestation of the ritual life and of the sacred landscape of the Innu ancestors, of the same nature as rock-art sites, worth preserving even though no more artifacts may be present.



Figure 18 : General view of area 20, looking south



Figure 19 : Area 20 looking northeast with stone feature



Figure 20 : The entrance of the cave, EiBj-45, looking west



Figure 21 : The inside of the cave, EiBj-45, looking west



Figure 22 : Close-up on the cave's wall and the pink quartzite



Figure 23 : Soil profile inside the cave, looking south



Figure 24 : Arrow head found inside the cave of EiBj-45

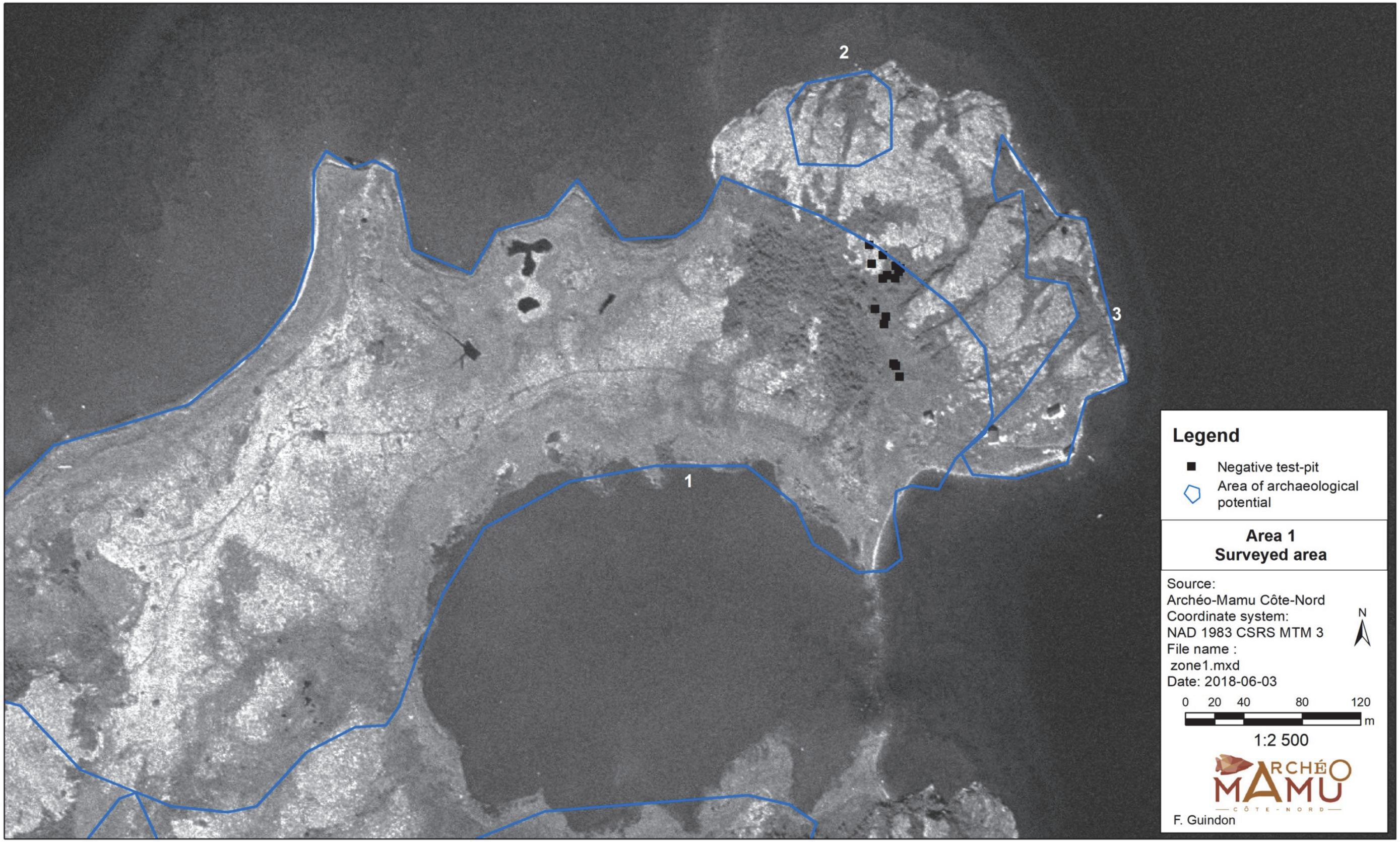


Figure 25 : Surveyed section of area of archaeological potential

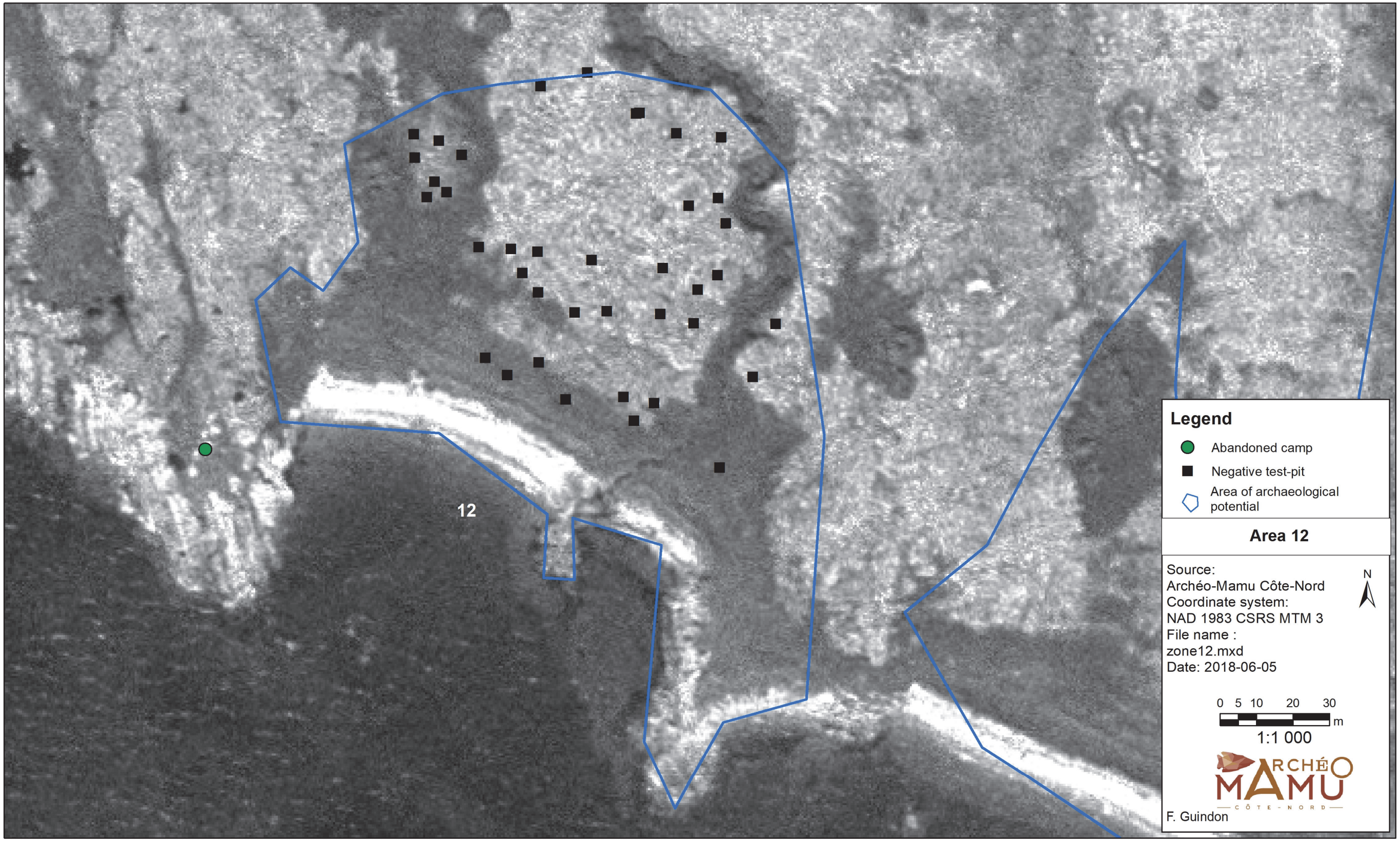


Figure 26 : Surveyed section of area of archaeological potential 12

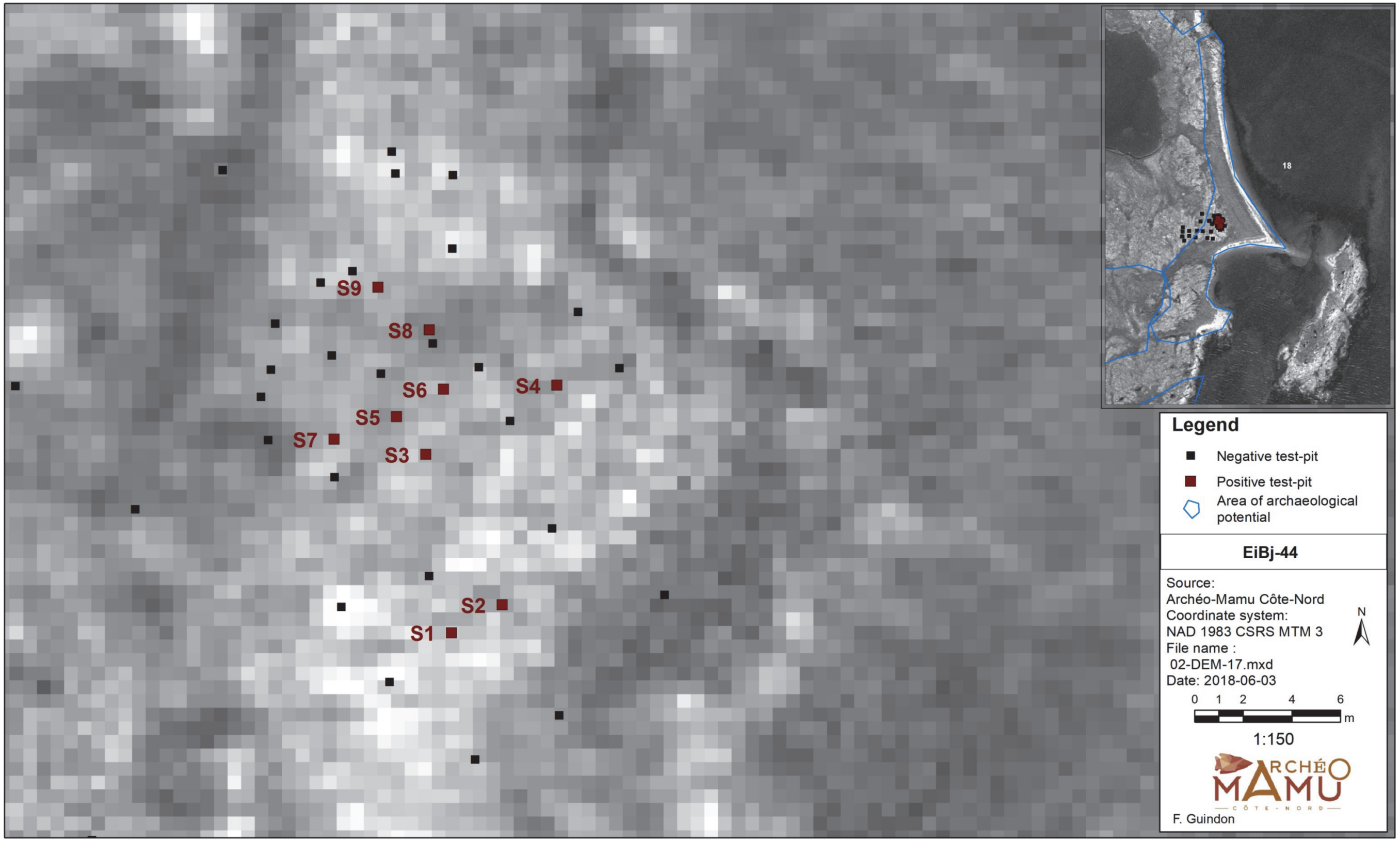


Figure 27 : Surveyed section of area of archaeological potential 18 showing the position of the EiBj-44 site

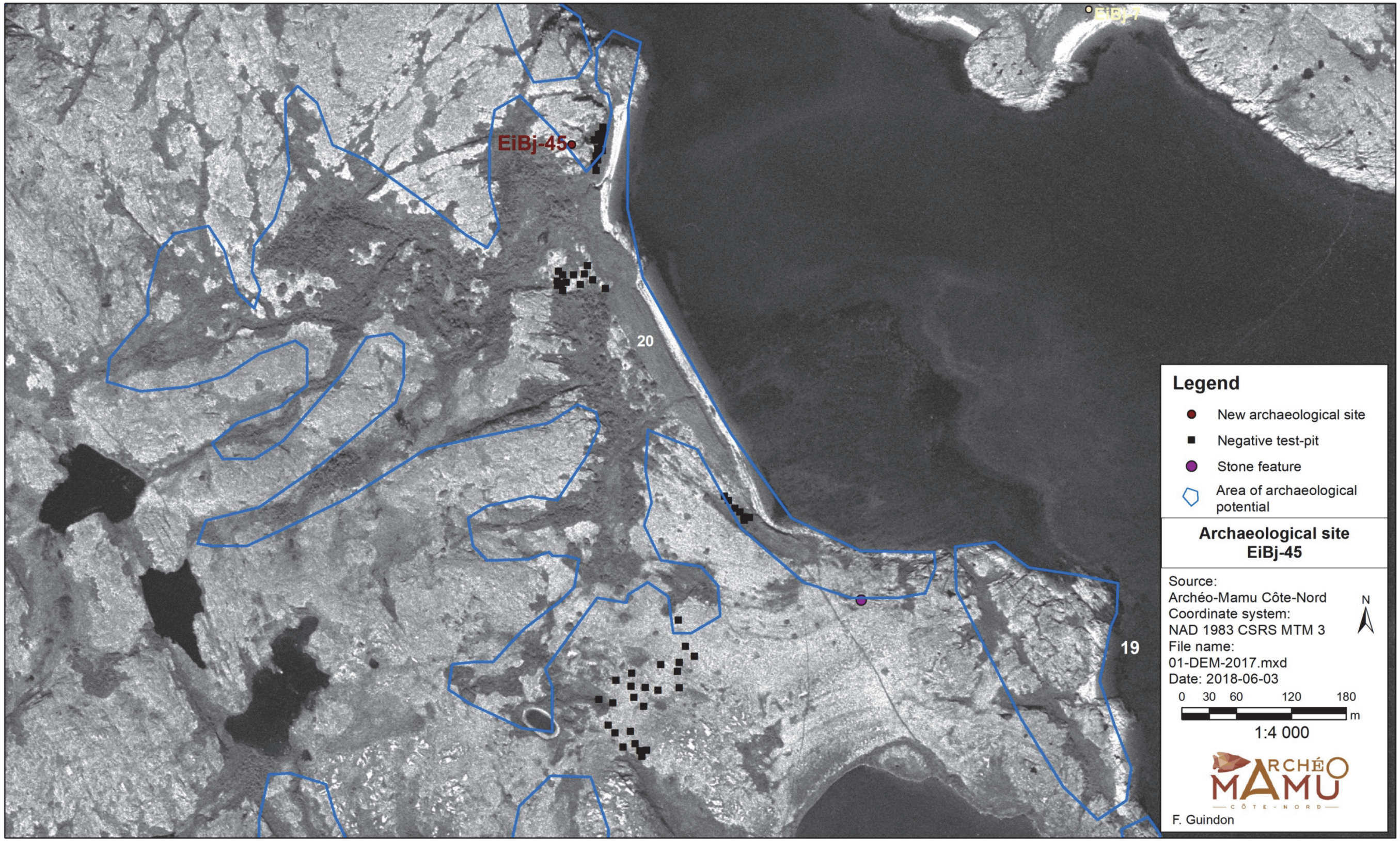


Figure 28 : Surveyed section of area of archaeological potential 20 showing the position of the EiBj-45 site

TABLE 4 : GENERAL OVERVIEW OF EACH VISITED AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL										
Area	**Date of visit**	**Surface area (m^2)**	**Already known site**	**Site found**	**Latitude of site**	**Longitude of site**	**Area of site (m^2)**	**Remains found**	**Period**	**Cultural identity**
1	August 9, 2017	167 268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	August 15, 2017	15 818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	August 10, 2017	55 940	-	EiBj-44 (Temp. code : 02-DEM-17)	N51° 24.523’	W57° 36.833’	400 m^2	Nine positive test-pits with one combustion area, stone debitage and fresh sea mammal bones. Located on a sandy point at the sound end of the island, facing a natural haven. Altitude of 3 m above sea level.	Paleohistoric	Aboriginal
20	August 10, 11, 12 and 15, 2017	207 022	-	EiBj-45 (Temp. code : 01-DEM-17)	N51° 25.101'	W57° 37.378'	Less than 25 m^2 when considering the floor of the cave	Corner notched arrow head made of Ramah quartzite at the bottom of a cave, over a rocky shelf that is slightly above the ground, under a natural crack in the roof of the cave leading to the outside. A beam of light filters through the crack to where the point was found. It could be a cache, or more likely, an offering. At about 4 m above sea level.	Paleohistoric (?)	Aboriginal

6. Conclusions and recommendations

The archaeological project undertaken on Île de la Demoiselle was instigated by Mr. Claude Morency, under the auspices of the municipality of Bonne-Espérance. Mr. Morency wanted to locate traces of Marguerite de la Rocque de Roberval and her group, left on an island in the Gulf of Saint-Lawrence in 1543 A.D., upon the return of the Sieur de Roberval and his crew to Europe. Other remains encountered during field research were also recorded. Investigations proceeded in two stages. First, a characterisation of the archaeological potential of the island was carried out in order to help guide field investigations. Second, a field survey was carried out in areas of higher archaeological potential. This report presents the results of these investigations.

A total of 25 areas of archaeological potential were identified throughout the island. Due to the discoveries made and the difficulties accessing the western part of the island because of frequent strong winds on that side, only four areas of archaeological potential were surveyed. Two new archaeological sites were found in areas 18 and 20. In the former, the site EiBj-44 revealed 102 artifacts, mainly lithic debitage, attesting to Aboriginal occupation towards the end of paleohistory or at the beginning of the colonial period. In area 20, the site EiBj-45 produced a single arrowhead in a cave. This unique find suggests that the cave possibly held a ceremony where offerings were made, including the arrowhead and possibly other degraded organic items.

Regarding Marguerite de la Rocque de Roberval, no trace of her or of any other occupation associated with the 16th century was encountered. This absence of evidence does not, however, invalidate the possibility that Île de la Demoiselle hosted her unfortunate group. Many more areas of archaeological potential remain to be investigated and more research on the island may produce such evidence. The toponym of the island and historical accounts provide clues that this may be where the Sieur de Roberval abandoned the group. The chances of finding such traces are however estimated as low, considering the reliability of available historical accounts.

In light of the results of our investigation, the following recommendations are proposed:

5) If the municipality and Mr. Morency decide to pursue their quest for Marguerite, seek ongoing support of a professional archaeologist to ensure that all encountered archaeological remains receive appropriate care;

6) Protect the cave at EiBj-45 and its surroundings out of respect for the past and contemporary Innu and their beliefs;
7) Inform the neighbouring Innu community of Pakuashipu of the existence of EiBj-45 so that they can care for the place in the way they see fit;
8) Protect EiBj-44 and its surroundings from development, unless appropriate preservation measures are implemented.

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entièrement accessibles.

Ligne à 161 kV Natashquan-La Romaine

Inventaire archéologique 2017



Arkéos inc.
Société d'expertise en recherches anthropologiques

Juin 2018

Ligne à 161 kV Natashquan-La Romaine

Inventaire archéologique 2017

Rapport réalisé pour le compte
d'Hydro-Québec Innovation, équipement et services partagés

Arkéos inc.
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RÉSUMÉ

Un inventaire archéologique a été réalisé à l'été et à l'automne 2017 par Arkéos le long de l'emprise projetée pour une ligne d'alimentation de 161 kV devant relier le futur sous-poste de Natashquan au futur poste de La Romaine sur la Basse-Côte-Nord. Les communautés d'Unamen Shipu et de Nutashkuan ont participé au projet en désignant des travailleurs qui ont intégré les équipes d'archéologues. Le tracé chemine sur environ 75 km sans jamais trop s'éloigner de celui envisagé pour la poursuite vers l'est de la route 138 afin de faciliter les accès.

Les recherches, réalisées en août, puis septembre 2017, ont ciblé 49 zones à potentiel archéologique qui, sauf pour une, avaient été discriminées dans le cadre d'une étude de potentiel (Archéotec, 2009). De ce nombre, 16 sont situées entre Natashquan et Kegaska et 33 entre Kegaska et La Romaine.

Le permis de recherches archéologiques 17-ARKE-11 a été accordé par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) pour encadrer l'inventaire. Le travail a été réalisé par quatre archéologues, auxquels se sont greffés cinq travailleurs d'Unamen Shipu pour le segment Kegaska-La Romaine et trois travailleurs de Nutashkuan pour la section Natashquan-Kegaska. Les déplacements ont été faits en hélicoptère pour la portion orientale du tracé et par camion pour le segment à l'ouest. Chacune des zones était inspectée pour déceler des indices d'une présence humaine ancienne et des sondages de 50 cm de côté étaient creusés manuellement pour tenter de découvrir des vestiges enfouis.

Mise à part l'observation de quelques vestiges témoignant de l'occupation moderne du territoire par les Innus, l'inventaire a permis la découverte d'un nouveau site préhistorique et la récolte en surface d'objets témoins appartenant à un site préhistorique déjà connu. Aucun ne sera affecté par la construction des équipements.

Le premier (site EbCi-14) a été découvert à la zone 1.04.006 près d'un ruisseau qui atteint le fleuve non loin de la rivière Kegaska. Cinq sondages positifs délimitent une superficie d'environ 25 m^2, cernée par un bourrelet naturel. Une centaine de produits de débitage lithique en quartz et quartzite ont été récoltés. Deux des sondages contenaient des traces d'aires de combustion (pierres fracturées et rubéfiées, os calcinés, charbon de bois). Du caribou a été identifié parmi ces ossements. Deux datations étalonnées au ^{14}C ont été obtenues, l'une pour chacune des aires de combustion : 1 155 ±15 ans BP et 1 175 ±15 ans BP.

Le second site, EbCh-14, est localisé à la zone 1.05.003, à la confluence de deux cours d'eau située dans un secteur compris entre le village de Kegaska et la baie éponyme (Archéotec, 2011). Le site avait été visité en 2010 où sa destruction par un chemin d'accès avait été constatée. Un peu plus de 300 éclats et débris en quartz et quartzite ont été récoltés en surface à l'été dernier.

Référence : Arkéos inc. (2018) — Ligne à 161 kV Natashquan-La Romaine. Inventaire archéologique 2017. Hydro-Québec Innovation, équipement et services partagés

Mots clefs : Archéologie, inventaire, zones à potentiel, site archéologique

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1 INTRODUCTION

Ce rapport présente les résultats d'un inventaire archéologique effectué le long de la ligne d'alimentation à 161 kV entre le futur sous-poste de la rivière Natashquan et le futur poste du village de La Romaine sur la Basse-Côte-Nord.

1.1 Mandat et objectifs

Le mandat accordé à Arkéos consistait à réaliser un inventaire archéologique de zones à potentiel identifiées par une étude d'Archéotec (2009). Cette analyse avait permis de circonscrire 289 zones à potentiel archéologique à l'intérieur d'un corridor plus large que l'emprise du tracé. De ce nombre, 47 zones à potentiel furent inventoriées, ce qui avait permis la découverte de 15 sites archéologiques, 5 campements récents et 17 lieux d'activités humaines (Archéotec, 2011). Le programme de travail de l'été 2017 devait donc être réalisé en continuité et permettre de compléter les relevés en intervenant sur les zones non inventoriées et touchées par les modifications apportées au projet. Plus spécifiquement, les objectifs du mandat étaient de localiser, délimiter et évaluer tout indice ou vestige archéologique observé en surface ou mis au jour. En cas de découverte et si requis, des mesures d'atténuation supplémentaires devraient être formulées dans le cadre de la rédaction du présent rapport. Il était également prévu d'intégrer aux équipes d'archéologues des autochtones des communautés de Nutashkuan et d'Unamen Shipu et de tenir compte de leurs connaissances sur l'environnement et l'utilisation récente du territoire.

1.2 Zone d'étude

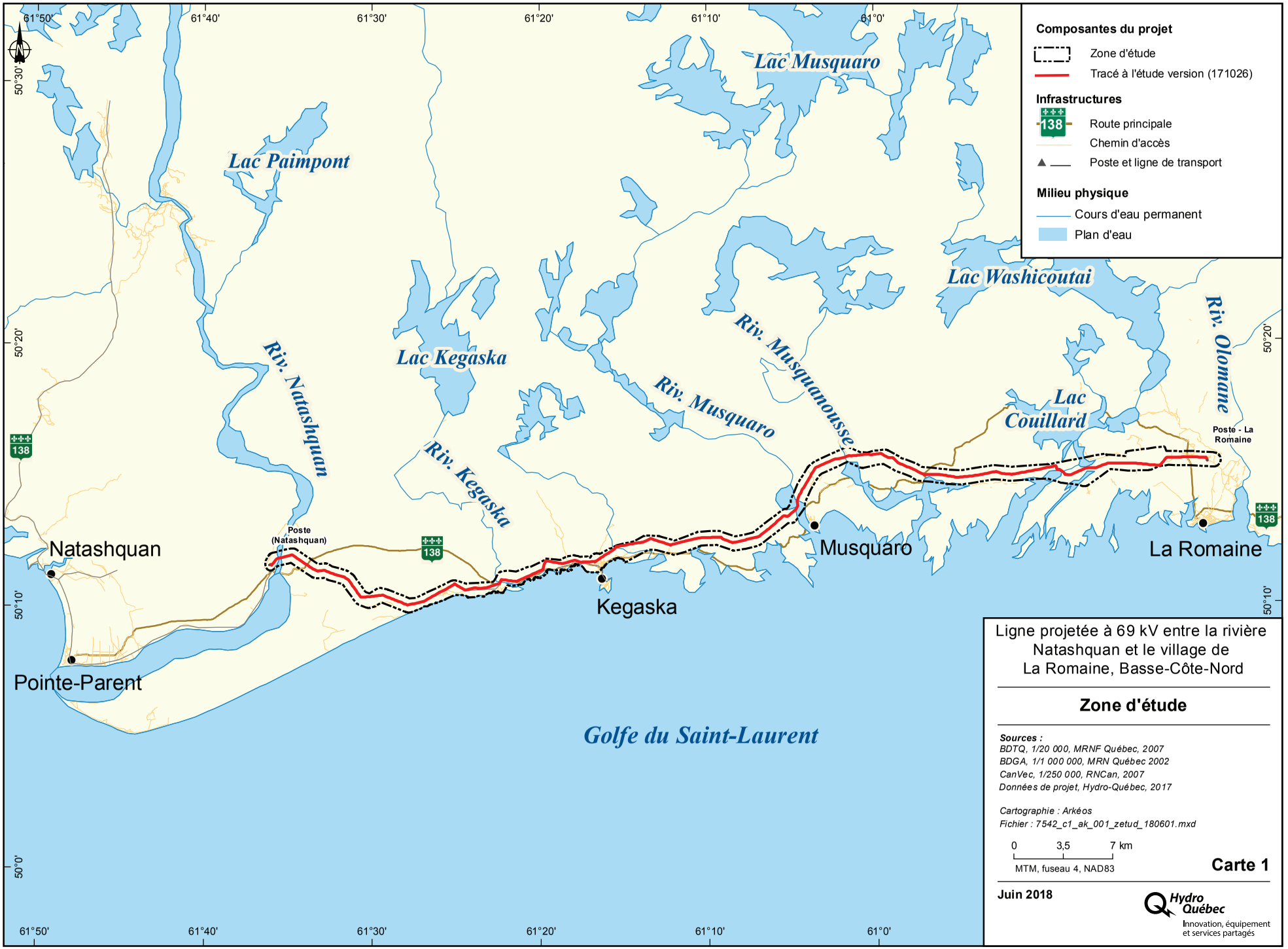
Le tracé parcourt environ 75 km entre le futur sous-poste situé en rive ouest de la rivière Natashquan et le futur sous-poste du village de La Romaine, près de l'aéroport (carte 1). Ce territoire touche en majorité à la municipalité Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent et également à celle de Natashquan tout en faisant partie des terres revendiquées par les communautés Innues d'Unamen Shipu et de Nutashkuan. Des segments existants ou à construire de la route 138 se trouvent à peu de distance du tracé.

1.3 Contenu du rapport

Le prochain chapitre détaille la méthodologie utilisée pour l'inventaire et pour les analyses subséquentes. Le chapitre 3 s'attarde aux connaissances géologiques, paléoenvironnementales et archéologiques en relation avec le peuplement de la Côte-Nord avant l'arrivée des Européens et relate quelques événements historiques qui ont modifié la vie des Autochtones. Le chapitre 4

permet un rappel des principales recherches archéologiques antérieures. Le chapitre 5 constitue le corps principal de ce document et présente les résultats obtenus. Le chapitre 6 intègre les informations sur le territoire obtenues des collaborateurs Innus. Finalement, le dernier chapitre offre une conclusion et des recommandations.

La cartographie détaillée est intégrée en annexe 1, le catalogue des objets-témoins des sites EbCi-14 et EbCh-14 se retrouve en annexe 2, une analyse zooarchéologique (site EbCi-14) forme l'annexe 3 et finalement les résultats d'une analyse au radiocarbone de deux échantillons constituent l'annexe 4.



Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Zone d'étude

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c1_ak_001_zetud_180601.mxd

0 3,5 7 km
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Carte 1

Juin 2018

Hydro Québec
Innovation, équipement et services partagés

Document d'information destiné aux publics concernés par le projet. Pour tout autre usage, communiquer avec : Géomatique, Hydro-Québec Innovation, équipement et services partagés.

2 MÉTHODOLOGIE

2.1 Inventaire archéologique

PERMIS

Deux permis furent nécessaires à la réalisation du mandat : 1) le permis d'occupation temporaire des terres du domaine de l'État – Étude de site d'un projet de ligne 161 kV pour le raccordement du village La Romaine / Rivière Natashquan – Aéroport La Romaine ; projet numéro 7542-00 a été émis le 2 août 2017 à Hydro-Québec par le ministre de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles ; 2) le permis de recherches archéologiques 17-ARKE-11 a été accordé à Arkéos le 4 août 2017 par le ministère de la Culture et des Communications. Il autorisait les interventions archéologiques suivantes : inspection visuelle, évaluation, collecte, prélèvement d'échantillons et sondages archéologiques dans le cadre de la mise en service par Hydro-Québec d'une ligne électrique de 161 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord.

LOGISTIQUE

Le transport de Montréal à Kegaska s'est fait en camion les 5 et 6 août 2017. Le retour à Montréal a été effectué les 20 et 21 août 2017. L'équipe de quatre archéologues a séjourné à l'Auberge Brion à Kegaska durant tout le séjour.

L'inventaire de l'été 2017 a porté sur 44 zones à potentiel (version du tracé du 4 août 2017). Les déplacements pour l'inventaire archéologique des zones situées entre Kegaska et La Romaine ont été réalisés par un hélicoptère (modèle ASTAR 350B2) basé à l'aéroport de Kegaska. Pour ce segment, une équipe de cinq Innus de la communauté d'Unamen Shipu s'est jointe aux archéologues d'Arkéos entre le 4 août (jour consacré à une formation) et le 12 août 2017. Ces Innus ont également demeuré à l'Auberge Brion.

Le segment occidental du tracé, entre Natashquan et Kegaska, fut inventorié par camion du lundi 14 août au samedi 19 août 2017. Trois Innus de la communauté de Nutashkuan se sont alors greffés à l'équipe. Ils retournaient chaque soir à leurs résidences à Natashquan.

Des corrections ont été apportées au tracé en août et en septembre 2017 et ont fait en sorte que cinq zones à potentiel supplémentaires ont dû être inventoriées (version du tracé du 14 septembre 2017) par une nouvelle équipe, cette fois composée de trois archéologues et de cinq travailleurs Innus d'Unamen Shipu. Les archéologues ont utilisé un vol commercial entre Montréal et Havre-Saint-Pierre le 27 septembre 2017 et sont revenus de la même façon le 2 octobre 2017. Toute l'équipe de huit personnes a séjourné à Kegaska et le travail a été facilité par l'usage d'un hélicoptère.

STRATÉGIE

Chacune des zones était tout d'abord survolée en basse altitude (pour le segment à l'est de Kegaska) puis inspectée visuellement en vue d'en dresser les limites et pour permettre d'observer d'éventuels vestiges ou traces d'activités visibles en surface. La zone était par la suite inventoriée par la pratique de sondages de 50 cm x 50 cm creusés à l'aide d'une pelle pour retirer le couvert végétal, puis à la truelle pour assurer un examen minutieux et permettre d'individualiser les divers horizons de sol. La profondeur des sondages variait en fonction de la pédologie, la limite étant généralement atteinte lorsque le niveau était considéré comme stérile. Des exemples de profils types sont fournis à la section suivante. Le nombre de sondages est variable en fonction de la perception du milieu immédiat des aires inventoriées, notamment la topographie et le drainage. Les sondages ont été réalisés suivant des lignes parallèles, distantes les unes les autres de 7 à 10 m.

L'enregistrement des observations sur l'environnement et l'archéologie était transcrit sur des fiches prévues à cet effet (environnement, site, sondages, structures, etc.). Des notes supplémentaires et plus détaillées étaient écrites dans des carnets. Des profils stratigraphiques types étaient dessinés. Des exemples de stratigraphies observées sont présentés à la fin de ce chapitre. La découverte d'un site demandait en plus de dresser un plan. Des photographies permettaient de documenter l'environnement, la pédologie et tout indice culturel.

2.2 Analyses

Tous les objets-témoins lithiques trouvés ont été nettoyés à l'aide d'une brosse à dents souples, parfois légèrement humectée. Ils ont tous été examinés visuellement à la loupe (x10) et classifiés en fonction des matériaux et des catégories de débitage/façonnage (annexe 2).

Les ossements ont été nettoyés à sec à l'aide d'une brosse à dents aux poils doux. Ils ont par la suite été examinés visuellement et comparés à un référentiel physique et numérique pour l'identification taxonomique et anatomique. L'intégrité des os, le degré de fracturation, les formes de fracture et les dépôts d'oxydes métalliques sur les surfaces viennent compléter les observations faites sur l'assemblage (annexe 3).

3 GÉOGRAPHIE ET OCCUPATION DU TERRITOIRE

En 1985, lors de la parution d'un numéro thématique sur la période paléoindienne dans Recherches amérindiennes au Québec, des paléogéographes avaient signalé le retard de l'archéologie pour l'étude de cette période comparativement aux recherches en cours depuis plusieurs années dans leur discipline (Parent *et al.*, 1985). Le message a sans aucun doute porté fruit et depuis les années 1990 le premier peuplement humain du Québec est beaucoup mieux documenté par les archéologues, notamment grâce à des découvertes issues de l'archéologie préventive.

Les connaissances partagées par les chercheurs issus de disciplines diverses ont non seulement permis d'étayer l'histoire de l'occupation du territoire, mais aussi et surtout, de jeter un regard neuf sur les interactions entre l'histoire culturelle et les changements environnementaux. Il ne fait plus de doute que l'approche interdisciplinaire demeure capitale pour comprendre comment les populations humaines se sont adaptées à différents environnements au fil de l'occupation du territoire (Payette et Rochefort, 2001 ; Dubois, 1996 ; Richard, 1985).

Le potentiel archéologique de la Côte-Nord n'est pas mis en reste dans ce contexte de recherches et les connaissances sur les populations préhistoriques se sont considérablement précisées depuis 25 ans (Archéotec, 2011 et 2009 ; Ethnoscop, 2008 ; Chapdelaine, 2004 ; Pintal, 2003, 1998 et 1995 ; Chapdelaine et Chalifoux, 1994 ; Plourde, 1993 ; Hébert, 1993 et 1992 ; Environnement Illimité, 1983).

3.1 Paléogéographie et milieu physique

Les assises géologiques de la Basse-Côte-Nord sont comprises dans deux ensembles principaux : la Basse-Côte-Nord continentale fait partie du Bouclier canadien, d'âge Précambrien (570 à 2 560 millions d'années) alors que la bordure marine et le lit du golfe font partie de la Plate-forme du Saint-Laurent, d'âge Paléozoïque (250 à 570 millions d'années ; Dubois 1996) ; les îles de Mingan, à l'ouest et l'île d'Anticosti sont des émergences de cette unité. Plus précisément, la zone à l'étude fait partie de la province géologique de Grenville qui se divise en deux unités légèrement distinctes : à l'est de la rivière Musquanousse, les roches gneissiques et métasédimentaires (secteur de la Romaine) comprenant des quartzites ; à l'ouest, des gneiss du secteur de Natashquan (MTMDET, 2014).

Le relief de la Côte-Nord, à l'est de Natashquan, présente un littoral rocheux découpé et un plateau, à l'intérieur des terres, qui varie en altitude entre 300 et 500 m (Archéotec, 2009). Plusieurs cours d'eau à l'intérieur des terres favorisent les déplacements vers le littoral en raison d'une inclinaison généralement progressive de leurs lits. Ainsi, la physiographie et le réseau hydrographique ont permis une exploitation des ressources tant à l'intérieur des terres que le long du littoral.

La dernière glaciation et la déglaciation ainsi que son relèvement isostatique conséquent ont fortement contribué à changer le faciès de la Basse-Côte-Nord et à influencer son histoire. Les informations qui suivent sont principalement tirées de l'étude de Bernatchez (2005) qui repose sur une analyse de plus de 150 datations au ^{14}C.

Au cours de la dernière période glaciaire, le glacier Laurentidien a particulièrement dégagé les affleurements rocheux et modifié la topographie alors que la formation de la mer a modifié le réseau hydrographique et a créé des terrasses et des deltas aux embouchures des rivières. La baisse du niveau de la mer a de plus permis l'émergence de plusieurs îles représentées de nos jours par le sommet d'affleurements rocheux qui ponctuent la bordure littorale.

Lors de la dernière glaciation, le Québec fut recouvert sous plusieurs centaines de mètres de glace, rendant alors toute forme de vie impossible. Le réchauffement climatique a par la suite fait fondre ces glaces, mais l'inondation des côtes consécutive à l'enfoncement de la croute terrestre (isostasie) et à la remontée du niveau marin (eustasie) a retardé la mise en disponibilité de ces terres pour l'occupation humaine.

Alors que le processus de déglaciation favorisait l'émergence d'un vaste système de rivières parsemées de nombreux lacs, l'émersion progressive des rivages favorisait la formation d'une succession de terrasses correspondant à autant d'étapes dans le processus. Dans la bande littorale traversée par l'aire d'étude, la planéité de ces surfaces dégagées par la mer a favorisé le développement de nombreuses tourbières qui s'insinuent entre les affleurements rocheux ponctuant le paysage. Un réseau hydrographique constitué de nombreux petits cours d'eau s'est en même temps développé pour évacuer le surplus d'eau de ces tourbières. Un système hydrographique constitué de cours d'eau majeurs s'écoulant du nord au sud et de plus petits cours d'eau suivant des parcours latéraux obliques s'est progressivement constitué. Ce système hydrographique nouvellement mis en place allait dorénavant favoriser l'établissement de véritables réseaux « routiers » aquatiques entre la côte et l'intérieur des terres et entre les divers territoires de l'intérieur. Ces routes étaient encore récemment très utilisées par les Innus de la Côte-Nord, ce qui leur permettait non seulement d'atteindre l'intérieur à partir de la côte, mais aussi de se rendre jusqu'à la péninsule du Québec-Labrador (Dominique, 1989 ; Bouchard, 1982).

Le retrait du glacier et l'émersion des littoraux sont les conditions minimales pour le déploiement d'une présence humaine sur le territoire. Pour supporter une présence humaine, il a aussi fallu un rétablissement minimum des essences végétales pouvant supporter une faune animale et subvenir aux divers besoins comme le chauffage et la construction d'abris. L'histoire humaine va conséquemment être marquée par la suite par le développement de réseaux de circulation entre

l'intérieur et la côte (en émersion durant plusieurs millénaires) et par une relation étroite avec le paysage, son climat, sa flore et sa faune.

Le front glaciaire s'est progressivement retiré de la ligne de côte vers 10 200 ans BP et il se situait à 30-50 km de la côte vers 9 700-9 500 ans BP. Vers 9 000 ans BP (Dyke *et al.*, 2003), il se situe à environ 140 km au nord de La Romaine. Il se situera à environ 180 km vers 7 000 ans BP, dans la section en amont des rivières Natashquan et Romaine. Les dernières traces des glaciers dans la région de Schefferville remontent à environ 5 500 ans.

Au fur et à mesure de la fonte des glaces, la mer de Goldthwait a inondé la bordure littorale des terres le long du fleuve et du golfe du Saint-Laurent. La limite supérieure de l'invasion marine a ainsi atteint 150 m pour Tadoussac, 140 m pour Sept-Îles (delta de Sainte-Marguerite), 137 m pour le secteur de Havre-Saint-Pierre et 122 m pour celui de Natashquan.

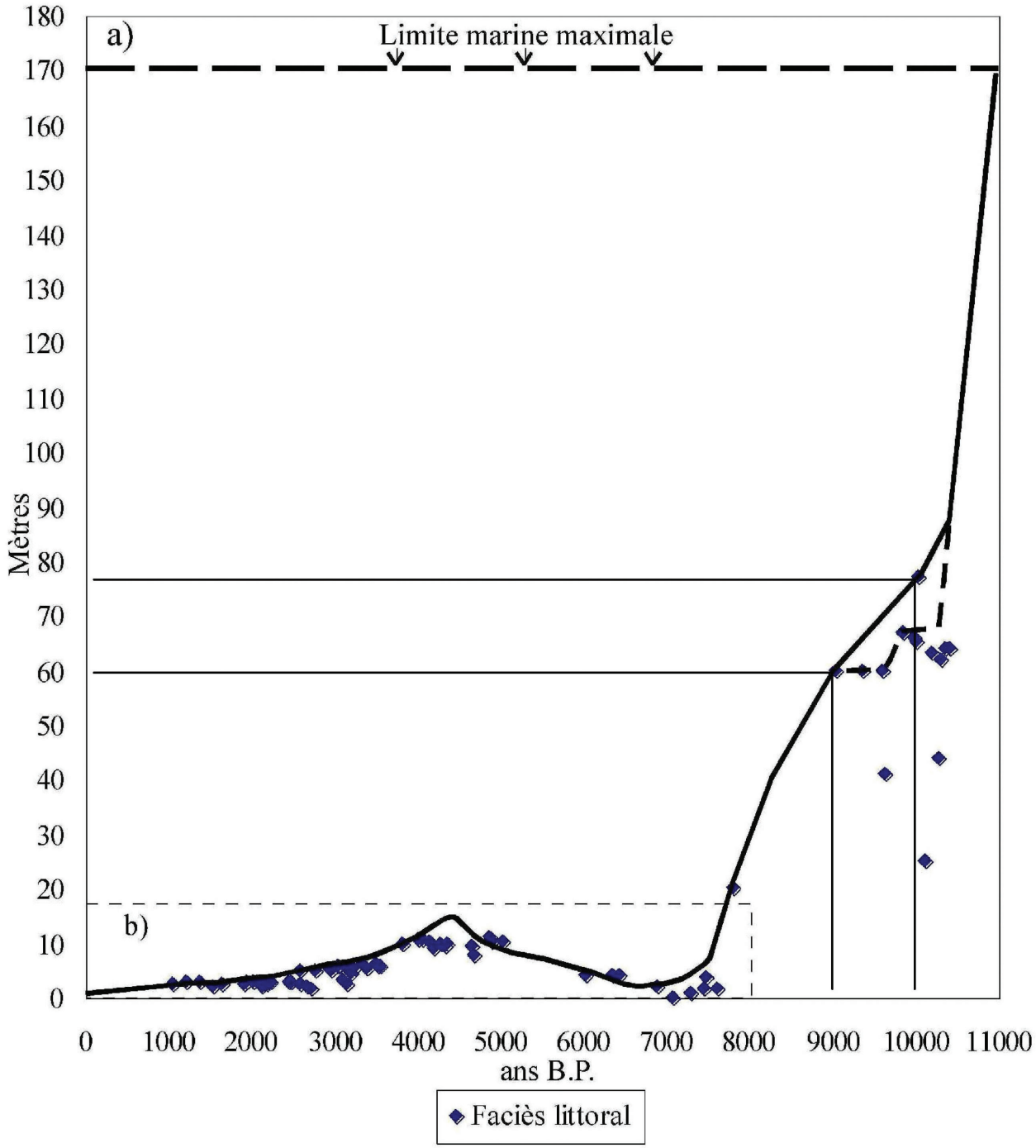
Les données se rapportant à l'émersion des terres entre la déglaciation et aujourd'hui indiquent une baisse très rapide du niveau marin au début, avec un niveau inférieur semblable à celui d'aujourd'hui vers 6 500 ans BP, suivi d'une remontée (transgression laurentienne) qui culmine entre 10 et 14 m vers 4 500-4 300 ans BP, et finalement, une baisse jusqu'au niveau actuel. Il faut cependant tenir compte de différences possibles le long des rives de l'estuaire et du golfe dues à une isostasie variable, c'est-à-dire la remontée de la croute terrestre après la fonte des glaces. La figure 1 présente la courbe d'émersion calculée à partir des données provenant principalement de Baie-Comeau (Bernatchez, 2005).

Les groupes humains ont d'abord pu occuper la bande littorale qui comportait de nombreuses îles dans l'aire d'étude, en raison de la topographie particulière de la côte ; le processus d'émersion allait progressivement relier ces îles à la terre ferme et en créer d'autres jusqu'à l'atteinte du niveau actuel. On sait maintenant que les niveaux d'altitude des terrasses et des butons rocheux qui variaient entre 40 m et 50 m NMM, furent accessibles aux premiers peuplements humains à partir d'environ 8 000 ans BP.

Les grandes étapes paléogéographiques peuvent se résumer comme suit :

- 11 000 ans BP : début de la transgression marine de la mer de Goldthwait qui culmine à environ 122 m dans le secteur de Natashquan ;

Figure 1 - Courbe d'émersion des terres (tirée de Bernatchez, 2005)



- 11 000–10 000 ans BP : émersion des terres d'abord lente en raison d'une isostasie (redressement de la croute terrestre) très dynamique ; ensuite le processus d'émersion devient progressivement très rapide et s'accompagne de la formation de grands deltas et de terrasses deltaïques aux embouchures des rivières ;

- 9 000–8 000 ans BP : les cours d'eau s'enfoncent et les terres continuent à émerger ; des terrasses et des lignes de rivage se développent à des altitudes variant entre 60 et 20 m ;

- 7 500-6 500 ans BP : ralentissement progressif de l'émersion des terres et atteinte d'un niveau marin se rapprochant de celui d'aujourd'hui ;

- Vers 6 500 ans BP : relative stabilité du niveau marin ;

- 6 000–4 700 ans BP : transgression laurentienne qui affecte toute la vallée du Saint-Laurent. À la fin de la transgression, le niveau marin sur la Côte-Nord remontera jusqu'à environ 14 m d'altitude dans la région de Sept-Îles et probablement à des niveaux semblables ailleurs sur la côte. La falaise de 10-15 m dans la région de Sept-Îles aurait été formée lors de cette période ;

- 4 300 ans BP : reprise de la baisse du niveau marin sur la Côte-Nord. Le processus se poursuit lentement jusqu'à nos jours.

Les glaciers ne sont pas seulement responsables du remodelage de la surface de la roche en place ; ils ont aussi modifié la topographie par le délestage de dépôts meubles sous la forme de tills et de différents dépôts de nature fluvio-glaciaire comprenant des sables et des graviers. L'invasion marine consécutive à la déglaciation est de plus responsable d'un remaniement des dépôts d'origine glaciaire et de la mise en place de dépôts de surface composés de sables et graviers sur le littoral et à l'emplacement des tourbières. Les sols de la Côte-Nord se sont formés sur des dépôts meubles ou sur le roc (Dubois, cité dans Archéotec, 2009). Les dépôts laissés sur la roche-mère sont généralement des sols meubles, typiques des podzols, des régosols et des sols organiques.

Les podzols se développent dans des milieux qui offrent un bon drainage. Ils sont facilement identifiables par la succession des horizons aux textures et couleurs distinctes : une litière composée de matières végétales en décomposition et de racines se trouve au niveau supérieur ; sous ce niveau se place un horizon organique noir de faible épaisseur qui repose par la suite sur un horizon minéral éluvial de teinte grisâtre et, en dessous se rencontre un horizon illuvial, ferrique et rougeâtre.

Les régosols sont des sols minéraux qui reposent sur le roc. Ils se retrouvent à l'intérieur des terres sur presque toute la Côte-Nord. Les sols organiques se rencontrent dans les tourbières, qui sont passablement nombreuses dans la zone d'étude.

Les traces archéologiques trouvées dans les sondages se situent dans différents horizons en fonction des types de sols. Ainsi, dans les podzols, elles sont habituellement localisées au contact de l'humus (Ah ou Oh) et de l'horizon éluvial Ae alors que dans les régosols, elles sont retrouvées dans un horizon de sable souvent mêlé à du cailloutis. Finalement, les tourbières ne contiennent pas en général d'indices archéologiques, mais lorsqu'il y en a, ils sont dans la matière organique. La recherche archéologique dans les tourbières est problématique, car le niveau de la nappe phréatique est élevé, rendant difficile, voire presque impossible, un creusement en profondeur.

Le climat froid à proximité des glaciers a d'abord favorisé le développement d'une végétation herbacée qui sera accompagnée par la suite d'arbustes. Entre 9 000 ans et 8 000 ans BP, la toundra arbustive sera à son tour remplacée par une toundra forestière dont l'épinette et le peuplier représentent les principales essences. On sait par ailleurs que le caribou gravitait dans le secteur depuis 9 000 ans (Richard, 1995).

Les sapinières et les pessières constituent l'essentiel du couvert végétal de la Côte-Nord. La sapinière est une forêt généralement mixte qui comprend le sapin baumier (*Abies balsamea)*, le bouleau blanc (*Betula papyrifera*), l'épinette noire (*Picea mariana*), l'épinette blanche (*Picea glauca*) et le pin blanc (*Pinus strobus*). Elle se situe principalement le long du littoral et, selon Richard (1985), le sapin baumier en représenterait l'essence majeure des premières forêts de la Basse-Côte-Nord depuis près de 9 500 ans. La pessière, aussi vieille que les premières forêts du littoral, se rencontre plus à l'intérieur des terres. On y retrouve des pessières à mousses hypnacées et à épinettes blanches, des mélèzes (*Larix laricina*) et des aulnes crispés (*Alnus viridis*) (Richard, 1985). Des fleurs sauvages et des plantes à fruits viennent compléter par endroits cette liste. Les petits fruits qui incluent entre autres le bleuet (*Vaccinium angustifolium*) et la chicouté (*Rubus chamaemorus*) sont des apports alimentaires d'importance pour les populations humaines qui ont peuplé ce territoire, Autochtones et Allochtones. L'occupation humaine, rendue possible par endroits, entre 9 000 et 8 000 ans BP, est devenue plus régulière au fur et à mesure que le milieu forestier se développe entre 8 000 et 7 000 ans BP, donnant accès au précieux bois pour la construction d'habitation, pour le chauffage et le transport sans oublier l'attrait pour une faune plus diversifiée.

Les chercheurs reconnaissent aujourd'hui que depuis 7 000 ans BP environ le climat fut très variable, alternant en des périodes de refroidissement et de réchauffement (Richard, 1995). Vers cette date, le glacier se limite surtout dans la partie nord de la péninsule Québec-Labrador. La forêt boréale, quant à elle, est alors localisée au sud des toundras arbustives et forestières. Elle est dominée par l'épinette, le pin gris, le mélèze et le sapin. À certains endroits s'ajoutent des feuillus comme le bouleau, le tremble et le peuplier.

Après 3 000 ans BP surtout, un refroidissement affecte les forêts qui deviennent plus clairsemées et repousse vers le sud les limites de la taïga et de la toundra. Les populations de caribous vont profiter de ce « déboisement temporaire » pour peupler les régions plus méridionales. Le couvert végétal actuel est établi vers 6 000 ans BP en raison d'un adoucissement climatique (Richard, 1995)

3.2 Ressources fauniques

Les populations humaines ont survécu dans ces environnements physiques en adoptant un mode de vie économique basé essentiellement sur la prédation d'animaux sauvages et la collecte de diverses essences végétales. Sur ce point, malgré les rigueurs du climat et l'aspect sévère de la topographie, la faune et la flore de la Basse-Côte-Nord demeurent relativement abondantes et diversifiées. En ce qui concerne la faune, plusieurs espèces animales possèdent des cycles de migrations qui ont influencé les déplacements humains. Parmi les mammifères terrestres, le caribou, l'ours noir et l'orignal constituent les principales espèces. Le caribou se déplace actuellement en petites bandes selon un cycle saisonnier tandis que l'ours noir, tout comme l'orignal, est présent mais en petite densité. L'homme pouvait également se tourner vers la trappe d'animaux à fourrure comme le lynx, le loup et le castor et d'autres, de petites tailles, comme le renard, le rat musqué, le vison, la martre, la loutre et le lièvre.

En plus des mammifères terrestres, quelques espèces de mammifères marins sont accessibles au fil de leur migration. Au moins trois espèces de phoques, le phoque gris, le phoque du Groenland et le phoque commun y circulent cycliquement. Le territoire comprend aussi plusieurs espèces d'oiseaux et de poissons. Les oiseaux peuplent l'intérieur des terres ou le littoral. On retrouve des canards, des outardes, des goélands, des mouettes, des gélinottes, des lagopèdes et des tétras. Parmi les poissons, le saumon est sans contredit l'espèce la plus prisée, mais on retrouve aussi, entre autres, l'omble chevalier, l'omble de fontaine, l'éperlan, le poulamon et l'anguille.

3.3 Peuplement et préhistoire

Les données archéologiques concernant le peuplement humain de la Côte-Nord ont fait l'objet d'une synthèse par Chevrier (1996) et de recherches plus spécifiques par Pintal (1998), Plourde (1993) et Chevrier (1978). L'occupation amérindienne est divisée en trois périodes par les archéologues : le Paléoindien, l'Archaïque et le Sylvicole alors que pour l'occupation inuit, il n'y a présentement que la période dorsétienne qui est documentée.

La période paléoindienne se situe entre 12 000 et 8 500 ans BP. Il n'y a pas de sites paléoindiens sur la Côte-Nord pour l'instant bien que quelques-uns sont connus entre autres, à Rimouski et à Sainte-Anne-des-Monts (Chapdelaine, 1994 ; Benmouyal, 1987).

La période Archaïque, qui date entre 8 500 ans et 2 500 ans BP, correspond aux premières occupations humaines attestées par les recherches. Le peuplement s'est amorcé il y a environ 8 500 ans BP dans la portion côtière orientale de la Côte-Nord et vers au moins 6 000 ans à l'intérieur des terres. Il semble que ces populations avaient beaucoup plus d'affinités avec celles du Labrador. Il est même possible que ce soit ces populations labradoriennes ou celles qui occupaient les Maritimes qui se soient déplacées vers la Côte-Nord (Pintal, 1998). Cet auteur ajoute que les territoires de la Côte-Nord et du Labrador faisaient partie du cycle saisonnier de ces anciens Amérindiens. Les occupations de l'Archaïque s'intensifient entre 6 500 et 4 000 ans BP sur la Basse-Côte-Nord et le Labrador. Les archéologues saisissent mieux l'histoire de ce peuplement à partir des quelque 4 000 dernières années. Les cultures locales sont alors mieux définies et des mouvements de populations sont reconnus. En fait, vers 4 000 ans BP, le peuplement est définitif et extensif sur tout le territoire du Québec. Malgré l'étendue de l'occupation, Plourde (1993) note une zone tampon aux environs de Baie-Comeau qui aurait servi de limite territoriale entre les groupes de l'Archaïque : des populations situées plus à l'est qui avaient plus d'affinités avec les populations du Labrador et des populations situées à l'ouest qui avaient plus de contacts avec les groupes Archaïque de l'ouest, de la vallée du Saint-Laurent au sud et jusqu'à l'État de New York (Archaïque laurentien et post-laurentien). Ces contacts vont se poursuivre au Sylvicole.

La période Sylvicole, entre 3 000 et 400 ans BP jusqu'à l'arrivée des Européens, marque l'apparition de la poterie. Ces populations amérindiennes s'établissent le long du Saint-Laurent et vont créer des alliances commerciales avec plusieurs populations de l'Archaïque de la baie James à la Côte-Nord. Il apparaît que ces groupes de cultures différentes venant de diverses régions méridionales parcourent la Basse-Côte-Nord. Ils sont culturellement associés aux groupes du Sylvicole moyen et supérieur sur la base des caractéristiques de fabrication et de décoration de leur poterie.

La présence paléoinuit est présumée sur la Côte-Nord par la découverte et la fouille de deux sites (EbCe-009 et EbCe-010) associés au paléoinuit par les chercheurs (UQAC, 2017). Les datations obtenues pour ces deux occupations se situent aux environs de 1 500 ans BP et l'analyse lithique a permis d'associer les occupations à la période dorsétienne. Des sites archéologiques inuits anciens sont connus à Blanc-Sablon et à Saint-Augustin, mais sont mal documentés (Martijn, 1980). À part ces découvertes, il est connu que des groupes Inuits venant du Labrador et/ou de Terre-Neuve se déplaçaient vers la Côte-Nord entre 1640 et 1690. Il semble même qu'une petite population inuit ait résidé plus ou moins en permanence dans la région de la rivière Saint-Paul et de Blanc-Sablon. Ils exploitèrent sur une base saisonnière la côte jusqu'à Mingan et ce n'est qu'avec l'établissement de postes de traite à partir de 1660 que les Inuits auraient quitté la région (Martijn, 1980 ; Martijn et Clermont, 1980).

3.4 Ethnohistoire amérindienne : cycles de subsistance

De par leur localisation géographique, les Innus ont été en contact avec les Européens dès le XVI^{e} siècle. En conséquence, il existe plusieurs mentions et descriptions de leur mode de vie tel que rapporté par les Allochtones. Heureusement, des récits innus transcrits plus récemment complètent ces informations (Dominique, 1989 ; Bouchard, 1982).

Les cycles saisonniers d'exploitation des ressources marquent profondément la vie quotidienne des Innus. Ils influencent directement un type d'adaptation culturelle basé sur un nomadisme, qui est d'ailleurs partagé par un grand nombre d'Autochtones du Québec. En fait, sur ce territoire, ce mode de vie est commun à l'ensemble des groupes Algonquiens, avant l'arrivée des Européens, et seuls les Iroquoiens, s'adonnant intensivement à l'agriculture quelque 500 ans avant la venue de Jacques Cartier, étaient sédentaires.

Le point de vue des Autochtones récemment transmis dans les documents autobiographiques vient enrichir la documentation historique. Ces ouvrages ont non seulement détaillé le cycle de subsistance des Innus de la Côte-Nord, mais aussi leurs relations étroites avec l'environnement (Dominique, 1989 ; Bouchard, 1982). Les documents mettent en lumière un intérêt certain pour la chasse aux mammifères marins et le phoque en particulier. Le littoral offrait plusieurs autres sources de nourriture, que ce soit au niveau de la pêche ou de la chasse aux oiseaux indigènes ou migrateurs et de la collecte de leurs œufs ainsi que la récolte de différents mollusques.

Malgré une exploitation similaire des ressources, il est clair que les groupes Innus suivaient un calendrier différent selon leur lieu d'habitation. La chasse au phoque par exemple était pratiquée principalement en hiver par les Innus de la Haute-Côte-Nord, du mois de novembre au mois de mars par les Innus des Escoumins et durant l'été par ceux de Mingan.

Les Innus se déplaçaient à l'intérieur des terres pour la chasse au caribou, à l'orignal plus récemment, à l'ours et à la trappe de plusieurs mammifères de moyenne et petite taille comme le castor, la martre, l'hermine, le vison, le renard, le lièvre, le lynx et le loup. Ces activités de prédation se faisaient principalement de la fin d'automne jusqu'au début du printemps. La pêche venait compléter l'exploitation des ressources du milieu.

Le nomadisme est un mode de vie qui laisse évidemment place à l'opportunisme. Ainsi, toute espèce rencontrée fortuitement pouvait faire l'objet d'une chasse. Les récits autobiographiques innus semblent par contre nuancer cette association. Le gibier rencontré en dehors des saisons de chasse peut être tout simplement ignoré en fonction du climat, du temps qu'il faut pour se déplacer et pour établir un camp de base (Dominique, 1989). Par ailleurs, des fluctuations dans le nombre d'animaux présents sur un territoire en une période donnée vont occasionner des ajustements de la part des groupes humains. L'établissement des postes de traite sur la Basse-Côte-Nord dès le XVII^{e} siècle va changer la relation des Innus avec le gibier. La viande récoltée ne servira plus exclusivement à la subsistance alimentaire et les fourrures ne fourniront plus l'essentiel de leurs vêtements ; viandes et fourrures seront maintenant en partie acheminées vers les postes de traite comme monnaie de troc.

Les documents autobiographiques montrent en particulier comment toutes les étapes et les séjours de la côte vers l'intérieur étaient marqués par une information qui circulait constamment entre les groupes de chasseurs. Même lorsque le gibier n'est pas chassé, les chasseurs notent sa présence, sa localisation et sa densité, autant d'informations qui vont être communiquées aux autres chasseurs et qui vont orienter les expéditions futures. Les récits témoignent de l'entraide entre tous les membres de la communauté. L'entraide va bien au-delà de la circulation des biens et se poursuit dans le partage de proies abattues avec les chasseurs moins chanceux.

Cette vie nomade de chasseurs a cependant été perturbée dès l'arrivée des Européens qui se sont établis le long du Saint-Laurent. L'insertion des communautés autochtones dans le cercle commercial eurocanadien est venue bouleverser leur mode de vie. Ils sont devenus plus dépendants des produits allochtones et se sont déplacés plus régulièrement vers les postes de traite qui offraient contre un échange commercial une certaine sécurité. Malheureusement, les activités de prédation autochtones pour la traite étaient dépendantes des règles commerciales eurocanadiennes et plusieurs pourvoyeurs autochtones se sont endettés au fil des années. Les conséquences ont été catastrophiques en créant une dépendance accrue envers les biens eurocanadiens.

3.5 Postes de traite

À la période historique, la traite des fourures devient un enjeu commercial vital pour la colonie naissante et les Montagnais y jouent un rôle primordial sur la Côte-Nord. Dans les premières années de ce commerce, ils sont les seuls à connaître et exploiter les bassins à fourrure, à pénétrer à l'intérieur des terres et à traiter avec les groupes alliés aux sites de foires (Girard et Perron, 1989 : 64-65). Ainsi, les seuls habitants allochtones de ce territoire sont les quelques employés des postes auxquels s'ajoutent les missionnaires. En effet, les postes de traite serviront aussi aux religieux (Jésuites et Récollets) pour l'évangélisation des Amérindiens. Suite à l'échec d'une tentative de sédentarisation, les Jésuites opteront plutôt pour l'établissement de « missions volantes » qui se répartiront à travers les différents postes de traite avec le temps, cherchant à faire coïncider les périodes d'évangélisation avec les saisons de traite (Dufour, 1996 : 200). La présence missionnaire dans les postes nord-côtiers demeurera toutefois brève et sporadique. En ce sens, il semble donc que la traite des fourrures ait encouragé le maintien du mode de vie traditionnel des Amérindiens qui impliquait de nombreuses expéditions à l'intérieur des terres (Girard et Perron, 1989 : 111). Il n'en demeure pas moins que la présence européenne transformera par la suite graduellement le mode de vie des Amérindiens, en entraînant notamment un important bouleversement démographique chez ces populations (maladie, mouvance des populations).

Au lendemain de la victoire anglaise, à peu près rien ne change dans la colonie, si ce n'est que le monopole du commerce des fourrures passe aux mains des Anglais. La Traite de Tadoussac devient alors les King's Posts. Les autorités anglaises poursuivent le même mode d'exploitation des ressources naturelles, mais l'intensifient (Lavoie, 2010 : 263), notamment au niveau du commerce des huiles et de la pêche commerciale. Cette intensification a un impact sur le paysage bâti qui se développe en conséquence. Ainsi, certains postes de traite déjà en place deviennent plus imposants alors que de nouveaux postes sont créés (*ibid.* : 215). Dans les premières décennies du XIX^{e} siècle, le commerce des fourrures est poussé plus au nord alors que les stocks des fourrures s'épuisent.

Plusieurs postes de traite se trouvaient sur le territoire Innu de la Côte-Nord. Un poste était situé sur la rive gauche de la rivière Natashquan (Natashquaniu Hipu / rivière où on peut trouver l'ours noir) à l'emplacement même de la future réserve, créée en 1953. Sa localisation avait été choisie en fonction de son axe de circulation permettant un lien entre la Côte-Nord et le Labrador en plus de fournir un atout important pour la pêche au saumon. L'établissement remonte au début du XVIII^{e} siècle et est demeuré en opération jusqu'au XX^{e} siècle, mais il semble que la période de fortes fréquentations serait vers 1832.

Un autre poste était établi dans le secteur du havre de la rivière Kegaska (Tshehkakaw Hipu / baie de chaque côté de la pointe). La rivière Kegaska est reconnue pour ses nombreuses chutes et cascades parsemées le long de son parcours et ses aires marécageuses, sans oublier sa richesse en truites. Le poste de traite aurait lui aussi atteint son apogée vers 1830.

Le poste de traite de la rivière Musquaro aurait été établi vers 1710. Il a subi plusieurs périodes de fermeture et de réouvertures au cours des XVIII^{e} et XIX^{e} siècles et il sera fermé définitivement en 1925. Il se situe le long de la rivière Musquaro (signifie queue de l'ours noir) dans un environnement propice à la pêche et à la poursuite du gibier. Il se trouve sur le chemin emprunté traditionnellement par les Autochtones lors des déplacements de la rive du golfe Saint-Laurent vers l'intérieur des terres.

Un poste de traite va être en opération entre 1830 et 1857 dans le secteur de la rivière Washicoutai, riche pour la pêche en plus d'être un lieu de nidification de plusieurs oiseaux.

Finalement, un dernier poste de traite se trouvait dans le secteur de la rivière Olomane reconnue pour ses terres riches en ocre rouge (Olomano shibo / rivière à la peinture). Cette rivière regorge de saumons, de truites et de ouananiches. Le territoire est aussi très bon pour la chasse. Le poste date de 1701 et après quelques ventes et achats entre 1780 et 1822, il continuera ses opérations jusqu'à 1922. La réserve Unamen Shipu est créée dans ce secteur en 1956.

Les occupants du littoral, pour la plupart christianisés, se retrouveront alors sous la tutelle du clergé pour ensuite se voir encadrés et soutenus par le département des Affaires indiennes. Pendant les XIX^{e} et XX^{e} siècles, les Innus continuèrent toutefois de se déplacer de manière extensive sur le territoire de manière à maintenir leurs liens sociaux et chasser le gros gibier et ce, en dépit des efforts soutenus des missionnaires et des chefs de poste de traite pour les sédentariser (Rogers et Leacock, 1981). Même s'ils ont adopté plusieurs éléments de la culture matérielle européenne, les Innus ont continué de fabriquer, jusqu'au XX^{e} siècle, de nombreux outils à partir d'ossements, d'andouillers et de bois, des matériaux qui tendent à se dégrader rapidement dans les sols de la forêt tempérée nordique et boréale.

3.6 Mission de Musquaro

En parallèle avec l'établissement des postes de traite, la création d'une mission catholique à Musquaro va contribuer aux perturbations culturelles subies par les Innus de la Basse-Côte-Nord. En fait, la mission était en grande partie l'œuvre financière des compagnies vouées au commerce des fourrures qui prenaient en charge les coûts de gîte et d'hébergement des missionnaires.

Les chercheurs ne s'entendent pas sur la date d'ouverture et de fermeture de cette mission catholique (Archéotec, 2009). La mission aurait été occupée grosso modo du début du XVIII^{e} siècle jusqu'au milieu du XX^{e} siècle. Plusieurs chapelles ont été construites et démolies au cours du XIX^{e} siècle et la mission apparaît assez populaire durant cette période à en juger par les 90 familles qui la fréquentaient en 1895.

La localisation du poste de traite Musquaro mentionné à la section précédente et de la mission n'est pas le fruit du hasard puisque les Innus se réunissaient à cet endroit chaque été pour se reposer après leurs chasses hivernales (Gagnon, 2002). La tradition orale véhiculée par les aînés atteste que la mission était un lieu où les valeurs d'entraide, de partage et de respect correspondaient aux valeurs de base de la culture innue.

3.7 Population actuelle

Les Innus représentent actuellement la deuxième nation en importance démographique au Québec avec plus de 16 000 personnes réparties en neuf villages majoritairement localisés le long du littoral entre Tadoussac et Saint-Augustin (aussi au lac Saint-Jean / Mashteuiatsh).

Les Innus de la Basse-Côte-Nord (Mamit Innuat) vivent en quatre communautés, chacune occupé au plus un millier d'individus[1] :

- Mingan (Ekuanitshit ; 646 personnes),
- Natashquan (Nutashkuan / Nutahkuan ; 1 157 personnes),
- La Romaine (Unamen Shipu ; 1 196 personnes) et
- Saint-Augustin (Pakua Shipi ; 382 personnes).

1 https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/Mobile/Nations/carte1200/carte-fra.html

4 INTERVENTIONS ARCHÉOLOGIQUES ANTÉRIEURES

L'inventaire archéologique effectué à l'été et l'automne 2017 par Arkéos inc. dans le secteur compris entre la rivière Natashquan et La Romaine s'inscrit dans une suite de travaux archéologiques, en particulier ceux d'Archéotec inc., du ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports du Québec (MTMDET) et de l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi. Toutes ces recherches portaient sur des zones spécifiques du territoire dont la localisation, la superficie et le potentiel archéologique avaient été déterminés par l'étude de potentiel d'Archéotec de 2009 dans le cadre du Projet de ligne triphasée entre Pointe-Parent et le village La Romaine (Archéotec, 2009). Le rappel de ces études forme l'objet de ce chapitre : Archéotec 2009 (potentiel) et 2010 (inventaire), ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité durable et de l'Électrification des transports 2014 (inventaire) et l'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi 2017 (fouille).

Au moment de la rédaction de l'étude de potentiel archéologique d'Archéotec (2009) en lien avec le projet de construction d'une ligne triphasée entre Pointe-Parent et le village La Romaine par Hydro-Québec, 46 sites archéologiques étaient répertoriés. Les informations archéologiques colligées provenaient d'une dizaine d'interventions réalisées à partir des années 1980.

Il semble que c'est l'archéologue W. Wintemberg qui se serait intéressé le premier à la Côte-Nord en parcourant le secteur de Kegaska en 1928 (Archéotec, 2009) alors que J. Chism fit des inventaires dans le cadre de travaux de construction de la route 138. D'autres recherches seront par la suite entreprises, toujours en marge du prolongement de la route 138 : lors d'un inventaire de bancs d'emprunt, Hébert découvre en 1992 le site EaCj-01 ; Chapdelaine et Chalifoux (1994) ajoutent 18 sites lors d'un relevé entre Natashquan et Kegaska ; Ethnoscop en trouve deux autres dans le même secteur alors que Pintal (2003 et 1995) documente 10 nouveaux sites dans le village de La Romaine.

Les sites mis au jour permettent d'établir une utilisation du territoire vieille d'au moins 3 500 ans BP et possiblement 12 000 ans BP. Les cultures qui datent de moins de 2 500 ans BP sont mieux documentées.

4.1 Étude de potentiel (2009)

Cette étude (Archéotec, 2009) a servi de document de base pour orienter les interventions au terrain (Archéotec, 2011). Rappelons qu'Hydro-Québec Distribution avait confié à Archéotec le mandat d'étudier le potentiel archéologique le long d'un tracé de 90 km d'une nouvelle ligne triphasée entre Pointe-Parent et le village La Romaine sur la Basse-Côte-Nord (Archéotec, 2009).

L'étude portait sur un corridor variant entre 150 m et 300 m selon la localisation du tracé sur la route 138 ou de la présence de traverses de cours d'eau.

Le territoire y a été divisé en 11 secteurs qui comprennent un nombre variable de zones en relation avec les conditions géomorphologiques, archéologiques et historiques. Au total, Archéotec a identifié et circonscrit 289 zones à potentiel archéologique, 115 zones entre Pointe-Parent et Kegaska et 174 zones entre Kegaska et La Romaine. L'étude a de plus insisté sur le caractère important de certaines rivières, notamment les rivières Natashquan, Kegaska, Musquaro, Musquanousse, Washicoutai et Olomane.

4.2 Inventaire (2010)

Cet inventaire archéologique (Archéotec, 2011) a été effectué en deux temps, d'abord au mois de juin puis au mois de septembre 2010 ; il représente les premières interventions au terrain qui font implicitement suite à l'étude de potentiel. Il en résulte que 14 sites archéologiques préhistoriques ont été trouvés : EbCj-003, EbCe-001 à EbCe-010 (zone 1.08.003), EbCf-001 (zone 1.08.050), EbCg-002 et EbCg-003 (zone 1.08.034). S'ajoutent un site historique (HTR-01) et trois campements récents ainsi que plusieurs traces d'activité contemporaines. La section à l'ouest du delta de la Natashquan (1.01) ne contient aucun site préhistorique malgré un inventaire de six zones à potentiel ; dans la section centre du delta (1.02), un site préhistorique a été découvert (EbCj-003) sur les huit zones inventoriées ; la section est du delta ne contenait aucun site archéologique sur les trois zones inventoriées ; aucun site archéologique ne fut découvert sur les sections du village et de la baie de Kegaska (1.05 / une zone), le havre Mistassini (1.06 / trois zones), l'ouest de la rivière Musquaro (1.07 / quatre zones) et l'interfluve (1.10 / deux zones). En contrepartie, la section à l'est de la rivière Musquaro a livré 3 sites préhistoriques dans l'inventaire de dix zones tandis que la section en aval de la rivière Washicoutai a permis la découverte de dix sites préhistoriques sur les cinq zones inventoriées.

Les sites sont situés à des altitudes variant entre 2 m NMM et 35 m NMM. Le nombre d'objets-témoins découverts est aussi très variable, passant de quelques unités jusqu'à plus de 8 000. Les matériaux utilisés sont principalement le quartz et le quartzite de Ramah et moins fréquemment, le chert.

SOMMAIRE DE SITES DÉCOUVERTS

EbCj-003 (zone 1.02.011)

Ce site contenait trois éclats en quartz, un éclat en chert verdâtre (provenance de Terre-Neuve ou Basse-Côte-Nord), trois en grès et un grattoir. Une structure de combustion contenant du charbon de bois a permis de dater l'occupation à 920 ans BP (±40), soit 1030 de notre ère. Le site serait contemporain de la culture Point Revenge.

EbCg-002 (zone 1.08.003)

Ce site a livré de nombreux débris, des blocs et des éclats en quartz laiteux totalisant 172 pièces lithiques. Des pierres arénisées indiqueraient la présence d'un foyer.

EbCg-003 (zone 1.08.034)

Il se situe sur un replat boisé à 16 m d'altitude et l'inventaire n'a permis la découverte que d'une seule pièce lithique, un fragment d'éclat retouché en chert brunâtre.

EbCf-001 (zone 1.08.050)

Il se situe au fond de la baie sur une petite terrasse de 2 m d'altitude. Il contient 31 objets lithiques, 29 éclats et 2 grattoirs.

HDT-01

Identifié par la présence d'une petite cabane en bois rond qui pourrait être une cache ou une glacière (Archéotec, 2011 : 113)

EbCe-001 (zone 1.09.013)

Il se situe entre deux affleurements rocheux et on y a trouvé en surface un racloir en quartz translucide ainsi que plusieurs éclats. Une récolte de surface étendue a permis d'amasser une cinquantaine de pièces lithiques supplémentaires, principalement des éclats, mais aussi trois coins. Les sondages ont par ailleurs dévoilé des indices culturels en contexte archéologique : 2 burins, 15 éclats et débris en quartz. Les pièces proviennent en général d'une matière première de mauvaise qualité, un quartz grossier et quelques quartz laiteux, translucides et hyalins. Ces matériaux proviennent sans doute de sources locales. Le site pourrait être ancien à cause de la matière première utilisée et surtout, à cause de son altitude de 35 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer.

EbCe-007 (zone 1.09.015)

Il se trouve sur une terrasse à l'extrémité ouest de la zone constituée d'un affleurement rocheux, à l'embouchure de la rivière Washicoutai. Les sondages ont mis au jour plus de 200 produits lithiques qui seraient associés à un atelier de taille. La matière utilisée est surtout du quartz (translucide, hyalin ou laiteux). Au moins sept pièces seraient des outils : burin, grattoir, éclats utilisés et/ou retouchés. La matière première utilisée est semblable à celle du site EbCe-001. Ces deux sites sont aussi d'altitudes semblables, 30 et 35 m et pourraient être anciens.

EbCe-002 (zone 1.09.019)

Le site se trouve dans une zone d'affleurements rocheux qui comprend plusieurs replats d'altitudes variables. Il se localise plus précisément sur une terrasse de 15 m d'altitude et seul un sondage sur 16 contenait une quarantaine d'éclats en quartz translucide, tous de petites dimensions : 24/41 de surface inférieure à 25 mm^2 et 17 de moins de 100 mm^2.

EbCe-003 (zone 1.09.020)

Il est situé sur un petit replat de 3 à 5 m d'altitude. Il s'agit d'un atelier de taille de la pierre où plus de 8 000 pièces lithiques ont été mises au jour. La majorité des éclats sont en quartz translucide, mais il y a aussi du quartz hyalin. Du quartzite de Ramah et du schiste complètent la liste des matières premières utilisées. Certaines pièces ont été chauffées.

EbCe-004 (zone 1.09.020)

Il se trouve sur la rive gauche de la rivière Washicoutai, face à la décharge du lac Couillard. Il est placé sur une terrasse fluviatile de 3 m d'altitude bordée d'une plage de galets. Les neuf sondages positifs ont livré une trentaine de témoins lithiques en quartz principalement ainsi que quelques-uns en chert. Une pointe de projectile et un coin sont les seuls outils trouvés.

EbCe-005 (zone 1.09.020)

Le site est situé sur une langue de terre comprise entre la rivière Washicoutai et un bras de mer. Il a été découvert sur une terrasse localisée à 2,29 m d'altitude. Deux sondages contenaient six artéfacts en quartz et en chert de différentes teintes. Parmi les artéfacts, deux outils, tous les deux des grattoirs en chert ont été identifiés. Le secteur contient également les vestiges récents d'un affût pour la chasse.

EbCe-006 (zone 1.09.020)

Il comprend deux aires d'activités situées sur deux replats d'altitudes respectives de 3,21 m et 5,59 m. Quatre sondages pratiqués sur la première aire (terrasse de 3,21 m d'altitude) ont permis de récolter 80 éléments lithiques. L'assemblage contient principalement du quartzite de Ramah en plus d'un chert brunâtre et du quartz translucide. Sur la deuxième terrasse, à 5,59 m d'altitude, deux sondages seulement ont livré 26 pièces dont un racloir et un grattoir en chert chauffé et 24 éclats, la plupart en quartz et d'autres en quartzite. La zone comprend de plus un site récent qui contient les vestiges d'une tente et différents débris qui signalent une occupation ancienne d'une vingtaine d'années.

EbCe-008 (zone 1.09.020)

Il est situé près d'un chemin utilisé actuellement pour se rendre à un bras de mer. Le site est identifié par un sondage unique qui contenait un seul objet, une pièce qui devait servir à buriner. Tous les sondages pratiqués dans les surfaces immédiates autour du sondage positif n'ont rien livré.

EbCe-009 (zone 1.09.020)

Ce site se trouve à 20 m au nord de EbCe-008 sur un replat de 5 m d'altitude. Cinq sondages contenaient 435 déchets de taille, la plupart en quartzite de Ramah, mais aussi trois en chert et un en quartz. De plus, un grattoir en chert vert a été identifié.

EbCe-010 (zone 1.09.020)

Situé entre deux buttons rocheux, ce site comporte plus de 2 000 objets en pierre. La majorité des artéfacts sont des débris de taille en quartzite de Ramah. Une pointe de projectile montre des ressemblances typologiques avec certaines pointes provenant de Terre-Neuve ou celles qui sont associées dans le Nord-est américain au Sylvicole moyen. La pointe de projectile, malgré une affiliation culturelle incertaine, pourrait être vieille d'un peu plus de 1 000 ans.

CONCLUSION

Les inventaires archéologiques ont permis de documenter sommairement 14 sites préhistoriques. Parmi eux, huit sites se situent entre 1 m et 5 m d'altitude. Les matières premières utilisées sont principalement le quartzite de Ramah et le chert. On y retrouve aussi quelques objets en quartz. Deux sites se trouvent perchés à 15 m d'altitude et contiennent soit du quartzite de Ramah (EbCe-002) soit du chert (EbCg-003) tandis que les autres sites se trouvent sur des terrasses variant entre 20 et 30 m d'altitude. Ces occupations témoignent d'une utilisation exclusive de quartz.

Les inventaires ont révélé des concentrations irrégulières d'objets-témoins, certains sondages contenaient entre 1 500 et plus de 8 000 témoins culturels lithiques. Finalement, les archéologues ont localisé à plusieurs endroits une ligne télégraphique désaffectée (télégraphe 6) qui fut implantée au tournant du XX^{e} siècle, notamment en 1898 pour Natashquan, 1899 pour Kegaska et 1901 pour Blanc-Sablon (Archéotec, 2011).

4.3 Inventaire (2012)

Un inventaire archéologique (MTMDET, 2014) mené en 2012 a été effectué par des archéologues embauchés par le MTMDET et a permis d'examiner 31 zones à potentiel identifiées par Archéotec et de découvrir un site préhistorique, le site EbCh-15, à la zone 1.06.003.

Ce site prend place sur un promontoire rocheux juché à une altitude de 15 m au-dessus du niveau de la mer. Au cours de l'inventaire, les archéologues ont pratiqué onze sondages dont six ont livré du matériel lithique totalisant 79 objets. Ils sont tous en quartz et deux de ces objets sont des outils, un grattoir et un éclat retouché.

Le mandat d'inventaire a par la suite été modifié pour permettre la fouille d'une superficie totale de 6 m^2 sur le site EbCh-15. Le nombre total d'objets trouvés, incluant l'inventaire et de la fouille, est de 274 objets, tous en quartz. De ce nombre, 148 sont des débris angulaires de taille et 126 sont des éclats, tous de petites dimensions, moins de 100 mm^2. Une inspection du secteur a révélé la présence de 3 veines de quartz sur les affleurements rocheux.

En se basant sur l'altitude du site et de l'utilisation exclusive du quartz, les archéologues ont fait le lien avec les travaux de Pintal dans le secteur de Blanc-Sablon pour suggérer, sous toute réserve, que le site EbCh-15 pourrait être vieux de 1 500 à 2 000 ans BP.

4.4 Fouilles (2016)

L'Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC, 2017) a obtenu le mandat de la Société Mukutan pour procéder à la fouille archéologique de dix sites préhistoriques situés à l'intérieur de l'emprise des travaux de prolongement de la route 138. Ces dix sites avaient été découverts en 2010 (Archéotec, 2011) et se trouvent tous à proximité des rivières Musquanousse et Washicoutai. Ces fouilles ont couvert au total une superficie de 385 m^2 ce qui a permis la mise au jour de milliers d'objets-témoins ainsi que de plusieurs structures d'aménagement.

Pour les besoins de l'analyse des sites, l'UQAC a proposé une division tripartite incluant d'abord le site EbCg-003 de la rivière Musquanousse puis, les sites dits de haute altitude de la rivière Washicoutai EbCe-001, EbCe-002 et EbCe-007 et, finalement les sites dits de l'isthme de la rivière Washicoutai EbCe-003, EbCe-005, EbCe-06 stations A e B, EbCe-008, EbCe-009 et EbCe-010. Le site EbCe-008 a été retiré de la liste des sites préhistoriques.

RIVIÈRE MUSQUANOUSSE

EbCg-003

Le site est localisé sur un replat boisé juché à 16 m d'altitude. Un seul éclat a été découvert grâce à la fouille de 4 m^2. Rappelons que l'inventaire de 2010 avait permis lui aussi la découverte d'un seul éclat. Le site a donc été jugé de peu d'importance et les travaux du MTMDET ont pu se poursuivre sans autre intervention archéologique.

RIVIÈRE WASHICOUTAI : LES SITES D'ALTITUDE

Ces sites, au nombre de trois, représentent des lieux d'occupation sur des terrasses dont les altitudes varient entre 18 et 35 m. L'UQAC a proposé cette distinction en tenant compte que les sites de haute altitude sont souvent considérés plus anciens, malgré certaines exceptions.

EbCe-001

Les indices d'occupation ont été mis au jour sur une terrasse de 26 m d'altitude. La fouille de près de 20 m^2 a permis d'enregistrer 1 642 objets-témoins lithiques, la majorité se rapportant à des produits de débitage. Le reste de l'assemblage comprend 12 nucléi et 19 outils. Les produits de débitage sont de petites dimensions avec plus de 82 % des pièces inférieures à 200 mm^2. Le matériau utilisé dans la fabrication des outils est exclusivement du quartz.

EbCe-002

Le site occupe le sommet d'un promontoire de 18 m d'altitude. La fouille de 11 m^2 a permis de récolter 371 objets-témoins lithiques, presque uniquement des produits de débitage, car il n'y a qu'un seul outil pour compléter l'assemblage. Tout comme pour le site EbCe-001, les témoins sont presque tous inférieurs à 200 mm^2. Autre point commun aux deux sites, seul le quartz a été utilisé.

EbCe-007

La fouille de 14 m^2 de ce site a compilé un total de 313 objets-témoins lithiques, dont 96 % sont des produits de débitage. Ce site contenait trois nucléi et dix outils. Les produits de débitage sont inférieurs à 200 mm^2 dans 79 % de l'assemblage. La matière première utilisée est presque exclusivement du quartz, mais il y a deux pièces en chert et une en siltstone.

RIVIÈRE WASHICOUTAI : LES SITES DE L'ISTHME DE LA RIVIÈRE WASHICOUTAI

Comme mentionné précédemment, cette catégorie vise à distinguer les sites de basses altitudes de ceux plus élevés ; on y retrouve sept sites.

EbCe-003

Il se situe sur un replat de 3 m d'altitude. La fouille d'un peu plus de 84 m^2 a permis de récolter 6 121 objets-témoins lithiques, dont 3 nucléi et 39 outils, le reste étant des produits de débitage qui demeurent de petites dimensions, 88 % inférieures à 200 mm^2. Les matériaux utilisés offrent une plus grande variabilité que celle rencontrée sur les autres sites. L'assemblage comprend 76 % de quartz, 22 % de quartzite de même que quelques pièces en chert, rhyolite, calcédoine, jaspe, grès, argilite et roche métamorphique. De plus, 4 % des pièces lithiques ont subi des altérations thermiques.

La fouille a permis de discerner cinq aires de taille et six aires de combustion. Les charbons contenus dans les foyers ont permis de dater deux périodes d'occupation : l'une entre le VIII^e et IX^e siècle de notre ère et la seconde, entre 1521 et 1650 de notre ère.

La période d'occupation la plus ancienne se caractérise par une utilisation principale de quartzite de Ramah, d'aires de combustion et possiblement d'une « tente à sudation ». L'occupation plus récente présente comme caractéristique principale une utilisation quasi exclusive de quartz.

EbCe-005

Ce site est situé sur une basse terrasse de ±2 m d'altitude. La fouille de 25 m^2 a permis de recueillir 315 objets-témoins lithiques. Les produits de débitage représentent 93 % de l'assemblage qui est complété par 3 nucléi et 20 outils. Les fragments de débitage sont à 85 % inférieurs à 200 mm^2. Contrairement aux sites précédents, le chert constitue la matière première la plus utilisée avec un pourcentage de 62 % alors que le quartz est présent dans 25 % et le quartzite dans 11 % de l'assemblage. L'utilisation de chert est unique jusqu'à présent sur les sites de l'isthme de la rivière Washicoutai. Une aire de combustion a été identifiée.

EbCe-006

Ce site contenait des indices d'occupation répartis sur deux paliers d'altitudes différentes qui ont été nommés Station A et Station B.

Station A : Les indices archéologiques se trouvent sur une terrasse de 3 m d'altitude. La fouille de 46 m^2 a permis la récolte de 7 083 objets-témoins lithiques, presque exclusivement des produits de débitage. Les pièces de moins de 200 mm^2 de superficie représentent 86 % de l'assemblage. On a trouvé aussi un nucléus et dix outils. Le quartzite de Ramah représente 92 % de l'échantillon comparativement à 4 % pour le chert et 3 % pour le quartz. La station comprend possiblement une structure d'habitation et une aire de combustion.

Deux dates au ^{14}C ont été obtenues et situent chronologiquement deux occupations entre 1303 et 1407 de notre ère et entre 770 et 782 de notre ère.

Station B : La fouille de 25,5 m^2 à la station B a permis d'identifier deux ateliers de taille comprenant un total de 1 227 objets-témoins lithiques dont 96 % sont des produits de débitage. La quasi-totalité des témoins est de dimensions inférieures à 200 mm^2. L'assemblage contient aussi cinq nucléi et 33 outils. Le quartz représente 79 % de l'assemblage et le quartzite de Ramah 11 %. La calcédoine est aussi présente à 8 % et le chert à 6 %. Le site contient en plus quatre aires de combustion.

Les analyses radiométriques au ^{14}C ont révélé plusieurs dates variant entre 775 et 1630 de notre ère.

En conclusion, il semble y avoir eu trois occupations à des périodes différentes sur les stations A et B du site EbCe-006 : 1175-1100 ans BP sur les deux paliers supérieurs ; 1303 à 1407 de notre ère et 1450 à 1630, toujours de notre ère sur les autres niveaux.

EbCe-008 (non retenu après la fouille)

Ce site a été retiré de la liste des sites préhistoriques. En effet, la fouille de 6,5 m^2 n'a pas permis de relever du matériel préhistorique. Les seuls indices culturels trouvés sont d'occupation récente, cartouches de fusil, clous tréfilés, bouteille en verre, un 5 ¢ de 1940 et un amas de pierres qui serait, selon les informateurs Innus présents, un support pour un poêle.

EbCe-009

Le site est placé sur une terrasse de 5,4 m d'altitude. La fouille de près de 46 m^2 a recueilli 8 525 objets-témoins lithiques. Les produits de débitage représentent la quasi-totalité de l'assemblage qui comprend de plus trois nucléi et 55 outils. Les déchets de taille sont inférieurs à une superficie de 200 mm^2 dans 88 % des cas. Le quartzite constitue 97 % de l'échantillon tandis que le chert représente 1 % et le quartz moins de 1 %. Des datations permettent de placer chronologiquement l'occupation entre 776 et 966 de notre ère. L'analyse typologique et la technique particulière de chute de cannelure indiqueraient une occupation dorsétienne. En plus de l'assemblage lithique, deux aires de combustion ont été identifiées et la trace possible d'un piquet.

EbCe-010

L'occupation se situe sur une terrasse de 5 m d'altitude. La fouille de 105 m^2 a permis la mise au jour de 20 341 objets-témoins lithiques. Les produits de débitage représentent plus de 99 % de l'assemblage. Ils sont de petites dimensions, 90 % étant de superficie inférieure à 200 mm^2. Le site contenait également six nucléi et 68 outils. Le quartzite est présent dans 97 % de l'‘assemblage alors que le chert se retrouve à 1 % et le quartz à moins de 1 %. La fouille a révélé la présence de sept aires de combustion et possiblement des traces d'une habitation. Les datations obtenues, 685 à 859 et 774 à 883 de notre ère, la typologie et la technique de taille (chute de cannelure) indiquent une affiliation culturelle avec l'occupation dorsétienne percue sur le site EbCe-009.

CONCLUSION

Certaines observations peuvent être dégagées à partir des informations tirées des sites préhistoriques ayant généré le plus de vestiges (tableau 1). En premier lieu, il appert que les sites sont distribués inégalement selon les 11 secteurs de potentiel définis ; certains secteurs n'en contiennent aucun (1.03), plusieurs entre un et trois sites (1.02, 1.06. 1.07 et 1.08), alors que les concentrations plus élevées (plus de 10 sites) se retrouvent dans les secteurs 1.04, 1.05 et 1.09. Les résultats suggèrent que les aires d'occupation privilégiées se situent dans les secteurs de la baie de Kegaska et du bassin de la Kegaska et de la rivière Washicoutai (où près d'une dizaine de sites ont été fouillés).

Les périodes culturelles qui ont été discernées font remonter les occupations à la période Archaïque, à plus de 8 000 ans BP, et s'étendent jusqu'au Sylvicole supérieur, à 450 ans BP (1500 de notre ère). Plus précisément, les cultures archéologiques identifiées sont l'Archaïque et l'Archaïque maritime, le Sylvicole moyen et le Sylvicole supérieur de même qu'une culture paléoinuit, le Dorsétien.

Parmi les plus anciens sites, les occupations se retrouvent sur les sommets des affleurements rocheux ou sur des terrasses, juchés à des altitudes de plus de 15 m. Les lieux occupés en plus basses altitudes, 6 m ou moins, semblent avoir été davantage privilégiés par les populations plus récentes, depuis 3 500 ans BP.

Les archéologues ont noté une fréquence plus élevée, voire exclusive, de l'utilisation du quartz dans les sites les plus anciens situés à l'intérieur des terres. L'exploitation du quartz serait alors associée à de courtes périodes d'exploitation prédatrice demandant une quête sur place de veines locales de quartz sur les affleurements rocheux que plusieurs archéologues ont d'ailleurs signalés.

À partir de 4 000 ans BP, les groupes humains utilisent davantage les basses terrasses et diversifient leur coffre à outils. Le chert et le quartzite vont alors fournir l'essentiel des matériaux utilisés. Le quartzite de Ramah semble particulièrement se trouver sur les sites situés sur de basses terrasses, de moins de 6 m d'altitude. La présence dorsétienne documentée dans le secteur 1.09 de la rivière Washicoutai est aussi localisée sur de basses terrasses, entre 2 m et 5 m.

Tableau 1 - Sommaire des sites connus en relation avec les secteurs de potentiel

Secteur	Section	Site			
		Borden	Localisation	Période	Découvertes
1.01	Section ouest du delta de la rivière Natashquan	Aucun site connu			
1.02	Section centre du delta de la rivière Natashquan	EbCj-1	À l'extérieur du corridor à l'étude	Préhistorique indéterminé	Céramique
		EbCj-2	À l'extérieur du corridor à l'étude	Préhistorique indéterminé	
		EbCj-3	1.02.011 : 5 à 7 m NMM, terrasse boisée	Préhistorique indéterminé	8 débitages ; 1 outil ; Quartz / Ramah / Chert / grès
1.03	Section est du delta de la rivière Natashquan	Aucun site connu			
1.04	Section en aval du bassin de la rivière Kegaska	EbCi-1	Limite sud du corridor, 375 m au sud de 1.04.019, rivière Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé ; Sylvicole : 1 640-960 BP	1 693 débitages ; 26 outils
		EbCi-2	1.04.015 : rivière Kegaska, 16 m NMM	Archaïque : 8 000-3 000 BP	275 débitages ; 4 outils
		EbCi-3	1.04.014/1.04.013 : rivière Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	0 débitage ; 0 outil
		EbCi-5	À proximité de 1.04.013 : havre rivière Kegaska, 16 m NMM	Archaïque maritime : 8 000-3 000 BP	256 débitages ; 12 outils
		EbCi-6	Limite sud de corridor, 5 km au sud-ouest de 1.04.019 : havre rivière Kegaska, 16 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 débitage
		EbCi-7	75 m au sud de 1.04.020 : havre rivière Kegaska, 14 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	677 débitages ; 6 outils
		EbCi-8			67 débitages ; 2 outils
		EbCi-9	375 m au sud de 1.04.018 : havre rivière Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 outil
		EbCi-10	50 m au sud de 1.04.007 : havre rivière Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	382 débitages ; 16 outils
		EbCi-11	1.04.012 : havre rivière Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé et historique	13 débitages
		EbCi-12	375 m au sud de 1.04.018 : havre rivière Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 outil
		EbCi-13	150 m au sud de 1.04.019 : havre rivière Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	3 débitages
1.05	Section entre le village de Kegaska et la baie de Kegaska	EbCh-1	+ 1 km à l'extérieur du corridor, village de Kegaska, altitude ?	Post Archaïque moyen 2 500-1 100 BP ; Sylvicole moyen 2 400-1 500 BP	30 débitages ; 1 outil
		EbCh-2	260 à l'extérieur du corridor, village de Kegaska, altitude ?	Post Archaïque 3 500-450 BP ; Sylvicole supérieur 1 000-450 BP	5 éclats ; 2 outils ; céramique
		EbCh-3	+ 1 km à l'extérieur du corridor, village de Kegaska, plage, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 outil
		EbCh-4	+ 1 km à l'extérieur du corridor, village de Kegaska, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 outil
		EbCh-5	+ 1 km à l'extérieur du corridor, village de Kegaska, île, altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	Aucun ?
		EbCh-6	+ 1 km à l'extérieur du corridor, village de Kegaska, île. altitude ?	Préhistorique indéterminé	2 débitages ; 2 outils
		EbCh-7	250 m à l'ouest de 1.05.030 : Anse aux Huîtres – héliport, 15 m NMM.	Archaïque 9 500-3 000 BP	16 débitages ; 1 outil
		EbCh-8	1.05.013 : baie Anse aux Huîtres, 13 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	33 débitages
		EbCh-9	1.05.034 : baie Kegaska, 6 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé et historique	9 débitages

Secteur	Section	Site			
		Borden	Localisation	Période	Découvertes
1.05	Section entre le village de Kegaska et la baie de Kegaska (suite)	EbCh-10	1.05.030 : baie Kegaska, 6 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	17 débitages
		EbCh-11		Post Archaïque 3 500-450 BP ; Sylvicole 2 500-450 BP	1 outil
		EbCh-12		Préhistorique indéterminé	99 débitages ; nucléus
		EbCh-13	75 m au nord de 1.05.018 : Anse Muddy, altitude ?	Archaïque maritime 6 000-4 000 BP	
		EbCh-14	1.05.003 : baie Kegaska, altitude ?	Archaïque maritime 6 000-4 000 BP	
1.06	Section en amont du havre Mistassini	EbCh-15	50 m au nord de 1.06.005 : cran rocheux, 15 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	
1.07	Section partie ouest du delta de la rivière Musquaro	EbCg-1	+ 1,25 km à l'est du corridor, village de Musquaro	Préhistorique indéterminé	
1.08	Section est des rivières Musquaro et Musquanousse	EbCg-2	1.08.003 : baie de la rivière Musquaro, 17 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	169 débitages ; 2 outils ; bloc de quartz
		EbCg-3	1.08.034 : rivière Musquanousse, replat boisé, 16 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 éclat en chert
		EbCf-1	1.08.050 : rivière Musquanousse, 2 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	27 éclats en chert ; 2 outils ; Ramah / chert
1.09	Section en aval de la rivière Washicoutai	EbCe-1	1.09.013 : baie Washicoutai, replat boisé, 26 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 673 débitages ; 83 outils ; Quartz (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-2	1.09.019 : bras de mer rivière Washicoutai, cran rocheux, 18 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	411 débitages ; 1 outil ; Quartz (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-3	1.09.020 : bras de mer rivière Washicoutai, replat boisé, 3-4 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	+ 17 000 débitages ; 50 outils ; Quartz / Ramah / Schiste (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-4	1.09.020 : bras de mer rivière Washicoutai, terrasse, 2-3 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé et historique	27 débitages ; 2 outils ; Quartz
		EbCe-5		Préhistorique indéterminé	295 débitages ; 23 outils ; Quartz / Chert (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-6	1.09.020 : bras de mer rivière Washicoutai, terrasse, 3-5 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé 1 175-1 100 BP et 500-320 BP	+ 8 000 débitages ; 44 outils ; Quartz / Ramah / Chert (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-7	1.09.015 : rivière Washicoutai, cran rocheux, 26 m NMM	Archaïque 9 500-3 000 BP	528 débitages ; 17 outils ; Quartz (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-8	1.09.020 : bras de mer rivière Washicoutai, replat boisé, 2 m NMM	Préhistorique indéterminé	1 outil ; Ramah (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-9	1.09.020 : bras de mer rivière baie Washicoutai, terrasse, 4 m NMM	Dorsétien 776-966 BP	+ 8 000 débitages ; 56 outils ; Quartz / Ramah / Chert (fouille et inventaire)
		EbCe-10	1.09.020 : bras de mer rivière Washicoutai, terrasse, 2-5 m NMM	Dorsétien 1265-1091 BP et 1176-1067 BP	+ 22 000 débitages ; 74 outils ; Quartz / Ramah / Chert (fouille et inventaire)

5 RÉSULTATS

Ce chapitre présente les observations et résultats obtenus pour les 49 zones à potentiel archéologique visitées. Elles sont décrites suivant l'ordre numérique des secteurs, soit d'ouest en est (tableau 2).

Les sondages ont révélé des profils de sols peu diversifiés à l'exception de l'épaisseur variable des niveaux stratifiés. Les principales variations se retrouvent en effet dans l'épaisseur et la texture des différents horizons en relation avec les milieux pédologiques. Quelques exemples (coupes et photos) sont présentés.

Sur les affleurements rocheux, la pédologie observée (type 1, figure 2) est peu variable. En général, le profil stratigraphique ne comprend qu'un, deux ou parfois trois horizons organiques qui reposent directement sur le roc. L'épaisseur de ces horizons est tributaire de la densité du couvert végétal.

Les milieux forestiers (type 2, figures 3 à 6) offrent plus de variation parce qu'ils comprennent à la fois des milieux boisés avec une qualité de drainage variable qui influence l'épaisseur des dépôts organiques en décomposition et la profondeur des séquences podzoliques. De plus, la limite inférieure des podzols peut être un horizon B, induré ou non et parfois un sol argileux.

Finalement, les milieux de tourbières (type 3, figures 7 et 8) présentent peu de variation si ce n'est l'épaisseur de l'horizon organique et la profondeur de la nappe phréatique.

5.1 Secteur 1.03 — Section est du delta de la rivière Natashquan, rive gauche

Le secteur 1.03 se situe à environ 2,5 km à l'est de la rivière Natashquan et s'étire sur une distance d'environ 11,5 km d'ouest en est. Il est composé d'un plateau couvert de tourbières, parcouru de ruisseaux d'écoulement et de petites rivières, compris entre la rivière Natashquan et la rivière Kegaska. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 0 et 35 m.

La rivière Natashquan constitue un des axes importants de communication avec le bassin de la rivière Churchill. Ce cours d'eau comporte de longues portions navigables sans portage. Il est aussi très riche en ressources fauniques, surtout dans sa portion aval où le saumon et le phoque abondent.

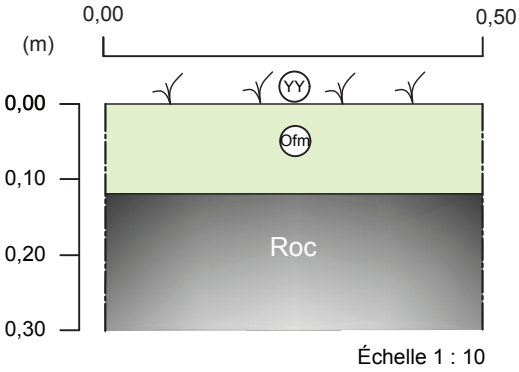
Les zones à potentiel se localisent à la confluence de deux petits cours d'eau sans nom, à une distance de moins de 500 m de la rive du littoral marin. Elles sont constituées de surfaces presque gisantes, dans un milieu généralement humide. Elles sont en léger surplomb des cours d'eau, d'où un meilleur drainage. Les altitudes varient entre 10 et 12 m. Le cours d'eau principal prend sa source dans des tourbières à moins de 4,0 km vers le nord. La proximité du littoral marin, un meilleur drainage et la disponibilité d'eau douce auraient pu justifier une occupation dans ces zones.

Tableau 2 - Sommaire des activités archéologiques

Secteur	Zone	Milieu immédiat	Remarques	Site trouvé
1.03 Est du delta de la rivière Natashquan	1.03.004	Ancienne île ; dépôts sablo-graveleux	Partiellement utilisé comme banc d'emprunt Objets modernes	Aucun
	1.03.009	Tourbières et milieu humide ; confluence de deux cours d'eau		Aucun
	1.03.010	Tourbières et milieu humide ; confluence de deux cours d'eau		Aucun
1.04 Aval du bassin de la rivière Kegaska	1.04.005	Terrasses marines ; milieu humide ; lacs et ruisseau ; tourbière	Limite de la transgression laurentienne (4 500-4 300 BP)	Aucun
	1.04.006	Terrasses marines ; milieu humide ; lacs et ruisseau ; tourbière	Limite de la transgression laurentienne (4 500-4 300 BP) ; 2 structures de foyer ; produits de débitage ; os calcinés ; charbon de bois ; datations structure 1 : 1 155 +/-15 BP et structure 2 : 1 175 +/- 15 BP	Site EbCi-14
	1.04.015	Seuil rocheux ; mince couverture meuble ; rapides		Aucun
	1.04.016	Affleurements rocheux, dépôts meubles et minces ; tourbières et zones humides		Aucun
	1.04.019	Grande surface humide ; affleurements rocheux ; tourbière		Aucun
	1.04.020	Affleurements rocheux ; petits cours d'eau	Piège à castor	Aucun
	1.04.021	Affleurements rocheux ; petits cours d'eau	Vieux traîneaux	Aucun
1.05 Entre village de Kegaska et la baie de Kegaska	1.05.001	Affleurements rocheux ; milieux humides		Aucun
	1.05.003	Affleurements rocheux ; milieux humides ; en léger surplomb d'un cours d'eau	Produits de débitage	Collecte de surface au site connu EbCh-14
	1.05.004	Affleurements rocheux ; tourbière		Aucun
	1.05.007	Affleurements rocheux	En surplomb des basses terres fluviales de la rivière Belley	Aucun
	1.05.008	Affleurements rocheux	En surplomb des basses terres fluviales de la rivière Belley	Aucun
	1.05.027	Milieu humide ; boisé	Anciennes lignes de rivage	Aucun
	1.05.033	Affleurements rocheux ; dépôts meubles	Rapides et portage obligé ; estuaire lorsque le niveau marin à 10 m Arbres coupés à la scie mécanique	Aucun
	1.05.057	Affleurement rocheux ; tourbière		Aucun
1.06 Amont du havre Mistassini	1.06.010	Dépôts meubles sableux en surplomb de deux vallées ; tourbières	Pointe en bordure de la mer lorsque le niveau marin est à 10 m	Aucun
	1.06.011	Dépôts meubles sableux en surplomb de deux vallées ; tourbières		Aucun
	1.06.012	Dépôts meubles sableux en surplomb de deux vallées ; tourbières	Arbres coupés à la hache pour piège à castor ?	Aucun
	1.06.014	Terrasse fluviale ; tourbières		Aucun
	1.06.018	Milieux humides ; affleurements rocheux ; dépôts organiques ;	Petit îlot quand niveau marin à plus de 10 m	Aucun

Secteur	Zone	Milieu immédiat	Remarques	Site trouvé
1.07 Partie ouest du delta de la rivière Musquaro	1.07.002	Dépôts meubles sableux ; tourbières	Îlot lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.07.003	Dépôts meubles sableux ; tourbières	Corde de bois	Aucun
	1.07.005	Butte sableuse ; tourbières ; interfluve entre cours d'eau qui se jettent dans la baie Pepihtnahu et des Français		Aucun
	1.07.006	Affleurement rocheux ; dépôts meubles sableux	Île en bordure d'une zone humide lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
1.08 Est des rivières Musquaro et Musquanousse	1.08.007	Affleurements rocheux ; dépôts meubles sableux	Île lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.012	Affleurements rocheux intercalés de surfaces humides ; dépôts meubles		Aucun
	1.08.014	Surface mal drainée entre deux affleurements rocheux		Aucun
	1.08.018	Terrasses fluviatiles ; dépôts meubles ; affleurements rocheux ; till	Habitable durant le dernier millénaire BP ou tout au plus durant le second millénaire BP	Aucun
	1.08.019	Terrasses fluviatiles ; paléorivages marins ; dépôts meubles ; affleurements rocheux ; till	Habitable durant les 4 derniers millénaires BP	Aucun
	1.08.027	Colline ; affleurements rocheux ; dépôts sableux	Baie lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.035	Affleurements rocheux ; dépôts sableux	Estuaire lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.039	Affleurements rocheux ; tourbières	Île lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.040	Affleurements rocheux ; dépôts meubles ; tourbières		Aucun
	1.08.043	Surface basse en dépôts meubles entre deux affleurements rocheux ; tourbières	Île lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.048	Affleurements rocheux ; dépôts meubles entre eux ; tourbières	Estuaires pour les surfaces les plus élevées lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.051	Affleurements rocheux ; dépôts meubles entre eux ; tourbières	Îlot et rivages pour les surfaces les plus élevées lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.054	Terrasse marine ; dépôts meubles ; affleurements rocheux ; tourbière	Surfaces habitables lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.057	Terrasse marine ; dépôts meubles ; affleurements rocheux ; tourbière	Surfaces habitables lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.058	Terrasse marine ; dépôts meubles ; affleurements rocheux ; tourbière	Surfaces habitables lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.059	Terrasse marine ; dépôts meubles ; affleurements rocheux ; tourbière	Surfaces habitables lors de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.08.062	Tourbière ; affleurement rocheux		Aucun
1.09 Aval de la rivière Washicoutai	1.09.007	Affleurement rocheux ; dépôts meubles dans les creux	Bras de mer à l'ouest lorsque le cran rocheux a commencé à émerger	Aucun
	1.09.012	Affleurement rocheux qui plonge vers le lac ; tourbière	Bras de mer à l'ouest lorsque le cran rocheux a commencé à émerger et jusqu'à 20-25 m d'altitude ; Piège à ours	Aucun
	1.09.016	Affleurements rocheux ; dépôts meubles dans les surfaces plus basses ; tourbière	Possiblement une baie au cours de l'émersion des terres	Aucun
	1.09.021	Affleurements rocheux ; terrasses marines	Vallée intérieure accessible lorsque le niveau marin était plus élevé ; arbres coupés à la hache pour la pose de collets	Aucun
	1.09.025	Affleurements rocheux ; tourbières	Baie lorsque le niveau marin atteignait 25 m	Aucun

Figure 2 - Profil stratigraphique, type 1 — Milieu d'affleurement rocheux

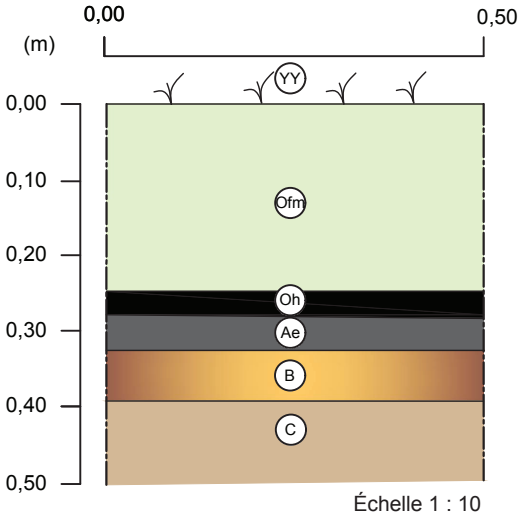




Description

YY	Couvert végétal de cladonie, thé du Labrador, sphaigne et lichen.
Ofm	Horizon organique composé de matière ligneuse en décomposition, brunâtre, contient des racines et radicelles, lâche et homogène, 4-10 cm
Roc	Sommet de l'affleurement rocheux.

Figure 3 - Profil stratigraphique, type 2 — Milieu forestier (podzol)

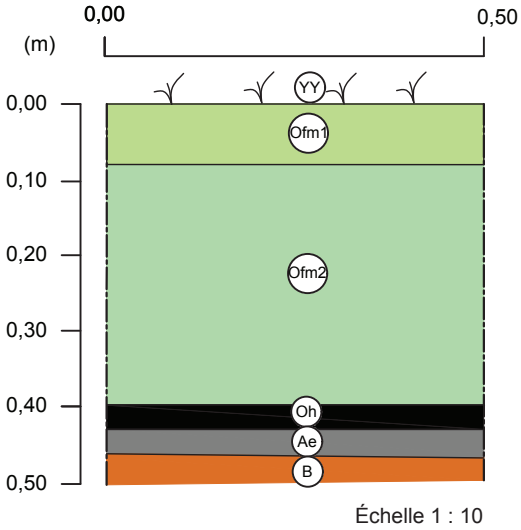




Description

YY	Couvert végétal de sphaigne et pousse d'épinette.
Ofm	Horizon organique de matière végétale humide en décomposition entremêlée de sol brunâtre et argileux, gras et compact, 10-30 cm.
Oh	Horizon organique de matière organique décomposée, noir, moyennement compact, 2-6 cm.
Ae	Horizon minéral éluvial de sable grisâtre, cailloutis à l'occasion, 2-10 cm.
B	Horizon minéral illuvial de sable ferrique entremêlé de sol brun à l'occasion, parfois induré, 4 cm et plus.
C	Horizon minéral de sable argileux stérile.

Figure 4 - Profil stratigraphique, type 2. Milieu forestier (podzol enfoui)

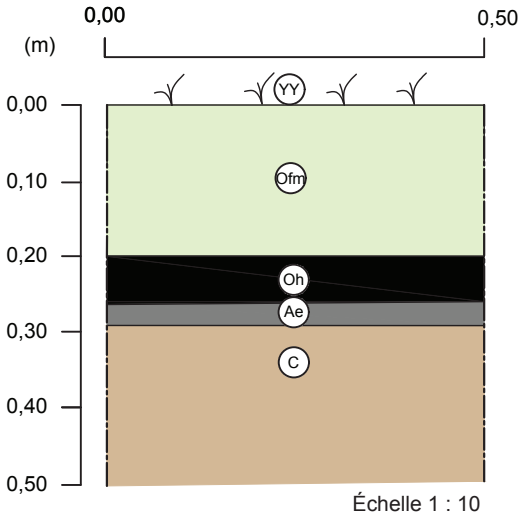




Description

YY	Couvert végétal de sphaigne, cladonie, thé du Labrador et carex.
Ofm1	Horizon organique de matière végétale en décomposition, racines et radicelles, compact, 8-10 cm.
Ofm2	Horizon organique de matière ligneuse en décomposition, compact, quelques grosses racines.
Oh	Horizon organique de matière organique en décomposition, de couleur noire, compact, 2-5 cm.
Ae	Horizon minéral éluvial d'un sol gris, moyennement compact et homogène, 2-5 cm.
B	Horizon minéral illuvial stérile d'éléments ferriques, brun orangé.

Figure 5 - Profil stratigraphique, type 2 — Milieu forestier (podzol)

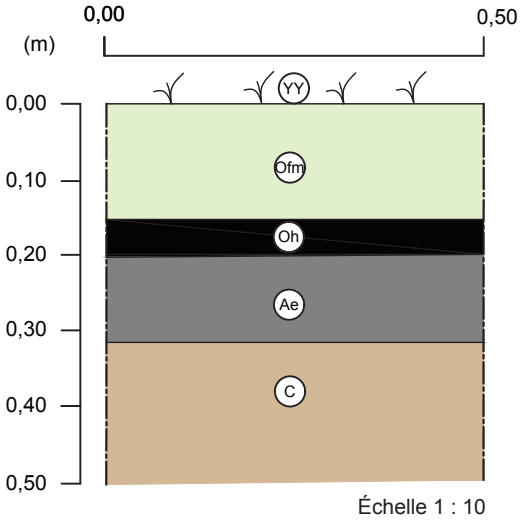




Description

YY	Couvert végétal de sphaigne, épinette et cornouiller du Canada.
Ofm	Horizon organique de matière végétale en décomposition et bois, nombreuses racines et radicelles, compact, homogène, terre brune graisseuse, 10-25 cm.
Oh	Horizon organique de matière décomposée, noir, moyennement compact, 2-6 cm.
Ae	Horizon minéral éluvial de sable grisâtre, quelques cailloutis, 2-10 cm.
C	Horizon minéral de sable argileux stérile.

Figure 6 - Profil stratigraphique, type 2 — Milieu forestier (tourbière)

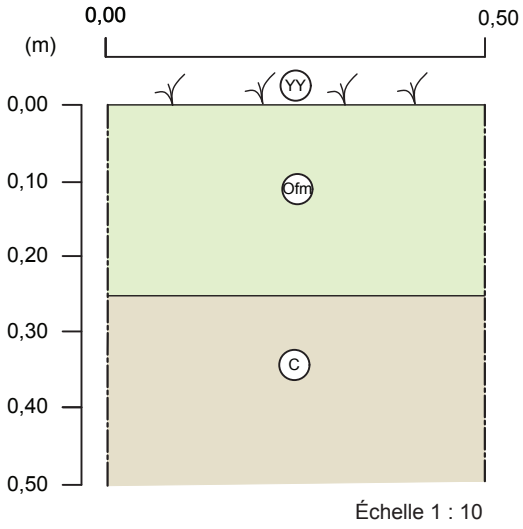




Description

YY	Couvert végétal essentiellement de sphaigne.
Ofm	Horizon organique de matière végétale en décomposition et bois, racines, compact, homogène, terre brune graisseuse, 10-25 cm.
Oh	Horizon organique de matière décomposée, noir, demeure graisseuse, 2-6 cm.
Ae	Horizon minéral de sable grisâtre légèrement argileux, 2-10 cm.
C	Horizon minéral de sable argileux stérile.

Figure 7 - Profil stratigraphique, type 3 — Milieu de tourbière

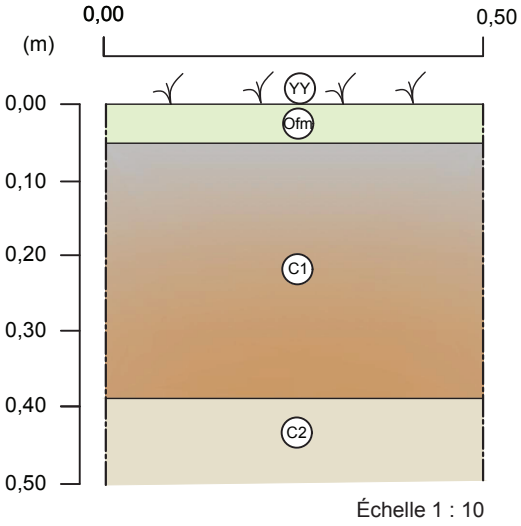




Description

YY	Couvert végétal de sphaigne, cladonie, lichen, thé du Labrador et épinette.
Ofm	Horizon organique de matière ligneuse en décomposition entremêlée de sol argileux grisâtre, brun, lité, racines et radicelles, compact, 10-30 cm.
C	Horizon minéral de sable argileux grisâtre, fond de la tourbière où l'eau s'accumule facilement.

Figure 8 - Profil stratigraphique, type 3 — Milieu de tourbière partiellement boisé (terrasse)





Description

YY	Couvert végétal de sphaigne, cladonie et thé du Labrador.
Ofm	Horizon organique de matière végétale en décomposition, peu de racines, 2-5 cm.
C1	Horizon minéral argileux, sol gris mêlé de sol brun orangé, hétérogène, 30-50 cm.
C2	Horizon minéral de sol argileux grisâtre.

ZONE 1.03.004

La zone couvre une longue butte constituée d'un sol sablo-graveleux en grande partie exploitée comme banc d'emprunt. Elle occupe la partie sud d'une ancienne île localisée à plus de 4 km au sud de la ligne de côte tant que le niveau marin se situait autour de 35-40 m (les surfaces varient en altitude entre 40 et 45 m). Par la suite, l'île s'est progressivement retrouvée sur une grande surface presque gisante couverte de milieux humides où se sont développées les tourbières. Durant la suite de l'émersion, cette grande surface s'est progressivement étendue vers le sud ; actuellement, la ligne de rivage du golfe est à 5,5 km et le cours de la Natashquan est à environ 2,7 km vers l'ouest. Lorsqu'elle était entourée par les eaux saumâtres du golfe, l'île aurait pu être fréquentée lors de courts séjours (absence d'eau douce) pour la chasse des faunes du littoral marin. Suite à l'émersion de la plaine qui l'entoure, elle aurait pu servir de refuge (couvert forestier, milieu bien drainé) lors de l'exploitation des ressources des milieux humides.

Le potentiel archéologique couvre une petite aire d'environ 75 m de longueur, dans l'axe est-ouest par 30 m de largeur, dans l'axe nord-sud. Elle est comprise entre le tracé de la ligne électrique au nord et la route 138 au sud. La zone a été détruite par la construction d'un talus de près de 2 m d'épaisseur du côté nord de la route. Il s'en éloigne sur près de soixante mètres vers le nord (photos 1 et 2). À noter que cette zone fut inventoriée partiellement à son extrémité ouest par Archéotec en



Photo 1 - Zone 1.03.004 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-192)



Photo 2 - Zone 1.03.004 — Vue générale — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N2-007)



Photo 3 - Zone 1.03.004 — Vue générale — Vers le nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-004)

2010 (Archéotec, 2011). Cette portion de zone comprend une sapinière densément peuplée d'arbres matures insérée entre deux tourbières.

La végétation de surface est composée principalement de sphaigne et du thé du Labrador. Quelques épilobes se rencontrent le long de la route. La surface du talus est parsemée de différents débris modernes, dont du verre de bouteille, du métal, du caoutchouc, des piquets d'arpentage, des cartouches de fusils. Deux lacs situés au sud-ouest et au sud-est se trouvent respectivement à environ 225 m et 125 m, tandis qu'un petit étang se trouve au nord-ouest au-delà d'une zone marécageuse (photo 3).

Les sondages n'ont révélé aucune présence d'artéfacts anciens, mais plutôt un podzol humo-ferrique perturbé par l'ajout et le brassage de sable fin. Un sol induré tapisse à l'occasion la limite inférieure des sondages.

ZONE 1.03.009

Cette zone se trouve à 7,24 km à l'est de la zone 1.03.004. En forme de C inversée, elle mesure environ 125 m de longueur dans un axe nord-sud et 25 m dans l'axe est-ouest. Le tracé de la ligne passe en son centre et une rivière marque la séparation avec la zone 1.07.010.

Elle comprend une petite terrasse située en rive nord d'une rivière dans une forêt dense constituée d'épinettes, de quelques mélèzes adultes et de nombreux aulnes. De jeunes pousses d'épinettes se rencontrent çà et là parmi une végétation de surface composée d'un couvert de mousse et de thé du Labrador. Le sol est humide par endroits (photo 4).

Aucune trace d'activités humaines n'a été observée.



Photo 4 - Zones 1.03.009 et 1.03.010 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-190)

ZONE 1.03.010

Cette zone se trouve en rive gauche du cours d'eau qui marque la frontière avec la zone 1.03.009. Elle se situe au sud du tracé de la ligne électrique et au nord de la route 138. Elle mesure environ 25 m (est-ouest) par 75 m (nord-sud). Un boisé fortement peuplé d'épinettes matures, certaines atteignant environ 25 cm de diamètre, couvre la majeure partie de l'endroit (photo 5). Malgré la présence de quelques terrasses, de petites dimensions sur la rive de la rivière, la surface est en général très accidentée. Les sondages n'ont révélé aucun témoin archéologique.



Photo 5 - Zone 1.03.010, boisé — Vers le nord-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N2-017)

5.2 Secteur 1.04 — Section en aval du bassin de la rivière Kegaska

Le secteur 1.04 couvre un territoire d'environ 4,5 km d'est en ouest. Il comprend une tourbière et quelques affleurements rocheux. Des ruisseaux s'écoulent de la tourbière.

Les zones à potentiel de ce secteur correspondent à des surfaces presque gisantes intégrant des petites buttes. Elles originent de terrasses marines qui occupent des surfaces en léger surplomb entre une grande surface couverte de milieux humides et un faible versant conduisant vers la rive actuelle. Elles occupent la berge sud de petits lacs et d'un ruisseau. Ces zones se localisent probablement à la limite de la transgression laurentienne (circa 4 500-4 300 ans BP).

La rivière Kegaska prend sa source dans le nord, à environ 75 km de la rive du golfe et, dans sa course, elle traverse le grand lac Kegaska situé à une quinzaine de kilomètres de la rive du golfe. Le milieu comprend des affleurements rocheux et des tourbières traversées par des ruisseaux d'écoulement. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 0 et 20 m.

Plusieurs indices d'occupation humaine sont connus dans le secteur, quatorze sites ont été dénombrés et de ce nombre onze appartiennent à la période préhistorique. Les plus anciens, vieux de près de 5 000 ans, font partie de la période chronologique et culturelle nommée Archaïque (Archéotec, 2009).

ZONE 1.04.005

La zone 1.04.005 est distante d'environ 475 m de la rive et à quelque 315 m à l'ouest de la zone 1.04.006. Elle prend la forme d'un arc long et étroit (350 m x 50 m) encerclant le contour sud d'un petit lac (photo 6). Elle est comprise entre un au nord et à l'est, une tourbière à l'ouest et la route 138 au sud.

La décharge du lac se vide vers l'est et quelques terrasses de faibles dimensions, variant entre 1 et 3 m d'altitude, ceinturent le lac surtout dans la portion ouest de la zone où on retrouve davantage de résineux, alors que pour la portion est, la mousse, le thé du Labrador et l'aulne sont plus abondants (photos 7, 8 et 9). La litière dans la partie supérieure des sondages est particulièrement épaisse, plus de 40 cm.

Les sondages sur les terrasses ont révélé un podzol qui était toutefois absent d'indices archéologiques.



Photo 6 - Zone 1.04.005 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-189)



Photo 7 - Zone 1.04.005 — Tourbière — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-025)



Photo 8 - Zone 1.04.005 — Ancien bras d'une rivière — Vers le nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-028)



Photo 9 - Zone 1.04.005 — Milieu humide avec couvert végétal dense, extrémité est — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-031)



Photo 10 - Zone 1.04.006 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-188)

ZONE 1.04.006

La zone 1.04.006 est située à 175 m à l'est de la zone 1.04.005. Elle longe par le sud un ruisseau qui s'écoule d'un petit lac, juste à l'est du lac bordant la zone 1.04.005. Le ruisseau se rend au fleuve, près de l'embouchure de la rivière Kegaska. Elle mesure 500 m de longueur et 100 m de largeur (photo 10).



Photo 11 - Zone 1.04.006 — Vue générale, boisé — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-032)

Deux aires densément boisées d'épinettes matures se trouvent aux extrémités est et ouest alors que dans la portion sud les épinettes sont plus clairsemées (photo 11). Tout l'espace résiduel de la zone est



Photo 12 - Zone 1.04.006 — Sondage — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N2-035)



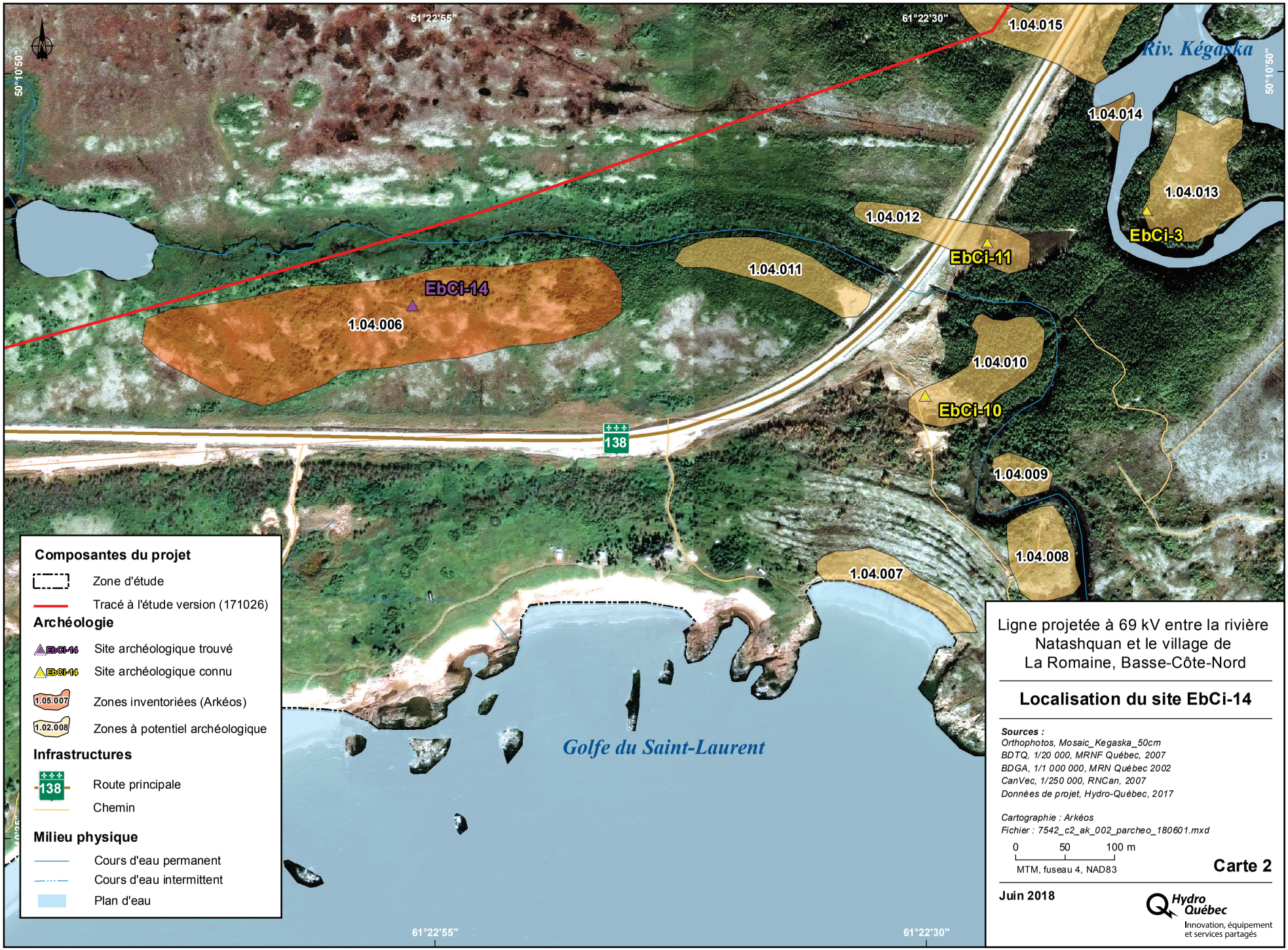
Photo 13 - Zone 1.04.006 — Vue générale — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N2-036)

constitué d'une tourbière couverte de mousse, de thé du Labrador, de la sphaigne, de la cladonie, de phragmite, de camarine noire et de quelques arbustes. On retrouve un podzol bien formé (photo 12).

Les terrasses situées dans les boisés surplombent un ancien lac situé au nord de la zone (photo 13). Ces espaces ont fait l'objet de plus de sondages que les tourbières. Sur un des replats, cinq sondages ont mis au jour des éléments culturels. Deux de ces sondages ont révélé la présence d'ossements calcinés et des objets-témoins en pierre qui seraient associés à des structures de foyer (aire de combustion) alors que les trois autres sondages contenant des témoins lithiques. Ces découvertes ont permis l'obtention du code Borden EbCi-14 le 28 août 2017.

- SITE EbCi-14

  Lors de l'inventaire d'un des replats dans la zone 1.04.006, cinq sondages ont mis au jour des éléments culturels (carte 3 et figure 12). Deux de ces sondages ont révélé la présence d'ossements calcinés, des charbons de bois, des pierres arénisées et rougies, des sols rougis et des objets-témoins en pierre. L'ensemble de ces indices indique la présence de deux aires de combustion. La poursuite de sondages a prolongé la découverte d'autres objets-témoins lithiques dans trois autres sondages. Plusieurs autres sondages ont été distribués autour de ces cinq sondages positifs à fin de circonscrire et d'estimer la superficie du site.



Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation du site EbCi-14

Sources :
Orthophotos, Mosaic_Kegaska_50cm
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c2_ak_002_parcheo_180601.mxd

0 50 100 m
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Carte 2

Juin 2018

Hydro Québec
Innovation, équipement et services partagés

Document d'information destiné aux publics concernés par le projet. Pour tout autre usage, communiquer avec : Géomatique, Hydro-Québec Innovation, équipement et services partagés.

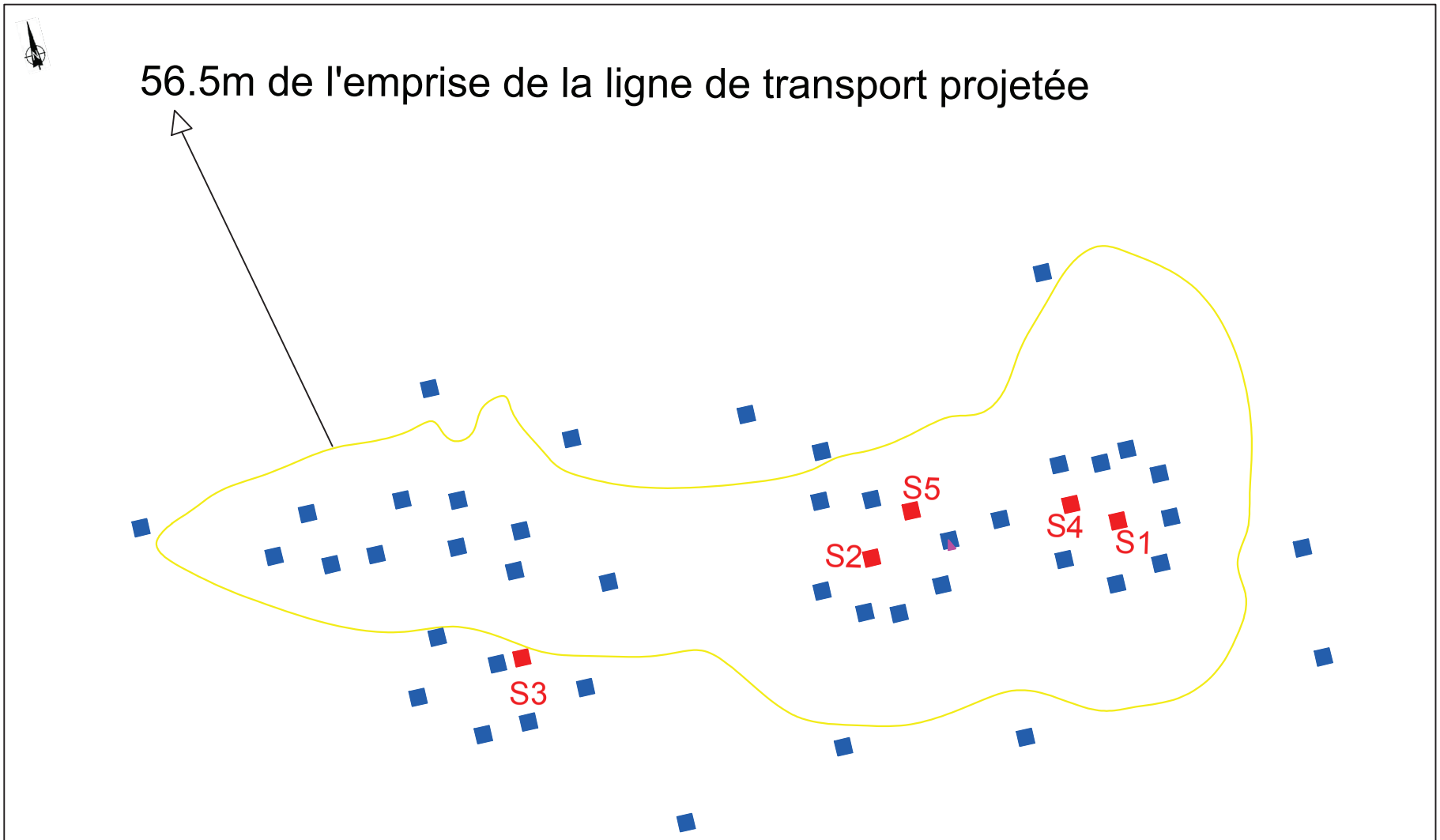


Figure 9 - Plan du site EbCi-14

Aire des sondages
EbCi-14 Site archéologique trouvé
S1 N°de sondage et structure
Sondage positif
Sondage négatif

Arkéos inc.
Société d'expertise en recherches anthropologiques

ÉCHELLE = 1 : 200
1 0 2 4 m

Date Juin 2018 **Numéro de projet** 850-874



Photo 14 - Zone 1.04.006 — Site EbCh-14 — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N2-042)



Photo 15 - Zone 1.04.006 — Site EbCh-14 — Vue générale, bourrelet — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N2-051)

L'espace du site semble à première vue délimité par un bourrelet naturel d'environ un mètre de hauteur autour duquel se trouvent très peu d'arbres. Le bourrelet lui-même aurait donc été d'une hauteur suffisante pour se camoufler ou pour se protéger du vent (photos 14 et 15).



Photo 16 - Zone 1.04.006 — Site EbCh-14 — Sondage-structure 1 — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N2-148)

Le sondage 1 (50° 10' 42,4'' N ; 061° 22' 55,8'' W) correspond à la structure 1 qui semble être une structure de foyer. Il contenait plusieurs objets-témoins lithiques (83 éclats en quartzite et en chert), plus de 700 os calcinés, du charbon de bois et de petits nodules d'ocre rouge. Tous les indices culturels ont été trouvés dans le mélange des horizons Ah et Ae. Le sondage n'a pas été creusé en profondeur, seulement 20 cm environ, pour ne pas endommager la structure de foyer. Le sondage contient aussi deux petites pierres fracturées et rubéfiées ainsi qu'un sol rubéfié, confirmant l'identification d'une aire de combustion (photos 16 et 17).



Photo 17 - Zone 1.04.006 — Site EbCh-14 — Sondage-structure 1 — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N2-147)



Photo 18 - Zone 1.04.006 — Site EbCh-14 — Sondage-structure 2 — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N2-050)

Le sondage 2 (50° 10’ 42,3’’ N ; 061° 22’ 56,2’’ W) correspond aussi à une structure de foyer (structure 2). Il comprend des objets-témoins lithiques (25 éclats en quartz, quartzite et chert) et plus de 200 os calcinés. Deux petites pierres sont fracturées par le feu, il n’y a pas de sol rubéfié, mais du charbon de bois est présent. Le sondage a été creusé sur seulement 20 cm de profondeur pour ne pas envahir davantage la structure 2 (photo 18).

Le sondage 3 (50° 10’ 42,4’’ N ; 061° 22’ 56,8’’ W) se trouve à près de 20 m de la structure 1. Il contenait deux éclats. Le sondage 4 (50° 10’ 42,5’’ N ; 061° 22’ 55,7’’ W) contenait trois éclats en quartz et quartzite. Le sondage 5 (50° 10’ 42,4’’ N ; 061° 22’ 56,0’’ W) a permis l’ajout d’un seul éclat en quartz.

Matériel lithique

Les cinq sondages totalisent 127 objets-témoins lithiques (tableau 3). Le sondage 1 associé à la première aire de combustion contient la majorité des témoins (89/127). La deuxième aire de combustion représentée par le sondage 2 contient 29 objets-témoins lithiques. Les trois autres sondages positifs, 3, 4 et 5 ne contiennent que six objets au total.

Les éclats dominent largement l’assemblage de tous les sondages avec 124 pièces sur un total de 127. La fracturation des objets lithiques indique des techniques de réaffûtage et de taille de la pierre, car les éclats sont de très petites dimensions, en général inférieures à 200 mm^2 (119/127).

Les matériaux utilisés sont peu diversifiés et se limitent au quartz (20,5 %), au quartzite (70,8 %) et au siltstone (8,6 %). Le quartz est cristallin (1,6 %) ou hyalin (18,9 %) alors que le quartzite est translucide. À noter que 38 éclats de quartzite (29,9 %) sont altérés par le feu. Il faut cependant garder en tête l'effectif réduit de l'assemblage.

Analyse zooarchéologique

Les deux sondages effectués sur chacune des deux aires de combustion contenaient un total de 938 fragments osseux (723 pour le sondage 1 et 215 pour le sondage 2 ; tableau 4 ; annexe 3). L'assemblage est supérieur à ceux rencontrés dans le secteur jusqu'à maintenant, mais il partage avec ces derniers un point commun, le pourcentage de pièces identifiables à la classe est très faible. Le sondage 1 a permis d'identifier un seul fragment de caribou, mais il est probable que tous les autres fragments appartiennent aussi à du caribou. C'est le même scénario avec le sondage 2 où 4 éléments appartiennent au caribou tandis que les autres pourraient aussi appartenir à cette espèce, en se basant sur la dimension du cortex des os.

L'analyse permet par ailleurs de constater que tous les os ont subi l'action d'un feu intense, de plus de 700°C et que le degré de fragmentation est très élevé et, fait important, la fragmentation s'est produite une fois les os brûlés. Il semble donc que les os aient été jetés dans un feu intense pendant plusieurs heures. La conservation des fragments indique par ailleurs que la plupart des parties du corps de l'animal sont celles qui n'ont pas une grande valeur nutritive.

En conclusion, il est logique de penser que les restes des deux aires de combustion auraient servi à extraire la moelle de petits os sans grande valeur nutritive à partir du bouillon d'un seul et unique caribou. Une fouille complète des deux structures et l'analyse zooarchéologique pourraient certainement éclairer sur l'utilisation de parties anatomiques différentes dans les deux structures.

Datation

Les structures 1 et 2 contenaient des os et des charbons de bois en plus des objets-témoins en pierre. Des échantillons de charbon ont été soumis au Laboratoire de Radiochronologie du Centre d'Études nordiques de l'Université Laval, pour obtenir des datations au ^{14}C (annexe 4).

Les datations obtenues sont très proches : structure 1 est datée à 1 175 ans BP (±15) et la structure 2 à 1 155 ans BP (±15).

Tableau 3 - Zone 1.04.006 — Site EbCi-14 — Objets-témoins

Éclat-débris	%	Outil	Matériau	Remarque
24	8,9		quartz hyalin	
2	1,6		quartz cristallin	
52	40,9		quartzite translucide	
38	29,9		quartzite blanc-gris	chauffé
11	8,6		siltstone ?	
127				

Tableau 4 - Zone 1.04.006 — Site EbCi-14 — Taxons présents dans les structures 1 et 2

NOMBRE DE RESTES PAR TAXON DE LA STRUCTURE 1		
Taxon	**Nombre de restes**	**Pourcentage**
Mammifères moyen-gros	41	5,7 %
Rangifer tarandus	1	0,1 %
Mammifères moyen-gros indéterminés	40	5,5 %
Mammifères indéterminés	682	94,3 %
Total	723	100,0 %
NOMBRE DE RESTES PAR TAXON DE LA STRUCTURE 2		
Taxon	**Nombre de restes**	**Pourcentage**
Mammifères moyen-gros	18	8,4 %
Rangifer tarandus	4	1,9 %
Mammifères moyen-gros indéterminés	14	6,5 %
Mammifères indéterminés	197	91,6 %
Total	215	100,0 %

Les deux occupations sont très rapprochées dans le temps ou il s'agit d'une seule occupation qui se serait déroulée entre 1 170 et 1 160 ans BP, intervalle où le regroupement des dates est possible. Les résultats des analyses zooarchéologiques et lithiques permettent toutefois de trancher favorablement pour une seule occupation. En effet, les restes fauniques trouvés dans les deux structures de combustion appartiennent au même caribou et les éclats de quartzite ont été chauffés au cours d'un seul événement. Les objets-témoins non diagnostiques ne permettent pas d'identifier une culture en particulier. Il faut par contre souligner que les matériaux utilisés sont principalement du quartzite et du quartz. Si le quartz est souvent associé aux occupations anciennes, le quartzite serait quant à lui d'utilisation plus récente. Par conséquent, la présence de quartzite concorde avec les datations obtenues. Toutefois, ces datations ne peuvent rendre compte d'une culture puisque pour cette époque des groupes amérindiens (Point Revenge) et inuit (Dorsétien) sont connus dans la région.

Quatre sites archéologiques préhistoriques se trouvent entre 0,5 km et 1,0 km de distance du site EbCi-14 : Eb-Ci-2, EbCi-3, Eb-Ci-10 et EbCi-11. Le site EbCi-2 contenait près de 300 éclats et 4 outils. Les artéfacts pourraient être associés à la période Archaïque, entre 8 000 et 3 000 ans BP (Chapdelaine et Chalifoux, 1994). Le site EbCi-3 contenait peu d'artéfacts, mais pourrait dater de la même époque (ibid., 1994). Finalement, les sites EbCi-10 et 11 de la même culture chronologique et pourraient être plus anciens, entre 12 000 et 450 ans BP (ibid., 1994).

ZONE 1.04.015

La zone 1.04.015 est de forme irrégulière, rappelant celle d'un boomerang, et est comprise dans le coude formé par la rivière Kegaska. Elle mesure au maximum 250 m de longueur, d'est en ouest, et 50 m de largeur, du sud au nord. Une distance de 425 m la sépare de la zone 1.04.006.

Elle se localise sur un bombement formant une pointe sur la rive droite de la rivière Kegaska. Ce bombement correspond à un seuil rocheux avec une mince couverture meuble donnant une surface presque gisante, faiblement bosselée. Ce seuil est à l'origine des rapides justes en amont d'une section de la rivière à caractère estuarien (mélange d'eau douce et saumâtre et présence de marées), avant sa sortie dans le golfe. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 10 et 12 m.

Quelques sites archéologiques sont connus dans le secteur, mais ils sont situés plus au sud, vers d'autres contournements de la rivière Kegaska, à l'exception du site EbCi-2 qui se trouve dans la même zone.



Photo 19 - Zone 1.04.015 — Vue générale, terrasse — Vers le nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-061)



Photo 20 - Zone 1.04.015 — Vue générale, terrasse — Vers le nord-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N2-062)

La section ouest de la zone est essentiellement constituée d'une tourbière. Des terrasses sableuses de 2 m de hauteur sont localisées au centre de la zone, juste à côté d'un petit lac au nord dont la décharge coule vers l'est. La section est comprend une seule terrasse sableuse assez plane et qui offre une belle vue sur le golfe (photo 19) tandis qu'un boisé très dense se trouve à l'extrémité nord-est de la zone (photo 20). La forêt est essentiellement composée d'épinettes noires. On y retrouve aussi du cornouiller et de la fougère. À proximité de la route, le sol est parsemé d'épilobes et de phragmite. Tous les sondages ont été négatifs.

ZONE 1.04.016

Cette zone, de forme plutôt ovale, est de petites dimensions, 75 m (est-ouest) x 25 m (nord-sud). Elle se trouve sur la rive nord du ruisseau, juste en face de la zone 1.04.015, à quelque 75 m de distance (photo 21). Une petite terrasse longe la rivière Kegaska, du côté nord de la route 138, mais en est séparée par une forte concentration de mélèzes. La zone se poursuit du côté sud de la route 138, mais cet endroit a été bouleversé par le rehaussement du chemin qui a détruit la terrasse qui surplombait la rivière Kegaska.

Elle occupe la rive gauche de la rivière Kegaska, à l'emplacement d'un rétrécissement de la vallée et de rapides. Elle comprend des surfaces presque gisantes constituées de dépôts meubles minces sur des affleurements rocheux formant des petites buttes dont les altitudes varient entre 10 et 12 m. Des zones humides et des tourbières se trouvent entre les surfaces gisantes au nord et la rive gauche de la rivière Kegaska, à l'emplacement de rapides.



Photo 21 - Zone 1.04.016 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-187)

Le couvert végétal des terrasses est surtout composé de plantes herbacées et du thé du Labrador. La terrasse qui surplombe la rivière Kegaska à l'extrémité sud de la zone est plus dégagée et on y rencontre des mélèzes et des aulnes à quelques endroits. Des alignements de mélèzes, d'aulnes crispés et de phragmites se situent à l'extrémité ouest et nord de la zone en plus faible densité. Les boisés plus fournis comprennent des épinettes noires et quelques mélèzes.



Photo 22 - Zone 1.04.016 — Sondage, remblai — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N2-069)

Aucun indice culturel n'a été trouvé dans les sondages, tant du côté nord que sud de la route 138. Les sondages au nord présentaient souvent un niveau d'eau à une cinquantaine de centimètres de profondeur (photo 22) alors que ceux au sud ont révélé une perturbation par un remblai de sable.



Photo 23 - Zone 1.04.019 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-186)

ZONE 1.04.019

La zone est de forme ovale et se situe au sud de la route 138 à 1,25 km à l'est de la zone 1.04.016. Elle mesure environ 300 m de longueur d'est en ouest et 100 m de largeur du sud vers le nord. Elle longe la rive sud d'un petit ruisseau qui provient d'un lac situé beaucoup plus au nord à l'intérieur des terres (photo 23).

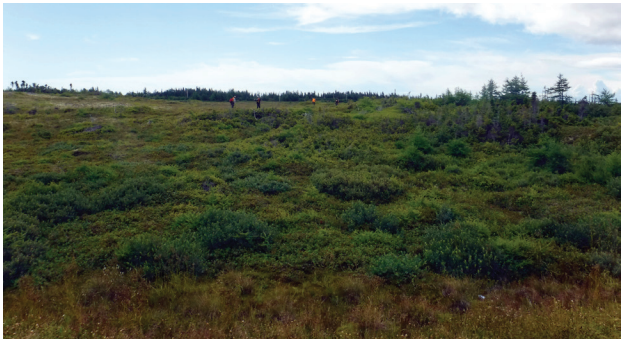


Photo 24 - Zone 1.04.019 — Vue générale — Vers le sud-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N2-078)

Elle se localise sur la rive droite d'un cours d'eau sans nom qui prend sa source dans les grandes surfaces humides qui s'étendent vers le nord. Elle correspond à une surface bosselée, partiellement constituée d'affleurements rocheux, en léger surplomb de la surface environnante et du cours d'eau. Les surfaces de la zone varient en altitude entre 10 et 12 m.

L'aspect général est caractéristique d'une tourbière insérée entre un cran rocheux et la route 138, avec parfois de petites concentrations d'arbustes et de buttons sablonneux. Le cran se trouve à l'extrémité est de la zone, et jouxte avec une pente forte la petite rivière Kegaska. L'aulne crispé domine (photo 24), avec quelques épinettes rabougries, de la mousse, de la sphaigne et du thé du Labrador. Les sondages ont révélé la présence d'un podzol humo-ferrique, mais aucun indice archéologique.



Photo 25 - Zone 1.04.020 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-185)

ZONE 1.04.020



Photo 26 - Zone 1.04.020 — Vue générale, boisé — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N2-098)

Cette zone se situe à 250 m à l'est de la zone 1.04.019. De forme ovale, elle mesure 150 m de longueur d'est en ouest et 75 m de largeur, du sud vers le nord. Elle prend place entre la route 138 au nord et le tracé de ligne au sud et comprend une tourbière encerclant un cran rocheux, coincé entre la petite rivière Kegaska et un de ses anciens bras. Deux petits ruisseaux s'écoulent de la tourbière et vont se décharger dans le fleuve (photos 25 et 26).

Elle occupe la rive gauche d'un cours d'eau sans nom qui prend sa source dans les grandes surfaces humides qui s'étendent vers le nord, à la confluence d'un petit cours d'eau à très faible débit. Elle correspond à une surface bombée et légèrement bosselée, partiellement constituée d'affleurements rocheux, en léger surplomb de la surface environnante et du cours d'eau. Les altitudes varient entre 10 et 12 m.

Le cran rocheux est partiellement dénudé et conserve par endroit, un couvert végétal de mousse et de thé du Labrador ainsi que quelques épinettes rabougries dans les crevasses. Un boisé d'épinettes rabougries se situe à l'extrémité sud-est de la zone en marge de la petite rivière Kegaska.

Les sondages ont été principalement pratiqués sur le cran rocheux et n'ont révélé aucun indice archéologique.

ZONE 1.04.021

Cette zone de forme ovale se situe à 125 m à l'est de la zone 1.04.020. Elle possède d'ailleurs les mêmes caractéristiques environnementales que cette dernière. La zone fait environ 125 m dans l'axe est-ouest et 50 m dans l'axe nord-sud. Elle est comprise entre la route 138 au nord et un lac au sud qui se décharge dans le fleuve.

Elle comprend un cran rocheux bordé par un petit lac à l'est, la ligne électrique au sud, un chemin qui mène à une pourvoirie à l'ouest et la route 138 au nord (photo 27). Le cran rocheux est plus dénudé à son sommet alors que le reste de sa surface est recouverte de mousse. Une forte concentration d'épinettes délimite l'extrémité est de la zone.

Aucun indice archéologique n'a été trouvé dans les sondages.

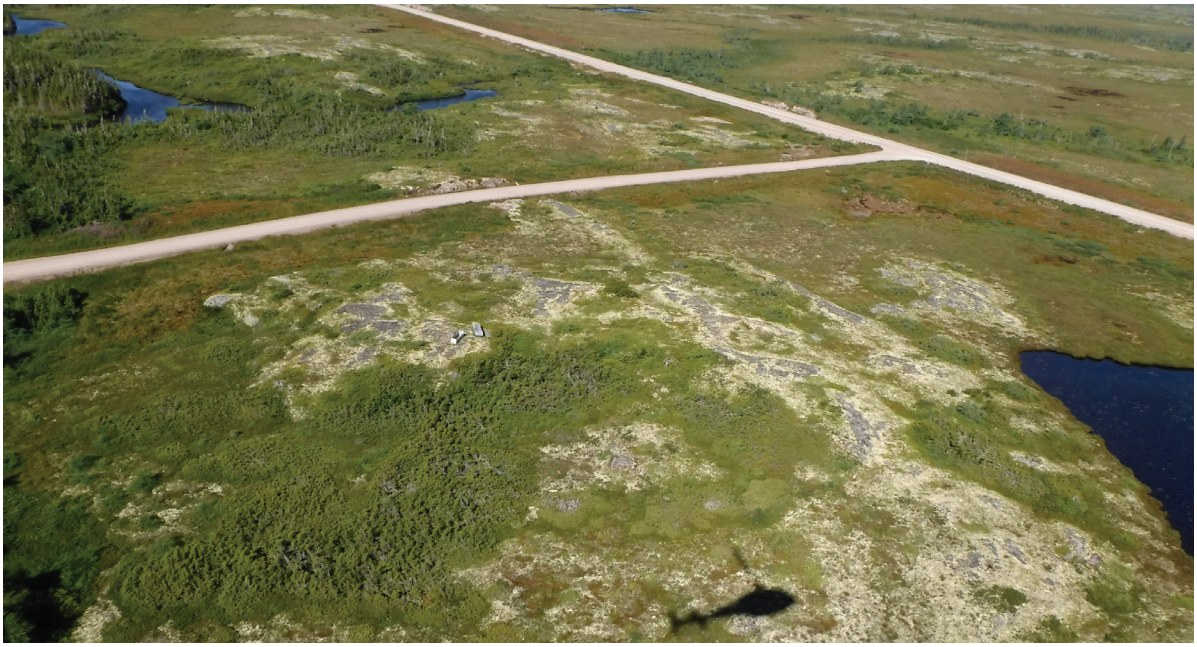


Photo 27 - Zone 1.04.021 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-184)

5.3 Secteur 1.05 — Section entre le village de Kegaska et la baie de Kegaska

Ce secteur se localise dans la bordure littorale d'une région de basses terres parsemées de tourbières et traversées par de nombreux petits cours d'eau qui drainent les tourbières. Trois cours d'eau plus importants prennent leurs sources plus loin en amont de la côte. La cote de 30 m se rencontre à une distance de la ligne de côte variant entre 3,0 km (ouest) et 1,6 km (est).

Ce secteur couvre une distance d'environ 9,5 km d'ouest en est. Dans l'ensemble, il est composé de plusieurs îles rocheuses, de tourbières, de nombreux ruisseaux qui s'écoulent des tourbières et des baies le long du littoral. Quatorze sites sont connus dans le secteur de la baie de Kegaska, dont le site EbCh-14 (zone 1.05.003) qui fera l'objet d'une discussion plus loin.

ZONE 1.05.001

Cette zone est touchée par la ligne électrique envisagée dans sa limite nord et 75 m la séparent de la route 138 à partir de son extrémité sud. Elle est d'autre part située à 625 m à l'est de la zone 1.04.021. De forme irrégulière, elle mesure 175 m d'est en ouest et 75 m du nord au sud. Un petit lac se trouve à environ 30 m au sud de la zone. Il se décharge par un ruisseau dans le fleuve (photo 28).



Photo 28 - Zone 1.05.001 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-183)

Elle se situe sur la rive droite d'un cours d'eau secondaire sans toponyme qui prend sa source dans les milieux humides, à faible distance en amont. Il s'agit d'une surface bosselée constituée presque uniquement d'affleurements rocheux. Les altitudes varient entre 15 et 17 m. Elle se trouve à environ 350 m de la ligne de rivage et à environ 400 m à l'ouest de l'embouchure du cours d'eau principal.



Photo 29 - Zone 1.05.001 — Vue générale, tourbière — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N2-105)

Un cran rocheux recouvert d'une mince couche de tourbe occupe la majeure partie de la zone tandis que son extrémité nord est bordée par une tourbière (photo 29). Plusieurs étangs attestent d'une mauvaise irrigation des sols. Le couvert végétal est essentiellement constitué de mousse et de thé du Labrador. Des épilobes sont visibles au sud et à l'ouest de la zone alors que des épinettes rabougries sont davantage concentrées à l'est et au nord. Les sondages, tous négatifs, montrent une litière qui repose immédiatement sur le roc. Le fil du télégraphe mentionné précédemment est encore posé directement sur le cran rocheux.

ZONE 1.05.003

La zone se situe à 70 m au nord de la zone 1.05.001 et mesure 150 m de longueur d'ouest en est et 125 m du nord au sud ; elle est délimitée au nord et à l'est par la rivière Belley, non loin de la confluence avec un cours d'eau secondaire. Le cours d'eau principal prend sa source dans le nord-ouest à un peu plus de 1,0 km de son embouchure dans le golfe. Comme la zone précédente, il s'agit d'une surface bosselée constituée d'affleurements rocheux formant une surface bombée et de bandes en dépôts meubles sablo-graveleux, en léger surplomb des surfaces environnantes. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 15 et 17 m. La zone se localise à environ 320 m au nord-ouest de l'embouchure du cours d'eau. Lorsque le niveau de l'eau était plus élevé et qu'un estuaire s'avançait à l'emplacement du cours d'eau principal jusqu'à la zone, celle-ci offrait un lieu intéressant en raison de sa position en léger surplomb du plan d'eau et de la présence d'eau douce dans le cours d'eau secondaire et en amont du front de l'estuaire.



Photo 30 - Zone 1.05.003 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-182)

Une tourbière couvre pratiquement toute la zone et un cran rocheux se dresse à l'extrémité nord. La tourbière est recouverte de mousse et de thé du Labrador alors que sur le cran rocheux on retrouve des épinettes dispersées et quelques mélèzes entre les aires dénudées (photos 30 et 31).

Quelques petites terrasses se situent à l'extrémité nord-est, mais dans un milieu fortement boisé où se concentrent des épinettes et des aulnes, serrés les uns contre les autres.

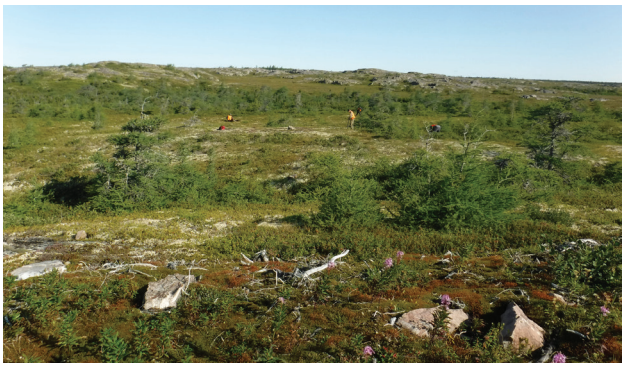


Photo 31 - Zone 1.05.003 — Vue générale — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N2-121)

L'extrémité est de la zone a été en partie arasée par la construction d'un chemin d'accès à une carrière qui a détruit le site EbCh-14. Autour de ce site, le secteur est marqué par la présence d'épinettes matures et d'aulnes crispés. Le site EbCh-14 a été visité en 2010 par Archéotec qui a constaté sa destruction (Archéotec, 2011).



Photo 32 - Zone 1.05.003 — Site EbCh-14 — Collecte de surface — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N2-131)

- COLLECTE DE SURFACE AU SITE EbCh-14

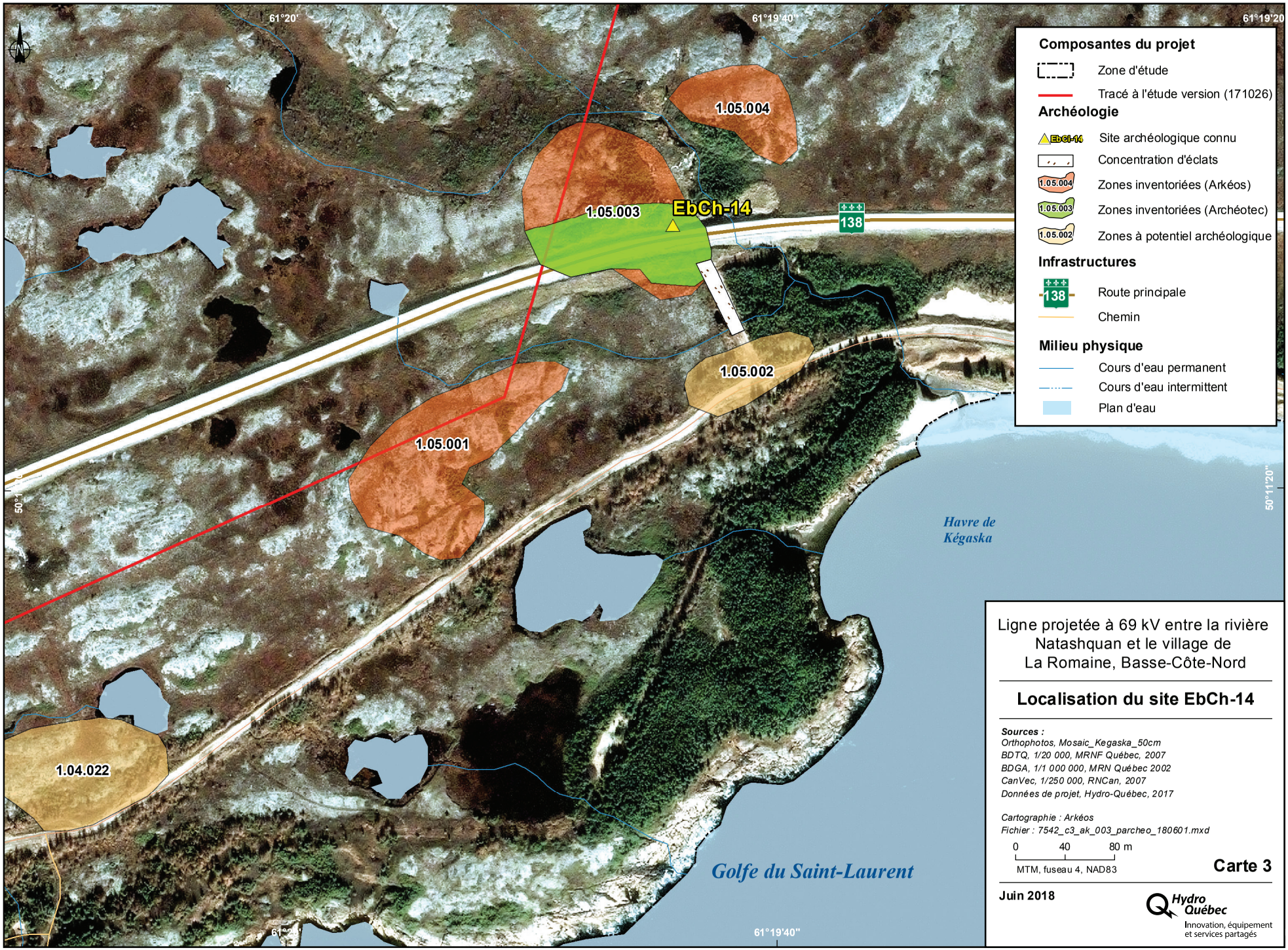
Les sols de remblais observés dans les sondages lors de l'inventaire de la zone 1.05.003 démontrent la destruction du site par la construction d'un chemin d'accès à une carrière. L'inspection visuelle au chemin en 2017 a cependant montré que plusieurs éclats jonchaient toujours le sol. En accord avec le contenu du permis de recherche archéologique émis à Arkéos, une collecte de surface des objets-témoins a été réalisée (photo 32).

Les artéfacts ont été localisés au terrain en trois concentrations arbitraires nommées 1 (50° 11' 25,8'' N ; 061° 19' 42,6'' W), 2 (50° 11' 25,8'' N ; 061° 19' 42,7'' W) et 3 (50° 11' 25,8'' N ; 061° 19' 42,8'' W). Pour les besoins de l'analyse lithique, tous ces objets ont cependant été regroupés étant donné qu'aucun ne se retrouve *in situ* (carte 4). La récolte comprend 328 objets-témoins lithiques, dont 243 éclats, 84 débris et un objet retouché (tableau 5). Les fragments sont en général de faible superficie, 85 % d'entre eux sont inférieurs à 200 mm^2. Les matières premières utilisées se limitent au quartzite translucide (50 %) et au quartz hyalin (44,6 %), ou cristallin (5,1 %). Il ne semble pas y avoir de différences dans la taille des débris et les matériaux utilisés. Un seul outil a été identifié. Il s'agit d'une pièce en quartz hyalin qui présente un rebord travaillé qui aurait pu servir de grattoir.

Tableau 5 - Zone 1.05.003 — Site EbCh-14 — Objets-témoins

Éclat-débris	%	Outil	Matériau	Remarque
146	44,6	1 ?	quartz hyalin	
17	5,1		quartz cristallin	
164	50,1		quartzite translucide	
327				

D'autre part, la collecte de surface du site EbCh-14 a permis d'amasser 327 déchets de taille, principalement du quartzite et du quartz. Les matériaux utilisés sont sensiblement les mêmes que ceux amassés par Ethnoscop en 2008 sur ce site. Une pointe de projectile à pédoncule avait permis d'associer l'occupation à la période Archaïque, entre 4 000 ans et 6 000 ans BP.



Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation du site EbCh-14

Sources :
Orthophotos, Mosaic_Kegaska_50cm
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c3_ak_003_parcheo_180601.mxd

0 40 80 m
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Carte 3

Juin 2018

Hydro Québec
Innovation, équipement et services partagés

Document d'information destiné aux publics concernés par le projet. Pour tout autre usage, communiquer avec : Géomatique, Hydro-Québec Innovation, équipement et services partagés.

ZONE 1.05.004

Cette zone se localise sur la rive gauche du cours d'eau plus important, en face de la zone 1.05.002 qui occupe l'autre rive. Il s'agit d'une petite zone plus ou moins triangulaire qui mesure 100 m dans l'axe ouest-est et 50 m dans l'axe nord-sud (photo 33). Il s'agit là également d'une surface bosselée constituée presque uniquement d'affleurements rocheux et comme pour la zone 1.05.003, les surfaces varient en altitudes entre 15 et 17 m. La zone se localise à la bordure nord d'une tourbière.

Elle est assez éloignée de la rivière Belley et comprend une vaste tourbière qui borde un gros cran rocheux passablement dénudé. Une faible portion est couverte d'un petit boisé très dense, constitué d'arbustes et d'aulnes. La tourbière possède une végétation de surface composée de mousse et de thé du Labrador.

Les sondages révèlent à l'occasion des sols organiques enfouis à près de 70 cm de profondeur et aucun ne contenait de vestiges.



Photo 33 - Zone 1.05.004 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-179)



Photo 34 - Zone 1.05.007 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-178)

ZONE 1.05.007

La zone est localisée à un peu plus d'un demi-kilomètre au nord-est de la zone 1.05.004. Elle mesure 175 m de longueur et 80 m de largeur. Le grand axe est parallèle au tracé de la ligne électrique qui suit la limite sud de la zone alors que la route 138 se trouve à environ 350 m au nord (photo 34).

Les deux zones 1.05.007 et 1.05.008 se localisent sur la rive gauche de la rivière Belley, un cours d'eau important qui prend sa source à environ 6,5 km dans le nord-nord-est et qui reçoit plusieurs affluents dans sa course. Les deux zones occupent des surfaces bosselées constituées presque uniquement d'affleurements rocheux et localisées en léger surplomb des basses terrasses fluviales qui bordent la rivière. Les altitudes varient entre 15 et 17 m.

L'endroit est compris entre un ruisseau à son extrémité ouest qui coule du nord vers le sud jusqu'au fleuve et par un petit lac situé à une vingtaine de mètres à son extrémité est. Plus de la moitié de cette zone est couverte par un gros cran rocheux situé dans la partie nord, dont la surface, relativement plane, surplombe la rivière Belley vers le sud alors que tourbière borde le versant nord (photo 35).

Une mince végétation, principalement de la mousse, recouvre le cran rocheux. Le reste de la zone est une tourbière remplie de mousse et de thé du Labrador. Un boisé se trouve à l'ouest de la zone et présente une forte concentration d'aulnes en bordure.

Les sondages présentent des profils de sol variables en fonction des endroits où ils ont été pratiqués. Dans les tourbières, il n'y a que des sols organiques à l'extérieur de la tourbière alors que sur les crans rocheux le sol repose directement sur la roche-mère. Ces sondages n'ont pas permis de révéler d'indices archéologiques.

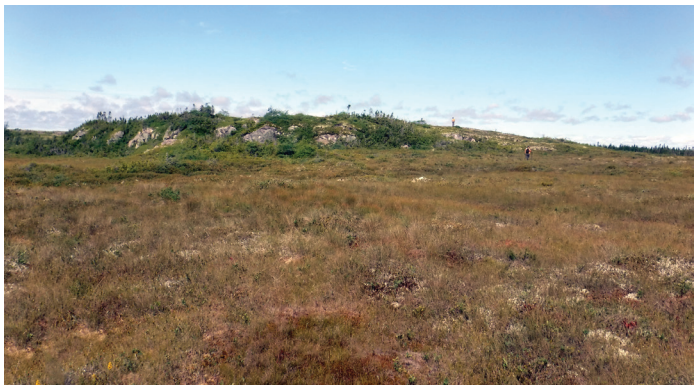


Photo 35 - Zone 1.05.007 — Vue générale, cran rocheux et tourbière — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N2-158)

ZONE 1.05.008

C'est une petite zone de forme plus ou moins ovale avec le grand axe orienté ouest-est. Elle mesure 125 m de longueur par 25 m de largeur. Elle se situe à environ 75 m à l'est de la zone 1.05.007 et à 250 m de la route 138. Un ruisseau situé à 30 m au sud se rend jusqu'au fleuve. C'est le même ruisseau que celui situé à l'ouest de la zone 1.05.007 qui courbe en direction est (photo 36).



Photo 36 - Zone 1.05.008 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-177)

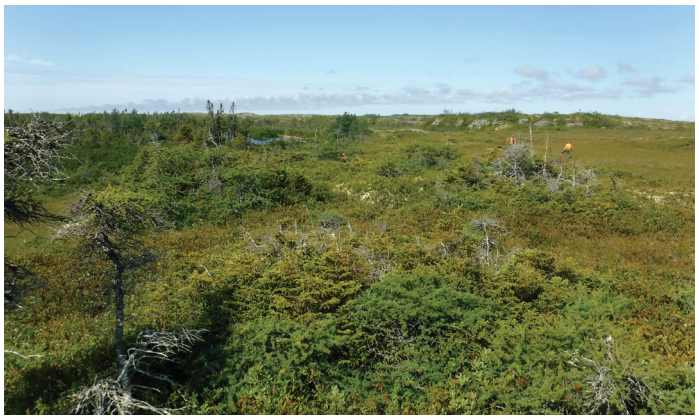


Photo 37 - Zone 1.05.008 — Vue générale — Vers le nord-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N2-155)

Au nord, une tourbière se rend jusqu'à la rivière Belley. Le couvert végétal est constitué principalement de mousse et de thé du Labrador. Une petite terrasse en milieu boisé surplombe la rivière. La forêt à cet endroit comprend des épinettes noires matures, quelques arbustes dispersés et de la mousse (photo 37). Des arbustes se rencontrent aussi à la limite sud de la tourbière.

Les sondages ont révélé un podzol qui présente parfois un horizon éluvial (Ae) qui n'est pas uniformément distribué. Aucun des sondages ne contenait d'indices archéologiques.

ZONE 1.05.027

La zone se localise sur la rive droite d'un petit cours d'eau sans nom qui prend sa source dans les zones humides à une distance d'environ 680 m dans l'est-nord-est avant de s'écouler vers le fleuve (photo 38). La zone elle-même se situe à environ 580 m au nord-est de la ligne de côte. De petites dimensions, environ 125 m x 25 m, elle prend une forme elliptique avec le grand axe orienté

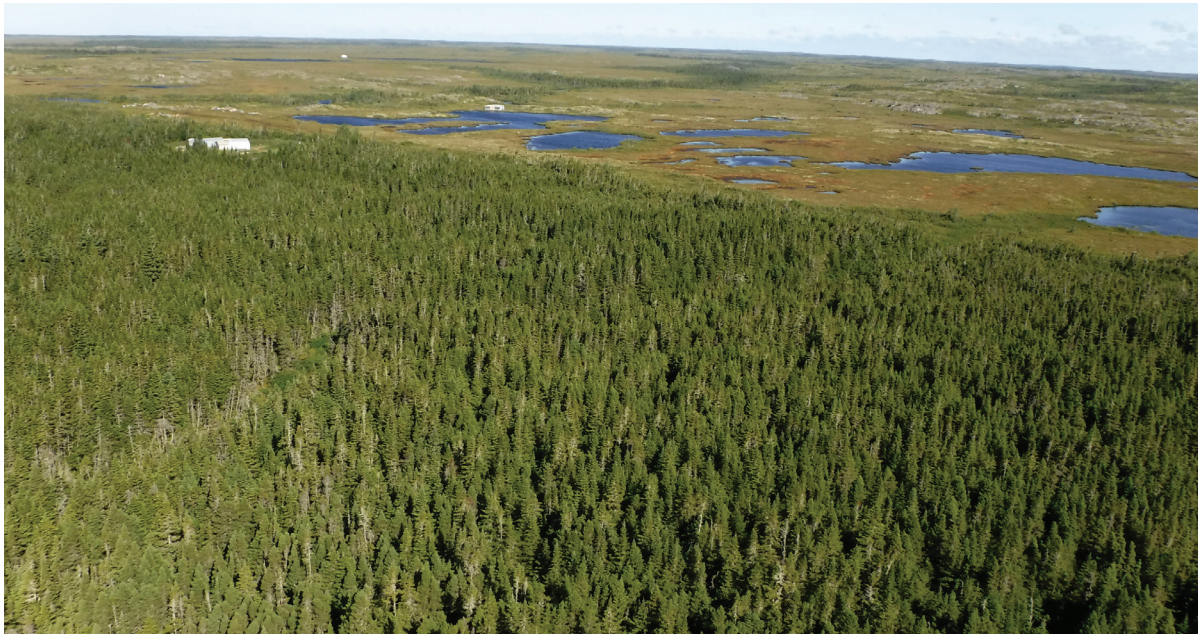


Photo 38 - Zone 1.05.027 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-176)



Photo 39 - Zone 1.05.027 — Vue générale, boisé — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-149)

nord-sud. La route 138 se situe à 175 m au sud. La zone occupe une grande surface boisée sur une large surface très faiblement inclinée et constituée d'une succession d'anciennes lignes de rivage entre lesquelles s'intercalent des bandes plus humides. Les surfaces varient en général entre 12 et 15 m d'altitude.

La zone comprend un boisé d'épinettes noires matures très dense parsemé de nombreux chablis de même qu'une topographie très accidentée (photo 39). Les sondages présentent une pédologie caractéristique des podzols et aucun ne contenait d'objet-témoin.

ZONE 1.05.033a

Cette zone, ajoutée lors d'un survol héliporté, comprend trois espaces (rive droite, rive gauche et île) localisés en bordure d'une rivière qui va prendre sa source au lac Simard, à environ 13 km au nord de la côte de la baie de Kegaska (photo 40). Regroupés sous l'appellation 1.05.033a, ils ont été discriminés lors d'un survol héliporté et s'ajoutent aux zones définies en 2009. En ligne droite, ces espaces se localisent à environ 700 m au nord d'une section sableuse de la côte et à environ 3,0 km à l'ouest de l'embouchure de la rivière. Un interfluve d'au plus 3,8 km seulement sépare le lac Simard du grand lac Kegaska situé à l'ouest et de nombreuses vallées établissent des liens entre les deux. Les altitudes des surfaces de la zone varient entre 12 et 15 m.

La présence de rapides en amont et en aval de l'île particularise cette section de la rivière et augmente le potentiel d'occupation en raison de la nécessité de portager et de la présence de ressources halieutiques particulières. Lorsque le niveau marin était autour de 10 m, la ligne de rivage était plus rapprochée au sud, à environ 125 m, et un petit estuaire remontait la vallée de la rivière jusqu'à la zone.

Rive droite (sud) de la rivière

La rive droite (sud) de la rivière comprend une surface rocheuse bosselée et quasi dénuée de végétation qui est recouverte, près de la rive, de dépôts meubles et d'un couvert forestier arbustif relativement dense. Le rivage du secteur est formé par un talus abrupt qui s'élève à 3 m au-dessus



Photo 40 - ZONE 1.05.033a – Vue aérienne — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N4-107)

des eaux tumultueuses de la rivière. L'accès au secteur via la rive est difficile en raison de la présence d'un talus abrupt et des rapides. Ces mêmes rapides et les surfaces rocheuses affleurant par endroits constituent cependant de bonnes stations pour la pêche (photo 41).

La bande de végétation présente en bordure de la rive est essentiellement composée d'épinettes noires matures et de sphaignes. De la cladonie et de jeunes épinettes ponctuent ici et là le reste du secteur. Les dépôts meubles, lorsque présents, sont minces (1-2 cm) et composés d'un mélange



Photo 41 - Zone 1.05.033a — Surfaces rocheuses affleurant des rapides adjacents — Vers le nord-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N4-087)

de sables grossiers et de graviers ayant une teinte gris-rose claire. L'horizon organique est également peu épais (moins de 1 cm) alors que la litière varie grandement en épaisseur selon sa composition (cladonie ou sphaigne).

Les sondages furent principalement effectués dans les secteurs présentant de petites surfaces gisantes. Ils n'ont pas permis la mise au jour d'indice archéologique.

Île

L'île est constituée de surfaces rocheuses et de sections en dépôts meubles avec une topographie bosselée. Son couvert végétal est relativement dense composé majoritairement de sphaigne et d'épinettes matures. Ses surfaces s'élèvent à tout au plus 2 m au-dessus du niveau de la rivière. Il a été impossible d'accéder à l'île avec l'hélicoptère. Cette portion de la zone n'a donc pas été inventoriée et resterait à compléter.

Rive gauche (nord) de la rivière

La rive gauche (nord) de la rivière est composée d'une haute et étroite terrasse accessible via la rivière par un long talus convexe (érodé) et est délimitée à l'arrière par une tourbière (photo 42). Le talus fait une longueur de 15-20 m et présente un couvert végétal de plantes herbacées. La terrasse s'élève à 4 m au-dessus de la rivière, fait entre 10 et 20 m de largeur et est partiellement boisée. Son couvert se compose de cladonie et, dans les espaces boisés, de sphaignes, d'épinettes noires et de mélèzes laricins. Le sol minéral de l'endroit est composé d'un mélange de sables grossiers et de quelques graviers et cailloutis dont la teinte passe du gris (tacheté blanc) au marron en profondeur (à partir de 20 cm). L'horizon organique et la litière sont relativement minces ; ils présentent une épaisseur respective de moins de 1 cm et de 1-5 cm. Les sondages furent réalisés sur la terrasse et disposés au 5 m. Aucun indice archéologique n'a été trouvé.



Photo 42 - Zone 1.05.033a — Talus convexe et haute terrasse, rive gauche — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N4-102)

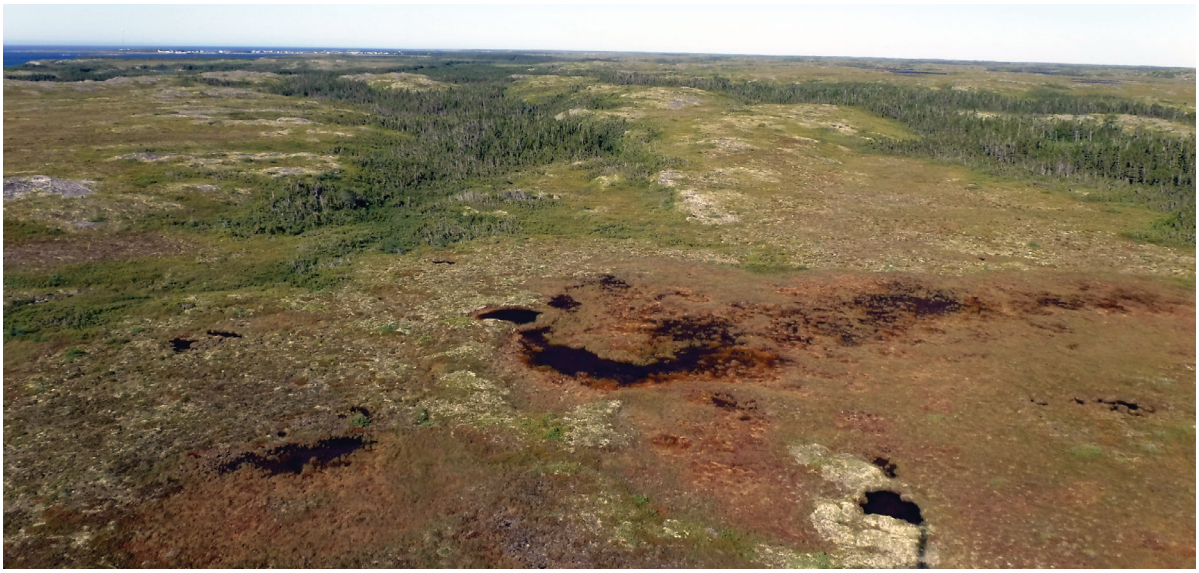


Photo 43 - Zone 1.05.057 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-175)

ZONE 1.05.057

La zone se situe à 25 m au sud du tracé de la ligne électrique. C'est une petite zone qui mesure environ 75 m x 50 m et correspond en une vaste tourbière (photo 43). Un cran rocheux est situé en dehors de la zone plus à l'ouest tandis que les extrémités nord et sud sont délimitées par un boisé.

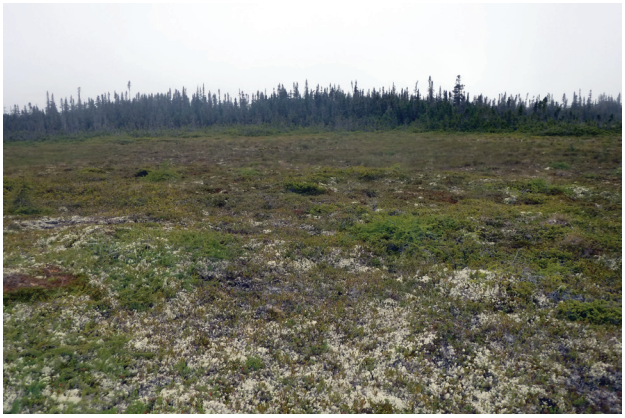


Photo 44 - Zone 1.05.057 — Vue générale — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-171)

Des nappes d'eau sont présentes à différents endroits dans la tourbière, notamment à la base du cran rocheux. Des épinettes rabougries se rencontrent à l'occasion. La tourbière possède une végétation de surface habituelle de mousse, de thé du Labrador, de Kalmia, de lédons, de camarine noire et de lichens (photo 44).

Les sondages n'ont pas permis de déceler des indices archéologiques.

Il faut aussi rappeler que les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) ont effectué six sondages non loin, tous négatifs, sur les deux plateaux situés à 22 et 25 m d'altitude dans l'emprise de la route 138. Chaque plateau correspond à une tourbière.

5.4 Secteur 1.06 — Section amont du havre Mistassini.

Ce secteur, localisé juste à l'ouest de la rivière Musquaro, comprend deux grandes baies, dont le havre Mistassini à l'est, qui prend sa source dans un lac à environ 5,5 km dans le nord. Plus à l'ouest, l'autre baie est nommée Pepihtnahu. Le secteur est compris dans une bande de basses terres constituées essentiellement d'affleurements rocheux entre lesquels s'insinuent des bandes humides souvent occupées par des tourbières. Le milieu est composé d'affleurements rocheux, de vallées couvertes de tourbières, de baies et d'anses protégées. Les surfaces varient en altitudes entre 0 et 40 m. Le territoire à l'étude couvre environ 6, 5 km de distance d'ouest en est.

ZONE 1.06.010

La zone se localise sur une pointe à la jonction de deux vallées occupées par des petits cours d'eau qui vont se jeter dans la partie amont du havre Mistassini. Elle se situe à 3,25 km à l'est de la zone 1.05.057. Sa surface prend une forme elliptique mesurant 200 m de longueur et 50 m de largeur. Son grand axe est à peu près parallèle au tracé de la ligne électrique (photo 45). Elle correspond à une surface probablement constituée de dépôts meubles sableux en léger surplomb des deux vallées. Elle comprend une bande d'apparence mieux drainée vers le sud-sud-ouest, alors que la partie arrière devient progressivement mal drainée. Lorsque le niveau de l'eau était plus élevé, vers 10 m, la zone formait une pointe en bordure de la mer. Les surfaces varient entre 15 et 17 m d'altitude.

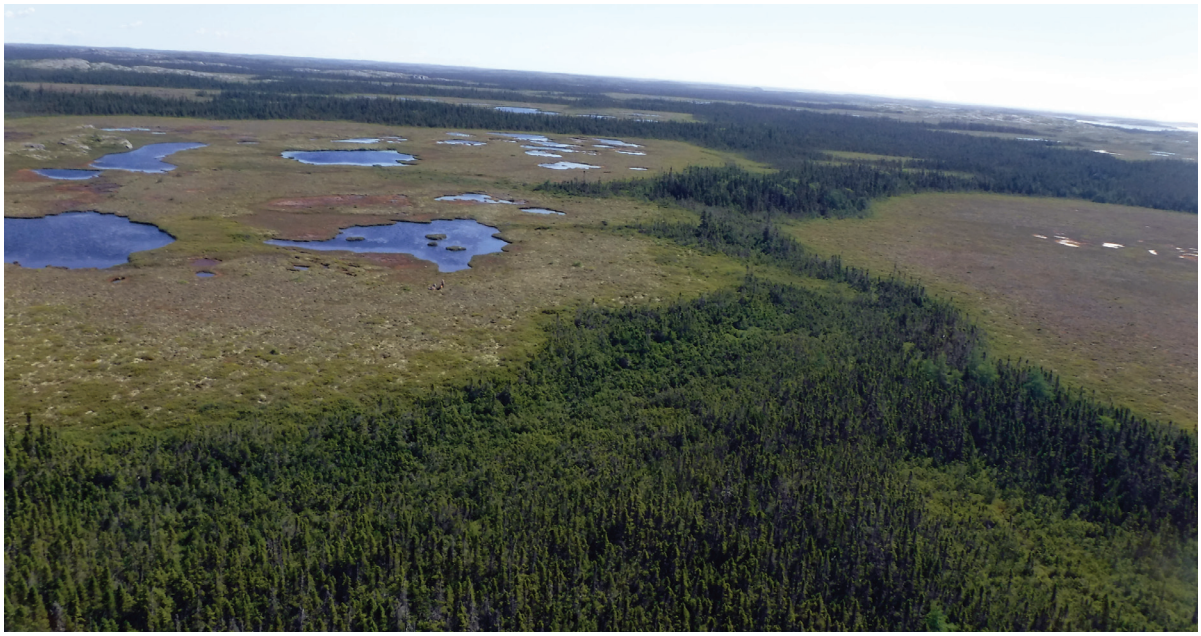


Photo 45 - Zone 1.06.010 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord-nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-020)

Elle comprend un ruisseau qui la découpe en son centre du nord vers les sud. Le ruisseau provient d'un petit lac qui borde la limite nord de la zone et se rend jusqu'au fleuve. Trois autres lacs sont facilement accessibles à partir de la zone 1.06.010. L'ensemble de ce réseau hydrographique constitue par conséquent une très bonne voie de communication. Une terrasse partiellement dégagée longe le petit ruisseau. Le terrain se compose malheureusement d'une tourbière et l'eau fait surface à environ 1,20 m de profondeur.

La végétation en surface de la tourbière se compose essentiellement de mousse, de sphaigne et de thé du Labrador. Quelques petites épinettes, la plupart d'une hauteur variant entre 15 cm et 20 cm, se rencontrent en petits regroupements.

À part cette terrasse, le paysage est fortement accidenté et une pente prononcée se dirige vers le ruisseau. En bordure du cours d'eau, le bois est densément peuplé d'épinettes matures.

La litière dans certains sondages a plus de 75 cm d'épaisseur et aucun vestige archéologique n'a été découvert dans les sondages.

ZONE 1.06.011

Cette zone, voisine de 1.06.010, se localise aussi sur une pointe à la jonction de deux vallées, dont l'une est occupée par un petit cours d'eau qui va se jeter dans la partie amont du havre Mistassini. Elle est de petites dimensions, 60 m x 25 m. Elle correspond à une surface constituée de dépôts meubles sableux en léger surplomb des deux vallées. Elle comprend une bande d'apparence mieux drainée vers le sud-est, alors que la partie arrière devient progressivement mal drainée. Lorsque le niveau de l'eau était plus élevé, vers 10 m, la zone formait aussi une pointe en bordure de la mer. Les surfaces de la zone ont des altitudes variant entre 15 et 17 m.

L'environnement des deux zones est identique. La surface et le sous-sol sont aussi identiques : tourbières, mousse, etc. Les sondages n'ont livré aucun élément culturel.

ZONE 1.06.012

La zone, qui s'étire d'est en ouest, se localise en retrait de la rive droite (nord) de la rivière principale qui se jette dans le havre Mistassini à la jonction d'un autre petit affluent. La pointe qu'occupe la zone s'élève à des altitudes comprises entre 13-15 m. Elle correspond à une surface en dépôt meuble bien drainé qui se transforme en tourbière ponctuée de petits lacs à quelques 15-40 m de la rive. Lorsque le niveau de l'eau était plus élevé, vers 10 m, la portion sud de la zone formait une pointe en bordure de la mer.



Photo 46 - Zone 1.06.012 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N4-071)

L'extrémité est de la zone recoupe le milieu bien drainé constitué en dépôt meuble alors que le reste de son emprise chevauche le milieu humide correspondant à la tourbière (photo 46) La tourbière présente une surface légèrement surélevée par rapport au milieu bien drainé. Elle est ponctuée plus au nord, en dehors de la zone, de petits lacs où se trouve une hutte de castor. Son couvert végétal est essentiellement composé de sphaigne. On y retrouve aussi ponctuellement de la cladonie ainsi que de jeunes épinettes noires et mélèzes laricins. Les sondages réalisés dans ce secteur démontrent la présence de tourbe sur plus de 1,30 m d'épaisseur. Aucun sol minéral ni roc ne fut atteint. Une grande quantité d'eau percolait dans les sondages.

Le milieu bien drainé composant l'extrémité est de la zone présente une surface plane qui s'étire vraisemblablement jusqu'à la rivière. Il présente un couvert forestier mature et plus ou moins fermé composé d'épinettes noires. La sphaigne recouvre le sol. Les sondages effectués ont révélé un sol minéral constitué d'un sable homogène très fin et très compact, entremêlé de pierres et prenant une teinte grise, puis marron plus ou moins foncé en profondeur (à compter de 5-10 cm). Ce dernier incluait parfois dans ces premiers centimètres de la matière organique humique. Aucun horizon organique humique à proprement parler n'était toutefois présent.

Les sondages n'ont révélé aucun indice archéologique.

ZONE 1.06.014

Cette zone est localisée sur la rive gauche de la rivière principale qui se jette dans le havre Mistassini. Elle se trouve à 0, 75 km à l'est de la zone 1.06.011. Elle est étirée du nord au sud et étroite d'ouest en est. Son grand axe est perpendiculaire au tracé de la ligne électrique et mesure 130 m alors que le petit axe fait à peine 25 m de largeur. La zone est finalement comprise entre plusieurs ruisseaux qui ont pu jadis offrir de bonnes voies de circulation.

Elle occupe une surface gisante (terrasse fluviale) en léger surplomb de la rivière. Sa proximité assure un meilleur drainage de la zone que les surfaces humides qui apparaissent dès qu'on s'en éloigne. Durant un certain temps, lorsque le niveau de l'eau était plus élevé, la zone s'est retrouvée à la tête d'un estuaire qui remontait dans la vallée aujourd'hui occupée par la rivière. Les altitudes atteignent une dizaine de mètres.



Photo 47 - Zone 1.06.014 — Vue générale, boisé et ruisseau — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-008)

L'environnement se présente comme un boisé très dense entrecoupé d'aires marécageuses. Le boisé se trouve à la limite ouest de la zone et comprend une terrasse relativement plane, située à environ 5 m au-dessus du petit cours d'eau qu'elle longe sur une certaine distance. La pente vers ce ruisseau est par contre accentuée et le secteur est très accidenté (photo 47).

La végétation du boisé comprend une forte densité d'épinettes noires et le couvert au sol se compose essentiellement de mousse. Les sondages ont été principalement pratiqués le long de la terrasse et aucun ne contenait d'indices archéologiques.

Les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) ont réalisé quelques sondages dans la tourbière forestière sans trouver d'indices archéologiques.



Photo 48 - Zone 1.06.018 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-031)

ZONE 1.06.018

La zone se situe à environ 2,0 km à l'ouest de la rive droite de la section estuarienne de la rivière Musquaro à 3,5 km à l'est de la zone 1.06.014 (photo 48). De forme plutôt circulaire, elle fait 75 m de diamètre. Le tracé de la ligne électrique touche sa limite nord-ouest. Elle est comprise dans un petit bassin qui draine des zones humides et qui se jette dans la baie Pepihtnahu. Dans une grande surface humide, la zone occupe la bordure est d'un bombement constitué principalement d'un affleurement rocheux dont le point sommital atteint environ 35 m. La zone elle-même occupe une surface rocheuse parsemée de petits creux comblés de dépôts probablement organiques. Lorsque le niveau marin était plus élevé, vers 10 m, la zone formait une pointe en bordure de la mer. À un niveau supérieur à 10 m, la zone occupait le rebord d'un petit îlot. Les surfaces atteignent 15 m d'altitude.

Le paysage correspond principalement à plusieurs crans rocheux qui s'étirent du nord vers le sud. Le plus gros cran rocheux se trouve aux limites ouest et nord. Un faible couvert végétal de mousse et de thé du Labrador surplombe ces crans rocheux alors que de jeunes pousses d'épinettes ont trouvé

refuge dans les petites crevasses du cran rocheux. Parfois, les petites épinettes sont en concentration importante (photo 49). Une tourbière vient cerner la base du cran rocheux qui s'étend jusqu'à un boisé à la limite sud. Des boisés encerclent ou séparent les petits crans rocheux qui sont de même formation géologique.

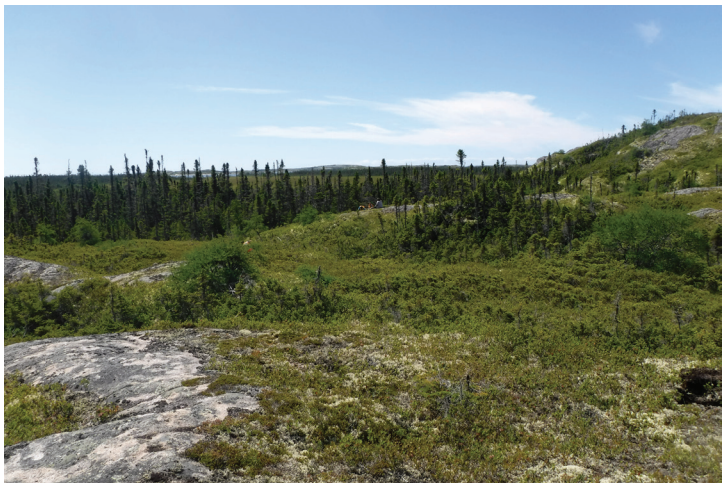


Photo 49 - Zone 1.06.018 — Vue générale — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N1-025)

Les sondages dans les tourbières révèlent la présence d'eau entre 80 cm et 90 cm de profondeur. Ailleurs, un podzol s'est développé tandis que sur le cran rocheux, les sondages indiquent un sol organique qui repose immédiatement sur le roc. Les sondages n'ont livré aucun indice archéologique. Les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) avaient pratiqué quelques sondages sur les replats rocheux sans trouver de vestiges.

5.5 Secteur 1.07 — Section partie ouest du delta de la rivière Musquaro

La section 1.07 couvre une superficie d'environ 3, 5 km du sud au nord. Il faut préciser cependant que cette section chevauche en partie la section 1.08. Elle s'en distingue toutefois par la localisation des aires de potentiel archéologique sur le versant ouest de la baie des Français comparativement aux aires 1.08 qui sont situées sur la rive est de cette baie.

Le milieu est constitué d'affleurements rocheux et de dépôts meubles comblant les parties déprimées entre les buttes rocheuses. Des terrasses marines et fluviatiles complètent le paysage. Les altitudes varient de 0 à 50 m.

La rivière Musquaro est une rivière majeure qui va prendre sa source au nord-nord-est du lac Doré, à environ 150 km (en ligne droite) de la côte ; un interfluve de seulement une dizaine de kilomètres sépare alors le bassin de la Musquaro de celui de la Natashquan, à l'ouest. Dans sa course vers le golfe, la rivière traverse de nombreux lacs, dont certains de grande importance : le lac Doré, le lac Durocher et le lac Musquaro. Ses affluents drainent aussi de grandes surfaces occupées elles aussi par des lacs importants. La section aval de la Musquaro constitue un long estuaire qui rejoint une grande baie entourée de pointes et parsemée d'îles et d'îlots. Ce secteur comprend les rives

de la Musquaro et il intègre la tête de cours d'eau qui se déversent dans la baie de chaque côté de son embouchure. Le secteur est aussi constitué de buttes et de collines rocheuses entre lesquelles s'insinuent les milieux humides et les tourbières.

ZONE 1.07.002

La zone se localise à environ 750 m de la rive sud-ouest de la baie des Français dans l'estuaire de la Musquaro. La zone se situe à 375 m au nord-est de la zone 1.06.018. Elle est coincée entre deux ruisseaux et mesure 175 m de longueur (nord-ouest sud-est) et 75 m de largeur (sud-ouest nord-est). Seule la portion sud de la zone est touchée par le tracé de la ligne électrique, mais toute la zone a fait l'objet d'un inventaire archéologique (photo 50).

Elle se situe à la confluence de petits cours d'eau qui se drainent dans la baie Pepihtnahu, juste à l'est de la baie où se jette la Musquaro. Elle est constituée de dépôts meubles sableux en léger surplomb et comprend une bordure externe relativement bien drainée alors que la partie interne est plutôt mal drainée. Lors de l'émersion des terres, la zone a d'abord été un îlot avant de devenir une butte dans un environnement généralement mal drainé et humide, avec des tourbières. Les altitudes atteignent entre 20 et 22 m.



Photo 50 - Zone 1.07.002 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-039)

L'endroit comprend une vaste tourbière délimitée en grande partie par une forêt dense. Le couvert végétal de la tourbière incorpore la mousse, du thé du Labrador et de petits arbustes. La topographie est fortement accidentée à cause de la nature humide du sous-sol. La forêt est remplie d'épinettes noires matures d'une forte densité. Les sondages n'ont pas permis de découvrir des indices archéologiques.

ZONE 1.07.003

Cette zone se localise à environ 575 m de la rive sud-ouest de la baie des Français dans l'estuaire de la Musquaro. Elle se situe le long d'un petit cours d'eau qui se jette dans la baie Pepihtnahu, juste à l'est de la baie où se jette la Musquaro. Aux premiers abords, cette zone semblait être constituée de dépôts meubles sableux en léger surplomb par rapport au milieu environnant généralement mal drainé et humide lui étant adjacent en raison de la présence de cladonie au sol (photo 51). Or, il n'en est rien. L'endroit correspond à une ancienne tourbière légèrement surélevée par rapport au milieu boisé et mieux drainé présent au nord. Les sondages réalisés démontrent la présence de tourbe sur plus de 1,30 m d'épaisseur et, en profondeur, d'une grande quantité d'eau. Le couvert végétal de l'endroit est composé de sphaigne et de cladonie ainsi que de quelques jeunes épinettes noires et mélèzes laricins. Les sondages n'ont révélé aucun indice archéologique.



Photo 51 - Zones 1.07.003 et 1.07.005 — Vue aérienne — Vers le sud-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N4-033)

ZONE 1.07.005

La zone se trouve à environ 430 m de la rive sud-ouest de la baie des Français dans l'estuaire de la Musquaro. Elle occupe l'extrémité nord d'une pointe de terre, dans une position d'interfluve entre un cours d'eau qui se jette dans la baie Pepihtnahu et un autre qui se draine vers la baie des Français sur la rivière Musquaro. Tout comme la zone 1.07.003, cette zone semblait être constituée de dépôts meubles sableux en léger surplomb par rapport au milieu environnant généralement mal drainé et humide lui étant adjacent en raison de la présence de cladonie au sol (voir photo 51). Elle correspond cependant à une ancienne tourbière dont la surface forme un léger bombement par rapport au milieu boisé et mieux drainé présent au nord et formant l'extrémité de la pointe de terre. Le couvert végétal consiste en sphaigne et cladonie, agrémentées de petits mélèzes et de quelques épinettes noires. La tourbe atteint plus de 1,30 m d'épaisseur et une grande quantité d'eau percolait dans les sondages en profondeur. Les sondages ne contenaient aucun indice archéologique.

ZONE 1.07.006

La zone se localise à environ 390 m de la rive sud-ouest de la baie des Français dans l'estuaire de la Musquaro. Elle occupe la bordure sud-ouest d'une butte rocheuse, formant une pointe et un cap sur la rive droite de la Musquaro. Il s'agit d'une petite zone d'allure plus ou moins circulaire, mesurant 50 m de diamètre. Le tracé de la ligne électrique passe pratiquement par le centre de la zone. Elle correspond à un affleurement rocheux et bosselé, avec des dépôts meubles sableux dans les creux. Lors de l'émersion des terres, la zone s'est retrouvée sur la bordure sud-ouest d'une île ; par la suite, elle s'est retrouvée en marge d'une grande zone humide. Les surfaces varient entre 20 et 30 m d'altitude.

L'endroit est présentement situé entre deux ruisseaux aujourd'hui asséchés (photo 52). Il comprend une tourbière, des crans rocheux et une forêt à son extrémité ouest. Le couvert végétal est le même que dans les autres tourbières, sauf qu'il y a en plus, à proximité des surfaces boueuses où le terrain est très mal drainé, du scirpe.

Les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) ont inventorié le replat de cette zone et n'ont trouvé aucun indice archéologique. Aucun indice archéologique n'a été mis au jour dans les sondages.



Photo 52 - Zone 1.07.006 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-040)

5.6 Secteur 1.08 — Section est de la rivière Musquaro et de la rivière Musquanousse

Le milieu comprend des affleurements rocheux, des dépôts meubles dans les parties basses. Le secteur correspond à une vaste surface constituée d'affleurements rocheux et de dépôts meubles dans les creux ainsi que des terrasses marines et fluviatiles près de l'embouchure des rivières Musquaro et Musquanousse. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 0 et 50 m.

La rivière Musquanousse prend sa source dans le grand lac Musquanousse à environ 20 km (en ligne droite) de l'embouchure de la rivière. À l'emplacement du lac, un interfluve de seulement 1,5 km sépare sa rive nord-ouest de la rivière Musquaro et la côte tandis qu'un interfluve d'une dizaine de kilomètres seulement sépare le bassin de la Musquaro de celui de la Natashquan, à l'ouest. Dans sa course vers le golfe, la rivière traverse de nombreux lacs, dont certains de grande importance : le lac Doré, le lac Durocher et le lac Musquaro. Ses affluents drainent aussi de grandes surfaces occupées elles aussi par des lacs importants. La section aval de la Musquaro constitue un long estuaire qui rejoint une grande baie entourée de pointes et parsemée d'îles et d'îlots. Ce secteur comprend les rives de la Musquaro et il intègre la tête de cours d'eau qui se déversent dans la

baie de chaque côté de son embouchure. Le secteur est aussi constitué de buttes et de collines rocheuses entre lesquelles s'insinuent les milieux humides et les tourbières. À noter que le poste du Musquaro (EbCg-001) est situé à l'embouchure de la rivière Musquaro.

L'inventaire effectué par Arkéos comprenait les zones 1.08.018 et 1.08.019 qui faisaient aussi partie des zones couvertes par les travaux d'Archéotec (2011). Des efforts supplémentaires ont été menés du fait que la partie sud de la zone 1.08.018 ne semble pas avoir été inventoriée alors que la zone 1.08.019 a été agrandie au terrain en raison de l'observation de replats d'intérêt.

ZONE 1.08.007

La zone 1.08.007 se situe à 4 km au nord-est de la zone 1.07.006. Elle est de forme elliptique et de petites dimensions, le grand axe orienté sud-ouest nord-est mesure 150 m alors que le petit axe fait 35 m de largeur.

Elle se localise sur la bordure nord-ouest d'une butte rocheuse importante qui s'élève jusqu'à plus de 40 m, soit environ 30 m au-dessus des basses terres qui la jouxtent au nord. La zone se localise sur la rive gauche d'un petit cours d'eau qui va se déverser dans l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse à 3,2 km vers l'est-sud-est et elle est distante d'environ 1,4 km de la rive est de la Musquaro. La zone occupe une surface d'environ 15-20 m sur la bordure de la butte rocheuse et elle correspond à une surface presque gisante constituée d'affleurements rocheux et de dépôts meubles sableux dans les creux. Lorsque le niveau marin était plus élevé, la zone occupait la bordure nord-ouest d'une grande île ; suite à l'émersion, elle a constitué un milieu relativement bien drainé en bordure d'une zone humide.

La zone comprend différents types de milieux : une tourbière entourant des crans rocheux, une série de petits ruisseaux et une forêt (photo 53). Le boisé se situe aux extrémités ouest et nord de la zone dans une dépression et se compose d'épinettes noires matures en forte densité. La topographie y est très accidentée (photo 54). Le couvert végétal de la tourbière est constitué de mousse, de lichen, de thé du Labrador et de scirpe aux endroits mal drainés.

Les sondages dans la tourbière atteignent le niveau de l'eau vers 40 cm de profondeur. Les sondages réalisés sur les crans rocheux présentent un sol rempli de rocailles et de pierres entre 25 cm et 40 cm de profondeur. Aucun vestige n'a été découvert.

Les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) ont fait une inspection visuelle de la tourbière sur cette zone et réalisé en vain quelques sondages.



Photo 53 - Zone 1.08.007 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-046)

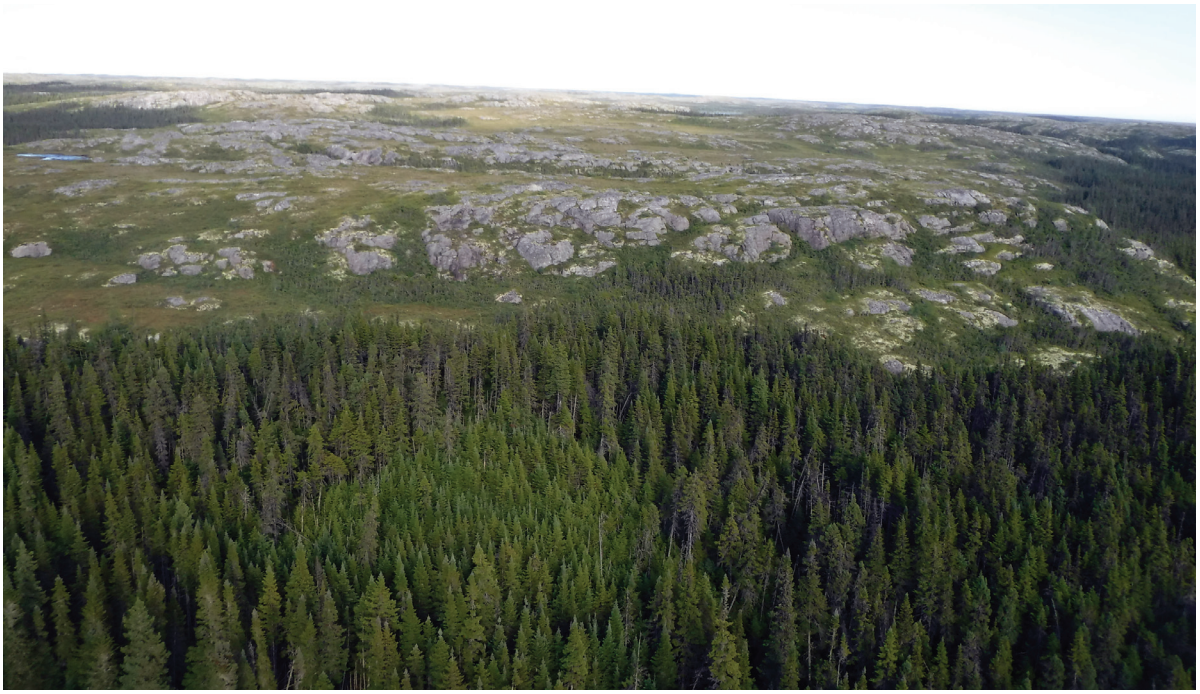


Photo 54 - Zone 1.08.007 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-049)

ZONE 1.08.012

Cette zone se situe à un peu moins de 1 km à l'est de la zone 1.08.007. Elle est placée entre les deux tracés de juillet et août 2017 de la ligne électrique. Elle mesure environ 70 m de longueur (axe nord-sud) et 25 m de largeur (axe ouest-est). Elle est comprise entre un réseau de ruisseaux à l'ouest et un ruisseau à l'est. Ce dernier se rend jusqu'à un bras de la rivière Musquanousse.

La zone se situe à l'extrémité nord d'une longue butte allongée constituant l'interfluve entre deux petits cours d'eau qui se jettent dans un affluent de l'estuaire de la Musquanousse. En ligne droite, la zone se situe à un peu moins d'un kilomètre à l'ouest de la rive droite de la Musquanousse. La zone chevauche des affleurements rocheux allongés sur un axe sud-sud-est/nord-nord-ouest, entre lesquels s'intercalent des surfaces humides en dépôts meubles et formant des zones légèrement déprimées. Elle occupe une surface à environ 35-40 m, en léger surplomb des vallées humides environnantes qui gisent à environ 35 m.

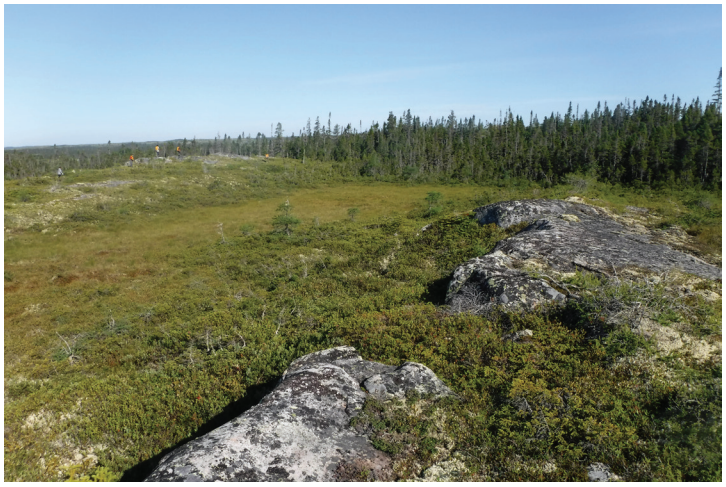


Photo 55 - Zone 1.08.012 — Vue générale — Vers l'est-nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-050)

L'endroit comprend des crans rocheux, une tourbière et une forêt (photo 55). La tourbière occupe une vallée comprise entre deux crans rocheux. Une forêt dense se trouve aux extrémités nord et ouest de la zone. La tourbière comprend toujours le même couvert végétal composé de mousse et de thé du Labrador. Quelques petits arbustes rabougris sont aussi présents.

Les sondages sur les crans rocheux ont révélé un sol, sous la mousse, constitué d'un sable brun contenant des cailloutis qui repose directement sur le roc.

Les sondages n'ont livré aucun indice archéologique.



Photo 56 - Zone 1.08.014 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-063)

ZONE 1.08.014

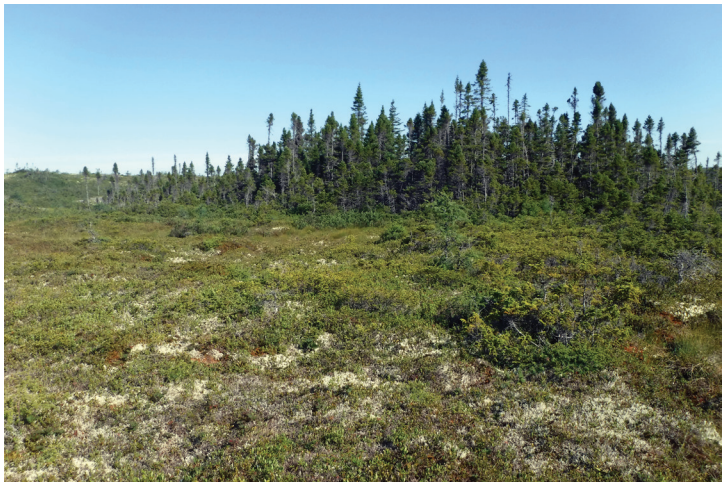


Photo 57 - Zone 1.08.014 — Vue générale, extrémité nord — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-057)

La zone correspond à une petite surface de 50 m x 75 m qui se situe à 300 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.012, de l'autre côté du ruisseau (photo 56). Elle occupe le versant est d'une longue colline allongée sur un axe sud-sud-est/nord-nord-ouest et qui occupe une position d'interfluve entre un affluent de l'estuaire de la Musquanousse et la vallée de cette même rivière. En ligne droite, la zone se situe à un peu moins de 570 m de la rive droite de la tête de la section estuarienne de la Musquanousse. La zone semble correspondre à une surface gisante s'inscrivant entre deux affleurements rocheux et elle apparaît mal drainée sauf sur les bordures est et ouest. Les surfaces se situent à des altitudes variant entre 45 et 50 m.

Elle est principalement couverte par une tourbière qui encercle des crans rocheux. Au nord de la tourbière se trouve une forêt dense d'épinettes noires matures qui surplombe le ruisseau (photo 57). Le couvert végétal est composé de mousse, de thé du Labrador, de bleuets et de plaquebières. Des fourmilières se rencontrent à quelques endroits.

La pédologie se présente comme une litière très épaisse, variant entre 20 cm à 40 cm, qui repose sur un sol humide brunâtre. Elle est différente sur les crans rocheux où une litière de faible épaisseur, moins de 10 cm, repose sur un sable mêlé à un gravier fin qui recouvre la roche-mère. Tous les sondages se sont avérés négatifs.

ZONE 1.08.018

La zone se situe à 260 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.014, en rive droite de la partie fluviale de la rivière Musquanousse, à la tête de sa section estuarienne. Elle borde un tronçon à écoulement rapide de la rivière. Elle occupe un milieu semblable, les deux zones étant séparées de nos jours par un ruisseau peu profond qui se décharge dans la rivière Musquanousse (photo 58). Elle comprend plusieurs niveaux de terrasses fluviales sur dépôts meubles intégrés à des affleurements rocheux.



Photo 58 - Zone 1.08.018 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-084)

La présence de nombreuses pierres et blocs dans le lit de la rivière suggère que le dépôt meuble correspond principalement à un till. Cette zone est probablement devenue habitable durant le dernier millénaire ou tout au plus durant le second millénaire avant aujourd'hui. Les altitudes du relief varient entre 5 et 10 m.

Le boisé y est dense et la topographie accidentée. Plusieurs arbres morts jonchent le sol rendant difficiles les déplacements. À l'extrémité sud du lac, les sondages ont révélé une surface couverte de plantes marécageuses au-dessus d'un terreau qui s'appuie sur la roche-mère. Les sondages ont tous été négatifs.

ZONE 1.08.019

La zone se localise sur la rive gauche de la partie fluviale de la rivière Musquanousse, juste à la tête de sa section estuarienne et elle couvre toute la largeur de la partie est de la baie. Elle comprend plusieurs niveaux de terrasses fluviales et de paléorivages marins sur dépôts meubles intégrés à des affleurements rocheux. La présence de nombreuses pierres et blocs dans le lit de la rivière suggère que le dépôt meuble correspond principalement à un till. Les sommets de différentes altitudes sont probablement devenus habitables durant les quatre derniers millénaires avant aujourd'hui. Les altitudes varient entre 5 et 20 m.



Photo 59 - Zone 1.08.019 — Vue générale, boisé — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-071)

Tout le long de la rive ouest de la zone, la surface est très accidentée et contient plusieurs blocs erratiques. À l'intérieur de la baie, la zone est couverte d'un boisé dense qui se dresse sur un paysage tourmenté (photo 59).

Une petite terrasse se rencontre à l'extrémité sud-est de la zone où les sondages ont révélé un podzol, mais aussi une forte quantité de pierres enfouies. Le couvert végétal est toujours constitué de mousse et de thé du Labrador, mais également de scirpes, signe d'une mauvaise irrigation. Tous les sondages effectués furent négatifs.



Photo 60 - Zone 1.08.027 — Vue aérienne — Vers le sud-sud-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N4-014)

ZONE 1.08.027

La zone se localise juste en amont de la confluence de deux petits cours d'eau qui se joignent pour former un affluent de la rive gauche de la rivière Musquanousse, en amont de sa section estuarienne. Elle se situe de plus à environ 250 m de la tête de cette section. Au moment de l'émersion, la zone se situait sur la bordure d'une grande baie qui prolongeait vers le nord la section estuarienne de la Musquanousse.

L'endroit occupe la bordure nord d'une grande colline qui s'élève jusqu'à environ 40 m. Sa surface présente une légère pente descendant vers le nord-est et passe d'environ 35 à 30 m d'altitudes. La surface de la zone est également très bosselée et constituée d'un mélange d'affleurements rocheux et de dépôts meubles dans les creux avec un drainage variant de bon à déficient (photo 60). Quelques surfaces gisantes, faisant moins de 10 x 20 m de superficie, ponctuent toutefois sa topographie. Son couvert forestier est clairsemé et comprend des épinettes noires et des mélèzes laricins de petite taille. La sphaigne et la cladonie recouvrent le sol dépendamment de son drainage. Le sol est constitué de sables grossiers caillouteux et pierreux de couleur grise recouvert d'un horizon organique humique pouvant atteindre jusqu'à 6 cm d'épaisseur dans les secteurs moins bien drainés. La zone avait déjà été inventoriée par les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) qui n'ont noté aucun vestige présent. Les sondages faits en 2017 n'ont également pas permis de trouver des indices d'une présence ancienne.

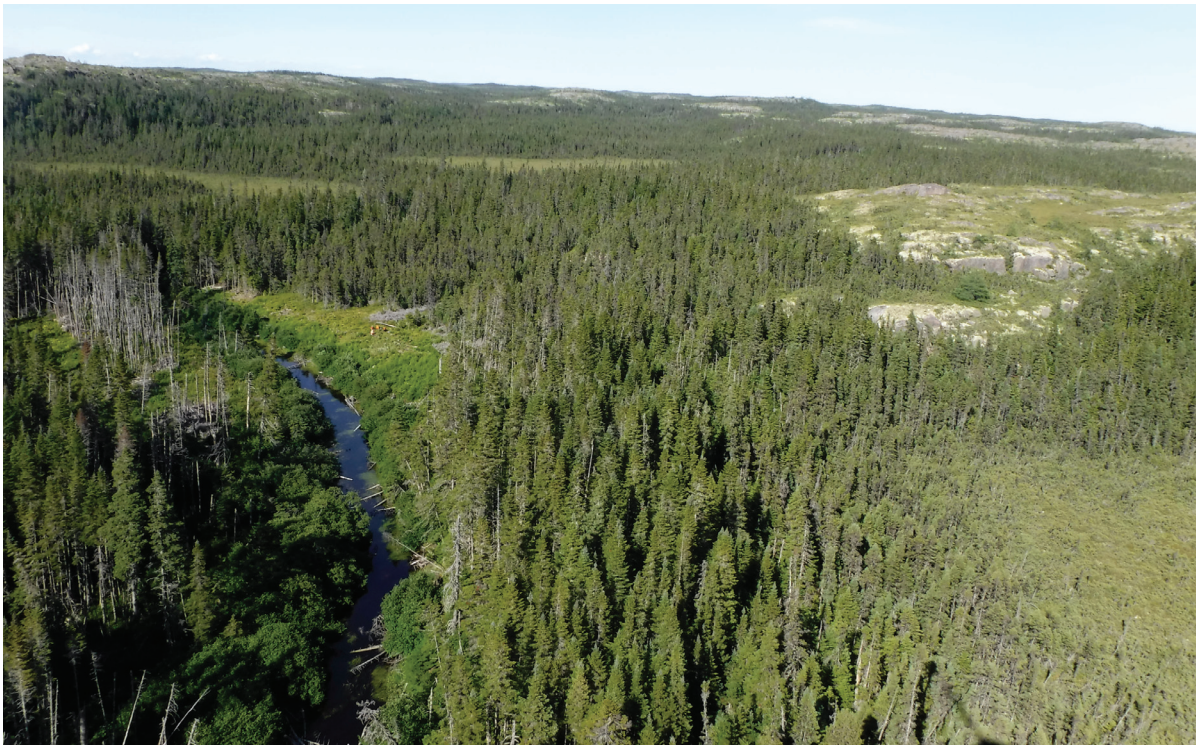


Photo 61 - Zone 1.08.035 — Vue aérienne — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N1-095)

ZONE 1.08.035

La zone est placée au sud du tracé de la ligne électrique. C'est une petite zone de forme ovale qui mesure 140 m dans l'axe nord-sud et 50 m dans l'axe ouest-est. Un kilomètre la sépare de la zone 1.08.019. Elle se localise sur la rive gauche d'un affluent de la rive gauche de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. Il s'agit d'un cours d'eau relativement important qui prend ses sources dans le nord et le nord-est, à un peu plus de 3,0 km de la zone et à environ 4,5 km de son embouchure sur la Musquanousse. Elle occupe la bordure nord-ouest d'une grande butte s'étendant vers l'est et le sud, à environ 125 m de la rive gauche du cours d'eau. Il s'agit probablement d'une surface gisante ou faiblement inclinée constituée de sédiments meubles probablement sableux. Lors de l'émersion, la zone se situait sur la bordure sud-est d'un long estuaire qui s'avançait relativement loin vers le nord et le nord-est. Les altitudes varient entre 20 et 25 m.

L'environnement est fortement boisé et comprend aussi un cran rocheux situé plus vers l'intérieur, à environ 80 m de la rivière. Il s'élève à 10 à 15 m au-dessus de la surface du plan d'eau. Il est couvert d'une forêt dense d'épinettes noires matures et d'autres plus jeunes (photo 61). Le sous-bois est humide et en plus de la mousse, on retrouve des plantes à fleurs de type polygale.

Les sondages réalisés dans le boisé sont caractéristiques d'un podzol. Il comprend une litière organique et dense en racines qui mesure une quinzaine de centimètres d'épaisseur. Un horizon noir de faible épaisseur, entre 1 cm et 2 cm, suit la litière ; vient ensuite un horizon Ae bien formé et mince (1 à 2 cm) et, finalement, un horizon B davantage brun qu'orangé qui repose sur un sol argileux (C). Sur les crans rocheux, le sous-sol est davantage constitué de sable fin mélangé à du petit gravier sous une mince litière, le tout surplombant sur la roche-mère.

Tous les sondages furent négatifs. Les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) avaient partiellement inventorié l'endroit, sans succès.

ZONE 1.08.039

Cette petite zone de forme irrégulière mesure 125 m de longueur et 65 m de largeur et est distante de 550 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.035. Seule la portion nord-ouest est touchée par le tracé de la ligne électrique, mais son entièreté a fait l'objet de l'inventaire archéologique (photo 62).

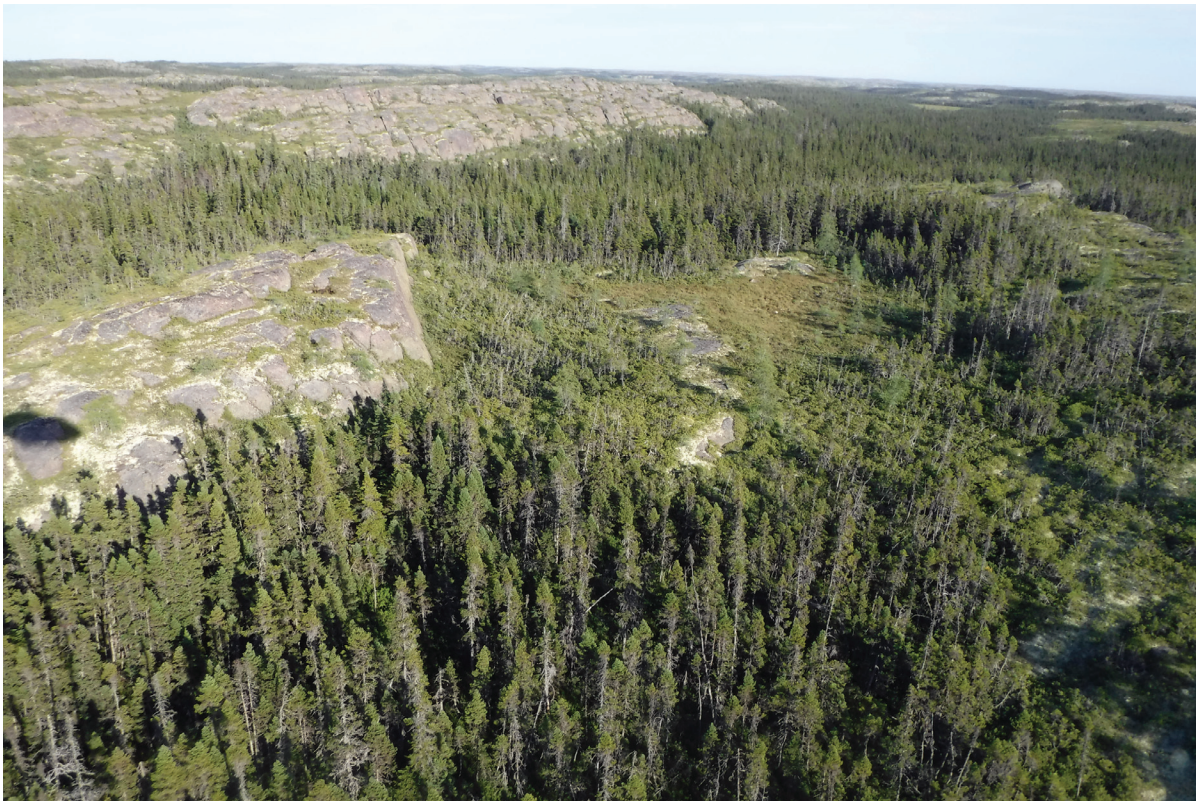


Photo 62 - Zone 1.08.039 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-100)

La zone se localise sur la rive droite d'un petit cours d'eau qui va rejoindre une baie sur la rive gauche de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. Elle occupe une petite butte qui a d'abord formé une île au moment de l'émersion des terres, pour ensuite devenir un milieu relativement bien drainé, entouré de basses terres humides. L'espace semble constitué de bourrelets légèrement surélevés entre lesquels s'insinuent des surfaces plus basses mal drainées. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 30 et 35 m.

La zone comprend à son extrémité nord un affleurement rocheux qui est recouvert principalement de lichens et de quelques petits arbustes qui ont trouvé vie dans les crevasses. Le cran rocheux est bordé à l'ouest et à l'est par des aires fortement boisées tandis que l'extrémité sud fait place à une zone marécageuse. À noter que le cran rocheux présente une falaise très abrupte qui surplombe la zone marécageuse.

Aucun indice culturel n'a été trouvé dans les sondages.

ZONE 1.08.040

La zone est de forme rectangulaire et mesure 100 m x 50 m. Le grand axe est légèrement orienté nord-ouest sud-est. Elle se situe à 500 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.039. Le tracé de la ligne électrique passe au milieu de la zone. Un ruisseau qui coule du nord au sud coupe l'endroit dans son grand axe en deux parties pratiquement égales.



Photo 63 - Zone 1.08.040 — Vue générale — Vers le nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-108)

La zone se localise sur la rive droite d'un petit cours d'eau qui va rejoindre une baie sur la rive gauche de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. Elle occupe le bas du versant d'une longue butte rocheuse dont le sommet atteint 47 m et qui s'allonge sur un axe sud-est/nord-ouest (photo 63). Il semble s'agir d'une surface gisante constituée de dépôts meubles. Sauf une bordure peut-être mieux drainée sur la rive du cours d'eau, le reste de la zone semble constituer un milieu très humide. Les altitudes se situent à environ 15 m.



Photo 64 - Zone 1.08.040 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-110)

L'environnement est constitué d'une tourbière sur laquelle quelques arbres matures se rencontrent dans les dépressions. Une forêt très dense, à surface accidentée, surplombe par ailleurs et encercle pratiquement toute la tourbière. Un cran rocheux se trouve plus vers l'ouest (photo 64). Le couvert végétal est toujours le même, mousse, thé du Labrador et plaquebières. La surface est très mal irriguée en plusieurs endroits.

Les sondages révèlent une roche-mère à fleur de surface. On peut y déceler parfois un léger podzol avec tous les horizons habituels, litière, humus, horizon éluvial et B, tous très minces. Les sondages dans la portion boisée montrent un sol argileux. Les sondages ne contenaient aucun témoin archéologique.

ZONE 1.08.043

Cette petite zone de forme elliptique mesure 40 m x 25 m. Elle se situe à environ 1, 25 km à l'est de la zone 1.08.040. Le tracé de la ligne électrique passe à son extrémité nord, mais toute la zone a été inventoriée.

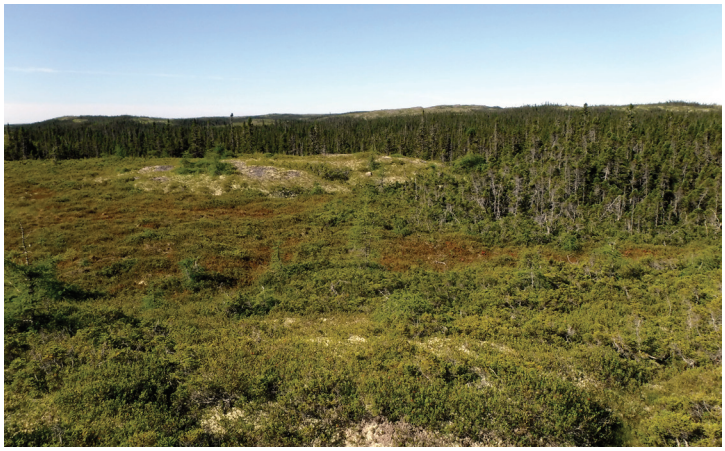


Photo 65 - Zone 1.08.043 — Vue aérienne, tourbière — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-113)

La zone se localise sur une butte rocheuse, située sur la rive gauche d'un petit cours d'eau qui va rejoindre une baie sur la rive gauche de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. La zone semble chevaucher deux affleurements rocheux entre lesquels s'insère une surface basse en dépôts meubles, très humide. La zone occupe une butte qui a d'abord formé une île au moment de l'émersion des terres, pour ensuite devenir un milieu partiellement bien drainé, entouré de basses terres humides. Les surfaces se situent à environ 20-25 m.

L'endroit occupe une vallée de tourbière encaissée entre des crans rocheux qui sont entourés par une forêt dense, composée essentiellement d'épinettes matures (photo 65). Le couvert végétal est constitué de mousse et de thé du Labrador.

Tous les sondages furent négatifs. Les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) avaient effectué en vain des sondages sur le plateau situé à 20 m d'altitude.

ZONE 1.08.048

Cette grande zone au contour semblable à celui d'une baleine mesure 375 m de longueur et 125 m de largeur. Située à 775 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.043, elle longe un bras de rivière de la Musquanousse. Le site EbCf-1 se trouve en face de cette zone, de l'autre côté d'un étranglement de la rivière.

La zone se localise sur la rive droite d'un petit cours d'eau qui draine une surface qui s'étend vers le nord jusqu'à environ 3,5 km de son embouchure dans une baie sur la rive gauche de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. Elle occupe la berge d'une section non navigable d'un cours d'eau qui fait le lien entre une longue section à caractère lacustre située en amont et son embouchure dans la baie. Il semble s'agir d'une surface bosselée constituée de buttes et de creux humides, comprenant des surfaces rocheuses et des creux comblés de dépôts meubles. Lors de l'émersion des terres, les surfaces plus élevées ont pu former des rivages successifs le long d'un estuaire qui rejoignait l'étendue lacustre actuelle vers le nord. Les surfaces sont peu élevées, les altitudes variant entre 5 et 14 m.



Photo 66 - Zone 1.08.048 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-123)

Le paysage comprend des crans rocheux, une grande tourbière et des aires boisées fortement accidentées. Le terrain glisse en pente abrupte vers le lac et les arbres sont littéralement collés les uns sur les autres. Les crans rocheux sont recouverts de mousse, de plaquebières et de petites épinettes (photos 66 et 67). La tourbière se rend par ailleurs jusqu'au lac.

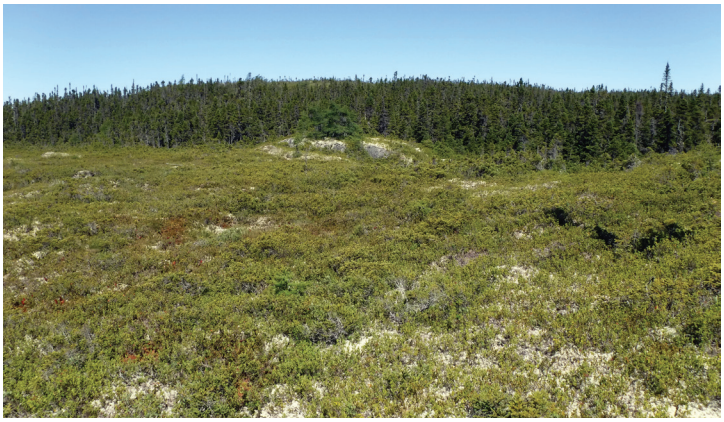


Photo 67 - Zone 1.08.048 — Vue générale, cran rocheux, tourbière, forêt, extrémité nord — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-118)

Le couvert végétal de surface de la tourbière est composé de mousse et de thé du Labrador. Quelques petits arbustes sont dispersés dans cette aire. La forêt est remplie d'épinettes noires matures en grande quantité et de quelques mélèzes. Les sondages sont tous vides de témoins archéologiques. L'endroit avait aussi été inspecté sans succès par les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) et ceux d'Archéotec (2010).



Photo 68 - Zone 1.08.051 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N3-001)

ZONE 1.08.051

Cette très petite zone de forme elliptique mesure 50 m x 25 m et le grand axe est parallèle au ruisseau qui sépare les zones 1.08.048 et 1.08.051. Les deux zones sont distantes de seulement 125 m l'une de l'autre. Elle occupe une butte juste en aval de l'embouchure de la partie lacustre du cours d'eau. Il s'agit d'une surface constituée d'affleurements rocheux dont les creux sont partiellement comblés de dépôts meubles, ce qui donne une topographie ondulée à bosselée (altitudes varient entre 10 et 12 m). Lors de l'émersion des terres, cette surface plus élevée a pu d'abord former un îlot et ensuite offrir un rivage bien drainé le long d'un estuaire qui rejoignait l'étendue lacustre actuelle vers le nord.

L'espace comprend un cran rocheux couvert de mousse à l'est et d'épinettes noires matures au nord et à l'ouest (photo 68). Tous les sondages furent négatifs ; le fil du télégraphe et un isolateur en verre ont été observés en surface.

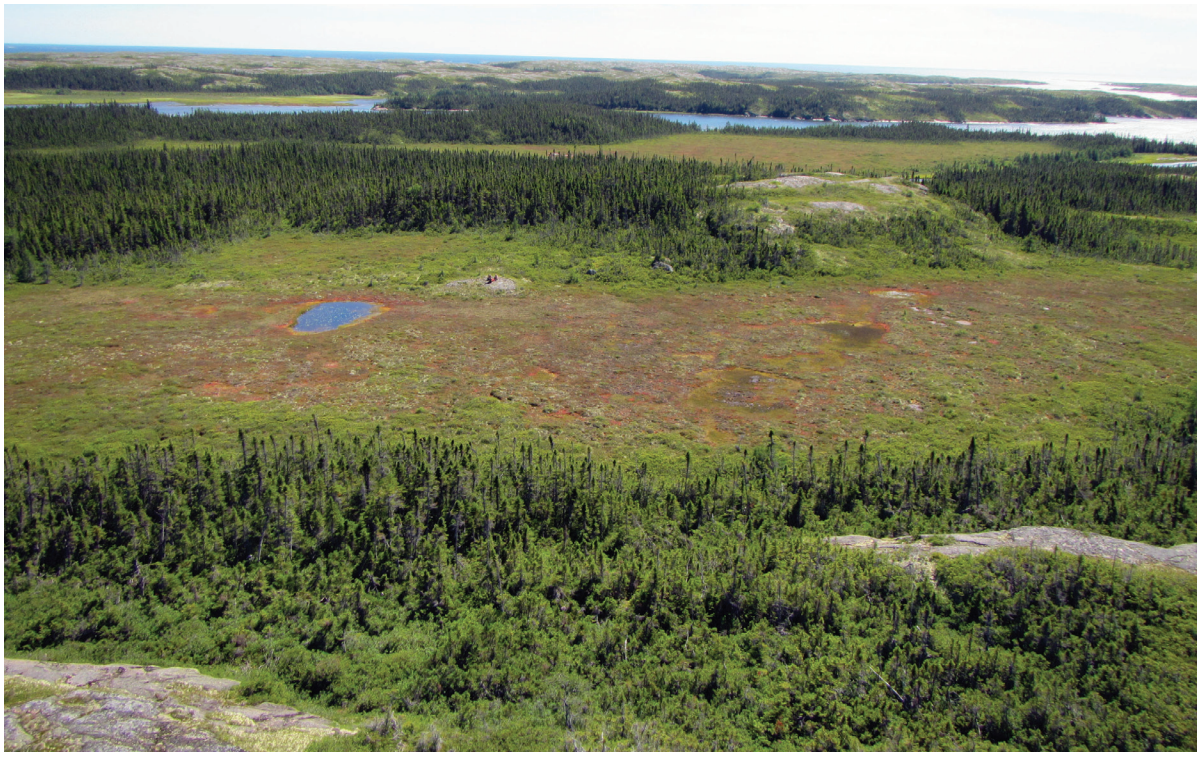


Photo 69 - Zone 1.08.054 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N3-003)

ZONE 1.08.054



Photo 70 - Zone 1.08.054 — Vue générale, boisé — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N3-002)

Cette zone se situe à 1, 5 km à l'est de la zone 1.08.051 ; elle mesure 100 m de longueur et 50 m de largeur. Son grand axe est pratiquement parallèle au tracé de la ligne électrique. Elle est séparée d'environ 650 m au nord de la rive nord d'une baie faisant partie de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse (photo 69). Il semble s'agir d'une surface correspondant à une terrasse marine dont le drainage devient déficient dans sa partie nord. La surface comporte quelques affleurements rocheux, mais elle est en grande partie constituée de dépôts meubles et de blocs de pierre (photo 70). Lors de l'émersion des terres, la zone

aurait pu offrir des surfaces habitables sur la bordure d'un ancien rivage marin. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 20 et 25 m. L'endroit s'insère entre deux ruisseaux qui mènent chacun à un lac vers l'intérieur des terres et vers le littoral. Il comprend une tourbière et un boisé (voir photo 69). Les sondages n'ont pu mettre au jour des témoins archéologiques.

ZONE 1.08.057

La zone, longue de 300 m et étroite de 35 m est distante de 375 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.054. Un petit lac est situé à une distance de 75 m vers le nord. Elle se localise à environ 550 m au nord de la rive nord d'une baie faisant partie de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. Il semble s'agir d'une surface correspondant à une terrasse marine dont le drainage devient déficient dans sa partie nord-est, où se déploie une grande tourbière. Seules les surfaces dans la partie ouest de la zone semblent offrir des surfaces suffisamment drainées pour être habitables ; cette section est constituée d'affleurements rocheux entourés de dépôts meubles. Lors de l'émersion des terres, la partie ouest de la zone aurait pu offrir des surfaces habitables sur la bordure d'un ancien rivage marin. Les surfaces varient en altitudes entre 20 et 22 m.

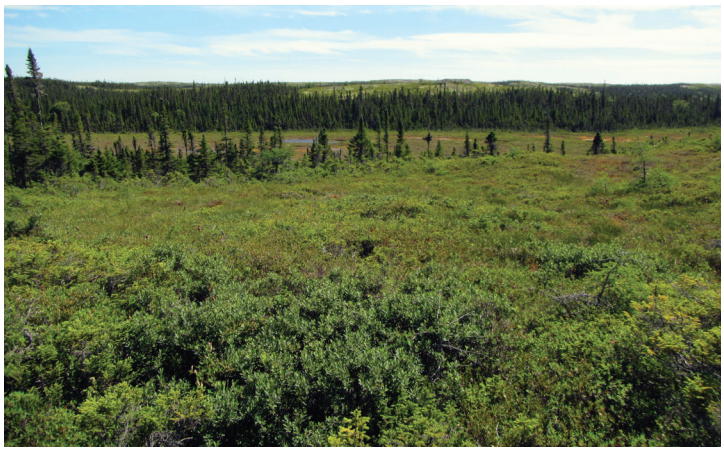


Photo 71 - Zone 1.08.057 — Vue générale, tourbière — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N3-008)

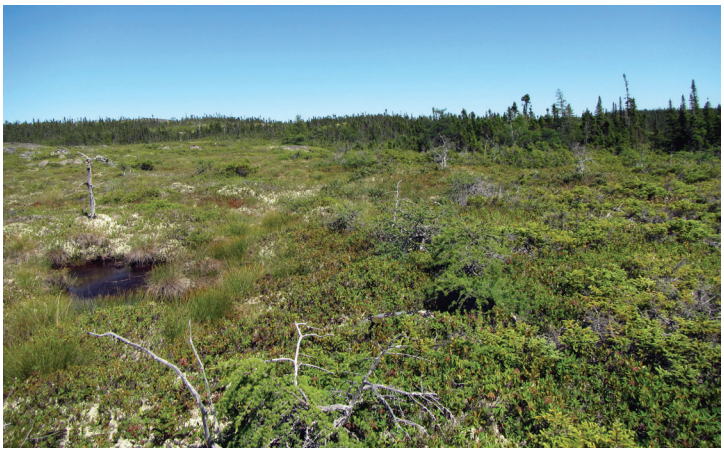


Photo 72 - Zone 1.08.057 — Vue générale, tourbière et terrasse — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N3-005)

C'est essentiellement une vallée marécageuse mal drainée dont la surface est couverte d'eau à plusieurs endroits. La topographie est relativement plane, délimitée à l'ouest par une forêt dense (photo 71). Le couvert végétal de la tourbière est constitué de mousse et de thé du Labrador.

Dans cette vallée marécageuse, on note quand même des terrasses placées à deux niveaux différents (photo 72) qui semblaient planes en surface, mais les sondages ont révélé un terrain beaucoup

plus accidenté, résultant de la forme de l'affleurement rocheux caché sous la végétation. Aucun vestige archéologique n'a été mis au jour.

ZONE 1.08.058

La zone est de petites dimensions, 125 m x 50 m, se trouve à environ 50 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.057 (photo 73). Elle se localise à environ 600 m au nord-nord-est de la rive nord d'une baie faisant partie de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. La zone est constituée de deux surfaces légèrement surélevées comprenant des affleurements rocheux et une section en ensellement constituée de dépôts meubles. La surface générale semble plutôt bosselée avec un drainage variant de bon à déficient et les altitudes varient entre 20 et 22 m. Lors de l'émersion des terres, des portions de la zone auraient pu offrir des surfaces habitables sur la bordure d'un ancien rivage marin. La végétation comprend surtout de la mousse et du thé du Labrador ainsi que quelques petits arbustes rabougris. Aucun indice archéologique n'a été mis au jour.

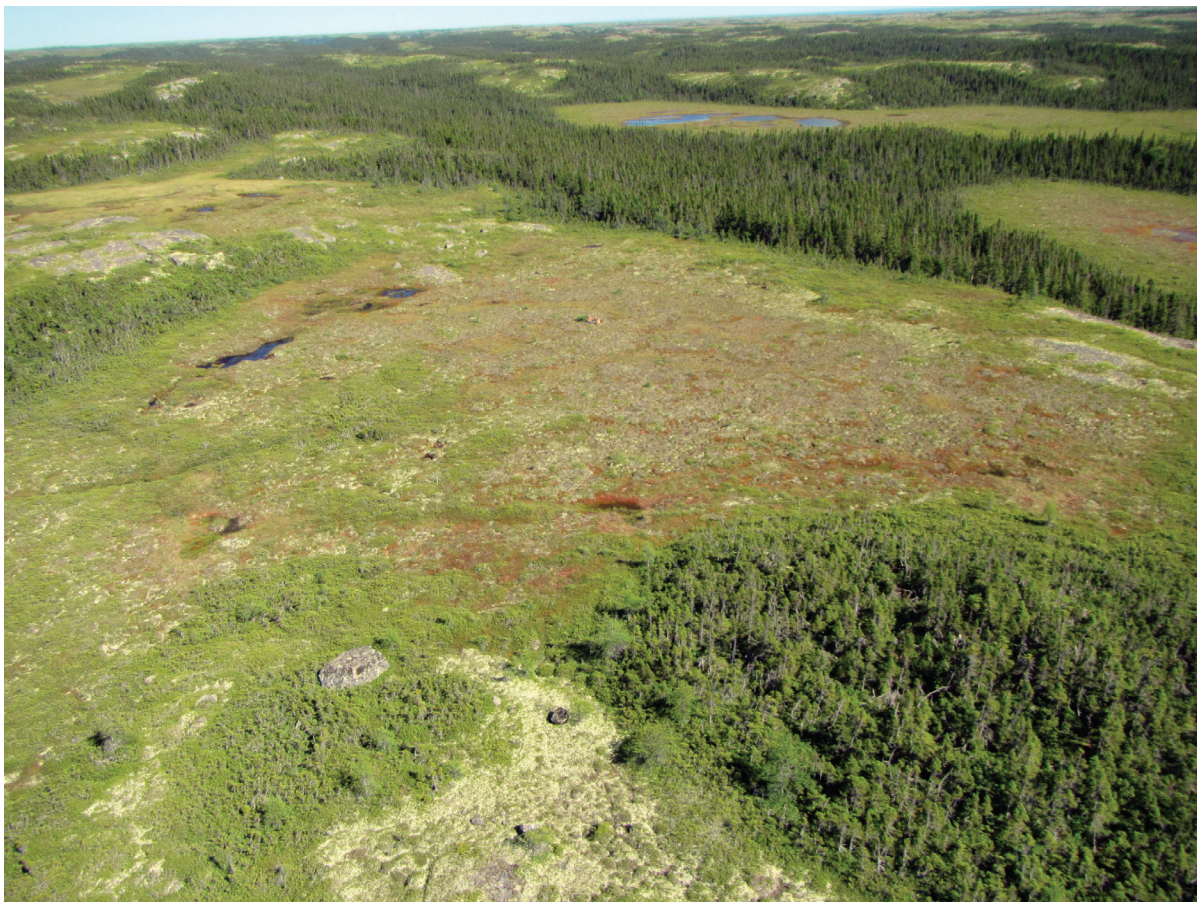


Photo 73 - Zone 1.08.058 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N3-011)

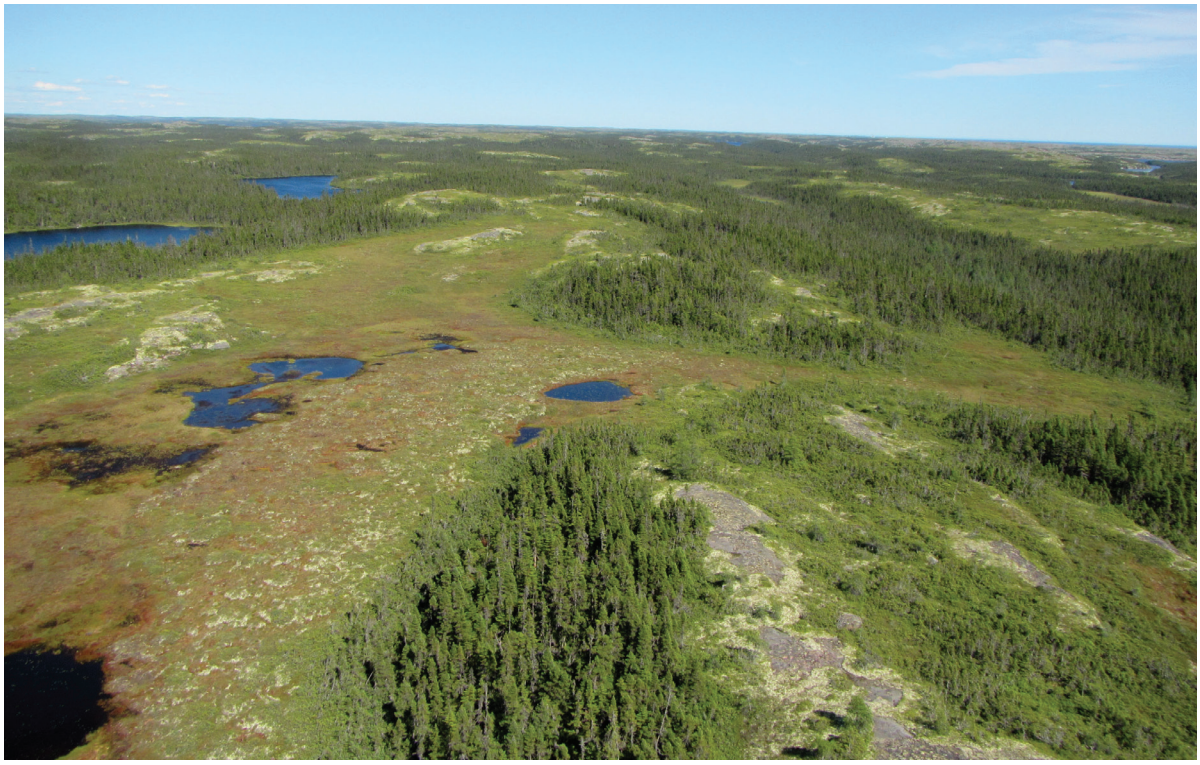


Photo 74 - Zone 1.08.059 — Vue générale — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N3-014)

ZONE 1.08.059

Cette petite zone plus ou moins circulaire mesure 50 m de diamètre et est située à 550 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.058. La zone se localise à environ 135 m au nord de la rive droite d'un petit cours d'eau qui va rejoindre la rive nord d'une baie faisant partie de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse. Dans sa moitié ouest, la zone s'accroche sur le versant est d'une colline rocheuse et déborde, vers l'est, sur une surface basse correspondant à un milieu humide, probablement une tourbière. Les surfaces bosselées de l'extrémité de la colline auraient pu offrir des parcelles moins accidentées et mieux drainées potentiellement habitables. Les altitudes se chiffrent à 30 m environ. Lors de l'émersion des terres, cette section se serait retrouvée sur une pointe que contournait la mer qui pénétrait vers une zone basse au nord de la colline. Cette zone constitue actuellement une grande tourbière.

La zone comprend une grande tourbière et un cran rocheux à l'extrémité sud. L'aire est très mal drainée et il y a plusieurs nappes d'eau en surface parmi une végétation essentiellement composée de mousse (photo 74). Aucun élément culturel n'a été trouvé dans les sondages.

ZONE 1.08.062

La zone se trouve à 450 m à l'est de la zone 1.08.059 et mesure 175 m x 50 m. Un lac se trouve à 25 m vers le nord. Elle se localise à environ 150 m au nord de la rive droite d'un petit cours d'eau qui va rejoindre la rive nord d'une baie faisant partie de l'estuaire de la rivière Musquanousse, et à environ 50 m au sud de la rive sud d'un lac. La plus grande partie de la zone couvre un milieu humide, vraisemblablement une tourbière. Sa frange sud chevauche tout de même une bande qui semble mieux drainée et qui correspond en partie à un affleurement rocheux. Les surfaces se trouvent à environ 25 m d'altitude.

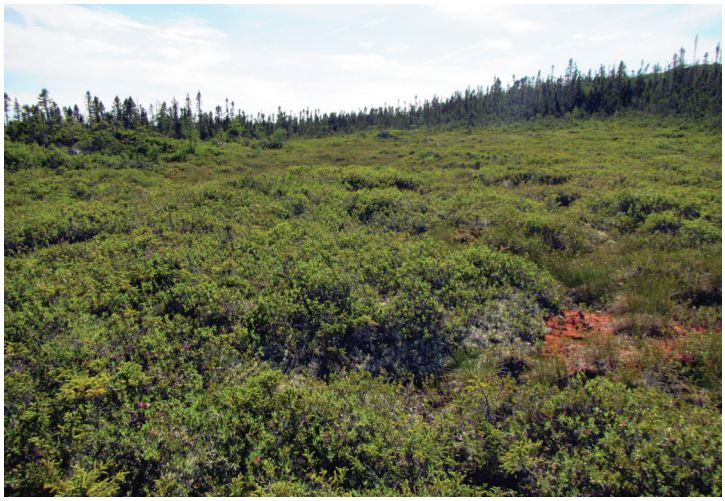


Photo 75 - Zone 1.08.062 — Vue générale — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N3-015)

La zone présente une petite terrasse qui surplombe une énorme tourbière. La tourbière est en pente descendante vers l'est et est pratiquement encerclée par une dense forêt, composée d'épinettes noires et de plusieurs arbustes (photo 75).

Les sondages montrent la présence d'eau à 20 cm sous la surface. Ils n'ont pas permis de recueillir de vestiges.

5.7 Secteur 1.09 — Section aval de la rivière Washicoutai

Ce secteur est composé d'affleurements rocheux et les altitudes varient entre 0 et 50 m. Il fait partie d'une côte extrêmement découpée modelée sur des affleurements rocheux orientés presque perpendiculairement à la ligne générale de côte et qui dégagent de grandes baies parsemées d'îles et d'îlots, ainsi que de longs estuaires dans la partie aval des cours d'eau ; de nombreuses pointes s'avancent aussi dans la mer. La rivière Washicoutai prend sa source à environ 80 km dans le nord entre les bassins de la rivière Grossin (affluent de la Musquaro) à l'ouest et celui de la rivière Olomane à l'est. Dans son parcours, elle traverse ou reçoit les eaux de nombreux lacs dont certains de grandes dimensions : lac Goyette, lac Cauchy, lac Caumont, lac Washicoutai, lac Courtemanche, lac Pachot, lac Couillard. La section aval de la Washicoutai constitue un long estuaire qui remonte jusqu'aux pieds des rapides en aval du lac Couillard.

Un poste de traite, en opération dans ce secteur, est documenté dans les sources historiques. D'autre part, les archéologues ont découvert de 10 sites préhistoriques. Ils ont fait l'objet d'une fouille en 2016 par l'UQAC.

ZONE 1.09.007

Cette petite zone mesure 50 m de diamètre et se trouve à environ 1 km à l'est de la zone 1.08.062. Elle se localise à environ 60 m au sud de la rive sud d'un lac et à l'est de son déversoir, un petit cours d'eau qui va se jeter dans une baie sur la rive droite (ouest) de la section estuarienne de la rivière Washicoutai. La zone occupe une butte rocheuse avec un sommet presque gisant, mais légèrement bosselé. La surface est constituée d'affleurements rocheux et de dépôts meubles dans les creux. Lorsque la butte a commencé à émerger, elle était contournée à l'ouest par un bras de mer qui rejoignait le lac. Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 20 et 25 m. Le secteur comprend deux lacs, situés l'un au nord de la zone et l'autre au sud, qui communiquent par un ruisseau. Un dernier ruisseau situé plus à l'est permet une circulation vers la rivière Washicoutai.

La zone comprend un petit cap rocheux bordé par une tourbière. Le cap rocheux se trouve à environ 40 m d'un grand lac. Le cran rocheux est encerclé d'une dépression couverte d'arbres matures. Entre le cap rocheux et la zone forestière se trouve la tourbière dont le couvert végétal est de mousse et surtout d'une très forte densité de petits arbustes. Il y a beaucoup de jeunes épinettes de moins d'un mètre de hauteur.



Photo 76 - Zone 1.09.007 — Vue générale, cran rocheux — Vers le sud-est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-137)

Sur le cap rocheux, la mousse recouvre la surface et quelques épinettes sont distribuées en petites concentrations. Quelques blocs erratiques sont dispersés sur le cran rocheux (photos 76 et 77).

Les sondages n'ont révélé aucun indice archéologique. Les archéologues du MTMDET (2014) ont effectué deux sondages, négatifs aussi, sur le plateau vallonné et élevé d'une vingtaine de mètres de cette zone.



Photo 77 - Zone 1.09.007 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est-sud-est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-138)

ZONE 1.09.012

Cette zone de forme circulaire mesure 60 m de diamètre et se situe à environ 1,75 km à l'est de la zone 1.09.007. La zone se localise en surplomb de l'extrémité sud d'un lac qui se déverse, via un petit cours d'eau, vers une baie de la rive droite (ouest) de la section estuarienne de la rivière Washicoutai. Elle occupe l'extrémité nord d'une butte rocheuse qui plonge vers le lac en formant une petite pointe. La surface constitue un milieu bien drainé occupant une position de confluence entre le lac et son déversoir. Lorsque la butte a commencé à émerger et jusqu'à une altitude de 20-25 m du niveau marin, elle était contournée par l'ouest par un bras de mer qui rejoignait le lac. En général cependant, les surfaces varient en altitude entre 30 et 35 m.

La zone possède une terrasse plane dans une tourbière recouverte de mousse, de thé du Labrador et de quelques épinettes. Des blocs erratiques de grandes dimensions, entre 1 m x 6 m, sont aussi présents. L'extrémité est présente une forêt d'épinettes matures (photos 78 et 79).

Les sondages révèlent une pédologie caractéristique d'un podzol reposant sur la roche-mère. Ils ont été creusés jusqu'à 50 cm de profondeur et furent tous négatifs. Le fil du télégraphe est toujours présent dans ce secteur.



Photo 78 - Zone 1.09.012 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-149)



Photo 79 - Zone 1.09.012 — Vue générale, forêt et tourbière — Vers le nord-ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-146)



Photo 80 - Zone 1.09.016 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-154)

ZONE 1.09.016

La zone est de forme ovale et mesure 100 m dans le grand axe est-ouest et 50 m dans le petit axe nord-sud. Elle est située à 1 ½ km à l'est de la zone 1.09.012 et elle se place entre deux lacs, à proximité d'une petite baie de la rivière Washicoutai. Le site EbCe-7 est situé à environ 325 m à l'ouest de la zone.

La zone se localise en surplomb de la rive nord de la section estuarienne de la rivière Washicoutai et elle occupe l'extrémité sud d'une colline rocheuse formant un interfluve entre deux cours d'eau, dont un, du côté est, sert de déversoir à un lac situé en amont. La zone semble constituer d'affleurements rocheux entourés de surfaces plus basses comblées de dépôts meubles (photo 80). Les surfaces varient en altitude entre 10 et 13 m. La zone comprend des surfaces bien drainées, principalement les surfaces rocheuses, et des parcelles humides. Lorsque la butte a commencé à émerger, elle était contournée par l'est par un bras de mer qui rejoignait le lac, mais cet épisode a dû être relativement court, du moins dans la section amont du cours d'eau. Durant un certain temps, la mer a pu former une baie qui contournait la colline et remontait partiellement dans la vallée des deux cours d'eau qui bordent la colline, celle-ci formant alors une pointe.

La zone comprend une tourbière encaissée, des caps rocheux qui surplombent le versant sud d'un lac et un boisé à l'extrémité ouest (photo 81). La tourbière contient plusieurs jeunes épinettes ainsi que de la mousse et des bleuets alors que le boisé est rempli d'épinettes noires matures. Les crans rocheux sont surtout couverts de mousse. Tous les sondages furent négatifs.

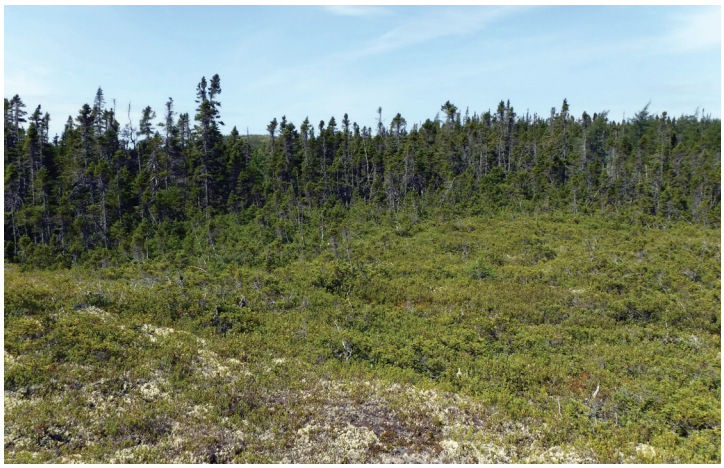


Photo 81 - Zone 1.09.016 — Vue générale, extrémité ouest — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-153)

ZONE 1.09.021

La zone, mesurant 75 m x 60 m, se trouve à 2,8 km à l'est de la zone 1.09.016. Un ruisseau qui longe son extrémité ouest donne accès à la rivière Washicoutai ; ce petit cours d'eau en provenance du nord-est et qui se jette dans un long lac étroit, constituant probablement un estuaire. La zone correspond probablement à un versant intégrant des affleurements rocheux et des dépôts meubles, plus ou moins disposés en terrasses marines ou à tout le moins comportant d'anciennes lignes de rivage (photos 82 et 83). Lorsque le niveau de l'eau était plus élevé, des creux dans l'interfluve qui sépare cet estuaire de celui de la rivière Washicoutai, du côté ouest, permettaient à la mer de relier ces deux entités et de pénétrer dans la vallée du petit cours d'eau de la zone. Les surfaces atteignent environ 20 m en altitude.

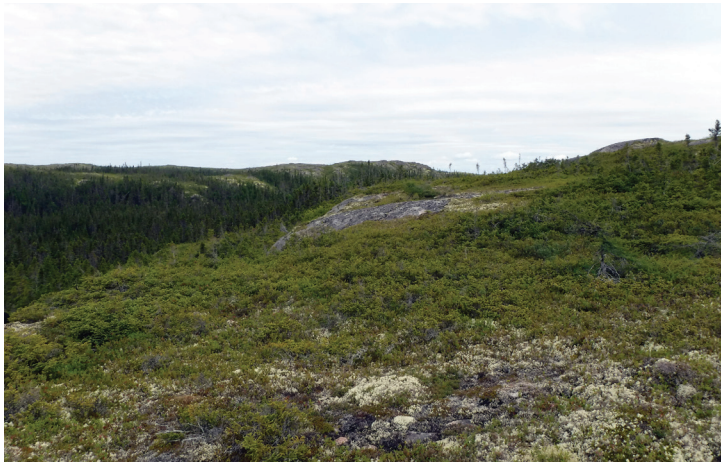


Photo 82 - Zone 1.09.021 — Vue générale, extrémité ouest — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N1-159)

La zone est fortement boisée et située au pied d'un cran rocheux dont le versant est est très abrupt. Le boisé dense est composé d'épinettes de grande taille (plus de 30 m). Les sondages n'ont révélé aucun indice culturel.



Photo 83 - Zone 1.09.021 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-162)

ZONE 1.09.025

Cette zone de forme irrégulière se situe à 0, 75 km à l'est de la zone 1.09.021. Elle mesure 50 m (axe ouest-est) x 125 m (axe nord-sud). Plusieurs ruisseaux d'écoulement sont distribués en périphérie.

Elle se localise entre deux petits cours d'eau qui rejoignent la rive gauche d'un cours d'eau principal qui va se jeter dans le fond d'une baie sur la rive est de la section estuarienne de la rivière Washicoutai. La zone occupe l'extrémité nord d'une grande colline rocheuse dont la surface est accidentée (photo 84). La zone elle-même comporte une grande surface correspondant à un milieu humide. Lorsque le niveau marin était plus élevé (environ 25 m), la zone occupait la rive sud d'une grande baie qui s'avançait assez profondément vers le nord-est. Avec la baisse subséquente du niveau marin, la zone s'est progressivement éloignée de la ligne de rivage et, actuellement, elle se situe à environ 600 m au sud-est de la tête de la baie dans la section estuarienne de la rivière Washicoutai. Les surfaces atteignent environ 35 m en altitude.



Photo 84 - Zone 1.09.025 — Vue aérienne — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-168)

La zone comprend une très grande tourbière mal drainée, encaissée entre des crans rocheux situés à l'est et à l'ouest. La tourbière suit un axe nord-sud alors que deux petits crans rocheux s'enfoncent dans la tourbière en provenance de l'extrémité sud (photo 85).

La tourbière est constituée de mousse, de thé du Labrador, de plantes aquatiques et de petits arbustes. Les caps rocheux sont passablement dénudés.

Tous les sondages furent négatifs.



Photo 85 - Zone 1.09.025 — Vue générale, tourbière au nord — Vers le nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N1-164)

6 SAVOIR AUTOCHTONE

Ce chapitre regroupe les commentaires transmis principalement par deux informateurs Innus au terrain, Norman Wapistan de Nutashkuan et Paul Lallo de Unamen Shipu. Les traces d'activités et les indices matériels observés sur les sites contemporains sont aussi mentionnés. À noter que ces commentaires sont placés selon l'ordre de numérotation des zones à potentiel, bien que plusieurs sont de portée générale.

6.1 Secteur 1.04 — Section en aval du bassin de la rivière Kegaska

La majorité des sites archéologiques se trouvent le long et à l'embouchure de la rivière Kegaska. Cette rivière est poissonneuse et comprend du saumon de petite taille selon certains informateurs innus (Archéotec, 2011). Notre informateur Norman Wapistan, de Natashquan, a précisé que le saumon tiré de cette rivière avait un goût très particulier parce que la rivière Kegaska est vaseuse.

Par ailleurs, même si des pistes fraîches d'orignal ont été observées pendant l'inventaire, Normand Wasputan nous a mentionné qu'aucun Innu de Nutashkuan ne vient actuellement s'installer dans ce secteur. Il a ajouté que les orignaux étaient apparus dans la région il y a environ 70 ans et qu'ils auraient chassé les caribous.

Par contre, lors d'une conversation ultérieure en parcourant la zone 1.04.019, il mentionne quand même que l'endroit serait bon pour la chasse à l'outarde et que les Innus y venaient pour ramasser les œufs. Actuellement, la chasse aux castors est profitable. Quelques traîneaux récents sont disposés dans le secteur et, toujours selon Norman, servent aux expéditions de chasse aux castors.

Il ajoute comme commentaire qu'à Kegaska, les Innus harponnaient jadis le saumon et qu'ils n'utilisaient pas de filets. L'embouchure de la petite rivière Kegaska fournissait aussi l'eau à boire lors des déplacements.

En ce qui concerne quelques éléments de la vie quotidienne, Norman rapporte qu'en hiver il y a 40 ans, selon les dires de son grand-père, les Innus de Natashquan partaient en traîneau vers Kegaska pour se marier avec ceux de Unamen Shipu en précisant que les jeunes filles quittaient leur clan vers l'âge de 14 ou 15 ans. Ce secteur est plus propice aux déplacements en hiver, car le vent « plaque » la neige au sol.



Photo 86 - Zone 1.04.020 — Piquets pour piège à castor — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-097)



Photo 87 - Zone 1.04.021 — Traîneau — Vers le nord-est (NAT-ROM-17-N2-101)

Sous un autre aspect, il raconte que les morts étaient enterrés sur les lieux de portage ou sur des îles. Il est clair que les morts ont aussi été inhumés aux villages et ce commentaire doit être placé dans un contexte historique.

ZONE 1.04.020

L'environnement de tourbière et de cran rocheux de la zone, située entre la petite rivière Kegaska et un ancien bras de cette même rivière, semble inhospitalier. Norman mentionne cependant que c'est un bon endroit actuellement pour piéger le castor. D'ailleurs des piquets ont été observés et seraient des éléments de piège pour ce gros rongeur (photo 86).

ZONE 1.04.021

Deux vieux traîneaux se trouvaient sur un cran rocheux bordé par un petit lac (photo 87).

6.2 Secteur 1.05 — Village et baie de Kegaska

ZONE 1.05.027

Lors du parcours de la zone dans un secteur boisé très dense, nous avons observé le terrier d'un ours, animal d'importance alimentaire et surtout symbolique depuis toujours pour les Innus. Comme preuve, notre informateur Innu a insisté pour qu'on ne perturbe pas le secteur afin que l'ours puisse revenir l'automne suivant.

ZONE 1.05.033

Dans cette zone, le long de la rive, à l'intérieur du boisé, se trouve un chemin pour véhicules tout terrain (4 roues). De plus, des arbres ont été coupés à la scie mécanique à 4-5 mètres de la rive. Ces traces d'activités sont associées à la présence d'une pourvoirie qui se trouve à proximité et un peu plus au sud à Kegaska.

6.3 Secteur 1.06 — Havre Mistassini

ZONE 1.06.012

Les traces d'activités dans ce secteur se résument à une petite épinette qui a été coupée à la hache, à 0,65 cm du sol et un arbre plus gros, mesurant 19 cm de diamètre, qui a été abattu à la scie mécanique à 1,45 m du sol (photos 88 et 89). Un peu plus loin de ces arbres coupés, une autre épinette de 9 cm de diamètre est marquée de coups de hache à 1,80 m du sol. En plus de ces indices plus ou moins dispersés, une concentration de cinq petites épinettes, mesurant entre 3 cm et 5 cm de diamètre, coupées à la hache à 0,85-1,40 m du sol, pourraient représenter un travail de fabrication d'un piège à castor. Une hutte marque encore la présence actuelle de ce rongeur dans le secteur. Cependant, d'après la nature des coupes des arbres, il est possible que l'activité notée remonte à 20 ou 30 ans.



Photo 88 - Zone 1.06.012 — Épinette coupée à la hache — Vers le nord (NAT-ROM-17-N4-042)



Photo 89 - Zone 1.06.012 — Arbre scié — Vers l'ouest (NAT-ROM-17-N4-044)

6.4 Secteur 1.07 — Ouest de la rivière Musquaro

ZONES 1.07.005 ET 1.07.003

Une ancienne corde de bois a été observée entre les deux zones (photo 90). Elle se compose de plusieurs bûches coupées à la scie mécanique et fendues à la hache. Elle comprend une cinquantaine de bûches (40 x 12 x 8 cm), essentiellement du bouleau. Selon les Innus, la présence de cette corde de bois marque un lieu de rassemblement hivernal, le bouleau ayant été apporté en cas de besoin, car il n'y a pas de bouleau dans ce secteur. L'emplacement aurait été occupé il y a environ 30 ou 40 ans. Nous n'avons pas perçu de traces.



Photo 90 - Zone 1.07.005 — Corde de bois — Vers le sud (NAT-ROM-17-N4-025)

6.5 Secteur 1.08 — Est de la rivière Musquaro et rivière Musquanousse

ZONES 1.08.014 ET 1.08.018

Le ruisseau qui sépare les zones boisées 1.08.014 et 1.08.018 et qui se décharge dans la rivière Musquanousse est propice pour la pêche à la truite selon l'informateur innu de La Romaine, Paul Lallo.

6.6 Secteur 1.09 — Aval de la rivière Washicoutai

ZONE 1.09.007

Un grand lac se trouve sur cette zone et les Innus y ont aperçu un castor.

ZONE 1.09.012

Un piège à ours a été observé plus loin vers l'est, dans la zone 1.09.012 qui comprend un ruisseau qui donne accès à la rivière Washicoutai.

ZONE 1.09.016

En parcourant la zone 1.09.016, située entre deux lacs et à proximité d'une petite baie de la rivière Washicoutai, Paul nous a indiqué qu'il y avait des camps à cet endroit il y a une cinquantaine d'années sur la rive sud du lac. Ceci n'a pu être vérifié.

ZONE 1.09.021

Non loin de là, dans la zone 1.09.021, des arbres coupés à la hache indiqueraient un sentier utilisé pour la pose de collets. Un ruisseau à cet endroit donne accès à la rivière Washicoutai où plusieurs sites archéologiques ont été découverts.

Plusieurs traces d'activités ont été notées dans quelques secteurs et la majorité semble indiquer un travail d'aménagement dans le but d'une expédition de prédation à l'intérieur des terres. Selon, les informateurs, ces activités sont relativement anciennes, remontant à environ 30 ou 40 ans.

7 RECOMMANDATIONS

L'inventaire archéologique mené en deux phases à l'été (version du tracé du 4 août 2017) puis à l'automne 2017 (version du tracé du 14 septembre 2017) et a permis d'évaluer 49 zones à potentiel archéologique. Elles correspondent aux emplacements d'intérêt touchés par le tracé envisagé à ces dates et qui n'avaient pas encore été inventoriés[1]. L'inventaire de toutes ces zones a été complété sauf pour une île comprise dans une zone qui fut ajoutée lors d'un survol héliporté effectué (zone 1.05.033a, voir pages 73 à 75). Un site préhistorique, EbCi-14 (zone 1.04.006 : carte 2), a été découvert et deux datations au radiocarbone ont été obtenues à l'intérieur d'aires de combustion distinctes : 1 155±15 ans BP et 1 175±15 ans BP. Ce site est toutefois situé à l'extérieur de l'emprise des travaux prévus pour la construction de la ligne triphasée de 161 kV entre Natashquan et le village La Romaine. Au cours de l'inventaire, une collecte de surface a également été effectuée au site déjà connu EbCh-14 (zone 1.05.003 : carte 3). Celui-ci a été perturbé par l'aménagement d'un chemin d'accès et aucune recommandation supplémentaire ne s'applique. Des travailleurs innus de Nutaskuan et Unamen Shipu ont été intégrés aux équipes d'archéologues pour les recherches. Les commentaires qu'ils ont formulés lors de ces journées, principalement à l'égard de l'environnement et de l'occupation du territoire, ont été intégrés au rapport (chapitre 6).

À la suite des travaux conduits en 2017, les recommandations suivantes peuvent être formulées :

1) Réaliser l'inventaire archéologique pour des aménagements envisagés qui sont situés dans une zone non inventoriée. Ceci comprend le tracé et les chemins d'accès ou autres équipements, comme les postes.

2) Réaliser la fouille archéologique du site EbCg-2, zone 1.08.003, dont l'intégrité est menacée du fait qu'il est situé dans l'emprise du tracé (figure 10 ; photo 91). Sa superficie avait été estimée à 85 m^2 (Archéotec, 2011 : 107, plan 10.2).

1 La cartographie intégrée à ce rapport utilise une version du tracé mise à jour le 16 octobre 2017

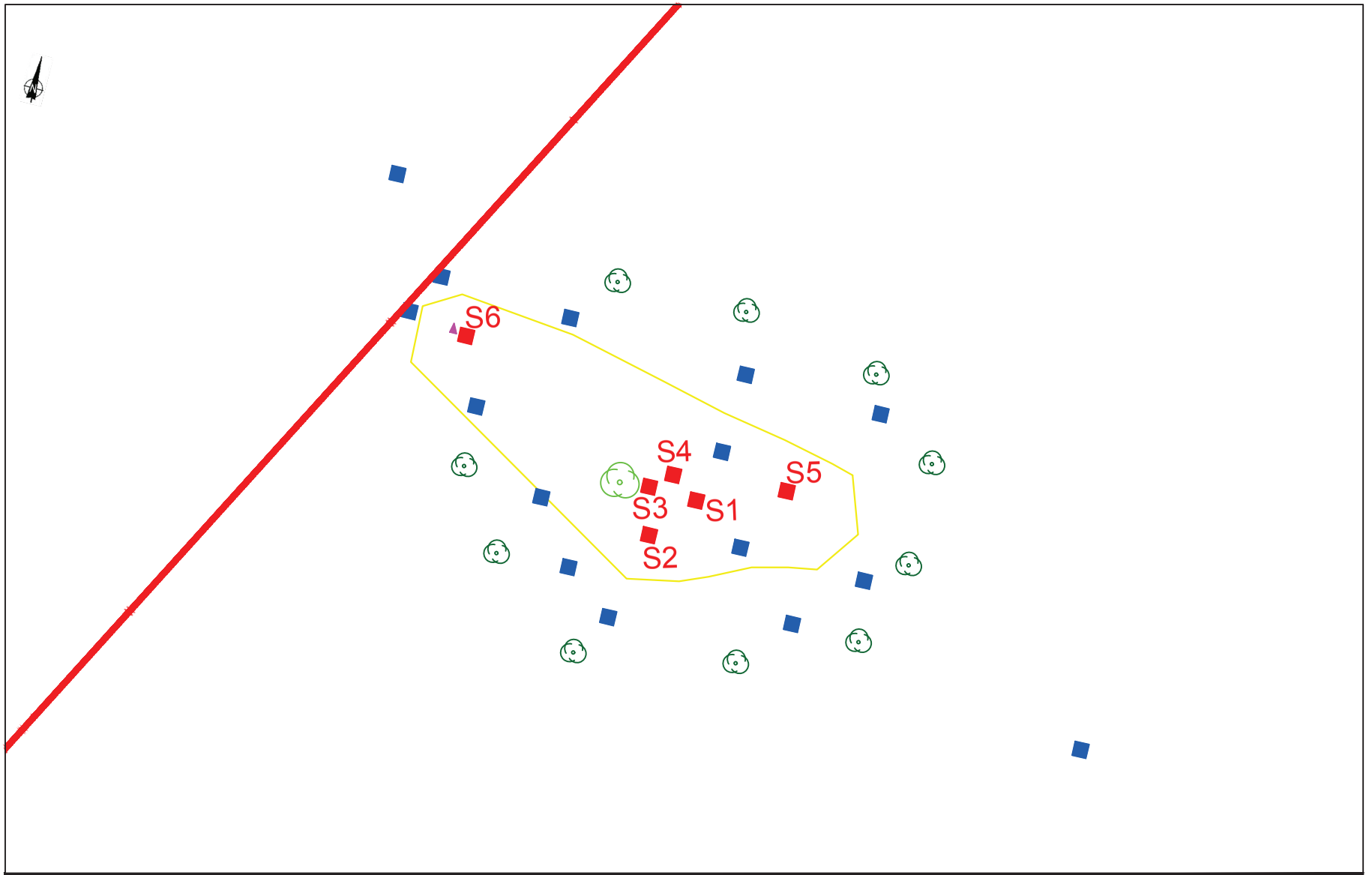


Figure 10 - Plan du site EbCg-2

(D'Après Archéotec, 2010)

Tracé à l'étude version (171026)
Aire des sondages
EbCi-14 Site archéologique trouvé
S1 N°de sondage et structure
Sondage positif
Sondage négatif

Arkéos inc.
Société d'expertise en recherches anthropologiques

ÉCHELLE = 1 : 200
1 0 2 4 m

Date Juin 2018 **Numéro de projet** 850-874

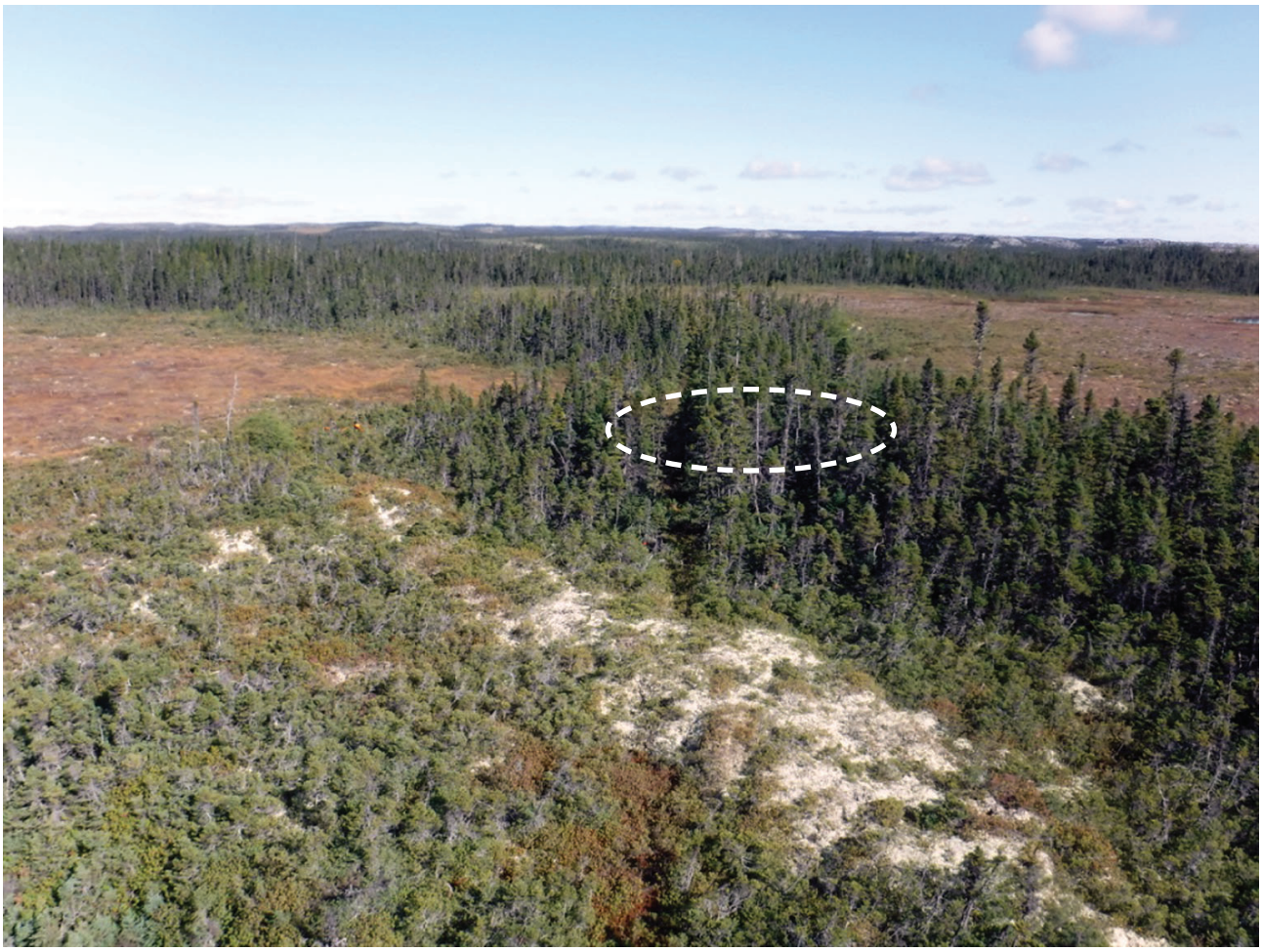


Photo 91 - Zone 1.08.003 — Site EbCg-2. Le centre-ligne déboisé correspond au tracé de 2010 — Vers l'est (NAT-ROM-17-N4-079)

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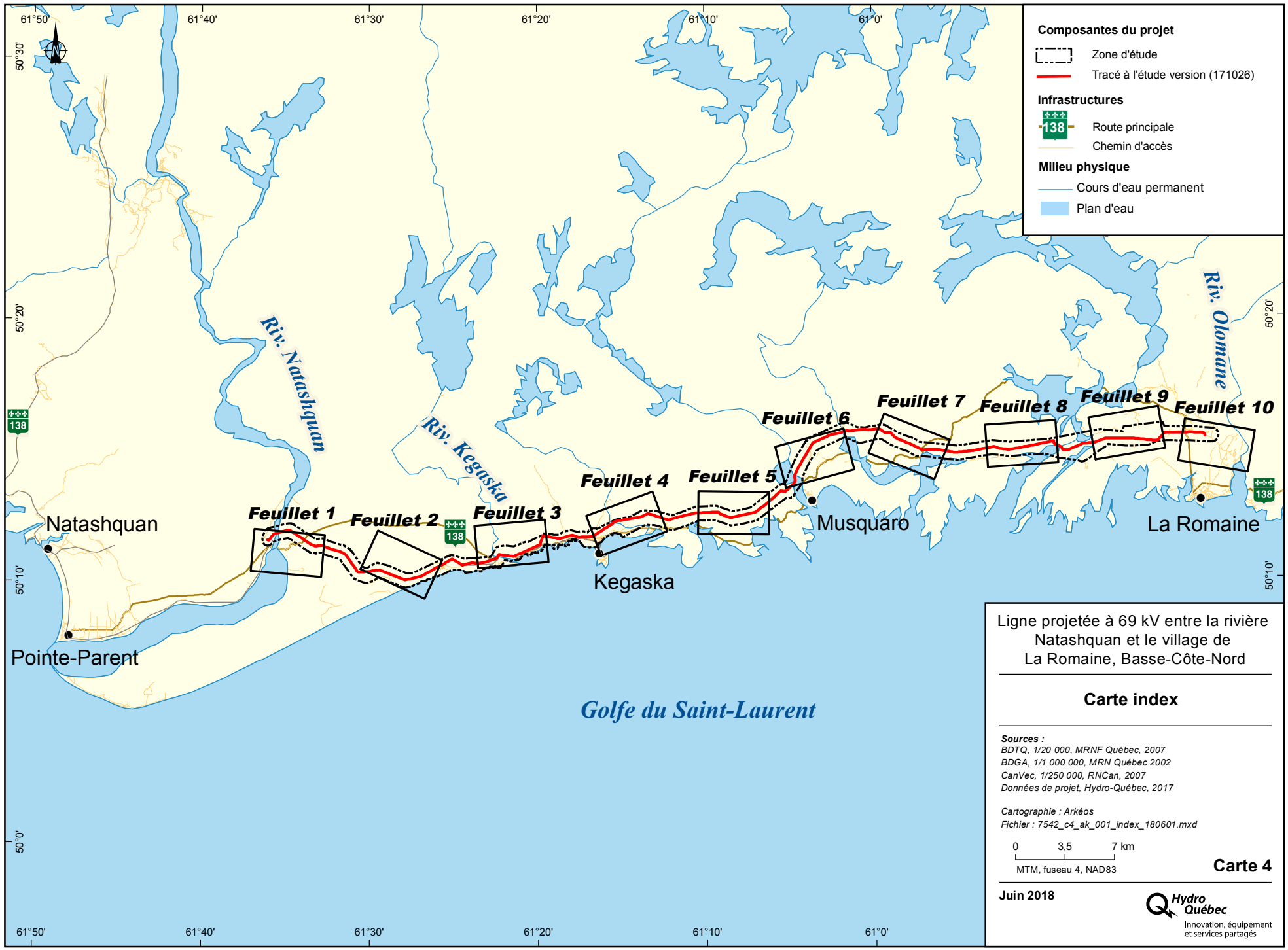
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1
Annexe

Carte 4 - Zones à potentiel archéologique



Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Carte index

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_001_index_180601.mxd

0 3,5 7 km
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Carte 4

Juin 2018

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Innovation, équipement et services partagés

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61°38'
61°36'
61°34'
50°12'
50°10'

Poste (Natashquan)

EbCj-2
EbCj-1
EbCj-3
EaCj-1

1.02.010
1.02.001
1.02.003
1.02.007
1.02.008
1.02.005
1.02.002
1.02.004
1.02.006
1.02.009
1.02.022
1.02.012
1.02.013
1.02.021
1.02.020
1.02.019
1.02.015
1.02.014
1.02.017
1.02.018
1.02.016
1.01.018
1.01.019
1.01.011
1.01.025
1.01.029
1.01.016
1.01.017
1.01.015
1.03.001
1.03.003
1.03.002
1.03.005
1.03.006
1.03.004

Rivière Natashquan

138

Composantes du projet
- Zone d'étude
- Tracé à l'étude version (171026)

Archéologie
- Site archéologique trouvé (Arkéos)
- Site archéologique connu
- Site archéologique fouillé (UQAC)
- Zone à potentiel archéologique
- Zone inventoriée (Arkéos)
- Zone inventoriée (Archéotec)

Infrastructures
- Route principale
- Route projetée
- Chemin
- Nouveau poste

Milieu physique
- Cours d'eau permanent
- Cours d'eau intermittent
- Plan d'eau

Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

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MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 1
Carte 4

Juin 2018

Hydro Québec
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61°30'
61°28'
61°26'
50°10'

Composantes du projet
- Zone d'étude
- Tracé à l'étude version (171026)

Archéologie
- EhGi-14 Site archéologique trouvé (Arkéos)
- EhGi-1 Site archéologique connu
- EhGi-14 Site archéologique fouillé (UQAC)
- 1.02.008 Zone à potentiel archéologique
- 1.03.007 Zone inventoriée (Arkéos)
- 1.08.003 Zone inventoriée (Archéotec)

Infrastructures
- 138 Route principale
- Route projetée
- Chemin
- Nouveau poste

Milieu physique
- Cours d'eau permanent
- Cours d'eau intermittent
- Plan d'eau

Rivière Longue
Rivière Loiselle
Rivière Clay
Rivière à Sam
Golfe du Saint - Laurent

1.03.007
1.03.008
1.03.009
1.03.010
1.03.011
1.03.012
1.03.013
1.03.014

Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
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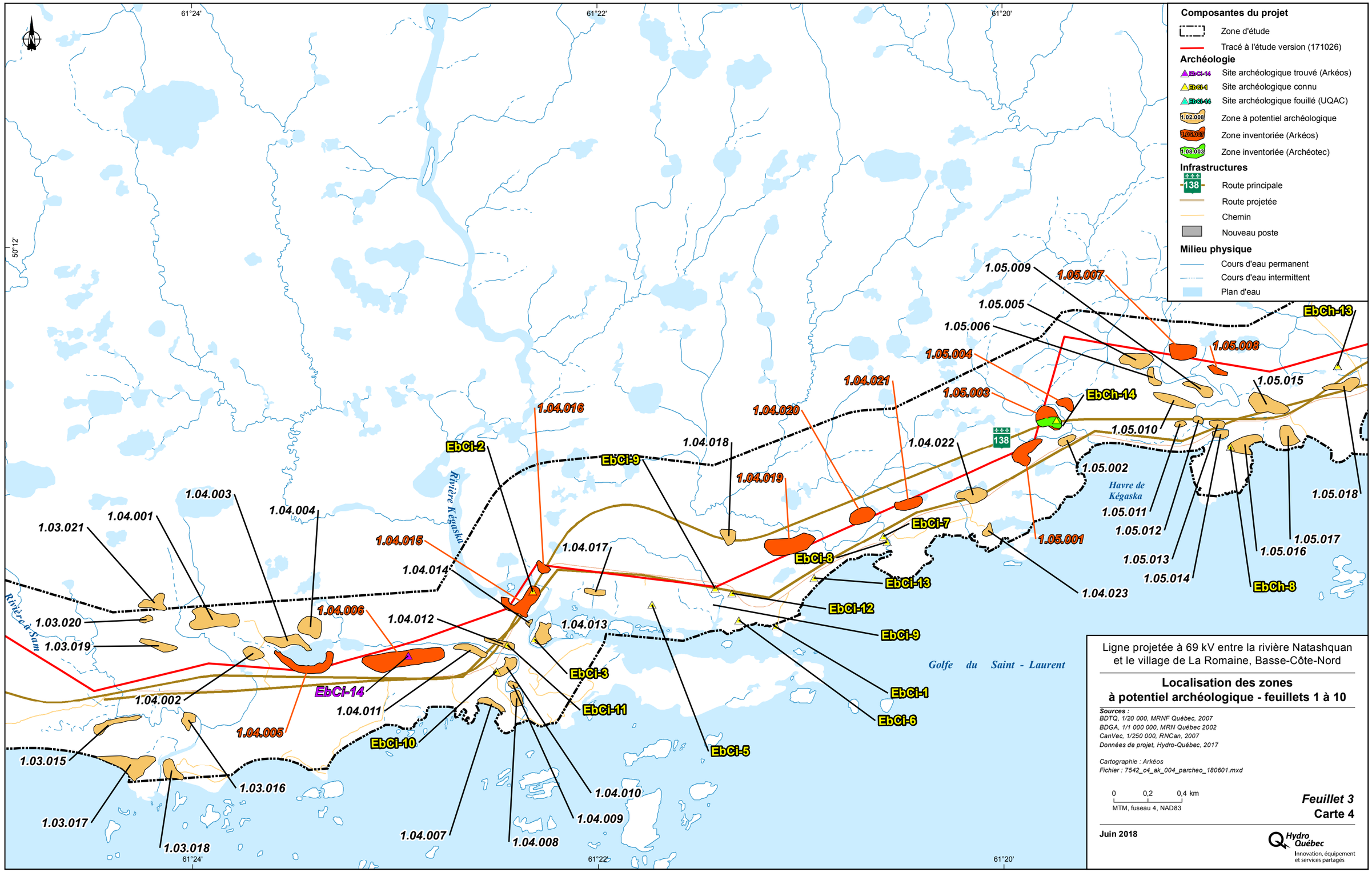
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MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 2
Carte 4

Juin 2018

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Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

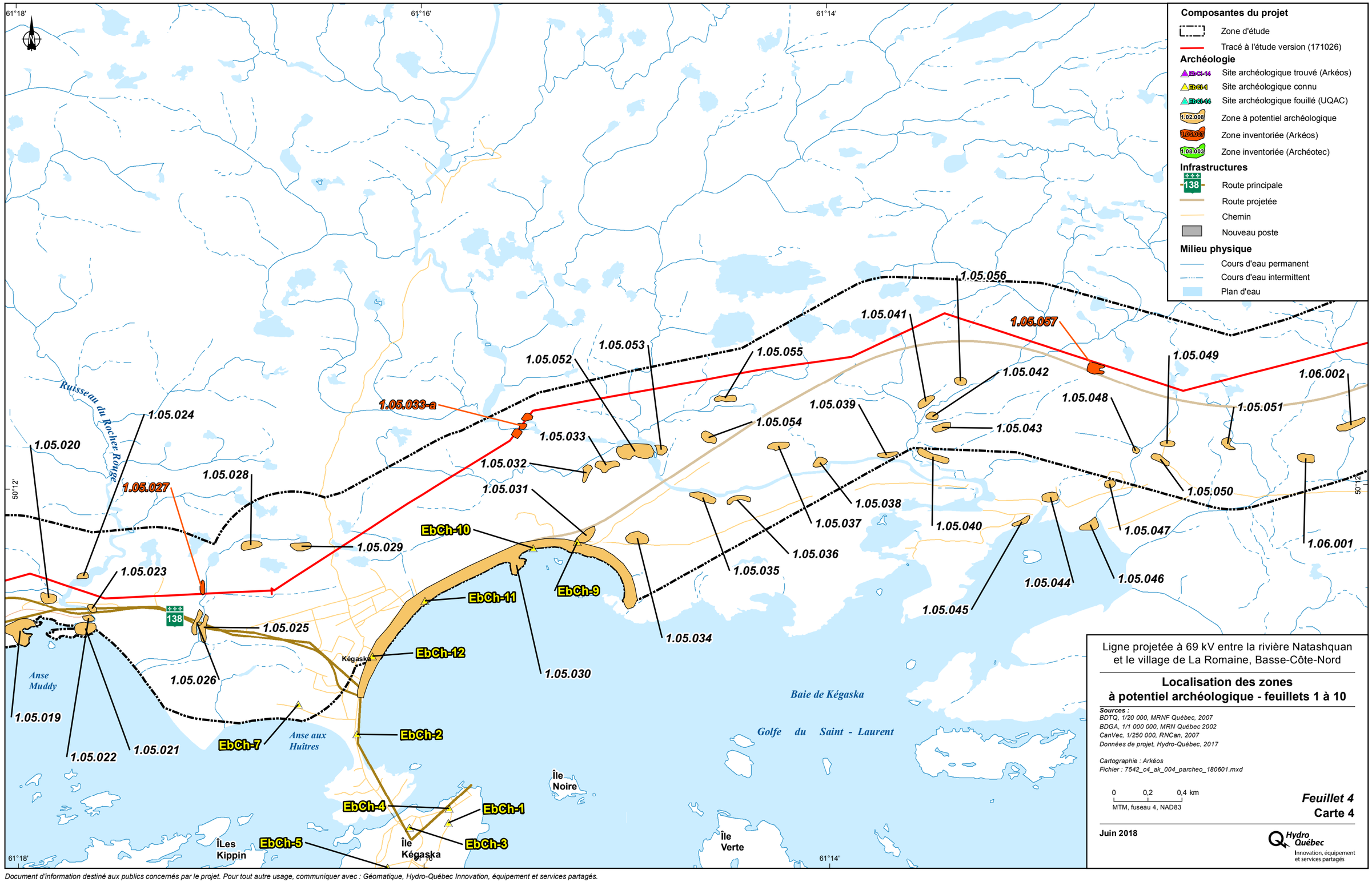
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MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 3
Carte 4

Juin 2018

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Innovation, équipement et services partagés

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Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

0 0,2 0,4 km
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 4
Carte 4

Juin 2018

Hydro Québec
Innovation, équipement et services partagés

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61°10'
61°8'
61°6'
50°12'

Composantes du projet
- Zone d'étude
- Tracé à l'étude version (171026)

Archéologie
- EbCh-14 — Site archéologique trouvé (Arkéos)
- EbCh-14 — Site archéologique connu
- EbCh-14 — Site archéologique fouillé (UQAC)
- 1.02.008 — Zone à potentiel archéologique
- 1.03.007 — Zone inventoriée (Arkéos)
- 1.08.003 — Zone inventoriée (Archéotec)

Infrastructures
- 138 — Route principale
- Route projetée
- Chemin
- Nouveau poste

Milieu physique
- Cours d'eau permanent
- Cours d'eau intermittent
- Plan d'eau

Rivière Musquaro

1.07.004
1.07.005
1.07.006
1.07.003
1.07.002
1.07.001
1.06.019
1.06.018
1.06.009
1.06.010
1.06.012
1.06.014
1.06.017
1.06.008
1.06.006
1.06.003
1.06.007
1.06.011
1.06.013
1.06.016
EbCh-15
1.06.002
1.06.005
1.06.015
1.06.004
1.06.001

Baie Pepihtnahu
Golfe du Saint - Laurent

Havre Mistassini
Golfe du Saint - Laurent

Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

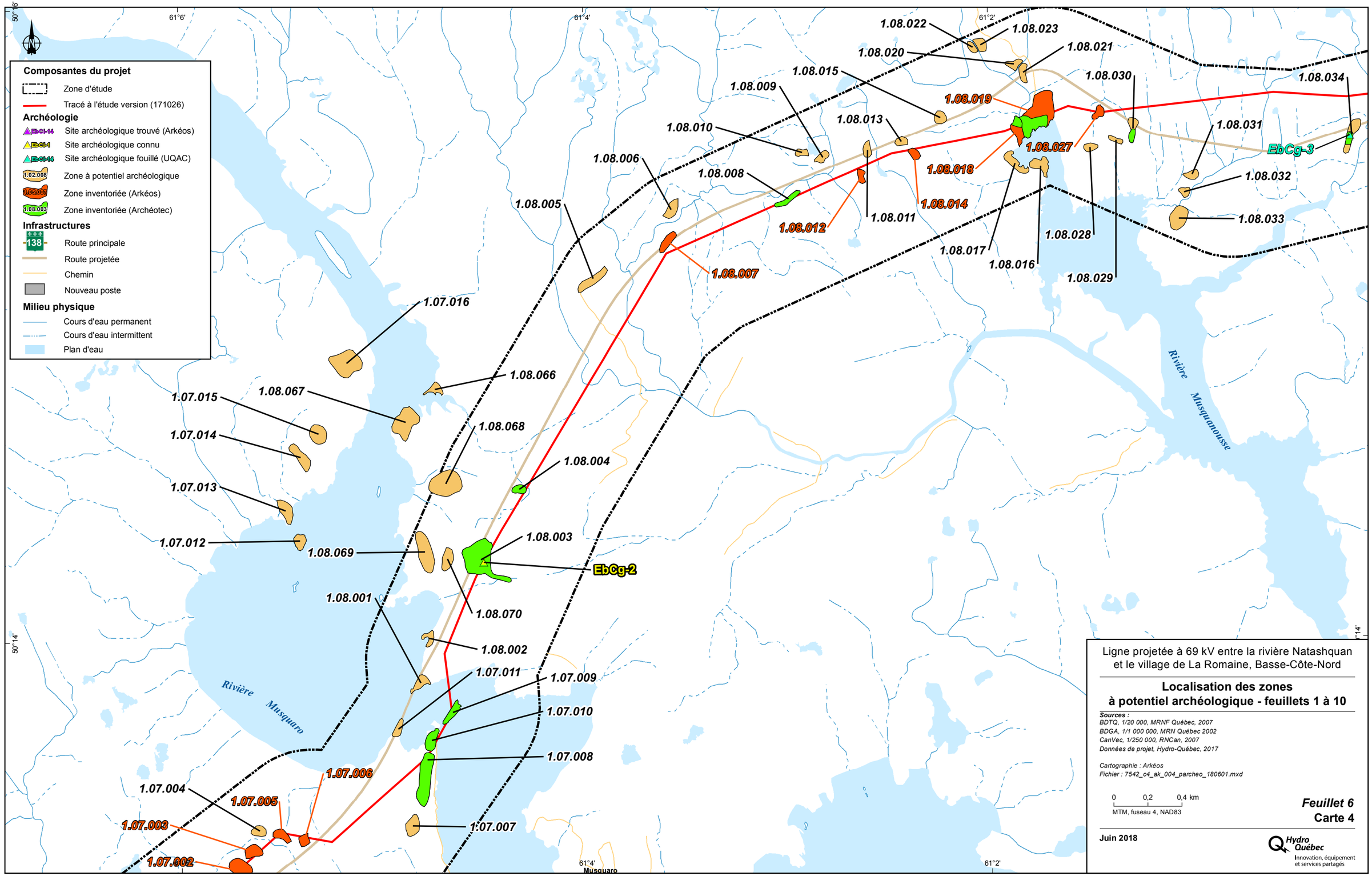
0 0,2 0,4 km
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 5
Carte 4

Juin 2018

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Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

0 0,2 0,4 km
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 6
Carte 4

Juin 2018

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61°0'
60°58'
60°56'
50°16'
50°14'

1.08.036
1.08.037
1.08.034
1.08.039
1.08.031
EbCg-3
1.08.040
1.08.032
1.08.035
1.08.038
1.08.033
1.08.043
1.08.052
1.08.057
1.08.058
1.08.041
1.08.044
1.08.051
1.08.054
1.08.047
1.08.042
1.08.053
1.08.045
1.08.048
1.08.055
1.08.046
1.08.056
1.08.060
1.08.049
EbCf-1
1.08.050

Rivière Musquanousse
Rivière Musquanousse

Composantes du projet
- Zone d'étude
- Tracé à l'étude version (171026)

Archéologie
- EbCf-14 Site archéologique trouvé (Arkéos)
- EbCf-1 Site archéologique connu
- EbCf-14 Site archéologique fouillé (UQAC)
- 1.02.008 Zone à potentiel archéologique
- 1.03.007 Zone inventoriée (Arkéos)
- 1.08.003 Zone inventoriée (Archéotec)

Infrastructures
- 138 Route principale
- Route projetée
- Chemin
- Nouveau poste

Milieu physique
- Cours d'eau permanent
- Cours d'eau intermittent
- Plan d'eau

Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

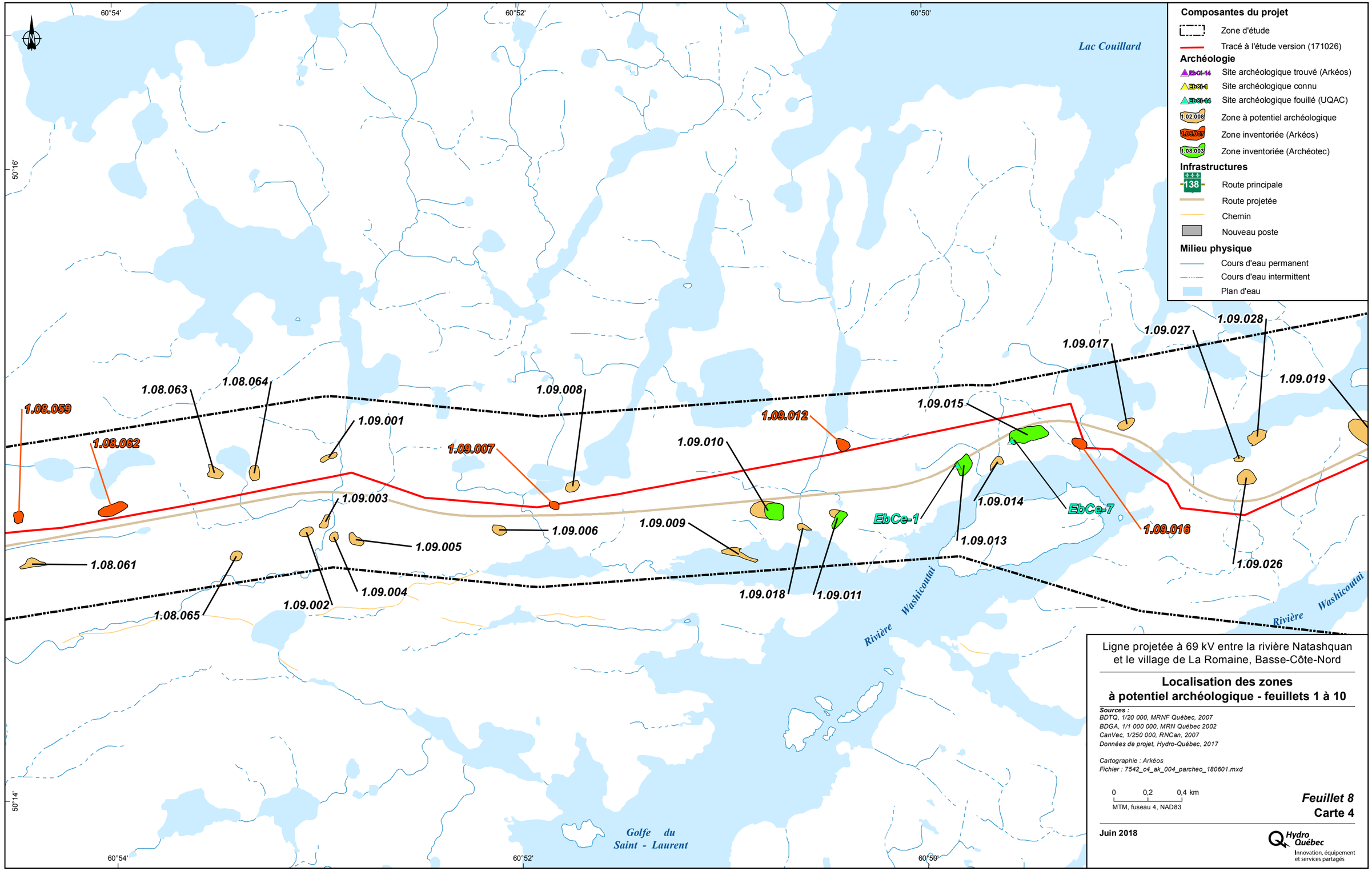
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MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 7
Carte 4

Juin 2018

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Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

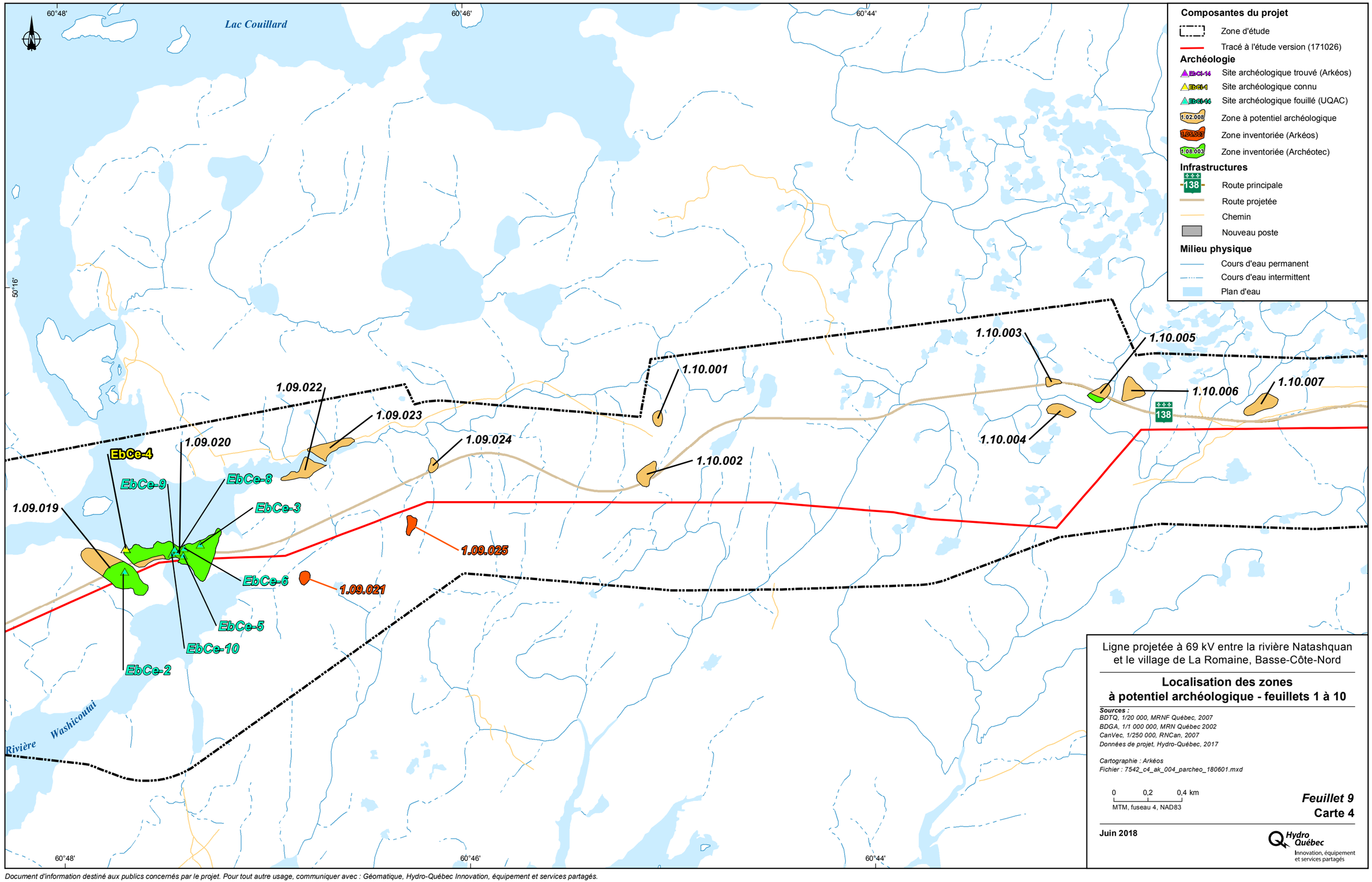
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MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 8
Carte 4

Juin 2018

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Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
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Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

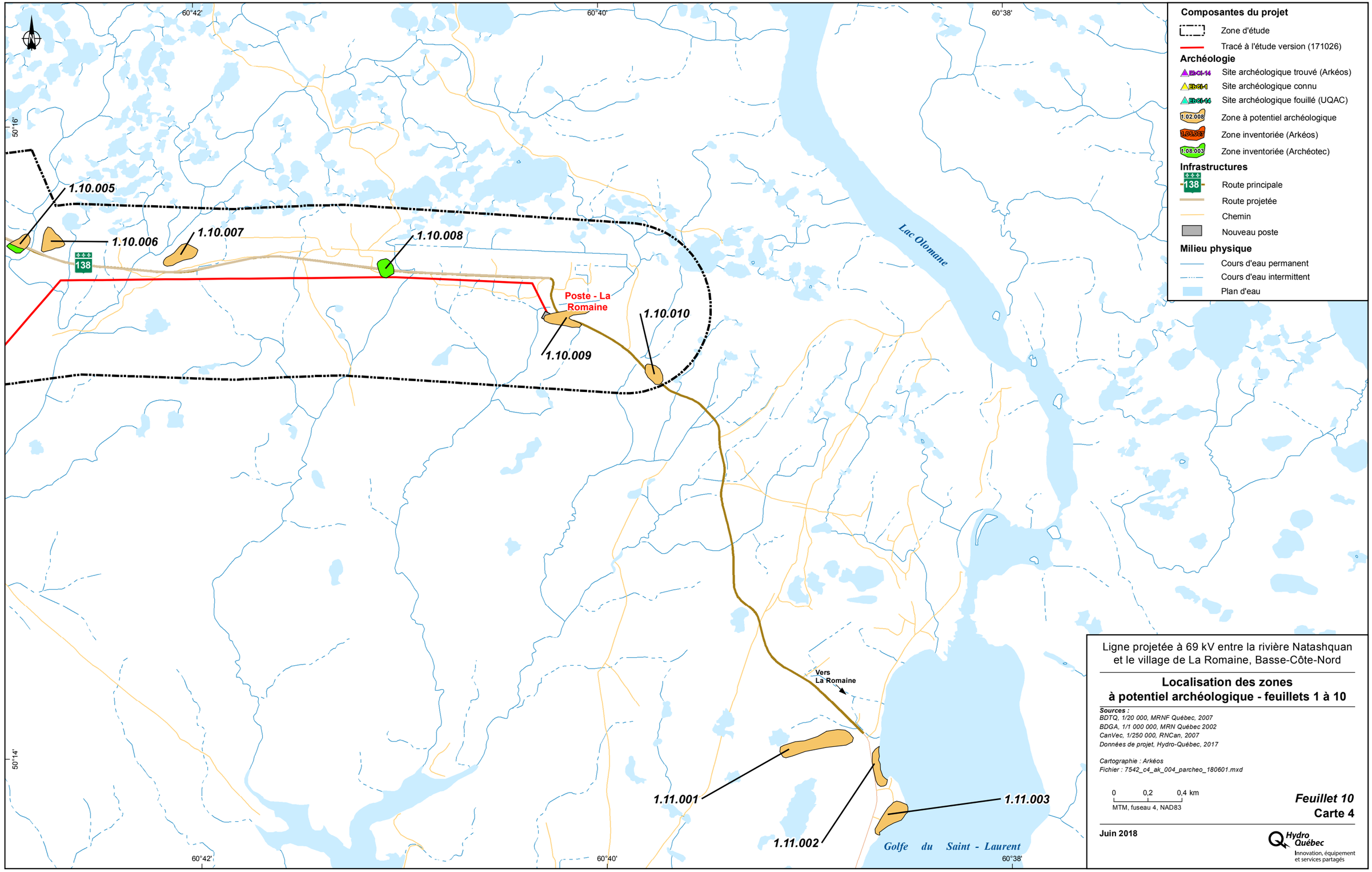
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MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 9
Carte 4

Juin 2018

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Ligne projetée à 69 kV entre la rivière Natashquan et le village de La Romaine, Basse-Côte-Nord

Localisation des zones à potentiel archéologique - feuillets 1 à 10

Sources :
BDTQ, 1/20 000, MRNF Québec, 2007
BDGA, 1/1 000 000, MRN Québec 2002
CanVec, 1/250 000, RNCan, 2007
Données de projet, Hydro-Québec, 2017

Cartographie : Arkéos
Fichier : 7542_c4_ak_004_parcheo_180601.mxd

0 0,2 0,4 km
MTM, fuseau 4, NAD83

Feuillet 10
Carte 4

Juin 2018

Hydro Québec
Innovation, équipement et services partagés

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2
Annexe

Catalogue des objets-témoins des sites EbCi-14 et EbCh-14

CATALOGUE DES OBJETS-TÉMOINS

SITE EbCi-14

No	No Terrain	Puits		Horizon	Localisation horizontale			Hypsométrie		Matière première	Variété	Catégories de débitage /façonnage								Classes de dimension (éclats bruts complets)										Tesson		Autre	Remarques
												Nbre d'éclat	Débris	Éclat brut				Éclat utilisé et/ou retou-ché	Outil													
		N	W		Qua-drant	N	W	Relative	Absolue					Complet	Inc. distale-ment	Inc. proxima-lement	Inc. autre			1 <25 mm²	2 <50 mm²	3 <100 mm²	4 <200 mm²	5 <300 mm²	6 <400 mm²	7 <600 mm²	8 <800 mm²	9 <1000 mm²	10 >1000 mm²	Corps	Bord		
1	1			matrice						quartz	hyalin		3										3									
				foyer						quartz	hyalin	21		21						14	3	4											
2	1			idem						quartzite	transluc.	48		40			8			25	15	6	1	1								
3	1			idem						quartzite	blanc	13		6			7			5	2	2	2	1	1							quartzite blanc chauffé ?
4	1			idem						quartzite	gris	7		1			6			1	2	3		1								quartzite gris foncé chauffé ?
5	2			idem						quartzite	blanc	18		16			2			13	3				2							6 blanc chauffé ?
										siltstone ?		11		4			7				4	4	2			1						
6	3			idem						quartzite	transluc.	2		1			1			1			1									
7	4			idem						quartz	cristallin	1					1					1										
8	4			idem						quartzite	transluc.	2					2					2										
9	5			idem						quartz	cristallin	1					1								1							
Total												**124**	**3**	**89**			**35**			**59**	**29**	**22**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**1**						

SITE EbCh-14

No	No Terrain	Puits		Horizon	Localisation horizontale			Hypsométrie		Matière première	Variété	Catégories de débitage /façonnage								Classes de dimension (éclats bruts complets)										Tesson		Autre	Remarques
												Nbre d'éclat	Débris	Éclat brut				Éclat utilisé et/ou retou-ché	Outil													
		N	W		Qua-drant	N	W	Relative	Absolue					Complet	Inc. distale-ment	Inc. proxima-lement	Inc. autre			1 <25 mm²	2 <50 mm²	3 <100 mm²	4 <200 mm²	5 <300 mm²	6 <400 mm²	7 <600 mm²	8 <800 mm²	9 <1000 mm²	10 >1000 mm²	Corps	Bord		
10	C-1			surface						quartz	hyalin	15					15				4	3	5	2		1							1 débris
11	C-1			surface						quartzite	transluc.	25	2	4			21			2	2	3	6	1	6	1	4	2					1 débris et 2 Ramah ?
12	C-2			surface						quartz	hyalin		49							3	14	10	11	5	4	2							
										quartz	hyalin	49		11			38			11	33	3			1	1							
13	C-2			surface						quartzite	transluc.		12							2	4	2	1						3				
										quartzite	transluc.	125		35			90			21	59	23	11	7	2			1	1				
14	C-3			surface						quartz	hyalin		21								9	5	1	2	1	3							
										quartz	hyalin	12		3			9				6	4	2										
15	C-3			surface						quartz	cristallin	17					17				12	2	3										
16	C-3			surface						quartz	hyalin								1 ?														grattoir ?
Total												**243**	**84**	**53**			**190**			**39**	**143**	**55**	**40**	**17**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**3**	**4**				

3
Annexe

Analyse zooarchéologique (EbCi-14)

Ligne à 161 kV Natashquan-La Romaine
Inventaire archéologique 2017

L'assemblage ostéologique du site EbCi-14 mis au jour dans la zone 1.04.006

Analyses zooarchéologiques

Martin Fields

Méthodologie

L'assemblage ostéologique mis au jour dans les sondages 1 et 2 de la zone 5 a été nettoyé à sec à l'aide d'une brosse à dents aux poils doux. Les restes ont ensuite été examinés visuellement et comparés à un référentiel physique et numérique pour l'identification taxonomique et anatomique. Le référentiel physique comprend la plupart des mammifères communément retrouvés sur les sites archéologiques de la Côte-Nord[1] ainsi qu'un cerf de Virginie, dont le squelette est très semblable à celui du caribou. Le référentiel numérique consulté est celui du Virtual Museum of Idaho[2], qui contient des photographies de haute résolution de la plupart des mammifères, oiseaux et poissons sauvages de l'Amérique du Nord.

L'état général des restes, c'est-à-dire l'intégrité, le taux de fragmentation, le passage au feu, les formes des fractures et les dépôts d'oxydes métalliques sur les surfaces, a été noté. L'état des restes ayant subi un passage au feu a été noté selon l'échelle de 0 à 6 de Stiner *et al.* 1995. L'inscription des données a été faite dans une base de données numérique comportant les champs mentionnés ci-dessus.

Description des données

En tout, 938 restes ont été mis au jour dans les deux structures partiellement touchées par les sondages 1 et 2 (voir les tableaux 1 et 2). Ces restes étaient surtout trouvés dans une matrice de foyer, mais également dans les horizons adjacents (Ah, Ae, Bf).

Nombre de restes par taxon de la structure 1		
Taxon	**Nombre de restes**	**Pourcentage**
Mammifères moyen-gros	41	5,7 %
Rangifer tarandus	1	0,1 %
Mammifères moyen-gros indéterminés	40	5,5 %
Mammifères indéterminés	682	94,3 %
Total	723	100,0 %

Tableau 1 : Les taxons présents dans la structure 1

Nombre de restes par taxon de la structure 2		
Taxon	**Nombre de restes**	**Pourcentage**
Mammifères moyen-gros	18	8,4 %
Rangifer tarandus	4	1,9 %
Mammifères moyen-gros indéterminés	14	6,5 %
Mammifères indéterminés	197	91,6 %
Total	215	100,0 %

Tableau 2 : Les taxons présents dans la structure 2

[1] Castor d'Amérique, porc-épic, martre d'Amérique et ours noir
[2] http://virtual.imnh.isu.edu/Osteo

Tous les restes ont subi un passage au feu, et sont tous presque complètement calcinés. Le taux de fragmentation est très élevé et près de 90 % de l'assemblage est composé de restes de moins d'un centimètre. Cette fragmentation réduit significativement les taux d'identification taxonomique et anatomique, car moins de marqueurs diagnostiques sont visibles sur chaque reste. En conséquence, seulement cinq restes ont pu être identifiés spécifiquement, au caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*). Toutefois, il est probable que tout l'assemblage représente des restes de caribou. Ce cervidé est de relativement grosse taille et les restes de celui-ci doivent être plus grands en moyenne pour permettre l'identification rigoureuse. Une grande proportion de l'échantillon consiste en des fragments d'os cortical, parfois délaminés, dont l'épaisseur sous-entend qu'il puisse s'agir de restes de mammifère d'au moins la taille du caribou et non de castor, de porc-épic, de lièvre ou de mustélidé.

Les restes mis au jour dans les deux structures proviennent de différentes parties du corps. Dans la structure 1, les restes identifiés anatomiquement proviennent soit du crâne ou de la colonne vertébrale tandis que ceux de la structure 2 proviennent surtout des extrémités appendiculaires. Des restes de métapodien et d'une phalange moyenne proviennent sans doute d'un caribou, car le seul autre artiodactyle dans la région (l'orignal) est un arrivant récent (Banfield 1977, p. 370). L'excavation totale des structures et l'analyse des assemblages complets pourraient toutefois permettre l'identification de restes d'autres parties du corps, d'autres espèces ou d'un deuxième caribou. Avec l'état actuel des données, il est probable que les assemblages des deux structures soient formés de restes d'un seul caribou.

Aucune trace de couteau n'a été vue sur les restes, mais deux d'entre eux ont les stigmates d'une fragmentation à l'état frais. Néanmoins, presque toute la fragmentation s'est produite après que les restes aient passé au feu. Les os calcinés sont plus sensibles aux forces mécaniques que les os frais (Lyman 1994, p. 386). Certains restes ont été partiellement déformés par le passage au feu ou délaminés par les cycles de gel et de dégel. Relativement peu de traces d'oxydes métalliques sont présentes sur les surfaces, ce qui sous-entend un bon drainage du sol. De plus, les arêtes des fragments sont plutôt franches et l'assemblage comprend quelques fragments d'os spongieux, les évidences d'un enfouissement rapide des structures de combustion après leur utilisation. Les matrices de foyers sont toutefois près de la surface, et les restes enfouis superficiellement ont pu avoir été plus affectés par les processus taphonomiques d'ordre climatique et mécanique. L'excavation plus minutieuse des structures pourrait déceler des différences auprès de l'état des restes osseux et par conséquent, sur la formation du site.

Analyses des données

Compte tenu que l'assemblage n'est qu'un échantillon indéterminé des assemblages complets, l'interprétation des résultats se base sur des données partielles. Quelques tendances sont toutefois observables avec ces données préliminaires.

Tous les restes ont subi un passage au feu, ayant atteint l'état calciné. Un feu doit brûler au-delà de 700 degrés pour tout réduire la portion organique de la matière osseuse. De plus, le passage au feu doit être assez prolongé pour qu'un reste soit calciné jusqu'au centre de l'os cortical (Lyman 1994, p. 386). L'état des restes des deux assemblages indique qu'ils avaient été rejetés dans un feu assez chaud, qui a duré plusieurs heures. Toutefois, l'absence de restes partiellement calcinés ou tout simplement carbonisés pourrait être un phénomène de préservation différentielle. Les restes qui contiennent encore de la matière organique sont plus souvent décomposés par des micro-organismes présents dans le sol ou grugés par des carnivores ou des rongeurs (Lyman 1994, p. 358). Il est peu probable que l'assemblage actuel n'est qu'une fraction de l'assemblage enfoui, car certains restes portent les stigmates d'un passage intense au feu (os déformés et souvent réduits en taille) et aucun reste ne semble avoir des traces de carbonisation. Lorsqu'il y a des restes partiellement carbonisés, mais que la matière carbonisée est attaquée par les micro-organismes, des vides sont visibles dans les fragments d'os cortical. Dans les deux assemblages, tous les restes ont atteint le stade maximal de passage au feu selon l'échelle de Stiner, et aucune trace de carbonisation n'est visible.

Les restes identifiés anatomiquement proviennent presque uniquement de parties du corps portant peu de valeur nutritive. Les parties du corps portant le plus de chair comestible sont le fémur, le tibia, l'humérus, le radius avec l'ulna, la cage thoracique, le bassin et la colonne vertébrale (Binford 1978, p. 19). La structure 1 contient des restes du crâne et quelques fragments de vertèbre indéterminée. La structure 2 contient des restes des extrémités des membres ainsi qu'un fragment de vertèbre indéterminée. Mis à part la possibilité que les fragments de vertèbre sont des fragments de vertèbre lombaire, et donc porteurs d'une bonne quantité de chair comestible, les restes des deux assemblages proviennent tous de parties avec peu de valeur et, par ce fait, plus souvent éliminés avant de transporter la carcasse ou la chair ailleurs. La tête, les vertèbres cervicales et les extrémités des membres articulaires n'ont pas assez de chair comestible pour que leur transport vaille la peine. Ces restes contiennent toutefois un peu de moelle ainsi que du gras osseux. Les fractures à l'état frais de quelques restes laissent croire que la moelle avait été consommée et peut-être qu'un bouillon avait été fait en mijotant les fragments dans de l'eau. Les restes ont ensuite été rejetés au feu, une pratique très courante sur les sites de la région (Archéotec, 2016b). L'extraction du gras osseux est toutefois une opération laborieuse, qui nécessite une grande quantité de bois de chauffage et qui produit des milliers de très petits fragments, dont beaucoup d'éclats d'os (Binford 1978, p. 378). L'assemblage ne semble pas témoigner d'un tel travail.

Conclusion

L'absence de la plupart des parties du corps, et que ces parties sont surtout celles qui portent le plus de chair comestible, laisse croire que l'assemblage témoigne de la boucherie primaire d'une carcasse de caribou, probablement non loin de l'endroit où il avait été abattu. Quelques des parties moins utiles auraient été dégarnies de leur chair et les restes osseux rejetés dans deux feux très chauds qui aurait brûlé plusieurs heures. Les deux structures de combustion peuvent

indiquer que deux petits groupes avaient occupé les lieux pour une seule nuit. Les restes identifiés anatomiquement, même s'ils représentent des os complets, ne font pas croire qu'une grande quantité de chair ait été consommée là. Il est possible d'imaginer que le site, à l'abri du vent et à l'abri de la vue des caribous, avait servi de petit camp de chasse. Un caribou aurait été abattu et quelques-unes des pièces moins utiles consommées sur place avant partir avec le gros de la carcasse le lendemain. L'excavation complète du site pourrait raffiner ou infirmer cette hypothèse.

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			Contexte							Identification des restes					Taille des restes							Taphonomie							
Nom du projet	Date de decouverte	Date d'analyse	Analyste	Code Borden	Zone	Sondage	Structure	Taxon	Taxon probable	Classe	Identification anatomique	Integrite	Partie du squelette	Lateralite	Fusion proximale	Fusion distale	1cm	2cm	5cm	10cm	10+cm	Total	Nombre de fragmentments jointifs	Dent de carnivore	Dent de rongeur	Hache/couperet	Couteau	Scie	Fracture à l'état frais	Passage au feu	Autres	Commentaires
																	830	89	19	0	0	938	944	0	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	
																	88,5%	9,5%	2,0%	0,0%	0,0%											
HQ Natashquan-La Romaine	Date de decouverte	Date d'analyse	Analyste	Code Borden	Zone	Sondage	Structure	Taxon	Taxon probable	Classe	Identification anatomique	Integrite	Partie du squelette	Lateralite	Fusion proximale	Fusion distale	1cm	2cm	5cm	10cm	10+cm	Total	Nombre de fragmentments jointifs	Dent de carnivore	Dent de rongeur	Hache/couperet	Couteau	Scie	Fracture à l'état frais	Passage au feu	Autres	Commentaires
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Rangifer tarandus		Mammifère	Condyle occipital	presque complet	crânien	droit					1			1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	Bulle tympanique	fragment	crânien	i				1				1	3							5		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	crâne	fragment	crânien	i					3			3	3							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	crâne	fragment	crânien	i				9				9	9							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	crâne	fragment	crânien	i			4					4	4							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	Vertèbre indéterminé	fragment de processus	tronc	na					2			2	2							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	Vertèbre indéterminé	fragment de processus	tronc	na			1					1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i					1			1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i				10				10	11							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i			9					9	9							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Mammifères indéterminés		Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i					5			5	5							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Mammifères indéterminés		Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i				20				20	20							6		
	15/08/2017	11/10/2017	Mfields		5	1		1 Mammifères indéterminés		Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i			657					657	657							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Rangifer tarandus		Mammifère	Phalange moyenne	fragment proximal	appendiculaire	i	f			1				1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Rangifer tarandus		Mammifère	Métapodien	fragment proximal	appendiculaire	i	f				1			1	1						1	6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Rangifer tarandus		Mammifère	Métapodien	fragment de diaphyse	appendiculaire	i					1			1	2							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Rangifer tarandus		Mammifère	Métapodien	fragment de diaphyse	appendiculaire	i				1				1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	Os long	fragment de diaphyse	appendiculaire	i					2			2	2						1	6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Mammifères indéterminés		Mammifère	Os long	fragment de diaphyse	appendiculaire	i				24				24	24							6		fragmentments d'os cortical, probablement délaminés
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Moyen-gros mammifère		Mammifère	Os plat	fragment de diaphyse	indéterminé	i						1		1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Moyen-gros mammifère		Mammifère	Os plat	fragment de diaphyse	indéterminé	i				1				1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Moyen-gros mammifère		Mammifère	Carpe/Tarse	fragment	appendiculaire	i				1				1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Moyen-gros mammifère		Mammifère	Surface articulaire	fragment	indéterminé	i				4				4	5							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Moyen-gros mammifère		Mammifère	Surface articulaire	fragment	indéterminé	i			4					4	4							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Moyen-gros mammifère	Rangifer tarandus	Mammifère	Vertèbre indéterminé	fragment d'épiphyse	tronc	na						1		1	2							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Mammifères indéterminés		Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i						1		1	1							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Mammifères indéterminés		Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i				17				17	17							6		
	15/08/2017	12/10/2017	Mfields		5	2		2 Mammifères indéterminés		Mammifère	indéterminé	indéterminé	indéterminé	i			155					155	155							6		

4
Annexe

Analyse au radiocarbone (EbCi-14)

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Résultats ^{14}C

Pierre Bibeau (Arkéos) **################**

University of California #	Université Laval #	# Client (type échantillon)	Pré-traitement	$D^{13}C$ (‰)	$F^{14}C$	±	$D^{14}C$ (‰)	±	^{14}C âge (BP)	±
UCIAMS-197941	**ULA-7432**	EbCi-14-ST-2 (charbon)	HCl-NaOH-HCl	-26,7	0,8658	0,0015	-134,2	1,5	**1155**	**15**
UCIAMS-197942	**ULA-7433**	EbCi-14-ST-1 (charbon)	HCl-NaOH-HCl	-25,9	0,8639	0,0015	-136,1	1,5	**1175**	**15**

Les concentrations radiocarbones sont données comme fractions du standard moderne, $d^{14}C$, et âge radiocarbone conventionnel, et suivent les conventions de Stuiver et Polach (Radiocarbon, v.19, p.355, 1977).

Des échantillons mesurant le bruit de fond de l'appareil (préparés avec du bois ne contenant pas de ^{14}C), ont été soustraits.

Tous les résultats ont été corrigés en fonction du fractionnement isotopique selon les conventions de Stuiver et Polach (1977), avec des valeurs $d^{13}C$ mesurées sur le graphite préparé, en utilisant le spectromètre AMS. Ces valeurs (qui ne sont pas montrées) peuvent être différentes des $d^{13}C$ du matériel original, si du fractionnement s'est produit durant la graphitisation de l'échantillon ou lors de la mesure AMS.

Remarque:

Les valeurs $\delta^{13}C$ ci-dessus ont été mesurées à une précision <0.1‰ avec un spectromètre de masse Finnigan MAT252 (IRMS).