MARS 2018

Analyse zooarchéologique d'assemblages provenant des sites DcEi-20, EiBg-44, EiBg-123 et EiBj-44.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Au cours de l'année 2017, l'organisme Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord a effectué plusieurs interventions sur des sites localisés sur les territoires de la Basse-Côte-Nord et de la Haute-Côte-Nord. Ces interventions ont été réalisées dans le cadre de fouilles publiques et d'études d'impact sur les ressources archéologiques. Au cours de ces interventions, des collections zooarchéologiques substantielles ont été recueillies. Le présent rapport présente l'analyse de ces restes osseux.

1.1. Mandat et objectifs

Dans le cadre des travaux d'analyses et d'interprétations des sites DcEi-20 (Essipit), EiBg-123 (LHN de Blanc Sablon), EiBg-44 (Île au Bois) et EiBj-44 (Île Demoiselle), Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord a donné le mandat à GAIA de procéder à l'analyse de 11 090 fragments osseux. L'objectif de l'analyse zooarchéologique était d'identifier les espèces animales utilisées, ainsi que de documenter les processus taphonomiques ayant affecté les collections.

1.2. Sites à l'étude

Le site paléohistorique de Manakashun (DcEi-20) est localisé au coin de la rue du Quai et de la Réserve, dans la communauté d'Essipit. Ce projet de neuf jours de terrain consistait à générer des connaissances uniques liées à l'occupation autochtone ancienne de la cette communauté, en plus de pouvoir mener à une mise en valeur des sites et des collections. Ce projet communautaire visait aussi à former une main-d'œuvre Essipiunuat à l'archéologie de terrain et ainsi favoriser leur participation dans les futurs travaux d'archéologie en Haute-Côte-Nord. Un échantillon de 2 107 fragments osseux a été sélectionné, sur une collection comptant 4 449 fragments, soit environ 47 % de la collection. Ces ossements proviennent de contextes relativement perturbés, mais en lien avec une matrice de foyer paléohistorique.

En 2017, une intervention archéologique a été réalisée au Lieu historique national du Canada de Blanc-Sablon, en Basse-Côte-Nord, principalement sur le site EiBg-123. Ces travaux avaient pour but de documenter et sauvegarder les ressources archéologiques particulièrement vulnérables à l'érosion d'origine marine et éolienne, le long du littoral. De plus, ce projet d'archéologie communautaire a été réalisé dans le cadre de la première année du projet *Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon* (2017-2019). Ce produit touristique unique contribue à mettre en valeur le riche patrimoine

archéologique de Blanc-Sablon et de le conserver sur le long terme. Le site EiBg-123 aurait été occupé par des Amérindiens au cours du XVI^{e} siècle. Un échantillon de 8 956 ossements a été analysé, soit 48 % des 18 798 fragments osseux recueillis pendant les fouilles de 2017.

Une intervention a également eu lieu sur le site Penny's Room, à l'Île au Bois (EiBg-44). L'intervention consistait en l'inventaire par sondages manuels d'une zone qui allait être perturbée par l'aménagement d'un sentier. L'occupation principale du site est associée aux pêcheurs jersiais, qui pêchaient à cet endroit entre le XVIII^{e} et le XX^{e} siècle. Un assemblage de 19 ossements provenant de différents sondages a été soumis pour analyse.

Finalement, un inventaire archéologique a eu lieu sur le site EiBj-44 (Île de la Demoiselle), dans la municipalité de Bonne-Espérance. Deux sites autochtones ont été identifiés et sondés au cours de cette intervention (Archéo-Mamu 2017). Un petit assemblage de huit fragments osseux a été soumis à l'analyse.

2. MÉTHODOLOGIE

2.1. Identification et quantification

Les restes fauniques ont été identifiés au niveau taxonomique le plus précis possible, à l'aide de la collection de référence du Laboratoire de zooarchéologie et préhistoire de l'Université Laval, ainsi qu'avec de nombreux ouvrages de référence (Cannon 1987; France 2008; Gilbert 1990; Gilbert et *al.* 1996; Hillson 1992, 2005) et de sites Internet de référence (Idaho Virtual Museum[1]; ArchéoZoothèque[2]; Archaeological Fish Resource[3]). La nomenclature des mammifères suit celle de Banfield (1974). Les restes osseux ont été catalogués dans une base de données Microsoft Access (ensuite exportée en Microsoft Excel pour faciliter l'analyse des données), qui a servi à enregistrer les caractéristiques suivantes pour chaque spécimen : taxon, élément anatomique, portion, taille, nombre, fusion des épiphyses, âge et sexe (lorsque possible), symétrie, ainsi que les traces taphonomiques (boucherie, rognage, carbonisation et météorisation). Certains os n'ont pas pu être associés à une espèce particulière. Dans certains cas, les caractéristiques des spécimens (densité de l'os, épaisseur du cortex et taille) ont permis de les classer dans des groupes généraux (tableau 1).

Tableau 1 : Groupes taxonomiques généraux utilisés dans l'identification zooarchéologique.

Groupes taxonomiques	Exemples d'espèces dans la région
Mammifères	
Petit mammifère terrestre	Rat musqué, marmotte, rat et autres petits rongeurs.
Moyen mammifère terrestre	Castor, chien et canidés, chat et félidés, lièvre, lapin.
Moyen/grand mammifère terrestre	Cerf, petit caribou, porc, chèvre, mouton et grands mammifères immatures.
Grand mammifère terrestre	Orignal, petit caribou, ours, cheval, bœuf.
Grand phoque	Phoque barbu, phoque gris.
Petit phoque	Phoque commun, phoque annelé, phoque du Groenland.
Grand mammifère marin	Grand phoque (ex. phoque barbu), morse, bélugas et autres cétacés.
Mammifère indéterminé	Toutes les espèces de mammifères
Oiseaux	
Petit oiseau	Mergule nain, macareux, etc.
Moyen oiseau	Canard, poulet, mouette, hiboux et certains rapaces.
Grand oiseau	Oie, cygne, grue, dinde.
Oiseau indéterminé	Toutes les espèces d'oiseaux.

[1] http://virtual.imnh.isu.edu/Osteo
[2] https://www.archeozoo.org/archeozootheque/
[3] http://fishbone.nottingham.ac.uk/

La quantification des restes fauniques est réalisée en utilisant le nombre de restes (NR) et le nombre minimum d'individus (NMI). Le NR est souvent employé pour percevoir l'abondance taxonomique d'un assemblage (Chaix et Méniel 2001 : 132). Il s'agit donc d'un cumulatif des ossements par taxon identifié. Cette méthode quantitative est directement liée au pourcentage d'identification, celui-ci variant selon plusieurs facteurs incontrôlables, tels les éléments diagnostiques des espèces présentes, la taille de l'animal et la fragmentation de la collection. Dans cette analyse, chaque os et dent, complet ou fragmentaire, a reçu un décompte d'un spécimen pour le NR (Lyman 1994a : 37; O'Connor 2003 : 132). Dans les cas où les ossements ont visiblement été brisés pendant ou après les fouilles, les fragments du même os ont été comptés comme un seul reste.

2.2. Processus taphonomiques

Plusieurs facteurs naturels et anthropiques peuvent affecter les restes osseux, de leur déposition dans le sol jusqu'à leur découverte lors de fouilles archéologiques. Les facteurs anthropiques, par exemple, peuvent être une altération par le feu ou le dépeçage des carcasses (traces de boucherie). Les facteurs naturels, quant à eux, peuvent être l'action de charognards (rongement des os), l'action du gel/dégel, ou encore l'érosion par l'eau. Dans la présente collection, les processus observés sont l'altération par le feu, la boucherie, les marques de boucherie et la dégradation physico-chimique (weathering).

2.2.1. Altération par le feu

L'effet de la chaleur sur les ossements a divers effets sur les ossements, selon la durée et l'intensité de l'exposition. Pour ce qui est de la calcination (os blanchis), la matière minérale des ossements se recristallise et ils perdent leur matière organique (collagène), en plus d'être craqués et déformés. Des expérimentations ont démontré que pour qu'un ossement se rende au stade « calciné », il est nécessaire qu'il soit exposé à une température élevée (600-700 °C) pendant plusieurs minutes (Lyman 1994b : 386). Il s'agit d'ossements qui ont été jetés dans les braises d'un foyer, possiblement dans le but de gérer les déchets.

De os peuvent aussi être noircis, ce qui signifie qu'il a été complètement carbonisé. Ce type de carbonisation est achevé lorsque l'ossement est exposé à un feu moins intense, ou pendant moins longtemps que les os calcinés. C'est l'étape précédant la calcination, lorsque le collagène se carbonise

(Brain 1981). Comme pour les os calcinés, il s'agit probablement d'ossements jetés dans le feu pour gérer les déchets de table ou de boucherie.

Des restes osseux peuvent aussi avoir des marques partielles de brûlures, caractérisées par la présence sur le même os de zones carbonisées et de zones non brûlées. Ce type de trace peut avoir été laissé par la cuisson d'une pièce de viande au-dessus d'un feu pendant un certain temps. La partie partiellement brûlée pourrait être celle qui sortait de la viande. Il pourrait aussi simplement s'agir d'ossements qui n'ont pas été exposés à des températures assez élevées (ou pendant assez longtemps) pour carboniser complètement.

2.2.2. Boucherie

Diverses marques de boucherie peuvent être observées sur les ossements, selon l'outil utilisé et la force appliquée. Dans l'assemblage du site CkEi-4, des traces de scie et de couteau ont été notées. De plus, des coupures nettes (scie ou couperet) et une découpe dans l'axe sagittal (vertèbre) a été observée sur des ossements.

Les outils principaux pour la boucherie sont le couteau, le couperet et la scie. Le couteau sert principalement à enlever la peau et à découper la viande. Le couteau laisse des traces plus ou moins superficielles sur la surface de l'os, souvent en forme de « U » ou « V ». Le couperet et la scie servent à découper la carcasse en différentes parties, afin d'en arriver à des pièces consommables. Le couperet laisse des marques caractéristiques et enlève des éclats d'os. Il est difficile de couper un os long de grand mammifère avec un couperet, ce qui laissera des nombreux enlèvements d'os à l'endroit de l'impact. La scie est utilisée pendant toute la période historique, mais elle est particulièrement populaire à partir du XIX^{e} siècle. Cette utilisation accrue est liée à la standardisation des méthodes de boucherie à cette époque et à la découpe de pièces de viandes individuelles (Landon 1996 : 64). Cet outil laisse de fines stries sur le cortex des os où la coupe est effectuée.

La coupe dans l'axe sagittal est normalement réservée au squelette axial (tête et vertèbres). Elle résulte de la découpe de la carcasse en deux moitiés égales, une des premières étapes dans la boucherie. Cette marque est souvent observée sur les corps de vertèbres.

2.2.3. Weathering

Le *weathering* peut être défini comme le processus par lequel les composants organiques et inorganiques d'un os sont séparés les uns des autres *in situ*, à la surface ou dans le sol

(Behrensmeyer 1978 : 153). D'autres le définissent comme les effets de la saturation, de la dessiccation et des changements de température sur les os (Miller 1975 : 217).

Les ossements sont affectés par un ensemble de facteurs (gel/dégel, pluie, séchage au soleil, etc.). Règle générale, plus un ossement est exposé aux intempéries, plus il sera affecté par le *weathering*. Lors de l'analyse zooarchéologique, l'aspect général de l'ossement est évalué et il peut se voir attribuer un degré de *weathering*. Pour les grands mammifères, il existe différents stades de dégradation, comme décrit dans le tableau 2. Sinon, l'état général du reste osseux est évalué de cette façon : faible ou fort *weathering* et faible ou forte exfoliation.

Tableau 2 : Degrés de *weathering* sur les ossements de grands mammifères et durée de l'exposition aux éléments (tiré de Lyman 1994b : 355).

STADE	DESCRIPTION	SOURCE
LM 0	Greasy, no cracking or flacking, perhaps with skin or ligament/soft tissue attached (marrow edible, bone still moist), 0-1 yr	Behrensmeyer 1978; Johnson 1985
LM 1	Cracking parallel to fiber structure (longitudinal); articular surfaces perhaps with mosaic cracking of covering tissue and bone (split lines begin to form, low moisture, marrow sours and is inedible), 0-3 yrs	Behrensmeyer 1978; Johnson 1985
LM 2	Flacking of outer surface (exfoliation), cracks are present, crack edge is angular (marrow decays, split lines well developed), 2-6 yrs	Behrensmeyer 1978; Johnson 1985
LM 3	Rough homogeneously altered compact bone resulting in fibrous texture; weathering penetrates 1-1.5 mm maximum; crack edges are rounded, 4-15 yrs	Behrensmeyer 1978; Johnson 1985
LM 4	Coarsely fibrous and rough surface; splinters of bone loose on surface, with weathering penetrating inner cavities; open cracks, 6-15 yrs	Behrensmeyer 1978; Johnson 1985
LM 5	Bone falling apart in situ, large splinters present, bone material very fragile, 6-15 rs	Behrensmeyer 1978; Johnson 1985

3. RÉSULTATS ET INTERPRÉTATIONS

3.1. DcEi-20 (Essipit)

L'échantillon sélectionné pour le site DcEi-20 totalise 2 107 restes osseux calcinés. La famille des phoques, avec 43 fragments, est la plus abondante (tableau 3). Ces ossements proviennent en grande majorité des bouts de pattes (phalanges, métapodes, carpes et tarses). Deux petits fragments de bulles tympaniques, quatre d'occipitaux et un de fémur ont aussi été identifiés. Onze ossements ont été attribués aux moyens mammifères et pourraient être associés au phoque ou à des mammifères terrestres comme le castor.

La surreprésentation des ossements de pattes de phoques dans l'assemblage pourrait s'expliquer par les processus taphonomiques. Les phalanges, les métapodes, les carpes et les tarses sont des os denses et compacts. Lorsqu'ils sont jetés dans un feu et deviennent calcinés, ils ont tendance à se fracturer de façon moindre que les os longs, par exemple. Ainsi, ils demeurent encore identifiables malgré leur altération par le feu.

Tableau 3 : Abondance taxonomique des restes osseux provenant du site DcEi-20 (Essipit).

	NR	% NR
Mammifère	**2036**	**96,6 %**
Phocidés (*Phocidae*)	43	2,0 %
Moyen mammifère	11	0,5 %
Mammifère indéterminé	1982	94,1 %
Oiseau	**44**	**2,1 %**
Mergule/Guillemot/Pingouin/Macareux (*Alcidae*)	8	0,4 %
Moyen oiseau	6	0,3 %
Oiseau indéterminé	28	1,3 %
Petit oiseau	2	0,1 %
Indéterminé	**27**	**1,3 %**
Oiseau ou mammifère moyen	27	1,3 %
TOTAL	**2107**	**100,0 %**

Au moins huit ossements ont été attribués à la famille des Alcidés, qui comprend des espèces telles que le guillemot, le mergule, le macareux et le pingouin. De plus, certains ossements n'ont pas pu être attribués à une classe animale et pourraient appartenir à un oiseau ou à un mammifère moyen.

L'importante fragmentation a rendu les ossements très difficiles à identifier. En effet, plus de 95 % des restes osseux mesurent moins de 2 cm (tableau 4). Cette fragmentation est directement liée à la calcination des ossements qui les rend cassants. De plus, ils ont pu être piétinés, ce qui a pu accentuer leur fragmentation.

Tableau 4 : Fragmentation des ossements provenant du site DcEi-20 (Essipit).

	NR	% NR
Mammifère	**2036**	**96,6 %**
< 1 cm	1551	73,6 %
1 à 2 cm	460	21,8 %
2 à 5 cm	25	1,2 %
Oiseau	**44**	**2,1 %**
< 1 cm	27	1,3 %
1 à 2 cm	16	0,8 %
2 à 5 cm	1	0,0 %
Indéterminé	**27**	**1,3 %**
< 1 cm	12	0,6 %
1 à 2 cm	15	0,7 %
TOTAL	**2107**	**100,0 %**

3.2. EiBg-44 (Île-au-Bois)

L'assemblage de l'Île-au-Bois compte un total de 19 restes osseux (tableau 5). Les mammifères ayant pu être identifiés sont une espèce de grand phoque (ex. : phoque barbu et phoque gris), ainsi que d'autres ossements de la famille de phocidés. Certains ossements de moyens-grands mammifères pourraient appartenir à des mammifères domestiques tels que le porc et le mouton.

Les cinq ossements de macareux moine représentent les restes d'au moins deux individus. En effet, deux carpo-métacarpiens droits ont été attribués à cette espèce d'oiseau marin. Un autre os appartiendrait à un oiseau indéterminé. De plus, un petit fragment de mollusque bivalve a été identifié.

Le métatarse 5 ayant été attribué au grand phoque semble avoir été découpé ou travaillé. En effet, des éclats d'os semblent avoir été enlevés à différents endroits. Des traces pourraient être le résultat du travail avec un couteau ou un grattoir. De plus, tous les os de cet assemblage sont écrus et seul un os de phoque présente un faible *weathering*, en lien avec sa dégradation dans le sol.

Tableau 5 : Abondance taxonomique des restes osseux provenant du site EiBg-444 (Île-au-Bois).

	NR	% NR
Mammifère	**12**	**63,2 %**
Grand phoque (*Phocidae*)	1	5,3 %
Phocidés (*Phocidae*)	2	10,5 %
Moyen-grand mammifère	3	15,8 %
Grand mammifère	4	21,1 %
Mammifère indéterminé	2	10,5 %
Oiseau	**6**	**31,6 %**
Macareux moine (*Fratercula arctica*)	5	26,3 %
Oiseau indéterminé	1	5,3 %
Mollusque	**1**	**5,3 %**
Bivalve	1	5,3 %
TOTAL	**19**	**100,0 %**

3.3. EiBg-123 (LHN de Blanc-Sablon)

Un total de 8 956 fragments osseux a été sélectionné pour analyse. L'assemblage zooarchéologique étudié provient principalement de six niveaux superposés dans le même secteur du site (figure 1). Un seul os provient d'un secteur différent, dans l'unité 38S-42W (assemblage 1). L'os est une côte de grand mammifère marin. Les résultats sont présentés par niveaux, et font ressortir les principaux éléments d'importance de la collection zooarchéologique.

3.3.1. Niveau 3

Le niveau 3 compte 152 restes osseux, dont 92 % sont calcinés (tableau 7). Compte tenu de l'importante fragmentation, il n'a pas été possible d'identifier d'ossements à un niveau taxonomique plus élevé que la classe animale. Trois ossements de mammifères moyens-grands (ex. : petits cervidés) et deux de moyens mammifères (ex. : castor, phoque, etc.) ont pu être identifiés. Près de 97 % des ossements proviennent de mammifères indéterminés. De plus, cinq fragments osseux pourraient appartenir à un oiseau ou à un moyen mammifère. Le faible taux d'identification s'explique par la calcination des ossements qui entraîne une importante fragmentation. En effet, 92 % des fragments mesurent moins de 1 cm, les rendant pratiquement impossibles à identifier (tableau 8).

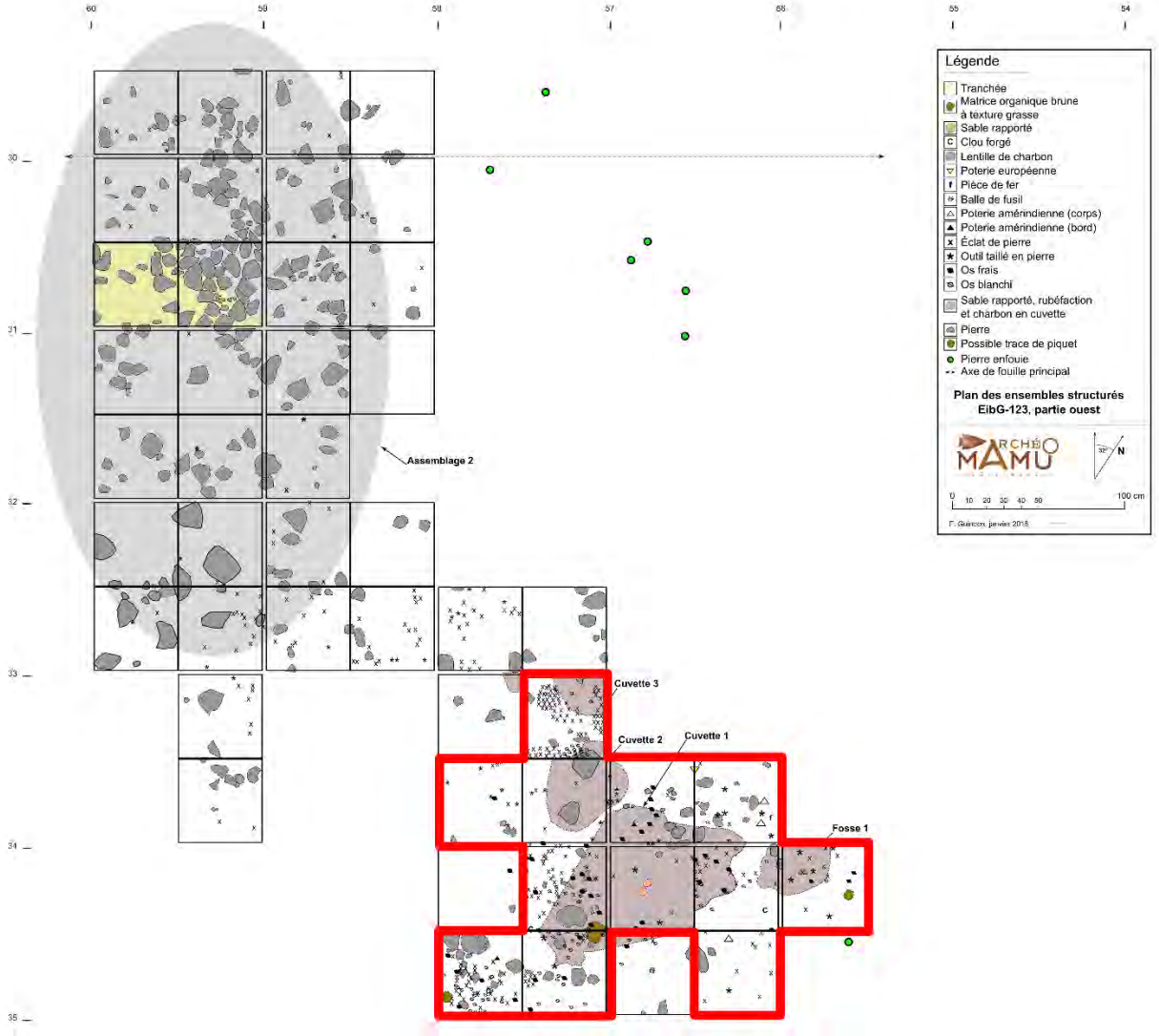


Figure 1 : Provenance des restes osseux analysés pour le site EiBg-123, encadré en rouge (Source : Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord).

Tableau 6 : Abondance taxonomique des assemblages provenant du site EiBg-123, par niveaux, selon le nombre de restes (NR).

	NIVEAUX											
	3		4		5		6		7		8	
	NR	% NR	NR	% NR	NR	% NR	NR	% NR	NR	% NR	NR	% NR
Mammifères	**152**	**96,82 %**	**113**	**100 %**	**2892**	**98,70 %**	**1143**	**98,88 %**	**4363**	**99,77 %**	**226**	**100 %**
Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*)					1	0,03 %						
Cerf/Caribou/Orignal (*Cervidae*)							1	0,09 %				
cf. Chien (*Canis lupus familiaris*)									2	0,05 %		
Canidés									4	0,09 %		
Carnivore									1	0,02 %		
Grand rongeur									1	0,02 %		
Phoque du Groenland (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*)					2	0,07 %						
cf. Phoque du Groenland (cf. *Pagophilus groenlandicus*)					1	0,03 %						
cf. Phoque barbu (cf. *Erignathus barbatus*)					3	0,10 %						
Phocidés (Phocidae)					37	1,26 %	8	0,69 %	4	0,09 %		
cf. Phocidés (cf. *Phocidae*)							1	0,09 %				
Petit phoque (*Phocidae*)					7	0,24 %	2	0,17 %	1	0,02 %		
Grand phoque (*Phocidae*)					2	0,07 %						
Grand mammifère marin					2	0,07 %						
Moyen-grand mammifère	3	1,91 %			3	0,10 %						
Moyen mammifère	2	1,27 %	3	2,65 %	32	1,09 %	5	0,43 %	3	0,07 %		
Mammifère indéterminé	147	96,71	110	97,35 %	2802	95,63 %	1126	97,40 %	4347	99,41 %	226	100 %
Oiseaux					**12**	**0,40 %**	**7**	**0,61 %**	**4**	**0,09 %**		
Petit pingouin *(Alca torda*)					1	0,03 %						
cf. Mergule nain (cf. *Alle alle*)									1	0,02 %		
Mergule/Guillemot/Pingouin/Macareux (*Alcidae*)					5	0,17 %	1	0,09 %				
Petit oiseau									2	0,05 %		
Grand oiseau					1	0,03 %						
Oiseau indéterminé					5	0,17 %	6	0,52 %	1	0,02 %		
Mollusques												
Bivalve					1	0,03 %						
Mollusque indéterminé					14	0,48 %						
Indéterminés	**5**	**3,18 %**			**11**	**0,38 %**	**6**	**0,52 %**	**6**	**0,14 %**		
Oiseau ou mammifère moyen	5	3,18 %			11	0,38 %	5	0,43 %	6	0,14 %		
Indéterminé							1	0,09 %				
Total	157	100 %	113	100 %	2930	100 %	1156	100 %	4373	100 %	226	100 %

Tableau 7 : Altération par le feu des restes osseux provenant du site EiBg-123.

	NIVEAUX							
	3	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**TOTAL**	**%**
Mammifère	**157**	**113**	**2892**	**1143**	**4363**	**226**	**8894**	**99,3 %**
Calciné (blanc-gris)	146	98	2593	1122	4269	217	**8445**	**94,3 %**
Carbonisé (noir)	6	6	105	16	88	9	**230**	**2,6 %**
Partiellement brûlé	1		33	1			**35**	**0,4 %**
Écru	4	9	161	4	6		**184**	**2,1 %**
Oiseau			**12**	**7**	**4**		**23**	**0,3 %**
Calciné (blanc-gris)			6	5	1		**12**	**0,1 %**
Carbonisé (noir)			3				**3**	**0,0 %**
Écru			3	2	3		**8**	**0,1 %**
Mollusque			**15**				**15**	**0,2 %**
Écru			15				**15**	**0,2 %**
Indéterminé			**11**	**6**	**6**		**23**	**0,3 %**
Calciné (blanc-gris)			8	6	6		**20**	**0,2 %**
Écru			3				**3**	**0,0 %**
TOTAL	**157**	**113**	**2930**	**1156**	**4373**	**226**	**8955**	**100,0 %**

Tableau 8 : Fragmentation des restes osseux provenant du site EiBg-123.

	NIVEAUX							
	3	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**TOTAL**	**%**
Mammifère	**157**	**113**	**2892**	**1143**	**4363**	**226**	**8895**	**99,3 %**
< 1 cm	144	79	2197	1051	4067	222	7760	**86,7 %**
1 à 2 cm	13	31	597	81	281	4	1007	**11,2 %**
2 à 5 cm		3	89	9	15		116	**1,3 %**
5 à 10 cm			7	2			9	**0,1 %**
> 10 cm			2				3	**0,0 %**
Oiseau			**12**	**7**	**4**		**23**	**0,3 %**
< 1 cm			2	1	4		7	**0,1 %**
1 à 2 cm			8	5			13	**0,1 %**
2 à 5 cm			2	1			3	**0,0 %**
Mollusque			**15**				**15**	**0,2 %**
1 à 2 cm			**14**				**14**	**0,2 %**
5 à 10 cm			1				1	**0,0 %**
Indéterminé			**11**	**6**	**6**		**23**	**0,3 %**
< 1 cm			2	2	2		6	**0,1 %**
1 à 2 cm			7	3	1		11	**0,1 %**
2 à 5 cm			2	1	3		6	**0,1 %**
TOTAL	**157**	**113**	**2930**	**1156**	**4373**	**226**	**8955**	**100,0 %**

3.3.2. Niveau 4

Le niveau 4 compte 113 restes osseux, dont la grande majorité est calcinée (87 %) (tableau : 7). Trois ossements ont été attribués aux moyens mammifères, tandis que le reste a été classé parmi les mammifères indéterminés. Tout comme pour le niveau 3, la calcination des ossements et leur importante fragmentation a rendu leur identification pratiquement impossible. Plus de 97 % des fragments mesurent moins de 2 cm (tableau 8).

3.3.3. Niveau 5

Le niveau 5 compte 2 930 fragments. Il a été possible d'identifier quelques espèces de mammifères et d'oiseaux. Au moins deux bulles tympaniques (côté droit) ont pu être attribué au Phoque du Groenland (*Pagophilus groenlandicus*), représentant au moins deux individus. Un humérus pourrait aussi appartenir à cette espèce de phocidés. Trois phalanges d'un très grand phoque ont également été trouvées. Elles pourraient provenir d'un phoque barbu (*Erignathus barbatus*). Plusieurs ossements ont été identifiés à la famille des phoques. La majorité des ossements qui y ont été attribué sont des phalanges, métapodes, carpes et tarses, quoique d'autres parties du corps sont représentés (ex. : bulle tympanique, côte, humérus, bassin, ulna). Une dent de caribou a également été identifiée. Le reste des fragments est classé dans des catégories de tailles et la majorité se trouve dans le groupe des mammifères indéterminés (tableau 6).

Au moins une espèce d'oiseau a été identifiée formellement, soit le petit pingouin (*Alle alle*). Au moins cinq ossements pourraient provenir d'un oiseau de la famille des Alcidés, qui comprend entre autres le pingouin, le mergule, le macareux er le guillemot. Quelques petits fragments de mollusques ont également été identifiés, alors que d'autres ossements pourraient appartenir à un oiseau ou à un mammifère.

Près de 89 % des ossements sont complètement calcinés et plus de 96 % mesurent moins de 2 cm (tableaux 7 et 8). Cette forte calcination et cette importante fragmentation rend l'identification à l'espèce difficile.

3.3.4. Niveau 6

Le niveau 6 comprend un total de 1 156 ossements. La famille des phoques est bien représentée avec 11 restes identifiés (tableau 6). Les ossements proviennent des membres, soit des fragments de fémur, de fibule, de métapode, de phalanges et de tarses. Plus de 98 % des os de

mammifères sont calcinés et sont très fragmentés, avec 98 % des fragments mesurant moins de 2 cm (tableaux 7 et 8).

Un seul ossement d'oiseau a pu être attribué à la famille des Alcidés. Les autres n'ont pas pu être identifiés à la famille, puisqu'ils étaient trop fragmentaires. Quelques ossements n'ont d'ailleurs même pas pu être attribués à une classe animale particulière. Certains fragments d'os longs pourraient appartenir à des oiseaux ou à des mammifères moyens.

3.3.5. Niveau 7

Le niveau 7 est celui qui a la plus importante concentration d'ossements, avec un assemblage de 4 373 fragments. Ce niveau contient les seuls os pouvant être associés aux canidés (tableau 6). Deux phalanges calcinées appartiendraient vraisemblablement au chien. Elles sont moins graciles que les phalanges de renard, et plus petites que celles du loup. Une identification formelle est toutefois difficile, puisque les phalanges ne sont pas considérées comme diagnostiques de l'espèce. En plus des canidés, une incisive d'un grand rongeur (castor ou porc-épic) a été identifiée. Un ossement d'un petit phoque et quatre ossements appartenant à la famille des phoques ont été identifiés. Les éléments trouvés sont l'ulna, la fibule, et le radius.

Un ossement pourrait provenir d'un mergule nain (*Alle alle*). Quelques autres ossements d'oiseaux n'ont pas pu être identifiés compte tenu de leur fragmentation. Au moins six ossements n'ont pas pu être attribués à une classe animale particulière. Des fragments d'os longs pourraient appartenir à des oiseaux ou à des mammifères moyens.

Les ossements provenant du niveau 7 sont particulièrement altérés par le feu, avec près de 98 % du total de l'échantillon étant complètement calciné (tableau 7). De plus, un peu plus de 99 % des fragments mesurent moins de 2 cm, rendant l'identification difficile (tableau 8).

3.3.6. Niveau 8

L'échantillon du niveau 8 compte 226 restes osseux. Aucun reste n'a pu être identifié à un niveau taxonomique plus élevé que la classe des mammifères (tableau 6). Cette difficulté d'identification est directement liée à la calcination des os (96 %), ainsi qu'à la fragmentation qui en résulte (tableau 7). Les fragments mesurent pratiquement tous moins de 1 cm (tableau 8).

3.3.7. Interprétations

Compte tenu du faible taux d'identification des restes zooarchéologiques, les interprétations sur l'économie des occupants du site demeurent plutôt limitées. L'identification de phoques de Groenland dans le niveau 5 indique que le site aurait probablement au moins été occupé au printemps, puisque c'est à ce moment qu'il se rapproche le plus de la rive nord du détroit de Belle-Isle (Pintal 2003 : 39). La présence d'espèces de la famille des Alcidés n'est pas surprenante, puisque des colonies de ces oiseaux se trouvent dans les îles directement en face de Blanc Sablon. La présence d'un chien dans le niveau 7 indique que les Amérindiens qui fréquentaient ce site auraient gardé avec eux un chien domestique. Les ossements de chiens ont été jetés dans le feu, puisqu'ils sont complètement calcinés.

Il est difficile de percevoir des différences entre les niveaux d'occupation. Dans presque toutes les couches analysées le phoque occupe une place importante, suivi par les oiseaux marins. Dans le niveau 7, il y a la présence des os de chiens et de rongeurs (castor ou porc-épic) qui est rend ce niveau différent des autres.

3.4. EiBj-44 (Île de la Demoiselle)

Le sondage 08, effectué sur le site EiBj-44, à l'Île de la Demoiselle, a permis de recueillir huit ossements. Ces ossements n'ont malheureusement pas pu être identifiés à l'espèce. Toutefois, quatre fragments, provenant probablement tous du même os, pourraient appartenir à un grand mammifère marin. Il pourrait s'agir d'un petit cétacé, comme un béluga ou un dauphin. Les quatre autres ossements proviennent de mammifères indéterminés et mesurent moins de 2 cm. Tous les ossements sont écrus.

4. CONCLUSION ET RECOMMANDATIONS

Bien que le taux d'identification pour la plupart des échantillons soit peu élevé, l'analyse des restes osseux provenant des quatre sites à l'étude a quand même permis de dégager certains éléments d'intérêts.

Les activités économiques ayant été pratiquées sur le site DcEi-20 incluent vraisemblablement le dépeçage de phoques, comme en fait foi les nombreux ossements de phocidés. Des espèces d'oiseaux marins étaient également capturés et consommés. Les ossements provenant de ce site étaient particulièrement fragmentés, résultat direct de la calcination des ossements. Dans l'éventualité où d'autres interventions auraient lieu sur le site DcEi-20, il serait pertinent de poursuivre l'analyse des restes osseux.

Le site EiBg-44, malgré une faible quantité d'ossements, démontre l'importance des Phocidés et des oiseaux marins. Comme les ossements analysés ne sont pas calcinés et qu'ils sont dans un très bon état de préservation, il est possible qu'ils datent de l'occupation historique du site (XVIII^{e}-XX^{e} siècle). Dans le cas où des interventions archéologiques plus exhaustives auraient lieu sur le site EiBg-44, il serait opportun de faire analyser les ossements qui seraient recueillis. Peu de sites de pêche jersiais de cette époque ont fait l'objet d'analyses zooarchéologiques. Une telle étude zooarchéologique aurait le potentiel de

Le site EiBg-123 contient une faune relativement variée, constituée de Cervidés, de rongeurs et de Canidés, mais surtout de Phocidés. La présence de phoques du Groenland indique que le site était probablement occupé au printemps, lors du passage de cette espèce de phoque près du rivage. Il est toutefois difficile de s'avancer plus sur la saisonnalité d'occupation du site, puisqu'il peut avoir eu de multiples occupations. Outre les phoques, des oiseaux marins sont également venus complémenter l'alimentation des occupants du site. Le potentiel zooarchéologique du site EiBg-123 est indéniable. Dans l'éventualité où les recherches se continueraient sur le site EiBg-123, il serait pertinent de poursuivre l'analyse des restes osseux.

Les quelques ossements analysés du site EiBj-44 ne permettent pas de fournir des données probantes sur la gamme d'espèces exploitées. Au moins une espèce de grand mammifère marin, possiblement un petit cétacé, est présente dans l'assemblage. Dans l'éventualité où un assemblage zoooarchéologique plus important serait recueilli, il serait pertinent de procéder à son analyse.

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The Gateways Project 2017

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

William W. Fitzhugh



Gateways 2017 team excavating Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54).

Produced by Mary Maisel
Assisted by Alexandra Castellanos, Nancy Shorey, Iris Wang

Smithsonian Institution

Arctic Studies Center

2017

Ministère
de la Culture et
des Communications
Québec
Direction de l'archéologie

Québec, le 17 juillet 2017

Monsieur William W. Fitzhugh
Smithsonian institute : National Museum of Natural History
Department of Anthropology MRC 112
P.O. Box 37012
Washington DC. 20013-7012
United States

Objet : Informations manquantes, permis 17-FITZ-01
Fouille archéologique sur le site du Chalet Hart (EiBh-47) et inventaire archéologique entre Belles Amours et la rivière Saint-Paul.

Monsieur,

Pour faire suite à une première vérification de votre dossier, nous constatons que des informations sont toujours manquantes en vertu de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (LPC) et du Règlement sur la recherche archéologique (RRA).

Documents manquants

- Les pages 1 et 2 du formulaire de demande de permis de recherche archéologique n'ont pas été transmises.

- Le consentement du propriétaire (Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles - MERN) et l'entente avec celui-ci n'ont pas été transmis
  - Concernant le consentement du MERN, celui qui a été délivré en 2016 est toujours valide jusqu'au 30 juillet 2017. Cela dit, l'intervention prévue doit déborder en août 2017 et le Ministère ne sera pas en mesure de délivrer le permis actuel avant le début anticipé de l'intervention, de sorte que l'intervention prévue risque d'être décalée en août. **Un nouveau consentement est donc nécessaire**.
  - Bien que Mme Florence Hart soit propriétaire de son chalet, le MERN demeure propriétaire du terrain, et donc du site EiBh-47. **Le consentement du MERN devra donc inclure non seulement l'inventaire archéologique réalisé entre Belles Amours et la rivière Saint-Paul, mais également la fouille sur le site EiBh-47** (voir consentement reçu dans le cadre du permis 15-FITZ-01).

...2

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- Dans la section portant sur l'historique des recherches antérieures vous indiquez qu'une liste des publications réalisées entre 2001 et 2017 est jointe à la demande, mais ce n'est pas le cas. Veuillez donc nous transmettre le document dont il est fait mention.

Cartes et plans

- Pour la fouille du site du Chalet Hart (EiBh-47), nous souhaitons obtenir un **plan plus détaillé qui montre clairement les limites du site archéologique**, l'emplacement des opérations déjà excavées par les années passées, ainsi que **l'emplacement des opérations qui seront excavées en 2017**.

- Pour l'inventaire entre Belles Amours et la rivière Saint-Paul, les cartes transmises ne permettent pas de déterminer l'emplacement exact des secteurs qui seront inventoriés, ni d'avoir une idée de la superficie qui sera couverte. **Des plans plus précis devront être transmis**.

Équipe d'intervention

a) Responsable(s) d'intervention

- En fonction de nos orientations actuelles, seul M. William W. Fitzhugh possède les qualifications requises pour être responsable d'intervention et superviser les interventions archéologiques prévues. **Nous n'allons donc <u>pas</u> considérer Florence Hart et Garland Nadeau comme des responsables d'intervention**.

b) Assistant(s) de terrain

- Après analyse des dossiers de qualification des cinq assistants qui ont été proposés, **seul Patrick Jolicoeur peut agir comme assistant de terrain**. Il faut également comprendre par là qu'il n'est pas qualifié pour superviser l'intervention archéologique comme un responsable d'intervention.

- Jacob Marchman, Iris Wang, Alexandra Castellanos et Haley Adams ne possèdent pas la scolarité ni l'expérience de terrain nécessaire pour agir comme assistants. **Ces derniers ne pourront être que techniciens uniquement**.

...3

Budget de l'intervention

- Dans les promoteurs du projet, il est indiqué qu'un montant total de 3 000,00$ est alloué par les Universités *Notre Dame* et *Dartmouth College* pour couvrir les frais de voyage de trois étudiants. Afin d'intégrer adéquatement ce montant dans notre base de donnée de gestion, nous avons besoin de savoir quel montant est fourni par *Notre Dame*, et quel montant est fourni par le *Dartmouth College*.

- **La ventilation budgétaire ne comprend aucun montant pour la main-d'œuvre et la rédaction du rapport**. Pouvez-vous nous confirmer si les frais associés sont couverts par les institutions universitaires auxquelles chacun des participants est rattaché. Si tel est le cas, nous aurions besoin d'une estimation de ces montants alloués pour la main-d'œuvre puisqu'il s'agit d'une composante importante de l'intervention archéologique.

Autres questions concernant le projet

- Dans la section portant sur l'historique des recherches antérieures, vous mentionnez avoir découvert en 2016 le site Grande-Isle-2 (EiBk-54). Vous semblez également indiquer que vous prévoyez fouiller ce site en 2017 (« *Isle-2 that we plan to excavate in 2017* »). Est-ce bien le cas? Si oui, des informations supplémentaires devront être transmises concernant les interventions prévues sur ce site.

Rapports antérieurs non conformes

- Le rapport associé au permis 15-FITZ-01 a été jugé non conforme au Règlement sur la recherche archéologique. Un courriel à cet effet précisant les éléments manquants vous a été envoyé le 25 septembre 2016, et un rappel a été effectué le 14 juillet 2017.

- Le rapport associé au permis 16-FITZ-01 a été jugé non conforme au Règlement sur la recherche archéologique. Un courriel à cet effet précisant les éléments manquants vous a été envoyé le 14 juillet 2017.

- **Nous vous rappelons qu'un rapport jugé non conforme est considéré comme un rapport non remis. Ainsi, le Ministère ne peut procéder à la délivrance d'un nouveau permis tant que les dossiers de permis antérieurs n'auront pas été fermés.**

...4

Identification du demandeur et du mandataire

- Depuis 2016, le Ministère exerce un suivi plus serré concernant l'identification du demandeur du permis en fonction des ressources professionnelles, matérielles et financières allouées au projet afin que l'individu ou l'organisme identifié soit en mesure d'effectuer de façon complète et satisfaisante le projet présenté dans la demande de permis de recherche archéologique.

- Dans le cadre du projet actuel, il apparaît évident que c'est le *Smithsonian Institution* qui possède la majeure partie les ressources professionnelles, matérielles et financières allouées au projet. En effet, c'est l'institution qui assume en grande partie les coûts associés à la main-d'œuvre et qui fournit près de 90% du budget de l'intervention.

- **Ainsi, nous vous demandons de déposer la demande de permis de recherche archéologique avec comme demandeur le *Smithsonian Institution*, et comme mandataire William W. Fitzhugh.**

- **Afin de compléter la demande de permis, vous devrez également transmettre une résolution faisant état du faire que le *Smithsonian Institution* vous autorise à présenter une demande de permis en leur nom.**

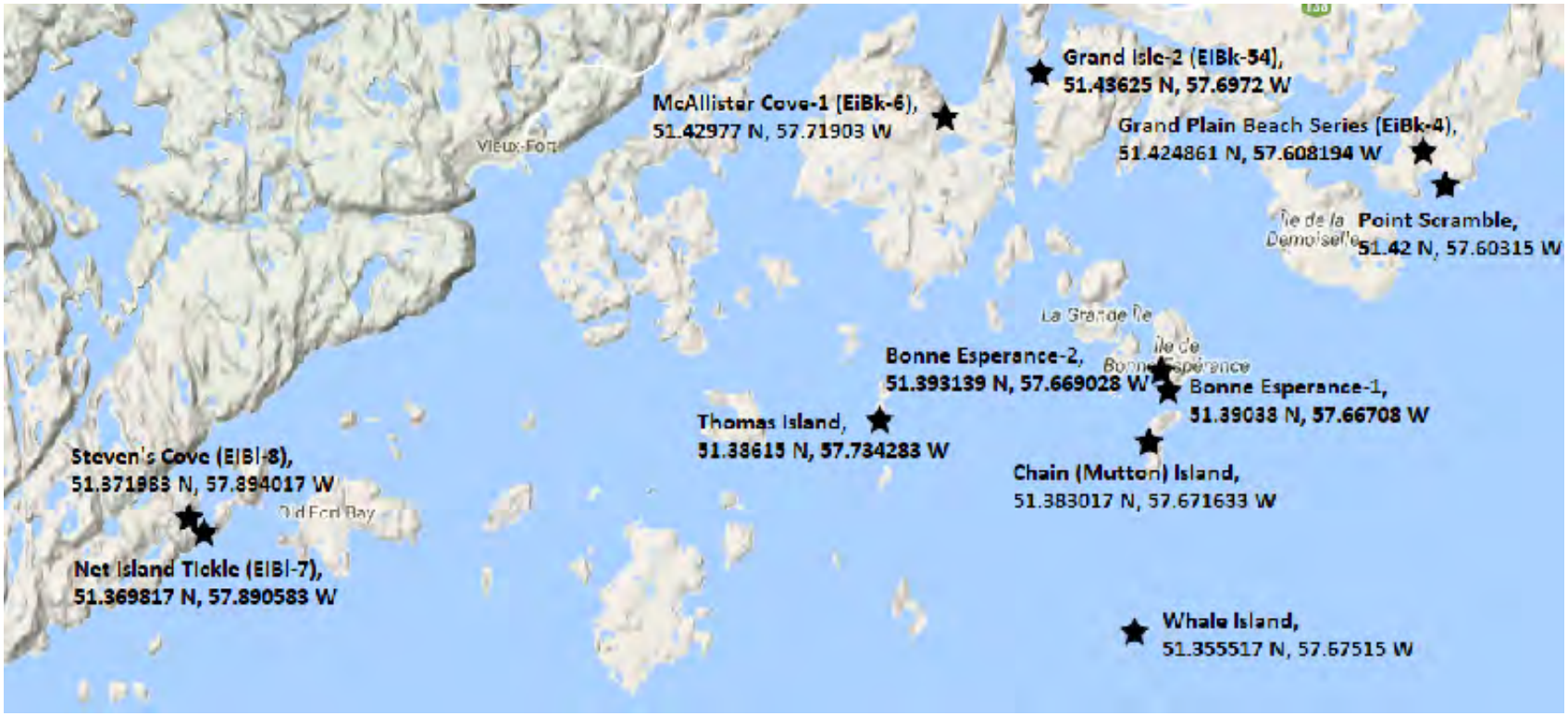
Ces informations sont nécessaires pour permettre d'évaluer votre demande de permis de recherche archéologique. Veuillez nous fournir ces renseignements dans les meilleurs délais afin que nous puissions procéder à l'analyse de votre demande. Nous tenons à vous rappeler que la présente ne constitue pas un permis de recherche archéologique au sens de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel.

Pour toute information, n'hésitez pas à communiquer avec M. Olivier Roy, à la Direction de l'archéologie, à l'adresse courriel permis.archeologie@mcc.gouv.qc.ca.

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

La directrice,

Isabelle Lemieux


Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54),
51.43625 N, 57.6972 W
McAllister Cove-1 (EiBk-6),
51.42977 N, 57.71903 W
Vieux-Fort
Grand Plain Beach Series (EiBk-4),
51.424861 N, 57.608194 W
Point Scramble,
51.42 N, 57.60315 W
La Grande Île
Bonne Esperance-2,
51.393139 N, 57.669028 W
Bonne Esperance-1,
51.39038 N, 57.66708 W
Thomas Island,
51.38615 N, 57.734283 W
Chain (Mutton) Island,
51.383017 N, 57.671633 W
Steven's Cove (EiBl-8),
51.371983 N, 57.894017 W
Old Fort Bay
Net Island Tickle (EiBl-7),
51.369817 N, 57.890583 W
Whale Island,
51.355517 N, 57.67515 W

Culture et Communications Québec

*see supplementary information

AIDE-MÉMOIRE AUX TITULAIRES DE PERMIS

(Résumé du contenu du rapport annuel de recherche archéologique)[1]

N° du permis : 17-FITZ-201

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2.	Cadre historique et préhistorique (art.7.2)	x
3.	Cartes, plans anciens et iconographie (art. 7.3)	4, 80, 118, 122
4.	Historique des recherches archéologiques antérieures (art. 7.4)	x
5.	Résumé des travaux (art. 8.1)	x
6.	Nature, durée et dates de l'intervention (art. 8.2)	x
7.	N° du permis et identification du titulaire (art. 8.3)	x
8.	Le nom du ou des promoteur(s) (art. 8.4)	x
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17.	Plan de répartition spatiale (traces et vestiges) (art 9.4)	"
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EN ANNEXE :

• Résumé pour chaque site archéologique (fiche de site) (art.11.1)	
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• Copie des études spécialisées (art 11.3)	Chapters 4, 11, 12, 13
• Inventaire détaillé et catalogue (artefacts et écofacts) (art. 11.4)	p. 11, 12

[1] Voir le section IV du Règlement sur la recherche archéologique. Consulter le site Internet du Ministère pour obtenir une copie complète du Règlement et des éléments à remettre dans le rapport annuel.

[2] Au besoin, inscrire « s.o. » pour « sans objet ».

Supplementary Information for PERMIT REPORT 17-FITZ-01

June 12, 2018

The following provides supplementary information for my 2017 archaeological permit for research on the Quebec Lower North Shore between Blanc Sablon and St. Paul River. These data do not follow the article-by-article sequence in the reporting requirements, but provides responses to some permit requirements that may be difficult to find in the full report. I include the sheet indicating the pages numbers where other information can be found. Sites covered are Hart Chalet Inuit winter site, and Grand Plain-1 Groswater and Grand Isle-2 sites in the St. Paul area, and a few sites identified during surveys near Belles Amour but which were not excavated.

Article 7.1 Ancient and Environmental Framework

Pintal (1998) has provided information on Lower North Shore environmental history. The region was clear of glacial ice ca. 12-14,000 years ago, and as the land rose a series of raised beaches and terraces formed, of which the highest follows the course of Rt. 138, where perched boulders left from glacial ice have not been removed by the 'rising' ocean. Shrubs and then boreal forest following the initial tundra vegetation, and modern vegetation conditions have prevailed for the past 8000 years. The Lower North Shore displays prominent raised terraces and beaches where ancient peoples settled, over time adjusting their camps to lower elevations as the land rose, providing a relative chronology for archaeological sites. Both the Brador-Blanc Sablon and St. Paul areas have been extremely productive resource zones for the aboriginal peoples who settled there, ensuring these areas with deep cultural history. The Hart site is located a kilometer west of the mouth of the Brador River, in the midst of a spruce forest, partly cleared by the long-term tenants, Clifford and Florence Hart. Photographs from the early 20th century show the area as a grassy clearing; over the years it was overtaken by spruce trees, except right around the Hart cottage. Little land clearance has taken place along the Lower North Shore except where communities developed, and in these areas spruce forest has been replaced by grass and shrubs. For the period in which these sites existed, the environment was similar to today.

Article 7.2 Culture History

Pintal (1998) also provides the most comprehensive culture history for the Lower North Shore region. The first human settlers were Late Paleoindians and Early Maritime Archaic people. Early and Middle MA cultural materials are found on high beach terraces, but little is known about their cultures except their stone tools: stemmed quartz points, bipointed bifaces, and endscraperes. About 2000 BC, longhouse dwellings began to be used, and red ocher graves with tool kits like those at Rattlers Bight in Labrador and Port au Choix in Newfoundland have been found in Tabatiere and a few other places, but without bone preservation. From this time to the present, a continuous sequence of cultures can be traced at the Hart Chalet, which was then a sandy beach, until the present day. Maritime Archaic is followed by Intermediate Period Indians, and during the past 3000 years by cultures ancestral to the Innu. Paleoeskimo peoples of the Groswater culture arrived from the North about 3400 years ago, occupying the LNS as far west at Cape Whittle until 1200 BP. Dorset sites are rare and found only in the easternmost part of the LNS. The Groswater Paleoeskimo occupation was followed by almost 2000 years of Indian occupation until Labrador Inuit settled here, sporadically, from 1580-1740, but were pushed out by Innu and Europeans by 1750. Signs of all these groups have been found in wall and floor deposits at the Hart Chalet site. A summary of the findings at the Hart site, Grand Plain-1 and Grand Isle-2 is found on pp. 8-10 and 71-78.

The Hart chalet area seems to have attracted Native settlement for a very long time, and its attractions (shelter, wood, fresh water, fishing and sealing, and caribou, bear, and numerous land animals) were also of interest to the Inuit. However, perhaps a more important incentive for the Inuit was the presence of Europeans ships and trade. In the 16th C. Basque whalers and fishermen arrived, setting up posts and try-works. In the 17th C. they were replaced by the Dutch, and then by the French. Brador Bay was an important harbor and after 1700 became the location of Courtemanche's Fort Ponchartrain. The archaeology and environment of this general region has been well-described by Pintal (1998). Courtemanche's and Brouague's diaries and reports provide valuable information on Native contacts during this period. Basque tiles and ceramics and other European materials form a major component of the archaeological finds from the Hart Chalet.

Surveys in the St. Paul area revealed numerous archaeological sites that are summarized also in the descriptions on pp. 71-78 in the report. They include the Grand Isle-2 site (Eibk-54; pp. 73-75), Grand Plain-1 Groswater site (EiBj-51; pp75-76), and survey sites including Belles Amour Harbor North (pp. 76), Isthmus Bay (p. 76-77), and Belles Amours Blowouts (pp. 77).

Article 7.4 History of Research

A large amount of cultural resource management research was conducted on the Lower North Shore in the 1970s in response to Rt 138 highway, town development, reservoir building and other infrastructure. Charles Martijn and his associated mapped many sites, but excavated few. Jean-Yves Pintal conducted several years of research on the Blanc Sablon River which resulted in its designation as a provincial historical site and trail. Relative little academic research was conducted on the LNS east of Cape Whittle until the Smithsonian began surveys and excavations in 2001, concentrating especially on the outer coast and islands not included in previous surveys. Little was known about the extensions along the LNS of the Maritime Archaic, Dorset, Groswater, and Labrador Inuit cultures. Smithsonian work made progress in all of these areas, especially in identifying and excavating the Basque-Inuit site at Petit Mecatina where several seasons of work on land and underwater produced finds of two chronologically distinct Basque occupations: one on the late 16th century and a large operation in the late 17-early 18th C. We also discovered Maritime Archaic longhouses and Groswater sites and for the first time found evidence of several Labrador Inuit occupations not been previously identified. One of these—Petit Mecatina—indicated co-occupation by Inuit who were collaborating with Basque whalers and fishermen. Other Inuit winter villages identified, tested, or excavated were found at Jacques Cartier Bay, Belles Amour, and most extensively at the Hart Chalet site in Brador.

8.1 Summary of Work

2017 research focused on finishing a few excavation units in the Hart Chalet Inuit House 3, excavations at the St. Paul River Grand Isle-2 Inuit qarmat, Grand Plain Groswater site and the survey sites Belles Amours Blowout, Isthmus Bay on pp. 70-79. Short summaries are found on pp. 77=78.

8.2 Fieldwork Activities

The nature of the work is described in the Strategies for Intervention on p. 12. Formal excavation procedures were conducted at Hart Chalet, Grand Plain-1 and Grand Isle-2. Cursory reconnaissance surveys were conducted at the Belles Amour sites.

8.3 Permit Number

Work was conducted under permit 2017-FITZ-01.

8.4 Sponsorship

The Quebec research was sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and by William Fitzhugh's personal funds because institutional support was not sufficient (see p. 11). Student support was provided by Dartmouth College and Notre Dame University.

8.5. Composition of The Crew

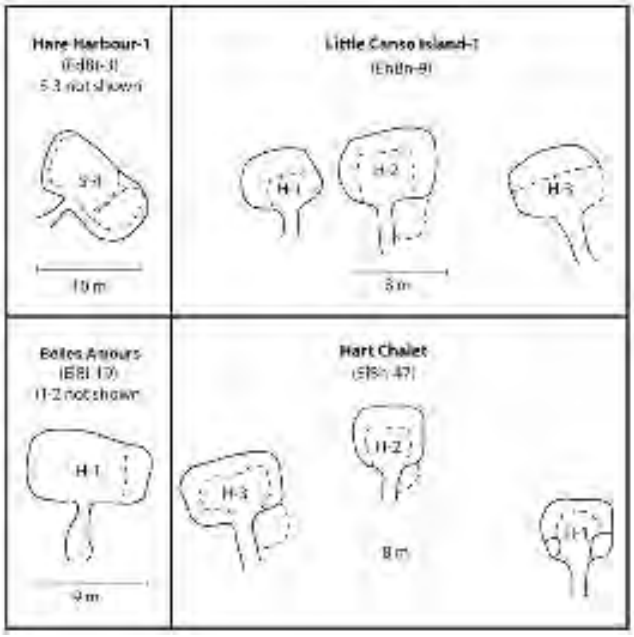
See Acknowledgments p. 11. W. Fitzhugh, P. Colbourne (skipper), J. Marchman, Iris Wang, A. Castellanos, H. Adams.

8.6 Localization of Work

See map in front matter providing site locations, names and GPS locations.



Hart Site Location



LNS Inuit winter dwelling house plans

8.7 Site descriptions and interventions

See pp. 70-79 and pp. 28-41.

8.8 Methods of intervention and registration

See page 12 for information about surveys procedures, excavation, and artifact registration.

8.9 Preservation and Conservation

As in previous years, the collections were processed and catalogued by Anja Herzog in Quebec; any needed conservation will be done by MCC. Site preservation is handled by restoring the site environs to the condition before intervention occurs and adding stabilization when necessary to prevent future erosion by water, wind, or humans.

9.8 Importance and Value of Each Site

I have excavated at the Hart site for several seasons and published several reports in peer-reviewed journals. The site has been mapped and tested with small 50x50cm test pits (see previous reports). Portions of Houses 1 and 2 were excavated previously, and in 2017 we excavated several units along the house wall and east of its doorway. Although organic preservation of wood and bone artifacts in House 3 is generally poor we recovered a small amount of food bone (caribou). Our 2017 work completed the full excavation of House 3—the only one of the Hart site's three Inuit houses for which complete excavation has been possible.

The site is close to the Courtemanche settlement and dates to approximately the same period. House 2—still to be excavated may be the best preserved of the site's three houses. There is good possibility of excavating and recreating the site as an early contact Inuit village closely connected with the first permanent European occupation of the Blanc Sablon-Brador region, and as such could be an important historical and tourist attraction.

Our 2017 work complements early results. Hart Chalet site heritage values include (1) better organic preservation of bone artifacts and faunal remains (marine mammals, birds, fish, shellfish) than other LNS Inuit sites; (2) presence of artifact types and materials not found in the other LNS Inuit sites (Hare harbor, Little Canso island, and Belles Amours) like stone beads and an Inuit woman's ivory needle case; (3) a different type of Inuit winter house than known from contemporary dwellings of the Central Labrador coast Inuit; and (4) proximity to European bases, including Fort Ponchartrain, which had major advantages (trade/scavenging) and disadvantages (hostilities) compared to more distance Inuit village locations. Its midden materials provide environmental evidence on the subsistence economy of the LNS Inuit, showing a heavy emphasis on winter caribou hunting; whether the Little Ice Age was a factor in the expansion of Inuit south of central Labrador; and whether harp seal hunting in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was important in the economy of the southern Inuit remain open questions. The most important feature of the Hart Chalet site is its proximity to the Courtemanche fort site in Brador, making it an attractive location for touristic and economic development as the most important and well-preserved Inuit site in the Brador-Blanc Sablon region.

Work at the Grand Plain Groswater site provided a good assemblage for this Paleoeskimo period on the LNS. More work will be done to excavate a possible hearth that could not be done in 2017 because of weather and lack of time. This site, like the surface collection from Belles Amour blowout provides another component of this earliest Paleoeskimo culture, which is surprisingly robust in this area. The finding of chert nodules in the blowout suggest a possibility that Groswater people obtained chert from this location, not only in Newfoundland, as previously believed.

The Grand Isle-2 site is important as the first Inuit site positively identified in the St. Paul area, and because it is a fall or spring 'qarmat' type of dwelling, not the usual winter dwellings known from other locales. Finds of Basque tile and soapstone pot fragments confirm both Inuit identity and trade with Basques. The partially-constructed winter house nearby was abandoned before completion, suggesting the possibility that the Inuit were not able to establish full residency in St. Paul, possibly because of prior occupation by Europeans. Further excavation in 2018 will be done to explore why Inuit were not able to sustain residency here.

10 Recommendation:

(1) The Hart Chalet has excellent potential for continued archaeological. House 1 was only sampled but had been damaged by Hart cottage construction; House 3 has been fully excavated; and House 2, only known from a single test pit, could provide the best sample of all the Hart Chalet houses. It was here that we found a woman's ivory needlecase several years ago. All of the houses (1, 2, 3) and eventually could be developed for tourism since it is the most completely excavated Inuit village south of Cartwright. At the moment, its full potential still is not known since House 2 has only been sampled by a single test pit.

(2) Grand Plain-1 needs to have a hearth excavated, which may provide the best opportunity for expanding knowledge of GW domestic life, which is sorely lacking on the LNS—where only the tools provide information on this culture.

(3) Grand Isle is a VERY interesting prospect for more archaeological research. We have only excavated 2.5 2-meter units in the eastern half of the interior floor. The sleeping platforms and walls need excavation. This is important because the front wall of the house and its midden have been lost to coastal erosion. We also need to excavate the entry passage of the unfinished winter house, and its exterior hearth, full of caribou bone. The qarmat is the only non-winter house dwelling known on the LNS. Research here at in the boulder pit houses at Grand Isle-1 (MARTIJN'S REPORT) may provide clues about other types of Inuit dwellings whose identity has not been recognized, solving the question, "where are all the expected Inuit tent rings on the LNS?"

St. Paul and Salmon Bay are the most intriguing locations on the LNS that may add substantially to knowledge of Inuit-European interactions at the southernmost extent of Inuit occupation, where contact with Europeans and Innu was most intense, and most destructive.

See the artifact catalogs and radiocarbon dating report at the end of the field report volume.

Article 11. General Site Information

Site information forms were submitted for all of the sites studied in 2016. In addition, the 206-page 2016 field report contains extensive information on the Hart site, its location, the work conducted, maps and diagrams, photographs and drawings of artifact finds, a complete artifact catalog and all field notes, all relevant site and excavation photographs, and detailed reports on zooarchaeological and radiocarbon analyses. It also contains a complete description of the sites identified and surveyed in St. Paul River and Salmon Bay with GPS readings and photographs.

Published reports including information from the 2015 research are found in the following publications:

Fitzhugh, William W. 2017. The Gateways Project 2016: Surveys in Groswater Bay, Labrador, and St. Paul River, Quebec, and Excavations at Hart Chalet. 222 pp. Edited by William Fitzhugh. Produced by Patrick Jolicoeur, Cara Reeves, Skye Litten, Chelsi Slotten, and Igor Chechushkov. Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution.

Jolicoeur, Patrick, and Fitzhugh, William W. 2017. Excavation and survey along Quebec's Lower North Shore. Provincial Archaeology Office 2016 Annual Review, pp. 123-135.

Article 11.2 Field Notes, Plan, and Drawings

The 2015 field report contains 48 pages of detailed notes on the excavations at Hart Chalet. In addition there are ten pages of site descriptions for survey sites visited in Salmon Bay, St. Paul, and Old Fort. These pages contain drawing and photographs of all artifacts, by 2x2 meter excavation unit, all profiles, general site views, and 90 pages of detailed artifact catalogues for sites from which we made collections. The report contains 212 figures and photos covering all aspect of the research, as well as interpretative illustrations.

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1 - 2017 Project Goals

As in 2014-2016, the 2017 field plan called for activities in two locations: surveys and excavations in outer Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, and along the Quebec Lower North Shore. Research was divided between work on the LNS in the past two weeks of July and in the Rigolet area of Hamilton Inlet in the first three weeks of August. Midway through the summer, Fitzhugh had to return briefly to Washington DC for the opening of the exhibition "Narwhal: Revealing an Arctic Legend". Work on the LNS was dedicated to excavations at three sites: Hart Chalet Inuit winter settlement (completing excavation of House 3, EiBh-47), excavation of the Grand Plain Groswater Paleoeskimo site (EiBj-41), excavation of the Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54) Inuit/Innu site, and whatever other survey activities time would allow. Following completion of the LNS work around 5 August, we planned to travel to Hamilton Inlet for surveys of Groswater Bay, the Narrows, and Eastern Lake Melville with Jamie Brake of the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office until about 20 August, at which point we would return to Lushes Bight, Newfoundland. Work on the LNS was conducted under a permit from the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication and the Quebec Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources. 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 the Labrador work is reported here because its archaeological results are being submitted separately by Jamie Brake to Newfoundland. Summaries of the LNS and Rigolet projects have appeared in the Newfoundland PAO report for 2017 and in the Smithsonian 2017 Arctic Studies Center Newsletter.

Surveys of Groswater Bay and the Narrows

In Hamilton Inlet, our objective was to continue research in the islands of southern Groswater Bay and, pending approval by the Rigolet community, to excavate a stone feature on Mason Island discovered in 2015 and survey the islands and shores of Eastern Lake Melville. In particular, we planned to investigate Etagaulet Point where we had recorded Inuit-looking tent-rings in earlier years at a location where Inuit reported hunting seals in the spring and caribou in the Mealy Mountains. We also planned to survey the many raised beaches that might have been inhabited by early Indian or Paleoeskimjo groups. Work was to be of a reconnaissance nature since there was little time for excavation.

Brador and St. Paul River Research in Brador was designed to complete 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 returned to continue excavations in this structure in 2016 and spent a week conducting an initial survey of the St. Paul-Old Fort region. This survey resulted in the discovery and testing of the Grand Plain Groswater and Grand Isle sites. We planned to excavated at these sites in 2017 and to conduct other surveys as time permitted.

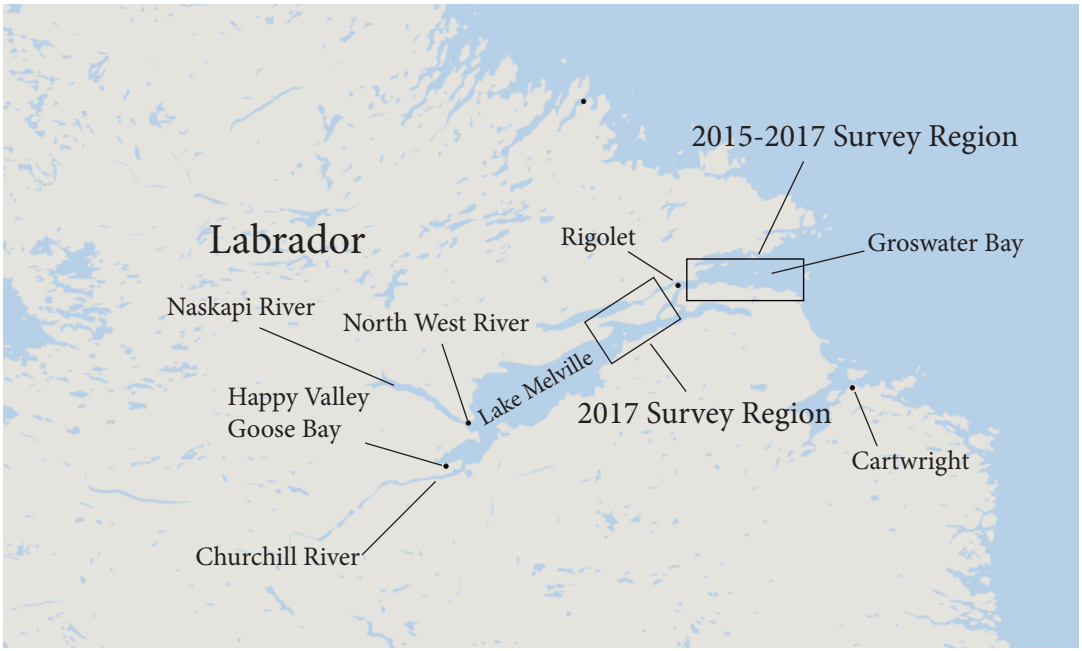


Fig 1.1 Research in Groswater Bay in 2017 with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office. Map Data @2015 Google.



Fig 1.2 Map of site on the Quebec Lower North Shore. Map Data, 2017 @2015 Google.

Pitsiulak team serves for as reenactors at the L'Anse aux Meadows Norse site for a few days while waiting for sea conditions to improve for their trip north to Labrador. Pictures courtesy of Dark Ages Recreation Team and ExArc 2017.



Figure 1.4 Dr. William Fitzhugh makes his first bead at LAM while Neil Peterson keeps the fire hot using the bellows. Emily Dykeman of Parks Canada and one of the Fitzhugh's archaeology students, Alexandra Castellanos, looks on. (Photo: Kelly Probyn-Smith)



Figure 1.5 Daryll Markewitz, Birgitta Wallace, Alexandra Castellanos, William Fitzhugh, Jacob Marchman, and Boyce Roberts at Dark Ages event at LAM, July 2017. (Photo: Kelly Probyn-Smith)



Figure 1.6 Dark Ages Recreation Group at L'Anse aux Meadows in 2017. Iron smelt team with the finished bloom. From L to R: Darrell Markewitz, Kevin Young, Mark Pilgrim, Iain Pilgrim, Ethain Arsenault (Photo: Karen Peterson)

2 - Acknowledgments

As in previous years, the 2017 season owed its success to many individuals and organizations, and to a good span of good mid-summer weather. Our research sponsors for the Rigolet project included the Arctic Studies Center, the Archaeology Office of the Nunatsiavut Government, University of Notre Dame (which provided support for interns Haley Adams and Alexandra Castellanos), Dartmouth College which provided support for intern Iris Wang. Perry Colbourne, 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, and at the Parcs Canada L'Anse aux Meadows site we were invited to become 'junior interpreters' for several days by Matthias Brennan while we awaited better cruising weather. In Brador we enjoyed the hospitality of Florence Hart, who opened her home, cooked meals, and facilitated domestic bliss via showers and laundry. Most importantly, she 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 Whiteley Museum in St. Paul. We thank the Quebec Natural Resources Department, and the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication for permits. In Rigolet, Joyce and Ozzie Allen, Lorraine Allen, Sarah and Belinda Oliver, Sandy Michelin, Bert Allen, Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina, Mary and Jack Shiwak, Charlotte Wolfrey, and many others made our field research pleasant and productive.

Special thanks must go to the field team: Perry Colbourne of Lushes Bight, Newfoundland, William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian), Haley Adams and Alexandra Castellanos (University of Notre Dame), and Jacob Marchman and Iris Wang (Dartmouth College). Anja Herzog cleaned and catalogued our collections, and André Bergeron and the Quebec Conservation Center provided artifact storage and conservation services. Finally, I deeply appreciate assistance provided by Nancy Shorey for office and printing support, to Iris Wang, Mary Maisel, Chelsi Slotten, and Marcia Bakry for assistance in working up the field maps, profiles, and data and assembling this report.

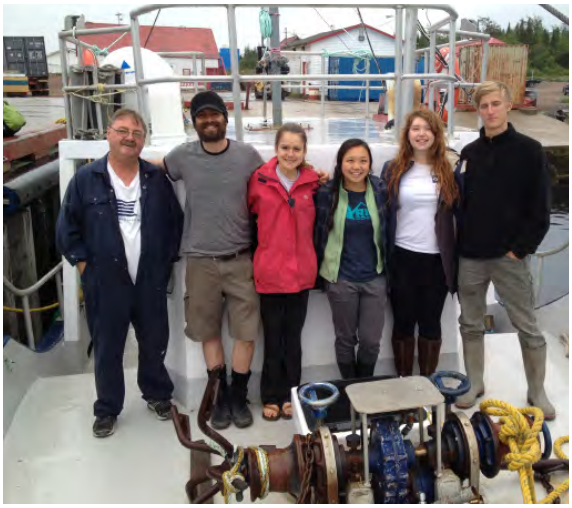


Figure 2.1 Field Crew in Rigolet. Perry, Jamie, Haley, Iris, Allie, Jake.



Figure 2.2 Crew at Grand Isle -2. Allie, Iris, Jake, WF, Haley.

3 - Strategies of Intervention

Excavation Procedures for EiBh-47: Following several visits to the Hart Chalet site in the years between 2003 and 2014 when we mapped and made several small test pits, and in 2015 and 2016 excavated most of the interior of House 3, in 2017 we returned to excavate some of the House 3 wall areas and the mound at the entryway. The previous grid was extended to include the new excavation units and the datum was re-established for depth readings. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, 2x2m units were excavated in 8N26W, 10N26W, 12N22W, 16N22W, and 16N26W. 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, back-filled, and covered with sod.

Archaeological Research in Salmon Bay and St. Paul: As in 2016 our work in these regions was invited by the Whiteley Museum and its board of directors, with most of the coordination facilitatd by Garland Nadeau. Garland accompanied us on our excursions, provided us with fresh fish, and assisted with survey work. Our work in Salmon Bay took place at the Grand Plain-1 Groswater site we had found and tested in 2016. Here we gridded out a 2 x 5 meter trench and excavated the thin cultural layer just beneath the mossy vegetation cover. All work was with trowels and artifacts were recorded in two dimensions (because of there was no soil stratigraphy). Finds consisted of lithic flakes and artifacts and a small amount of charcoal; no organics were present. The site was back-filled when we were finished. A second excavation was conducted at the Grand Isle-2 site found last year. The site was photographed, gridded out, and 2.5 2 x 2 meter units were excavated inside the middle of the low sod-walled dwelling. Elevations were taken from a triangle datum. At the end of the excavation the site was back-filled and sodded. A community meeting was held at the Whitely Museum at the end of the survey. The group expressed interest in our return for more extensive work in 2018.

Belles Amour Harbor Peninsula Survey: En route from Salmon Bay to Brador we became weathered in at Belles Amour Harbor and took advantage of the time to make a survey of the terraces and raised beaches west of the harbor and near its connection with the mainland hills. Only a few hours were available, but during this time we located three sites: a boulder pit site at the north end of the peninsula, a recent Inuit? tent ring site on the shore of Isthmus Bay, and two small Groswater sites in the large blowouts near the western shore of BA harbor. 50cm test pits were excavated in the Isthmus Bay site; nothing was disturbed in the pithouse site, and the blowout site was surface-collected without artifact plots because all materials had been eroded out of a soil horizon several meters above the gravel bottom of the blowout.

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.

4 - Summary of Results and Interpretation

This summer's project produced excellent results. We had a fine team, completed three excavations, and surveyed new territory.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47), House 3: Excavations at the Hart Chalet site, House 3, completed work on this large and unusual dwelling. Like other Inuit winter structures on the Quebec Lower North Shore, House 3 had a short 3-4 meter long entryway that was more like a porch than a tunnel, was floored with planks rather than stone slabs, and had an external cooking hearth on the left as one exited the structure rather than inside the dwelling. And like most other LNS dwellings, the entry lacked a cold trap, had a plank floor, was framed with wood rather than a stone post and lintel doorway. A mound of sand, rock, and turf mixed with food bone, tile fragments, and a few artifacts, including an early 17th century French coin, bordered the east side of the doorway. The inner floor was paved with wood planks rather than stone, as demonstrated by numerous small nails, plank remnants, and charred wood. Around the central floor of the house, the interface between the cultural level and sterile soil sloped up to the wall without the stone-fronted sleeping platform found in Inuit houses in Labrador (and at Little Canso Island in Jacques Cartier Bay); so House 3 must have had a wood sleeping platform. In addition, the house did not have the usual rectangular shape but was slightly oval; it lacked well-defined wall boundaries, and stone was present only along the sides of the entry and around the door area. Bone and artifact midden was dumped around the outside wall, mostly around the front of the structure. The lack of clear wall definition and the three superimposed hearths found in the cooking alcove in 2016 suggest the structure had multiple re-building episodes. Features that distinguish House 3 from others excavated on the LNS are its oval shape, lack of a stone paved floor, and absence of a lintel doorway.



Figure 4.1 Hart Chalet House 3.

Excavations in 2017 explored the hearth mound and southwest, northwest, and northeast walls. Finds were relatively few; in addition to the usual nails, tile fragments, and glass, we found a 17th century French Louis XIII 'double tournois' coin (1632-34), a whalebone knife handle, a bear tooth toggle (both badly preserved), an iron deer spear, fragments of a large stoneware vessel, stoneware and painted faience ceramics, a lead-wrapped jigger hook, a fragment of a cast iron pot, and lots of caribou bone. The coin helps explain the absence of clay pipes and Basque earthenware—the site was too early for common use of clay pipes, and too late for Basque earthenware. The site also produced several prehistoric Indian and Groswater Inuit artifacts dating to the last 2500 years made of Ramah chert and local chert varieties.

Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54): For many years we considered the St. Paul River region as the most likely territory for Inuit settlement on the LNS, especially after discovering and excavating Inuit winter dwellings at Petit Mecatina, Jacques Cartier Bay, Belles Amour, and Brador. Why would Inuit have chosen not to occupy St. Paul which is one of the richest resource zones on the LNS? When our 2016 survey failed to reveal Inuit winter settlements or any sign of graves or summer tent-rings, it seemed that the region could have been

avoided because it was already occupied by Europeans when Inuit appeared here in the early 1600s. Our 2017 excavations forced us to reassess this view when a rectangular house foundation found in 2016 (Grand Isle-2, Fea. 1) turned out to be Inuit rather than Innu. The structure was eroding at the edge of a shore-side terrace on the north side of Grand Isle and had lost its north wall and part of the interior to the sea. Its low foundation made it barely distinguishable from the surrounding tundra. The foundation encloses two lateral sleeping benches and a slightly lower central floor area. When it was discovered in 2016, the house was interpreted as an early Innu dwelling based on the presence of dark chert flakes, bits of rusted iron or tin sheeting, and a c14 date on charcoal of AD 1415-1455. These data suggested the site might have been occupied by an early European-contact period Indian (Innu) site. However excavation of three 2x2 meter squares in the center of the structure in 2017 produced clear evidence that it and most of its contents were Inuit: Basque roof tiles, Inuit soapstone pot fragments, iron sheet metal, and large iron spikes. These materials were found on the partially preserved remains of a woodfloor. Below the floor a thin peat-humus level representing the original vegetated ground surface contained flakes of dark chert, Ramah chert, and charcoal (dated above). Apparently Inuit had built a small rectangular dwelling at a location previously occupied by prehistoric Innu. The rectangular shape of the structure and its low sod walls and excavated interior suggested that it was an Inuit qarmat-type structure used during the fall when summer tents did not provide sufficient protection, but before winter pithouses were occupied.



Figure 4.2 Grand Isle-2.

In 2017 we also discovered a second Inuit structure (Grand Isle-2, Fea. 2) on a raised beach about 75 meters up-slope and south of GI-2, F1. Tests in this roughly circular feature about 20 meters in diameter revealed an excavated paved entry passage and a hearth pile containing fire-cracked rock and caribou bones. This structure at first seemed to be a typical Inuit semi-subterranean winter house excavated into the raised beach, but when we tested the house interior we found no sign of a floor or cultural level with artifacts, bones, or charcoal. What we thought was an excavated house pit turned out to be a natural declivity in which Inuit had begun building a winter house. The interior had not been excavated, and no walls were present. The site appears to have been abandoned after creating the entry way and hearth. It seems likely that both the rectangular L1 feature and the L2 unfinished winter dwelling were seasonal expressions of a single Inuit group that occupied this area for a brief period in the 17th C. The Grand Isle-2 site complex is our first evidence of Inuit occupation in St. Paul, but it appears to have been a short-lived occupation. This group may also have contributed to the nearby boulder structures where Charles Martijn (1974) reported human remains and an Inuit snowknife at Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1) at the top of the hill a few hundred meters south of Grand Isle-2.

Both L1 and L2 sites need more work next year, but they begin to flesh out the history of Paleoeskimo and Inuit occupations in St. Paul River. The lack of substantial Inuit settlements such as found elsewhere on the LNS may result from Europeans having established prior 'ownership' of this important resource zone. Future work on the LNS advanced during discussions with François Guidan and Garland Nadeau and the Whiteley Museum.

Grand Plain-1, L1 (EiBj-41): Grand Plain-1/L1 is located about a kilometer east of the Old Salmon Bay settlement at the southwestern edge of a huge series of raised beaches north of Wild Cove and above Point

Scramble. We found the site in 2016 from flakes of Groswater chert in one of the RV paths. Tests revealed in situ deposits beneath a thin veneer of caribou moss, lichen, and birch shrubs, and we returned in 2017 to obtain a sample of tools and charcoal. We excavated a 1x8 meter trench in sandy beach sediment on top of a low rocky ridge. Flakes and tools were scattered evenly across the excavation area. The site produced endscraper, side-notched and box-based points flake scrapers, microblades, and ground and spalled burin-like tools. Endscrapers were the most abundant finds, suggesting skin-working was an important activity. No internal features were noted and no organics remained other than charcoal stains and chunks. Two meters west of the excavation trench there is a small 30-centimeter high mound of fire-cracked rock containing burned chert. Time did not permit its excavation of this hearth feature. Grand Plain-1 (called "Crossroads Groswater" site in Fitzhugh 2017:74) produced a small but fine collection of Groswater Paleoeskimo artifacts that probably date ca. 2400-2200 BP. Several other sites were identified at GP-1/L2 in a clearing west of GP-1/L1, including another Groswater site and probable Indian sites exhibiting a variety of chert types but no diagnostic artifacts.



Figure 4.3 Grand Plain -1.

Belles Amours Harbor North A large field of boulders at the point where the Belles Amours Harbor Peninsula joins the mainland (northeast of Isthmus Bay) contains a score or more of boulder pit structures, some of which are caches while others may be dwellings. We photographed some prominent features and took GPS readings but did not have time to make a map or hunt for diagnostics. The boulder field is 10-20 meters higher than the highest sandy beach terrace between Belles Amours Harbor and Isthmus Bay.



Figure 4.4 Isthmus Bay.

Isthmus Bay (Middle Bay) On a grassy point on the south side of a small peninsula at the northeast end of the L'Anse de Isthmus (Bay of Isthmus, part of the Middle Bay complex), Jake found tent ring structures that contained 18/19th C. white and blue print ceramics and whale and seal bones. Whale bones seem more likely to be present in an Inuit than in a European site. We did not have time to do more than dig three test pits and take a GPS reading. The site is located on the northwest side of the Belles Amours Harbor peninsula.



Figure 4.5 Belles Amour Blowout L-1.

Belles Amours Isthmus Blowouts A foot survey in the blowouts in the raised beaches west of Belles Amour inner harbor, produced a small collection of Groswater implements that were eroding from a buried soil horizon exposed for a distance of 20-30 meters and on the gravel bed below. We collected charcoal from the soil horizon and designated this area as L1. In addition to scrapers, side-notched points, and microblades, was the smallest ground burin-like tool I have ever seen, measuring less than a centimeter on a side. Several hundred meters away in the southern extension of this blow-out we found a smaller concentration of Groswater implements and fragments of mottle tan-brown chert nodules. This chert closely resembles the material used in Groswater technology could explain why Groswater sites are found in the blowouts—a possible source of raw material.

The finds (artifacts and bones) from the LNS sites have been sent to Anja Herzog for processing in Quebec

City.

Rigolet, Labrador In Rigolet (not part of our Quebec permit work), we identified previously unknown structures at the Hunt and Henley trading post in Snooks Cove. We surveyed Caravalla Cove and the south-eastern shores and eastern islands of Lake Melville, where we found both Inuit and Innu sites. We identified winter Inuit winter and spring dwellings on St. John's Island, making this the farthest west of any Inuit winter occupation known in Hamilton Inlet. At Punchbowl, south of Black Tickle, we tested three small circular stone pavements previously known from similar features on the Indian Islands in Groswater Bay, finding nothing to date or indicate cultural attribution.

5 - 2017 Labrador-Quebec Diary: Surveys in Labrador's Hamilton Inlet and St. Paul, Quebec and Hart Chalet House 3 2017 Fieldwork

8 July, Saturday. Fairlee Vt. to St. John, N.B.

Another in a string of beautiful days in Fairlee, following some severe flooding that occurred on the day I left Washington and drove to Vermont. I had been dodging rain squalls all day, and when I crossed the Massachusetts-Vermont border, the black clouds massed to the north belched rain. Near Mount Ascutney the storm clouds were moving east of the Connecticut River and a deep blue sky appeared to the west, while the hills were still covered with swirling patches of fog. Quite a spectacular and memorable scene! Meanwhile the radio announcers were beginning to tally up the disaster scenes in the central Vermont valleys, and even closer, in Bradford and nearby New Hampshire. A big washout had developed on Rt. 25A, and there were other roads that had to be closed as streams and rivers chewed into them. For a while the 4th of July parade in Orford was cancelled because of the 25A problem, but they managed to get it opened, and the usual parade route on Rt. 10 in Orford, then across the bridge and along Rt. 5 in Fairlee was reinstated. As I reached our Bald Top Road driveway I feared the rain might have damaged the re-surfacing we had done a year ago, but there was only minor gullying and a morning's work the following day fixed things up. Overall, the regional flooding was considered severe, although it was less than the disaster caused in central Vermont by Hurricane Irene a few years ago. But unlike Irene, the present storm was a surprise and had not been predicted.

I spent the week in Fairlee finishing edit inputs on the Far East chapters of my Bark and Skin Boats of Northern Eurasia manuscript and having consultations with Doug Harp, Jennifer Fisher, and Peter Mittenthal about the cover design for Narwhal: Revealing an Arctic Legend. Meanwhile, Lynne prepared a grant proposal for the Town of Fairlee and worked on garden projects. A couple dinners with my sister, Portia, and her husband, John Karol, and walking our husky dog, Rosie, rounded out the social scene. I had a reprieve from SI Books until 1 October to get the final boat mss to them, illustrations and all. My co-author Harri Luukkanen was not happy to learn that the book is still not at the printer, but given the huge number of editorial queries I had to resolve, many dealing with citations for Harri's references, he should not be surprised. I finally got the edited work for the whole manuscript off to him, with a plea to go over everything with a fine-toothed comb by 1 September, when I will make the final pass and get all the illustrations into publishable form.

I picked up Jacob Marchman and Iris Wang in Hanover at 9am. Jake was with our summer project in 2015 and last summer had his "sophomore summer" at school. While I was teaching my Arctic course at Dartmouth this winter he was in DC, living at our house and working on our Labrador radiocarbon date files at the ASC. We are planning to publish these as large data files in the near future. Jake got a good dose of the Smithsonian and DC. In the coming year he will be a senior and has been considering a thesis on some of our Labrador date, perhaps a Koliktalik monograph. Iris has just finished her freshman year at Dartmouth and comes from a Chinese-American family in the San Francisco area. She (and I) received a Dartmouth Anthropology Goodman research grant (all the writing was hers) supporting this summer's project. The grant provides her with field equipment and travel, with the remainder covering our field costs. She has to be back in Hanover by 28 August to lead one of the Dartmouth Outing Club freshman orientation trips.

We returned to Fairlee, where Lynne had prepared breakfast. Within an hour we had eaten, collected our bags, said goodbyes, and were on our way north. Jake GPS-navigated us across to Rt. 2. We chased thunderstorms between Mount Washington and Bangor and arrived at the US-Canada border about 8pm. Appar-

ently the US and Canada are having a honeymoon following President Donald Trump's meeting this spring with Canadian Prime Minister Gary Trudeau, because we scooted through customs and immigration in fifteen minutes. A bit north of St. John we pulled into the Fairway Inn in Sussex, N.B. A good run for a day that will leave us with plenty of time tomorrow for a visit to Louisbourg Fortress, which I've never visited and is only 45 minutes from the North Sydney ferry terminal.

9 July, Sunday. Sussex, N.B., to North Sydney, N.S.

The next morning we were ready for breakfast when the Fairway's diner-style restaurant opened at 6am. Their décor was 1950s art-deco, with license plates from all over North America and other kitschy stuff. We had a brief stop at the Nova Scotia Parks Canada station that provided Iris with a bit of local history about the expulsion of the Acadians—some of whom ended up in Havre St. Pierre on the Lower North Shore. Then across the N.S. interior to the north coast and the several inlets and river mouths (Viking "hops") where I imagine Vikings explored from the L'Anse aux Meadows "gateways" settlement. Then to the Cape Breton bridges and causeway, through the several Bras d'Or Miq'maw villages, the Graham Bell home and its Parks Canada Visitor Center—sorry, Centre—and finally to Louisbourg, which we reached at about 2pm. This year, as a 150th birthday to Canadians (and visitors), Parks Canada has waived admission fees to all its parks, so we were soon in free and after taking a short bus ride to the fortress (a "fort" is a military base; a "fortress" is a fort with a town inside). The physical approach to this magnificent historical reconstruction is imposing. The site is at the southern corner of Louisbourg Harbor, whose entrance has a few small islands constricting the channel. The fortress guarded this entrance with a 270-degree arc of cannons that could waste any intruder who tried to enter. During the 18th century, the town's inhabitants were mostly cod-fishermen living around the bay shore next to the fortress while the military, the governor, soldiers, and support people lived inside. The fortress guarded the harbor and, by extension, the southern, main entrance to the French territories in the wider Gulf of St. Lawrence. This was France's bastion for maintaining its New World colony. However, it was not invulnerable, and in 1745 it was besieged and taken by the British after a siege of a few weeks, but then was given back to France following a treaty. In 1758, the Brits took it again by approaching the unguarded south side of the fortress that was thought to be protected by marshy ground guarded only be a few cannons. The Brits then proceeded to demolish most of the fortress's buildings and it was never reoccupied until Parks Canada archaeologists began excavations and reconstruction in the 1960's.



Figure 5.1 The Fairway Inn's restaurant's kitschy art-deco decor.

Today the fortress is a wonder—a huge walled complex of buildings, arsenals, soldiers' barracks, gardens, stables, bakeries, kitchens and other facilities including a governor's palace with a huge "King's Chapel" and a military commander's residence—all reconstructed following the archival documents and archaeological work. Furnishings, artworks, paintings, and period artifacts of all kinds fill its buildings and sheds, and pigs, sheep, turkeys and chickens occupy its pens. It boasts being the one of the largest reconstructed historical sites in the world and is staffed by professional re-enactors who stage musket-firing demonstrations, concerts, and courtly dances several times a day. During the fortress days the harbor exported huge amounts of fish to France. Today the site attracts several hundred tourists each day. We spent three hours and found it fascinating. What was less clear from the displays and other information was the role of the Miq'maw.

Presumably, they were deeply involved in regional fur trade and military alliances. After our visit we had supper in town and found the harbor alive with fishing boats and fish plants. We arrived at the ferry terminal about 7pm and rolled aboard about 9:30. The Highlanders (named after a N.S. military brigade) sailed on schedule into a calm night with us sleeping in the upper lounge on the floor, illegally but comfortably.



Figure 5.2 A view east from the hilltop of Louisbourg Fortress.

10 July, Monday. Port aux Basque to Lushes Bight.

A thick fog greeted our arrival in Newfoundland about 7am. Docking was so smooth we were not even aware of landing. By 7:30 we were on the Trans Canada Highway heading north to Corner Brook, soon leaving the fog behind, as well as the infamous "Point Rosee" Viking that Sarah Parcak thought she had found a Viking site by inspecting satellite images. (While driving yesterday we heard her giving a 'Ted Talk' on the radio—no mention of the Vikings as she is now into satellite archaeology of Egyptian ruins, a bit closer to her original archaeological training with Jesse Cassana. Her schtik now is site preservation and promoting public awareness, a good use of her public speaking skills.

Arriving at Deer Lake we met our University Notre Dame interns, Haley Adams and Alexandra Castellanos, at the Driftwood Inn. Both spent a week with me in DC before coming to Newfoundland and helped gather data on harp seals for my paper in Igor Krupnik's and Aron Crowell's 'Arctic Crashes' volume. Haley has just graduated and is going to spend next year teaching English on a Fulbright fellowship in Poland. Allie's family has a pecan grove at her Texas home and will be returning to ND in the fall for her junior year. As usual, before leaving Deer Lake we bought bulk food at More-For-Less. When I called Louise Colbourne to find out about the ferry schedule I learned that Perry was also on the TCH returning from Corner Brook. He had been visiting his daughter Jill and Brandy Colbourne (Dennis Colbourne's daughter), now out of college and beginning a police career. Jill is still in her laboratory med-tech position at the Corner Brook Hospital. This March, much of the Colbourne clan high-tailed it to Cuba where Jill and her long-term partner, Matthew, got married at a beach resort. After delivering a Smithsonian check to Leonard Harvey's Accounting Services to cover the last half of Perry's salary, we were on our way to the Long Island ferry and an end to the first leg of the summer's travels. All was well with the Colbournes, which included Perry's and Louise's oldest, Tracey, visiting with her teenage daughter, Alyssa, and younger (and feisty) son, Andrew. Grandmother 'Nan' is fine although needs some night-time supervision. But off-island, there has been tragedy: the deaths of Perry's younger brother, Chris, of pneumonia, in Toronto, and Kay's son, Marty, after a long history of drug addiction. And Kay's partner, Gary, who recently returned with Kay to Newfoundland from Calgary, is hospitalized for advanced cancer treatment (he died during the summer). Following introductions we got everyone settled on board Pitsiulak, which Perry had freshly painted and cleaned, and got the low-down from Perry on the muffler system he devised for last year's new Cummins generator (turns out, the new exhaust system is only a wee bit less noisy!). We finished the evening with a meal of steak and crab legs and saw the pictures from Cuba with everyone all fancied up.

11 July, Tuesday. Lushes Bight.

A run-around day. We took the 8am ferry ($15,00 round trip for a five minute ride) to Triton to pay the Budgell and Marine Center bills. At the Marine Center we found its director, Pete Winsor, pleased with the expansion of his services to fishermen after having taken over the center from Jerry's diamond drilling operation. After Jerry tried for years to discourage marine service support (required under the center's government charter) he decided to spin off the marine service to Pete, and boats are now coming in droves for storage and yard work. Pete has given the SI a good deal too, eliminating monthly storage charges and reducing fees. He is occasionally building fiberglass boats and has some specialty items like light-weight aluminum gangways. Budgell's has gone high tech and brute, emphasizing huge 4-wheelers and monster outboard engines, catering to the newly wealthy workers who come home from Alberta or other high-paying oil or mining jobs. Our next stop was Coleman's supermarket in Springdale for groceries where I almost bought one of their small tanned ring seal skins to use in museum education. On the drive back, men were re-paving the highway and the truck in front of me threw a stone that hit us like a rifle-shot, sending a crack running across my windshield. We spent the afternoon stowing the food, catching up on email, and cutting vegetables for Louise's turkey soup for the Long Island benefit sale tomorrow. Perry scared up some lobsters for dinner. The lobster season is open for another week. Some are even being caught around the pier.



Figure 5.3 Pitsiulak*, ready for sea.*



Figure 5.4 Lushes Bight.

One night when Louise, Perry's brother Melvin, and I were visiting with Nan, the topic of Elmo Parsons came up. He was mate on Pitsiulak when Uncle Jim Wiseman skippered it in 1979, the second year of the Torngat Project. Elmo lives in the last house on the north side of Lushes Bight, and while he is no longer boating (I met him once when I anchored for a night at the abandoned Grady whaling station near Cape North, when he was skippering Sea Rover), he is still active, mows his lawn, but never goes anywhere off his property. Melvin said he's never seen Elmo 'out-and-about' at the store or anywhere else. Elmo is known to have been a good guitar player, so Melvin imagined him sitting at home doing little but house-keeping and playing his guitar! We never saw that side of him in our Torngat days.

12 July, Wednesday. Lushes Bight

Another day of preparations. I got a message from Mayor Fequet in St. Paul River, Quebec, saying I should contact the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication for my archaeology permit, apparently responding to some communication between him and Garland Nadeau. Well, of course I had already done that was awaiting results from the MERN land-use permit that had to clear before MCC would act. Once again, the same confusion as the past two years when this requirement appeared. MERN is necessary for building houses, mines, etc. and archaeology is just a nuisance for them. But that's 'the law' even though the Mayor doesn't recall it. I shall have to wrestle with MERN and MCC when we get to Quebec. (As it turned out we

did not even need a MERN permit this year, because last year's is still in effect until 1 August, when we should be clear of Quebec and on our way to Rigolet.) Last year I had to pay $7000 US for work by the Quebec Conservation Center (QCC) for 'restoration' of one pot, an iron arrowhead, and a couple other insignificant items—mostly because the center was having trouble maintaining its staff. So they levied outrageous fees on the SI, thinking it has lots of money and knowing that I did not want my future archaeology permits to be denied for lack of 'cooperation.' For many years the agreement I have had with MCC was that I would pay the cost of fieldwork and Quebec would take care of the artifacts. This worked fine during the early days of the Gateways Project when we were doing underwater archaeology and recovering important organics.



Figure 5.5 View west from the top of the Long Island gazebo, overlooking Green Bay north of Lushes Bight.

Now the new policy will force me to excavate, document, and rebury artifacts instead of sending them to the archive and building Quebec's archaeological inventory. The present policy is appalling politics, verging on extortion. MCC and QCC should get their act together and find a different way to support conservation and curation. One way would be to charge companies and governments requiring salvage archaeology to pay hefty curation fees, not research archaeologists working on tiny budgets.

Not much happened the rest of the day. The students have been having fun goofing around with Tracy's kids, shooting water pistols at each other and playing games. Alyssa has been taking in the banter about American college life and talk of students streaking through Baker-Rauner Library and swimming naked across the Connecticut River. The kids went off hiking to the gazebo at the top of North China Head and climbed down near the beach next to the Beothuk cave, without realizing it was there. They were surprised the next day when we took an outboard tour and I showed them the cave's location. While we watched, a bald eagle rose off its nest on the top of the Head. I wonder how that cave got discovered and whether information came from the last of the Beothuk people, who made their 'last stand' in this area. Its entrance is hidden and you have to climb up a scree slope and behind some bushes. Several years ago Perry took me there and we climbed into the cave, which has a large anteroom and then a shaft that does down 20 feet (or deeper); we never tried to get to the bottom. We saw disturbed rocks where the burials had been opened back in the late 1800s. I imagine some detailed work would reveal more remains. Perry says his father used to say the cave got its name "because if you kept going down that inner hole you'd get to China." A second explanation told was than the cave was discovered by a Chinese person while he or she was picking berries.



Figure 5.6 An adventurer gazes into the blue beyond.

Off and on for the past few days I have been working on a 'blog post' for release with the opening of the Narwhal exhibit. I finished it today and send it off with lots of pictures; basically, it's a discussion of the Labrador Inuit migrations and their linkage to climate and sea ice changes that affect the distribution of harp seals, walrus and bowhead whales. Christyna Solhan says she and Laura Donnelly-Smith are doing a blog on the creation of the exhibit based on their article in the book. Otherwise, work is roaring ahead on the installation of the exhibit. Next week the Arctic Research Commission is due for a tour of the installation, getting a tour behind the scenes from Igor and Christyna. Igor had got my draft paper on harp seals and Inuit and farmed it out for review to Stephen Loring, who wrote me a long, thoughtful response. He chided me for my use of acronyms for the various culture periods and terms like "Intermediate Indians"—terms that I used fifty years ago to classify cultural stages and that are not very nice today when people are beginning to be interested in what archeologists or scientists have been saying about their past—rightly so! But what to do about new terminology remains to be figured out.

13 July, Thursday. Lushes Bight.

This was to be our departure day, but when I woke at 5am the rigging was rattling, so there was no way we were going to get off with a bunch of land-lubbers (except Jake) with no boat experience. Perry had reached the same opinion and was looking at the forecasts on his computer when I arrived at his house for coffee. Big red colored patches on the weather map announced gale warnings for Labrador and eastern Newfoundland; our region was one notch down but still had strong southwest wind. Tomorrow looked better. The good news is that we can now visit the benefit sale at the school during the afternoon. There was lots of knitting crafts, cheap Chinese (?) jewelry ($7 apiece), tupperware, and ring seal products, including rifle cases. I bought $20 worth of raffle tickets, more as a donation than a desire to win. Louise's soup was gone by the time we were hungry so we had moose stew and biscuits. When raffle-time came around a big hooting when up when I won a mason jar with Long Island painted on its side, and a Long Island dishtowel. Good articles for a boat trip! By evening I had finished my blog report and sent it in to Ryan Lavery's assistant, Annie, along with a bunch of pictures [I ended up re-writing it completely at the end of the summer after we found the 1632 French coin in the Hart Chalet site]. I also heard that a Washington Post reporter wanted an interview for the coming Narwhal exhibit. During the evening Perry, Barb, Louise, Melvin and I had a nice talk with Nan, 89, in her family picture-studded living room. The whole clan is engaged with her daily household affairs; Louise sleeps over with her and helps with meals and chores. "I wants to stay in my house 'til I'm 90," she says. During our stay in Colbourne-ville I had nice chats with Stephen, whose has a beautiful white husky dog that he walks about every evening. Dennis is within an inch of retiring from his ferry-captain service, and Melvin already has retired. Last year the local scuttlebutt held that Long Island was likely to be lost as a community because of the cost of maintaining services, especially the ferry. That may still be the fate of the community of Little Bay Islands, the other ferry stop across the bay. But now Perry thinks the town has a more positive future since so many retirees are returning and building or refurbishing homes. Everyone is waiting to see what the price of electricity will be when Muskrat Falls hydro power comes on line. It's transmission towers have been erected all the way down the west coast to Port aux Basque, cutting a great swath across the landscape. This year a man was killed when a tower under construction toppled on his truck in a windstorm.

14 July, Friday. Lushes Bight to St. Anthony.

5am. I woke and found Louise and Perry driving down the wharf. Wind was down and we were off by 5:30. We passed several crab fishing boats in the outer part of the bay and around the Horse Islands but saw little sea-life until we reached Fischot Islands at the southern edge of Hare Bay, and outside St. Anthony Perry spotted a school of capelin showing on the sounder. We had mostly light southwest wind all the way. The girls got real excited when we spotted a few puffins on Rouge Island off Conche. The issue that surfaced soon after leaving Lushes Bight was our 'new' Cummins generator; it has been nothing but a headache since we installed it last year. At that time, it was the noise, because we did not want to install a $1000 muffler and so put in a local version (which was still noisy). But now we have a different and more serious problem:

it shuts down after 30 seconds of operation. This we discovered only while underway; it's been working fine at the pier. Best we could figure was that something was blocking the sea-water intake near the keel. Disconnecting the supply hose showed that some water was getting through, but perhaps not enough. We have a spare gas generator on board but only for emergencies. So instead of running all the way to Quirpon we pulled into St. Anthony to check out the problem in a place where we might be able to get some help. I called Boyce Roberts, our friend from Quirpon and explained that we would be delayed getting to his place, and within the hour he showed up with Jamie, Daryl, Nick and a baby, with Malcolm the St. Anthony harbor (or pier!) master in tow, ready to help out. Meanwhile Perry had got into the generator gear and found some spare rubber impellers, suggesting the problem might lie with the water pump. And so it was: the impeller was mangled, and a new one solved the problem in a jiffy. That impeller hardly had a hundred hours on it—pretty poor quality for a critical part. From Jamie we learned that this is a big weekend at the L'Anse aux Meadows site. Birgitta Wallace is giving a lecture, followed by a fancy buffet dinner, music, and the opening of an iron smelt using bog ore. Jamie has landed a permanent job at the L'Anse aux Meadows site as an interpreter and has quit waitressing at Gina's and Adrian Norseman Restaurant after working there for several years.

15 July, Saturday. St. Anthony to Quirpon.

Today and tomorrow will not be good days for crossing the Strait of Belle Isle. Strong southwest wind. This knowledge resulted in a slow start in leaving St. Anthony. Just inside the harbor narrows a construction crew was blasting and drilling away a rock that borders the south side of the channel—a danger that has been a menace for ships for years. Now, large cruise ships are seeking entry and need a wider channel. (Several years ago we watched an Italian cruise-liner almost come a-cropper when it got blown out of the harbor sideways in a strong southwest wind.) The construction crew has built a narrow causeway several hundred feet out from the shore and had a crane with a jack-hammer working away underwater, smashing rock and scooping up the detritus. Amazing what machines can do these days! We tied up at Quirpon about 1pm and soon found Boyce there ready to loan us a car. After a quick lunch we drove over to the L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site and found the parking lot completely full, with a bus and a huge vehicle with Alaska license plates that served both as bus and hotel! Apparently Alaskan ingenuity rivals Newfoundland's! The contraption boasted a tour company name. What a way to see the world!



Figure 5.7 The sod houses at L'Anse Aux Meadows.

At the Visitor Center we watched the orientation film, which is much better now than a year ago, when Helge Ingstad and Anne Stine were barely mentioned. If this is a new revision (it is!), it's much better and give full credit to the Ingstads and Birgitta, and the lively MC does a good job hitting the important points. We poked around the exhibits and went to the village, where we found Birgitta Wallace and Rob Ferguson (both now retired from Parks Canada in Halifax) working with a team called "Dark Ages" run by iron smithing expert, Daryl Markowitz. Darryl's people were busy preparing clay ovens for making glass beads and smelting bog iron tomorrow. I had not seen Daryl since he worked with the Smithsonian's Viking exhibition in 2000. Since then, he has made a business out of small-scale iron production and medieval re-enactors working with museums and festivals in Canada and the U.S. He told me he recently ran a-foul of U.S. Immigration and has been barred from U.S. entry (perhaps a Trump-inspired border control issue?). Paul and other interpreters were holding forth in the "Norse" houses, so our gang got a good taste of Norse life and

technology, including weaving, iron-making, music, wood-working, and general life.

We got back to Boyce's for his moose stew and blueberry and redberry pies, a taste of 'ever-clear' chilled in iceberg ice, and a lively discussion with Matthias and some friends of his from Ottawa, staying in a trailer alongside Boyce's house. Matthias, a jovial and husky sportsman, was hired as LAM's interpretation manager a year ago and has been enjoying the challenge of building new programs. By all accounts, this weekend's activities are showing his organizational skill; the site is full of lively interpreters and is getting 300-500 visitors every day. (See https://exarc.net/issue-2017-4/mm/dark-ages-recreation-company-lanse-aux-meadows-nhsc-2017)

16, 17 July, Sunday, Monday. Quirpon

These were slow days. We arranged with Matthias to volunteer as interpreters at LAM, assisting the Dark Ages experts in their tasks. I worked on communications with the Quebec permit office. Boyce served up a beef stew he had made and on Monday a mess of codfish he caught. Early on Monday morning he took a family from Idaho out to see a large iceberg three miles off Quirpon Island. We were there when the guy drove up the night before, saying he heard Boyce took people out whale- and iceberg-watching. They arrived at 5am Monday and were lucky to see the huge berg topple. Whales have been plentiful and codfish seems to be moving in to the coast but are not plentiful yet. When I spoke to Garland Nadeau, he said St. Paul fishermen were pulling in large codfish with their bellies full of capelin. The moose-watchers have been successful and saw a mother and two calves that are hanging around the LAM visitor's center.

18 July, Tuesday. Quirpon,

Today we became official L'Anse aux Meadows volunteer site interpreters, "working" for Parks Canada! But before that, we fortified ourselves with Red River cereal and spent the morning walking the coastline west of the LAM site for a couple miles to familiarize my student assistants with vegetation, geology, geomorphological processes, and where to look for archaeological sites. We went well beyond the official LAM trail, which is marked by benches, signs, and pathways. Despite our search, we saw no sites or even traces of any early cultural activity. Moose trails were everywhere. The most interesting find was the bow stem of an old wooden boat—probably a trap boat—with square nails used for fastenings. Our hike back through the interior was equally unproductive except for being a nice walk in the country, which is extremely dry and needs a good rain. There are many small bakeapples showing, but without rain they will dry up and be lost. Near the end of the trek we met up with the LAM "long walk" trail, much of it a boardwalk, and passed "skin pond" where the people used to soak harp seal skins so the hair could be removed. We had lunch at the Norseman Restaurant. Gina and Adrian's daughter and son were running a sales booth in the parking lot near the door to intercept likely buyers for Gina's 12 Days of Christmas book, souvenir pins, and other items. Young businessmen in training—and with a good advisor handy (their mother!) inside the restaurant! We were the only ones present until a bus tour arrived.



Figure 5.8 A merry Norse gang- Haley, Iris, Jake, and Allie.

Bonnie, the head interpreter, got us duded up in Norse clothing—homespun garments (ladies with aprons; men and women with pouches (no pockets in Norse clothes!), brooches for the women, knives for the men, and leather shoes. We attached ourselves to Parks and Dark Ages pro interpreters. The Dark Ages people are well-informed and experienced at working with the public and make Norse life, customs, and technology interesting to all. We spent the entire afternoon helping, learning,

and interpreting. My specialty was “seal-thong” which I found among the props; it had just enough hair still attached to give a clue about its origin, a harp or bearded seal. They also had a bunch of horse-hair rope. My technical achievement was learning from Erik how to make a glass bead. This is done by melting a drop of glass on the pointed tip of an iron mandril over the funnel-shaped opening at the top of a beehive-shaped furnace powered by charcoal and a twin bellows. Jake worked with Daryl Markowitz (his Norse persona is “Kettl”) learning about iron smelting, and with Mark at the forge, and made a nail. Haley did some bead-making with Mark and the ladies worked with the weavers and kitchen crew. Late in the afternoon I discovered the ‘turner’, originally British, now Canadian geologist and mineralogist, who spends his spare time demonstrating how to produce wooden plates and bowls with a simple sapling-powered lathe and a loop-shape cutting tool. Some very interesting folks came by the site. Besides bead-making, I learned much from Daryl about the bloomery process and bog ore I did not know (iron can occur in bog ore in as high a concentration as 50-60% and can be produced by biological as well as geochemical action, and its location can be found by probe rod), and about turning wood. Two of the women produced four-ply braided cordage from heavy thread when the turner’s leather thong wore out.



Figure 5.9 Our motley crew dressed as Norsemen.

At the end of the day I had an amazing encounter in the LAM parking lot when Perry arrived saying he had met someone who I knew. Out of the second car stepped Ralph Eshelman; he spent a summer traveling with me around northern Newfoundland and on my first visit to the Quebec Lower North Shore. Ralph and his wife were on a holiday trip and had come to see the Viking site. They bumped into Perry in the Visitor Center and my name came up. Ralph, I, and Aron Crowell’s younger brother, Hugh, were together on my second research boat, Tunuyak; we had a grand time discovering sites in Degrat Harbor on Quirpon, the Port au Choix ‘Groswater ‘episode’, and my introduction to the Lower North Shore. In later years we served together on the Board of Maryland’s Jefferson Patterson Archaeology Park and Repository. Unfortunately, Ralph’s schedule did not permit more than a passing hail, but the encounter was a neat surprise for both of us.

Dinner was at The Daily Catch where we found many of the Parks employees and the Dark Ages folks. On the permit issue, there seemed to be a softening at the MCC; Olivier Roy and I have been having constructive e-mail exchanges that were more optimistic than yesterday’s memos pointing out all the information my permit application lacked: among others, waiving the need for immediate closure of my 2015 and 2016 permits, which can be done in September. The weather today was beautiful all day, but windy—fine for interpreters but not suitable for navigation.

19 July, Wednesday. Quirpon.

Today we “worked” another day for Parks Canada! It was hot in the morning but the southwest wind shifted to the northwest in the afternoon, bringing cool air and a bit of fog—a break from the prevailing southwest wind that kicks up a mess in the Strait of Belle Isle. We dressed up as Norse, and Perry dropped the students off at LAM while I spent the morning preparing a revised Quebec permit application to correct ‘deficiencies’ in the original application that listed me rather than the Smithsonian Institution as the permit requestor (unprecedented!) and me as its field representative. Some of the other ‘corrections’ needed were to list the students as archaeological ‘technicians’ rather than as ‘field assistants’, and listing the Notre

Dame and Dartmouth financial contributions separately. One substantive change was to drop the request for widespread surveys of the St. Paul coastal region and replace it with excavations at the two sites we could actually accomplish excavating in the week or so available. Perry says the weather report looks good for crossing the Strait on Friday.

Our 'Norse' crew spent the entire day at LAM and by the end looked—and sounded—like regulars, having learned many of the trades being demonstrated and interacting with the visitors in a realistic manner—not insisting on being 'in character' but taking a flexible approach. It's hard to relate to visitors when there is always a ten century gap. Matthias Brennan, the manager of the LAM educational program, asked me to give a talk for the site staff at The Daily Catch restaurant in their rec room after dinner, so I gave them a Viking talk, with apologies since much of the information (besides the Native American story) was 'old hat' to them. There must have been 40 people there, all interpreters from the site. LAM is having a heyday this summer, and lots of Parks administrators are showing up, including their CEO. Earlier this morning Benedicte Ingstad arrived leading a group from a cruise ship; she and I met at the Leif Eriksson statue dedication here a couple years ago, after I wrote her about her mother's book, which I enjoyed. She is concerned that her mother, Anne Stine Ingstad, often does not get credit for her role directing the 1961-68 LAM excavations. Back at Boyce's Nick presided over an evening fireworks display including rockets, a Roman candle, and firecrackers that he enjoyed blowing up under water while we sat around a fire burning in an old washing machine spinning tub., the kind that has lots of holes through the sides, making it a great outdoors fireplace receptacle.



Figure 5.10 The bustling interior of a Norse sod house. One of the L'Anse Aux Meadows re-enactors is stirring a fish stew simmering over the fire, and Iris, playing a Norse girl, is stiching a bonnet (left).

20 July, Wednesday. Quirpon

The weather changed last night, and it started blowing and raining from the east early in the morning, and then poured most of the rest of the day. Perry drove our "Norse" gang to the site at 10:30 while I did permit duty with the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (MERN). Garland Nadeau had rattled some cages there, and so when I called they were aware of my application and referred me to the permit office. Later I learned that last year's MERN permit is good for a year, and last year's permit does not expire until 30 July, so we have some extra time to get the MERN business settled. I also got word from Olivier Roy that MCC was now prepared to give "the Smithsonian" a permit (because the 2016 MERN permit is still valid) as soon as the SI sends its authorization. So I called Laurie Burgess to check on the SI letter, which I thought would be a piece of cake, and found confusion at that end--some idea that I had messed up and not done due diligence with the previous permits (correct!) and that they should not sign on. Laurie says

the NMNH is getting picky about permits and is going over them with a fine-toothed comb. In the past I have not had to bother the museum about my permits, but they get deeply involved with biological permits and have learned to be cautious. I had not expected delays from that end. Hopefully all their questions are settled and a letter can go out tomorrow.



Figure 5.11 Daryl Markowitz using tongs, smithing at L'Anse Aux Meadows.

I got out to LAM about 2:30 and spent most of the day in the smelting shed with Daryl and Mark. Mark is a local guy who has become an expert iron-worker. He, Daryl, and Jake spent the entire day reducing the bloom they produced last Sunday to a small rectangular block the size of a deck of cards. They must have heated it at least fifty times to a bright orange-yellow in the forge, buried in charcoal an inch above the tuyere, and hammered it mightily, expelling sparks of charcoal and slag, until it was relatively pure and ready for forging into implements. I operated the two bellows for an hour, trying to keep the flow of air constant, but not getting the iron too hot or it would start to spark and burn. Then you quickly extract it with big iron tongs from the fiery charcoal bed and quickly start hammering. Within a minute it becomes too cool to shape further. As you hammer the faces, the edges begin to mushroom, so you have to beat the sides back into right angles or cracks will begin to appear that are difficult to fuse shut. You need lots of muscle power to be a smith and have to put up with heat and spark burns. Goggles are an absolute necessity! No less knowledge and coordination is called for in the weaver's trade. Our girls spent most of their day in the spinning and weaving room of the LAM longhouse, learning from Bonnie and other experts who managed several types of machines, from tablet weaving to different types of stand-up looms. By 5:30 the visitors dropped off, and we returned to Boyce's. He had caught a bunch of mackerel yesterday, and that became our dinner along with boiled potatoes and vegetables. Matthias shared dinner and told stories of his college road trips to Cape Canaveral and other locations. Boyce and Nick returned from their Deer Lake trip to pick up a friend of Boyce's who is staying for a couple weeks to fish and hang out and help. The house got chaotic, crammed up with people playing cards, telling stories, taking showers, washing clothes, and Nick's young brother, Skip, getting into everything he shouldn't. Perry and I had to bail out and return to the boat to avoid getting swept into the soiree. The stars were out, so it looks like the predicted clearing and calm spell is going to happen.

21 July, Friday. Quirpon to Brador

Finally we're moving! The morning looked grim at first when I rose at 4:30 and found the pilothouse windows opaque—I thought from a thick fog, but actually it was just condensation on the windows from our breathy ladies in the galley. It was actually overcast but fairly clear when we untied and steamed out of the harbor at 5:15. The Canadian Coast Guard ships we saw from the Quirpon dock a couple days ago had been laying in a new navigation buoy outside Quirpon Harbor Island to keep boats away from a shoal. It's a tricky entrance and we've had trouble here entering on a foggy night because you have to be so close to the eastern tip of the island that your radar is ineffective. The buoy will help. We had a few good rolls before we turned west across the north end of the Sacred Islands, one of which dumped Allie partly out of her bunk and send books and loose stuff skittering across the deck. But soon we crossed Pistolet Bay and the towns of Raleigh and Cook Harbor and rounded Cape Norman and were heading southwest across the Strait in a light southeast wind, seeing lots of humpback whales, gannets, and murres. Four hours later we passed Blanc Sablon and turned west into Brador Bay; by this time the sea was pretty much like glass. No freighters or fishing boats the whole way. Just before we reached the Brador dock we found ourselves in the middle of eight humpback whales feeding on krill or capelin without any concern for us. We hove to and

spent fifteen minutes in total awe as the beasts—some young, smaller and without much encrustation on their tails and some old with nearly complete encrustation—rose and blew three or four times before gracefully arching their backs, raising their tails, and slipping into the deep. The sonic shock of their first blow is always startling, usually coming as a blast from an unsuspected direction. For all of us, I think, this was our first experience being in the middle of such a feeding convocation. One huge whale surfaced within ten feet of our bow and nearly touched the boat as it slipped below. Truly magnificent creatures! It's wonderful to be able to witness such a thing and to realize that at least these whales are coexisting with humans. Later in the afternoon, returning from the Hart Chalet site in the speedboat, we visited them again, still feeding in the same place. Florence says they have been there for weeks. Another outboard group was engaged in even closer observation because they were operating a drone hovering above the whales.

We were tied up barely ten minutes before Florence showed up at the dock, having watched our arrival from her living room window. She looked great! We had not seen her for two years because last year she was busy helping her daughter, Karen, in Petawawa, Ontario, following surgery. There was an old gentleman on the pier when we arrived who came from Twillingate, Nfld. and was on holiday and had spent some weeks here, hanging out—so to speak. He was slowly working his way north to Charlottetown in Labrador, where he had friends. Just taking in the scene in a sort of annual pilgrimage round, a trip he does every year.

Florence had prepared us a great midday dinner of ham, spiced rice, veggies, salad, and bakeapple and 'sugar' pie and cake for dessert. We had lots of fun talking about the past two years' events, especially the 'old fashioned' winter they had around here and in Newfoundland this time: lots of cold and snow. After lunch we took the skiff over to the Hart Chalet site to show the students where we would be working toward the end of next week. They got a taste of blackflies and were 'pumped' about the prospect of digging! After a second bout of whale watching on the way back, we drove to Blanc Sablon to re-stock groceries. We'll be cooking for ourselves for the next week. Before dinner we caught the Friday NPR newscast with David Brooks and Mark Shields commenting on the latest inanities of Donald Trump and the consternation of Republicans trying to enact health care and other legislation. We returned to the boat about 10pm and prepared for an early start for St. Paul, where we are to meet Garland Nadeau at 10am at the Salmon Bay fish plant. Halfway across the Strait I had a brief sat phone talk with Laurie Burgess in DC and learned she had just sent off the Quebec permit letter authorizing the permit under the Smithsonian name. Apparently, it was something of a close call, with some dissenters agreeing only because I have students involved. What were they thinking??? Dinner was soup and leftovers from midday dinner. We were back aboard the boat by 10 (11:30 Newfi time). As usual, the carryings-on in the fo'c's'le (galley) with Jake and the girls carried on far longer than my consciousness.



Figure 5.12 One of our humpback friends surfacing to say hello.



Figure 5.13 A humpback showing individualized tail encrustations.

22 July, Saturday. Brador to Salmon Bay

We were up at 6:30 and got off in a heavy fog at 7:30. Yesterday's whales were nowhere to be seen. We

didn't see land until the Salmon Bay Islands appeared out of the mist at 9:30. We tied up at the Salmon Bay fish plant, and like last year the proprietors allowed me to use their internet connection. I found the final approval from the Quebec Ministry of Communications and Culture after they had received the Smithsonian letter. The MCC usual "conditions" also arrived, and my responding agreement should mean a permit will be issued later today. On the pier I met Tony, whom I remember from last year, offering us water and fuel, neither of which we needed. On-line I edited some text on the Charles Francis Hall collections for the SI PR folks getting ready to launch the narwhal show. Meanwhile Garland had arrived at the Pits with a bucket of mackerel and a bunch of river-caught salmon. We saved the mackerel for tomorrow and ate the salmon for dinner. (I have never tasted anything like it—the salmon tasted almost like lobster—I guess from feeding on krill, a lobster distant cousin. I never tasted a salmon like that before!) After organizing dig gear we drove the speedboat to the Old Salmon Bay settlement's decrepit pier and hiked in to the Grand Plain-1 Groswater site we found last year. Fortunately, the site had not been disturbed by the 4-wheeler crowd that cruises the Grand Plain raised beaches, hunting and partying. We laid out a 1x6m trench along the low ridge where we had found flakes and artifacts. Off and on, we dodged rain showers as the fog rose and a southwest weather pattern emerged. Some blackflies, but not too many. The kids got used to digging and quickly began to find flakes and artifacts in the thin soil cover. By the end of the afternoon we had bagged a dozen nice artifacts and lots of flakes—all made of the typical 'Groswater' West Newfoundland chert, except for one piece of Ramah chert from northern Labrador. Everyone had a good time with the excavation and learned a lot about of field and recording techniques. The tool sample was typically Groswater, with ground and spalled burins. The high percentage of end scrapers and relative absence of harpoon points may indicate a winter occupation. We should be able to finish the excavation tomorrow.



Figure 5.14 Crew bench on Pitsiulak.

We returned to the Pits at 6:30 with the storm clouds passed and a bright sunset illuminating scores of seagulls hanging off the dock waiting for fishing boat hand-outs. Perry had spent the day with odd chores like sharpening the knives and fileting the mackerel. We had a great dinner of salmon, carrots, calliflower, and rice—and a nice bottle of wine. As I writing this, the gang in the galley has finished the dishes and is singing Dartmouth and Notre Dame football songs! I guess the intro to field archaeology has not done any permanent damage.



Figure 5.15 Day 1 of archaeology at Grand Plain-1. Soggy but exciting.

Before leaving for the dig I was accosted on the dock by George Griffith, Chesley's younger brother. He is the one Garland said had seen Basque roof tiles two miles up the Salmon River some decades ago. George described the tiles as being piled up in a heap alongside one of the 'steadies' where salmon hang out while ascending the river. He did not think much of it at the time and recently tried, unsuccessfully, to relocate them, wondering why Basques would haul tiles into the bush and leave them in a pile. George was familiar with Basque tiles from the Basque furnace site at his old homestead in Five Leagues, which we visited with Chesley a couple years ago. Without a tile specimen and a precise location I could not help George much and just encouraged him to re-locate the site. Perhaps someone more recently brought a bunch of tile up there with a plan to make a

cabin. I can't see Basque hauling tiles up the river, even if they were using the site for salmon fishing.

23 July, Sunday. Salmon Bay

It's Sunday and there's not much action at the Salmon Bay wharf this morning. It seems that most of the boats here have their cod and crab quotas already and are waiting for the herring to strike in. That's usually in early August. Garland came aboard soon after breakfast and brought more fish. We're still having trouble getting to the mackerel he delivered yesterday. We learned a lot more of his background as we got ready to go off digging. He has several brothers and at least one sister. All of them went off to prep schools like Choate and Mt. Herman in New England, or in Lenoxville, Quebec—all this through the good offices of Rev. Bob Bryan and the Quebec-Labrador Foundation. Most ended up in big jobs, one heading the QLF in Montreal and others in business. Only he remained at home in St. Paul, a fisherman, trapper, and berry-picker. In a good bakeapple year he can make $4-5,000 in three weeks—big money around here. We talked about getting organized during winter next year and looking for some real money to support an expanded archaeological project here, perhaps in collaboration with Francois Guindon who has started up a community-based project at the mouth of the Brador River. One of our targets would be underwater surveys for Basque and other early fleets in the American Harbor bay between Grand Isle and Bonne Esperance Island where scallop-draggers have pulled up tiles and old pottery, including that rechauffleur Laurie Thomas showed us last year. Garland has arranged for us to do another archaeology lecture this Wednesday evening and has invited Guindon to present on his work at Blanc Sablon.



Figure 5.16 Grand Plain-1. Archaeologists work, rain or shine.

We got off to Grand Plain, along with Garland, at 10. Right from the start the weather was threatening—a strong southwest wind with dark low clouds. Garland stayed to see the site and the Groswater tools and left about 11 just as an afternoon full of showers began, sometimes with thunder, began. We were all rain-proofed, and there was never any grumbling from the team as they dug with rain dripping into their excavation areas, but it made recording finds and maps difficult. Nevertheless, by the end of the day we had found and catalogued 43 Groswater implements, including some types we haven't seen previously, like a bifacially ground burin-like tool with remnant burin spall scars (seen only at the Postville site?), a couple of unusual knife blades, a very wide box-based point (a walrus harpoon point?), and others. Endscrapers were common finds, perhaps indicating skin-working and clothes-making. In the end, we were able to finish 12 one-meter squares that aligned with a low granite ridge. We saw no roasting slabs such as found at Postville, and nothing to indicate a dwelling structure. However, a couple meters north of the trench is a pile of fire-cracked rocks and slabs that I briefly tested but did not have time to dig. This would be a good future prospect, along with finishing the survey of the higher raised beaches. We back-filled the site and returned to the Pits, once again, as last year, not having time to even check along the beaches of Old Salmon Bay for 'Brest' signs. Garland told us people used to find roof tiles and other old stuff here at low tide. Another old story—widely believed here—is that the island south of Salmon Bay was the refuge of Marguerite de Roberval, a claim made by most other localities ranging from Harrington Harbor to Quirpon! Back aboard, the rain clouds cleared and the wind began shifting into the northwest, bringing drier air and auguring a

good day tomorrow. The evening's salmon meal was as good as the first, with leftovers destined for a Perry-made fish chowder. I was too tired to write the days' events and hit the sleeping pad about 10. These days it is getting light at 4:30 because we are at the far eastern end of the Eastern Time Zone.

24 July, Monday. Salmon Bay to Back Harbor

We were up at 7:00 and found a strong northwest breeze blowing. About 8:30 we motored over to Grand Isle with a plan to anchor near the Grand Isle-2 'mystery' site found last year a couple hundred meters east of Uncle Leonard Thomas' cabin. The site is a low rectangular foundation roughly 4x8 m eroding at the edge of a sandy bank, having already lost its front wall. But the wind was on-shore, making an outboard landing impossible because of the boulder barricade. So we went around the backside and anchored in Back Harbor ('Back' because it's on the back side of Bonne Esperance). Perry put us ashore and we walked 20 minutes over the hill to the site following an old footpath. As we approached the site we came across a depression in the middle of the raised beach that could be nothing other than a subterranean Labrador Inuit winter house. The doorway and entry tunnels were clearly defined with stones, but the rest of the structure was hidden by birch bushes; there was also a stone pile that seemed like it could be an outdoor hearth like the ones at Jacques Cartier Bay and Hart Chalet. Later in the day Garland and I returned to test this site and found a pavement in the doorway area and cracked caribou bones in the hearth. Strangely, we found no artifacts in three test pits—atypical for the other LNS Inuit houses we've worked at. Perhaps this dwelling had not been completely finished before the residents departed. There were also signs of a tent ring in the flat area north of the excavated part of the dwelling. I think this has to be an Inuit dwelling, which makes it the first we have found in the St. Paul region—a major find! Having seen it, reminded Garland of other similar places. Perhaps this will lead to others being identified. Its location only a few tens of meters upslope from Grand Isle-2—itself resembling a 17th century Labrador Inuit fall dwelling with lateral sleeping benches would make sense. Now all we need to do is find artifacts to confirm GI-2 is Inuit.



Figure 5.17 Grand Isle-2 (H2) Inuit pithouse.

No one is currently at the two cabins at Uncle Lenny's place (including Uncle Lenny), which has a shallow passage to the west known as Uncle Leonard's Tickle. His cabin is neat and has only a glass front door with a lock on it, so you can see inside. He is the one who, besides Garland, has been interested in early sites and had dug up some of the boulder pit structures at the top of the nearby hill above Kettle Head, finding the bone snowknife and human mandible Charles Martijn reported in the 1970s. We learned something new from Garland about the Kettle Head collection. Leonard, who is part Innu, has an interest in archaeology as a way to learn about his ancestors, so he rooted around in sites looking for artifacts. The Kettle Head site was on the hill behind his summer cabin, and it was here that he found the mandible and snowknife (the skull had since disappeared). Later on, his son, who worked as a electric linesman, was climbing a utility pole or tower and touched a wire that caused his arm to be blown off. He survived but Leonard decided that the accident was retribution for disturbing his ancestors graves and dwellings. The artifacts he collected have never been seen since, and it is said he buried them to make peace with the spirits.

It was a long day digging. We mapped and gridded out the shore-side rectangular dwelling and started working in the depressed center area of the house, each crew member taking a quadrant. When I got finished testing the Grand Isle-3 pithouse, I began at the east 'platform', perhaps a sleeping area. The structure of the house reminds me of the 17th century Inuit houses in Labrador. So far the finds have been few: some modern stuff in the upper peat (a medicine dropper, a plastic button, rotted fabric), and in the charcoal-stained floor deposit beneath 10-20cm of peat cover, a few small flakes of dark chert and Ramah chert, and small chunks of charcoal. By mid-afternoon the tide was down and a large boulder-strewn flat emerged behind a substantial boulder barricade. The flats produced a large crop of mussels which we schlepped back to the boat for supper. Hiking back to the boat I took the crew on what Jake called "an adventure", walking too far to the west and finding ourselves staring down over a cliff. By the time we reached the shore we could not raise Perry on the VHF, but he finally emerged and picked us up. Earlier in the day Iris had been talking with him on the VHF about salmon, to which Perry corrected as 'cod' since people around the coast do not talk about salmon on the radio because it might suggest that poaching was going on to fisheries officers listening in on these public communications. Garland then told us a funny story about Uncle Leonard, who was known to poach a salmon of two. He was quite secretive about it, but one windy day he was at his hidden net and got his outboard propeller tangled in the mesh. Just then, a ranger appeared and confronted him, to which Leonard replied, "Those damn poachers are putting their nets everywhere!" The ingenious response drew him a pass from the ranger, and the story came to characterize Leonard's quick wit.



Figure 5.18 Our Grand Isle-2 (H1) site, gridded out for excavation, overlooking Uncle Leonard's Tickle.

25 July, Tuesday. Back Harbor

We decided not to waste the best part of the day, seeing as the sun rises here close to 4:30. So we had breakfast at 5 and were at the site by 6:00, and what a nice bit of work we accomplished by 6pm! Garland and Eddie showed up as we were setting the speedboat off-haul in the tickle. They had jigged up a mess of codfish for us and taught the girls how to clean them right there on a rock. He dropped back again at lunchtime and entertained us with tales like the one above about Leonard's son, and another about the one-year old harps that return south and are not savvy about winter conditions. Some get caught frozen out of their breathing holes and take to the woods looking for water. First their front flippers freeze and then their rear flippers. Finally they can only move their heads, and when their tracks are found and followed they confront the hunters with those big baleful eyes. A sad end. But if not hunters, wolves and foxes would kill them.

At the site I found wood remains in at the bottom of my square associated with several large iron spikes. The wood were probably roof or floor timbers, because they conformed to the long axis of the structure. A large circular piece on the sand below the timbers looking like it might have been a European barrel top was completely carbonized. We also found many small chert flakes; half were fine chert from various LNS sources, and the other half were Ramah chert. Almost all were small re-sharpening flakes; no finished artifacts showed up. They were all in the basal peat beneath the nails and just above the sterile beach sand. This early presence at the site must be Indian, since we have never seen these chert types in Labrador Dorset sites, which almost always could be counted on to have a microblade fragment. The tiny re-sharpening flakes suggest people were hanging out at this location away from their base camp, sharpening their weapons while waiting for game. A big surprise came soon after Perry motored up in the zodiac, which he had spent most of the day getting into running order in hopes of bakeapple forays later in the summer.

Allie was turfing a new square and nearly chopped an Inuit soapstone cooking pot fragment in half. It is a fascinating piece with a long life history judging from all the different mending jobs, including repairs made with iron nails—a first in my experience! The soapstone pot, iron spikes, and fragments of roof tile resolve the question of who made this dwelling—Inuit. The chert flakes indicated an Indian occupation before the Inuit arrived. This time we did not have to hike over the mountain and could take the speedboat, and our 'beyond the boulder barrier' off-haul worked like a charm. While climbing aboard, we found the low tide flats filled with steamer clam holes. Dinner was the codfish Garland had given us, followed by homemade chocolate chip cookies cooked (burned) by our erratic oven. Tonight the sea is like glass. The Pits' new VHF was squawking all day because the calm weather has drawn out all the crab fishermen. The sea-life is truly phenomenal in this section of the coast.



Figure 5.19 Allie holding up her Basque roof tile find while Perry lounges in his orange drysuit.

26 July, Wednesday. Back Harbor to Salmon Bay.

Our last day in St. Paul. We had to finish the Grand Isle-2 site and get back to Salmon Bay in time to meet Eileen Schofield who will take us to the St. Paul teacher residence for showers and clothes washing, and from there to the Whitely Museum for a banquet and talks. I started rattling pots in the galley at 4:30am, and at 5:00 hot Red River cereal was on the table. We got to the site about 6:30. Garland came by at 9:30. He had found a lobster nearby to give to Perry, who had lost his chance for a lobster when we departed for Grand Isle before he could buy one from the fish plant.

The morning was calm and beautiful. I continued yesterday's test pit in the winter house, which I guess we'll call Grand Isle-2, House 2, now that we know the rectangular dwelling in Inuit and probably dates to the same period. Still no artifacts, but I did get a bit of charcoal—not unexpected since It was close to the hearth. I also made a measured site map. By noon our units in House 1 were all excavated except the last bit of Haley's and Allie's squares. Then, in almost the last trowel swipe, Haley came up with a thin slab of soapstone from the same pot whose base we found yesterday. This piece had lashing grooves with countersunk grooves, and some interesting incised lines, three of them parallel and certainly intentional. Then, next door, Allie hit a bunch of nails and a complete roof tile that had shattered from frost in place on the house floor. Final tasks included doing the profiles, photographing the complete excavation, and back-filling, assisted by Garland. Looking over the whole site plan, Garland and I thought the cluster of beach rocks in the central 'living floor' might have been a cache for goods left behind when the occupants departed. This seems like the only likely explanation for a rock pile on the 'living room" floor. Allie and Jake both found wood timber traces at the base of the black earth cultural deposit where most of the nails also were found. The flint and Ramah flakes were mostly at the very bottom of this black earth layer and pre-date the Inuit occupation. Even though we don't have any diagnostic chert artifacts, the abundance of Ramah chert suggests an Indian occupation dating to the AD 800-1400. A Dorset possibility can be ruled out because of the absence of microblades. It also seems that House 1 and House 2 are from a single 17th century Inuit occupation dating before the LNS Inuit acquired large amounts of European goods. Their inventory included only iron nails and a single roof tile.

After some of the team did a bit of joy-riding in Garland's skiff on the way to the boat (Garland let Iris, who had never driven a boat before, drive his skiff), we pulled the anchor and returned to the Salmon Bay fish plant, tying up alongside a boat unloading crabs collected from fishermen along the coast. We had missed Aileen's pick-up time, but she returned about three and took us to teacher's residence. In the rush



Figure 5.20 The field team digging away, at Grande Isle -2 (H-1). View N.

to fill the washer I neglected to empty my pockets and my flash-drive went through the wash cycle; miraculously, it survived and came to life again the next day—a huge relief as I have tons of stuff on it not copied elsewhere. At the Whiteley Museum we were greeted by the St. Paul's tourism committee, which includes Vicky Driscoll as well as Aileen and Garland and a few others. Soon Francois Guindon and Stephen, curator of the Regional Lower North Shore Museum in Sept Isle, arrived with their team excavating the proto-historic Innu site on the Blanc Sablon River. Their group included an Innu woman, a visiting tourist family from Montreal, and others. Their excavation is a community archaeology project with partners up and down the administrative chain. We had lots to talk about, and Francois, who was meeting Garland for the first time, seems interested in developing a working relationship with the Whiteley Museum and its tourism group. Together with Vicky, Garland, and Aileen, we discussed the possibility of teaming up for a joint project that could provide funds for my continued collaboration for the next few years. Following a great dinner we had an evening of talks, delayed slightly be projection issues that finally got resolved by an ingenious set of internet connections hooked up to my computer powerpoint by Iris and Allie. Garland had arranged publicity, so we had a good crowd, 47. One of the discussion issues was loss of archaeological materials to distant repositories. Everyone was eager to see us continue our surveys and begin some underwater work. Francois was a student of Brad Loewen's so that would facilitate collaboration. We got back to the boat at 10pm with arm-loads of clean clothes and said goodbyes. Another great project episode for Gateways 2017!

27 July, Thursday. Salmon Bay to Belles Amours

Up at 5 to find it relatively clear and seemingly just a light southwest wind, but as soon as we got out beyond the islands there was a big swell and a brisk southwest breeze. The problem was the 40-knot wind in the western gulf kicked up a swell running across the entire Gulf. We had to run out ten miles to get a clear course down-wind to Brador. Some waves were big enough that they required Perry to head up and cut speed. The sleeping fo'c's'le girls were being tossed like pancakes and soon had to migrate to the after cabins. In spite of our careful packing, stuff came tumbling off shelves. And then in the midst of it all, the engine alarm went off. Perry slammed the instrument panel to see if the 200F reading on the temperature gauge was stuck, but it wasn't. He cut speed and dived



Figure 5.21 Allie, Iris, Jake, Garland, and Haley posing for a photo at the Grand Isle-2, House 1 excavation site.

into the engine room. We had a real crisis on our hands if we lost the engine in this sea. Fortunately, at low rpms the temp began to drop and the alarm cut out. We still had an engine, but just barely, and the sea was still building. We needed a harbor immediately and headed downwind for Belles Amour. Now the problem became the speedboat, which was "up short" but still darting back and forth, yanking the short towline so hard that the grump cleat on the stern was starting look like it might tear out, so I tied the towline to the starboard grump if the port one gave way. Every so often a large sea rolling at us from astern would send the speedboat careening into the stern. I tried to fend off the strikes with a boat bumper but was only partially successful. After every seventh wave, a big one would loom up behind the speedboat, lifting her stern and throwing her at us. It was an hour that passed very slowly until we got into Belles Amours Harbor. As we entered the channel, we were met the "mussel" barge coming out to harvest mussels and lobsters; standing on the bow was a small dog playing the part of the ship's figurehead. The captain hollered at us to stay clear of his mussel strings inside the harbor. It was nice to be anchored again in this perfectly protected harbor, ringed by raised beaches and—we hoped—archaeological sites. When Perry explored the engine, his guess was confirmed; he found a mangled water cooling pump impeller with all its rubber vanes torn off. This is the second impeller failure we've had this summer, coming right after the generator impeller failure. On the other hand, this impeller had a pretty good history; it had not been changed since the engine was installed in 1989. Fortunately, we had a spare on board, and the installation was successful, apart from breaking off a single cover bolt.

While Perry was making the repair, the dig team went ashore and surveyed the north end of the Belles Amours Peninsula, finding a series of pit structures in the high boulder beaches. Then on a grassy point on the south side of a small peninsula at the northeast end of the L'Anse de Isthmus (Bay of Isthmus, part of the Middle Bay complex) Jake found tent ring structures that contained 18/19th C. white and blue print ceramics and whale and seal bones. Whale bone seems more likely to be present in an Inuit than in a European site. We also so inspected the large series of blowouts on terraces along the western shore of Belles Amours Harbor. Allie was the first to discover Groswater artifacts eroding from a buried soil horizon at the west side of a large sand dune. She and Iris recovered several microblades, a Ramah chert box-based harpoon point, and the smallest and most delicate burin-like tool I have ever seen—barely a centimeter wide and long, with polished faces and a spalled burin edge. A few hundred meters to the south, at 6.8m above sea level, Jake found a second small Groswater site with a couple of microblades. In the pebbly lag deposit nearby Allie found a small nodule of chert that might indicate a local source of this material and a reason for Groswater folks to be foraging in the area. While this harbor might also have been a place where early European vessels discarded flint ballast, the small size of the nodule makes it unlikely as ballast, also because it was relatively far from where it would have been unloaded from a ship.



Figure 5.22 The usually cozy quarters under the bow (the galley and the girls' quarters) became extremely tumultuous in the storm.

The rest of the afternoon was slow. The wind and waves were too high to travel to Brador, so we did odd jobs, wrote field notes, and napped. The team made a fine soup for supper and then experimented making an underwater light in a plastic juice jar to attract fish—"Angler 2.0" they named the instrument. One minnow got curious and followed the light around the boat. I spoke to Lynne on the sat phone and found her engaged with groups distributing free food from farms in central Vermont, and working one day at a farm picking and processing vegetables. She is discovering that this food system is supporting a large population

unable to afford high-quality fresh food.

28 July, Friday. Belles Amours to Brador



Figure 5.23 Allie with Groswater artifact she found at Belles Amour Blowout site.

Up at five to find no wind or fog, only the continuing roar of surf on the western beaches of the peninsula. We pulled the anchor and headed out from this deceptively-quiet harbor and found only a mild southern breeze and swell. Perry had plotted out a passage on the chart along the mainland and behind the islands that we had not tried previously. In shallow places like this you can generally trust the charted depths, and we had no trouble and saved ourselves a rolling passage around the outside. I called Florence when we docked, and she arrived with the terrible news that there had been a boating accident Thursday involving five people traveling to a wedding in a small outboard between Old Fort and St. Augustine. The boat was too small for the group and their luggage and swamped. Two people died and three survived to be picked up at 1 am after twelve hours in the water. All were wearing life preservers and had tied themselves to the boat. This gruesome event took place about the same time we were having our engine mishap in rough seas. Their bodies were located because they had a GPS beacon and were spotted by a helicopter with night vision gear.

After we tied up on the protected inside part of the Brador wharf Florence fixed us a nice breakfast and we got settled in, showered, and got clothes washed. Then we drove over to see what Francois Guindon and this team were up to at the proto-historic Innu site on the west bank of the Brador River south of the road bridge. They had opened up several areas in a site previously excavated by Jean-Ives Pintal that had been designated a registered historical site because of its large size and later prehistoric age. Francois organized the new excavation as a community archaeological dig with partnerships with the Blanc Sablon municipality and local Inuu groups, and they had an Inuu woman in their team, as well as students and volunteers. This year's finds included a small native ceramic sherd, numerous corner-notched points—some made of Ramah chert, some bone remains, and lots of debitage, and several hearths. The project required lots of negotiation with the MCC authorities as to what and how much they could excavate because of the site's historic registry status. They have had good media coverage and plan to expand the project next year. Perhaps we might join them to propose a contact Innu-Inuit-European program.

Following this visit we picked up the rental car I will be driving to Deer Lake, got groceries, and spend a couple hours getting the square units at the Hart Chalet House 3 site gridded out and excavations started. The back-filling from last year looks fine and the flies were not too bad, but rain eventually halted progress, so we returned to Florence's where we found she had prepared a delicious meat pie! As we were unpacking the car a truck pulled up and Donald Wellman hopped out and regaled Jake and me about St. Paul archaeology and history. He had not been able to attend the talk at the Whiteley Museum and said he had information about sites and places he wanted to relay—in particular, a place in Seal Cove, on the southwest side of Esquimaux Island. Our survey last year stopped just east of this place; had we walked a bit further, according to Donald, we would have found "stone houses in a cove with a nice sandy beach". Perhaps this is the site noted by Martijn. Wellman mentioned lots of other places of potential historical interest that we need to follow up on next year. About 8pm François' group arrived for a social evening and display of Florence's archeology collection. Lots of fun, as they were not familiar with the prehistoric culture history or lithic raw materials. I had to abandon the party just as a second round of desserts was broken out to get my stuff together for the early morning ferry to St. Barbe and my "lightning" trip to DC to preside over the

opening of the Natural History Museum's exhibit, Narwhal: Revealing an Arctic Legend, for which I am the lead curator, on Monday.

29 July, Saturday. Brador to Corner Brook

I got up at 4am with first light and hustled to the ferry landing, concerned about getting a ticket and a place aboard, because if I did not get a place on the morning or the afternoon ferry at 3:45 (Newfoundland time) I would miss my Deer Lake plane departure. It turned out I was the first to line up, three hours before the ticket office opened, so I dozed in the car until the lot began to fill up. It was raining so everyone was staying in their cars until the office opened. When I got out to stretch my legs, a friendly gentleman struck up a conversation, and I discovered it was Chris Montague from Northwest River, the founder and former president of the Labrador Metis Association. (The Metis—mixed European and Inuit/Innu people—initiated land claims negotiation with the government when the Labrador Inuit Association decided not to allow people living south of Rigolet to be part of their claim. (This decision was made before the early Inuit settlements in Cartwright were discovered.) The Metis claim is still under negotiation.) Chris and I went to see if the ticket office door was open (it wasn't), but our standing there "started a movement" (as Chris described it), and within a few minutes everyone had piled out of their vehicles and lined up behind us, including the Pageau family whom we met volunteering at François' dig. Our early place in the line-up secured me a No. 2 spot in the 'unreserved' ferry line-up and guaranteed I would get aboard. Chris was on his way to see his brother, Ed Montague, a geologist hospitalized in St. Johns following a stroke. Ed and I had some correspondence about archaeology years ago. Chris and I talked about archaeology and mutual Northwest River friends like Henry Blake and John Michelin. He also knew Elizabeth and Joe Goudie, the Tooktoshinas, Sam Broomfield, Ike Rich, and others I knew from Happy Valley. Chris taught history and religion in Goose Bay. His history and ethnics background served him well in his political role. When we discussed issues like whether or not the archaeological record could reveal ethnicity and issues like population continuity or replacement by different peoples; his view was "follow the data, not the politics". I was surprised to discover that, as a 6-year old, he had met "Commander Nutt" (Dartmouth's David C. Nutt) and the Blue Dolphin science team; he also knew the Blue Dolphin's fish biologist, Larry Coachman ("a great sense of humor"), and Jack Tangermann. The Montague connection with Blue Dolphin team resulted from Harvey Montague's work as their local guide for Lake Melville oceanography and related environmental activities. Our conversation continued during the ferry crossing to St. Barbe. It turned out that the Pageaus also made it on board; I advised them on what to do and see during their visit to L'Anse aux Meadows, suggesting a meal at the Norseman Restaurant and a fishing and whale-watching excursion with Boyce Roberts in Quirpon.



Figure 5.24 A view from aboard the ferry.

Perry had arranged for me to stay at Jill Colbourne's and Matthew's place in Corner Brook for the evening. Since I had plenty of time to get there, I decided to visit my Port au Choix archaeological "birthplace" and its Parks Canada Visitor Center. En route I swung by the Port Saunders Marine Center, finding it much expanded and full of huge boats. The Pitsiulak spent several years here before Tony Morse let us use it for the Torngat Project; and after I hired Perry, he used to drive here from Lushes Bight to get it ready for fieldwork, lodging with our local hosts, Eileen and Bill Lowe. I dropped in to say hi to them but they were not at home, so I left a message and a copy of last years' ASC Newsletter.

The Port au Choix Visitor Center exhibits document the long history of the Point Riche Peninsula with

displays on Maritime Archaic, Groswater, Dorset, Beothuck, and European cultures. Climate change is the unifying theme of the displays and the driver of social, subsistence, and technological change. When I pointed out a couple of minor improvements (two of the mircoblade cores were displayed upside-down) to the staff I had to reveal my identity. This resulted in a stir and led to interesting discussion with Eileen Rumbolt (a lively, long-term local archaeological buff who knew Elmer and Elaine Harp), Josh Thomas, and the center's manager, Katty Gallant. I learned that Priscilla Renouf's student, Patty Wells, had just finished an excavation at a Groswater site near one of the Point Riche ponds and was en route back to her home in Calgary. Katty managed to hook Patty and I up for a brief telephone call. A surprising discovery for me was to learn that the Parks Canada Point Riche site hosts a small group of visitor-friendly caribou!



Figure 5.25 Photograph showing winter ice in Gulf of St. Lawrence in a 'cold' year.

I finished my 'roots' visit with a shrimp sandwich and chowder lunch at the Anchor Café across the road from the fish plant—my last encounter with the plant's shrimp was when I had a tour there with Hugh Crowell (Aron Crowell's brother) and Ralph Eshelman in the early 1980s and was given a bag of prawns. That was the time I got in trouble with the Newfoundland archaeological authorities for digging a test pit (without a permit) that revealed an important new Groswater site on the terrace south of the Phillips Garden Dorset site! Later Priscilla Renouf excavated there and found some amazingly delicate Groswater side-notched points.

The drive to Corner Brook was a rainy three-hour trip. Jill and Matthew, Brittany's friend Dillon (from Roberts Arm), and Jill's man-eating cat (and Brittany's more cuddly feline) presented me with a "Colbourne-style" dinner of grilled steak. Brittany was at her police job, tending prisoners. We had a nice evening catching up: hearing from Matthew about his work hauling grain and aluminum ingots from the Quebec North Shore smelters to Detroit, and other cargo to Baltimore, and a version of their wedding excursion to Cuba different from the one told by the parents. But soon the hours caught up with me and I was caught dozing off: "Bill, aren't you sleepy? We have a bed for you!" I did not need much more encouragement; during last summer's overnight here, Patrick Jolicoeur and I slept on the floor.

30 July, Sunday. Corner Brook to Washington, DC

I was up and working when Brittany arrived from night duty, dressed in her police uniform and looking pretty smart. We had a chat before she turned in. There was news that the Canadian Supreme Court had acted to ban seismic testing in Nunavut waters, siding with the Inuit claim that high intensity sonic blasting could damage sea mammal hearing, navigation, and feeding, possibly leading to changes in their migration patterns and damage to Inuit subsistence hunting. This is a big victory for sea mammals and Inuit. The decision comes just when we are opening our Narwhal exhibition and should give a boost to public interest in the exhibition. I got to the Deer Lake airport just in time for my flight to Toronto, and the next leg to DC took place without thunderstorms or other complications. Mercifully, the temperature in DC was in the 70s. Here's hoping that holds for the next three days!

4 August, Port Saunders to Brador

Okay. I've had a break from these notes for nearly a week, traveling and in DC. I arrived in Washington Sunday evening to find our house on Capitol Hill in good shape, without undue damage from the invasive

'mile-a-minute' vines that have invaded our front yard. Thirty minutes and I had it cleared up and the yard looking acceptable. The condo complex construction across the street had most of its façade bricked up, and the covered sidewalk was gone. Slowly 8th street is taking on its new look, and the façade on Pennsylvania Ave is done—not very attractively in my opinion. Monday was a quiet day in the office. Nancy got me caught up on ASC issues: Igor was still in Moscow attending to affairs, especially his father, following the death of his mother a couple weeks ago. Stephen Loring has adjusted more to Joan Gero's death a year ago. I had a peak at the narwhal exhibition, which looks gorgeous and is missing only its final piece—Abraham Ruben's carvel narwhal tusk—awaiting final Canadian Customs approval. Nancy had arranged



Figure 5.26 A beautiful, warm day in D.C.

a small office party in the afternoon, and Ryan Lavery briefed me and Christyna Solhan (the narwhal exhibit coordinator) on press events. These interviews took place all day on Tuesday and included WTOP, Washington Post, BBC, and the New York Times. Martin Nweeia and Pamela were down for the opening events and made important contributions to the press briefings. Tuesday evening we had a cod-fish chowder dinner at my home with Martin, Pamela, Stephen Loring, Margaret ('Skye') Litten, Bernadette Driscoll, and Nancy Shorey. During my absence, Martin and Jenifer Fisher (our editors from Harp and Company) had made the final changes to the narwhal book, which is being sent to the printer this week, following final proof-reading by Tish O'Connor. I was to leave DC Wednesday, but just as the plane was about to take off at Dulles Airport thunder storms caused air controllers to shut down all flights to the north and east. After hours of waiting the flight was cancelled and I returned home. Nancy had been able to find another route in the morning via Toronto with Air Canada. This time the gods were willing and I arrived on schedule in Deer Lake, where I rejoined my rental car, drove to Port Saunders, and spent a nice evening with Bill and Eileen Lowe—friends from the days when the Tunuyak and Pitsiulak wintered at the Port Saunders Marine Service Center. Both are doing fine in their retirement, and I found Bill looking strong, cheerful, and full of stories about his interesting life as an airplane mechanic and armed services survival educator whose work took him to many places I also worked, like Frobisher Bay and Labrador. He had a major heart attack five years ago, but recovered and has not had any recurrences, opting not to undergo further corrective surgery.



Figure 5.27 The Natural History Museum's Narwhal exhibit.

An hour's drive to St. Barbe got me aboard the ferry to Blanc Sablon and to Florence's place, where I found the crew pleased with their progress on the Hart Chalet site excavations. Their squares had been productive and were finished, profiled, and ready for my inspection. Jake had done an excellent job supervising, and some interesting new finds were made: a bone handle for an iron butcher-knife, a bear tooth with two

perforations (probably a drag handle), the bottom of a large stoneware jar, as well as nails, glass and other materials. Lots of caribou bone came from the hearth mound. Indian artifacts from the wall and fill deposits included two local chert point blanks or knife blades. There were no new earth-shaking stratigraphic discoveries like, for instance, sleeping platforms. Most of the squares included wall deposits showing lots of midden accumulation. (One thing they failed to inform me about was the coin Allie found in her square—more later on about that!) During my absence, Perry had replaced Pitsiulak's cargo boom lines, filled the water tanks, and bought 1100 liters of diesel fuel—perhaps enough to get us to Rigolet and back to Lushes Bight.



Figure 5.28 Haley and Jake at the House 3 dirt pile, in all its glory.

I had been ruminating about Donald Wellman's mention of "stone foundations all built up at Seal Cove," imagining that this might be the missing St. Paul Inuit village. So, upon arriving at Florence's and finding the weather calm, if foggy, I called Garman and arranged for him to take me to Seal Cove. Meanwhile, the others would backfill the chalet site and clean up Florence's cabin. During my absence Jake et al. had created a huge dirt pile in the middle of House 3, so backfilling from this location would be quick (one hour!) and easy (well, somewhat!).

Garland was waiting for me at 11am at the Whiteley Museum, ready for a wet trip, and I followed suit because the fog had turned to steady rain. We buzzed off in his little punt around the west side of Esquimaux Island and across the shallows that stretch out nearly a kilometer from the cove. This area is well known as a harbor seal hunting spot. The tide as low, and a long string of rocks extended southwest from Seal Point. He dropped me off at the south end of the point and we searched the cove's grassy flat expanse and even hunted among the tamarack trees for signs of an Inuit village or stone foundations. No luck. Motoring past the seal rocks we saw numerous seals sunning. Garland had fancied shooting one, but we could not get close enough. This was clearly a fine spot for an Inuit site—but where was it located? Then Garland told me about Dwight Bilodeau having dug near Garland's brother's cabin where the stream meets the sandy beach east of Seal Point. I surveyed this area last year and found nothing among the thick growth of tamaracks. Garland led me to the middle of the trees behind his brother's cabin where Dwight had been digging. I did not have a shovel with me and was depending on finding house pits. But as before, searching for foundations, we found nothing. This is also the place where Charles Martijn spent weeks excavating during the two summers he worked in the St. Paul area. After returning to St. Paul, Garland introduced me to a friend of his who used to take Martin to this location by boat; he con-



Figure 5.29 The team having a wholesome, fun time at the local watering hole, The Anchor, in Blanc Sablon.



Figure 5.30 Melvin Chevalier's maritime Archaic collections from around his house in St. Paul.



Figure 5.31 Melvin Chevalier.

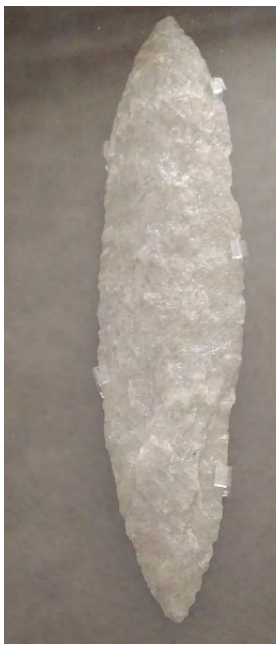


Figure 5.32 Quartz bipoint.

firmed that this was the site and said Charles had found stone tools here. This does not exactly square with Bilodeau's finds of 'large' iron nails. All agreed that the area had become heavily grown over in the past forty years. This is the site designated EiBk-7 in the MCC records; EiBk-8 is just across the stream to the southwest. I guess it's time I ask MCC for the records and find out exactly what Charles was up to. I thought maybe Garland could ask Dwight about what he had found, but Garland begged off, implying that Dwight's recent 'coming out' had strained their old relationship. In conversation with Garland's friend I learned that Martijn had done much more work in the St. Paul region than I was aware of. It is strange that he only published a small bit of this work. Before heading back to Brador Garland and I visited Melvin D. Chevalier who lives up on the high terrace above town next to a prominent rocky knob and had found lots of quartz points in the bull-dozed clearing around his house. I photographed a fist-sized quartz hammer stone and the artifacts he had found—nice small stemmed points with thick cross-sections. Lots of quartz flakes still remain in back of his house and in the bull-dozed soil scraped off the surface. There may be some undisturbed areas in the still-forested areas nearby. Seems like a possibility of grave mounds here as well. Garland found information on the elevation of this terrace: 98 feet a.s.l. The point styles suggest they are about 5-6000 years old, based on Labrador finds. (A couple of weeks after my visit Garland sent me a picture of a beautiful large quartz bipoint Chevalier had found. I hope that this was not dug up following my visit.)

On the way back to Brador through the fog I stopped at the lobster and mussel store and discovered Perry had already been there, telling them not to sell to a 'dirty old archaeologist' who might come by looking for lobsters. Yep, that was a good description of me after my rain-drenched survey. I told the lobsterman that we had found some ancient Eskimo artifacts in the blowouts. He told me he and his wife had been collecting artifacts there for years and were surprised there was anything left for us to find. So I told him the Groswater tools were VERY small, and he was impressed. Back at Florence's we had a 'last supper' of lobsters and fish cakes and did showers, laundry, and spent a couple hours at The Anchor, the local watering-hole, where we found François Guindon and this team having dinner. They are busy now with the Blanc Sablon (which they pronounce "Blanc Saaa-blawwww") archaeology trails—at the moment doing the Maritime Archaic section. Their next task is to 'find' Marguerite de la Roche (né Roberval) in the St. Paul region. Good luck! We moved aboard the Pits at 11pm. I arranged to have my DC-trip rental car picked up at Florence's house. Still foggy, but no wind.

Saturday, 5 August. Brador to Square Island Harbor

Perry and I woke at 4am and got the Pits ready for the trip north. A blanket of fog restricted visibility to a

hundred meters. I fetched the speedboat and got the coffee perked and Perry had the engine running when all of a sudden a string of invectives came from the captain's chair—###22#$24%!!, and so forth, and continued for several minutes. The Nobeltek navigation system would not start because of a glitch in the computer operating system. For a while it looked like we would not be able to leave the wharf and were wondering what kind of techy person we could find locally for help. One thing, though caught Perry's eye: the date display was wrong, listing today as Friday rather than Saturday. Even more strange was the year: 2057. With no other idea about what to do, we began walking the years back to 2017, and voila! the system kicked in. Did someone sabotage the program by setting a 2057 date? Was it a computer glitch or failure, or a tired computer time-keeping battery? We think the latter. Who knows, but we did manage to get underway at 6am. No sign of life from the crew until the sun began to poke through the fog near Red Bay. Off Forteau we almost ran down a fisherman jigging cod from a small boat because he did not have a radar reflector. At one point, a group of porpoises started flinging themselves into the air, leaping 6-8 feet above the surface and landing with a loud 'smack'! Otherwise, it was a calm and uneventful trip that landed us at 8pm beside a sturdy fishing stage full of crab pots and lines in Square Island Harbor, halfway down the Labrador coast. There must be 20 or 30 homes and stages here, but only one house seems occupied now. Most of the buildings are kept up. Crabs, cod, and wrinkles are the likely summer resources, but most people probably use the place sporadically for trout, salmon, and bakeapple picking, financed by wage employment in William's Harbor inside the bay or jobs in Alberta. Taking leave from the confines of the boat, Jake, Allie, and Iris explored ashore. Iris, who had injured an ankle while digging at the hart Chalet site, slipped and damaged her 'good' ankle and almost had to crawl back to the boat. She once was a gymnast champion but had to quit when her ankles gave out. Dinner was "Florence left-overs"—a stew augmented with Perry's moose meat and Florence's strawberry and coconut cheesecake pies. Very few icebergs on the coast this summer. We were fortunate to have almost no wind until mid-afternoon, and then only a light breeze from the south. Hence no speedboat towing problems—Yea! Arriving at Cape Charles from the foggy steam north from Blanc Sablon we really knew we were in Labrador again.

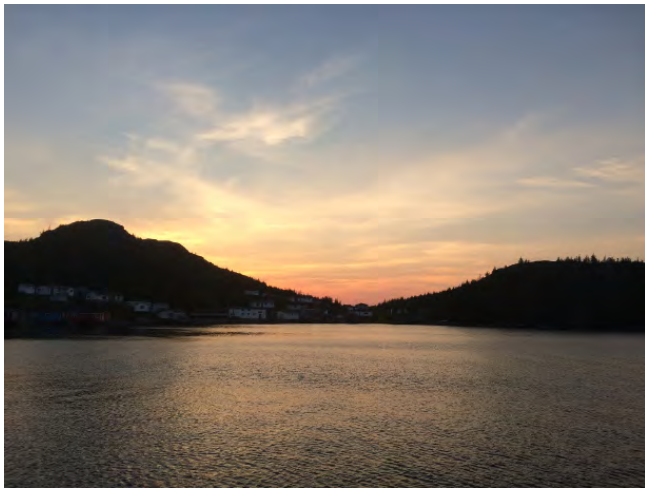


Figure 5.33 We docked at Square Harbor at sunset.

Now about the coin find! While underway I worked on the Hart Chalet notes and laid out the collections to dry out following Jake's washing them at Florence's last evening. Allie's notes for 12N 22W illustrated a 'copper coin' she had found deep in the hearth pile. She had not thought this was important enough to mention when she described her knife handle and "bear tooth pendant". Imagine my surprise when a well-preserved copper (or silver?) coin tumbled out together with a bunch of nails—and with some pretty clear lettering I was not able to read without magnification. "Allie, why didn't you mention you found a COIN?" "Well, it wasn't anything special, just a coin. What's the big deal?" Well the big deal is PLENTY BIG. We've been looking for datable objects from the Inuit LNS sites for years and have been relying on dating on clay pipe and glass bead typology—a very imprecise method; we have not been able to find any specific historical records either. So now a coin pops up in what may well be the last dig at this site. I hope it can be identified precisely by a numismatist, or conservators can pull us a mint date. Exciting! (Flash forward: On our way through Quirpon in late August I sent a picture of the coin to Nancy Shorey and she passed it to Skye Litton. Both Skye and the Smithsononan numismatist, Hillary York, identified it as a French Louis XIII 1632-34 double turnois! So this is what I ended up writing my blog about.)

Sunday, 6 August. Square Island Harbor to Indian Island



Figure 5.34 Allie learns to splice rope.

Today we made a mammoth run of fifteen hours, from Square Island Harbor to Indian Island in outer Groswater Bay, one of the locations of our excavations over the past two summers. The weather gods were smiling and gave us calm seas and light winds the entire way. We had a gorgeous sunrise leaving Square Island, rolled with a following sea to Punchbowl, crossed Table Bay to Cape North in nearly flat water, and from there passed the Viking "Wundurstrand" to Pottles Cove to our Indian Island harbor. We had pancakes in the Island of Ponds Run and grilled cheese sandwiches off Cartwright. Now we're anchored between the Indian (Spracklin on the maps) Islands in a light southwest breeze. The crew slept much of the way, some in the zodiac or on the cabin deck. Every four hours Perry slowed the Pits and dropped into the 'hole' to grease the bearings and add oil. I worked on Hart site field notes and wrote up a summary excavation report. I left messages on Jamie's office phone about our arrival in Rigolet. The entire way we saw only one vessel—a small outboard outside Punchbowl. Even around Cartwright on a calm Sunday no one was on the go. No whales or porpoises, but more and more birds the farther north we went.

Monday, 7 August. Indian Island to Rigolet

The kids were too tired after watching a movie to try sleeping on the deck last night, even though conditions were ideal with a brisk wind to keep the flies down. But the flies rose in fine shape when we got ready to weigh anchor and leave for Rigolet. Ominous dark clouds were approaching from the south and there were splatters of rain as we pulled the anchor. The run to Rigolet was uneventful, with the wind off the land. I spent most of the time annotating Allie's photographs from the Hart Chalet excavation. Very nice profile shots. We arrived in Rigolet about noon and checked in with the Department of Health and Social Development (DHSC) folks, our unofficial hosts for the past couple of years, allowing us to use the nurses residence for showers and laundry. They also let us hook up to their internet service, so there was a blitz of facebook activity, and I was able to check in with the Smithsonian and saw a bit of media coverage of the narwhal show. Ozzie Allen has had one knee replaced successfully and is looking for a second next year. Joyce is fine but lost her mother, Liz, this past spring; Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina spent most of the winter at her mother's place in St. John's. Bert Allen seems strong and better after his illness and the loss of his wife, Tib. Jamie Brake arrived from Nain in late afternoon. After dinner we took the speedboat to Double Mer Point to see the Labrador Inuit site excavated by Lisa Rankin's Memorial University team. The site was all open and not backfilled because Lisa planned to test further for Dorset and Groswater components, and part of the site might be reconstructed. It's a pretty amazing hole in the ground—three massive houses with long entrance tunnels and large circular hearth stands whose rocks were stained with charred blubber. A huge soapstone lamp was found in one of the houses, perhaps indicating some cataclysm happened that prevented people from returning to collect it. I thought we might be able to test for a Groswater presence in

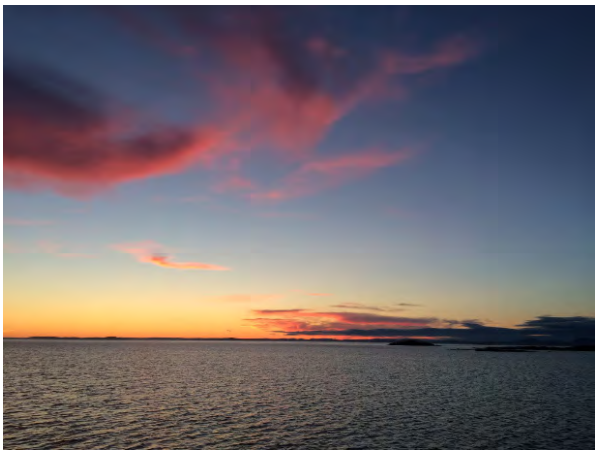


Figure 5.35 The weather gods gave us a gorgeous sunrise.



Figure 5.36 Evening excusion to Double Mer Point.

the vicinity, but seeing the near meter-thick peat profile, it was clear testing the nearby deposits would be a major undertaking. Memorial had not excavated beneath the floor pavement, and that would be the best way to search for earlier deposits. On the other hand, if a Groswater or Dorset site was here before the Inuit, their artifacts and flakes would have been found in the Inuit houses since they were excavated into earlier soil. As we approached Double Mer Point we found the water full of tide rips even without any wind interference. I was here alone in a small boat in 1970 or 1971, returning to Rattlers Bight with a load of gas and groceries, and almost capsized in this rip. There were several outcomes from that experience: I did not drown and leave a family and two children fatherless, and I learned to be more careful in small boats; another outcome—equally positive--was the discovery, while I waited for the sea to calm, of a previously unknown Inuit site. On the way home through the rip we encountered a small company of harp seals.



Figure 5.37 Double Mer Point Inuit winter villiage. Memorial Univeristy excavations.

Tuesday, 8 August. Rigolet to Snooks Cove, to Rigolet

The weather was unsettled this morning so we had a leisurely breakfast before heading for Snooks Cove. Snooks is one of the better known archaeological locales in Hamilton Inlet as a result of Richard Jordan's work there in the early 1970s and Brian Pritchard's work for MUN in 2009-2010. We were curious to see what they found and wanted to search for the unknown location of the Hunt and Henley trading post site that was located here ca. 1861 to 1865, when it was purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company. Pritchard excavated two Inuit-style dwellings that Jordan identified (Pritchard and Brandy, PAO 2010). Jordan's notes also identified an area he thought might be where the post had been located, but he never tested or identified it. Perry anchored the Pits in the cove, and we found a functioning off-haul at the cabin on the south side of the river mouth. We quickly found the Jordan and Pritchard excavations at the edge of the forest a few hundred meters south of the cabin. Then—bush-whacking in the thick forest behind the modern cabin, Jamie located a pit enclosed by part of a low earthen foundation wall near the bank of the river 150 meters inside the river mouth. The pit was grown over with roots and had a cut and colored glass bowl fragment on the surface. A survey stake from Pritchard's work indicated he had identified the location, but



Figure 5.38 Discovering new structures at Snooks Cove Hunt and Henley Post.

his site report and notes do mention excavation. Testing the terrace edge fifteen meters north of the pit, I found earthenware and a clay pipe. Haley Adams completed TP1 and found 19th century ceramics, bone, square nails, and glass. Allie Castellanos made a test pit (#2) at the intersection of the east and south gravel walls, finding a gravel berm above the old ground surface; Jamie Brake found ceramics in TP3 at the top of the gravel mound a meter north of the pit. Then came a surprise when Jake Marchman announced he had found another rectangular mounded structure in the woods west of Structure 1 and confirmed it by finding a clay pipe fragment (TP4) in its eastern wall. TP 5 in a rectangular clearing between the pit and the modern cabin produced a piece of old bone. These new additions to the Hunt and Henley post are important contributions to the early history of Snooks Cove. We now have a nice site complex consisting of a post and out-buildings, two excavated Metis dwellings, and numerous tent rings. A good morning's work—kof course building on earlier research here by Jordan and Pritchard. Later in the day Sarah Oliver told us how Jordan's crew would return hot and dirty from their excavations at Eskimo Island, strip down to their underwear, and jump of the stage, screaming with shock as they hit the icy water.



Figure 5.39 Approaching Rigolet.

After lunch of mega-b.t.u. (double fried eggs and cheese) sandwiches made by Allie and Iris, we returned to Rigolet, finding the Astron, the old local Labrador freighter, pulling away from the wharf. Jamie and I went searching for Derek Pottle but found no one home; his house on the shore south of the power plant is surrounded by works of art, and sports a gun (howitzer?) left from WWII defense. I had a long conversation with Sarah Oliver and learned of Curtis's growing dementia. I found Charlie Tooktoshina in his shop trying to repair a brake line on his truck but frustrated by discovering that the part he had received by mail did not fit. He told me Etagaulet Point was known locally as Deer Point; that Inuit and Innu hunted spring seals there; and that young caribou would be hunted in the nearby hills. I arrived at Ozzie and Joyce Allen's house just at dinner-time and shared a meal of "fish and brewis". The brewis was great, and I heard many tales from Joyce about strange events on the coast, the travels of Tuchialuk people to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, ghosts and Inuit graves (her relatives) near Mother Buxo's Rock on the path between Winters Cove and Rattlers Bight, and much more. After dinner, Jamie and I discussed this year's project with Mayor Jack Shiwak, Sarah Oliver, and Eldred Allen (Matt Allen's son) and his wife Christy at



Figure 5.40 Snooks Cove fishing camp south of the river.

the Strathcona House Museum. The discussion touched on many issues. Jack recalled how the Innu groups coming overland from the south would split up into family groups when they reached the south shore of Lake Melville; deer were always plentiful in the Mealies in those days and relations between settlers, Inuit, and Innu were cordial.



Figure 5.41 The Pitsiulak docked at the Rigolet pier.

9 August, Wednesday. Rigolet to Mason Island

Jamie left on the morning plane to Hopedale where he and a videographer are producing a film dealing with cultural heritage. He also has business in Goose and will return to Rigolet Saturday. Yesterday's stormy weather passed and the winds were light. We headed out the Bay to finish our survey of Saddle Island while most folks in Groswater Bay were heading in to Rigolet for the town festival or home-coming—a modern version of what used to be called the 'short rubber' dance, when salmon fishing was done and the fishermen could 'turn down' their hip waders to knee-high length. For the past two days we've seen a man butchering seals he has shot on the rocks by the dock.

We arrived on the north shore of Saddle Island around 10:00 and found a safe place to off-haul the speedboat. There was almost no wind or ocean swell. We found a circular Labrador Inuit tent ring almost immediately, and during a couple hours located several other Inuit tent sites and boulder cache sites, as well as a recent tent frame. There were deeply trodden black bear trails (but no recent spoor) and good locations for Groswater sites, but nothing materialized. Overall, the island seems to have been used infrequently, perhaps because it is far from the mainland. Last year we found some tent rings that looked Indian rather than Innu on the island's west end.

Back aboard, we found Perry in a stew over the Nobeltec nav system—again. It would not start and had the wrong date. In the end, he managed to trick it into action by telling its clock that today is tomorrow! It's like the computer has started a game of roulette with him, and is winning. A 'fly-by' of the beaches at the west end of Little Black Island did not look promising, so we headed south across the bay to Mason Island. We anchored and went ashore, finding Levi Wolfrey and Ruth Pottle readying to leave for the festival in Rigolet. We showed them the feature we wanted to explore: a circle of flat slabs arranged in a radial fashion around a depressed center. There was a remote possibility it could be a human burial related to the users of the stemmed point we found here two years ago. It's more likely it is one of their opened caches. But if so, why would there be such attention to the slab arrangement? The Wolfreys encouraged us to see what we could find. We gridded out a 6x4m area, mapped the surface rocks and spent three hours opening the eastern half of the mound. At the end of the day we had little to show except a single tiny flake of Ramah chert from the middle of the depression—no red ocher, artifacts, or charcoal. However, there are some large slabs inclined in the central pit, so there is still a chance for something interesting.



Figure 5.42 Saddle Island North L-1 Inuit tent ring.

The crew has been having knot fests and has learned most of the basics. This evening Jake asked Perry to show him how to weave a net. Perry is a master knot-tier and net-weaver, having learned while fishing with his father. “Father could knit a net so fast you couldn’t see his hands move!” Perry had lots of fun providing instruction, and his hands moved very fast also.

10 August, Thursday. Mason Island to Rigolet

Calm all night and we should have got up early, but I was feeling lazy and did not get breakfast going until 7am, and even then it took the foghorn to rouse the crew. The sky was dramatic and the water was like a mirror. By mid-morning the grey sheet clouds were replaced by cumulous and a really nice day took shape. We began with a brief survey of the northwest end of Mason Island. Levi had mentioned there was an Inuit grave there, and we had no trouble finding it, as described, with the top slab fallen in and no bones or artifacts visible. It was accompanied by a couple of tent ring structures and on the south side of the rocky ridge a shelter built into the ledge on the shore north of a small pond. In the afternoon I found another Inuit tent ring near the opening of the small tidal basin east of the Wolfrey cabin and our terrace site. This TR was unusual for having a clearly defined sleeping partition separated by a line of rocks—the typical form for an Inuit tent ring in northern Labrador but rarely seen in Groswater Bay. The tidal basin would have been a perfect small boat harbor a few hundred years ago.



Figure 5.43 Inuit grave on northwest point of Mason Island.

Our ‘cache pit’ excavation progressed slowly throughout the day and was interrupted by lunch back aboard the Pits. We cleared and mapped the area surrounding the pit and documented the radial arrangement of flat slabs. This aspect of the feature was even more pronounced after clearing the sparse vegetation and lichen-covered, pebbly blowout gravel. We gridded out a 4x6m area and cut a trench across the eastern half of the pit to investigate its structure. Haley excavated this section of the pit unit it reached a depth of 70 cm, where we found a nice charcoal sample. At that point, we opened up the western half of the pit and removed a large rock buried in the center halfway down. The pit had been made with rock slabs slanting down on all sides. A few flakes of quartz, quartzite, and Ramah chert were in the fill (probably unintended inclusions from the surface), but no sign of tools or red ocher. The careful preparation of the feature made it seem like a burial, but the lack of finds, red ocher, or bone was problematic. The pit fill consisted of grey sand stained with humics and had numerous bands of thin peat lenses that indicated the pit was open for a long time and had developed numerous cycles of vegetation and wind-blown sand lenses. When we excavated the west side of the pit we became excited when two small thin stone slabs set vertically at the bottom of the pit appeared. Below this were rotted remains of two pieces of wood that had collapsed into the pit from higher up. They probably had been part of an internal covering structure. The small slabs seemed odd but were

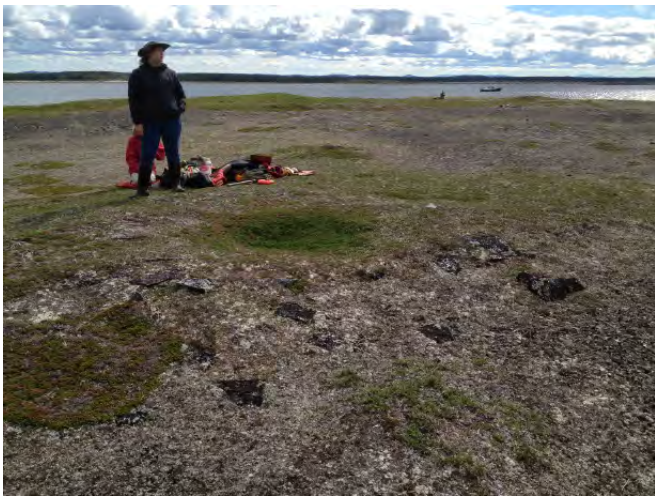


Figure 5.44 Mason Island -3 pit strcture before excavation.



Figure 5.45 Mason Island -3 cache pit excavated.

too small to have been intentional. Further excavation below this showed humic stains that seemed to be natural soil features rather than evidence of human activity. In desperation when our time ashore was expiring, I took a shovel and dug another half meter down, but found nothing unusual. All in all, the day ended up being a frustrating one, with the signs going back and forth between cache or burial; but in the end it was just a cache, albeit a meticulously constructed one at that, probably used over a period of time and then left open with its cover rocks thrown aside. At 6:30 we had to leave the site open with the pit's internal rocks not mapped because a storm was approaching and we needed to find a harbor. That turned out to be Rigolet, which we reached through a wind and rain squall while dining in the galley on a lentil stew concocted by Jake and Allie. We reached Rigolet about 10pm after the storm had passed. The town appeared as a wall of lights, and out in Groswater Bay lightning flickered, letting us know Perry had made a good decision to find a better harbor than Mason Island Tickle.

11 August, Friday. Rigolet to Caravalla to Rigolet



Figure 5.46 The townsfolk enjoying the Rigolet Salmon Festival.

The Northern Ranger arrived at the pier just as we were having breakfast, on her way to Goose Bay. As Sarah and Garland prepared to embark for visits in Goose and Northwest River they dropped off the key to Kevin's car, which she was letting us use when we were in town. We received a similar gesture from the Nunatsiavut DHSD which gave us their office key so we could use the internet over the weekend. Meanwhile the Rigolet Salmon Festival was in full swing, with children's games, story-telling, and songs by a Goose Bay singer. Tonight there is a dance , and tomorrow there will be other activities, ending with a salmon dinner, a bingo contest with a $2000 prize, and more dancing. Friends and relatives from Goose and Northwest River will be arriving on the Ranger tomorrow morning to take part.

After spending a couple hours on the internet we left for Caravalla Cove, which I had never visited previously and is famous for supposedly being the staging point for an Innu raid on the Eskimo island Inuit. This old story, going back to Gosling or earlier, seems based on reports of human bones scattered about on the Eskimo Island tundra. More likely, the bone scattering may have been the result of sailors and fishermen looting Inuit graves for artifacts in the late 19th or 20th centuries. The day was similar to others, with showers alternating with periods of sun—what people used to fall "fall weather." Jake fortified the excursion with a soup adaptation of last night's lentil stew, and over the VHS we heard Labrador Coast Guard Radio asking calling for information from anyone who might have seen the sailboat Morning Star, last heard from near Hawke Bay, Newfoundland. Perry ferried us to shore since there did not seem to be a good place to set an off-haul since the tide was falling. When he returned to the Pits he had an unpleasant task to attend to:



Figure 5.47 Inukshu at Caravalla Cove.



Figure 5.48 Surveying Caravalla Cave -1, Test Pit 2.

a plugged toilet. Some people have not been saying "Mississippi" seven times while holding the flush button. He later discovered the toilet intake pump was fouled with tampon strings (not necessarily from our present crew!).

We landed at the obvious place—a large green meadow near the mouth of the Caravalla brook—and immediately found a rectangular structure that produced 19th/early 20th century ceramics. Nearby Haley dug a test pit that had the fragments of a nearly complete annular ware bowl (which she later reconstructed with tape), along with a .22 shell, wire, and clay pipe stem. Jake made a sketch map of the field and the location of the test pits; but a proper survey was impossible due to the hip-high grass and huge clumps of raspberry bushes that had grown up on the middens. The attraction of this location for Europeans was the combination of seals—plentiful here because of year-round open water—summer grass for cattle, and salmon. For native people it would have been seals primarily. We did some wandering along the south-side river bank and adjacent cove shoreline but found only a modern hunting camp. We could tell we were following the recent footsteps of a large black bear by the bent grass and large, fresh stools filled with blackberries. Later we discovered Perry had seen the bear across the river after he landed us, but we were too absorbed on the ground to notice. Just as in Snooks Cove, you are not going to be able to locate Innu or early sites away from the shoreline because of the thick forest growth unless the land gets cleared or opened up by modern activities.



Figure 5.49 Haley with annular ware bowl from T.P. 2.

We returned to Rigolet and spent a couple hours doing showers and laundry. We found the convenience store had hamburger patties, and Perry cooked them up for a hot gravy open sandwich along with pan-fried potatoes and veggies. I made a quick visit to see Derek Pottle and arranged a meeting with him and the students to see his artwork in the morning. He had just returned from Hebron and is finding his summers so busy even after retirement that he can't get to his artwork. The evening ended with a failed attempt to discover the advertised dance. When we showed up at the rec hall we thought we were attending the adult dance, but found only a few youngsters and a one-man band making lots of noise. My kids were not impressed and opted for more laundry instead. Back at the boat their restlessness ranged from star-gazing, studying the feeding habits of sculpins, and engaging in what most responsibly-inebriated college kids do until 3am on Friday nights.



Figure 5.50 The crew worn out from nighttime adventures.

12 August, Saturday. Rigolet

Other than a few bathroom zombies going to the head and returning to bed, the boat was silent this morning. But outside, the dock was a filled with the sounds of a rattley fork-lift machine run-

ning back and forth between the Northern Ranger and the store shed at the head of the pier. The Ranger had slipped in from Goose Bay and tied up without a whisper. It was another fine day, and people were embarking from Goose to join the annual Rigolet Salmon Festival. Like yesterday, activities took place throughout the day, starting with kids' programs in the morning, bingo and square dancing in the afternoon, and a feast and adult dance party (the real one!) in the evening. The partying last night had laid our crew low except for Perry and Allie. After I retrieved the bushel of laundry from the drier, the three of us awake ones spent an hour talking with Derek Pottle in his fabulous house and grounds on the shore south of the power station. His place is on land that used to be a WWII US military base housing 40 soldiers defending the Narrows with a couple of small guns. Derek said he was told their gunnery practice resulted in the sandbank erosion that has been eroding ever since on the other side of the Narrows. He found parts of their guns in the woods when he cleared the land. His house is full of art, lots by him (soapstone, antler, ivory, leather) but also by his children and wife. We spoke of lots of things: tourism, animals, climate change--"yes…but not all things are bad; for instance the polar bears and seals are thriving. On the other hand, the weather is stormier, less predictable, shorter winters, "squishy" rather than hard sea ice; according to Arctic Inuit, orcas are taking lots of narwhals ("narwhals and belugas used to be seen in outer Groswater Bay." Fewer people are hunting now because village life is making people less mobile. At the same time, technology is allowing people to get quickly to places they could not easily go before, and to take more animals in a short amount of time. He has been one of the advisors to the Parks Canada's Torngat and Mealy Mountain parks. "I'm busier than before I retired." He does lots of tourist cruise speaking. Charlie Tooktoshina had been his hunting and outdoor guide and mentor: "I learned more from Charlie than from anyone else." We had another session with Derek in the afternoon so our "sleepers" could meet him and see his house and art. As we sat talking, seals and a grampus were feeding in the tide-rip outside his living room window. We also got a peek at his carving shed; everything in it was covered with soapstone dust from his sander. He mainly uses soapstone from Hopedale, but adds other varieties as needed. One of his curiosities was a small piece of narwhal tusk.



Figure 5.51 Derek Pottle showing a piece of narwhal tusk in his workshop at Rigolet.



Figure 5.52 A piece of art from Derek's house -- a carved, inked walrus tusk from Russia.



Figure 5.53 Derek's polar bear pelt captivated Iris.

I spent some time in the afternoon at the festival events. Jamie Brake was recruited for the contest to see how fast he could gobble up a terrible concoction of mussels, clams, sardines, onions, hot sauce, and other delicacies; some contestants grimaced and puked, but Jamie



Figure 5.54 Tree-carving at Derek's house.



Figure 5.55 Allie with the lone bakeapple we found at Square Harbor. We'll miss Allie!

was stoked and goal-oriented. Other torments included swimming from the boat to ship dock in that cold (and polluted!) water. The following square dance did not attract enough dancers—a pity because Joe (?) Palliser's sometimes off-key fiddle-playing produced an atmosphere of 19th century authenticity. The afternoon was truly delightful because of the music, the gathered crowd, and the bright, warm sun—the day could not have been more perfect! I had a nice discussion with Johnny and Grita (Allen?) and Belinda Oliver and Garfield, who showed me a piece of sea-worn soapstone found by her father, John, somewhere on Ticoralak Island. They had used it for years as door-stop in their cabin. It looked like the corner of an Inuit lamp. The dinner was packed and included salmon and fish cakes and door prizes. Dinner was followed by another bingo episode and at 10pm by a b.y.o.b. (adult) dance. However, by this time we were back aboard and a movie-on-computer-in–the-galley turned out to be more attractive than dancing. Too bad we did not go, because it was Allie's last evening on-board.

12 August. Sunday. Rigolet to St. John's Island Tickle

Last night we decided that Allie would have to leave the Pits today if we were to get any work done in Lake Melville; otherwise, we would lose at least two days running back and forth to get her on her Tuesday morning flight. So she packed up and said goodbyes after breakfast and a crew picture on the front deck. The change of plans was a bit shocking, especially for Allie. We'll miss her energy, banter—and of course her Texas cooking. She will be comfortable for a couple days in the nurse's residence, with Sarah's car, and a key to the social service offices and its internet. The weather had changed and looked unsettled, with a few showers. In the Narrows we met several humpbacks and at least one fin whale.

When we reached St. John's Island the wind died, and we decided to start surveying at Etagaulet Point and work our way east. Charlie Tooktoshina told me this place was known as Deer Point and that people went there to hunt seals on the spring ice and young caribou in the nearby hills. En route, we noticed raised shingle beaches north of English River that looked like they might have good archaeological potential. Fortified by Iris's grilled cheese sandwiches, we went ashore at Etagaulet Point and spent a couple hours being eaten by blackflies and mapping and digging test pits in three tent rings. Structure 1 produced white and blue ceramics and a white seed bead. Structure 2 was a tent ring about 15 m. to the east over a rock ridge (the test pit was negative), and Structures 3 and 4 were in the southeast corner of the site area and produced white glazed ceramic and an iron nail. The site was not at all what I remembered from visits in 1968 and 1986 (see my 1989 report in the



Figure 5.56 Etagaulet Point, view to west.



Figure 5.57 St. John Island Tickle L3 tent ring containing large iron spikes.

Nfld Museum field report series) when I noted a large number of tent rings, deep middens, seal skin stretchers and komatik parts, and other evidence of recent use by Innu and Inuit. Today the area is rarely visited for hunting, and people who do don't camp because skidoos allow them to get back to town or to cabins closer to their villages. As a result, the site is grown over with a thick layer of shrubs, berry bushes and grass. We were not able to map the tent rings in detail and only noted their presence, GPS location, and small test pit finds. It would take a weed-whacker and several days to produce a good map of the site. After this excursion we checked the mouth of one of the small rivers entering the beach south of Etagaulet Point—with negative results—and then the next point south, where we found a recent tent frame and a feisty company of otters playing among the rocks, clearly both curious and disturbed by our presence. A final stop at Frenchman's Point just west of English River was equally unsuccessful, except for the remains of a modern camp where part of a wooden boat had been burned.

We anchored in St. John's Island's eastern harbor and spent another hour at a small historic era camp (St. John's Island Tickle-1) just north of the Narrows, on the St. John's Island side. This area carried a dense vegetation of grass and midden plants. We isolated two areas (structure 1 and 2) that contained historical materials: a clay pipe stem, ceramics, and structural wood in S1, and a pipe bowl fragment in S2. At the shore-side north of the cliff, about 50 m north of S1 and 2, Jake found a small tent ring with three large square nails on beach stones inside the tent space. On the cliff south of this site we inspected a pot-hole that had been carved out by water and was later cut through vertically, revealing a seat-like cross-section in the side of the cliff. We returned to the boat at dark to a fried chicken dinner made by Perry. It was starting to rain and the barometer was falling deep into the 'rain' sector. After dinner. Jamie showed the "Labradorimiut" film done in 1989 with interview of Stephen Loring and me defending our archaeological studies against critical Inuit views of archaeologists by some of our old Inuit 'friends' like Abel Leo, Gary Baikie, and others who were claiming archaeologists were digging up graves and history without proper authority or community consultation. This was the era of strong Inuit political activity that led up to new permitting requirements, community involvement, and Inuit land claims. A second segment of the show featured the schooner Bowdoin's visit to Nain after her refurbishment by the Maine Maritime Academy and Donald MacMillan's work with the community. I was in Nain at the time of Bowdoin's visit and remember her arriving and taking the Inuit elders for a sail around the bay. Andy Chase was her captain. I'm not in the film, but I recognized my voice off-camera in one of the crowd scenes!



Figure 5.58 The Pits and storm clouds spotted from shore.

14 August, Monday. St. John's Island Harbor

The predicted storm arrived during the night as an easterly wind and rain that lasted all morning shifted to the northwest and continued into the evening, with the wind growing quite strong during the later afternoon. Accordingly, we had a late breakfast while we waited to see how the weather would develop. By mid-morning it was raining too hard to survey, so we stayed put and counted on a day for catching up, reading, and lots of talking about all sorts of subjects. One of the favorites was wondering if Allie figured out she should take the Northern Ranger to Goose rather than rely on a chancy airplane ride tomorrow morning when the storm night still be with us. After lunch the storm center passed over and the wind shifted to the northwest and grew stronger through the afternoon. Perry made a nice chicken and vegetable soup with the left-over chicken stock from last night. After some naps we suited up and visited the grassy tombolo beach at the tickle narrows, finding a deep water approach on its eastern side with few boulders. The spit was less than a meter above the water but we found it to have lots of tent rings and hearth features—some "yesterday" sites like beer can-filled hearths, a complete bed-spring, and the foot of an outboard motor. Of more interest were obvious tent rings throughout the spit and near the beach's connection with Haines Island, a 4x8 meter rectangular tent ring that looks like an early Inuit style summer camp with an internal hearth and a ring of guy-line anchor rocks around the tent ring. The weather was too foul for test pits, and we were nervous being away from the Pits when the wind was strong for fear she would drag her anchor when no one else was aboard to help Perry. We returned handily to the boat, glad to have done something useful and somewhat energetic after a day of lassitude. Dinner was a Jake and Iris stir-fry concoction of rice, carrots, cabbage fortified by moose meat. By nightfall some blue sky began peeking through the clouds, but the wind remained strong, and it's anyone's guess whether Allie is still in Rigolet and the planes will fly in the morning. We designated the spit site St. John's Island Tickle-2.



Figure 5.59 St. John Island Tickle -2 tent camps. View North.

15 August, Tuesday. St. John's Harbor to Pender Island

Today was a fine day—sunny and almost windless. We pulled the anchor and cruised north along the east



Figure 5.60 Jamie's St. John Island -1 Inuite house from above.



Figure 5.61 New Inuit winter house found on St. John Island's northern point.

side of St. John's Island, whose its cliffs continue underwater to a depth of 800 feet. On a promontory at the northern tip of the island we made an important discovery. The grass-covered surface looked interesting enough to investigate, so I landed a shore party and stood by in the speedboat, expecting a swift pick-up call and a negative report. But as soon as the field party climbed the bank, Jamie shouted that they had an Inuit rectangular sod walled house with sleeping platforms and a sunken entry tunnel. For the next thirty minutes they mapped and photographed the site and excavated two test pits, one in the entry tunnel and a second on the northern sleeping platform. Every so often I shouted, "Hurry up!", because we needed to get on to Green Island while the weather held, but Jamie stayed hunkered down. Then he suddenly jumped up with his hands raised in a kind of victory stance. I had no idea what this meant until we regrouped back onboard and he showed me a 2-cm artifact made of lead shaped like a swallow-tail late Dorset harpoon—or, alternatively, a stylized human. His Test Pit 1 also produced a white seed bead and seal bones in a cultural deposit resting on a slab pavement—i.e. a good Inuit pavement. Test Pit 2 produced a thick layer of birch-bark roofing material. The little figure was probably a clothing amulet or decoration. Its form is a bit uncertain because it does not seem to have working marks or a suspension hole. This site makes an important contribution to Rigolet's Inuit settlement history. St. John's Island-1 is the western-most Inuit winter dwelling in Hamilton Inlet and the only one known outside the Narrows. This could be the 'mother' site for the Inuit summer and spring camps we found at Etagaulet Point, the St. John's Island Tickle sites, and other locations in eastern Lake Melville. We do not have enough excavated evidence to date it, but the house form suggests 18th century.



Figure 5.62 Nothing found on Green Island. Not even any bakeapples.



Figure 5.63 Lead figure from St. John Island -1 test pit.

Heady with this find, we proceeded with our original mission to survey Green Island. This small, round island is located in the middle of Lake Melville west of St. John's Island. I first became intrigued by this isolated island after seeing its prominent raised beaches from aerial photographs, steamer trips and airplanes. The fossil beaches rise from shore to summit and seemed a perfect setting for "beach-ridge archaeology" like Louis Giddings found at Cape Krusenstern in Alaska. The still weather allowed us to anchor easily, and we spread out and began walking the beach lines, which were cut into soft red sandstone—the only place in Hamilton Inlet where this younger rock exists. Tundra vegetation growing on thick peat covered most of the beaches, while the top of the island supported a stand of spruce and tamarack. It took us only an hour to walk around the entire Island. Much to our disappointment, we found very little sign of human activity—three recent tent rings and one slab hearth and floor (L3); I thought the latter might be Dorset, but no charcoal or chert were present. One of the tent rings at the western end of the island (L2b) had seal-skin stretcher frames and notched pegs used to support a tin trapper's stove. We found no prehistoric signs and supposed the recent occupations were from 20th century goose- or seal-hunters. Perry had carried his pail ashore, pinning his hopes on a last-chance bakeapple-picking excursion, but none of us saw even a single bakeapple—not even a single plant. In short, Green Island turned out to be a total bust. I guess its beach-lines were too good to be true; on the other hand, who would want to live way out here in the middle of Lake Melville on an island with no fresh water.

We had better luck when we returned to St. John's Island and found several tent-rings and a probable

Inuit grave on a boulder beach north of the Haines-St. John's Island Tickle. Following this, our speedboat guided the Pits through the tickle, finding the shallowest place more than ten feet deep at high tide. We then proceeded to English River, and anchored while we took the speedboat a few hundred meters upstream. This place has a mystique because of theories that Thorvald Eriksson was killed by "skraelings" near a Markland river that flows "from east to west". English River is the most likely candidate and had the added value to Greenland Norse of stands of large timber that were easy to cut and load. I've visited English River twice before, and this visit, like the others, was archaeologically unproductive. Other than the attraction of its deep-water entrance and sandbar-protected lagoon (known as a 'hop' in Old Norse),the area offers little hope that Viking activity could be recognized; the forest growth is too heavy, and the continual re-working of the river mouth by floods, storms, and geological uplift have covered or eliminated all superficial traces of thousand-year-old activity. Today six or seven cottages line the beach front near the river mouth. We did not try fishing, but this is one of the attractions to local people and the occasional foreign visitor. We finished off the day by surveying the large cobble raised beach several miles north of English river, finding three poorly-defined tent rings of no archaeological merit. From there we motored north to Pelters (Neveisik) Island where we harbored briefly last summer. The wind changed to the east and it began to look unpleasant for tomorrow. Our hopes for observing northern lights is fading, but we did see some spectacular shooting stars in this year's Persaeid display.



Figure 5.64 St. John Island -2 wood shelter and cairns.

16 August, Wednesday. Pelter's Island to Rigolet

There was a strong easterly wind in the morning so we did not rush off surveying. Instead of hot cereal, I made scrambled eggs, bacon, and fries. Then on went our 'oil-skins' and off to see what we could find. The western side of Bear Island has some beautiful coves nested between tan granite headlands, but we found nothing historical until we wormed our way across the shallows to a small low island between Bear and Indian Islands. Here we found two groups of tent rings about 50 meters apart on either ends of the island. Few individual rings could be seen distinctly, so we did not try and map them; but they showed this was an important camp ground, although we could not say whether Innu or Inuit. The wind had abated, so we crossed the bay to Andy Island, south of Burnt Head at the southeast entrance of Valley Bight. We tied up in a small cove on the southwest side of the island near a cliff with strange, blue-tinted rocks on the cove's north side. I have no idea what mineral caused this baby-blue color in the rock. The island's low saddle had a couple of incomplete tent rings, and test pits were unproductive. Back aboard, we decided that a trip across very shallow water into Valley Bight would not produce much result, so we returned to Rigolet. We also hoped to beat the arrival of a northeast



Figure 5.65 Jamie, Haley, and Jake look at the tent rings we found on Indian Island. View West.



Figure 5.66 Camps at the mouth of English River.

storm that was to begin in late afternoon. In the Narrows, we crossed through a pretty serious rip tide that twisted us from side-to-side. Later, when I asked Harvey Palliser at the Rigolet gas station about boating accidents in the Narrows, he said tide rips like that were never an issue for local boatmen, and that he knew of no drownings that had occurred in them. We got into town just as the wind struck and needed extra lines and Perry's expert boat-handling to get tied up. At the Department of Health and Social Development office, Carlee handed me a fist-full of messages to each of the crew from Allie, who we heard got off to Goose on the afternoon plane yesterday. Included with my thank-you note was a colorful string charm. I collected Kevin's car at the airport, and we all had a round of showers and clothes washing at the nurse's residence. I made a quick dinner for the crew—a kind of shepherd's pie—and Jamie and I went to the Strathcona House Museum to report on our archaeology results, but no one showed up—probably because of the foul weather or mis-communication. So we spent a quiet, cozy evening getting our field notes ready for Jamie to go off with copies to Nain, while outside a cold, wet northeast wind hammered the other side of the pier. Even so, almost until dark, the Rigolet boys were hauling in sculpins on their fishing rods and bashing their heads in with rocks—just for fun, not food.

17 August, Thursday. Rigolet

The storm lasted all day and into the night, with the wind dropping off only after midnight. This was the day we were going to take the Rigolet elders out for a spin on the Pits, but we had to cancel the trip. We had planned to take them to Snooks Cove and show them the Hunt and Henley post and associated Inuit dwellings—next year perhaps. I had an unpleasant surprise when I went to use Kevin's car. I found it locked with the keys inside. How that happened I have no idea, but it really messed up the day and required a big apology note to Sarah, who will get off the Northern Ranger tomorrow morning to confront a problem she did not expect. Everyone in town was hunkered down drinking tea and looking out their windows. That's where I found Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina, who served me toast and tea while Charlie clued me in to the reason there could be an Inuit winter house at that super-exposed location—the northern tip of St. John's Island: it was a great place for catching seals with nets under the ice. Inuit hunting there would cut holes in the ice with an axe and run a net between the holes, and filled the holes with brush and snow so the water would not freeze. Short lengths of chain were attached to the ends of the net so it would not be cut when chopping it out of the ice to retrieve seals. As usual, Charlie had an explanation for pretty much everything we find and could explain why, when, and how people lived in the past. Jean offered to let me use her truck to carry fuel to the boat, and Ozzie Allen loaned me two barrels and fetched the town's electric pump. We took on six drums, each 205 liters--that should be enough to get us back to Long Island and still have a bit of weight in the



Figure 5.67 Iris, Haley, and Jamie departed on the Northern Ranger.

boat. The rest of the day was clean-up activity. Haley made a bean soup for lunch, and I got in a couple hours of internet. Talks went into the evening with Jamie and the team. Still windy and wet outside. The Northern Ranger is due in the morning and will carry Haley, Iris, and Jamie to Goose Bay for flights home for college. Jamie gathered up the artifacts and field notes for our report to the Provincial Archaeology Office and its journal. Perry's little Nikon took some close-up pictures of the little lead figure from St. John's Island winter house, but we still could not tell how it was made or used, or even if it was made purposefully as a figure.

18 August, Friday. Rigolet to Cartwright

The storm passed to the east early in the morning, and day brought calm but foggy weather. We woke to the sound of the Northern Ranger docking, bound for Goose Bay carrying off Iris and Haley, and at the last minute, Jamie, whose plane did not get in, so he will take the boat to Goose and get a flight from there. Breakfast was fast and the girls scurried around to collect their scattered gear. I left a note to Sarah via Jane Shiwak, apologizing for locking her keys inside Kevin's car and gave her a field report and payment for the rental. Jane was doing a good business selling crafts to boat tourists. Ozzie and others were boating off to outer Groswater Bay in a desperate hunt for bakeapples. From our experience there are not many berries this year and they won't last long now. We said goodbye to the girls and Jamie as they climbed the gangway, and soon after the Ranger pulled out we left too, finding Groswater Bay like a mirror and the fog dissipating. The trip to Cartwright was uneventful. We spied "berry buckets with two legs" (a.k.a. berry-pickers) on Indian Island, large flocks of geese crisscrossing the waterways, and platoons of baby ducks paddling in a meter-wide masses a few miles offshore—a behavior people say provides better protection from the predatory gulls that pick them off when separated.



Figure 5.68 Canadian Coast Guard ship 'Goose Bay' in Cartwright.

We arrived at Cartwright about 6pm with a copper-colored sun sinking into the western haze and tied up to the fish plant dock where we could access their fresh water hose. We need weight in our stern tanks to have good rudder control in rough weather. This is the easiest water station anywhere along the entire coast. In Rigolet we had to fill with buckets from the excellent purified water station. We found the Canadian Navy ship *Goose Bay* anchored in the Cartwright harbor taking on military personnel and supplies for a "show the flag" voyage into the Eastern Arctic, a pitch to emphasize Canadian sovereignty in the era of climate warming and Russian claims and military adventurism in the Arctic Ocean. Upon landing we met a friendly fellow who inquired who we were, and then exclaimed, "Fitzhugh. Well, I'm be darned! I'm Gerald Saunders, grandson of Maggie and Jim Saunders. I met you at their old place in Davis Inuit when I was just a kid!" I too remembered that visit to their summer home, the former Hudson Bay post building on the south side of Ukasiksalik (soapstone) Island. We went ashore and the next day Jim showed us the place where Inuit used to get soapstone for making lamps and pots. That quarry became an important data point for Chris Nagle's PhD dissertation tracing soapstone movements along the coast. What a nice encounter, meeting Gerald! We had been so fond of Jim and Maggie, whom I also kept in touch with in their winter place in Goose Bay. When Gerald asked what we'd been eating, I bemoaned the absence of a single fish meal during our Rigolet project. He soon returned with a fillet of cod (a few are being caught here), a couple of tasty pieces of smoked salmon (for which he is famous in Cartwright), and

a loaf of his wife's fresh-baked bread. What a dinner this provided the three Pitsiulak "muskateers". Gerald has had an interesting life, living mostly in Cartwright. He worked at the Voisey Bay power plant, but when he was injured in a car accident while being involved in a wage strike with Voisey, he ended up in a wheel chair. Now he is on his legs, but with major disability. It took two lawsuits to get a pension when Voisey Bay would not support his claim because he was "on strike" when the accident occurred.

Gerald had alerted Geoff Martin, whom I have known for years, of our presence, and he brought Jake and me to Wendy Martin's house. I visited with them last when I stopped here while lecturing on an Adventure Canada ship. Wendy was an old friend of Tony Williamson's, and Geoff and I had conferred for years about archaeology in Cartwright. He has a collection of 3500 year old 'Saunders Complex' material from the North River blowouts. We spent the evening talking with Wendy, Geoff and his wife Trish, about archaeology, George Cartwright, Parks Canada's Mealy Mountain plans, and the possibilities for economic and tourist development could provide. Now that Cartwright is connected to the Labrador highway, they need a museum and infrastructure to attract visitors. In addition to the historical assets—now including the Inuit villages Lisa Rankin and her students uncovered, and Packs Harbor and its cod fishery—there is adventure kayaking, fishing and hunting, and mountain hiking. The old church has been proposed as a museum site, so there is progress coming. Among the other topics of conversation was the peculiar small shells they sometimes find embedded in marine clay while digging house foundations. Some of the shells are found in growth position; the shells are hemi-spheres, very thin and fragile. This species of mollusk is not known to people here today. I took some samples and offered to have them identified at the Smithsonian. Geoff estimated their elevation above sea level at about 25-35 feet, so they could be several thousand years old. Speaking of shells, we found fishermen landing sea snails at the plant; they are processed for local consumption, but are also sent to Goose Bay and far off to the Asian market. Perry thinks they are 'tough as nails' but the local people find them tender if not over-cooked. We also learned about the local controversy over the huge transformers that were shipped here last year for transfer to the Muskrat Falls dam's power plant. Local sentiment runs high against the project, and protests in Cartwright stalled their delivery for a year. Now that the courts have ruled against them, a contingent of security police guards the equipment, fearing sabotage.

Our visit with the Martin's was one of the many highlights we've had this summer meeting interesting people. Wendy has just retired from a lifetime of teaching; last year her school colleagues won a million dollars in a Canadian lottery, and her share enabled her to fix up her home. Geoff has a fancy new run-about for tourists and scouting sites. He has his eye on an old boat frame from the Vikings' 'wunderstrand' (Cape Porcupine) beaches. He is working as a carpenter and involved in local mineral prospecting. Wendy, Trish, and Geoff gave us a salmon and a bottle of wine to help us on our way south.



Figure 5.69 Perry with a pail full of bakeapples!

19 August, Saturday. Cartwright to Punchbowl

The Canadian Navy ship Goose Bay left for the Arctic during the night and we had planned a dawn departure, but some extra snooze-time was necessary because of the several glasses of wine last evening. And Perry discovered a grease line on one of the shaft bearings had broken and needed repair. That took nearly an hour, and it ended up braking for good during the run to Punchbowl. Now Perry has to grease the bearing by hand. Finally, we did get away and found a nice smooth ride as far as Cape North. Then we ran into a SE breeze and swells crossing Table Bay—most always a rough passage going south. By the time we got to Punchbowl we knew we'd have to tie up there to avoid a beam sea and a 20-knot headwind. A couple years ago we got stuck in Punchbowl for four days waiting for a big sea swell to subside. We weren't tied up for more than ten minutes before Perry had his cover-

alls on—not for engine work but to scout for bakeapples. He and Jake went off and returned a couple hours later with half a bucket of berries and big grins on their faces. Finally we found berries! We thought they were gone by, but here many were yet to ripen. There were scads of them all over the tundra surrounding the harbor. Dinner that evening was not bad at all—fried salmon from Wendy and a desert of bakeapples and cream—something close to nirvana! The wind did not abate much and predictions were for even stronger southerly wind tomorrow. I called Lynne on the sat phone and found her busy and well, except for more computer problems and news that dog Rosie seems to have some kidney problems. The national and international news is scary, with neo-Nazis on the rampage and huge counter-demonstrations going on; Trump playing both sides; and exchanging increasingly dangerous swipes with North Korea. (I think Perry was conjuring the bakeapple gods to keep us here another day and top off a 5 gallon pail of berries!



Figure 5.70 Punchbowl Harbor, west shore.

20 August, Sunday. Punchbowl

A bakeapple bonanza day! There was no question of trying to leave this fine abandoned harbor and secure wharf today. The wind was strong and from the southeast, driving a heavy sea that we could see crashing on the outer islands and shoals. We would have to head directly into this storm, and there was no sense in trying, as we knew from previous visits here. This is the section of the Labrador coast that runs north-south, and a southeast wind and sea cannot be managed by a small boat, while outboards can often worm their way south through shallow back-channels. So, what to do? Well, bakeapple picking of course! We suited up and spent three hours cruising the bogs west of the harbor; they were filled with berries—many of them yellow-colored and gone by, while many others were still not ripe. Maybe 20% were in prime rose-colored condition, and we easily filled a large tub with 20 pounds of berries. This summer the bakeapple price is high, $8 a pound, so in a couple hours we had picked the equivalent of $150. If one were to do this for the two weeks you'd make a small fortune. The countryside for miles and miles around is full of bakeapples, so there really is an unlimited supply. For some reason the birds and animals don't seem to touch them. Bear poop is colored blue-black from blackberries, but they don't seem to eat bakeapples. The same goes for birds; you don't see gulls or other eating them. Most of our picking was in the bogs east of the old Punchbowl fishing sheds, many of which are in a state of collapse, tipping over as if drunken. Perry fished out of here one summer and said the fishermen from Triton occupied the cabins at the northwest end of the harbor. Punchbowl will make quite an archaeological site someday! We spent the afternoon doing chores on-board, reading and writing field notes. I now have most of the Rigolet reports done. Jake collected a bunch of mussels for dinner and I made a salmon stew. Dessert was—can you guess?—bakeapples again with sugar and cream! It seemed strange that so few people are out in the field picking when so many berries are ripe. We only saw one speedboat pass by outside and heard a single dog barking from somewhere on the other side of the hill.



Figure 5.71 Our fearless Perry.

21 August, Monday. Punchbowl

Early in the morning the low passed over and the wind died a bit. We looked at the situation at 5:30 but it was still blowing and nasty. By 8:00 things looked better; the wind had shifted into the southwest, and

so we gave it a try. All was well until we broke out of the islands into the open sea and were immediately engulfed in huge swells. At least they were no longer being driven by a southeast wind; but even so, we had to keep the boat headed directly into the seas to keep from rolling dangerously, and could not keep our southwesterly course. Heading into the seas caused violent pitching and pounding—luckily we had the anchor firmly tied down and the anchor chain locker secured, otherwise they would have gone flying about. Although we only have fifteen miles of open sea to reach a protected passage around Hawke Island, we could not get that far. Thinking the seas would abate once we were clear of the land, we carried on for a few more minutes until it because obvious that conditions were getting worse, not better. So we hauled the speedboat up, and when Perry found a break in the waves, made a power turn and headed back to Punchbowl, just as we had to do in a similar sea condition a couple years ago. It would probably take another day for the seas to subside. Punchbowl offers a secure harbor and a fine wharf, which we always seem to have all for ourselves. We have stayed here so often and so long the name should be changed to Pitsiulak Harbor! There was the brighter side: a day of book-work, engine maintenance, and maybe archaeology.



Figure 5.72 Our trusty speedboat being towed behind the Pits.

That's pretty much what the rest of the day turned out to be. Perry tried to slow the engine oil leaks, but with minimal success as he needed new o-ring seals. We are now leaking oil quite a bit. In fact the entire engine needs a major overhaul—not so much because of its engine hours but because of its age and corrosion of parts and attachments. I finished more field notes, and in the afternoon Jake and I did some digging on the cobble pavements found here in previous years. In the middle of that work we were hit by a huge gale of wind from the northwest which came with sheets of rain. We sheltered in one of the barely-standing fishing shacks and when the rain let up went back to the boat. We were now being hit by the other side of the low, and the barometer, which had continued to drop last night, now sprang up. The northwest wind is just what we need to push back the southeast swell, hopefully making possible a departure in the morning. Jake and I went back and finished work on the pavements—finding nothing that would let us identify, date, or determine their function—same story as we found on Indian Island in Groswater Bay, and at the Mason Island site. They contain no artifacts, flakes, charcoal, or animal bones, no fire-cracked rock, and their settings are always on rocky ground with no associated dwellings or other features. They are truly mysterious. The only clues are their distribution: they are not found in the Inuit territories north of Hamilton Inlet; only to the south, and there not associated with Inuit sites, so they may be of recent Indian origin.

While we were digging, a home-made speedboat came roaring into Punchbowl carrying three people and a black Labrador. The driver asked who we were and what we were doing, since we clearly were not picking bakeapples like every other same beings on this part of the coast. He identified himself as Al Morse from Port Hope Simpson and said he, his wife, and son were camped south of Punchbowl. It was his dog we heard barking yesterday. "Are there any bakeapples around here," he asked (knowing full-well the answer, since we had seen his footprints where we were picking yesterday). His boat was banging against the rocks, so we could not have a real conversation, but it was nice to have a visit since we've seen no one else since leaving Cartwright. Back at the boat, Perry made moose stew for dinner. Gradually, during the evening, the

northwest wind died back. We had high hopes for the morning and possibly getting to Quirpon or even St. Anthony.





Figure 5.73a (left) and 5.73b (right) Excavating circular pavements at Punchbowl.

22 August, Tuesday. Punchbowl to Camp Island

Today we managed get out of Punchbowl—a sometimes difficult task as we have found previously. The wind finally dropped, but it was still from the northeast. We had to take a chance with it and slipped out of the harbor about 6am. Once out of the islands, we found the sea rough but manageable. The atmosphere was misty and you could barely make out the shoreline. In Sloop Harbor just south of Punchbowl we found a Canadian Coast Guard vessel—probably a buoy tender—at anchor, so we were not alone. There was also a shrimp dragger coming our way with its big searchlight glaring bright even in daylight. For several hours we rolled our way south along this rugged coast, past Square Harbor, Snug Harbor and many other harbors that had been full of ships and cod-fishermen in the 19th and early 20th century, eventually sprouting villages and towns like Port Hope Simpson, Charlottetown, Fox Harbor, Mary's Harbor, and more. Today these are winter places from which families scatter in the summer to the islands and outer coast coves to fish for scallops, sea snails, crabs, trout, and salmon. But fewer and fewer families are thus engaged; more are abandoning the old homesteads and stages; for every well-kept house you see two or three abandoned or in dis-repair. Some, like the family that visited us in Punchbowl come out for a week or two in fast boats and live in tents while picking bakeapples. Salmon, snails, and crabs require stages, ice, and storage for gear. All this used to be 100% for cod, but it looks like that economy, which extended into the fall, will never return. We saw no sign of capelin, whales, or bird swarms during the entire day along the southeast coast. In some of these places, along the southern part of the coast in Alexis and St. Lewis Bays, Marianne Stopp has found Labrador Inuit winter sites; but so far, there have been no reports of Dorset or Maritime Archaic until you reach Battle Harbor, where we found a Groswater site at the front stoop of the Earle's General Store back in the 1970s.

It was with considerable relief that we finally reached Cape St. Lewis at the northern entrance to St. Lewis Sound. That marked the end of the straight shore with no inner passages. From there we crossed to the run behind Great Caribou Island where we stopped briefly so Perry could oil the engine. Oil leaks are one of our major concerns now; they have been increasing over the summer (and years!) as the seals have got old and leaky. Recently there has been a steady drip from one of the lines that Perry tried to stop but found we don't have the right size o-ring, and investigating the problem only made it worse. So now we are running out of reserve oil and have the added problem of having to dispose of the oil that is building up in the bilge and threatening to get pumped over the side by the bilge pump. Although the weather report was calling for higher seas and more northeast wind, we decided to strike out for Quirpon and left Camp Island about 2pm.

Not a good time, as this is the windy part of the day. About half an hour out, with conditions worsening, Perry called a halt and we returned to the safety of Great Caribou channel. Although conditions weren't dangerous, we had the prospect of dealing with the speedboat and needing to replenish oil on a pitching and rolling boat. It wasn't worth the chance of a mishap. Once safely anchored, we all hit the sack for a couple hours. The evening brought a drop in the wind, a nice hot bowl of beef stew, and a dessert of bakeapples. We lost a day but what the heck; we were safe and had prospects for a nicer crossing after the wind dropped overnight.

23 August, Wednesday. Caribou Island to Quirpon

And it did. We were up at 5:00 and underway by 5:30 in a light breeze, still from the northeast, so the low over the Straits had not moved. Perry figured we would run into the southwest wind side of the storm as we crossed to Quirpon, and it would get windier. And it did. The crossing took five hours and passed under the lee of huge, high Belle Isle (Boyce told me there are some OK summer harbors for small boats on its western shore, in addition to Big Joe (some say Joke) at its northern tip). On the way we passed several groups of humpback whales feeding on the surface, not lunging up from below. One appeared to be asleep, lying mostly still in the water, rising slightly every thirty seconds for a breath, and paying no attention to our passing twenty meters away. Between Belle Isle and Quirpon the wind shifted to the southeast and grew stronger, and the seas became more agitated as an east-flowing current met the wind waves from the southeast. Spray started flying and we took some big rolls. All according to Perry predictions. We were glad we did not get a later start or it would have been worse. Finally we were at the Quirpon wharf. I was glad to have this stage of our return behind us. Only one more major leg to go, from Quirpon to Lushes Bight.

We had called Boyce Roberts yesterday when we were hoping to reach Quirpon in the evening, asking if he could buy us some engine oil. After tying up, Jake and I motored over to "Robert's rooms" in the speedboat and found some retired fishermen splitting cod. They were large, good-looking fish, but Boyce said they were lean and under-fed—no capelin in their bellies. Instead, they were eating young cod, and that's not a recipe for a growing fishery! Later, Perry and Boyce had a long conversation about the state of the fishery today compared with the 'old days', especially the absence of capelin and the voracious appetite of fishermen with their ever-more-efficient technology. Sometimes their catches of mackerel and herring in purse seines were many times the capacity of their boats, and the excess would be discarded, dead, or nearly so. One such episode led the boat Perry was fishing on to capsize, fortunately with help close at hand. This type of behavior occurs in all types of mass-catch fishing whether or not the species fished were in a spawning phase.



Figure 5.74 Perry navigating the Strait of Belle Isle crossing.

When we arrived, Boyce was busy making arrangements to pick up the famous Newfoundland author, Earl Pilgrim, who has been spending the summer in the cabin where he was born, in Pidgeon Cove on the northeast side of Quirpon Island, south of the fancy Newfoundland Lighthouse hotel and north of Degrat Harbor. So Nick, his grandson, was charged with frying our cod fish lunch—and a good job he did with it, getting "Pop's" instructions from time to time. The meal was delicious. Toward the end of "dinner" Boyce left to get Earl and returned saying he could not reach the cove because of all the breakers. Not a good sign for our plan to reach St. Anthony this evening. Perry checked the weather maps and found we would not get a break until Friday,



Figure 5.75 Boyce's grandson, Nick!

two days from now. Jake and I have a ferry reservation that same day. Obviously, that's not going to work. Late August has always been a poor time to travel by water. A few weeks later, in September, "Indian Summer" (also a common concept in New England) is a time when the Newfoundland and Labrador people used to get their "winter fish." Now there's likely no fish to get, at least in Labrador. While tying up at the wharf we had a brief "hello" with Angus Simpson, the Mainer with the white husky we met here a couple years ago ferrying guests to and from the Lighthouse Hotel. He has a fancy zodiac. Angus knows Stephen Loring from fieldwork in Labrador. His husky dog came to him out of the forest where he winters in Maine and never leaves his side.

We spent the afternoon washing and writing at Boyce's and enjoyed a hamburger and hotdog barbecue dinner. I caught up on email and sent Nancy Shorey a picture of the coin Allie found at the Hart Chalet House-3 site. We spent a bit of time trying to decipher the inscription: DOVELL LOVR9?)OIS 16?? With three fleur-de-lys in the center. Imagine my surprise when, just a few moments later, I got an email from Skye Litton, an assistant in my office, with a tentative identification: a French Louis XIII double tournois copper coin dating to 1632-34 inscribed with: DOVBLE TOVRNOIS 1643. The more abraded reverse is: LVD.XIIID.G.FRET.NAVRFEX. It's worth 32 British pounds and more than 100,000 were struck, so it's not going to finance the Pitsiulak's engine rebuilding or Perry's retirement! Skye's research was confirmed by Hillary York, numismatist at the National Museum of American History. This is much earlier than I would have guessed based on the glass bead dates we had from Petit Mecatina, ca. 1680-1730. But it explains why the Hart site does not have much Normandy stoneware and clay pipes, and how it could have been occupied so close to the Courtemanche fort of 1705. I'll send the news to Allie, Iris, and Haley.



Figure 5.76 The King Louis XIII Double Tournois coin minted in 1632-34.

We had a surprise visitor on board last night: Aude Malaret, a young foot-loose French lady from Normandy who has been wandering about in Newfoundland and met Matthias (the LAM Program Director living at Boyce's this summer) hiking in Gros Morne Park. He invited her to stay for a while at Boyce's, where we met her. She has been wandering about on her own, working a bit as she went to pay costs, while waiting to settle down with her boyfriend permanently in Canada ("Why not the USA," I asked. "No way, US is like Europe now, too many social and political problems.") She studied political science in university (including a year at UQAM in Montreal) and hopes to start a small business in Quebec, maybe a coffee shop or bakery with arts and music. Her boyfriend is a good mechanic and wants a small farm. How will all that work out??? She seemed like a game lass and had never been on something larger than a speedboat (yesterday, with Boyce!), so I invited her to spend a night aboard the Pits, in one of the empty bunks in the galley. Too bad we didn't meet her on our north-bound leg or we might have had a French chef on board!

24 August, Thursday. Quirpon

By the time we got back to the boat last night the weather had turned warm with a southwest wind. We had decided not to try and leave Quirpon until after lunch so we were not in a rush. I got Aude to open her eyes while I was making coffee at 7am but not much stirred on board until Perry and Jake got vertical. We treated



Figure 5.77 Jake, Aude, and Perry at Quirpon.

Aude to a traditional Pits breakfast—not Red River unfortunately—but oatmeal and bakeapples, now that we had gastronomic riches to dispense. We spent the rest of the morning at Boyce's. For a couple hours he vanished for a dentist appointment in St. Anthony. Perry tidied up the boat, and Aude and Jake made a lunch of the rest of the codfish and curried rice, an Aude specialty with a whopping dose of curry. By 1pm as we were ready to leave, Boyce showed up with Earl Pilgrim, having successfully extricated him—and his bakeapples—from Pigeon Cove. We had met once before in Blanc Sablon, and Perry and Earl had relatives in common; Colbournes are scattered up and down the coast from Triton to St. Anthony, and whomever we meet, there's always a family connection. Earl's main dwelling place is in Roddicton. "Glad to see you again. I'm a bit older, blind in one eye, mostly deaf, and pretty bald, but still kick'n," he said with a twinkle in his eye. He gave us copies of his latest book, The Adventures of Ernest Roane (book 1 of 3), which I read on the way to Lushes Bight. A great story about a guy who grew up on a Nova Scotia farm, went to sea at 13, and built and paddled a skin canoe from Port aux Basques to Red Bay, Labrador. There he met Wilfred Grenfell, who put him in charge of the new Straits fishing cooperative which he created to bypass the fish merchants. After marrying twice and losing both wives, and sledging to Hudson Bay and back alone, he accepted a contract to deliver mail in four round-trips across the Strait of Belle Isle—in winter, a feat no one had ever done or dared do. He became a celebrity in doing so but has been largely forgotten since, in the afterglow of Wilfred Grenfell's work. Pilgrim's book will help set the record straight—especially with two books about Doane still to come.

The voyage south began with rough seas outside Quirpon but smoothed out around St. Anthony. We wanted to get as far south as possible since the prediction for Friday was for a northeast storm, which would have made getting to Lushes Bight impossible. Everything went fine until we reached the Fischot Islands at the southeastern entrance to Hare Bay. A strong southwest wind and tidal currents from the bay turned the sea into a choppy mess. We needed shelter from the wind, and Perry needed to add oil to the engine. Perry had fished in these waters and knew of the harbor on Fischot and that schooners and boats had sheltered there. Jake and I hurriedly prepared the anchor and stood by on the bow. Without much time to check out the charts, and seeing an opening through the rocks ahead, we ran through a rock-ribbed gut into a small lagoon that almost immediately shoaled to less than a fathom. We were going too fast to slow, and there was no room to turn or anchor. Perry steered left to avoid ledges awash to starboard, but in the glare of the sun could not see how deep it was ahead. Suddenly fathometer went to zero and the boulder bottom loomed up, as if to say, "what do you think you're doing?" Then came the bump and lurch as we struck one, then another, and then a third rock, and with that, the bow rose up and the Pits came to a stop, with a slight list to starboard. Aground! Can it be possible? Is this really happening? Perry checked the waterline and the bow was a foot was a foot out of the water. A quick thrust astern did not budge us. In the midst of all this chaos, Jake called out: "Caribou!" I looked up and could hardly believe my eyes—a caribou was calmly walking along the shore munching grass right next to us. Caribou on Fischot Island! What a way to see my first caribou in Newfoundland! During the next couple of minutes we checked our status: the rudder, skeg, and prop were intact, and there were no broken planks or water gurgling below. So there we were, with gusty winds, wondering if the wind would blow us down onto ledges nearby. Should we put out the anchor? No, we'd have to do it with the speedboat, and there was no assurance it would hold among the boulders. The most

important thing in our favor was the tide; it was nearly dead low and would soon rise and free us.

While we were assessing the situation, a fisherman from Goose Cove, south of St. Anthony, came by in a speedboat. He had figured what our problem and came alongside. There followed an interesting conversation sprinkled with mention of mutual friends like the Bromleys of Lushes Bight who fished out of this harbor for years. We learned that the harbor was NOT suitable long-liners, but fine for trap boats and smaller boats and that the deeper entry point was the northern entrance, not the eastern one we used; and that the deeper water (possibly even for us at high tide) was to the north of the ledges. He left and headed home with a good yarn to tell, while we started watching the tide slowly rise against the rocks on shore. Within a half hour we began to rock and soon after floated upright and started twisting around, still hooked on one rock. When she came off that rock, I pulled the stern up-wind with the outboard so the Pits was clear to head out the way we came in, toward the gut opening. We cleared the gut and turned south, finally in the clear, but needed a harbor since the wind was still strong. When Perry was convinced the boat and engine were OK, we decided to keep to our original plan to head for Englee, which we knew well and could reach just after dark. The wind died back a bit and we had the lee of the high shore of the Conche hills. South of Conche we met a large group of humpbacks feeding along with hundreds of seabirds eating their left-overs. Our entry into Englee Harbor was uneventful except for discovering that the wharf was gone and a new harbor front was under construction. As our searchlight cast about for a safe landing a man from shore pointed us to a low pier with water deep enough for us to tie up. Done for the day, we cooked the easiest meal possible—macaroni and cheese with a bit of tired Cartwright broccoli stired in. Then to bed. It was nearly midnight.



Figure 5.78 The Pits -- back on the water, and back on course after an hour aground in Fischot Island channel.



Figure 5.79 Captain Dennis Colbourne.

25 August, Friday. Englee to Lushes Bight

4:30am is a pretty quiet time in Englee; even the sound of coffee perking seemed like an intrusion! But that's how the morning began. For Perry, even that was not early enough as he grumbled later when the wind began to blow as we crossed infamous White Bay. That place is named—as far as we were concerned—for the whitecaps from the southwest wind that roars out of that deep gash in the northern coast of Newfoundland. Fortunately, we missed the worst of it as we slipped across 90 degrees to the wind in the wee morning hours. By the time we reached the Horse Islands the swell was mostly on our stern. I used the time to finish Earl Pilgrim's Ernest Doane book, which ends rather abruptly after Doane successfully crosses the semi-frozen Strait of Belle Isle carrying the mail during the winter of 1910. Jake showed up about then, somehow managing to remain in his bunk despite our 'cranky' craft. Ninety minutes later we passed the soaring rocks of the two 'beaks' of Cape St. John and turned south for the last leg of our trip. I turned to Jake



Figure 5.80 Perry back home with the Colbourne clan and Jake.

and noted, “For me, passing this cape is one of the highlights of the summer—there are few anxieties about navigation safety and boat performance one you get here.” Just two years ago we almost lost the speedboat in a series of freak waves, arriving at Lushes Bight and only then noticing that the tow loop on its bow was hanging by just a thread of steel. This year Perry had manufactured a seemingly foolproof towing loop welded to steel plates on both the outside and inside of the bow stem. The result? no trouble with the speedboat this summer!

We arrived in Lushes Bight in mid-afternoon and found a place at the dock behind one of the most ungainly boats I’ve ever seen—a product of the laws enacted back in the 60s to limit the size of long-liners in a misguided (and unsuccessful) attempt to limit the catch of fish. Boat lengths were limited to a certain length (60 feet?). So what did boat owners and builders do? They increased the tonnage by making them wider, increasing capacity and at the same time making them more stable and less ‘cranky’ with new stabilizer technology: large door-size planes towed from booms on both sides of the vessels that dampened the boat’s desire to roll as waves passed under. Pitsiulak was not so equipped, so we roll our way along in old-fashioned style. The neighboring boat had just returned from a harrowing experience. While fishing a couple of hundred miles off-shore, they were caught in the storm that held us up in Quirpon. The boat looks taller than it is long, and how she stayed upright in a heavy sea is a mystery to me. She also lacked modern navigation instrumentation and found themselves far off-course around Cape Freels and had to be rescued by the Coast Guard. Jim Wise had also been out in that weather, trying to get to southern Labrador for bakeapple-picking, but had to alter his plans and stuck to the northern Newfoundland shore. No shortage of berries around Quirpon, as we also heard when we passed through.

We spent the afternoon unloading the boat and getting gear up to Perry’s. Amazing to see how quickly the Pits can be ‘hollowed out’ when the personal gear, food, and galley stuff is removed. There are always some surprises—new stashes of beer, dregs of liquor bottles, old cans of Will Richard’s date-nut bread (WWII vintage?), artifact and bone collections, etc. This time was no different. Perry’s truck loaded with gear looked like a family of refugees fleeing Syria! It all got dumped outside our little storage shed next to Perry’s moose-butchering shop. The food and galley gear went into Perry’s basement, along with the bones from Hart Chalet that we washed and set out to dry. Almost all are caribou.

Louise fixed us a nice dinner. We had showers and threw our dirty clothes into the washing machine. The big news was the impending Hurricane Harvey that was about to strike Corpus Christi and Houston, Texas later in the evening with 140mph winds and a storm surge of 10-12 feet. Here in Lushes Bight the weather was about to change to a northeaster—rain and wind but of a moderate sort. Jake and I returned to the Pits for the night and slept with the door open for the first time in the summer—no mosquitos! We rocked around a bit as the storm set in, but had a good sleep with some rain patter and wind puffs. Nice to be back in homeport. We have one day to clear up all work before leaving on Sunday to catch the Port aux Basque ferry and start the trip home.

26 August, Saturday. Lushes Bight

A nasty day today: cold, rain, and wind. Toast and coffee for breakfast while we watched the news reports

of Harvey, which came ashore with less sea surge than expected because it struck at low tide. However, the rains are torrential and flood waters are rapidly inundating the coastal region and Houston. Prediction are for the storm to hover rather than move on, dumping more and more rain. It's clearly going to be a major catastrophe, but so far the good news is that there are few fatalities and the emergency response work has been well-coordinated and effective. Many people are having to evacuate their homes, wading through chest-deep water to find shelter or meet help. Breakfast was interrupted by an urgent call from the dock asking us to move the Pits to make room for a fisherman needing to unload his catch. We responded immediately, but when we got to the pier we found the buyer had cast off our bow mooring lines and the Pits was angling off the pier with just stern lines attached. Perry had a few choice words with the buyer, who seemed to have no concern for normal protocol or courtesy. He is from Cartwright and is well-known as a nasty sort; many fishermen will not deal with him.



Figure 5.81 Cleaning and cataloguing artifacts, including Allie's find, a fragment of an Inuit soapstone pot.

Jake and I worked on the collections all day, cleaning, preparing a field catalogue from the field notes, and photographing. There were no new discoveries. Folks kept dropping by to see what we had found and were impressed especially with the Louis XIII coin. I tried to get Cassie, Perry's cute little grand-daughter, to help clean bones, but the closest she came was making a collection or her own—from stones in the driveway. Everyone was a-buzz in the morning about Grandma Nan's pills: had she taken them? Had she taken the right ones? What's with the doctor not giving her the right pills? However, when we had dinner with her she was doing fine—just a bit forgetful. Louise has been sleeping over at her house in case she needs help or gets disoriented. There were not many changes during the time we were away. Stephen's beautiful white husky is younger than our female Rosie, but I see many of the characteristics I know from my dog. The evening news showed more of the disastrous flooding in Houston but still relatively few casualties. Jake and I slept at Perry's and Louise's house since the boat was not in very comfortable condition.

27 August, Sunday. Lushes Bight to Port aux Basque



Figure 5.82 Cleaning and cataloguing artifacts, like these Groswater tools from Grand Plain.

Last day in Newfoundland. The rain and wind stopped overnight and was sun was out by mid-morning. There was not much to do today since we have finished packing the collections. I called Anja Herzog in Quebec City and alerted her to expect a package in the mail to clean and catalog. I'm still not sure how to deal with the organics that will been some conservation treatment: principally, the whalebone knife handle with iron rivets, and bear canine toggle, and the copper coin. There are a few other items that may need treatment, like the iron caribou spear. Last year the Quebec Conservation Lab charged me a horrendous fee for conserving four or five pieces, and I can't let this happen again. I packed up the archaeology gear and talked with Perry about work the boat will need next year. It's clear that the engine needs some real attention after years of nothing but routine maintenance; we've got a number of oil leaks and seals that much be replaced, cleaning the fuel lines and injectors, and attention to pumps, turbo-charger and exhaust systems, as well as work on the stern tube. We also need a new navigation computer. And we need to see what happened to the bottom when we bumped around on the rocks in Fischot

harbor. Perry will scope some of this work out with Pete Wilson at the Marine Center and see how much cost in involved. Much of this work is beyond what Perry could accomplish. If we were to participate in Susan's Kaplan's Avayalik project in the Cape Chidley region, we would need a very dependable boat. At the same time as Susan is tying to organize for Avayalik, Patrick Jolicoeur is thinking of a project on the Thule migration into Labrador, with excavations at Staffe Island, also in the Avayalik area. Parks Canada would have to be involved, and currently they are not permitting anyone to be camping on shore because of the polar bear threat.

We left Perry's after Louise fixed a big lunch of stuffed squids, at my request, since I had not had them since she made them for me years ago. (Christie Leece had had fun catching squids among the rocks along the shore with a flashlight at night.) We said goodbyes and left on the 2:30 ferry captained by Perry's brother Dennis, who demonstrated the complexities of the McIsaac's propulsion system with its bow and stern thrusters. We had beautiful weather for the drive and reached Port aux Basques in time for a dinner at the "roast-your-own toast" Italian restaurant before lining up for the MV Blue Puttees ferry at 9:30. We secured our usual seats in the lounge and fell asleep on the floor listening to the familiar announcement over the PA system that "sleeping on the deck is strictly forbidden"—a rule routinely disobeyed by passengers and tacitly condoned by the management.

28 August, Monday. North Sydney to Fairlee, Vermont

The crossing was smooth and we docked at 7:00am on a warm and windless day. Getting off the ferry was delayed for the Deck 1 people because a truck got stuck and blocked the ramp and took an hour to clear. We hit the road about 8:30, stopped for breakfast at tourist farm before the Canso causeway, and had coffee at Sackville, N.S., at a joint frequented by students from Mount Alison University. In St. Stephen we made our usual purchase at the Ganong chocolate factory and crossed the border with our containers of frozen bakeapples without incident. From the U.S. customs agent I learned that the narwhal tusks that smugglers had hidden in a vehicle a couple years ago were discovered at the other border station outside St. Stephen. We reached Bangor about 4pm and arrived at Fairlee at 11pm just as Lynne was heading up to bed. Stephen Loring was due to arrive the next day to drop his dog Jack off before heading to Oregon to supervise the loading of the angyapik skin boat from St. Lawrence Island, being donated to the Smithsonian. After returning east he was driving to Labrador for fieldwork with Tony Jenkinson. The following morning I dropped Jake off at Dartmouth, where he reunited with Iris Wang, who had finished leading one of the freshman outing trips—no doubt regaling them with tales of her summer experiences in the north. I spent the rest of the week finishing off this dairy, dealing with my Smithsonian email backlog, and preparing to return to DC on Labor Day.

This summer's project produced excellent results. We had a fine team and got lots of archaeological work done. Jake did a great job supervising the dig at the Hart site, finishing off the work at House 3. Important finds included the 17th century French Louis XIII coin (1632-34), a whalebone knife handle, a bear tooth toggle, an iron deer spear, and fragments of a large stoneware vessel. The architecture of House 3 remains puzzling because it does not conform to the typical Labrador Inuit pattern (except for the external hearths, short entry, and absence of stone floor pavement. The coin answers the question why we did not find clay pipes and the usual Basque earthenware. I am intrigued with the idea of excavating House 2 next year if Florence Hart gives the OK. In St. Paul, our work with Garland Nadeau produced information about its Inuit settlement history, with partial excavation of what turned out to be an Inuit rectangular dwelling and an unfinished winter sod house with a paved entrance passage at the Grand Isle-2 site. Grand Plain-1 produced a fine small collection of Groswater artifacts. Both sites need more work next year, but they begin to flesh out the mysterious history of Paleoeskimos and Inuit, particularly of the Inuit, whose lack of established winter settlements compared to other regions of the Lower North Shore may result from Europeans having established prior 'ownership' of this important resource zone. Future work on the LNS advanced through discussions with François Guindon and Garland Nadeau and the Whiteley Museum. In Rigolet, our

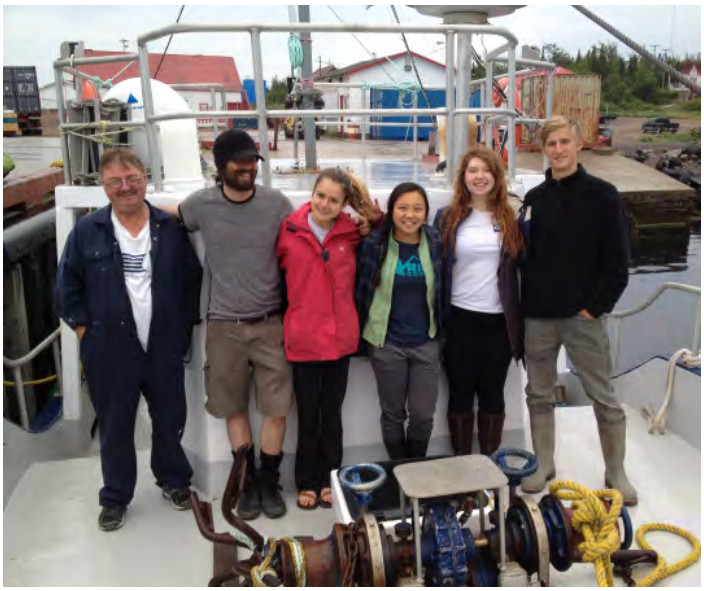


Figure 5.83 This year's Rigolet crew (L to R above): Perry, Jamie, Haley, Iris, Allie, and Jake.

Figure 5.84 And Bill! (below)



work with Jamie Brake and the Nunatsiavut Archaeological Program identified features present at the Hunt and Henley trading post in Snooks Cove. We surveyed Caravalla Cove and the southeastern shores and eastern islands of Lake Melville, where we found evidence of use by Inuit and probably Innu. And we identified winter Inuit winter and spring dwellings on St. John's Island, making this the farthest west of any Inuit winter occupation known to date in Hamilton Inlet. Following the departure of the girls, Jake, Perry, and I had a safe trip south that was interrupted by a couple weather days at Punchbowl. There we found ourselves in the midst of a bakeapple bonanza; we also tested three of the small circular stone pavements previously known from examples on the Indian Islands in Groswater Bay, finding nothing to date or indicate cultural attribution. Finds and notes have been prepared; I'll send them off to Jake, Anja, and Jamie when I get to DC. Perry put the boat up at the Marine Center on Monday. I'm curious to learn what the bottom looked like!

6 - Archaeological Summaries: Hart Chalet, Grand Plain, Grand Isle, and Belles Amours Sites

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Introduction

Over the past 16 years, the Smithsonian's Arctic Studies Center has sought to clarify the archaeology of the North Shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. During the 2017, the ASC finished excavations at Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) House 3, began work on a qarmat-style Inuit dwelling at Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54), partially excavated a Groswater camp at Grand Plain (EiBj-41), and surveyed new sites around Belles Amours.

The purpose of the Gateways project, begun in 2001, has been to investigate the Indigenous and European archaeology of the Quebec Lower North Shore with special attention to the interactions between these cultures and their economies (Fitzhugh 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017a). In recent years, attention has focused on excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter site. Houses 1, a rectangular sod-walled dwelling with a shore entryway was samples with two cross-trenches that revealed a wood- rather than stone-paved floor and an absence of stone-edged sleeping platforms, cold trap, and stone lintel doorway. The front end of this house was disturbed during construction of the Hart chalet cottage. Both traditional Inuit and European materials were present, and a large collection of faunal remains, mostly caribou, was recovered. House 2 is a similar-size rectangular Inuit winter dwelling whose entry and doorway were tested and produced soapstone vessel fragments and a walrus ivory needle-case. Most of this structure remains intact and is covered with spruce trees. House 3 was selected for complete excavation because it appeared intact and appeared to have a different form than Houses 1 and 2. We assume all three houses were occupied at the same time based on the symmetrical settlement pattern, spacing, and orientation, and artifact finds generally support this view. Previous work took place at House 3 in 2015-2016 (Fitzhugh 2017b).

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47), House 3 (H3)

Like other Inuit winter structures on the Quebec Lower North Shore, House 3 had a short 3-4 meter long entryway that was more like a porch than a tunnel, was floored with planks rather than stone slabs, and had an external cooking hearth on the left as one exited the structure rather than inside the dwelling. A mound of sand, rock, and turf mixed with food bone, tile fragments, and a few artifacts, including an early 17th century French coin, bordered the east side of the doorway. The inner floor was paved with wood planks, which burned at some point, rather than stone, as demonstrated by numerous small nails, plank remnants, and charred wood. Around the central floor of the house, the interface between the cultural level and sterile soil sloped up to the wall without the stone-fronted sleeping platform found in Inuit houses in Labrador (and at Little Canso Island

in Jacques Cartier Bay); so House 3 must have had a wood sleeping platform. This architecture is reminiscent of an 18th century structure excavated by Auger (1991) in the seal islands, which also used plank flooring, and exhibited a pronounced "porch." This style of dwelling seems to represent an adaptation of the Inuit "communal house" to the subarctic environment, and perhaps Hart Chalet represented an early innovation.



Figure 6.1 Hart Chalet H3 units excavated in 2017, View north.

In addition, the house did not have the usual rectangular shape but was slightly oval; it lacked well-defined wall boundaries, and stone was present only along the sides of the entry and around the door area. Bone and artifact midden was dumped around the outside wall, mostly around the front of the structure. The lack of clear wall definition and the three superimposed hearths found in the cooking alcove in 2016 suggest the structure had multiple re-building episodes. The re-excavation episodes disturbed the stratigraphic layer, making it difficult to interpret the occupation sequence. Features that distinguish House 3 from others excavated on the LNS are its oval shape, lack of a stone paved floor, and absence of a lintel doorway.



Figure 6.2 Unit 16N22W showing wall profile at northwest corner of Hart Chalet House 3. View northeast.

Excavations in 2017 explored part of the hearth mound and southwest, northwest, and northeast walls (Figure 6.1). Close attention was paid to the northeast wall, where earlier work had uncovered Paleoeskimo and prehistoric lithic artifacts (Figure 6.2). In total, 8m^2 were excavated this summer. The cultural deposits in the walls were as deep as 1 meter in some areas. A thin coniferous hummus layer overlay a podzol deposit, with an average depth of about 10cm. Below this was a deep, mixed deposit of light and dark layers impregnated with charcoal. The soil in the site also appears susceptible to cryoturbation, further complicating stratigraphic analyses. Especially in the



Figure 6.3 Assemblage from Hart Chalet H3, 16N22W.



Figure 6.4 Hart Chalet H3 Inuit bone knife handle.

served), a crude lead-wrapped jigger hook, and an iron deer spear (Figures 6.3-5. Some European ceramic material was discovered, including fragments of a large orange stoneware vessel with interior ridges, smaller pieces of grey Normandy stoneware, and painted (blue, white, and orange) faience earthenware, probably from a teacup or some other delicate dish. A copper coin was excavated from the mound in the southeast corner of the house, near the entrance passage and hearth area. The coin was a French 1643 'double tournois,' minted in the last year of Louis XIII's northern end of the house, the stratigraphy in the sand layer was mixed, and no clear sequence of occupation could be discerned. All artifacts were discovered in the mixed sand layer. Iron nails, ceramics, and other Inuit artifacts were present throughout the sandy layer. Caribou bones appeared most frequently in the upper layers, near the sand/podzol interface, which is consistent with previous excavations. A peat layer, representing the original forest floor, was encountered beneath the mixed sand around the margins of the house pit. Sterile sand was encountered directly beneath the peat, and while some artifacts were found near the ancient forest floor, none were found beneath it.

Finds were relatively few. As usual, the artifact assemblage was dominated by nails, tile fragments, and glass. Nails appear in all levels of the mixed cultural layer. Finds of indigenous production include a whalebone knife handle, a bear tooth toggle (both badly pre-



Figure 6.5 Hart Chalet H3 bear tooth drag handle.





Figure 6.6a (above) and 6.6b (below) French king, Louis XIII double tournois coin dated 1639.

reign (Figure 6.6). This type of coin was used in France starting in the 1200s, under Phillipe the Fair, but production ceased under Louis XIV in 1647, and the coin fell out of use after that. Our coin, although slightly tarnished and spalled from age, showed little sign of wear from extended use. This helps explain the absence of clay pipes and Basque earthenware – the site was too early for common use of clay pipes, and too late for most types of early Basque earthenware.

Excavations this year also produced more prehistoric lithic artifacts. The artifacts were mixed into the house fill, suggesting that they had been removed from their original depositional context when the house was originally excavated. A Ramah box-based, side-notched end blade, attributed to Groswater was discovered, as were two ovoid knives, likely of Late Prehistoric Indian origin. Tools of indeterminate origin include a crude side-notched flake knife of dark glassy chert, a biface blank, and light, chalky end blade preform. Finds from earlier seasons (see Fitzhugh 2017) suggest the presence of extensive prehistoric occupation at Hart Chalet. Two microblades, and two small bifaces attributed to early Dorset and Groswater also attest to a Paleoeskimo presence. The prehistoric Indian evidence is more prominent, and includes side-notched and corner notched arrow points, as well aa biface knives. Surface finds around the site suggest continued use by cultures dating as early as late Maritime Archaic, but no specific dwelling locations have been identified.



Figure 6.7 Grand Isle-2 (L1) showing low, sod-walled qarmat walls and partially excavated interior.

Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54)

For many years we considered the St. Paul River region as the most likely territory for Inuit settlement on the LNS, especially after discovering and excavating Inuit winter dwellings at Petit Mecatina, Jacques Cartier Bay, Belles Amour, and Brador. Why would

Inuit have chosen not to occupy St. Paul which is one of the richest resource zones on the LNS? When our 2016 survey failed to reveal Inuit winter settlements or any sign of graves or summer tent-rings, it seemed that the region might have been avoided because it was already occupied by Europeans when Inuit appeared here in the early 1600s. Our 2017 excavations forced us to reassess this view when a rectangular house foundation found in 2016 (Grand Isle-2, Fea. 1), upon excavation, turned out to be Inuit rather than Innu. The structure was eroding at the edge of a shore-side terrace on the north side of Grand Isle and had lost its north wall and part of the interior to the sea. Its low foundation made it barely distinguishable from the surrounding tundra. The foundation encloses two lateral sleeping benches and a slightly lower central floor area into which beach stones had been dumped when the site was abandoned (Figure 6.7). When it was discovered in 2016, the house was interpreted as an early Innu dwelling based on the presence of dark chert flakes, bits of rusted iron or tin sheeting, and a c14 date on charcoal of AD 1415-1455. These data suggested the site might have been occupied by an early European-contact Indian (Innu) site. However, excavation of three 2x2 meter squares in the center of the structure in 2017 produced clear evidence that it and most of its contents were Inuit: Basque roof tiles, Inuit soapstone pot fragments (Figure 6.8), iron sheet metal, and large iron spikes similar to those found in other LNS Inuit sites. These materials were found on the partially preserved remains of a wood floor. Below the floor a thin peat-humus level representing the original vegetated ground surface con-



Figure 6.8 Grand Isle-2 soapstone pot fragment repaired with iron nails.

tained flakes of dark chert, Ramah chert, and charcoal (c14-dated, above). Apparently, an Inuit group had built a small rectangular dwelling at a location previously occupied by prehistoric Innu. The rectangular shape of the structure, its low sod walls, and its excavated interior suggested that it was an Inuit qarmat-type structure used during the fall when summer tents did not provide sufficient protection, but before winter pithouses were occupied.

In 2017 we also discovered a second Inuit structure (Grand Isle-2, Fea. 2) on a raised beach about 75 meters up-slope and south of GI-2, F1. Tests in this roughly circular feature about 10 meters in diameter revealed a below-ground paved entry passage and a hearth pile containing fire-cracked rock and caribou bones. This structure at first seemed to be a typical Inuit semi-subterranean winter house excavated into the raised beach, but when we tested the interior, we found no sign of a floor or cultural level with artifacts, bones, or charcoal. What we thought was an excavated house pit turned out to be a natural declivity in which Inuit had begun building a winter house. The interior had not been excavated, and no walls were present. The site appears to have been abandoned after creating the entry way and hearth. It seems likely that both the rectangular L1 feature and the L2 unfinished winter dwelling were part of an intended multi-seasonal occupation by a single 17th century Inuit group that only actually occupied the qarmat site.. Grand Isle-2 is our first evidence of Inuit occupation in St. Paul, but it appears to have been a short-lived. This same group may also have contributed to the nearby boulder structures at Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1) where Charles Martijn (1974) reported human remains and an Inuit snowknife at the top of the hill a few hundred meters south of Grand Isle-2.

Both L1 and L2 sites need more work next year, but they begin to provide information on the elusive Inuit history in St. Paul River that includes stories of a great battle between the Inuit and Europeans. The lack of multi-house Inuit winter settlements such as found elsewhere on the LNS may result from Europeans having established prior 'ownership' of this important resource region.

Grand Plain-1, L1 (EiBj-41)



Figure 6.9 Grand Plain-1 Groswater site. View north.

Grand Plain-1/L1 (called the "Crossroads Groswater" site in Fitzhugh 2017:74) is located about a kilometer east of the Old Salmon Bay settlement at the southwestern edge of a huge series of raised beaches north of Wild Cove and above Point Scramble. The site was discovered in 2016 when we noticed flakes of Groswater chert in an ATV path. Several other sites were identified at GP-1/L2 in a clearing west of GP-1/L1, including another Groswater site and probable Indian sites exhibiting a variety of chert types but no diagnostic artifacts. Test pits at L1 revealed in situ deposits beneath a thin veneer of caribou moss, lichen, and birch shrubs. In 2017 we returned



to obtain a sample of tools and charcoal and excavated a 1x8 meter trench in sandy beach sediment on top of a low rocky ridge (Figure 6.9). The site seems to have been used as a temporary camp; no internal features were noted, and no organics remained, other than charcoal stains and chunks. Two meters west of the excavation trench we found a small 30-centimeter high mound of fire-cracked rock containing chert flakes, but time did not permit its excavation.

The lithic collection identified the site as Groswater, probably dating ca. 2400-2200 BP (Figure 6.10). Due to the small size of the trench, no spatial patterning of artifacts and debitage was detected; for the most part flakes and tools were scattered evenly across the excavation area. As usual, microblades and microblade fragments dominated the assemblage. Several endblades were uncovered, including two box-based, side-notched points. Most other bifaces were fragmentary, but two asymmetric knives were found. Two burn-like tools (one chipped and one ground) occurred, as well as a single burin spall. The most abundant tool apart from microblades were endscrapers (6), including four finely made flared types with and without side notches, suggesting skin-working was an important site activity. Some Ramah chert was present, but most artifacts were made from dark grey or tan chert.

A survey occasioned by bad weather allowed us to survey the sandy terraces and large blowouts on the west side of Belles Amours Harbor, resulting in the location of three sites:

Belles Amours Harbor North

A large field of boulders at the point where the Belles Amours Harbor Peninsula joins the mainland (northeast of Isthmus Bay) contains a score or more of boulder pit structures, some of which are caches while others may be dwellings. We photographed some prominent features and took GPS readings but did not have time to make a map or hunt for diagnostics. The boulder field is 10-20 meters higher than the highest sandy beach terrace between Belles Amours Harbor and Isthmus Bay.

Isthmus Bay (Middle Bay)

On a grassy point on the south side of a small peninsula at the northeast end of the L'Anse de Isthmus on the Belles Amours Harbor Peninsula we found tent ring structures that contained 18/19th C. white and blue print ceramics and pieces of worked whale and seal bones. Although whale bones might suggest this is an Inuit site, Innu and Europeans also used whale bone for their dog

sledge runners, so its identity remains uncertain.

Belles Amours Isthmus Blowouts

A foot survey in the blowouts in the raised beaches west of Belles Amour inner harbor produced a small collection of Groswater implements that were eroding from a buried soil horizon exposed for a distance of 20-30 meters in the wall of the dune, and on the gravel bed below (Figure 6.11). We collected charcoal from the soil horizon and designated the area as L1. In addition to scrapers, side-notched points, and microblades, was a tiny ground burin-like tool measuring less than a centimeter on a side (Figure 6.12). Several hundred meters away in the southern extension of this blow-out we found a smaller concentration of Groswater implements and fragments of mottled tan-brown chert nodules (Figure 6.13). This chert resembles the stone used in LNS Groswater technology and could explain why these sites are found in the blow-out. Could this be a new source for Groswater lithics?



Figure 6.11 Belles Amours Blowout, L1, showing Groswater finds eroding from buried soil.



Figure 6.12 Groswater finds from Belles Amours L1. 1x1cm chipped and bifacially ground burin-like tool at lower right.



Figure 6.13 Belles Amour L2 Groswater microcore (with cortex) and blades.

Conclusion

Final excavations at Hart Chalet House 3 clarified the nature of its house walls. The hearth mound east of the door turned out to be a midden pile containing mostly caribou bones as well as the 1633 French coin, a whale bone knife handle, a bear tooth drag handle, stoneware, and painted faience

earthenware. The early 17th century date of these materials suggests this midden belongs with an early occupation of the house, before it was re-modelled with the midden being left intact as a bulwark for the east side of the entry door in the later renovations. The excavations in the east wall revealed the edges of the original house pit excavation and the charcoal-rich inner floor, but provided no indication of an elevated sleeping platform. The same type of profile was found in the northern wall. The artifacts were consistent with those found in previous years, including several ceramic fitting fragments. A few Groswater, Middle Dorset, and Recent Indian finds came from both in situ external deposits outside the wall and beneath Inuit middens; however most were from mixed deposits in the house walls and middens. The northwest side of the house may have been excavated into a sand dune, explaining the difficulty in defining wall structure here, and this may explain the lack of stratigraphic context for most of the pre-Inuit artifacts. Finally, the oval shape of House 3 stands out as qualitatively different from Houses 1 and 2, principally by its lack of clearly defined rectangular sod walls. However, given other similarities (wood-structured doors, plank floors, external hearths, and similar artifacts) this difference may be a result of its construction into a sand done formation rather than the flat intact, spruce-covered beach deposits of Houses 1 and 2.

Grand Isle 2 (L1) produced important evidence of an Inuit qarmat-type rectangular dwelling—the first found so far on the LNS—similar in shape to early Labrador Inuit stone qarmats in central and northern Labrador. The Inuit who lived here had access to Basque tiles, iron spikes and occupied an eroding terrace front previously utilized by pre-historical Innu with access to Ramah chert. The aborted attempt to build a semi-substerranean winter dwelling (L2) upslope from L1 suggests a seemingly tentative attempt to establish a winter occupation at this site. However, unlike other Inuit winter sites known on the LNS, this was an operation conducted by a single family group rather than the three-family pattern seen on this coast and in many places in Labrador. Perhaps the Grand Isle Inuit represent a pioneering event that failed due to European or some other adversity. Further research at Grand Isle-2 and Martijn's boulder pit structures at Grand Isle-1 may provide answers to the unusual nature of Inuit history in the St. Paul archipelago.

In other results, the 2017 work continued to document the widespread presence of Groswater sites along the LNS, dating to ca. 2500-2200 BP and showing similar tool assemblages as other sites of this period in Labrador and Newfoundland. The nodule of worked grey chert found at Belles Amours Blowout L2 suggests that marine deposits along the LNS was source of chert for Groswater lithic industry which is normally thought to have come from southwest Newfoundland sources.

Acknowledgments

St. Lawrence Gateways research is stimulating interest among local organizations interested in developing the LNS cultural heritage resources. This year's field crew consisted of Dr. William Fitzhugh (Smithsonian Institution), Alexandra Castellanos (University of Notre Dame), Halley Adams (University of Notre Dame), Iris Wang (Dartmouth College), Jacob Marchman (Dartmouth College), and skipper Perry Colbourne of Lushes Bight, Newfoundland. Garland Nadeau, Florence Hart, the Whiteley Museum, and members of the St. Paul Municipality made important contributions. We thank the Quebec Ministries of Culture and Communication and Natural Resources for permits and Anja Herzog for processing collections.

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7 - Excavation Field Notes: Square Maps, Profiles, and Artifact Finds and Illustrations

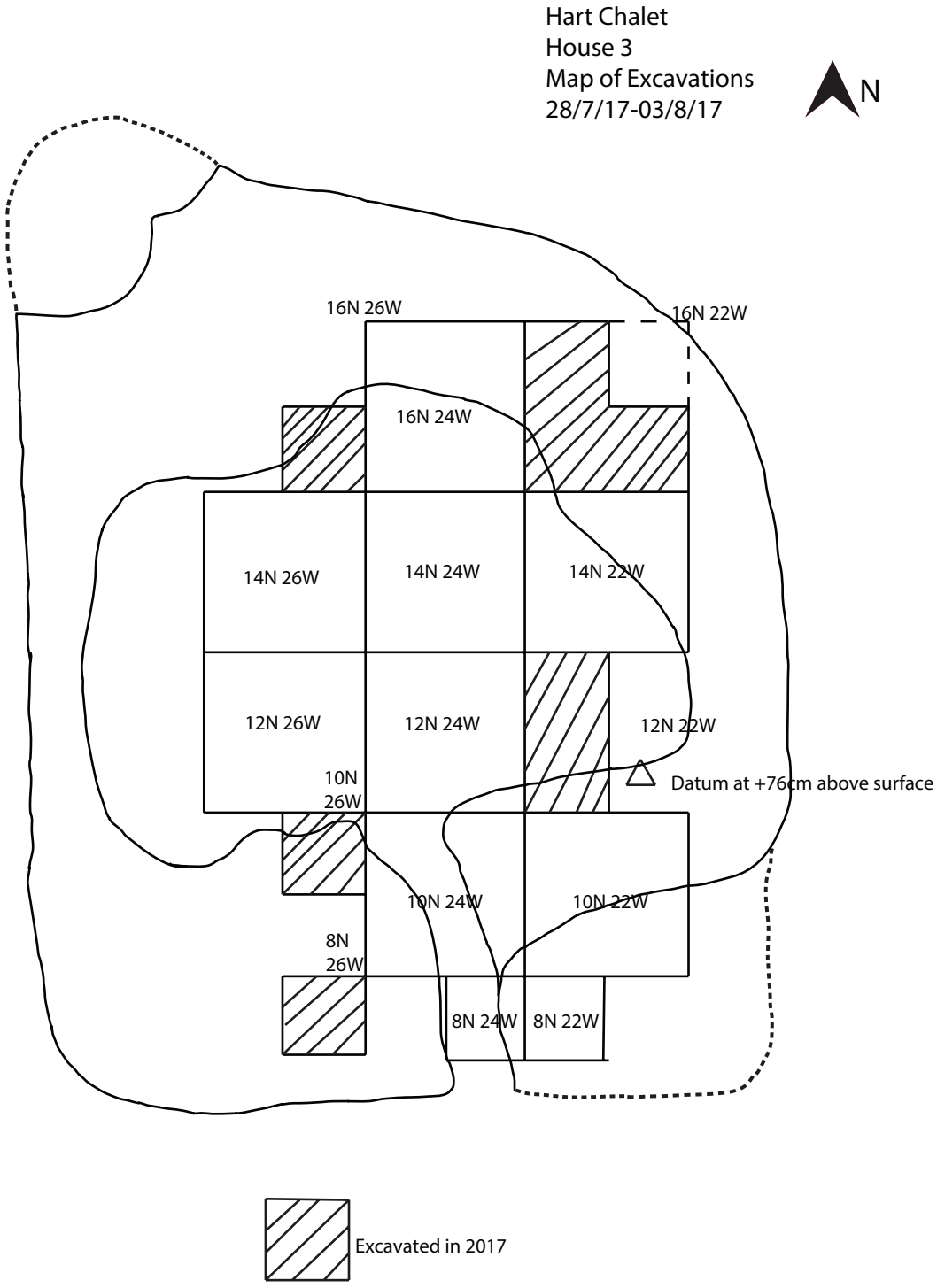


Figure 7.1 Hart Chalet, House 3, Map of Excavations.

8N 27W 8N 26W



7N 27W 7N 26W

8N 27W 8N 26W

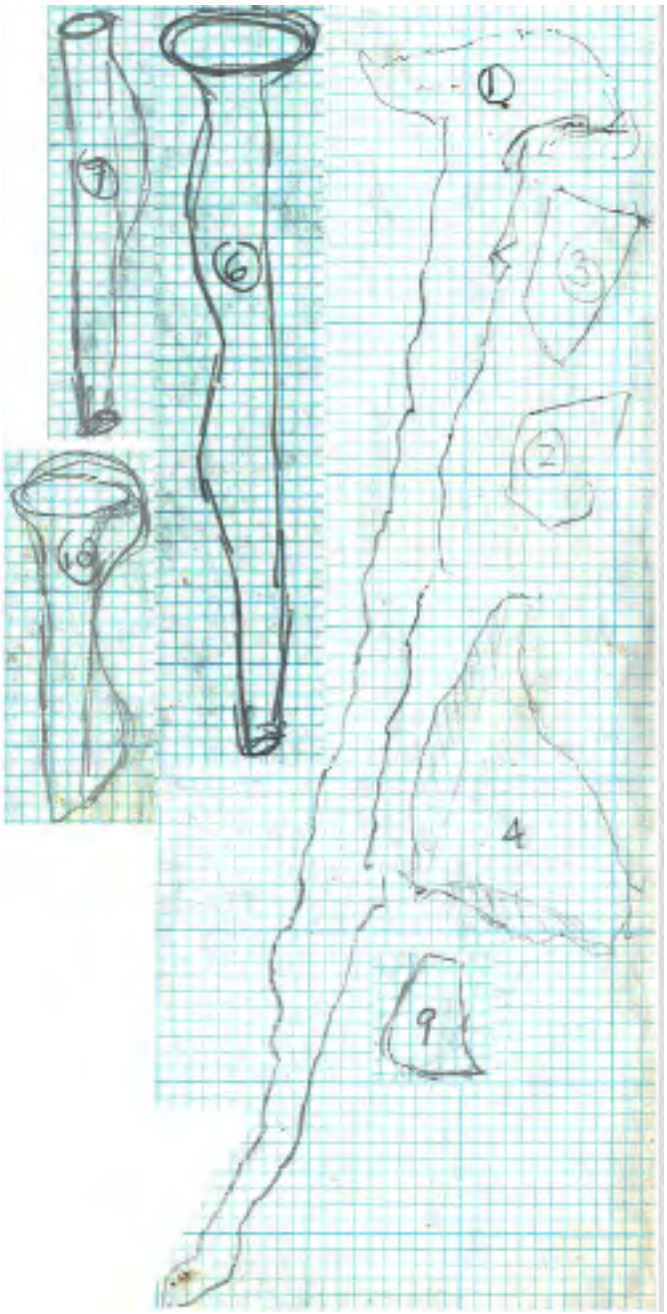


7N 27W 7N 26W

HC H3

8N 26W NE Quadrant

Iris Wang



1. Large iron nail, -96cm, top layer of humus
2. Glass shard, -141cm, light sand (below charcoal)
3. Glass shard, -121cm, gray layer
4. Ceramic, -121cm, gray layer
5. Nail (large), -122cm, gray layer
6. Nail, -123cm, gray layer
7. Nail, -120cm, gray layer
8. Charcoal layer, -138cm
9. Glass shard, -124cm, gray sand - missing
10. Nail, -127cm, gray sand

I first dug through the humus when digging in this quadrant. This square is in the northeast quadrant of its 2m x 2m square. I found a large iron nail (1) in the humus layer, just before I reached dark sand, on the edge of the southern wall. As I dug further down, in the dark/gray sand layer, I found a glass shard (3) and a nail (7) on the south edge of the quadrant. In the gray layer I also found a ceramic shard (4), a nail (5), a glass shard (9), and a nail (10) clustered near the west wall; another nail (6) was close by. I also found a flake in the southeast corner, in the gray layer. I found a charcoal layer, 3-6cm wide, below the gray/mixed dark sand layer. In the light sand below the charcoal layer I found another glass shard. I found nothing else in this layer, and below it was a reddish brown sterile sand. I found two large rocks in my square. These rocks intersected the charcoal layer, and part of the gray layer above the charcoal along with part of the light layer below the charcoal.

Figure 7.2 Hart Chalet, House 3, Artifact List and Sketches.

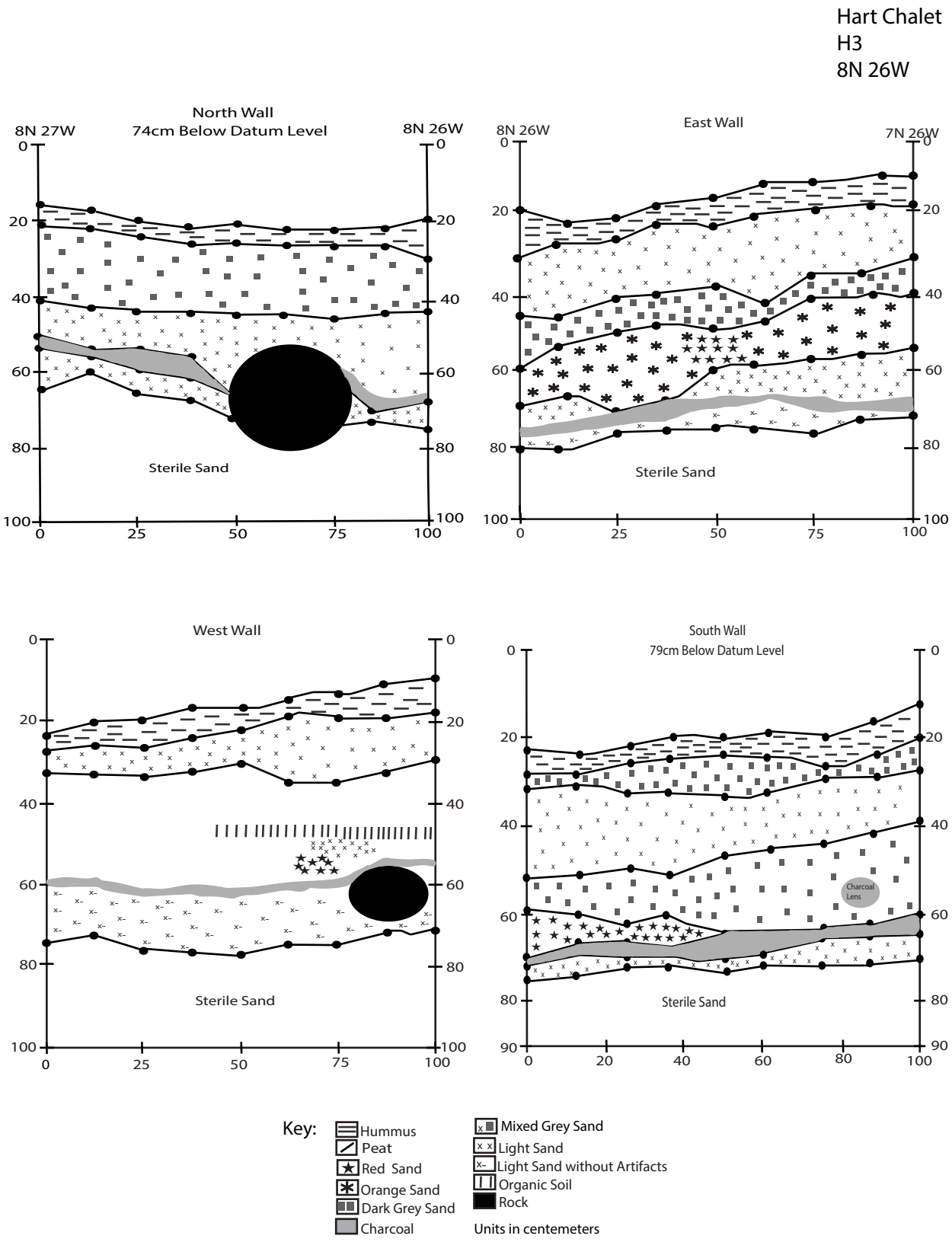


Figure 7.3 Hart Chalet, House 3, 8N 26W, Profiles.



Figure 7.4 Hart Chalet H3 overview showing 2017 excavations and 2016 back-filled central part of the house. 8N 26W is at upper right.



Figure 7.5 Artifacts from 8N 26W.



Figure 7.6 Excavation overview showing 10N 26W, View SW.



Figure 7.7 Unit 10N 26W overview. View to SW.



Figure 7.8 Artifacts from 10N 26W.



Figure 7.9 10N 26W southeast quadrant excavation. View to SW.

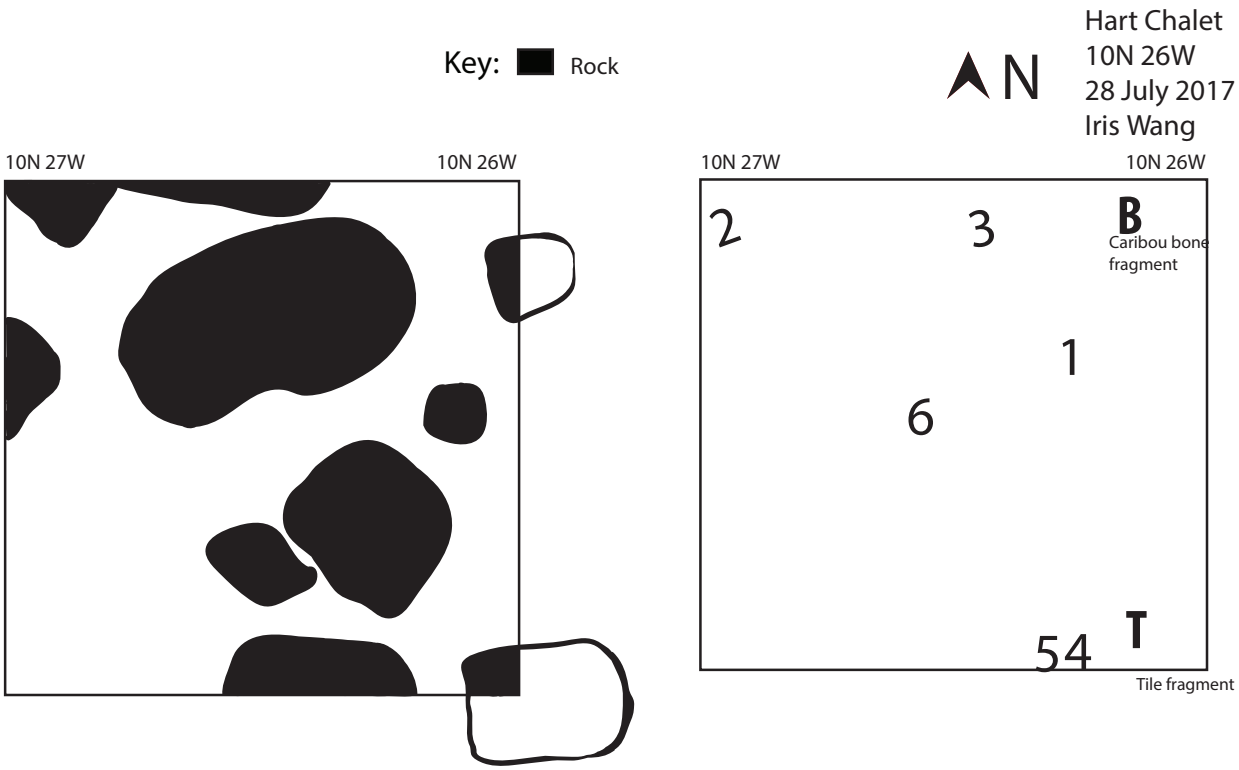
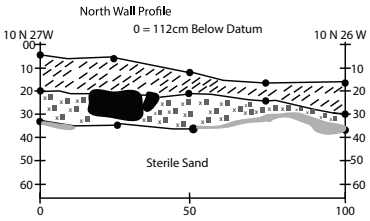


Figure 7.10 Hart Chalet, 10N 26W Field Notes.

1. Iron nail, -127cm, mixed gray sand layer.
2. Iron nail, -135cm, mixed gray sand layer.
3. Iron nail, -136cm, mixed gray sand layer.
4. Iron nail, -127cm, gray sand layer.
5. Iron nail, -103cm, mixed gray sand layer.
6. Pyrites nodule, -128cm, gray sand layer.

This quadrant (the northeast corner of its 2m x 2m square) was filled with rocks near the surface. Once I dug down into the peat, I found several large rocks, throughout the quadrant, that continued into the mixed gray sand layer beneath the peat. Near the top of the mixed gray sand layer, I unearthed a thick layer of fragmented tile (3-4cm thick) in the southeast corner. I also found a lor of caribou bone, including two caribou skulls, in the northeast corner of the quadrant near the top of the quadrant near the top of the gray sand layer. Further down in the gray sand, I found two iron nails on the south wall edge of the square. In the interior I found 3 more nails scattered in the gray mixed sand, concentrated in the northeastern half of the square. I also found a pyrites nodule in the middle of the square. I found a clear charcoal layer below the gray sand mix. Below the charcoal layer was sterile sand, and in some places a light gray sand which had sterile sand right below it. In the dark gray sand above the charcoal layer I had found what appeared to be a few charcoal or organic material lenses. But, it was the clear layer of charcoal that caught my attention because I found big chunks of charcoal in it.



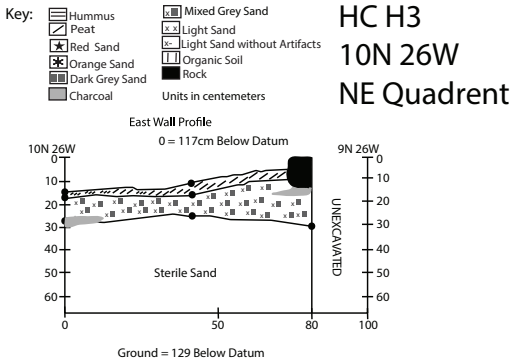
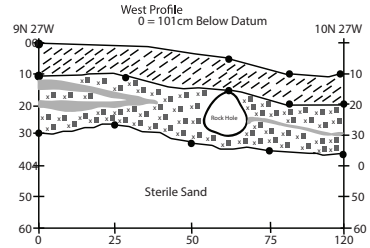




Figure 7.11 10N 26W NE quad. North wall.



Figure 7.12 10N 26W NE quad. East wall.



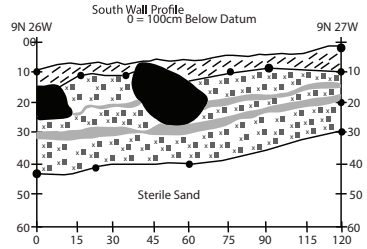




Figure 7.13 10N 26W NE quad. West wall.



Figure 7.14 10N 26W NE quad. South wall.

Figure 7.15 Hart Chalet, 10N 26E, NE Quadrant, Profiles.

Hart Chalet H3
12N 22W
28 July 2017
Alexandra Castellanos

The stratigraphy of this particular "trench" was rather un-uniform. The humus contained no artifacts. The upper dark mixed sand layer and the upper light mixed sand provided the majority of the artifacts and bones (mostly caribou). After the charcoal lens there was a white/ light gray sand layer with no bones or artifacts. Then, finally, the iron rich sterile sand with no bones or artifacts. The upper dark layer, close to the east wall, produced: a large pile of bones, a bone knife handle with nails, a tooth with two man made holes, and a coin with visible inscriptions. In addition to these unique artifacts the dark mixed layer produced several small rocks and iron nails. The lower portion of the dark mixed sand layer produced: two rather sizable stoneware sherds, a Ramah chert box based harpoon head (missing tip), a quartz biface, and a piece of green glass. In addition to these artifacts several small pieces of orange low fire tile were uncovered.
After the layer of dark mixed sand many animal burrows and tunnels were discovered.
These eventually collapsed as the excavation continued. Due to this collapse however, I was able to locate one piece of green glass, but at an unknown layer or level. The upper portion of the light mixed sand layer produced mostly animal bones, a partial skull, mandible, vertebra, teeth, and iron nails in a variety of sizes and oxidation levels. The lower portion of the light mixed sand layer produced bones and iron nails. In addition to these artifacts five shards of blue, white, and orange faience pottery were uncovered. In this lower portion of light mixed sand chard wood planks were also discovered, but were too delicate to be preserved or collected.
After the light mixed sand layer a thin layer of charcoal or wood plank was uncovered but produced no artifacts or bones. A very light sand layer followed this layer of charcoal and produced no artifacts but was mixed with faint traces of charcoal. Finally after this light no artifact sand, iron rich dark orange sterile sand was uncovered producing no bones or artifacts.
Flakes were evenly distributed between both dark mixed and light mixed sand layers. The large rocks in the square did not show any patterns, indicating random placement or no cultural significance.
The coin was later identified as a Louis XIII double tournois coin and minted from 1632-1634.

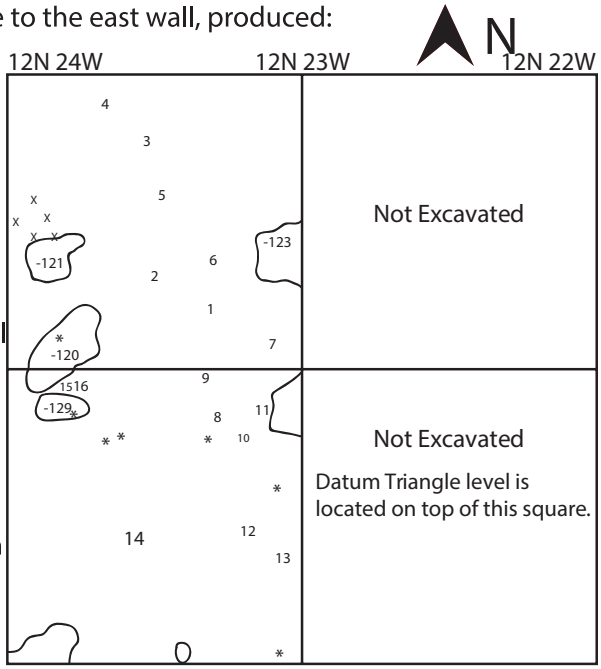




Figure 7.16 12N 22W western quadrants excavated. View SE.

Figure 7.17 Hart Chalet, 12N 22W, Field Notes.

HC H3
12N 22W
28 July 2017

1. Iron nail, -92cm, light mixed sand layer
2. Copper (or silver) coin, -160cm, dark sand layer, writing is still visible
    a. Louis XIII, 1632-1634, Double Tournois
3. Iron nail, -122cm, light sand layer
4. Iron nail, -123cm, light sand layer
5. Iron nail, -120cm, light sand layer
6. Two stoneware pot shards (orange clay) (medium fire), -109cm, dark mixed sand layer
7. Composite bone knife handle with nails/ rivet holes, -92cm, dark mixed sand layer
8. Tooth with two holes in center, -87cm, mixed "peat" dark sand layer
9. Iron nail, -92cm, inter face soil and sand
10. Ramah chert box based harpoon head (missing tip), -95cm, mixed peat and gray sand (dark mixed sand layer)
11. Green glass, -100cm, gray sand layer (dark mixed sand layer)
12. Quartz biface, -102cm, gray sand layer (dark mixed sand layer)
13. Iron nail, -103cm, gray sand layer (dark mixed sand layer)
14. Green glass, found in animal tunnel
15. Two shards of colored pottery (faience) (possibly teacup), -111cm
16. Three shards of colored pottery, -111cm
17. Biface blank, found in the collapsed animal tunnel

Figure 7.18 Hart Chalet, 12N 22W, Artifact List.



Figure 7.19 Louis XIII Double Tournois coin, 1632-34.



Figure 7.20 Artifacts from 12N 22W, western quadrants.



Figure 7.21 Bear tooth toggle.



Figure 7.22 Whale bone knife handle with iron blade.



Figure 7.23 12N 22W NW quad. North wall.

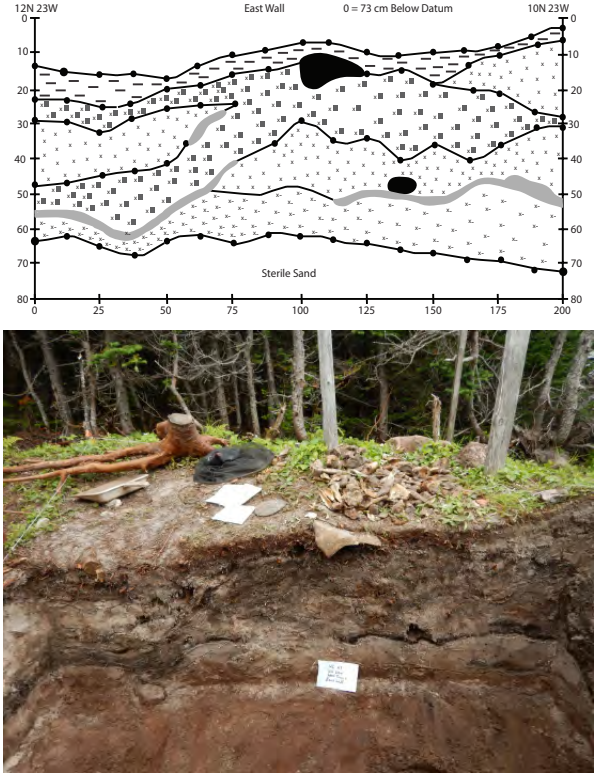


Figure 7.24 12N 22W, NW/SW quad. East wall.

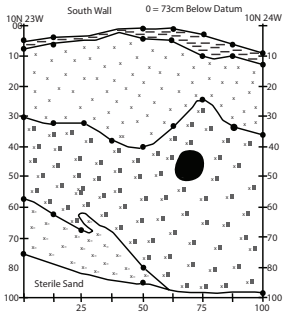


Figure 7.25 12N 22W NW quad. South wall.

Figure 7.26 12N 22W NW quad. West wall.

Figure 7.27 Hart Chalet, 12N 22W, Profiles.

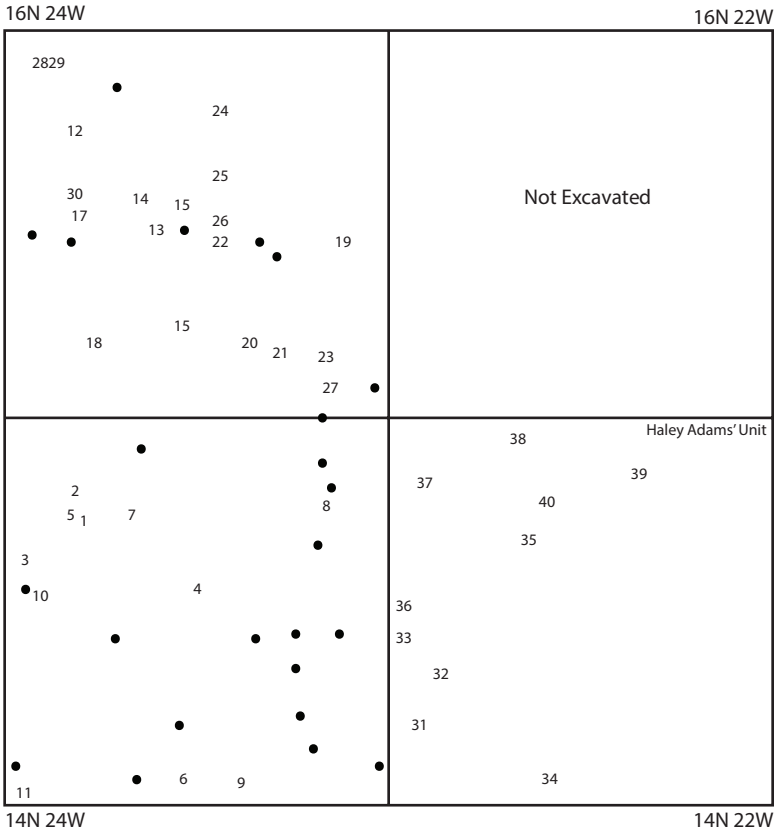


Figure 7.28 Hart Chalet, 16N 22W, excavation map.

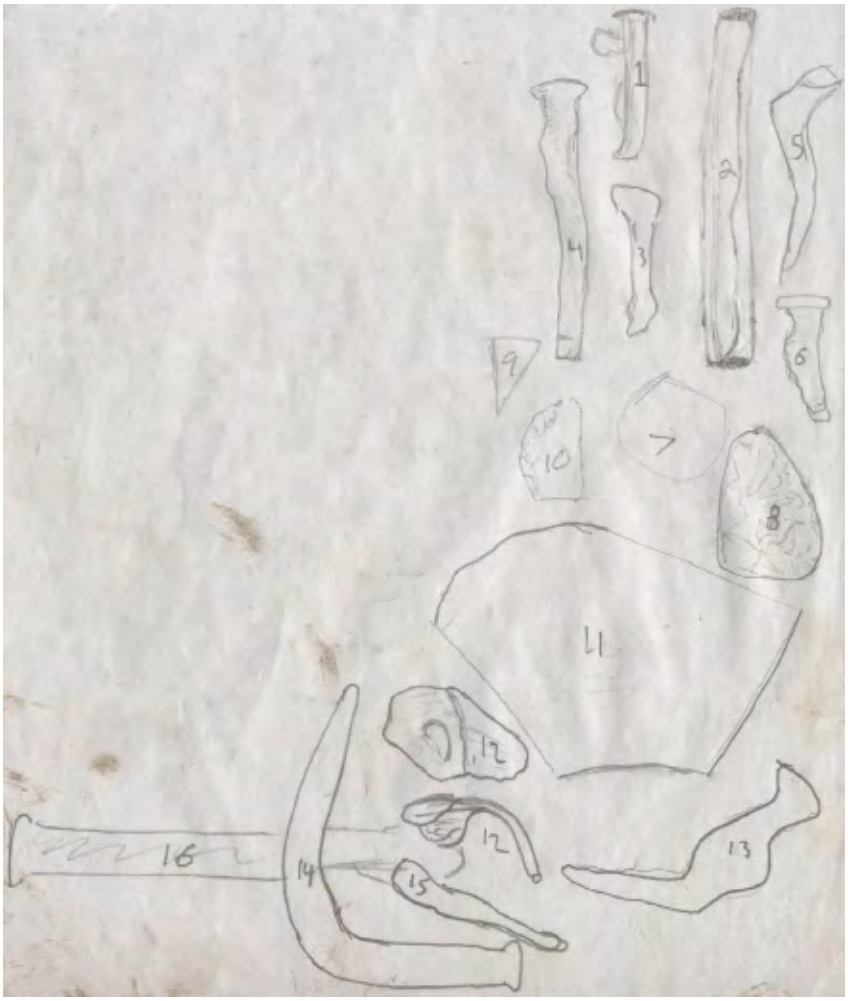


Figure 7.29 16N 22W NW/SW quads after excavation. View to N.



Figure 7.30 16N 22W overview of completed excavation. View NW.

HC H3
16N 22W
NW, SW Quadrants



1. Iron nail, -76cm, gray mottled sand layer
2. Lead wrapping for jigger hook, -70cm, gray mottled sand layer
3. Iron nail, -80cm, gray mottled sand layer
4. Iron nail, -83cm, gray mottled sand layer
5. Iron nail, -82cm, gray mottled sand layer
6. Iron nail, -79cm, gray mottled sand layer
7. Broken glass, -85cm, dark gray mottled sand layer
8. Dark chert biface, -85cm, dark gray mottled sand layer
9. Broken glass, -90cm, dark mixed sand layer
10. Quartzite blade fragment, -98cm, light mixed sand beneath dark layer
11. Ceramic pot shard stoneware, -116cm, peat level/floor level
12. Iron fragment, -66cm, humus layer
13. Iron nail, -67cm, humus/ sand interface
14. Iron spike, -69cm, at top of light mixed sand layer
15. Iron nail, -70cm, at top of light mixed sand layer
16. Iron spike, -73cm, light mixed sand layer

Figure 7.31 Hart Chalet, 16N 22W, Artifact List and Sketches.

HC H3
16N 22W
July 2017



17. Utilized flake, -71cm, light mixed sand layer
18. Iron nail, -72cm, light mixed sand layer
19. Glass shard, -76cm, light mixed sand layer
20. Light chert biface, -76cm, light mixed sand layer
21. Pyrites nodule, -76cm, light mixed sand layer
22. Iron nail, -82cm, dark mixed sand layer
23. Iron nail, -84cm, dark mixed sand layer
24. Iron nail, -82cm, dark mixed sand layer
25. Endblade preform, -82cm, mixed sand layer
26. Ceramic shard, -82cm, mixed sand layer
27. Iron nail head, -87cm, lower dark mixed sand layer
28. Iron nail, -88cm, lower dark mixed sand layer
29. Iron nail, -88cm, lower dark mixed sand layer
30. Ramah box base endblade/ could be small endscrapper?, -92cm

Figure 7.32 Hart Chalet, 16N 22W, Artifact List and Sketches.



Figure 7.33 Artifacts from 16N22W, including lead jigger and prehistoric lithics.

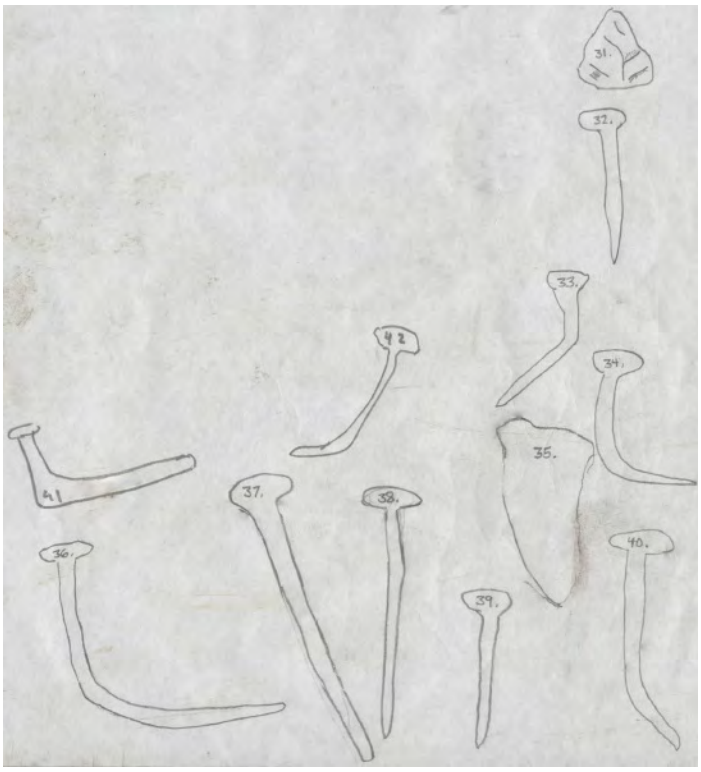


Figure 7.34 Nails, spear point, and Groswater microblade from 16N 22W.



Figure 7.35 Nails from 16N 22W.

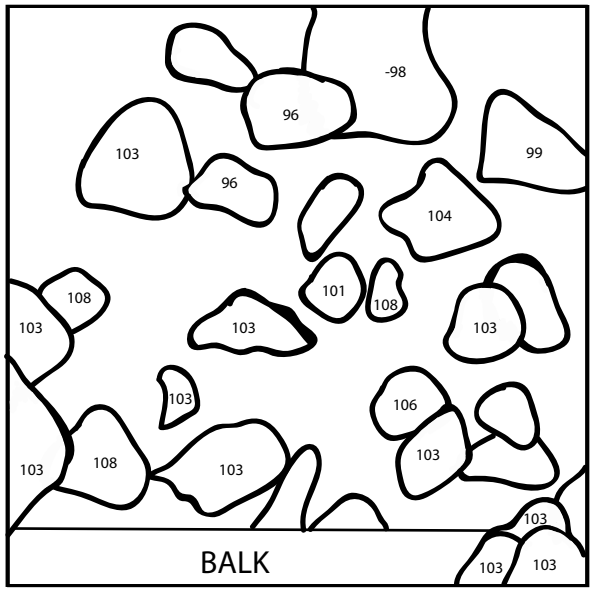
HC H3
16N 22W



31. Dark chert flake, -67cm, sod layer
32. Iron nail, -73cm, light gray sand layer
33. Iron nail, -79cm, dark gray sand layer
34. Iron nail, -82cm, dark gray sand layer
35. Dark gray chert flake, -80cm, dark gray sand layer
36. Iron nail, -82cm, light tan sand layer
37. Iron nail, -81cm, dark gray sand layer
38. Iron nail, -84cm, dark gray sand layer
39. Iron nail, -85cm, dark gray sand layer
40. Iron nail, -97cm, light tan sand layer
41. Iron nail
42. Iron nail, -84cm, dark mixed sand and peat layer

Figure 7.36 Hart Chalet, 16N 22W, Artifact List and Sketches.

16N 23 W

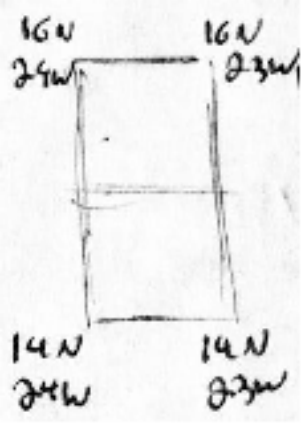


HC H3
16N 23W NW Quadrant
Jake Marchman
28 July 2017

Figure 7.37 Hart Chalet, 16N 23W, Field Notes.

15N 24W

Upper Layer: All cobbles lie above charcoal and peat.
Lower Layer: Rocks appear to be cobbles- not culturally placed.



HC H3

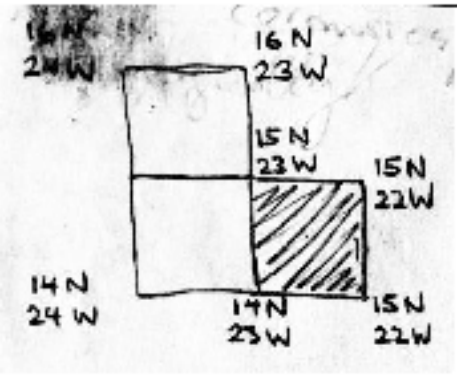
16N 22W

July 2017

Jake Marchman

"West" Excavation Trench

The stratigraphy in this excavation trench was complex. In general, there were six soil types: humus; a mixed light sand with relatively little charcoal; a lower forest peat and charcoal layer; a leached sand layer with some charcoal; and a red/ gray sterile sand layer. The actual stratigraphy of the gray sand layers is unclear. We only defined general soil types in the profiles because there was too much mixing to be meaningful. All artifacts were found in the dark and light mixed sand between the humus and the lower peat. Iron nails seemed to be distributed uniformly through the mixed sand layer. Numerous caribou bones were found in the upper mixed sand. The caribou remains primarily consisted of long bone fragments, although other types, including scapulae, vertebrae, and ribs were also found. Several stone tools were found in a layer of dark mixed sand, between -26cm and -85cm. These included two bifaces and an (endblade?) preform, all were crudely chipped from a course chert. They, artifacts 8, 20, and 25, appear to be recent Indian in origin. A quartzite knife fragment, artifact 10, was also found in a layer of light mixed sand at -98cm.



HC H3

16N 22W

1 August 2017

Haley Adams

Southeast Excavation Trench

In the southeast trench, a dark chert tool fragment was found in the upper humus layer. Many iron nails were found in the dark and light mixed sand layers between -73cm and -97cm. They were concentrated in the western half and west wall off the quadrant. A few bone fragments were found in the northwest half of the quadrant. A large dark grey chert blade, artifact 35, was found at -80cm in the dark sand layer. This quadrant contained no chert flakes in comparison to the adjacent southwest quadrant, it contained more iron nails but a lesser degree of variety in artifact types.

Figure 7.38 Hart Chalet, 16N 22W, Field Notes.

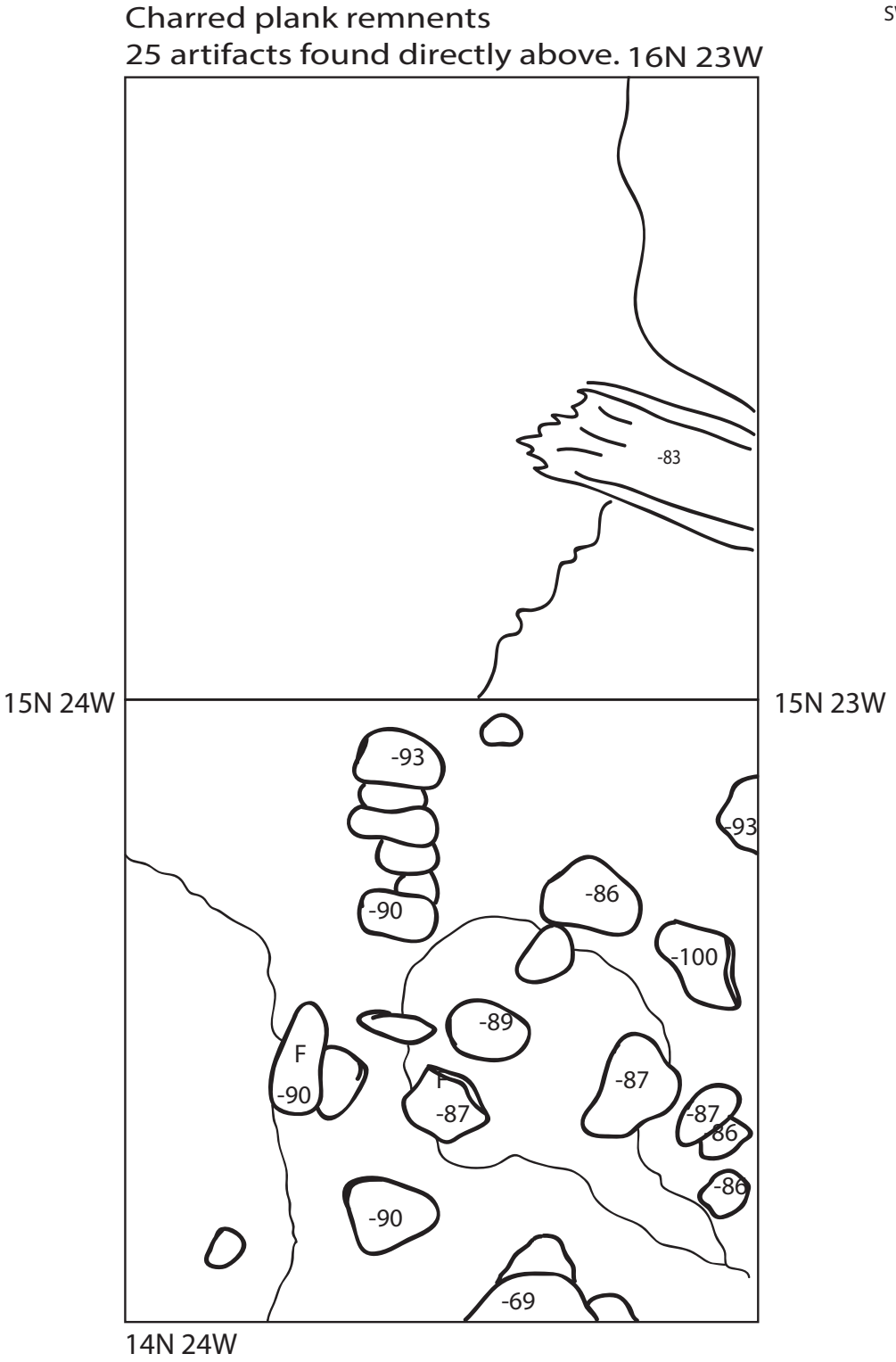


Figure 7.39 Hart Chalet, 16N 24W west quads.

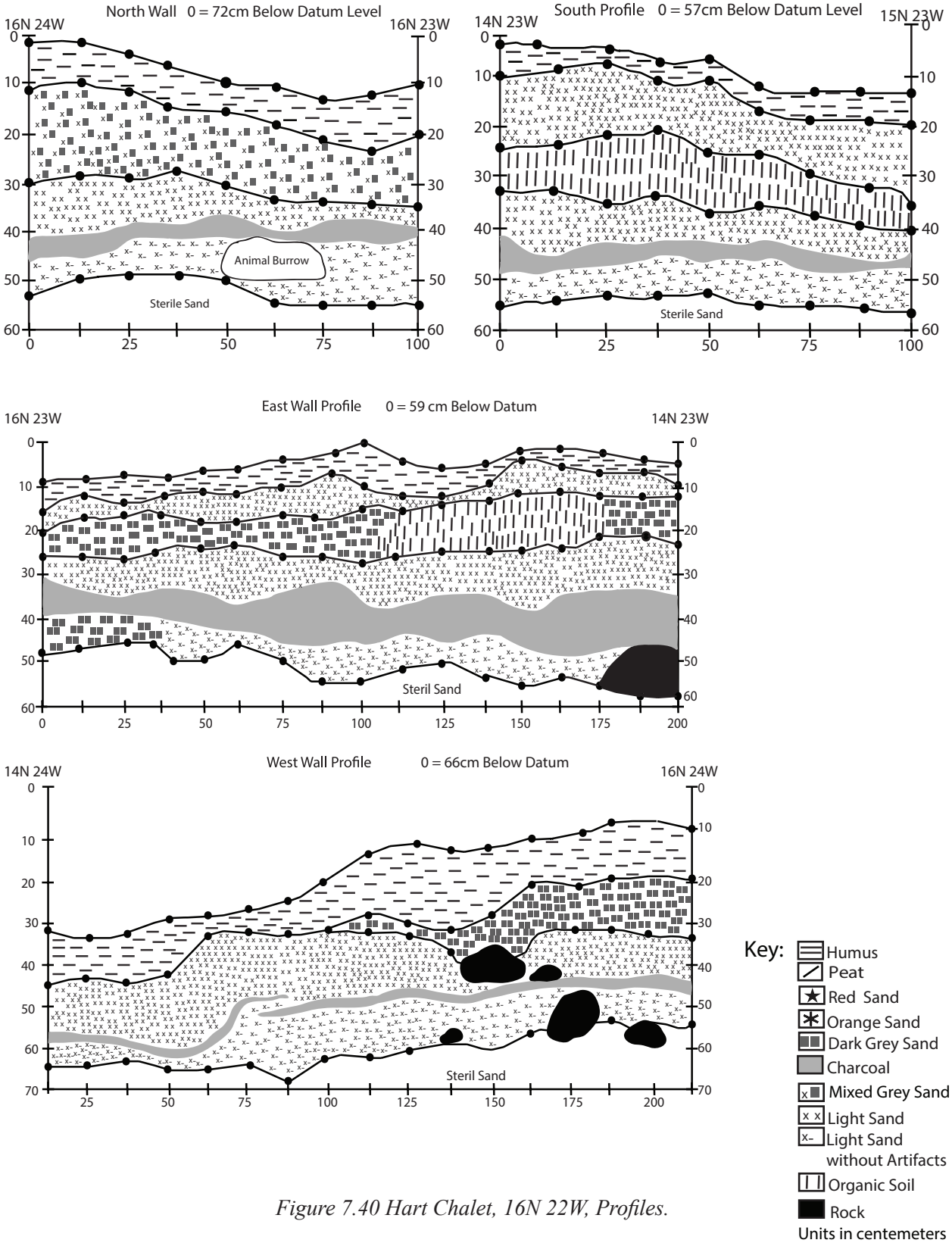


Figure 7.40 Hart Chalet, 16N 22W, Profiles.

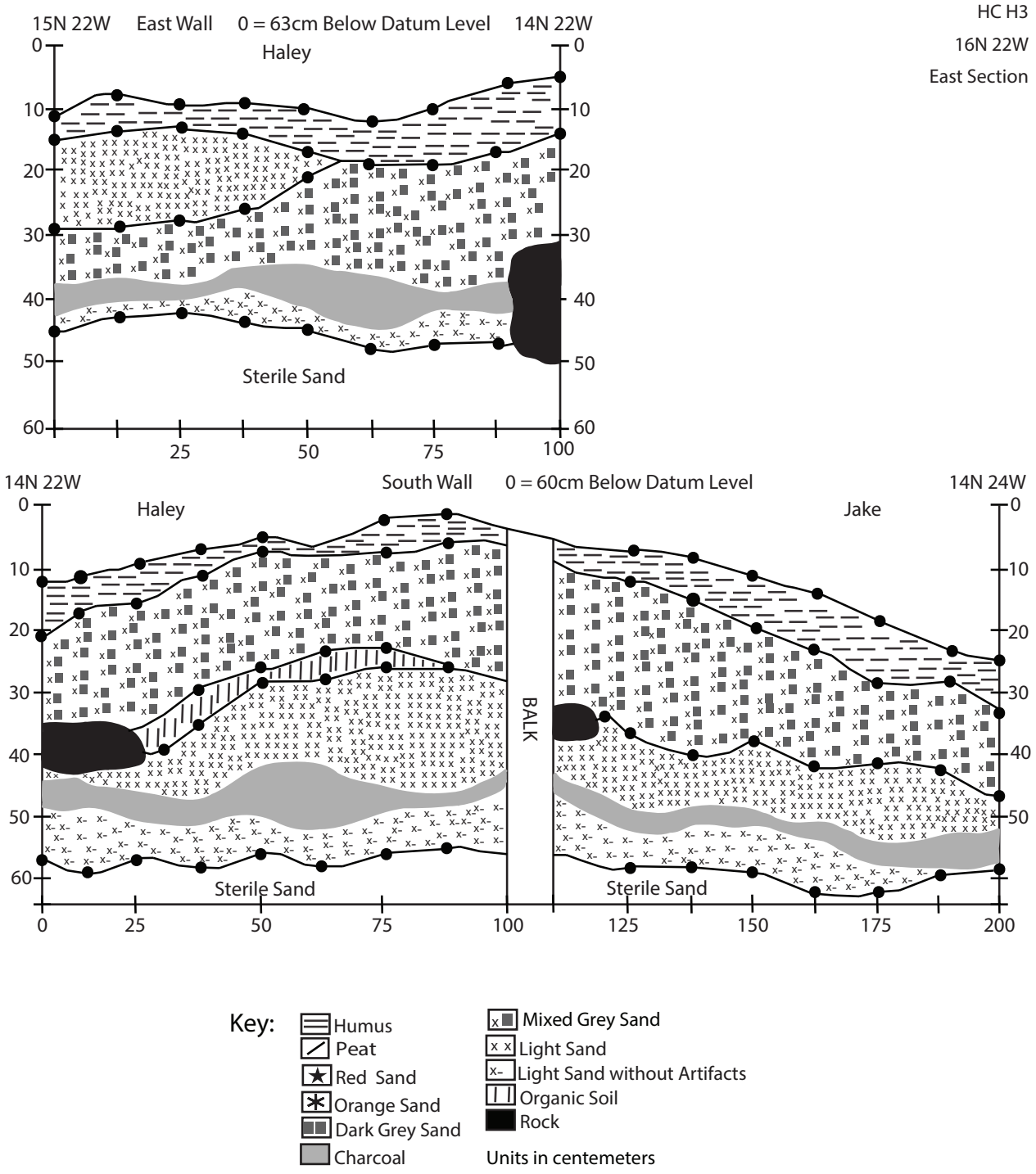


Figure 7.41 Hart Chalet, 16N 22W, Profiles.



Figure 7.42 16N 22W NW quad. East wall.



Figure 7.43 16N 22W NW quad. North wall.



Figure 7.44 16N 22W NW quad. West wall.



Figure 7.45 16N 22W SW quad. West wall.



Figure 7.46 16N 22W SW quad. South wall.



Figure 7.47 16N 22W SE quad. South wall.



Figure 7.48 16N 22W SE quad. East wall.



Figure 7.49 16N 22W SE quad. North wall.

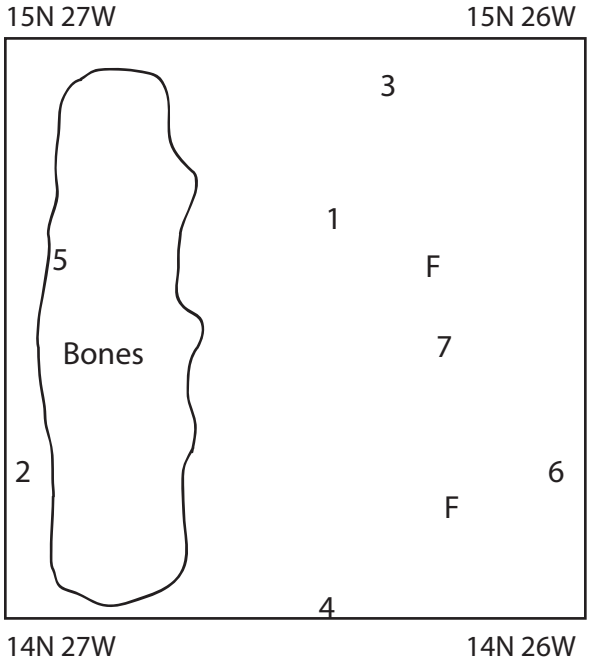
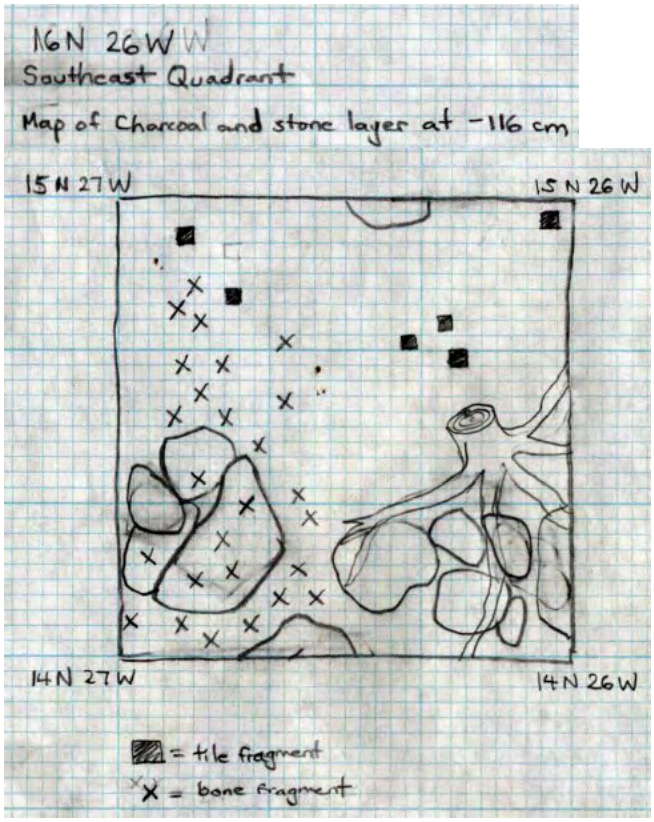


Figure 7.50 Hart Chalet, 16N 26W, Field Notes.



Figure 7.51 16N 26W artifacts, including an iron caribou spear and a Groswatere microblade.



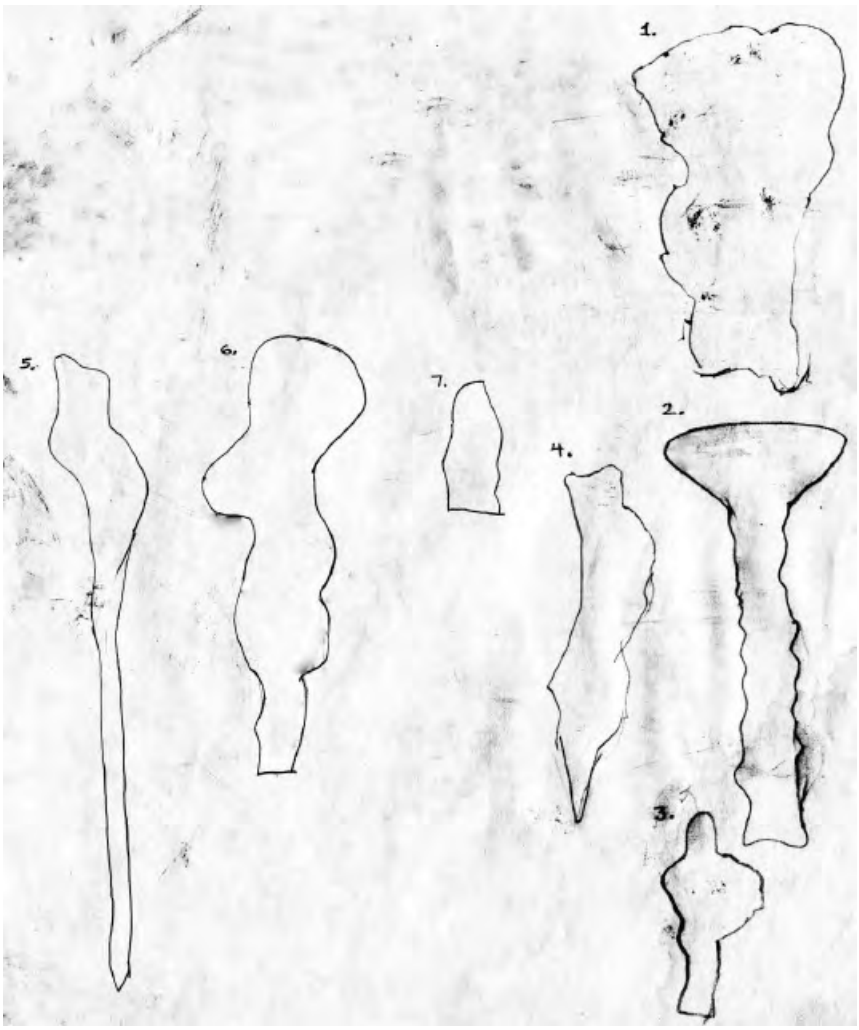
The stratigraphy of this quadrant was variable between all four walls and quite complex. It consisted of eight different soil types: humus; upper light mixed sand; upper dark mixed sand; lower light mixed sand; lower dark mixed sand; dark charcoal sand; light sand with no artifacts; and sterile sand. The top humus layer contained a large tree stump in the southeast corner and one chert flake was found in this layer. The humus layer was 0-10 cm thick on all four sides. Moving into the upper light mixed sand layer various orange tile fragments, iron nails, and a fragment of an iron pot were found. These artifacts were concentrated in the northern half of the quadrant. In the lower dark mixed sand layer there were many small charcoal lenses interspersed throughout the layers, particularly in the south and west walls. At the bottom of this layer was a mostly continuous line of charcoal that stretched across the wall. About halfway through this layer many animal bone fragments were found (likely caribou) that had been processed for marrow. This might indicate that the quadrant was part of a midden. The bones were concentrated in the western half of the quadrant and in the west wall. Below the bones several large bedrocks were uncovered. Several iron nails and a fragment of an iron pot were found between -90cm and -113cm. This also included a Ramah chert flake and a dark gray chert knife, artifact 7. A large amount of error must be accounted for in the profile measurements due to the complicated stratigraphy of this quadrant.

Figure 7.53 Hart Chalet, 16N 26W, Field Notes.



Figure 7.52 Iron nails and caribou lance from 16N 26W.

HC H3
16N 22W
SE Quadrant
28 July 2017



1. Iron pot, -90cm, dark gray mixed sand layer
2. Iron nail, -98cm, dark gray mixed sand layer
3. Iron nail, -102cm, light tan mixed sand layer
4. Iron nail, -104cm, dark gray mixed sand layer
5. Iron caribou spear, -113cm, dark gray mixed sand layer
6. Iron nail, -108cm, light tan mixed sand layer
7. Dark grey chert knife, -109cm, dark gray sand layer

Figure 7.54 Hart Chalet, 16N 26W, Artifact List and Sketches.

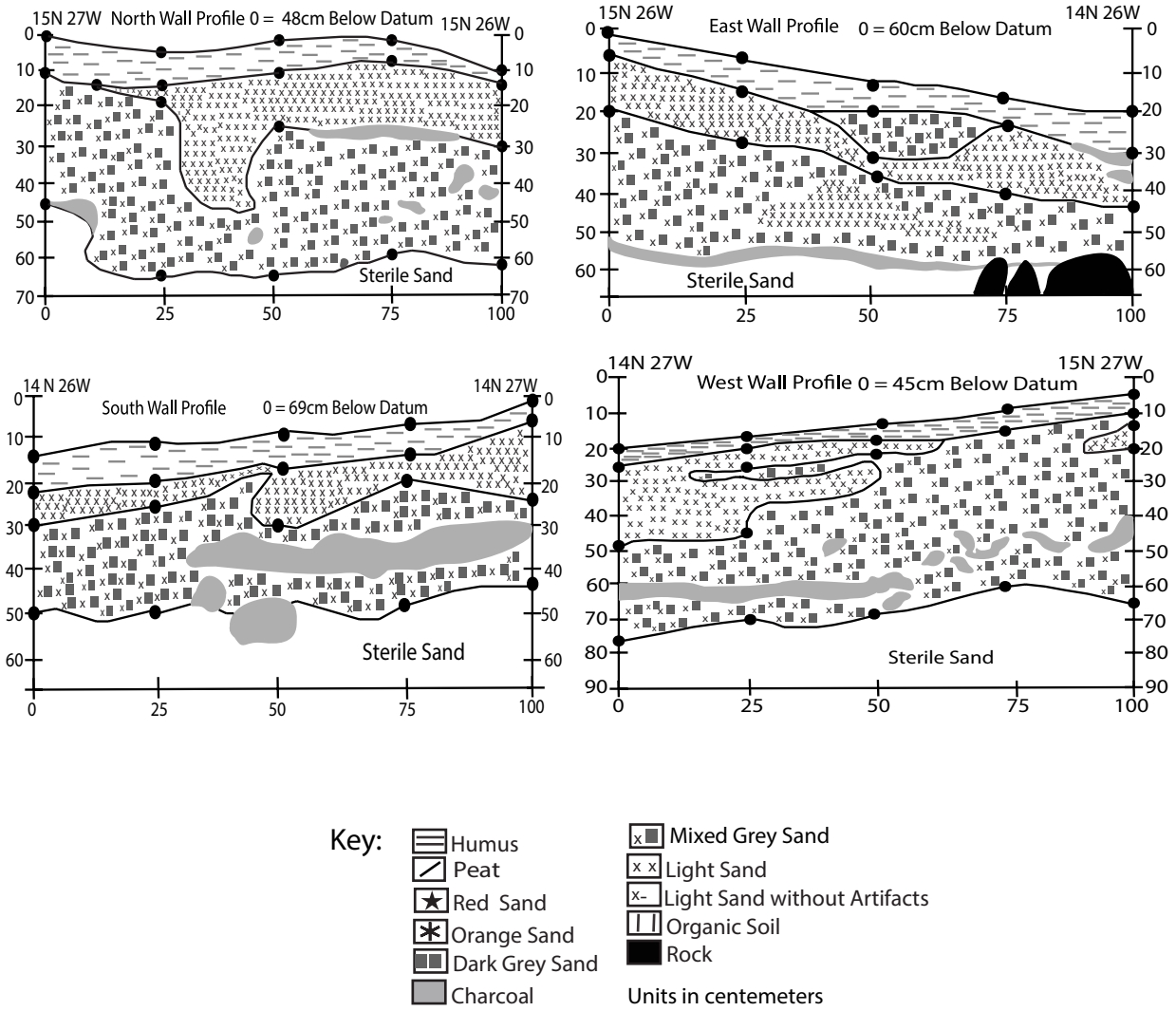


Figure 7.55 Hart Chalet, 16N 26W, Profiles.



Figure 7.56 16N 26W NW quad. North wall.



Figure 7.57 16N 26W NW quad. East wall.



Figure 7.58 16N 26W NW quad. South wall.



Figure 7.59 16N 26W NW quad. West wall.

Site Name: Grand Isle -2

Borden No.: EiBk-54

N 51˚ 24.530'W 57˚ 41.016'

Map Ref.: 12 P/5

Culture: Inuit

Tentative Dating: 16-17th C

Site Type/ Seasonality: L-1 Rectangular sod- foundation dwelling and L-2 sod walled winter house.

Site Location: 200 meters east of Leonard Thomas' summer cottage on the north side of Grand Isle. L-1 is eroding at the gravel bank edge and has lost its midden and front wall. L-2 is 75 meters up the raised beach marked by a pit and birch bushes.

Description of Site: These two Inuit sites are probably related and part of a single Inuit group's settlement in the early historical period. Large iron spikes and smaller nails, and a single large Basque tile were found on the living floor along with fragments of an Inuit soapstone cooking pot, repaired with iron nails following traditional Inuit stitching repairs. Wood timber remains present in L-1. A departure cache was on the central floor. Two raised lateral sleeping platforms were located at the end of the structure. Raised sod wall foundation, 4x8m in dimension. Prehistoric Indian evidence seen in flakes of Ramah chert and other cherts.

Raw Materials: Iron nails, Basque tile, Ramah and other local chert.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: L-1 fully covered by black berries, tundra plants. L-2 had a small birch brush inside pit.

Collection Procedure(s): L-1: 2x2m squares excavated in 2017. L-2: 5, 50cm, test pits.

Samples Taken: Yes.

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Yes!

Remarks (Including Prehistoric Geography/ Topography/ Site Exposure and Orientation): Leonard Thomas reported that seal and caribou bones had been present along the beach near his house, according to Garland. This must have been from an eroding midden in front of the L-1 structure, which is now gone completely. Unlike some other Inuit settlements on the LNS this site has few types of European material culture. No ceramics or clay pipes, lead, or beads. L2 may never have been completed as a dwelling, but its hearth with caribou bones suggests some length of occupation.

Photos (Black and White): No

Color Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: Pitscklak/ Smithsonian

Date: 27 July 2017



Figure 7.60 Grand Isle 2 House 1, with front eroded by the sea. View to NW.



Figure 7.61 Grand Isle-1 House 1. View to SE.

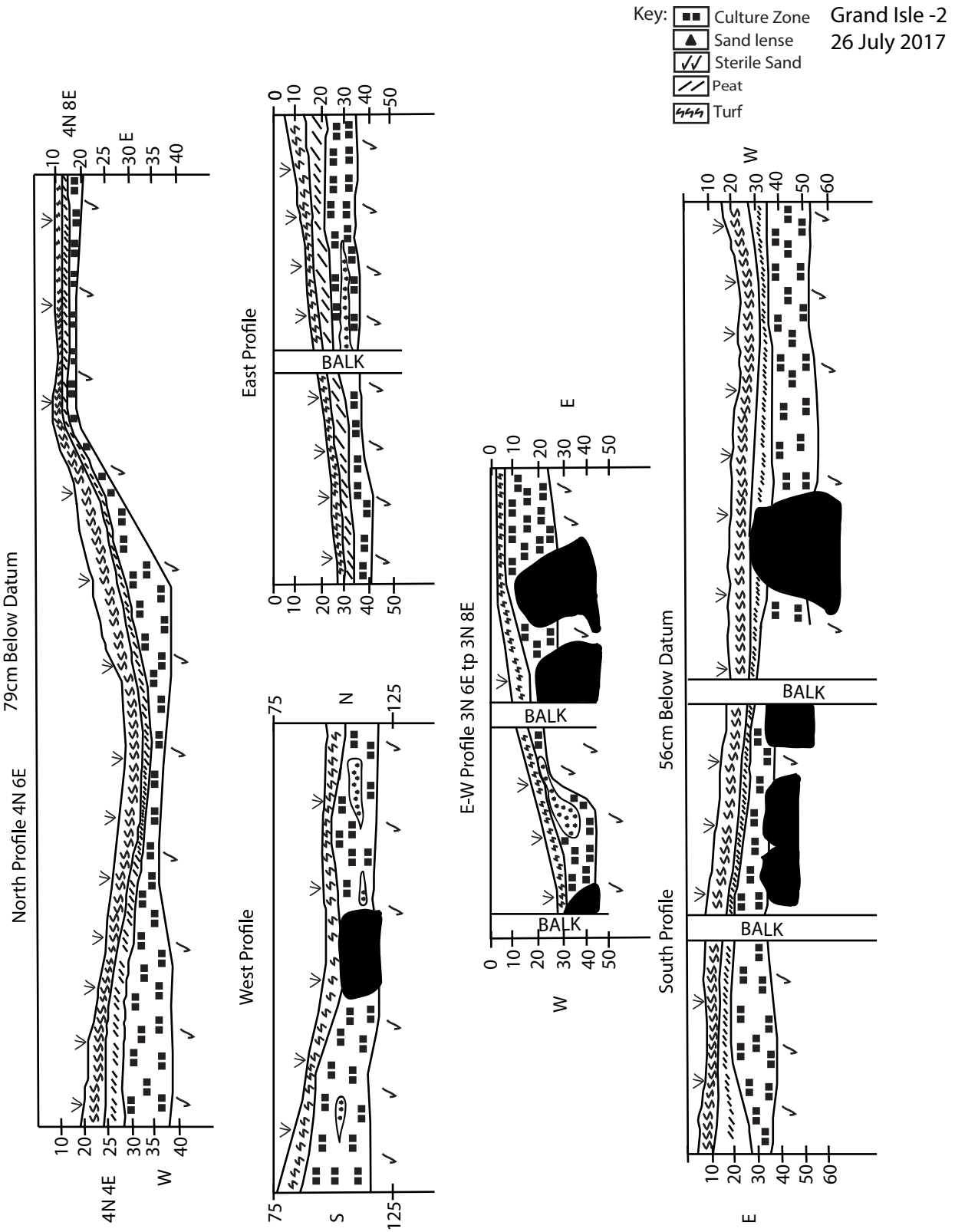


Figure 7.62 Grand Isle -2, EiBk -54, Profiles.



Figure 7. 63 Grand Isle-2 House-1 excavation.



Figure 7.64 Grand Isle-2 4N8E SE quad. View west.



Figure 7.65 Grand Isle-2 House 1. Soapstone cooking vessel wall with iron nail repair.



Figure 7.66 Eroding bank has destroyed the front half of House 1.



Figure 7.67 Basque roof tile on floor of Grand Isle-2, House-1.



Figure 7.68 Competed excavation at GI-1, H1. View to E, showing rock pile on central floor or former roof of the structure. Raised benches lie to east and west of the rocks.



Figure 7. 69 Wood and whale bone roof and flooring materials were preserved at the eastern portion of the house.



Figure 7.70 Grand Isle-2, House 2, showing the depression and partially built entrance passage.

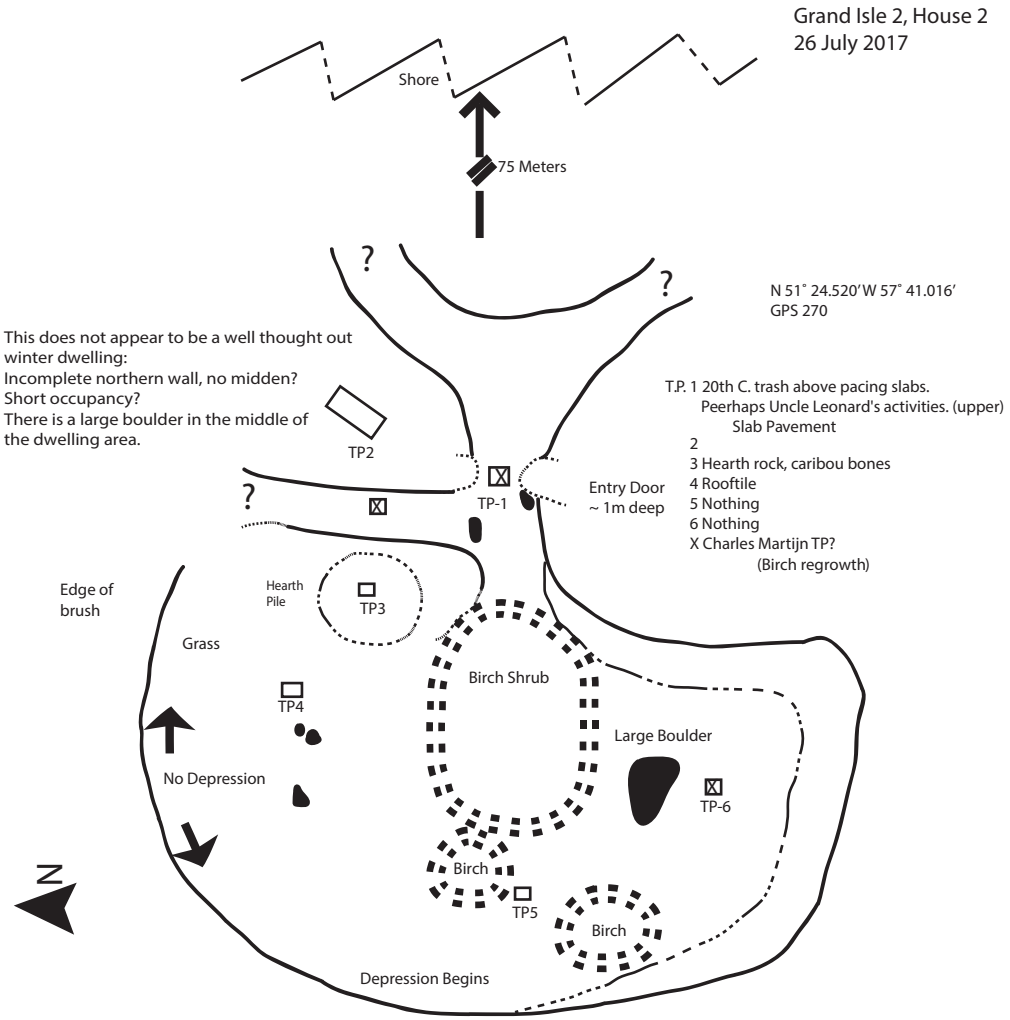


Figure 7.71 Grand Isle -3, Site Map.

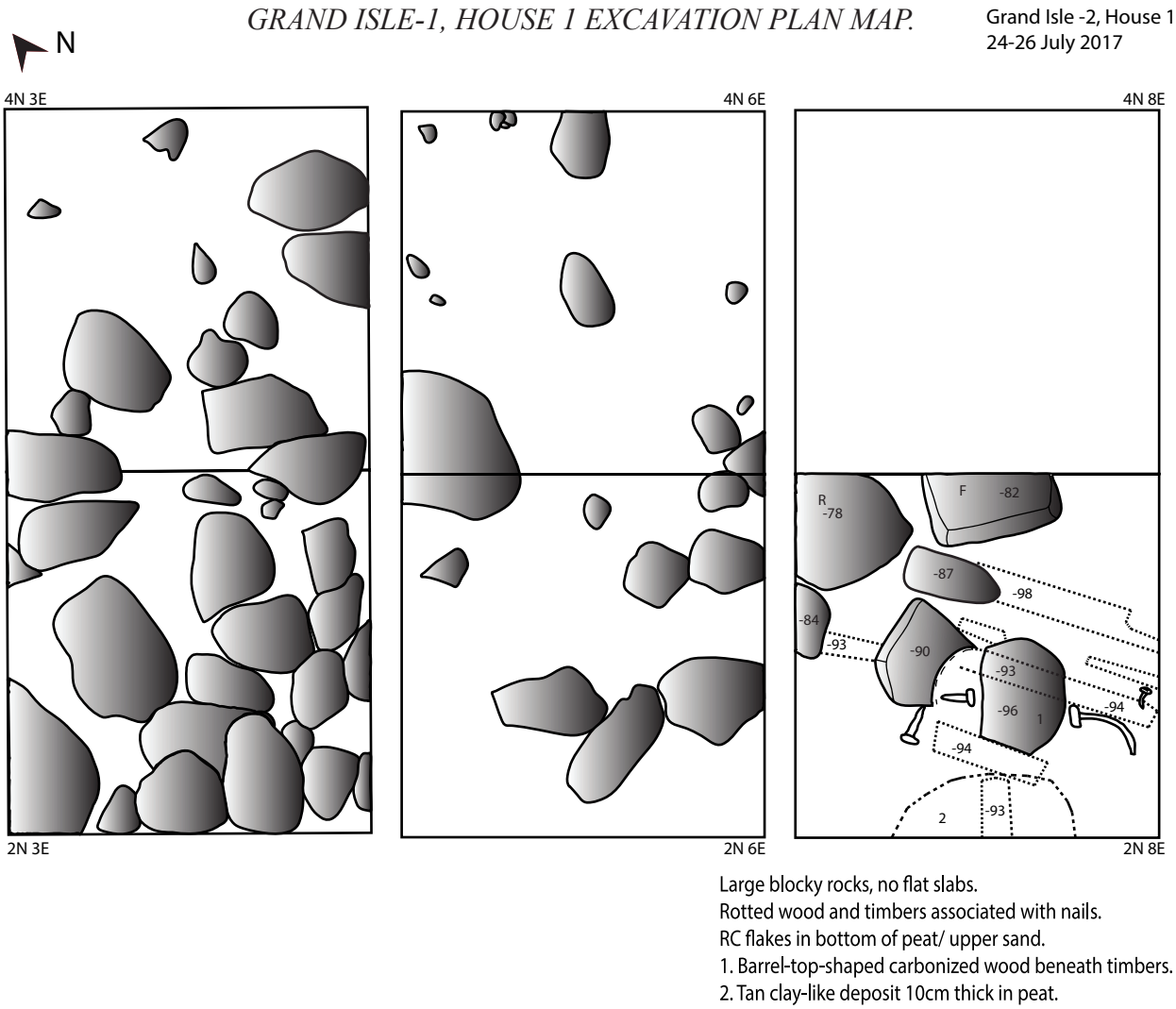


Figure 7.72 Plan map of GI-2, H1, excavation.



Figure 7.73 Grand Isle-2 excavation. View north.

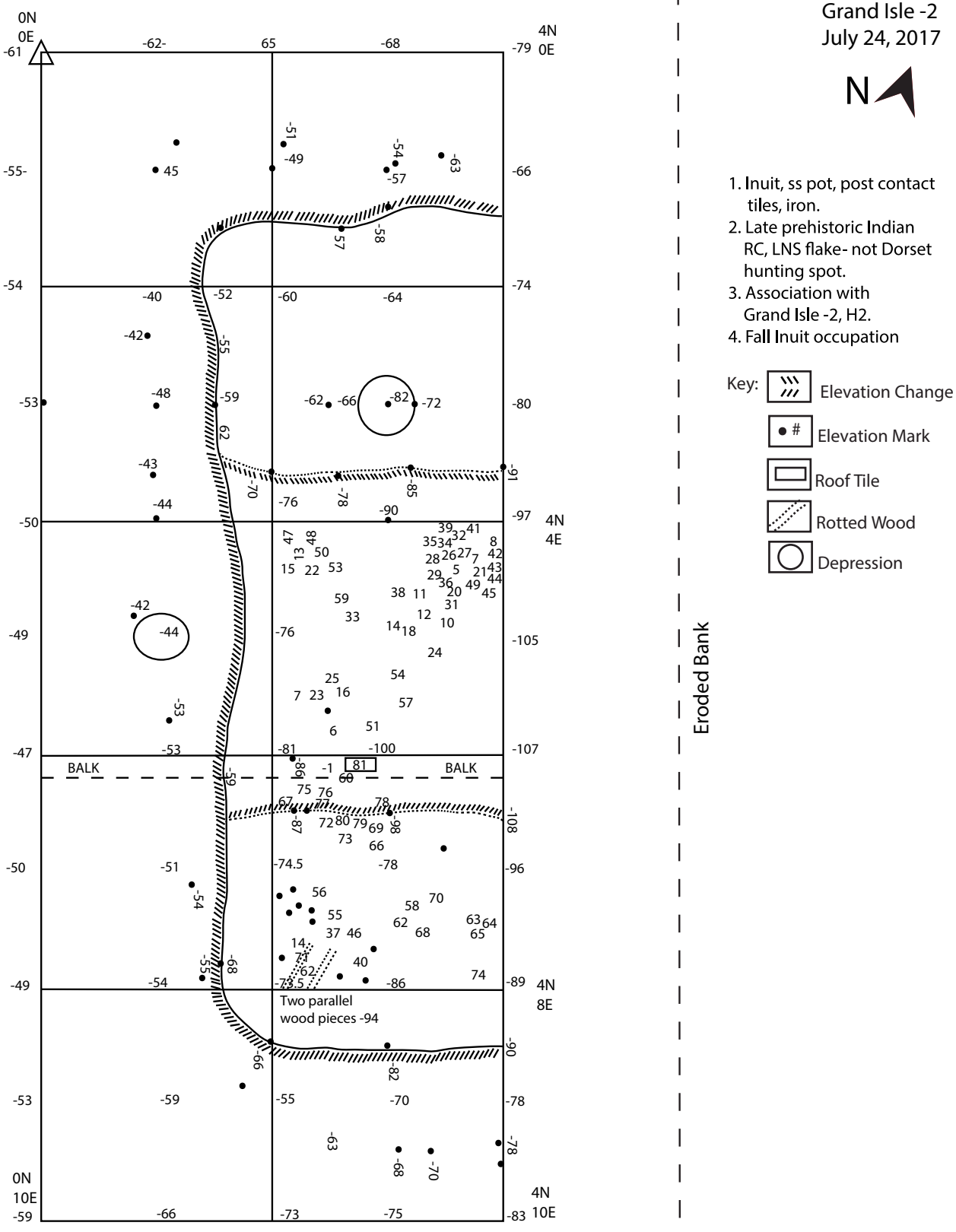


Figure 7.74 Grand Isle -2 EiBk -54, Field Notes, Map

Not Collected- Upper Peat

Grand Isle -2

24 July 2017

1. Rubber medicine dropper tube
2. Broken plastic button
3. Leather fragment
4. Rotted fabric fragment

Below: All finds in black floor level

5. Brown chert flake, -110 / Absorbed in Junior Bottle in upper sod
6. White porcelain fragment in consolidated peat w/ sand grains, -105
7. Ramah chert flake, -113
8. Ramah chert flake, -113
9. White plastic shard, -105
10. Ramah chert flake, -115
11. Ramah chert flake, -110
12. Ramah chert flake, -111
13. White/grayish chert flake, -99
14. Ramah chert flake on top of black soil
15. White/gray chert flake, -100
16. Fragment of glass, black soil, -103.5 (two pieces 16a, 16b)
17. RC flake in black soil with chunk of charcoal, -88
18. Dark chert flake in back earth, -117
19. Ramah chert flake in black soil, -117
20. Piece of iron oxide, on top of rock in black earth, -115
21. Ramah chert flake in black earth, -114
22. Iron nail, two pieces in black earth, -104
23. Ramah chert flake, -107
24. Ramah chert flake, black soil, -108
25. Dart chert flake, black soil, -108
26. Square iron nail, above gray sand, -115
27. Square iron nail, above gray sand, -115 --Fragmentary
28. Square iron nail, above gray sand, -115
29. Flat iron piece, above grey sand, -115
30. Iron spike next to timber in black earth, -94

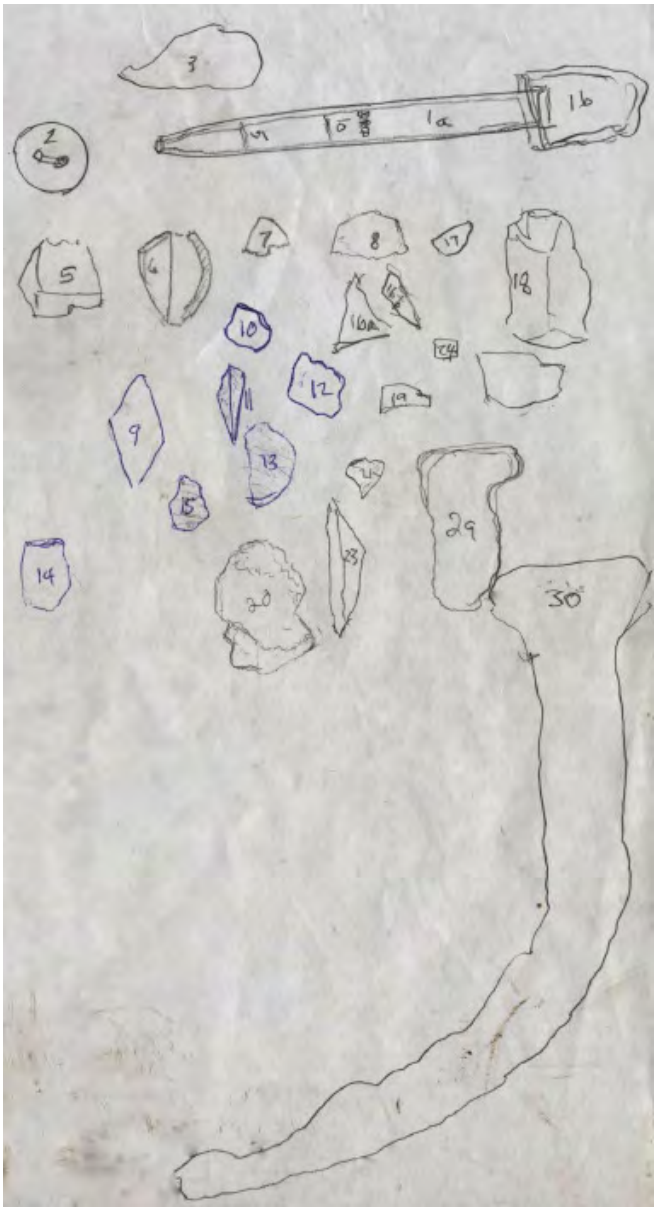


Figure 7.75 Grand Isle -2, EiBk -54, Artifact List and Sketches.

31. Ramah chert flake, black earth, -116
32. Nail fragment, black earth, 117
33. Ramah chert flake, black earth, 114
34. Dark chert flake, black earth, 117
35. Square iron nail, bottom on black earth, fragmentary, 118
36. Translucent grey chert flake, 117
37. RC flake in black earth, -92
38. Grey/ tan flake at bottom of black earth, -117
39. Nail fragment, black earth, -117
40. Dark chert biface thinning flake, -97
41. Ramah chert flake
42. Gray green chert flake, -115
43. Ramah chert flake, -116
44. Iron nail
45. Ramah chert flake
46. Ramah chert flake, black soil, -98
47. Ramah chert flake, black soil, 109
48. White/ grey chert flake, black soil, 109
49. Nail head and shaft, black soil, -117
50. Iron nail, black soil, -114
51. Eight roof tile fragments in black earth, -117.5
52. Nail head, black soil, -115
53. Ramah chert flake, -119
54. Green chert flake, -114
55. Iron nail, base of black earth, -100
56. Iron nail, base of black earth, -99

From now on we stopped cataloging flakes but plotted them.

Almost all flakes are found at the base of the black earth just above sand.

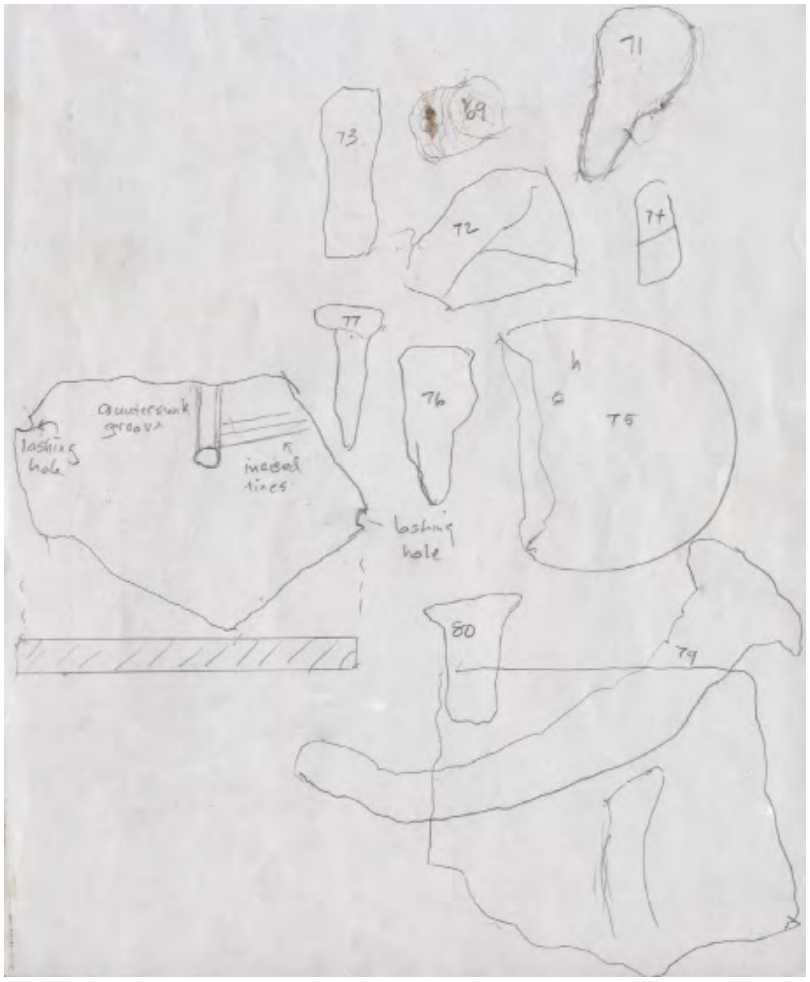
57. Roof tile fragment, -121.5
58. Iron spike in middle of black earth, -98
59. Roof tile, -122
60. Inuit soapstone pot side fragment, repair holes for lashings and last repairs made with nails, -107
61. Iron nail in wood piece
62. Iron fragment -101
63. Iron fragment -104
64. Iron fragment -104
65. Iron fragment -104
66. Iron nail head -98
67. Iron nail -92, 9cm NfS, 41cm EfW
68. Iron nail head, -101, 70 SfN, 50 WfE



Figure 7.76 Grand Isle -2, EiBk -54, Artifact List and Sketches.



Figure 7.77 Grand Isle -2, H1, EiBk -54, Artifact List and Sketches.



69. Lump of iron, -99
70. Iron flake, -101
71. Iron nail, -102
72. Brick (?) fragment
73. Nail
74. Nail, two pieces
75. Round hammer stone, base of black earth
76. Nail, base of black earth
77. Nail, base of black earth
78. Soapstone pot fragment -125
79. Iron spike base of black earth, -106
80. Iron nail, -109

Figure 7.78 Grand Isle -2, EiBk -54, Artifact List and Sketches.



Figure 7.79 Grand Isle-2, H1: artifacts from 4N 6E.



Figure 7.80 Grand Isle-2, H1. Artifacts from 4N8E.



Figure 7.81 Two sides of Inuit soapstone cooling vessel fragment from 4N8E.



Figure 7.82 Grand Isle-2, H1. Two sides of Inuit soapstone cooling vessel from 4N 8E SW quad, with iron nail repair.



Figure 7.83 Hammer or smoothing stone from 4N 8E.



Figure 7.84 Caribou bone fragments from hearth in Grand Isle-2, House 2 hearth.

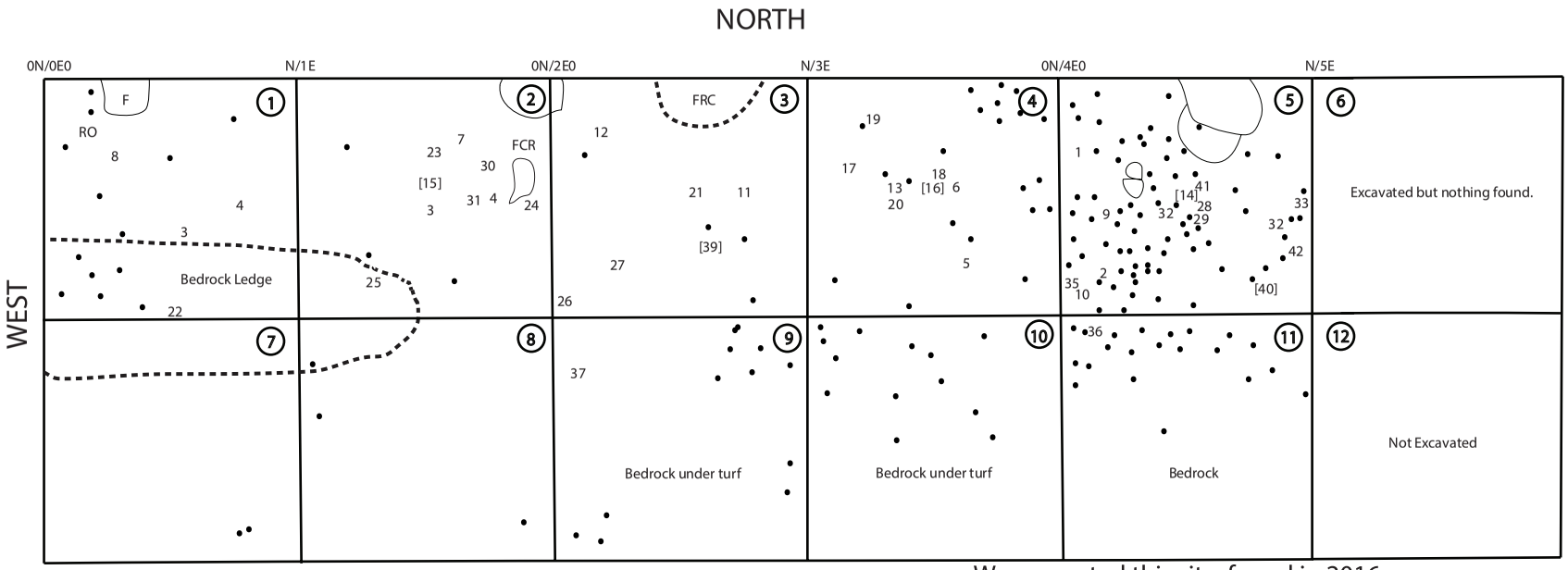


Figure 7.85 Grand Plain -1, EiBj -41, Field Notes and Map.

We excavated this site, found in 2016, in two days using a 2x5m trench aligned east to west along a low rock ridge. No structure was found, but a hearth pile containing fire cracked rocks (FCR) one meter to the north of excavation between it and the path to north, would be interesting to excavate. It is possible this is a winter/cold season site, as suggested by the number of end serapers found (skin/ clother preparations?). A good sample of Groswater tools were recovered including a spalled and fully ground burin-like tool!



Figure 7.86 Grand Plain-1 Groswater site excavation, view west.



Figure 7.87 Grand Plain-1 Groswater site excavation, view east.

Grand Plain -1
Grosswater
22 July 2017
N 51° 25.489'
W 57° 36.485'

Grand Plain -1 (Crossroads)

Borden No.: EiBj-41

N 51˚ 25.29.5'W 57˚ 36.295'

Map ref.: 12p/5

Culture: Groswater (Dorset)

Tentative Dating: 2400BP

Site Type/Seasonality: Small camp/ hearth

Site Location: Located on one of the many four wheeler tracks east of the Old Salmon Bay settlement area; on a low granite ledge outcrop.

Description of site: Found in 2016 and excavated 2.5 -2x2m units along the granite ledge. Did not excavate the hearth pile which has FCR, north of excavated area. A nice assemblage of Groswater tools included a couple of "box-based" endblades, microblades, burin-like tools, biface knives, and several end scrapers. No evidence of a structure or slabs inside a dwelling.

Areal Extent of Site: 10x15m

Raw Materials: Groswater chert

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Lichen, blackberries

Collection Procedure(s): Excavation

Samples Taken: Yes, including charcoal. No bone or wood.

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Hearth would/ should be excavated.

Remarks (Including Prehistoric Geography, Topography, Site Exposures and Orientation): Perhaps a fall camp due to the numerous end scrapers.

Photos (Black and White): No

Color Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: 2017 Pitsiulak Smithsonian

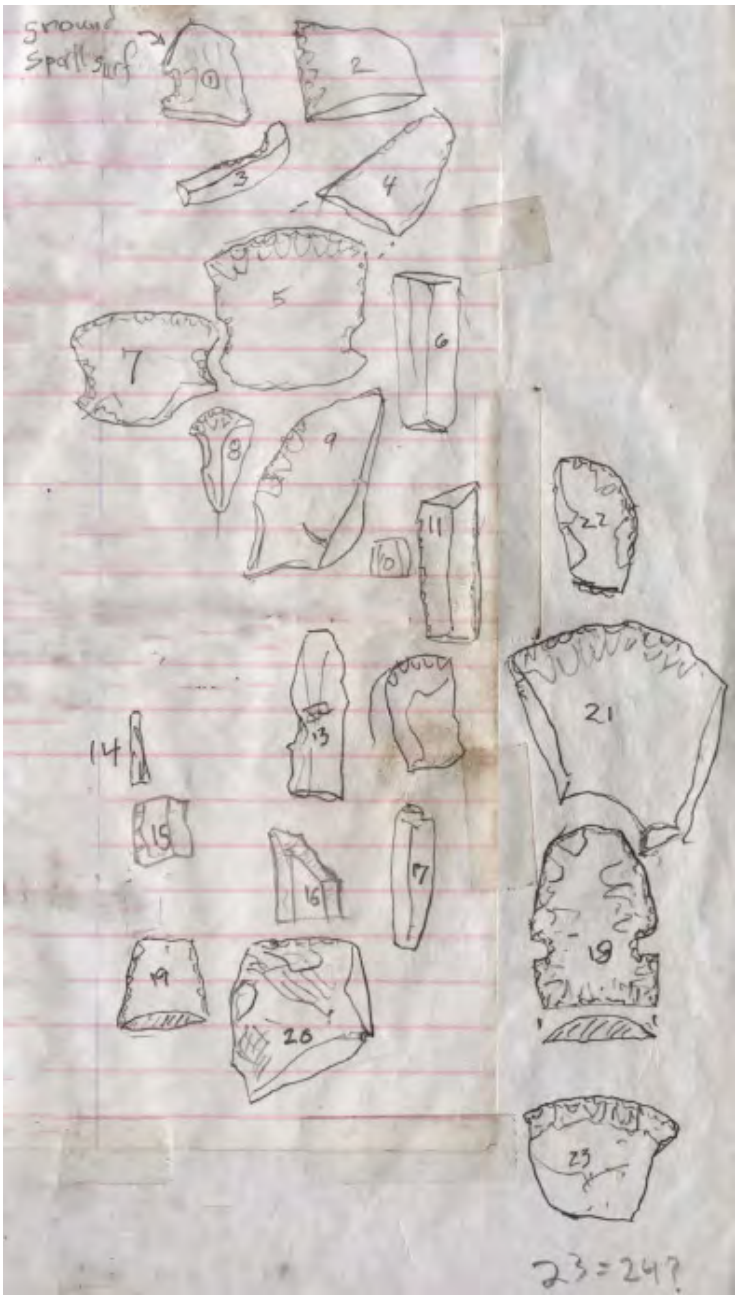
Date: 22-23 July 2017



Figure 7.88 Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41) Groswater artifacts.



Figure 7.89 Groswater artifacts from Grand Plain-1.



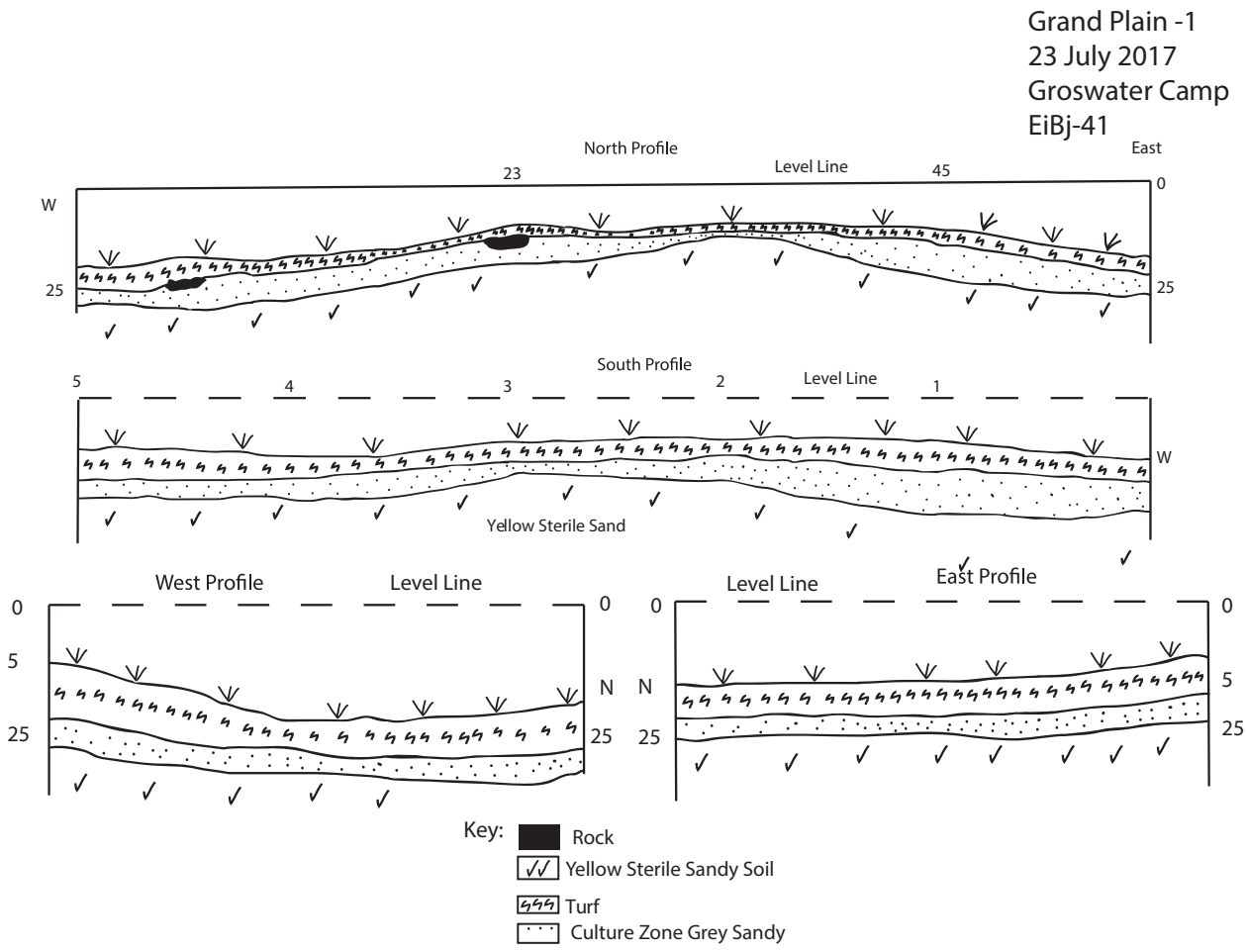
1. Burin-like tool/ broken chert, broken
2. Biface fragment, Ramah chert
3. Microblade knife, tan chert
4. Biface blade fragment, dark chert
5. End scraper, brown-tan chert
6. Microblade, tan chert
7. End scraper, tan gray
8. End scraper edge fragment, tan chert
9. Utilized flake, brown chert
10. Microblade mid-section, tan chert
11. Microblade, retouched edges on ventral surface, tan chert
12. End scraper fragment, tan chert
13. Microblade, green chert
14. Burin spall, found in collection with polished edge and face, utilized distal end
15. Microblade midsection, found in collection, dark chert
16. Microblade base section, found in collection, dark chert
17. Microblade, green chert
18. Box-based end blade, Ramah chert
19. Biface midsection, dark chert
20. Core fragment, utilized, dark chert
21. Core scrapper, dark chert
22. Biface, brown chert
23. Chalcedony end scraper

Figure 7. 90 Grand Plain -1, EiBj -41, Artifact List and Sketches.



24. End scraper, dark chert
25. Microblade, distal end, Ramah chert
26. Biface, midsection, gray-green chert
27. Box-based harpoon point, dark chert
28. Microblade, gray-green chert
29. Microblade, gray green chert
30. Burin-like tool, ground on both sides and spalled, gray chert
31. Microblade midsection, Ramah chert
32. Microblade chert
33. Microblade, tan chert
34. Side-notched biface base, gray chert
35. Biface, distal end, gray chert
36. Axe blade fragment, green chert
37. Utilized flake, tan chert
38. Biface fragment, brown chert
39. Distal biface, brown chert
40. Microblade, gray brown chert
41. Microblade core, gray chert
42. Microblade, white gray chert
43. Microblade knife, gray chert

Figure 7.91 Grand Plain -1, EiBj -41, Artifact List and Sketches.



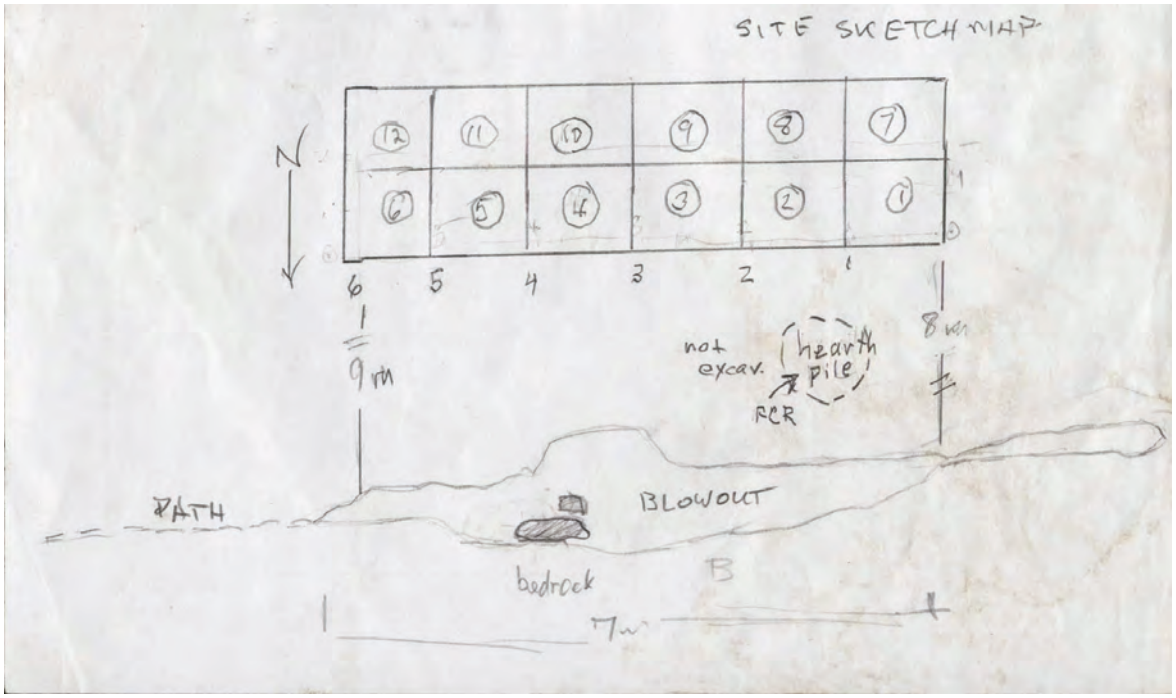
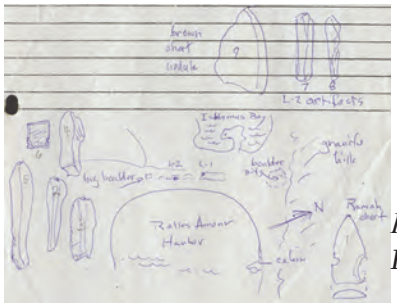


Figure 7.92 Grand Plain -1, EiBj -41, Profiles.



Site Name: Belles Amour Blowout Site H-1

Borden No.: 12P6

Height A.S.L.: Not Measured

L-1 N 51˚ 27.720 W 57˚ 27.863'

L-2 N 51˚ 27.667'W 57˚ 27.213'

Figure 7.93 Belles Amours Blowout, Field Notes.

Culture: Groswater Paleoeskimo

Tentative Dating: 2400BP

Site Type: Hunting Camp

Site Location: This site was found by Alexandra Castellanos, a University of Notre Dame student intern with ASC. Located in the western corner of the largest blowout along the western shore of Belles Amour Harbor.

Description of Site: A small hand full of flakes and a few artifacts had eroded out from a buried ground surface and were scattered over an area of about 30 meters on the bottom of the blowout. One eroding location was identified and produced a charcoal sample. A few microblades were found and the smallest burin-like tool I've ever seen.

Description of Site: L-2: This site is a few hundred meters south of L-1 in a shallow blowout. No hearth nodes. Materials were very scattered.

Areal Extent of Site: Widely scattered in the blowout.

Raw Materials: Tan, gray, and "Groswater" chert.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Blowout. No vegetation. The buried humus level that the flakes appear to be coming from was about 2-3cm thick. We did not actually find flakes in this level when we scraped along it but this seemed to be the source and was forchaved.

Page 11 (continuation of form from page 10)

Collection Procedure(s): Surface collected

Samples Taken: Flakes, artifacts, charcoal

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): No!

Remarks (Including Prehistoric Geography, Topography, Site Exposure and Orientation): This and the nearby L-2 site seem like shore side camps. No hearth rocks or slabs were present.

Photos (Black and White): No

Colored Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: Fitzhugh, Adams, Castellanos, Wang, and Marchman.

Date: 27 July 2017



Figure 7.94 Groswater artifacts from L1 big blowout at Belles Amour Harbor.



Figure 7.95 Groswater artifacts from Belles Amour Harbor terrace blowout L2. Chert cobble may indicate a local chert source.

Site Name: Isthmus Cove (Middle Bay)

Height A.S.L.: 1.5m

N 51˚ 27.690'W 57˚ 28.446'

Map ref.: 12 P/6

Culture: Inuit?

Tentative Dating: 19th C?

Site Type/ Seasonality: Tent Ring summer/ spring?

Site Location: Located in a grassy point on the south side of a land projection in the northeast corner of L'Anse de Isthmus.

Description of Site: At the head of a shallow by. Three partial tent rings showing through a thin black earth soil enriched with organic remains. Test pits excavated in each of the possible tent rings and in the midden area. Finds included seal and whale bone, white ceramics and blue ceramic. A likely sealing camp. Whale bone suggests Inuit, but not conclusively.

Areal Extent of Site: 20x30m

Raw Materials: Ceramics, seal and whale bone.

Nature of Soils/Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Thin black soil and enriched midden vegetation,

Collection Procedure(s): Small samples from TP1

Samples Taken: see above

Potential for Further Work (#of squares, Depth of Deposit?): Could be interesting for Inuit or European history.

Remarks (Including Prehistoric Geography, Topography, Site Exposure and Orientation): No Basque tiles- but only a couple of TPs excavated.

Photos (Black and White): No

Color Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: Pitsiulak

Date: 27 July 2017

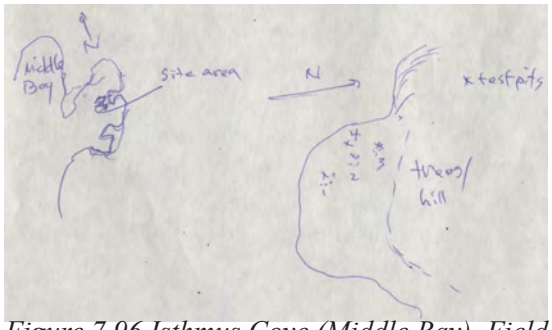


Figure 7.96 Isthmus Cove (Middle Bay), Field Notes.



Figure 7.97 Isthmus Bay, Middle Bay, tent rings in grassy field at shore.

Site Name: Saddle Island North

Culture: Inuit

Tentative dating: Historic+ 18th-19th Century

Site Location: North side of Saddle Island between western isthmus and the North Cape. Several black bear trails were seen in the bushy between L1 and L2.

Description of Site: Several TR loci were identified along this shore of which the most interesting was L1, a well-preserved and complete circular TR with a single hearth feature. Well covered with turf. L2 is a set of boulder caches and L3 a tent ring and cache in the middle of the beach west of the north point. A modern tent frame is in the middle of the long sandy beach and at the west end on the rocky share a complex of TRs and other features (L4). L5 has a TR and two standing slabs. NO Test pits were excavated and all sites appeared to be Inuit.

Collection Procedure(s): Noting collected.

Samples Taken: --

Potential for Further Work (# of squared, depth of deposit?): We did not survey the east-facing cove on the island. This can only be done when there is no sea on. Very few soil exposures in this area.

Color Slides: Yes.

Surveyed By: Fitzhugh and Pitsiulak team

Date: 9 August 2017

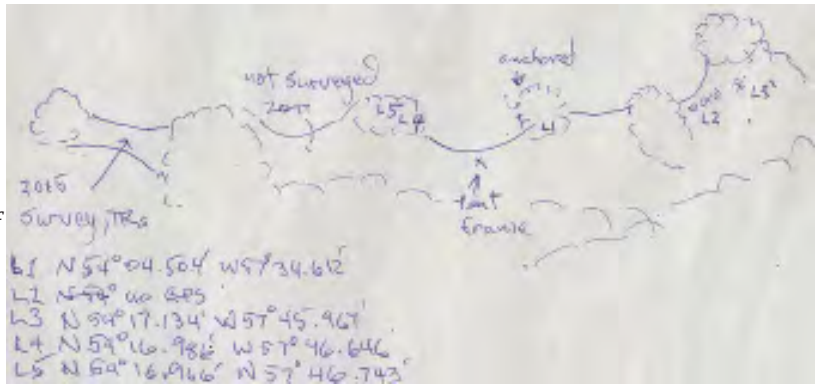


Figure 7.98 Saddle Island North 2017 survey area with locations of L1-L5 sites.



Figure 7.99 Saddle Island North L1 Inuit circular tent ring. View to east.



Figure 7.100 Saddle Island North L2, 3 showing boulder pit structures. View to east.

Site Name: Mason Island East Terrace

Borden No.: GbBk-02 (L2)

Military Grid Ref.: N54 ˚ 13-341'W57 ˚ 49.208'

Culture: Inuit

Tentative Dating: 18th -19th Century

Site Type/Seasonality: Tent Ring and cache.

Site Location: This site was found in 2017 and is an extension of the TRs found east of the Wolfrey cabin on the south side entrance of the inlet to a tidal lagoon that would have served as a fine small harbor for small boats – totally protected from sea and wind.

Description of Site: Oval tent ring with heath features and to the north a small cache or other construction. Did not have time to document or explore thoroughly.

Areal Extent of Site: 20 Meters

Raw Materials: --

Nature of Soils/Sediments/Vegetation Cover: Tundra

Collection Procedures: --

Samples Taken: --

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Possibly a well-preserved early Inuit site.

Color Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: Fitzhugh

Date: August 9, 2017

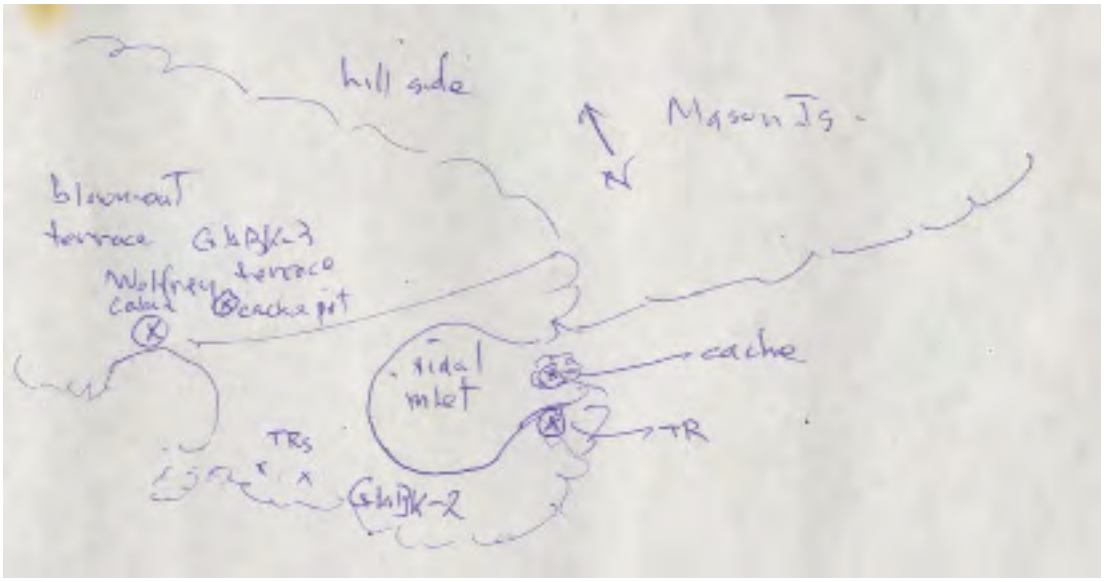


Figure 7.101 Mason Island East Terrace, GbBk -02 (L2), Field Notes.

Culture: Inuit

Tentative Dating: Inuit historic, 18th-19th Century

Site Type/Seasonality: Tent ring and grave cairn.

Site Location: On the northwest tip of Mason Island on the rocky point north of a small pond near the shore.

Description of Site: Levi Wolfrey told us about this site, including mention of an opened grave cairn. There seem to be several partially buried TBs (L2) near the grave. On the south side of the rocky promontory near the pond is a small niche in the ledge that has been made into a hut or shelter (L3). L2 TR area has a U-shaped hearth.

Areal Extent of Site: 50 Meters

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Tundra

Collection Procedure(s): Nothing Collected

Samples Taken: --

Potential for Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Minimal

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): Nothing could be seen in the opened grave.

Color Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: Pitsiulak team

Date: 9 August 2017

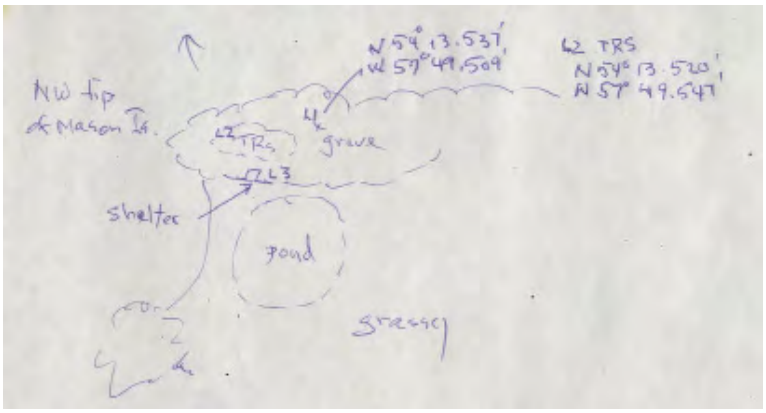


Figure 7.102 Mason Island West, Field Notes.



Figure 7.103 Mason Island North Inuit site with opened grave. View north.



Figure 7. 104 Mason Island North, Inuit tent ring and U-shaped hearth.

Site Name: Mason Island Cache Pit

Borden No.: GbBk-03

Military Grid Ref.: N54 ˚ 15.782′ E57 ˚ 51.082

Culture: Indian (Unknown)

Radiocarbon date: 1246-1302 AD cal. (Beta 481306)

Site Type/ Seasonality: Cache pit for storing food?

Site Location: In the gravel blowout on the south side of Mason Island about 100 meters northeast of Levi Wolfrey and Ruth Pottle's cabin and a few meters east of our 2015 excavation of a circular stone hearth base. – [We found Inuit TRs on the east side of the lagoon/ inlet east of Wolfrey's cabin. An extension of GbBk-02.]

Description of Site: This feature presented as a 20cm depression in a slightly mounded soil eminency about 10cm higher than the surrounding lichen-covered gravel surface of a large blown-out terrace. The mounded soil had been stabilized by vegetation and a surrounding ring of flat slabs arranged with their long axes toward the central pit – making the feature appear carefully arranged, perhaps like a human burial. Black berry bushes were growing in the pit. We excavated to see what the feature might be, thinking it was related to the stemmed point we found on the surface nearby.

Areal Extent of Site: The mound was 4 meters in diameter.

Raw Materials: Two flakes were found in the pit – one white quartzite and one small Ramah chert. Both probably inadvertent.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Inclusions from surrounding terrace blown out lag deposit with patches of berry plants, mostly blackberry (empetrum).

Collection Procedure(s): Excavated the central pit area but not all the outlying areas with rocks as they were on sterile soil.

Samples Taken: A charcoal sample was found at the bottom of the pit (sample B, -67cm). Sample C was from wood at the bottom of pit -67. Sample G was saved and came from the piece of wood spanning the bottom of the pit. Peat Sample A was not saved because we had better samples (wood, charcoal) for dating.

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): The excavation found alternating lenses of turf/ peat and sand extending from the modern blackberry plants on the surface. This lensing resulted from a long process of sand in-filling and vegetation growth, so the pit must have been left open for a long time to accumulate these lenses. The wood spanning the bottom had sagged down in the center as something inside rotted. There was definite structure to the feature as slabs and large flat rocks linked the pit walls and extended down to its bottom. There was no horizontal slab at the bottom of the pit- only sterile sand. - There could have been a wood/ plank or hide floor that did not survive. The radial arrangement of rocks outside the pit seemed odd for rocks removed from on top of cache but they may have just been placed in that arrangement to hold down a skin or birch bark cover. There were no artifact or bones –human or animal– in the pit. The feature seems to have been specifically constructed cache pit for storing food.

Color Slides: Yes

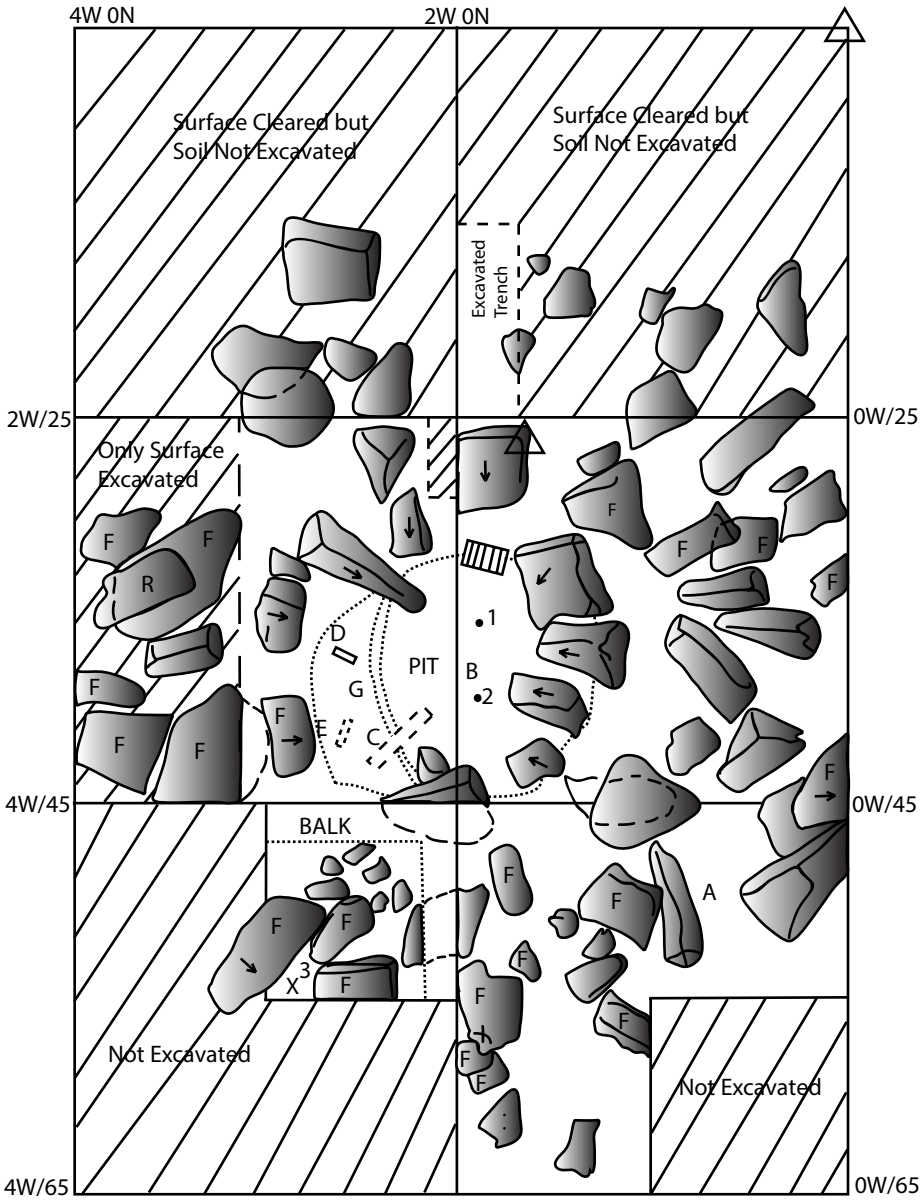
Surveyed By: Fitzhugh, Marchman, Castellanos, Wang

Date: 9 August 2017



Figure 7.105 Mason Island Cache after excavation.

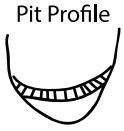
Mason Island -1
9 August 2017



1. RC Flake in brown sand
2. Quartzite flake in brown sand -46.5cm (Cortext flake)
3. Quartzite flake in gray sand -10cm

A Organic (peat) sample beneath slab, -4cm from surface
B Charcoal, -67cm at base of pit
C Wood in pit, -50cm
D Thin stone slab, upright, -54cm top; -74cm bottom
E Vertical, 1cm thick, slab, -45cm top; -65cm bottom
G -54 -64 -63 Piece of wook spanning the bottom of the pit, ends higher than middle.

Pit Profile



Key:
- Ramah Chert flake

X Quartzite flake

Datum Rock

Most upper rocks in gray soil level.

Figure 7.106 Mason Island Cache Pit, GbBk -03, Field Notes.

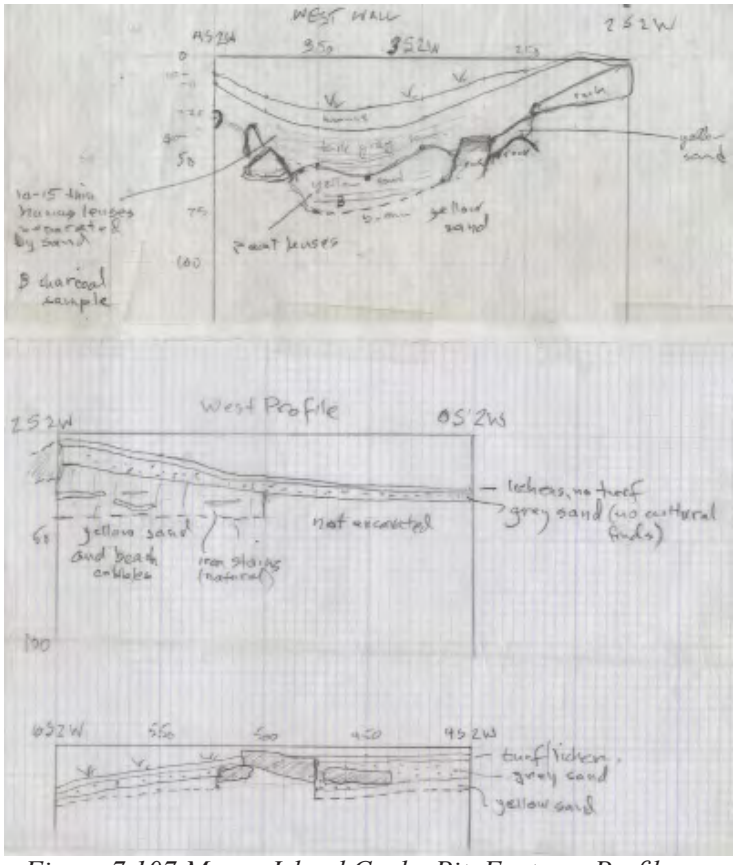


Figure 7.107 Mason Island Cache Pit, Features Profiles.



Figure 7.108 Mason Island cache pit before excavation. View south.



Figure 7.109 Wood preserved at base of Mason Island cache.



Figure 7.110 Cache pit interior showing slab lining.

Richard Jordan and his Eskimo Island team surveyed Snooks Cove in the early 1970's and located two Inuit winter dwellings, one of which (House 2) he excavated and recovered lots of Inuit material (see RHJ field notes and report in Susan Kaplan's thesis). Brian Pritchard of MUN excavated House 1 and part of House 2 until he realized Jordan had excavated it. Our surveys identified two gravel - mounded structures associated with the post and excavated test pits as below.

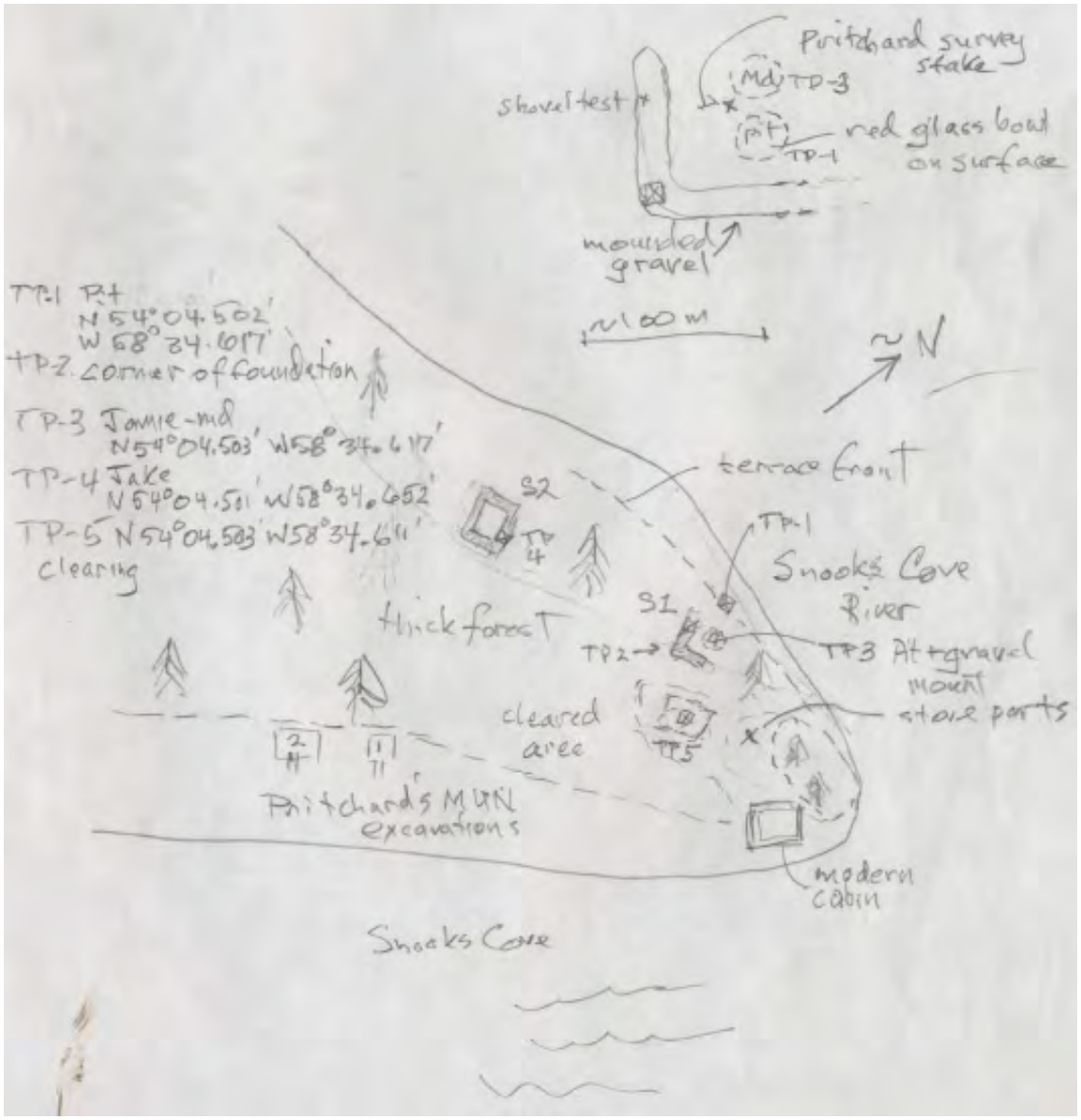


Figure 7.111 Snooks Cove -1, GaBp -7, Field Notes.



Figure 7.112 Snooks Cove-1 Hunt&Henley trading post trash pit.



Figure 7.113 Test pit finds from 19th century trash midden.



Figure 7.114 Structure 1 sod foundation wall of new H&H post building adjacent to trash pit and riverside midden.



Figure 7.115 Test pit 4 in Structure 2, in thick woods west of S1.



Figure 7.116 Clearing between S1, S2 and the modern cabin at the shore, the location of TP5. View east.



Figure 7.117 Modern fishing cabin at Snooks Cove, the site of the Hunt and Henley post.



Figure 7.118 Caravalla Cove Structure 1 sod foundation and midden, with stone inuksuk on the point to reard. View south.



Figure 7.119 Caravalla Cove River Point Medow, Field Notes.



Figure 7.120 Finds from S1 test pit.



Figure 7.121 Caravalla Cove Test pit 2, view south.



Figure 7.122 Annular ware cup reassembled from Caravalla Cove TP2.

St. John Island, Tickle -1

13 August 2017

We found a small site on the point the SJIs tickle a hundred meters north of the narrows. Two patches of "midden" vegetation are found in a small area of grass between the shore and cliff. Test pits in the two patches produced a clay pipe stem (S1, T.P.1). Structure 2 T.P. produced a fragment of pipe bowl. S1 also had the rotted piece of wood that was probably part of a structure.

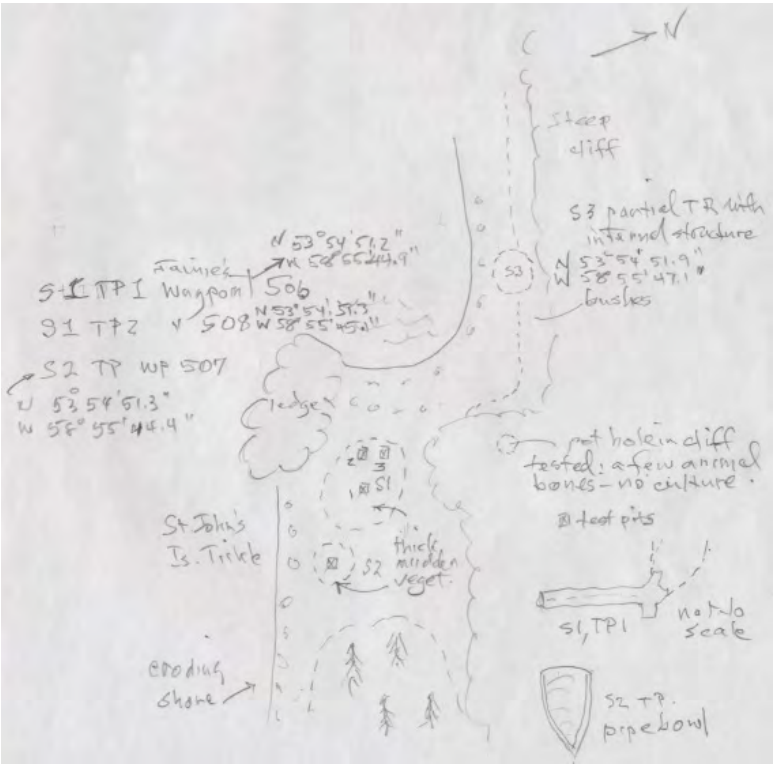


Figure 7.123 St. John Island Tickle -1, Field Notes.



Figure 7.124 St. John Island Tickle, L1 contains two patches of midden and structures.

Iron nails found by Jacob Marchman on a small, narrow cobble beach 50 meters NW of the small grassy point (north side of the tickle and west of the narrows). Only part of the outer tent ring is present. There is a V-shaped inner structure that separates the working area from the rear sleeping area. Surface collected only. (In the ledge east of site there is a sinkhole worn into the rock/ rock cliff immediately behind site.)

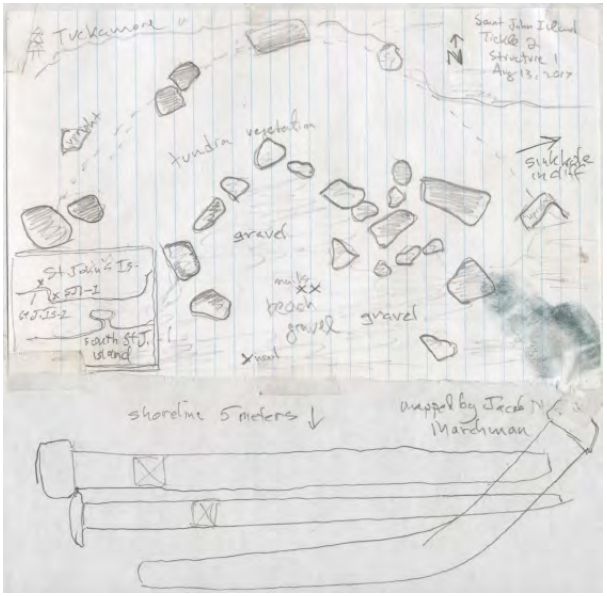


Figure 7.125 St. John Island Tickle -1, Field Notes.



Figure 7.126 Jake recording St. John Tickle L2 tent ring with iron spikes. Note the small crevass in rock face at upper left. View to southeast.



Figure 7.127 Iron spikes from St. John Tickle L2.

Surveyed the sandy, low tombolo beach on a windy stormy day. Found the grassy/mossy surface to be littered with surface rocks that are probably parts of tent rings. At the north end of the spit there is modern occupation - a recent hearth and a foundation of wood sticks that must have had a small building. Bed spring and old engine (outboard) foot in the grass nearby. Several potential tent rings on the northwest part of the beach, and more in the central area of the beach. The clearest structure is a rectangular T.R. about 4x8m that looks like an Inuit 18th-C summer camp. The southern end may have been reconstructed in a circular pattern. Likely hearth rocks in the northern end of the structure. Weather was too bad to test. Took photos. Most rocks were deeply embedded in the turf.

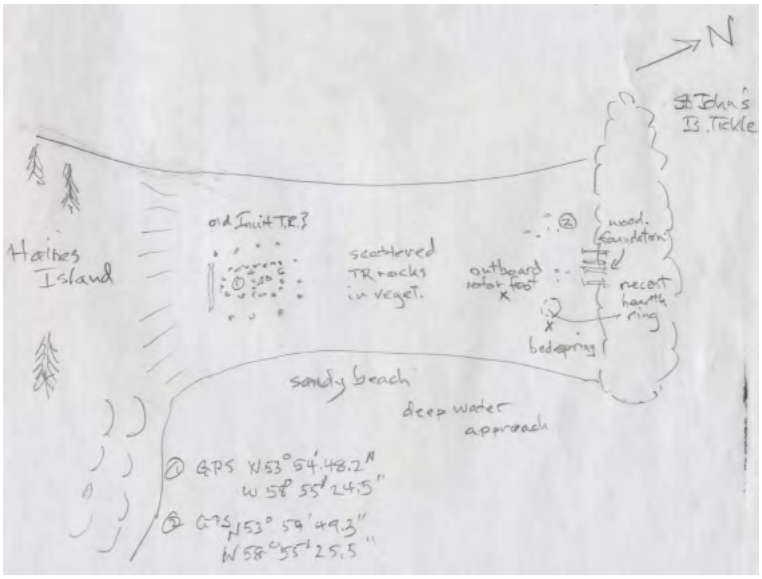


Figure 7.128 St. John Island Tickle -2, Field Notes.



Figure 7.129 St. John Tickle 2. A low grassy tombolo with many site features, including a circular Inuit tent ring seen here. View to south from north end.



Figure 7.130 North view of St. John Tickle-2 from Haines Island hillside to the south. Circular Inuit tent ring with outlying hold-down rocks in the foreground.

Site Name: English River North Shore -1

Culture:Labrador Inuit (?)

Site Type/ Seasonality: Boulder beach tent rings.

Site Location: Sites are on a large area of boulder beaches about 2-3 miles north of English River, opposite the east side of St. John's Island: See GPS readings on sketch map.

Description of Site: We recorded three tent ring structure on the boulder beaches - two on the lower beach hives and 8-3 on the middle of the series. S1 is an oval T.R. with two lateral internal areas and a hearth feature in the center. S2 is a round T.R.- no notable features. S3 is a small square T.R. (4x4m) with wood poles and an 8x8 inch inter nearby. An old weathered bone (seal phalange?) was among the rocks inside the T.R., but the wood remains seemed much more recent. We found no cultural features on any of the high beaches- no maritime Archaic longhouses or Dorset signs.

Raw Materials: Nothing collected except a plastic duck decoy from the land wash which we presented to Perry Colbourne.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: None.

Collection Procedure(s): None.

Samples Taken: None.

Potential For Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Negligible.

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): A bit surprised not to find more sites on such a large exposed piece of territory. All activity seemed likely to be Inuit. No large cache pits like you see on the outer coast probably because harp seals do not come into Lake Melville - only ring seals here generally. You do not catch many ring seals at one time and don't need to cache them as you do with harps- especially when netting them.

Color Slides: Yes.

Surveyed By: J. Brake, W. Fitzhugh and 2017 Pitsiulak crew.

Date: 15 August 2017

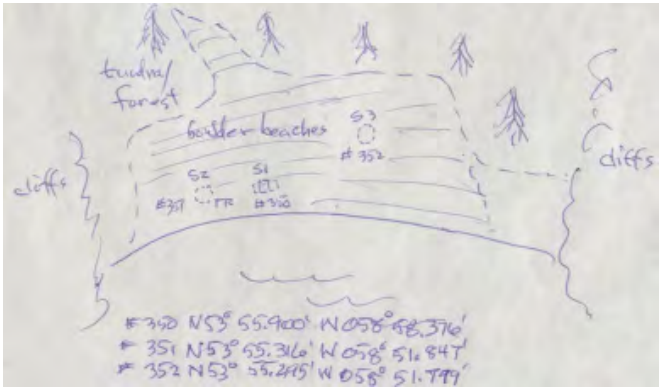


Figure 7.131 English River North Shore -1, Field Notes.



Figure 7.132 Rock structures in the northernmost boulder beach north of English river. View to south.

Site Name: St. John Island -1

Culture: Labrador Inuit

Tentative Dating: 18/1900 C.

Site Type/ Seasonality: Winter sod house.

Site Location: Located on the northern tip of St. J. Is. on a small rocky promontory. The site lies on the eastern side of the promontory about halfway down from the crest of the emerged beach. A cairn has been built on the rocky ridge on the north side of the promontory.

Description of Site: A classic Labrador Inuit winter house rectangular shape with lateral sleeping platforms, a central work area and a 3-4 meter long entrance passageway. Rocky buttresses are on either side of the doorway. The house is completely sodded over but many wall rocks are showing. Test pit 1 was in the inner part of the entryway and produced seal and other bones, a tiny white seed bead, and a lead (?) ornament in the shape of a person (on a Dorset type harpoon). TP2 was in the northern sleeping platform and contained masses of birch bark below vegetation and peat. Below the bark was wood and black soil and then sterile sand.

Areal Extent of Site: 10x10 meters.

Raw Materials: N/A

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Tundra vegetation over peat on top of cultural level.

Collection Procedure(s): Two test pit excavated hastily as boats were standing off shore waiting.

Samples Taken: Birch bark, bones, bead, amulet/ ornament.

Potential For Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Excellent.

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): This is a new find- an Inuit winter settlement and the western-most such site known, far west of Eskimo Island and near the western limit of Inuit activities in Hamilton Inlet. The north end of St. J. Is. at this location may have open water all winter due to currents. The little lead amulet/ ornament is a remarkable find from a small test pit. Test Pit 1 had cultural deposits on top of a slab pavement.

Color Slides: Yes.

Surveyed By: Jamie Brake, Fitzhugh and Pitsiulak 2017 crew.

Date: 15 August 2017



Figure 7.133 Jamie's St. John Island -1 Inuite house from above.



St. John Island-1 Inuit winter house

15 August 2017

Figure 7.134 Sketch of Inuit sodhouse showing features and locations of testpits.



Figure 7.135 New Inuit winter house found on St. John Island's northern point.

Site Name: St. John Island -2

Height A.S.L.: Variable

Culture: Labrador Inuit (likely)

Tentative Dating: 2-300 yrs old

Site Type/ Seasonality: Boulder Beach Tent Rings

Site Location: West side of St. John's Island north of the Hayues Island - St. John's Island Tickle.

Description of Site: A large series of raised boulder beaches about 50-75 meters wide. A large enclosure built of driftwood (S1) was just above the modern beach in the SW part of the beach. The tent ring inside may or may not predate the barricade. S2 and S3 were round then rings on a slightly higher beach (Jamie Brake's Way point 2 and 3). S4 is a partly disassembled fox trap - there for 17/18th C. S5 is an oval TR west of the vegetation patch. S6 is a rock cairn that may be a burial (Inuit) for a small person. There is a rock pile on one of the highest beaches.

Areal Extent of Site: 50x50 meters.

Raw Materials: Nothing seen or collected.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Boulders!

Collection Procedure(s): Nothing.

Samples Taken: None - no excavation.

Potential For Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Not that promising!

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): Probably seal hunting camps. S1 driftwood barricade may result from camping in a storm and building a windbreaker. Fox trap means pre-and 19th C before metal traps were common and it also means an Inuit winter house somewhere in the vicinity. This trap might have been maintained by the Inuit living in the St. John's Island -1 winter house since that is the only one known on the island.

Photos: Black and White: Color.

Color Slides: Yes.

Surveyed By: Pitsiulak team.

Date: 15 August 2017



Figure 7.136 Raised boulder beach on west side of St. John Island. Recent improvised structure of driftwood and several boulder features were recorded, but nothing diagnostic. View north.

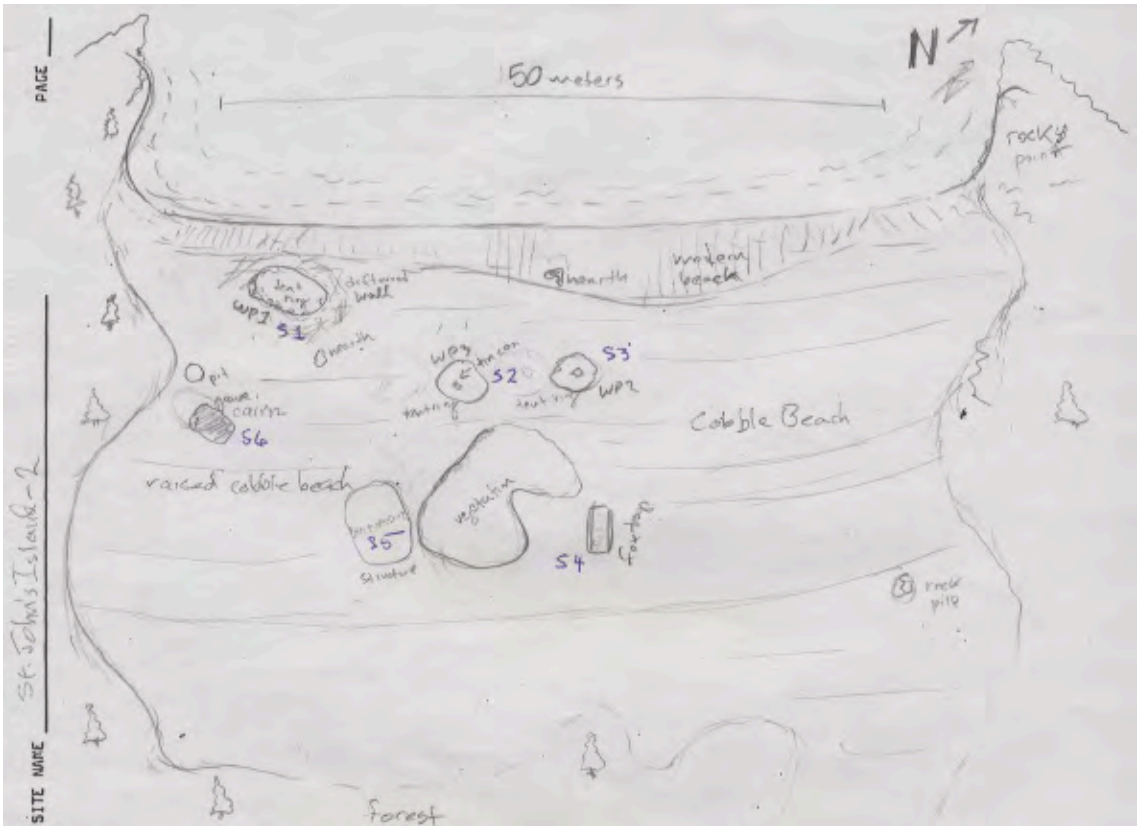


Figure 7.137 St. John's Island -2, Field Notes.

Site Name: Indian Island

Height A.S.L.: 2-3 meters

Culture: likely Labrador Inuit

Tentative Dating: Labrador Inuit (?) 18/19th C.

Site Type/ Seasonality: Tent Rings

Site Location: A small low island on 100 meters long in between Bear Island and Indian Island but almost connected to Indian Island. Tent rings in two groups at east and west wend of itself.

Description of Site: 4-5 tent rings in each group, but most are indistinct and many have been cannibalized for the latest ones. A couple in each group are almost intact and most seemed circular, some with hearth features. All are covered in black/blue partridgeberry plants- no exposures. We did not test any. Lots of geese, ducks and seals in this area.

Areal Extent of Site: 75-100m.

Raw Materials: N/A.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Tundra plants.

Collection Procedure(s): None.

Samples Taken: None - None.

Potential For Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Not a high priority!

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): The site is perhaps one of the western most Inuit subsistence area, and for settlers from Rigolet as well. Tent rings look like 19/20th century styles.

Color Slides: Yes.

Surveyed By: Jamie Brake, W. Fitzhugh and Pitsiulak crew.

Date: 16 August 2017

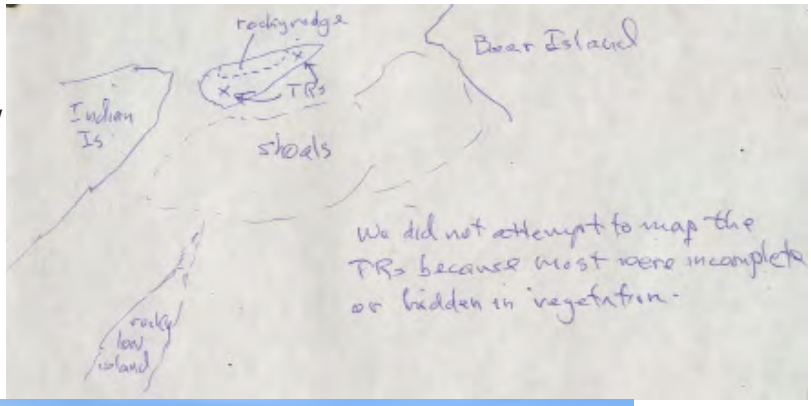


Figure 7.138 Indian Island, Field Notes.



Figure 7.139 Indian Island tent rings at southwest end of this small islet. View west.

Site Name: Andy Island

Culture:Labrador Inuit/ Settler?

Tentative Dating: Recent/ Historic

Site Type/ Seasonality: Tent Rings - goose/ duck/ seal hunting

Site Location: Andy Island is a small island south of Burnt Head and west of Indian and Bear Islands. A few (2-3) indistinct tent rings are seen in the saddle between the higher hills at the north and south ends of the island.

Description of Site: 3 acres of cultural activity - L-1 is a TR on the south side of the saddle - test pit was negative. L-2 is a cairn or stone feature at the south end of the vegetated beach deposit, L3 is a probable TR on the north side of saddle where some cut wood has been stored.

Areal Extent of Site: Small TR areas.

Raw Materials: N/A.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Tundra.

Collection Procedure(s): None.

Samples Taken: None - None.

Potential For Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Negligible.

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): Difficult to determine the types of TR's since they are not well exposed - but likely Labrador - Inuit / settler.

Surveyed By: Jamie Brake, W. Fitzhugh and Pitsiulak team.

Date: 16 August 2017



Figure 7.140 Andy Island, Field Notes.



Figure 7.141 Andy Island site locales. View to north.

Site Name: Green Island

Culture: Recent - Unknown ID

Tentative Dating: Recent

Site Type/ Seasonality: Tent camps / rings

Site Location: Green Island sits in the middle of Lake Melville's eastern end and is made of soft red- purple sandstone. We walked around the entire island at various beach levels but did not survey the highest beaches at the top of the island. The entire island from shore to top os all fossil beach lines.

Description of Site: Despite the ideal setting for archaeological sites we found only four and all were recent. One was a tent ring on the extreme NW shore on the first prominent terrace. Lots of modern wood scattered around it. The second was a cache on the SW corner on a rocky ridge above a seal hunting camp with seal skin stretchers and notched tin stove pegs and a few TR rocks. The third was a hearth and slab rocks on the 1st terrace, east of the sealing camp. This looked old because of the use of slabs instead of round rocks. The hearth did not have charcoal. This site had a Dorset look because of the slabs. No shore flakes/ tools seen. The fourth is a tent ring on the extreme east end of the island (Jake mapped it) on the 18 degree terrace.

Raw Materials: Nothing found.

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Spruce in patches on top of island, but most is covered in tundra, moss and spongy peat.

Collection Procedure(s): Nothing.

Samples Taken: None - None.

Potential For Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): None.

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): This island had enough exposures and tundra cover to see structures - but had few, and all but #3 were recent. The island is far out from shore and may only be used for goose hunting (we saw flocks) and spring seal hunting. Only transient camps at best. What a pity such beautiful beach ridges and no long history of archaeological site to be found on them!

Color Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: Jamie Brake, W. Fitzhugh and 2017 Pitsiulak team.

Date: 15 August 2017

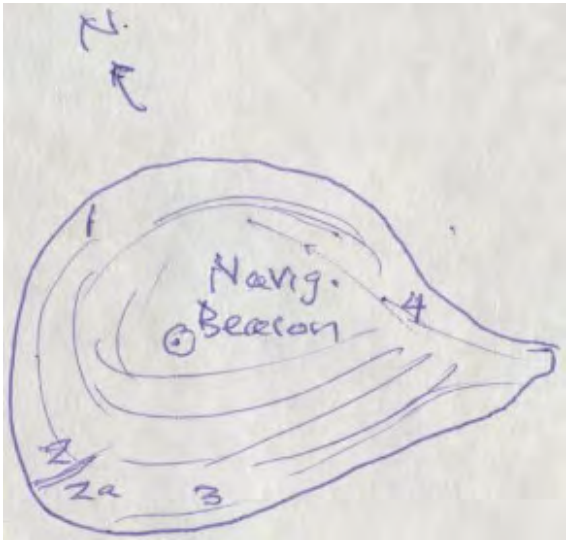


Figure 7.142 Green Island, Field Notes.



Figure 7.143 Green Island L3 slab hearth on south side of the island. Potentially Groswater, but tested, but nothing found.



Figure 7.144 Green Island -4, Field Notes.



Figure 7.145 Green Island L4 tent ring being recorded by Jake Marchman. View southeast.

Etagaulet Point

13 August 2017

We spent an hour or two at the Etagaulet Point site (see Fitzhugh report of 1986 visit published in 1989 Newfoundland Annual report series). In out 1986 and 1968 visits there was lots of cultural activity visible, but today's visit was frustrating because much of the earlier evidence was buried in ground vegetation and forest advance. We found three areas where tent rings were visible and tested positive. The central area of the site was too covered with brush and vegetation to see the ground.

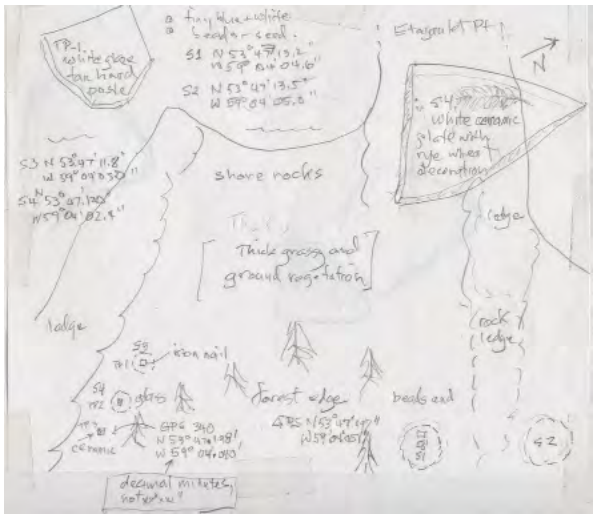


Figure 7.146 Etagaulet Point, Field Notes.



Figure 7.147 Etagaulet Point. View to northwest.



Figure 7.148 Etagaulet Point L1 tent ring with ceramics and a a glass seed bead. View northwest.

Culture: Unknown

Tentative Dating: ?

Site Type/ Seasonality: Circular boulder pavements - hearth base?

Site Location: In 2015 we located 3 circular pavements like those found on Indian Island in Groswater Bay, on the east shore of Punchbowl Harbor on the rocky ridge extend from shore Inland just north-east of the first two abandoned fishermen's cabins. This year we found a forth about 100 meters to the south, just before (north) of the next cabin.

Description of Site: Features 1, 2, and 3 are on exposed area of the ridge, #4 was in a declivity and more protected. F1 and F2 are about 1 meter in diameter; F3 was about 1.4m and much larger than the others. F1-3 were excavated and produced no cultural material in certain context. No artifacts, no charcoal, no fire-cracked rock, no bones. All were completely covered with lichen and embedded in the soil. Definitely no recent constructions related to the fishing harbor. Always made with cobbles and rounded rocks, not slabs.

Raw Materials: N/A

Nature of Soils/ Sediments/ Vegetation Cover: Tundra plants.

Collection Procedure(s): None.

Samples Taken: None - None.

Potential For Further Work (# of Squares, Depth of Deposit?): Nothing more than the excavations we made.

Remarks (including prehistoric geography, topography, site exposure and orientation): These features are mysterious! They appear similar to the large hearth floors of the Saunders Complex north of Hamilton Inlet, but those are always in sandy areas, have firecracker rock, and lots of associated artifacts and flakes. These are definitely different types of features and settings. If there were fishermen's shellfish roasting hearth etc they would be filled with charcoal nails, broken glass, etc.

Color Slides: Yes

Surveyed By: Fitzhugh and Marchman

Date: 21 August 2017

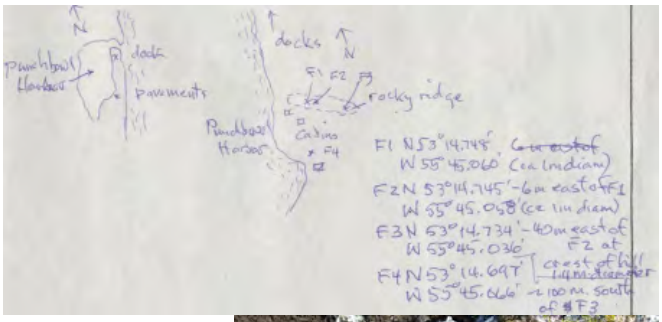


Figure 7.149 Punchbowl Harbor Cobbe Pavements, Field Notes.



Figure 7.150 Punchbowl southwest shore cobble hearth in foreground before clearing vegetation growth.



Figure 7.151 Punchbowl cobble hearth after clearing vegetation and inner rocks.



Figure 7.152 Another of the several cobble hearths found along the eastern shore of Punchbowl harbor.

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9 – Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) Artifact Catalog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:922	4	House 3, 8N/26W, NE Quad	-121 bt	gray sand	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		5,4 x 3,7 x 1,8 cm	triangular fragment, orange-red paste, but largely blackened surface and paste	
EiBh-47:923	3	House 3, 8N/26W, NE Quad	-121	gray layer	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 1,3 x 0,1 cm	thin, curved fragment	
EiBh-47:924	2	House 3, 8N/26W, NE Quad	-141	light sand (below charcoal)	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,4 x 1,5 x 0,1 cm	thin, curved fragment	
EiBh-47:991	1	House 3, 8N/26W, NE Quad	-96	top layer of humus	Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 21,9 cm	large nail with slightly flattened tip	
EiBh-47:925	5,6,7, 10	House 3, 8N/26W, NE Quad	-122 / -123 / - 120 / -127	gray layer (3x), gray sand (1x)	Nail	Iron, wrought	4	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: 13,6 cm; 12,5 cm (flattened tip); 7,3 cm; 5,6 cm	one large nail with large head but without tip, one head fragment, one stem fragment with trace of head, one long stem fragment with bevelled tip	
EiBh-47:926	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	House 3, 10N/26W, NE Quad	-127 / -135 / -136 / -127 / -130	mixed gray sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	6	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: max. 10,3 cm	four medium-sized nails almost complete, tips missing, two stem fragments	
EiBh-47:927	6	House 3, 10N/26W, NE Quad	-128 bt	gray sand	Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 1,5 à 1,7 cm	small, round iron pyrite	
EiBh-47:928	6	House 3, 12N/22W, NW Quad	-109 bt	dark mixed sand layer	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47: 929	Base diameter: 16,0 cm; hauteur: 11,5 cm; thickness: 0,5 cm	large, cylindrical vessel, fragment with part of a flat base with slightly flaring lower wall, orange-red, hard paste with reddish gray outer surface	
EiBh-47:929	6	House 3, 12N/22W, NW Quad	-109 bt	dark mixed sand layer	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47: 928	5,9 x 7,8 x 0,5 cm	large, cylindrical vessel, wall fragment, orange-red, hard paste with reddish gray outer surface	
EiBh-47:936	2	House 3, 12N/22W, NW Quad	-106 cm	dark sand	Coin	Copper Alloy	1	Historical, French, 1643	Complete		Diameter: 1,9 cm; thickness: < 0,1 cm	French Double tournois, inscription on front: « LVD XIII D G FR [ET] NAV R[EX] » (Louis XIII, King of France and Navarre by the Grace of God), on revers: « DOVBLE TOVRNOIS 1643 »; central images hidden by corrosion, but bust turned to the left on front and three lilies on revers can be identified	CIANI, Louis, Les monnaies royales françaises de Hugues Capet à Louis XVI, 1926, p. 382

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
ElBh-47:948	7	House 3, 12N/22W, NW Quad	-92 bt	dark mixed sand	Knife Handle	Bone and Iron	1	Historical?	Complete		14,7 x 3,1 x 1,5 cm; slot: 1,5 x 0,5 cm	two plates of a bone knife handle, assembled with eight iron rivets, one of which is missing. The handle is rectangular with a rounded enlarged end and flaring at the opposite end which is broken off and shows a rectangular insertion slot for the blade which is also missing. Four rivets are aligned along the centre of the distal part of the plates, the other four form a square near the blade insertion. The distal end of one of the plates is also broken off.	slow-drying
ElBh-47:930	15 or 16	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	-111 bt	gray sand	Holy Water Basin?	Faïence, French	1	Historical, French, 17th Century	Fragmentary	ElBh-47: 931	0,9 x 2,0 x 0,5 cm	top front fragment of a holy water basin? Fragment with undulating border, yellow (floral?) decoration on frontal face, back wall missing but flat, light buff paste	
ElBh-47:931	15 or 16	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	-111 bt	gray sand	Holy Water Basin?	Faïence, French	1	Historical, French, 17th Century	Fragmentary	ElBh-47: 930	2,0 x 2,1 x 0,1 cm	top front fragment of a holy water basin? Fragment with undulating border, yellow and blue (floral?) decoration on frontal face, back wall missing, light buff paste	
ElBh-47:932	15 or 16	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	-111 bt	gray sand	Holy Water Basin?	Faïence, French	1	Historical, French, 17th Century	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm	top front fragment of a holy water basin? Fragment with undulating border, blue (floral?) decoration on frontal face, back wall missing, light buff paste	
ElBh-47:933	15 or 16	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	-111 bt	gray sand	Holy Water Basin?	Faïence, French	1	Historical, French, 17th Century	Fragmentary	ElBh-47: 934	0,9 x 1,5 x 0,1 cm	fragment of a holy water basin? Fragment with undulating surface, undecorated white glaze with small needle hole, opposite side missing, light buff paste	
ElBh-47:934	15 or 16	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	-111 bt	gray sand	Holy Water Basin?	Faïence, French	1	Historical, French, 17th Century	Fragmentary	ElBh-47: 933	1,1 x 0,7 x 0,1 cm	fragment of a holy water basin? Fragment with undulating surface, undecorated white glaze, opposite side missing, light buff paste	
ElBh-47:935	11 or 14	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad			Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 2,0 x 0,1 cm	thin, curved fragment	
ElBh-47:938	10	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	-95 bt	mixed peat and gray sand	Projectile Point	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo	Fragmentary		Length: 2,7 cm; width: 2,0 cm; thickness: 0,6 cm; weight: 4,7 g	mesio-proximal fragment of a side-notched arrow point with a straight base, one edge is equally broken off	
ElBh-47:939	17	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	n/a	gray sand	Biface	Chert, gray-white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,5 x 0,8 cm; weight: 3,6 g	distal (?) fragment of a small biface	
ElBh-47:949	8	House 3, 12N/22W, SW Quad	-87 bt	mixed peat / dark sand layer	Toggle Handle?	Bone, Bear Tooth?	1	Inuit?	Complete		6,3 x 1,9 x 1,3 cm	complete tooth pierced by two aligned holes in the center area that are connected with each other on the inside, which is largely hollow due to post-depositional root growth	slow-drying

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
ElBh-47:937	1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13	House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Nail	Iron, wrought	8	Historical	Fragmentary		Lengths: max. 5,7 cm	small nail fragments, six with heads and two stem fragments, two caught in cristallized wood	
ElBh-47:940		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Ramah Chert	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,1 x 0,6 cm / 0,9 x 0,8 x 0,1 cm; weights: 0,1 and 3,9 g	large fragment and small flake	Alle
ElBh-47:941		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Quartzite, milky white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		3,6 x 2,4 x 0,8 cm; weight: 5,6 g	large flake	Alle
ElBh-47:942		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Quartzite, brown	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,3 x 0,3 cm; weight:0,5 g	small flake	Alle
ElBh-47:943		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Quartzite, purple	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		2,5 x 2,9 x 0,5 cm; weight:3,3 g	large flake	Alle
ElBh-47:944		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Chert, light gray, Newfoundland?	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	1 complete, 1 fragmentary		1,5 x 2,2 x 0,3 cm / 1,6 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 and 0,5 g	small flakes	Alle
ElBh-47:945		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Chert, medium gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		3,2 x 1,9 x 0,5 cm; weight: 3,1 g	large flake	Alle
ElBh-47:946		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Siltstone, light gray, Brador	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		3,7 x 5,0 x 0,9 cm; weight: 9,2 g	very large flake	Alle
ElBh-47:947		House 3, 12N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flake	Chert or Flint, mottled gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,3 x 0,9 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,1 g	small flake	Alle
ElBh-47:950		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Ramah Chert	4	Prehistoric, Indian?	2 complete, 2 fragmentary		max. 2,4 x 2,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,5 g / 1,1 g / 0,4 g / 0,3 g	medium to small flakes	
ElBh-47:951		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Quartzite, blackened	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,5 x 1,4 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	
ElBh-47:952		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Quartz, white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,9 x 0,5 cm; weight: 1,4 g	small flake	
ElBh-47:953		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Quartz, white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 0,4 g	small fragment	
ElBh-47:954		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, dark gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		4,4 x 2,0 x 0,5 cm; weight: 3,6 g	large flake	
ElBh-47:955		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, dark and light gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		2,6 x 2,7 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,7 g	medium flake	
ElBh-47:956		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, bluish gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		3,2 x 1,9 x 0,2 cm; weight: 1,2 g	medium flake	
ElBh-47:957		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, green-gray	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	1 complete, 1 fragmentary		2,0 x 2,6 x 0,4 cm / 1,6 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 1,0 g / 0,3 g	small and medium flake	
ElBh-47:958		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,4 x 0,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,2 g	small flake	
ElBh-47:959		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, cream-white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,1 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
ElBh-47:960		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, blue-cream-white	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,4 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	
ElBh-47:961		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake or Microblade?	Chert, blue-white	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,6 x 0,7 x 0,1 cm / 1,2 x 0,6 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,2 g / 0,1 g	small, elongated and rectangular shape	
ElBh-47:962		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, light gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,2 x 1,8 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	
ElBh-47:963		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		1,3 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	
ElBh-47:964		House 3, 12N/26W			Flake	Chert, mottled gray	4	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		4,9 x 4,3 x 0,7 cm / 2,7 x 3,6 x 0,5 cm / 2,0 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm /1,7 x 1,1 x 0,2 cm; weight: 11,3 g / 3,5 g / 0,5 g / 0,3 g	small, medium and large flakes	
ElBh-47:966	26	House 3, 16N/22W, NW Quad	-82 bt	dark mixed sand	Bottle?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16-18th Century	Fragmentary		2,0 x 2,3 x 0,3 cm	bottleneck fragment? Small, serrated fragment, blackened paste, brown surfaces	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:971	12	House 3, 16N/22W, NW Quad	-66	humus	Strap	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,2 x 3,1 cm	flat iron fragment, folded 90 degrees in centre, one side with rivet	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:972	21	House 3, 16N/22W, NW Quad	-76 bt	light mixed sand	Musket Ball	Lead	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 1,7 cm		NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:974	30	House 3, 16N/22W, NW Quad	-92		Endscraper	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,8 x 0,5 cm; weight: 1,5 g	distal end	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:975	20	House 3, 16N/22W, NW Quad	-76	light mixed sand	Biface	Chert, beige	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		4,4 x 2,9 x 0,9 cm; weight: 9,4 g	triangular shape	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:976	25	House 3, 16N/22W, NW Quad	-82	mixed sand	Endblade Preform	Chert, beige	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		3,6 x 2,3 x 0,8 cm; weight: 10,1 g	mesial fragment	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:979	17?	House 3, 16N/22W, NW Quad ?	-71	light mixed sand	Flake, utilized?	Chert, gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		1,4 x 2,1 x 0,4 cm; weight: 0,9 g		NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:965	11	House 3, 16N/22W, SW Quad	-116 bt	peaty floor deposit	Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16-18th Century	Fragmentary		9,1 x 6,6 x 0,5 cm	large wall fragment, red paste and surfaces	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:967	7	House 3, 16N/22W, SW Quad	-85	dark gray mixed sand	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,1 x 2,5 x 0,1 cm	large, thin, curved fragment	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:973	2	House 3, 16N/22W, SW Quad	-76 bt	mixed gray sand	Fishing Line Weight	Lead and Hemp	2	Historical	Complete		Length: 8,9 cm; diameter: 1,0 to 1,6 cm; Rope: length: 4,1 cm; diameter: 1,3 cm	Long cylindrical tube formed by an irregularly rolled-up lead sheet, partly flattened; inside was found a fragment of a thin rope formed of three strands of hemp	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:977	8	House 3, 16N/22W, SW Quad	-85	dark gray mixed sand	Biface	Chert, gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		3,3 x 2,5 x 0,5 cm; weight: 5,2 g	triangular shape	NW / SW Quadrants?

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
ElBh-47:978	10?	House 3, 16N/22W, SW Quad ?	-98	light mixed sand beneath dark layer	Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		1,0 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g		NW / SW Quadrants? Quartzite Blade Fragment
ElBh-47:968	9, 19, ?	House 3, 16N/22W, NW-SW Quad	-90 / -76	dark mixed sand / light mixed sand	Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	4	Historical	Fragmentary	2 x 2 fragments fit	1,3 x 1,1 cm max.	small, thin, curved fragments	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:969	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29,	House 3, 16N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Nail	Iron, wrought	17	Historical	5 Complete, 12 fragmentary		Lengths: 3,3 to 15,3 cm	medium-sized to large nails, 10 with heads, 2 stem fragments	NW / SW Quadrants?; Jake
ElBh-47:970		House 3, 16N/22W, NW-SW Quad			Flat Fragment	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter: 1,9 cm; thichness: 1,0 cm	small, circular fragment	NW / SW Quadrants?
ElBh-47:980	32, 33, 34,36, 37, 38, 39, 40	House 3, 16N/22W, SE Quad			Nail	Iron, wrought	8	Historical	5 complete, 3 fragmentary		Lengths: 7,3 to 10,8 cm (complete nails); 5,8 to 8,5 cm (fragments)	medium-sized nails, one with a flattened tip	Haley
ElBh-47:981	5	House 3, 16N/26W, SE Quad	-113 bt	dark gray mixed sand	Knife?	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 13,6 cm; blade(?): 5,2 x 2,5 cm; rod: 8,1 cm	fragmentary blade (?) with large insertion rod	
ElBh-47:982	1	House 3, 16N/26W, SE Quad	-90 bt	dark gray mixed sand	Hinge?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		7,7 x 4,5 cm	hinge fragment with fish-tail shaped extremity, one hole for mounting	
ElBh-47:983	2, 3, 4, 6	House 3, 16N/26W, SE Quad	-98 / -102 / -104 / -108	dark gray mixed sand / light tan mixed sand	Nail	Iron, wrought	4	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 14,5 cm (2 fragments assembled) / 11,6 cm / 7,7 cm	large nails, two fragments fit, two with head; one fragment caught in cristallized wood	Haley
ElBh-47:984	35	House 3, 16N/22W, SE Quad	-80	dark gray sand	Flake	Chert, dark gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Complete		5,1 x 2,6 x 0,4 cm; weight: 5,1 g	large flake	Iris
ElBh-47:985	31	House 3, 16N/22W, SE Quad	-67	sod layer	Flake	Chert, mottled gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		2,0 x 2,1 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,6 g	medium-sized flake	Iris
ElBh-47:986	7, n/a	House 3, 16N/26W, SE Quad	-109 / ?	dark gray mixed sand / humus	Flake	Chert, gray, (Newfoundland?)	2	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		2,8 x 1,4 x 0,2 cm / 2,1 x 0,9 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,9 g / 0,2 g	medium-sized flakes	1 Knife ? Haley
ElBh-47:987		House 3, n/d			Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary			Nail head fragment	Bag 1, 16N/26W?
ElBh-47:988		House 3, n/d			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	378	Inuit?	Fragmentary			various caribou bones, including six separate teeth	Bag 1, 16N/26W?
ElBh-47:989		House 3, n/d			Shell Fragment	Shell, Scallop?	1	Inuit?	Fragmentary				Bag 1, 16N/26W?
ElBh-47:990		House 3, n/d			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	193	Inuit?	Fragmentary			caribou bones including skull fragments and one separate tooth	Bag 2, 12N/22W?; caribou skulls from 10N/26W, NE corner

10 – Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41) Groswater Site Catalog

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBj-41:19	8	Square 1, ON/0E			Endscraper?	Chert, light brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,0 x 0,7 cm; weight: 1,0 g	edge fragment, small, irregular shape	
EiBj-41:20	22	Square 1, ON/0E			Biface	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,3 x 1,6 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,3 g	distal end?	
EiBj-41:21		Square 1, ON/0E			Fragment	Stone, Conglomerate? Red	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP?	Fragmentary			tiny fragments of dark red-brown colour	
EiBj-41:22		Square 1, ON/0E			Flake	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:23		Square 1, ON/0E			Flake	Chert, mottled gray-white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flake	
EiBj-41:24		Square 1, ON/0E			Flake	Chert, dark gray-white	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			tiny fragment	
EiBj-41:25		Square 1, ON/0E			Flake	Chert, gray-brown	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small flakes	
EiBj-41:26		Square 1, ON/0E			Flake	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			tiny fragment	
EiBj-41:35	3	Square 2, ON/1E			Microblade Knife	Chert, light brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,1 x 0,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,6 g	one edge retouched (blade?)	
EiBj-41:36	4	Square 2, ON/1E			Biface Blade?	Chert, black	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,6 x 1,7 x 0,6 cm; weight: 2,6 g		
EiBj-41:27	7	Square 2, ON/1E			Endscraper	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,7 x 0,6 cm; weight: 4,4 g	flared edges formed with notches, part of distal end missing	
EiBj-41:28	15	Square 2, ON/1E			Microblade	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,0 x 0,9 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,2 g	mesial fragment	
EiBj-41:29	23	Square 2, ON/1E			Endscraper	Chert, black	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,4 x 2,9 x 0,6 cm; weight: 5,3 g	flared edges formed with notches	
EiBj-41:30	24	Square 2, ON/1E			Endscraper	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,2 x 2,8 x 0,6 cm; weight: 4,3 g	flared edges formed with notches	
EiBj-41:31	25	Square 2, ON/1E			Microblade	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,2 x 1,2 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,8 g	distal end	
EiBj-41:32	30	Square 2, ON/1E			Burin?	Chert, gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,3 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,4 g	flat fragment, ground on both surfaces, edges spalled	
EiBj-41:33	31	Square 2, ON/1E			Microblade	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,5 x 0,8 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	mesial fragment	
EiBj-41:34		Square 2, ON/1E			Flake	Chert, green	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			large fragment	
EiBj-41:39	11	Square 3, ON/2E			Microblade	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,9 x 1,1 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,4 g	mesio-proximal fragment, large, retouched edges on ventral surface	
EiBj-41:40	12	Square 3, ON/2E			Endscraper	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,1 x 0,7 cm; weight: 1,5 g	fragment with one worked edge	
EiBj-41:41	21	Square 3, ON/2E			Scraper	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		3,9 x 4,1 x 1,4 cm; weight: 16,8 g	large fragment (core?), one worked curved edge	
EiBj-41:42	26?	Square 3, ON/2E			Biface	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,2 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,9 g	mesial fragment	possibly no. 19
EiBj-41:43	27	Square 3, ON/2E			Projectile Point	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,8 x 1,6 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,9 g	small complete point, side,notched with large, rectangular base	harpoon point?
EiBj-41:44	39	Square 3, ON/2E			Biface	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		3,3 x 2,4 x 0,5 cm; weight: 4,3 g	distal fragment	
EiBj-41:45		Square 3, ON/2E			Flake or Microblade?	Chert, gray-white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			medium-sized flake	
EiBj-41:46	5	Square 4, ON/3E			Endscraper	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,9 x 2,9 x 0,8 cm; weight: 7,5 g	large, flared edges formed with side notches	

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBj-41:47	6	Square 4, 0N/3E			Microblade	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		3,0 x 1,3 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,2 g	large blade, mesio-proximal end	
EiBj-41:48	13	Square 4, 0N/3E			Microblade	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		3,0 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,1 g	medium-sized blade	
EiBj-41:49	16	Square 4, 0N/3E			Microblade	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,5 g	distal end, large blade	
EiBj-41:50	17	Square 4, 0N/3E			Microblade	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,3 x 0,8 x 0,2 cm; weight:0,4 g	small blade	
EiBj-41:51	18	Square 4, 0N/3E			Projectile Point	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		3,3 x 2,3 x 0,5 cm; weight: 4,9 g	side-notched point with large, rectangular base, tip missing	
EiBj-41:52	19?	Square 4, 0N/3E			Biface	Chert, mottled gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,7 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,2 g	mesial fragment, both ends missing	possibly no. 26
EiBj-41:53	20	Square 4, 0N/3E			Core, utilized	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		3,5 x 2,7 x 0,8 cm; weight: 7,1 g	large fragment with multiple traces of flaking on both surfaces, one edge worked	
EiBj-41:54		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, cream-white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flake	
EiBj-41:55		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, gray-white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:56		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, light gray	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flakes	
EiBj-41:57		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, light brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:58		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, gray-white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:59		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, tan to dark gray	4	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			one large fragment and three small flakes	
EiBj-41:60		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, light gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			tiny flake	
EiBj-41:61		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, green	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:62		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, black	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:63		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, mottled black-light gray	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:64		Square 4, 0N/3E			Flake	Chert, gray-brown	8	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:65	1	Square 5, 0N/4E			Burin?	Chert, brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,6 x 1,6 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,9 g	notched fragment	
EiBj-41:66	2	Square 5, 0N/4E			Endscraper	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,2 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm; weight: 1,3 g	biface fragment, reused as endscraper; one curved flaked edge (biface), one straight flaked edge (endscraper) and one broken side	
EiBj-41:67	9	Square 5, 0N/4E			Utilized Flake	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,0 x 0,4 cm; weight: 2,6 g	fragment with one worked edge	
EiBj-41:68	10	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		0,7 x 1,0 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,1 g	mesial fragment, tiny	
EiBj-41:69	14	Square 5, 0N/4E			Burin Spall?	Chert, gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,4 x 0,5 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g	polished edges and faces, utilized distal end	
EiBj-41:70	28	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,5 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,6 g	small blade with larger base	
EiBj-41:71	29	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,3 x 0,7 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small blade	

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBj-41:72	32	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,5 x 0,9 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g	proximal fragment, small blade	
EiBj-41:73	33	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,4 x 1,3 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,9 g	mesio-proximal fragment, large blade	
EiBj-41:74	35	Square 5, 0N/4E			Biface	Chert, gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,2 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm; weight: 1,1 g	distal end	
EiBj-41:75	40	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		1,9 x 0,7 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g	small blade	
EiBj-41:76	41	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade Core	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,7 x 1,4 x 0,6 cm; weight: 1,5 g	elongated, irregular fragment, several traces of flaking	
EiBj-41:77	42	Square 5, 0N/4E			Microblade	Chert, light gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,4 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,1 g	mesio-proximal end	
EiBj-41:78		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			tiny flake	
EiBj-41:79		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, cream-white	9	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:80		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, light gray	9	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:81		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, silver gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flake	
EiBj-41:82		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, light brown	10	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:83		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, green	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flakes	
EiBj-41:84		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, gray-white	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flakes	
EiBj-41:85		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, tan to dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flakes	
EiBj-41:86		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, mottled gray-brown	5	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small and medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:87		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, gray	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flakes	
EiBj-41:88		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, brown	4	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flakes	
EiBj-41:89		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, dark gray, striated	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:90		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, gray	14	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:91		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, dark gray-brown	12	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:92		Square 5, 0N/4E			Flake	Chert, black	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small fragment	
EiBj-41:93		Square 5, 0N/4E			Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Sample		weight: 9,0 g	small charcoal sample	
EiBj-41:94		Square 6, 18/5E			Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Sample		weight: 5,4 g	small charcoal sample	
EiBj-41:95		Square 7, 18/0E			Flake	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			medium-sized flake	
EiBj-41:96	34	Square 8, 18/1E			Biface	Chert, mottled dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,4 x 0,6 cm; weight: 2,8 g	mesial fragment, side-notched	

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBj-41:97		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			tiny fragment	
EiBj-41:98		Square 8, 18/1E			Fragment	Stone, Conglomerate?, red	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP?	Fragmentary			tiny fragment	
EiBj-41:99		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			large flake	
EiBj-41:100		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, cream-white	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small and tiny flake	
EiBj-41:101		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, light brown	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:102		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, mottled gray-white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			medium-sized flake	
EiBj-41:103		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, grey-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small fragment	
EiBj-41:104		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, gray	4	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small flakes	
EiBj-41:105		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, dark gray-brown	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small and medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:106		Square 8, 18/1E			Flake	Chert, dark gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:107	37	Square 9, 18/2E			Flake, utilized?	Chert, dark and light gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,8 x 1,5 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,2 g	retouched?	
EiBj-41:108		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake, utilized?	Chert, gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		3,0 x 1,7 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,6 g	proximal fragment with unifacial reflaking along one edge	
EiBj-41:109		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			tiny flake	
EiBj-41:110		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, white	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flakes	
EiBj-41:111		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert,gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:112		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, white-brown	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small and medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:113		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, light brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			medium-sized flake	
EiBj-41:114		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, green	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			tiny flake	
EiBj-41:115		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake or Microblade?	Chert, mottled light gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			medium-sized	
EiBj-41:116		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, mottled gray-white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EiBj-41:117		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, mottled, brown-gray	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small flakes	
EiBj-41:118		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, light gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			elongated fragment	
EiBj-41:119		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, gray	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small and medium-sized flakes	
EiBj-41:120		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert?, gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			elongated fragment	

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EIBJ-41:121		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, brown-gray	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small and medium-sized flakes	
EIBJ-41:122		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, gray	9	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small and medium-sized flakes	
EIBJ-41:123		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, dark gray	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small and medium-sized flakes	
EIBJ-41:124		Square 9, 18/2E			Flake	Chert, gray, striated	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small flakes	
EIBJ-41:125		Square 10, 18/3E			Flake	Chert, mottled brown-gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			medium-sized flake	
EIBJ-41:126		Square 10, 18/3E			Flake	Chert, brown-gray	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			medium-sized flakes	
EIBJ-41:127		Square 10, 18/3E			Flake	Chert, black	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flake	
EIBJ-41:128	36	Square 11, 18/4E			Axe Blade?	Chert, green	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,1 x 2,7 x 0,6 cm; weight: 3,3 g	worked edge, one intact polished surface	
EIBJ-41:129		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, white	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			medium-sized flake	
EIBJ-41:130		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, cream-white	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small flakes	
EIBJ-41:131		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, green	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small flakes	
EIBJ-41:132		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, mottled light gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small flake	
EIBJ-41:133		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete			small flake	
EIBJ-41:134		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, mottled tan to dark gray	9	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small to large flakes	
EIBJ-41:135		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, mottled tan to light gray	5	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small to medium-sized flakes	
EIBJ-41:136		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, mottled brown-gray	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			medium-sized flakes	
EIBJ-41:137		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, gray	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			elongated fragment	
EIBJ-41:138		Square 11, 18/4E			Flake	Chert, dark brown-gray	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			small to medium-sized flakes	
EIBJ-41:37	38	n/a			Biface	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		0,9 x 2,3 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,6 g	small fragment	
EIBJ-41:38	43	n/a			Microblade Knife	Chert, gray-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		2,7 x 0,9 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,7 g	slightly curved, medium-sized blade with both edges relouched	

11– Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54) Inuit and Innu Site Catalog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBk-54:3	59?	Location 1, 4N/6E	-122		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBk-54:4; EiBk-54:5	5,4 x 6,9 x 1,7 cm	medium-sized fragment, orange-red paste, underside partially blackened	
EiBk-54:4	57?	Location 1, 4N/6E	-121.5		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBk-54:3; EiBk-54:5	5,6 x 3,7 x 1,9 cm	medium-sized fragment, orange-red paste	
EiBk-54:5		Location 1, 4N/6E			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBk-54:3; EiBk-54:4	3,2 x 4,8 x 0,9 cm	medium-sized fragment, orange-red paste	
EiBk-54:6	51	Location 1, 4N/6E	-117.5	BE	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	8	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		4,8 x 2,1 x 1,6 cm	small fragments, orange-red paste	
EiBk-54:7	51	Location 1, 4N/6E	-117.5	BE	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	2	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		max. 2,1 x 1,6 x 0,6 cm	small fragments, dark red-brown paste	
EiBk-54:8	6	Location 1, 4N/6E	-105	In consolidated peat with sand grains	Vessel Fragment	Porcelain, fine, hard, European?	1	Historical, 19th-20th century	Fragmentary		1,7 x 0,6 x 0,2 cm	thin, curved fragment, white, without decoration	
EiBk-54:9	9	Location 1, 4N/6E	-105		Fragment	Plastic	1	Historical, 20th century	Fragmentary		1,0 x 0,9 x 0,1 cm	thin, flat fragment, yellowish and smooth on one side, irregular on the other side which seems to carry an inscription: [...NIC?] / DA [RU?]	
EiBk-54:10		Location 1, 4N/6E			Nail	Iron, wrought	22	Historical	Fragmentary		Max. length: 5,2 cm	small fragment of medium-sized to large nails, 8 fragments with heads	
EiBk-54:11		Location 1, 4N/6E			Flat Fragment	Iron	9	Historical	Fragmentary		Max. 3,0 x 2,4 x 0,7 cm	unidentifiable small flat fragments of iron, corrosion?	
EiBk-54:12	22	Location 1, 4N/6E	-104	BE	Nail	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,6 cm / 1,1 cm	small nail stem fragments	
EiBk-54:13	16a	Location 1, 4N/6E	-103.5	black soil	Fragment	Glass, clear, without lead	1	Historical, 19th-20th century	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,1 x 0,3 cm	small fragment	
EiBk-54:14		Location 1, 4N/6E			Flake	Ramah Chert	9	Prehistoric, Indian	6 complete, 3 fragmentary		0,7 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm to 1,5 x 1,9 x 0,4 cm; weight: < 0,1 g to 1,0 g	small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBk-54:15		Location 1, 4N/6E			Flake	Chert, gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		2,8 x 1,7 x 0,3 g; weight: 1,2 g	large flake	
EiBk-54:16		Location 1, 4N/6E			Flake	Chert, black	3	Prehistoric, Indian	2 complete, 1 fragmentary		1,7 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm / 1,7 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm / 1,5 x 1,6 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,3 g / 0,3 g / 0,5 g	medium-sized flakes	
EiBk-54:17		Location 1, 4N/6E			Flake	Chert or Quartzite	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		0,9 x 1,3 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,3 g	small flake	
EiBk-54:18		Location 1, 4N/6E			Flake	Chert, blue-gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		1,3 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,7 g	small flake	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
ElBk-54:19		Location 1, 4N/5E			Flake	Chert, brown-gray, Newfoundland?	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		2,1 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,9 g	medium-sized flakes	
ElBk-54:20		Location 1, 4N/5E			Flake	Chert, white	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		0,4 x 0,7 x 0,1 cm; weight: < 0,1 g	tiny flake	
ElBk-54:21		Location 1, 4N/5E			Flake	Chert, light gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		1,2 x 1,2 x 0,1 cm; weight: 0,1 g	small flake	
ElBk-54:22		Location 1, 4N/5E			Flake	Chert, beige-brown-gray	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Fragmentary		1,7 x 0,9 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,4 g	small flake	
ElBk-54:23		Location 1, 4N/5E			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		9,4 x 8,0 x 1,7 cm	medium-size fragment, orange-red paste	
ElBk-54:24		Location 1, 4N/5E			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,5 x 4,5 x 1,5 cm	small fragment, orange-red paste	
ElBk-54:25		Location 1, 4N/5E			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,3 x 3,1 x 1,4 cm	small fragment, orange-red paste	
ElBk-54:26		Location 1, 4N/5E			Nail	Iron, wrought	12	Historical	3 complete, 9 fragmentary		Lengths: 17,1 cm / 15,4 cm / 7,7 cm (complete nails)	medium and large-sized nails, three complete, including two large nails with flattened tips, 5 fragments with head	
ElBk-54:27		Location 1, 4N/5E			Flat Fragment	Iron	5	Historical	Fragmentary			small, flat, unidentifiable fragments	
ElBk-54:28		Location 1, 4N/5E			Corrosion Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary			unidentifiable fragments	
ElBk-54:29	78	Location 1, 4N/5E	-125		Cooking Vessel?	Soapstone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		9,6 x 6,8 x 1,0 cm	medium-sized, flat fragment with one hole for repairs and a partial second hole visible on one side in fracture; the complete repair hole is connected to one large and several thin incisions on the clean surface; one surface blackened and covered with burnt organic matter	
ElBk-54:30		Location 1, 4N/5E			Flake	Ramah Chert	5	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		max. 1,7 x 2,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,9 g	small and medium-sized flakes	
ElBk-54:31	40	Location 1, 4N/5E	-97	BE	Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric, Indian	Complete		1,9 x 1,8 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,9 g	medium-sized flake	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
ElBk-54:32	60	Location 1, 4N/8E, SW Quad	-107		Cooking Vessel?	Soapstone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		20,2 x 10,9 x 1,7 cm	large, thick, flat bottom fragment of a soapstone pot with one slightly curved edge preserved, the entire fragment is blackened and covered with burnt organic matter; four repair holes are present, a nail with a flattened stem prodrudes from one of them, iron corrosion and fragments of nail stems are visible in the three others; one partially pierced hole is also present; flat, large incision are linked to some of the holes on both surfaces and the pot's edge; there is iron corrosion staining on the bottom of the vessel	
ElBk-54:33	75	Location 1, 4N/8E, SW Quad		base of black earth	Hammer Stone	Sedimentary Rock	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		6,3 x 6,4 x 3,9 cm	large rounded pebble with one large flake missing, one flatter side and one edge blackened	
ElBk-54:34		Location 1, 4N/8E, SW Quad	-2,75 cm		Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistoric, Indian?	Fragmentary		6,4 g	small charcoal sample	
ElBk-54:35		Bank Surface Collection			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,8 x 8,0 x 0,9 cm	medium-size fragment, orange-red paste, black staining on upper surface	
ElBk-54:36		Location 2, Hearth			Bone Fragments	Mammal Bone	7	Inuit	Fragmentary			large long bone fragments	

12– Belles Amours Harbor Blowout Groswater Site Catalog

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBi-21:1	1	Location 1	Surface Collection		Projectile Point	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		3,3 x 1,7 x 0,4 cm; weight: 2,4 g	small arrow point, side-notched with large rectangular base, one side of which is broken off	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:2	2	Location 1	Surface Collection		Microblade	Chert, beige	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		3,4 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,7 g	large size	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:3	3	Location 1	Surface Collection		Microblade	Chert, brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		3,0 x 1,3 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,6 g	medium size	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:4	4	Location 1	Surface Collection		Microblade	Chert, dark grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		3,0 x 1,2 x 0,5 cm; weight: 1,8 g	medium size	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:5	5	Location 1	Surface Collection		Microblade	Chert, dark grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		5,3 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm; weight: 1,9 g	large size	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:6	6	Location 1	Surface Collection		Burin?	Chert, beige-grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		1,3 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,5 g	small fragment, square shape, one edge broken, three other edges flaked	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:7		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, black	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		5,5 x 4,2 x 1,2 cm	very large flake	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:8		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, white	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	1 complete, 1 fragmentary		max. 2,1 x 1,1 x 0,2 cm	medium-size flake	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:9		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, beige	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	1 complete, 1 fragmentary		max. 1,8 x 1,8 x 0,5 cm	medium-size flake	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:10		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, white-beige-grey	10	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete and fragmentary		max. 2,0 x 2,1 x 0,8 cm	small to medium-size flakes	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:11		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, pinkish to cream	3	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		max. 1,9 x 2,7 x 0,3 cm	small to medium-size flakes	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:12		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, grey spotted	11	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete and fragmentary		max. 1,9 x 1,5 x 0,8 cm	very small to medium-size flakes	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:13		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, dark grey	19	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete and fragmentary		max. 1,8 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm	very small to medium-size flakes	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:14		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, mottled grey	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		max. 1,5 x 1,5 x 0,4 cm	medium-sized flakes	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:15		Location 1	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert (?), dark grey	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,7 x 0,4 cm / 2,1 x 0,4 x 0,2 cm	medium-sized flakes	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:16	7	Location 2	Surface Collection		Microblade	Chert, brown-grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		3,3 x 0,8 x 0,35 cm; weight: 1,0 g	medium size	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:17	8	Location 2	Surface Collection		Microblade Core Flake	Chert, brown-grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		3,4 x 0,9 x 0,6 cm; weight: 0,8 g	medium size	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:18	9	Location 2	Surface Collection		Nodule	Chert?, black	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		3,7 x 2,7 x 1,9 cm; weight: 19,9 g	Chert nodule fragment with white cortex, covered in lichen; two worked surfaces	27/07/2017; 6,8 m a.s.l
EiBi-21:19	n/a	Location 2	Surface Collection		Microblade?	Chert, dark grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		2,3 x 0,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,7 g	small blade	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:20	n/a	Location 2	Surface Collection		Microblade?	Chert, dark grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		2,1 x 0,8 x 0,3 cm; weight: 0,5 g	medium size, broken in mid-section	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:21		Location 2	Surface Collection		Fragment	Chert, dark grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		4,6 x 3,8 x 1,2 cm; weight: 14,0 g	large, flat fragment, core?	27/07/2017

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBi-21:22		Location 2	Surface Collection		Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,6 x 0,3 cm	medium size	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:23		Location 2	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, light brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Fragmentary		2,5 x 0,7 x 0,3 cm	elongated fragment	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:24		Location 2	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, mottled grey	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		2,5 x 1,5 x 0,5 cm / 3,3 x 1,3 x 0,8 cm	mottled white to grey chert	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:25		Location 2	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert, dark grey	12	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete			small and medium-sized flakes, dark grey	27/07/2017
EiBi-21:26		Location 2	Surface Collection		Flake	Chert?	2	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400 BP	Complete		1,7 x 3,3 x 0,5 cm / 1,5 x 2,1 x 0,4 cm	medium-sized flakes, translucent, dark grey chert or quartzite? Traces of lichen	27/07/2017

13 – Isthmus Cove (EiBi -22) Groswater Site Catalog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBi-22:1	n/a	Test Pit 1/2			Vessel Fragment	Pearlware	16	Historical, British, 1775-1830	Fragmentary		largest fragment: 3,7 x 2,3 x 0,3 cm	small fragments with blue-tinted glaze, two with traces of blue printed decoration	
EiBi-22:2	n/a	Test Pit 1/2			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Inuit?	Complete		1,0 x 1,1 x 0,2 cm; weight: 0,2 g	small flake	
EiBi-22:3	n/a	Test Pit 3			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whale	2	Inuit?	Fragmentary			large and medium-sized fragments	
EiBi-22:4	n/a	Test Pit 1/2			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	1	Inuit?	Complete			phalange	

14 – Radiocarbon Report

Beta Analytic Inc
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ISO/IEC 17025:2005-Accredited Testing Laboratory

December 14, 2017

Dr. William Fitzhugh
Smithsonian Institution
National Museum of Natural History
Department of Anthropology
P.O. Box 37012
Washington, DC 20013-7012
USA

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.

Our invoice will be emailed separately. Please forward it to the appropriate officer or send a credit card authorization. Thank you. As always, if you have any questions or would like to discuss the results, don't hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Darden Hood

Beta Analytic
RADIOCARBON DATING

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REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

William Fitzhugh

Smithsonian Institution

Report Date: December 14, 2017

Material Received: December 08, 2017

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	Calendar Calibrated Results: 95.4 % Probability High Probability Density Range Method (HPD)
Beta - 481384	2017-1 Ballon Arroyo Groundar	2450 +/- 30 BP	IRMS δ13C: -26.0 o/oo

(63.2%) 590 - 405 cal BC (2539 - 2354 cal BP)
(19.6%) 750 - 683 cal BC (2699 - 2632 cal BP)
(6.6%) 858 - 839 cal BC (2817 - 2788 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 73.90 +/- 0.28 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7390 +/- 0.0028
D14C: -261.04 +/- 2.76 o/oo
Δ14C: -257.00 +/- 2.76 o/oo(1950:2017)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 2450 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal3.21: HPD method: INTCAL13

Results are ISO/IEC-17025:2005 accredited. No sub-contracting or external labor was used in the analyses. All work was done at Beta in 4 in-house NEC accelerator mass spectrometers and 4 Thermo FISHs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age 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). Dates were are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. δ13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS δ13C), δ13C and δ15N values are relative to VPDB-1. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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Deputy Directors

ISO/IEC 17025:2005-Accredited Testing Laboratory

REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES

William Fitzhugh

Smithsonian Institution

Report Date: December 14, 2017

Material Received: December 08, 2017

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes Calendar Calibrated Results: 95.4 % Probability High Probability Density Range Method (HPD)	
Beta - 481385	2017-2 Grand Isle-2 Inuit	1240 +/- 30 BP	IRMS δ13C: -26.9 o/oo

(61.3%) 684 - 780 cal AD (1266 - 1170 cal BP)
(34.1%) 787 - 876 cal AD (1163 - 1074 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 85.70 +/- 0.32 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.8570 +/- 0.0032
D14C: -143.04 +/- 3.20 o/oo
Δ14C: -149.96 +/- 3.20 o/oo(1950:2017)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 1270 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal3.21: HPD method: INTCAL13

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" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age 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). Dates are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated ages less than 50 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 50. δ13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS δ13C), δ13C and δ15N values are relative to VPDB-1. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

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Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes Calendar Calibrated Results: 95.4 % Probability High Probability Density Range Method (HPD)	
Beta - 481386	2017-3 Nunivak Island cache	720 +/- 30 BP	IRMS δ13C: -25.0 o/oo

(90.5%) 1246 - 1302 cal AD (704 - 648 cal BP)
(4.5%) 1385 - 1393 cal AD (564 - 557 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal
Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
Analyzed Material: Charred material
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
Percent Modern Carbon: 91.43 +/- 0.34 pMC
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.9143 +/- 0.0034
D14C: -85.73 +/- 3.41 o/oo
Δ14C: -83.11 +/- 3.41 o/oo(1950:2017)
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 720 +/- 30 BP
Calibration: BetaCal3.21: HPD method: INTCAL13

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 RMSs. The "Conventional Radiocarbon Age" was calculated using the Libby half-life (5568 years), is corrected for total isotopic fraction and was used for calendar calibration where applicable. The Age 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). Dates were are 1 sigma counting statistics. Calculated sigmas less than 30 BP on the Conventional Radiocarbon Age are conservatively rounded up to 30. δ13C values are on the material itself (not the AMS δ13C), δ13C and δ15N values are relative to VPDB-1. References for calendar calibrations are cited at the bottom of calibration graph pages.

BetaCal 3.9

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -26.0 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481304**

Conventional radiocarbon age **2430 ± 30 BP**

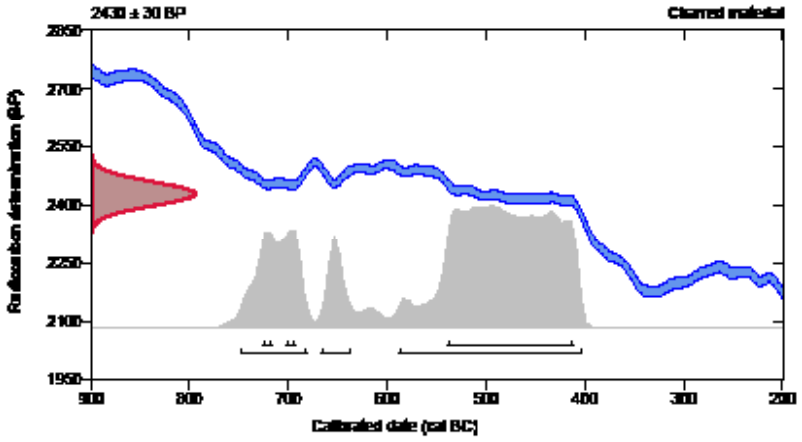
95.4% probability

(69.2%)	590 - 405 cal BC	(2539 - 2354 cal BP)
(19.6%)	750 - 683 cal BC	(2699 - 2632 cal BP)
(6.6%)	668 - 639 cal BC	(2617 - 2588 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(61.5%)	541 - 414 cal BC	(2490 - 2363 cal BP)
(3.7%)	704 - 695 cal BC	(2653 - 2644 cal BP)
(3%)	727 - 719 cal BC	(2676 - 2668 cal BP)

2017-1 Belles Amours Groswater



Database used

INTCAL13

References

Reference to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

Reference to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, Radiocarbon 55(4).

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BetaCal 3.9

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -26.9 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481305**

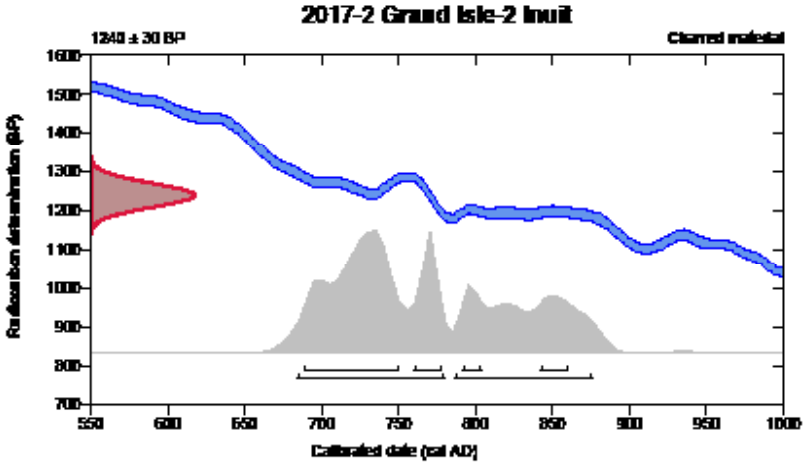
Conventional radiocarbon age **1240 ± 30 BP**

95.4% probability

(61.3%)	684 - 780 cal AD	(1266 - 1170 cal BP)
(34.1%)	787 - 876 cal AD	(1163 - 1074 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(43%)	689 - 750 cal AD	(1261 - 1200 cal BP)
(11.8%)	760 - 778 cal AD	(1190 - 1172 cal BP)
(7.5%)	842 - 860 cal AD	(1108 - 1090 cal BP)
(5.9%)	792 - 804 cal AD	(1158 - 1146 cal BP)



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, Radiocarbon 55(4).

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BetaCal 3.9

Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL13)

(Variables: d13C = -25.0 o/oo)

Laboratory number **Beta-481306**

Conventional radiocarbon age **720 ± 30 BP**

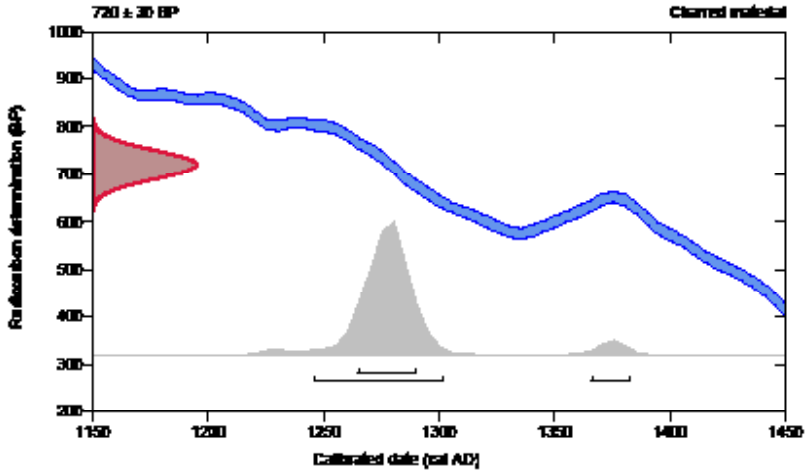
95.4% probability

(90.5%)	1246 - 1302 cal AD	(704 - 648 cal BP)
(4.9%)	1366 - 1383 cal AD	(584 - 567 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(68.2%)	1265 - 1290 cal AD	(685 - 660 cal BP)

2017-3 Mason Island cache



Database used

INTCAL13

References

References to Probability Method

Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. Radiocarbon, 51(1), 337-360.

References to Database INTCAL13

Reimer, et al., 2013, Radiocarbon55(4).

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Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon, août 2019 : inventaire, inspection visuelle et mise au jour de six nouveaux locus



Archéo-mamu Côte-Nord

Mai 2020

No de permis 19-MAMA-05

Notice bibliographique

Archéo-mamu Côte-Nord (2020). *Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon, août 2019 : inventaire, inspection visuelle et mise au jour de six nouveaux locus*. MCC. Montréal. 144 pages, 10 annexes.

En couverture

Diversité de quartzites mise au jour sur le site EiBg-159 (quartzite de Blanc-Sablon et quartzites indéterminés) (voir fig. 25).

Résumé

Lors des deux premières semaines du mois d'août 2019 s'est tenue la seconde année du projet pilote d'archéotourisme « Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon ». Il s'agit du prototype d'un projet alternatif de recherche et de financement, développé en partenariat avec la Municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, la Commission scolaire du Littoral. Ce projet est également appuyé par le ministère du Tourisme, par la société du Plan Nord, par la MRC Golfe-Saint-Laurent et par la Corporation d'employabilité et de développement économique communautaire (CEDEC), la Corporation de développement touristique et culturel du Canton de Brest. Il permet à des archéologues-bénévoles de participer à des interventions archéologiques afin d'en apprendre les rudiments (fouille, sondage, enregistrement, inspections visuelles). Ces interventions sont réalisées sur le site classé de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (ROBS), un lieu d'importance tout au long des 7500 ans d'histoire de la Basse-Côte-Nord et du détroit de Belle-Isle, qu'ont occupé les populations de l'Archaïque maritime, du post-Archaïque, du Prédorsetien, du Dorsétien, et de l'histoire récente EuroCanadienne et autochtone.

La seconde année du projet avait pour but : (i) de documenter des zones mal connues du site classé de ROBS ; (ii) d'en documenter l'état de l'érosion ; (iii) de poursuivre l'évaluation du projet pilote « Aventure archéologique ».

Pour la seconde année du projet, un inventaire et des inspections visuelles ont été effectués avec l'aide de quatre touristes et de jeunes étudiants de l'école Monseigneur Scheffer. Six nouveaux locus ont été mis au jour et se sont valu des codes Borden : EiBg-159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, portant à 74 le nombre de locus que contient le site classé. Mis au jour à cause de l'érosion importante de ROBS, non seulement de ses berges, mais de ses terrasses à cause du vent et de la circulation non réglementée de véhicules motorisés, des récoltes de surface préventives ont dû être réalisées sur ces locus. Elles ont mené à la récupération de 616 éclats de débitage et de 24 objets façonnés. Un de ces locus, EiBg-159, pourrait être un important site de taille du quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, une matière lithique d'importance dans l'histoire de la région, et atteste d'un état

d'érosion aggravé pour lequel il est recommandé d'intervenir rapidement et de mettre en place des mesures de protection. Des démarches effectuées auprès de la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon ont permis d'amorcer des mesures en ce sens (réglementation et sensibilisation, en collaboration avec la commission scolaire du Littoral) et de les étendre à l'ensemble des nombreux sites connus dans et autour de Blanc-Sablon.

Les résultats de cette seconde année d'intervention confirment l'importance de développer des modèles alternatifs de financement et de recherche. Sans le projet « Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon », il n'aurait pas été possible d'intervenir sur le site classé ainsi qu'auprès de la municipalité et de la commission scolaire. Toutefois, le modèle, dans sa forme actuelle, présente d'importantes lacunes en termes de réciprocité. En effet, les compétences développées lors de telles interventions doivent être maintenues localement afin de permettre la gestion locale du patrimoine exceptionnel de Blanc-Sablon dans un programme de recherche permettant de lier les différentes interventions qui pourraient ou pourront y avoir lieu. Aussi, la mise en place d'un projet d'archéologie publique est-elle recommandée pour la suite des travaux à Blanc-Sablon, qu'il s'agisse de la troisième année du projet « Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon » ou de projets futurs.

Informations générales

- **Permis no.** : 19-MAMA-05
- **Titulaire du permis** : Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN)
- **Mandataire** : Manek Kolhatkar (manekkolh@gmail.com)
- **Promoteur** : Archéo-mamu (archeomamu@hotmail.com)
- **Intervention** : inventaire et inspections visuelles, archéotourisme
- **Durée de l'intervention** : du 5 au 17 août 2019.
- **Partenaires** :
    - Municipalité de Blanc-Sablon,
    - Commission scolaire du Littoral
    - Ministère du Tourisme,
    - Société du Plan Nord,
    - MRC Golfe-Saint-Laurent
    - Corporation d'employabilité et de développement économique communautaire (CEDEC).
    - Corporation de développement touristique et culturel du Canton de Brest
- **Photographies :**
    - Terrain : Manek Kolhatkar et Jason Rappel (août 2019)
    - Artéfacts : Manek Kolhatkar (février 2020)

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Remerciements

- Wanda Beaudoin
- Adrian Burke
- François Butler
- Eldon Jones
- Karine Joncas
- Lianda Joncas
- Philip Joycey
- Yoann Pépin
- Mélanie Robertson

Introduction et problématique

Les interventions archéologiques réalisées sur le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (ROBS) en août 2019 représentent la deuxième année du projet triennal « Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon » (2017, 2019, 2020). Il s'agit d'un projet d'archéotourisme dont l'objectif consiste à « mettre en valeur le patrimoine archéologique exceptionnel de la communauté et à le conserver sur le long terme » (Archéo-mamu 2018 : 1). Ce projet est appuyé par le ministère du Tourisme, par la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, par la société du Plan Nord, par la MRC Golfe-Saint-Laurent et par la Corporation d'employabilité et de développement économique communautaire (CEDEC), la Corporation de développement touristique et culturel du Canton de Brest. Enfin, il faut souligner l'important appui financier que fournissent les touristes participant au projet.

La problématique générale d'intervention se situe le long des axes présentés dans un précédent rapport (Archéo-mamu 2018), eux-mêmes dans le prolongement de ceux proposés par Jean-Yves Pintal dans une récente réévaluation des sites de la Basse-Côte-Nord (Pintal 2010 ; voir aussi Dubreuil 2007). Pintal insiste notamment sur deux points : d'une part, la documentation de l'histoire de la région, exceptionnellement riche au Québec, mérite d'être poursuivie ; d'autre part, l'érosion importante, notamment des berges, menace le patrimoine archéologique de la Basse-Côte-Nord et doit également être documentée plus précisément afin de pouvoir être surveillée de près et de mener à des actions de préservation.

L'objectif des interventions du mois d'août 2019 était donc de poursuivre cette double documentation à l'intérieur du site classé de ROBS. Elles ont duré deux semaines, mêlant inventaire et inspections visuelles. Elles ont permis d'évaluer des sections mal connues du site, principalement le secteur situé au nord de la route 138.

Deux lignes de sondage et des inspections visuelles dans la portion nord-est du site classé de ROBS ont permis d'attester de la forte érosion qui l'endommage actuellement. Six nouveaux locus ont été mis au jour (c'est-à-dire ici des sites avec code Borden), de même

que des découvertes complémentaires ne se méritant toutefois pas l'attribution d'un nouveau code Borden. Le site EiBg-159m d'une superficie estimée de 3375m^2, est situé juste au bord de la rivière dans un état d'érosion important. Il mérite qu'une attention y soit portée d'urgence.

La double problématique de documentation est venue se tripler d'un volet d'archéologie publique, en lien avec la nature archéotouristique du projet. Il s'agissait en effet d'évaluer le modèle alternatif mis en place avec le prototype « Aventure archéologique » relativement aux objectifs du modèle en ce qui a trait à la recherche, aux bénéfices qu'en retirent les communautés locales impactées par les interventions, et à la mise en valeur du patrimoine archéologique.

Aussi les intervenants, quatre touristes non-archéologues (hormis des cours de niveau Bac pour certains d'entre eux) et des étudiants de niveau secondaire de l'école Monseigneur Scheffer (un écolier différent chaque jour, avec certaines annulations certaines journées), étaient encadrés par deux archéologues professionnels lors des opérations de sondage, de tamisage et d'enregistrement.

Le présent rapport s'organise comme suit. Des éléments de contexte (localité, géologie, géomorphologie, histoire, archéologie publique) sont présentés dans la section deux. La méthodologie d'intervention et d'analyse est présentée en section trois. Les résultats de l'intervention sont présentés en section quatre. Une brève discussion portant sur les bienfaits et limites de cet essai d'archéologie publique, et sur des recommandations pour des pistes de travail futures, est présentée en section cinq.

Contexte

L'histoire plus récente de la région de Blanc-Sablon (à partir de 7500 AA ^{14}C) doit être appréciée dans le contexte plus général fourni, d'une part, par sa formation géologique et géomorphologique, d'autre part, par le peuplement humain de l'Amérique du Nord-Est. Après une brève présentation de certaines caractéristiques générales du site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, un bref rappel de l'histoire précédent les premières occupations humaines confirmées dans la région est effectué. Le cadre chronoculturel développé depuis les années 70 pour la région est présenté en troisième lieu. Un très bref survol de l'archéologie publique québécoise est effectué en quatrième lieu. Une reprise de la triple problématique de l'intervention et la présentation des zones d'intervention complètent cette mise en contexte.

Notons enfin que les dates seront données en années non calibrées (ans AA ^{14}C[1]), telles qu'elles apparaissent dans la littérature, ancienne, de la région.

Contexte général d'intervention : la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon aujourd'hui

La Côte-Nord est une région administrative située au nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent, et qui se divise en trois secteurs (fig. 1) :

- La Haute-Côte-Nord s'étend de Tadoussac à Colombier ;
- La Minganie (auparavant, Moyenne-Côte-Nord) s'étend de la rivière Moisie jusqu'à la rivière Natashquan (flanc ouest) ;
- Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (auparavant, Basse-Côte-Nord) s'étend de la rivière Natashquan (flanc est) jusqu'à la frontière du Labrador.

[1] AA signifie ici « Avant aujourd'hui », de l'anglais BP (Before present). Par convention, aujourd'hui signifie 1950, moment d'invention de la datation par carbone 14 (^{14}C).



Fig. 1 - Secteurs de la Côte-Nord, et localisation du lieu d'intervention (Blanc-Sablon) (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

Le secteur à l'étude ici se situe en Basse-Côte-Nord, dans la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, sur le site classé ROBS (fig. 2 et 3). Ce site, classé depuis 1989[2] suite aux efforts de Groison et Pintal (puis partiellement déclassé en 1992), se situe sur une flèche littorale, c'est-à-dire une accumulation sédimentaire meuble (sables, graviers, galets) en bord de mer ancré à la terre ferme sur l'une de ses extrémités alors que l'autre s'avance vers la mer (voir aussi Foucault et Raoult 2010).

[2] Voir le répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec.



Fig. 2 – Localisation du site classé de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (ROBS) relativement aux provinces du Canada et à la municipalité (les villages de Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon et de Blanc-Sablon ont été fusionnés en une seule municipalité, Blanc-Sablon) (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

D'une superficie totale d'environ 367 000 m^2 (0,367 km^2), ROBS est un locus de 74 sites (préalablement aux interventions du mois d'août 2019, il en contenait 68) longé sur son bord est par la rivière de Blanc-Sablon, sur son bord sud-ouest par des aménagements récents (route, centre d'information au sud) et au nord-ouest par un ancien cordon littoral surplombant la vaste terrasse fluviomarine qui forme l'essentiel du site classé. Il est coupé environ à la hauteur de son premier tiers par la route 138, indiqué par un modeste panneau d'information entouré d'une aire de stationnement grossièrement aménagée (gravier et sol à nu et irrégulier), et bordé proche du pont enjambant la rivière de gigantesques blocs de pierre en formant l'infrastructure (fig. 4).

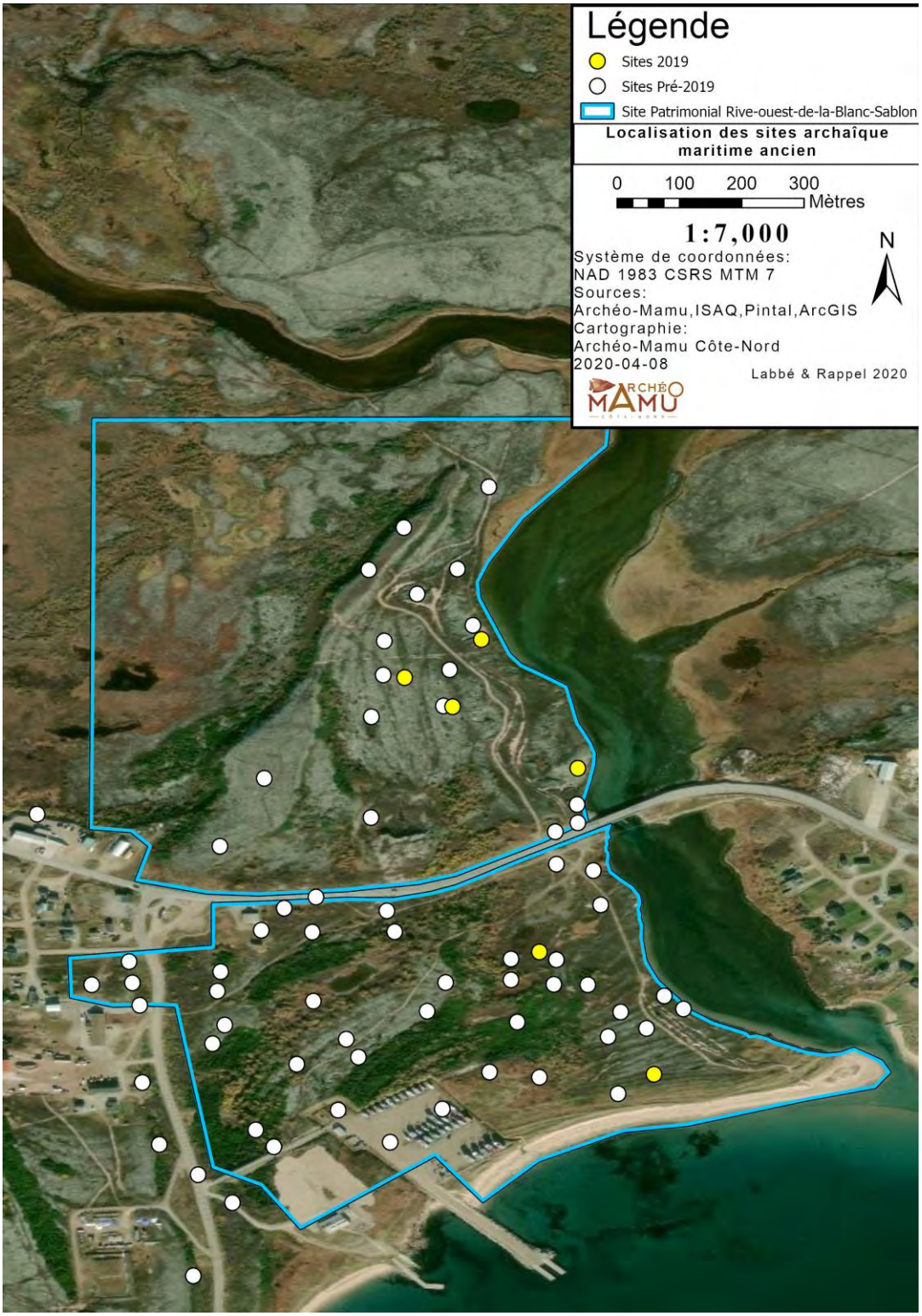


Fig. 3 – Le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (ROBS). La route 138 coupe le site classé en deux. Elle permet de distinguer (informellement) deux secteurs, nord et sud. 174 locus composent le site classé (EiBg-*), dont six mis au jour en 2019.



Fig. 4 – Rivière de Blanc-Sablon. EiBg-159 apparaît au premier plan (vue sud-ouest).

La topographie générale de ROBS témoigne des différents épisodes de régression marine (Dubois et Perras 1998) qui ont notamment vu, d'une part, l'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon s'émousser progressivement jusqu'à laisser apparaître le cours actuel de la rivière Blanc-Sablon (voir plus bas), et, d'autre part, un rythme de régression se ralentir au rythme du soulèvement isostatique de la croûte terrestre suite au retrait du glacier du Bouclier canadien.

Trois paliers topographiques principaux peuvent être relevés (fig.5 à 8). Premièrement, de plus hautes terrasses, vestiges notamment d'anciens cordons littoraux alors que l'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon s'amenuisait progressivement, bordent la section ouest du site classé et viennent l'entourer le long de son versant nord (elles sont également visibles plus à l'est, hors de l'emprise du site classé de ROBS). L'altitude de ces terrasses est irrégulière. Deuxièmement, un autre palier important est marqué par la rupture de pente menant vers la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. La hauteur de ce palier tend à se réduire dans la section sud de ROBS, où une plage de sable fin et une épave permettent de circuler aisément (fig. 8 ; voir aussi Archéo-mamu 2016). Cette section est particulièrement à

risque d'érosion par les crues de la rivière. Ce palier est également moins important vers l'extrémité nord du site.

Troisièmement, entre ces deux principaux paliers, une vaste terrasse fluviomarine sur la majeure superficie de ROBS offre une surface relativement plane et sableuse sur laquelle circuler. Cette surface reste toutefois irrégulière, combinant des avancées de dunes figées sur place par un couvert végétal court (mousses, cladine et arbustes épars), par de nombreuses dépressions provoquées par une combinaison de vents forts et de circulation pédestre et motorisée sur le site, et par la présence de zones plus humides dans la section sud de ROBS. Cette vaste surface plane présente une très légère pente inclinée vers l'extrémité sud de la flèche littorale.



Fig. 5 – Paliers 1 et 2 (vue vers l'est).



Fig. 6 – Vue vers l'est avec hautes terrasses (palier de type 1) hors des limites de ROBS en arrière-plan et palier de type 2 au premier plan.



Fig. 7 – Terrasse au nord de ROBS. L'extrémité est de la ligne de sondages PR1 apparaît au premier plan (vue vers le nord).



Fig. 8 – Vue depuis l'extrémité sud de la pointe de ROBS. L'épave apparaît en arrière-plan (vue vers le nord-est).

De nombreux sentiers traversent ROBS, dont deux principaux qui creusent, surtout dans sa section sud, un profond sentier qu'aggrave l'érosion provoquée par les vents. Non contents de creuser un peu plus ces sentiers, ces vents créent aussi des dépressions : certaines sont circulaires, et peuvent parfois atteindre plusieurs mètres de diamètre et près de deux mètres de profondeur ; d'autres creusent le sol qui, à la façon de sentiers, forment de longues et parfois profondes cicatrices (fig.9 et 10).

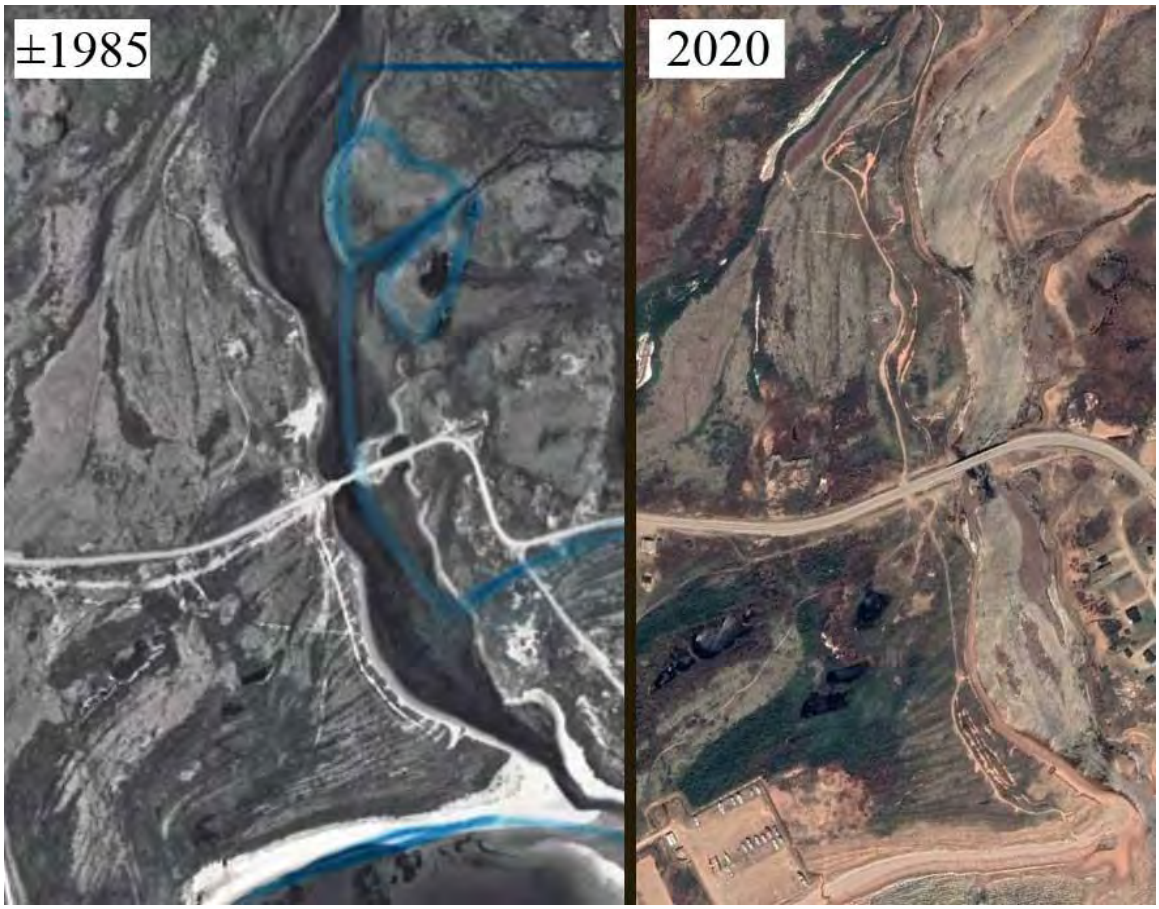


Fig. 9 – Bref comparatif de l'érosion de ROBS. Entre autres observations, notons la progression de l'érosion au sud, ainsi que les chemins d'accès au nord et sud qui se précisent. Une surveillance plus systématique et rigoureuse devrait être implantée (voir section « discussion ») (à gauche, photographie aérienne du Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles ; à droite, Google Earth, avril 2020).



Fig. 10 – À droite, dépression typique du site de ROBS ; à gauche, sentier nord (vue nord-est).

Le couvert végétal est de type toundra arbustive : mousse et cladine, formant parfois un tapis serré sur les cinq à dix premiers centimètres du sol (voir profils stratigraphiques, plus bas), constituent l'essentiel de ce couvert, témoins là encore des vents forts ne favorisant pas le développement arbustif, et auxquels se joignent quelques arbres (épinettes), plus denses dans la section sud-ouest de ROBS où une protection contre les vents peut leur être offerte. Principal agent anti-érosion, cette végétation reste fragile et facilement fragilisée par les véhicules motorisés qui sillonnent le site faute de réglementation stricte et de sensibilisation de la population locale à cet égard. Aussi, de nombreux vestiges lithiques affleurent dans ces dépressions et s'offrent à des récoltes non systématiques ou programmées.

Géologie, géomorphologie et premiers peuplements humains

La région de Blanc-Sablon se situe dans le Bouclier canadien, unité géologique précambrienne vieille d'environ 1 500 millions d'années (MA) et formée de roches

cristallines (métasédimentaires ou ignées) : granites, gneiss dominent, suivis de quartz et quartzites fournissant des matières premières abondantes et de relativement bonne qualité pour la taille de la pierre (Dubois et Perras 1998, Pintal 1998). La région à l'étude dans ce travail est située dans le district des collines de Brador (fig. 11), où le socle précambrien n'affleure que par endroits car il est recouvert de sédiments paléozoïques plus jeunes (formations de Brador et de Forteau), âgés d'environ 500 MA.



Fig. 11 – District des collines de Brador (d'après Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.122) (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

Ces différentes formations géologiques donnent au secteur des collines de Brador une identité spécifique (Dubois et Perras 1998). En effet, dans le secteur paléozoïque, le relief est plus doux, formé de plateaux et de buttes aplatis, d'une altitude générale inférieure à 30m offrant un très léger pendage de cinq degrés vers le sud, avec un réseau hydrographique désordonné ne suivant pas de direction précise et constitué de nombreux lacs. Des champs de dunes sableuses parsèment le secteur, et une plage de sable fin offre un accès aisé au secteur depuis la côte. Les dépôts meubles sont abondants et de nature principalement fluviomarine. Les vents sont suffisamment violents pour reconfigurer le secteur (déplacement de dépôts meubles dont les dunes, création de dépressions).

Deux principales rivières délimitent approximativement ce secteur : la rivière de Blanc-Sablon à l'est (fig. 4) et la rivière de Brador à l'ouest (fig. 12). Notons enfin que les affleurements précambriens dans le secteur forment des sources de matière première de bonne qualité : des galets de quartzite de diverses granulométries (Gagné-Dumont 2019, Marquis 1998) dont le quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, au grain fin et allant du violacé au jaunâtre (voir plus bas).



Fig. 12 – Rivière Brador. Les formations précambriennes ici visibles contrastent fortement avec les formations paléozoïques qui donnent au site de ROBS et au district de Brador leur apparence plus douce.

Le dernier épisode glaciaire, ou Wisconsinien (75k-15k AA) lors duquel le glacier du Bouclier canadien recouvrait toute la Côte-Nord (Dyke 2005), a redistribué les dépôts meubles du secteur. La fin de cet épisode, avec un retrait glaciaire progressif s'amorçant entre 30k et 14k AA ^{14}C, marque aussi le début du peuplement humain de l'Amérique.

En effet, il est désormais admis que le peuplement de l'Amérique a été initié il y a près de 19 000 ans AA ^{14}C (24 000 cal AA) (Yukon, Bluefish cave) (Anderson 2014, Bourgeon

et al. 2017, O'Brien et Buchanan 2017), et qu'il s'est déployé le long de la côte Pacifique avant de s'étendre au reste de l'Amérique pour une présence humaine paléoindienne ancienne attestée dans les Maritimes à partir de 11 000 AA ^{14}C au site de Debert (Lothrop *et al.* 2016) en contexte périglaciaire.

Plus au nord, le long du littoral gaspésien, l'occupation paléoindienne récente est attestée par une série de sites et ensembles de sites datés entre 9000 et 7000 ans AA ^{14}C (Bennmouyal 1987, Chalifoux et Tremblay 1998, Chapdelaine 1994, Kolhatkar 2020, Lothrop *et al.* 2016). Cette fourchette chronologique doit être prise avec précaution au vu des données radiométriques lacunaires pour cette région et cette période. Cette fourchette repose en effet et principalement sur l'exondation des terrasses marines, sur des affiliations typologiques avec des sites mieux datés, et sur les dates obtenues sur le site de Rimouski par luminescence optique (Chapdelaine 1994).

Différentes voies migratoires ont été proposées pour rendre compte de la présence humaine dans l'extrémité est du Canada (Chapdelaine 1996, Dumais 2000). D'une part, un peuplement par l'actuel fleuve Saint-Laurent dans le prolongement d'une migration septentrionale de groupes Plano venant des Plaines. Des similitudes technologiques entre les pointes Plano (Agate Basin, Eden, Scottsbluff) de ces régions sont invoquées pour appuyer cette hypothèse. D'autre part, un peuplement par remontée vers le nord des Paléoindiens anciens déjà présents sur place dans le Nord-est américain alors que le glacier se retirait progressivement. Autrement dit, un changement culturel qui serait dû à des innovations locales par des populations déjà en place ou qui serait dû à la migration de populations extérieures au Nord-est américain. Ces innovations ou migrations se seraient opérées en réaction, notamment, aux changements environnementaux du Dryas récent qui auraient eu un impact écologique particulièrement important dans les provinces maritimes et en Nouvelle-Angleterre (Newby *et al.* 2005). Ces scénarios ne sont pas mutuellement exclusifs (fig. 17).

Si l'essentiel des Maritimes et de la Nouvelle-Angleterre est déglacé (mis à part quelques caps glaciaires résiduels et le recouvrement de l'essentiel de la péninsule gaspésienne) autour de 11 000 AA ^{14}C (fig. 13), une large partie de la Côte-Nord de l'actuel fleuve Saint-Laurent (qui est à ce moment-là formé de deux mers, la mer de Champlain et la mer

de Goldthwait) est encore englacée jusqu'à 9000 ans AA ^{14}C (Dyke 2005). Toutefois, l'extrémité est de l'actuel golfe du Saint-Laurent présente des littoraux déglacés à partir de 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C, qu'il s'agisse des littoraux de Terre-Neuve ou de l'extrémité du Québec et du Labrador tels que la région de Blanc-Sablon (Dyke 2005 ; voir aussi Dubois et Perras 1998). Le phénomène de transgression marine qui suit la fonte des glaces élève toutefois à ce moment-ci le niveau marin à 152 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin actuel (fig. 14 ; voir aussi Dubois et Perras 1998:300). Une toundra herbacée constitue alors le paysage végétal jusqu'à environ 9000 ans AA ^{14}C, suite à laquelle une toundra arbustive se met en place sans jamais constituer un paysage de forêts fermées (Larouche et Richard 1998).

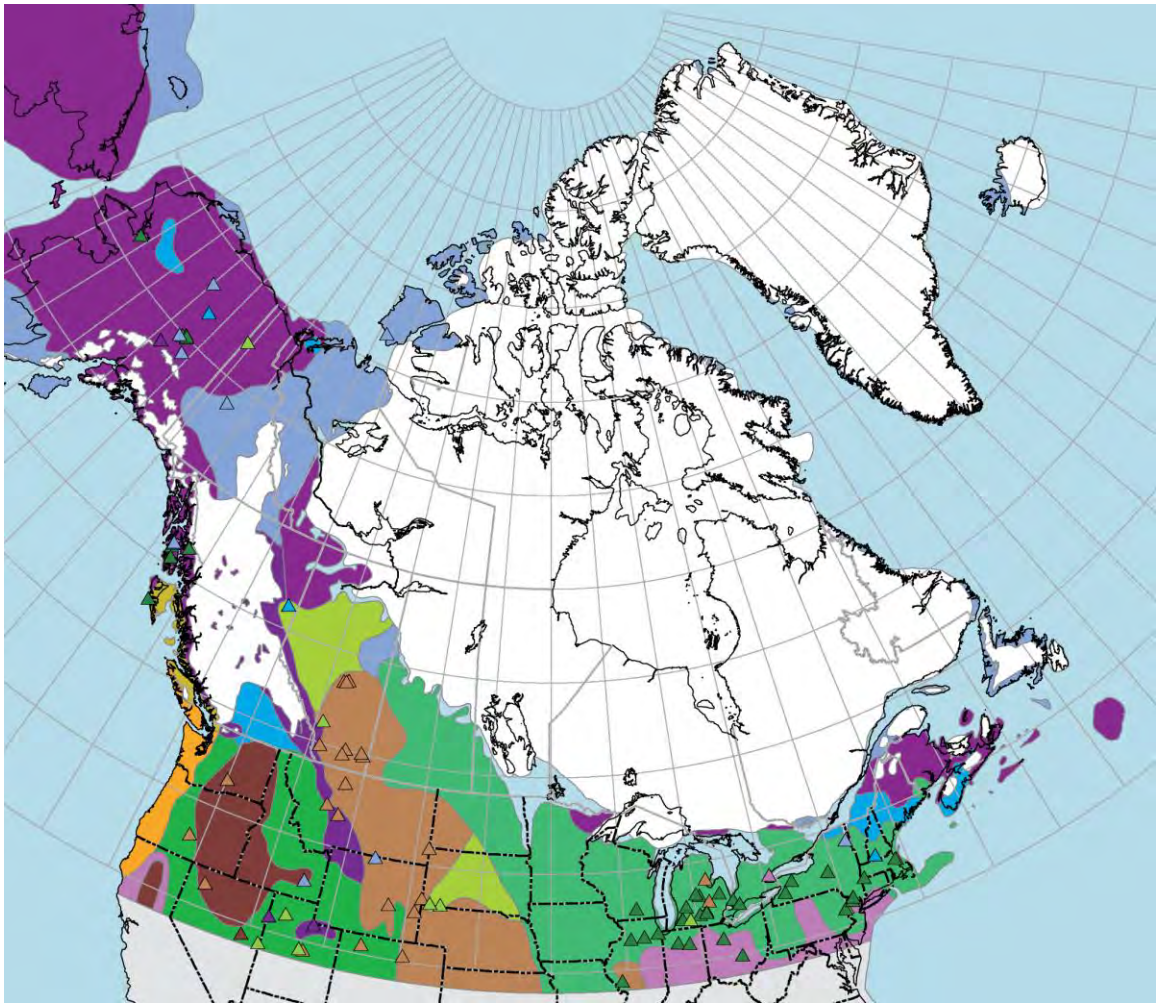


Fig. 13 – Front glaciaire à 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dyke 2005, légèrement modifié).



Fig. 14 – Niveau marin dans le secteur des collines de Brador, vers 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.129).

Un rehaussement isostatique amorce la régression marine à partir de 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C. Les courbes marines (Dubois et Perras 1998:302-303, Pintal 1998) permettent d'apprécier la rapidité de cette régression.

- À 8200 ans AA 14C, le niveau marin est situé à 30m d'altitude (fig. 15).
- À 6200 ans AA 14C, ce niveau est situé à 15m (fig. 16).
- À 3500 ans AA 14C, ce niveau est situé autour de 7m.
- À 2500 ans AA 14C, ce niveau est situé autour de 3 à 4m.

- À 1500 ans AA 14C, le niveau marin est semblable à l'actuel.



Fig. 15 – Niveau marin dans le secteur des collines de Brador, vers 8200 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.130)



Fig. 16 – Niveau marin dans le secteur des collines de Brador, vers 6200 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.131).

Si la région est donc déglacée tôt (11 000 ans AA ^{14}C), ce n'est toutefois qu'à partir de 8800 ans AA ^{14}C que les plus anciens témoins d'une occupation sont proposés, au sud du Labrador (Tuck 1975) et dans la région de Blanc-Sablon (EjBd-10 et EjBe-17). Ces témoins sont contestés (Pintal 1998:38-41) à cause des contextes peu clairs de découverte, nuisant aux datations radiométriques et aux affiliations typologiques. Les dates plus probantes obtenues à Blanc-Sablon sur le site EiBg-7E fixeraient l'ancienneté confirmée de l'occupation de la région entre 7500 ans et 7000 ans AA ^{14}C.

Les liens entre la Basse-Côte-Nord et les régions qui l'environnent d'une part, et avec le sud et l'ouest du Québec restent mal compris (fig.17), du moins pour les premiers temps de l'occupation de la région qui nous intéresse dans ce rapport (Plumet 2004:126). D'où viennent ces premiers groupes ? De Gaspésie, suite à une traversée de la mer de Goldthwait vers la Côte-Nord ? Ont-ils plutôt suivi le littoral de la Côte-Nord depuis la région de Québec, également occupée depuis longtemps (autour de 8000 ans AA ^{14}C – Pintal 2012) sans mettre les pieds en Gaspésie pour ensuite peupler la Basse-Côte-Nord puis le Labrador et Terre-Neuve ? La contemporanéité d'occupation ancienne de ces différentes régions suggère que des liens sont ou seront à faire dans le futur. Pintal semble toutefois privilégier des liens avec les occupants de la façade atlantique du Nord-est américain (Pintal 1998:75).

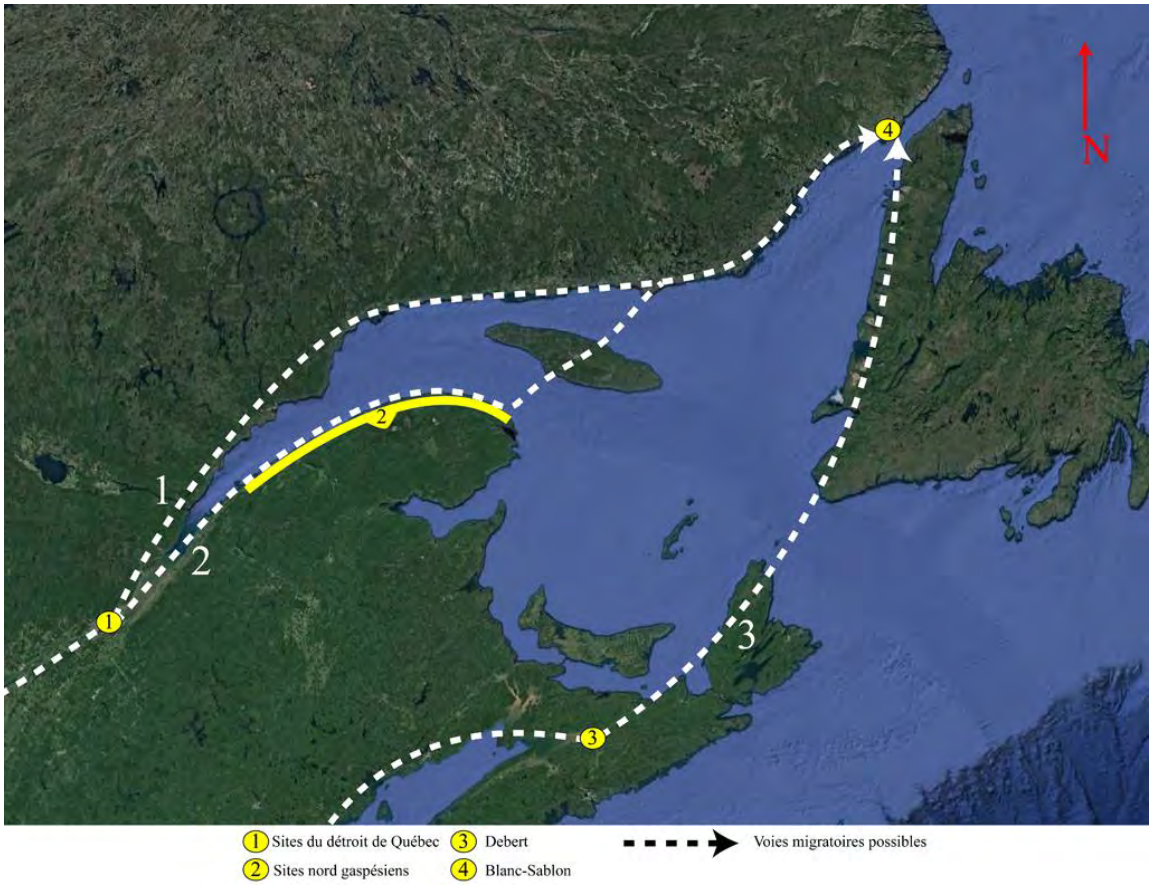


Fig. 17 – Possibles voies migratoires vers Blanc-Sablon (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

Un cadre chronoculturel pour la Basse-Côte-Nord : naissance de l'Archaïque maritime en archéologie

L'histoire de la Basse-Côte-Nord résulte d'une historiographie que nous pouvons découper en quatre grands moments : les investigations préliminaires précédant les travaux de Tuck (Lloyd, Kidder, Byers, Harp) et dont il ne sera pas question ici (voir Gagné-Dumont 2019, Harp 1963, Pintal 1998) ; les travaux de Tuck (détroit de Belle-Isle) qui permettent de proposer une première grande séquence pour l'Archaïque puis le post-Archaïque (McGhee et Tuck 1975, Tuck 1970, 1975, Tuck et McGhee 1975) ; les travaux de Fitzhugh au Labrador (1976, 1980) et Lévesque en Basse-Côte-Nord (1976) qui précisent certains régionalismes que la séquence de Tuck émoussait ; les travaux de Groison (Groison *et al.* 1985) et Pintal (1998), qui ont porté plus spécifiquement sur la Basse-Côte-Nord et ont permis d'en documenter les régionalismes.

Il revient en effet à James Tuck d'avoir proposé la première séquence chronoculturelle spécifique à la région de la Basse-Côte-Nord, Terre-neuve et Labrador (McGhee et Tuck 1975, Tuck 1970). Suite à ses travaux sur le cimetière archaïque de Port-au-Choix, Tuck propose le terme « d'Archaïque maritime » pour englober la diversité des manifestations artéfactuelles de la côte Atlantique du Nord-est américain entre 9000 AA ^{14}C et environ 3500 AA ^{14}C. Ce terme se veut holistique, au sens d'une culture telle que l'entendait Edward Tylor (1871), à savoir un ensemble de normes, valeurs, coutumes caractérisant une population dont la culture matérielle est également porteuse (voir aussi Childe 1929, Jones 2007, Thomas 2004, Trigger 2006). Les traits communs qui assurent la cohérence et la stabilité de cette unité culturelle sont les suivants : outillage varié en pierre polie, dominance des pointes pédonculées, tradition funéraire ancienne et élaborée, réseau d'échange étendu permettant à une variété de matières premières et d'outils aux formes spécifiques de circuler, et, non des moindres, la place prépondérante des ressources maritimes (Pintal 1998). Entre 9000 et 3500 AA ^{14}C, ces traits sont jugés inchangeants malgré quelques variations épiphénoménales et idiosyncrasiques. Après 3500 AA ^{14}C et jusqu'à environ 400 AA ^{14}C, Tuck (1982) propose le terme de post-Archaïque, marqué principalement par l'absence d'objets polis.

L'absence de changement lors de l'Archaïque maritime permet à Tuck de proposer un continuum culturel (Tuck 1975, 1984) pour toute la région du détroit de Belle-Isle (Basse-Côte-Nord, sud du Labrador et nord de Terre-Neuve) et qui descend jusqu'aux Beotuks. Toutefois, les travaux de William Fitzhugh (1976, 1980), contemporains de ceux de Tuck, mais réalisés au Labrador central, permettent de documenter une diversité artéfactuelle remettant en question l'hypothèse du continuum culturel de Tuck. Fitzhugh remet également en question la prépondérance continue des ressources marines chez les populations de la région. René Lévesque (1976) entreprend quant à lui des travaux entre La Tabatière et Blanc-Sablon afin d'établir une séquence culturelle pour le secteur des collines de Brador en corrélant l'altitude des terrasses avec la culture matérielle.

Ce sont les travaux de Groison (Groison *et al.* 1985) et surtout de Jean-Yves Pintal (1998) qui vont permettre d'affiner les connaissances archéologiques de la Basse-Côte-Nord (principalement le secteur de Brador) à l'aide d'un programme de recherche financé par le Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC), et par la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon (Groison *et al.* 1985, Pintal 1998 ; voir aussi Pintal 2006, 2010). Ces travaux doivent permettre la fouille de nombreux sites qui n'étaient jusque-là excavés que le long des tracés linéaires compris dans les emprises des travaux pour Hydro-Québec ou le Ministère des Transports du Québec (MTQ). En effet, si ces travaux ont permis de faire de très nombreux sondages (plusieurs milliers) et inspections visuelles, et de mettre au jour des centaines de sites, l'interprétation de ces sites dans une structure cohérente ne pouvait être réalisée sans recherches supplémentaires, notamment la fouille puis l'analyse plus extensive de certains sites.

Aussi, ce projet de recherche va permettre de fouiller de nombreux sites ; de construire un cadre chronoculturel plus précis et local en associant altitudes de terrasses, affiliations stylistiques, modes d'adaptation du territoire (sensu Binford 1980, 1982), et datations radiométriques ; et de produire un ouvrage de synthèse fondamental pour la connaissance de l'histoire de la région : *Aux frontières de la mer : la préhistoire de Blanc-Sablon* (Pintal 1998).

Une séquence chronoculturelle locale pour les collines de Brador

La séquence chronoculturelle qui en résulte, tout en respectant le carcan des trois grandes périodes proposé par Tuck (Archaïque maritime, post-Archaïque, historique), divise ce carcan en de nombreux et nouveaux complexes culturels. Ces différents complexes chronoculturels sont présentés successivement, et accompagnés d'une brève description sur le contexte environnemental de chacun (Gagné-Dumont 2019, Pintal 1998). Le tableau et les cartes présentés en annexe (annexe A) synthétisent également les principales caractéristiques de ces différentes périodes et phases culturelles (basé sur Archéo-mamu 2018, Pintal 1998, 2003, 2010). Seuls les sites constituant le site classé de ROBS sont indiqués sur ces cartes. Les cartes ci-dessous (fig.18 et 19) présentent les sites connus pour chaque complexe chronoculturel (pour un cadre chronoculturel détaillé [collines de Brador et régions limitrophes], se référer à Pintal 1998, fig.9).

Archaïque maritime ancien, complexe Le Templier (8500-6500 AA ^{14}C)

Les embouchures des rivières actuelles forment à ce moment-ci des enclaves profondes, une toundra arbustive domine, accompagnée de sapins et épinettes dans les secteurs protégés des vents. La formation d'enclaves marines permet d'offrir des lieux d'occupation plus cléments (protection des vents).

Tout le littoral de la Côte-Nord est déglacé. Les sites sont localisés sur la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon ; les matières premières lithiques sont locales (quartzite et quartz) ; les pointes de projectile sont triangulaires ; les outils sont des grattoirs, racloirs, éclats utilisés, bifaces ; les ressources animales exploitées sont variées sans spécialisation (renards, porcs-épics, oiseaux, morues, caribous, phoques, morses), pour un système adaptatif plutôt fourageur et articulé sur trois types de sites (domestique, spécialisé, exploration). Des dates plus anciennes obtenues hors de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (EjBd-10 et EjBe-17) repousseraient de 1000 ans le peuplement de la Basse-Côte-Nord, mais ces dates ainsi que celles indiquées ici restent controversées. Des similitudes typologiques (pointes de projectile) s'observent entre cette région et les Provinces maritimes et la Nouvelle-Angleterre (tab.1).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Archaïque Maritime Ancien	Le Templier	8500-6500	EiBg-7 (A, B, C, D), EiBg-7E (1, 2, 3), EiBg-103, EiBg-124	EiBg-7E-3	7190 +/-130	20
				EiBg-7E-2	7350 +/-125	20
				EiBg-7E-1	7100 +/-90	20
				EiBg-103	N/A	N/A
				EiBg-124	7250 +/-120	20

Tab. 1 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Le Templier.

Archaïque maritime moyen, complexe Blanc-Sablon (6500-5000 ^{14}C)

Le climat s'adoucit, aidé et amplifié par le courant du Labrador pénétrant dans le détroit de Belle-Isle. Le couvert forestier s'étend vers le nord. Les enclaves marines commencent à s'estomper.

Le complexe Blanc-Sablon est très similaire au complexe Le Templier, si ce n'est que : les sites sont plus nombreux et localisés au bord de la mer ainsi qu'à l'intérieur des terres (bords de lacs) ; des structures en pierre constituent certains des sites, notamment des foyers ovales formés à l'aide de pierres plates circonscrivant une zone de combustion, marquant plus de soin dans la constitution de campements (et possible maison longue) ; les matières premières lithiques sont locales mais intègrent une large part de matières exogènes (cherts de Terre-Neuve, quartzite de Ramah) marquant des liens plus étroits avec Terre-Neuve et le Labrador en même temps que des régionalismes plus accentués ; les pointes sont de formes variables (triangulaires ou foliacées, souvent à pédoncule) mais semblent attester de liens avec la Nouvelle-Angleterre ; la mobilité décroît, et le système adaptatif devient plus clairement logiciste (tab.2).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Archaïque Maritime Moyen	Blanc-Sablon	6500-5000	EiBg-5, 5A, 5B, 94, 99, 100, 104, 114, 115, 132	EiBg-5	N/A	13
				EiBg-5A	5500 +/-1100	19

Tab. 2 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Blanc-Sablon.

Archaïque maritime récent, complexes Bonne-Espérance et La Tabatière (5000-3500 AA ^{14}C)

Le climat poursuit son réchauffement. Le glacier s'est presque complètement résorbé et a quitté le centre du Québec et le Labrador. L'enclave marine de Brador s'estompe, mais celle de Blanc-Sablon persiste.

Lors du complexe Bonne-Espérance, s'observe une chute de la densité des sites au profit de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador (complexe Rattlers Bight) ; les sites sont localisés dans des baies ou à l'embouchure de rivières ; les matières premières lithiques sont variées (chert blanc-gris de Terre-Neuve privilégié, complété de quartzites locaux, quartzite de Ramah, quartz) ; les pointes présentent des bords légèrement convexes et des encoches latérales formant un épaulement carré ; apparition d'éclats lamellaires ; riches cultes funéraires (Terre-Neuve, Labrador) (tab.3).

Lors du complexe La Tabatière, s'observe une chute de la densité des sites ; le quartzite de Ramah est privilégié ; prépondérance des ressources marines ; les sites sont de petite dimension ; les pointes sont longues et étroites avec une base à pédoncule ; de nombreux outils sont polis (tab.3).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Archaïque Maritime Récent	Bonne-Espérance	5000-3500	EiBg-95, 105, 111, 130	N/A	N/A	N/A
	La Tabatière			N/A	N/A	N/A

Tab. 3 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors des complexes Bonne-Espérance et La Tabatière.

Post-Archaïque ancien, complexe Ruisseau Manius (3500-2500 AA ^{14}C) et Prédorsétien récent Groswater (2800-2200 AA ^{14}C)

Le climat se refroidit et devient plus humide. L'expansion forestière ralentit. Le littoral est moins affecté par ces changements climatiques. Les troupeaux de caribou pourraient avoir bénéficié de ce refroidissement. La végétation est similaire à aujourd'hui. L'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon est devenue une petite baie.

Lors du complexe Ruisseau Manius, une densité importante de sites s'observe, relativement aux complexes de l'Archaïque ; différents types de sites, parfois très

spécialisés, de tailles variables, système adaptatif logiciste plus spécifique qu'auparavant ; pointes de forme foliacée, avec épaulement rond ou à angle aigu, avec de larges encoches latérales ou en coin, asymétriques, formant des ailerons, base rectiligne à légèrement convexe ; quartzite de Ramah et chert blanc-gris de Terre-Neuve moins majoritaires (tout en restants importants), accompagnés de quartz, quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, autres cherts de Terre-Neuve, mudstone, mylonite, schiste, siltstone (c'est-à-dire un retour aux matières plus locales) ; les perçoirs et becs burinants sont nombreux ; les outils de pierre polie sont moins importants ; disparition des cimetières (tab.4).

Le complexe prédorsétien du Groswater reste peu connu. S'observent des pointes à encoches peu profondes, armatures distales de harpons, pseudo-burins, outils sur lamelles, matières premières variées (quartzite de Ramah, cherts de Terre-Neuve, quartz, pierres granitiques) ; importance du phoque (tab.5).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Post-Archaïque Ancien	Ruisseau Manius	3500-2500	EiBg-8, 43 (est, nord, ouest), 49, 90, 96, 047, 098, 102	EiBg-43 est	2870 +/-90	9
				EiBg-43 nord	2810 +/-90	9
				EiBg-43 ouest	2740 +/-50, 2690 +/-60	9
				EiBg-49	N/A	7

Tab. 4 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Ruisseau Manius.

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Prédorsétien Récent	Groswater	2800-2200	EiBg-43A	EiBg-43A	2590 +/-70 ; 2420 +/-60	8

Tab. 5 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Prédorsétien Récent Groswater.

Post-Archaïque moyen, complexes Flèche Littorale (2500-1500 AA ^{14}C), Petit Havre (1500-1300 AA ^{14}C), Longue Pointe (1300-1100 AA ^{14}C), Anse Lazy (1200-1100 AA ^{14}C), et Dorsétien moyen (2200-1500 AA ^{14}C)

Le climat poursuit son refroidissement et devient encore plus humide, tout en connaissant des épisodes plus chauds qui culminent vers 1000 AA 14C avant de connaître un nouveau refroidissement généralisé. Le littoral est à peu de choses près semblable au littoral actuel, de même que le couvert végétal. L'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon laisse place à l'actuelle rivière de Blanc-Sablon.

Lors du complexe Flèche Littorale, Blanc-Sablon redevient un lieu d'occupation privilégié ; sites en bordure de rivière, semi-permanents, localisés toujours aux mêmes endroits ; constellation de sites petits et spécialisés ; importance des mammifères marins (dont le phoque du Groenland) ; matières premières lithiques variées et exogènes (cherts de Terre-Neuve, quartzite de Ramah, mylonite, siltstone), avec toutefois dominance du quartzite de Blanc-Sablon ; grande diversité d'espèces chassées ; pointes à encoches latérales ; bifaces pédonculés (tab.6).

Le complexe Petit Havre est très similaire au complexe de la Flèche Littorale, si ce n'est que : une plus grande diversité d'espèces est chassée (phoques, loutres, castors, oiseaux) ; présence de quartzite de Mistassini et de tessons de céramique, pointe foliacée à encoches formant des ailerons à la base ; quartzite de Ramah redevient prédominant (tab.6).

Le complexe Longue Pointe est peu connu. Un seul site est connu ; présence de mollusques, dominance du chert blanc-gris de Terre-Neuve (tab.6).

Le complexe Anse Lazy est également peu connu. Le quartzite de Ramah prédomine, suivi des cherts de Terre-Neuve (tab.6).

La région est peu occupée par les groupes du Dorsétien moyen (tab.7).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Post-Archaïque Moyen	Flèche Littorale	2500-1500	EiBg-1D, 3, 4, 45, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 (A, B), 91, 92, 97, 101, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 118, 122, 131 (A, B), 154, 1	EiBg-82	2100 +/-100	6
				EiBg-83	2110 +/-100	6
				EiBg-84	2100 +/-80	6
				EiBg-87	N/A	6
				EiBg-88	N/A	6
				EiBg-92	N/A	6
	Petit Havre	1500-1300		EiBg-85	1320 +/-80	6
				EiBg-86	N/A	6
	Longue Pointe	1300-1100		N/A	N/A	N/A
	Anse Lazy	1200-1100		EiBg-1D	1140 +/-60	6

Tab. 6 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors des complexes Flèche Littorale, Petit Havre, Longue Pointe et Anse Lazy.

Période et phase	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Dorsétien Moyen	2200-1500	EiBg-1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tab. 7 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du Dorsétien Moyen.

Post-Archaïque récent, complexe Anse Morel (1100-400 AA ^{14}C)

Le contexte environnemental est le même qu'aujourd'hui.

Très similaire aux autres complexes du post-Archaïque ; très nombreux sites, aménagement interne complexe (habitation semi-circulaire), emplacements proches réoccupés d'une génération à l'autre, privilégiant certains milieux riches en ressources fauniques favorisant les rencontres inter-groupes ; présence de sites plus petits ; adaptation logiciste plus précis et intensif ; importance du phoque ; cherts de Terre-Neuve prédominants, complétés de quartz, de quartzite de Blanc-Sablon et de quartzite de Ramah ; les pointes présentent des bords rectilignes ou légèrement convexes, des

encoches en coin formant des ailerons, une base droite ou convexe ; grande variabilité d'outils d'un site à l'autre (tab.8).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Récent	Anse Morel	1100-400	EiBg-1A, 1B (A, B, C, D, E, F), 1C, 9, 46, 93, 116, 117, 123	EiBg-1A	980 +/-50, 430 +/-50	5
				EiBg-46	680 +/-70	5
				EiBg-1B	840 +/-150, 670 +/-110	4
				EiBg-123	760 +/-15, 420 +/-15, 390 +/-15 340 +/-15, 265 +/-15	3

Tab. 8 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Anse Morel.

Historique ancien et eurocanadien (400-présent)

Le contexte environnemental est le même qu'aujourd'hui.

L'historique ancien est marqué de pointes à encoches latérales, clous forgés, feuille de cuivre, perle de verre noir, tessons de terre cuite commune, clefs, fils de cuivre, tissus, éclats de silex, terre cuite commune vernissée verte de France (tab.9).

Peu d'information sont disponibles pour le complexe eurocanadien (tab.9).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Historique	Ancien	400-présent	EiBg-1B (A), 9, 116, 117, 123	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Eurocanadien		EiBg-119, 155	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tab. 9 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors des complexes historiques Ancien et Eurocanadien.

Discussion

La longue séquence chronoculturelle de la Basse-Côte-Nord, étendue sur près de 7500 ans, permet d'assister au premier peuplement de la région, aux développements de régionalismes, au maintien de réseaux d'interactions dans tout le détroit de Belle-Isle (visibles par la présence de quartzite de Ramah, de cherts de Terre-Neuve, d'affinités

typologiques, et de cultes funéraires), dont les épicentres et les étendues de ces réseaux vont être amenés à varier.



Fig. 18 – L'occupation de ROBS pendant l'Archaïque et le post-Archaïque (voir annexe A pour plus de détails et pour les cartes en haute résolution).



Fig. 19 – L'occupation de ROBS pendant le Prédorsétien, le Dorsétien et la période historique (voir annexe A pour plus de détails et pour les cartes en haute résolution).

Ainsi, de nombreux petits sites d'exploration sont éparpillés dans la région autour de sites domestiques plus importants, et attestent d'une économie de subsistance généraliste pendant les premiers 2500 ans d'occupation de la région où une densification des sites peut être observée. Après une chute dans l'intensité d'occupation de Blanc-Sablon pendant 1500 ans (5000 à 3500 ans), le retour en force de l'occupation de la région sans discontinuer jusqu'à l'arrivée des colons européens montre que le territoire de la Basse-Côte-Nord est occupé et exploité de façon plus précise et intensive. Le système adaptatif qui mélangeait fourrageur et logiciste laisse place à un système logiciste de plus en plus confirmé, ainsi qu'à des campements occupés de façon semi-permanente, une mobilité réduite, des milieux privilégiés pour leur ressource et favorisant les rencontres intergroupes, la réoccupation de ces milieux sur plusieurs générations.

Les cadres chronoculturels utilisés pour décrire l'Archaïque et le post-Archaïque doivent répondre à deux contraintes distinctes : d'une part, ils doivent pouvoir saisir les particularités d'une région, car des régionalismes s'accentuent au fil du temps : Blanc-Sablon, densément occupé pendant des millénaires, permet d'en attester. Mais d'autre part, ces cadres doivent permettre de rendre compte des différentes échelles d'interaction des populations tout au long de l'histoire de l'Amérique du Nord.

Les travaux de Fitzhugh et Pintal ont certainement permis de dégager des tendances à la régionalisation, même si ces régionalismes peuvent sembler parfois un peu artificiellement exacerbés (Pintal 1998 : 102). Une critique qui pourrait également être adressée au travail de Pintal, étant donné que sa recherche avait pour objectif de construire un cadre chronoculturel pour la Basse-Côte-Nord : autrement dit, une recherche qui tendait à produire un peu artificiellement ce qu'elle entreprenait de trouver, dans un contexte plus général de réappropriation par les archéologues québécois des modes de production de l'histoire de leur province (Pintal *et al.* 2015).

Le terme Archaïque maritime proposé par Tuck pour englober un continuum culturel repose le même problème à une échelle différente, en ce qu'il isole cet Archaïque du reste du Nord-est américain. Une proposition récente (Burke 2017) d'abandonner ce terme pour incorporer Blanc-Sablon et le détroit de Belle-Isle dans une séquence généralisée de l'Archaïque marque un pas intéressant dans cette voie, et ce sans pour autant négliger les

particularités de la région : un pas important vers la constitution de la région en un *paysage*, au sens d'une unité cohérente tissée de liens constitutifs plutôt que délimitée par des coupes abstraites et arbitraires (Ingold 2000, Kolhatkar 2020).

L'archéologie publique au Québec

Les interventions de Blanc-Sablon ont été menées dans le cadre d'un prototype de projet archéotouristique. Il convient donc de replacer brièvement cette logique dans le contexte plus général de l'archéologie publique (Bolduc 2018 ; voir aussi Lyons 2013, Moshenska 2017).

L'archéologie publique québécoise n'est pas un développement récent de la pratique archéologique : le musée de la Pointe-du-Buisson ou du centre d'interprétation Drouler-Tsiionhiakwatha, ainsi que des activités pédagogiques menées auprès des écoles (Archéofaune, musée Lachine) parsèment le paysage de l'archéologie québécoise depuis plusieurs années. En revanche, cette archéologie a connu plus récemment un plus important essor. Quelques exemples le montrent aisément : activités archéologiques organisées par le parc du Témiscouata[3], par Pointe-à-Callière[4], par le musée d'archéologie du Roussillon[5], par la coopérative Artéfactuel à la Grande Ferme (Vincelli 2016), mise en place de l'Organisme à but non lucratif Archéo-mamu[6], le projet « Aventure archéologique à Blanc-Sablon » dans lequel s'inscrivent les présentes interventions ; le tout diffusé et rendu plus accessible par le réseau Archéo-Québec et son Mois de l'archéologie[7] ; auquel se joint l'ouverture récente d'un poste d'archéologie publique à l'Université de Montréal[8].

En outre, et plus important pour notre propos ici, de nouvelles considérations éthiques de la pratique publique de l'archéologie, nourrie des archéologies post-processuelles, féministes et décoloniales qui animent la discipline depuis les années 80 (p. ex. Hodder, 2003, Hodder et Hutson 2003, Meskell 2007, Shanks et Tilley 1987, Trigger 2006)

[3] Pour plus d'information, consulter le blog du Bas-Saint-Laurent.
[4] Pour plus d'information, consulter le site du Musée Pointe-à-Callière.
[5] Pour plus d'information, consulter le site du Musée d'archéologie du Roussillon.
[6] Pour plus d'information, consulter le site d'Archéo-mamu Côte-Nord.
[7] Pour plus d'informations, consulter le site d'Archéo-Québec.
[8] Pour plus d'informations, consulter le site de l'Université de Montréal.

tendent aujourd'hui à restructurer les recherches d'une archéologie publique qui se questionne autant sur ses apports à la discipline en général (rigueur scientifique) qu'aux rapports qu'elle entretient avec différents publics (niveaux de participation).

Cette reconsidération éthique concerne notamment le type de participation « du » public à la pratique archéologique. D'une part, son maintien dans un état de passivité et de consommation sans avoir accès aux diverses étapes de la production archéologique, notamment à ses conditions de production a été critiqué (voir aussi Kolhatkar 2016, 2017). D'autre part, il semble surtout servir à faire la promotion de la pratique et de la profession afin d'aller chercher des appuis dans une logique économique et politique où s'amenuisent les financements des projets culturels (Dawdy 2009 ; voir aussi Desrosiers 2016, Zorzin et Gates St-Pierre 2017).

Aussi, Bolduc (2018:101-102) propose que la réflexion sur et la pratique de l'archéologie publique soient structurées autour de quatre concepts-clefs :

- La décolonisation, c'est-à-dire, plus largement ici, une remise en question des rapports de force qui structurent une pratique afin de pouvoir ouvrir un espace de parole pour des publics marginalisés dans la production archéologique.
- La multivocalité, c'est-à-dire l'intégration de multiples perspectives dans la production d'un savoir.
- La participation, c'est-à-dire l'ouverture aux publics à différentes étapes de la production archéologique, et non plus simplement la diffusion et la mise en valeur.
- La réciprocité, c'est-à-dire qu'un projet de recherche doit permettre à chaque acteur (archéologues et publics) d'en retirer des bénéfices.

La région de Blanc-Sablon pose un problème spécifique : celui de la gestion du patrimoine archéologique en région éloignée : la route 138 reste inachevée à ce jour, le coût du transport pour s'y rendre est dispendieux et nécessite plusieurs jours, sur des routes parfois dangereuses, la météo instable rend le voyage en avion parfois difficile. Le terme « gestion » doit être entendu ici d'une façon plus large, au sens de « s'occuper de », « prendre soin de » (Kolhatkar *et al.* 2020), afin de considérer autant le rôle des

archéologues gestionnaires du MCC (ou autres institutions) dont la protection du site classé est une des tâches[9], que le rôle des non-archéologues inspectant des berges et faisant des découvertes fortuites dans une région notoirement difficile d'accès[10].

Le projet de recherche financé par le MCC et la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, et dont a résulté la synthèse de Jean-Yves Pintal, fut le dernier projet d'ampleur effectué dans la région de Blanc-Sablon. Depuis lors, quelques épisodes de fouille méritent être rapportés (Archéo-mamu 2018, Pintal 2003, 2004, 2005), ainsi que les travaux du Gateway Project (Fitzhugh 2015), et les études synthétiques déjà mentionnées de Dubreuil (2007) ou Pintal (2010) en vue de développer des projets de préservation et des plans d'action pour la municipalité. Le problème engendré par l'érosion est récurrent et répété. Des inventaires réalisés pour le MTQ ont également été réalisés récemment (Duchaine 2013, Ethnoscop 2011 ; voir aussi Fortier 2013).

Le projet d'Aventure archéologique (Archéo-mamu 2018) est donc une tentative pour relancer les interventions archéologiques dans la région et participer à la mise en valeur de son riche patrimoine archéologique et culturel, proposant là le prototype d'un modèle visant à moyen terme une autosuffisance financière. L'avantage de ce prototype d'intervention archéologique est qu'il ne se limite plus à des interventions menées sur les tracés imposés des réfections et rénovations d'infrastructures par Hydro-Québec ou le MTQ, et permet de mener des fouilles telles que sur le site classé de ROBS en l'absence de sources de financement telles que les subventions auxquelles ont droit les milieux universitaires. Un modèle alternatif entre le modèle privé et clientéliste, limité par le devis d'un client, et le modèle universitaire, structuré pour l'essentiel, au Québec, autour d'écoles de fouilles.

À terme, il s'agit de créer un « produit touristique 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 gérer des connaissances scientifiques dans une perspective de gestion préventive et de développement durable » (Archéo-mamu 2018 : 1).

[9] Voir la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (LPC).
[10] Voir les différents formulaires de déclaration de découverte archéologique.

Cette intervention est donc l'occasion de poursuivre l'évaluation de ce modèle alternatif de financement et de recherche relativement aux objectifs dressés dans l'énoncé du projet, et relativement à des problématiques contemporaines d'archéologie publique (Bolduc 2018).

Problématique et zones d'intervention en 2019

Cette brève mise en contexte permet de bien saisir la triple problématique qui structure l'intervention réalisée en août 2019. Rappelons-en les axes :

- Documenter des aires mal connues du site classé ROBS ;
- Documenter les effets de l'érosion, notamment par l'enregistrement de nouveaux locus et dispersions artefactuelles ;
- Évaluer la pertinence du projet prototype d'archéotourisme en ce qui a trait à la recherche, les bénéfices pour les communautés locales, et la mise en valeur archéologique du patrimoine régional.

Les nombreux travaux menés sur le site classé de ROBS avant la présente intervention se sont focalisés sur la portion située au sud de la route (fig. 3, 18 et 19). L'extrême pointe sud, mais surtout toute la section nord du site, restaient peu connues, à l'exception de la frange ouest de la section nord (Pintal 1998). L'inventaire programmé pour le mois d'août 2019 visait initialement à documenter deux aires, l'une dans le secteur nord, l'autre dans le secteur sud (fig. 20). Ces aires étaient situées aux extrémités nord et sud du site classé, là où peu de sites avaient été recensés, et où les loci recensés étaient eux-mêmes parfois insuffisamment documentés ou approximativement positionnés.

Il convient ici de préciser certains ajustements qui ont dû être faits au programme initial d'intervention suite à la découverte fortuite de nombreux nouveaux locus hors des zones initialement circonscrites pour l'inventaire.



Fig. 20 – Localisation des interventions pour inventaire (sondages).

Une ligne de sondage a été tracée dans chacune de ces aires (PR1 au nord, et PR2 au sud, voir plus bas). Toutefois, placées aux extrémités nord et sud du site, elles nécessitaient de traverser à pied le site classé afin de s'y rendre. En outre, dans le cadre d'un projet archéotouristique, une visite générale du site classé de ROBS a été effectuée dans une logique éducative auprès des archéologues-bénévoles. Cet exercice quotidien a permis de prendre connaissance de l'état d'érosion important du site de ROBS et d'identifier provisoirement des locus hors des zones délimitées par le permis de recherche initial. Un compte-rendu détaillé de cet état des lieux auprès du Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC) a mené à l'extension du mandat octroyé aux archéologues responsables de l'intervention pour autoriser la documentation et la récolte de surface des sites érodés identifiés (sans sondage).

Aussi, la zone d'intervention (inspections visuelles et récoltes de surface) a été étendue à l'entièreté du site de ROBS, venant compléter les zones d'intervention (sondages) initialement circonscrites.

Méthodologie

Intervention sur le terrain

Les interventions se sont limitées à un inventaire avec sondages systématiques, et à des inspections visuelles. Aucun sondage n'a été effectué hors des aires circonscrites par le permis de recherche archéologique dans les secteurs nord et au sud du site classé.

L'évaluation des aires commençait par une inspection générale, visuelle, afin de voir si des artéfacts étaient exposés par l'érosion, afin de développer une première familiarité avec le secteur à évaluer, et afin de positionner stratégiquement une ligne de sondages.

En effet, parce que l'intervention archéologique se joint d'une problématique d'archéologie publique de type archéotourisme, un objectif d'éducation devait accompagner l'intervention par les archéologues-bénévoles afin d'expliquer la pertinence des actions entreprises. En outre, la lenteur à laquelle étaient effectués les sondages impliquait que peu d'entre eux pourraient être réalisés, et qu'il fallait maximiser le potentiel de découverte artéfactuelle de ces sondages.

Une ligne de sondages était préalablement tracée, les sondages implantés préalablement et découpés à la pelle par un des archéologues professionnels encadrant l'intervention. Deux lignes de sondage ont pu être tracées, PR1 au nord, PR2 au sud (fig. 21 ; tab.10). Chaque ligne passait à travers les sites déjà enregistrés lors de travaux antérieurs (Pintal 2010), et suivait différentes caractéristiques topographiques lorsque des caractéristiques pertinentes permettaient de le justifier (voir plus bas). Les sondages étaient implantés au 10m, ils faisaient 40x40cm, d'une profondeur minimale d'environ 50cm, ou jusqu'à atteinte du niveau B éluvié. L'objectif était principalement de dépasser tous les niveaux de développement végétal (organiques noirs et gras). En cas de découverte d'une structure potentielle (voir notamment EiBg-161, sondage PR1-S12), le sondage était arrêté, un enregistrement en cours de la surface atteinte était effectué, le fond du sondage était recouvert d'un géotextile puis rebouché.



Fig. 21 – Lignes de sondage PR1 et PR2 implantées à ROBS. La ligne PR3 correspond à la ligne de base du carroyage utilisé sur EiBg-159 (voir plus bas)

	Piquets implantés	Coordonnées GPS	
		Longitude	Latitude
Lignes de sondages	PR1A	57.1490002ºW	51.4310490ºN
	PR1B	57.1481589ºW	51.4312298ºN
	PR2A	57.1450998ºW	51.4252839ºN
	PR2B	57.1463840ºW	51.4250270ºN
Ligne de base (EiBg-159)	PR3A	57.1462140ºW	51.4298430ºN
	PR3B	57.1463350ºW	51.4294220ºN

Tab. 10 – Coordonnées GPS des piquets implantées lors des interventions (voir fig. 21, 40, 54 et 77 pour plus de détails). PR3 n'est pas une ligne de sondages mais la ligne de base du carroyage utilisé sur EiBg-159 pour localiser les artéfacts récoltés. Le GPS utilisé est un Garmin GPSMAPS 64s.

Les sondages étaient découpés à la pelle carrée par les archéologues professionnels, puis fouillés à la truelle par les archéologues-bénévoles regroupés en équipe de deux (un au tamis ¼ et 1/8, l'autre à la truelle, sous la supervision d'un archéologue professionnel). Pour chaque sondage, qu'il soit négatif ou positif, une fiche était remplie pour documenter une de ses parois (celle qui présentait le plus de niveaux, notamment les niveaux organiques), par les archéologues-bénévoles, encadrée puis revérifiée par un des archéologues professionnels. Une photographie d'une des parois était effectuée par un des deux archéologues professionnels.

Tous les sondages ont été enregistrés sur GPS. En outre, pour plus de précision, un plan a été effectué pour chaque aire inventoriée, en plaçant les sondages par rapport à une ligne de base.

En cas de sondage positif, des sondages étaient rapprochés à un maximum de 4m, en croix, afin de mieux circonscrire la découverte et afin de ne pas aggraver l'érosion générale du secteur.

Tel que présenté plus haut, de l'inspection visuelle a été effectuée, de deux façons. Dans un premier temps, un repérage général de l'aire circonscrite pour le permis de recherche archéologique, un passage par les sentiers déjà très érodés pour se rendre aux aires circonscrites, et une visite générale du site à but éducatif.

Toutefois, suite à la découverte de nouveaux sites hors des zones, et vu le niveau d'érosion général de certaines parties du site classé de ROBS, le mandat originel a été augmenté pour en documenter un peu mieux l'érosion.

Une inspection visuelle plus systématique a été faite dans la portion nord du site classé (fig. 22). En partant non loin de la route, à partir des limites du petit boisé s'ouvrant sur la toundra caractérisant le 2e palier topographique de ROBS, archéologues professionnels et bénévoles étaient positionnés en alternance, à 5m l'un de l'autre, et marchaient vers le nord du site en suivant le sentier d'accès (aller) puis la berge (retour). C'est à cette occasion qu'un locus (EiBg-159) important et massivement érodé a pu être mis au jour, ainsi que deux autres locus, mineurs (EiBg-162 et EiBg-164), s'ajoutant à la découverte antérieure d'EiBg-161 (fig. 3 et 23).

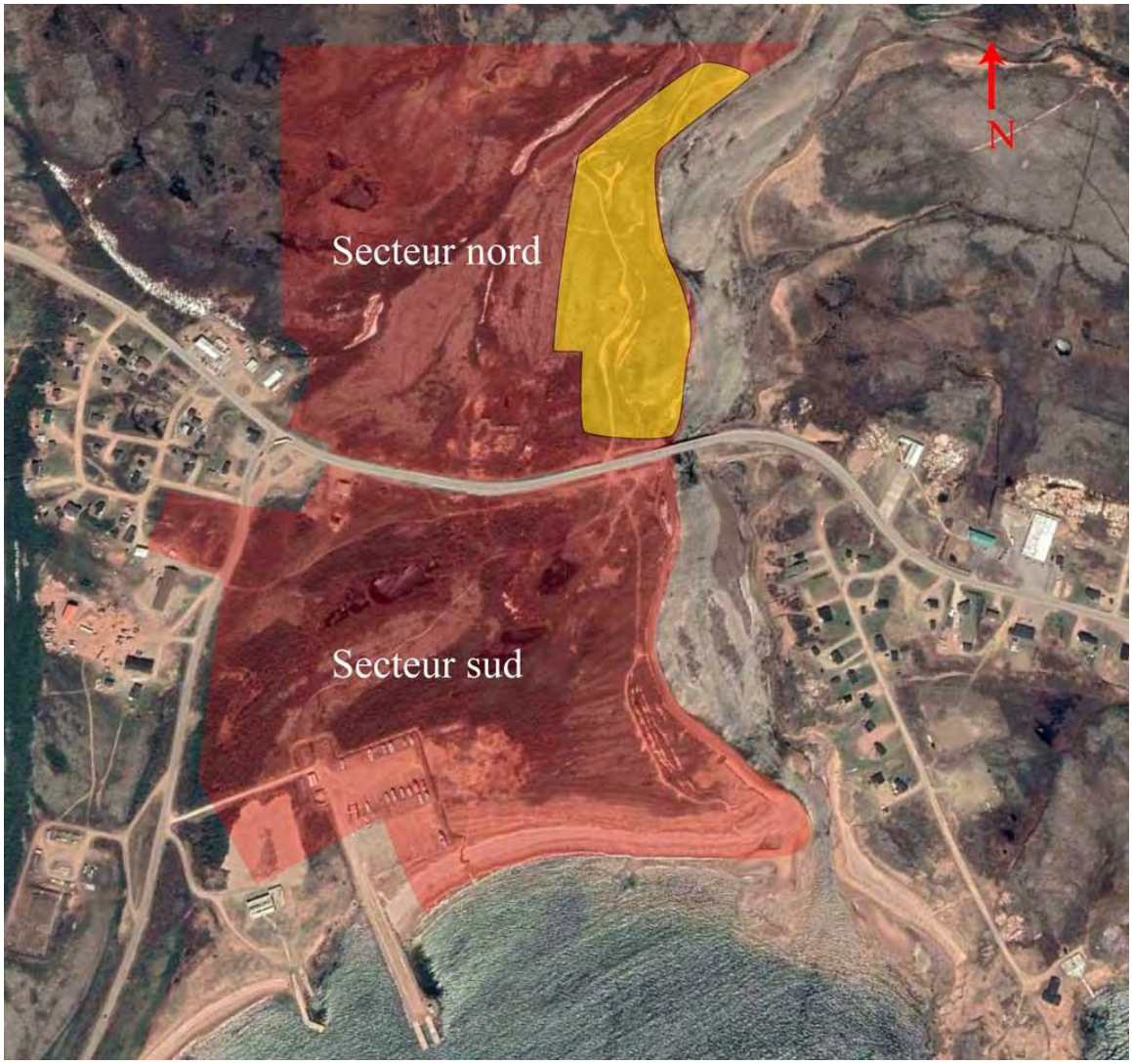


Fig. 22 – Sous-secteur (en jaune) inspecté visuellement le long de lignes systématiques. En rouge, limites du site classé de ROBS (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

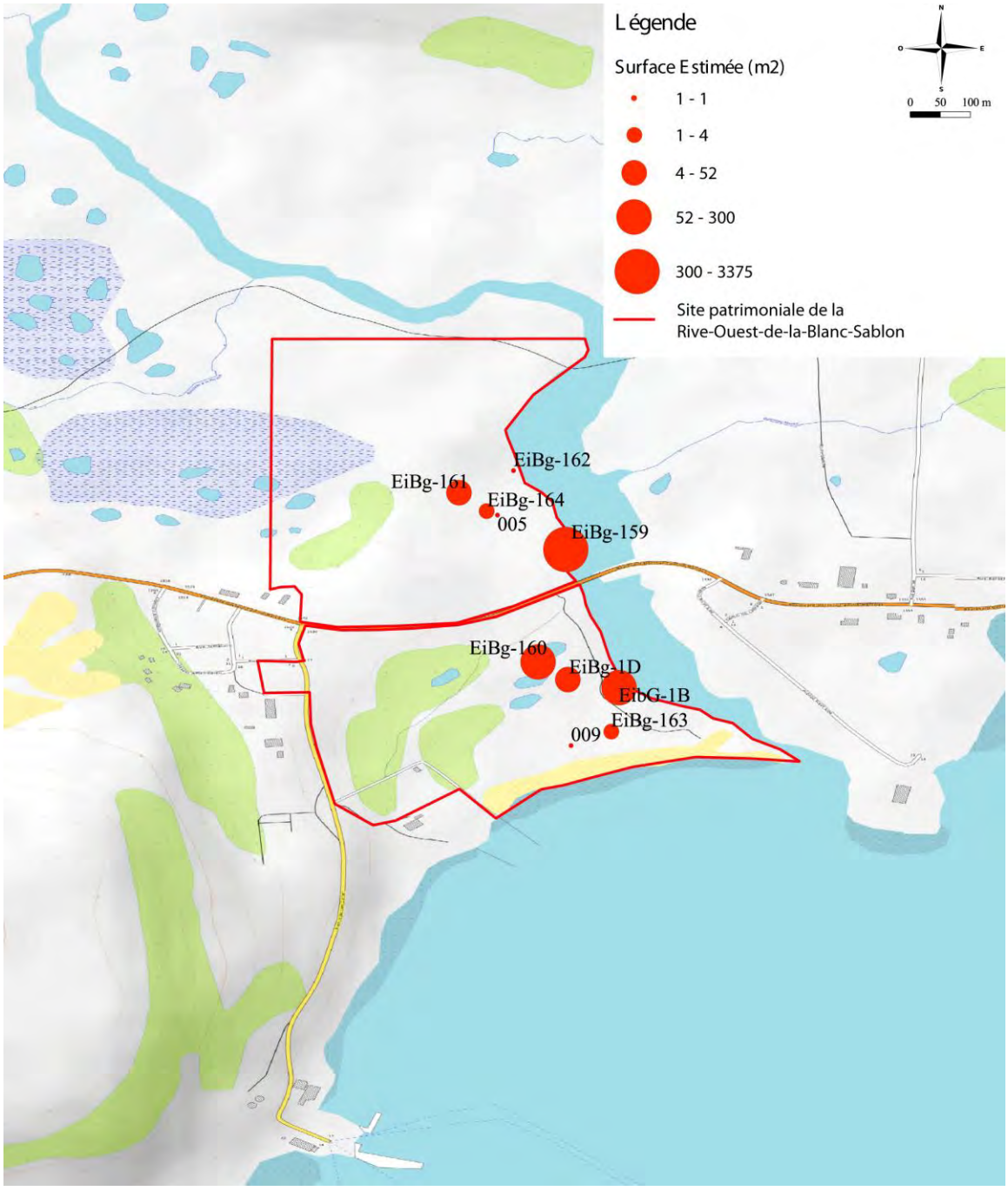


Fig. 23 – Localisation des locus mis au jour en 2019 sur le site de ROBS (voir fig.3 pour la position des locus découverts en 2019 relativement à ceux connus avant 2019).

Le catalogage et l'analyse technologique se sont déroulés aux laboratoires de l'Université de Montréal, avec l'aimable accord du MCC et du professeur Adrian Burke. Ceci permettait d'avoir notamment accès à la collection de référence lithique du laboratoire et à l'expertise d'Adrian Burke pour une identification des différentes matières premières mises au jour.

Composition de l'équipe

Les interventions ont été dirigées par Manek Kolhatkar, assisté par Jason Rappel. Les archéologues-bénévoles étaient encadrés par ces deux archéologues professionnels. Les archéologues-bénévoles venaient de plusieurs contextes. Deux d'entre eux suivaient des cours d'archéologie de niveau universitaire. En outre, des étudiants de niveau secondaire à l'école Monseigneur Scheffer participaient aux interventions, changeant chaque jour pendant la première semaine (généralement un chaque jour, pour un total de cinq archéologues-bénévoles). Des équipes de deux étaient formées afin de pouvoir être encadrées par un archéologue professionnel. Une équipe de trois pouvait être formée en cas d'archéologues-bénévoles surnuméraires : deux étaient alors affectés au tamisage. Les fiches d'enregistrement étaient également remplies en équipe, l'un donnant les mesures, l'autre dessinant et écrivant, les deux s'accordant sur la succession des niveaux avec l'aide d'un des deux archéologues professionnels.

Catalogage et analyse

Le catalogage est couplé avec une analyse simple visant à créer différents numéros de catalogue pour les vestiges récoltés lors de l'intervention. La hiérarchie complète de classification est présentée en annexe (voir annexe B). Une première distinction sépare le matériau (p. ex. lithique) ; une seconde distinction sépare le débitage du façonnage et des géofacts :

- Le façonnage représente la transformation d'un bloc par le retrait d'éclats ;
- Le débitage représente les éclats retirés d'un bloc ;
- Un géofact est un objet qui ne présente pas d'altération de nature anthropique (il est récupéré en cas de doute sur le terrain. Si son analyse ne confirme pas ce doute, il reste conservé dans la collection).

Chaque objet façonné dispose de son numéro de catalogue. Le débitage en revanche est regroupé par matière première, puis par grade de dimension, afin de produire des unités cohérentes qui se voient attribuer un numéro de catalogue.

Analyse du débitage

Des unités cohérentes (car rassemblant différents éclats de composition similaire) sont construites depuis une analyse de masse (Ahler 1989). L'analyse de masse permet de disposer, rapidement, d'une vue d'ensemble des matières premières et dimensions (par grades, donnés en pouces, correspondant aux mailles de tamis utilisés lors de fouilles) qui caractérisent un assemblage lithique (voir annexe C). Une troisième variable concerne la présence d'éclats corticaux. Notons simplement que ces variables ne sont pas utilisées avec les courbes de régression qui, à partir de travaux expérimentaux, proposaient d'identifier des étapes et des méthodes de taille (Ahler 1989). Ces dernières doivent en effet être couplées à d'autres méthodes pour être pleinement utilisées (Andrefsky 2007, Bradbury et Carr 2009, Root 2004). Les variables ont été conservées dans la présente analyse simplement pour permettre d'examiner la distribution spatiale du débitage et voir si des unités de déposition pouvaient être identifiées.

Des observations générales relatives au talon (Andrefsky 2005) sont également enregistrées : talon cortical, plat, complexe, absence de talon, présence de talon. Notons qu'en raison de l'écrasement aisé des talons sur le quartzite, un talon complexe n'est pas nécessairement facetté : il doit avoir été préparé, attesté par un travail sur la nervure le jouxtant.

Étant donné qu'il s'agit ici d'un rapport d'intervention d'inventaire, le temps alloué à l'analyse a été réduit. Ainsi, une analyse technologique complète (classifications technologiques, description détaillée des talons, remontages systématiques) n'a pas été effectuée. Des observations ponctuelles, couplées aux observations générales permises par la présente analyse, permettent toutefois de poser certaines hypothèses et pistes de recherches pour les interventions futures (particulièrement sur EiBg-159).

Analyse des matières premières

Des quartzites, quartz, cherts, grès et granites ont pu être identifiés dans les assemblages des interventions de 2019, de même que des matériaux plus récents « historiques » (caoutchouc, métal, fil) occasionnels. L'analyse des matières lithiques a été privilégiée ici.

Les principaux types de matière lithique se présentent comme suit (les cinq définitions suivantes sont empruntées à Foucault et Raoult [2010]) :

- Le quartzite est une roche siliceuse, compacte, à cassure conchoïdale lisse ou finement esquilleuse, claire et d'aspect gras. Il est constitué de cristaux de quartz soudés, dentelés et engrenés. Deux sortes de quartzite sont connues : sédimentaire (ou orthoquartzite), ou cimentation par diagenèse d'un grès ; métamorphique (ou métaquartzite) par recristallisation d'un grès ou d'un filon de quartz.
- Le chert est une roche sédimentaire siliceuse formée surtout de calcédoine ou d'opale, d'origine chimique ou biochimique.
- Le quartz est une forme cristalline très commune de la silice.
- Le grès est une roche sédimentaire détritique terrigène (arrachée par érosion ou entraînée par un cours d'eau) composée à 85% au moins de grains de quartz.
- Le granite est une roche magmatique plutonique, grenue, de teinte claire, constituée à 80% de quartz xénomorphe interstitiel, feldspath alcalin, plagioclase sub-automorphe.

Lors des interventions de 2019, des quartzites et cherts spécifiques ont pu être identifiés, dont certains ont déjà été décrits dans la littérature (Gagné-Dumont 2019, Marquis 1998). Elles se présentent comme suit :

- Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon (fig. 24) : il se présente « sous plusieurs variétés de couleur. Certains nodules sont rouges foncés alors qu'on en retrouve aussi de couleur gris jaunâtre ou mauve bleutée. Le cortex est lisse et la plupart du temps beige-jaune. La matière est opaque, mais lorsque taillée les bordures sont translucides. Les grains sont généralement moyens, dans certains cas ils peuvent être fins ou grossiers » (Gagné-Dumont 2019:60).

- Ajoutons à cela que certaines variétés plus rouges à orange ont été intégrées dans cette catégorie (Marquis 1998:331).
- En outre, les éclats corticaux montrent que la couleur jaune concerne surtout la couche supérieure d'un galet, immédiatement après sa croûte. Ceci n'est toutefois pas systématique.
- De plus, cette matière se présente sous forme de galets d'une taille moyenne de 5cm, au plus 13cm, originaires du socle précambrien qui affleure par endroits dans le secteur des collines de Brador (Pintal 1998).
- Enfin, la qualité de cette matière première est jugée moyenne, en grande partie à cause de la présence de minéraux comme des feldspaths (Marquis 1998:331). Ceci ne l'a toutefois pas empêché d'être une source de matière importante en Basse-Côte-Nord (Kolhatkar 2006, Pintal 1998).

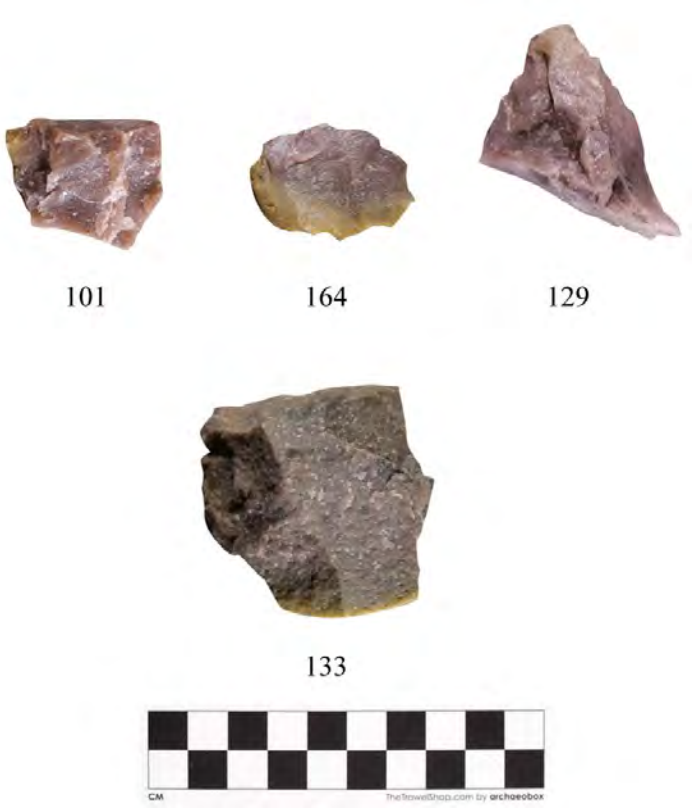


Fig. 24 – Quelques outils en quartzite de Blanc-Sablon. Noter la coloration jaunâtre aux abords du cortex, caractéristique d'un galet (provenance : EiBg-159) (voir Gagné-Dumont 2019 pour une vue rapprochée de cette matière première).

- Quartzite de Ramah : il s'agit d'un quartzite à grain fin, à la translucidité variable mais toujours présente sur la périphérie des éclats. Ses enfumures, qui vont du noir opaque, parfois légèrement bleuté, au gris-beige ou au gris-jaunâtre, sont fréquemment diffuses et homogènes. Le cortex présente des incrustations d'oxydes de fer ocre-jaune (De Boutray 1981, Kolhatkar 2006, Leblanc *et al.* 2010). Ce quartzite provient de la baie de Ramah, au nord-est du Labrador, soit à près de 1000km de Blanc-Sablon.
- Autres quartzites : cette catégorie de quartzites regroupe une variabilité de lustres, grains et couleurs (grises translucides, blanc-gris mat, jaunâtre grossière translucide), se présentant sous forme de galets arrondis, d'origine locale (fig. 25). La différenciation de ces différents quartzites a été reportée à de possibles reprises de fouilles à Blanc-Sablon et à l'examen des collections de référence pour la Basse-Côte-Nord localisées à la Réserve de Québec.

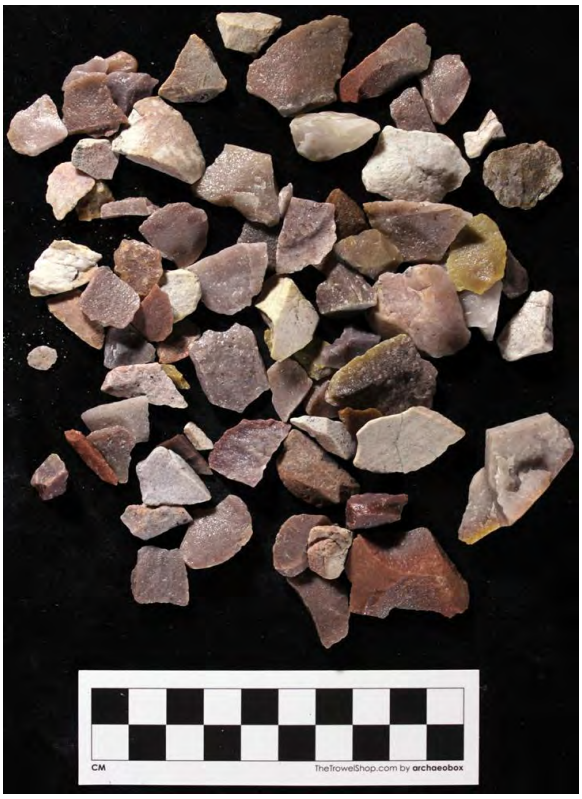


Fig. 25 – Diversité de quartzites (quartzite de Blanc-Sablon et quartzites indéterminés) (provenance : EiBg-159).

- Chert blanc de White Point : il s'agit d'un chert beige à blanc crayeux, poreux, calcareux (Gagné-Dumont 2019:64). Il est piqueté de noirs, ou microcavités qui sont caractéristiques de ce chert (fig. 26).
    - Il proviendrait de la rive nord du détroit de Belle-Isle, près de Bird Cove (côte ouest de Terre-Neuve, à une cinquantaine de kilomètres de Blanc-Sablon) et de Big Brook (extrémité nord de Terre-Neuve, à près de 70km de Blanc-Sablon).



Fig. 26 – Chert de White Point (EiBg-161) (voir Gagné-Dumont 2019 pour une vue rapprochée de cette matière première).

- Chert noir : cette variété identifiée à Blanc-Sablon est noire, cireuse, et présente des inclusions ferrugineuses orange-rouge (fig. 27). Il correspond aux descriptions du chert Eddies Cove (Gagné-Dumont 2019:65).



Fig. 27 – Chert Eddies cove (provenance : EiBg-161) (voir Gagné-Dumont 2019 pour une vue rapprochée de cette matière première).

- Chert bleu-gris piquoté de blanc : cette variété d'apparence cireuse se présente sous forme d'une marbrure bleue-gris et piquotée par endroits d'inclusions blanches d'apparence calcaireuses (fig. 28). Son identification plus spécifique à l'aide de la grille de Robert Marquis (Marquis 1998) a été reportée à une analyse ultérieure plus complète.



Fig. 28– Chert bleu-gris (provenance : EiBg-164).

Chert indéterminé : cette catégorie mixte présente deux types de cherts, dont un seul échantillon pour chacune a été mis au jour pour le moment :

- Un chert blanc-brun (fig. 29, 56).
- Un chert grisâtre marbré de blanc (fig. 29, 253).
- Leur identification plus spécifique à l'aide de la grille de Robert Marquis (Marquis 1998) a été reportée à une analyse ultérieure plus complète.



Fig. 29 – Cherts indéterminés.

- Quartz : il inclue ici des variétés hyalines (translucides) à laiteuses (blanches). Il est d'origine locale, affleurant sur le socle précambrien (Gagné-Dumont 2019:63).

Résultats des interventions

Les interventions ont mêlé sondages (N=24, 14 dans le secteur nord, 10 dans le secteur sud de ROBS) et inspections visuelles de la section nord-est de ROBS (fig.21 et 22). La ligne de sondage située dans la section nord de ROBS, PR1, a permis de faire quatorze sondages, dont quatre se sont révélés positifs. La ligne de sondage située dans la section sud de ROBS a permis de faire dix sondages, dont un s'est révélé positif. Six nouveaux locus ont pu être identifiés ; des vestiges appartenant à deux sites déjà connus ont également pu être récoltés à cause de l'érosion des sentiers et des dépressions ; enfin, deux découvertes sans nouveau code Borden (zone d'information archéologique [ZIA]), l'une dans le secteur nord (ZIA nord) du site classé de ROBS, l'autre dans le secteur sud (ZIA sud) ont également pu être rapportées (tab.11).

Les données archéologies recueillies lors des interventions sont présentées ici, et organisées par sites mis au jour. Les lignes de sondage sont donc ici décomposées selon les locus et ZIA ultérieurement validés par le MCC. La ligne PR1 passe à travers le site EiBg-161 ; la ligne PR2 passe à travers le site EiBg-163 et la ZIA sud.

Locus	Type d'objet			Total	Informations générales	
	Débitage (N)	Façonnage (N)	Autre* (N)		Superficie estimée (m2)	Altitude (m)***
EiBg-159	532	17		**549**	3375	2/4**
EiBg-160	56	3		**59**	117	4
EiBg-161	19	2	2	**23**	52	6
EiBg-162	1			**1**	N/A	4
EiBg-163	1		1	**2**	1	2
EiBg-164	5			**5**	4	1
EiBg-1d	1			**1**	30	5
EiBg-1b		1		**1**	300	4
ZIA nord	1			**1**		1
ZIA sud			1	**1**		3
Total	**616**	**23**	**4**	**616**		

Tab. 11 – Informations générales sur les locus mis au jour lors des interventions de 2019. *Autre : clou, fil, caoutchouc, plomb de fusil. **EiBg-159 est constitué de deux terrasses. ***Le GPS utilisé est un Garmin GPSMAPS 64s. EiBg-1d et 1b étaient déjà connus (Pintal 1998) ; les ZIA indiquent des découvertes de surface qui ne se sont pas valu l'attribution d'un nouveau code Borden. En gris : aucune information disponible.

Chaque sous-section est organisée de la façon suivante, par locus : description générale, profils stratigraphiques (lorsqu'applicable), analyse technologique préliminaire.

EiBg-159

Présentation générale, méthode d'intervention et hypothèses de travail

Il s'agit d'un des sites découverts en inspection visuelle hors des aires préalablement délimitées pour le permis de recherche archéologique. Il est situé sur la rive ouest de la rivière Blanc-Sablon, dans la section nord du site de ROBS, à environ 80m au nord de la route 138 (fig. 23, 30 à 39). Sa superficie est estimée à environ 3375m^2, et il s'étend sur deux niveaux de terrasses.



Fig. 30 – Vue générale d'EiBg-159. La Rivière de Blanc-Sablon apparaît à la droite de la photo (vue vers le nord).



Fig. 31 – Vue générale du site, depuis la route (vue vers le nord-ouest).

La terrasse supérieure, située à une altitude d'environ quatre mètres, s'érode fortement et laisse apparaître des artéfacts dans sa pente, dont une préforme bifaciale qui était encore à moitié enfoncée sur le flanc nord-ouest du site au moment de sa collecte (fig. 36), un galet aménagé avec tranchant dans sa section sud-ouest (fig. 37), et des éclats dispersés dans ses talus nord et sud (voir plus bas). Il y aurait donc un mélange de sections encore intactes, au sommet des pentes, où la mousse et la cladine sont encore en place ; et un mélange de sections qui ne sont plus en place et qui se retrouvent dans le talus ou en bas de pente. Cette terrasse encercle la terrasse inférieure (fig. 40), en se prolongeant sur son bord est contre la rupture de pente.

La terrasse inférieure est située à une altitude de deux mètres. Elle est plane, hormis quelques restants de dunes, et s'élève graduellement vers l'ouest. Le sable est à nu sur la majeure partie du site. Quelques pousses de mousse éparses demeurent néanmoins. La terrasse inférieure pourrait ressembler à une très vaste zone de dépression, telle qu'on en retrouve ailleurs et de plus petite dimension sur ROBS. Les éclats sont situés sous la mousse, dans le sable. L'inspection visuelle et la récolte de plusieurs centaines d'éclats et potentiels outils dans les parties où le sable est à nu a permis de révéler deux grandes

concentrations artéfactuelles, ce que semblent confirmer les analyses lithiques préliminaires de l'assemblage (voir plus bas).



Fig. 32 – Vue générale d'EiBg-159, terrasse inférieure. Les rubans roses indiquent la présence de vestiges lithiques identifiés lors de la découverte du site (vue vers le sud).



Fig. 33 – Niveaux de terrasse inférieure (premier plan) et supérieure (arrière-plan) d'EiBg-159 (vue vers l'ouest).



Fig. 34 – Banc d'érosion dans la portion sud d'EiBg-159 (vue vers l'ouest).



Fig. 35 – Gros plan sur le talus d'érosion au centre d'EiBg-159 (vue vers l'ouest).



Fig. 36 – Gros plan sur la préforme localisée en place, sur la terrasse supérieure d'EiBg-159, dans une paroi à moitié érodée (vue vers le nord-ouest).



Fig. 37 – Gros plan sur des éclats et un chopper (CAT 130) en érosion dans le talus sud d'EiBg-159 (vue vers le sud-ouest).



Fig. 38 – Vue depuis la terrasse supérieure, vers la terrasse inférieure et la rivière.

L'équipe a pu procéder à la récolte de surface des nombreux vestiges lithiques. En effet, en raison d'une date de retour inconnue à Blanc-Sablon, et du risque de la création d'une zone de test pour les 4 roues dont les négatifs marquent le reste du site classé, il a été jugé qu'une récolte préventive devait être effectuée avant la fin de l'intervention d'août 2019. Cette récolte devait aussi permettre de mieux comprendre la structuration spatiale du site, et de guider d'éventuelles fouilles de sauvetage (fig..39).

Pour documenter cette récolte, et en raison du peu de temps qui a pu être alloué à cette tâche, une ligne de base (PR3) a été tracée sur un axe nord-sud (fig. 40). Les piquets marquant ses extrémités nord et sud ont été enregistrés sur le GPS. Un carroyage de 5x5m a été déployé afin de couvrir toute la surface du site. La localisation des vestiges était enregistrée par sous-quadrants de 2,5x2,5m. Noter que le point 0 de chaque puits est situé à son coin nord-ouest. Le piquet PR3A représente le point 108N100W du carroyage.

Les outils ou potentiels outils étaient laissés en place pour être localisés plus précisément, à l'aide de repères orthonormés X, Y. Noter que le système X (axe est-ouest), Y (axe nord-sud) utilisé pour positionner plus précisément les potentiels outils (voir catalogue des artéfacts, annexe D) est inversé par rapport à l'enchainement des puits. C'est-à-dire que le point 0 se situe au piquet PR3A, et que les mesures Y vont en montant vers le sud

(vers le piquet PR3B [Y=47m, X=0m]). En outre, les coordonnées X sont négatives vers l'est, et positives vers l'ouest.

Les archéologues-bénévoles ont pu participer à cette récolte de surface en parallèle aux archéologues professionnels. Ces derniers toutefois repassaient dans chaque quadrant inspecté par les premiers afin de s'assurer que des éclats ou potentiels outils n'avaient pas été oubliés, et fermer les sacs laissés au coin de chaque quadrant (fig. 39).



Fig. 39 – Inspection visuelle et récolte de surface sur un carroyage de 5x5m. Le ruban à mesurer marque la ligne de base du carroyage du site. Les rubans jaunes indiquent les limites de chaque carré de la maille. Les rubans roses indiquent les potentiels outils pour prélèvement ultérieur (enregistrement X, Y) (vue vers le nord-ouest).

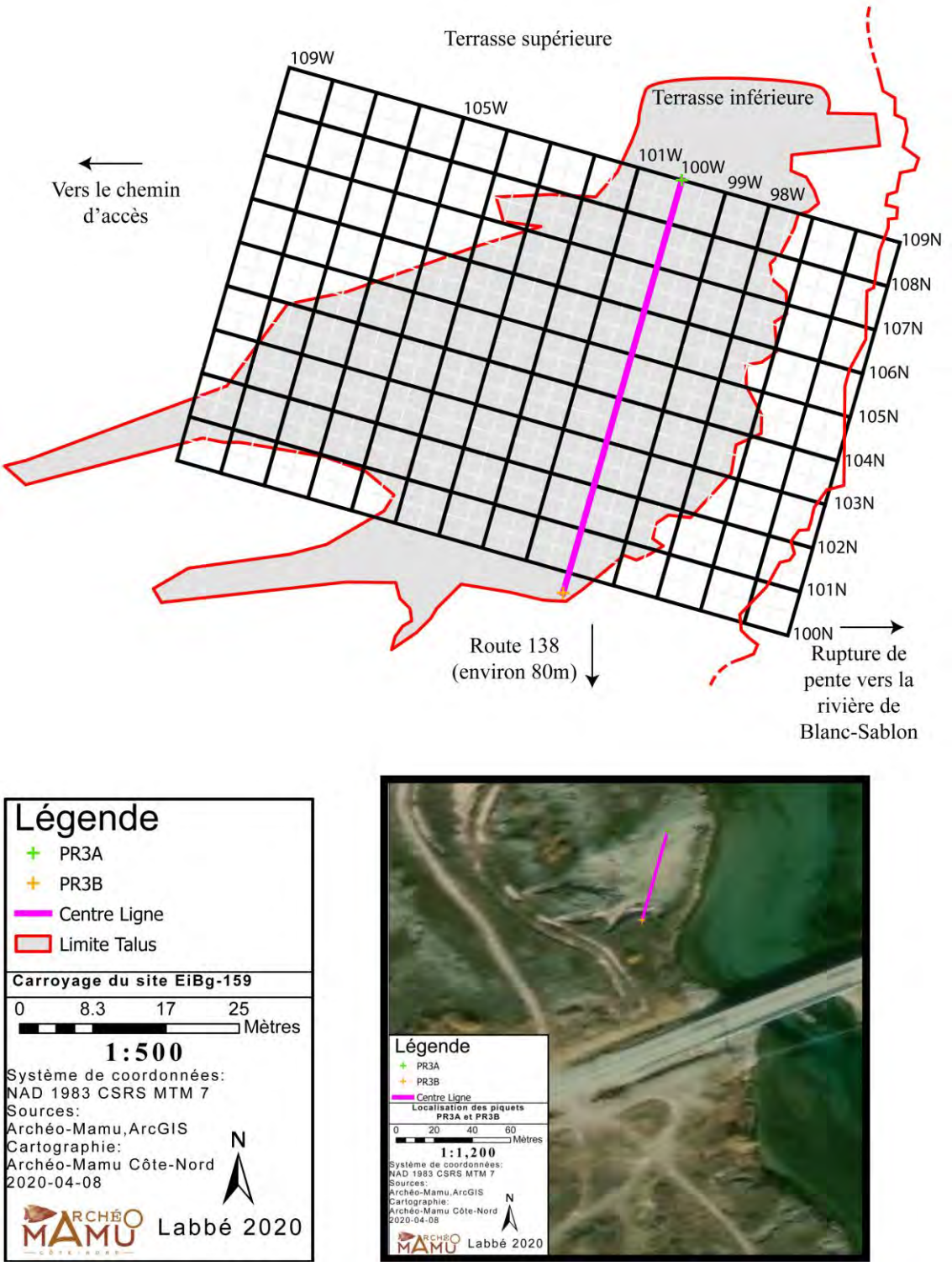


Fig. 40 – Ligne de base implantée sur EiBg-159 pour quadriller la collecte de surface. Le carroyage fait 5x5m. La vignette dans la partie inférieure droite positionne la ligne de base à une échelle intermédiaire. Le point 0 d'un quadrant est à son coin sud-ouest. Pour une distribution des artéfacts, voir plus bas.

Aucun sondage n'a été effectué sur le site, aucun profil stratigraphique n'est donc disponible pour le moment.

De la première appréciation visuelle de la distribution des vestiges, ainsi que de la configuration topographique du site, trois hypothèses peuvent être formulées :

- Malgré l'érosion importante du site, la distribution des vestiges est restée relativement intacte. Cette relativement bonne intégrité reste toutefois fragile car le seul fait de marcher pour récolter les vestiges apparents amène à la surface des vestiges enfouis dans le sable. Il y aurait donc deux niveaux d'occupation sur deux terrasses distinctes, peut-être à deux moments différents correspondant à l'exondation de l'une puis l'autre.
- La dispersion hétérogène des vestiges serait simplement due à une « ligne de dune » qui aurait poussé les vestiges contenus dans la terrasse supérieure vers cette terrasse inférieure. Cette dernière ne serait donc pas une surface habitée mais une simple surface d'érosion.

- Un mélange des deux premières hypothèses.

Description des vestiges

Le tableau ci-contre (tab. 12) présente les vestiges mis au jour sur EiBg-159 par matière première et par type d'objet.

Il s'en dégage plusieurs choses :

- Le quartzite de Blanc-Sablon est la matière première largement prédominante, suivie du quartzite dit « indéterminé ».
- Les autres matières premières sont très minoritaires.
- L'essentiel de l'assemblage est constitué de débitage (N=532), puis d'une petite vingtaine de supports façonnés (N=17). Une dizaine de géofacts a également été relevée (N=9).

Matière première	Type d'objet		
	débitage	**façonnage**	**géofact**
Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	398	12	3
Quartzite de Ramah	1		
Chert blanc de White Point	3		
Quartz	14		1
Indéterminé	3		3
Grès			1
Granite	1		1
Quartzite indéterminé	111	5	
Chert indéterminé	1		
Total	**532**	**17**	**9**

Tab. 12 – Vestiges mis au jour sur EiBg-159 par matière première et par objet.

Les supports façonnés sont de différents types (tab. 13), tous en quartzite (de Blanc-Sablon ou indéterminé) : ébauches, préformes et pièces bifaciales constituent la moitié de l'effectif, suivi de galets transformés de différentes façons, et d'un nucléus (fig. 41).

Type d'artéfact	Matière première		Total
	Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	**Quartzite indéterminé**	
ébauche bifaciale	3		3
fragment de galet	1		1
galet	1		1
galet aménagé	1	1	2
galet fracturé	1		1
indéterminé		2	2
nucléus	1		1
pièce bifaciale	1	2	3
préforme bifaciale	3		3
Total	**12**	**5**	**17**

Tab. 13 – Objets façonnés identifiés sur EiBg-159, par matière première.

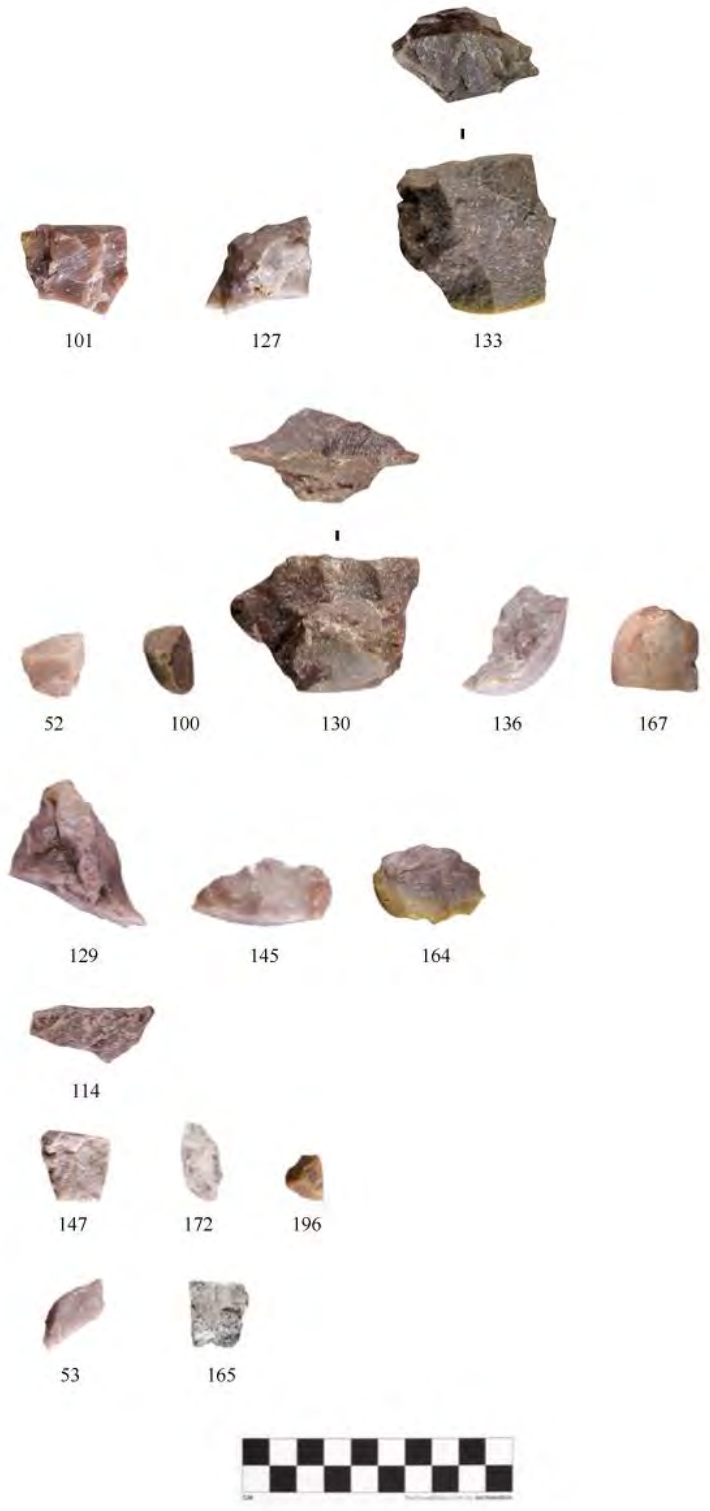


Fig. 41 – Objets façonnés mis au jour sur EiBg-159 (1e ligne : ébauches bifaciales ; 2e ligne : galets aménagés ou fracturés ; 3e ligne : préformes bifaciales ; 4e ligne : nucléus ; 5e ligne : pièces bifaciales ; 6e ligne : indéterminé) (voir catalogue complet en annexe C pour plus d'information sur chaque objet).

Le tableau ci-dessous (tab. 14) présente le débitage par grade de dimensions et par matière première. La méthode de récolte (par inspection visuelle seulement) influence nécessairement la visibilité des grades de dimension, et ce sont les trois premiers grades qui constituent l'assemblage.

Matière première	Grade de dimension				
	Grade 1 – 1"	**Grade 2 - 1/2"**	**Grade 3 - 1/4"**	**Grade 4 - 1/8"**	**Grade 5 - 1/16"**
Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	21	246	144	1	
Quartzite de Ramah			1		
Chert blanc de Belle-Isle		3			
Quartz		5	10		
Indéterminé	1	4	1		
Grès	1				
Granite	2				
Quartzite indéterminé	5	71	38	1	
Chert indéterminé		1			
Total	**30**	**330**	**194**	**2**	**0**

Tab. 14 – Débitage mis au jour sur EiBg-159, par grade de dimension et par matière première.

Il reste intéressant de noter qu'à l'intérieur de cet assemblage nécessairement biaisé, plus de la moitié est constituée d'éclats corticaux (N=281 sur 532 éclats au total, soit 52,8% de l'effectif total) (tab. 15).

Matière première	Éclats corticaux				
	Grade 1 – 1"	**Grade 2 - 1/2"**	**Grade 3 - 1/4"**	**Grade 4 - 1/8"**	**Grade 5 - 1/16"**
Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	10	163	42		
Quartzite de Ramah					
Chert blanc de Belle-Isle					
Quartz		2	1		
Indéterminé		1			
Granite		3			
Quartzite indéterminé	3	43	13		
Total	**13**	**212**	**56**		

Tab. 15 – Éclats corticaux mis au jour sur EiBg-159, par grade de dimension et par matière première.

Ces derniers occupent là encore les trois grades de dimension, en des proportions relatives non négligeables :

- 10 éclats sur 21 sont corticaux dans le grade 1 (47,6%) ;
- 163 éclats sur 246 sont corticaux dans le grade 2 (66,2%) ;
- 42 éclats sur 144 sont corticaux dans le grade 3 (29,1%).

Tout en considérant qu'une analyse technologique plus aboutie permettrait de mieux distinguer entre les étapes de réduction, ces premiers chiffres indiqueraient que nous disposons principalement dans l'assemblage mis au jour d'activités de décorticage primaire de galets de quartzite de Blanc-Sablon. Le travail dit secondaire, produisant des éclats sans cortex menant aux pièces bifaciales présentées plus haut, et encore assez grands pour être ramassés par inspection visuelle (grade 3) constituerait l'autre moitié du travail sur EiBg-159.

Distribution des vestiges

Nous pouvons à présent examiner brièvement la distribution spatiale des vestiges, principalement du débitage, et examiner d'un peu plus près et dans la limite de la méthodologie d'intervention les deux hypothèses posées plus haut. Rappelons encore ici que l'échelle du carroyage est tracée au 5 mètres.

En examinant la distribution sur les lignes Nord et Ouest quadrillant EiBg-159, des concentrations importantes émergent immédiatement.

Commençant par la distribution le long des lignes ouest (fig. 42) :

- Les éclats sont concentrés le long les lignes 100 et 101.
- La dispersion coupe ensuite brutalement de part et d'autre mais n'est pas inexistante.
- Ces lignes correspondent au centre de la terrasse inférieure, c'est-à-dire ici une surface plane où le sable est à nu sur sa majeure partie, si ce n'est quelques étendues éparses de mousse résiduelle sur laquelle aucun éclat n'est trouvé.

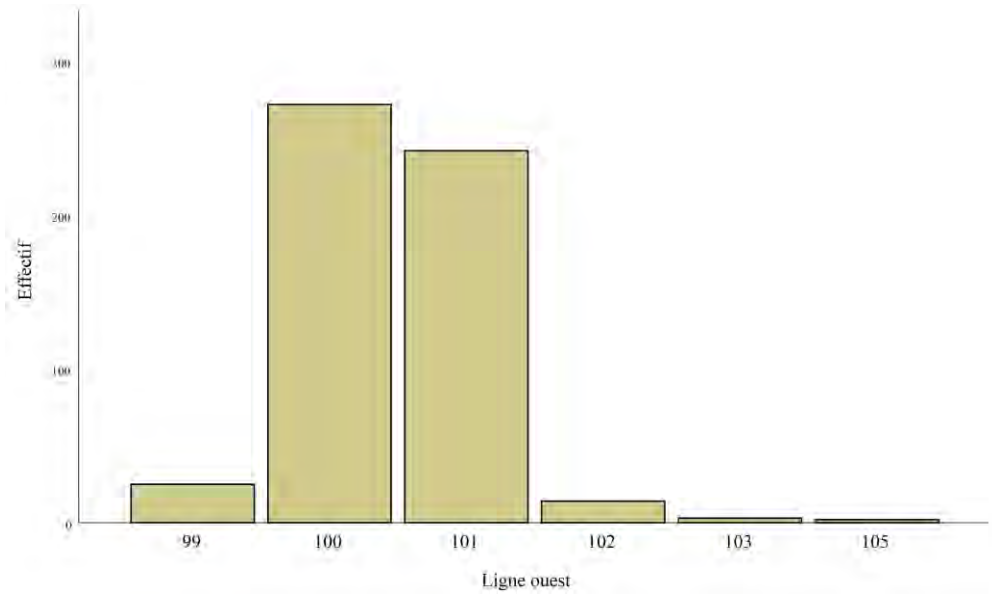


Fig. 42 – Distribution des éclats d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne ouest.

En examinant à présent la distribution artéfactuelle le long des lignes nord :

- La dispersion est moins tranchée mais laisse toutefois apparaître un mode (103N), suivi de deux modes plus petits mais à égalité l'un avec l'autre (106N et 108N) (fig. 43).
- Entre ces modes, une chute d'effectif de plus de moitié s'observe.
- Deux voire trois concentrations pourraient donc être dégagées : 103N, distant de 106N d'une dizaine de mètres, et 106N, distants de 5 mètres de 108N.

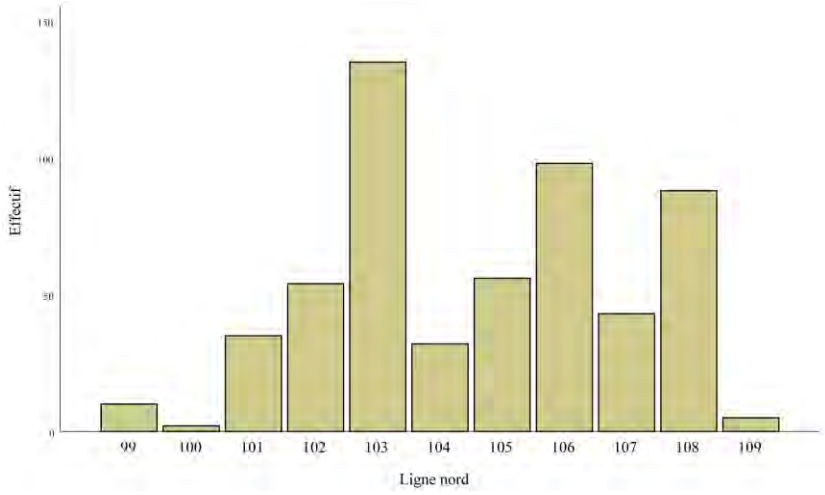


Fig. 43 – Distribution des éclats d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne nord.

- Lorsque nous considérons les grades de dimension (fig. 44), notons que le grade 1 se distribue sans variation notable sur toute la ligne nord. En revanche, c'est le grade 2, qui est aussi celui que la méthode de récolte (inspection visuelle) favorise, qui exacerbe la différenciation le long de la ligne nord. À nouveau, le grade 3 est un grade qui s'étale de façon plutôt homogène sur toute la ligne nord, si ce n'est qu'une chute d'effectif sur 104N pourrait confirmer qu'au moins deux grandes concentrations structurent la terrasse inférieure d'EiBg-159.

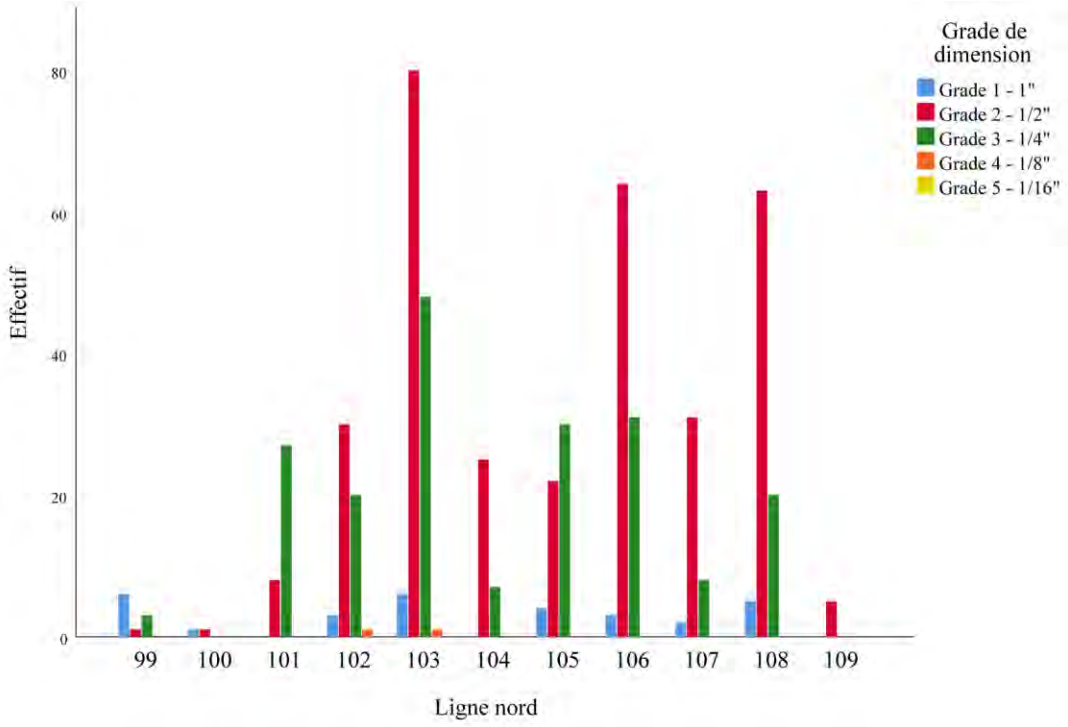


Fig. 44 – Distribution des éclats d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne nord, par grade de dimension.

- Lorsque nous considérons les éclats corticaux seulement (fig. 45), le profil de distribution reste sensiblement le même que lorsque tous les éclats sont considérés. Une différenciation de distribution entre le décorticage initial (cortical) et le travail secondaire aurait été un indice plus sûr d'une structuration différentielle anthropique de l'espace. Ici, leur mélange en une même concentration peut être interprété en termes anthropiques ou naturels.

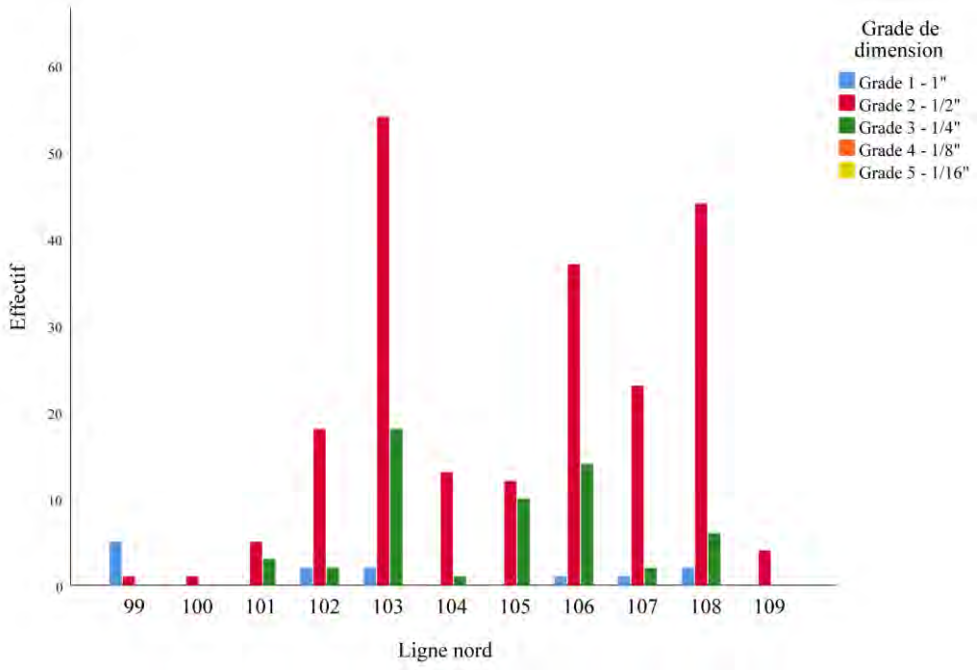


Fig. 45 – Distribution des éclats corticaux d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne nord.

- Lorsque nous considérons le poids par grade de dimension, ce sont encore les mêmes trois concentrations qui émergent pour ce qui est du grade 2 (fig. 46).

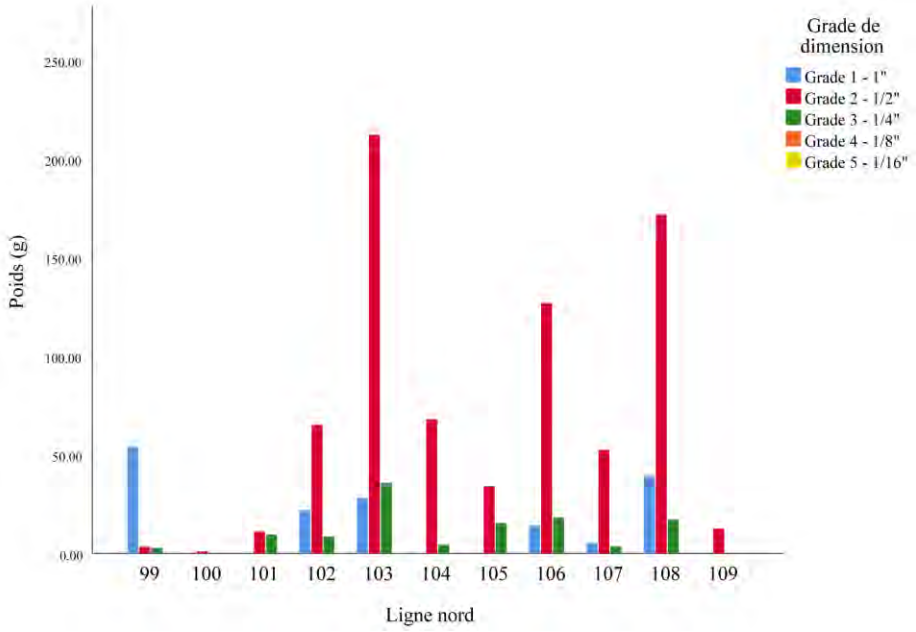


Fig. 46 – Distribution des éclats d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne nord, par poids et par grade de dimension.

- Si les éclats avec talon (N=113) et ceux sans talon (N=112) est pris en compte (afin de considérer la fragmentation qui peut multiplier artificiellement la quantité d'éclats), les profils ne changent pas (fig. 47 et 48) : les concentrations restent aux mêmes endroits le long de la ligne nord. Ce sont surtout les présences relatives de grades de dimension qui varient, les éclats de grade 3 avec talon étant beaucoup moins nombreux.

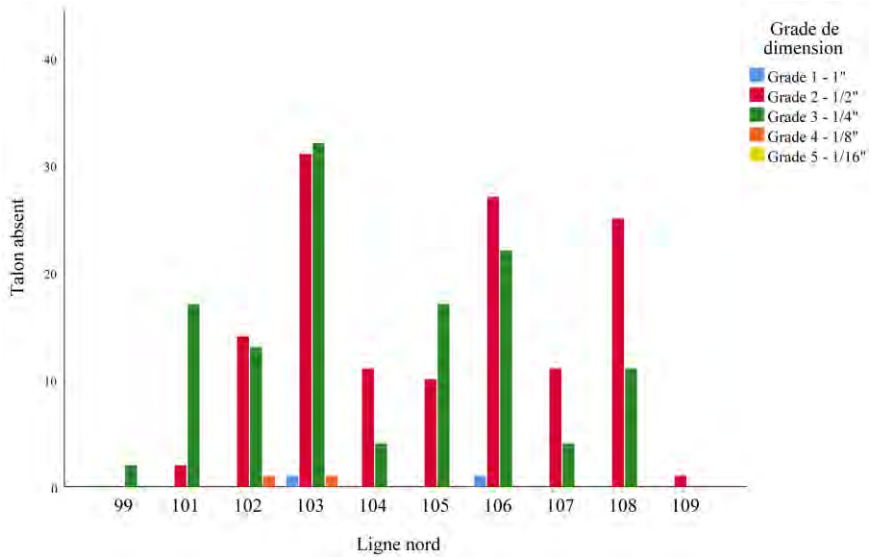


Fig. 47 – Distribution des éclats sans talon d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne nord, par grade de dimension.

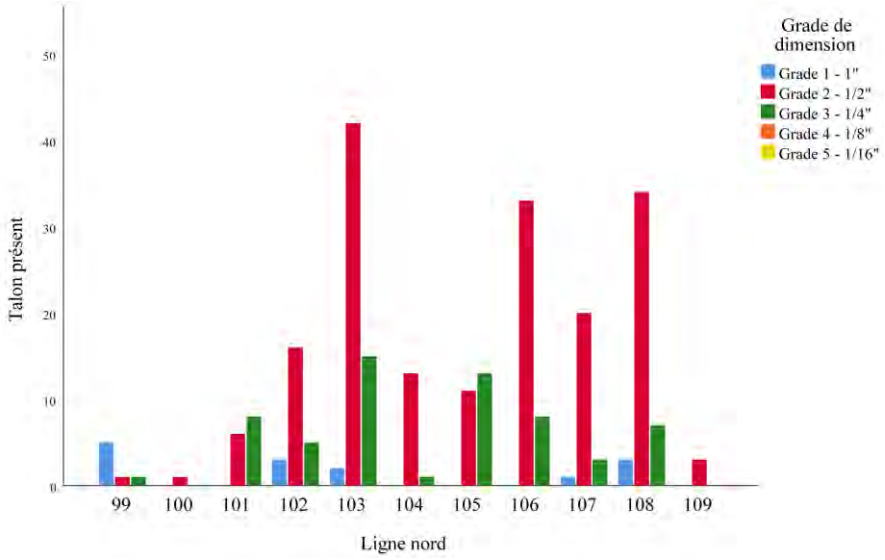


Fig. 48– Distribution des éclats avec talon d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne nord, par grade de dimension.

- Enfin, lorsque nous considérons les objets façonnés uniquement (fig. 49), ce sont deux modes qui apparaissent, 103N et 108N, soit les deux grandes concentrations identifiées avec le débitage. 103N est par ailleurs isolé là où la plus grande concentration d'outils se retrouve entre 106N et 108N.

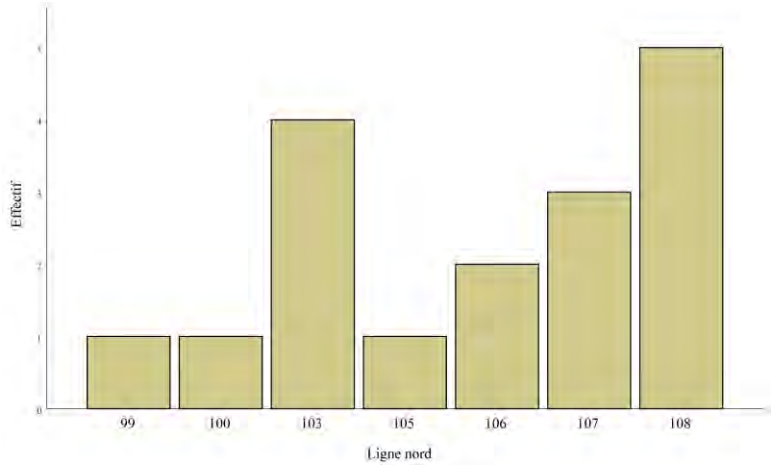


Fig. 49– Distribution des objets façonnés d'EiBg-159 le long de la ligne nord.

Discussion

L'hétérogénéité de la distribution, relativement bien espacée sans toutefois de vide complet entre ces deux concentrations, pourrait indiquer qu'une forme de cohérence a été maintenue dans la distinction de ces concentrations (cohérence externe), et dans la structuration interne de ces concentrations (cohérence interne).

Ces distributions ne nous disent pas en revanche si :

- Les éclats ont été débités puis laissés tels quels sur place, en quel cas nous aurions un plancher d'occupation sur la terrasse inférieure d'EiBg-159 (scénario 1) ;
- Ou si ce sont des planchers présents sur le niveau de terrasse supérieure qui en s'érodant s'est retrouvé sur le niveau de terrasse inférieur tout en conservant une forme de structuration interne et externe (scénario 2).

Aussi, relativement aux deux hypothèses posées plus haut, nous pouvons proposer qu'une certaine cohérence interne puisse avoir été maintenue, même si la dispersion des éclats a aussi été affectée par une érosion qui aurait poussé les éclats le long d'une ligne de dune autour des lignes 100O-101O. Notons également que l'altitude de la basse terrasse (à deux mètres) la situe en deçà des altitudes moyennes généralement enregistrées pour les périodes précédent l'historique eurocanadien (annexe A ; voir aussi Pintal 2010, tableau 3). Une terrasse en place à cette altitude serait donc récente, possiblement historique. Même si le quartzite de Blanc-Sablon peut avoir été taillé tardivement, il pourrait être plus raisonnable de considérer que la terrasse inférieure n'est plus en place, c'est-à-dire le scénario 2. La configuration généralement circulaire de la terrasse inférieure, qui l'apparente à une très large dépression, irait également en ce sens.

En conclusion, notons cinq attraits que présente EiBg-159 pour des études ultérieures :

- Présence au minimum des premières étapes de production bifaciale en quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, ainsi qu'en quartzites divers, à la quasi-exclusion d'autres matières premières.
- Même si nous ne savons pas, à ce stade-ci, si nous avons une ou deux terrasses d'occupation, il y aurait un maintien d'une cohérence technologique minimale avec deux voire trois concentrations à l'intérieur desquelles décrire ces premières étapes de production.
- Possibilité de mieux comprendre de quelle(s) façon(s) la taphonomie (ici, l'érosion importante des dunes de sable) impacte la distribution des vestiges et notre capacité à produire une interprétation anthropologique des assemblages lithiques mis au jour.
- Un site qui pourrait avoir été réoccupé à plusieurs reprises pour tailler du quartzite de Blanc-Sablon.
- L'altitude du site situe chronologiquement EiBg-159 dans le complexe du Post-Archaïque récent (voir annexe A pour des détails sur ce complexe chronoculturel), et y formerait un lieu de travail du quartzite spécialisé.
- Enfin, il s'agit d'une portion de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon qui reste mal connue (fig. 18 et 19).

Un retour sur le site EiBg-159 par une fouille systématique (carroyage plus serré, tamisage systématique, analyse technologique approfondie, remontages à l'intérieur des concentrations voire entre elles, identification de structures de type foyer, orientation des vestiges pour voir si leur dispersion est due à un mouvement de dune ouest-est) permettrait de mieux comprendre la structuration interne de ce site et d'améliorer son raccord aux autres sites en un paysage blanc-sablonnais.

Notons enfin qu'une intervention prochaine est recommandée, étant donné que la terrasse inférieure d'EiBg-159, bordée de talus d'érosion de la haute terrasse, pourrait devenir une aire de pratique du 4 roues, même si des démarches de sensibilisation et de protection du site de ROBS contre l'utilisation de véhicules motorisés ont été initiées avec l'aide la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon et de la Commission scolaire du Littoral.

EiBg-160

Il s'agit d'un des sites découverts lors d'une inspection générale du site (fig. 23). Il est situé au bord d'une zone humide, à une altitude d'environ quatre mètres. Il est estimé à environ 117m^2 de superficie. Noter que d'autres éclats en érosion ont pu être suivis tout le long de la zone humide. Identifiés l'avant-dernier jour, et en raison d'un manque de temps, ces derniers ont toutefois été laissés en place et ne sont pas comptabilisés dans le site EiBg-160.

Le site a été découpé en deux secteurs (fig. 50, 51 et 52) : le secteur central et le secteur ouest. Le secteur central a été divisé en quatre quadrants. Les éclats ont été récoltés par secteur puis quadrant. La plus grande densité d'éclats se trouve directement au bord de la zone humide, où des bancs de mousse s'érodent pour laisser apparaître des éclats de quartzite de Ramah (principalement) et des éclats de quartzite de Blanc-Sablon. Cette dispersion va en s'amenuisant vers l'est, au bord d'une dépression provoquée par le vent. Il y aurait donc encore une pointe du site qui pourrait avoir être préservée.



Fig. 50 – Vue du secteur central d'EiBg-160 (vue vers le sud-ouest). Le secteur ouest se situe hors du champ de la photographie, derrière les arbustes situés sur le bord droit de la photographie.



Fig. 51 – Vue du secteur central d'EiBg-160 (vue vers le nord). Le secteur ouest se situe derrière la première rangée d'arbustes, contre la zone humide.



Fig. 52 – Vue du secteur ouest d'EiBg-160, contre la zone humide (vue vers le nord-ouest).

Sur EiBg-160, 56 éclats (28 dans le secteur central, 28 dans le secteur ouest) et trois fragments d'objets façonnés (un dans le secteur central, deux dans le secteur ouest) ont été récoltés. Concernant le débitage, six matières premières ont pu être identifiées (tab. 16) : le quartzite de Ramah est dominant, suivi du quartzite indéterminé. Le grade 3 domine largement les dimensions d'éclat, suivi des grades 2 puis 4 (tab. 17). Seulement six éclats corticaux ont pu être identifiés.

Matière première	**Secteur**	
	Central	**Ouest**
Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon		5
Quartzite de Ramah	15	10
Chert blanc de White Point	3	
Quartz		3
Quartzite indéterminée	8	9
Chert moucheté gris-blanc	2	1
Total	**28**	**28**

Tab. 16 – Débitage mis au jour sur EiBg-160, par secteur et par matière première.

Matière première	Grade de dimension					Total
	Grade 1 – 1”	Grade 2 - 1/2"	Grade 3 - 1/4"	Grade 4 - 1/8”	Grade 5 - 1/16”	
Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon		4	1			**5**
Quartzite de Ramah			25			**25**
Chert blanc de White Point			2	1		**3**
Quartz			2	1		**3**
Quartzite indéterminée		5	10	2		**17**
Chert indéterminé						
Chert moucheté gris-blanc			2	1		**3**
Total		**9**	**42**	**5**		**56**

Tab. 17 – Débitage mis au jour sur EiBg-160, par grade de dimension et par matière première.

Les trois objets façonnés sont les suivants : un éclat utilisé, un galet utilisé, et un fragment médial de pièce bifaciale (fig. 53).



Fig. 53 – Outils mis au jour sur EiBg-160 (219 : éclat retouché en quartzite de Ramah ; 224 : fragment médial de pièce bifaciale en chert blanc de White Point ; 228 : petit galet de quartz avec esquilles).

Aucun sondage n’a été effectué sur ce site, aucun profil stratigraphique n’est donc disponible pour le moment.

EiBg-161

Il s'agit d'un site découvert dans la zone initialement délimitée pour le permis de recherche archéologique (fig. 23). Une découverte de surface dans une dépression, en plein milieu de la large terrasse qui forme la section nord du site, a permis de révéler trois éclats de chert blanc de White Point. La ligne de sondage PR1 a été tracée afin de lier les deux sites déjà connus (EiBg-83 et EiBg-113) et les éclats mis au jour en août 2019 (fig. 54 et 55). Ces éclats gisaient en effet à équidistance de ces deux autres sites (fig. 56). Plusieurs sondages ont permis de confirmer la présence d'éclats, d'un possible foyer (recouvert après son identification possible), et d'évaluer sa superficie à environ 52m^2 (fig. 57 et 58). Puisque le site a été mis au jour dans les zones circonscrites par le mandat initial, des sondages, et donc des profils stratigraphiques, ont pu être produits pour ce site.

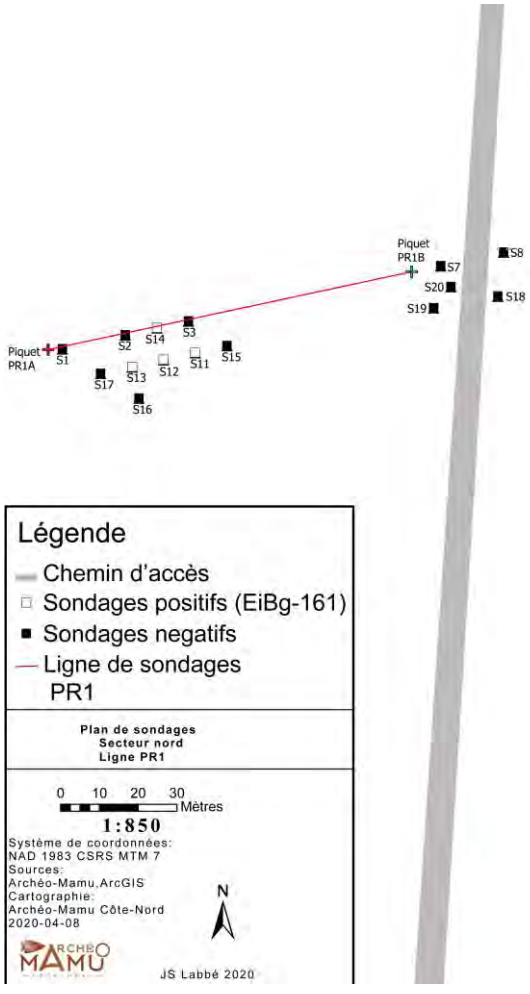


Fig. 54 – Ligne de sondages PR1, sur laquelle se déploie le locus EiBg-161 (pour une localisation générale de PR1, voir fig. 21).



Fig. 55 – Sondage PR1-S2 en cours (vue vers le sud).



Fig. 56 – PR1-S3 (en cours) avec éclats trouvés en surface au premier plan (sac en plastique).

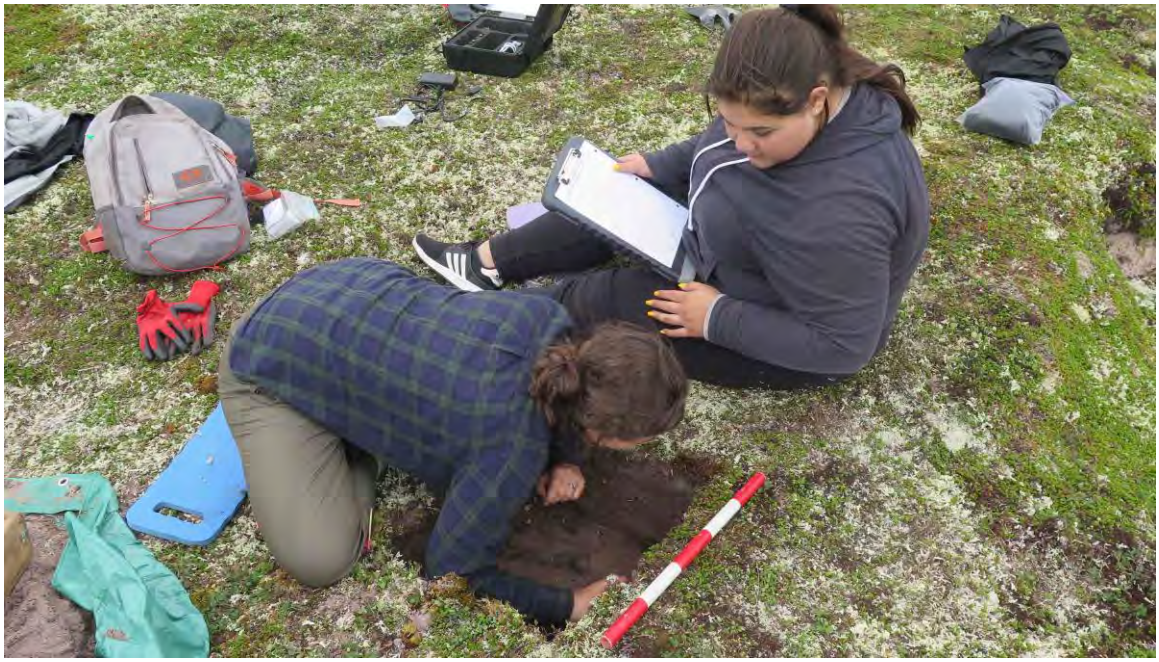


Fig. 57 – PR1-S12 en cours d'enregistrement (vue vers le nord-est).

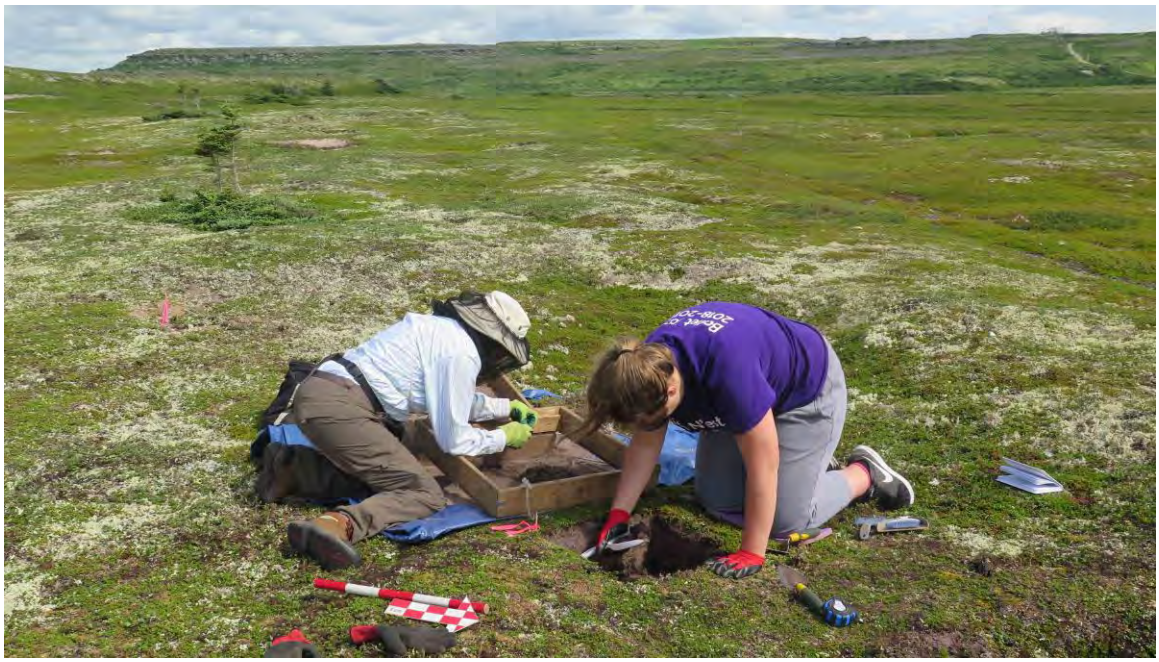


Fig. 58 – PR1-S11, sondage et tamisage (vue vers le nord).

Les sondages ont été initiés à l'extrémité ouest de la ligne d'implantation PR1, proche du site préalablement identifié EiBg-113. La couverture de sondage n'était pas assez dense pour permettre de relocaliser ce site. L'objectif restait toutefois de documenter la ligne de sondage et le potentiel nouveau site identifié par érosion. La couverture resserrée autour

des éclats et du premier sondage positif n'a pas permis de compléter la section est de la ligne PR1. Plusieurs sondages ont toutefois été implantés dans ce secteur afin d'identifier le site EiBg-83, mais sans succès.

Quatre sondages se sont révélés positifs. Ceux-ci permettent d'estimer une concentration autour d'un possible foyer et une périphérie. Sont d'abord présentés : les sondages positifs ; les sondages négatifs dans l'emprise d'EiBg-161 ; les sondages négatifs effectués sur la ligne PR1.

Sondages positifs dans le site

PR1-S11

Situé à l'extrémité Est du site, le sondage PR1-S11 est constitué de cinq niveaux (fig. 59).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : sable de granulométrie moyenne, homogène, gris-rose, avec radicelles, peu compact.
- Troisième niveau : niveau très organique, limon noir, faiblement sablonneux, quelques radicelles, peu compact (mais plus que le niveau supérieur), transition nette avec les niveaux supérieurs et inférieurs.
- Quatrième niveau : sable de granulométrie moyenne, homogène, gris-rose, très peu de radicelles, peu compact. **Les éclats ont été mis au jour dans la partie supérieure de ce niveau**.
- Cinquième niveau : sable de granulométrie moyenne, homogène, gris-orange (éluvié), pas de radicelles, peu compact. Niveau B.

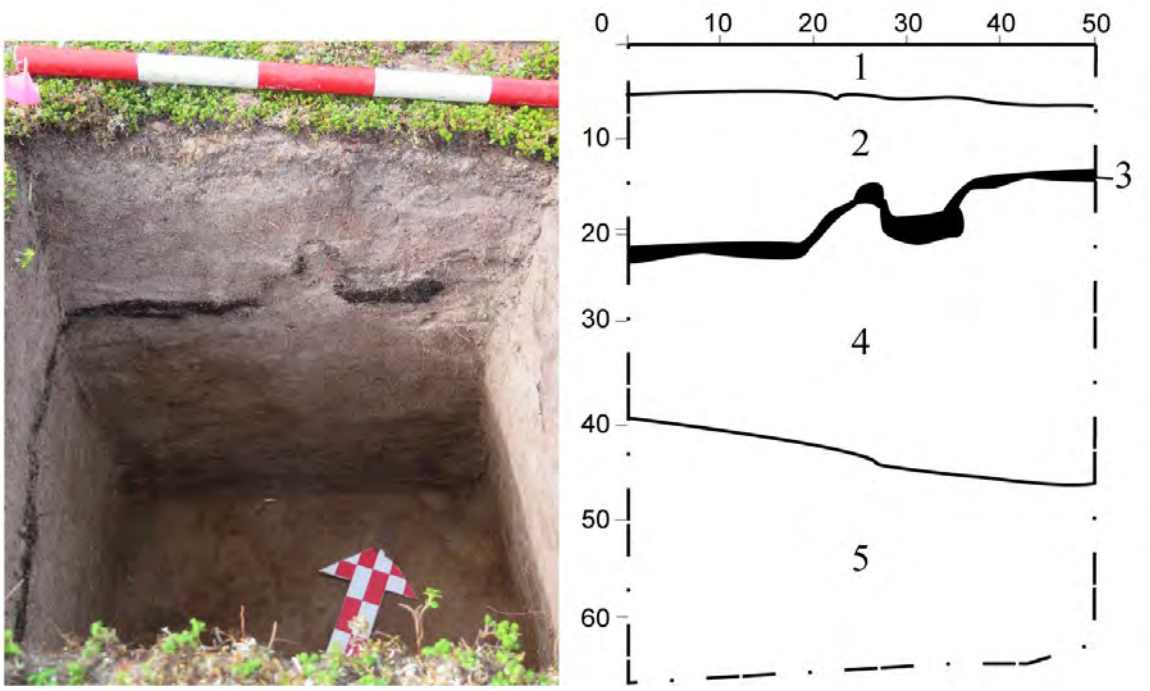


Fig. 59 – PR1-S11 – paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm). Les éclats ont été mis au jour dans le niveau 4 (sommet).

PR1-S12

Il pourrait s'agir du centre du site, car les éclats y sont plus nombreux (fig. 60 et 61). En outre, des pierres arénisées et des traces de charbon de bois pourraient suggérer la présence d'un foyer. Cette éventualité a conduit à l'arrêt du sondage. Il est constitué de six niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : sable de granulométrie moyenne, gris clair-rose, homogène, avec radicelles, peu compact. **Un morceau de caoutchouc a été identifié dans ce niveau**.
- Troisième niveau : sable granulométrie moyenne gris-noirâtre, marbré, mélangé avec de la matière organique. Moins de radicelles que dans le niveau supérieur.
- Quatrième niveau : sable rose-noirâtre, de granulométrie moyenne, plus homogène que le niveau 3.

- Cinquième niveau : limon noir, organique, mêlé de sable rosâtre de granulométrie moyenne.
- Sixième niveau : sable rose-gris, granulométrie moyenne, assez homogène mais encore marbré de limon noirâtre, présence de pierres chauffées et d'éclats. **Les éclats sont plus denses dans ce niveau**, possible présence d'un foyer (pas d'os blanchi cependant).

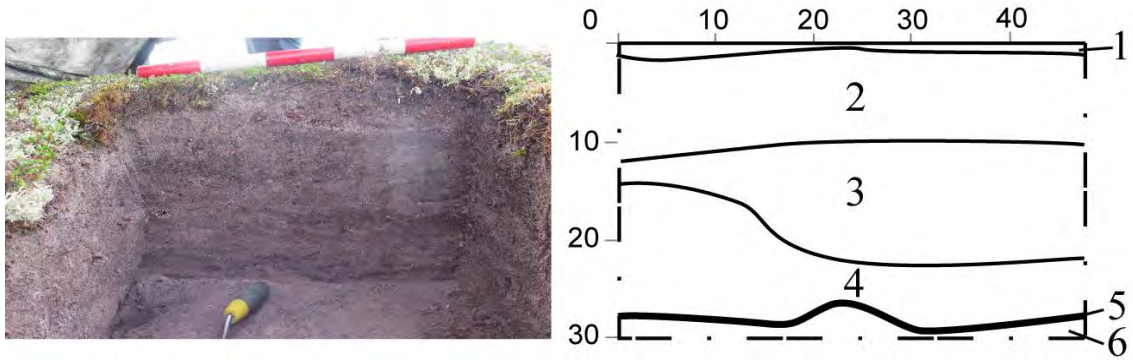


Fig. 60 – PR1-S12 – paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

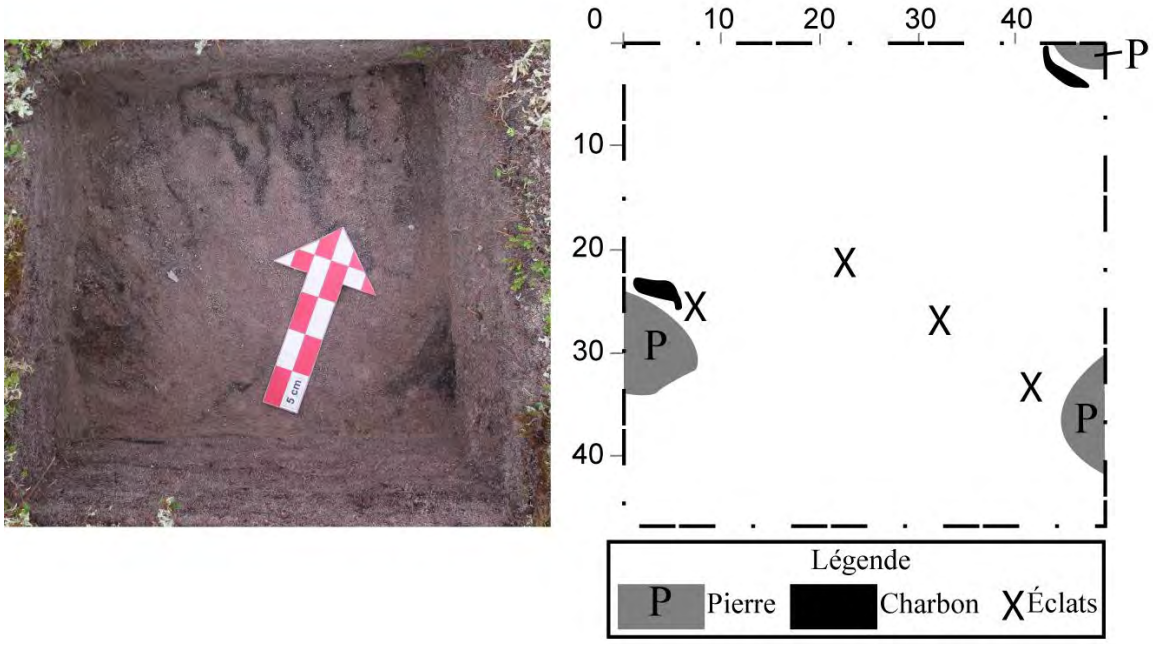


Fig. 61 – PR1-S12 – fond du sondage (unités de mesure en cm).

Noter que les niveaux sont moins homogènes et clairement découpés que dans les autres sondages. En outre, ce sondage a été effectué sur un petit button qui pourrait

correspondre à une dépression expliquant la matrice mélangée observée. Les niveaux seraient en place à partir du niveau 4.

PR1-S13

Ce sondage marque l'extrémité ouest d'EiBg-161 (fig. 62). Il est constitué de cinq niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : sable gris-rose, fin à moyen (d'origine éolienne), hétérogène, compact car tissé serré par les radicelles. Deux sous-niveaux d'accumulation un peu plus organique apparaissent dans ce niveau assez hétérogène.
- Troisième niveau : sable noirâtre-rose, assez compact, sans radicelle, homogène. **Les éclats ont été mis au jour dans ce niveau**.
- Quatrième niveau : limon noir organique, légèrement sablonneux, pas de radicelle, assez compact.
- Cinquième niveau : sable rose-gris, assez compact, homogène. Un sous niveau de sable plus grossier apparaît dans la partie inférieure du niveau dégagé.

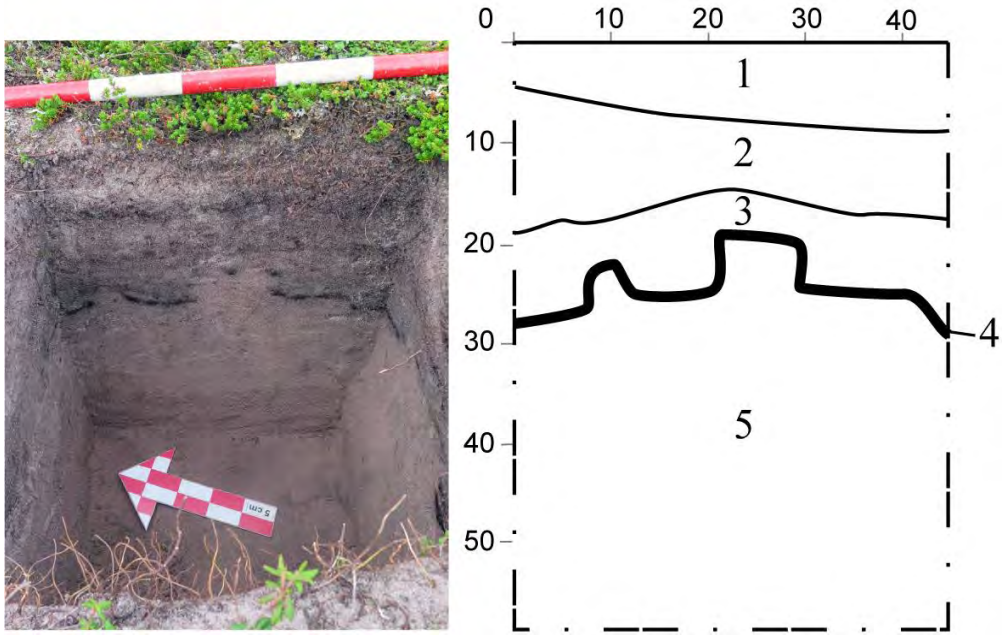


Fig. 62 – PR1-S13 – paroi est (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S14

Ce sondage marque l'extrémité nord d'EiBg-161 (fig. 63). Il est constitué de cinq niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : sable gris-rose, fin à moyen (d'origine éolienne), hétérogène, compact car tissé serré par les radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : sable, granulométrie moyenne, noirâtre-rose, assez compact, sans radicelle, homogène.
- Quatrième niveau : limon noir organique, légèrement sablonneux, pas de radicelle, assez compact.
- Cinquième niveau : sable rose-gris, assez compact, homogène, granulométrie moyenne. **Les éclats ont été mis au jour dans ce niveau (partie supérieure)**. Un sous niveau de sable plus grossier apparaît dans la partie inférieure du niveau dégagé.

Ce sondage présente un profil très similaire au sondage PR1-S13, si ce n'est pour l'épaisseur de son niveau supérieur, où un seul cycle se retrouve là où il semblait y en avoir deux dans PR1-S13.



Fig. 63 – PR1-S14 – paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

Sondages négatifs

Des sondages (PR1-S2, S3, S15, S16, S17) effectués à l'intérieur de l'enceinte projetée du site se sont révélés négatifs.

PR1-S2

Ce sondage est situé sur l'extrémité nord-ouest du site (fig. 64). Il est constitué de six niveaux (et de deux sous-niveaux supplémentaires).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : tapis de racines et radicelles intégrant du sable rosâtre. Compact.
- Troisième niveau : niveau hétérogène présentant une alternance de phases d'ensablement et de développement d'un niveau humique organique. Certains de ces épisodes se dessinent mieux que d'autres (une ligne horizontale continue de part en part de la paroi).
    - Sable rose-grisâtre, de granulométrie moyenne, quelques radicelles, assez compact.
    - Limon noir, organique, avec quelques radicelles, compact.
    - Les sous-niveaux sableux et limoneux sont parfois mélangés de façon plus confuse, dans quel cas un sable rose-noirâtre forme le sous-niveau.
- Quatrième niveau : niveau homogène noir, organique, avec quelques radicelles, compact. Il se suit de façon continue sur toute la paroi.
- Cinquième niveau : sable rose-gris, meuble, assez grossier, avec très peu de radicelles.
- Sixième niveau : sable orange-brun, meuble, assez grossier, pas de racines ou radicelles, avec poches plus foncées et présence d'ilménite (sable noir et brillant) indiquant une plage active. Niveau B.



Fig. 64 – PR1-S2 – paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S3

Sondage effectué à l'extrémité nord-est de la ceinture projetée du site (fig. 65). Ce sondage est constitué de cinq niveaux :

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : niveau hétérogène présentant des épisodes plus fugaces de développement d'un couvert végétal dans une matrice de sable blanc-rose, de granulométrie moyenne, peu compact. Quelques lignes de limon noir organique (1 à 2 cm d'épaisseur) zèbrent par endroit le niveau, et sont rarement étendues sur tout le niveau.
- Troisième niveau : niveau organique, noir, compact, mince (1cm d'épaisseur). Il est net jusqu'à mi-paroi et se suit de façon plus diffuse sur l'autre moitié.
- Quatrième niveau : sable blanc-rose, de granulométrie moyenne, peu compact, très similaire au sable du second niveau, sans lignes organiques hormis quelques écoulements dans la partie supérieure du niveau.

- Cinquième niveau : sable orange-brun un peu plus compact que le quatrième niveau mais qui reste généralement peu compact, sans inclusion, granulométrie moyenne. Niveau B.

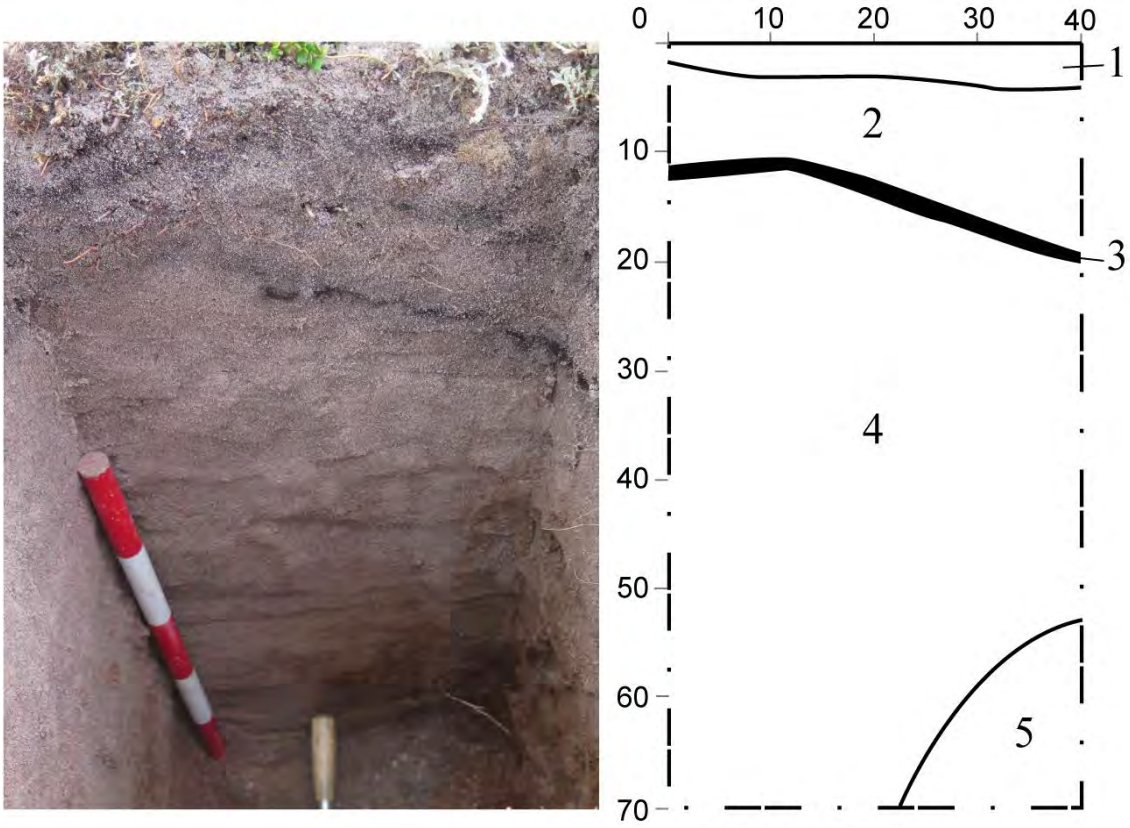


Fig. 65 – PR1-S3 – paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S15

Ce sondage est situé à l'extrémité est du site (fig. 66). Il est constitué de six niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : sable grisâtre, organique, granulométrie moyenne, racines et radicelles, peu compact.
- Troisième niveau : sable rose-gris, granulométrie moyenne, peu compact, racines et radicelles.
- Quatrième niveau : limon organique noir, compact.
- Cinquième niveau : similaire au niveau 3.

- Sixième niveau : sable brun orange, granulométrie moyenne, peu compact, une pierre trouvée à la base du sondage dans une poche plus compacte. Niveau B.

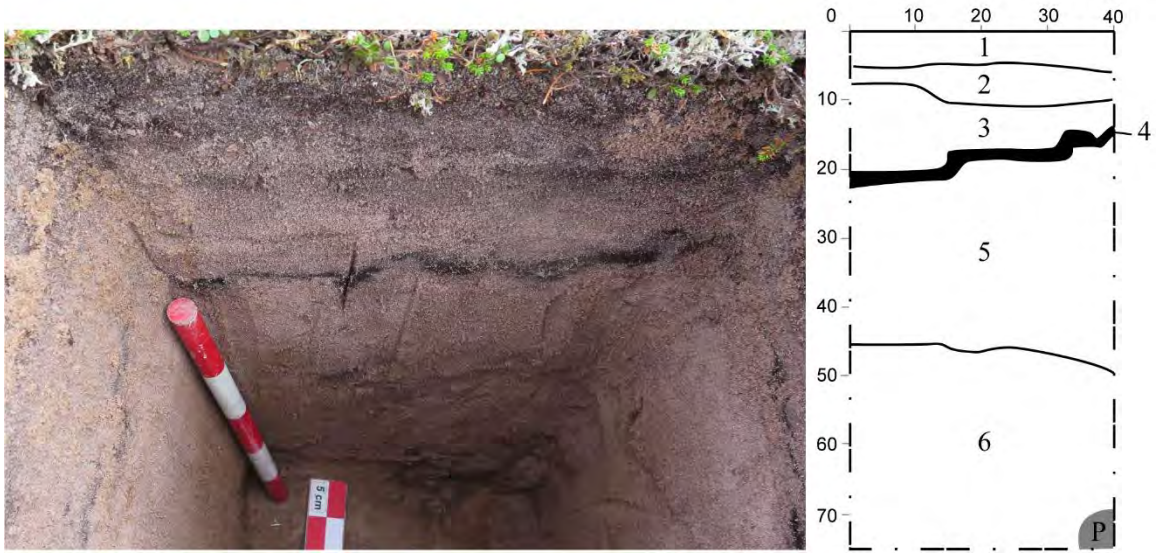


Fig. 66 – PR1-S15, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S16

Ce sondage se situe à l'extrémité sud du site (fig. 67). Il est composé de neuf niveaux, dont certains regroupés dans les autres sondages à cause de leur compression sont ici mieux séparés.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : sable rose-gris, granulométrie fine à moyenne (d'origine éolienne), peu compact, avec racines et radicelles, un peu hétérogène (marbré de noir).
- Troisième niveau : sable noir-rose, organique et sablonneux, avec radicelles, peu compact, granulométrie moyenne.
- Quatrième niveau : sable rose-gris, granulométrie moyenne, peu compact, très peu de radicelles, homogène.
- Cinquième niveau : limon noir organique, assez compact, plus diffus par endroits, mince (1cm d'épaisseur).

- Sixième niveau : similaire au niveau 4.
- Septième niveau : limon noir organique, assez compact, plus diffus par endroits, mince (1cm d'épaisseur).
- Huitième niveau : similaire aux niveaux 4 et 6, devient plus gris passé 5cm de profondeur.
- Neuvième niveau : sable brun orange, granulométrie moyenne voire plus grossière, un peu plus compact que le niveau 8, pas d'inclusion. Niveau B.

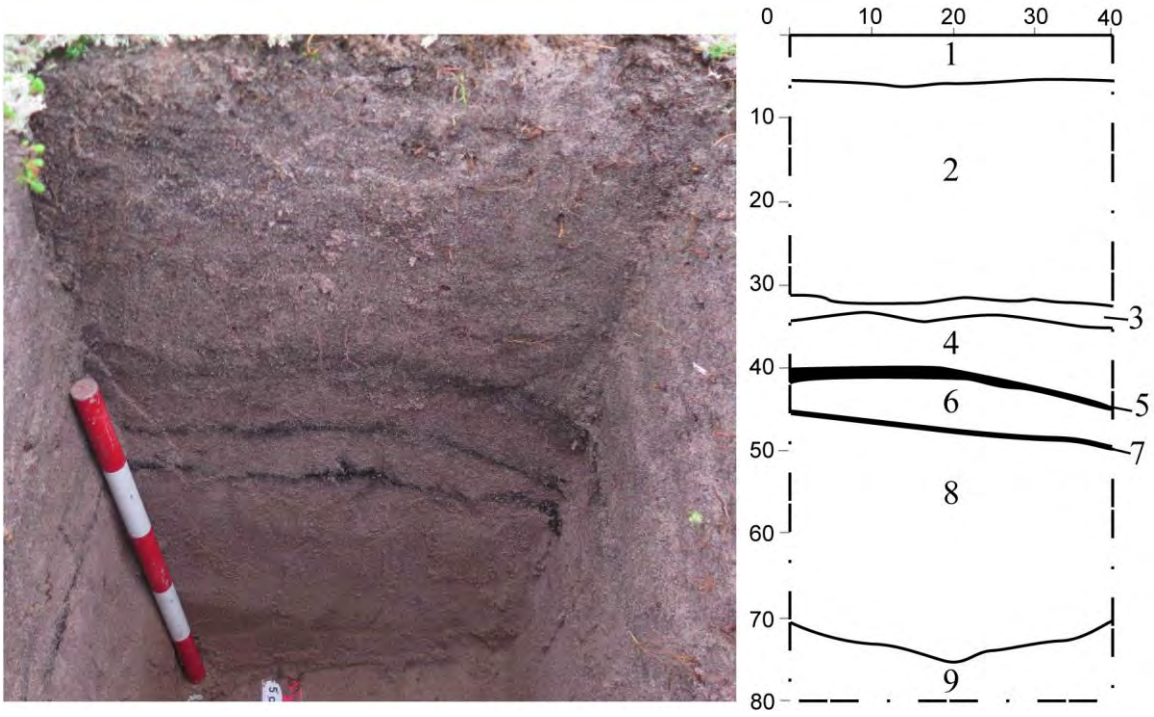


Fig. 67 – PR1-S16, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S17

Ce sondage est situé à l'extrémité ouest du site (fig. 68). Il est constitué de quatre niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : sable légèrement organique, rose-noirâtre, granulométrie moyenne, peu compact, radicelles, aucune autre inclusion.

- Troisième niveau : limon noir organique, diffus par endroits, plus compact que le niveau 2, atteste une paléosurface irrégulière, bosselée.
- Quatrième niveau : sable rose-blanc, très peu compact, de granulométrie moyenne.

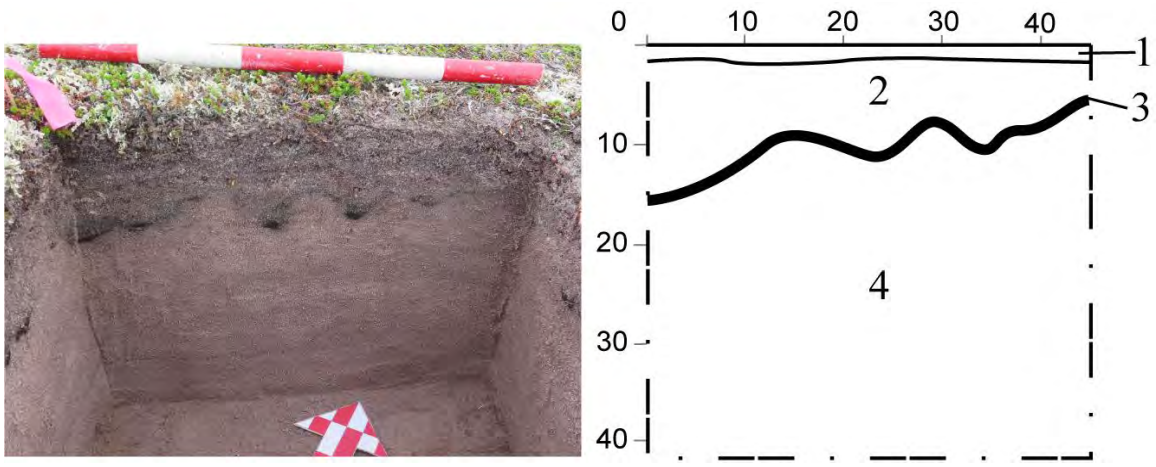


Fig. 68 – PR1-S17, paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

Assemblage lithique

L'assemblage reste pour le moment de petite taille, soit 18 éclats, presque tous en chert blanc de White Point hormis deux éclats en chert noir Eddies Cove (tab. 18). Ils sont tous de petite taille (grades de dimension 3 et 4), probablement issus de la retouche d'outils.

Matière première	Sondage				Total
	11	12	13	14	
Chert blanc de White Point	2	9	4	1	**16**
Chert noir		2			**2**
Total	**2**	**11**	**4**	**1**	**18**

Tab. 18 – Débitage mis au jour sur EiBg-161, par sondage et par matière première

En outre, deux fragments d'outils composent l'assemblage, soit une pièce bifaciale (la section médiale d'une pointe) et un éclat façonné bifacialement, tous deux en chert blanc de White Point également (fig. 69).



Fig. 69 – Fragments d'outils mis au jour sur EiBg-161, tous en chert blanc de White Point (231 : éclat façonné bifacialement ; 236 : section médiale, possiblement d'une pointe).

Discussion

L'évaluation préliminaire du site laisse penser qu'il s'agissait là fort probablement d'un des petits sites (un épisode de raffutage de l'équipement autour d'un foyer) qui abondent dans la région dans le mode adaptatif logiciste des occupant·e·s archaïque et post-archaïque de Blanc-Sablon. L'altitude du site (six mètres) le placerait dans le complexe Post-Archaïque moyen à récent.

En somme, les séquences stratigraphiques présentent une alternance d'épisodes d'ensablement et de développement d'un couvert végétal sur un relief bosselé similaire à aujourd'hui. Des corrélations entre les différents niveaux stratigraphiques des sondages mériteraient d'être effectuées le long de profils continus (tranchées ou aires ouvertes) pour mieux comprendre la variabilité des niveaux et la dispersion à travers ces niveaux des éclats mis au jour. Reste toutefois que le premier niveau organique et les sables sous-jacents et éluviés semblent former une constante au-dessus de laquelle des sédimentations plus variables d'un sondage à l'autre se manifestent, impliquant une certaine hétérogénéité de la paléosurface telle qu'elle s'observe encore aujourd'hui au travers de

ses multiples dépressions, remplissages et recolonisations locales par la végétation des fonds de dépressions. Ce premier niveau organique visible en paroi pourrait correspondre au premier niveau de développement végétal qui a suivi la régression marine et dégagé une nouvelle surface d'occupation pour les humains.

Hors du site, le long de PR1

Autour d'EiBg-161, la ligne PR1 a permis d'implanter et d'effectuer cinq autres sondages qui se sont avérés négatifs (fig. 54). À l'extrémité ouest de la ligne, le sondage PR1-S1 était le premier d'une série destinée à reconfirmer la présence du site EiBg-113, avant que la découverte d'EiBg-161 ne déploie le travail sur la circonscription de ce nouveau site.

À l'extrémité est de la ligne, les sondages PR1-S8, S18, S19, S20 ont été implantés pour reconfirmer la présence du site EiBg-83, sans succès.

PR1-S1

Ce sondage est situé à l'extrémité ouest de la ligne PR1, proche du site EiBg-113 sans que la présence de ce dernier n'ait pu être reconfirmée (fig. 70). Il est constitué de cinq niveaux :

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : sable noir-rose, organique, granulométrie moyenne, compact, racines et radicelles, assez hétérogène. La base du niveau est plus noire et organique, délimitant clairement ce niveau du niveau 3.
- Troisième niveau : sable rose-gris, homogène, granulométrie moyenne, peu compact, pas d'inclusion.
- Quatrième niveau : similaire au niveau 3, si ce n'est la présence d'un fin litage d'ilménite, typique d'une plage active.
- Cinquième niveau : sable orage-brun, homogène, granulométrie moyenne, pas d'inclusion, un peu plus compact que le niveau 3. Niveau B.

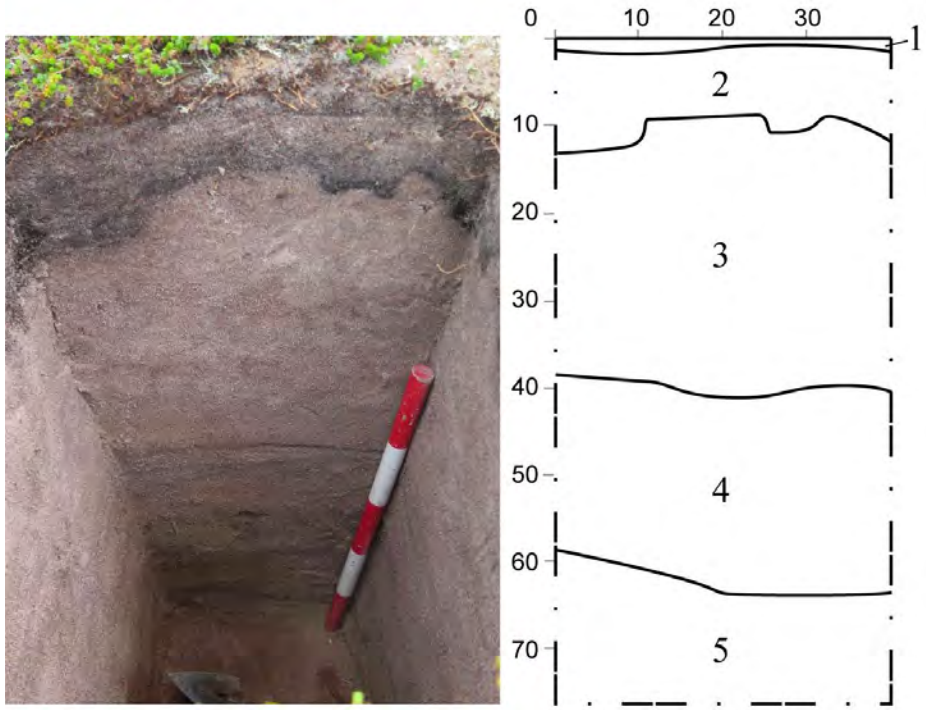


Fig. 70 – PR1-S1, paroi est (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S8

Ce sondage marque la limite est de la ligne PR1 (fig. 71). Il est constitué de six niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : sable gris-rose, granulométrie moyenne, mélangé à de l'organique, assez hétérogène, peu compact, présence de radicelles et racines.
- Troisième niveau : sable noir-brun assez organique, granulométrie moyenne, compact, racines et radicelles en moindre densité que le niveau 2.
- Quatrième niveau : sable rose-gris assez hétérogène, nappé par endroit d'organique diffus et de sable plus fin blanchâtre (éolien). Homogène, granulométrie moyenne, peu compact, très peu de racines et radicelles.
- Cinquième niveau : niveau hétérogène de sable rose-noir peu compact, granulométrie moyenne, teinté d'organique diffus et de limon noir gras et compact avec quelques radicelles.

- Sixième niveau : sable rose-gris qui tire sur l'orangé, homogène, granulométrie moyenne, plusieurs petites roches en guise d'inclusion.

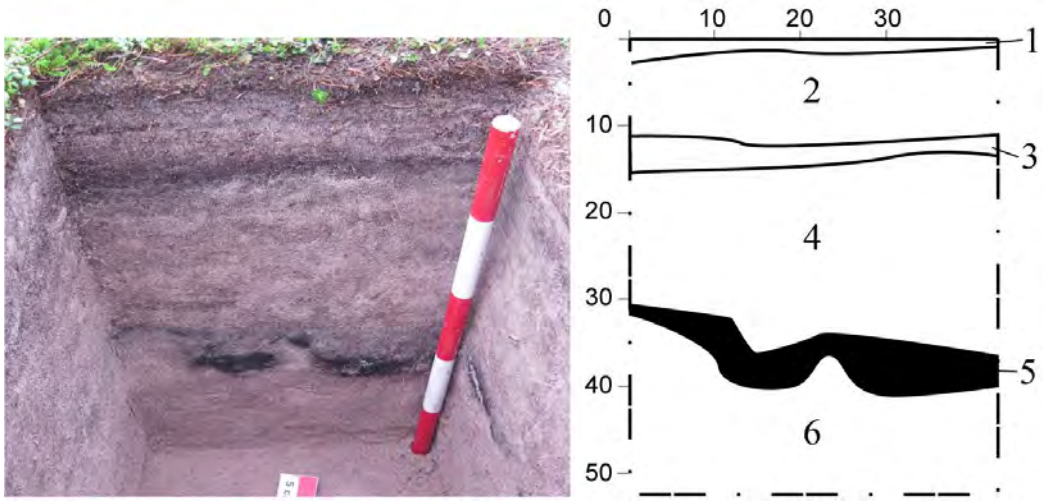


Fig. 71 – PR1-S8, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S18

Ce sondage est constitué de cinq niveaux (fig. 72).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : limon brunâtre, organique, nombreuses racines et radicelles, compact.
- Troisième niveau : sable rose-gris, granulométrie moyenne, racines et radicelles, peu compact, homogène.
- Quatrième niveau : limon noir organique, compact, racines et radicelles.
- Cinquième niveau : sale rose gris, granulométrie moyenne, pas d'inclusion, peu compact.

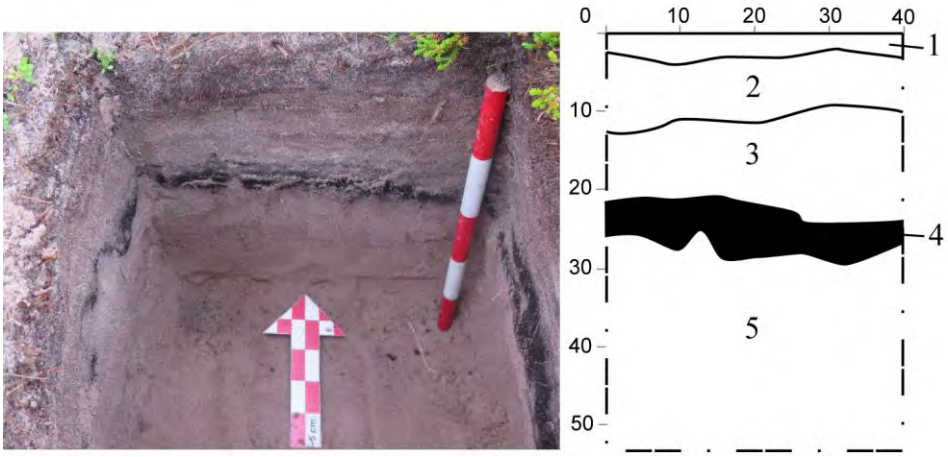


Fig. 72 – PR1-S18, paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S19

Ce sondage est constitué de trois niveaux (fig. 73).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : sable rose-blanc, peu compact, granulométrie moyenne, homogène, avec une ligne noirâtre non organique très diffuse au sommet du niveau. Ce niveau est aussi plus gris foncé dans son sommet et tire vers le rose passé la ligne noirâtre diffuse.
- Troisième niveau : sable orange, grain moyen, peu compact. Niveau B.

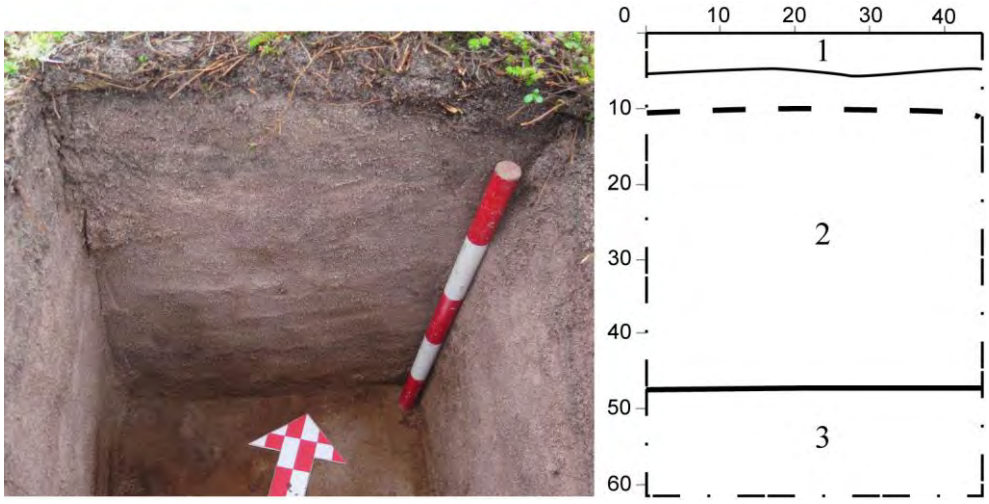


Fig. 73 – PR1-S19, paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

PR1-S20

Ce sondage est constitué de cinq niveaux (fig. 74).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux organique brun-noir, beaucoup de radicelles et racines produisant un tapis végétal plus solide qu'à l'ouest de PR1.
- Troisième niveau : sable de granulométrie moyenne, légèrement organique, rose-brun-gris, peu compact, avec quelques racines et radicelles.
- Quatrième niveau : limon très organique, bosselé, assez compact ; sable noirâtre de granulométrie moyenne, peu compact.
- Cinquième niveau : sable rose-blanc, peu compact, granulométrie moyenne, cailloux apparaissent au fond à environ 40cm de profondeur.

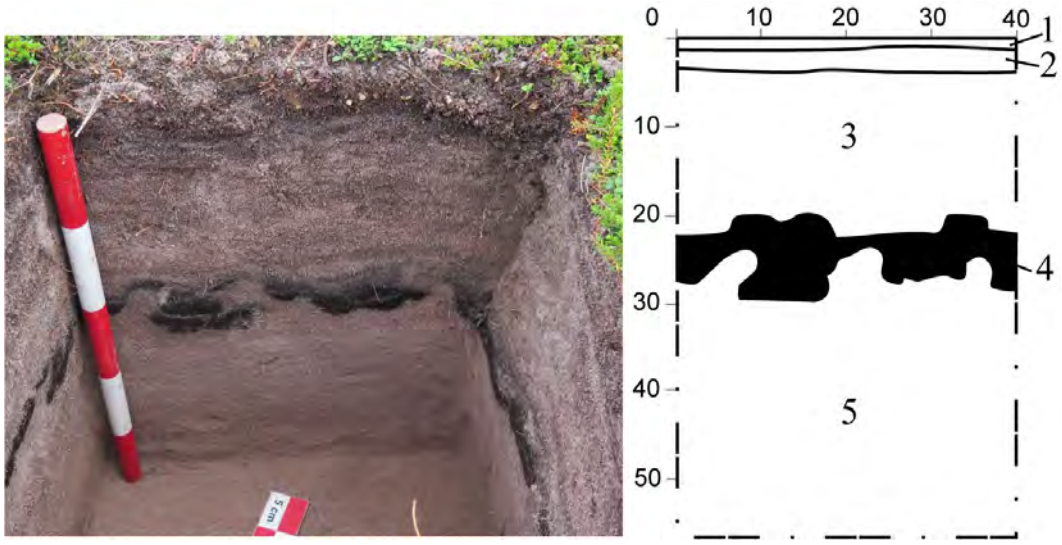


Fig. 74 – PR1-S20, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

Les sondages ont tous été rebouchés avant l'implantation de la ligne de sondages PR2 (fig. 75).

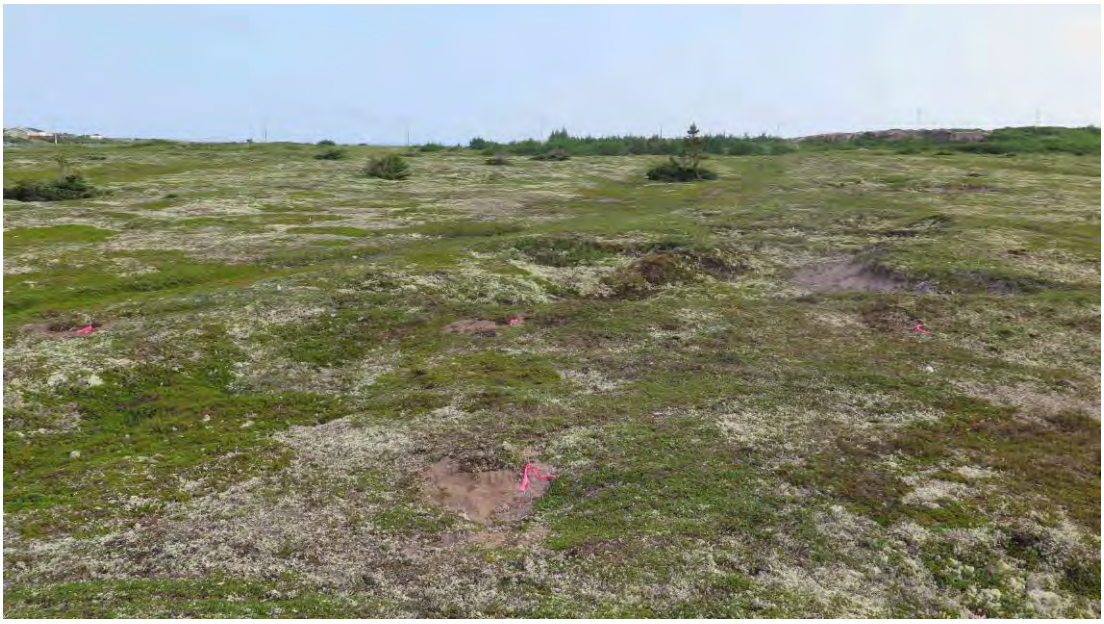


Fig. 75 – Remise en état PR1 (vue vers le sud)

EiBg-162

Le site se trouve dans la zone initialement prévue pour l'intervention (fig.23, 76). Il s'agit d'un éclat de quartzite de Ramah en érosion, dans un talus, non loin de la berge de la rivière. Aucun sondage n'a été effectué par manque de temps.



Fig. 76 – Vue générale d'EiBg-162. La flèche du nord pointe également l'éclat identifié en érosion (vue vers l'ouest).

EiBg-163

Le site se trouve dans la zone initialement prévue pour l'intervention, dans le secteur sud de ROBS (fig. 23). La ligne de sondages PR2 a été implantée dans ce secteur et a permis la mise au jour d'EiBg-163 (fig. 77). Les sillons parallèles caractéristiques d'un bas de plage (Foucault et Raoult 2010) y sont encore très marqués et figés par le tapis de mousse qui recouvre ROBS. L'alternance entre dépôts sablonneux et développement végétal peut également être identifiée ici comme au nord du site, mais dans une minorité de sondages seulement. Autrement, ce sont surtout des accumulations importantes de sable qui dominent. Les rythmes d'alternance entre ces processus sédimentaires pourraient donc être différents entre la section nord et sud de ROBS. Le niveau B n'a pas pu être atteint avec certitude dans les sondages effectués dans le secteur sud.

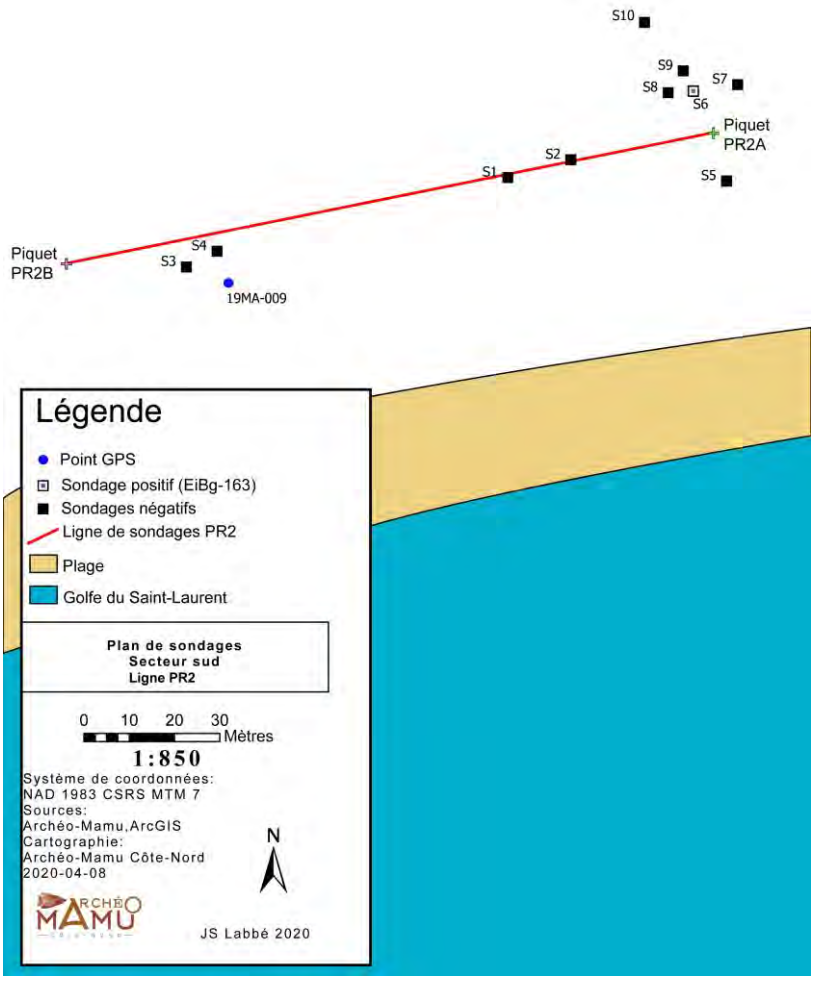


Fig. 77 – Ligne de sondages PR2, ayant permis la mise au jour d'EiBg-163. Le clou découpé (19MA-009) a également été récolté en lien avec PR2.

Un sondage (PR2-S6) a permis de mettre au jour un éclat en matière cherteuse, produit sur galet (fig. 78). Si sa facture anthropique reste ambiguë, ce type de pierre reste peu usité parmi les nombreux galets et autres roches affleurant un peu partout sur le site de ROBS. La matière est également de bonne qualité. L'éclat a donc été conservé, et des sondages supplémentaires ont été effectués autour. Toutefois, ceux-ci se sont révélés négatifs (PR2-S7, S8, S9, S10). La superficie du site est donc estimée pour le moment à $1m^2$.



Fig. 78 – Éclat en chert indéterminé mis au jour sur EiBg-163 (sondage PR2-S6).

Sondages à l'intérieur du locus

PR2-S6

Il s'agit du sondage positif où a été mis au jour l'éclat de galet en matière cherteuse (fig. 79, 80 et 81). Il est constitué de sept niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : sable gris-noirâtre moucheté, moyennement compact, quelques radicelles.

- Quatrième niveau : limon noir, sablonneux, (moins sablonneux que le niveau 2), quelques radicelles, plus compact que le niveau 3.
- Cinquième niveau : sable marbré, rose-blanc-gris foncé, similaire à 3.
- Sixième niveau : limon noir, sablonneux, plus mince que le niveau 4, et plus diffus par endroits. Similaire au niveau 4. **Niveau positif**.
- Septième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques au sommet (radicelles décomposées) et ilménite occasionnelle. Adopte une teinte beigeâtre en profondeur.

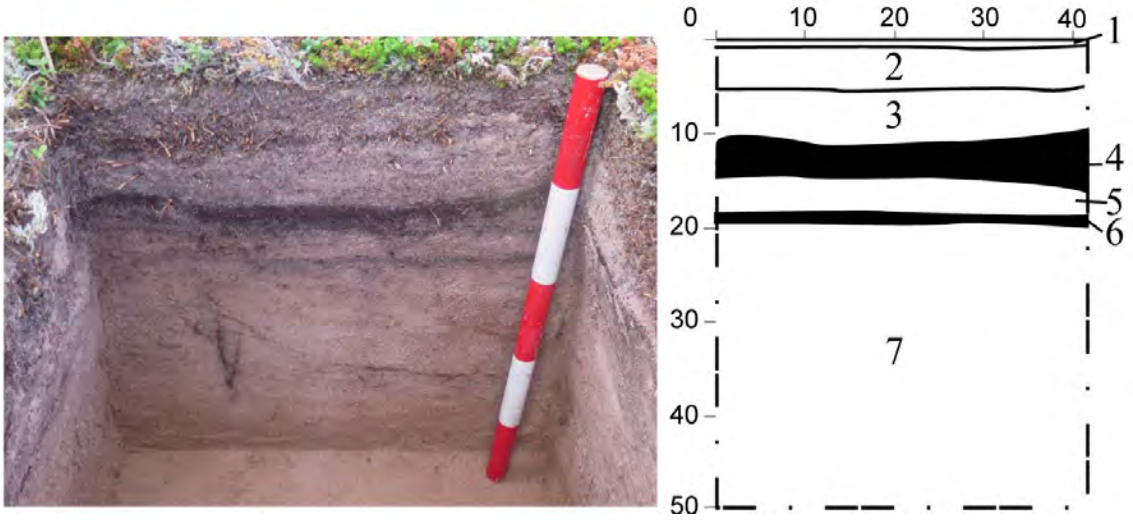


Fig. 79 – PR2-S6, paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).



Fig. 80 – PR2-S6, éclat en chert indéterminé.



Fig. 81 – PR2-S6, paroi nord, éclat en chert indéterminé.

PR2-S7

Ce sondage a été placé à quatre mètres à l'est du sondage positif (fig. 82). Il est constitué de cinq niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : sable gris-noirâtre moucheté, moyennement compact, quelques radicelles.
- Quatrième niveau : limon noir, sablonneux (moins sablonneux que le niveau 2), quelques radicelles, plus compact que le niveau 3.
- Cinquième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques (radicelles décomposées). Adopte une teinte beigeâtre en profondeur.

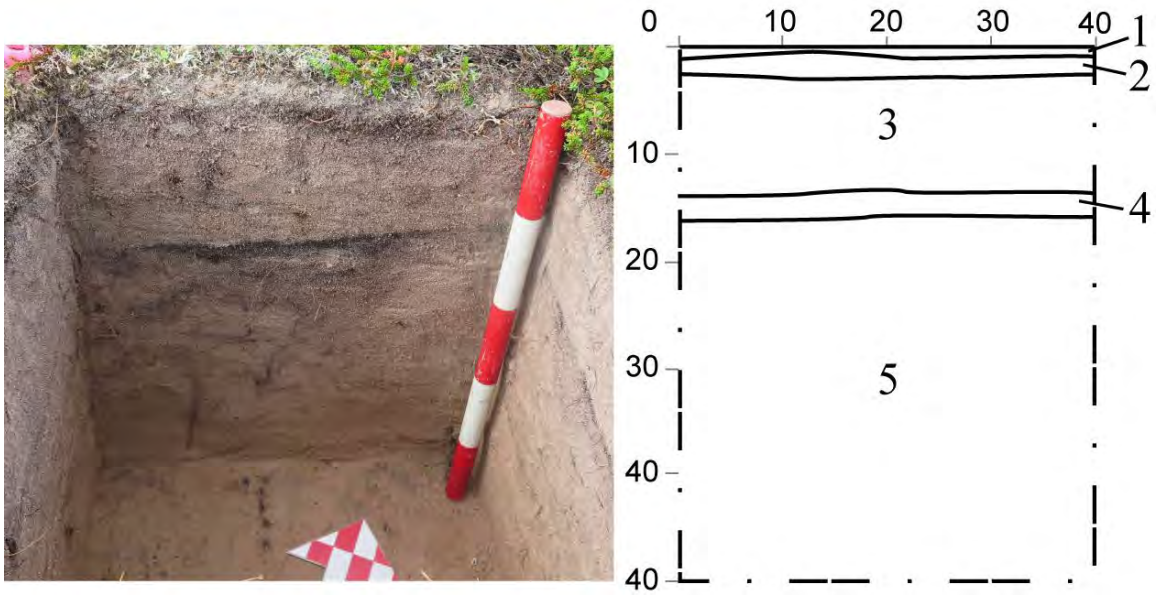


Fig. 82 – PR2-S7, paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

PR2-S8

Ce sondage a été implanté quatre mètres à l'ouest de PR2-S6 (fig. 83). Il est constitué de trois niveaux. Il semble y manquer tous les niveaux sableux et organiques intermédiaires qui caractérisaient le sondage PR2-S6.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : limon sablonneux noir, quelques radicelles, peu compact.
- Quatrième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques (radicelles décomposées). Adopte une teinte beigeâtre en profondeur.

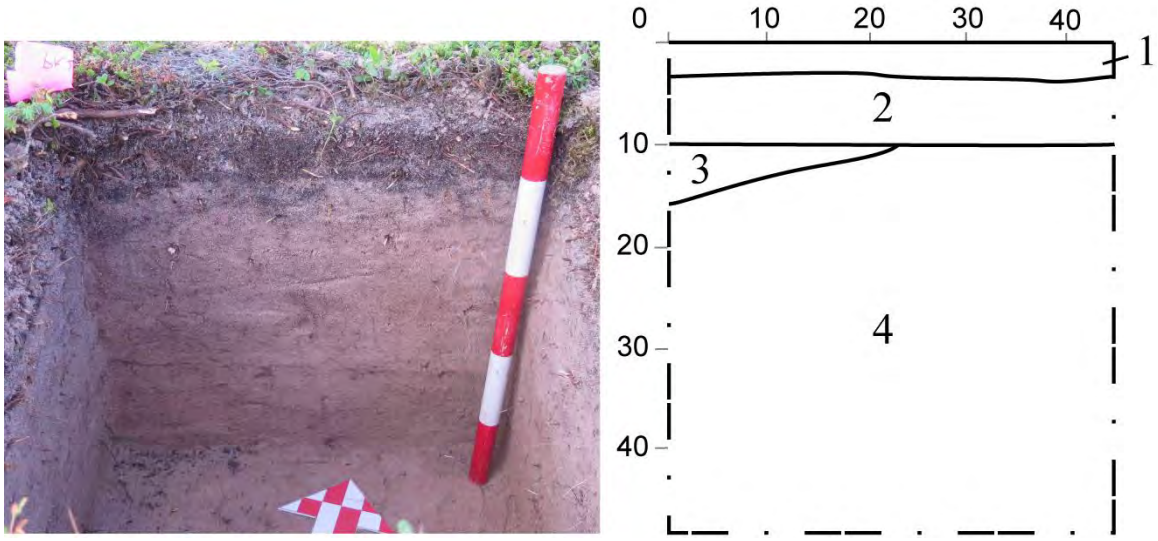


Fig. 83 – PR2-S8, paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

PR2-S9

Ce sondage a été implanté quatre mètres au nord de PR2-S6 (fig. 84). Il est constitué de trois niveaux. Tout comme pour PR2-S8, il semble manquer ici tous les niveaux sableux et organiques intermédiaires qui caractérisaient le sondage PR2-S6.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : limon sablonneux noir, quelques radicelles.
- Quatrième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques (radicelles décomposées). Adopte une teinte beigeâtre en profondeur.

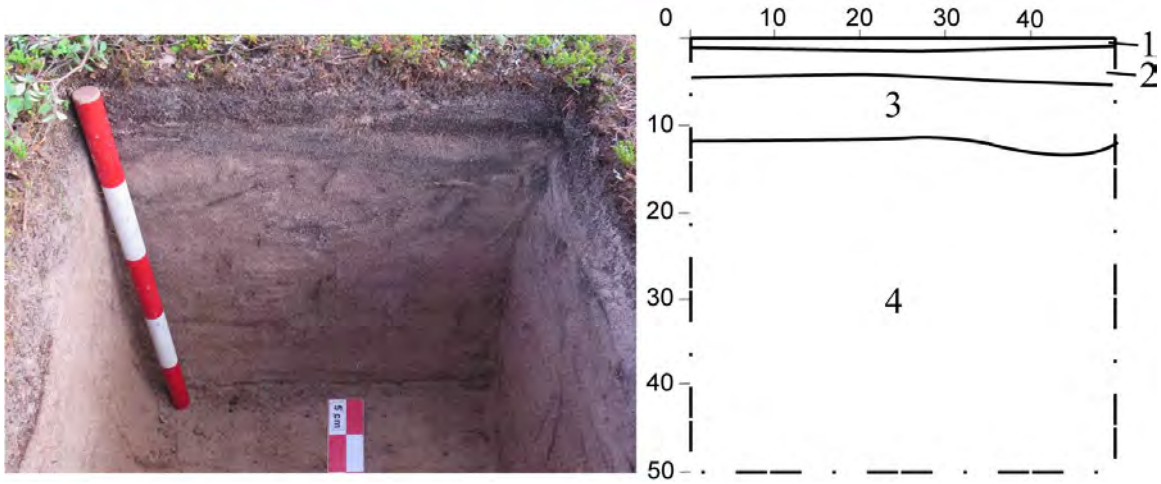


Fig. 84 – PR2-S9, paroi sud PR2-S6 (unités de mesure en cm).

PR2-S10

Ce sondage a été implanté quinze mètres au nord et dix mètres à l'ouest du sondage PR2-S9 (fig. 85). Il est constitué de trois niveaux.

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles, peu compact.
- Troisième niveau : sable blanc-noirâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine, peu compact.
- Quatrième niveau : limon noir, sablonneux, quelques radicelles, diffus par endroits, peu compact.
- Cinquième niveau : sable gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine, assez similaire au niveau 3 mais moins organique. Quelques traces organiques au sommet (radicelles décomposées). Adopte une teinte beigeâtre en profondeur.

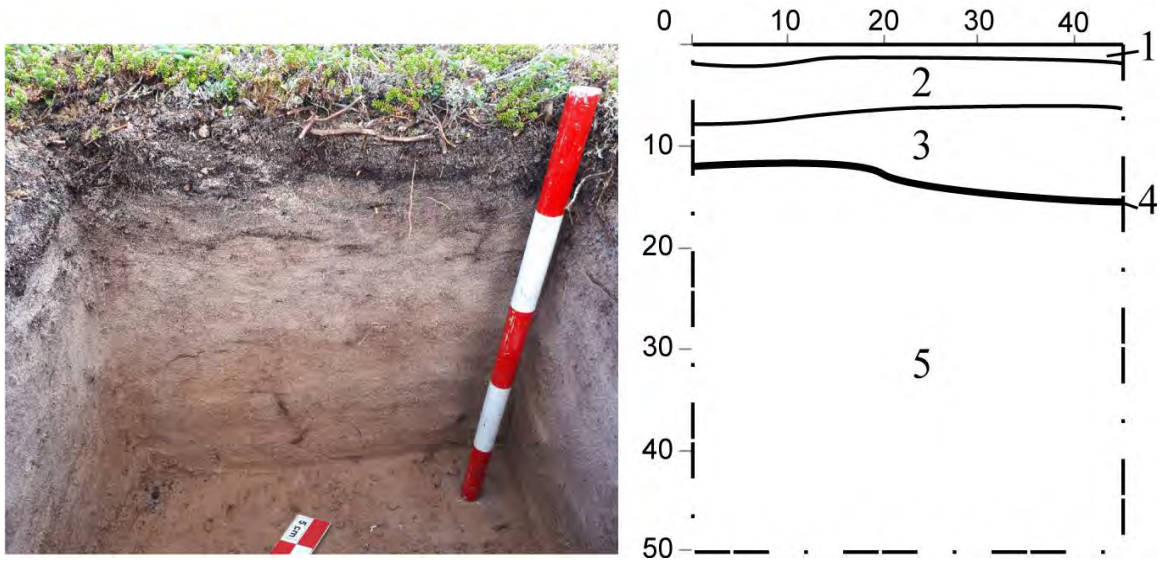


Fig. 85 – PR2-S10, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

Sondages à l'extérieur du locus

Précisons enfin que trois sondages avaient été implantés le long de la ligne PR2 afin d'identifier les sites EiBg-118 et 119 (fig. 77, 86, 18 et 19).



Fig. 86 – Vue générale, PR2-S1 et S2 (vue vers l'est). Les sillons parallèles caractéristiques d'un bas de plage (sensu Foucault et Raoult 2010) sont clairement visibles dans cette section de ROBS.

PR2-S1

Ce sondage est situé le long de la ligne PR2 (fig. 87).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : sable rose-blanc-gris foncé, moyennement compact, quelques radicelles.

- Quatrième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques au sommet (radicelles décomposées).



Fig. 87 – PR2-S1, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

PR2-S2

Ce sondage est situé le long de la ligne PR2, à dix mètres à l'ouest de PR2-S1 (fig. 88).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine, peu compact. Quelques traces organiques au sommet (radicelles décomposées). Il faut aussi ajouter que dans ce sondage, s'observe une succession de sables de différentes granulométries, dans un empilement plus clair que dans les autres sondages de ce secteur.

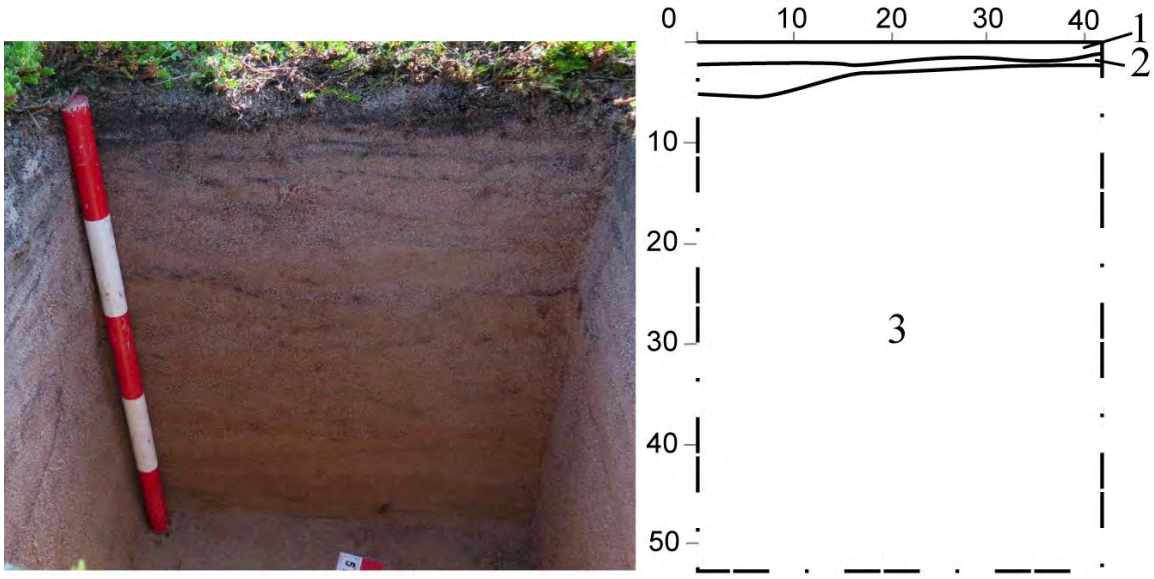


Fig. 88 – PR2-S2, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

PR2-S5

Ce sondage est situé neuf mètres au sud de la ligne PR2 (fig. 89).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Second niveau : limon sablonneux, noirâtre-gris, beaucoup de racines et radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques au sommet (radicelles décomposées). Il faut aussi ajouter que dans ce sondage, s'observe une succession de sables de différentes granulométries, dans un empilement plus clair que dans les autres sondages de ce secteur. Il adopte une teinte beigeâtre en profondeur.

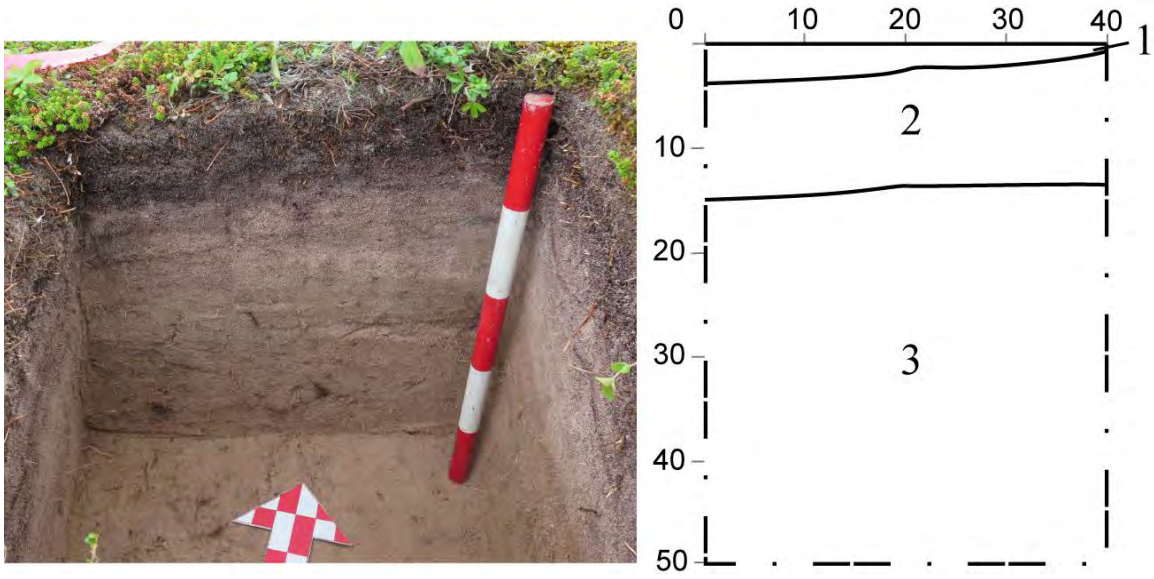


Fig. 89 – PR2-S5, paroi nord (unités de mesure en cm).

Les sondages ont été rebouchés et le secteur remis en état une fois la ligne PR2 complétée (fig. 90).



Fig. 90 – Remise en état de PR2 (vue vers l'est).

EiBg-164

Le site a été mis au jour hors de la zone initialement prévue pour l'intervention, le long de lignes systématiques d'inspection visuelle, dans la section nord du site (fig. 23, 91 et 92). Ce locus marque également la limite ouest du secteur inspecté visuellement.



Fig. 91 – Vue générale d'EiBg-164 (vue vers le nord-est).



Fig. 92 – Gros plan sur EiBg-164 (vue en plan).

Cinq éclats ont été mis au jour à l'intérieur d'une surface exposée par érosion : deux éclats en quartzite de Ramah, trois éclats en chert moucheté, non corticaux et appartenant

aux grades 3 et 4. Cette petite concentration git en plein milieu de la vaste terrasse marine, sans éléments topologiques spécifiques à proximité. Sa superficie est d'environ 4m^2.

Aucun sondage n'a été effectué.

EiBg-1d

Découvert lors de l'inspection générale du site classé (à but éducatif), un éclat de chert blanc a été mis au jour dans une large dépression où un nouveau développement végétal était à l'œuvre. La découverte a été raccordée au site déjà connu EiBg-1d (fig. 93 et 94).

Aucun sondage n'a été effectué.



Fig. 93 – Carte des sites associés au post-Archaïque récent. Le site EiBg-1d y figure, dans le secteur sud-est de ROBS.



Fig. 94 – EiBg-1d (vue vers le nord).

EiBg-1b

Un éclat de quartzite de Ramah et un outil en chert ont été découverts en se rendant vers l'extrémité sud du site classé, en suivant le chemin longeant la rivière, et également emprunté par des automobiles et des quatre roues. Ces découvertes ont été raccordées au site déjà connu EiBg-1b (station E) (fig. 95 et 96).

Aucun sondage n'a été effectué.



Fig. 95 – Éclat retouché en quartzite de Ramah récolté en érosion (chemin d'accès) dans le périmètre du site EiBg-1b. Le pointillé indique la présence d'une retouche.



Fig. 96– Carte des sites associés au post-Archaïque récent. Le site EiBg-1b y figure à l'extrémité sud-est de ROBS.

ZIA

Deux découvertes se sont values la simple attribution ZIA.

ZIA au nord : 19MA-005

La première se situe dans la section nord du site, non loin d'EiBg-164 (fig. 97). Il s'agit d'un éclat de chert blanc, trouvé sur le bord d'une large dépression creusée dans la large terrasse qui forme le site classé. Aucun sondage supplémentaire n'a été effectué, la découverte ayant été faite hors de l'aire initialement circonscrite pour l'intervention.



Fig. 95 – ZIA nord (19MA-005). Un ruban rose indique l'endroit où l'éclat a été mis au jour (vue vers l'est).

ZIA au sud : 19MA-009

La seconde ZIA se situe dans la section sud du site, non loin d'EiBg-163, dans l'aire initialement circonscrite pour l'intervention (fig. 23, 98 et 99). Il s'agit d'un clou découvert en érosion, non loin de EiBg-118 (site connu historique). Deux sondages (PR2-S3 et S4) ont été implantés autour de clou, sur le button surplombant le clou dont ce dernier aurait pu se détacher par érosion (fig. 77). Ces sondages se sont toutefois révélés négatifs.



Fig. 96 – Gros plan sur le clou mis au jour dans la Zia sud (19MA-009) (vue en plan).



Fig. 97 – Inventaire de ZIA sud (19MA-009) (vue vers le sud-est).

PR2-S3

Ce sondage a été implanté à soixante mètres à l'ouest de PR2-S1 (fig. 100).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : sable gris-noirâtre moucheté, moyennement compact, quelques radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : limon noir, sablonneux (moins sablonneux que le niveau 2), quelques radicelles, moyennement compact.
- Quatrième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques (radicelles décomposées).

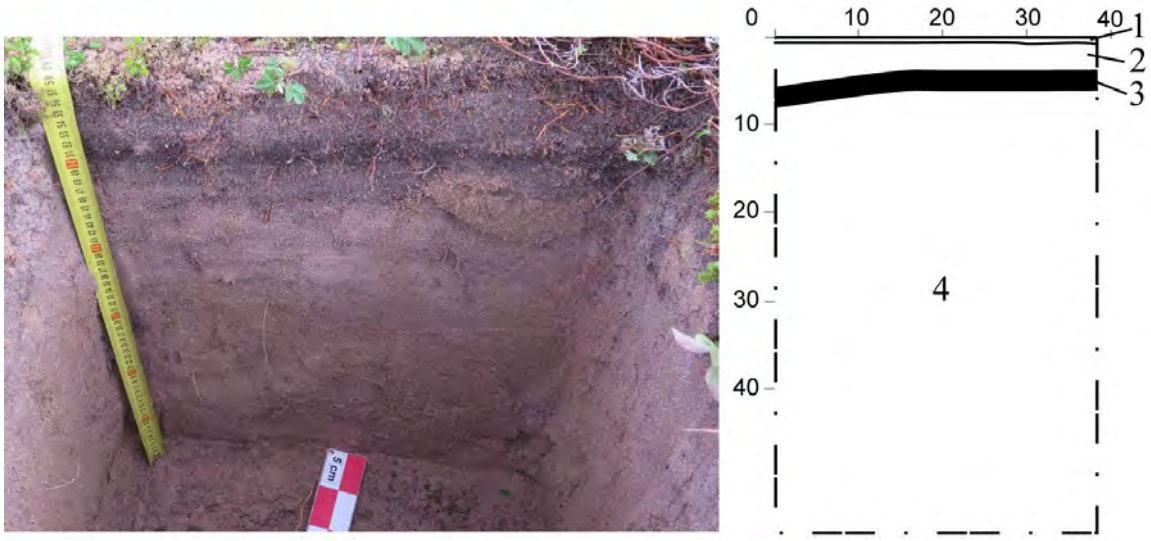


Fig. 98 – PR2-S3, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

PR2-S4

Ce sondage est situé à neuf mètres à l'est de PR2-S3 (fig. 101).

- Premier niveau : tapis de mousse et de racines dans une litière sablonneuse et organique.
- Deuxième niveau : sable gris-noirâtre moucheté, moyennement compact, quelques radicelles.
- Troisième niveau : sable rosâtre-gris-blanchâtre, mélange de granulométrie moyenne et plus fine. Quelques traces organiques au sommet (radicelles décomposées). Il faut aussi ajouter que dans ce sondage, s'observe une succession de sables de différentes granulométries, dans un empilement plus clair que dans les autres sondages de ce secteur.

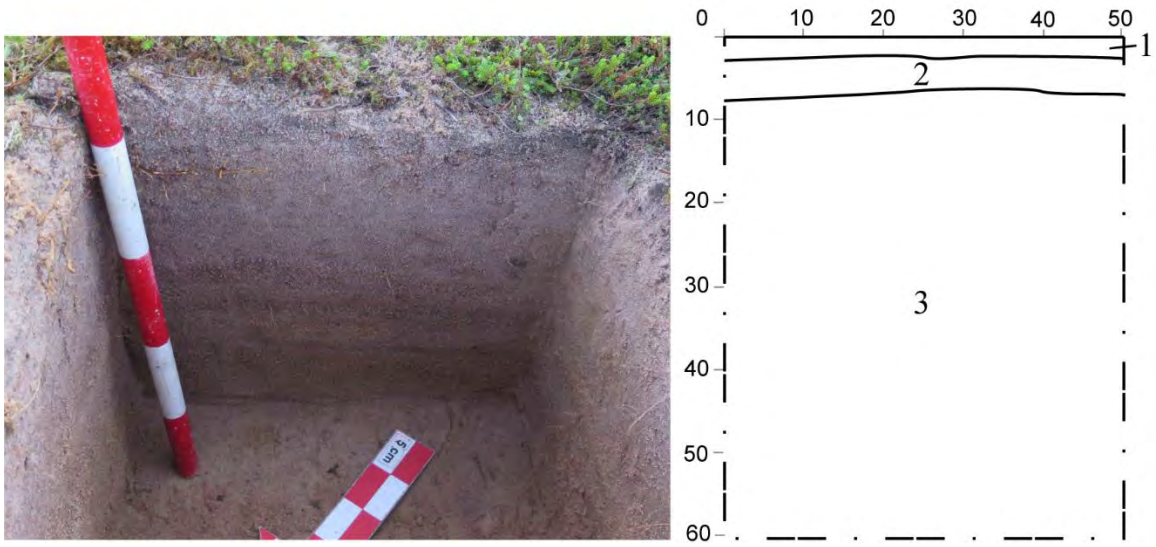


Fig. 99 – PR2-S4, paroi sud (unités de mesure en cm).

Discussion : synthèse, évaluation et recommandations

Synthèse des résultats

Au terme de deux semaines d'inventaire, d'inspection visuelle et de récoltes de surface, et relativement à la triple problématique de ces interventions, les résultats des interventions peuvent être récapitulés ainsi :

- Volets de documentation des vestiges archéologiques et de l'érosion de ROBS :
    - 24 sondages (ligne PR1 : 14 sondages, dont 4 positifs ; ligne PR2 : 10 sondages, dont 1 positif) ;
    - De très nombreuses et fréquents épisodes d'inspection visuelle, autant pour se rendre vers les aires présélectionnées en vue du permis de recherche archéologique, que par la mise en place de lignes systématiques d'inspection visuelle dans la section nord-est de ROBS ;
    - Six nouveaux locus (EiBg-159 à 164) mis au jour à cause de l'érosion importante du site ;
    - Certains de ces locus se situent dans le secteur nord-est de ROBS, encore mal connu ;
    - 616 éclats et 23 outils ont été récoltés ;
    - Un site (EiBg-159), possiblement massif, en érosion et à préserver d'urgence, et où des problématiques archéologiques et taphonomiques méritent d'être explorées plus avant ;
    - Une érosion qui affecte autant les berges que le reste du site (sentiers et passage de véhicules motorisés amplifiés par les vents forts).
    - Des locus qui pourraient être attribués à la période Post-Archaïque récente, voire moyenne dans le cas d'EiBg-161, si nous nous fions à leur altitude. En effet, aucun vestige diagnostique n'a été mis au jour.

- Volet d'évaluation du prototype de projet d'archéotourisme
    - Une vocation d'archéologue maintenue ;
    - Un intérêt de la part des jeunes exprimés ;

- L'importante érosion rapportée à la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon et pour laquelle des plans de sensibilisation et de réglementation sont en cours de développement ;
- Une municipalité qui soutient de futures collaborations avec Archéo-mamu ;
- Entrevue par la radio locale de Blanc-Sablon.

En d'autres termes, le prototype de projet archéotouristique présente des résultats incontestablement positifs, et qui peuvent être synthétisés en deux grands points :

- D'une part, ce projet a permis de reprendre les recherches à Blanc-Sablon, très disparates et limitées à des tracés linéaires depuis les travaux de Jean-Yves Pintal (1998). Ceci a été rendu possible autant grâce au financement et à la force de travail des bénévoles participant à l'intervention que grâce aux nombreux organismes partenaires qui investissent dans ce projet d'archéotourisme en vue d'un programme autosuffisant sur le long à moyen terme.
- D'autre part, ce projet a permis de poursuivre le tissage de liens en Archéo-mamu et la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon : déjà fortement sensibilisée à l'importance de son patrimoine archéologique depuis les travaux de Jean-Yves Pintal dans la région, la découverte de nouveaux locus ainsi que la présentation des nombreux sites connus à et autour de Blanc-Sablon (Archéo-mamu 2015) ont permis d'amplifier l'urgence à développer un projet de protection, de recherche, de mise en valeur et de diffusion du patrimoine archéologique régional.

Évaluation du prototype de projet d'archéotourisme

Malgré ces résultats encourageants, ce prototype de modèle alternatif de financement et de recherche n'est pas sans ses limites, qui vont venir à leur tour s'imposer sur l'ampleur d'un plus vaste projet de protection, recherche, mise en valeur et diffusion qui serait pourtant nécessaire pour gérer adéquatement le patrimoine archéologique régional de Blanc-Sablon.

La critique principale qu'il faut effectuer à l'endroit d'un tel projet d'archéotourisme a trait à la fuite des compétences acquises lors de telles interventions. En effet, la majeure

partie de l'équipe était composée de touristes venus s'essayer temporairement au travail de terrain, acquérir quelques rudiments de fouille (sondage, tamisage), d'enregistrement et autres opérations archéologiques (inspection visuelle). Ce balbutiement de formation archéologique est ensuite ramené chez lui par chaque touriste.

De plus, il faut noter qu'inscrites dans un cadre d'archéotourisme, les interventions se doublent de certaines attentes pour un divertissement archéologique. Les bénévoles ne sont donc pas à strictement parler en formation, même s'ils sont là pour « apprendre à faire un peu d'archéologie ». Il faut donc que les gens s'amusent un peu, trouvent des choses, ce qu'un inventaire garantit encore moins qu'une fouille, alors même que ces opérations sont indispensables pour surveiller l'érosion du site ou en inspecter les secteurs moins bien connus. Ceci implique que les stratégies d'intervention doivent être adaptées en regard de cette contrainte, et donc privilégier les zones à plus grand potentiel (densité et variété des artéfacts). Ceci entretient également l'idée d'une archéologie dont le but principal reste de trouver des artéfacts.

En outre, d'un point de vue plus purement financier, l'argent injecté dans l'économie locale reste minime (nourriture, essence, hôtel partiel), et l'essentiel du financement sert pour le moment à payer le coût des opérations sans que ni la municipalité, ni Archéo-mamu ne parviennent à engranger des bénéfices financiers pouvant être réinvestis dans la pérennité de ce projet.

Enfin, il est difficile de sortir de l'idée ici que le projet d'archéotourisme s'inscrit dans une logique d'archéologie publique préalable à son tournant réflexif : c'est une promotion de l'archéologie qui semble essentiellement à l'œuvre ici, autant pour des appuis financiers que pour des appuis sociaux, étant donné les difficultés croissantes à trouver du financement pour la réalisation d'interventions archéologiques hors du cadre d'une archéologie de sauvetage commandée par des clients préalablement à la réalisation de projet d'aménagement du territoire.

Il sera possible de répondre que les critiques avancées ici sont effectuées sur le court terme, et qu'à long terme, un développement archéotouristique de plus grande ampleur pourrait permettre une meilleure rétention du flux de touristes qui transite chaque année

dans la région pour aller visiter les nombreux sites classés de la région (Patrimoine Canadien ou UNESCO) : Red Bay, au Labrador ; Port au Choix et L'Anse aux Meadows, sur le flanc nord de Terre-Neuve. Cette rétention permettrait alors de générer autant du profit pour les communautés locales qu'une meilleure visibilité internationale agissant par rétroaction sur le flux touristique.

Ceci est incontestable, mais une telle projection sur le long terme doit s'accompagner d'une réflexion qui, sur le court terme, s'interroge sur la mise en place des conditions de réalisation de cette projection. Et, ici, le développement et la rétention d'une expertise locale sont absolument essentiels à la gestion adéquate d'un patrimoine qui, fragile, est fragilisé par l'érosion importante de la région (berges et nécessitant une surveillance constante), et pourrait l'être d'autant plus que le flux touristique augmente à Blanc-Sablon.

Autrement dit, le modèle archéotouristique ne peut plus se centrer autant sur la réalisation par des touristes d'interventions archéologiques, car ceci ne permet pas d'effectuer un retour sur le plus long terme afin de poursuivre le développement de compétences longues à acquérir tant l'archéologie est une pratique complexe. En outre, et découlant du premier point, ceci ne permet pas de développer des compétences qui pourront activement prendre part à la gestion du patrimoine archéologique de la région éloignée et difficile d'accès (état des routes lorsqu'elles existent, coût du transport, etc.) de Blanc-Sablon.

En reprenant alors le terme de réciprocité proposé par Laurence Bolduc (2018 ; voir plus haut) pour repenser l'archéologie publique québécoise, le développement de cette expertise locale serait le plus grand bénéfice que les communautés locales de Blanc-Sablon pourraient retirer sur les longs et moyens termes. De cette réciprocité pourraient alors se développer une meilleure multivocalité et participation, car en connaissant mieux les différentes étapes de production archéologique, ces intervenants locaux, tout en travaillant avec des spécialistes venus de l'extérieur, seraient mieux à même d'orienter les recherches vers des thèmes d'intérêt pour leurs communautés avec lesquels ils et elles auraient par ailleurs un contact privilégié. Ce contact privilégié faciliterait également le

partage des collections locales développées au fil du temps par des archéologues-amateurs locaux.

Différents éléments à intégrer en une problématique structurée ont été exposés tout au long de ce rapport, qu'il s'agisse :

- Du développement de régionalismes qui, incontestables à l'Archaïque, doivent également être réintégrés dans une échelle plus large pour ne pas refermer sur soi une région, et pour comprendre la Basse-Côte-Nord comme un paysage ;
- De l'utilisation de ce paysage pour différentes activités, notamment celle de la taille de la pierre, et dont le travail sur EiBg-159 doit autant être mieux documenté sur place que réintégré à une plus large échelle ;
- De la reprise des recherches en géologie et géomorphologie qui ont près de 30 ans : les travaux de Dubois et Perras, republiés en 1998, datent de 1988 ;
- De la préservation d'un patrimoine en région éloignée et pour lequel le recours aux nouvelles technologies (voir notamment Martin-Moya *et al.* 2020) pourrait être crucial et venir complémenter le développement d'une expertise locale ;
- De l'articulation d'une logique d'archéologie préventive, ou « de sauvetage », compte tenu de l'érosion qui a permis de révéler de nouveaux locus, dans une problématique de recherche qui recouvre la région plutôt que d'être limitée au seul locus d'une intervention ;
- De la surveillance plus systématique de l'érosion en adoptant des méthodes utilisées ailleurs au Québec permettant d'intégrer ces démarches à d'autres déjà menées ailleurs au Québec (voir notamment Bernatchez et Dubois 2006, Savard *et al.* 2013).

Recommandations

La recommandation clef pour la poursuite des travaux à Blanc-Sablon serait le développement d'une *archéologie publique* qui n'est plus cantonnée à de la diffusion ou de la mise en valeur, mais qui permettrait de préserver et connaître le patrimoine archéologique en : (i) formant une expertise locale (ii) pouvant gérer localement un patrimoine menacé (iii) en lien avec une problématique de recherche à plus large échelle

orientant les travaux sur le long terme (iv) afin de construire un récit archéologique auquel participent les différentes communautés de la région.

Aussi pouvons-nous proposer les recommandations spécifiques suivantes pour la suite des travaux :

- Poursuivre la sensibilisation des communautés locales sur la fragilité et l'importance du patrimoine archéologique de Blanc-Sablon,
- Développer une infrastructure digitale permettant de travailler avec et de mettre en valeur un patrimoine en région éloignée ;
- Mettre en place des réglementations pour préserver ce patrimoine, autant sur le site classé ROBS qu'à Blanc-Sablon, où les sites connus sont également nombreux ;
- Surveiller avec l'aide des communautés locales la destruction par érosion (et autres causes) du patrimoine archéologique de Blanc-Sablon ;
- Développer un projet de formation d'une expertise locale à Blanc-Sablon.
- Concernant plus spécifiquement les locus identifiés lors de l'intervention de 2019, aucune recommandation spécifique ne leur est adressée (voir annexe G) car ils sont déjà protégés par le statut de site patrimonial classé de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon. Toutefois, il reste généralement recommandé de continuer de surveiller l'érosion générale du site classé de ROBS, et d'y limiter autant que possible le déplacement par véhicule motorisé afin d'éviter d'aggraver cette dernière.
    - Une mention spéciale toutefois pour le locus EiBg-159. Ce dernier mérite une attention particulière. L'érosion semble avoir été grave, car elle a amené en surface plusieurs centaines d'artéfacts en pierre. Ce lieu, avec des pentes de sables conduisant sur sa terrasse inférieure, pourrait également être un lieu d'entrainement au 4 roues si aucune mesure n'est prise pour limiter l'accès au site. Il est recommandé de fouiller ce site avant que l'érosion naturelle comme humaine ne vienne détruire les informations qui pourraient encore être mises au jour sur ce site (voir plus haut).

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INVENTAIRE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

Développement d'un lotissement résidentiel, Bonne-Espérance, été 2020



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Permis :
20-GUIF-06
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Référence bibliographique :
François Guindon, archéologue consultant (2021) Inventaire archéologique. Développement d'un lotissement résidentiel, Bonne-Espérance, été 2020. Rapport remis à la municipalité de Bonne-Espérance et au ministère de la Culture et des Communications. Baie-Comeau. 22p.

En couverture :
Vue générale de la partie sud de l'aire inventoriée

Sommaire

Ce rapport présente les résultats d'un inventaire archéologique mené pour la municipalité de Bonne-Espérance, dans la région de la Côte-Nord. L'étude avait pour objectif d'évaluer si le développement résidentiel des lots non cadastraux # 7 à 13, à l'extrémité ouest de la rue Red Hill, allait affecter la conservation d'éventuels vestiges archéologiques. Le cas échéant, il fallait aussi recommander des mesures pour atténuer l'impact du projet sur le site archéologique. La superficie couverte par l'inventaire est d'environ 20 700 m^2, soit la totalité des lots concernés.

L'inventaire a permis de confirmer qu'un seul vestige de nature équivoque se trouvait dans l'aire. La valeur patrimoniale de cette pièce et de l'espace inventorié est jugée très faible. Le risque d'impact des travaux projetés par le client est donc nul pour le patrimoine archéologique. Conséquemment, il est recommandé que la municipalité de Bonne-Espérance procède avec les prochaines étapes de son projet sans précaution supplémentaire pour le patrimoine archéologique.

Notons tout de même que plusieurs vestiges archéologiques sont connus à proximité de l'aire étudiée. Tout débordement à l'extérieur du périmètre inventorié pourrait donc menacer leur intégrité. La municipalité devrait donc prendre toutes les précautions pour que ses travaux restent circonscrits aux limites des aires inventoriées.

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Équipe de production

François Guindon, archéologue consultant

François Guindon, Ph. D.	Archéologue chargé de projet
Vanessa Morin, B. A.	Archéologue assistante
Treena Beaudoin	Auxiliaire d'archéologie
Trina Roberts	Auxiliaire d'archéologie
Chenelle Lessard	Auxiliaire d'archéologie
Édith Bergeron, B. Env., M. Sc.	Géomaticienne

Municipalité de Bonne-Espérance

Leslie Woodland	Directrice générale

1. Introduction

La municipalité de Bonne-Espérance a sollicité François Guindon pour la production d'un inventaire archéologique couvrant approximativement 20 700 m^2. Cette superficie correspond aux subdivisions projetées 7 à 13, à l'extrémité de la rue Red Hill, dans le secteur Vieux-Fort (figure 1). L'intervention était exigée par le ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN) préalablement à la cession de ces lots publics à la Municipalité.

1.1. Résumé du projet

Le projet consiste à développer sept lots du territoire public à des fins résidentielles. Le lot 13 constitue le prolongement projeté de la rue Red Hill, alors que les lots 7 à 12 seront offerts aux résidents pour du développement domiciliaire (figure 2). L'aménagement de la rue, des maisons et de dépendances entrainera des perturbations au sol. Les vestiges archéologiques potentiellement présents dans les niveaux superficiels du sol risquent d'être affectés.

1.2. Objectifs et portée de l'étude

La présente étude devait vérifier si des vestiges archéologiques étaient présents dans les limites des lots projetés 7 à 13. Si des vestiges étaient trouvés, il fallait ensuite évaluer le risque d'impact que le projet présentait pour ceux-ci. Des mesures d'atténuation d'impact devaient aussi être recommandées au terme de cette étude.

1.3. Structure du rapport

La première section du rapport détaille la méthodologie employée lors de l'inventaire. La seconde présente un aperçu du cadre environnemental et humain de l'aire d'étude. La troisième section fournit les résultats de l'intervention et la suivante estime le risque d'impact du projet sur le patrimoine archéologique. Des recommandations y sont aussi formulées afin d'atténuer l'impact sur le patrimoine archéologique de l'aire visée. La section finale expose les conclusions.

Le DVD collé au dos du rapport contient un dossier technique complet, soit les fichiers cartographiques vectoriels en format ArcGIS, les cartes, plans et figures, les photographies, les notes de terrain, le catalogue photo et une version PDF du présent rapport.

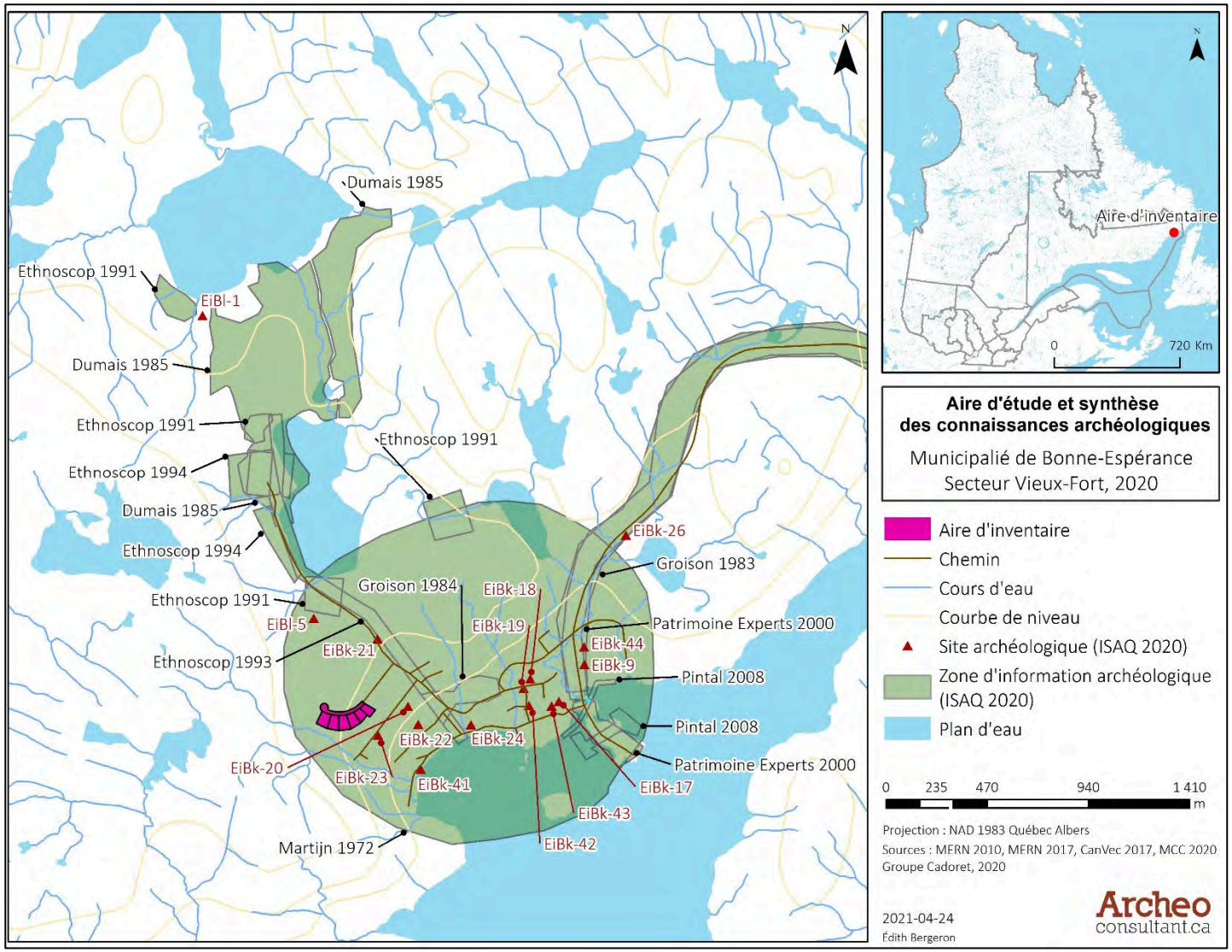


Figure 1 : Aire d'étude et synthèse des connaissances archéologiques

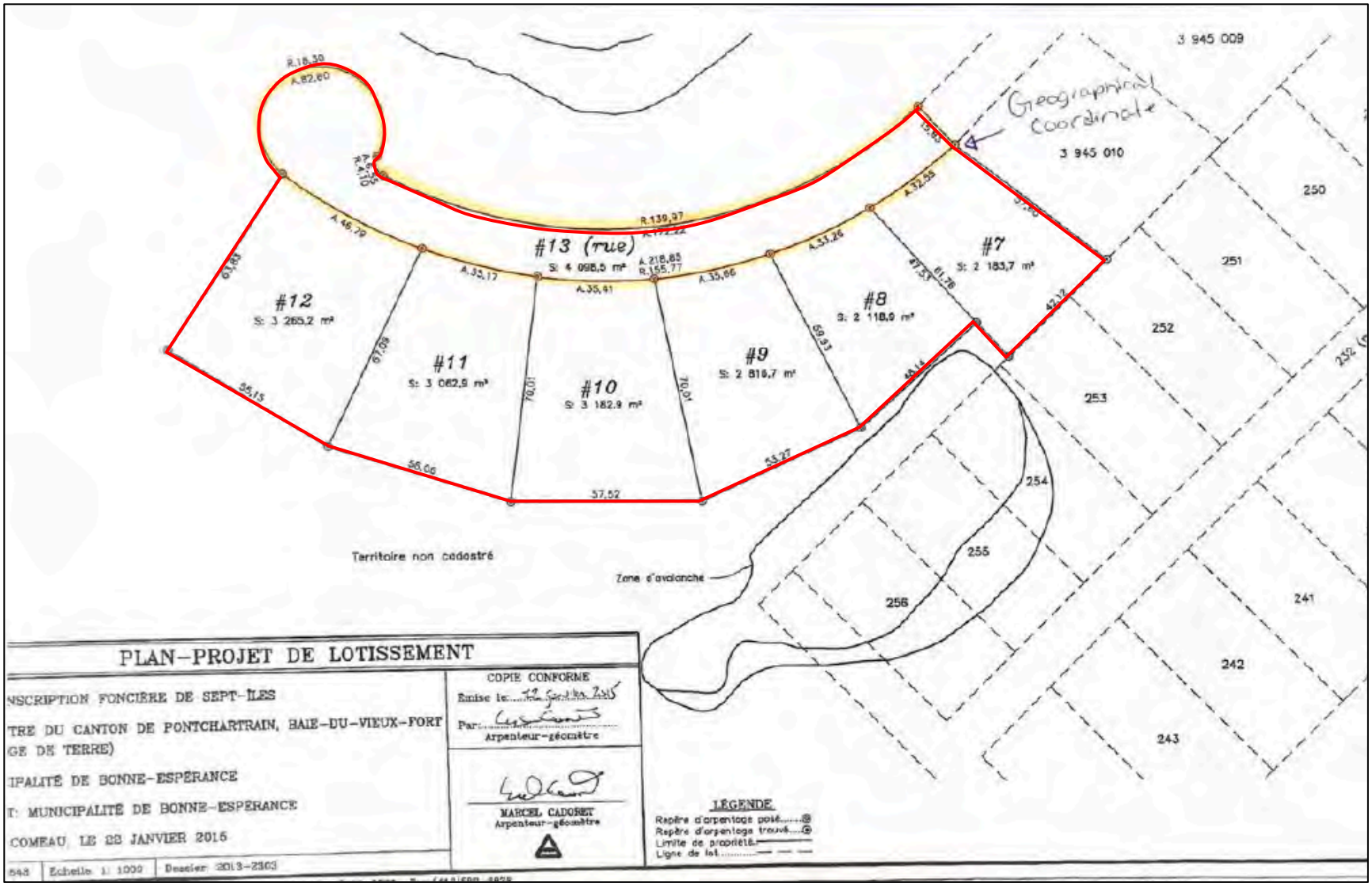


Figure 2 : Plan du lotissement projeté (en rouge)

2. Méthodologie

L'intervention sur le terrain a été menée par un archéologue responsable, une archéologue assistante et trois auxiliaires, du 24 au 27 août 2020. L'inventaire archéologique comprend cinq composantes essentielles, soit la recherche documentaire, l'inspection visuelle, l'excavation de sondages, la consignation des données et le traitement des artéfacts.

2.1. Recherche documentaire

Les recherches documentaires visent à recueillir des données relatives à l'historique de l'occupation de l'aire étudiée. Dans le cas présent, l'iconographie, les événements historiques, les plans anciens et les connaissances archéologiques pour le secteur élargi présentent un intérêt particulier et ont été recensés à partir des sources suivantes :

1) Archives de la BAnQ ;
2) Greffe de l'arpenteur général du Québec ;
3) Bibliothèques et Archives Canada ;
4) Inventaire des sites archéologiques du Québec ;
5) Sources publiées.

Les documents pertinents ont été versés au dossier technique du présent rapport.

1.1. Inspection visuelle

L'inspection visuelle consiste en un examen systématique de la surface du sol de toute la zone d'intervention. Elle permet d'y déceler les vestiges archéologiques présents en surface. Les terrains accidentés, présentant un risque pour les travailleurs, en sont toutefois exclus. Toute découverte entraine une inspection minutieuse du sol dans un rayon de 10 m, incluant le déplacement d'éléments pouvant gêner les observations. Les vestiges récupérés sont alors localisés par concentration visible.

L'inspection permet du même coup d'identifier d'éventuels obstacles à l'excavation de sondages et des lieux particulièrement stratégiques pour leurs emplacements, là où des vestiges sont visibles.

1.2. Sondages

Les sondages archéologiques sont disposés à intervalles systématiques de 10 m afin de couvrir chacune des zones d'intervention. L'espacement des sondages peut être réduit à 3 m pour mieux évaluer d'éventuels vestiges. Les terrains trop perturbés, irréguliers ou humides (actuels ou passés) sont cependant exclus de l'inventaire par sondage. La profondeur atteint le niveau jugé stérile, soit le roc ou le sol naturel n'ayant subi aucune perturbation anthropique et dont la mise en place ne peut être ultérieure à une occupation humaine. Les sondages font 30 x 30 cm de côtés et sont excavés à la pelle et à la truelle. Le couvert végétal est pour sa part

déstructuré à la pelle afin d'y vérifier la présence de vestiges. Le sol des sondages positifs est tamisé à la maille de 3 mm. Tous les sondages sont remblayés une fois les enregistrements terminés.

Tous les sondages sont géolocalisés à l'aide d'un GPS. Ils sont identifiés et comptabilisés en distinguant les positifs des négatifs.

En contexte allochtone, une tranchée faisant minimalement 1 m X 0,5 m est excavée perpendiculairement à chaque vestige architectural. Les dimensions de la tranchée peuvent être ajustées de façon à obtenir un dégagement de 50 cm X 50 cm de part et d'autre du vestige. Les tranchées permettent d'estimer la hauteur et la largeur, la profondeur et la superficie des aménagements.

1.3. Consignation des données

Les données recueillies sur le terrain sont consignées au carnet de notes du responsable de l'intervention et de l'assistant, ainsi que sur les fiches dédiées à cet effet. Les artéfacts sont recueillis par lots collectifs ou individuels, selon la nature et selon les couches de sol. Une étiquette est produite pour chaque lot collectif ou individualisé. Dans les fiches, les aménagements structurels et tout autre vestige sont décrits et localisés. En contexte allochtone, le système Tikal est utilisé pour l'enregistrement des vestiges.

Les sondages et les tranchées positives font l'objet d'un enregistrement des données pertinentes sur une fiche dédiée à cet effet, comprenant croquis stratigraphique, coordonnées géographiques, orientation et description des couches.

Les relevés photographiques sont faits à l'aide d'un calepin adapté, comprenant le code Borden ou le code temporaire (s'il y a lieu), l'orientation cardinale, la zone, la date et une description. Les parois de chaque sondage positif, en plus de l'environnement des zones et sites inspectés, sont photographiés. Tous les vestiges structurels (aménagement, fondation, bâtiment, etc.) font aussi l'objet d'un relevé photographique détaillé.

1.4. Traitement des artéfacts

Suivant le prélèvement de pièces archéologiques, le nettoyage, le catalogage et l'analyse sont menés au laboratoire de François Guindon, à Baie-Comeau. L'ensemble est ensuite déposé à la Réserve d'archéologie du Québec, sous la responsabilité du ministère de la Culture et des Communications.

2. Environnement naturel et humain

L'aire à l'étude a connu une riche succession d'événements ayant façonné son patrimoine archéologique. Les principales composantes de cette histoire incluent les changements à l'environnement naturel et aux sociétés qui ont occupé le territoire.

2.1. Environnement naturel

L'environnement contemporain et ancien peut nous aider à comprendre les facteurs naturels qui ont influencé l'occupation humaine à travers le temps.

2.1.1. Environnement contemporain

L'aire d'intervention est située dans la région écologique du plateau de la Basse-Côte-Nord, dominée par une taïga dense le long de la côte et clairsemée vers l'intérieur des terres. Le climat de cette région est de type subpolaire humide et la saison de croissance y est courte. Les températures annuelles moyennes atteignent 0 °C et les précipitations moyennes avoisinent 1 100 à 1 200 mm. La topographie régionale inclut une plaine côtière formée de terrasses multiples et d'un plateau de collines dont les sommets atteignent 900 m d'altitude à l'intérieur des terres.

L'aire d'intervention s'inscrit sur une terrasse atteignant 84 à 86 m d'altitude de laquelle on peut voir une grande baie donnant sur le golfe et le détroit de Belle Isle. La surface de la terrasse est très régulière, quoiqu'en pente légère vers le sud (figure 3). Les sédiments sont minces et composés de till de sable pierreux avec horizons podzoliques. Le roc affleure par endroits. La partie sud présente un environnement de mousses parsemé de conifères. Ces derniers deviennent plus denses vers le nord (figure 4). La limite sud de la terrasse est une pente abrupte qui présente des risques d'avalanches en hiver. La portion Nord est une pente boisée menant à une autre terrasse. Vers l'ouest, le relief plat est abruptement interrompu par un petit ruisseau encaissé. Le replat se poursuit vers l'est en pente descendante et a été compacté par la circulation de véhicules. Le socle rocheux est principalement composé de gneiss granitique appartenant au complexe de Saint-Augustin 6. On retrouve aussi des mangérites et charnockites de la Suite anorthositique de Vieux-Fort 3 (ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles 2021). Ces pierres ne sont pour la plupart jamais retrouvées en contexte d'occupation autochtone et donc peu susceptibles d'avoir été exploitées pendant la paléohistoire.



Figure 3 : Vue générale de l'aire inventoriée à partir de la rue Red Hill, vue vers le sud-ouest



Figure 4 : L'équipe dans la partie nord de l'aire inventoriée en milieu boisé

2.1.2. Environnement ancien

La configuration environnementale contemporaine est le résultat de l'évolution climatique et environnementale depuis au moins la dernière ère glaciaire. La fonte des glaces ne se serait amorcée que vers 20 000 ans avant aujourd'hui (AA) et les premiers lambeaux de terre en auraient été libérés vers 13 000 AA. La mer de Goldthwait les aurait immédiatement submergés, jusqu'à une hauteur approximative de 152 m au-dessus du niveau marin actuel (NMA) (Dubois 1980). À partir de 12 500 AA, les terres déglacées auraient amorcé une phase de relèvement isostatique leur permettant d'émerger peu à peu. La colonisation végétale de ces terres aurait débuté quelque part entre 10 500 et 9 000 AA, une condition essentielle à la colonisation animale débutant vers 9 500 – 9 000 AA. La colonisation humaine aurait été possible à partir de ce moment. Les conditions environnementales demeuraient tout de même difficiles pour l'être humain. Elles se seraient graduellement rapprochées des conditions actuelles pendant l'intervalle de 9 000 à 5 000 AA (Larouche et Richard 1998).

Les premières traces recensées de l'occupation humaine de la Basse-Côte-Nord datent de 8 200 AA. À cette époque, le niveau marin atteignait 30 m NMA. Vers 6 000 AA, il atteignait 15 m NMA. Pendant les millénaires suivants, le niveau marin a fluctué en suivant une alternance de régressions et de remontées, pour atteindre le niveau actuel vers 5 000 AA, puis 2,5 m NMA entre 3 000 et 2 000 AA (Dubois 1980 ; Dubois et Perras 1998 ; Plumet et al. 1994). Ces transformations environnementales ont certainement influencé l'occupation humaine des environs de Bonne-Espérance, notamment l'emplacement des sites de campements.

2.2. Milieu humain

L'aperçu historique qui suit s'intéresse principalement aux changements dans le mode d'occupation des terres et à l'identité des occupants qui s'y sont succédé. Ces données permettent de remettre en contexte les découvertes archéologiques pouvant survenir. L'aire d'intervention n'a cependant jamais fait l'objet d'aucune étude archéologique.

2.2.1. Occupation autochtone

Les premiers occupants de l'aire étudiée sont les peuples autochtones de la paléohistoire[1]. On compte 23 sites archéologiques associés à ces groupes dans le secteur de Vieux-Fort (tableau 1). Le plus ancien, EiBl-05, permet de faire remonter les premières présences autochtones vers 8 000 AA, soit au tout début de l'Archaïque maritime. Celui-ci se trouve à une élévation approximative de 90 m NMA. Par comparaison, l'aire étudiée à 84-86 m NMA, laisse envisager des occupations humaines aussi anciennes. Les sites jusqu'à 6 500 AA, aussi associés à l'Archaïque maritime, atteignent pour leur part une élévation minimale de 27 m NMA. EiBl-1, situé au lac Beaver Pond, fait partie de cet ensemble ancien. Ces premiers occupants subsistaient principalement de la chasse aux mammifères marins (phoques, otaries, baleines) et présentaient des similarités culturelles importantes avec les occupants de Terre-Neuve (Chevrier 1996b).

Entre 6 500 et 5 000 AA, les occupants semblent réoccuper fréquemment les mêmes espaces, pendant des périodes plus longues, en groupes plus nombreux et dans des habitations plus grandes (Pintal 2006)[2].

Ensuite, pendant l'intervalle 5 000 – 3 500 AA, des changements culturels majeurs sont observés. Les groupes amérindiens deviennent généralement moins visibles dans les régions côtières où les Paléoinuits font leur apparition. Les sites amérindiens sont conséquemment moins nombreux pour la période (Pintal 2006). Les Amérindiens et Paléoinuits auraient alors pu compétitionner pour le contrôle du territoire et de ses ressources. La présence paléoinuite pourrait également entrainer des différences régionales plus prononcées entre groupes amérindiens à partir de 4 200 AA. La tradition funéraire ancienne qui consistait à inhumer des individus dans des monticules avec du mobilier funéraire, parfois incinéré, décline aussi (Chevrier 1996b ; Fitzhugh 2006). Les Paléoinuits préféraient les espaces côtiers, mais s'établissaient parfois à l'intérieur des terres (Plumet et al. 1994).

La période dite post-archaïque suit l'Archaïque maritime vers 4 000 – 3 500 AA. Les sites sont alors concentrés près de la côte et indiquent une exploitation spécialisée sur les ressources de cet environnement. Les habitations sont généralement de forme allongée, comme le suggèrent les foyers allongés autour desquels se concentrent les vestiges matériels. Leurs dimensions augmentent à travers le temps (Pintal 1998). Cela suggère que les occupants vivaient au même endroit sur des périodes plus longues. Peu de sites sont cependant connus pour le post-Archaïque, de sorte que le portrait qui peut en être dressé est assez limité (Pintal 1989). L'occupation amérindienne est tout de même attestée pendant la période à Vieux-Fort, avec

[1] Le mot « paléohistoire » est utilisé en remplacement de « préhistoire ». Le terme proposé est plus respectueux de l'histoire autochtone précédant l'arrivée européenne en Amérique puisque « préhistoire » implique que les peuples autochtones n'avaient pas d'histoire avant les Européens. Cette notion est évidemment fausse et l'archéologie contribue à documenter le passé riche et ancien des premiers peuples du continent. Dans le même esprit, l'expression « période coloniale » remplace celle de « période historique » puisque la colonisation est le véritable fait marquant de l'arrivée européenne et de sa présence continue depuis le XVI^{e} siècle.

[2] Ces informations semblent toutefois en contradiction avec Chevrier (1996b) pour la même période

EiBk-17, où de la poterie du Sylvicole moyen (2 400 – 1 000 AA) se mêle à des outils en pierre taillée et polie (tableau 1).

À l'arrivée des premiers Européens, les Béothuks qui occupaient surtout Terre-Neuve visitaient aussi le détroit de Belle Isle durant l'été. Ils exploitaient les ressources côtières, comme le phoque et le saumon, ainsi que les ressources de l'intérieur des terres, comme le caribou (Chevrier 1996a). L'étendue de leurs déplacements le long du détroit est cependant incertaine.

Les groupes inuits ont aussi visité la Basse-Côte-Nord pendant la période coloniale, mais moins régulièrement que les groupes amérindiens (Plumet et al. 1994). Les ressources marines qui abondaient dans la région auraient motivé leur présence continue (Chevrier 1996a; Stopp 2002). Ils préféraient d'ailleurs les îles près de la côte et s'intéressaient beaucoup aux biens européens qu'ils transformaient en outils (Niellon 1995). Certaines occupations inuites pourraient cependant leur être faussement attribuées en raison de similitudes importantes entre certaines de leurs habitations et les maisons de tourbes construites par les pêcheurs européens du XVIII^{e} au XIX^{e} siècle (Auger 1991). La fréquence des occupations inuites pendant cette période pourrait donc être surestimée.

Les Innus auraient aussi occupé la région côtière l'été, pour retourner vers l'intérieur des terres en hiver (Niellon 1995). Des aînés innus de Pakuashipi interviewés en 2017 ont indiqué que la rivière Saint-Paul était une voie de circulation majeure entre la mer et les terres.

Innus, Béothuks et Inuit se seraient établi dans les espaces coloniaux aménagés par les Européens le long de la côte (Niellon 1989). La présence innue aurait perduré aux environs de Bonne-Espérance au moins jusqu'au milieu du XX^{e} siècle. C'est alors que diverses instances gouvernementales et religieuses ont entrepris de les déporter et sédentariser dans des réserves.

2.2.2. Occupations allochtones

Le détroit de Belle Isle fut le témoin des toutes premières incursions européennes en Amérique du Nord, à partir du XVI^{e} siècle. Attirés par les ressources marines de la région, baleiniers et morutiers, principalement de la Bretagne, de la Normandie et du Pays basque, ont formé des stations saisonnières où ils transformaient leurs prises avant de les ramener en Europe.

Ces sites étaient généralement situés le long des rivages, près des ressources exploitées (Niellon 1989). Les stations morutières sont particulièrement communes sur les rives rocheuses orientées face au nord-est, qui facilitaient le séchage des poissons. Ces surfaces rocheuses étaient parfois aménagées par les pêcheurs. Pour ce qui est des stations baleinières, les baies abritées des vents étaient favorisées afin de pouvoir faire ancrage. Les camps de chasse au phoque étaient généralement près de rétrécissements naturels formés entre une île et la terre ferme, où l'animal pouvait facilement être pris. Les postes de traite se trouvaient généralement plus près des grandes rivières où les groupes amérindiens se retrouvaient. De façon plus

générale, les emplacements abrités des intempéries étaient aussi recherchés (Caron 1984 ; Niellon 1989).

Entre 1670 et 1700 AD, ces industries faisaient l'objet d'un monopole de la par les seigneurs, puis par les détenteurs de concessions. C'est à cette période que le fort Courtemanche fut établi dans le secteur Vieux-Fort. Malgré plusieurs tentatives, ses vestiges n'ont encore jamais été identifiés par les archéologues. Après la Conquête, la pêche, la chasse et la traite passent graduellement sous le contrôle de la Compagnie du Labrador détenue par des intérêts britanniques. D'autres pêcheurs et chasseurs de Nouvelle-Angleterre, Grande-Bretagne et Terre-Neuve exploitent aussi l'espace (Niellon 1989).

À partir de 1820, la Compagnie du Labrador fait faillite et une nouvelle phase de l'occupation européenne débute en Basse-Côte-Nord. Les sites EiBk-41 et 44 témoignent de cette période à Vieux-Fort (tableau 1 et figure 1). L'espace s'ouvre à la colonisation et chacun peut alors s'établir à l'emplacement de son choix, à la condition que l'espace ne soit pas déjà occupé. Les colons suivent alors un cycle annuel de transhumance. En hiver, les colons occupent les bords de rivières abrités des intempéries où le bois de chauffage et le gibier sont facilement accessibles. Une famille pouvait se déplacer pendant l'hiver afin de se rapprocher du bois de chauffage et du gibier. L'été venu, ils se déplaçaient vers les îles pour occuper des maisons plus rudimentaires. Les espaces privilégiés se trouvaient près des bonnes zones de pêche (Niellon 1989).

Pendant tout le XIX^{e} siècle, des pêcheurs de divers pays et de Terre-Neuve continuent d'exploiter la région. Le secteur de Bonne-Espérance était principalement visité par les Terre-Neuviens et Américains. William Henry Whiteley est une figure bien connue de la période pour Bonne-Espérance. Il est l'inventeur d'un système de trappe à la morue qui a grandement amélioré l'efficacité de cette pêche et qui a fait le succès de ses opérations à partir de 1858 (Niellon 1984 ; Ryan 2003).

Le mode de vie transhumant fut graduellement abandonné avec la création des premiers villages permanents au milieu du XX^{e} siècle. Le mode de vie ancien n'a cependant jamais été complètement délaissé avec la construction de camps estivaux là où les familles vivaient autrefois l'été (Niellon 1989).

TABLEAU 1 : SYNTHÈSE DES CONNAISSANCES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES AUX ENVIRONS DE L'AIRE D'INTERVENTION

Site	Année d'intervention	Source	Appartenance culturelle	Chronologie	Altitude (m NMA)	Résultats	Recommandations
EiBk-09	1963	(Gaumond 1968)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	22	3 500 éclats récoltés sur 12 m2 sous l'humus. Interprété comme l'intérieur d'une habitation circulaire de 3 m de diamètre. Pièces en argilite blanche. Outils fragmentés.	-
	1963	(Gaumond Sans date)	Allochtone	1701-1891 AD		Recherche historique et visite de terrain dans le but de trouver les vestiges du fort Courtemanche.	-
	1971	(McKenzie 1971)	Autochtone	Archaïque maritime		Nombreux artéfacts autochtones trouvés par des enfants du village dans un terrain de jeu. Problématique de pillage.	Inventaire avec sondages systématiques et possible fouille de sauvetage
	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Archaïque maritime		En bonne partie détruit par l'aménagement d'un terrain de baseball et pillage. Pointes à pédoncules et encochées, couteaux, grattoirs et éclats retouchés en chert et quartzite de Ramah.	-
EiBk-17	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Post-archaïque	12	Fragment de bord de poterie du Sylvicole moyen, grattoirs en quartz, pointe en jaspe rouge et hache près d'un chemin	-
EiBk-18	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Archaïque maritime	22	Outillage principalement en chert gris exposé par la construction de l'église et d'une patinoire	-
	1982	(Fitzhugh 1982)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique		Quelques éclats de chert, charbon et pierres chauffées au bord d'un chemin. Pillage rapporté.	-
	1993	(Pintal et Boucher 1994)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique		Vestiges en sondages et contextes intacts sur des portions du site et en surface. Sur	Détourner le tracé prévu d'excavations

TABLEAU 1 : SYNTHÈSE DES CONNAISSANCES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES AUX ENVIRONS DE L'AIRE D'INTERVENTION							
Site	**Année d'intervention**	**Source**	**Appartenance culturelle**	**Chronologie**	**Altitude (m NMA)**	**Résultats**	**Recommandations**
						300 m2 dont 40 intacts. 377 éclats en 20 matières différentes, dont chert, quartz, quartzites et schistes. Trois outils, dont un fragment distal de pointe.	
EiBk-19	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	19	Quelques artéfacts en pierre récoltés par des résidents, incluant deux haches ainsi qu'un couteau/pointe en chert gris	-
	1993	(Pintal et Boucher 1994)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique		33 éclats de quartz et chert en contexte perturbé sur environ 250 m2.	-
EiBk-20	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	50	Quelques éclats de quartz en surface	-
EiBk-21	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	83	Trois concentrations d'éclats de quartz exposés par l'érosion d'un sentier. Aucun artéfact en sondage.	-
EiBk-22	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	33	Deux ébauches en chert foncé trouvées par des travailleurs	-
EiBk-23	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	50	Deux concentrations d'éclats de quartz en surface. Aucune découverte en sondage.	-
EiBk-24	1972	(Martijn 1972)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	9	Une pointe à encoches latérales et lame de forme lancéolée trouvée dans un jardin.	-
	1993	(Pintal et Boucher 1994)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique		Éclats en sondage, en quartz, chert et silex de ballast en contexte de remblai et autres vestiges autochtones perturbés sur plus de 100 m2.	Aucune mesure de protection supplémentaire.
EiBk-26	1983	(Groison 1983)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	58	Un nucléus et quelques éclats en quartz dans un espace entièrement remanié	Récolte de surface des artéfacts
EiBk-41	1993	(Pintal et Boucher 1994)	Allochtone	XIX^{e}-XX^{e}	6	Terres cuites fines blanches et jaunes, poêles de fonte, bouteilles de verre vert foncé. Quelques éclats de pierre en	Aucune mesure de protection supplémentaire.

TABLEAU 1 : SYNTHÈSE DES CONNAISSANCES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES AUX ENVIRONS DE L'AIRE D'INTERVENTION							
Site	**Année d'intervention**	**Source**	**Appartenance culturelle**	**Chronologie**	**Altitude (m NMA)**	**Résultats**	**Recommandations**
						sondage, mais contexte perturbé. Proximité d'un cimetière autochtone.	
EiBk-42	1993	(Pintal et Boucher 1994)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	14	Cinquantaine d'éclats de pierre en surface et une petite partie en contexte intact, en sondages. Les matériaux incluent principalement le quartzite rose de Blanc-Sablon, ainsi que des cherts et schistes gris.	-
EiBk-43	1993	(Pintal et Boucher 1994)	Autochtone	Paléohistorique	13	Deux éclats en quartzite et chert dans un sondage.	Aucune mesure de protection supplémentaire.
EiBk-44	1963	(Gaumond 1968)	Allochtone et autochtone	Paléohistorique et XIX^{e} siècle	22	Gaumond traite ces vestiges comme les mêmes que EiBk-09. Vestiges mis au jour initialement par des travaux routiers. Il y effectue plusieurs tranchées et sondages aux environs de la maison de Percival Nadeau (lot 16). Terres cuites, pièces de monnaie, chaudières de fer, pipes à fumer, etc. Deux occupations superposées, la première de ca1820-1870 et la seconde, comprenant des vestiges d'occupation autochtone en pierre.	-
	1993	(Pintal et Boucher 1994)	Autochtone	Archaïque maritime		130 éclats en surface, principalement en quartzite. Site entièrement détruit. 3 outils, dont deux racloirs et un couteau.	-
EiBl-01	1984	(Ethnoscop Inc. 1985)	Autochtone	Archaïque maritime (7 000 – 6 000 AA)	45	Deux pointes de projectiles, dont une en quartzite brun et pédoncule, l'autre est une pointe triangulaire sans encoche ni pédoncule (type Cowpath).	-
	1991	(Ethnoscop	Autochtone	Archaïque		Inventaire de trois secteurs de part et	-

TABLEAU 1 : SYNTHÈSE DES CONNAISSANCES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES AUX ENVIRONS DE L'AIRE D'INTERVENTION							
Site	**Année d'intervention**	**Source**	**Appartenance culturelle**	**Chronologie**	**Altitude (m NMA)**	**Résultats**	**Recommandations**
		Inc. 1991)		maritime (7 500 - 6 500 AA)		d'autre du chemin. Éclats de quartz et une pointe de projectile en contexte remanié. Récolte de surface livre aussi cinq outils en quartz et plusieurs dizaines d'éclats.	
EiBl-05	1993	(Ethnoscop Inc. 1994)	Autochtone	Archaïque maritime (8 000 AA)	90	Inventaire et fouille livrant 4 765 éclats presque exclusivement en quartz, 11 schistes et 1 grès. Percuteur, lame polie, grattoirs, pièces esquillées concentrés autour de cinq structures de combustion. Datations C14 de 8 010+-110 AA.	-

3. Résultats de l’inventaire archéologique

La totalité de l’espace a pu être inspectée visuellement et sondé selon les termes prévus. Un total de 158 sondages a ainsi été excavé (figure 7). Un seul d’entre eux a livré un artéfact pouvant être associé à une occupation humaine ancienne. Il s’agit d’un petit éclat de quartz trouvé à la base de l’humus, à moins de 10 cm de profondeur. Le contexte serait vraisemblablement remanié. De plus, le contexte isolé de la découverte, au bord de la terrasse (figure 5), laisse planer un doute sur la véritable nature de cette pièce. Le sondage n’a donc pas été déclaré positif et aucune déclaration de découverte n’a été faite au ministère de la Culture et des Communications.

De façon générale, le sol présente les caractéristiques d’un mauvais drainage. L’humidité et l’induration observées dans la séquence podzolique (figure 6) du sol en témoignent. Cette caractéristique réduit l’intérêt possible pour d’éventuelles occupations humaines.



Figure 5 : L’espace où l’éclat de quartz a été trouvé, à la limite sud de l’aire inventoriée, vue vers l’ouest



1 : Humus sableux remanié. 5 cm. Meuble.
2 : Sable gris avec quelques cailloutis. 15 cm. Meuble.
3 : Sable humo-ferrique noir fin avec pierres. Meuble en surface et induré au fond du sondage. Till.
4 : Pierre

Figure 6 : Profil stratigraphique du sondage dans lequel un éclat de quartz a été trouvé.

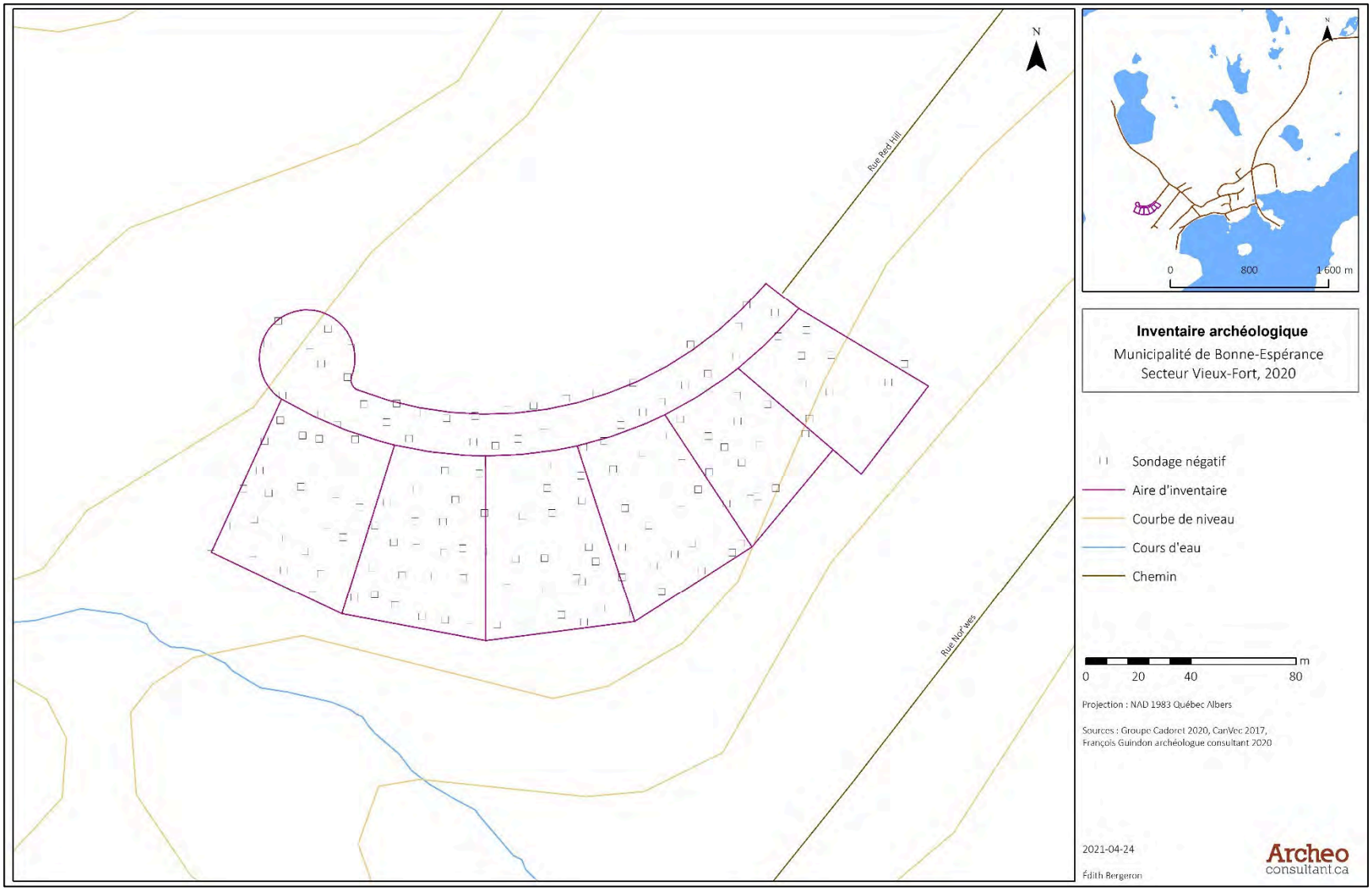


Figure 7 : Plan de l'inventaire archéologique

4. Risque d'impact et recommandations

L'inventaire archéologique avait pour premier objectif de vérifier si des vestiges archéologiques étaient présents dans l'aire du projet. L'intervention a permis de confirmer qu'un seul vestige de nature équivoque se trouvait dans l'aire. La valeur patrimoniale de cette pièce et de l'espace est jugée très faible en raison de sa nature incertaine. Le risque d'impact des travaux projetés par le client est donc nul pour le patrimoine archéologique. Il est donc recommandé que la municipalité de Bonne-Espérance procède avec les prochaines étapes de son projet sans précaution particulière pour le patrimoine archéologique.

Notons tout de même que plusieurs vestiges archéologiques sont connus à proximité de l'aire étudiée. Tout débordement à l'extérieur du périmètre inventorié pourrait donc menacer leur intégrité. La municipalité devrait donc prendre toutes les précautions pour que ses travaux restent circonscrits aux limites des aires inventoriées.

5. Conclusion

L'intervention archéologique menée sur les lots projetés 7 à 13, à l'extrémité de la rue Red Hill, dans le secteur Vieux-Fort de Bonne-Espérance, couvrait une surface de 20 700 m^2 (figure 1). Elle consistait en un inventaire archéologique, combinant inspections visuelles et sondages aux 10 m. L'objectif était d'évaluer si un projet de développement domiciliaire allait impacter d'éventuels vestiges archéologiques. Le cas échéant, il fallait aussi recommander des mesures pour atténuer l'incidence du projet sur le site archéologique.

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Annexe A – Dossier technique (DVD)



ARCHÉOLOGIE 2.0 À BLANC-SABLON

Été 2020

Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord

Rapport d'intervention, Août 2020, No de permis : 20-MAMA-03

Notice bibliographique

Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord (2021). Archéologie 2.0 à Blanc-Sablon, été 2020. Montréal : MCC, 82 pages, 11 annexes.

En couverture

Orthomosaïque du locus EiBg-159 (Blanc-Sablon), obtenue par photogrammétrie (modèle : Diane Martin-Moya).

Résumé

Le présent rapport documente les activités archéologiques qui se sont déroulées sur le site patrimonial classé de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon à l'été 2020. Ces activités étaient de deux ordres : (i) l'évaluation et la fouille partielle du site EiBg-159, locus mis au jour à l'été 2019 et fortement érodé ; (ii) la modélisation 3D d'une large superficie du site de ROBS à base de photogrammétrie. Cette intervention s'inscrit dans un projet plus vaste d'Archéologie numérique en Basse-Côte-Nord. Ce projet est réalisé en partenariat avec le Centre de services scolaires du Littoral. Il est financé par la MRC du Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent et cofinancé par Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord. Il s'inscrit dans un objectif de développement économique et culturel de la Basse-Côte-Nord axé sur la formation générale aux adultes et aux étudiants du niveau secondaire en archéologie numérique.

L'intervention de 2020 consistait donc à (i) définir une zone pouvant servir d'école de fouille locale pouvant accompagner la formation plus théorique en classe ; et (ii) développer une méthode de numérisation 3D de vastes surfaces sans avoir recours à un drone, en raison notamment de la présence d'aéroports dans la région.

Au terme de cette intervention, une aire de fouille de 4 m^2 et 10 sondages de 0,50 x 0,50 m^2 ont été effectués sur EiBg-159 afin de déterminer la provenance des récoltes de surface de 2019. Aucun sol d'occupation d'origine n'a pu être identifié, et le locus résulte de la concurrence de deux processus taphonomiques : le déplacement et développement de dunes de sable, et l'érosion éolienne et humaine (VTT) de ces mêmes dunes. En outre, une surface de 0,6 km^2 a été modélisée sur le site de ROBS, fournissant une méthode et un matériau numérique pertinents pour la formation en archéologie numérique et pour les relevés numériques pouvant être effectués par les communautés locales de leur territoire. Ces relevés, notamment, pourraient permettre autant de faire un suivi de l'érosion des berges et du reste de l'intérieur des terres, que de préserver des paysages uniques en cours de destruction à fin de conservation et de mise en valeur auprès d'un large public via Internet.

Informations générales

- Permis no. : 20-MAMA-03.
- Titulaire du permis : Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles (MERN).
- Mandataire : Manek Kolhatkar (manek.kolhatkar@umontreal.ca).
- Promoteur : Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord (info@archeo-mamu.com).
- Intervention : inventaire, fouille, inspections visuelles, relevés 3D (photogrammétrie).
- Durée de l'intervention : du lundi 24 août au dimanche 30 août 2020 (7 jours).
- Partenaires :
    - Centre de services scolaire du Littoral.
    - MRC du Golfe-Saint-Laurent.
- Photographies :
    - Terrain : Manek Kolhatkar (août 2020).
    - Artéfacts : Manek Kolhatkar (décembre 2020).
- Modèles 3D : Diane Martin-Moya et Jean-Baptiste Le Moine.
- Fouille : Manek Kolhatkar, Jason Rappel, Alain Chénier, Jean-Simon Labbé.

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Remerciements

- Ana Osborne
- Mélanie Robertson
- Serena Etheridge
- Philip Joeycey
- Christina Halperin
- Isabelle Ribot

Introduction et problématique

Les interventions archéologiques réalisées sur le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (ci-après ROBS) en août 2020 s'inscrivent dans un projet plus vaste d'Archéologie numérique en Basse-Côte-Nord. Ce projet est réalisé en partenariat avec le Centre de services scolaire du Littoral. Il est financé par la MRC du Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent et cofinancé par Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord. Il s'inscrit dans un objectif de développement économique et culturel de la Basse-Côte-Nord axé sur la formation générale aux adultes et aux étudiants du niveau secondaire en archéologie numérique (voir Kolhatkar *et al.* 2021 pour plus de détails).

L'intervention de 2020 consistait à (i) définir une zone pouvant servir d'école de fouille locale afin d'accompagner une éventuelle formation plus théorique en classe ; et (ii) développer une méthode de numérisation 3D de vastes surfaces sans avoir recours à un drone, en raison notamment de la présence d'aéroports dans la région.

Cette intervention s'est déroulée pendant sept jours, et a mobilisé le travail de deux équipes en parallèle : l'une procédait à l'évaluation d'EiBg-159 (du 24 au 30 août 2020), l'autre procédait à la numérisation de ROBS (du 24 au 31 août 2020).

Au terme de cette intervention, une aire de fouille de 4m^2 et 10 sondages de 0,50 x 0,50 m^2 ont été effectués sur EiBg-159 afin de déterminer la provenance des récoltes de surface de 2019, et d'obtenir un aperçu du séquençage stratigraphique du locus. Aucun sol d'occupation d'origine n'a pu être identifié, et le locus résulte de la concurrence de deux processus taphonomiques : le déplacement et développement de dunes de sable, et l'érosion éolienne et humaine (VTT) de ces mêmes dunes. En outre, une surface de 0,6 km^2 a été modélisée sur le site de ROBS, fournissant une méthode et un matériau numérique pertinents pour la formation en archéologie numérique, et pour les relevés numériques pouvant être effectués par les communautés locales de leur territoire.

Le présent rapport s'organise comme suit. D'abord, le contexte est brièvement présenté. Ensuite, la méthodologie d'intervention et d'analyse sont développées. Par la suite, les résultats de l'intervention sont décrits. Enfin, une brève discussion portant sur les apports des méthodes de numérisation et sur l'évaluation d'EiBg-159 est esquissée.

Contexte

L'histoire plus récente de la région de Blanc-Sablon (à partir de 7500 AA ^{14}C) doit être appréciée dans le contexte plus général fourni, d'une part, par sa formation géologique et géomorphologique, d'autre part, par le peuplement humain de l'Amérique du Nord-Est. Après une brève présentation de certaines caractéristiques générales du site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon, un bref rappel de l'histoire précédent les premières occupations humaines confirmées dans la région est effectué. Le cadre chronoculturel développé depuis les années 70 pour la région est présenté en troisième lieu.

Notons enfin que les dates seront données en années non calibrées (ans AA ^{14}C[1]), telles qu'elles apparaissent dans la littérature, ancienne, de la région.

Contexte général d'intervention : la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon aujourd'hui

La Côte-Nord est une région administrative située au nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent, et qui se divise en trois secteurs (figure 1) :



Figure 1 - Secteurs de la Côte-Nord, et localisation du lieu d'intervention (Blanc-Sablon) (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

- La Haute-Côte-Nord s'étend de Tadoussac à Colombier ;
- La Minganie (auparavant, Moyenne-Côte-Nord) s'étend de la rivière Moisie jusqu'à la rivière Natashquan (flanc ouest) ;

[1] AA signifie ici « Avant aujourd'hui », de l'anglais BP (Before present). Par convention, aujourd'hui signifie 1950, moment d'invention de la datation par carbone 14 (^{14}C).

- Le Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent (auparavant, Basse-Côte-Nord) s'étend de la rivière Natashquan (flanc est) jusqu'à la frontière du Labrador.

Le secteur à l'étude ici se situe en Basse-Côte-Nord, dans la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, sur le site classé ROBS (figures 2 et 3). Ce site, classé depuis 1989[2] suite aux efforts de Groison et Pintal (puis partiellement déclassé en 1992), se situe sur une flèche littorale, c'est-à-dire une accumulation sédimentaire meuble (sables, graviers, galets) en bord de mer ancré à la terre ferme sur l'une de ses extrémités alors que l'autre s'avance vers la mer (voir aussi Foucault et Raoult 2010).



Figure 2 – Localisation du site classé de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (ROBS) relativement aux provinces du Canada et à la municipalité (les villages de Lourdes-de-Blanc-Sablon et de Blanc-Sablon ont été fusionnés en une seule municipalité, Blanc-Sablon) (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

D'une superficie totale d'environ 0,367 km^2, ROBS est un locus de 74 sites (préalablement aux interventions du mois d'août 2019, il en contenait 68) longé sur son bord est par la rivière de Blanc-Sablon, sur son bord sud-ouest par des aménagements récents (route, centre d'information au sud) et au nord-ouest par un ancien cordon littoral surplombant la vaste terrasse fluviomarine qui forme l'essentiel du site classé. Il est coupé environ à la hauteur de son premier tiers par la route 138, indiqué par un modeste panneau d'information entouré d'une aire de stationnement grossièrement aménagée (gravier et sol

[2] Voir le répertoire du patrimoine culturel du Québec.

à nu et irrégulier), et bordé proche du pont enjambant la rivière de gigantesques blocs de pierre en formant l'infrastructure (figure 4).



Figure 3 – Le site de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (ROBS). La route 138 coupe le site classé en deux. Elle permet de distinguer (informellement) deux secteurs, nord et sud. 174 locus composent le site classé (EiBg-*).



Figure 4 – Rivière de Blanc-Sablon. EiBg-159 apparaît au premier plan (vue sud-ouest).

La topographie générale de ROBS témoigne des différents épisodes de régression marine (Dubois et Perras 1998) qui ont notamment vu, d'une part, l'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon s'émousser progressivement jusqu'à laisser apparaître le cours actuel de la rivière Blanc-Sablon (voir plus bas), et, d'autre part, un rythme de régression se ralentir au rythme du soulèvement isostatique de la croûte terrestre suite au retrait du glacier du Bouclier canadien.

Trois paliers topographiques principaux peuvent être relevés (figures 5 à 8). Premièrement, de plus hautes terrasses, vestiges notamment d'anciens cordons littoraux alors que l'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon s'amenuisait progressivement, bordent la section ouest du site classé et viennent l'entourer le long de son versant nord (elles sont également visibles plus à l'est, hors de l'emprise du site classé de ROBS). L'altitude de ces terrasses est irrégulière. Deuxièmement, un autre palier important est marqué par la rupture de pente menant vers la rivière de Blanc-Sablon. La hauteur de ce palier tend à se réduire dans la section sud de ROBS, où une plage de sable fin et une épave permettent de circuler aisément (figure 8 ; voir aussi Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord 2016). Cette section est particulièrement à risque d'érosion par les crues de la rivière. Ce palier est également moins important vers l'extrémité nord du site.

Troisièmement, entre ces deux principaux paliers, une vaste terrasse fluviomarine sur la majeure superficie de ROBS offre une surface relativement plane et sableuse sur laquelle circuler. Cette surface reste toutefois irrégulière, combinant des avancées de dunes figées sur place par un couvert végétal court (mousses, cladine et arbustes épars), par de nombreuses dépressions provoquées par une combinaison de vents forts et de circulation

pédestre et motorisée sur le site, et par la présence de zones plus humides dans la section sud de ROBS. Cette vaste surface plane présente une très légère pente inclinée vers l'extrémité sud de la flèche littorale.



Figure 5 – Paliers 1 et 2 (vue vers l'est).



Figure 6 – Vue vers l'est avec hautes terrasses (palier de type 1) hors des limites de ROBS en arrière-plan et palier de type 2 au premier plan.



Figure 7 – Terrasse au nord de ROBS. L'extrémité est de la ligne de sondages PR1 apparaît au premier plan (vue vers le nord).



Figure 8 – Vue depuis l'extrémité sud de la pointe de ROBS. L'épave apparaît en arrière-plan (vue vers le nord-est).

De nombreux sentiers traversent ROBS, dont deux principaux qui creusent, surtout dans sa section sud, un profond sentier qu'aggrave l'érosion provoquée par les vents. Non contents de creuser un peu plus ces sentiers, ces vents créent aussi des dépressions : certaines sont circulaires, et peuvent parfois atteindre plusieurs mètres de diamètre et près de deux mètres de profondeur ; d'autres creusent le sol qui, à la façon de sentiers, forment de longues et parfois profondes cicatrices (figures 9 et 10).



Figure 9 – Bref comparatif de l'érosion de ROBS. Entre autres observations, notons la progression de l'érosion au sud, ainsi que les chemins d'accès au nord et sud qui se précisent. Une surveillance plus systématique et rigoureuse devrait être implantée (voir section « discussion ») (à gauche, photographie aérienne du Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources Naturelles ; à droite, Google Earth, avril 2020).



Figure 10 – À droite, dépression typique du site de ROBS ; à gauche, sentier nord (vue nord-est).

Le couvert végétal est de type toundra arbustive : mousse et cladine, formant parfois un tapis serré sur les cinq à dix premiers centimètres du sol (voir profils stratigraphiques, plus bas), constituent l'essentiel de ce couvert, témoins là encore des vents forts ne favorisant pas le développement arbustif, et auxquels se joignent quelques arbres (épinettes), plus denses dans la section sud-ouest de ROBS où une protection contre les vents peut leur être offerte. Principal agent anti-érosion, cette végétation reste fragile et facilement fragilisée par les véhicules motorisés qui sillonnent le site faute de réglementation stricte et de sensibilisation de la population locale à cet égard. Aussi, de nombreux vestiges lithiques affleurent dans ces dépressions et s'offrent à des récoltes non systématiques ou programmées.

Géologie, géomorphologie et premiers peuplements humains

La région de Blanc-Sablon se situe dans le Bouclier canadien, unité géologique précambrienne vieille d'environ 1 500 millions d'années (MA) et formée de roches cristallines (métasédimentaires ou ignées) : granites, gneiss dominent, suivis de quartz et quartzites fournissant des matières premières abondantes et de relativement bonne qualité pour la taille de la pierre (Dubois et Perras 1998, Pintal 1998). La région à l'étude dans ce travail est située dans le district des collines de Brador (figure 11), où le socle précambrien

n'affleure que par endroits car il est recouvert de sédiments paléozoïques plus jeunes (formations de Brador et de Forteau), âgés d'environ 500 MA.



Figure 11 – District des collines de Brador (d'après Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.122) (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

Ces différentes formations géologiques donnent au secteur des collines de Brador une identité spécifique (Dubois et Perras 1998). En effet, dans le secteur paléozoïque, le relief est plus doux, formé de plateaux et de buttes aplatis, d'une altitude générale inférieure à 30m offrant un très léger pendage de cinq degrés vers le sud, avec un réseau hydrographique désordonné ne suivant pas de direction précise et constitué de nombreux lacs. Des champs de dunes sableuses parsèment le secteur, et une plage de sable fin offre un accès aisé au secteur depuis la côte. Les dépôts meubles sont abondants et de nature principalement fluviomarine. Les vents sont suffisamment violents pour reconfigurer le secteur (déplacement de dépôts meubles dont les dunes, création de dépressions).

Deux principales rivières délimitent approximativement ce secteur : la rivière de Blanc-Sablon à l'est (figure 4) et la rivière de Brador à l'ouest (figure 12). Notons enfin que les affleurements précambriens dans le secteur forment des sources de matière première de bonne qualité : des galets de quartzite de diverses granulométries (Gagné-Dumont 2019, Marquis 1998) dont le quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, au grain fin et allant du violacé au jaunâtre (voir plus bas).



Figure 12 – Rivière Brador. Les formations précambriennes ici visibles contrastent fortement avec les formations paléozoïques qui donnent au site de ROBS et au district de Brador leur apparence plus douce.

Le dernier épisode glaciaire, ou Wisconsinien (75k-15k AA) lors duquel le glacier du Bouclier canadien recouvrait toute la Côte-Nord (Dyke 2005), a redistribué les dépôts meubles du secteur. La fin de cet épisode, avec un retrait glaciaire progressif s'amorçant entre 30k et 14k AA ^{14}C, marque aussi le début du peuplement humain de l'Amérique.

En effet, il est désormais admis que le peuplement de l'Amérique a été initié il y a près de 19 000 ans AA ^{14}C (24 000 cal AA) (Yukon, Bluefish cave) (Anderson 2014, Bourgeon *et al.* 2017, O'Brien et Buchanan 2017), et qu'il s'est déployé le long de la côte Pacifique avant de s'étendre au reste de l'Amérique pour une présence humaine paléoindienne ancienne attestée dans les Maritimes à partir de 11 000 AA ^{14}C au site de Debert (Lothrop *et al.* 2016) en contexte périglaciaire.

Plus au nord, le long du littoral gaspésien, l'occupation paléoindienne récente est attestée par une série de sites et ensembles de sites datés entre 9000 et 7000 ans AA ^{14}C (Bennmouyal 1987, Chalifoux et Tremblay 1998, Chapdelaine 1994, Kolhatkar 2020, Lothrop *et al.* 2016). Cette fourchette chronologique doit être prise avec précaution au vu des données radiométriques lacunaires pour cette région et cette période. Cette fourchette repose en effet et principalement sur l'exondation des terrasses marines, sur des affiliations

typologiques avec des sites mieux datés, et sur les dates obtenues sur le site de Rimouski par luminescence optique (Chapdelaine 1994).

Différentes voies migratoires ont été proposées pour rendre compte de la présence humaine dans l'extrémité est du Canada (Chapdelaine 1996, Dumais 2000). D'une part, un peuplement par l'actuel fleuve Saint-Laurent dans le prolongement d'une migration septentrionale de groupes Plano venant des Plaines. Des similitudes technologiques entre les pointes Plano (Agate Basin, Eden, Scottsbluff) de ces régions sont invoquées pour appuyer cette hypothèse. D'autre part, un peuplement par remontée vers le nord des Paléoindiens anciens déjà présents sur place dans le Nord-est américain alors que le glacier se retirait progressivement. Autrement dit, un changement culturel qui serait dû à des innovations locales par des populations déjà en place ou qui serait dû à la migration de populations extérieures au Nord-est américain. Ces innovations ou migrations se seraient opérées en réaction, notamment, aux changements environnementaux du Dryas récent qui auraient eu un impact écologique particulièrement important dans les provinces maritimes et en Nouvelle-Angleterre (Newby *et al.* 2005). Ces scénarios ne sont pas mutuellement exclusifs (figure 17).

Si l'essentiel des Maritimes et de la Nouvelle-Angleterre est déglacé (mis à part quelques caps glaciaires résiduels et le recouvrement de l'essentiel de la péninsule gaspésienne) autour de 11 000 AA ^{14}C (figure 13), une large partie de la Côte-Nord de l'actuel fleuve Saint-Laurent (qui est à ce moment-là formé de deux mers, la mer de Champlain et la mer de Goldthwait) est encore englacée jusqu'à 9000 ans AA ^{14}C (Dyke 2005). Toutefois, l'extrémité est de l'actuel golfe du Saint-Laurent présente des littoraux déglacés à partir de 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C, qu'il s'agisse des littoraux de Terre-Neuve ou de l'extrémité du Québec et du Labrador tels que la région de Blanc-Sablon (Dyke 2005 ; voir aussi Dubois et Perras 1998). Le phénomène de transgression marine qui suit la fonte des glaces élève toutefois à ce moment-ci le niveau marin à 152 mètres au-dessus du niveau marin actuel (figure 14 ; voir aussi Dubois et Perras 1998:300). Une toundra herbacée constitue alors le paysage végétal jusqu'à environ 9000 ans AA ^{14}C, suite à laquelle une toundra arbustive se met en place sans jamais constituer un paysage de forêts fermées (Larouche et Richard 1998).

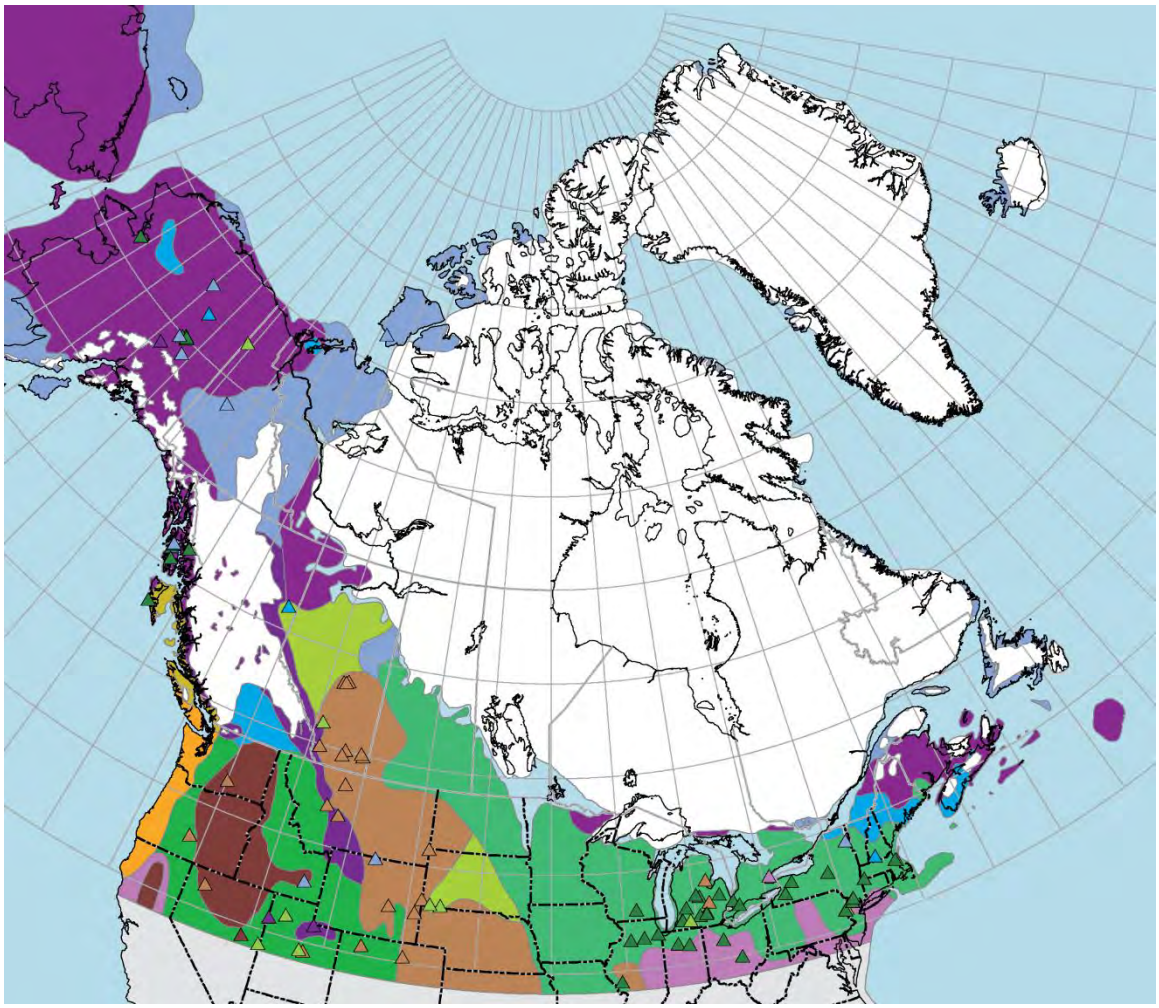


Figure 13 – Front glaciaire à 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dyke 2005, légèrement modifié).



Figure 14 – Niveau marin dans le secteur des collines de Brador, vers 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.129).

Un rehaussement isostatique amorce la régression marine à partir de 11 000 ans AA ^{14}C. Les courbes marines (Dubois et Perras 1998:302-303, Pintal 1998) permettent d'apprécier la rapidité de cette régression.

- À 8200 ans AA 14C, le niveau marin est situé à 30m d'altitude (figure 15).
- À 6200 ans AA 14C, ce niveau est situé à 15m (figure 16).
- À 3500 ans AA 14C, ce niveau est situé autour de 7m.
- À 2500 ans AA 14C, ce niveau est situé autour de 3 à 4m.
- À 1500 ans AA 14C, le niveau marin est semblable à l'actuel.



Figure 15 – Niveau marin dans le secteur des collines de Brador, vers 8200 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.130)



Figure 16 – Niveau marin dans le secteur des collines de Brador, vers 6200 ans AA ^{14}C (tiré de Dubois et Perras 1998, fig.131).

Si la région est donc déglacée tôt (11 000 ans AA ^{14}C), ce n'est toutefois qu'à partir de 8800 ans AA ^{14}C que les plus anciens témoins d'une occupation sont proposés, au sud du Labrador (Tuck 1975) et dans la région de Blanc-Sablon (EjBd-10 et EjBe-17). Ces témoins sont contestés (Pintal 1998:38-41) à cause des contextes peu clairs de découverte, nuisant aux datations radiométriques et aux affiliations typologiques. Les dates plus probantes obtenues à Blanc-Sablon sur le site EiBg-7E fixeraient l'ancienneté confirmée de l'occupation de la région entre 7500 ans et 7000 ans AA ^{14}C.

Les liens entre la Basse-Côte-Nord et les régions qui l'environnent d'une part, et avec le sud et l'ouest du Québec restent mal compris (figure 17), du moins pour les premiers temps de l'occupation de la région qui nous intéresse dans ce rapport (Plumet 2004:126). D'où

viennent ces premiers groupes ? De Gaspésie, suite à une traversée de la mer de Goldthwait vers la Côte-Nord ? Ont-ils plutôt suivi le littoral de la Côte-Nord depuis la région de Québec, également occupée depuis longtemps (autour de 8000 ans AA ^{14}C – Pintal 2012) sans mettre les pieds en Gaspésie pour ensuite peupler la Basse-Côte-Nord puis le Labrador et Terre-Neuve ? La contemporanéité d'occupation ancienne de ces différentes régions suggère que des liens sont ou seront à faire dans le futur. Pintal semble toutefois privilégier des liens avec les occupants de la façade atlantique du Nord-est américain (Pintal 1998:75).

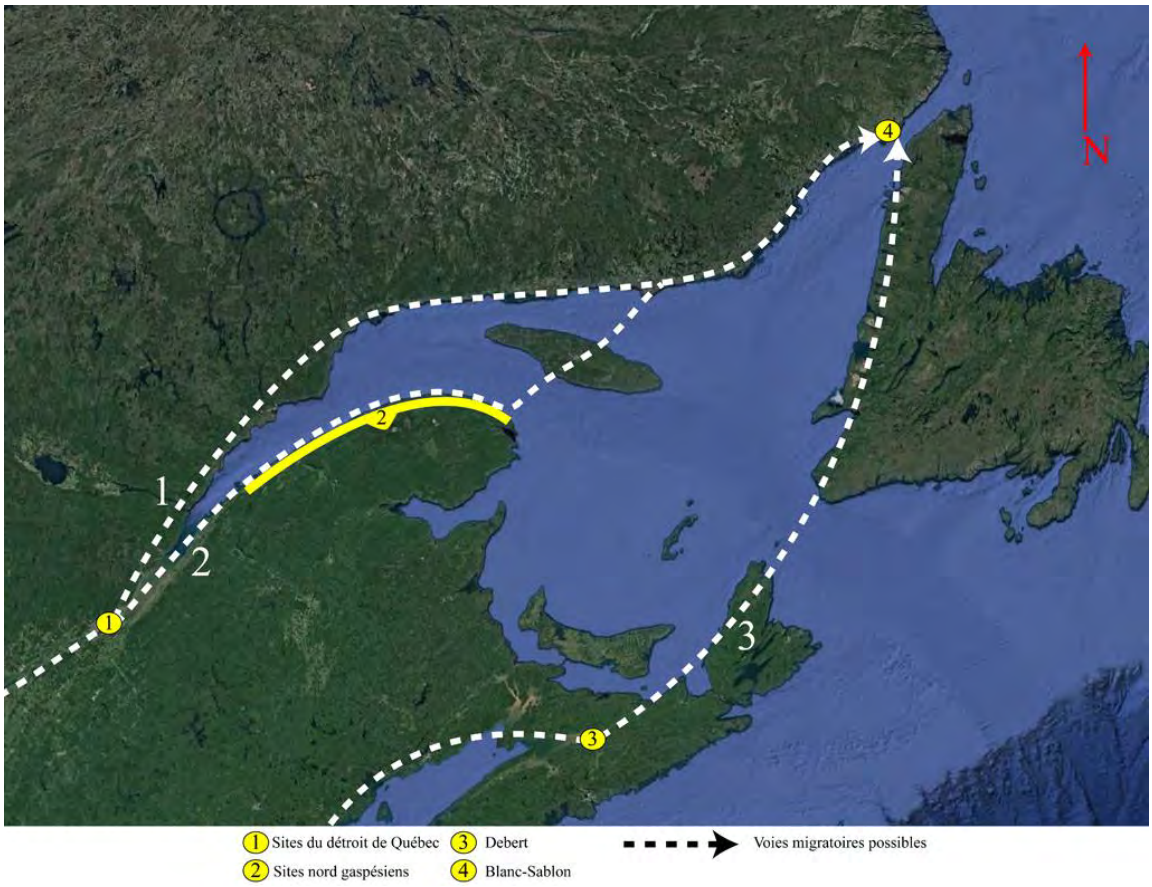


Figure 17 – Possibles voies migratoires vers Blanc-Sablon (fond de carte : Google Earth, avril 2020).

Un cadre chronoculturel pour la Basse-Côte-Nord : naissance de l'Archaïque maritime en archéologie

L'histoire de la Basse-Côte-Nord résulte d'une historiographie que nous pouvons découper en quatre grands moments : les investigations préliminaires précédant les travaux de Tuck (Lloyd, Kidder, Byers, Harp) et dont il ne sera pas question ici (voir Gagné-Dumont 2019, Harp 1963, Pintal 1998) ; les travaux de Tuck (détroit de Belle-Isle) qui permettent de proposer une première grande séquence pour l'Archaïque puis le post-Archaïque (McGhee et Tuck 1975, Tuck 1970, 1975, Tuck et McGhee 1975) ; les travaux de Fitzhugh au Labrador (1976, 1980) et Lévesque en Basse-Côte-Nord (1976) qui précisent certains régionalismes que la séquence de Tuck émoussait ; les travaux de Groison (Groison *et al.*

1985) et Pintal (1998), qui ont porté plus spécifiquement sur la Basse-Côte-Nord et ont permis d'en documenter les régionalismes.

Il revient en effet à James Tuck d'avoir proposé la première séquence chronoculturelle spécifique à la région de la Basse-Côte-Nord, Terre-neuve et Labrador (McGhee et Tuck 1975, Tuck 1970). Suite à ses travaux sur le cimetière archaïque de Port-au-Choix, Tuck propose le terme « d'Archaïque maritime » pour englober la diversité des manifestations artéfactuelles de la côte Atlantique du Nord-est américain entre 9000 AA ^{14}C et environ 3500 AA ^{14}C. Ce terme se veut holistique, au sens d'une culture telle que l'entendait Edward Tylor (1871), à savoir un ensemble de normes, valeurs, coutumes caractérisant une population dont la culture matérielle est également porteuse (voir aussi Trigger 2006). Les traits communs qui assurent la cohérence et la stabilité de cette unité culturelle sont les suivants : outillage varié en pierre polie, dominance des pointes pédonculées, tradition funéraire ancienne et élaborée, réseau d'échange étendu permettant à une variété de matières premières et d'outils aux formes spécifiques de circuler, et, non des moindres, la place prépondérante des ressources maritimes (Pintal 1998). Entre 9000 et 3500 AA ^{14}C, ces traits sont jugés inchangeants malgré quelques variations épiphénoménales et idiosyncrasiques. Après 3500 AA ^{14}C et jusqu'à environ 400 AA ^{14}C, Tuck (1982) propose le terme de post-Archaïque, marqué principalement par l'absence d'objets polis.

L'absence de changement lors de l'Archaïque maritime permet à Tuck de proposer un continuum culturel (Tuck 1975, 1984) pour toute la région du détroit de Belle-Isle (Basse-Côte-Nord, sud du Labrador et nord de Terre-Neuve) et qui descend jusqu'aux Beotuks. Toutefois, les travaux de William Fitzhugh (1976, 1980), contemporains de ceux de Tuck, mais réalisés au Labrador central, permettent de documenter une diversité artéfactuelle remettant en question l'hypothèse du continuum culturel de Tuck. Fitzhugh remet également en question la prépondérance continue des ressources marines chez les populations de la région. René Lévesque (1976) entreprend quant à lui des travaux entre La Tabatière et Blanc-Sablon afin d'établir une séquence culturelle pour le secteur des collines de Brador en corrélant l'altitude des terrasses avec la culture matérielle.

Ce sont les travaux de Groison (Groison *et al.* 1985) et surtout de Jean-Yves Pintal (1998) qui vont permettre d'affiner les connaissances archéologiques de la Basse-Côte-Nord (principalement le secteur de Brador) à l'aide d'un programme de recherche financé par le Ministère de la Culture et des Communications (MCC), et par la municipalité de Blanc-Sablon (Groison *et al.* 1985, Pintal 1998 ; voir aussi Pintal 2006, 2010). Ces travaux doivent permettre la fouille de nombreux sites qui n'étaient jusque-là excavés que le long des tracés linéaires compris dans les emprises des travaux pour Hydro-Québec ou le Ministère des Transports du Québec (MTQ). En effet, si ces travaux ont permis de faire de très nombreux sondages (plusieurs milliers) et inspections visuelles, et de mettre au jour des centaines de sites, l'interprétation de ces sites dans une structure cohérente ne pouvait

être réalisée sans recherches supplémentaires, notamment la fouille puis l'analyse plus extensive de certains sites.

Aussi, ce projet de recherche va permettre de fouiller de nombreux sites ; de construire un cadre chronoculturel plus précis et local en associant altitudes de terrasses, affiliations stylistiques, modes d'adaptation du territoire (sensu Binford 1980, 1982), et datations radiométriques ; et de produire un ouvrage de synthèse fondamental pour la connaissance de l'histoire de la région : *Aux frontières de la mer : la préhistoire de Blanc-Sablon* (Pintal 1998).

Une séquence chronoculturelle locale pour les collines de Brador

La séquence chronoculturelle qui en résulte, tout en respectant le carcan des trois grandes périodes proposé par Tuck (Archaïque maritime, post-Archaïque, historique), divise ce carcan en de nombreux et nouveaux complexes culturels. Ces différents complexes chronoculturels sont présentés successivement, et accompagnés d'une brève description sur le contexte environnemental de chacun (Gagné-Dumont 2019, Pintal 1998) (voir aussi figure 18 et tableau 1). Le tableau et les cartes présentés en annexe (annexe I) synthétisent également les principales caractéristiques de ces différentes périodes et phases culturelles (basé sur Archéo-mamu Côte-Nord 2018, Pintal 1998, 2003, 2010). Seuls les sites constituant le site classé de ROBS sont indiqués sur ces cartes. Les cartes ci-dessous (figures 19 et 20 – voir annexe I pour des figures en haute résolution) présentent les sites connus pour chaque complexe chronoculturel (pour un cadre chronoculturel détaillé [collines de Brador et régions limitrophes], se référer à Pintal 1998, fig.9).

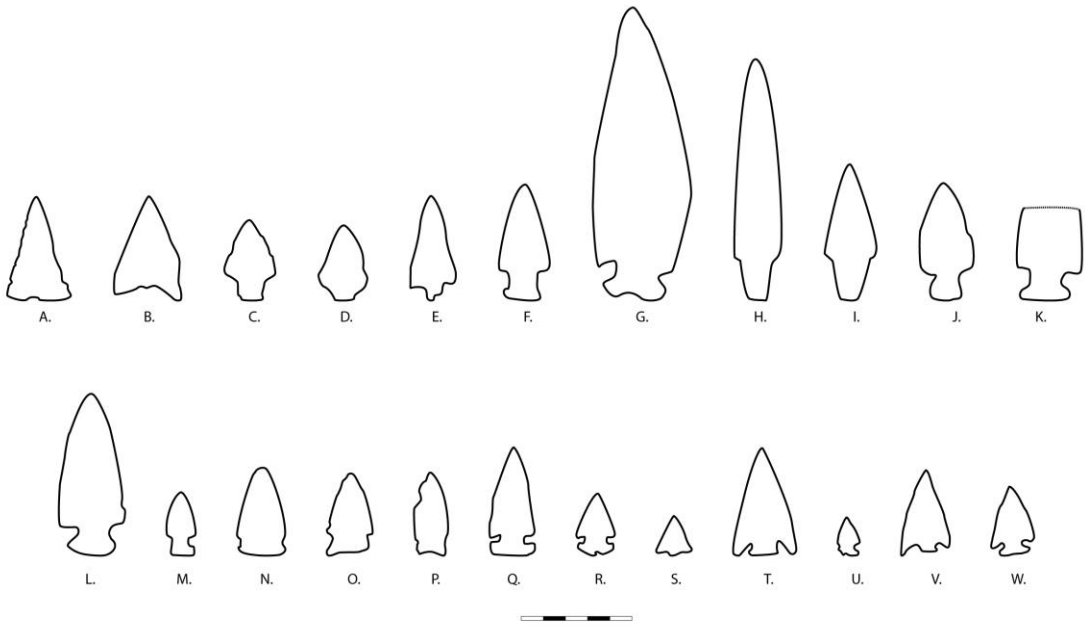


Figure 18 – Pointes de projectiles provenant du secteur oriental de la Basse-Côte-Nord (vectorisées d'après les planches fournies par Pintal 1998).

Numéro	Fourchette chronologique (AA)	Période	Site	Planche*
A.	8200-6500	Archaïque Maritime Ancien	EiBg-7E-2	Figure 24
B.	8200-6500	Archaïque Maritime Ancien	EiBg-7E-1	Figure 30
C.	6500-5000	Archaïque Maritime Moyen	EiBg-5A	Figure 37
D.	6500-5000	Archaïque Maritime Moyen	EiBg-5	Figure 42
E.	6500-5000	Archaïque Maritime Moyen	N/A	Figure 45
F.	5000-3500	Archaïque Maritime Récent	EiBk-9	Figure 49
G.	5000-3500	Archaïque Maritime Récent	N/A	Figure 51
H.	5000-3500	Archaïque Maritime Récent	N/A	Figure 51
I.	5000-3500	Archaïque Maritime Récent	N/A	Figure 51
J.	3500-2500	Post-Archaïque Ancien	EiBg-43	Figure 57
K.	3500-2500	Post-Archaïque Ancien	EiBg-43	Figure 57
L.	3500-2500	Post-Archaïque Ancien	N/A	Figure 64
M.	2800-1500	Paléoesquimau	EiBg-43A	Figure 68
N.	2800-1500	Paléoesquimau	N/A	Figure 72
O.	2500-1100	Post-Archaïque Moyen	EiBg-86	Figure 81
P.	2500-1100	Post-Archaïque Moyen	EiBh-109	Figure 86
Q.	2500-1100	Post-Archaïque Moyen	N/A	Figure 95
R.	1100-400	Post-Archaïque Récent	EiBh-69	Figure 97
S.	1100-400	Post-Archaïque Récent	EiBg-1A	Figure 102
T.	1100-400	Post-Archaïque Récent	EiBg-46	Figure 107
U.	1100-400	Post-Archaïque Récent	EiBg-1B	Figure 112
V.	1100-400	Post-Archaïque Récent	EiBg-1B	Figure 112
W.	1100-400	Post-Archaïque Récent	N/A	Figure 115

Tableau 1 – Légende des pointes présentées à la figure 18 (*Pintal 1998).



Figure 19 – L'occupation de ROBS pendant l'Archaïque et le post-Archaïque.



Figure 20 – L'occupation de ROBS pendant le Prédorsétien, le Dorsétien et la période historique.

Archaïque maritime ancien, complexe Le Templier (8500-6500 AA ^{14}C)

Les embouchures des rivières actuelles forment à ce moment-ci des enclaves profondes, une toundra arbustive domine, accompagnée de sapins et épinettes dans les secteurs protégés des vents. La formation d'enclaves marines permet d'offrir des lieux d'occupation plus cléments (protection des vents).

Tout le littoral de la Côte-Nord est déglacé. Les sites sont localisés sur la rive ouest de la rivière de Blanc-Sablon ; les matières premières lithiques sont locales (quartzite et quartz) ; les pointes de projectile sont triangulaires ; les outils sont des grattoirs, racloirs, éclats utilisés, bifaces ; les ressources animales exploitées sont variées sans spécialisation (renards, porcs-épics, oiseaux, morues, caribous, phoques, morses), pour un système adaptatif plutôt fourageur et articulé sur trois types de sites (domestique, spécialisé, exploration). Des dates plus anciennes obtenues hors de la Rive-Ouest-de-la-Blanc-Sablon (EjBd-10 et EjBe-17) repousseraient de 1000 ans le peuplement de la Basse-Côte-Nord, mais ces dates ainsi que celles indiquées ici restent controversées. Des similitudes typologiques (pointes de projectile) s'observent entre cette région et les Provinces maritimes et la Nouvelle-Angleterre (tableau 2).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Archaïque Maritime Ancien	Le Templier	8500-6500	EiBg-7 (A, B, C, D), EiBg-7E (1, 2, 3), EiBg-103, EiBg-124	EiBg-7E-3	7190 +/-130	20
				EiBg-7E-2	7350 +/-125	20
				EiBg-7E-1	7100 +/-90	20
				EiBg-103	N/A	N/A
				EiBg-124	7250 +/-120	20

Tableau 2 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Le Templier.

Archaïque maritime moyen, complexe Blanc-Sablon (6500-5000 ^{14}C)

Le climat s'adoucit, aidé et amplifié par le courant du Labrador pénétrant dans le détroit de Belle-Isle. Le couvert forestier s'étend vers le nord. Les enclaves marines commencent à s'estomper.

Le complexe Blanc-Sablon est très similaire au complexe Le Templier, si ce n'est que : les sites sont plus nombreux et localisés au bord de la mer ainsi qu'à l'intérieur des terres (bords de lacs) ; des structures en pierre constituent certains des sites, notamment des foyers ovales formés à l'aide de pierres plates circonscrivant une zone de combustion, marquant plus de soin dans la constitution de campements (et possible maison longue) ; les matières premières lithiques sont locales mais intègrent une large part de matières exogènes (cherts de Terre-Neuve, quartzite de Ramah) marquant des liens plus étroits avec Terre-Neuve et

le Labrador en même temps que des régionalismes plus accentués ; les pointes sont de formes variables (triangulaires ou foliacées, souvent à pédoncule) mais semblent attester de liens avec la Nouvelle-Angleterre ; la mobilité décroît, et le système adaptatif devient plus clairement logiciste (tableau 3).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Archaïque Maritime Moyen	Blanc-Sablon	6500-5000	EiBg-5, 5A, 5B, 94, 99, 100, 104, 114, 115, 132	EiBg-5	N/A	13
				EiBg-5A	5500 +/- 1100	19

Tableau 3 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Blanc-Sablon.

Archaïque maritime récent, complexes Bonne-Espérance et La Tabatière (5000-3500 AA ^{14}C)

Le climat poursuit son réchauffement. Le glacier s'est presque complètement résorbé et a quitté le centre du Québec et le Labrador. L'enclave marine de Brador s'estompe, mais celle de Blanc-Sablon persiste.

Lors du complexe Bonne-Espérance, s'observe une chute de la densité des sites au profit de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador (complexe Rattlers Bight) ; les sites sont localisés dans des baies ou à l'embouchure de rivières ; les matières premières lithiques sont variées (chert blanc-gris de Terre-Neuve privilégié, complété de quartzites locaux, quartzite de Ramah, quartz) ; les pointes présentent des bords légèrement convexes et des encoches latérales formant un épaulement carré ; apparition d'éclats lamellaires ; riches cultes funéraires (Terre-Neuve, Labrador).

Lors du complexe La Tabatière, s'observe une chute de la densité des sites ; le quartzite de Ramah est privilégié ; prépondérance des ressources marines ; les sites sont de petite dimension ; les pointes sont longues et étroites avec une base à pédoncule ; de nombreux outils sont polis (tableau 4).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Archaïque Maritime Récent	Bonne-Espérance	5000-3500	EiBg-95, 105, 111, 130	N/A	N/A	N/A
	La Tabatière			N/A	N/A	N/A

Tableau 4 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors des complexes Bonne-Espérance et La Tabatière.

Post-Archaïque ancien, complexe Ruisseau Manius (3500-2500 AA ^{14}C) et Prédorsétien récent Groswater (2800-2200 AA ^{14}C)

Le climat se refroidit et devient plus humide. L'expansion forestière ralentit. Le littoral est moins affecté par ces changements climatiques. Les troupeaux de caribou pourraient avoir bénéficié de ce refroidissement. La végétation est similaire à aujourd'hui. L'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon est devenue une petite baie.

Lors du complexe Ruisseau Manius, une densité importante de sites s'observe, relativement aux complexes de l'Archaïque ; différents types de sites, parfois très spécialisés, de tailles variables, système adaptatif logiciste plus spécifique qu'auparavant ; pointes de forme foliacée, avec épaulement rond ou à angle aigu, avec de larges encoches latérales ou en coin, asymétriques, formant des ailerons, base rectiligne à légèrement convexe ; quartzite de Ramah et chert blanc-gris de Terre-Neuve moins majoritaires (tout en restants importants), accompagnés de quartz, quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, autres cherts de Terre-Neuve, mudstone, mylonite, schiste, siltstone (c'est-à-dire un retour aux matières plus locales) ; les perçoirs et becs burinants sont nombreux ; les outils de pierre polie sont moins importants ; disparition des cimetières (tableau 5).

Le complexe prédorsétien du Groswater reste peu connu. S'observent des pointes à encoches peu profondes, armatures distales de harpons, pseudo-burins, outils sur lamelles, matières premières variées (quartzite de Ramah, cherts de Terre-Neuve, quartz, pierres granitiques) ; importance du phoque (tableau 6).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Post-Archaïque Ancien	Ruisseau Manius	3500-2500	EiBg-8, 43 (est, nord, ouest), 49, 90, 96, 047, 098, 102	EiBg-43 est	2870 +/-90	9
				EiBg-43 nord	2810 +/-90	9
				EiBg-43 ouest	2740 +/-50, 2690 +/-60	9
				EiBg-49	N/A	7

Tableau 5 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Ruisseau Manius.

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Prédorsétien Récent	Groswater	2800-2200	EiBg-43A	EiBg-43A	2590 +/-70 ; 2420 +/-60	8

Tableau 6 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Prédorsétien Récent Groswater.

Post-Archaïque moyen, complexes Flèche Littorale (2500-1500 AA ^{14}C), Petit Havre (1500-1300 AA ^{14}C), Longue Pointe (1300-1100 AA ^{14}C), Anse Lazy (1200-1100 AA ^{14}C), et Dorsétien moyen (2200-1500 AA ^{14}C)

Le climat poursuit son refroidissement et devient encore plus humide, tout en connaissant des épisodes plus chauds qui culminent vers 1000 AA 14C avant de connaître un nouveau refroidissement généralisé. Le littoral est à peu de choses près semblable au littoral actuel, de même que le couvert végétal. L'enclave marine de Blanc-Sablon laisse place à l'actuelle rivière de Blanc-Sablon.

Lors du complexe Flèche Littorale, Blanc-Sablon redevient un lieu d'occupation privilégié ; sites en bordure de rivière, semi-permanents, localisés toujours aux mêmes endroits ; constellation de sites petits et spécialisés ; importance des mammifères marins (dont le phoque du Groenland) ; matières premières lithiques variées et exogènes (cherts de Terre-Neuve, quartzite de Ramah, mylonite, siltstone), avec toutefois dominance du quartzite de Blanc-Sablon ; grande diversité d'espèces chassées ; pointes à encoches latérales ; bifaces pédonculés (tableau 7).

Le complexe Petit Havre est très similaire au complexe de la Flèche Littorale, si ce n'est que : une plus grande diversité d'espèces est chassée (phoques, loutres, castors, oiseaux) ; présence de quartzite de Mistassini et de tessons de céramique, pointe foliacée à encoches formant des ailerons à la base ; quartzite de Ramah redevient prédominant (tableau 7).

Le complexe Longue Pointe est peu connu. Un seul site est connu ; présence de mollusques, dominance du chert blanc-gris de Terre-Neuve (tableau 7).

Le complexe Anse Lazy est également peu connu. Le quartzite de Ramah prédomine, suivi des cherts de Terre-Neuve (tableau 7).

La région est peu occupée par les groupes du Dorsétien moyen (tableau 8).

Période et phase	**Complexe culturel**	**Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)**	**Locus connus**	**Locus fouillé**	**Date (AA ^{14}C)**	**Altitude (m)**
Post-Archaïque Moyen	Flèche Littorale	2500-1500	EiBg-1D, 3, 4, 45, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88 (A, B), 91, 92, 97,	EiBg-82	2100 +/-100	6
				EiBg-83	2110 +/-100	6
				EiBg-84	2100 +/-80	6
				EiBg-87	N/A	6
				EiBg-88	N/A	6
				EiBg-92	N/A	6

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
	Petit Havre	1500-1300	101, 106, 107, 108, 109, 112, 113, 118, 122, 131 (A, B), 154, 1	EiBg-85	1320 +/-80	6
				EiBg-86	N/A	6
	Longue Pointe	1300-1100		N/A	N/A	N/A
	Anse Lazy	1200-1100		EiBg-1D	1140 +/-60	6

Tableau 7 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors des complexes Flèche Littorale, Petit Havre, Longue Pointe et Anse Lazy.

Période et phase	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Dorsétien Moyen	2200-1500	EiBg-1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tableau 8 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du Dorsétien Moyen.

Post-Archaïque récent, complexe Anse Morel (1100-400 AA ^{14}C)

Le contexte environnemental est le même qu'aujourd'hui.

Très similaire aux autres complexes du post-Archaïque ; très nombreux sites, aménagement interne complexe (habitation semi-circulaire), emplacements proches réoccupés d'une génération à l'autre, privilégiant certains milieux riches en ressources fauniques favorisant les rencontres inter-groupes ; présence de sites plus petits ; adaptation logiciste plus précis et intensif ; importance du phoque ; cherts de Terre-Neuve prédominants, complétés de quartz, de quartzite de Blanc-Sablon et de quartzite de Ramah ; les pointes présentent des bords rectilignes ou légèrement convexes, des encoches en coin formant des ailerons, une base droite ou convexe ; grande variabilité d'outils d'un site à l'autre (tableau 9).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Récent	Anse Morel	1100-400	EiBg-1A, 1B (A, B, C, D, E, F), 1C, 9, 46, 93, 116, 117, 123	EiBg-1A	980 +/-50, 430 +/-50	5
				EiBg-46	680 +/-70	5
				EiBg-1B	840 +/-150, 670 +/-110	4
				EiBg-123	760 +/-15, 420 +/-15, 390 +/-15 340 +/-15, 265 +/-15	3

Tableau 9 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors du complexe Anse Morel.

Historique ancien et eurocanadien (400-présent)

Le contexte environnemental est le même qu'aujourd'hui.

L'historique ancien est marqué de pointes à encoches latérales, clous forgés, feuille de cuivre, perle de verre noir, tessons de terre cuite commune, clefs, fils de cuivre, tissus, éclats de silex, terre cuite commune vernissée verte de France (tableau 10).

Peu d'information sont disponibles pour le complexe eurocanadien (tableau 10).

Période et phase	Complexe culturel	Fourchette chronologique (AA ^{14}C)	Locus connus	Locus fouillé	Date (AA ^{14}C)	Altitude (m)
Historique	Ancien	400-présent	EiBg-1B (A), 9, 116, 117, 123	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Eurocanadien		EiBg-119, 155	N/A	N/A	N/A

Tableau 10 – Sites connus et fouillés sur ROBS lors des complexes historiques Ancien et Eurocanadien.

Discussion

La longue séquence chronoculturelle de la Basse-Côte-Nord, étendue sur près de 7500 ans, permet d'assister au premier peuplement de la région, aux développements de régionalismes, au maintien de réseaux d'interactions dans tout le détroit de Belle-Isle (visibles par la présence de quartzite de Ramah, de cherts de Terre-Neuve, d'affinités typologiques, et de cultes funéraires), dont les épicentres et les étendues de ces réseaux vont être amenés à varier.

Ainsi, de nombreux petits sites d'exploration sont éparpillés dans la région autour de sites domestiques plus importants, et attestent d'une économie de subsistance généraliste pendant les premiers 2500 ans d'occupation de la région où une densification des sites peut être observée. Après une chute dans l'intensité d'occupation de Blanc-Sablon pendant 1500

ans (5000 à 3500 ans), le retour en force de l'occupation de la région sans discontinuer jusqu'à l'arrivée des colons européens montre que le territoire de la Basse-Côte-Nord est occupé et exploité de façon plus précise et intensive. Le système adaptatif qui mélangeait fourrageur et logiciste laisse place à un système logiciste de plus en plus confirmé, ainsi qu'à des campements occupés de façon semi-permanente, une mobilité réduite, des milieux privilégiés pour leur ressource et favorisant les rencontres intergroupes, la réoccupation de ces milieux sur plusieurs générations.

Les cadres chronoculturels utilisés pour décrire l'Archaïque et le post-Archaïque doivent répondre à deux contraintes distinctes : d'une part, ils doivent pouvoir saisir les particularités d'une région, car des régionalismes s'accentuent au fil du temps : Blanc-Sablon, densément occupé pendant des millénaires, permet d'en attester. Mais d'autre part, ces cadres doivent permettre de rendre compte des différentes échelles d'interaction des populations tout au long de l'histoire de l'Amérique du Nord.

Les travaux de Fitzhugh et Pintal ont certainement permis de dégager des tendances à la régionalisation, même si ces régionalismes peuvent sembler parfois un peu artificiellement exacerbés (Pintal 1998 : 102). Une critique qui pourrait également être adressée au travail de Pintal, étant donné que sa recherche avait pour objectif de construire un cadre chronoculturel pour la Basse-Côte-Nord : autrement dit, une recherche qui tendait à produire un peu artificiellement ce qu'elle entreprenait de trouver, dans un contexte plus général de réappropriation par les archéologues québécois des modes de production de l'histoire de leur province (Pintal *et al.* 2015).

Le terme Archaïque maritime proposé par Tuck pour englober un continuum culturel repose le même problème à une échelle différente, en ce qu'il isole cet Archaïque du reste du Nord-est américain. Une proposition récente (Burke 2017) d'abandonner ce terme pour incorporer Blanc-Sablon et le détroit de Belle-Isle dans une séquence généralisée de l'Archaïque marque un pas intéressant dans cette voie, et ce sans pour autant négliger les particularités de la région : un pas important vers la constitution de la région en un *paysage*, au sens d'une unité cohérente tissée de liens constitutifs plutôt que délimitée par des coupes abstraites et arbitraires (Ingold 2000, Kolhatkar 2020).

Zone d'intervention

Deux zones d'intervention peuvent être distinguées : une pour l'évaluation d'EiBg-159 (figures 21, 22 et 23), l'autre pour la numérisation de ROBS (figure 24). Ces deux zones sont abordées successivement.

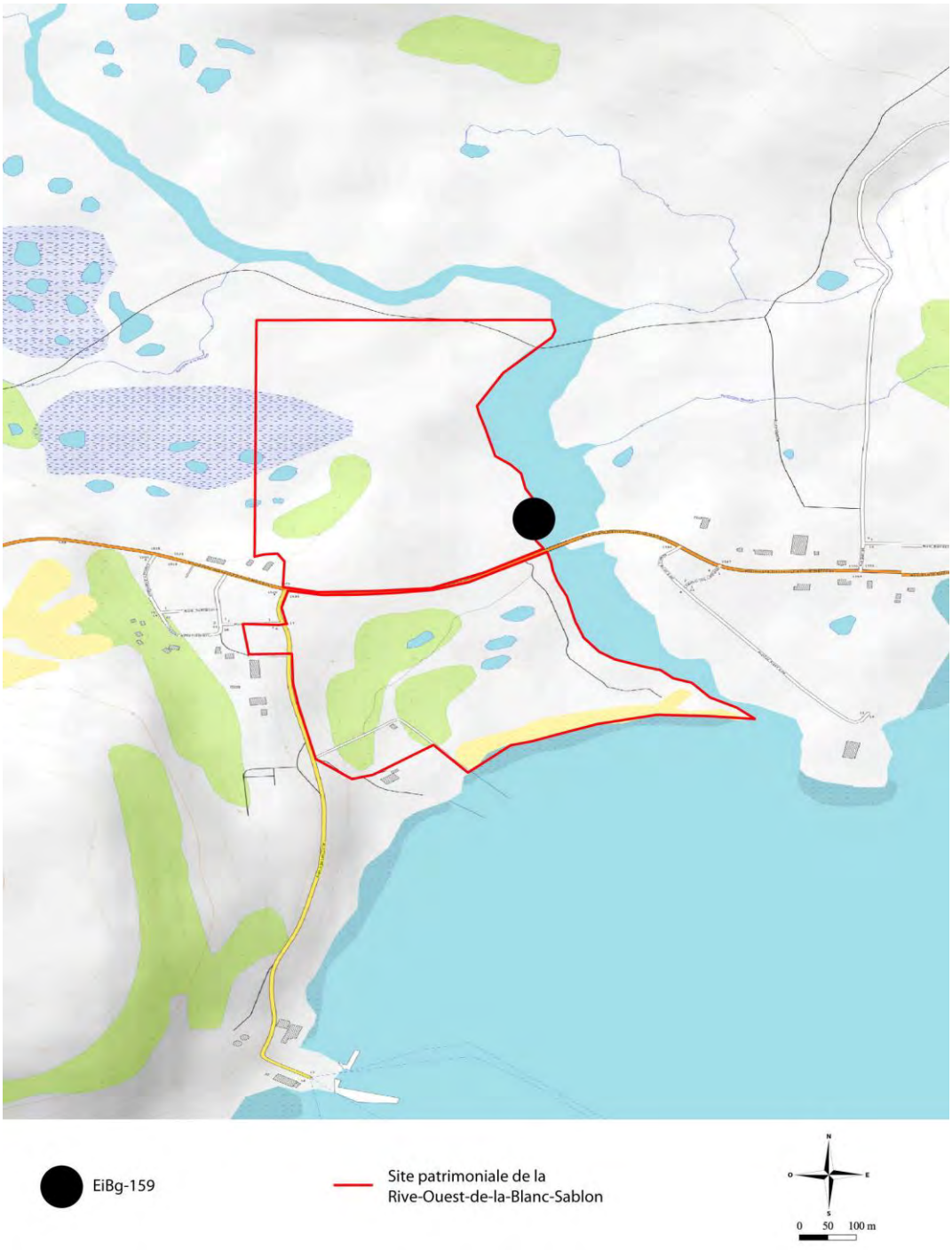


Figure 21 – Localisation du locus EiBg-159 dans le périmètre de ROBS (carte : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine et Manek Kolhatkar) (adapté de Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord 2020)



Figure 22 – Localisation du locus EiBg-159 (carte : Jean-Simon Labbé et Manek Kolhatkar) (adapté de Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord 2020).



Figure 23 – Vue générale du locus EiBg-159. Une première inspection visuelle est effectuée, afin de collecter d'éventuels artefacts en surface, et de définir une stratégie de numérisation avant l'implantation des piquets, sondages et aire de fouille (vue nord-est) (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).

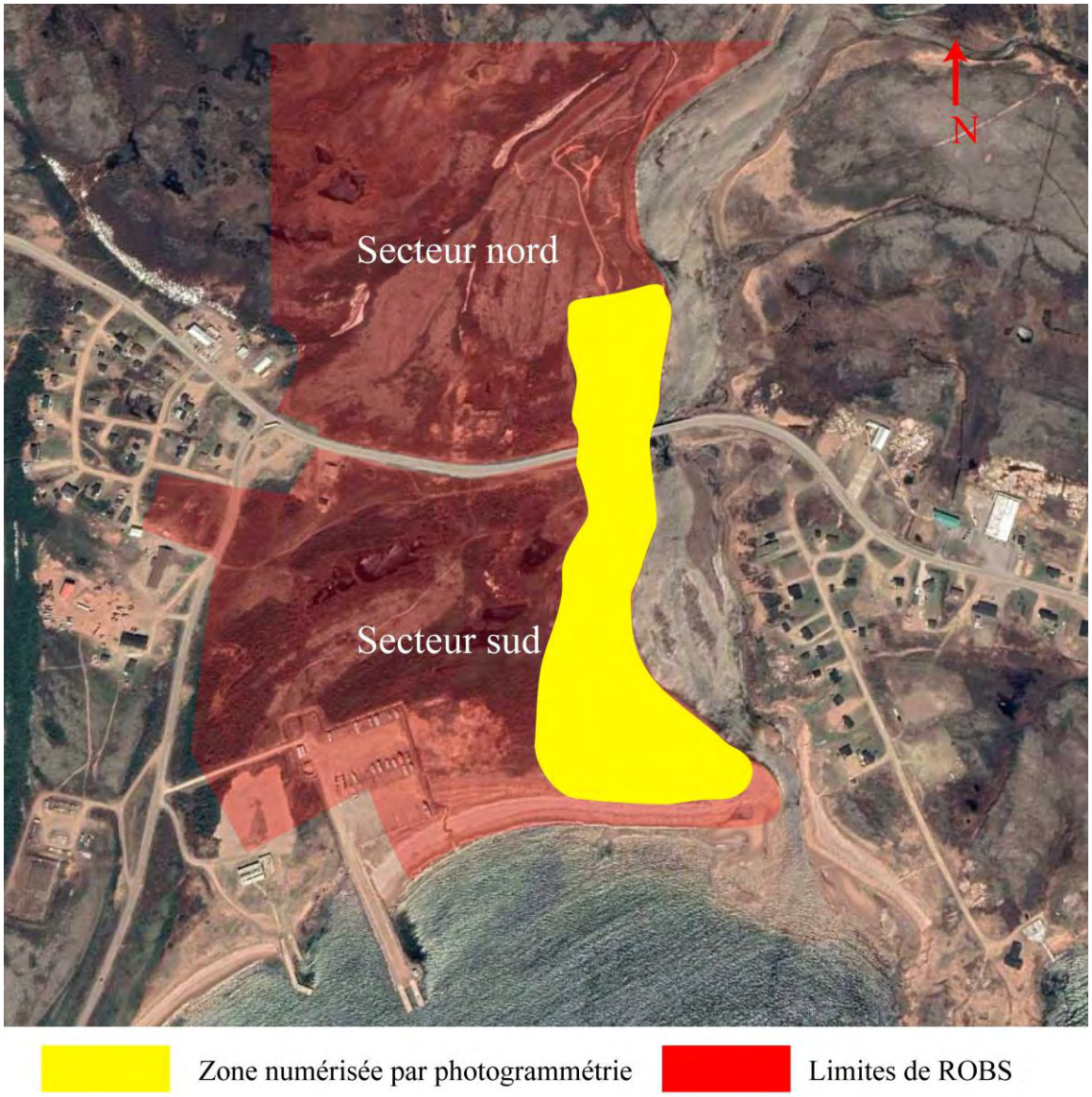


Figure 24 – Limites de la zone numérisée par photogrammétrie (carte : Manek Kolhatkar).

Premièrement, le site EiBg-159 est situé contre la rivière Blanc-Sablon, immédiatement avant une abrupte rupture de pente qui conduit dans la rivière, quelques mètres plus bas. Il est situé à approximativement 80m au nord de la route 138. Il se distribue sur deux niveaux de terrasse. Le niveau supérieur est constitué de sommets de dunes figées par une fine couverture de mousse et lichen. Il est situé à une altitude de 4m. Le niveau inférieur correspond à une large surface d'érosion des dunes, qui descend soit progressivement, soit brusquement, depuis le niveau supérieur. Il est situé à une altitude de 2m. Ce niveau inférieur ouvre également une surface favorable au développement d'un nouvel épisode d'accumulation de sédiments fluviatiles et éoliens. Comme pour la majorité de ROBS, très peu d'arbres composent ce secteur d'intervention. La végétation est majoritairement constituée de lichen, mousse, graine rouge, genévrier, ulcinée, élyme des sables.

Le périmètre du site EiBg-159 a été délimité en fonction des découvertes de surface, et étendu pour inclure les rebords de terrasse étant donné que les éclats récoltés venaient très probablement de ces derniers : des éclats se trouvaient immédiatement dans les bancs d'érosion, et un biface a pu être récupéré directement dans une des parois (Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord 2020). Une étude spatiale préliminaire montrait que l'essentiel du matériel se concentrait le long d'une ligne nord-sud (100N). Aussi, il a été décidé d'ouvrir quatre puits de fouille afin de voir sur quelle profondeur s'étendaient les dispersions artefactuelles, et confirmer qu'il s'agissait bien d'un sol rapporté. En outre, des sondages ont été situés en périphérie de ces puits, sur la terrasse supérieure et sur différents paliers inférieurs intermédiaires afin de voir si des niveaux anthropiques pouvaient être identifiés. Ces sondages devaient également permettre d'ouvrir certains profils stratigraphiques pour EiBg-159. D'une façon générale, il s'agissait d'évaluer le danger dans lequel se trouvait le site, en plus de localiser un locus adapté pour une petite école de fouille locale, à même d'enseigner quelques principes de base de l'archéologie de terrain tout en participant à une mesure de préservation et d'intervention sur un espace archéologique fragilisé.

Deuxièmement, il a été convenu que l'élaboration de la méthode de numérisation du site de ROBS prioriserait la section située au sud de la route 138. En effet, un projet de sentier pédestre amorcé précédemment (Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord 2015) devait recouvrir ce secteur de passerelles visant à protéger l'intégrité du site tout en offrant aux visiteurs une plateforme d'accueil. L'élaboration de la méthode venait donc se joindre à l'urgence d'un possible réaménagement visuel de ROBS. Le secteur sud-est de ROBS a été priorisé, en raison de l'absence d'arbres gênant la photogrammétrie. Si le temps le permettait, la numérisation se déplacerait dans le secteur situé au nord de la route 138, afin de couvrir un maximum de superficie. En outre, il fut également convenu que la surface d'EiBg-159 serait numérisée préalablement à l'implantation des puits et sondages. La superficie maximale fut donc d'abord circonscrite par les contraintes de temps d'intervention (7 jours maximum). Enfin, la méthode de numérisation à la perche, plutôt qu'au drone, a restreint la surface numérisable, pour deux raisons : l'usage du drone nécessite un permis de type 2 en raison de l'aéroport de Blanc-Sablon situé à proximité ; l'usage de la perche offre une forme de préhension différente de son territoire, dont il sera question en discussion de ce rapport (voir aussi Kolhatkar *et al.* 2021).

Méthodologie

Intervention sur le terrain : évaluation et fouille d'EiBg-159

La méthodologie d'intervention découle des premiers résultats obtenus lors de l'analyse lithique d'EiBg-159 (figure 25). Elle devait servir à examiner les séquences stratigraphiques et certains éléments de distribution spatiale de la terrasse inférieure et supérieure. Noter également qu'EiBg-159 a fait l'objet d'une capture numérique préalablement à l'implantation de toute aire, sondage et piquet. Tout d'abord, la ligne de base utilisée en 2019 (nommée PR3) a été réimplantée, à partir des point GPS pris précédemment, ainsi que des photos de la localisation des piquets d'arpentage. Toutefois, la maille a été resserrée à 1x1m plutôt que 5x5m comme cela était le cas en 2019. Les numéros des puits utilisés en 2019 et en 2020 ne peuvent donc pas être directement comparés et doivent être reconvertis. L'ancien 109N devient donc 145N. L'ancien 100W reste telle quelle et forme donc la ligne de base d'EiBg-159. L'aire de fouille comprend 115-116N et 99-100W, et remplace donc l'ancien 103N (voir Archéo-Mamu Côte-Nord 2020 fig.40 pour l'ancien quadrillage).

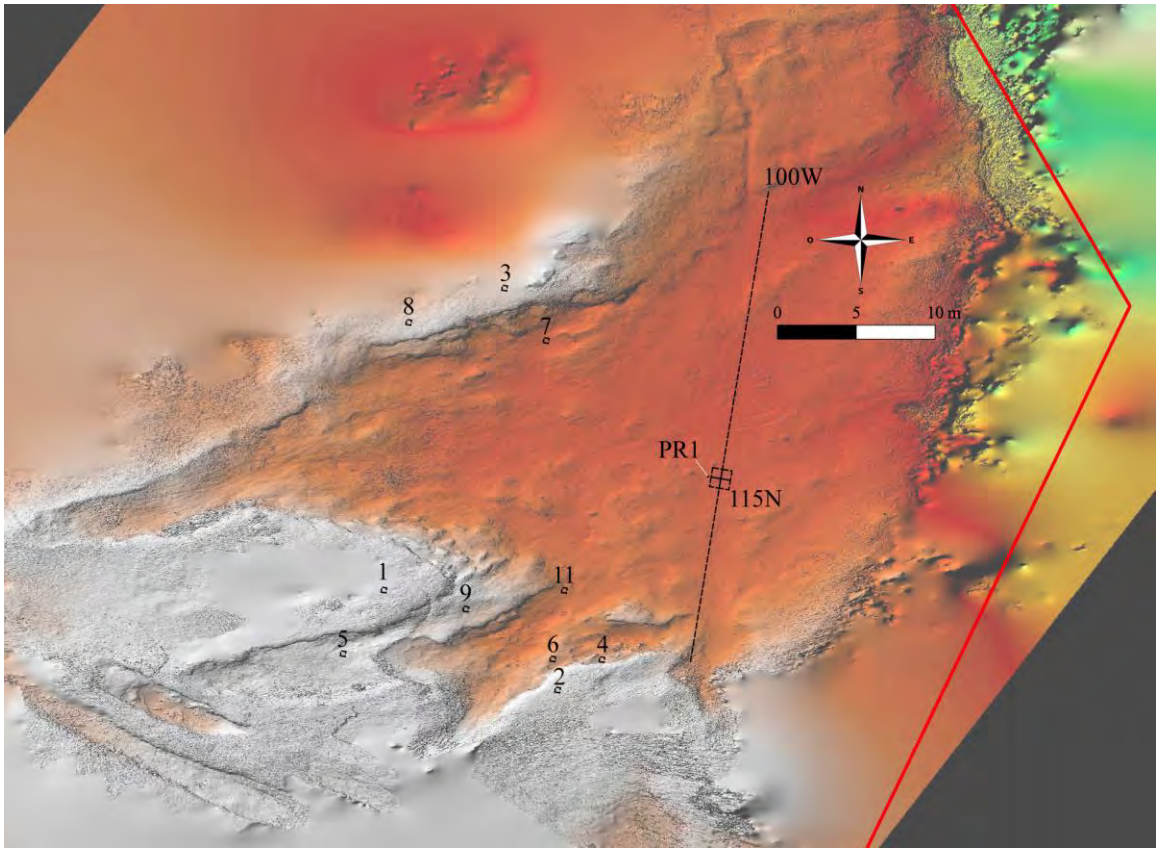


Figure 25 – Localisation des activités sur EiBg-159 (sondages, aire de fouille, ligne de base utilisée pour leur implantation, et PR1 utilisé pour les élévations) sur DEM montrant également la limite des terrasses inférieures et supérieures. Le point 0 d'un puits est situé sur son coin sud-ouest (carte : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine ; fond de carte obtenue par photogrammétrie [Diane Martin-Moya]).

À partir de la ligne 100W, une petite excavation de 4m^2 a été placée à peu près au milieu de la terrasse inférieure (115N 99W, 116N 99W, 115N 100W, 116N 100W) (figure 26). Le point 0 d'un puits est situé sur son coin sud-ouest. Cette aire a été fouillée par quadrant, à la truelle, et tamisée à sec avec des mailles de ¼ et 1/8 de pouce. Un point de repère (PR1) a été placé immédiatement à l'ouest de l'aire (altitude : 3,08m). La fouille a procédé par couche, une fiche de niveau était remplie pour chaque couche (Annexe B). Tous les quadrants devaient être descendus jusqu'à la surface du niveau suivant avant que la fouille ne soit poursuivie. Une photo générale, un schéma des pierres et artefacts en place de la surface du niveau ont été effectués. Les éclats étaient emballés et étiquetés par quadrant et par couche, les outils lorsqu'identifiés sur le terrain étaient individualisés et localisés à l'aide du PR1. Lorsqu'un éclat ou un artefact étaient trouvés en place, leur localisation (non individualisés toutefois) était sommairement indiquée sur un plan. La fouille a été arrêtée au sommet du niveau 4. Des sondages effectués dans les extrémités sud-ouest et nord-est de l'aire ont confirmé que des niveaux négatifs avaient été atteints. Ceci correspondait également avec la présence des dépôts alluviaux indiquant la présence du cours d'eau à cet endroit.



Figure 26 – Aire de fouille sur la terrasse inférieure d'EiBg-159. Des sondages (1 et 2) sont en cours sur la terrasse supérieure (vue vers le sud-ouest) (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).

En outre, un quadrillage virtuel a été implanté à partir de la ligne de base et a été suivi à l'aide d'un GPS haute précision (Trimble Geo 7X). Ce quadrillage a permis de placer les différents sondages (N=10) sur les terrasses supérieures et inférieures. Les sondages ont été effectués à la pelle, et tamisés à sec avec des mailles de ¼ et 1/8 de pouce. Une bâche

était placée sous le tamis pour faciliter le remblayage et la remise en état du site. Les niveaux naturels n'étaient pas suivis. En cas de découverte d'artefacts, l'archéologue devait indiquer la profondeur de la découverte afin que les artefacts puissent être assignés au niveau correspondant lors de l'enregistrement. Celui-ci était exclusivement effectué par le chargé d'intervention (stratigraphie [annexe C], photo [annexe F] ; la modélisation 3D était assurée par un des deux experts 3D). Les sondages étaient descendus aussi profondément que le permettaient les corps des archéologues, soit environ 1m en moyenne, parfois jusqu'à 1m30.

Une inspection visuelle générale a également été effectuée afin de vérifier si de nouveaux artefacts s'étaient érodés du talus.

L'évaluation d'EiBg-159 a duré 5 jours.

Intervention sur le terrain : photogrammétrie de ROBS

Les détails de la capture 3D sont donnés en annexe (Annexe A). Quelques notions générales sont toutefois indiquées ici. L'usage du drone n'a pas été considéré en raison de la nécessité d'obtenir un permis de type 2, ROBS se situant non loin d'un aéroport. Aussi, une numérisation à base d'appareils photo montés sur des perches de 5 m (opérateur 1) à 6 m (opérateur 2) de long a été adoptée. Les perches étaient ici des manches de perches servant à nettoyer des piscines. Les appareils photo étaient des Nikon D7500. L'équipe de modélisation, formée par deux personnes, évoluait le long d'une grille virtuelle orthonormée Nord-Sud et Est-Ouest. L'équipe téléversait ses photos tous les soirs et procédait à des modèles d'essai afin de vérifier que la capture avait été bien réalisée. En tout, environ 0,6 km^2 ont été modélisés (sur 367 km^2 total pour ROBS), ce qui se traduit par environ 14 km de marche.

La modélisation de ROBS a duré 7 jours.

Catalogage et analyse des artefacts

Le catalogage est couplé avec une analyse simple visant à créer différents numéros de catalogue pour les vestiges récoltés lors de l'intervention. La hiérarchie complète de classification est présentée en annexe (voir annexe J). Une première distinction sépare le matériau (p. ex. lithique) ; une seconde distinction sépare le débitage du façonnage et des géofacts :

- Le façonnage représente la transformation d'un bloc par le retrait d'éclats ;
- Le débitage représente les éclats retirés d'un bloc ;
- Un géofact est un objet qui ne présente pas d'altération de nature anthropique (il est récupéré en cas de doute sur le terrain. Si son analyse ne confirme pas ce doute, il reste conservé dans la collection).

Chaque objet façonné dispose de son numéro de catalogue. Le débitage en revanche est regroupé par matière première, puis par grade de dimension, afin de produire des unités cohérentes qui se voient attribuer un numéro de catalogue.

Analyse du débitage

Des unités cohérentes (car rassemblant différents éclats de composition similaire) sont construites depuis une analyse de masse (Ahler 1989). L'analyse de masse permet de disposer, rapidement, d'une vue d'ensemble des matières premières et dimensions (par grades, donnés en pouces, correspondant aux mailles de tamis utilisés lors de fouilles) qui caractérisent un assemblage lithique (voir annexe K). Une troisième variable concerne la présence d'éclats corticaux. Notons simplement que ces variables ne sont pas utilisées avec les courbes de régression qui, à partir de travaux expérimentaux, proposaient d'identifier des étapes et des méthodes de taille (Ahler 1989). Ces dernières doivent en effet être couplées à d'autres méthodes pour être pleinement utilisées (Andrefsky 2007, Bradbury et Carr 2009, Root 2004). Les variables ont été conservées dans la présente analyse simplement pour permettre d'examiner la distribution spatiale du débitage et voir si des unités de déposition pouvaient être identifiées.

Des observations générales relatives au talon (Andrefsky 2005) sont également enregistrées : talon cortical, plat, complexe, absence de talon, présence de talon. Notons qu'en raison de l'écrasement aisé des talons sur le quartzite, un talon complexe n'est pas nécessairement facetté : il doit avoir été préparé, attesté par un travail sur la nervure le jouxtant.

Étant donné qu'il s'agit ici d'un rapport d'intervention d'inventaire, le temps alloué à l'analyse a été réduit. Ainsi, une analyse technologique complète (classifications technologiques, description détaillée des talons, remontages systématiques) n'a pas été effectuée. Des observations ponctuelles, couplées aux observations générales permises par la présente analyse, permettent toutefois de poser certaines hypothèses et pistes de recherches pour les interventions futures (particulièrement sur EiBg-159).

Analyse des matières premières

Des quartzites, quartz, cherts, grès et granites ont pu être identifiés dans les assemblages des interventions de 2019, de même que des matériaux plus récents « historiques » (caoutchouc, métal, fil) occasionnels. L'analyse des matières lithiques a été privilégiée ici.

Les principaux types de matière lithique se présentent comme suit (les cinq définitions suivantes sont empruntées à Foucault et Raoult [2010]) :

- Le quartzite est une roche siliceuse, compacte, à cassure conchoïdale lisse ou finement esquilleuse, claire et d'aspect gras. Il est constitué de cristaux de quartz soudés, dentelés et engrenés. Deux sortes de quartzite sont connues : sédimentaire (ou orthoquartzite), ou cimentation par diagenèse d'un grès ; métamorphique (ou métaquartzite) par recristallisation d'un grès ou d'un filon de quartz.
- Le chert est une roche sédimentaire siliceuse formée surtout de calcédoine ou d'opale, d'origine chimique ou biochimique.
- Le quartz est une forme cristalline très commune de la silice.

- Le grès est une roche sédimentaire détritique terrigène (arrachée par érosion ou entraînée par un cours d'eau) composée à 85% au moins de grains de quartz.
- Le granite est une roche magmatique plutonique, grenue, de teinte claire, constituée à 80% de quartz xénomorphe interstitiel, feldspath alcalin, plagioclase sub-automorphe.

Lors des interventions de 2019, des quartzites et cherts spécifiques ont pu être identifiés, dont certains ont déjà été décrits dans la littérature (Gagné-Dumont 2019, Marquis 1998). Elles se présentent comme suit :

- Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon : il se présente « sous plusieurs variétés de couleur. Certains nodules sont rouges foncés alors qu'on en retrouve aussi de couleur gris jaunâtre ou mauve bleutée. Le cortex est lisse et la plupart du temps beige-jaune. La matière est opaque, mais lorsque taillée les bordures sont translucides. Les grains sont généralement moyens, dans certains cas ils peuvent être fins ou grossiers » (Gagné-Dumont 2019:60).
    - Ajoutons à cela que certaines variétés plus rouges à orange ont été intégrées dans cette catégorie (Marquis 1998:331).
    - En outre, les éclats corticaux montrent que la couleur jaune concerne surtout la couche supérieure d'un galet, immédiatement après sa croûte. Ceci n'est toutefois pas systématique.
    - De plus, cette matière se présente sous forme de galets d'une taille moyenne de 5cm, au plus 13cm, originaires du socle précambrien qui affleure par endroits dans le secteur des collines de Brador (Pintal 1998).
    - Enfin, la qualité de cette matière première est jugée moyenne, en grande partie à cause de la présence de minéraux comme des feldspaths (Marquis 1998:331). Ceci ne l'a toutefois pas empêché d'être une source de matière importante en Basse-Côte-Nord (Kolhatkar 2006, Pintal 1998).
- Quartzite de Ramah : il s'agit d'un quartzite à grain fin, à la translucidité variable mais toujours présente sur la périphérie des éclats. Ses enfumures, qui vont du noir opaque, parfois légèrement bleuté, au gris-beige ou au gris-jaunâtre, sont fréquemment diffuses et homogènes. Le cortex présente des incrustations d'oxydes de fer ocre-jaune (De Boutray 1981, Kolhatkar 2006, Leblanc *et al.* 2010). Ce quartzite provient de la baie de Ramah, au nord-est du Labrador, soit à près de 1000km de Blanc-Sablon.
- Autres quartzites : cette catégorie de quartzites regroupe une variabilité de lustres, grains et couleurs (grises translucides, blanc-gris mat, jaunâtre grossière translucide), se présentant sous forme de galets arrondis, d'origine locale. La différenciation de ces différents quartzites a été reportée à de possibles reprises de fouilles à Blanc-Sablon et à l'examen des collections de référence pour la Basse-Côte-Nord localisées à la Réserve de Québec.

Les mesures de protection et de conservation prises sur les objets et vestiges archéologiques

Les mesures de protection et de conservation prise sur les objets archéologiques consistaient à les ensacheter dans des sacs en plastique ou des fioles (dans le cas de petits éclats inférieurs à 1/8''), où figure également l'étiquette identifiant leur provenance. Ces objets ont ensuite été conservés dans une boite de carton pendant leur transit vers Montréal (Université de Montréal, département d'anthropologie, laboratoire C-3103) où ils ont été catalogués et analysés. Ils ont ensuite été retournés au Laboratoire et à la Réserve archéologique du Québec (LRAQ) pour y être entreposés.

Aucun vestige n'a été mis au jour, aucune mesure de protection n'a été prise.

Afin de protéger l'intégrité générale du site classé ROBS, des planches de contreplaqué (*plywood*) ont été utilisées par les fouilleurs afin protéger les parois de l'écroulement du sable. Ces mêmes planches étaient disposées sur les sondages à la fin de la journée afin de protéger les éventuels promeneurs. Le sable était disposé sur une bâche afin de faciliter le remblayage. Sondages et aire de fouille ont été remblayés le dernier jour par l'équipe.

Résultats des interventions

Évaluation d'EiBg-159

La présentation des résultats de l'évaluation d'EiBg-159 est organisée de la façon suivante. D'abord, une synthèse générale de la récolte artéfactuelle est indiquée. Ensuite, les sondages sont décrits successivement. Enfin, l'aire d'excavation est décrite.

Synthèse générale

Dix sondages de 0,50 m^2 et quatre puits de 1m^2 totalisent 9,5m^2 sur une surface totale estimée en 2019 à 3375 m^2. Débitage et façonnage ont été mis au jour, ainsi que quelques fragments de verre dans la matrice supérieure de la terrasse inférieure, mélangés avec des éclats de pierre taillée. Le quartzite de Blanc-Sablon prédomine, suivi d'un quartzite indéterminé présentant de fortes similitudes avec le quartzite de Blanc-Sablon (probablement d'origine locale également), puis de quartz. Trois éclats en quartzite de Ramah ont également été identifiés, ainsi que deux en granite. La majeure partie des éclats sont de petite taille (1/4 de pouce [N=95], ½ pouce [N=58], 1/8 de pouce [N=27]). Plusieurs présentent des traces de cortex (39 éclats de quartzite de Blanc-Sablon, 17 éclats de quartzite indéterminée, 2 éclats de quartz) (tableau 11).

Matière première	Type d'objet	Effectif (N)
Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	débitage	98
	façonnage	5
	géofact	0
	Autre	0
Quartzite de Ramah	débitage	3
	façonnage	0
	géofact	0
	Autre	0
Quartz	débitage	13
	façonnage	0
	géofact	2
	Autre	0
Indéterminé	débitage	3
	façonnage	0
	géofact	1
	Autre	1
Granite	débitage	2
	façonnage	0
	géofact	3
	Autre	0

Quartzite indéterminée	débitage	61
	façonnage	3
	géofact	0
	Autre	1
Verre	débitage	0
	façonnage	0
	géofact	0
	Autre	33

Tableau 11 – Artefacts mis au jour sur EiBg-159, par matière première puis par type d'artefact.

Huit outils ont également été mis au jour : quatre fragments bifaciaux, trois fragments de galet, et un objet indéterminé (figure 27).

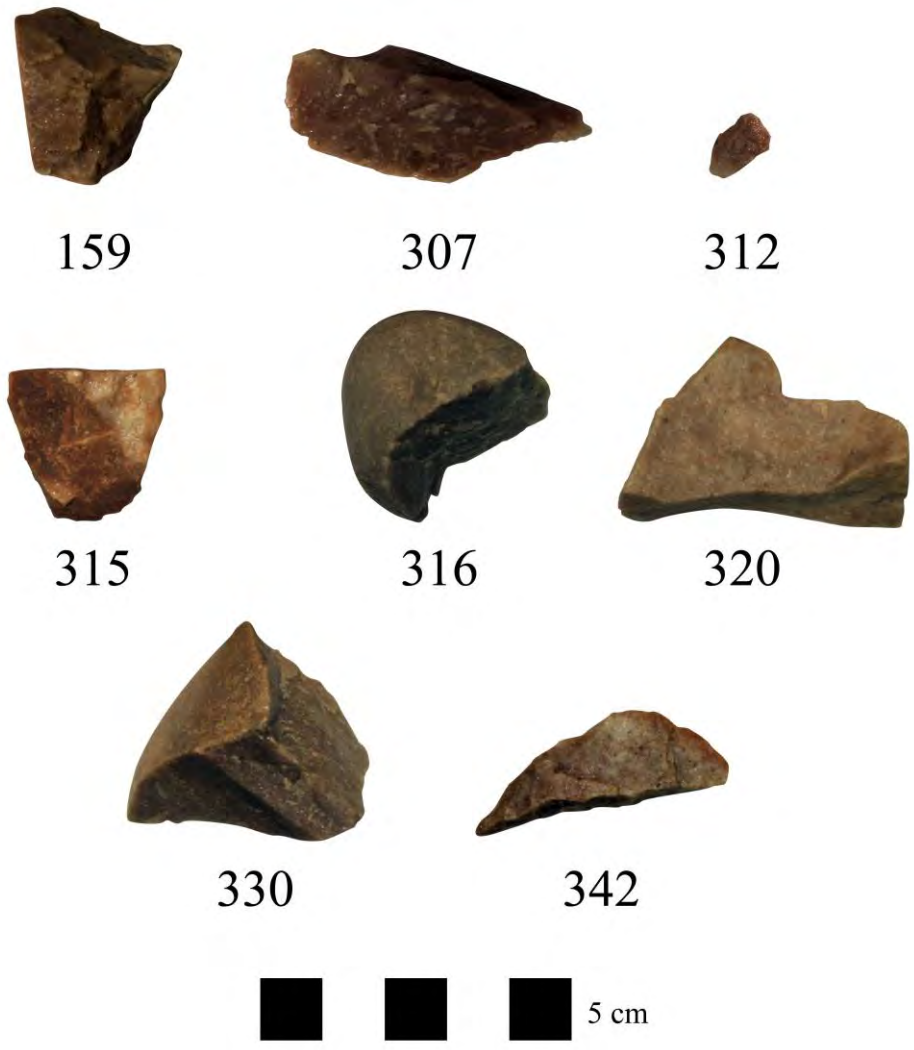


Figure 27 – Outils mis au jour sur EiBg-159 (photos : Manek Kolhatkar).

Un fragment bifacial atteste un support en galet. Les outils proviennent de la terrasse inférieure. Les éclats se distribuent entre l'aire ouverte, et sept sondages, dont un (le numéro 3) est proportionnellement beaucoup plus riche. Dans les sondages, les éclats se retrouvent jusqu'à une grande profondeur (1,30m), dans un niveau de sable qui ne laisse pas présumer de plancher d'occupation conservé mais plutôt une incorporation aux dunes de sable se déplaçant à ROBS. Aussi, EiBg-159 est un grand « palimpseste » archéologique (sensu Kolhatkar 2020), fait de différents événements dépositionnels : déplacements de dunes, érosion de terrasses, nouvel épisode de sédimentation intégrant du matériau historique.

Sondages

Les dix sondages sont décrits successivement. Les sondages 1, 2, 3, 5 et 8 ont été placés sur la terrasse supérieure ; les sondages 4, 6, 7 et 11 sur la terrasse inférieure ; le sondage 9 sur un palier intermédiaire d'érosion entre les deux niveaux principaux. Le sondage 10 a été posé mais n'a pas pu être effectué par manque de temps.

Sondage 1 (altitude : 6,4m) (figure 28)

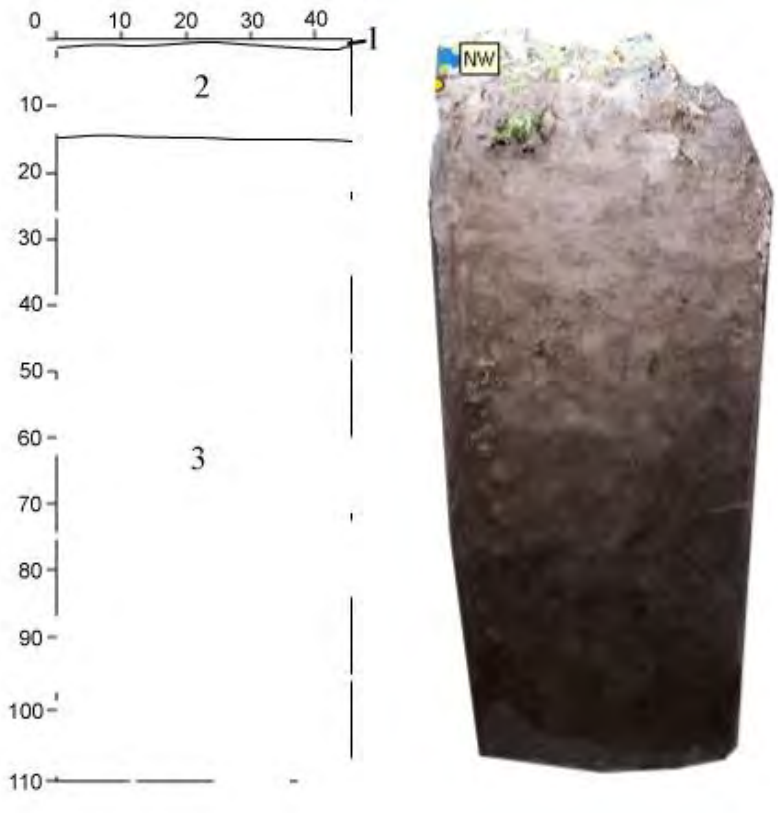


Figure 28 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 1 (paroi nord) (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

- Niveau 1 : litière : lichen, mousse, graine rouge, genévrier, ulcinée, élyme des sables.
- Niveau 2 : sable légèrement organique, présence de radicelles, peu compact, moyennement grossier.
- Niveau 3 : sable marbré brun/orange/rosâtre, quelques grenailles de quartz, peu compact.

Sondage 2 (altitude : 3,9m) (figure 29)

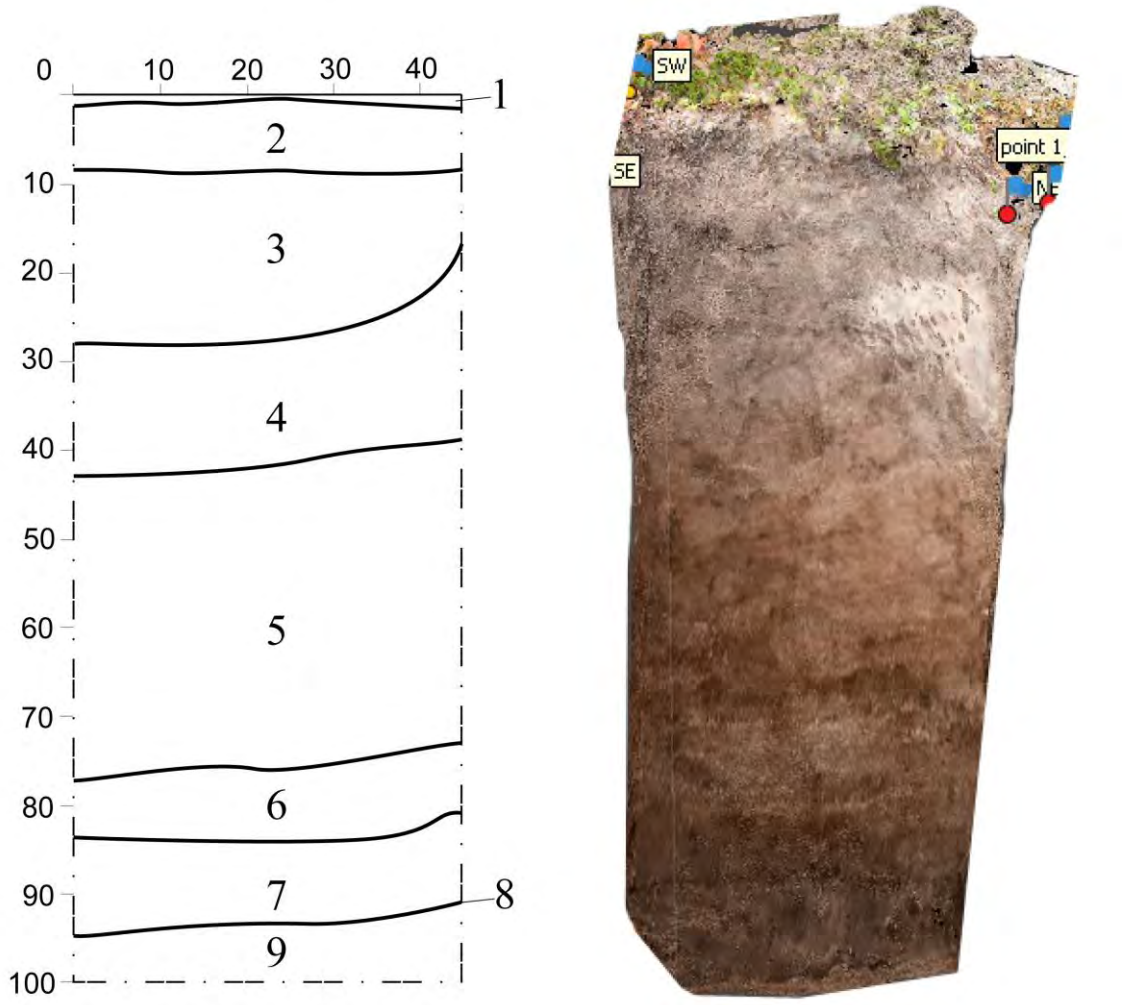


Figure 29 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 2 (paroi ouest) (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

- Niveau 1 : litière : lichen, mousse, graine rouge, genévrier, ulcinée, élyme des sables.
- Niveau 2 : sable organique noir-gris, peu compact, quelques radicelles.
- Niveau 3 : sable gris-noir, quelques radicelles, transition graduelle entre les niveaux 2 et 4.

- Niveau 4 : sable gris-beige, quelques décolorations noirâtres, avec quelques traces oranges dans sa partie inférieure. Niveau transitionnel vers le niveau 5.
- Niveau 5 : sable orange-beige, avec tâches rondes, d'un beige similaire au niveau 4.
- Niveau 6 : sable beige se présentant comme un lit intermédiaire homogène.
- Niveau 7 : sable orange similaire au niveau 5.
- Niveau 8 : niveau organique très mince. Niveau positif (1 éclat de quartzite de Blanc-Sablon).
- Niveau 9 : niveau beige-rosâtre similaire au niveau 4.
- Notes supplémentaires : tous les niveaux présentent un sable moyennement grossier, peu compact, avec quelques des grenailles de quartz.

Sondage 3 (altitude : 4,2m) (figure 30)

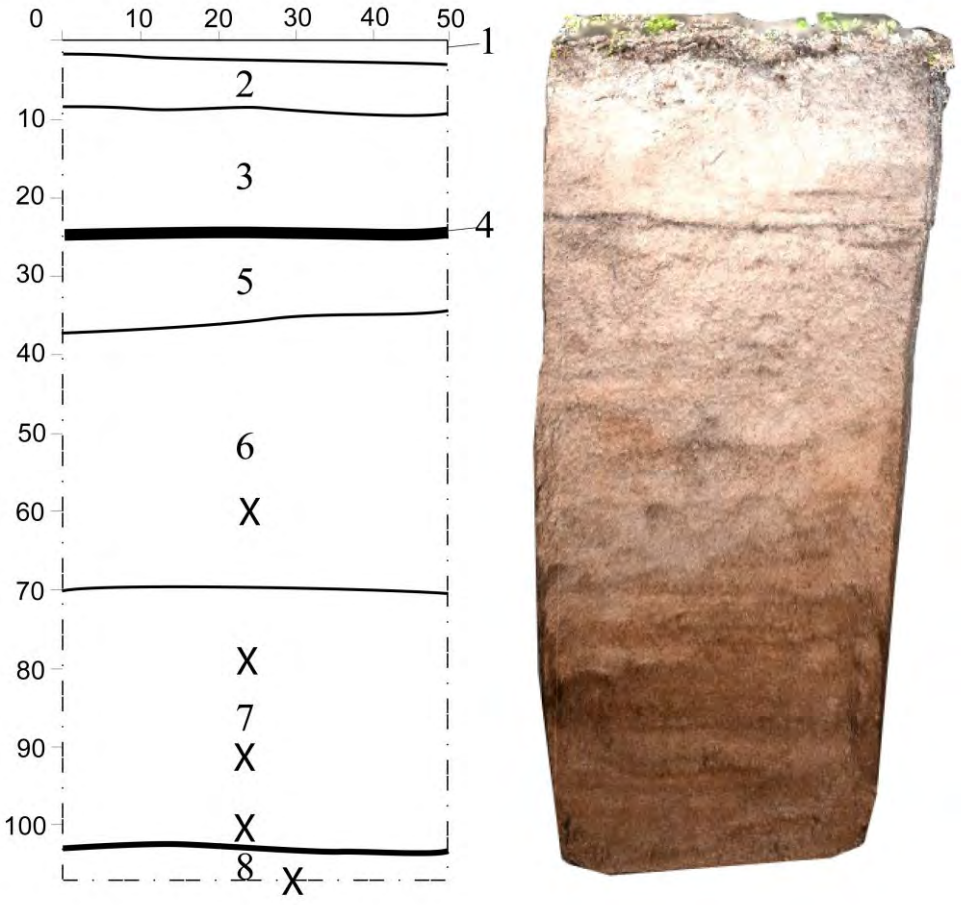


Figure 30 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 3 (paroi est). Un X indique la présence d'éclat(s) à cette profondeur (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

- Niveau 1 : litière : lichen, mousse, graine rouge, genévrier, ulcinée, élyme des sables.

- Niveau 2 : sable gris-noirâtre, assez organique, quelques radicelles très éparses, sable moyennement grossier.
- Niveau 3 : sable gris-beige, très similaire au niveau 2.
- Niveau 4 : niveau organique noir, limoneux.
- Niveau 5 : sable assez grossier, plus que le niveau 2, marbré gris-beige-orange et intégrant quelques traces organiques.
- Niveau 6 : sable moyennement grossier, marbré de beige-orange (**niveau positif**).
- Niveau 7 : sable orangé, moyennement grossier (similaire au sable du niveau 6, mais la couleur est différente) (**niveau positif**).
- Niveau 8 : sable beige-noir, moyennement grossier. Sur la paroi Nord, traces d'un niveau organique similaire au niveau 4, se situant à l'interface entre les niveaux 7 et 8 (**niveau positif**).

Sondage 4 (altitude : 2,5m) (figure 31)

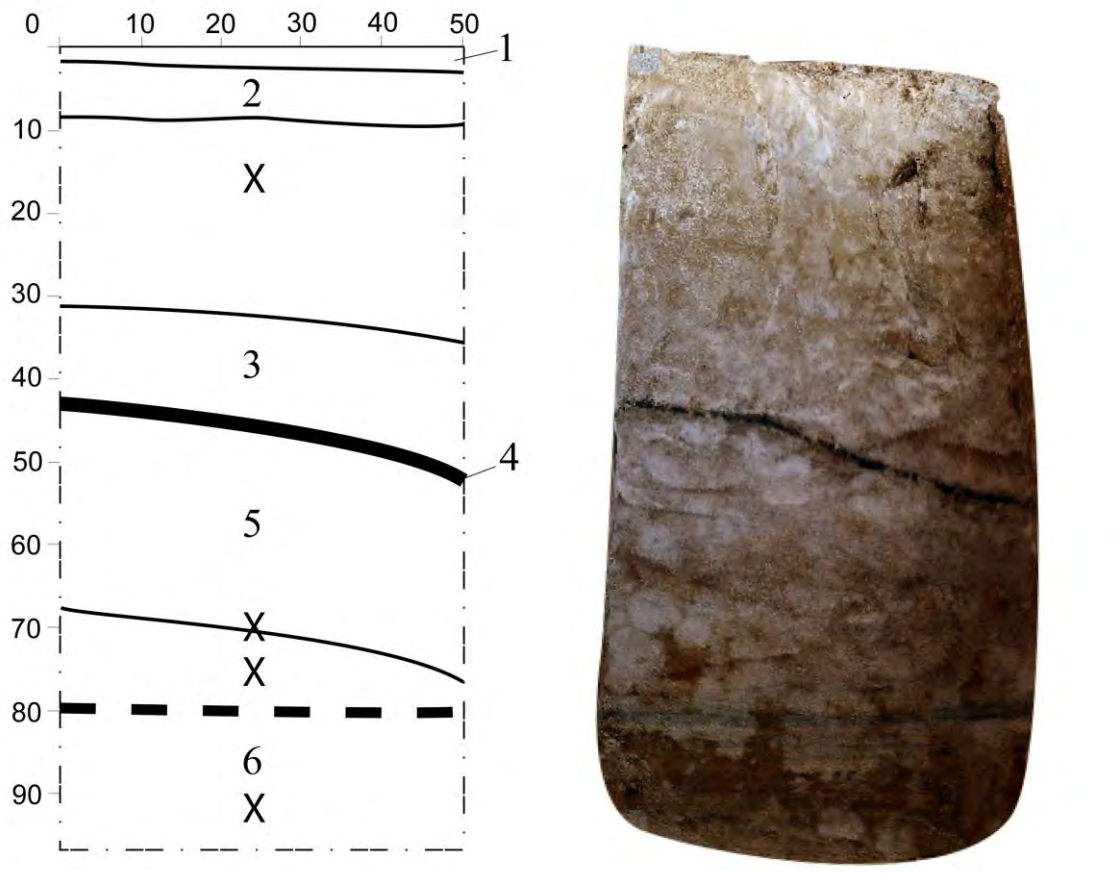


Figure 31 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 4 (paroi ouest). Un X indique la présence d'éclat(s) à cette profondeur (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

- Niveau 1 : sable marbré orange-beige, moyennement grossier, quelques radicelles (**niveau positif**).

- Niveau 2 : sable beige sans marbrure, même granulométrie que le niveau 1. Très similaire au niveau 1 globalement.
- Niveau 3 : niveau organique limoneux noir et gris.
- Niveau 4 : sable beige, légèrement orangé, même granulométrie que les niveaux 1 et 2 (**niveau positif**).
- Niveau 5 : sable beige qui vire vers l'orange par endroits. Un peu plus fin et homogène que les niveaux 1, 2 et 4. Niveau d'ilménite marquée par des pointillés dont l'orientation horizontale tranche avec la pente sud-nord des autres niveaux (**niveau positif**).

Sondage 5 (altitude : 3,9m) (figure 32)

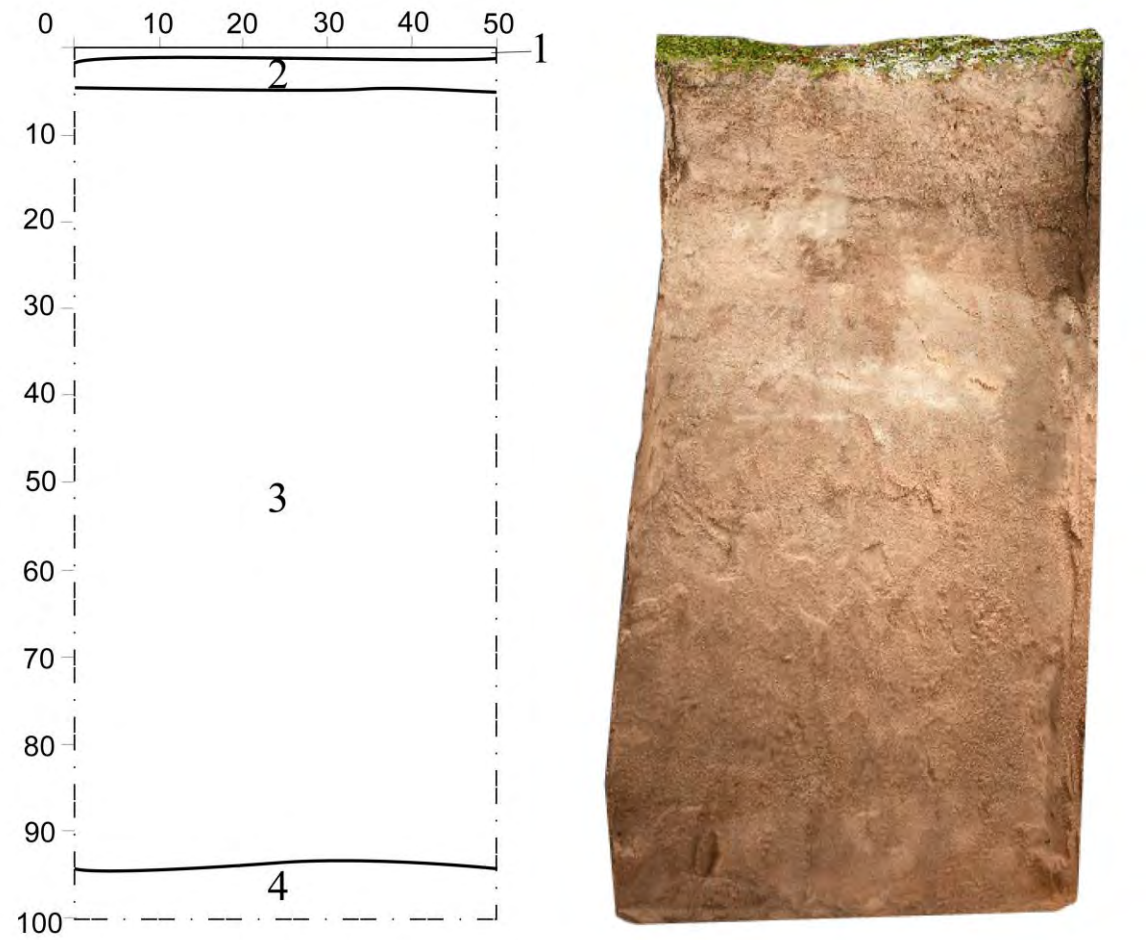


Figure 32 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 5 (paroi est) (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Diane Martin-Moya).

- Niveau 1 : litière : lichen, mousse, graine rouge, genévrier, ulcinée, élyme des sables.

- Niveau 2 : sable moyennement grossier, noirâtre, présence de radicelles.
- Niveau 3 : sable moyennement grossier, beige, avec quelques traces plus sombres et éparses mais homogènes.
- Niveau 4 : sable moyennement grossier, marbré d'orange.

Sondage 6 (altitude : 3,11m) (figure 33)

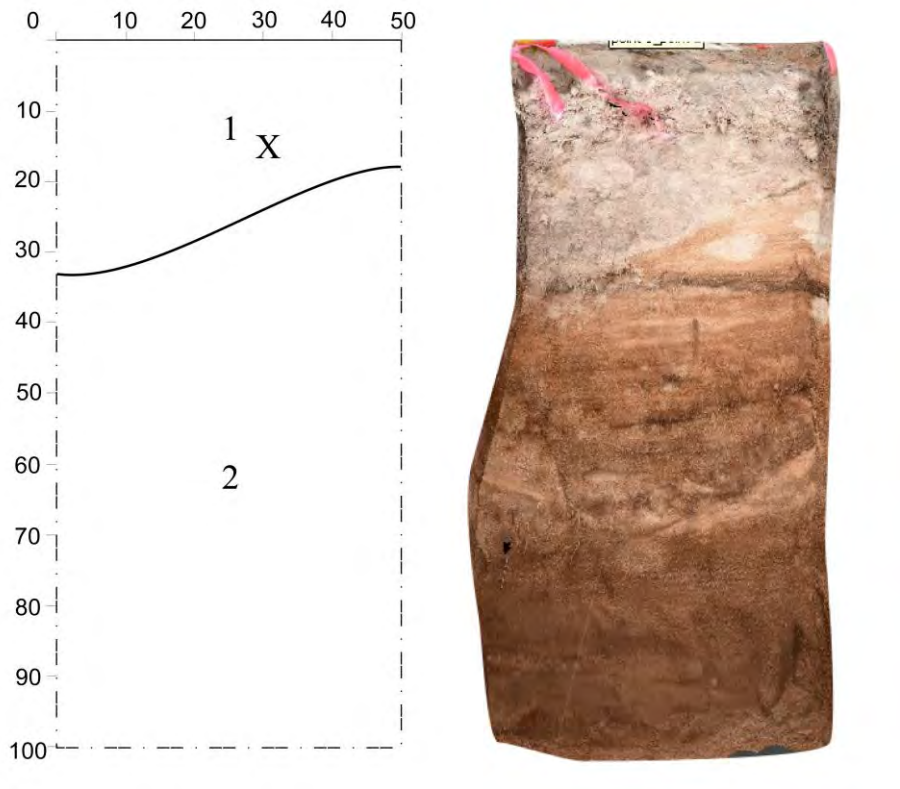


Figure 33 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 6 (paroi nord). Un X indique la présence d'éclat(s) à cette profondeur (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

- Niveau 1 : sable moyennement grossier, gris-beige clair, traces noirâtres (**niveau positif**).
- Niveau 2 : sable orangé, marbré de gris-beige par endroits, différents niveaux d'ilménite.
- Commentaire général : deux événements taphonomiques distincts, le niveau 1 pourrait correspondre à un dépôt de type dune, là où le niveau 2 correspondrait plutôt à un dépôt alluvial (ilménite).

Sondage 7 (altitude : 2m) (figure 34)

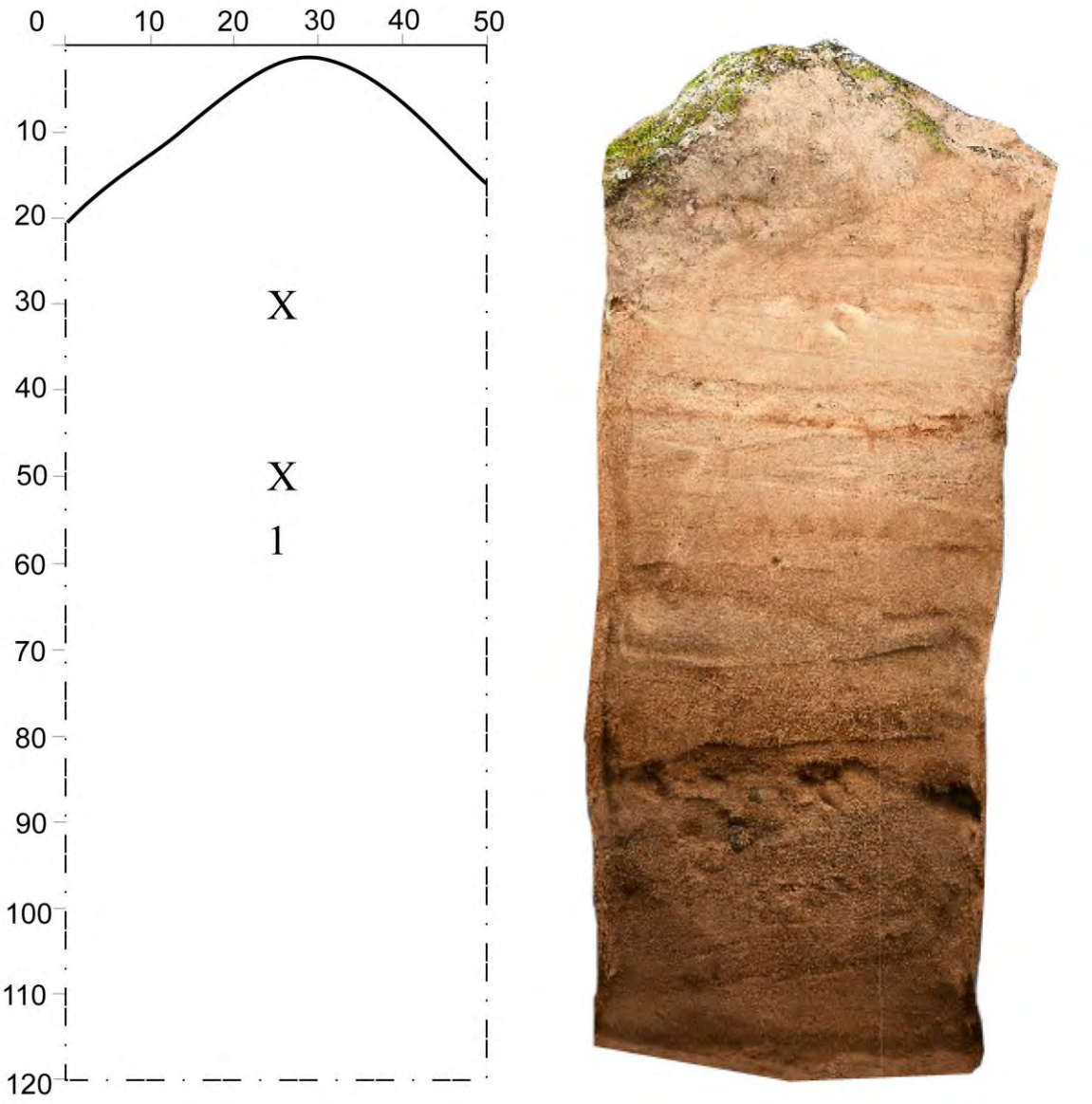


Figure 34 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 7 (paroi est). Un X indique la présence d'éclat(s) à cette profondeur (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Diane Martin-Moya).

- Niveau 1 : sable orangé, moyennement grossier, différents lits de déposition fluviomarine, avec de nombreux niveaux d'ilménite.

Sondage 8 (altitude : 4m) (figure 35)

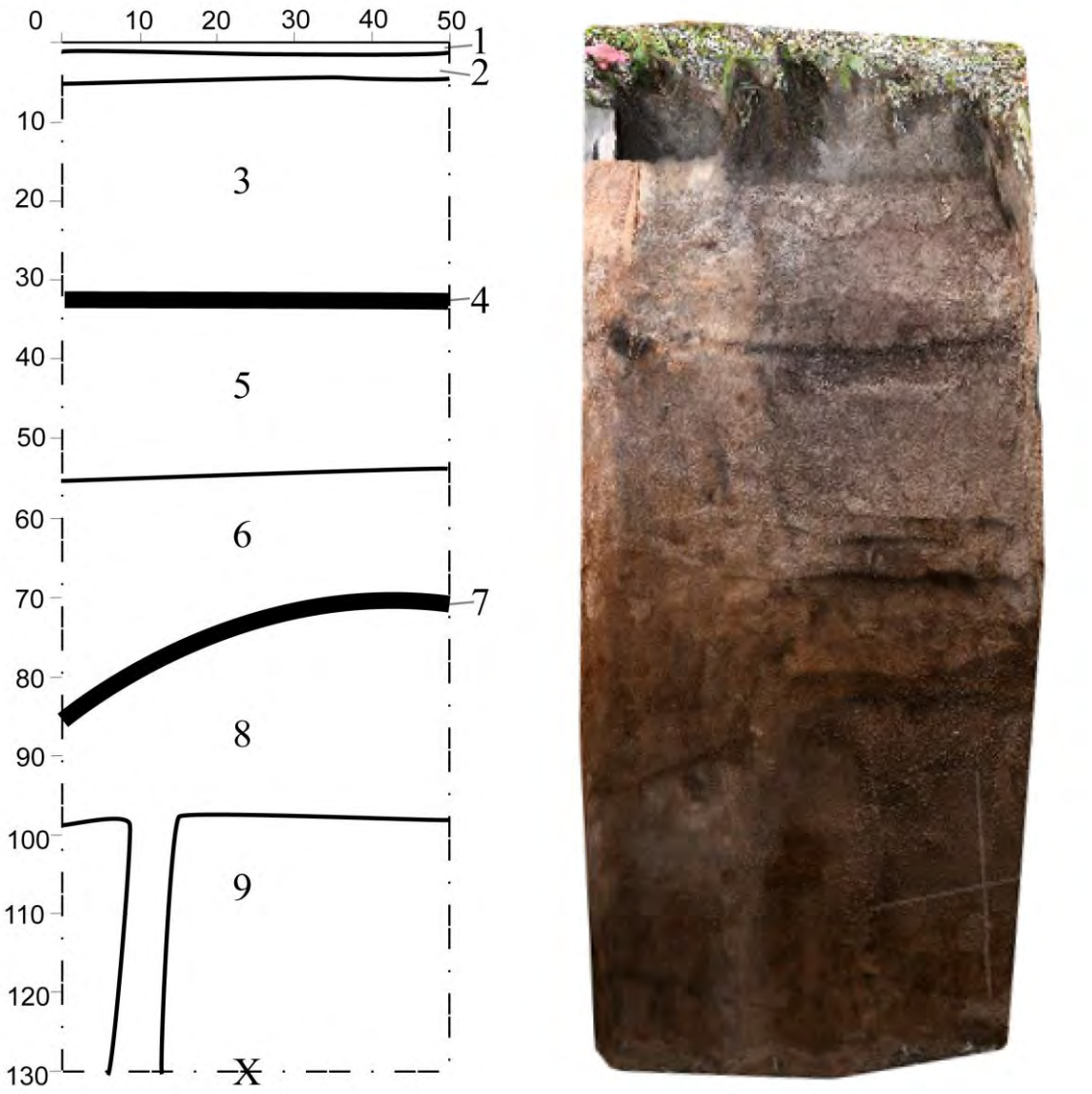


Figure 35 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 8 (paroi sud). Un X indique la présence d'éclat(s) à cette profondeur (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Diane Martin-Moya).

- Niveau 1 : litière : litière : lichen, mousse, graine rouge, genévrier, ulcinée, élyme des sables.
- Niveau 2 : sable gris-beige noirâtre, moyennement grossier.
- Niveau 3 : sable beige, marbré de gris plus clair, traces noirâtres, moyennement grossier, similaire au niveau 2.
- Niveau 4 : Niveau organique, noir, limoneux.
- Niveau 5 : sable plus grossier que les niveaux 2 et 3, beige, marbré, même teinte que le niveau 3.
- Niveau 6 : sable moyennement grossier, orange, marbré de beige.

- Niveau 7 : niveau organique noir, qui décrit une pente vers l'est.
- Niveau 8 : sable beige, moyennement grossier, qui s'infiltre dans le niveau 9 avec une colonne.
- Niveau 9 : similaire au niveau 7 (**niveau positif**).

Sondage 9 (altitude : 2,3m) (figure 36)

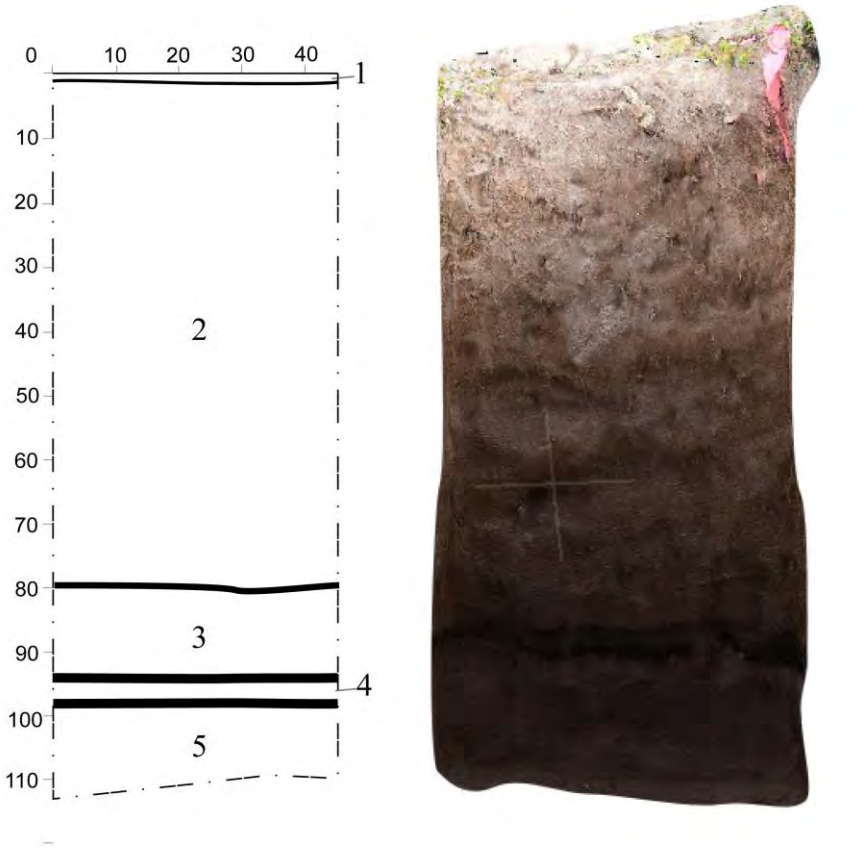


Figure 36 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 9 (paroi nord). Un X indique la présence d'éclat(s) à cette profondeur (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

- Niveau 1 : litière : lichen, mousse, graine rouge, genévrier, ulcinée, élyme des sables.
- Niveau 2 : sable gris-beige clair, tirant sur le noirâtre, avec des traces noirâtres organiques, des radicelles abondantes dans le premier 3cm du niveau, peu compact, moyennement grossier, assez hétérogène, marbré, très peu de cailloutis.
- Niveau 3 : même matrice que le niveau 2, mais de couleur orange (partie supérieure blanchâtre), et plus homogène.
- Niveau 4 : niveau organique, limoneux, traversé par une bande sableuse fine qui est similaire au niveau 5.
- Niveau 5 : sable moyennement grossier, blanchâtre, peu compact, homogène.

Sondage 11 (altitude : 1,2m) (figure 37)



Figure 37 – Profil stratigraphique du sondage 11 (paroi ouest). Un X indique la présence d'éclat(s) à cette profondeur (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar ; modèle 3D : Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

- Niveau 1 : sable beige-roux-orangé, moyennement grossier, quelques radicelles, partie supérieure plus grisâtre.
- Niveau 2 : sable beige clair légèrement rose-orangé, très homogène. Teinte plus grisâtre dans la partie inférieure.
- Niveau 3 : sable caillouteux et plus grossier que les niveaux 1 et 2, orange-beige, avec de petits lits de cailloutis parallèles (présents en négatif dans la paroi).
- Niveau 4 : sable caillouteux et grossier, similaire au niveau 3, avec de gros galets formant un lit (en négatif) dans la paroi.
- Niveau 5 : sable beige-orangé, moyennement grossier, plus grossier que les niveaux 1 et 2, mais moins que les niveaux 3 et 4.
- Notes supplémentaires : sables toujours très meubles.

Distribution artéfactuelle

Le tableau ci-dessous (tableau 12) récapitule la dispersion verticale des artefacts au sein des sondages. La dispersion est homogène au sein des sondages. Cette dispersion suggère un remaniement taphonomique qui incorpore les artefacts au sein de la dune les déplaçant. Une exception toutefois pourrait être le sondage 3, car il présente un petit pic de densité autour de 1m de profondeur.

Profondeur* (cm)	Sondage									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11
10							1			
15				1		1				
60			1		1					
70				1	1					
75				1						
80					1					
85			4							
90		1		1	1					
100-110			37							
130								1		

Tableau 12 – Distribution des artefacts par sondage et par profondeur. *La profondeur est relative à la surface de chaque sondage.

Aire de fouille

La stratigraphie générale puis la distribution spatiale horizontale et verticale des artefacts sont décrites.

Stratigraphie

Le profil stratigraphique présente six niveaux. Les trois premiers niveaux sont formés par une accumulation relativement récente de sédiments fluviatiles et éoliens, comme l'atteste notamment la présence de verre mélangé aux éclats. Les trois niveaux suivants sont formés par une accumulation plus ancienne, fluviatile voire fluviomarine, qui a précédé le premier décapage sur lequel sont venus s'accumuler les trois premiers niveaux. Seuls les trois premiers niveaux sont positifs. Le décapage s'est limité aux niveaux 1, 2, 3 et 4 ; deux sondages aux extrémités sud-ouest et nord-est ont permis de révéler les niveaux 5 et 6 (figures 38 à 55).

- Niveau 1 : Sable grossier rose-noirâtre, dans une mince litière de genévrier et mousse (**niveau positif**).
- Niveau 2 : sable grossier, rosâtre, présence de petits cailloutis et pierre, radicelles et cheveux, peu compact (**niveau positif**).
- Niveau 3 : sable grossier, orange-brun, meuble, présence de quelques cailloux (**niveau positif**).

- Niveau 4 : sable fin, blanc-rose-beige, peu compact, avec un mince sous-niveau plus clair et grossier.
- Niveau 5 : sable plus grossier, d'un beige plus clair que le niveau 4, plus de cailloutis et stries suggérant un différent épisode de dépôt (lié à des mouvements fluviatiles de différentes puissances).
- Niveau 6 : sable beige clair, fin à grossier, peu compact, et légèrement induré.

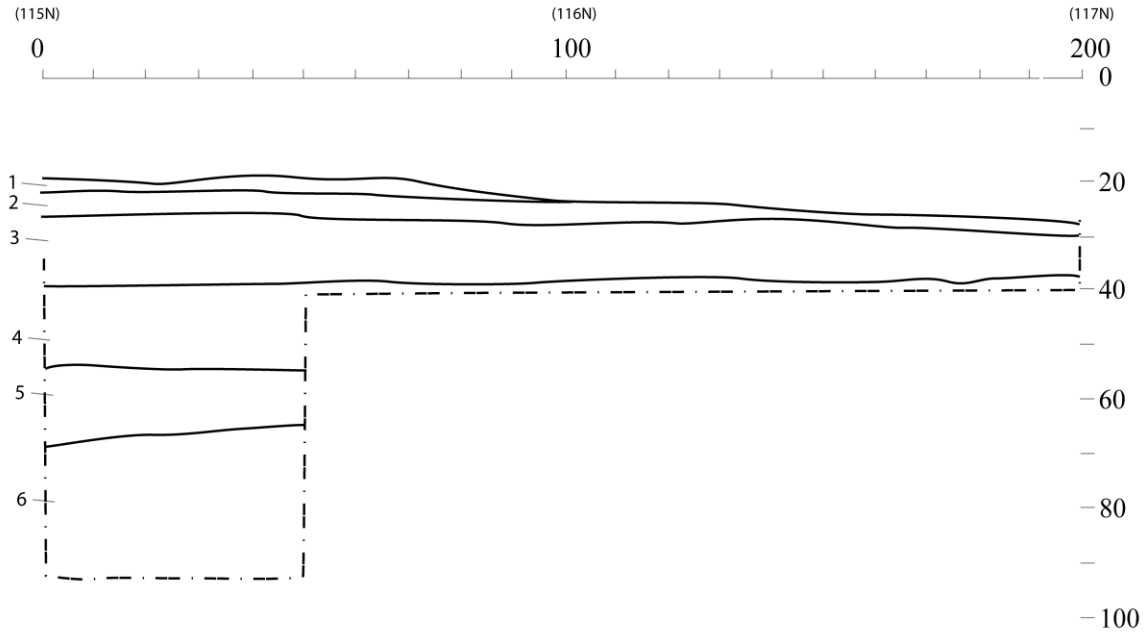


Figure 38 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Ouest. La ligne de base est à une altitude de 3,08m (PR1) (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 39 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Ouest, moitié sud (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 40 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Ouest, moitié nord (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).

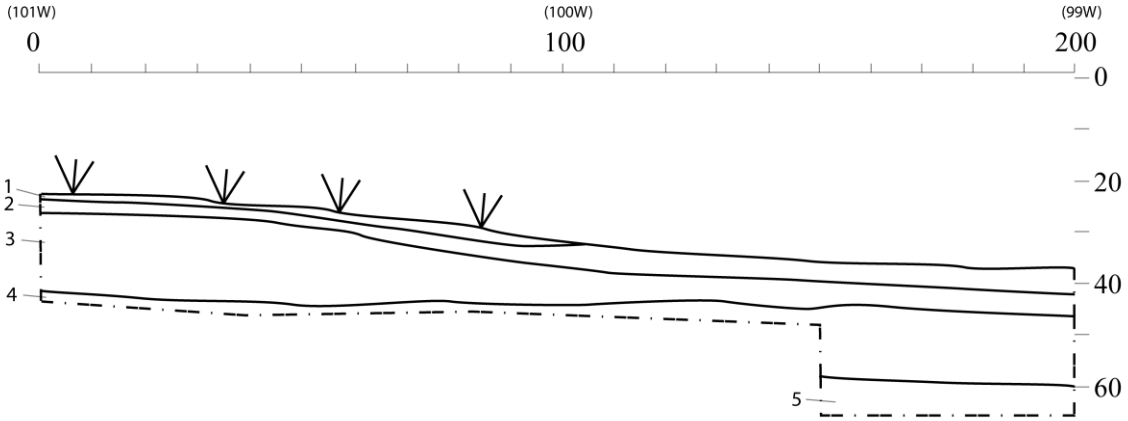


Figure 41 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Nord. La ligne de base est à une altitude de 3,08m (PR1) (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 42 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Nord, moitié ouest (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 43 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Nord, moitié est (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).

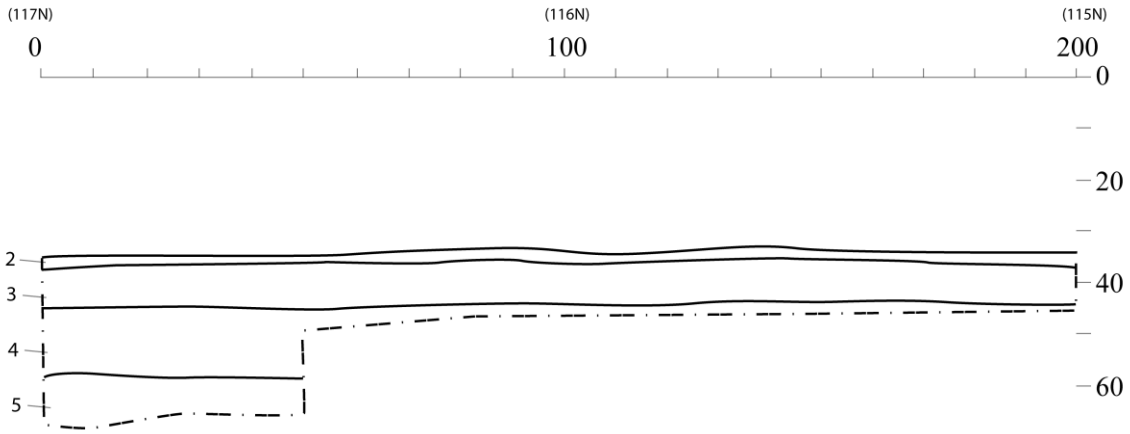


Figure 44 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Est. La ligne de base est à une altitude de 3,08m (PR1) (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 45 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Est, moitié nord (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 46 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Est, moitié sud (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).

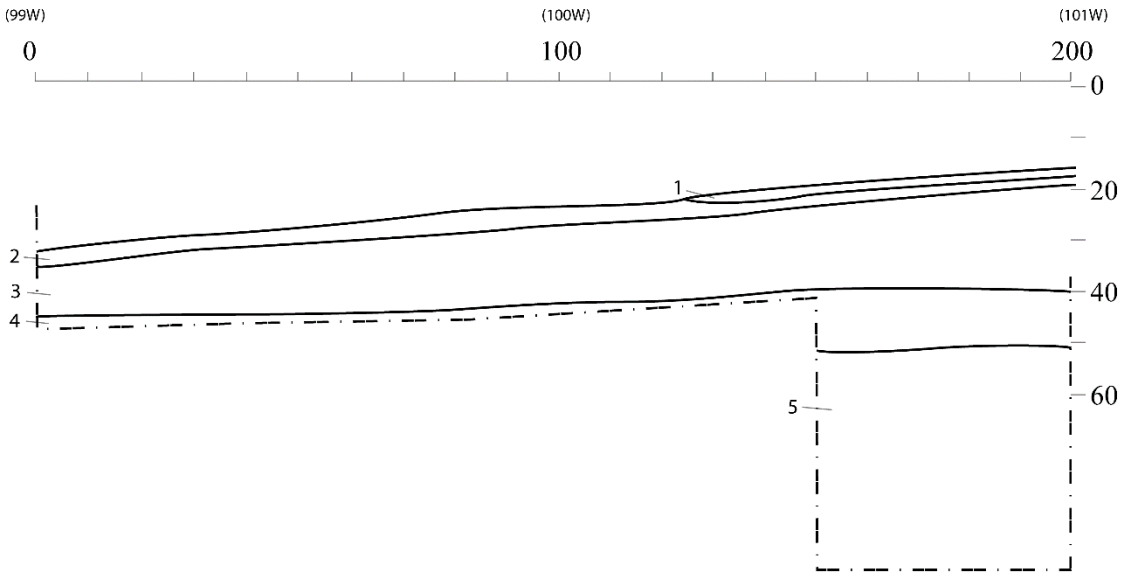


Figure 47 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Sud. La ligne de base est à une altitude de 3,08m (PR1) (dessin : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 48 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Sud, moitié est (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 49 – Aire de fouille – Paroi Sud, moitié ouest (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).

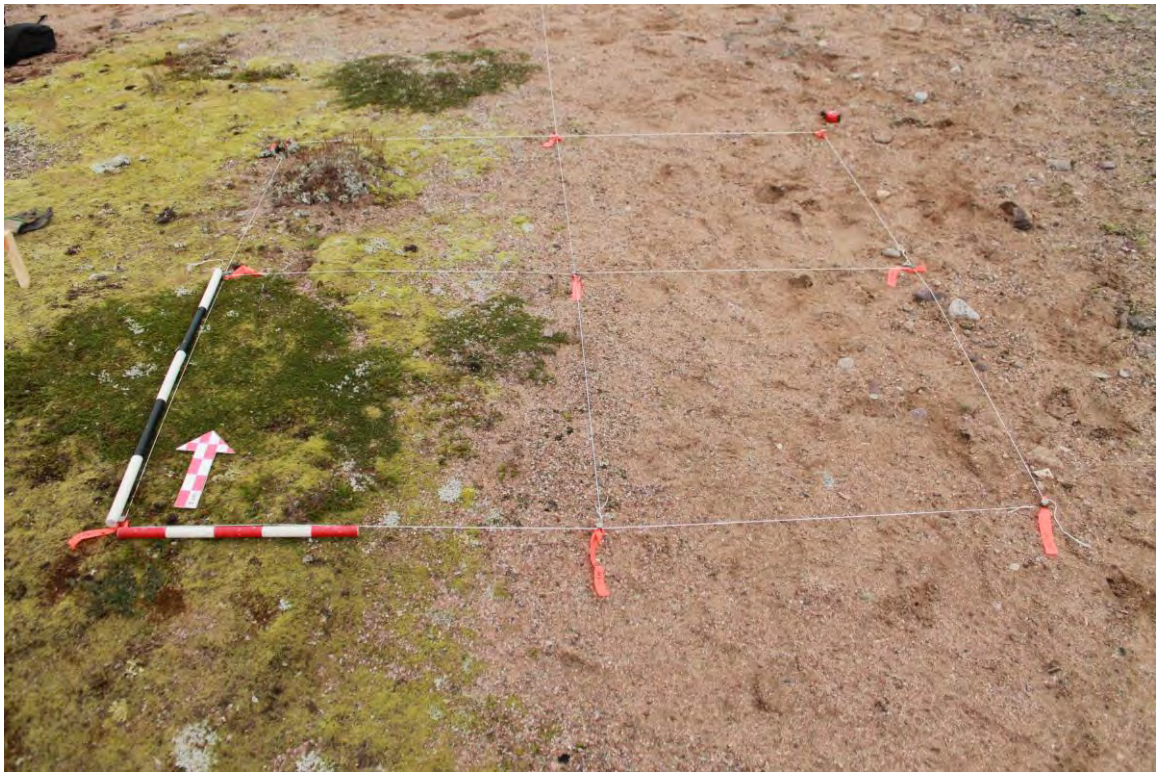


Figure 50 – Surface (niveau 1) de l'aire de fouille (vue nord) (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 51 – Surface du niveau 2 de l'aire de fouille (vue nord) (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 52 – Surface du niveau 3 de l'aire de fouille (vue nord) (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).



Figure 53 – Surface du niveau 4 (non fouillé) de l'aire de fouille, avec sondage exploratoire dans le coin sud-ouest de l'aire. Le nord est en haut de la photo (modèle : Diane Martin-Moya).



Figure 54 – Détail du sondage dans l'aire de fouille. Les lits fluviatiles parallèles apparaissent nettement dans la stratigraphie du sondage (vue ouest) (modèle : Diane Martin-Moya).



Figure 55 – Remise en état d'EiBg-159 (vue est) (photo : Manek Kolhatkar).

Distribution spatiale

Les tableaux ci-dessous récapitulent différents éléments de distribution spatiale des artefacts (tableaux 13, 14 et 15).

Matière première	Niveau (aire de fouille)			
	Surface	1	2	3
Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	3	49	25	3
Quartzite de Ramah			2	
Quartz		5	4	
Indéterminé		4	1	
Granite		2	2	
Quartzite indéterminée	2	26	13	2
Verre		27	6	

Tableau 13 – Distribution des artefacts (toutes catégories confondues), par niveau stratigraphique et par matière première, pour l'aire de fouille.

Ligne nord	Niveau	Ligne ouest	
		100	101
115	1	38	22
	2	7	21
	3		2
116	1	41	12
	2	7	18
	3		2

Tableau 14 – Distribution des artefacts (toutes catégories confondues), par puits et par niveau, pour l'aire de fouille.

Ligne Nord	Matière première	Ligne ouest	
		100	101
115	Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	20	24
	Quartz	2	2
	Granite		1
	Quartzite indéterminée	12	8
	Verre	11	10
116	Quartzite de Blanc-Sablon	17	16
	Quartzite de Ramah		2
	Quartz	3	2
	Indéterminé	3	2
	Granite	2	1

	Quartzite indéterminée	11	9
	Verre	12	

Tableau 15 – Distribution des artefacts (toutes catégories confondues), par puits et par matière première, pour l'aire de fouille.

D'une façon générale, nous pouvons observer que :

- La distribution horizontale des artefacts (toutes matières et périodes confondues) est homogène entre les quatre puits.
- La distribution verticale est distincte entre les puits de la ligne 100W et 101W :
    - Les puits 115N 100W et 116N 100W présentent la même configuration, à savoir que la quasi-totalité de leurs artefacts est comprise dans le premier niveau.
    - Les puits 115N 101W et 116N 101W présentent la même configuration, à savoir que leurs artefacts sont distribués entre leurs niveaux 1 et 2.
    - Les artefacts anciens et récents sont incorporés aux deux premiers niveaux.
    - Le niveau 3 est généralement très pauvre en artefacts.
    - La matière première ne semble pas influencer la distribution verticale des artefacts.

Inspection visuelle générale d'EiBg-159

Très peu d'éclats (N=3, dans le secteur sud, près du sondage 6, ont pu être mis au jour. Ceci permet de suggérer que l'érosion du site reste à peu près stable et n'est pas menacée à l'échelle d'une année. Il faudrait toutefois colliger des données sur le long terme afin de confirmer ou non cette tendance.

Interprétation générale pour EiBg-159

Les interventions de 2020 avaient un objectif de compréhension taphonomique plutôt que de dynamiques socioculturelles de formation du site. Les interventions de 2019 montraient qu'une certaine structuration spatiale, discrète, pouvait avoir été préservée, car l'érosion depuis les dunes de sable (niveau supérieur) aurait conduit les éclats à s'accumuler contre la ligne de base du site (100W) tout en respectant leur distribution Nord-Sud.

L'objectif en 2020 était de trouver des artefacts en place, dans des sondages et puits, afin de comprendre d'où ils pouvaient provenir. Sans surprise, ils proviennent de la terrasse supérieure. C'est la profondeur à laquelle il faut parfois aller les chercher (1m de profondeur en moyenne) qui est plus surprenante. Bien que les sondages offrent une compréhension limitée des dynamiques internes à chaque sommet de terrasse, les artefacts ne semblent pas associés à un niveau stratigraphique ou organique particulier. Plutôt, ils sont pris au milieu d'une couche relativement homogène.

L'hypothèse prévalente ici, est que ces artefacts ont été incorporés à des formations de dune par le passé, et qu'ils ne sont pas en place (c'est-à-dire associés à un paléosol d'occupation anthropique). Ceci nécessiterait que les dynamiques de dune aient été dynamiques, donc non figées par la litière tel que cela peut être observé aujourd'hui. Selon

certains témoignages informels de personnes venues visiter le site pendant les interventions, les dunes n'étaient pas recouvertes de litière il y a encore 40 ans. Ce système de dune aurait donc pu rester dynamique pendant de nombreux millénaires ou siècles. Une exploration plus poussée des dynamiques taphonomiques des dunes serait nécessaire pour appuyer cette hypothèse.

Une hypothèse secondaire serait que les artefacts n'ont pas beaucoup bougé depuis leur déposition par les groupes ayant fréquenté la région par le passé. Ces groupes auraient procédé à la récolte et taille de galets de quartzite locale (notamment Blanc-Sablon) sur un long segment de chaine opératoire conduisant à la production de pièces bifaciales identifiées, et de petits éclats de travail suggérant que des étapes de finition ont également été accomplies sur le site. Différents niveaux de compétences sont également suggérés : une petite base de biface, très régulière, mince, ne peut pas se trouver sur la même ligne de transformation que le biface grossier et fracturé identifié en 2019 à flanc de colline. Ces niveaux d'occupation de taille, sur le bord de la rivière, auraient ensuite été recouverts, sans avoir été nécessairement déplacés.

Enfin, ces deux hypothèses ne sont pas complètement exclusives l'une de l'autre : des déplacements de dune pourraient avoir conservé une certaine organisation spatiale, discrète, des accumulations effectuées au fil du temps. Si l'on se fie à l'analyse préliminaire effectuée à partir des données enregistrées en 2019, et qui couvrent une plus large superficie qu'en 2020, ces concentrations ne sont pas différentes l'une de l'autre, et mêlent les mêmes types d'éclats (taille des éclats, types de talon, quantité de cortex). Épisodes répétés d'occupation, grand épisode d'occupation, action taphonomique des dunes n'auraient finalement pas changé massivement l'organisation discrète du site d'EiBg-159 comme petit atelier de taille du quartzite de Blanc-Sablon.

À noter également que la prépondérance de ce quartzite est parfois associée aux périodes plus anciennes d'occupation de la région. L'altitude des terrasses contredit cette association. En outre, cette prépondérance sur EiBg-159 découlerait plutôt d'une activité spécialisée d'un site-atelier.

Un autre objectif de fouille concernait également le niveau inférieur d'EiBg-159 : sur quelle épaisseur étaient distribués les éclats ? Comme nous avons pu le voir, leur séquence de distribution est courte, et comprend au plus une dizaine de centimètres, avant que ne soient atteints les niveaux d'accumulation fluviatiles en place, tel que l'attestent les différents rythmes de dépôts (c'est-à-dire les successions de niveaux aux granulométries variées) et la superposition parallèle de ceux-ci. En surface, les perturbations montrent que cette terrasse pourrait être menacée par l'utilisation de VTT, mais aussi protégée par de nouveaux épisodes d'accumulation. Ces épisodes d'accumulation, toutefois, proviennent des terrasses supérieures qui sont érodées sur tout leur flanc est. La profondeur des artefacts provenant du niveau supérieur ne leur confère donc pas une immense protection.

Le rythme d'érosion des dunes est encore mal connu et mériterait d'être surveillé à l'intérieur d'un plan de surveillance d'érosion du littoral qui devrait être mis en place pour

toute la Basse-Côte-Nord à l'aide de piquets, d'imagerie 3D, et de la participation des communautés locales

Modélisation de ROBS

Les résultats issus de la modélisation à la perche de ROBS sont peu concluants d'un point de vue scientifique, mais le sont beaucoup plus d'un point de vue éducatif (figures 56, 57 et 58). Les figures ci-contre présentent une coupe des secteurs nord et sud (relativement à la route 138 qui coupe ROBS en deux). Tel qu'indiqué dans le rapport, le temps nécessaire pour modéliser 0,6 km^2 aurait pu être considérablement raccourci avec l'aide d'un drone. Reste qu'en raison de la présence d'un aéroport, du niveau de permis que cela nécessite, et donc des frais que cela engendre (en plus de l'acquisition d'un drone), cette solution ne peut pas toujours être envisagée. La perche pourrait donc rester une bonne solution de rechange. En outre, le niveau de précision très important obtenu à la perche, sur laquelle était monté un appareil photo de très haute qualité, crée également du bruit qui peut nuire à la qualité des Modèle d'élévation digitale (DEM). Il faut toutefois noter que les DEM et modélisations 3D obtenus sur EiBg-159 permettent de bien saisir les différentes surfaces d'érosion (et certaines causes, telles que les traces de VTT) et peuvent servir à faire un suivi à la perche de certains secteurs à risque.

En revanche, d'un point de vue éducatif, la modélisation à la perche reste beaucoup plus intéressante, principalement parce qu'elle oblige le modélisateur ou la modélisatrice à se déplacer dans un paysage plutôt que d'y rester stationnaire pendant qu'un drone effectue les déplacements à sa place (voir aussi Kolhatkar *et al.* 2021). La personne qui modélise peut ainsi apprendre ou réapprendre à voir autrement son paysage, par ses pieds d'abord, par son corps en général, et par la fatigue induite par la méthode contre laquelle s'oppose plus directement des résistances (vents, mouches, sols friables, etc.) le long desquels l'apprentissage s'effectue. En outre, la qualité des textures est probablement incomparable, même avec la qualité des caméras qui sont aujourd'hui montées sur les drones. Enfin, en se promenant sur son territoire, ce sont aussi sur des détails spécifiques que la personne qui modélise peut décider de s'appesantir. L'exercice tenté ici, de couvrir une très large zone avec deux personnes, n'est probablement pas l'approche qui devrait être privilégiée. Celle-ci tend à laisser des défauts qui, s'ils sont peu dérangeants lorsque le modèle est manipulé de loin, le sont plus lorsque des visites virtuelles sont montées (par exemple sous Unity). Plutôt, une personne pourrait se focaliser sur une aire plus réduite (équivalente globalement à celle d'EiBg-159, soit 3000m2 environ), et, de façon progressive, ajouter son segment de 3D à d'autres segments que d'autres auront produits avant elle. Un environnement digital formé le long des connaissances et préférences de chacun et chacune pourrait ainsi être monté. Ceci est probablement une piste fondamentale à suivre dans le futur en ce qui a trait non seulement à la mise en valeur et à la diffusion de la connaissance archéologique, mais plus globalement, à la démocratisation de la pratique par l'intégration plus active des communautés dans la production de ces connaissances et dans la préservation du patrimoine comme matière première de cette production.



Figure 56 – Section sud de ROBS modélisée par photogrammétrie (modèle : Diane Martin-Moya et Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).



Figure 57 – Section n de ROBS modélisée par photogrammétrie (modèle : Diane Martin-Moya et Jean-Baptiste Le Moine).

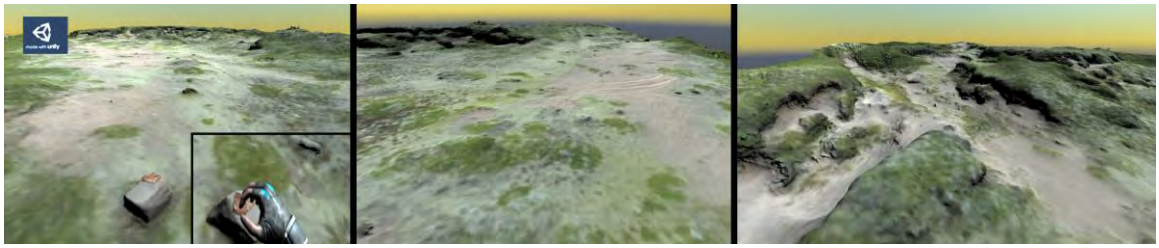


Figure 58 – Visite virtuelle d'EiBg-159 (vue vers le sud) (modèle et visite virtuelle : Diane Martin-Moya ; réalisé sous Unity ; Asset FPS : AljebroS).

Conclusions

Valeur et importance archéologique des secteurs visés par l'intervention

L'importance générale du site de ROBS n'est plus à prouver, comme l'atteste son classement en 1989 au registre des sites patrimoniaux du Québec. Le site d'EiBg-159 est une nouvelle addition dans le secteur nord de ROBS, jusque-là moins exploré que sa partie sud. Bien que perturbé à des degrés difficiles à estimer, il contient des informations technologiques pertinentes sur le traitement du quartzite local. D'un point de vue taphonomique, il pourrait peut-être permettre de mieux comprendre les perturbations que des dynamiques de dunes entrainent sur des niveaux archéologiques. EiBg-159 est donc un site relativement important d'un point de vue archéologique.

La menace que lui fait encourir l'érosion est difficile à estimer également en l'absence de données continues et récentes sur la région. Toutefois, il semble que le littoral de ROBS ne soit pas dans le secteur le plus à risque, et reste relativement stable (Guillaume Marie, communication personnelle, 2020). Reste toutefois que le niveau d'érosion qui affecte un site archéologique versus des berges peut conduire à une évaluation différente du niveau de cette menace, selon qu'une perspective archéologique ou géographique est empruntée.

Recommandations

Le problème majeur, à EiBg-159, ROBS, Blanc-Sablon ou la Basse-Côte-Nord au grand complet est celui de l'érosion : de son littoral d'abord, et de l'intérieur de ses terres ensuite. Il se peut que le secteur des collines de Brador, constitué de dépôts plus meubles que le reste de la Basse-Côte-Nord, soit plus à risque en ce qui concerne l'intérieur de ses terres. Il est donc urgent de surveiller cette érosion, en développant un programme à l'échelle régionale qui permettra de colliger des données permettant de projeter sur le plus long terme les secteurs à risque, et d'envisager des interventions archéologiques sur ceux-ci. Ce plan de surveillance devrait pouvoir prendre en compte le littoral et les terrasses et plateaux plus à l'intérieur des terres. Les bornes de surveillance devraient donc être agrémentées d'imagerie 3D.

Ensuite, le problème de l'érosion est directement lié aux changements climatiques qui vont entrainer dans le futur des événements climatiques de plus en plus brusques, violents, et imprévisibles. Le problème de l'érosion ne peut donc probablement pas être contenu à l'échelle locale, ni régionale ou nationale, mais globale. Tout au plus l'érosion peut-elle être mitigée, temporairement, par des travaux de protection des berges. En outre, il pourrait être important de développer un plan de numérisation du paysage, notamment de son patrimoine archéologique, avant que celui-ci ne soit détruit.

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The Gateways Project 2019

Excavations at Hart Chalet, Grand Isle, and Bonne Espérance

William W. Fitzhugh



Excavation of Grand Isle-1, L2 (EiBk-54).

Produced by William Fitzhugh, Igor Chechushkov, Michael Mlyniec, and Abigail Piegols

Smithsonian Institution

Arctic Studies Center

2019

Ministère
de la Culture et
des Communications
Québec
Direction de l'archéologie

Québec, le 31 juillet 2019

Monsieur William Wyvill Fitzhugh
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Monsieur,

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Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Olivier Roy
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Department of Anthropology MRC 112
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États-Unis

Le permis est valide pour une durée d'un an à compter de la date de sa délivrance, soit le 31e juillet 2019, conformément à l'article 70 de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel *(chapitre P-9.002)*.

Le détenteur du permis est autorisé à effectuer les interventions archéologiques suivantes :

- Fouilles archéologiques sur les sites du Chalet Hart (EiBh-47) et de Grande Isle-2 (EiBk-54), inventaire archéologique au moyen de sondages manuels sur le site Grand Isle-1 (EiBk-3) et de Belles Amours (EiBi-24) et prospection archéologique avec sondages manuels dans les secteurs de Saint-Augustin, de La Tabatière, de Havre Boulet (EeBr-13) et de la Passe de l'Indien (île Querry) dans le cadre du *Smithsonian's St. Lawrence Gateways Project* mené par l'*Arctic Studies Center*, municipalités de Blanc-Sablon, de Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent, de Bonne-Espérance, de Saint-Augustin et de Gros-Mécatina.

Le responsable de l'intervention archéologique est :

- William Wyvill Fitzhugh

Aux endroits suivants :

- Site du Chalet Hart (EiBh-47), baie de Brador, municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, Côte-Nord;
- Site de Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54), La Grande Île, municipalité de Bonne-Espérance, Côte-Nord;
- Site de Grand Isle-1/Kettle Head (EiBk-3), La Grande Île, municipalité de Bonne-Espérance, Côte-Nord;
- Site de Belles Amours (EiBi-24), au nord-est de la pointe des Belles Amours, municipalité de Côte-Nord-du-Golfe-du-Saint-Laurent, Côte-Nord;
- Delta de la rivière Saint-Augustin, incluant les îles Longue, Joe, Étroite, Galibois, des Barreaux, la Grosse Île, de la Conserverie, Bursey, Paul-Nadeau, Louise et Bateman, mais excluant le sanctuaire d'oiseaux, municipalité de Saint-Augustin, Côte-Nord;
- Zone côtière du village de La Tabatière, municipalité de Gros-Mécatina, Côte-Nord;
- Zone côtière dans le secteur de Havre Boulet (EeBr-13), municipalité de Gros-Mécatina, Côte-Nord;
- Passe de l'Indien et île Querry, à l'est de la baie des Ha! Ha!, municipalité de Gros Mécatina, Côte-Nord.

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- Les artéfacts collectés dans le cadre de cette intervention doivent demeurer sur le territoire québécois en tout temps;
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Délivré ce 31e jour de juillet 2019

La ministre de la Culture et des Communications

Par Isabelle Lemieux
Isabelle Lemieux
Directrice de l'archéologie

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Figure 0.3 Pitsiulak *and iceburg, 6 July.*

1 – 2019 Project Goals

Having completed five years of surveys in Hamilton Inuit with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office, we were able to devote a full six weeks of our 2019 summer season to surveys and excavations along the Quebec Lower North Shore. Work was dedicated to research at four sites: excavations at Hart Chalet Inuit winter site (EiBh-47) Houses 1 and 2; completing the excavation of the Grand Isle-2 (L2) Inuit winter house (EiBk-54); and maping and excavations at the Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1, (EiBk-3); and mapping at the Belles Amours Peninsula boulder pithouse complex ((EiBi024). In addition we teamed up with University of Montreal to conduct underwater surveys in the St. Paul River region, surveying for shipwrecks and underwater Basque sites. Work took place on the Lower North Shore from mid-July to mid-August. We began and ended our project at Lushes Bight, Newfoundland. The LNS studies were conducted under permits (19-SMII-01 for terrestrial, and 19-SMII-02 for underwater) from the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication (MCC) and the Quebec Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources MERN). Summaries of previous projects on the LNS and in Rigolet projects have appeared yearly in the Newfoundland Provincial Archaeology Office Annual Reports and in the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center Newsletter, and a report on the 2019 Gateways Project will appeared in the Newfoundland PAO report for 2019.

Brador and St. Paul River

Since 2001, the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian has conducted a fieldwork program assessing the extension of Paleo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo cultures along the Lower North Shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence (LNS). Deemed the Gateways Project, this initiative has located Groswater sites on the LNS during the Sub-Atlantic cold epoch (mid-1st millennium BCE) and found definitive evidence that Inuit people expanded onto the LNS in the Little Ice Age between the mid-17th and early-18th century. During this project, we excavated Inuit villages at Hare Harbor on Petite Mécatina Island, Little Canso Island, Bonne-Espérance, and Hart Chalet at Brador, and mapped another on Belles Amours Peninsula. Recent years have focused on clarifying economic relationships between Inuit, Europeans, and Innu, as well as demographics, seasonality, and land use. This season, we focused our excavations on Hart Chalet and Grand Isle. Hart Chalet is a medium-sized Inuit settlement with three sod winter houses located on Jack's Cove in Brador Quebec.

Research in Brador was designed to excavate a portion of the House 1 and 2 middens at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter site. 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. The Smithsonian investigated the site at the request of the Harts in 2003 and returned to test and excavate portion of the site 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 2015-2017 we cleared the forest cover and excavated the interior and one of the external fireplaces of House 3, which had not been disturbed by land clearing and cottage construction. In 2018 we excavatws part of the midden of Hart Chalet House 2, and in 2019 dug two midden units and two interior unit in House 2 and three units in the House 1 midden.

The Grand Isle sites are in the municipality of Bonne-Espérance and comprise a small qarmat-style fall house; a winter sod house; and pit structures with caches and human remains on an early Holocene boulder beach a few hundred meters south of the Grand Isle-2 (L1 and L2) sites.

Belles Amours Boulder Pit Complex

René Levèsque mapped and described a complex of boulder pits and caches on the northeast side of the Belles Amours Peninsula in 1968. This site is accessible by road and has been damaged by the removal of rocks to make telephone pole foundations. The need for mapping and excavation was prompted by the architectural clarify of some of the structures and hopes that they might yield diagnostic implements and dating samples. Boulder pits are widespread along the coasts of Labrador and the QLNS, found from modern beaches to the highest post-glacial strands. Very few of these structures have been excavated, so determining their cultural affiliation has been difficult. Our 2019 mapping project was the first step in an investigation that will lead to full excavation of selected features.



Figure 1.1 The Smithsonians' 'dirty hands' team returning from a day's work - some dirtier than others!

2 – Acknowledgments

As in previous years, the 2019 season owed its success to many individuals and organizations, and to a span of excellent summer weather. Our research sponsors for the Rigolet project included the Arctic Studies Center, Notre Dame University (which provided support for intern Noémi Toroczkai, Dartmouth College (which supported Ava Hill and Calista Almer). Our work was expedited by Eileen Schofield and Garland Nadeau of the Whiteley Museum of St. Paul Municipality. In Brador we enjoyed the hospitality of Florence Hart, who opened her home and allowed us to continue excavations in her chalet backyard. We thank the Quebec Natural Resources Department, and the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication for permits. Administrative support came from ASC's Nancy Shorey. Other members of the 2018 field team included Dr. Igor Chechushkov (formerly of University of Pittsburgh), Michael Mlyniec (formerly of Sheffield University). The University of Montreal provided and supported a team of student divers supervised by Dr. Brad Loewen: Serai Barriero-Arguelles, Emilie Teasdale, and Marianne Dorais. Boyce Roberts was our host in Quirpon, and at the Parcs Canada L'Anse aux Meadows site, Michael Mlyniec assisted in smelting an iron bloom as part of the parks visitor education program, courtesy of park education director, Mathias Brennan. Perry Colbourne skippered the Smithsonian's research vessel *Pitsiulak*, making sure our work was safe and entertaining, and Perry and Louise opened their home for food and staging at both ends of the summer. Anja Herzog cleaned and catalogued our collections, and André Bergeron and the Quebec Conservation Center provided artifact storage and conservation services. Finally, I deeply appreciate assistance provided by Nancy Shorey for office logistics support, and to intern Abigail Piegols who assisted in assembling this field report and to Igor Chechushkov who prepared all the excavation maps and profiles and assembled the report for printing.



Figure 2.1 Perry and Bill discussing the project schedule.



Figure 2.2 One of the many feasts prepared for the team by Perry and Louis Colbourne at their home in Lushes Bright

Many individuals and organizations made our work possible. Underwater work was conducted in collaboration with a team directed by Brad Loewen from the University of Montreal. Major assistance came from the Municipality of Bonne Espérance, Whiteley Museum, with special mention of Garland Nadeau and Eileen Schofield. In Brador, our work at the Hart Chalet site enjoyed the permission and hospitality of Florence Hart and her late husband, Clifford. Boyce Roberts provided hospitality in Quirpon, Newfoundland, and Matthias Brennan of Parks Canada supported our collaboration with the L'Anse aux Meadows Norse site. Our plan to survey a wreck reported

in St. Augustine was shelved for lack of time, but the dive team gathered shipwreck data from local residents in anticipation of a future master iinventory of wreck sites. Brief visits to record GPS data were made to Mutton Bay, Boulet Harbor, and Little Canso Island. Permits were provided by the Quebec Ministries of Environment and Natural Resources (MERN) and Culture and Communication (MCC). Financial partners included the Smithsonian Institution, Dartmouth College, Notre Dame University, and University of Montreal. The project team (Figure 9) included field directors William Fitzhugh (SI) and Brad Loewen (UM), specialists Erik Phaneuf, Igor Chechushkov, and Michael Mlyniec, and students Calista Almer and Ava Hill (Dartmouth), Noémi Toroczkai (Notre Dame), and Sarai Barrieiro Arguelles, Marianne Dorais, and Emilie Teasdale (U. Montreal). Perry Colbourne skippered the Smithsonian research vessel *Pitsiulak* (Figure 10), which provided the logistics needed for accessing remote site locations and lodging and facilities needed for research. The Linfield Dive-Masters of Gander provided an air compressor and tanks. The Bonne Espérance school board allowed us to use their teachers' residence while lodging on land. We thanks our many friends and acquaintances who provided information, food, and other assistance.



Figure 2.3 University of Montreal divers, under the direction of Brad Loewen and Erik Phaneuf, made important contributions from underwater archeaology.

3 – Strategies of Intervention

Excavation Procedures for Hart Chalet, EiBh-47: Following several visits to the Hart Chalet site in previous years, in 2019 we returned to excavate two 2x2m midden squares in front of the southwest corner of House 2 and two units in House 2 inside the door. The walls and interior of this house lie beneath young spruce trees. Our first task was to clear away the lower limbs of the spruce to allow access to the ground for mapping and to refresh the grid and datum triangle from 2018. Following photography, 2x2m units were excavated in 12N10W, 14N10W, 16N8W, and the southwest quad of 16N6W. Excavations were also conducted in the midden and western wall of House 1, and just inside that wall (6N4W, 8N4W, and western quads of 6N2W). All excavation was done by trowel, and all features, rocks, soil patterns, and artifacts were plotted in three dimensions. Detailed profiles documented stratigraphic levels and were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. At the conclusion of the work, all excavated areas were back-filled and covered with sod.

Mapping Belles Amours Peninsula Pithouses: A team led by Michael Mlyniec and Igor Chechushkov mapped the pithouse complex on the northeast side of Belles Amours using fine-grained GPS readings, recording 19 pit or cache structures, and measuring their walls, floors and associated features. Several of the more prominent structures were also documented by detailed sketch drawings. No excavations were conducted, but are expected to be done in 2020.

Archaeological Research in Salmon Bay and St. Paul: As in 2017 and 2018, our work in these regions was invited by the Whiteley Museum and its board of directors, with most of the coordination facilitated by Garland Nadeau and Eileen Schofield. Excavations at Grand Isle -2 (L2) was conducted, extending the 2018 work on the entrance passage into the central house area. The site was gridded, photographed, and excavated fully, mapping finds and features in three dimensions, and drawing maps and profiles. At the end of the excavation, the site was back-filled, sodded, and photographed. We also mapped and excavated one of the pithouses in the Grand Isle-1 (Kettle Head) site originally reported by Charles Martijn in 1974. Procedures were identical to Belles Amours, with GPS recording, measurements, and creation of feature maps.

We also conducted underwater archaeological surveys of the Grand Isle and Bonne Espérance Islands and harbors, and the harbor of Salmon Bay, the northeast side of Demoiselle (Caribou) Island, and Stick Point Bay. The survey team used systematic survey methods for visual inspection of the near-shore bottom, and side-scan sonar was used to survey deeper water in these locations. Very little was found except 20th century materials, except along the western shore of Bonne Espérance Island, where tiles and ballast rock indicate Basque sites. Inspection of the adjacent shores at Bonne Espérance 1,2,3, and 4 revealed small Basque shore stations and try-works. Identification of these new sites (BE-3, 4) was confirmed by shovel tests.

Lower North Shore Surveys: Brief surveys were conducted along the LNS between St. Paul and Mutton Bay in a search for unknown Inuit and Basque sites. Particular attention was devoted to the Ha!Ha! Bay and Indian Island region east of La Tabatière where early reports by Joliet and Brouague noted the existence of an Inuit sod house village that had been destroyed by Innu previously. Despite careful inspection and interviews with local fishermen, we failed to find any trace of this site. We did however, identify a stone tent ring on a small islet west of Guet Isle, but its cultural identity could not be determined. Another useful result of this survey was a brief visit to Little Canso Island-1 where we took GPS readings to

make a more accurate site map than had been done when its House 2 was excavated ten years ago.

At the conclusion of our work, we held a community meeting to report results of the work. Reports will be published in the Newfoundland Provincial Archaeology Annual Report for 2019 and in our 2019 field report volume.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All artifacts 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 photographed by excavation unit, packaged and delivered to the Quebec to be cleaned and catalogued by Anja Herzog, after which it will 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 has been arranged with Osteotheque via Claire St-Germaine in Quebec City.

Site Map



Figure 3.1 Site map

4 – Summary Results and Interpretation

This year's Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center fieldwork on the Quebec Lower North Shore took place in late July and early August, with no work in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, as in previous years. We conducted excavations at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter site (Houses 1 and 2) in Brador; mapped the Grand Isle 1 boulder pit site and excavated one of its features (Feature 4); excavated the Grand Isle-2 (L2) Inuit winter house; mapped the Belles Amours pithouse site and further documented the two Inuit winter houses (EiBi-12) mapped in 2018; surveyed for Basque and Inuit sites in Ha!Ha! Bay east of La Tabatière; conducted underwater surveys for Basque sites and shipwrecks in the St. Paul-Salmon Bay region; and located and tested Basque sites on the western shore of Bonne Espérance Island in St. Paul.

Project Narrative and Surveys



Figure 4.1 Mark Pilgrim and Michael Mlyniec forging a set of tongs at the L'Anse aux Meadows Norse site.

The Smithsonian team assembled in Lushes Bight, Newfoundland, where Perry Colbourne had prepared *Pitsiulak* for summer work. We departed on 9 July, overnighted at Fleur-de-Lys, and spent several days in Quirpon hosted by Boyce Roberts. Michael Mlyniec had arrived at the L'Anse aux Meadows Norse site a few days earlier to assist Mark Pilgrim in smelting an iron bloom as part of the site's re-enactment program (Figure 1). From there, we travelled to Brador, near Blanc Sablon and the Labrador-Quebec border. Because our land use and archaeological permits were delayed, we spent the next weeks traveling along the Lower North shore between Blanc Sablon and Mutton Bay gathering environmental information, visiting friends from previous years, and acquainting our students with the geography, geology, animal life, and cultures of the region. We also visited archaeological sites we had worked at previously, gathering GPS data and checking on site revegetation and other information. We spent several days around La Tabatière, in the vicinity of Ha!Ha! Bay and Indian Island searching unsuccessfully for the remains of a 17th century Inuit site reported by Louis Jolliet in 1694. According to Innu information reported by Jolliet, this site and its inhabitants were destroyed a few years earlier in a conflict with Innu. Its location has never been found, and it is the last major archaeological site of the Southern Labrador Inuit remaining to be discovered on the Lower North Shore. Although our search was unsuccessful, we met local fishermen who may provide information on this elusive settlement in the future. One of them, Ronald Monger, showed us a tent-ring (N52.926809, W058.879255), probably of Inuit construction, on a tiny island a few hundred meters west of Ile de Guet (Figure 2). The substrate was bare rock, and no artifacts were present. Further east, we gathered GPS and meteorological data at the Little Canso Island Inuit site and after arriving in St. Paul/Salmon Bay we surveyed the eastern



Figure 4.2 Ronald Monger and the Pitsiulak *team inspect a possible Inuit tent-ring on a tiny island west of Isle de Guet, Ha!Ha! Bay.*

side of Caribou (Demoiselle) Island where caves and house foundations were reported. The house foundation report may have referred to several groups of boulder pit structures found on the raised beaches on the southeast shore of the island.

Once our permits were received the real work of the project began. We spent several days opening up new units in Houses 1 and 2 at the Hart Chalet site. After the arrival of the dive team, we shifted to Salmon Bay and St. Paul, where the divers began underwater surveys for Basque and other early European evidence, and the land team began excavating the Grand Isle-2 (L2) Inuit house whose paved entryway was excavated in 2018. The underwater surveys took place at the Old Salmon Bay settlement, the American Beach on Caribou Island, around the western shores of Bonne Espérance Island, the shores of Bony (Clark) Harbor, and the southeastern shore of Grande Isle. Side-scan sonar surveys of these waters and the waters around Stick Point were also conducted, with no notable finds. However, by interviewing residents, a considerable amount of local knowledge was gathered on shipwrecks along the eastern part of the Lower North Shore.

Excavations

The advantage of having a large and experienced team was realized by the documentation and excavation of several sites and the location of several important new ones. Brief descriptions of these activities follow:



Figure 4.3 Hart Chalet House 2 midden and interior excavation.



Figure 4.4 Hart Chalet House 1 west wall midden excavation, with Brad Loewen.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) Excavations at this 3-house Inuit village site (N51.498689, W057.262459) have continued for several years. This season we excavated three 2x2m units and portions of two others in House-2 and two 2x2m units and a portion of a third in House-1 (Figures 3, 4). The external midden square in H-2 was 60 cm deep and contained many nails as well as an illegible coin, stoneware, nails and iron knife fragments, and thin copper bands (bracelet?), a bead, a clay pipe stem, a whale bone sled runner, and numerous faunal elements, mostly caribou. The unit west of the entrance inside the house produced stoneware, a pipe stem, an iron ulu blade, a musket ball, bottle glass, and pieces of two large flat (French?) bricks similar to ones found in House-3. Nails from a planked floor were also recovered as well as large timber spikes. The units in the center of the house produced similar material, and a large mound turned out to be a post-occupation dump of caribou midden and hearth rocks. Two midden units outside the west wall of House 1 produced decorative materials including beads and copper and lead strip ornaments, as well as iron points, harpoons, and spear points, stoneware, and nails. Earlier excavations in this area recovered a whale bone sled runner, iron points, and a ground stone bead. Small fish and bird bones were also found, along with an antlered skull of a young caribou. As in the past, few seal bones were present. House-2 appears to have been abandoned and was used as a dump for hearth midden, suggesting that not all Hart Chalet houses were occupied simultaneously.

Grand Isle-2, L2 (EiBk-54, N51.408527, W57.680732) At first, this site seemed to be a natural depression in the middle of a large raised beach series, but in 2017 test pits revealed the paved floor of an entrance passage and butchered caribou bones. The entire passage was excavated in 2018, revealing tiles, nails, an iron hammer, and other materials confirming an Inuit origin of this feature, while tests inside the door produced nails and rotten planks, suggesting the structure was a dwelling. However, the absence of sod walls on the west and north sides indicated the house was abandoned before being completed. This summer's work sought to resolve the unusual nature of the structure by excavating its entire interior. A week of digging confirmed our original hypothesis (Figure 5). Artifacts were recovered throughout the depression, which had been excavated through the thick layer of peat, and revealed an assemblage similar to other Inuit dwelling sites on the LNS: tiles, stoneware, nails, earthenware, blade tools and points, harpoon foreshafts, and soapstone pot fragments. One tile had been modified for use as an oil lamp. Around the edges of the structure, in undisturbed soil, we recovered Ramah chert flakes from earlier Innu occupations, and beneath the floor we found a Ramah chert Groswater harpoon point and a worked chunk of slate and a water-worn chert nodule. The East wall of the structure consisted of a mound of backdirt from the original house pit excavation, and two 43cm wide and 3cm thick planks, probably of oak from a shipwreck, had been used for flooring along with local pine planks. The absence of a north wall made the structure more like a shelter than a proper winter house, which is clearly what was originally intended, as seen by the excavation and careful construction of the subterranean entry. Along the south (uphill) wall of the structure we found a pile of collapsed logs, all heavily burned and reduced to charcoal in a fire that must have destroyed the structure. The relatively small collection of artifacts (mostly nails) suggests a short occupation, as does the small number of caribou bones in the hearth midden. Our work confirmed that Grand Isle-2 L2 is a unique, partially-constructed Inuit winter dwelling that was lived in for a short period before being destroyed by fire.



Figure 4.5 Grand Isle-2 L2 Inuit winter house excavation.

It is likely that this winter dwelling is related to the rectangular qarmat—normally a fall season Inuit tent structure—50 m away at the edge of the shore, and the Inuit skeleton and artifacts found by Leonard Thomas in one of the boulder pits at Grand Isle-1 (Kettle Head). Quite likely, they are the remains of an ill-fated attempt by an Inuit family to establish a settlement in the St. Paul River region. If so they lend support to the 1843 Robertson report of a "battle" between Inuit and Europeans allied with the Innu that is supposed to have occurred on Esquimaux Island, only a short distance from Grand Isle. If not part of that episode, the Grand Isle events may have been a precursor event that led to an Inuit attempt at reprisal.

Kettle Head Boulder Pit Mapping and Excavation*:* Charles Martijn's 1974 report describes Leonard Thomas' explorations of the boulder pits (EiBk-3) found on an early post-glacial beach at Kettle Head, 39m above sea level on northeastern Grand Isle. A skull and parts of a skeleton were found under rocks in one of the pits, and several artifacts presumed to be burial offerings were found nearby, including a whale bone snow-knife, an iron rod (probably a harpoon foreshaft like ones we found in the Grand Isle winter house), and a roll of birchbark. Martijn brought the finds to Quebec City, where the skull was identified as Inuit, and later the artifacts were displayed at the St. Paul elementary school. A similar snow-knife is on display today at the Middle Bay Museum.

Since Thomas' and Martijn's investigations, the Kettle Head site has undergone numerous depredations by local enthusiasts looking for human remains and artifacts. We visited and photographed the site in

2016 and found most of the pits had rocks removed, leaving few—if any—structures intact other than small cache features. This year we found evidence of recent damage, including the removal of rocks to build a large inuksuk at the north edge of the site. Our purpose this season was to document and map the site and excavate one of the large undisturbed features (Figure 6). We accomplished this work in three days, photographing and recording its larger pit features (presumed to be dwellings) and the smaller cache pits found around their edges. We also excavated Feature 4, removing rocks until we reached bedrock, but no archaeological materials were recovered. Based on its extremely high elevation (39 m.a.s.l.) and the steep approaches that would have made use by others, including Inuit, unsuitable, we believe this site is probably an early Maritime Archaic occupation. We have found Maritime Archaic stemmed points in high boulder pit sites in Groswater Bay, Labrador. Similar boulder pits at lower elevations along the LNS have contained 2500 year old Groswater Paleoeskimo materials, while others excavated by LNS people produced Indian artifacts dating to the past 3000 years. The use of one of the Kettle Head pits for burying an Inuit man was probably circumstantial, taking advantage of the existing pits and their prominent location. Burying people in boulder pits is not a normal Inuit practice; they used surface cairn burials placed on bedrock. The Kettle Head burial suggests an impromptu ritual forced by exigent conditions, perhaps related to the Grand Isle-2 house destruction.

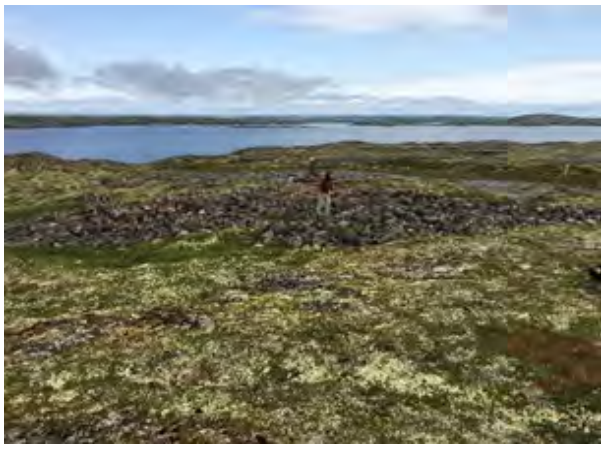


Figure 4.6 Kettle Head boulder pit site.



Figure 4.7 Bonne Espérance-4 Basque try-works and camp site.

***Bonne Espérance Sites**:* In an earlier survey, we recorded two sites on Bonne Espérance Island containing Basque tiles. The first of these, Bonne Espérance-1 (EiBk-55) was located at the site of the Whiteley cod-fishing station at the southwest corner of the island. This summer a few tiles were found along the shore, while underwater surveys identified the surface covered with 19-20th C. materials and a thick layer of cod-fish bones, now more than one hundred years old. A second site, Bonne Espérance-2 (EiBk-56), located on a small level point a few hundred meters to the north, yielded Basque tiles and later European materials. No detailed map or testing was done, but the site is an obvious candidate for future excavation and probably has a Basque try-works. This year, our dive team surveyed the entire western shore of the island and found Basque tiles and a ballast pile at two locations north of the tickle where shore-side deep water permits sheltered boat access and a place to butcher whales or other sea mammals. Testing onshore at Bonne Espérance-3 revealed a try-works mound with abundance of charred tiles and cinders. A few hundred meters further north, test-pits at Bonne Espérance-4 (Figure 7) revealed a try-works with charred tiles and cinders at Locus 1, and at Locus 2, a domestic component containing tiles, animal remains (a fox mandible), pieces of cut baleen, charcoal, and seed remains in a 2-3 cm thick sealed cultural layer. The abundance of material and excellent preservation bodes well for future excavation.

We expect these sites will document a small-scale 16th or early 17th C. occupation that may be typical of



Figure 4.8 Belles Amours boulder pit house.

Basque utilization of the sea mammal resources of the LNS. These sites may also hold evidence of contacts with Inuit who began appearing south of the Strait of Belle Isle after ca. 1600, and may have been the source of the Basque materials we recovered from Grand Isle-2.

Belles Amours Boulder Pits: Our final activity was to record and map the boulder pit site (EiBi-24) on the north-east side of Belles Amours Peninsula (Figure 8).This project took several days and included sketching the features, gathering data for a detailed topographic map, and conducting a preliminary analysis of metric and attribute data. The study proved to be an excellent training opportunity for our students, and it will facilitate the excavation planned for 2020. This site has many features spread across 300 meters of boulder beaches ca. 5 m above sea level. It was originally investigated by René Levèsque in 1968. Some features have been cannibalized for rocks to support electrical utility poles running through the site, but several of its large features having level floors and multi-tiered rock walls are intact and would present excellent excavation prospects. We expect Groswater Paleoeskimo authorship of these based on excavation of similar features on Grand Mécatina Island, or possibly early Innu ancestors of the 2-3000 BP era.

Summary and Results

The 2019 Gateways Project produced important new information on Inuit and Basque occupations along the LNS and on interactions between these two groups who ventured here from separate, distant homelands. Excavations at Hart Chalet Houses 1 and 2 have provided a larger sample of artifacts and faunal remains, mostly winter caribou kills, while artifacts include iron implements of Inuit design (spears, barbed and toggling harpoons) for fishing and hunting, and decorative materials like glass beads, coins, and copper and lead pendants, early forms of clay pipes, and stoneware. Coins, stoneware, and bricks suggest French connections, while the roof tiles suggest Iberian supplies. Midden deposits within House 2 suggest that not all Hart Chalet houses were occupied simultaneously, while H3 demonstrated multiple remodeling activities. It is therefore likely that here and elsewhere on the LNS, Inuit did not always occupy all the dwellings in their winter sites simultaneously, suggesting the possibility of staggered occupations at different times rather than a single wave for all sites or within individual sites.

The considerable number of soapstone vessels—mostly from pots rather than lamps—are an important resource for research as they are, other than dwelling architecture, one of the few artifact types of Inuit manufacture that have survived the acid southern soils. Their sources, procurement, use, repair, and disposal may offer clues to the movement of people and materials between Labrador and the Quebec LNS sites, as well as providing information about how Inuit on the LNS interacted with Basques and other Europeans who began supplying them with metal cookware.



Figure 4.9 Pitsiulak *crew and U. Montreal dive team.*

Excavations at the Grand Isle-2 winter house begin to make sense of the stories of European-Inuit hostilities reported for the St. Paul region. Our earlier speculations based on excavations of the Inuit qarmat at GI-2 (L1) that



Figure 4.10 Pitsiulak *in the fog off Grand Isle.*

Europeans may already have established territorial claims to its highly productive resources before the arrival of Labrador Inuit are supported by the L2 winter house excavation with its incomplete construction, short-term use, and destruction and abandonment. The Inuit hunter's impromptu grave in a Kettle Head pithouse dating to the early or mid-Holocene, further strengthens the hypothesis of European-Inuit hostilities explicitly reported for St. Paul River and other sites along the LNS in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Investigation of boulder pit sites will continue in 2020 with the goal of identifying their cultural origin, seasonality, and re-use by later peoples. A landscape perspective involving such data as elevation, exposure, pit types, function, topographic relationships, and other factors could help interpret these features, which are the most common and most visible archaeological remains known from the LNS, northern Newfoundland, and southern Labrador. While some of these features are obviously food caches (especially for harp seal kills) or for preserving the results from spring egging, others must have been long or short-term dwellings, bivouac camps, or have had other functions, but probably excluding human burial as we believe was the case at Kettle Head.

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5 – 2019 Labrador-Quebec Diary

28 June-5 July (Washington DC to Lushes Bight, Newfoundland)

This year our fieldwork will take place on the Quebec Lower North Shore, with no survey in Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, as in previous years. We plan to combine excavations at the Hart Chalet House 2 Inuit winter house in Brador, the Grand Isle 1 boulder pits and Grand Isle 2 (L2) in St. Paul, and surveys in St. Augustine, Tabatière, and possibly Boulet Harbor (Mutton Bay) for Inuit and Basque sites. By teaming up with Brad Loewen's dive students from the University of Montreal, we will also survey potential Basque underwater sites in St. Paul and check wrecks reported by local people in St. Augustine. Besides Perry Colbourne and myself, the crew includes Igor Chechushkov, Ava Hill, Calista Almer, Noémi Toroczkai, and Michael Mlyniec for land work, and Brad Loewen, Erik Phaneuf, Sarai Barriero Argüelles, Marianne Dorais, and Emilie Teasdale for underwater surveys. Project dates span 28 June to ca. 26 August.

I left Washington a few days early and drove to Lynne's and my house in Vermont where I finished work on permit applications and other office chores, including submitting a 'big idea' proposal to the Natural History Museum for future support for an Arctic Anthropocene research and exhibition program. On Tuesday 2 July I met Michael Mlyniec, Ava Hill, and Calista Almer at Dartmouth College and picked up Igor Chechushkov at the White River Junction station. We spent the evening with Lynne at our Fairlee, Vt. house, dispatched a fine, small bottle of Beluga vodka provided by Igor, and at 9am left for Canada, passing through the St. Stephen border station where we were cleared very efficiently by Canada immigration officials. We lodged up at the Fairway Inn in Sussex, north of St. John NB, enjoying a late dinner (Cali had poutine!) and had fun identifying the kitchy Elvis décor and license plates from around the Americas on the wall. This year we were too late for a swim in the motel pool.

An early start with a 6am breakfast brought us to Nova Scotia by 10am and Louisburg Fortress at 3pm, just in time to rendezvous with Eddie Kennedy, the park director, and his staff archaeologist and conservator, who gave us a tour of the collections in the main building's attic—a huge collection of food bone, iron nails, and other material. The only research that seems to be taking place on the collections are by a researcher at one of the Nova Scotia universities. Most of the site excavation and reconstruction was done in the 1950-60s as a work project to employ miners when the Glace Bay (Sydney) coal mine closed following miner strikes, leaving thousands of families without income. I visited this mine last September while attending the Basque-Mi'kmak conference organized by Xabi Otero and Stephen Augustine. While awaiting the Newfoundland ferry departure we picnicked on beer and pizza purchased from Eatsa Pizza, the seediest, ramshackle pizza joint (rotting wood clapboards) I have ever seen, but the pizza was great, and the little public park above the red sandstone shore-side cliffs gave us a great view of the Atlantic coast. We board-



Figure 5.1 Parks Canada Director, Eddie Kennedy, with other park officials at the Louisburg Fortress.

ed the ferry about 10 and were soon asleep on the lounge floor, lulled by the thrumming engine vibration and calm sea.



Figure 5.2 Mark and Michael forging a set of blacksmith tongs at L'Anse aux Meadows site. (photo: W. Fitzhugh)

The Blue Puttee landed in Port aux Basques at 6:30am. This time we were one of the last cars getting on the ferry and nearly first to disembark. Three hours later we were shopping at Walmart (ugh!) and after an early lunch, off to Deer Lake. However, last night we heard via email and phone messages that Noémi Toroczkai had a medical problem after boarding her plane to Deer Lake in Toronto and was in the hospital being assessed. I called her and found her apparently fine but awaiting tests. We had lunch at the Deer Lake Irving station and then dropped Michael off at the Insectarium where he could spend some quality 'bug-time' before catching his NorPen shuttle bus to the St. Anthony airport, where Matthias Brennan, our friend and program director at the L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site, was to meet him. Later we heard the transfer worked and Michael was able to participate in producing an 8-kilo iron bloom using Norse technique at the LAM site on the 7th. We proceeded on to Springdale where I did some bank business and then Triton where I paid our bill at Budgell's Sports and Marine, and visited the Sperm Whale Museum where the crew was entertained by Terry Whalen, the proprietor-educator, and learned about ambergris and giant squid beaks. We arrived at Perry's and Louise's at 6pm, had a grand welcome with Perry's brother Peter and his wife Mary, both of whom I had never met as they live in Ontario (and have a cottage in Beaumont), and then a fine dinner feast. The star attraction of the gathering was little Cassie, Jane and Lee's smart 5-year old daughter. Jill and Matthew were home from Corner Brook on vacation—Jill from her medical technician job and Matthew from his new position working on the Marine Atlantic ferries out of Port-aux-Basques. The person missing for the first time was Nan—Perry's mother, who had moved out of her home into a retirement community in Springdale. Brother Stephen dropped by later with his beautiful husky dog, Fido, and Uncle Jim Wise, who had just this morning lost his dog (known to us because of his interest in watching television and riding on Jim's 4-wheeler). All reported a horrible spring with nothing but foul weather—wind, rain, and snow—following a mild winter and almost no spring pack ice or harp seals. On the other hand, we were surprised to find a large iceberg had drifted into the run by the Pilley's Island



Figure 5.3 Sperm whale at the Triton Newfoundland whale museaum (Photo:Ava Hill)

causeway, driven in by easterly winds.

The Pits looked in great shape, all freshly painted inside and mostly outside (except for the blue hull), and this spring Perry had replaced the pilothouse roof, which had been sagging beneath the tension on the mast, giving us three more inches height inside. The engine seems to be holding up well, and this year we are hoping for no last-minute computer failures. Perry had the speedboat in the water, and for our first afternoon outing we took it for a spin around Oil Island, where we collected a bucket of large mussels—many with small pearls inside. On Sunday we hiked up to the gazebos at road's end in Beaumont, finding a family of visitors already on the trail. On the way, we met our old plant and animal friends—the beavers that had pushed to the limit dams on all possible waterways, an otter trail, red squirrels and ant colonies eating spruce trees, and all variety of plants including the carnivorous purple fly-catcher. This year the spring has been so cold that the blueberries have not flowered yet, if they are going to flower at all. This bodes ill for the glorious bakeapple which provides one of our cherished summer nutrients. All these days, a strong southwest wind blew, bringing almost the first taste of summer to northern Newfoundland.



Figure 5.4 Pitsuilak at the dock in Lushes Bright. (Photo:Ava Hill)

We had bad surprise on Sunday when I called Robert and Kelly Linsfield to arrange a pick-up for the air compressor we were renting for our divers. Robert had broken the small 0-rings on the separator stack and received the wrong size when he ordered replacements. It seemed we would have to arrange a delivery to Blanc Sablon by special freight, risking delays or breakage. As it happened, however, Robert found he





Figure 5.5 and 5.6 Wes Hurley showing the remains of Beothuk birch-bark basket from North China Head Cave. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

had some 0-rings and had the compressor ready for us on Monday when we were in Grand Falls for groceries, but we never got the message. So Igor and I returned there on Tuesday, getting back to Lushes Bight in time for a 2pm departure for Quirpon. On the Monday trip we found a moose calf browsing along the highway, and we made a brief stop at the Caravan Park where the Colbourne family was having a camping holiday. We found them lounging on the beach, Cassie in the water wearing water-wings, Jill looking like a movie queen on her inflatable purple cushion, and Matthew roaring around in his sea-do, while the elders sat on chairs chatting in the shade. This was almost the first day it has been possible in Newfoundland to take in the summer sun. Our other 'family circle' was a gathering around Perry's metal fire-place in their backyard. In previous years these 'socials' took place at Barbara's and Maurice's 'shed', which was guarded by a huge green dragon carved from a log. This year they sold their house to one of the local Mercers and moved to Nova Scotia. Meanwhile Nan's house is truly an empty nest—its previously fine-maintained gardens grown over and only the lawn getting cut.



Figure 5.7 Colbourne family outing at Caravan Park lake-shore resort. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

At 2pm on the 9th, Igor and I arrived back from Grand Falls with the compressor to find all aboard *Pitsiulak* and everything set to leave. We departed at 2p with a light wind from the west and soon were enveloped in a steady rain while rolling in large swells from some far-off Greenland storm. We were surprised by two humpbacks feeding near Cape St. John, but other than that, everything was uneventful, and we arrived at Fleur-de-Lys harbor and tied up at 8p. Only one visitor came to the dock to say hello. The town is slowly dying, he reported, "A few retirees are coming home, but more people are leaving." No capelin or cod in sight, although they are reported around the Avalon and are working their way north. Lee is heading south for capelin today or tomorrow. For our first dinner on board Igor cooked rice and beans. During the transit I gave the crew a short lesson on safety and man-overboard procedures, but today was not a day for deck lounging—the passage was wet, cold, and rolly. The Fleur-de-Lys pier had a couple small boats and one large one. Not a lot going on, at least until the fish strike in. We did not have time to visit the museum or the Dorset soapstone pot quarry. Last time we were here, Will Richard got word of his wife having taken a fall at home, and he had to leave the project and return home.

Wednesday, 10 July (Fleur-de-Lys to Quirpon)

I woke to rain and calm conditions at dawn, 5am, and got coffee going, but the day did not get off to the expected quick start needed to reach Quirpon before a northeast storm was scheduled to arrive. While checking the engine, Perry found the alternator bracket bolt missing, apparently because the nut vibrated off and fell into the bilge beneath the engine. He could not find anything to replace it and so detached the alternator completely, so we would have to run to Quirpon, about 11 hours, without charging the main batteries. Our ship's generator could provide power for lights and utilities but not the main batteries needed to start the engine. We left Fleur-de-Lys about 6am and found the sea swell from the northeast still running, but with a windless, glassy surface. These conditions held for hours, until we reached St. Anthony, when the NE wind and seas picked up to 30-40kph by the time we reached the Quirpon Harbor



Figure 5.8 Dinner at Boyce Roberts' home at Quirpon, with B&B guests from Ontario. (Photo: I. Chechushkov)



Figure 5.9 Perry Colbourne and Jaime Connors at L'Anse aux Meadows. (Photo: C. Almer)

entrance. The last couple of hours were fairly miserable, with the boat bounding around and crashing into the on-coming waves. The speedboat, as usual, did fine being towed into the wind. The crew also did fine and weathered the trip like seasoned sailors, without sickness or anxiety. For food and drink, everyone was on their own. Mine was a couple of crackers and a bowl of oatmeal. During the calm part of the trip I wrote the first section of this diary. We discovered that I could get to the internet when we were passing towns like Conche and St. Anthony, so I was able to deal with some Smithsonian business about the diving project. Most importantly, I was able to get a message to Michael about Noémi 's arrival in Deer Lake from Toronto at 3pm and made arrangements for him to borrow Boyce's truck to drive down and pick her up—a not insignificant venture since it's a five hour trip one way, and he had to get back before dark and the moose witching hours. He did this and arrived back at Boyce's in time for the tail end of our codfish and fries dinner put on by Boyce. Our arrival coincided with four visitors from Ontario who he had booked for a couple nights, so the dinner was on a fairly massive scale, which Boyce handled with aplomb. Perhaps the most chaotic element was the noise of everyone talking at the same time, and one of the men—a retired Ontario wildlife biologist—hard of hearing to boot. Halfway through dinner, Jamie Connors (Boyce's daughter) and her youngest son, arrived to visit with us, and shortly after that, Michael and Noémi arrived. All in all, quite a day and quite an evening. Meanwhile the *Pitsiulak* and speedboat were bouncing around on the Quirpon pier to a strengthening NE wind. There will be more of this rummy weather tomorrow. It's great to have the crew all assembled and broken in, in various ways. Noémi will be a strong participant. Hopefully we can find a smooth passage to Blanc Sablon for them to get accustomed to traveling *Pitsiulak*-style—meaning pretty close to nature! I was proud of how everyone handled their first day at sea.

Thursday, 11 July (Quirpon Harbor)

The wind got pretty serious around midnight, and the boat was scrunching against the rubber tire bumpers

only a few centimeters through the hull from the girls' starboard bunks. But by morning the wind abated, and as a result we remained asleep longer than planned, until 8:30. This was just as well, for Michael and one of Boyce's other lodging guests, also named Michael, and some others were up quite late playing games and carousing with spirits. They too were not in a position to arise early, and when I dropped by after our first 'regular' *Pitsiulak* breakfast (oatmeal with prunes!) Michael and Boyce were at another card game. In this way we began an interesting 'weather day' that took us from the L'Anse aux Meadows site to Dark Tickle for lunch, and St. Anthony looking for a machine bolt to fix the alternator—no luck there, after Perry spent the morning and with us in the afternoon canvassing all the garages and hardware stores between LAM and St. Anthony. So Perry will have to jury-rig a solution.



Figure 5.10 Wade Hillier and Bonnie entertaining visitors in the LAM chieftain's house. (Photo: C. Almer)

We arrived at the LAM site to find Jaime Connors and Fred manning the desk. Fred and his girl-friend are planning to go into business in the local area and are looking for a bank loan to finance a greenhouse operation, tourism activities, and other stuff, while still maintaining his Parks Canada summer job as a site interpreter. After viewing the film we joined Fred's group as he led them around the site, giving an excellent, light-hearted view of what it would have been like to be a Norseman living here—a very different kin d of presentation that Clayton Colbourne gives because Clayton was present when the Ingstad excavations were taking place and knew them personally. The huts seemed emptier than usual and there were fewer people working as interpreters, only Wade Hillier and Bonnie around the cooking fire, and Mark and our Michael in the smithy. They were busy making Michael a set of iron tongs for handling crucibles—Michael on the bellows Mark had made, and Mark smithing the tongs. They told with some pride the success of the bloom smelt last Saturday, when their furnace charge of rust and flour over 9 hours of heating at ca. 1200 F. produced a 9 kilo iron bloom, which they had on display in the forge. At one point the clay furnace spouted flames and sparks that began to ignite the smithy walls and ceiling. All this time the bellows had to be pumped by hand.



Figure 5.11 Leif Erikson statue erected by the North American Leif Erikson Society near the Norseman Restaurant. (Photo: A. Hill)

Our plan for a lunch at Gina and Adrian Nordhof's Norseman Restaurant came apart when the electricity went out for several hours. "Back at 3pm" said a sign on the door, so after paying respects to the North American Leif Erikson

bronze statue nearby, we joined Perry for a lunch at the Dark Tickle store and restaurant. They have the best stock of Viking-related books in Newfoundland and are selling our Viking book. I will give them a copy of Will's Uummannaq book tomorrow with the hope they will sell it too, and maybe Narwhal. We were using Boyce's truck, which was the only vehicle large enough for our team, and continued the search for an alternator bolt in St. Anthony. No luck there, or for a visit to the Grenfell Heritage Museum, which was closing in a half-hour. As we were about to leave town, I discovered my rain-jacket missing. As we were trying to reconstruct where I could have left it, we saw a man walking into the Tim Horton's coffee shop with a grey jacket in his hand. I leapt after him, thinking he would try and say it was his and I would have to prove it was mine, but when I got inside the shop, he was asking if anyone was missing a jacket. "Me!" I exclaimed as I came through the door. I asked him where he found it, and he said it was down by the street corner. How it got there we could never figure out, but I am mighty glad Michael or Igor spied that man carrying a grey jacket!



Figure 5.12 Ava's sketch of Noémi and Cali after dinner at Boyce's. (Photo: A. Hill)

Dinner was a hoot. We had planned to go to a restaurant and keep out of Boyce's hair since his four guests were still there. But when we returned from St. Anthony, Boyce pressed us to stay, saying he had plenty of weiners to roast, and then turned to his grandson, Nick, saying, "Go fry up some weiners!" Next thing we knew, a full jig's dinner appeared: eider duck, moose, turnip, mashed potatoes, gravy and cranberry sauce, three kinds of pie, and ice cream—in other words, "the works", like a full Newfoundland Sunday dinner. After, the full gang played cards and the noise got so loud, Igor and I retreated to the boat for some writing time. While on the internet I found a note from Valerie Proulx of the Natural Resources (MERN) office saying my archeology permit could be reviewed much faster if I gave GPS point locations rather than survey areas. So I gave them a point for Boulet Harbor and Indian Pass. Perhaps that will help. Perry and Noémi returned to the boat about 10:30 saying Cali and Ava had been lured into staying overnight at Boyce's, along with Michael. This night the Pits was resting peacefully at the Quirpon pier, in the fog, after having her rib rail rubbed to pieces on the pier tire last night. Tomorrow is supposed to be a southwest wind—a no-go for the Strait of Belle Isle, so we'll stay here.

Friday, 12 July (Quirpon)

Another slow start today as the wind will be too strong in the southwest for crossing the Strait of Belle Isle, so I made pancackes, thinking all would enjoy a break from oatmeal. Well, turns out I could not entice Perry to break his coffee-only routine, and Ava similarly does not 'normally' eat breakfast, and Igor would only eat one. So we had a bunch left for me and lunch snacks. Arriving at Boyce's we found a late rising in process there too, with the girls at the table with stories of a late-night round of cribbage and card games followed by the "Two Mikes" carrying on with various spirits until something like 3am and then stumbling around trying to find their appointed beds or wives. Our Mike eventually appeared, looking refreshed and up on the latest Washington (Trump) news.

Somewhat productive work then began. Mike returned to L'Anse aux Meadows to finish the iron tongs

he was making with Mark, and Cali and I ventured to Dark Tickle, where I gave a copy of Will Richard's Uummannaq book to Kier Knutsen. He is taking over the business his father and mother had developed over the years into the best tourism business in this Viking corner of the world. They have an excellent selection of crafts and books and have been carrying our Viking book, and recently *Maine to Greenland.* Kier has agreed to take on Will's *From Glacier to Sea*, and I arranged for him and Nancy Shorey to work out a deal. We might be able to entice him into carrying Narwhal as well.

On the dock this morning we met Owen Pynn, a long-time resident of Quirpon and a relative of Boyce's, who works as a mechanic and handyman at the Lighthouse Hotel. With him I picked up a conversation I had begun a couple years ago with Angus—then the Lighthouse Hotel boatman—who told me of 'Dorset houses' in Cod Cove on the northwest side of Quirpon Island. Boyce agreed to run us out there, and we immediately found two sod house foundations, both small square features, one of which we mapped (6.8m by 5.6m outside wall dimensions; N51-37' 30"; W55-26' 40") with 40cm high sod walls and a door opening to the east. A small test pit revealed lots of axe-cut wood, coal, and burned bone. Someone had previously excavated a 30x30cm testpit in the rear of the house, and this may have been done by Memorial University archaeologists who Angus said surveyed the island and found evidence of a "Dorset" settlement with a B.C. c14 date. If so, we found no Dorset sign, but we did not excavate through the historic floor level. A second rectangular structure was located a bit lower down at the head of the cove. There may be other features here as well.



Figure 5.13 Dark Tickle book and souvenir shop in St.Lunaire-Griquet, near L'Anse aux Meadows. (Photo: C. Almer)



Figure 5.14 Inspecting a small sod house foundation on the northern tip of Quirpon Island. (Photo: C. Almer)

Continuing on around Cape Bauld we marveled at the master bedroom suite of the Lighthouse Hotel—a mesh-floored contraption hanging off the edge of the cliff 150 feet above the ocean, suspended on guy wires. For a premium, you can spend a night here sleeping on air over the crashing North Atlantic surf. We found a couple of the hotel guests inspecting the contraption as we passed. Rounding the lighthouse, we passed by Cape Cove, where Owen told me there was a rectangular structure and a circular foundation that he thought were quite old. However, the surf was pretty strong, we passed it by and entered Pigeon Cove, where Earl Pilgrim has a cottage that he

occupies during the summer. Boyce brings him out and supplies him with firewood and food. I suppose he endures the visits of hotel guests curious to meet this famous author of Newfoundland-based literature. The sea was quite rough getting into Pigeon, and fog was drifting in; but Boyce's boat is rigged with GPS, so "no boy, fog doesn't bother me!" For our team, the trip was a good introduction to archaeological survey and the rugged landscapes we'll be exploring this summer. Dinner was at Boyce's again—hamburgs and hotdogs, salad, pie and ice cream. I called Lynne, discovering her in the midst of Fairlee Preservation Association fund-raising meeting, and having fun with our new dog "Buddy". A series of emails with Nancy Shorey at the SI raised concerns about the illustrations for the canoe book, which they want in a weeks' time, which means without my assistance! No way! We finally got SI approval of our dive plan for Brad Loewen's team, but still no notice of the archaeology permit. Boyce dredged up a number of bolts from nearby friends that he thought might fit our alternator bracket, but none were the correct size or thread. The girls had fun skipping stones on the beach. Around 10pm, we parted for the boat, where a card game commenced in the galley while the elders hit the sack, anticipating an early rise and departure. The weather tomorrow looks good for crossing to Blanc Sablon.



Figure 5.15 Surveying in Pigeon Cove east of Cape Bauld, near Earl Pilgrim's summer cottage. (Photo: C. Almer)

Saturday, 13 July (Quirpon to Brador)



Figure 5.16 Bill and Igor rounding Cape Bauld in Boyce's speedboat. (Photo: C. Almer)

The sunset against the northern sky was brilliant last night and dawn was equally magnificent. We arose at 4:30 and were away shortly after 5am, just as the sun cracked the northeast horizon and was reflected for a few minutes in the windows of the L'Anse aux Meadows village houses about five miles away. Most of the sea swell was down, and as we proceeded past Cape Norman it became a glassy sea. No whales, but lots of gannets, and around Blanc Sablon, puffins. About twenty miles northeast of Blanc Sablon, we encountered a huge iceberg that got stuck on the shoal section of the Straits. As we approached, a fast boat, probably carrying tourists, circled it and returned to Forteau. We also circled and took pictures

and then headed for Blanc Sablon, where we found families out jigging for cod, and then proceeded to Brador and tied up at the pier. Florence had set out her house key for us, so Perry picked up her jeep and came to the pier. After lunch we took the speedboat to Hart Chalet and set up the grid and triangle level. Everything looked normal there, just as we left it last summer. The rest of the day was spent with showers, clothes washing, and dinner—moose stew, with sides of carrots and broccoli in deference to our vegan and vegetarians. In between everything, I've been reading William Martin's *Cape Cod*, a saga from European discovery to the 1990s, told from both ends of the chronology, with lots of detail about Indian-White relations, massacres and atrocities on both sides, the power of religions, sex, money, influence and everything else humans do for good and bad; it was a *New York Times* best-seller when it appeared in 1991. We all bunked at Florence's, and the team—minus Perry and me—were up playing card games and others, with a bit of help from Newfi Screech (rum), until past midnight. We now have entered Quebec and Eastern Daylight time, 1.5 hours earlier than Newfoundland, so dawn begins around 3:30 and fishermen have gone to their nets and returned by 7:00. This takes a bit of adjustment in our bio-clocks and is compounded by my having lost my watch which most have slipped from my wrist when I was tying the speedboat to the pier. My skinned knee is still oozing from my fall in Corner Brook, but seems to be healing. No internet this summer, like last year when we were able to hitch up to neighbor Barry's network. Even the Chicken Delight restaurant's wifi has gone off-line. We spoke on the phone to Florence, who was in a cheerful mood, in Petawawa; she is coming back around 6 or 7 August. One of her cousins is in the Blanc Sablon area and wants to use the chalet with his son, so we left the key for them.



Figure 5.17 Iceburg off Blanc Sablon, with Cali, Ava, Igor, and Michael.



Figure 5.18 Hart Chalet house 2 interior at start of excavation. View to North. (Photo: C. Almer)

Sunday, 14 July (Brador)

After breakfast, we returned to the chalet site and began work on three units, 12N 10W (extending the series of units begun last year across the House 2 midden), 14N 10W (in the SW corner of the house), and 16N 8W (in the middle of the house north of the doorway). The last two units have spruce trees in them, so we are trying to avoid cutting their largest roots, but I'm afraid that in the long-term they may not survive. Florence wants the trees kept as a wind-break for the cottage. Noémi teamed up with Igor on 12N 10W, Ava with Michael on 14N 10W, and Cali with me on 16N 8W. It was not long before the turf or duff was removed and finds began appearing. By the end of the day Noémi 's and Igor's unit had produced two pieces of whale bone sledge-runners, a copper bracelet, a Dorset-like chert knife biface, an iron knife

blade, many nails, and—miraculously—a silver (?) coin drilled for suspension and with a bit of attachment fiber. Unfortunately probably too corroded for identification except for the impression of a head on one face. 14N 10W in the house interior did not produce as many finds, but among them were a small iron ulu blade with a riveted handle (a first for the site), a linear flake (probably not Dorset as it is made of quartzite), and nails. 16N 8W produced only nails, a piece of grey Normandy stoneware, and a clay pipe stem (I believe also the site's first). The stem is very 'fat' and its hole quite large, so it is probably very early in the history of clay pipe manufacture and should date to the site's coinage dating ca. 1630s-40s.

By 4:30, the flies insisted that we call it quits, so we headed back to the Pits, where a beer was waiting until Perry showed up with Florence's jeep and got us back for showers and dinner, this time a feast of capelin, mussels, corn-on-the-cob, and salad. The day was a good one and broke the team in well. Everyone survived the black-fly onslaught by wearing bug-shirts, but there were a few human casualties, principally Ava, but so far she seems not to be allergic, like Alexandra last year. We cleared out of Florence's before 10pm and got settled for the night, ready for an early start for La Tabatiére.

Monday, 15 July (Brador to Indian Pass)

Up at 4:30 to a cloudy sky and light southeast wind. Dawn was at least an hour earlier, and some fishermen were even returning to the dock with fish. It took us almost eight hours to reach our destination, at Indian Island, east of Ha! Ha! Bay and east of La Tabatiére. The crossing was easy and the wind never rose enough to give us trouble with the towed speedboat in the following sea. We saw several icebergs close to Blanc Sablon but no whales or other sea life besides a few gannets and tinkers. As we entered the St. Augustine Channel (munching on 'smelted' biscuits Michael produced) we passed the location of the wreck we will inspect in August (we never got back there), and found many new cottages in the harbor on the north side of the entry run, before reaching Grand Rigolet, and no small boat activity at all.

We proceeded directly to the Indian Islands where two granite ribs form a gauntlet several miles long. Looking at google earth images, at the narrows between the two I had noticed a grassy area that seemed like it might be a midden-enriched Inuit winter site. Jolliet' 1694 and the Brouague early 1700s accounts mention the existence of an Inuit winter site that had been occupied before 1694 and was abandoned following Innu raids. Ten years ago, while returning from Harrington Harbor, we surveyed one of the islands at the southeastern entry of Ha! Ha! Bay, looking for this site without success, so perhaps we will have better luck this summer. We anchored in the middle of the run about a mile south of the narrows, made a vegetable stew for lunch, and set out in the speedboat for a survey. Prospects did not seem good as we approached the Indian Pass narrows. The 'green patch' was a low, recently-emerged grassy beach. We found a place to disembark and off-hauled the speedboat at a second sandy beach a few hundred meters to the north and hiked back to the first spot, which was only a meter above high tide and had no sign of cultural activity. Same with the second location. Within a half-hour we were back in the speedboat in the midst of pouring rain, and so returned to the *Pitsiulak* and spent the rest of the day drying out and reading (I finished *Cape Cod* and

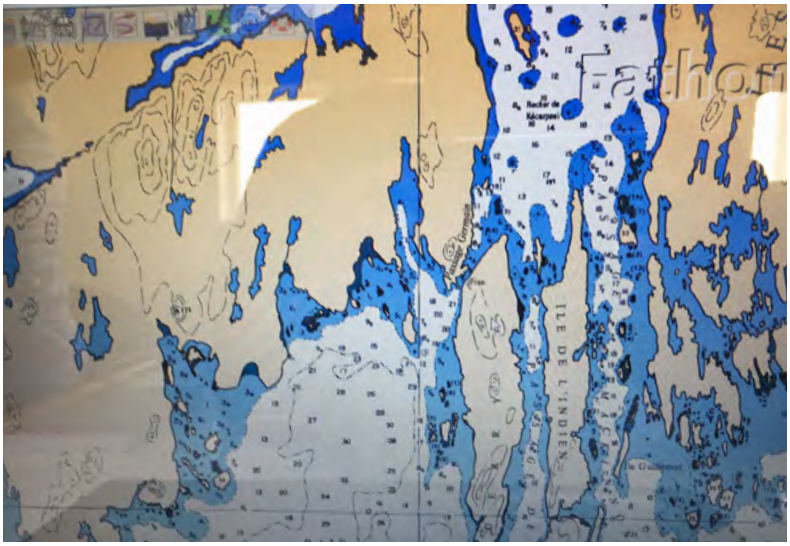


Figure 5.19 Chart of the Indian Island Pass area east of Tabatiére. (Photo: WF)

the mystery of Christopher Jones' Mayflower Plimouth Log—an intriguing story but with an pretty lame ending), while the crew played gamed. The rest of the day was misty, rainy, but calm. Mac and cheese was our simple dinner. Tomorrow we hope for better weather for poking around in the speedboat, looking for that elusive Inuit site.



Figure 5.20 Surveying the narrows at Indian Island. (Photo: C. Almer)

Tuesday, 16 July (Indian Passage to La Tabatière)

More of the same calm, misty weather today. Perry woke for a head-call at 4:15 but this did not seem like a good way to start the day, so I cried "sleep" and we slumbered on and turned out at 7pm for a scrambled egg and toast breakfast. We are tucked away between two long granite Islands with no possibility of sea or swell reaching us, so the location guaranteed a good night's sleep. We 'hit the road' in the speedboat about 8:30 and began the survey around Melieu Isle, where we found numerous camps and lobster pot floats along the shore. One elderly lobstering couple named McKinnon (his wife's first name is Cecily) pulled alongside, and after hearing about our work, led us to some bounder pits on an old beach on Southern Isle Coueer (quarry). He mentioned that he had poked around in one of the pits, and sure enough, we found his water bottle by the side of a small excavated pit, which probably had been an egg or meat cache. A second, undisturbed, cache lay a few meters to the northeast. From here we crossed Querry Bay to Massacre Island and checked it for Inuit sites—no luck. Quite a few speedboats were active collecting lobsters or making runs to La Tabatière. From the McKinnon's we heard that the lobster season at this late stage is not very productive and that people are only allowed to catch salmon by rod and with a permit. We checked likely spots heading north on the west side of Quarry Isle and then crossed the bay again to check a promising point (no luck). Crossing back again, we passed through Passage Germain—a narrow cut leading to the bay north of Indian Passage. The rain held off and the team was itching for a frolic, so they suited up and dived off the stern, thinking it would be easy to climb back aboard—not so—so it was a good lesson. They did not stay in the water more than an instant!



Figure 5.21 Fisherman's cottage on Southern Indian Island. (Photo:Ava Hill)

After lunch we hauled the anchor and ran in to La Tabatière, where we found the fish plant more or less abandoned and the fish business mainly limited to salmon, and crabs that they sell at Harrington Harbor. On the pier we met Jacob Nadeau who gave us a ride to the town restaurant for food and internet. He lived much of his early life at Tête à Baleine (Whale Head) before moving here. He had quite a bit



Figure 5.22 Blue Flag Iris. (Photo: N. Toroczkai)



Figure 5.23 Baby Gull. (Photo: N. Toroczkai)

of knowledge about his genealogy and ancient Inuit relations. We were allowed to enter the restaurant earlier than their official opening at 4pm, and spent several hours eating, emailing, and playing darts, a game (among others) at which Michael excels. Everyone but me had a good internet connections. In my absence, I had asked Nancy to change my password, but I could not get it to work; in the end we decided the SI system did not like the restaurant's non-secured network. Nevertheless, by using Igor's email I was able to communicate with Nancy and found that (1) I have been given an extension until 15 Sept. to get all the canoe book illustrations in to the press, and (2) I received the SMII-02 permit for underwater surveys—but no word yet on the land archaeology permit, which was to be issued by 15 July—yesterday.

Perry and I returned to the boat, noting the many derelict boats piled up on the boat lot, and fending off hordes of back flies. I had hoped to buy a wrist watch at the town store but did not want to invest $75 for a Timex. The store-keepers provided lots of interesting information, including that Wilson Evans and Christine may be back together living in Chevery. A better investment was Dwight Bilodeau's a book of C.C. Carpenter's 1860s journal. Aboard, Igor cleaned house in a frenzy before the rest of the team arrived and another card game erupted. Tomorrow we may venture to Boulet Harbor to check on its Basque component. One of the local people who came to the restaurant—Gary Chubbs—brought in a small pot he found by the shore and mentioned finding Basque tiles while diving at Boulet Harbor. That peaked my interest since it is only a couple miles from here.

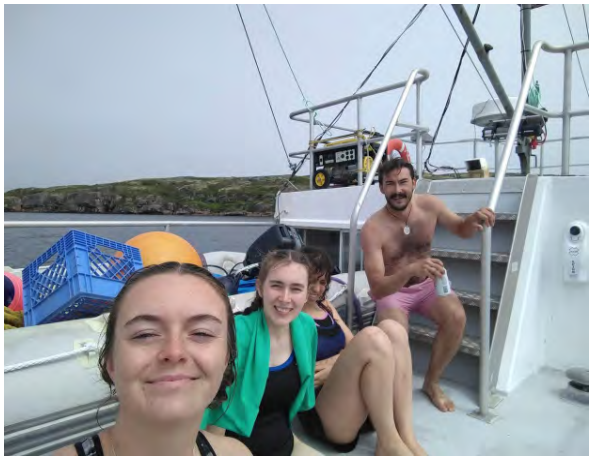


Figure 5.24 Recovering from a dip in the ice-cold ocean. (Photo: C. Almer)

Wednesday, 17 July (La Tabatière to Mutton Bay)

6:30 and there was still no signs of life aboard *Pitsiulak*. The gamers were sleeping in, and Perry was hard to convince to put his feet on the floor, mostly because of the fog. This is the pattern for western winds in the northern gulf, where warm continental air hits the cold Labrador Current waters—at least

the last gasp of their wintery influence. But unlike our early years here when we did not have very accurate GPS for navigation (or where the navigation maps were simply wrong), now we can navigate very precisely; so Perry's concern was whether the wind would rise quickly, making the trip uncomfortable. We ended up leaving about 9:00, and by 10 were anchored in Boulet Harbor, and by 11:30 ashore. As we pulled in we saw a small critter swimming along the shore, and when we brought the speedboat in to land, it just sat there looking at us, only a dozen feet away, like he was appointed as the local greeter. We quickly got oriented and started working on four test pits along the shore of the Boulet Tickle. All had European material near the surface, and all but TP19-3 had LOTS of roof tile fragments.



Figure 5.25 Boulet Harbor view East along the Northern side of the tickle where Basque sites are found. (Photo: WF)

The surface of the Boulet Harbor site is covered with a thick growth of grass and raspberries. Many areas of the site also supported tall stands of cow parsnip where recent middens enriched the soil. Grass fills the meadow east of the pond due to seepage of water. A beaver lodge is present at the edge of the pond. The soil profile is fairly standard throughout the site. The roots and turf give way to back, humus-rich soil which continues down to sterile subsoil beach deposits, usually found about 20-30 cm below ground surface. In the settlement areas of the site the upper organic soil contains 19-20th century European artifacts while the lower levels produce Basque roof tiles.

The upper few centimeters of TP19-1 yielded a few small pieces of blue transfer print ceramics modern nails, small mammal bone, an crimped iron bottle cap, a piece of worked bone, and a late-period clay pipe stem with a very small hole. Its lower 10 cms contained a large quantity of red clay roof tiles—perhaps more than 100 fragments. The bottom of the TP was about 20 cm from the surface. The southern half of this TP consisted of a gravelly clay fill while its northern half had the typical profile for the site.



Figure 5.26 Area showing concrete foundation to rear. (Photo:WF)

Besides large amounts of tile, some found beneath large rocks in a pit-like feature, TP19-2 produced a clay pipe bowl fragment, a large square iron spike nail, and a strap handle from a Basque cooking pot with a decorative line of stab incisions across the middle of the strap handle. I've never seen this type of decoration on Basque pots before, so maybe it is distinctive enough to provide a date. The upper layers of this unit contained late 19th-early 20th century materials (round nails, transfer print ceramics (an interesting glazed white plate with green lozenge motifs, thin tubular glass, bottle fragments, coal, a teapot handle, an iron crimped bottle cap, a 5/8th inch iron rod, and a square section iron wedge. The rotten remains



Figure 5.27 TP19-2 at the West end of the Boulet Harbor tickle showing extensive tile deposits and rock feature. (Photo: WF)

of a wood structure lay a few meters west of the test pit. The large amount of time suggests a Basque structure existed here as the site's first component.

TP19-3 had a variety of 19th century transfer print ceramics, window glass, a couple of pieces of roof tile, creamware, but surprisingly, no nails or iron, and no bone.

TP19-4 was a couple dozen meters east of TP19-2 but produced only a few pieces of roof tile. Its depth was 10-15 cm and its upper levels produced modern nails and a few pieces of bone and window glass, creamware, a facetted green glass bead, a small iron fishhook, window glass, coal, and two French gun spalls of dark chert, a thin piece of worked whalebone that does not appear to have been an Inuit-style sled runner, and two pieces of small mammal bone.

Other than a few square nails and a large spike, all nails were industrial types, mostly of small sizes for nailing planks rather than timbers. The large amount of tile along much of the tickle indicates a substantial Basque occupation. The presence of a cooking pot fragment indicates some domestic activity, but relative few Basque hand-wrought nails or spikes are present compared to Basque-period Inuit sites. The interesting stab-decorated strap handle may provide some clue to chronology or regional styles for the Basque occupation. Most of the economic interest in this location can be related to the large harp seal run that passes through the tickle in November and December. In the 19-20th centuries this hunt was conducted with nets set in the tickle, which would not be frozen at this time of year.

There is only one boat fishing out of Mutton Bay now; all others have quit or taken jobs elsewhere, and the town is in slow decline, like all the others along the coast, young people leaving and coming home to see parents at Christmas and summer holidays. At Tabatière, the fishing economy is based on crabs, which they sell to Harrington, while individuals still set nets for capelin and trout. Gannets and grey seals, known locally as "horse heads", are their main competitors. Capelin have now arrived—late, like everything else this season—and people are wondering if the cod will appear, and if so, what kind of stock. While the team was off climbing the hills overlooking Mutton Bay (getting some great pictures and meeting someone who asked if that 'young guy' (= me!) was still running the *Pitsiulak*!—everyone recognizes the boat!). Perry and I had a visit from Helen Evans and her husband, Jack, whom we knew as friends of Christine's and Wilson's in Harrington. We had fun catching up with them and all the goings on in Harrington, including accurate info about Christine, Wilson, and their kids, Alexandra (Allie) and Sarah. Wilson is working out of Trois Rivieres and Christine is teaching



Figure 5.28 Boulet Harbor TP19-3 located in area between the tickle and Boulet Harbot Cove. (Photo: WF)



Figure 5.29 Overview of Mutton Bay, viewed to the southwest. (Photo: M. Mlyniec)

in Chevery, and they maintain their home in Harrington. We had hoped to meet Phil Vatcher, Christine's father, and mother, in Mutton By, but they had been seen heading to their cabin on one of the bays to the west earlier in the day. Helen and Jack were in Mutton Bay helping with a sick young relative.

Thursday, 18 July (Mutton Bay to Indian Passage)

The plan was to leave the tiny Mutton Bay pier, which one reaches by passing through a narrow slot between a shoal and a high granite outcrop, at dawn, but the wind was whistling in the rigging so we slept until 7am. By that time, the wind had shifted to the north, off the land, making our trip back along the coast feasible. While we were having breakfast, Sid Green dropped by to say hello, having remembered the boat and meeting us more than a decade ago. He just returned from checking his capelin net and found a few fish left after the gannets had their fill. An elderly fisherman, he still depends on country food and is full of information about animals—stories of beavers (the tame one we saw yesterday at Boulet Harbor was not an un- common phenomenon), caribou (starting to come back after years of absence), the predatory black-back gulls that terrorize duck nests for egges and chicks, and grey seals that pull salmon and trout out nets (leaving their heads for the fisherman), and the plentiful moose that the Innu don't like to hunt, favoring their traditional economic and spiritual mainstay, caribou, perhaps because moose are recent arrivals here.

Then, just as we were about to depart, another voice called from the dock, from a familiar smiling face, so I knew it was someone we had known. Then it came to me! "Phil Vatcher! We heard you and your wife were off camping!" "I was," he said, "but I came back early this morning because my wife recently had a heart attack and was concerned about the windy forecast. Then I bumped into Sid Green, who told me the *Pitsiulak* was back after many years." Perry joined our pier-side conversation, and Phil gave us more details about his daughter, Christine, her husband, Wilson Evans, and their kids. Phil worked for many years as a



Figure 5.30 Pitsiulak *team recreating on the granite hills above Mouton Bay. (Photo: C. Almer)*



Figure 5.31 Phil Vatcher at Mutton Bay. (Photo: WF)



Figure 5.32 Ronald Monger, our guide around Fecteau Point. (Photo: C. Almer)

fisheries officer along the Lower North Shore and had provided us with lots of information about harp seals. This past year, he said, there were very few seals because hardly any Labrador pack ice appeared on the LNS. Apparently this has been the pattern for the past few years. We had to break off our reminiscences and get underway. But as we were taking in the last mooring line, Phil came racing down the pier on his 4-wheeler to give us two bags of frozen bakeapples. A finer gift could not be imagined!

With the wind offshore, the run to La Tabatiére was easy, and we tied up and made a quick run to the store and mooched on the restaurant's wifi from their porch, since they weren't open. Via Igor's iphone I was able to reach Nancy Shorey and found there is no news other than a note from Brad Loewen, now with his students digging in New Brunswick, about their arrival on the 29th afternoon ferry. He also asked if we could accommodate another U-Montreal student, to which I acquiesced, even though we already have a full house on board. We left La T. about noon, when people were beginning to assemble for the arrival of Bella (the new LNS ferry replacing Relais Nordique), which, people tell us, is too large to get into some LNS ports. We headed east and entered Ha!Ha! Bay, continuing our search for the missing Inuit site mentioned by Joliet and Brouague ca. 1700. The entry of the bay is full of islands and shoals, and so once inside, Perry stood by while Igor and I took the speedboat and surveyed likely locations on the northern side of the entry islands. Nothing was found, but we did locate a cluster of outpost cabins where people were cleaning up the last of their lobster pots.

Back aboard, we proceeded east around the southern shore of Fecteau Island and at Fecteau Point we encountered a lobsterman named Ronald Monger bringing in his pots. Ronald lives in a neat house with outbuildings at a place that has been in his family for generations. (For a few minutes I thought his place was sitting on the Inuit site, but It turned out that the sod foundations between the two houses are the remains of his grandfathers' old place.) Ronald approached us in a trap-laden skiff, and upon hearing about our survey, asked, "Are you looking for Thule or Dorset sites?" Well, this is the first time ever a fisherman has piped up with this type of archaeological knowledge (It turned out he is on holiday from this Hyrdo-Quebec job and has a strong interest in local history, including archaeology.) One thing led to another. No, he was not aware of rectangular sod house foundations in the area, but he did know a tent ring of large rocks on an island a mile offshore. "I'll take you there if you give me a moment to drop off my lobster traps." "Well, yes, that would be wonderful," I said, adding, "By the way, if you have any lobsters we would be

pleased to buy some." Five minutes later we were off across the bay in our skiffs, followed by Perry in the Pits.

It was still breezy from the northwest, but Ronald led us to a ledge on the lee (south) side of a small un-named Island (N50-55.5974' W58-52.7393') a few hundred meters west of Ile de Guet. We trailed the boats offshore and walked to a cleft running through the middle of the island and found a 5m diameter ring of large rocks on a steeply sloping bare granite surface next to a 5m high granite knob. There was no soil or ground cover except a patch of moss on which a duck or gull made a nest. Any artifacts that might have been used were long gone, blown or washed down into the crevice at the base of the cliff face. Even on a fair day like today the wind funneled through the cleft, so anyone making a camp here needed heavy tent-ring rocks. Ronald and I agreed that no European or Indian (Innu) would have camped on this tiny islet, on a 30-degree bare granite rock slope in a wind-tunnel; almost certainly this was the work of Inuit, who I could imagine managing such a camp. In addition to marine resources like seals, birds, and duck or gull eggs, there is a tiny fresh water pool. We named the TR site the Ronald Monger site, on R. Monger Island. Returning to the *Pitsiulak*, Ronald gave me his email and, in addition, fourteen lobsters—enough for two days' feeds—and a gift at that! I promised to send him reports, and we parted almost like old friends with a common interest in history and other friends in common, like Wilson Evans.



Figure 5.33 Michael brandishing a lively set of lobsters. (Photo: C. Almer)



Figure 5.34 Evening feast with Ronald's lobsters. (Photo: WF)

An hour later, we were back anchored again in Indian Passage anticipating a fine lobster dinner. While anchoring the winch picked up a stray loop of chain and jumped off the cog gear and onto the spool, resulting in a rush of chain chasing the anchor to the bottom. We jumped clear just in time. While the chain was racing out, Perry appeared with a plank and jammed it into the hawse pipe, stopping the chain rush. By this time the anchor was already on the bottom, so it was only the weight of the chain pulling the rest from the chain locker. Finally, we got our act together, the wind dropped, and seven lobsters were boiling in the pot. The dinner of lobster, fried mushrooms, cheese perogi cooked by Michael from his family's Polish recipe, tomato and peas, and for desert, bakeapples of course. Gradually the wind fell and the galley games began.

Friday, 19 July (Indian Passage to Jacques Cartier Bay)

The northwest wind dropped over-night and the day dawned calm and sunny. I woke with the unpleasant thought that I had forgotten to replenish the water in the lobster cooler before bed, and Perry had said they would suffocate within a few hours without new water. Strangely, they keep longer out of water, if cool, extracting oxygen directly from the air. The scene did not look good when I opened the lid and found them in a heap, not moving, and limp when I picked them up. But there were signs of life in a couple



Figure 5.35 Stone tent ring on barren granite islet West of Guet Isle. (Photo: WF)



Figure 5.36 One of the few possible Inuit tent ring sites on the Lower North Shore, a very spartan camp indeed! (Photo: WF)

smaller ones, so I poured the old water out and added new, and within a short time they all revived. Meanwhile, Igor and I took the speedboat and surveyed the east side of Indian Island. Shortly after passing through the southern Indian Island camp settlement a couple of men caught up to us, possibly thinking we were stealing lobsters. They had not seen any old sod house foundations, and they did not know why the island had an "Indian" name. I told them about McKinnon leaving his water bottle at the cache pit and asked them to get it to him. We continued the survey, and at the northern end of Indian Island, who should we meet but the McKinnons, out for their lobsters again. They were amused by our finding the bottle. Igor and I arrived back at the *Pitsiulak* empty-handed for archaeology but inspired by the beautiful morning cruise, which included a puff-pig (small dolphin) sighting.

We pulled the anchor and headed east into St. Augustine Rigoulette. Another day of brisk northwest wind. No one was stirring in the cabins we passed, probably because we are in a lull between the salmon and bakeapple seasons. Cali made a pancakes, eggs, and bacon breakfast, and everyone except Perry lounged in the sun on the deck. At the north end of the Rigoulette, the channel narrows and turns east into Cumberland Harbor, one of the finest harbors on the LNS. The channel was only a few meters wide, and the scenery of glacially scoured knobs and skerries was gorgeous. What was missing and would have been present along the central and northern Labrador coast was the near ubiquitous presence of Inuit tent rings. The small summer settlement of L'Anse au Portage could be seen in the distance. We emerged through a narrow pass into the Gulf, which was near flat calm, and crossed Jacques Cartier Bay and anchored north of Canso Island, where we anchored with the dive team in 2012?

The day was perfect for a visit to the Little Canso Island site, found by Nick Shatler of St. Augustine after some coaching from me about Inuit architecture. Nick had shown us boulder caches on Canso Island and the opposite mainland, where we found Inuit-style stone fox traps around the caches, indicating an early Inuit presence before they acquired European iron traps. The next year, Nick located three sod foundations on Little Canso Island, and using a probe rod confirmed that they had paved stone floors and entrance tunnels. The next year we returned with the UMontreal dive students and excavated House 2, which turned out to be a beautiful Inuit winter house with a paved interior, sleeping benches, a lintel doorway, and paved entry tunnel. At the time we did not recognize the presence in LNS Inuit winter houses of external hearths on either side of the door, and at this site we had not excavated there. Today our principal task was to make a topographic map of the three houses—actually four including a circular tent ring at



Figure 5.37 Cottages in the Northern Rigoulette at Cumberland Harbor. (Photo: WF)

the north end of the winter house row. While Igor and Ava mapped, Cali, Mike, Noémi , and I excavated three 1x1m units in House 1, the northern house, extending from the interior to the entry passage. Like House 2, the floor near the door was paved with flat stones, leaving the inner floor sand only, or perhaps covered with planks that had rotted away. 10-15cm of wind-blown sand had blown in after abandonment of the site from the beaches north and east of the site. Three large rocks were present on the floor in the door area, probably part of a door structure. A layer of small beach rocks had been laid down as a floor in the entry tunnel, and 10cm below that we found the remains of wood planks, apparently an earlier floor. A piece of rotted whalebone lined the north side of the entry, and a few rocks on the north and south sides of the passage were part of the passage retaining wall. Excavation of these three units produced only a couple of rusted nails and pieces of Basque roof tile. A peculiar feature of House 1, beside the absence of artifacts, a clear occupied floor deposit, and faunal remains, is the absence of a wall structure on the northwestern side of the dwelling. Ava's and Igor's map, which Igor processed during the evening, clearly shows the shape of the three structures. We have never tested the tent ring north of House 1. They also plotted the position of the circular tent ring north of House 1.

As we finished work three small boats appeared south of Little Canso Island fishing (unsuccessfully) for mackerel. One of the boats carrying a Driscoll family from L'Anse au Portage, visited briefly as we were leaving. Back at the boat, we had a second feast of lobsters, and Mike attempted some bakeapple pastries that burned on the bottom and never cooked. In the absence of a working oven, his attempt was admirable, but ill-fated. A beautiful red sunset and more card games ended the day.

Saturday, 20 July (Canso Island)

The weather changed overnight, bringing in a strong southeast wind and making a run for St. Paul impossible. While we were having morning coffee, a boat from L'Anse aux Portage appeared heading for the Little Canso Island site, but it turns out it was heading for the small summer settlement in Mistanoque, where we saw the same fellow up putting a roof on a new cabin. Igor went to Little Canso for



Figure 5.38 Mapping the Little Canso Island-1 Inuit winter village. House 2 excavation from 2012 to right. (Photo: WF)



Figure 5.39 Igor, Ava, and Noémi soaking up some computer entertainment. (Photo: WF)

an hour to take wind measurements he needed for a model he has been developing on archaeological site locations, geographic position, exposure, seasonality, and other factors. The tide was rising, and both beaches—the east one facing Canso Island and south one facing the inner bay, were fine landing spots; that and the ease of making house pits in sand dunes—must have been important factors in the Inuit decision to settle here. During the morning the wind dropped, the sun came out, and we prepared to head for St. Paul. We anticipated a rough voyage, but it was not bad, only a bit bumpy heading into the wind. In three hours we began to see a familiar landscape—Esquimaux Island, McAllister Bay, the old wharf on Champlain Channel, our sites on Grand Isle, and then the Salmon Bay fish plant, which was full of fishing boats. On the go here are lobsters, capelin, cod, and mackerel. The parking lot is full and the plant is humming. I tried several times, without luck, to reach Garland Nadeau, Eileen Schofield, and the Whiteley Museum to let them know we are in town. I met the fish plant engineer, Lloyd Thomas, and Scott Thomas (brother of Medrick), and Scott recalls three skulls being found in the 'burial ground' at Kettle Head. Also working with Lloyd is Dennis Yarn, formerly of Tabatiere and a life-time fish plant worker and engineer who knew of the Blaises who owned and ran the Tabatiere plant for years, and where Louise Blais, who was the Cultural Officer of the Canadian Embassy in Washington DC in the '80s, spent some summers while growing up. Sadly, that plant is now an abandoned and decrepit heap and probably will never be revived. While buying cod for dinner from the Salmon Bay fish plant I spoke with a young fisherman who mentioned two caves on the eastern end of Damoiselle Island where artifacts had been found, but he was not aware of the foundations Tony Roberts mentioned to me last year. According to Garland, those little caves were explored by Francois Guindon, who found nothing there.

By the end of the day, we had not heard from Garland. The crew had gone off hiking down the road toward St. Paul and got a lift into town. The driver who picked them up said there was polar bear in the area and was so concerned about their safety he took his family home and returned to pick them up and drove them into town. This is remarkable for this time of year, and especially this far west of the Labrador or Newfoundland coast. However, this year there have been several sightings of different polar bears along the LNS, and according to local people their appearance is not unusual. As in Labrador, people say they leave the coast and head straight north, overland. The kids hung out at the Whiteley Museum, where they found wifi and a new restaurant arrangement. Back at the dock, I bought cod from the fish plant for dinner. Then the boat turned into a movie house with double features, one in the galley and another in the pilot house. I began Barbara Tuchman's Guns of August about the first month of WWI in August, 1910. However, my taste for this soon waned as fieldwork and dairy entries began to intrude.

Sunday, 21 July (Salmon Bay to Brador)

Another fair day with a light northeastern breeze. All was quiet on pier after the departure of the fish collecting boat astern of us. She slipped out about 4am with hardly a murmur or ripple. After breakfast, we surveyed the eastern shore of Demoiselle Isle, hoping to find the "foundations" Tony Roberts men-

tioned last year. That end of the island is all shoals and boulders, so we anchored at the beach south of “American Beach” (where American fishing schooners lightered gear) and hiked south across a series of raised beaches and around the larger of two ponds at the southeastern end of the island. Other than an abandoned snowmobile and three sets of boulder pit structures (perhaps Tony’s ‘foundations’?), nothing interesting turned up. The geography is nearly entirely raised sandy beaches with 20 cm of moss, lichen, and dwarf birch and willow, and the only exposures were three small areas where boulder beaches were exposed, and in each of these we found boulder pit caches. L1 (WP436: N51-24.811’, W057-37.228’) had two 2-3m diameter cache pits; L2 (WP437: N51-24.823’, W057-37.813’) near the rock outcrop at the southern end of the second major beach terrace had two or three 2-3m diameter pits and an adjacent smaller pit; and L3 (WP 438: 51-24.820’, W057-37.081’), about 20m south of L2, was a large complex of boulder features that included several large pits ca. 1.5x2m diameter associated with smaller pits. All looked intact and in original form and were on a prominent terrace about 10-15m above sea level; but their placement certainly had more to do with the fact that they are the only areas on the huge expanse of raised beaches where boulders had not been covered with vegetation and could be easily excavated by the builders. On the way back, Mike, Cali, and Noémi spit off to check the report of a couple of caves in the eastern part of the island where artifacts had been found, but never located them. Igor, Ava, and I returned to the speedboat and went back around the northern part of the island, where we picked up our ‘mountain hikers’ and returned to the boat. Our walk was tempered by the report of a prowling polar bear, and we carried a canister of bear spray and trenching shovels.



Figure 5.40 Boulder pit features at L-3 on a raised beach on the Southeastern side of Damoiselle Island, viewed to the North. (Photo: WF)

While we were gone, Perry used the left-over cod fish to make Newfoundland ‘fish ‘n brews’: cod fish, hard bread soaked overnight, pork scrunchins, onion, and salt—probably the first time this dish has ever been prepared on the Pits. Thus fortified, and with a weather report calling for strong southwest wind tomorrow, we left for Brador, where we can be more productive than waiting for another good travel day. Besides, Florence’s house, car, showers, and washing machine seemed very attractive after a week of limited personal sanitation. En route, we had 30 minutes of internet from Newfoundland via Perry’s iphone booster. I caught up on email and discovered our ASC proposal for a new Arctic program had been approved in the museum’s first review round, enabling us to prepare a more detailed proposal in September; I also learned that our Alaska MOU was signed by Kirk Johnson and Anchorage’s director, Julie Decker, for a three-year term. This is great news and allows for some transition planning. There was no news on permits from MERN (Natural Resources) or MCC (Ministry of Culture), and my calls to Elaine Schofield and Garland Nadeau in St. Paul remained unanswered.

We arrived at the Brador pier to find all suitable berths taken, leaving us on the outside, vulnerable to the southwest winds predicted for the next couple days. So, using Florence’s jeep, Perry checked out Blanc

Sablon harbor and found that all those berths were taken, requiring us to remain at Brador taking our chances with the weather. Noémi made spaghetti, and after that, the night's gaming began. I retreated to my basement room for peace and quiet and Perry to bed; but neither of us anticipated the commotion that ensued when the high-spirited game of Hitler vs. Liberals collided with a bottle of Canadian whiskey. Eventually, the din grew so loud I had to sally forth as Mr. Bad, hurling a verbal bucket of water on the proceedings.



Figure 5.41 Work begins in earnest at Hart Chalet Inuit site, and Ava finds a nailed plank. (Photo: WF)

Monday, 22 July (Brador)

The big southwest wind did not materialize, so after breakfast—and a short speech on courtesy and respect—I dropped the crew off at the Hart site and Perry and checked the Blanc Sablon harbor (still filled) and visited the Arctic Cat store where I rented a jeep capable of negotiating the rough track to the Hart site. I reached Eileen Schofield by phone and filled her in on the permit problem and then, around noon, joined the dig. Lots of nails from Igor's and Noémi 's deep midden unit (12N 10W), as well as a tanged iron knife blade and a couple pieces of Normandy stoneware. Three sets of paired nails were also found close together. 14N 10W was down to sterile in the NW quad, and Ava turned up a piece of floor planking with a vertical nail through it on sterile subsoil in the NE quad. In the SE quad Michael found a cluster of rocks on the floor next to the first bricks we have seen in this house, similar to fragments we had found in House 3. These bricks had unusual dimensions—large and wide with thin cross-sections. 16N 8W produced a sherd of green bottle glass and three pieces of Normandy stoneware. During construction, this unit had been excavated to the brown iron-stained sand horizon. A rain squall ending our digging for the day, and we returned to Florence's to discover Perry had bought roast chickens and made scalloped potatoes for dinner. He also heard from Garland, back from a weekend with a rich Nadeau cousin he wants me to meet tomorrow. I gave him France Peletier's name and phone for a contact about our MERN permit. The evening sun broke through the clouds and came out golden and bright, luring me into showing René Levesque's and Clifford Hart's Early Maritime Archaic burial mound to the crew. Someone has been copping stones from the barrens and even my 'undiscovered' mound had a capstone displaced. This evening the gamers are on good behavior, a bit contrite, reading their books and talking archaeology. Whoa! What evil have I done!



Figure 5.42 Large, flat bricks found in 14N 10W. (Photo: WF)

Tuesday, 23 July (Brador)

Another day of calm weather, although foggy until mid-afternoon. We were up by 7, oatmealed and coffeed by 8, and at the site by 8:30. Perry took Florence's jeep to the auto shop in Blanc Sablon to check on rattles and got a report that the entire machine had every malady conceivable and should be junked. We worked at the site until 11am and then drove to St. Paul for a lunch meeting with Garland and Eileen at the Whiteley Museum. The museum has been divided into two spaces, one for the museum and the other for a restaurant. This way, the museum gets some rent to pay expenses. They have also initiated a raffle that went viral and netted the museum $150,000, although only a small portion comes back to the museum. As a result, the museum is quite cramped for space, and I don't see where they are going to present the display panels Chelsi and I created. They are waiting for some plastic sheeting to mount over the printed panels. Eileen prepared a lunch of veggies and sandwiches, and we talked for an hour about our plans for the next few weeks, Garland's ideas about the location of Brest, frustrations over MERN's permit delays, and areas for the diving team to inspect. Everything got dragged into the conversation. Garland is not impressed by climate change explanations, noting that this winter the entire Gulf was covered by pack ice, and there were many harp seals (thus, the polar bears). He attributes the big crash of white coat seals eight years ago or so to a violent nor'easter that drowned many white coats before they could swim. We arranged to have a meeting with the divers on the 30th at the museum to pick out locations in consultation with fishermen and elders who know where artifacts have been dragged up. During the day, Garland was in touch with Randy Jones, a local representative to the Quebec government, asking him to look into our delayed permit.



Figure 5.43 An Inuit whale bone snow-knife on display in the Middle Bay museum. This knife was found by Leonard Thomas at the Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1) site in an Inuit burial. (Photo: WF)



Figure 5.44 Noémi excavating 12N 10W, discovers a deep pit that served as a useful perch. (Photo: WF)

We were back at the site by 2:00 and by the end of the afternoon had nearly finished work on three units. The midden square 12N10W has a concentration of large rocks in its upper level and a heavy concentration of nails, including three sets, two in each set, only a few cm apart and clenched in the same direction. A piece of Normandy stoneware and a possible triangular arrowhead were also recovered. Very



Figure 5.45 Saddle Island, Red Bay, lighthouse and Innu/Inuit camp site area. View NW. (Photo: A. Hill)

clear stratigraphy in the north wall shows the layered house wall construction overlying a thick old ground surface (OGS). A pit may have been excavated in the southern part of the unit as there is no OGS and the midden deepens grammatically. We still have to map and removed the surface rocks in the SE quad. 14N10W produced a round lead bullet, green bottle glass, and two sets of over-size thin bricks that were placed in a trough in the eastern part of the house's south wall. A few flat rocks rest on the house floor, which had been excavated to red-orange c-horizon soil. A cluster of angular rocks lay on the floor in the middle of the unit, of unknown purpose. 16N8W produced some industrial packaging at the bottom of the Levesque test pit and a few small pieces of Normandy SW. Not much of interest seems to be happening in the center of the house. All units have nice clear stratigraphy although some of it is complex and may indicate house re-modelling.

Wednesday, 24 July (Brador)

A Red Bay day. Every year I like to get our students to Red Bay to see the Parks Canada Basque museum and walk around Saddle Island. Igor remained in Brador to gather data for a topographic map of the Hart site environment and got eaten by back flies in the process. We set out at 8:30 and arrived about 12 noon, Labrador time, meeting Cindy Gibbons at the door. We spent an hour going through the museum and then motored to Saddle Island to see the tryworks and San Juan ship-wreck site. It was a warm, calm day, and Cindy was photographing the electric lines and poles running to the old coast guard station and lighthouse on top of the island which she is asking Newfoundland Hydro to remove. There may be a plan to renovate one of those buildings for use as a restaurant. Cindy was accom-panied by an elderly gentleman who grew up as the son of the lighthouse-keeper, and he had many stories about pumping water up to the house, the long winter days, near complete isolation, etc. Parks is renovating the upper museum building in town and plans to house the main exhibits there, because the main building has structural issues. However, even with the expansion of the upper building, its size would not accommodate as much material as the existing lower building. Bottom line: the exhibits are thirty years old and there is much new research to present as well as representing the Innu and Inuit. Cindy says visitation is holding up; people are staying longer on the coast than previously due to more attractions and facilities. On the way



Figure 5.46 A display of knitted goods at the Red Bay Parks Canada shop. (Photo: A. Hill)



Figure 5.47 The reconstructed 7,500 years old L'Anse Amours Maritime Archaic Indian burial mound. (Photo: M. Mlyniec)

home we stopped at the L'Anse Amour Maritime Archaic burial mound. That little open air display is still very effective, with images of the bone flute/whistle, ivory toggling harpoon head, bone point, hand toggle, and a quartzite spear point. The quartzite spear point is identical to ones we excavated at the Hound Pond in Groswater Bay. Our next visit was the Forteau Lighthouse Museum where we found a tour group from Bonne Bay whose director I had met previously. The staff was pleasant and well-informed, gave us a drink of Labrador tea (tasty!), and a young lady from Forteau gave us a tour of the beautifully-constructed limestone tower. Whales were feeding off the Forteau point and everywhere else where the road approached the shore. Capelin and herring are in now, bringing in whales, and fishermen, who were trawling for capelin in close along the shore. The gravel operation on the highest beaches at L'Anse Amour is a real eyesore. Last summer I got a ride from Mary's Harbor to Blanc Sablon from James Roberts, the mayor of L'Anse au Clair, who owns the construction company operating the quarry. He was not sympathetic to the archaeological conservation issue when I discovered he was digging up the beaches.

Back at the house I had a message to call Valerie Proulx at MERN about my permit, but she had left her office. Calls to Garland confirmed permit progress, and Nancy Shorey reported an optimistic communication from Olivier Roy from Ministry of Culture, whose major issue was the permission letter from Florence Hart, because she had re-dated last year's letter. Dinner was noodles and mussels à la Michael and fried cabbage and vegetables à la Perry. Foggy but calm weather continues.



Figure 5.48 The Forteau Point lighthouse, a Parks Canada facility with excellent displays and knowledgeble staff.



Figure 5.49 Noémi displays her bright new eye! (Photo: WF)

Thursday, 25 July (Brador)

Another foggy day with no wind. Fog burned off for a couple hours in the afternoon and then closed in again by evening. Noémi came to me in the morning with a medical issue: her right eye pupil was dilated and she was concerned that it might be related to her seizure. Perry took her to the pharmacy in Blanc Sablon and found it probably was a side effect of the dramamine patch she has been wearing for sea-sickness. She worked most of the afternoon, and by evening her eye was better, so that was probably the cause. Lesson: try the pharmacist first. When we took Will Richard to the BS Hospital for a possible broken thumb or finger when we were struggling with the speedboat, and lost it, we just got lots of expense and paperwork, and no useful medical assistance. While in town we turned in the jeep and picked up a light truck—the only vehicle available, which we need until Brad arrives.

Work at the site progressed with minimal heat or bug stress. Noémi and Igor took down the pedestalled rocks and prepared the walls for profiling. The rocks do not appear to have been a hearth and were not associated with bones or charcoal. The midden drops to 60 cm along the south wall. Rodent holes are seen near the bottom of the cultural layer in both the north and south walls. The pedestals did not contain artifacts of interest. The profiles are complex, showing multiple layered sods from house wall construction within the cultural level. A pit was excavated in the SW quad, cutting through the old ground surface. Work in the eastern portion of 14N10W gave Michael a new lease on his quest for iron: he found many new spikes and nails while excavating the second brick, found in the SE corner, the pedestalled rocks, and the east wall balk, where he turned up charred soapstone as well. Cali finally got through the cultural layer in the center of the house floor (16N 8W), finding bits of bone, green bottle class, and a rim sherd of a stoneware vessel. Bits of calcined bone, charcoal, caribou bone, and burned slabs suggest that the large hump in the middle of 16N 6E may be a large indoor hearth. If so, this would be quite unusual and not seen in the other houses on the LNS. But perhaps this pile is merely Clifford's or Levesque's test-pit back-dirt. We should investigate more. We started turfing 8N 4W and 6N 4W long the outside of House 1 west wall.



Figure 5.50 One of two large, flat bricks from Hart Chalet H2, 14 N 10W. (Photo: WF)

No word from Valerie Proulx at MERN today. For supper Perry prepared a beef potroast with mashed potatoes and vegetables. It got gal-

loped up in a snap. I can't get over this long period of quiet seas and cool, foggy weather. Perry says the weekend will bring strong SW wind, so we may need to move the pits to Blanc Sablon.



Figure 5.51 Igor, Ava, and Noémi excavating the deep midden square 12N 10 W. (Photo: WF)

Friday, 26 July (Brador)

Igor, Cali, Perry and I moved the *Pitsiulak* to Blanc Sablon this morning to avoid banging her up on the Brador pier in the SW wind forecast for the weekend. Michael drove the rental truck around to pick us up. All the slips were taken except the outside one. Fishermen were bringing in their codfish catch, but the fish are small here, so far. Perry bought some and made up a cod-au-gratin dinner. The same weather pattern remained throughout the day—fog burning off in mid-afternoon. On the way home, Igor and Mick jumped out of the truck at the East Brador River chute and hiked up into the hills, having a swim (surprisingly warm, they report) and climbing down the cliffy hills into the big bakeapple meadow. I picked them up in the truck when they did not appear by dinner-time. They were quite enthused by their escapade. Meanwhile, Cali worked out following her Dartmouth softball exercise routine—short speed bursts and tennis ball back-stopping. She plays short-stop on the Dartmouth varsity (summer seems to be a break in the no-alcohol routine). Igor has been 'tricking up' our field notes, more or less as we produce them. So far, he produced a map for the Little Canso Island and Hart Chalet and is digitizing our square maps.

When we returned for dinner, we found that the Quebec Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MERN) finally approved our 'land use' permit. Eileen Schofield discovered this when she called Valerie Proulx, the MERN rep on our file. No adverse conditions apparently. I learned the same thing from Nancy Shorey. This clears the way for the Ministry of Culture archaeology permit, which hopefully will come through on Monday, as MCC's Olivier Roy indicated no major issues. Garland also called to confirm the MERN permit and felt that Randy Jones's support probably helped. Igor has given me *The Day Lasts Longer than a Hundred Years* by Chingiz Aitmakov, a Kazakh author who has become a hit in Russian and Central Asian lit circles—kudos from the Moscow literati and officials. The book is a reaction against the former genre called "village prose" which lauded small-time actors and local traditions. Aitmatov's book is set in Kazakhstan near the Russian space launch center at Baikonur Cosmodrome and its hero is a worker at a train crossroads in the desert. The style is still rigidly (Soviet) authoritarian and male-dominated but chips away at old established Soviet literature themes and shows more flexibility in social and political attitudes.

Saturday, July 27 (Brador)

Strong southwest wind out in the Gulf today but only the swell reached Brador. The rest of the day was like others, foggy and warm, with sun in the afternoon. We went to the Pits at Blanc Sablon in the morning where I could get email thru Perry's phone from Newfoundland, so I was able to get my email for the first time in 10 days. Nothing earth-shaking there I did not already know—like the permit—but I was able to send Lynne a note and thanked Valerie Proulx and Eileen for their help. Moored next to the Pits, a sloop en route to Greenland was stocking up on food and water. A fancy, 30-foot long zodiac with an inflatable perched over its stern was also tied up.



Figure 5.52 Cali's excavation in 16N 8W showing Rene Levesque or Clifford Hart test pit from 1970's, view to West. (Photo: C. Almer)

We reached the site after lunch and continued work on our new units. Cali and Michael excavated a 1x.075 SW quad in 16N6W—the large mound just inside the H2 entry. Cali had found hearth materials on the east wall of 16N8W, at the base of the cultural level, so we needed to find if this mound was a hearth inside the house (unknown from other LNS sites) or a post occupation feature. Based on their work today, the uppermost rock seems to be back-dirt from Levesque's or Clifford Hart's explorations. Below this is a cultural deposit containing a large quantity of pot-boiled caribou bones (not roasted as in the H2 external hearths) dumped upon a bunch of small cobbles, and the mandible of a carnivore. This deposit included several stoneware pot fragments. We'll see what happens below this tomorrow.

8N4W and 6N4W are midden and/or wall units of House 1. Ava and Noémi in 6N 4W found small pockets of mussel shell and fish bones along the eastern side of the unit. Other finds included fragments of iron knife blades and nails with flattened heads (arrow or spear points?), a sherd of stoneware with reddish paste, and caribou bones. 8N4W revealed a large slab of bone in the northwest quad (scapula of a large mammal other than caribou?), some green bottle glass and a sherd of stoneware, and many mushy caribou and other bones, including a seal bulla.

Perry picked up some lobsters at Belles Amours, and Michael included their meat in a pasta with cheese. Ava and Noémi drove to town to find suitable materials for their special diets. Igor and I looked over his maps and profiles and made some clarifications.



Figure 5.53 Hart Chalet House-1 West wall and midden excavation, view to North. (Photo: WF)

Sunday, 28 July (Brador)

For the second day, Brador has been calm with no major wind or swells, while the surf from a strong southwest wind out in the Gulf has roared on the harbor islands. It being Sunday, we did not rush to the site; rather, we made an excursion to the Blanc Sablon ferry terminal to catch email, which I got through Perry's iphone on the *Pitsiulak*. Mostly I needed info on the divers' arrival on the ferry, which will be 3:30p, if the weather does not disrupt the schedule, as it did today. The ferry, new this year, is called *Qayaq W* and is a double-ended ship that looks higher than it is long. The St. Barbe-Blanc Sablon run is broadside to the southwest seas, and days like



Figure 5.54 Mike and Igor discussing the stratigraphy in 16N 8W. (Photo: N. Toroczkai)

today can cause cancellation. While at the harbor, Perry, Michael, and I had a chat with a couple of Newfoundland fishermen repairing their scallop trawl. They report lots of unexploited scallop resource along the LNS, a resource that has rebounded after the Belles Amours people introduced a disease by importing commercial scallops that killed the local scallops all along the LNS. The conversation turned to capsized fishing boats, something Perry has experience with when a heavy load of netted herring and half hold full of water sent his boat up-side down, fortunately with other vessels nearby. One of the other boats at the BS wharf had gone over at night without being able to send out an SOS. The crew hung onto the keel until daylight and survived. We got to the site about 1pm. Igor and I checked the profiles he and Mike had prepared and made a few changes to the diagrams. I am impressed with the complexity of the profiles, which show lots of stratification from wall-building with sods and house-pit excavation events. We have evidence of pits filled with hearth materials, rodent burrows, and perhaps the use of empty houses as hearth dumps. It does not appear that House 2, like House 3, had just one single occupation event; rather there seems to have been rebuilding and post-occupation activity.

Mike and Igor assessed the stratigraphy in 16N8W, concluding that the upper rocks and thick layer of caribou bones were a post-occupation dump. While clearing pedestalled rocks they found a whale bone wedge and pieces of stoneware. Others continued work on 8N4W and 6N4W, finding—in the former—the rotted remains of baleen, an iron harpoon foreshaft, a barbed side-prong of an iron fish spear, and an iron 'claw-like', barbed piece (perhaps also part of a fish spear). Most of the bone recovered was mushy and poorly preserved. Highlights of 6N 4W included the remnant of stemmed iron knife, a small rectangular piece of sheet copper (a blank for a pendant ornament?), an iron needle, a large fish-hook, a nail with its head flattened into a spear point, chert and Ramah chert flakes from a prior Indian occupation, grey stoneware, a small piece of worked soapstone, and a large and a small blue glass bead. These squares have produced no large iron spikes—only medium to small nails. Both units had long, slender iron pieces that may be needles for sewing sailcloth.



Figure 5.55 Ava and Noémi with the skull of a young caribou found in 6N4W. (Photo: WF)

While I was making a chicken stew, the kids roared back and forth in the truck, conducting internet business wherever they could find wifi.

The Anchor Restaurant used to be the hotspot, but this year it's the grocery store, the tourist information center, and the ferry office. We are waiting to see what happens with our diver arrivals tomorrow: Brad's team via ferry and Erik by plane. The wind is still predicted gale-force for the Gulf.



Figure 5.56 The new St. Barbe-Blanc Sablon ferry, Qajaq W*, arriving with our University of Montreal dive crew.*

Monday, 29 July (Brador)

The day started off fine and allowed us to work in the morning, but rain squalls ran us off the site at lunch-time. Michael and Igor finished profiling 16N8E and the SW quad of 16N6E which cut into the big hump in the middle of the House 2 floor. Mike's and Cali's excavation of that quad helped interpret this pile, which included a layer of round cobbles upon which lots of caribou bones that had been boiled in a stew were dumped. This deposit lay above the original floor of the house. The midden units outside the west wall of House 1 continued to produce nails, broken stoneware, a bit of tan earthenware, the occasional glass bead, thin goblet glass, thin iron shafts (arrow or spear points?), rusted iron knife handles, a small twisted strip of lead (an ornament?), and a small soapstone fragment with a repair hole. Most of this material came from 6N 4E. There is little complex stratigraphy other than turf layers in the House 1 west wall and midden accumulation containing lots of spruce charcoal west of the wall.



Figure 5.57 A lively dinner conversation at Florence Hart's when the Americans and Canadians hooked up! (photo: N. Toroczkai)

Brad Loewen and his students were to arrive on the *Qajaq W* ferry from St. Barbe at 3:30, but it was delayed, so Perry and I spent an hour talking with Elden Jones, proprietor of the Blanc Sablon Interpretation Center. He is very knowledgeable about archaeology and history, and the center is promoting tourism all along the LNS and southern Labrador. He informed us that François Guindon would be starting his Blanc Sablon Innu Mamu archeology project on 6 August, but only for one week. The project has been recruiting volunteers via internet and radio broadcasts. The Center has some of the archeological collections that had been on display in the airport, originally excavated by Jean-Yves Pintal, but there is little description of the cultural groups they represent, and there seems to be confusion about creating the archaeology hiking trail that has been designated for the Blanc Sablon River—problems with getting approval for the trail because of fear it might impact existing sites. The ferry arrived around 5:30, nosing in out of a thick fog and heavy rain. They took the midnight ferry from North Sydney and while cooling their heels in a bar there, bumped into Stephen Augustine (organizer of the Mi'qmaw Tepaw conference with Xabi Otero last September). They drove up the west coast of Newfoundland, missed visiting Port aux Choix, and made the ferry. Luck was not with Erik Phaneuf, our chief diver who was flying in from Baie Comeau; his flight was



Figure 5.58 Brad Lowen and I discuss finds dredged up by St. Paul fishermen at the Whiteley Museum. (Photo: WF)



Figure 5.59 Brad, Garland Nadeau, and Winston Nadeau discuss a rechaufleur (warming pot) dredged from the bottom in Bony Harbor. (Photo: WF)

cancelled due to fog. The combination of the two crews made for a boisterous gathering for a beer and a sphagetti dinner prepared by Michael and Igor. Bedding down created an interesting scene. Igor gave up his double bed to Brad and took the fold-down couch in the mud-room; everyone kept waking him up when they went there for their packs and shoes. The girls all crammed into the game room and filled all spaces on the couches and floor, which they shared with Florence's a giant stuffed panda. No games or late night movies tonight—too tired.

Tuesday, 30 July 2019 (Brador)

Today was packed with information and activities. While the students went to complete the excavations at the Hart site, Brad and I drove to St. Paul to meet Garland, Eileen, and some fishermen with knowledge of archaeological materials found when they were dredging for scallops. Our first stop was a discussion with Hollis ('Junior') Fequet, one of the St. Paul elders who had dredged up tiles in "Back Harbor" (also known as Clark's Tickle), between Grand Isle and Bonne Espérance Isle. He also spoke about anther harbor area on the west side of Old Fort Island, between Dunn Island and Point Cometique, used during the 19th century, and about a wreck on the Ile Nother shoal west of Old Fort. He was full of information about hunting and fishing places and gave Brad an overview of the local ecology. This meeting was followed by a group discussion at the Whiteley Museum with Garland, Eileen and her husband Pierece Schofield. Wade Thomas (whose uncle is Leonard Thomas) brought in an old stoneware jar that Brad identified as a 1890s century pickle jar and a ceramic bottle found with a Delft bottle of the same era. One of the tiles on exhibit at the Whiteley Museum had a pink rather than brick red color, and stony inclusions—a type of tile I've not seen in our sites that Brad iden-



Figure 5.60 A 'nascopie' constructed on a hilltop by 19th century schooner-men to aid navigation. (Photo: E. Teasdale)

tified as from San Juan de Luz. We also heard of a wreck on the southeast side of Bonne Espérance Island from which two canons had been collected, their present location unknown. The group also got into a discussion about "nascopies"—the stone piles on prominent hilltops (in Labrador these are called "American Men" and are said to have been constructed by American ship captains as navigation aids. It's probable that they have the same origins on the Lower North Shore. The men could identify only three "nascopies"—one on the hilltop above American beach on Caribou (Demoiselle) Island, another above "Stormless Bay" (where tiles reportedly have been found), and on the hilltop on the south end of Bonne Espérance Island. They reported arrow points found on the south end of Stone Island. Garland waxed eloquent when discussion the richness of the St. Paul River region, not only because of its caribou and marine resources, but—from the European point of view—the timber and bark ("rind") that was used for roofing and other purposes. This discussion made me more certain than I had been of the rapid European settlement and exploitation of St. Paul River. At the same time, from C. C. Carpenter's diary one hears much about Innu visits, so trade and Indian contacts must also have been important. Brad pointed out that the ship crews were free to trade with the natives for their own profit, apart from the main purpose of the voyage. On the way back to Brador, we stopped to show Brad the Middle Bay Basque site and the Middle Bay Museum. While there, we met Phil Labidie, the owner of the Salmon Bay Scallop farm who had found some early iron artifacts underwater at Isle au Bois. We spoke of connecting with him and others who know about these and other finds.



Figure 5.61 Trying out the divers on land! House 1 midden and West wall units under excavation with doubled crew. View N. (Photo: WF)



Figure 5.62 The dive team sets out with Erik, Emilie, Sarai, and Marianne. (Photo: C. Almer)

We arrived back at the Hart site to find lots of progress on the House 1 midden squares. Both 8N4W and 6N4W were full of charcoal and had lots of bones. 8N4W had a large rodent burrow in the southwest quadrant. Beads were found in both units and pieces of broken stoneware. Brad pointed out several matters that we should look into, one being the unusual nature of our large spikes that were made from rolled sheets with an even thickness while the other sides taper toward the point. He also pointed out a beige tubular bead that at first I thought was a bird quill, but is a pre-1640 bead type. And while Brad and I did not rec-

ognize the thin, broad and long bricks, Erik immediately knew it as a French brick ("French regime", or pre-1763).

Sarai and I made a dinner of salad and the codfish Garland gave us. Following a burst of movie-watching, showers, and clothes-washing, most were asleep by 11:00. This was our last 'regular' hygene opportunity for a week or so since we are leaving for St. Paul in the morning.



Figure 5.63 Divers exploring murky Salmon Bay for early remains. No luck! (Photo: E. Teasdale)

Wednesday 31 July (Brador to Salmon Bay)

Perry was up early and off to the boat to make preps for leaving for St. Paul River; the rest of the gang was up and about by 7:00. All seemed quiet in the neighborhood. The wind was from the northeast, and it was starting to rain. Getting everyone packed and into the vehicles proved quite a chore. Michael, Igor, and Cali were staying behind to finish backfilling, profiling our new squares, and cleaning the house and cottage. Brad decided at the last minute to take his car to St. Paul's rather than ride *Pitsiulak* when the outcome of the voyage—St. Paul or Brador—became unclear due to storm winds and pouring rain. However the diving girls—Sarai, Emilee and Marianna—were aboard, excited about their first trip on the boat, except for Sarai, who had been with us at Petit Mecatina. As it turned out, the storm was centered around Blanc Sablon, and as soon as we passed Ile aux Bois, conditions improved and we were able to proceed to St. Paul. We arrived at the Salmon Bay fish plant about 1pm and found a place at the dock. Brad arrived soon after, and we were able to organize a 'practice dive' along the sheltered shore of Old Salmon Bay village. Getting everyone organized and suited up took more than an hour, but by 4p we were loaded up and across the bay. Divers were in the water by 4:30, swimming in two teams at different depths between 4m and 8m, and were out by 5:30. I operated the speedboat, keeping 20-30m behind their bubbles while Brad marked the course with GPS. Erik had a bottle on a string that he could release when he found something so we could see the location and mark it. All went well except for two things: we did not find anything, and Sarai lost her go-pro camera from her arm band when we were helping her back aboard the speedboat. That entailed a big search by the divers until Marianne (miraculously, it seemed to me) came up with it. Meanwhiile, Erik snorkeled along the shore checking the shallow water bottom. Still, nothing was found except modern materials, which were



Figure 5.64 The marine wildlife ended up being more interesting than the archeaology around Old Salmon Bay. (Photo: E. Teasdale)

prolific around the old timber dock. Prize find: a 1950s coke bottle! Serai saw a couple early 20th century ceramic sherds.

Back aboard, we de-briefed and the dive team left for their quarters at the St. Paul teachers' residence, by way of the local market, which Perry had visited earlier for supplies for the Pits. Noémi and Ava prepared a chili dinner. We retired about 10, but were soon awakened by the arrival of Mike, Igor, and Cali around 11pm, coming from a dinner at the Anchor Restaurant and a long day of site work and house-cleaning.

Thursday, 1 August (Salmon Bay)

The dive team got settled at the teachers' residence last night, bought food, and were breakfasting when Cali and I arrived to talk over the day's plan—something that could be done in another day of northeast wind, fog, mist, and occasional downpour. The residence will be a great asset—a warm hotspot—for all of us for the next couple of weeks. We also paid a visit to Garland, who when we arrived was on the phone with the Blanc Sablon radio station manager, arranging an interview for Brad and me. As in previous years, Garland showed us his freezer full of frozen game—salmon, trout, ducks, rabbits. The weather was not good for a Bonne Espérance underwater project, so we decided to finish the underwater shore survey at Old Salmon Bay. Meanwhile, the archaeology team drove off into the mist to map the Belles Amours boulder site and make a more complete topographic map of the Inuit settlement whose houses we mapped last summer. They returned about 5pm tired, wet, scratched, and fly-bitten because they had forgotten to take their bug nets and fly dope, and found the task much more involved than they at first imagined. As a result, they need to return another day. Mike and Igor would also like it to be an opportunity to teach Cali, Ava, and Noémi some mapping techniques and how to interpret a set of data presented by the boulder house complex: demography, economy, settlement patterns, environmental analysis, chronology, culture history, etc.



Figure 5.65 The Pitsiulak *galley/women's bunkhouse served as a gaming house after hours. (Photo: I. Chechushkov)*

The divers got organized after lunch. Erik, Brad, and I had assembled the air compressor and its two filter units and secured them on the cabin roof, and today filled the tanks. While dressing in their dry suits, Emilee discovered her rubber sleeve gasket was shredded, making the suit useless. Fortunately she had a wetsuit which worked in the 8 degree C water here. This afternoon's dive covered the southern haft of the Old Salmon Bay cove and proceeded without a hitch—but like yesterday, without any trace of tiles or pre-1900s materials. I doubt there is any Basque settlement in this inner-bay region; it would be in sheltered places closer to the outer coast where seals, cod, and whales are available.

Perry cooked a fine Newfoundland pea soup with ham, carrots, and dumplings. Later in the evening Brad returned from the residence with a large box of fresh-baked bread and a jar of partridge berry preserve. Erik disappeared with the divers to catch a shower, leaving our ladies to retreat to the galley behind a blanket hung to keep in heat and provide a privacy as well as a much-appreciated noise damper when I retire to the pilothouse floor a couple hours earlier than the youthful gamers.

Friday, 2 August (Salmon Bay)

Fog socked us in until mid-morning, when it began to burn off and we could see the shapes of the hills. The crew breakfasted while I checked in with the divers at the residence and found Garland there. He offered to take Brad to some of the sites around Bonne Espérance Island while the *Pitsiulak* got in gear and relocated to Clark Tickle, the (Bony) Back Harbor. Meanwhile, our dig team returned in Florence's jeep to Belles Amour to finish mapping the Inuit and boulder pit sites. They had a very productive day there, finishing a topo map for the Inuit winter houses, and a map of the boulder pits. Ava and Noémi made some excellent sketches of the houses and cache pits while Cali, Michael, and Igor gathered GPS data on feature locations and pit dimensions.



Figure 5.66 Brad serves up a pizza dinner at the teachers' residence. (Photo: I. Chechushkov)

We anchored in the middle of the back harbor and got the divers into the water at Kettle Head, swimming south along the shore following the 7- and 9-fathom depth contours. Weather improved to near 'summer' conditions for Brad and me as we followed their progress in the speedboat. They surfaced in about 45 minutes without much information except seeing a square-topped (18th C?) ceramic bottle fragment, no roof tiles, and some 20th C. materials. The bottom is very level and clean, covered with soft sediment. They also saw a partially-covered iron bar that might be an anchor stock. Despite local reports of roof times, they saw none. During the afternoon, Erik set up his side-scan radar on the speedboat, and he, Brad, and I cruised around without seeing interesting anomalies (shipwrecks). The students joined them on a scanning survey during the afternoon with similar results. During the middle of their excursion a boat pulled up with theirs with Tony Roberts and a friend who provided information on several shipwrecks they knew of in the St. Paul-Old Fort area. Erik and Brad are keen on developing an inventory of wrecks for the LNS, and it seems that local people have lots of relevant information. When we returned from dinner to the boat, Rowland Thomas came by and gave us a piece of shipwreck wood with two bronze nails (e.g. post-1760 says Erik) that came up in his scallop dredge on the shoal west of Nother Island. We have heard of this wreck from other people.



Figure 5.67 Grand Isle-2 (L2) at the beginning of 2019 excavation, showing back-filled entryway trench of 2018. View West. Photo: WF)

By 5pm the fog settled in thick again and we returned to the fish plant. Several boats were gearing up to fish during the night, and one boat gave us a bunch of mackerel. Dinner was at the residence—pizza and beer with the whole crew jammed around a small kitchen table—with the crew running



Figure 5.68 Grand Isle-1, also known as Kettle Head, displays pits and caches in an ancient boulder beach 30m above sea level.

tag teams for showers. The wind is in the southwest now, light, and warm, and the air is filled with fish-smell.

Saturday, 3 August (Salmon Bay to Champlain Channel)

The fish plant wharf cleared out overnight, and by morning only four or five boats remained. Most went for herring or crab, depending on their quota status. The morning began foggy again but burned off, and by late afternoon it became sunny and warm. Our plan took us to Grand Isle, with the divers surveying the southern half of Back Harbor and the archaeologists at the Grand Isle 2 (L2) Inuit dwelling. Erik dropped us off at our usual landing place and had the advantage of a rising tide. The back-filled L1 qarmat site was well-vegetated and had not been much damaged by new erosion, but the bank is still strewn with large blocks of sod sliding down the bank. The L2 Inuit winter site was also as we left it. I began to clear the backfill from the entry passage excavated last year, but soon realized it would fill with water, making it impossible to expose the entire structure for a photo anyway. So I stripped off the turf and brush only and will have to rely on an illustration rather than a photo to visualize the whole site when we are done.

The L2 structure is an anomalous feature. Some background will help explain. This partially-constructed dwelling is located in a depression 50 meters from the northern shore of Grand Isle, a couple hundred meters east of two cabins, one of which was built by Leonard Thomas. Thomas was interested in archaeology and investigated the boulder pits at Kettle Head, near the crest of the hill behind his cabin. In one of the pits he found a partial skeleton, including a skull, and with it, a whalebone snow knife and an iron rod (probably a harpoon foreshaft). Charles Martijn (1974), who was exploring the region's archaeology, visited the Kettle Head site with Thomas and took the collection to Quebec, where the skull was found to be Inuit. Thomas thought it likely that the skeleton was connected to the purported battle between Inuit and Europeans on Eskimo Island (Robertson 1843). Martijn investigated the boulder pit site but did not conduct further research. We first visited the pits with Garland Nadeau and noted the extensive damage done by Leonard, and perhaps others. On a return visit to Grand Isle in 2016 I noted a low rectangular formation at the front of the lowest terrace. The front part of the structure had been washed away. We tested the site and found chips of flint, a piece of rusted iron, and a radiocarbon sample that dated to the 1500s. We assumed the site was a contact era Innu site. The Thomas family told us they used to find arrowheads along the beach at that spot. Over the next two years we excavated the Grand Isle-2 (L1), discovering it to be an Inuit qarmat, a type of fall dwelling used before they moved into a semi-subterranean house for the winter.

The Grand Isle-2 (L1) structure we begun to excavate in 2018 seemed to have been planned as a typical winter dwelling with a paved subterranean entryway. However, there were many anomalous features. So far, the only 'normal' aspects are the paved entry, an interior floor paved with nailed boards, and a hearth filled with butchered caribou bones. The unusual features are the three exits to the entrance passage leading to the surface and absence of a sod foundation wall (instead, the builders utilized a natural depression in the beach surface as their house pit). For some reason, the dwelling was never completed. Our task now is to figure out—if we can—what happened.

So yesterday, Erik dropped us off near the Thomas cabins to excavate the 'house' area while the divers continued on and anchored in Back Harbor where they were to complete the underwater survey of its inner part. Nothing was found except modern technology, including part of a washing machine! They also snorkeled around the south side of B. Espérance Island, offshore from the Whiteley 'mansion', looking for signs of the wreck of a British ship from which two cannons were recovered by local people. The cannons eventually made their way to the Régionale Musée de la Côte Nord in Sept Isles, with the assistance of "Mike", a medical service pilot. Erik found no trace of the wreck.



Figure 5.69 Our initial East-West trench through the living area of Grand Isle-2 L2. View West. (Photo: WF)

Meanwhile, the land team split into two groups—Michael and Cali hiked up to the Kettle Head boulder pits to map them while Igor, Ava, Noémi , and I set up a grid and began work on our peculiar pit-house site. There, Igor and Ava took elevations for a site topographic map, and later, Igor gathered GPS data for a regional map. Ava, Noémi , and I set up the excavation grid and began digging. By mid-afternoon, the misty rain stopped and by evening the sun was out and finds were beginning to appear. My excavation of the southeast entry ramp revealed a 10-15 cm black earth deposit beneath a thick vegetation and peat level. The black earth contained chunks of charcoal and toward the bottom, traces of rotted wood, including conifer branch roots. The few finds—a couple nails and roof tiles—came from this level. At the bottom of this deposit there was a faint trace of packed floor deposit, but this could not be traced from the east end of the pavement on up to the surface. No bone remains or traces were found. A group of rocks seemed to terminate the ramp at its upper end, and beneath one was a hollowed out rodent burrow.

We cleared a large alder bush and smaller birch shrubs and Labrador tea bushes from the interior of the house depression and extended the 2018 entry passage trench across the interior of the depression. Noémi began working at 0N3W in what should be the interior of the dwelling. The deposit here was very thin, only 2-3 cm of sod with a charcoal-rich, 3-4 cm thick, black earth cultural layer below, and under this, sterile beach sand. A beach rock (which we removed) resting on the cultural layer was probably a post-occupation event. Within a short while, Noémi found a nail embedded in a rotted plank at the base of the black earth layer, and later, a nearly intact 3cm thick plank lying orthogonally N-S across the eastern edge of the unit. Traces of rotted wood were found elsewhere, mostly curved and probably the remains of rotted bush roots, but there is also a SW-NE trending piece of wood that might be a plank. Other finds were a tile fragment and two medium-size nails. Ava, assisted by Igor, excavated 0N 4W, found different stratigraphy—clean sandy soil immediately under the turf roots and in the sand several nails, a roof tile, and a piece of chert.

Igor gathered some mussels from the low tide boulder necklace, and Erik picked us up and drove to the old plant on Champlain Channel, where Garland's father was manager in the old days. Dinner was mussels, mackerel, and mashed potato-carrot-turnip. There followed a campfire on the old decomposing concrete pier which was piled high with abandoned nets. While we sat and stood around it looking at shooting stars, the concrete under the fire exploded with a huge bang, sending sparks and concrete shrapnel all over us. After a split-second, the moment of shock passed and we determined everyone was okay.



Figure 5.70 Sparks flying as our Champlain Channel wharf campfire explodes. (Photo: A. Hill)

We moved the benches back a few feet, and settled down again, only to experience a second—though smaller—explosion. Again, no injuries. At this point, I left, leaving a warning with the group. The fire exploded a third time as the heat penetrated into the concrete. Later, Perry said he had heard of concrete 'popping' from campfires. Finally, sleeping arrangements made during the day were operationalized and everyone—divers and SI-teams—found their beds. Only Brad was missing, having asked Perry to return him to Salmon Bay so he could spend a peaceful evening at the residence.

Brad has been interested in differences in Basque tiles and nails. These are the most common finds at Basque sites, yet there has been little research on differences in their place of origin, manufacture, and use. The unusual bricks found this year at Hart Chalet House 2 should be identifiable, and he suggested Catherine Coutreau-Robbins, archaeologist at the Nova Scotia Museum, might have information on their source and age. He has looked at the tiles we have collected this season from Little Canso Island, Hart, Grand Isle and Bonne Espérance and believes they could be 'typed' based on visual characteristics like temper, paste, color, and morphology. Some of the tiles have small shell inclusions; others have different kinds of grit or sand, etc. Of course, chemistry would be an important component of a tile study, and large samples would be needed. Our collections at the Quebec Ministry and those from Red Bay and other sites would provide sufficient samples.

Sunday, 4 August (Champlain Channel to Salmon Bay)

A pancake breakfast day—suitable for a Sunday morning! Lots of discussion about the exploding campfire last night. I discovered I failed to write a journal entry for this day and lost track of the day until the 8th and so am fuzzy on specific events. We returned to our Boney anchorage and Erik dropped us off at the Grand Isle-2 site. The divers explored the eastern side of the harbor where scallop draggers dump their trawls, and any artifacts they scooped up. They had not much luck with that. Cali, Mike, and Igor began mapping the Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1) boulder pits, the location of the only confirmed Inuit grave known on the LNS. This site, which is about 35m above sea level, was explored by Leonard Thomas in the late 1960s or early 70s. He showed it to Charles Martijn in 1972? And gave him the skull, snow-knife, and an iron rod (harpoon foreshaft?) he found when removing boulders from the pits. Leonard's work was followed by further depredations made by his kids and others, lured by the hope of similar finds. According to Medrick Thomas, one of Leonard's sons, nothing else of interest was found. Ava, Noémi , and I worked at the Inuit site. I finished work on the southeast entry ramp and found a rodent burrow under some large rocks halfway up the ramp. Other than charcoal and a single nail, there was nothing in this feature except a thin midden, and it could not have been used as a house entry because there were several large rocks halfway up the incline. I do not have an explanation for why there was a depression leading to the passageway, unless it had been excavated as part of the construction of the main entry passage.

Monday, 5 August (Salmon Bay)

At 4am the collector boat captain whose boat was moored inside ours on the wharf rapped on our door saying he was putting out and we needed to move. After some hasty dressing we slipped inside as he de-

parted and then hit the sack for another couple hours, rising at 7am and—at least Erik and I—feasting on Perry's left-over fish-and-brewis. Brad and the divers arrived at 8:45 and we motored out and anchored in Bonne Espérance "Back Harbor". The divers planned an underwater reconnaissance of the Whiteley station pier where we had found some Basque tiles a couple years ago. We were headed for the Grand Isle sites and got off to a good start, just as black clouds began moving in from the south. Erik ferried us to the landing just as it started to rain and thunder. Fortunately we found Medrick Thomas' cabin unlocked and were able to hibernate in his cozy cottage (the kids took advantage of a handy deck of cards) for two hours while the storm passed over.



Figure 5.71 Y-shaped exit ramps at the East end of the entry passage are uniqie features in an Inuit sod house. The Southeast ramp had no cultural deposits while the Northeast ramp comtained midden. (Photo: WF)

The divers found the Whiteley cod-fishing station waterfront covered with cod fish bones and19th and early 20th century material culture: large amounts of ceramics and glass (all broken), some lead net weights, and other gear, but no Basque tiles. Erik thinks the bottom has been picked over by local divers for whole vessels and bottles. These materials were all on the surface, at the top of a 10 cm layer of loose sediment. Probing revealed a hard surface below the upper layer. Brad canvassed the shoreline area in the afternoon and found a few small Basque tile fragments, but nothing indicating a major occupation.



Figure 5.72 Eroded soapstone pot fragment from NE entry ramp, Grand Isle 2-L2. (Photo: WF)

Cali and Mike finished mapping the Grande Isle-1 boulder pits and tossed out rocks from one of the more intact structures, looking for an intact floor where artifacts might have accumulated. I climbed the hill with them, re-visiting the site I saw with Garland several years ago, and was shocked to see how much damage has been done in the intervening years. Leonard Thomas had opened some of the large pits, but now all the larger structures were cratered. Only the smaller cache pits surrounding the larger structures remain intact. In addition, rocks have been taken to build an impressive four-foot high inugsuk, with a weird-looking limestone head. Igor spent the afternoon taking GPS readings on the regional surroundings while Ava, Noémi , and I continued excavations at Grand Isle-2 (L2). Noémi 's 1x1m (0N2W) in the center



Figure 5.73 An Inuksuk contructed recently by local people with rocks taken from the boulder pits.

of the structure turned up some iron nails, brick, and a 43cm wide plank—probably an oak ship's plank associated with a nail—running N-S across the eastern edge of her unit (and 0N2W). Ava, in 0N3W, found a few nails, a Ramah chert flake, and a tile fragment. I began excavating the south-east exit ramp which had a thick overburden of vegetation and peat. By quitting time I had only just reached the cultural layer but had found tile, nails, and charcoal in what seems to be a midden deposit into which large boulders thrown out from the entry passage construction had been dumped.

Tuesday, 6 August (Salmon Bay)

Underway about 8:30 with a full boat, back to the Bonne Espérance back harbor and from there to the Grand Isle sites. The weather was the best we've had here, giving us a full day of excavation. Mike and Cali returned to the boulder pit site (Kettle Head/Grand Isle-1) to finish excavating Structure 4 which they had cleared down to water level. Today they emptied the water, came down on bedrock, and found nothing. They and Igor spent most of the afternoon 'backfilling' (throwing boulders) back into the pit, and having fun recording the process on video. They were careful to make sure all the boulders on top were 'lichen-side' up. They then returned to help us open more squares at L2. It was Igor's last day on the project and he took the rest of the afternoon off to wander around the island.

Excavations at GI-2 (L2) proceeded slowly with only half the crew digging there. I finished the NE entryway, excavating a thick layer of black earth midden containing pieces of roof tile, a few nails, a piece of stoneware, a few traces of wood in the lowest level, and beneath a large boulder, a root-infested wall fragment of a soapstone cooking vessel, next to a large fragment of roof tile. The soapstone piece was too deteriorated to save. I watched for beads but saw none. Ava and Noémi finished 0N4/5W, finding a couple spikes, traces of wood, and in 5W a profile showing layered peat from wall construction. Igor, excavating 0N1W, uncovered the rest of the wood plank seen in 2W and found it to be 43cm wide and about 3cms thick—almost certainly an oaken plank from a wrecked European ship. His unit also included a decomposed mass of wood and a long conical spike that turned out to be a 'junk' of wood and a large branch root—the largest I have seen. Igor sectioned it and we could see growth rings; it even smelled of conifer. Igor's pièce de résistance for his last day on the project was a side-notched Ramah chert Groswater harpoon point in mint condition, with a needle-sharp tip and razor edges; it came from the junction



Figure 5.74 Oak plank from a European shipwreck reused as a floorboard in the Inuit house. (Photo: WF)

between the culture layer and the beach sand.

The divers spent much of their underwater time around the Whiteley station on Bonne Espérance and, by reviewing video, were able to identify most of the finds exposed on the bottom as 19th and early 20th century materials: lots of varieties of ceramics, not much glass, and objects like cod jiggers and boat parts. A few pieces may be Basque roof tiles, although they looked to thin and flat to me. So far there does not seem to be a large Basque presence here in the St. Paul area.



Figure 5.75 Igor displays the Ramah Chert Groswater Paleoeskimo harpoon point found beneath the Inuit floor. (Photo: WF)

Garland had given us a salmon and arranged for ten pounds of crab legs from the fish plant. Because we arrived at the dock after the sales people had gone home, I had to have help from the night crew. When I returned to the Pits with the frozen crabs, the boat was empty and dark, and the cars were gone. I figured each team thought I had the crabs in the other car. Eventually, Perry and Cali appeared and confirmed the mishap. I imagined the newspaper headline: "Abandoned by his crew like Henry Hudson, Smithsonian archaeologist subsists on bakeapples until rescued by Garland Nadeau!" At the teacher's residence, Perry warmed up the salmon stew he had made and thawed the crab legs. A fine dinner followed culminating in a series of toasts to Igor and presentation of going-away presents. The most successful was a 'jelly' porpoise filled with globules that pulsed and flashed when the body was struck or squeezed. Perry and I returned to the boat early, and the rest of the gang stumbled in around midnight.

Wednesday, 7 August (Salmon Bay)



Figure 5.76 Hi-jinks by Cali and Mike at Kettle Head following the excavation of Structure 4. (Photo: C. Almer)

Igor was up at 4am getting his gear together and waiting for Brad to pick him up and get him to the Blanc Sablon ferry terminal. Heading for Deer Lake and Washington, D.C. today, he had to be at the terminal 1.5 hours before departure time since Qayaq W sails on Newfoundland time. From there, Brad and his students were driving north to Red Bay, which none of the girls had seen. Along the way, he wanted to visit other Basque sites, like Capstan Island, West St. Modest, and Chateau.

We left about 8:30 for Grand Island, where Perry left us with the speed boat, which we anchored on our off-haul near Medrick's cabin. The tide was low and rising so we had to set the boat out beyond the boulder barricade. It was a beautiful day—the best ever for digging as there were no showers, and flies were on holiday. About mid-morning Medrick showed



Figure 5.77 Grand Isle-1 Structure 4 excavated to bedrock with Mike for scale. (Photo: C. Almer)

up with his large, shaggy, friendly dog, Maggie. I went to meet him and let him know we had taken shelter in his cabin (built initially by his father, Leonard) when it rained on us a couple days ago. He invited us to use it when we met his family here last year, said we should make ourselves at home, use the stove and the bathroom facilities. He came out 's'morning' to scout out a few bakeapple patches and prepare the cabin for his relatives who were arriving in Blanc Sablon tomorrow and would be at the cabin after that. Sone of his family dug a bit with us last year and wants to pitch in again.

Digging proceeded faster with Mike and Cali helping. We had already completed the 1m trench through the house, and so now opened a couple 2x2m units south of the trench. Using their northeast corners for the unit designation, they are 1S 2W (Cali and Mike) and 1S 4W (Ava and Noémi). 1S 2W had a large boulder in its southwest quad, and water seeping into its SE corner. Its most exciting feature is the continuation of the wide (oak?) plank inside the doorway across most of this unit. There were traces of more ephemeral wood planks, but they were too fugitive to interpret as systematic flooring. We had to dig a small sump hole in the SE corner to keep the unit dry. 1S 4W is just inside the likely west wall of the structure, but unlike 0N 4W, there was no indication of sod layering in the profile, which showed turf, peat, and a cultural layer over sterile sand. Several Ramah chert flakes appeared, and a small pebble of flint or chalcedony that had been cracked open and had its edges modified for scraping. The nodule has a thick patinated crust and must have been gathered from local beach deposits. We found a similar nodule in the Belle Amours blowouts. I began excavating the SE quad of 2N 0W adjacent to the house doorway and immediately encountered a mass of well-preserved, cracked and cooked caribou bones. Almost everything is caribou, but there are some canids and others species present. Butchering methods seem different from Hart Chalet. I wonder if these bones might be more recent than other Inuit sites, but just before leaving I found an iron nail and a piece of unusual ceramic in the midst of the bones.

The return to the Pits was complicated by still-high tide that left the off-haul rope in thigh-high water. I had to wade out to retrieve it and stood on a boulder to pull the boat in, fortunately not getting it caught on a boulder, which would have required a swim recovery!



Figure 5.78 Mike and Cali excavating the sleeping platform area in the rear (uphill) part of the house where water seepage complicated our work. Grand Isle-2 L2. (Photo: WF)

Actually, the water was not that cold and the air temp still warm. Back at the boat, we found Perry and Erik had had a successful bakeapple excursion, finding enough berries for Perry to make his famous bake-apple butter and discovering huge fields of berries looking to be ripe during the coming week. Perry had also created a tasty macaroni, vegetables, and moose meat dish. Although we had no spectacular finds, the day was one of our best of the summer—cool and sunny and good digging. By this time, Igor should have reached my house in DC and with luck, no outrageous scorching temperature.

Thursday, 8 August (Champlain Channel to Salmon Bay)

A loon was making a lonesome call across the channel while I was brushing my teeth on the foredeck and Erik was making French crêpes. Perry's bakeapple butter made a great topping! We assumed Brad and his students were having a leisurely breakfast, recovering from their excursion to Red Bay yesterday. (While there, one of the Red Bay guides on Saddle Island showed him an 'Inuit' sod house between the boat-house and the grassy field full on Innu sites—I never heard of this and need to check it out.) En route to meet Brad and students at the fish plant, Erik dropped us off at Grand Isle. The tide was medium high but not enough to jump to dry land, so I offered to carry Cali across the gap. Problem was, I did not have the load balanced, and we fell half in the water and half on land. I had robber boots and came up dry, but Cali was soaked from the waist down and returned to the boat for dry clothes. Once there, she was captured and spent the day onboard working with the divers, along with visitors Ethan and Paul from St. Paul who joined the Pits as observers. Despite my blunder, Ava—also in shoes—accepted a piggyback, which we accomplished safely.

The weather was a 'smokey sou'wester' with fog and poor visibility, but it actually got warm, never rained, and we accomplished lots. Mike finished his and Cali's 2x2m, 1S 2W, unit, which contained an in situ boulder, a large piece of roof tile, a couple nails, part of the large ship plank, a couple of small planks at right angles to each other; it also had a drainage problem that required a sump well and bailing. He then tackled the two 1x1m units in the house wall to the east. Containing part of the big board, it also revealed the boulder wall of the house. During the afternoon, he excavated the two western quads of 2N 2W, finding two nails and a tile fragment in the southern unit and in the northern unit, a lunar landscape with peat pits alternating with high patches of sterile sand. Contrasting with the levelled, sandy floor elsewhere, this surface could never have been a house floor. His suggestion: maybe we have a 'half-house'—perhaps a kind of a lean-to structure. Ava and Noémi finished their 2x2m (2S 5W), finding a suggestion of sod-layering in the west profile, a plank running N-S inside the wall, Ramah chert flakes in the western edge under the old peat surface, and a green slate chunk looking somewhat Maritime Archaic-like (Ramah chert would make sense here also). They began another west wall 2x2 in the afternoon (2N 4W) that produced nails (including one of the largest spikes I have seen). I finished two southern quads of 2x2 (0N2W) finding a huge amount of caribou bone—butchered and cooked—in the SE quad, two fitting fragments of grey stoneware, a fragment of a whalebone sled-runner, nails, tile, and many cobbles. This area next to the house doorway seems to have been both a hearth midden and a house wall. The SW quad had a hearth in which I obtained a lead mini-ball and several nails. The hearth I will excavate tomorrow.

Erik picked us up about 6:00 and we rushed to the fish plant dock and on to the Catholic church in St. Paul, where a recently-produced film by Sébastien Rist and his wife named "A Place of Tide and Time" was being premiered. Garland Nadeau was a key figure in this delightful film capturing a year in the life of St. Paul Village. The audience was laughing riotously throughout the film at the antics and acting of their village friends. The central theme was the questionable survival of the town and its traditions in the face of a shrinking economy and youth emigration. After the film, the divers came to the Pits for dinner and another night sleeping onboard.

Friday, 9 August (Salmon Bay to Champlain Channel)

While motoring in to the dock last evening, Perry noticed the engine cooling system was over-heating, and this morning the saltwater stream was barely a trickle. He suspected a failed pump impeller such as

occurred a couple years ago. This time we had a spare, and so we grounded the Pits for the day. The land team motored off to Grand Isle in the speedboat, and the divers launched the zodiac and went off to search off "American Beach" opposite Old Salmon Bay settlement. They had a fine day and found lots of whole bottles, batteries, a stove, and other gear, but did not make any special discoveries. The land team tied up on Medrick Thomas' off-haul and began to see the end of our L2 excavation. The squares along the north side of the 'house' became a jumble of peat pits in their northern quadrants, with no evidence of a floor or wall beyond the 1N line, and only a few nails (although two large spikes came from the west end of the 2N trench. I finished the southern quads of 2N 0W with nothing special to report except a sled runner fragment. Mike completed another unit along the SE wall, helping to define the junction between the floor and high boulder wall. Cali started 3S 2W and immediately found planks that may have been part of a sleeping platform. Ava and Noémi found Ramah chert flakes near the 6W line, perhaps indicating a prehistoric site in that direction.

The most important find of the day was a large piece from a soapstone pot that Mike had excavated a couple days ago. At the time, he thought it was an unusual flat rock, and I did too. But something bugged me about it and today I tapped it and heard that dull impact characteristic of soapstone. So I turned it over and saw two repair holes, one filled with an iron nail. Wow! I'd been hoping we'd find a good pot fragment, since the piece I found in the entry trench was rotten and fell apart. Now we have found soapstone pot fragments from every Inuit site investigated on the LNS. In addition to indicating a significant occupancy period at a site (these vessels were carefully curated by women), their frequent breakage and the scarcity of soapstone lamps may be connected with a switch from oil lamp to wood fire heating. The latter would increase thermal stress and breakage. Instead of replacing with soapstone, requiring imported pots from Labrador, the LNS Inuit were probably obtaining copper or iron pots from the Europeans, like the piece of one we found in Hart Chalet, House 3.

Pitsiulak came steaming by at 5pm, having found seaweed clogging the saltwater intake and not a broken impeller. We motored in and met them, finding a bowl of fresh bakeapples and a dinner of fish stew, halibut and salmon from the fish plant. The dive students are staying another two nights, giving Brad a chance to wander around and pursue some various projects. We have arranged to give a museum talk on Sunday evening, the day before Brad's team leaves for home. I called Nancy this evening and found everything in order at the museum. Igor Chechushkov has arrived and is busy on publication projects with Igor Krupnik and will be living in my house for a couple weeks.

Saturday, 10 August (Champlain Channel to Salmon Bay)

Misty morning with light breeze. It being Saturday, I did not bang pots around in the galley until 7:30. Breakfast was a bit chaotic with the two teams aboard, but we managed to get off "*Pitsiulak* Pier" at 9am. Erik dropped us at the site, and then the Pits proceeded to Salmon Bay to pick up Brad and returned to Bonne Espérance Island to survey its northwestern shore. They made two dives and came up with Basque tiles in two different areas, and found a pile of ship ballast. Brad and Perry walked the shore and found two places adjacent to the underwater finds that may have Basque land sites. At the northern tip of the island, small coves with grassy vegetation also need to be checked.

Lots happened at the site. Cali and Mike found a stack of logs in the south end of the house with a large spike embedded in one. At first we thought this was a sleeping platform, but more likely it is a collapsed wall. All were heavily burned. Ava completed a 50cm test pit in what was probably a ditch to drain water from the entry area. Then she and Noémi worked on a 1x1m pit west of the excavation to see if the flakes we've been finding were part of a site worthy of excavation; but all they found was more Ramah flakes. I completed my square on the north side of the site, finding only peat pits and not even a nail. Then I began work on the entryway unit we had left until last, leaving it in place to keep groundwater from seeping into the main excavation.

During the afternoon we had a visit from Medrick Thomas' family. Medrick, Lisa, her daughter, and

mother were amazed at the transformation of the area Medrick and her sister played in as kids into a gridded scientific excavation, and at the soapstone and Groswater point we found. Garland also dropped by and was impressed by the finds, and the scale and precision of the excavation. I got a bunch of steamer clams from the flats in front of their cabin—small ones; the large clams are found on the bar between Grand and the next island to the west. *Pitsiulak* appeared about 5p as fog rolled in and we returned to Salmon Bay. Garland had given us codfish, so we retired to the residence, and Erik and Sarai cooked up the fish, mussels Erik collected, and rice. Garland showed up, and in the midst of showers and clothes washing, a big discussion took place about what should be done about research and funding for next year. Overnight, a thunderstorm came through, so I imagine the site is now awash and needs to be bailed. The remaining excavation and profiling will not be easy.



Figure 5.79 Bonne Espérance 3 try works, view N. (Photo: WF)

Sunday, 11 August (Salmon Bay)

A strong southwest wind and thick fog brought in the morning, following a thunderstorm and downpour before dawn. This and the short day necessitated by the museum invitation for dinner before our presentation kept us from returning to Grand Isle. Better to let the site to dry out a bit before we return for a final day of excavation. There was no need for the divers to get wet again, so they spent the morning clearing their gear off the boat and washing out the salt in the residence shower. But we could do a bit of surveying, and so when the fog lifted and wind dropped, Brad, Erik, Sarai, and I motored out to Bonne Espérance Island to check its northwest coast where the divers had found tiles and Brad and Perry noticed suspicious features on the adjacent shore. Bonne Espérance 3, the southernmost of the two, turned out to be a small Basque site with a possible try-works on a sloping ledge 3-4 meters above a deep-water approach suitable for bringing boats or whales directly to shore. The site displays grass and more prolific vegetation growth than other locations on this shore. A shovel-test revealed roof tiles in a low mound that is almost certainly a try-works, although no charred blubber was present. While testing and documenting the site, Erik's GPS disappeared and initiated what seemed like a hopeless search in knee-high Labrador tea and sedge brush until he found it alongside our test pit.



Figure 5.80 Bonne Espérance 4 try works and domestic site. View SW. (Photo: WF).

Bonne Espérance-4, also signaled by underwater tiles, was more interesting. Its geography is similar to BE-3: perched on a narrow ledge above a deep-water shore, with enriched vegetation. But in this case, there are two feature areas: a mound a few meters long in which we found tiles, charcoal, and carbonized lumps of sea mammal fat, a certain sign of try-works—known elsewhere on

the LNS only at Five Leagues. Twenty meters to the north, in a small flat area bounded by rock outcrops east and south, a shovel test produced tiles, charcoal, baleen, the mandible of a small carnivore (fox?), and a seed casing (pumpkin? sunflower?) from a 2cm thick black earth cultural layer beneath 15cm of turf and peat. These features are clearly related, indicating a try-works associated with a habitation area, and suggest dual aspects of a small Basque sea mammal processing site.

These two sites, BE-3 and 4, and possibly a buried component at BE-2 on a similar, but larger, level ledge with a deep water approach, suggest a new type of small-scale Basque operation not known elsewhere on the LNS. It also suggests that Basque ships must have utilized the Bonny Harbor and that dumps of ballast or ship refuse might be present, although they might be difficult to find because of extensive sedimentation.



Figure 5.81 Iron harpoon foreshaft from Mike's balk. (Photo:WF)

Since the weather remained decent, we took the opportunity to visit Goddard Island, southwest of Caribou/Demoiselles. This is the island where Buckle lived (described in C.C. Carpenter's journal) and is a place where tiles have been reported, as well as stone artifacts. With a sea swell and a falling tide, we could not land the boat, so Erik landed us and stood off. We made a quick tour of the island, finding it infested with gull nests and swooping birds. The Buckle place and later habitations were on the northern tip of the island where there is a narrow beach. Numerous pits and earthworks are present with most surfaces too heavily vegetated with parsnip and midden weeds to allow inspection of the ground. I saw nothing like Inuit sod houses or indication of prehistoric occupation. We surfed home to Salmon Bay on following seas, crossing trails with some porpoises (jumpers), and spent the rest of the afternoon resting, writing, and snoozing. At 4:30 we drove to the Whiteley Museum Restaurant for a banquet dinner followed by our presentation to the community. About thirty people showed up. They were an attentive crowd. The students introduced themselves, and Brad, and I spoke about Basques, Inuit, and our research and findings. People were quite amazed at the small Groswater point and the large piece of Inuit soapstone pot. We had a nice reunion with Florence Hart, who came to the dinner and presentation. The students were nice to thank her for use of her house. After the presentation we took a picture of our combined crews, looking 'suburban' in the residence living room. We returned to the boat where a game evening commenced, with participation of Ethan Nadeau (Garland's nephew) and Patrick. The divers are ready to drive to the Blanc Sablon ferry at 4:30 and, from there, on to Montreal, 17 hours from North Sydney. We said goodbyes at the residence and Ethan took pictures of the combined teams. I thought that was the last we'd see of them, but later that evening the divers, Ethan, and Patrick marched onto the Pits with their arms full of beer and bottles of wine, calling for a party, which happened, noisily, until I perched on the side bench under a quilt and tuned them out.

Monday, 12 August (Salmon Bay to Champlain Channel)

The day brought bright sun and near calm in Salmon Bay. *Pitsiulak* motored out to Grand Isle, leaving us with the speedboat, and then tied up at '*Pitsiulak* Pier' in Champlain Channel, where Perry and Erik went off to pick bakeapples. We had a fine morning for digging, but as the day progressed, the SW wind increased and dark storm clouds appeared. By early afternoon heavy rain halted work, and we took shelter in Medrick's cabin, lighting a fire in the barrel stone and playing cards. Nathan Nadeau appeared before

the rain, roaring up in a jet-ski, and Mike gave him a tour of the site.

Our plan for the day was to finish the squares along the southern wall that Mike and Cali had started, start profiling, and finish the entry excavation. These southern units had a pile of logs along their southern edge, probably the result of a wall collapse. Cali's unit produced a fragment of a thick stoneware vessel; also it had a drainage problem we relieved by driving a hole through its northern wall. The good result of saturation was excellent preservation of wood planks that probably under-laid the sleeping platform. Mike's unit produced a piece of think stoneware (similar to his earlier sherd with green glaze), a long iron rod with a crooked end that is probably a harpoon fore-shaft, and several planks running orthogonally, perhaps another platform. Later in the day he opened a 1x1m unit at 5S 4W on the bank that should reveal the southern edge of the house. My entry unit (0N 0W) finally reached paydirt—the inward extension of the paved entry passage, so we can now hook up last year's excavation with the house interior. Other than the pavement, it was not a very productive unit—no special finds, only a few nails (whose rust I was able to scrape off, revealing their square shanks. Water began seeping in a few cms above the pavement, making careful excavation impossible. Once cleared, I found a nicely paved floor that meets large cobbles whose surfaces rise to the level of the house interior floor. There is no cold trap (vertical slab) as part of the door as in Labrador Inuit winter houses.

I got real dirty today. The warm morning had coaxed me out of my rain pants, and while digging the mud and slop-water from the pavement I spilled a bucket of mud on my jeans (the kids say I can't call them 'dungarees' as that pegs me as an old guy). Then came rain and muddy hand-wipes. Now the pants are a total wreck, holes in both knees, tattered duck-tape, making me look like a freak. So perhaps "dungarees" is appropriate after all! Erik cooked up a great dinner, turning Garland's leftover cod fish into fish cakes, served with a vegetable and lentil soup, and a lettuce salad with orange chunks. Everyone took an early evening, tired from last night's antics. It looks like we need two more days at the site—one for profiles and one to back-fill. However, the weather may not cooperate. Erik has to be at the airport on Wednesday afternoon, so he will be driven there by Perry.



Figure 5.82 Shipwreck oak planks used as floor boards, view S. (Photo: WF)

Tuesday, 13 August (Champlain Channel)

Mike challenged us to get an early start, since the mornings generally have better weather than the afternoons, like yesterday. So we had breakfast and were at the site by 6:30—lucky we did, because we managed to get all digging, profiling, and back-filling done and were back at the Pits for a dinner stew of beef, vegetables, and 'dough-boys' in twelve hours! It is easy to say, but hard to do, and by then, we were pretty fagged out. Fortunately, the dig gods were kind and gave us a day of southwest wind, and the threatening rumbles of thunder and the storm clouds never unleashed rain on us. Medrick brought his family out for a few days of berry-picking and camp life and as we left, gave us a pail of clams. Too bad we did not have more time to be with them, as they have lots of knowledge about country foods and animals. When we left, Medrick was cooking dinner over a campfire and simmering fireweed flowers, which they strain, add pectin, and make into jelly. I had never heard of using fireweed for food.

At the site, Mike and Cali finished excavating the three 1x1 units bordering the south wall. The results in the 5 south tier of units yesterday produced surprising results. Most importantly, it showed that the depression the house is in is totally man-made—the product of an Inuit group (perhaps preceded by a

Groswater occupation, although that is unlikely, as we found only one Groswater artifact, the harpoon endblade) that excavated into the raised beach to create a winter dwelling. Our dig revealed the Inuit excavated nearly a meter into the beach and had to accommodate large in situ boulders they could not remove. We found remains of a plank floor running east-west along the rear of the house, and north-south on the west side. These are probably the remains of two sleeping platforms. Behind these planks on the south side was the remains of a log wall that had burned and collapsed. Many of these logs had been reduced to charcoal. A large nail was found between two of the logs. Ground-water seepage into the rear of the dwelling through 4S 2W helped preserve the planks, and one was a 5cm-thick plank similar to the 38cm plank near the doorway.



Figure 5.83 Charred remains of South wall. (Photo: WF)

The wood in these planks was still solid, and we took samples for identification. We suspect it is oak probably from a shipwreck. (Wrecks have not been considered a source of Inuit attraction to the Lower North Shore, but this may have been an incentive in addition to opportunities for trade.) Other interesting finds from the 5S units included several pieces of stoneware, including a green-glazed piece and another similar sherd whose glaze had spalled, a piece of faience, and several pieces of a thick, flat-bottomed stoneware jar found near the collapsed wall. The three 1x1meter units at 6S showed the border between the house deposits and the in situ beach deposits, and the western-most one showed the corner of the house excavation. When all mapping and profiling was completed, I excavated the collapsed logs, hoping to find more stoneware or other materials beneath, but nothing emerged.

While this was taking place, Ava and Noémi teamed up as a profiling team, having had some training at the Hart Chalet from Mike and Igor. They produced five profiles: long ones along the east side of 1W and the west side of 4W, the north side of 1S, and short ones for the north side of 5S and 6S. They also profiled the west wall of the 1x1m test pit they excavated, whose northeast corner is at 10.25mW and 20cmN.

I spent most of my time photographing the units, west to east and from south to north, making a sketch map of the site overall, adding depth readings to the plank and floors, sketching the location of boulders (many which seem not to have been part of the dwelling and fell in from the walls or roof), sampling the two thick ship planks, and collecting odds and ends, like finding a roof tile that had been used as an oil lamp with charred encrustation. This find may suggest a reason for the scarcity of soapstone lamps in the LNS Inuit sites. Susan Kaplan found a similar use for tiles at the Eskimo Island site in Labrador.

Our final effort was back-filling—always a grueling task, which was made more difficult in this case because we only had three buckets, and because dirt had been dumped on birch and Labrador tea bushes, and the large volume of dirt that had been excavated. This work took three hours and was assisted by Ava and Noémi after they finished the profiles. Throughout, we were threatened by thunderstorms, but all passed to one side or the other. In the end, we installed the peat and finally the turf, and the site was returned to the way it looked before excavation, except for the removal of the large birch shrub that had been growing for decades inside the entry. We should have thought to count its rings! Considering the site from the vantage point of last year's work that revealed only the paved entry passage, and our largely negative test pits inside the house, this year's work produced a surprising result, making this site one of the most interesting—if still enigmatic—in our series of Inuit excavations on the LNS.

Wednesday, 14 August (Champlain Channel to Blanc Sablon)



Figure 5.84 Erik acting "droll" at dinner. (Photo: WF)

Perry



Figure 5.85 Mike and Cali excercizing between bouts of digging. (Photo:WF)

woke up at 5 raring to go. "Let's go home! Put on the coffee". The wind had shifted into the north, knocking the southwest swell back, making a passage to Blanc Sablon feasible. We untied and said goodbyes to Esquimaux Island and the St. Paul homes visible at the end of the channel, and in a few minutes were tied up at the Salmon Bay fish plant, having breakfast and getting Cali, Mike, and Erik off into the 'CRV', Florence's jeep. They were to drop a note of thanks off to Garland and Eileen at the residence, straighten that up a bit, and deliver Erik to the airport for his flight home. We had lots of fun with Erik during the past two weeks, reviving memories of his several summers with us working at Hare Harbor. Not only a talented underwater diver, he is also a wit, a fine cook, a thoughtful creature, and a good expedition companion. He did a terrific job with Brad and his students, and in the end, after lots of 'dry holes' searching for Basque tiles, wrecks, or other evidence of early European evidence on the bottom, he and the team found a ballast pile and tiles that led Brad and Perry to find those new Basque sites on Bonne Espérance Island. The rest of the SI team brought the boat to Blanc Sablon and found our usual berth empty at the seaward end of the marina.

As we entered Blanc Sablon Bay we witnessed the most amazing display of pescine carnivory I ever seen. Thousands of gannets were swarming the sky, shifting like a dark cloud and gathering over schools of capelin, hovering and diving like a rain of Genghis Khan's arrows into the sea. The air was full of these feathered spears. Within a few seconds the birds would gather over a new location and within the space of ten seconds, a hundred gannets would fold back their wings, stretch out their necks and hit the water, emerging a few seconds later, shaking the water from their feathers into a misty cloud. Who knows what the success rate for individual birds is? Do they spot individual fish? Probably not—that task may come when they are in the midst of the school of fish. This was the most spectacular sight I have ever seen at sea, akin to the time when a group of orcas played with our towed speedboat and the male cruised alongside the *Pitsiulak* and cast an eye on us.

Perry and I watered and fueled the boat for the trip home, and when Cali and Mike arrived with the car, we went to Florence's to clean up, do clothes, and eat, along with the dreaded spaghetti, smoked mackerel given by Garland and steamer clams given by Medrick. I caught the end of the meal after fetching the

midden bones we had left drying on the porch of the chalet. Having left on board by bug net and repellant, I was not prepared for the swarm of blackflies. The rest of the afternoon was given over to snoozing in Florence's living room. She wanted to cook us dinner, but instead we took her to the L'Anse au Loup restaurant for a 'thank you' and departure dinner. I paid her for the use of her house and CRV and asked that she not spend the money fixing its many maladies, which she has continued to maintain, mostly for our use, since she has a nice new sedan. Florence loves bakeapples and her face would light up when the topic arises, which it does frequently this time of year. Her return to Brador from her extended care-giving visit to her daughter's (who is incapacitated by neurological problems) is timed to the ripening of this berry (and partly to see us). Yesterday she indulged and went berry-picking, with her cane to steady her in the spongy footing, and was rewarded by a few berries, and many fly-bites. "Ooooh, some bad, those flies this year!" Fortunately, Perry and Erik picked a couple of quarts for her on Esquimaux Island so she will at least have some for fall and winter. Florence is a dear friend, and while driving us back to the boat, before we parted, said, "I wonder if Clifford can see us now." For her, Clifford is still by her side.



Figure 5.86 Pitsiulak *refueling at Blanc Sablon. (Photo WF)*

Thursday, 15 August (Blanc Sablon to Quirpon)

Our day to cross the Strait of Belle Isle! Thinking we were on Newfoundland time, Perry's alarm went off an hour and a half before it started to get light, so we hung around in the pilothouse drinking coffee and wondering what would happen if the sun did not rise. Would you call home? Pray? Cook a last supper? But it finally did get light, and we set out and had a pretty smooth crossing, reaching Quirpon about 1:30 Newfi time. Very little sea life of any kind was seen en route—not even a ship, and no whales or birds until gannets appeared around Cape Norman. We intended only to have a break for lunch at Quirpon, but when we arrived the swells were three meters on the outside of Quirpon Island and fog was drifting in. So we opted to spend the rest of the day here. Mike needed to visit L'Anse aux Meadows site to pick up a sample of bog ore that Mark Pilgrim had waiting for him, and we heard that there were investigations underway looking into the site's environmental history. We found Boyce at home with his partner, Michelle, also here on holiday from her job in St. John's. Boyce lent us his truck, and we drove to the site, met Matthias, and got the sample from Bonnie, Mark's wife, a long-time interpreter in the longhouse. Jamie Conners and Wade Hillier were also on-site, and we had an interesting conversation with a craggy visitor from Glouster, Massachusetts, who was an old salt and a musician who had just performed in a music festival in southern Newfoundland. I had missed seeing Gina Nordhoff in July, so we dropped in for a snack at The Norseman and caught up with her and Adrian, and their two kids; their oldest is now helping out with the restaurant. Time flies!

Boyce invited us for dinner, so we all piled in around his dining room table for another of his 'impromptu' banquets, this time featuring stuffed squid and fried cod. The food never stops appearing—almost miraculously, no matter whether he has advanced notice or not. He also had a 91-year old educator and her daughter, a retired breast cancer specialist, as B&B guests arriving for the night. After dinner, Mike and I spent an hour with Matthias Brennan and his LAM interpreter side-kick on the porch of their rented place

in Griquet, and another hour kibitzing with the environmental team in their rental place, also in Griquet. They are a group from Memorial University: Paul Ledger, Dawn Mooney, Allan Wolfrum (GPS specialist), Bryn Tapper, and Veronica Forbes. Their project is just getting started and includes geophysical surveys, palaeobotany, and other studies in the boggy soils south of the Norse dwellings. It looked to us like sloggy, wet work, but at least they are spared the devilish blackflies and there are not many mosquitoes now. Their findings include identifying a cultural layer associated with the Norse occupation. They are also hoping to identify plant species introduced by the Norse. By the time we returned to Boyce's, our crew had left for the boat. We said goodbye to Boyce and Michelle and returned for a few hours of sleep before another early morning departure. Prospects looked fair for getting to Lushes Bight tomorrow.

Friday, 16 August (Quirpon to Lushes Bight)

Up at 5am to find a fair morning and light wind. We had heard that conditions outside Quirpon Island were quite rough, with 3-meter seas but that seas would diminish to one meter today. So we were surprised to reach the southeast Quirpon channel and find huge rollers still coming in. Fortunately, this was a local effect at the channel entrance, and as we turned south toward St. Anthony the rollers diminished so that our speedboat was not racing down the swells and careening into us. Fog patches persisted until we were south of the Grey Islands, past the puffin hang-out on Red Island, and from there to the Horse Islands we had only a light southeast breeze and the rollers coming in from some distant North Atlantic storm. Some of the crew who had resisted sea-sickness until now, succumbed. Perry took a nap in the afternoon, leaving me to drive, and I took a course straight to Cape St. John, east of the Dog Islands. The only excitement was a passing speedboat crossing from the southern Grey Island to Fleur-de-Lys, probably returning from bakeapple-picking. Passing the St. Johns 'beaks' and entering Green Bay is always a huge relief at the end of the project, because from here to Lushes Bight is a 'piece of cake'—fwe could even tow the *Pitsiulak* home from here if need be. This year was no different, and even the sun gave us a couple hours of afternoon warmth. As we approached Lushes Bight, the Long Island ferry appeared on its run from Little Bay Island to Long Island Tickle. We tied up at our old berth at the end of the Lushes Bight pier and soon were greeted by Louise, Jill, and Jim, the latter preparing to leave in the morning on a berry-picking trip to Punchbowl (southern Labrador), where he expected to find a great crop of bakeapples, as we did two years ago. We had a 'last supper' on board—spaghetti and moose meat—and this time, Perry could not complain, as he did last year, because this year spaghetti was a rare occurrence. After dinner, in a frenzy of activity, we emptied the boat and moved ashore, the crew taking shelter in Dennis' basement (he was on duty skippering the McIsaac ferry) while Perry put me in his and Louise's room. I called Lynne to alert her to our arrival, and plans were laid out for processing the collections, cleaning the boat, and making home-bound travel arrangements. We were shooting for a Tuesday departure after putting up the boat at the Triton Marine Center.

Saturday and Sunday, 17-18 August (Lushes Bight)

Friday evening I set up an impromptu lab in Perry's workshop, and in the morning the girls and I began cleaning and inventorying the collections, using a field catalog template from 2017. Michael and Perry worked on clearing out the boat, de-rigging the compressor, off-loading the zodiac and emergency generator, and getting almost everything off not needed for the trip to the marine center. Things went so smoothly that by late Saturday we could see hauling the *Pitsiulak* on Monday morning and getting to the Port au Basque ferry for the midnight departure that night. I started by cleaning and packing up the bones. Most of those from the Hart Chalet were pretty clean and dry from sitting on Florence's chalet porch during our work in St. Paul, but the Grand Isle bones had to be washed and packed up damp. I called Anja Herzog about processing the collections and found her at home and eager to take on the task once more. Her catalogs have been excellent and will be a great help when I write the final report for the Gateways Project. I got all the bones into two boxes and the artifacts into one, each just a bit under the 40-pound



Figure 5.87 The other cat that is more friendly than Perry's. (Photo: WF)

Canadian mailing limit—otherwise they'd have to go freight. There were no big discoveries while processing the artifacts, but I was pleased to see the large amount of decorative material that came from 6N 4W at the chalet—quite a few pieces of cut brass, beads, small bits of lead, and other items. Processing the chalet material was easy because the notes for the square collections were kept separate by unit number whereas the Grand Isle-2 (L2) finds were recorded on a single running list and bagged by unit number. This makes matching those artifacts to drawings on the master list tedious. Hopefully, Anja will find a way to do this without too much trouble. This system developed when we started the GI-2 dig and thought we would only have a few artifacts to record, but instead the collection (mostly nails) came to 143 objects; Hart Chalet was 420.

In mid-afternoon, Saturday the team (minus me) took a break and went for a swim in the pond between Lushes Bight and Beaumont. Everyone had fun playing with Cassie, who has finally overcome her shyness about me and comes to the shed to visit. In another year she'll be helping with the artifact work! Next week she'll be moving to Pilley's Island where Jane and Lee are buying a house so she can go to school without the daily time and expense of the Long Island ferry. Their move will be hard on Perry and Louise, who are back and forth with her and Jane every day. Perry told her "That's ok, because you can make a place for 'pappy' in your new basement," to which she responded, "Pappies don't live in basements!" She's a sharp one for sure, observant, and thinks like an adult rather than a kid—not surprising since she's been interacting mostly with adults because there are so few children for her to play with on Long Island. That's one of the reasons for moving to Pilley's Island, to attend school with kids her age. All this is not a good sign for the future of Long Island. More families are moving off, and the only new arrivals are retirees. Barbara and Maurice have sold their place and moved, and Dennis (now divorced) has his kids scattered from Corner Brook to Alberta and has bought land for a cottage in the hills south of Springdale, leaving his house semi-vacant and probably for sale soon. Nan's place is empty now that she is in the Springdale retirement home. The demography of Long Island seems headed for the dumps now that fishing is not the primary economic focus, and even retirees are reluctant to invest when they can't be sure of a quick trip to the hospital. Last winter the island was isolated for two weeks because ice blocked the ferry route, and school kids had to be transported to Pilley's Island by helicopter.

Perry's dinner for us on Saturday evening was a seafood feast (crabs, cod, squid) and on Sunday, a 'turf' meal of barbecued chicken, steak, ribs, and more. For entertainment, we had the usual baloney from Trump spouting off about buying Greenland from the Danes. Fortunately, the weather remained good all weekend for boat and collection work, and by Sunday evening the artifacts were ready for shipping, the boat was empty, our clothes and bodies washed, and our ferry reservations set for Monday night.

Monday, 20 August (Lushes Bight to Port aux Basques)

Another—and the last—of our early boat departures, and everyone was on the go. Louise was heading to Grand Falls for a doctor visit; Cali was driving my car to meet us at the Triton marine center, and the rest of us, plus Matthew, were off at 7:30 to take the *Pitsiulak* on her final 2019 ride. We had a smooth passage, noted people fishing for codfish in small boats, and those big roller seas from out in the North Atlantic were still crashing on shore. (Wouldn't it be fun to see snap-shots of these exposed capes every 10,000 years to see how erosion shaped the

headlands and bays?) Arriving at the marine center, we met Dennis, the lift operator, and Pete Winsor, the center owner, and quickly had the Pit hoisted, 'pissing' its bilge water as the boat tipped forward in the slings. This year, Perry had left the boat cribs stacked near our 'parking space' rather than trucking them back to his place. Within an hour, we had the keel and sides blocked, supports under the rub rails, and a ladder up for access. Then we headed for Fudge's restaurant for a goodbye breakfast that included an interesting discussion with a feisty elderly woman server who had definite ideas about what and how we should eat. We said adios to Perry and Matthew (which happened several times and included many warm hugs) and were off across the countryside, homeward bound. Our one departure regret was not stopping to say hello to Nan in Springdale. Perry's brother Stephen had mentioned that Nan would like to see us, but after leaving Perry we had no easy way to find her.

Yesterday we heard from Noémi via email that she was stranded in Deer Lake and needed a ride home with us. After finally getting medical clearance for the fights home, all seemed in order, until arriving at the airport and found her Toronto to Chicago flight cancelled, and no other options available. We met her at the Driftwood Inn, had lunch and drove to Pasadena where we spend an hour getting a tour of the Myers Mineral shop from a long-time stone- and gem-cutter named Sandra Skeard. They used to sell lots of Labrador artists' work—soapstone and labradorite—but now have on a couple of pieces, including a whale by our Nain friend, Gilbert Hay, and a couple of Inuit face carvings originally pioneered by John Terriak. Now that the Herbert Brown gallery in Goose Bay has closed, few pieces are coming to Myers' from Labrador. Sandra gave us a great tour of the stone-cutting equipment and showed us lots of beautiful slabs from rocks all over the province. I asked her about Ramah chert, and she said, "I get that question a lot. I have a piece here somewhere that some geologist from Washington DC says was used for tool-making for thousands of years by Indians and Inuit." The ride to Port-au-Basque went quickly, and by 5pm we were exploring the town's south end, which I had never seen before—a charming place with a beautiful church on a hill overlooking Cabot Strait and the tiny harbor inlets where Basque ships found shelter. Dinner was at a restaurant overlooking the ferry dock, and when loading time came around, we circled through those deep-cut granite roadways, past the inspectors asking about golden nematodes (worms) they are trying to keep out of the mainland, and in line with a thousand other cars and trucks. By 10:30 we had claimed our seats in the lounge and were snoozing away.

Tuesday, 21 August (North Sydney to Fairlee Vt.)

We docked at 6:30 am, and as I approached my car, I discovered my key not where it should be. I checked all pockets….no key. Where could it be? I had carefully put it in my stuff bag along with my wallet and change last night, then in my pants this morning. An embarrassing moment—the kids were all assembled around the car, everyone else was already in their cars waiting to be released. I rushed back up topsides to check the coffee bar, the lounge, and at the registration desk asked if a key had been turned in—"no." Then double-checked my pockets again. Hey! What's that bump behind my wallet? Ah, yes, the key, hiding there. Relief. Run back down eight decks of stairs. Reach my car, surrounded by the kids, all alone with most lanes emptied and off. Okay. Open doors and trunk, stow gear, pile in, and go. "Stop" yells a lane attendant monitoring the last cars. Wait….then wait more. Attendant: "Okay, now go!" and we were off, this time into a hazy autumn morning across a temperate woodland and grassy farmlands. The day passed quickly with stops for gas, coffee (for us) and a bottle of Newfi Screech (rum; a souvenir for Ava's father) at shops in Sackville, New Brunswick, chocolates from Ganong's in St. Stephen, and then US customs, where we denied having any fruits (bakeapples?) or other contraband (narwhal tusks?). Only chocolates. Gas at the Calais, Me. US Irving station and then on to Bangor and across northern Maine on Route 2, where we stopped for a dinner snack. Cali drove the last stretch across the rest of Maine and New Hampshire and down Route 91 to Fairlee. We pulled up at my house at 11pm just as Lynne was heading to bed. We all followed suit, glad to be back in the States, sorry the project was over and the team was splitting up, but ready for a new year of studies, research, and assembling the data we gathered during a productive summer 'up north'.

6 – 2019 Site/Unit Excavation Narratives

Following are excerpts from my field diary providing information on the conduct of our excavations and notes about our observations and finds. Information is presented by site, unit, and date. They are not intended as full descriptions, which can be found in the detailed field notes section of this report.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47)

Sunday, 14 July: After breakfast, we returned to the chalet site and began work on three units, 12N 10W (extending the series of units begun last year across the House 2 midden), 14N 10W (in the SW corner of the house), and 16N 8W (in the middle of the house north of the doorway). Yhe last two units have spruce trees in them, so we are trying to avoid cutting their largest roots, but I'm afraid that in the long-term they may not survive. Florence wants the trees kept as a wind-break for the cottage. Noémi teamed up with Igor on 12N 10W, Ava with Michael on 14N 10W, and Cali with me on 16N 8W. It was not long before the turf or duff was removed and finds began appearing. By the end of the day Noémi 's and Igor's unit had produced two pieces of whale bone sledge-runners, a copper bracelet, a Dorset-like chert knife biface, an iron knife blade, many nails, and—miraculously—a silver (?) coin drilled for suspension and with a bit of attachment fiber. Unfortunately probably too corroded for identification except for the impression of a head on one face. 14N 10W in the house interior did not produce as many finds, but among them were a small iron ulu blade with a riveted handle (a first for the site), a linear flake (probably not Dorset as it is made of quartzite), and nails. 16N 8W produced only nails, a piece of grey Normandy stoneware, and a clay pipe stem (I believe also the site's first). The stem is very 'fat' and its hole quite large, so it is probably very early in the history of clay pipe manufacture and should date to the site's coinage dating ca. 1630s-40s.

Salmon Bay

Sunday, 21 July (Salmon Bay): After breakfast, we surveyed the eastern shore of Demoiselle Isle, hoping to find the "sod house foundations" Tony Roberts mentioned last year. That end of the island is all shoals and boulders, so we anchored at the beach south of "American Beach" (where American fishing schooners lightered gear) and hiked south across a series of raised beaches and around the larger of two ponds at the southeastern end of the island. Other than an abandoned snowmobile and three sets of boulder pit structures (perhaps Tony's 'foundations'?), nothing interesting turned up. The geography is nearly entirely raised sandy beaches with 20 cm of moss, lichen, and dwarf birch and willow, and the only exposures were three small areas where boulder beaches were exposed, and in each of these we found boulder pit caches. L1 (WP436: N51-24.811', W057-37.228') had two 2-3m diameter cache pits; L2 (WP437: N51-24.823', W057-37.813') near the rock outcrop at the southern end of the second major beach terrace had two or three 2-3m diameter pits and an adjacent smaller pit; and L3 (WP 438: 51-24.820', W057-37.081'), about 20m south of L2, was a large complex of boulder features that included several large pits ca. 1.5x2m diameter associated with smaller pits. All looked intact and in original form and were on a prominent terrace about 10-15m above sea level; but their placement certainly had more to do with the fact that they are the only areas on the huge expanse of raised beaches where boulders had not been covered with vegetation and could be easily excavated. On the way back, Mike, Cali, and Noémi spit off to check a fisherman's report of a couple of caves in the eastern part of the island where artifacts had been found, but never located them.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47)

Monday, 22 July: At the Hart Chalet site, lots of nails were coming up in Igor's and Noémi 's deep midden unit (12N 10W), as well as a tanged iron knife blade and a couple pieces of Normandy stoneware. Three sets of paired nails were also found close together. 14N 10W was down to sterile in the NW quad, and Ava turned up a piece of floor planking with a vertical nail through it on sterile subsoil in the NE quad. In the SE quad Michael found a cluster of rocks on the floor next to the first bricks we have seen in this house, similar to fragments we had found in House 3. These bricks had unusual dimensions—large and wide with thin cross-sections. 16N 8W produced a sherd of green bottle glass and three pieces of Normandy stoneware. During construction, this unit had been excavated to the brown iron-stained sand horizon.

Tuesday, 23 July: We were back at the Hart site by 2:00 and by the end of the afternoon had nearly finished work on three units. The midden square (12N10W) has a concentration of large rocks in its upper level and a heavy

concentration of nails, including three sets, two in each set, only a few cm apart and clenched in the same direction. A piece of Normandy stoneware and a possible triangular arrowhead were also recovered. Very clear stratigraphy in the north wall shows the layered house wall construction overlying a thick old ground surface (OGS). A pit may have been excavated in the southern part of the unit as there is no OGS and the midden deepens grammatically. We still have to map and removed the surface rocks in the SE quad. 14N10W produced a round lead bullet, green bottle glass, and two sets of over-size thin bricks that were placed in a trough in the eastern part of the house's south wall. A few flat rocks rest on the house floor, which had been excavated to red-orange c-horizon soil. A cluster of angular rocks lay on the floor in the middle of the unit, of unknown purpose. 16N8W produced some industrial packaging at the bottom of the Levesque test pit and a few small pieces of Normandy SW. Not much of interest seems to be happening in the center of the house. All units have nice clear stratigraphy although some of it is complex and may indicate house re-modelling.

Thursday, 25 July: Work at the site progressed with minimal heat or bug stress. Noémi and Igor took down the pedestalled rocks and prepared the walls for profiling. The rocks do not appear to have been a hearth and were not associated with bones or charcoal. The midden drops to 60 cm along the south wall. Rodent holes are seen near the bottom of the cultural layer in both the north and south walls. The pedestals did not contain artifacts of interest. The profiles are complex, showing multiple layered sods from house wall construction within the cultural level. A pit was excavated in the SW quad, cutting through the old ground surface. Work in the eastern portion of 14N10W gave Michael a new lease on his quest for iron: he found many new spikes and nails while excavating the second brick, found in the SE corner, the pedestalled rocks, and the east wall balk, where he turned up charred soapstone as well. Cali finally got through the cultural layer in the center of the house floor (16N 8W), finding bits of bone, green bottle class, and a rim sherd of a stoneware vessel. Bits of calcined bone, charcoal, caribou bone, and burned slabs suggest that the large hump in the middle of 16N 6E may be a large indoor hearth. If so, this would be quite unusual and not seen in the other houses on the LNS. But perhaps this pile is merely Clifford's or Levesque's test-pit back-dirt. We should investigate more. We started turfing 8N 4W and 6N 4W long the outside of House 1 west wall.

Saturday, 27 July: We reached the site after lunch and continued work on our new units. Cali and Michael excavated a 1x.075 SW quad in 16N6W—the large mound just inside the H2 entry. Cali had found hearth materials on the east wall of 16N8W, at the base of the cultural level, so we needed to find if this mound was a hearth inside the house (unknown from other LNS sites) or a post occupation feature. Based on their work today, the uppermost rock seems to be back-dirt from Levesque's or Clifford Hart's explorations. Below this is a cultural deposit containing a large quantity of pot-boiled caribou bones (not roasted as in the H2 external hearths) dumped upon a bunch of small cobbles, and the mandible of a carnivore. This deposit included several stoneware pot fragments. We'll see what happens below this tomorrow.

8N4W and 6N4W are midden and/or wall units of House 1. Ava and Noémi in 6N 4W found small pockets of mussel shell and fish bones along the eastern side of the unit. Other finds included fragments of iron knife blades and nails with flattened heads (arrow or spear points?), a sherd of stoneware with reddish paste, and caribou bones. 8N4W revealed a large slab of bone in the northwest quad (scapula of a large mammal other than caribou?), some green bottle glass and a sherd of stoneware, and many mushy caribou and other bones, including a seal bulla.

Sunday, 28 July: Igor and I checked the House 2 profiles he and Mike had prepared and made a few changes. I am impressed with the complexity of the profiles, which show lots of stratification from wall-building with sods and house-pit excavation events. We have evidence of pits filled with hearth materials, rodent burrows, and perhaps the use of empty houses as hearth dumps. It does not appear that House 2, like House 3, had just one single occupation event; rather there seems to have been rebuilding and post-occupation activity.

Mike and Igor assessed the stratigraphy in 16N8W, concluding that the upper rocks and thick layer of caribou bones were a post-occupation dump. While clearing pedestalled rocks they found a whale bone wedge and pieces of stoneware. Others continued work on 8N4W and 6N4W, finding—in the former—the rotted remains of baleen, an iron harpoon foreshaft, a barbed side-prong of an iron fish spear, and an iron 'claw-like', barbed piece (perhaps also part of a fish spear). Most of the bone recovered was mushy and poorly preserved. Highlights of 6N 4W included the remnant of stemmed iron knife, a small rectangular piece of sheet copper (a blank for a pendant ornament?), an iron needle, a large fish-hook, a nail with its head flattened into a spear point, chert and Ramah

chert flakes from a prior Indian occupation, grey stoneware, a small piece of worked soapstone, and a large and a small blue glass bead. These squares have produced no large iron spikes—only medium to small nails. Both units had long, slender iron pieces that may be needles for sewing sailcloth.

Monday, 29 July: The day started off fine and allowed us to work in the morning, but rain squalls ran us off the site at lunch-time. Michael and Igor finished profiling 16N8E and the SW quad of 16N6E which cut into the big hump in the middle of the House 2 floor. Mike's and Cali's excavation of that quad helped interpret this pile, which included a layer of round cobbles upon which lots of caribou bones that had been boiled in a stew were dumped. This deposit lay above the original floor of the house. The midden units outside the west wall of House 1 continued to produce nails, broken stoneware, a bit of tan earthenware, the occasional glass bead, thin goblet glass, thin iron shafts (arrow or spear points?), rusted iron knife handles, a small twisted strip of lead (an ornament?), and a small soapstone fragment with a repair hole. Most of this material came from 6N 4E. There is little complex stratigraphy other than turf layers in the House 1 west wall and midden accumulation containing lots of spruce charcoal west of the wall.

Tuesday, 30 July: We arrived back at the Hart site to find lots of progress on the House 1 midden squares. Both 8N4W and 6N4W were full of charcoal and had lots of bones. 8N4W had a large rodent burrow in the southwest quadrant. Beads were found in both units and pieces of broken stoneware. Brad pointed out several matters that we should look into, one being the unusual nature of our large spikes that were made from rolled sheets with an even thickness while the other sides taper toward the point. He also pointed out a beige tubular bead that at first I thought was a bird quill, but is a pre-1640 bead type. And while Brad and I did not recognize the thin, broad and long bricks, Erik immediately knew it as a French brick ("French regime", or pre-1763).

Salmon Bay

Wednesday, 31 July: We arrived at the Salmon Bay fish plant about 1pm and found a place at the dock. Brad arrived soon after, and we were able to organize a 'practice dive' along the sheltered shore of Old Salmon Bay village. Getting everyone organized and suited up took more than an hour, but by 4p we were loaded up and across the bay. Divers were in the water by 4:30, swimming in two teams at different depths between 4m and 8m, and were out by 5:30. I operated the speedboat, keeping 20-30m behind their bubbles while Brad marked the course with GPS. Erik had a bottle on a string that he could release when he found something so we could see the location and mark it. All went well except for two things: we did not find anything, and Sarai lost her go-pro camera from her arm band when we were helping her back aboard the speedboat. That entailed a big search by the divers until Marianne (miraculously, it seemed to me) came up with it. Meanwhiile, Erik snorkeled along the shore checking the shallow water bottom. Still, nothing was found except modern materials, which were prolific around the old timber dock. Prize find: a 1950s coke bottle! Serai saw a couple early 20th century ceramic sherds.

Thursday, 1 August: The divers got organized after lunch. Erik, Brad, and I had assembled the air compressor and its two filter units and secured them on the cabin roof, and today filled the tanks. While dressing in their dry suits, Emilee discovered her rubber sleeve gasket was shredded, making the suit useless. Fortunately she had a wetsuit which worked in the 8 degree C water here. This afternoon's dive covered the southern haft of the Old Salmon Bay cove and proceeded without a hitch—but like yesterday, without any trace of tiles or pre-1900s materials. I doubt there is any Basque settlement in this inner-bay region; it would be in sheltered places closer to the outer coast where seals, cod, and whales are available.

Bonne Espérance Harbor

Friday, 2 August: Our dig team returned in Florence's jeep to Belles Amours to finish mapping the Inuit and boulder pit sites. They had a very productive day there, finishing a topo map for the Inuit winter houses, and a map of the boulder pits. Ava and Noémi made some excellent sketches of the houses and cache pits while Cali, Michael, and Igor gathered GPS data on feature locations and pit dimensions.

Pitsiulak anchored in the middle of the back harbor and got the divers into the water at Kettle Head, swimming south along the shore following the 7- and 9-fathom depth contours. Weather improved to near 'summer' conditions for Brad and me as we followed their progress in the speedboat. They surfaced in about 45 minutes without much information except seeing a square-topped (18th C?) ceramic bottle fragment, no roof tiles, and some 20th C. materials. The bottom is very level and clean, covered with soft sediment. They also saw a partially-covered

iron bar that might be an anchor stock. Despite local reports of roof times, they saw none. During the afternoon, Erik set up his side-scan radar on the speedboat, and he, Brad, and I cruised around without seeing interesting anomalies (shipwrecks). The students joined them on a scanning survey during the afternoon with similar results. During the middle of their excursion a boat pulled up with theirs with Tony Roberts and a friend who provided information on several shipwrecks they knew of in the St. Paul-Old Fort area. Erik and Brad are keen on developing an inventory of wrecks for the LNS, and it seems that local people have lots of relevant information. When we returned from dinner to the boat, Rowland Thomas came by and gave us a piece of shipwreck wood with two bronze nails (e.g. post-1760 says Erik) that came up in his scallop dredge on the shoal west of Nother Island. We have heard of this wreck from other people.

Grand Isle

Saturday, 3 August: The Grand Isle-2 (L1) structure we begun to excavate in 2018 seemed to have been planned as a typical winter dwelling with a paved subterranean entryway. However, there were many anomalous features. So far, the only 'normal' aspects are the paved entry, an interior floor paved with nailed boards, and a hearth filled with butchered caribou bones. The unusual features are the three exits to the entrance passage leading to the surface and absence of a sod foundation wall (instead, the builders utilized a natural depression in the beach surface as their house pit). For some reason, the dwelling was never completed. Our task now is to figure out—if we can—what happened.

So yesterday, Erik dropped us off near the Thomas cabins to excavate the 'house' area while the divers continued on and anchored in Back Harbor where they were to complete the underwater survey of its inner part. Nothing was found except modern technology, including part of a washing machine! They also snorkeled around the south side of B. Espérance Island, offshore from the Whiteley 'mansion', looking for signs of the wreck of a British ship from which two cannons were recovered by local people. The cannons eventually made their way to the Régionale Musée de la Côte Nord in Sept Isles, with the assistance of "Mike", a medical service pilot. Erik found no trace of the wreck.

Meanwhile, the land team split into two groups—Michael and Cali hiked up to the Kettle Head boulder pits to map them while Igor, Ava, Noémi , and I set up a grid and began work on our peculiar pit-house site. There, Igor and Ava took elevations for a site topographic map, and later, Igor gathered GPS data for a regional map. Ava, Noémi , and I set up the excavation grid and began digging. By mid-afternoon, the misty rain stopped and by evening the sun was out and finds were beginning to appear. My excavation of the southeast entry ramp revealed a 10-15 cm black earth deposit beneath a thick vegetation and peat level. The black earth contained chunks of charcoal and toward the bottom, traces of rotted wood, including conifer branch roots. The few finds—a couple nails and roof tiles—came from this level. At the bottom of this deposit there was a faint trace of packed floor deposit, but this could not be traced from the east end of the pavement on up to the surface. No bone remains or traces were found. A group of rocks seemed to terminate the ramp at its upper end, and beneath one was a hollowed out rodent burrow.

We cleared a large alder bush and smaller birch shrubs and Labrador tea bushes from the interior of the house depression and extended the 2018 entry passage trench across the interior of the depression. Noémi began working at 0N3W in what should be the interior of the dwelling. The deposit here was very thin, only 2-3 cm of sod with a charcoal-rich, 3-4 cm thick, black earth cultural layer below, and under this, sterile beach sand. A beach rock (which we removed) resting on the cultural layer was probably a post-occupation event. Within a short while, Noémi found a nail embedded in a rotted plank at the base of the black earth layer, and later, a nearly intact 3cm thick plank lying orthogonally N-S across the eastern edge of the unit. Traces of rotted wood were found elsewhere, mostly curved and probably the remains of rotted bush roots, but there is also a SW-NE trending piece of wood that might be a plank. Other finds were a tile fragment and two medium-size nails. Ava, assisted by Igor, excavated 0N 4W, found different stratigraphy—clean sandy soil immediately under the turf roots and in the sand several nails, a roof tile, and a piece of chert.

Sunday, 4 August: We returned to our Boney anchorage and Erik dropped us off at the Grand Isle-2 site. The divers explored the eastern side of the harbor where scallop draggers dump their trawls, and any artifacts they scooped up. They had not much luck with that. Cali, Mike, and Igor began mapping the Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1) boulder pits, the location of the only confirmed Inuit grave known on the LNS. This site, which is about 35m

above sea level, was explored by Leonard Thomas in the late 1960s or early 70s. He showed it to Charles Martijn in 1972? And gave him the skull, snow-knife, and an iron rod (harpoon foreshaft?) he found when removing boulders from the pits. Leonard's work was followed by further depredations made by his kids and others, lured by the hope of similar finds. According to Medrick Thomas, one of Leonard's sons, nothing else of interest was found. Ava, Noémi , and I worked at the Inuit site. I finished work on the southeast entry ramp and found a rodent burrow under some large rocks halfway up the ramp. Other than charcoal and a single nail, there was nothing in this feature except a thin midden, and it could not have been used as a house entry because there were several large rocks halfway up the incline. I do not have an explanation for why there was a depression leading to the passageway, unless it had been excavated as part of the construction of the main entry passage.

Monday, 5 August: The divers found the Whiteley cod-fishing station waterfront covered with cod fish bones and19th and early 20th century material culture: large amounts of ceramics and glass (all broken), some lead net weights, and other gear, but no Basque tiles. Erik thinks the bottom has been picked over by local divers for whole vessels and bottles. These materials were all on the surface, at the top of a 10 cm layer of loose sediment. Probing revealed a hard surface below the upper layer. Brad canvassed the shoreline area in the afternoon and found a few small Basque tile fragments, but nothing indicating a major occupation.

Cali and Mike finished mapping the Grande Isle-1 boulder pits and tossed out rocks from one of the more intact structures, looking for an intact floor where artifacts might have accumulated. I climbed the hill with them, re-visiting the site I saw with Garland several years ago, and was shocked to see how much damage has been done in the intervening years. Leonard Thomas had opened some of the large pits, but now all the larger structures were cratered. Only the smaller cache pits surrounding the larger structures remain intact. In addition, rocks have been taken to build an impressive four-foot high inugsuk, with a weird-looking limestone head. Igor spent the afternoon taking GPS readings on the regional surroundings while Ava, Noémi , and I continued excavations at Grand Isle-2 (L2). Noémi 's 1x1m (0N2W) in the center of the structure turned up some iron nails, brick, and a 43cm wide plank—probably an oak ship's plank associated with a nail—running N-S across the eastern edge of her unit (and 0N2W). Ava, in 0N3W, found a few nails, a Ramah chert flake, and a tile fragment. I began excavating the southeast exit ramp which had a thick overburden of vegetation and peat. By quitting time I had only just reached the cultural layer but had found tile, nails, and charcoal in what seems to be a midden deposit into which large boulders thrown out from the entry passage construction had been dumped.

Tuesday, 6 August: Mike and Cali returned to the boulder pit site (Kettle Head/Grand Isle-1) to finish excavating Structure 4 which they had cleared down to water level. Today they emptied the water, came down on bedrock, and found nothing. They and Igor spent most of the afternoon 'backfilling' (throwing boulders) back into the pit, and having fun recording the process on video. They were careful to make sure all the boulders on top were 'lichen-side' up. They then returned to help us open more squares at L2. It was Igor's last day on the project and he took the rest of the afternoon off to wander around the island.

Excavations at GI-2 (L2) proceeded slowly with only half the crew digging there. I finished the NE entryway, excavating a thick layer of black earth midden containing pieces of roof tile, a few nails, a piece of stoneware, a few traces of wood in the lowest level, and beneath a large boulder, a root-infested wall fragment of a soapstone cooking vessel, next to a large fragment of roof tile. The soapstone piece was too deteriorated to save. I watched for beads but saw none. Ava and Noémi finished 0N4/5W, finding a couple spikes, traces of wood, and in 5W a profile showing layered peat from wall construction. Igor, excavating 0N1W, uncovered the rest of the wood plank seen in 2W and found it to be 43cm wide and about 3cms thick—almost certainly an oaken plank from a wrecked European ship. His unit also included a decomposed mass of wood and a long conical spike that turned out to be a 'junk' of wood and a large branch root—the largest I have seen. Igor sectioned it and we could see growth rings; it even smelled of conifer. Igor's pièce de résistance for his last day on the project was a side-notched Ramah chert Groswater harpoon point in mint condition, with a needle-sharp tip and razor edges; it came from the junction between the culture layer and the beach sand.

The divers spent much of their underwater time around the Whiteley station on Bonne Espérance and, by reviewing video, were able to identify most of the finds exposed on the bottom as 19th and early 20th century materials: lots of varieties of ceramics, not much glass, and objects like cod jiggers and boat parts. A few pieces may be Basque roof tiles, although they looked to thin and flat to me. So far there does not seem to be a large Basque presence here in the St. Paul area.

Wednesday, 7 August: Digging proceeded faster with Mike and Cali helping. We had already completed the 1m trench through the house, and so now opened a couple 2x2m units south of the trench. Using their northeast corners for the unit designation, they are 1S 2W (Cali and Mike) and 1S 4W (Ava and Noémi). 1S 2W had a large boulder in its southwest quad, and water seeping into its SE corner. Its most exciting feature is the continuation of the wide (oak?) plank inside the doorway across most of this unit. There were traces of more ephemeral wood planks, but they were too fugitive to interpret as systematic flooring. We had to dig a small sump hole in the SE corner to keep the unit dry. 1S 4W is just inside the likely west wall of the structure, but unlike 0N 4W, there was no indication of sod layering in the profile, which showed turf, peat, and a cultural layer over sterile sand. Several Ramah chert flakes appeared, and a small pebble of flint or chalcedony that had been cracked open and had its edges modified for scraping. The nodule has a thick patinated crust and must have been gathered from local beach deposits. We found a similar nodule in the Belle Amours blowouts. I began excavating the SE quad of 2N 0W adjacent to the house doorway and immediately encountered a mass of well-preserved, cracked and cooked caribou bones. Almost everything is caribou, but there are some canids and others species present. Butchering methods seem different from Hart Chalet. I wonder if these bones might be more recent than other Inuit sites, but just before leaving I found an iron nail and a piece of unusual ceramic in the midst of the bones.

Thursday, 8 August: Mike finished his and Cali's 2x2m, 1S 2W, unit, which contained an in situ boulder, a large piece of roof tile, a couple nails, part of the large ship plank, a couple of small planks at right angles to each other; it also had a drainage problem that required a sump well and bailing. He then tackled the two 1x1m units in the house wall to the east. Containing part of the big board, it also revealed the boulder wall of the house. During the afternoon, he excavated the two western quads of 2N 2W, finding two nails and a tile fragment in the southern unit and in the northern unit, a lunar landscape with peat pits alternating with high patches of sterile sand. Contrasting with the levelled, sandy floor elsewhere, this surface could never have been a house floor. His suggestion: maybe we have a 'half-house'—perhaps a kind of a lean-to structure. Ava and Noémi finished their 2x2m (2S 5W), finding a suggestion of sod-layering in the west profile, a plank running N-S inside the wall, Ramah chert flakes in the western edge under the old peat surface, and a green slate chunk looking somewhat Maritime Archaic-like (Ramah chert would make sense here also). They began another west wall 2x2 in the afternoon (2N 4W) that produced nails (including one of the largest spikes I have seen). I finished two southern quads of 2x2 (0N2W) finding a huge amount of caribou bone—butchered and cooked—in the SE quad, two fitting fragments of grey stoneware, a fragment of a whalebone sled-runner, nails, tile, and many cobbles. This area next to the house doorway seems to have been both a hearth midden and a house wall. The SW quad had a hearth in which I obtained a lead miniball and several nails. The hearth I will excavate tomorrow.

Friday, 9 August: The land team motored off to Grand Isle in the speedboat, and the divers launched the zodiac and went off to search off "American Beach" opposite Old Salmon Bay settlement. They had a fine day and found lots of whole bottles, batteries, a stove, and other gear, but did not make any special discoveries. The land team tied up on Medrick Thomas' off-haul and began to see the end of our L2 excavation. The squares along the north side of the 'house' became a jumble of peat pits in their northern quadrants, with no evidence of a floor or wall beyond the 1N line, and only a few nails (although two large spikes came from the west end of the 2N trench. I finished the southern quads of 2N 0W with nothing special to report except a sled runner fragment. Mike completed another unit along the SE wall, helping to define the junction between the floor and high boulder wall. Cali started 3S 2W and immediately found planks that may have been part of a sleeping platform. Ava and Noémi found Ramah chert flakes near the 6W line, perhaps indicating a prehistoric site in that direction.

The most important find of the day was a large piece from a soapstone pot that Mike had excavated a couple days ago. At the time, he thought it was an unusual flat rock, and I did too. But something bugged me about it and today I tapped it and heard that dull impact characteristic of soapstone. So I turned it over and saw two repair holes, one filled with an iron nail. Wow! I'd been hoping we'd find a good pot fragment, since the piece I found in the entry trench was rotten and fell apart. Now we have found soapstone pot fragments from every Inuit site investigated on the LNS. In addition to indicating a significant occupancy period at a site (these vessels were carefully curated by women), their frequent breakage and the scarcity of soapstone lamps may be connected with a switch from oil lamp to wood fire heating. The latter would increase thermal stress and breakage. Instead of replacing with soapstone, requiring imported pots from Labrador, the LNS Inuit were probably obtaining copper or iron pots from the Europeans, like the piece of one we found in Hart Chalet, House 3.

Saturday, 10 August: Erik dropped us at the site, and then the Pits proceeded to Salmon Bay to pick up Brad and returned to Bonne Espérance Island to survey its northwestern shore. They made two dives and came up with Basque tiles in two different areas, and found a pile of ship ballast. Brad and Perry walked the shore and found two places adjacent to the underwater finds that may have Basque land sites. At the northern tip of the island, small coves with grassy vegetation also need to be checked.

Lots happened at the site. Cali and Mike found a stack of logs in the south end of the house with a large spike embedded in one. At first we thought this was a sleeping platform, but more likely it is a collapsed wall. Ava completed a 50cm test pit in what was probably a ditch to drain water from the entry area. Then she and Noémi worked on a 1x1m pit west of the excavation to see if the flakes we've been finding were part of a site worthy of excavation; but all they found was more Ramah flakes. I completed my square on the north side of the site, finding only peat pits and not even a nail. Then I began work on the entryway unit we had left until last, leaving it in place to keep groundwater from seeping into the main excavation.

Bonne Espérance

Sunday, 11 August: When the fog lifted and wind dropped, Brad, Erik, Sarai, and I motored out to Bonne Espérance Island to check its northwest coast where the divers had found tiles and Brad and Perry noticed suspicious features on the adjacent shore. Bonne Espérance 3, the southernmost of the two, turned out to be a small Basque site with a possible try-works on a sloping ledge 3-4 meters above a deep-water approach suitable for bringing boats or whales directly to shore. The site displays grass and more prolific vegetation growth than other locations on this shore. A shovel-test revealed roof tiles in a low mound that is almost certainly a try-works, although no charred blubber was present. While testing and documenting the site, Erik's GPS disappeared and initiated what seemed like a hopeless search in knee-high Labrador tea and sedge brush until he found it alongside our test pit.

Bonne Espérance-4, also signaled by underwater tiles, was more interesting. Its geography is similar to BE-3: perched on a narrow ledge above a deep-water shore, with enriched vegetation. But in this case, there are two feature areas: a mound a few meters long in which we found tiles, charcoal, and carbonized lumps of sea mammal fat, a certain sign of try-works—known elsewhere on the LNS only at Five Leagues. Twenty meters to the north, in a small flat area bounded by rock outcrops east and south, a shovel test produced tiles, charcoal, baleen, the mandible of a small carnivore (fox?), and a seed casing (pumpkin? sunflower?) from a 2cm thick black earth cultural layer beneath 15cm of turf and peat. These features are clearly related, indicating a try-works associated with a habitation area, and suggest dual aspects of a small Basque sea mammal processing site.

These two sites, BE-3 and 4, and possibly a buried component at BE-2 on a similar, but larger, level ledge with a deep water approach, suggest a new type of small-scale Basque operation not known elsewhere on the LNS. It also suggests that Basque ships must have utilized the Bonny Harbor and that dumps of ballast or ship refuse might be present, although they might be difficult to find because of extensive sedimentation.

Grand Isle

Monday, 12 August: Our plan for the day was to finish the squares along the southern wall that Mike and Cali had started, start profiling, and finish the entry excavation. These southern units had a pile of logs along their southern edge, probably the result of a wall collapse. Cali's unit produced a fragment of a thick stoneware vessel; also it had a drainage problem we relieved by driving a hole through its northern wall. The good result of saturation was excellent preservation of wood planks that probably under-laid the sleeping platform. Mike's unit produced a piece of think stoneware (similar to his earlier sherd with green glaze), a long iron rod with a crooked end that is probably a harpoon fore-shaft, and several planks running orthogonally, perhaps another platform. Later in the day he opened a 1x1m unit at 5S 4W on the bank that should reveal the southern edge of the house. My entry unit (0N 0W) finally reached paydirt—the inward extension of the paved entry passage, so we can now hook up last year's excavation with the house interior. Other than the pavement, it was not a very productive unit—no special finds, only a few nails (whose rust I was able to scrape off, revealing their square shanks. Water began seeping in a few cms above the pavement, making careful excavation impossible. Once cleared, I found a nicely paved floor that meets large cobbles whose surfaces rise to the level of the house interior floor. There is no cold trap (vertical slab) as part of the door as in Labrador Inuit winter houses.

Tuesday, 13 August: At the site, Mike and Cali finished excavating the three 1x1 units bordering the south wall. The results in the 5 south tier of units yesterday produced surprising results. Most importantly, it showed that the depression the house is in is totally man-made—the product of an Inuit group (perhaps preceded by a Groswater occupation, although that is unlikely, as we found only one Groswater artifact, the harpoon endblade) that excavated into the raised beach to create a winter dwelling. Our dig revealed the Inuit excavated nearly a meter into the beach and had to accommodate large in situ boulders they could not remove. We found remains of a plank floor running east-west along the rear of the house, and north-south on the west side. These are probably the remains of two sleeping platforms. Behind these planks on the south side was the remains of a log wall that had burned and collapsed. Many of these logs had been reduced to charcoal. A large nail was found between two of the logs. Ground-water seepage into the rear of the dwelling through 4S 2W helped preserve the planks, and one was a 5cm-thick plank similar to the 38cm plank near the doorway. The wood in these planks was still solid, and we took samples for identification. We suspect it is oak probably from a shipwreck. (Wrecks have not been considered a source of Inuit attraction to the Lower North Shore, but this may have been an incentive in addition to opportunities for trade.) Other interesting finds from the 5S units included several pieces of stoneware, including a green-glazed piece and another similar sherd whose glaze had spalled, a piece of faience, and several pieces of a thick, flat-bottomed stoneware jar found near the collapsed wall. The three 1x1meter units at 6S showed the border between the house deposits and the in situ beach deposits, and the western-most one showed the corner of the house excavation. When all mapping and profiling was completed, I excavated the collapsed logs, hoping to find more stoneware or other materials beneath, but nothing emerged.

While this was taking place, Ava and Noémi teamed up as a profiling team, having had some training at the Hart Chalet from Mike and Igor. They produced five profiles: long ones along the east side of 1W and the west side of 4W, the north side of 1S, and short ones for the north side of 5S and 6S. They also profiled the west wall of the 1x1m test pit they excavated, whose northeast corner is at 10.25mW and 20cmN.

I spent most of my time photographing the units, west to east and from south to north, making a sketch map of the site overall, adding depth readings to the plank and floors, sketching the location of boulders (many which seem not to have been part of the dwelling and fell in from the walls or roof), sampling the two thick ship planks, and collecting odds and ends, like finding a roof tile that had been used as an oil lamp with charred encrustation. This find may suggest a reason for the scarcity of soapstone lamps in the LNS Inuit sites. Susan Kaplan found a similar use for tiles at the Eskimo Island site in Labrador.

7 – Excavation Field Notes: Square Maps, Profiles, Artifact Finds, and Illustrations

Unit Descriptions

House 1Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) 6N4W Square Report

Noémi Toroczai, Ava Hill

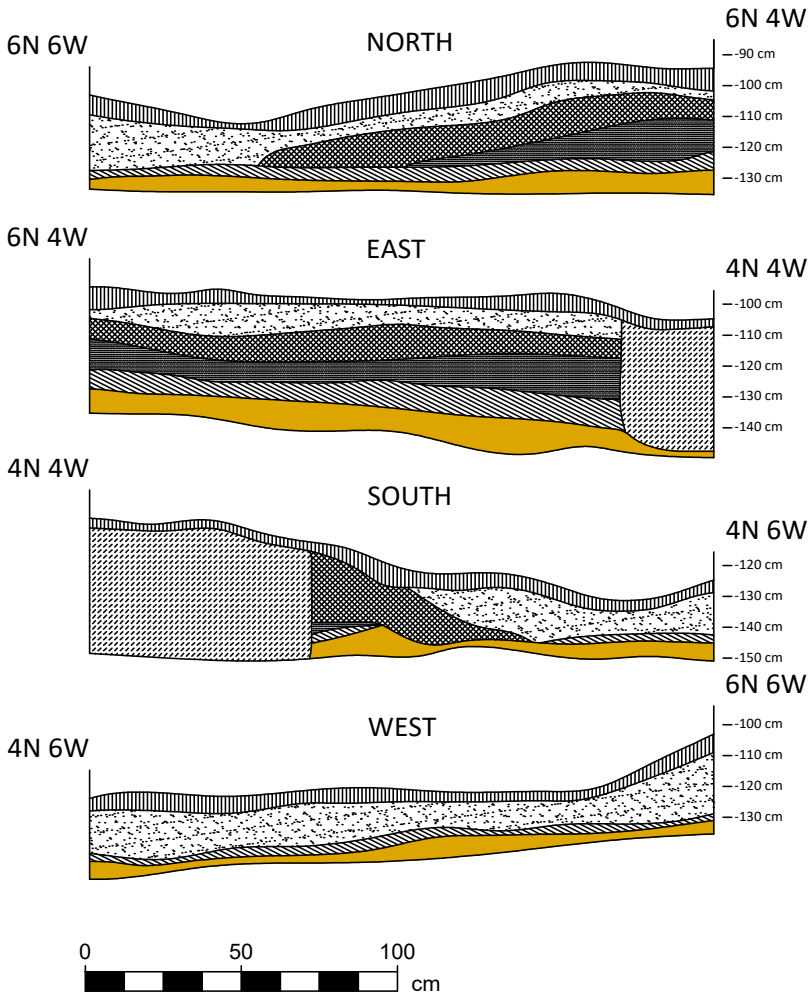
August 4th, 2019



Figure 7.1 Ava and Noémi with young caribou skill from 6N4W.

6N4W was located on the west side of house 1. The eastern side of the square was located on the wall, while the western side was outside of the house. Because it was part of the wall, the square was elevated on the east side, and the west side was lower. The top surface layer was all grass and moss. The composition of the layers (stratigraphy) of 6N4W was as follows: The surface layer of grass, then a layer of sod (3-5cm). The next layer was the black earth, and it contained most of our cultural material (around 8-12 cm deep). After the black earth we had a layer of black peat which also contained some of our artifacts. This layer was part of a wall construction and was around 5-8 cm thick. Under the peat we had white sand with pockets of charcoal infused peat that has seeped down from the upper layer. The white sand layer was approximately 6-9 cm deep. Under this layer was a layer of peat, the old ground surface, approximately 5-8 cm thick. The final layer under this was white, sterile sand. The artifacts we found consist of the following: around 40 iron nails, 5 soapstone fragments, 4 stoneware fragments, several (~4) iron knife blade fragments, including a handle, 1 ceramic fragment, iron tools including a spearpoint and fish hook, 1 harpoon, 2 blue glass beads and 1 cylindrical bead,1 iron needle, 2 clusters of glass shards, one on the northeast corner and one in the south end, 2 (whale) bone artifacts, 2-3 copper strips, one copper medallion. 1 pewter ball, several large chert (ramah) and flint fragments, and a large cluster of bones in the center, including a caribou (juvenile) skull, seal bones, fish bones, mussel shells, small mammal bones, several mandibles of varying size. We found pieces of lead.

The high concentration of different animal bones indicates that the area was a midden. There were clusters of artifacts in different areas of the square such as glass shards in the NW corner and S end, possibly where glass goblets had been tossed. The high amount of soapstone fragments and stoneware fragments indicate that they had tossed some of their kitchen tools out. An additional explanation for the soapstone involves possible ritual practice. The soapstone fragments were found around the caribou skull, with one right next to it. We think that there may have been a spiritual significance to the bones because a high amount of them were placed around the skull (bones of various animals) along with other artifacts such as the soapstone and a nail which was inside of the skull. The beads we found are important for dating purposes. The white bead we found places the date of our square between 1600 and 1630, according to Brad Lowen. We found more roof tile in the southern half of the square, indicating where the roof was closer to. We know that they ate and hunted fish because we found harpoon and fish hook pieces, along with the fish bones we found. They used copper and possibly lead for decorative purposes, like medallions and strips for bracelets or clothing. To makes fires, they used lumps of pyrites that they would strike.



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 1
6N 4W Profiles
August 2019
Depths below datum
Stones and features
Heights of top of stones

turf

mixed sand and humus (cultural)

white sand (redeposited)

peat (wall construction)

peat

white sand (podsol)

disturbed

excavation fill

Figure 7.2 House 1 6N4W profiles.



Figure 7.3 Excavating 6/8N4W House 1, v. North



Figure 7.4 Hart Chalet House 1 6N2W artifacts.



Figure 7.5 Hart Chalet House 1 6N4W artifacts.



Figure 7.6 Hart Chalet House 1 6N4W artifacts.



Figure 7.7 Hart Chalet House 1 6N4W artifacts.

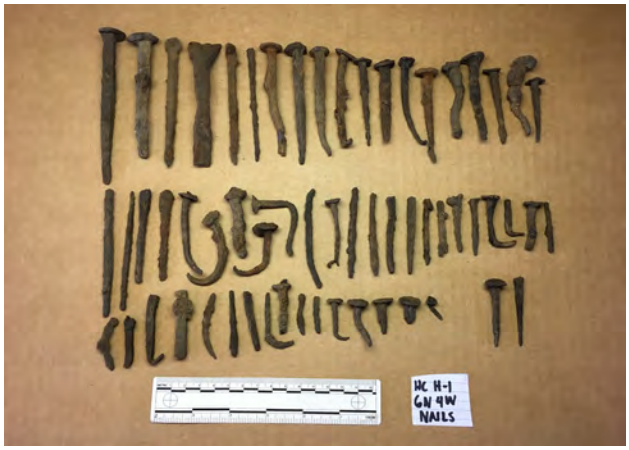
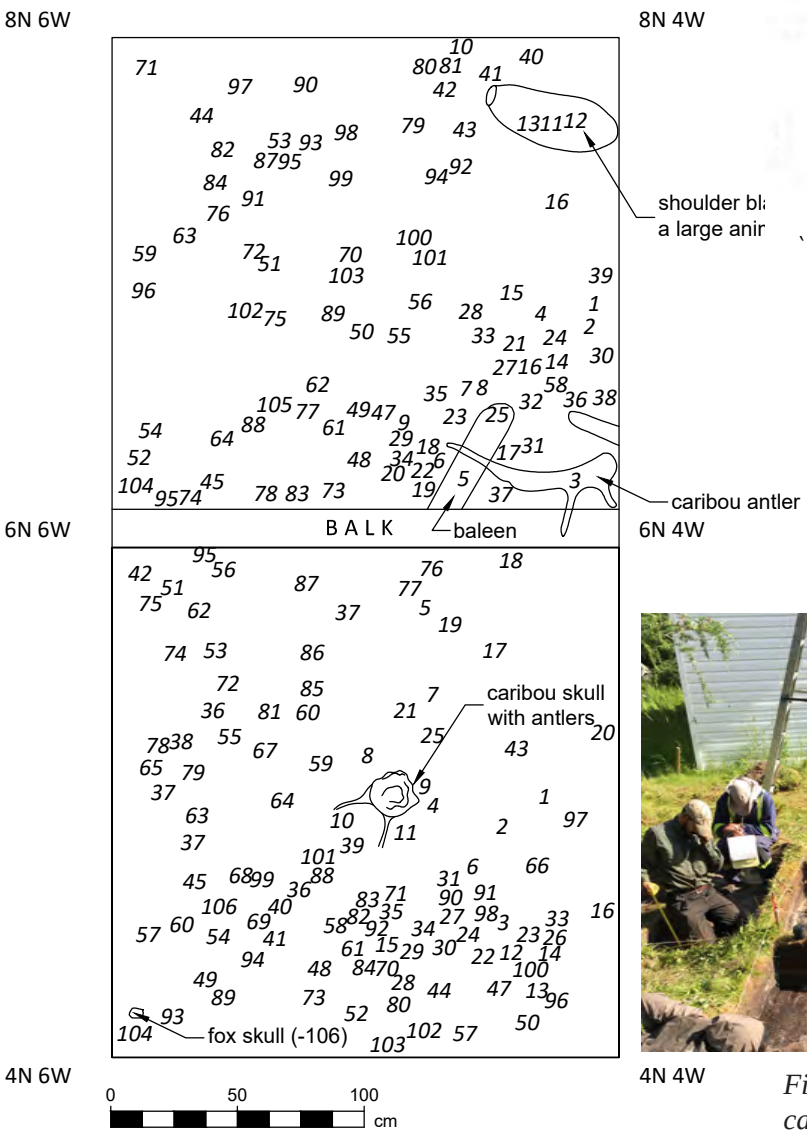


Figure 7.8 Hart Chalet House 1 6N4W nails.



EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 1
8N4W and 6N4W
Excavation Square
August 2019
Depths below datum
Stones and features
Heights of tops of stones



Figure 7.10 House 1 wall and midden excavation with Brad Loewen, v. South.

Figure 7.9 Hart Chalet House 1 8N4W/6N4W finds map.



Figure 7.11 Young caribou skull and associated artifacts.

Site Name: Hart Chalet

H2 12N10W

Igor, Noemi

Unit 12N10W field description

The unit is located on the southwest periphery of house 2, south of the wall and west of the doorway. The surface of the unit was uneven prior the excavation with the slope southwest. A linear depression ran from the NW to the SW corner. The peat/turf layer was dug out first, to the depth of approx. 5 cm below the surface. Next we started to scrape a layer of peat mixed with grey sand. The layer was filled with animal bones, but artifacts started to appear in this layer too (mainly nails, but also some artifacts like a coin, a whale bone, sled runner, an arrowhead). In the southeast sub-unit, rocks appeared under the surface, partially covered with the layer of grey peat-sand. Perhaps, the layer of grey-sand-peat (2 on the profile drawing) is a post-deposition accumulation that covered the ancient surface/ layer 3, the original ground surface, which formed over the years. In the southeast, closer to the east wall of the excavation, we had several flint flakes accumulated in the layer (2). Later on, we also found a large chert flake, which was under one of the rocks, closer to the southern wall. The lenses of solid peat appeared at the depth of approximately 10 cm below the surface, mixed with the lens of grey/white sand (3 on the profile drawing). This layer had numerous nails, sometimes arranged systematically, like they were nailed to a plank. Layer 3 could be interpreted as a cultural deposition accumulated through time. Perhaps, at some point, this layer became the ancient surface, on which the materials accumulated, and then the post-deposition soil accumulated. In the southwest subunit, the deposition followed the depression, and indeed, the accumulation of the soil 3 was deeper and thicker. Also, most of the animal bones and flint came from that corner.

The profile of the western wall suggests that some kind of hole existed in that area, either artificial or natural, perhaps a fallen tree or animal burrowing. The sterile layer was either white or dark brown soil, covered with a well-visible thick layer of peat (3-6 cm). Between the sterile and peat the thin accumulation of charcoal is visible in the north profile. The rocks laid within layer 3 covered the accumulation of peat/charcoal. The large pre-historic chert point came from under one of the rocks. The rocks could be a part of the hearth excavated in the unit 12N8W in 2018. However, no charcoal or burned materials were found within the rocks in 12N10W. Perhaps the rocks were thrown from the hearth after it was abandoned. The sterile layer was violently disturbed by the animal burrowing in the northeast sub-unit, and perhaps in the southwest corner. (The disturbances are visible in the north and east profiles). The artifact assemblage includes, nails, iron artifacts such as knife blades (two pieces), and an arrowhead.



Figure 7.12 Hart Chalet H2 2019 excavations completed, view NW.



Figure 7.13 12N10W with redeposited hearth rocks and pit in SW quard. View North.

EiBh-47 (Hart Chalet)
House 2 Artifact Map
14N10W and 12N10W
Excavation Square
August 2019

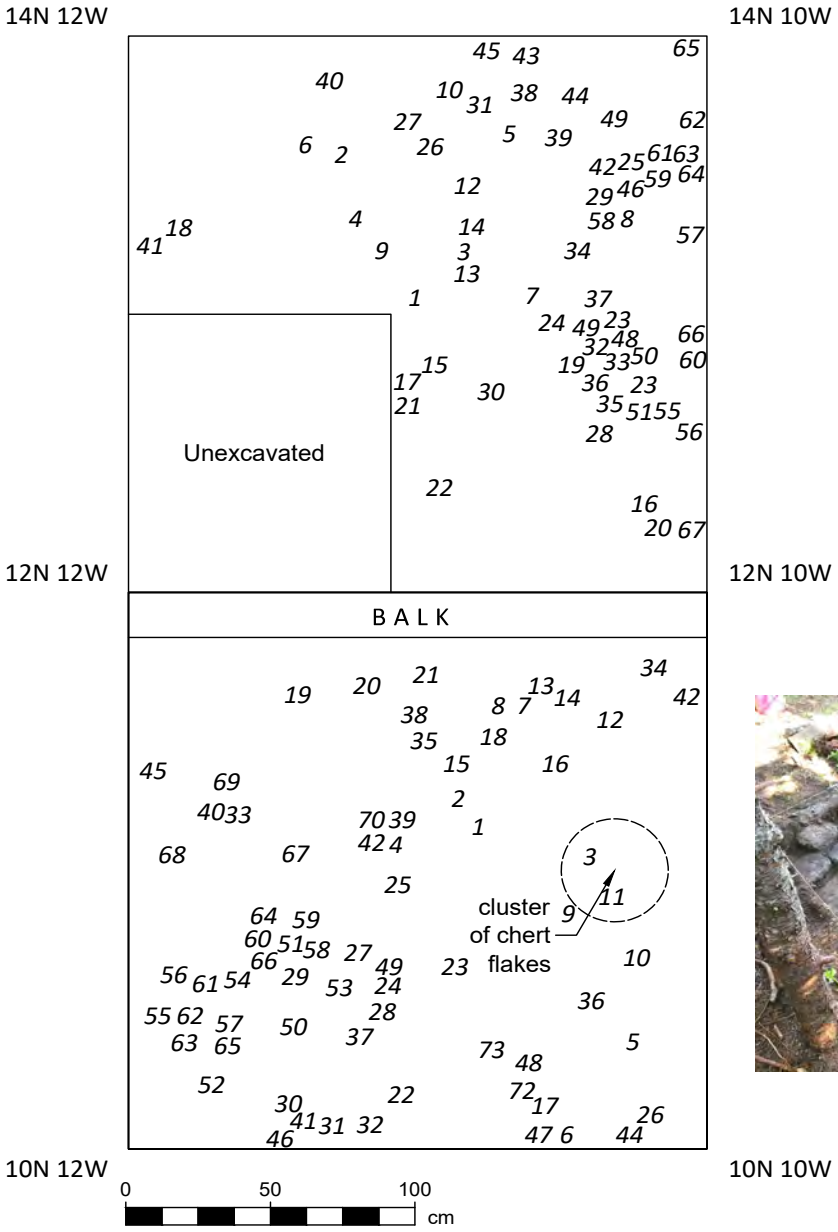




Figure 7.15 14N10W with floor slabs at left and redeposited hearth rocks and French tiles in rear. View to SE.

Figure 7.14 Hart Chalet 14N10W/12N10W finds map.

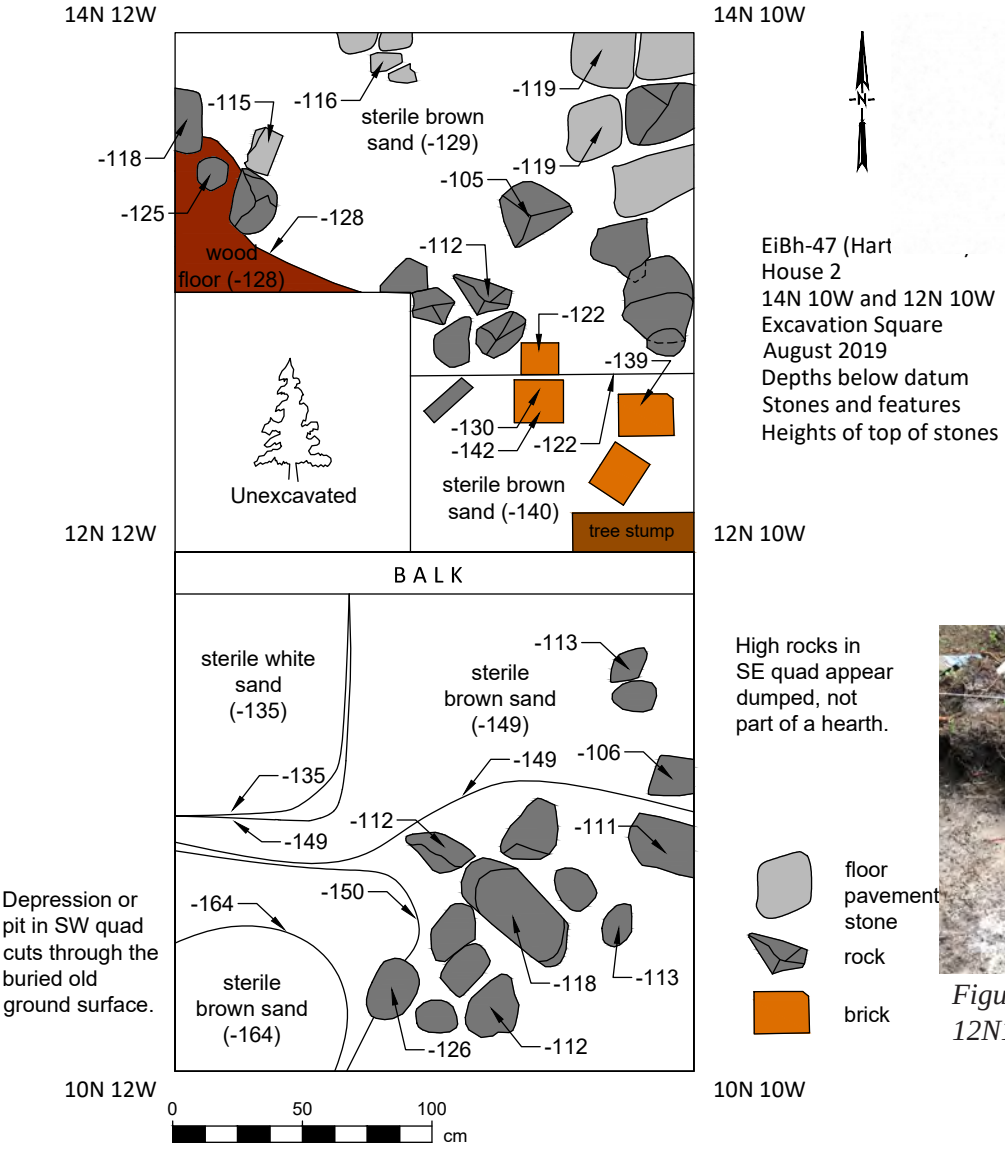


Figure 7.16 Hart Chalet 14N10W/12N10W rock map.



Figure 7.17 Pit in SW quad of 12N10W. View South.



Figure 7.18 14N10W seen from the South. Floor boards in NW quad.

EiBh-17 (Hart Chalet)
House 2
12N10W Profiles
August 2019
Depths below datum

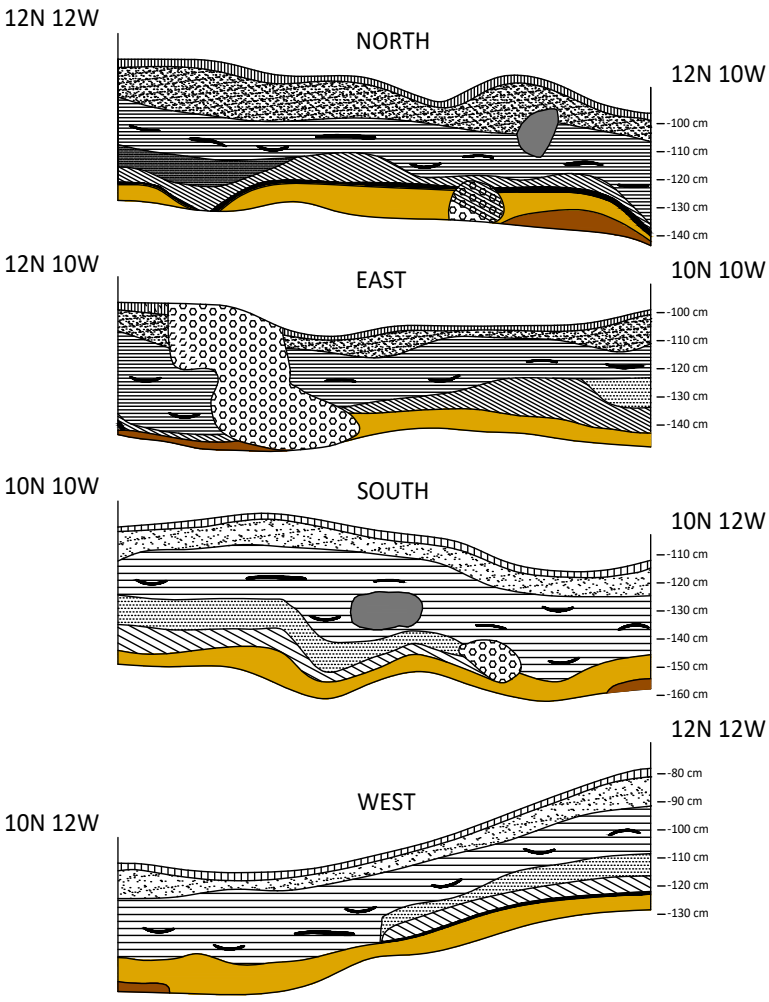


Figure 7.19 12N10W profiles



Figure 7.21 East wall profile.



Figure 7.22 West wall profile with pit cutting buried old ground surface.



Figure 7.23 Nails from H2 12N10W



Figure 7.24 Knives, bead, coin, brass and chert point from whalebone from 12N10W



Figure 7.25 Nails from 12N10W



Figure 7.26 Soapstone stoneware and iron knives from 12N10W



Figure 7.27 Nails from 12N10W

Hart Chalet House 2

14N10W excavators MCM + AH

July 26th, 2019

Unit was located along the inside of the house wall with finds consisting of iron nails and spikes, minimal bone, roof tile, brick, lead balls and glass. Multiple layers of stratigraphy were noted consisting of peat, white beach sand and sand mixed with charcoal. The SW quad was not excavated due to a tree which resulted in large roots and considerable bioturbation throughout the unit. The unit contained many boulders running NW/SE likely associated with the wall construction. In the SE quad a trench was dug in abutting the boulders. This contained bricks and numerous spikes resting on top of a layer of thick peat over sterile white beach sand. In the NE corner multiple flat paving stones articulated into a surface continuing on into the profile. The majority of the finds were concentrated in the eastern part of the unit. In the NW, the outside of the line of rocks, wood floor boards were excavated with the grain running NW SE, same as the rocks. These were part of the house floor, nailed. Finally, the trench and stone features incorporating the bricks are related to wall construction resulting in minimal faunal remains and a high concentration of iron nails. No bones other than a dog jaw and rotted bit of whale bone. Two French type bricks seem to have been placed on the sides of a trench along the south wall of the SW quad. Unusual size bricks, 14x28x3.5 cm and the first brick found at Hart Chalet.



Figure 7.28 Michael at 14N10W, view to NW. Trench inside wall in foreground, lined with two French bricks.



Figure 7.29 Rocks along East side of 14N10W. East at top.



Figure 7.30 Trench in SE wall interior of 14N10W with French brick.



Figure 7.31 French brick from 14N10W trench.

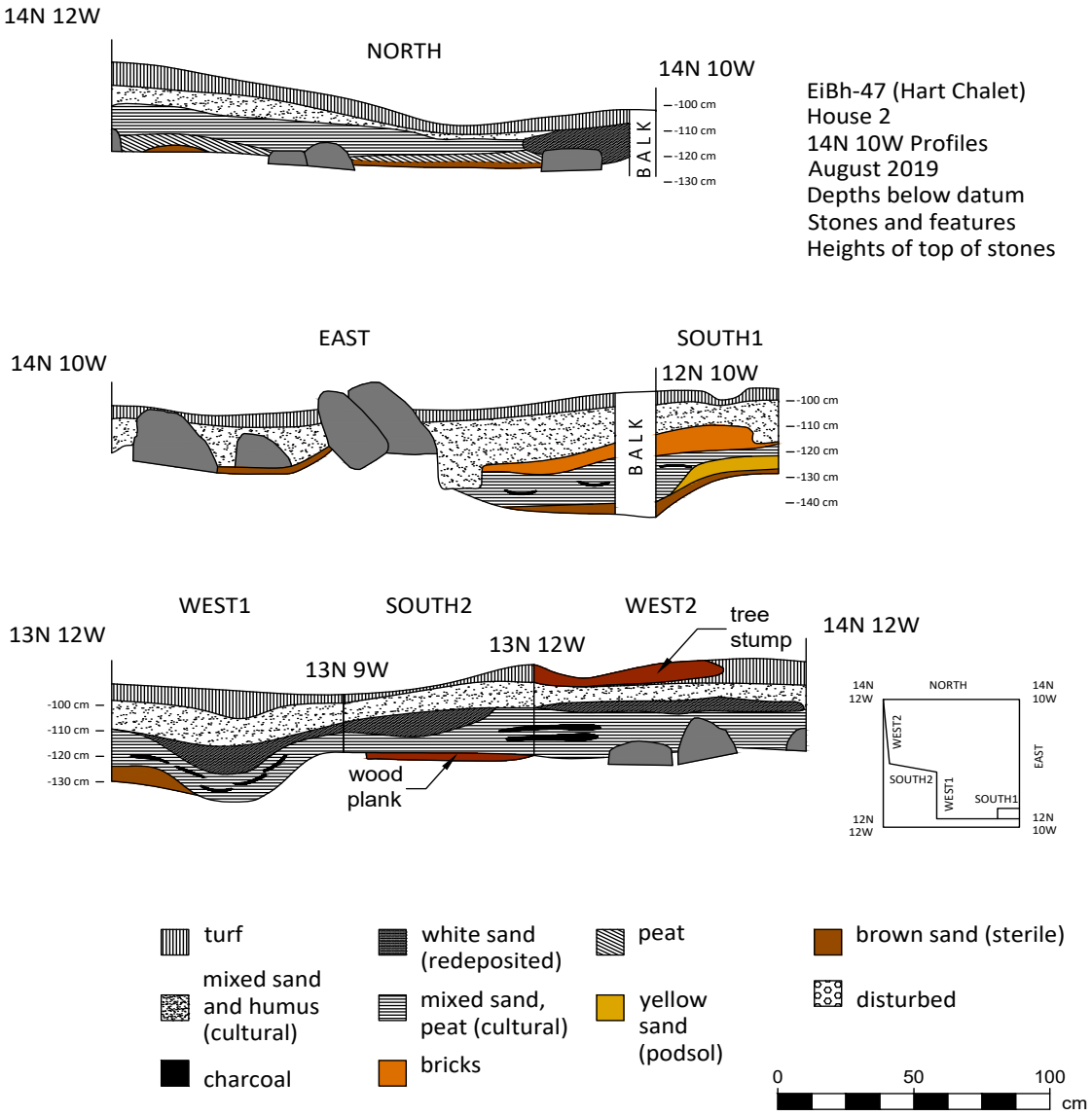


Figure 7.32 Hart Chalet House 2 14N10W profiles



Figure 7.33 North wall profile of 14N10W.



Figure 7.34 East wall of 14N10W.



Figure 7.35 Iron, lead, musket ball, pyrites, and glass from 14N10W.



Figure 7.36 French brick from 14N10W



Figure 7.37 Wolf or dog jaw from 14N10W



Figure 7.38 Charred material from 14N10W



Figure 7.39 Nail from 14N10W



Figure 7.40 French brick form House 3.

Hart Chalet House 2
16N8W
Calista Almer
July 26th, 2019

*bone, soapstone, glass, stones, floor

Levels: 1- top turf
2- black sand/ mixed sand
3 – peat, dark turf + charcoal + humus
4 – thin white sand line
5 – mixed light brown – cultural layer
6 – sterile

Square (heavy roots from tree in SW quad) had a clear floor between levels 4 and 5. Level 4 was a thin white sand layer. Level 5 was mixed light brown sand which holds moisture better than 4. Level 5 is probably the layer that the floor sat on because it's dense, packed and contains wood and bone. The bone was primarily caribou with some potential dog bones. Moreover, between levels 4 and 5 we found charcoal pockets which varied in size and depth. These charcoal pockets lie within the NE and Se quads. Also located in these quads were large rocks resting on level 5where the floor is. These rocks dive into the east wall. The quad to the east of mine has a large mound in the center.

I believe this square is the beginning of a hearth which continues into the square east of this one, but therein lies a problem since the NE quad was previously excavated by Clifford Hart or Rene Levesque. The square next to this one and the Eastern wall could be a hearth or the rock discard pile from previous excavations.

In the NE quad, in the North wall was a large piece of broken soapstone vessel that was partially burnt (fossil at base of cult. Level). The SE quad also had small pieces of soapstone in between levels four and five, so bone and broken pottery, glass, soapstone, etc. were discarded and fell below the floor.

The hearth theory is supported by the diving pockets of charcoal, burnt bone, soapstone, and stacked large stones that line the East wall that sit on the floor. There were also tiles (broken) in SE near tree. The Southwest quad was not excavated due to the tree growing through most of it. NW was empty.

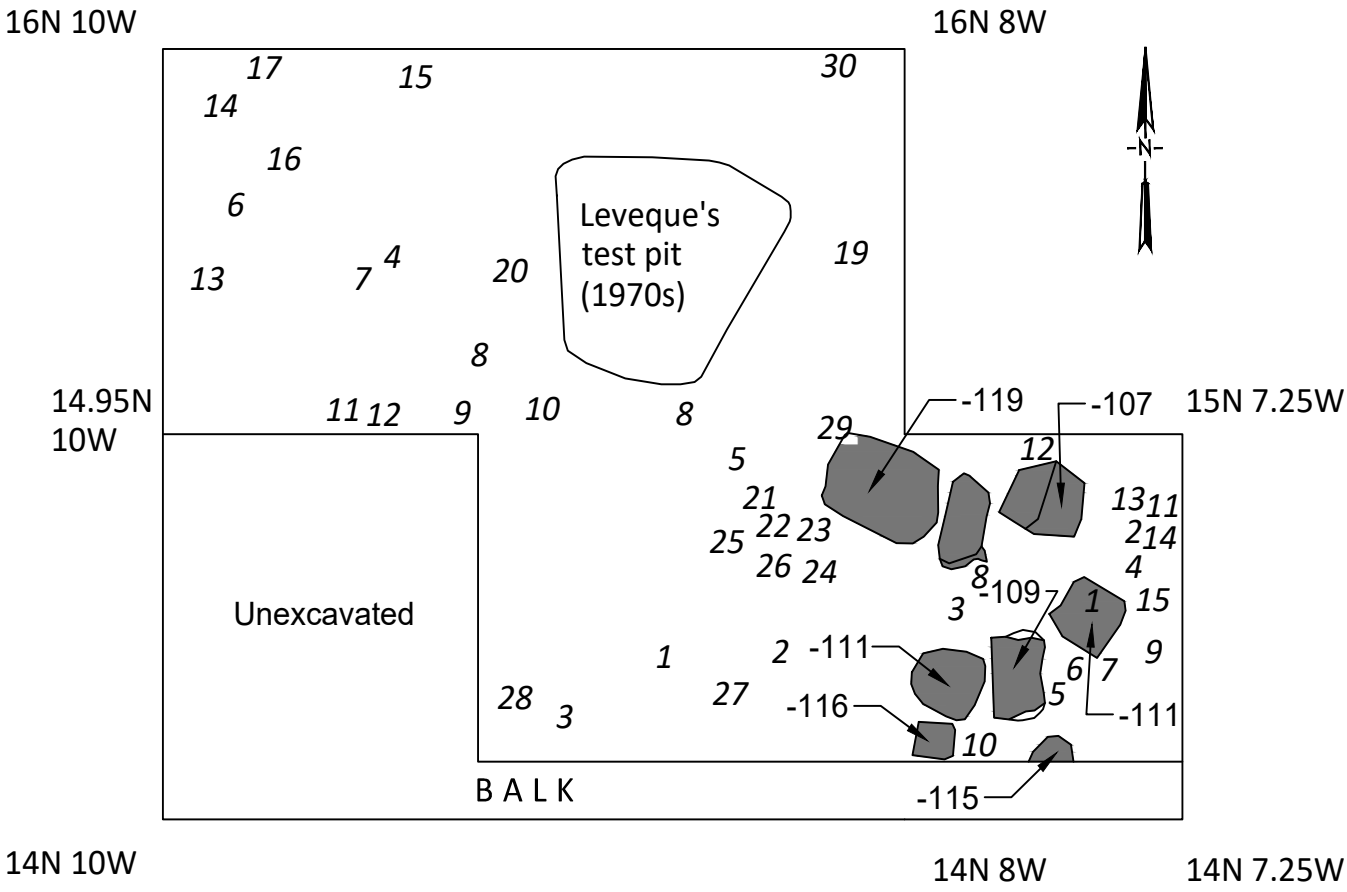


Figure 7.41 Hart Chalet House 2 rocks and finds map.



Figure 7.42 16N8W East wall profile.



Figure 7.43 16B8W viewed to the North (Photo: V. Teasdale).

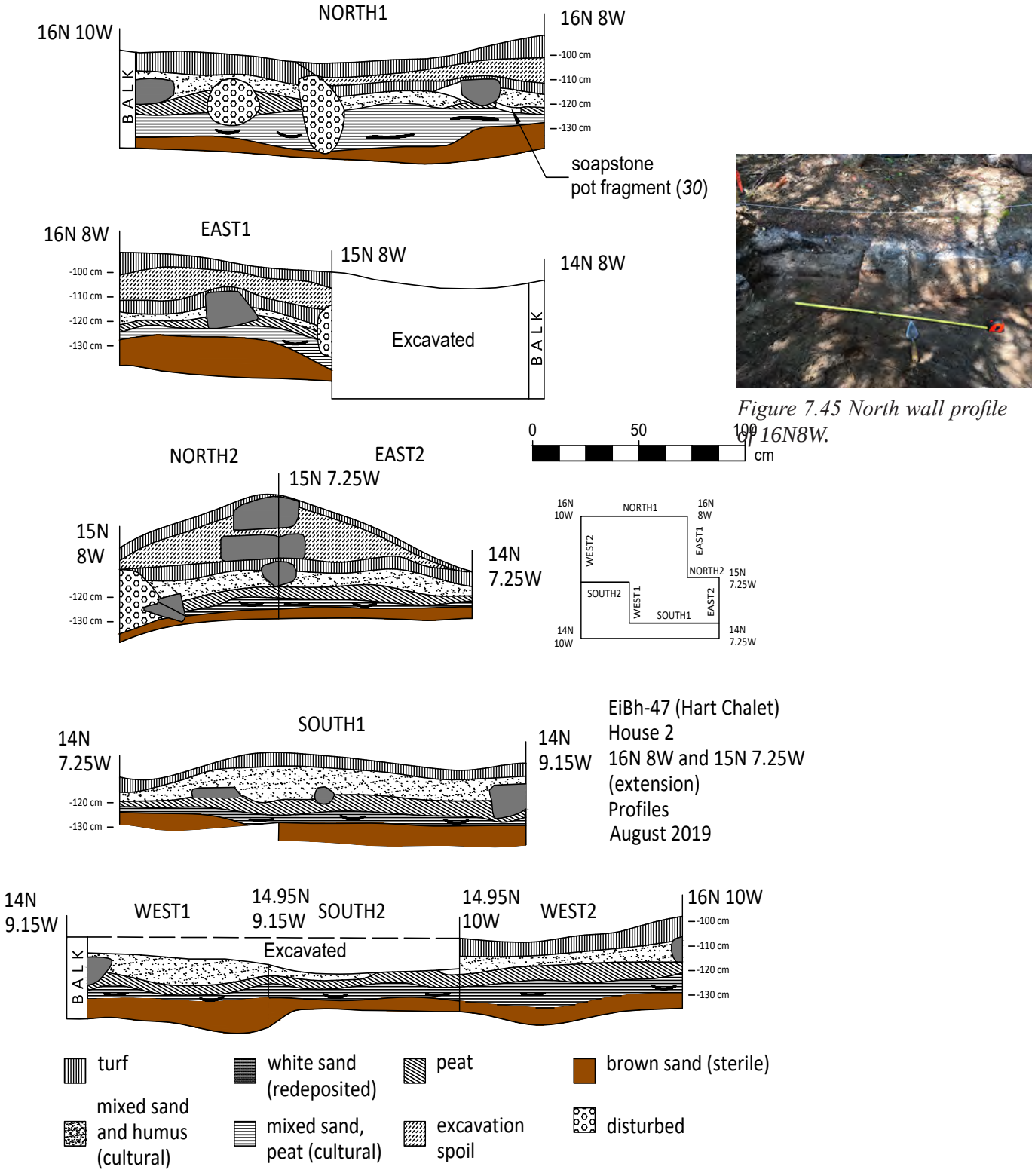


Figure 7.44 Hart Chalet House 2 profiles.

Figure 7.45 North wall profile of 16N8W.



Figure 7.46 16N8W nails



Figure 7.47 Stoneware, glass, clay pipe stem, and soapstone pot from 16N8W.



Figure 7.48 Stoneware, nails, and whalebone from 16N6W.

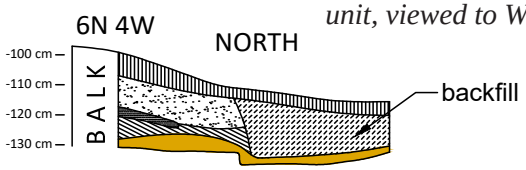


Figure 7.49 Spike from Hart Chalet 14N6W.



EiBh-17 (Hart Chalet) House 1
6N 2W
Excavation Square
August 2019
Depths below datum
The east side of the unit is the fill of previous excavation

Figure 7.51 Hart Chalet H1 6N2W unit, viewed to West.



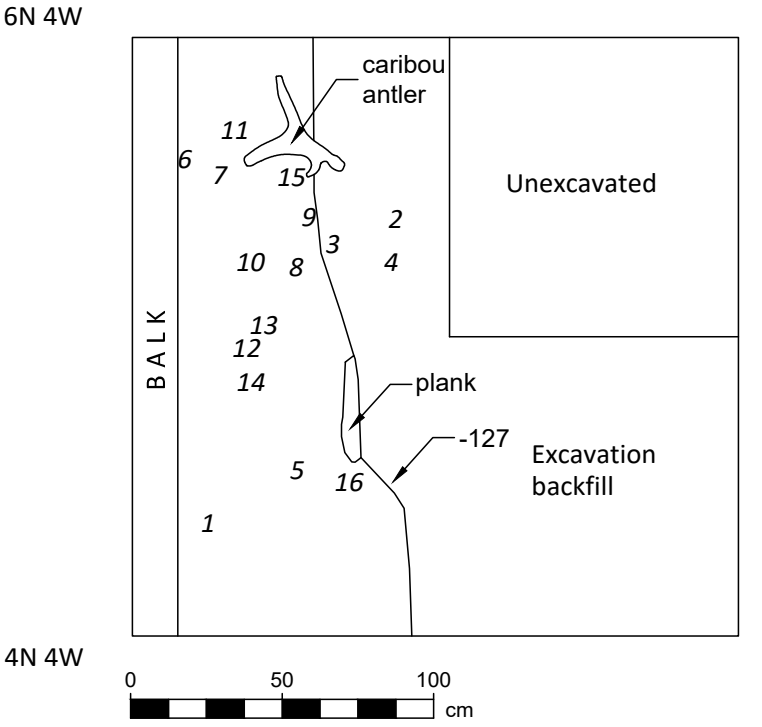


Figure 7.50 Hart Chalet House 1, 6N2W finds map.



Figure 7.52 Hart Chalet H2 squares backfilled, v. NE.



Figure 7.53 Hart Chalet H1 squares backfilled, v. NE.

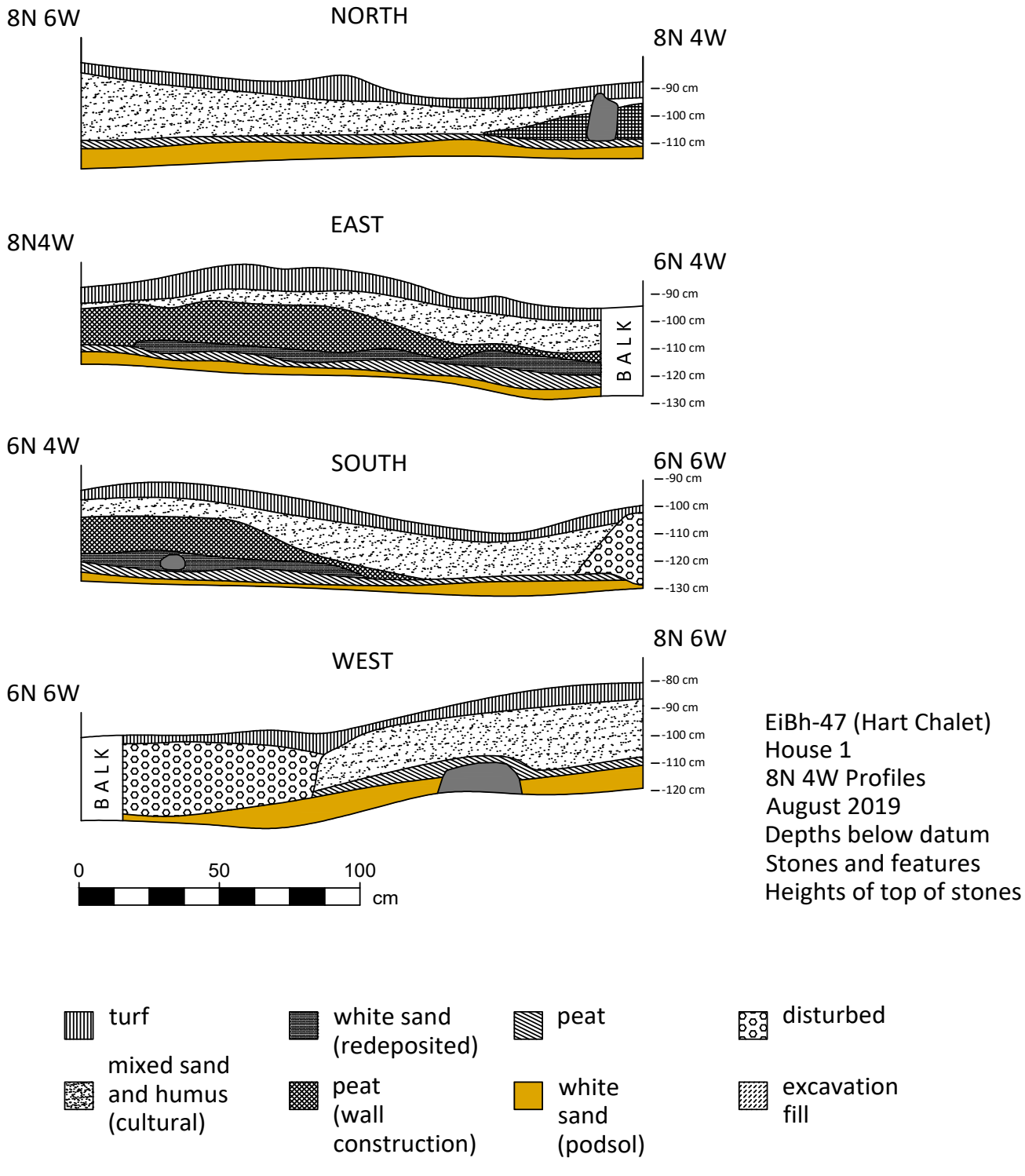


Figure 7.54 Hart Chalet House 1 8N4W profiles.



Figure 7.55 Artifacts from HC H-1, 8N4W.



Figure 7.56 Artifacts form HC H-1, 8N4W.



Figure 7.57 Nails from HC H-1, 8N4W.



Figure 7.58 Stone Ware from HC H-1, 8N4W.

Little Canso Isle-1 (EiBh-9)

House 1 Entry

20 July 2019

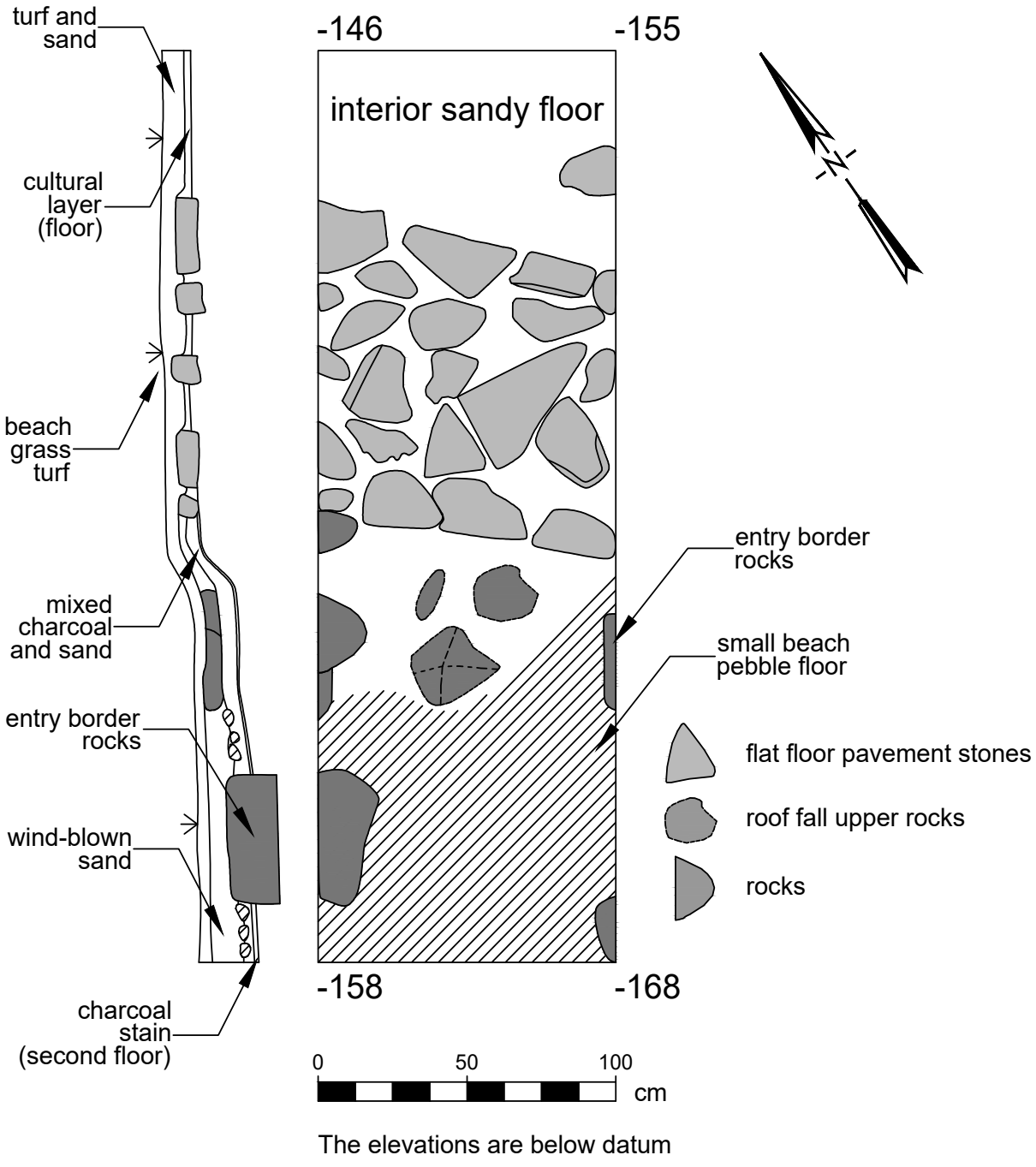


Figure 7.59 Little Canso Isle-1 entry test trench

Little Canso Isle-1
Map by I. Chechushkev
20 July, 2019

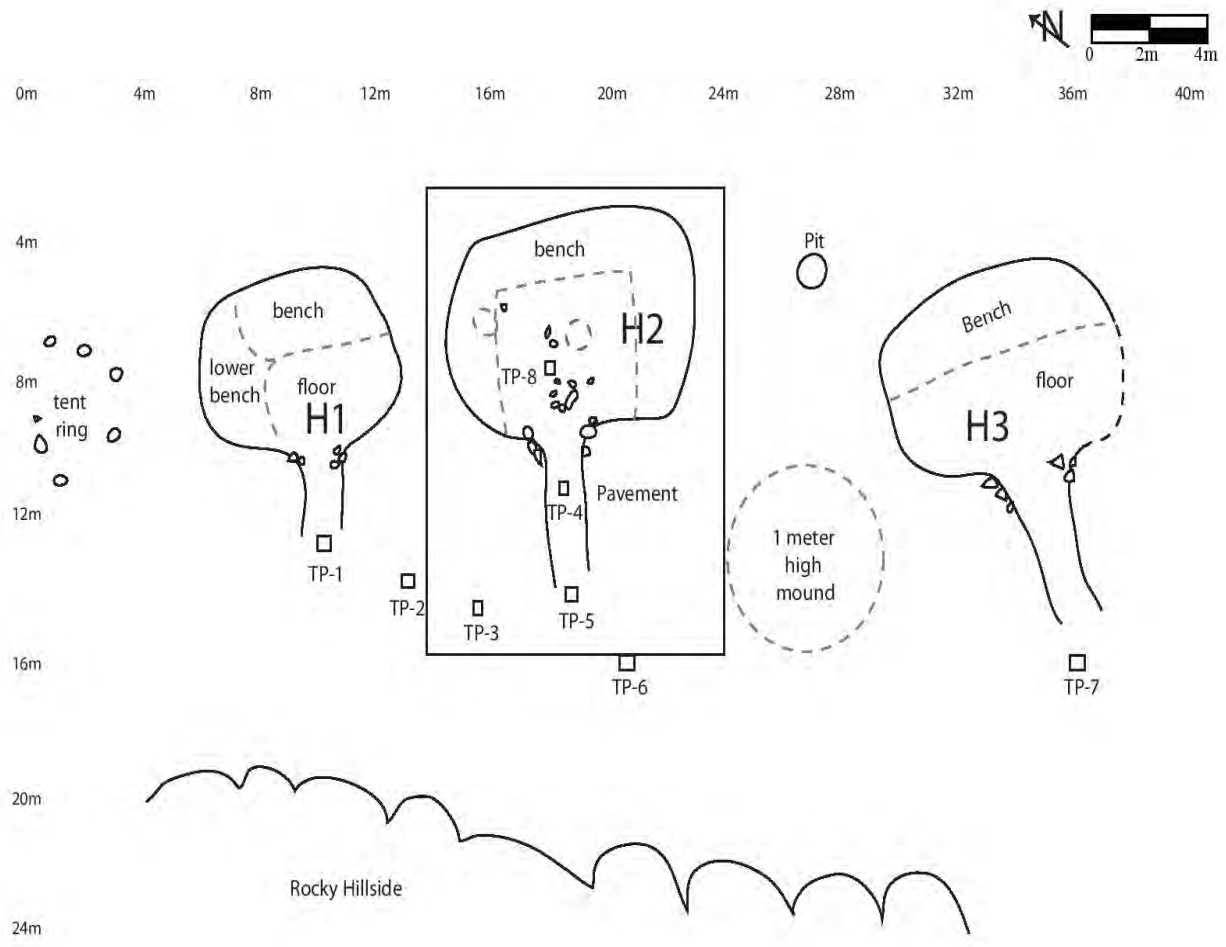


Figure 7.60 Little Canso Isle-1 site map. 2019 excavation in H1 entry passage.

Little Canso Isle-1
Topograhic Map
Igor Chechushkev
20 July, 2019

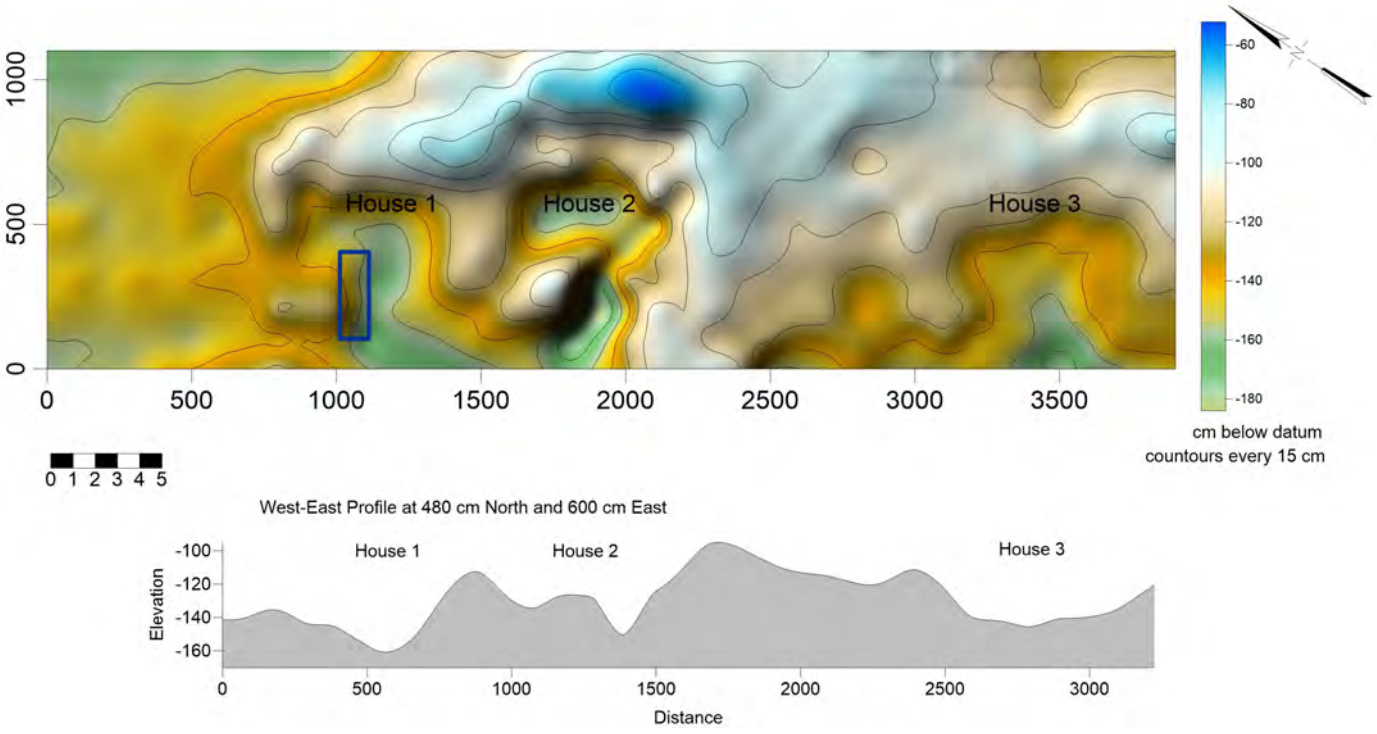


Figure 7.61 Little Canso Isle-1, Houses 1,2, and 3 topographic map.

Grand Isle-1 (EiBk-3)

11 August 2019

Calista Almer and Michael Mlyniec

BACKGROUND

The Grand Isle-1 site was originally described as Kettle Head by Martijn (1974) is located on the flat top of a low ridge approximately 35 meters above sea-level on the northeast corner of Grand Isle. The boulder field, originating as an active boulder beach lifted out of the ocean by post-glacial uplift, is approximately 20 meters (E-W) by 30 meters (N-S). Of the ten structures identified, several could be considered pit-houses because of their large size and associated smaller cache pit features. Among the structures/features, some less identifiable ones were also recorded. The site has undergone significant damage from looting, weather, boulder removal, and the construction of a modern inukshuk at the northern edge of the boulder field. Nevertheless, ten archaeological features were identifiable and could be recorded with a degree of confidence.

Martjn reported the finds made by Leonard Thomas included an Inuit skull (identified as such by experts in Quebec), a whale-bone snow knife, an iron rod, and rolls of birch bark. Medrick Thomas, one of Leonard's sons, reported to WF in 2018 that the bones Leonard had found were laid out on a flat slab and were covered with rocks. WF learned in 2019, from another St. Paul resident, that bones from three individuals had been found at this site. I could not verify this statement further in 2019, and this is not mentioned in Martijn's report.



Figure 7.62 G1-2 Kettle Head boulder pit site heavily looted, with recent inuksuk in distance. View East.



Figure 7.63 G1-1 disturbed boulder feature.

LIST OF STRUCTURES

- **Structure 1** waypoint 255: total area 5.31m2, wall thickness 50cm, internal area 2.01m2, and depth 95cm below ground level. There were no associated features present. State of preservation is poor.
- **Structure 2** wp256: total area 3.8m2, wall thickness 50cm, internal area 1.13m2, and a depth of 101cm below ground level. There were no associated features. State of preservation: poor.
- **Structure 3** wp257: total area 2.54m2, wall thickness 30cm, internal area 0.79m2, and a depth of 89cm below ground level. An associated pit feature attached to the northwest wall had a total area of 0.79m2, wall thickness 20cm, internal area 2.8m2, and a depth of 44cm below ground level. State of preservation: intact.
- **Structure 4** wp258: total area 3.57m2, wall thickness 50cm, internal area 4.15m2, and an internal depth 89cm below ground level. An associated feature is unattached to the southwest wall and had an area of 0.64m2, wall thickness 20cm, internal area 1.96m2, and an internal depth of 61cm below ground surface. State of preservation: excavated to bedrock at 180cm below the surface and back-filled in 2019.
- **Structure 5** wp259: total area 7.55m2, wall thickness 50cm, internal area 4.91m2, and an internal depth 106cm below ground level. There is an associated feature attached to the southwest wall with an area of 2.01m2, wall thickness 30cm, internal area 0.39m2, and an internal depth 70cm below ground surface. Structure 5 shares the north wall with the south wall of Structure Eight. State of preservation: heavily disturbed.
- **Structure 6** wp260: total area 13.2m2, wall thickness 55cm, internal area 7.59m2, and an internal depth 123cm below ground level. The associated feature is attached to the southeast wall and has an area of 2.01m2, wall thickness 30cm, internal area 6.36m2, and a depth 69cm below ground surface. State of preservation: disturbed.
- **Structure 7** wp261: total area 8.04m2, wall thickness 55cm, internal area 2.01m2, and an internal depth 108cm below ground level. The associated feature is attached to the southeast wall and has an area of 1.54m2, wall thickness 35cm, internal area 0.50m2, and an internal depth 64cm. State of preservation: heavily disturbed.
- **Structure 8** wp264: total area 8.04m2, wall thickness 60cm, internal area 3.80m2, and an internal depth 108cm below ground level. The associate feature is attached to the southwest wall and has an area of 1.13m2, wall thickness 20cm, internal area of 1.28m2, and an internal depth 77cm below ground level. This structure shares a south wall with the north wall of Structure 5. State of preservation: heavily disturbed.
- **Structure 9** wp272: total area 8.04m2, wall thickness 60cm, internal area 3.8m2, and an internal depth 86cm below ground level. The associated feature is attached to the southeast wall and has a total area of 2.55m2, wall thickness 30cm, internal area 0.79m2, and an internal depth 55cm below ground level. State of preservation: poor.
- **Tri-Pit Feature** wp265: This feature consists of three connected pits—one to the northeast, one to the north, and one to the south. The combined total area is 7.36m2 with an average wall thickness of 40cm for each pit. The northeast pit has an internal area of 0.50m2 and a depth of 45cm. The north pit has an internal area of 1.13m2 and an internal depth of 46cm. The south pit has an internal area of 1.54m2 and an internal depth of 52cm. State of preservation: intact.

INTERPRETATION

Of the ten identified archaeological features, six structures with similar features can be considered pit-houses. These include Structures 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Each has a total area of at least 7.50m2 and an associated cache pit feature attached to the southeast or southwest wall. All of the structures were built with walls 0.50-0.60m thick likely due to the strong winds funneling through this specific location on Grand Isle. Structures 5 and 8 demonstrate unique construction of two potential pit-houses connected by a shared wall. Though similar to the other pit-house structures, Structures 1 and 2 lack associated features and possess smaller internal areas. These structures could represent larger storage cashes than the features associated with the pit-houses or they may be for smaller groups. These structures are in close proximity to one another and located at the southernmost part of the site, away from the primary cluster

of houses. Structure 3 and the Tri-Pit Feature represent collections of pits that are too small for habitation. Structure 4 was excavated down to bedrock, yet no artifacts were recovered. The high site elevation and similarity to other documented boulder pit sites make it likely this site can be attributed to the Maritime Archaic culture. The discovery of Inuit skeletal remains and several historical period Inuit artifacts in one of these structures is an intrusive event that utilized the existing pits for an improvised grave.

Martijn, Charles A.

1974 Archaeological Research on the Lower St. Lawrence North Shore, Quebec. In Archaeological Salvage Projects 1972. William Byrne, ed. Mercury Series Archaeological Survey of Canada Paper 15: 112-130. Ottawa: National Museum of Man.

Grand Isle-1

(Kettle Head)

EiBk-3

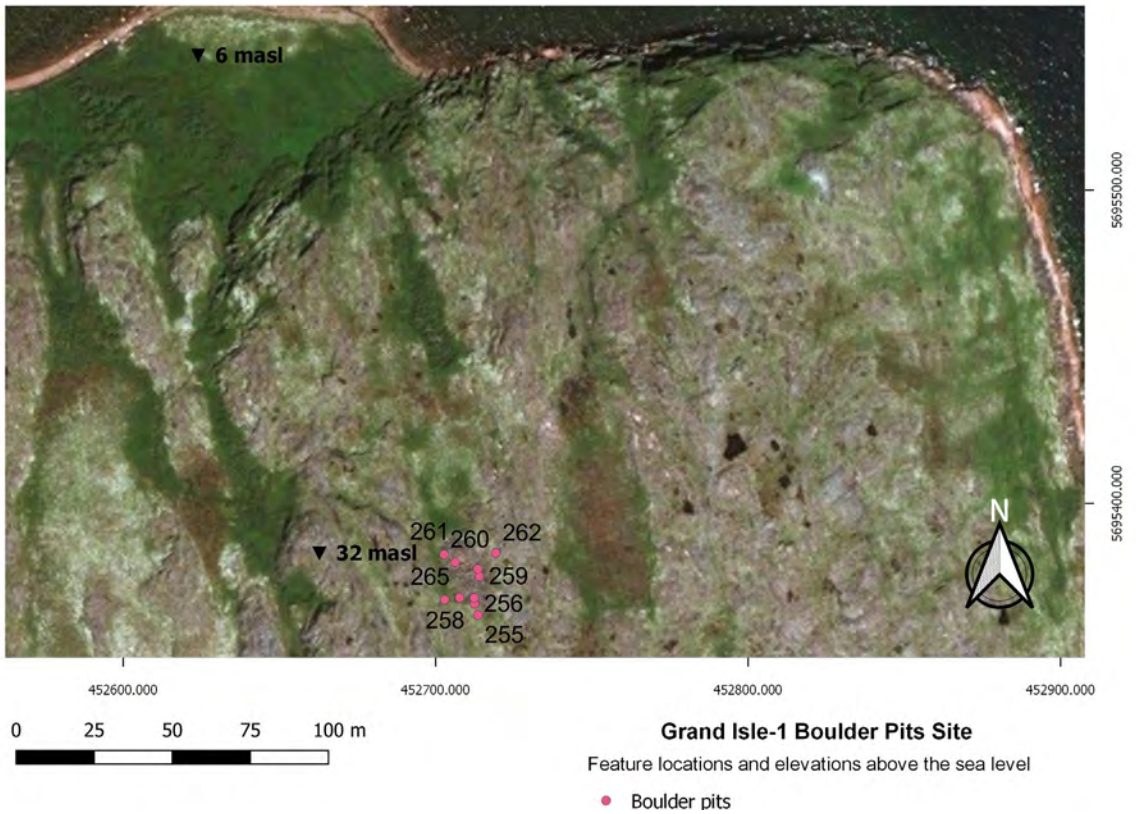


Figure 7.65 Grand Isle-1/Kettle Head EiBk-3 pithouse map.



Figure 7.64 Map of Kettle Head (EiBk-3) on Grand Isle.



Figure 7.66 Grand Isle-1, H1, wp 255



Figure 7.67 GI-1, H2, wp 256



Figure 7.68 GI-1, H3, wp 257



Figure 7.69 GI-1, H4, wp 258



Figure 7.70 GI-1, H5, wp 259



Figure 7.71 GI-1, H6, wp 260



Figure 7.72 GI-1, H7, wp 261



Figure 7.73 GI-1, H8, wp 259



Figure 7.74 GI-1, H9, wp 272



Figure 7.75 GI-1 tri-pit structure, wp 265

Grand Isle-1 Pithouses EiBk-3

Site	Date	Recorded By	Structure #	Waypoint #	Photo #	Total Area (square meters)	Internal Area (square meters)
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 1	255	GI1.H1	5.31	2.01
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 2	256	GI1.H2	3.8	1.31
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 3	257	GI1.H3	2.54	0.79
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 4	258	GI1.H4	12.57	4.15
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 5	259	GI1.H5	7.548	4.909
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 6	260	GI1.H6	13.203	7.548
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 7	261	GI1.H7	8.042	2.011
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 8	264	GI1.H8	8.042	3.801
Grand Isle 1	Aug 3rd 2019	CMA, MCM	tripit feature	265	GI1.TriPitFeature	7.36	0.503, 1.131, 1.539
Grand Isle 1	Aug 6th 2019	CMA, MCM	structure 9	272	GI1.H9	8.042	3.801

Average Wall Thickness (cm)	Internal Depth (cm from surface)	Associated Feature (Y/N)	Associated Feature Cardinal Direction	Feature Total Area (square meters)	Feature Internal Area (square meters)	Feature Average Wall Thickness (cm)	Feature Internal Depth (cm from surface)
50cm	95cm	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
50cm	101cm	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
30cm	89cm	Y	Northwest	0.79	0.28	20cm	44cm
50cm	89cm	Y	Southwest	0.636	0.196	20cm	61cm
50cm	106cm	Y	Southwest	2.011	0.385	30cm	70cm
55cm	123cm	Y	Southeast	2.011	0.636	30cm	69cm
55cm	108cm	Y	Southeast	1.539	0.503	35cm	64cm
60cm	108cm	Y	Southwest	1.131	0.283	20cm	77cm
40cm	45cm, 46cm, 5	N	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
60cm	86cm	Y	Southeast	2.545	0.785	30cm	55cm

Total Area with Feature (square meters)	Excavated Y/N	Cultural Material Y/N	Present Condition of Preservation	Notes
NA	N	N	poor preserva	located 70cm from H2
NA	N	N	poor preserva	located 70cm from H1
3.33	N	N	intact	feature attached
NA	Y	N	excavated	feature unattached
9.559	N	N	heavily distur	featured attached, shares north wall with H8
15.214	N	N	disturbed	feature attached
9.581	N	N	heavily distur	feature attached
9.173	N	N	heavily distur	feature attached, shares south wall with H5
NA	N	N	intact	area/depths recorded in order of NE, N, S
10.587	N	N	poor preserva	feature attached
10.587	N	N	poor preserva	feature attached

Grand Isle-2, L2 (EiBk-54)

Grand Isle -2,L2

EiBk-54

Topographic Map

Ava Hill and Igor Chechushkov

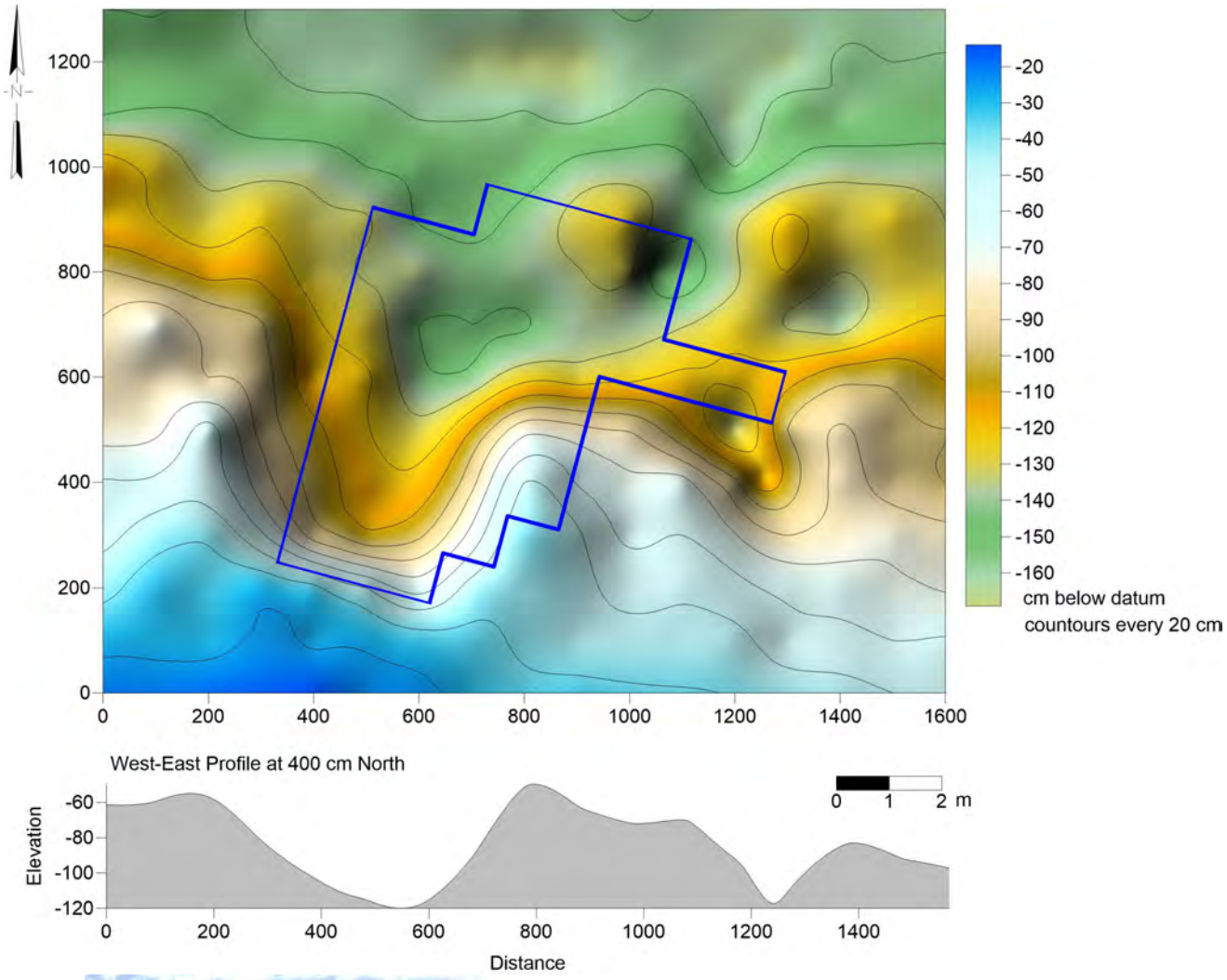


Figure 7.76 Grand Isle-2, L2 typographic map (by Igor Chechushkov)



Figure 7.77 Grand Isle-2, H2 viewed to the north.

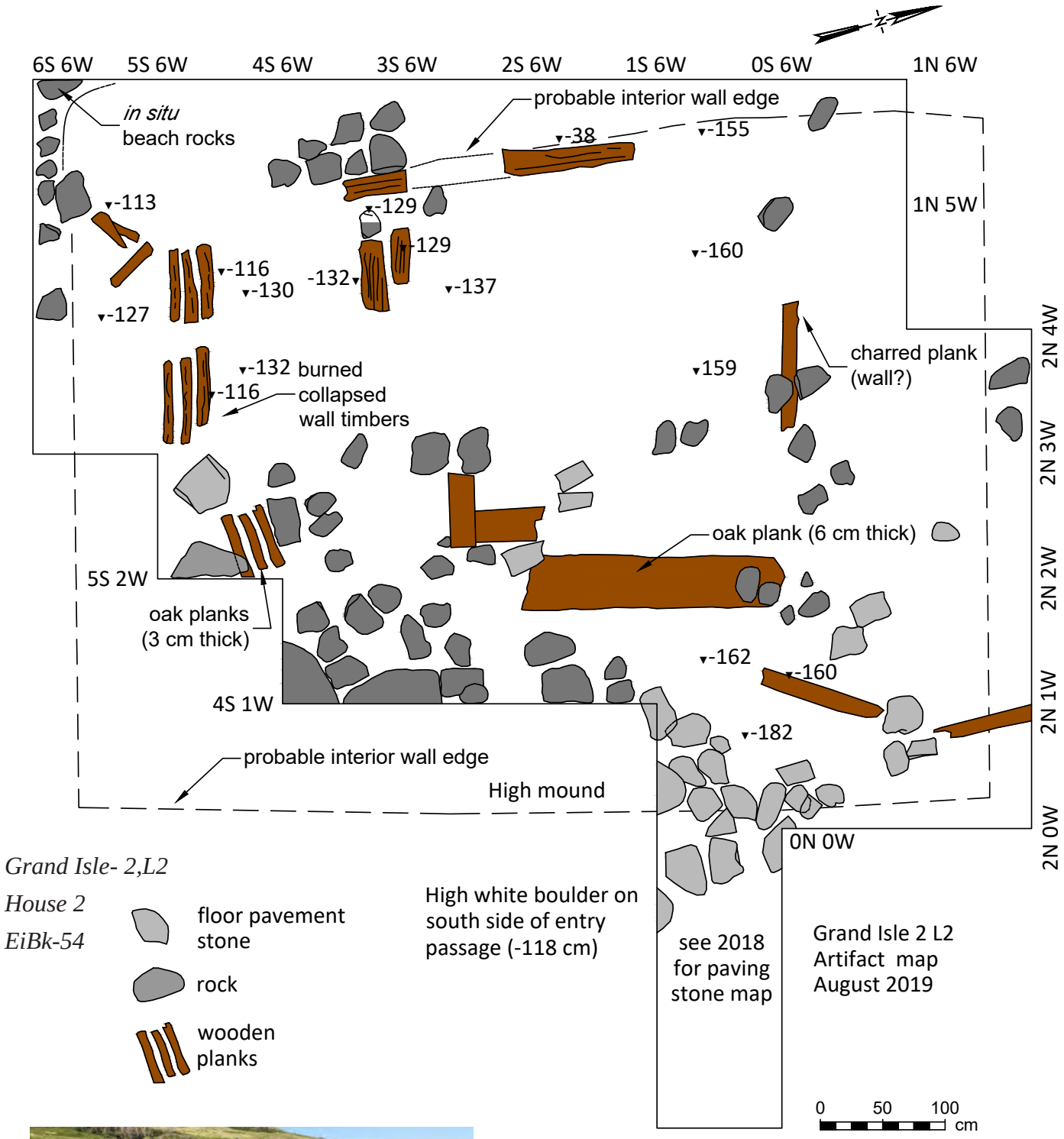




Figure 7.79 Grand Isle-2, L House 2 structure map.

Figure 7.78 Grand Isle-2 H2 viewed to the west, showing large in situ *boulders in the middle of the house floor.*

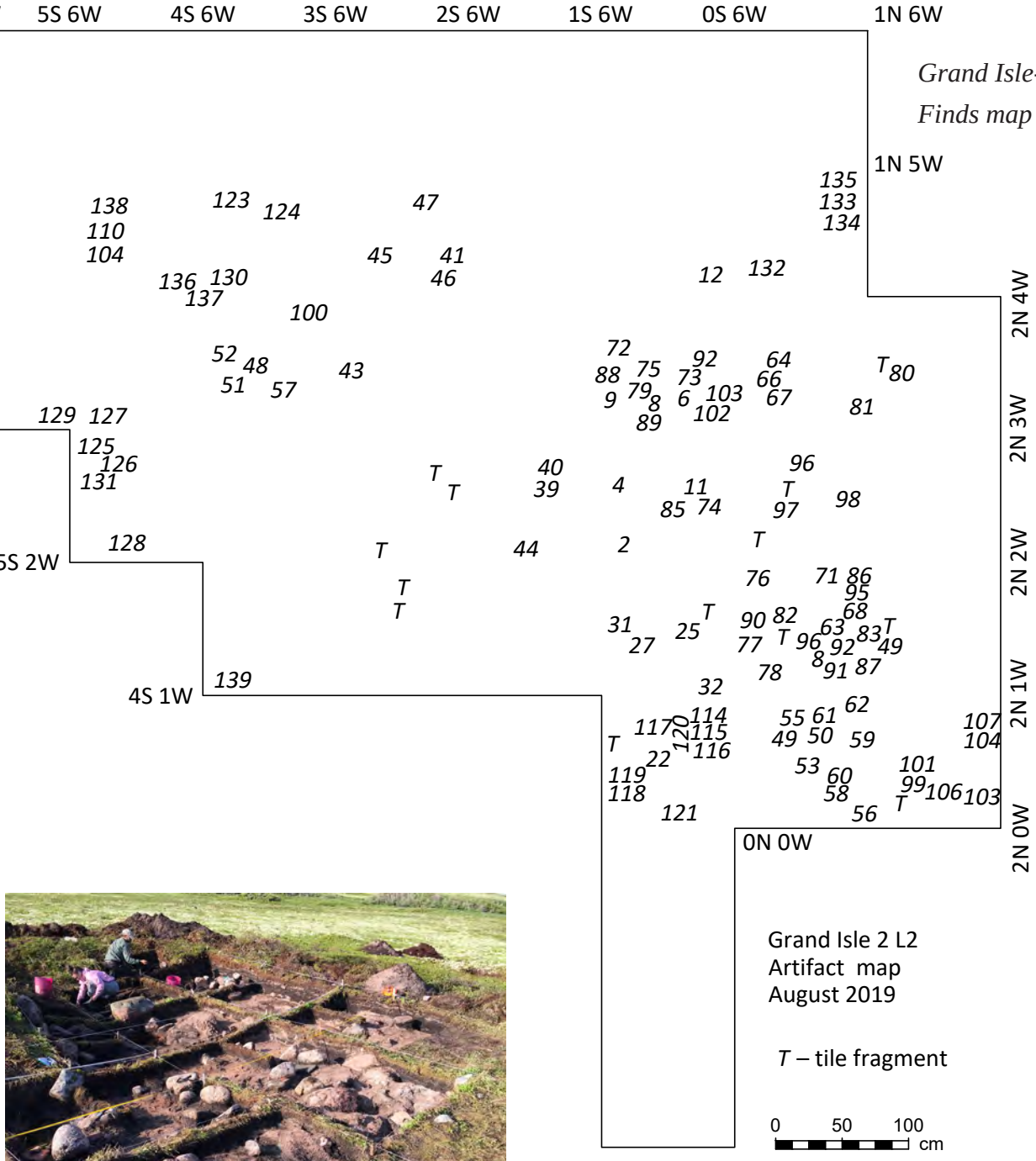


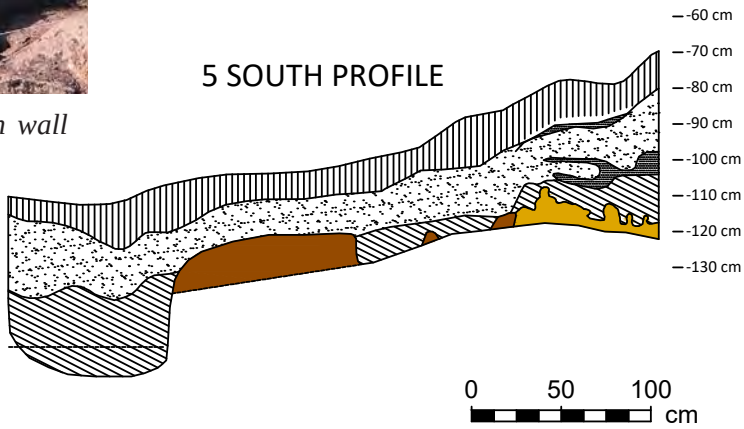


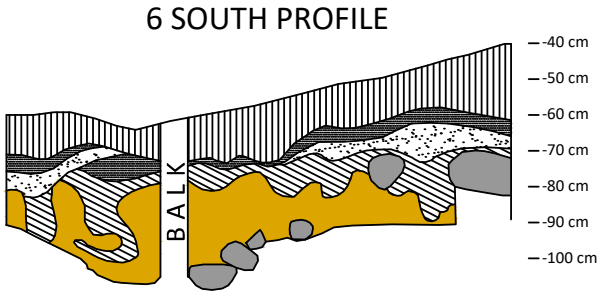
Figure 7.80 GI-2, H2 internal space viewed towards the southwest.

Figure 7.81 Grand Isle-2, L2 Finds map.



Figure 7.80 GI-2 #1 units, view of south wall area with 5S and 6S profiles shown below.





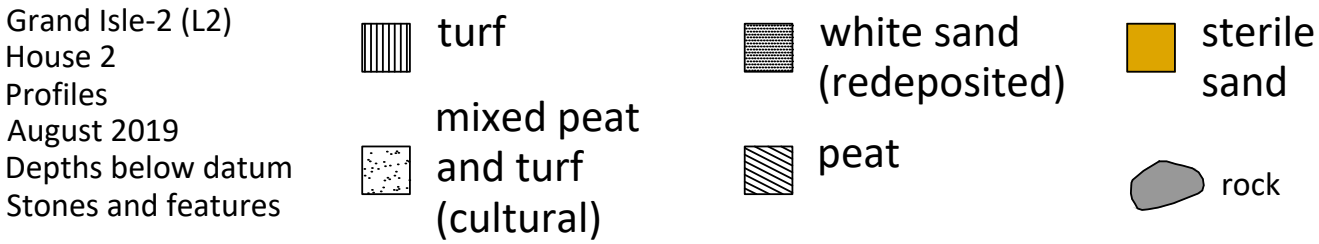


Figure 7.82 Grand Isle-2, L2 profiles

Grand Isle-2
House 2
August 2019
Depths below datum

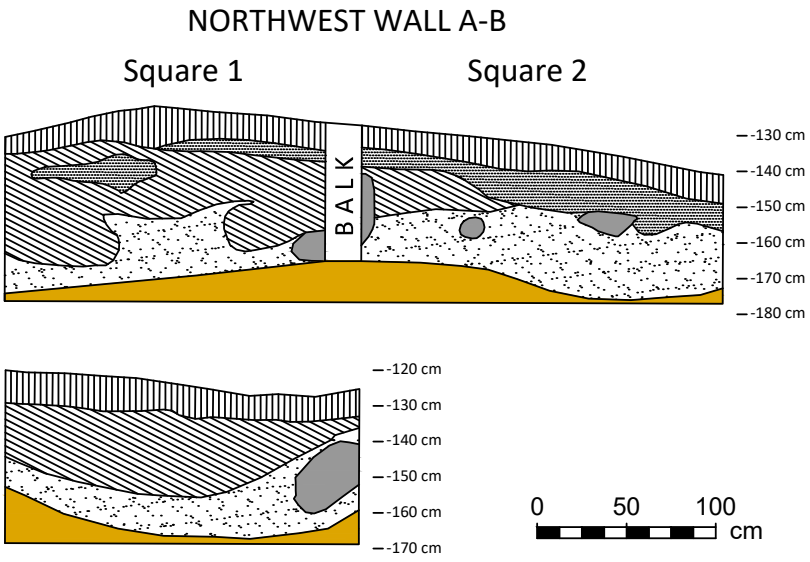
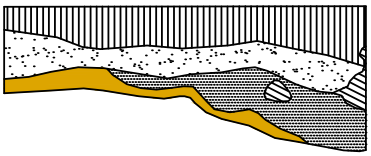




Figure 7.85 GI-2,H2 NE entry ramp showing NW wall profile A, view west.

10.25 m W, 0.2 m N West End Test Pit



This test pit was dug at he west end of the house: 10.25 m W, 0.20 m N. The test pit was 1 meter across on al sides, and located on a sloping hill-side. The top layer consisted of turf. The second layer was of peat and turf mixture. The third was a sand lens. The fourth was solid peat, and the final layer was sterile sand. The pit contained several flakes of Ramah chert of varying size, around 20-30 in number.

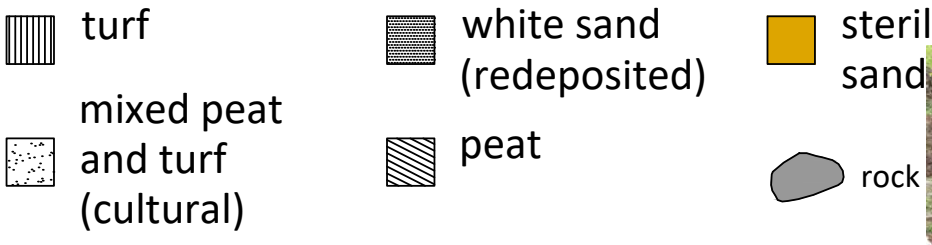


Figure 7.83 Grand Isle-2, L2 Northeast Entrance ramps and drainage ditch test pit.



Figure 7.84 GI-2, H2 East entry "ramps," SE ramp to right, NE ramp to left - View NE.

Western Wall Squares

1S4W + 2S4W

Noémi Toroczai, Ava Hill

August 18th, 2019

I excavated the western 1mx2m half of this square. In the center of the Grand Isle house is a large boulder sitting in sterile sand. The boulder is a natural part of the landscape, unadjusted by the Labrador Inuit. This assumption stems from the location and size of the boulder. It was extremely large, extremely heavy, and lodged deep into sterile beach sand. The Inuit may have used the center part of the house as a gathering room where the boulder may have been used to sit on or rest objects on. Besides the boulder, there was one nail found in the BE cultural layer. The lack of artifacts, bones, wood, etc. also suggests a center gathering area or work space which would be somewhat clear to make navigating and foot traffic easier. The stratigraphy of the profile included four layers: turf, mixed sand and turf, sterile sand, and a lens of solid peat. The profile also included two small rocks. Once down to sterile, it was easy to see the obvious upward slope from East to West. This slope began under the boulder from the wood planks on the eastern half of the square up towards the west wall and continued into the square west of this one up to the western wall.

3S3W (2x2 m)

Noémi Toroczai, Ava Hill

August 18th, 2019

This square, just south of 2S4W, was opened with the intention of following the sterile sand towards what was thought of as the south wall. As I “worked from known to unknown” I followed the sterile sand as the elevation got higher. With more and more nails being found in the peat and on top of the sterile, I continued south into 4S4W. I left 3S2W unopen at first to avoid the flooding occurring in 2S2W. I found large pieces of stoneware in and near the southern wall. Along with stoneware in the wall, I found planks stacked along the profile. They clearly continued through the west profile so we opened the 3S5W next. They continued, but instead of sleeping boards like we originally thought, the full plank construction seemed like thin oak which could have been used in the wall construction. This theory comes from the random placement of wood which was more obvious after finding the thin planks scattered in 3S1W, 3S2W, and 3S4W as well as nails lying on top of the thin wood. After opening the entire square and creating canals to redirect water, we found random wood and the tile lying in no clear/ intentional pattern among fallen rocks which seem to have originated in the wall. This square is the south edge of the house and full of charred timber from the collapsed south wall of the house.

5S4W (1x1 m)

Noémi Toroczai, Ava Hill

August 18, 2019

This square was opened with the hunch that it may include more “wall fall” and the wall construction itself. With an extremely large boulder taking up most of the southeast corner, I excavated along the balk on the north wall and along the east wall balk and moved with the stratigraphy back to the boulder. The square was on a sharp downward slope moving from south to north. It was only excavated as a 1mx1m. I found that the planks from 4S4W did not continue into this square. After the square was dug down to sterile sand it was clear that it was once a wall which has fallen north into 4S4W. They used the natural large boulders and slope of the hillside to build up the wall, but perhaps it wasn’t lived in for long periods of time because of the natural flooding on the hillside that we were battling throughout excavation. Stratigraphy showed only turf, peat, and sand. Not heavy in wood or artifacts.

1S4W (2x2 m)

Noémi Toroczai

August 18, 2019

Ava and I excavated the square 1S4W. The top layer was the sod, approximately 8-10 cm thick. Under the sod layer was a 3-5 cm thick sand layer. Below that we had a mixed peat and sand layer of 8-12 cm thickness, with sand lens’ occasionally within this layer (approx. 3-4 cm thick). We also had a thick layer of peat (solid) below this, 5-10 cm thick. The final layer of sterile sand ranged 3-5 cm in thickness, and would rise up in wavelike shapes towards the southern end of the square. Within the mixed peat/cultural layer, we found five iron pieces, some of which were most likely nails. Closer to the sand layer (the sterile layer) we found a piece of slate that had burn marks on it and chipped edges. Ava also found a piece of chalcedony rock near the sand (sterile) layer as well. Between the sterile layer and the solid peat, we found fifty-six fragments ramah chert, close to the west side of the square. This square didn’t yield a large amount of artifacts, but the type of artifacts indicate the presence of multiple groups of people from different time periods. The iron nails and fragments indicate Inuit presence. The ramah chert was used among early groups of people like the Groswater. The chalcedony rock could have also been from Groswater. These chert finds were not present iin the house, only in, under, and outside the wall area.

Eastern wall squares (1S 1W, 2S 1W, 3S 1W -- 1x3m units

1S 1W -- In this square after de-turfing and digging through the black cultural layer the ship plank from the unit to the north was exposed to the western side running through the whole unit into the South profile. This sat directly on the white beach sand therefore likely part of the original floor construction of the house. The eastern side of the unit sloped up to the edge of the boulder-filled wall. The wall consisted of a number of rocks including a medium-size boulder, likely left in place as part of the wall. Some of these rocks, including the boulder, lay on a darker sand layer seen below the sterile beach sand indicating that these were present in the beach deposits prior to construction, other rocks rested on the cultural layer, likely having fallen in when the wall partially collapsed. In the space on the north side of the boulder caribou bones were found including a large worked piece of antler. (MM notes)

2S 1W -- In the western side of the square the ship plank continued out of the north profile for 5cm before ending followed by a small area of cultural layer before the wall and collapsed wall rocks began to rise on the east side of the unit. The same pattern of wall construction and stratigraphy was seen as in the square to the south, but no caribou bones were present. To the southeast was a large boulder disappearing into the east and south profiles. (MM notes)

3S 1W -- This square consisted almost exclusively of wall construction and some fallen wall rocks. The east side of the unit was made up of two large boulders embedded in the wall which could not have been moved and likely a major factor determining the placement of the house floor and wall. Other boulders were wedged in as part of the wall construction. Rocks which had fallen from the wall were sitting on the black cultural layer and in the turf and peat layer above. The stratigraphy followed the same pattern as the rest of the wall, with the boulders sitting in the in situ dark iron-rich c-zone as part of the original beach formation. Above the more southerly boulder a tile covered with burned seal oil was recovered mixed with the turf, representing a stray find. Additionally, a large spike was recovered in a gap between the two large boulders. (MM notes)

1S 2W This 2x2 unit lies in the middle of the house floor and is surrounded by sandy prepared floor layer. The sub-unit quads are described separately below:

SE Quadrant This unit consisted of a dark cultural layer overlying boards and stones resting on white sterile beach sand. The units large central boulder that was part of the beach deposit occupied the NW corner of this unit and had decayed wood planks running N/S to the east of it, terminating in an E/W running plank abutted by rocks in the southern edge of the square. Unlike the large embedded boulder, some of the smaller stones were resting on sterile sand or on planks in the cultural layer probably resulted from roof or wall collapse. Roof tile fragments and nails were found with the planks. (MM notes)

SW Quadrant This unit consisted of the same stratigraphy as the one to the east, however the beach sand appeared higher with a sharp cut in the east signifying that that area was likely dug in deeper during construction of the house pit. The large central boulder in the NE corner was left in place when the house pit was excavated. No wood was found overlaying the sand perhaps due to differential preservation. Finds were scarce in this area. (MM notes)

NW Quadrant This unit mimicked the SW quad but had a deeper sand layer on the floor, no definite floor boards, and few finds. (MM notes)

NE Quadrant This unit was similar to the SE quad but was lower than the ones to the west. It contained rocks and roof tiles and a few scraps of disarticulated wood but nothing coherent like the unit to the south. Finds were minimal, but nails associated with the wood planks were recovered. (MM notes)

2N 2W (2x2m) -- "to the moon and beyond" - (a reference to the cratered topography of the in situ peat (soil oustide the house floor)

SE quadrant After deturfing, the south end of this unit was filled with rocks which had nails associated with them. Additionally, there were broken bits of charcoal and in the east profile sitting on the white sand was a 10cmX3cm burned charcoal patch that seem like a plank. In the northern end there was practically no depositional layer, only pockets of peat lobes extending down into the sterile sand, creating deep channels and pockets, completely different from the level sandy floor seen within the house. (MM notes)

SW quadrant This unit followed the same pattern of rocks, nails, and charcoal in the southern part of the unit and peat lobes extending into the sand in the north. In the west profile was another 10cmX3cm burned charcoal patch at the same level as the other SE one. This suggests that a plank ran across between them, parallel to the south wall, and was related to the rocks and nails, suggesting the construction of a north house wall or foundation beam. With the stones lying flat on the sand was a single, large curved paving stone, but its function in relation to its context could not be determined. Again, to the north there was no leveling layer of white sand or artifacts. (MM notes)

NW quadrant This unit consisted of only peat lobes pock-marking the sterile beach sand, and no artifacts. This area represents an area completely outside of the house adding credence to the idea that the south quadrants constituted the northern edge of the house floor and presumed wall. (MM notes)

NE quadrant This unit followed the same pattern as the NW unit, with peat lobes and sterile sand pits, suggesting it is outside the house. However, a large piece of a soapstone pot fragment with signs of repair (including a fastening with an iron nail) was collected in the SW corner of the quad, likely thrown away outside the house. (MM notes)

In subsequent consideration we decided that the absence of a physical north wall of the house could only be explained by the construction of a snow-block wall, essentially creating a dwelling that was part sod house and part snow igloo. Of interest is the fact that a whale-bone snow knife was found in an Inuit grave at the Grand Isle-1 (Kettle Head) boulder pit site at the top of the hill a few hundred meters south of the GI-2 H2 dwelling. (MM notes)

3S 4W (2x2m)

SE quadrant After de-turfing, this unit contained a dark cultural layer and white sterile beach sand. In the south end of the unit, running the whole east-west length and continuing into the east profile was a pile of burned conifer planks running East/West lying on top of each other. Although inside the house, they likely represent planks or small logs that had been used as part of wall construction rather than as flooring as they abut the wall and are piled on top of each other. Their burning must be associated with the collapse the collapse of the south wall and the destruction event for the house. Found nearby was an iron harpoon fore-shaft and a pottery fragment with green glazed interior. (MM notes)

SW quadrant The fallen timbers continued a short way to the west, ending in a heavily charred wood piece near where the west wall construction begins. The east house wall consisted of multiple layers sod consisting of peat layers interspersed with sandy lenses. These sods had been excavated nearby and contained many Rama chert flakes. Two fragments were similar to Dorset culture microblades. Additional evidence of the sod wall construction was seen by a wooden plank embedded in the west profile between sod layers. Because the whole western part of the quad was part of the house's sod wall, few artifacts were present other than the redeposited chert flakes. (MM notes)

NW quadrant This unit contained a line of boulders running roughly north/south abutted by north/south-running planks. West of the rocks was the wall, which demonstrated the same construction as the quad to the south. These boulders were likely part of wall collapse as they lay on top of the planks which could have represented part of a sleeping bench as they were raised slightly above the floor. Again, the unit contained few artifacts other than Ramah chert flakes in the sandy lenses of the sod wall. (MM notes)

NE quadrant This unit also contained planks, however they were running east-west and terminated at the planks in the unit to the west forming a right angle, perhaps representing the junction between a rear (south) sleeping bench and a west wall bench. These were located in the north of the unit while rest of the square represented typical house interior stratigraphy. A second iron harpoon shaft was found in the south part of this unit. (MM notes)

5S 4W (1x1m unit) This unit contained a few scattered boards extending into the north balk through which they were connected to the pile of boards in the SE unit of the previous block. These boards, however, were lying at seemingly random orientations, adding credence to the idea that these planks were associated with the collapse of the house's south wall. South of the planks the soil consisted of in situ rocks and boulders sitting on dark c-layer beach sand just as in the east wall of the house, with layering of peat and sand above them, representing naturally occurring wall foundation. Finds were few but a piece of pottery was recovered. (MM notes)

5S 5W (1x1m unit) This unit caught the turn at the southwest corner of the house wall. The same construction levels were present as in the next unit to the east; however, in the center and NE corner, rocks were present sitting on the cultural layer which were likely came from wall-fall. Finds were scare but Ramah chert was found in the upper sod lens of wall construction. In the west profile coming off the south wall of the unit, the cut into the sterile sand made during house construction was visible, extending through the bulk and into the unit to the north. (MM notes)

0N0W Entry Square
W. Fitzhugh

This 1x1m is the entry passage area and is bounded by a high mound on the south side. This side of the entry has large boulders in the wall, probably determining the position of the entry passage. Several large beach rocks had fallen into the passage from the wall area. They were embedded in black earth cultural deposit from the turf down to sterile sand or pavement. There were a few patches of clean sand but most of the BE was a mixture of sand, charcoal, and very rotted bone – all caribou. There was no real difference between the upper black earth and lower BE – i.e. no really observable "floor" deposition. The pavement, only two or three small nails. Water started seeping in when the pavement appeared. This may be why there is a north-running trench. A test pit in this trench had a roof tile about 30-40 cm below the surface, so this seems to have been made by the Inuit to clear water from the entry passage. No artifacts of special interest came from this unit. The pavement rocks extend beyond the southern limit of the unit, beneath the mound, so the wall here must be slumping over the entry way.

2N0W
W. Fitzhugh
August 8th, 2019

This unit is north of the house door. Its eastern quads are mounded up – a combination of wall rocks and caribou bones fractured from cooking, but there is no sign of an actual hearth with charcoal and fire-cracked rocks. Most likely these bones accumulated as dumps on the walls or roof. There was also a gravelly layer just under the sod in the NE unit. Almost all the bones were on the SE quad, directly beneath the sod. Nails were found throughout from top to bottom and a few tile fragments were present. Charcoal was present sporadically but not in hearth concentrations. The SW quad had a small hearth area with a flat slab that was burned and crumbled next to an inclined slab. Nails and a lead bullet were nearby. Peat lobes appeared in the northern end of the square and it does not seem like this area could have been part of the house, especially as there is no wall on this side of the dwelling. The flat sand floor seems to underlie the cultural level occupied areas south of 1 North. There is no "floor" level in the 2N trench squares; rather artifacts, bones, and wood accumulated over time, with wood found preserved only in the bottom levels. Almost always we found tile fragments, wood, and nails at the lowest levels. There were some pieces of oriented paving stones, but no sod was laid down as flooring as in other parts of the house.

Belles Amours 1 (EiBi-24)

The Gateways Project 2019

20 August 2019

Calisa Almer and Michael Mlyniec

BACKGROUND

The Belles Amours boulder field site is located on a raised beach on the Belles Amours peninsula, 20 km east of Rivière-Saint-Paul, Quebec (WGS84 UTM zone 21N 471520E, 5702490N) and 12 km west of Brador and Blanc Sablon. The site was first documented by René Levèsque and has not been dated or attributed to a specific culture because no diagnostic artifacts or culturally specific structures have been found or recognized. Boulder field sites on high beaches appear as early as the Maritime Archaic; however, low-lying sites are more likely related to either Groswater Paleoeskimo or Intermediate or Recent Indian. Despite disturbances, many structures and features are intact or recognizeable.

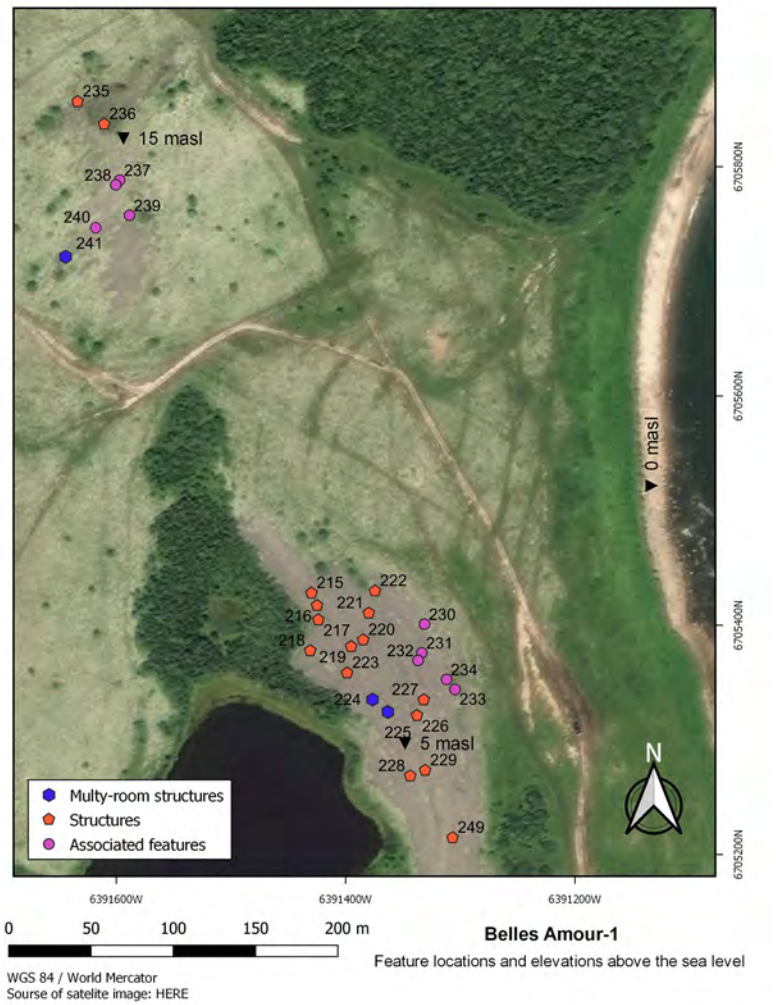


Figure 7.86 Belles Amours pithouse site map.

The structures occur in two boulder fields. The lower field is located on a 5m high raised beach beside a large pond, and the upper field to the NW is 15m asl, 10 meters above lower field. The lower field is tiered with the strips of boulders and is approximately 80 meters (E-W) by 550 meters (N-S) with all the features clustered in the northern 300 meters. The upper field is approximately 80 meters (E-W) by 130 meters (N-S). Nineteen structures were identified, some possessing associated features, and another nine stand-alone features were also identified. The lower field comprising the main component of the site had 16 of the structures, while the upper field accounted for three. Features were found in rows to the east, closer to the sea on the lower tiers of the beaches. The site has undergone significant damage due to multiple factors such as looting, weather, and boulder removal for telephone pole installation and other construction activity. Despite this destruction, archaeological features were still identifiable and able to be recorded with a degree of confidence.

LIST OF STRUCTURES

- **Structure 1**: total area of 16.62m, wall thickness 80cm, internal area 7.07, average wall height from ground level of 53cm, and with an internal depth of 90cm from highest wall point. There are no associated features. State of preservation: intact.

- **Structure 2**: total area of 9.08, wall thickness 40cm, internal area 4.52, average wall height from ground level of 41cm, and with an internal depth of 50cm from the highest wall point. There are no associated features. State of preservation: intact.

- **Structure 3**: total area of 25.52m, wall thickness 95cm, internal area 10.75, average wall height from ground level of 28cm, and with an internal depth of 35cm from highest wall point. There is one associated wall feature to the southeast that is not attached. The associated feature has a total area of 3.46m, wall thickness of 35cm, and with an internal area of 0.64m. State of preservation: moderate.

- **Structure 4**: total area of 14.12m, wall thickness 87cm, internal area 5.31m, average wall height from ground level of 11cm, with an internal depth not recorded due to slope. There is one associated wall feature to the southeast that is not attached. The associated feature has a total area 1.13m, wall thickness of 20cm, and with an internal area of 0.64m. State of preservation- moderate.

- **Structure 5**: total area of 13.85m, wall thickness 75cm, internal area 7.7m, average wall height from ground level of 45cm, and with an internal depth of 24cm from the highest wall point. There are two associated internal pit features. The associated features (from N to S) have total areas of 1.13m and 0.5m and depths of 39cm and 14cm from floor surface. State of preservation: intact.

- **Structure 6**: total area of 14.52m, wall thickness 110cm, internal area 9.86m, average wall height from ground level of 50cm. The internal depth was not recorded from the highest wall point. There is one associated pit feature. The associated feature has an area of 1.26m and the depth was not recorded. State of condition: poor.

- **Structure 7**: total area of 4.52m, wall thickness 65cm, internal area 1.33m, average wall height from ground level of 42cm, and with an internal depth of 81cm from highest wall point. State of condition: poor.

- **Structure 8**: total area of 11.95m, wall thickness 105cm, internal area 2.69m, average wall height from ground level of 49cm, and with an internal depth of 68cm from highest wall point. There is one associated pit feature to the south. The associated pit has an area of 1.13m the depth is missing. State of condition: intact with disturbed north wall due to telephone pole construction.

- **Structure 9**: total area of 19.64m, wall thickness 88cm, internal area 8.42m, average wall height from ground level of 35cm, and with an internal depth of 57cm from the highest wall point. There are two

associated internal pit features. The associated features (from N to S) have total areas of 0.85 and 0.35m and depths of 22cm and 15cm from floor surface. State of preservation: poor.

- **Structure 10**: total area of 17m, wall thickness 60cm, internal area 13.2m. This structure consists of two subdivisions. From north to south, the internal areas of the subdivisions are 6.6m, and 4.6m and the average internal wall thickness is 40cm. There is one associated walled feature to the east that is not attached. The associated feature has a total area of 2.54m, wall thickness of 30cm, and with an internal area of 0.95m. There are two associated internal pit features in the north and south subdivisions. The northern internal pit feature has an area of .79m and a depth from floor surface of 25cm. The southern pit feature has an area of 0.38 and a depth from floor surface of 20cm. The state of preservation- moderate with diffuse Northern and Eastern walls. The areas were calculated on approximation of the continuation of standing walls. Elevations were not recorded.

- **Structure 11**: total area of 51.5m, wall thickness 100cm, internal area 35.72m, average wall height from ground level of 39cm. This structure consists of two subdivisions. From north to south, the internal areas of the subdivisions are 9.24m, and 25.58m and the average internal wall thickness is 40cm. There is one associated wall feature to the southeast that is not attached. The associated feature has a total area of 2.01m, wall thickness of 30cm, and with an internal area of 0.64m. There are two associated internal pit features in the south subdivision. The northern internal pit feature has an area of 2.26m and a depth from floor surface of 60cm. The southern pit feature has an area of 1.13 and a depth from floor surface of 35cm. An additional feature consisting of a circular collection of red rocks was located to the NW with an area of .79m located at ground level. State of preservation: intact.

- **Structure 12**: total area of 6.16m, wall thickness 63cm, internal area 2.01m, average wall height from ground level of 53cm, and with an internal depth of 89cm from the highest wall point. There is one associated wall feature to the north that is attached. The associated feature has a total area of 3.14m, wall thickness of 50cm, and with an internal area of 0.79m. The total area of structure with attached feature is 9.3m. State of preservation: intact.

- **Structure 13**: total area of 10.18, wall thickness 65cm, internal area 6.58m, average wall height from ground level of 48cm, and with an internal depth of 63cm from the highest wall point. There is one associated wall feature to the east that is unattached. The associated feature has a total area of 2.55m, wall thickness of 45cm, and with an internal area of 0.79m. State of preservation: poor with a modern pit and probable wall reconstruction.

- **Structure 14**: total area of 10.18m, wall thickness 68cm, internal area 4.52m, average wall height from ground level of 24cm, and with an internal depth of 82cm from the highest wall point. There is one associated wall feature to the southwest that is attached. The associated feature has a total area of 1.13m, wall thickness of 30cm, and with an internal area of 2.8m. The total area of structure with associated feature is 11.31m. State of preservation: moderate.

- **Structure 15**: total area of 6.16m, wall thickness 95cm, internal area 1.13m, average wall height from ground level of 55cm, and with an internal depth of 85cm from the highest wall point. There are no associated features. State of preservation: poor.

- **Structure 16**: total area of 9.62m, wall thickness 90cm, internal area 1.33m, average wall height from ground level of 62cm, and with an internal depth of 105cm from the highest wall point. There are no associated features. State of preservation: moderate.

- **Structure 17**: total area of 11.05, wall thickness 85cm, internal area 2.84m, average wall height from ground level of 54cm, and with an internal depth of 101cm from the highest wall point. There are no associated features. State of preservation: moderate.

- **Structure 18**: total area of 28.24, wall thickness 50cm, internal area 21.62m, average wall height from ground level of 45cm, and with an average internal depth of 72cm from the highest wall point. This

structure consists of three subdivisions. From north to south, the internal areas of the subdivisions are 7.8m, 9.66m, and 4.16m, the internal wall heights are 38cm and 51cm from floor level, and the average wall thickness is 40cm. There are two associated internal pit features in the north and south subdivisions. The northern internal pit feature has an area of 1.13m and a depth from floor surface of 11cm. The southern pit feature has an area of 0.79 and a depth from floor surface of 14cm. State of preservation: intact.

- **Structure 19**: total area of 6.38, wall thickness 48cm, internal area 2.55m, average wall height from ground level of 40cm, and with an average internal depth of 69cm from the highest wall point. State of preservation- destroyed with missing east wall. Area calculations made with assumed continuation of existing wall.

INTERPRETATION

The identified structures exhibited a diverse set of characteristics, including variations in internal and external area, wall thickness, associated features, internal pits, and subdivided construction; yet despite these factors, rough patterns did seem to appear. Of the 19 structures, structures 10, 11, and 18 must be considered differently. These structures are larger, possess subdivided interiors, and in the case of structures 10 and 11 are rectangular whereas all other structures are round or oval. Of the remaining 16 structures the total areas cluster in size and can divided into three categories: structures smaller than 7 square meters, structures between 9-15 square meters, and structures larger than 16. These comprise groups of 4, 9, and 3 structures respectively. Additionally, the internal areas can be divided into two categories: structures with an internal area less than 3 square meters and structures with an internal area larger than 4.5 square meters. When these factors are taken together, structures 7 and 15 fall into the lower categories and therefore are likely not houses due to their small size. Structures 16 and 17 also fall into the category of structures with small internal areas but have larger total areas. These however are located in the upper boulder field which could represent an area used for other than habitation and could be associated with different functions, or different cultures. Structure 19 falls into the same size categories as these two; however due to the destroyed nature and the recorded approximations, its true nature is unclear. Structures 1, 2,3,4,5,6,9,13,14 all fall into the category of larger internal area and medium or large total area. All of these with the exceptions of 1 and 2 have either internal pits or walled features not seen among the smaller structures. These could be indicators that these structures were pit-houses as they possess larger areas to live in and possible storage areas associated with the structure. The remaining structures 8 and 12 both with small internal areas exhibit irregular constructions or patterns. Structure 8 has an external pit associated with it, not seen in any other feature and therefore perhaps a post-occupation event. Structure 12 has a large attached feature to the north, near the same size as the main component, creating a figure 8, the differences suggesting some other function.

Of the three larger structures, structure 18 is in the upper field whereas structures 10, 11 are in the lower field. Structure 18 is much different, being both round with thin walls and having a deep dug-in construction. The other two structures are located side-by-side in the center of the lower field with the other structures clustered around them. Structure 11 is by far the largest structure at the site. These structures are likely associated with each other and possess a number of features that could in some cases be associated with both structures. The complex nature of this collection of features and structures, their large size, and central location could represent either a communal gathering site or evidence of social or functional stratification within the culture.

This preliminary study was meant to map the site and see if any trends would be apparent through rough macroscopic examination. Future work should include excavation and in-depth statistical analysis to determine more meaningful result for a better understanding of the nature and make-up of the site.



Figure 7.87 BA1 Pithouse village. House 1 view to NW, waypoint 215.



Figure 7.88 BA-1 Pithouse village. House 2, wayoiny 216. View East.



Figure 7.89 BA-1 House 3, wp217, View NW.



Figure 7.90 BA-1 House 3, Adjoining feature 1. Wp 217.



Figure 7.91 BA-1 House 4, wp 218, View SW.



Figure 7.92 BA-1 House 4, feature 1, wp 218. View SW.



Figure 7.93 BA-1, House 5, waypoint 219. View West.



Figure 7.94 BA-1 House 6, wp 220. Disturbed feature. View East.



Figure 7.95 BA-1 House 7, wp 221. View NW.



Figure 7.96 BA-1 House 8, wp 222. View NW. 2 rooms.



Figure 7.97 BA-1, House 9, wp223. View NW.



Figure 7.98 BA-1 House 10, wp 224. House with two features, view W.



Figure 7.99 BA-1 House 10, feature 1, wp 224. View W.



Figure 7.100 BA-1 House 10, feature 2. wp 224.



Figure 7.101 BA-1 House 11 with adjoining features, wp 225. View N.



Figure 7.102 BA-1 House 11, room 1. Wp 225, view W.



Figure 7.103 BA-1 House 11, Room 2. Wp 225, View W.



Figure 7.104 BA-1 House 12. Wp 226, view to NW.



Figure 7.105 BA-1 House 13. Wp 227, view N.



Figure 7.106 BA-1 Houe 14, wp 228. View NW.



Figure 7.107 BA-1 House 15, Wp 229. Disturbed center, view NW.



Figure 7.108 BA-1 House 16, wp 235. View W.



Figure 7.109 BA-1 House 17, cache mound. Wp 236, view East.



Figure 7.110 BA-1 House 18, view 2. Wp 241, view NE.



Figure 7.111 BA-1 House 19, wp 249. View East.

Belles Amours Boulder Pithouse Site Features EiBi-24

Site	Date	Recorded By	Feature #	Waypoint #	Boulder Field Location	Feature Style	Approximate Size (meters)
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	1	230	lower	Walled Ring	1.5m x 2m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	2	231	lower	Pit	1.5m x 2m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	3	232	lower	Pit	1m x 1m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	4	233	lower	Walled Ring	1.5m x 1.5m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	5	234	lower	Pit	1m x 1.5m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	6	237	upper	Walled Ring	1m x 1.5m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	7	238	upper	Pit	1m x 1.5m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	8	239	upper	Pit	1m x 1.5m
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM	9	240	upper	Ringed Pit in mound	2m x 2.5m, 1mx1m

mound size first then pit size

notes: mound size first, then pit size

Belles Amours Boulder Pithouse Site House Data (EiBi-24)

Site	Date	Recorded By	Structure #	Waypoint #	Photo #	Boulder Field Location	Total Area (square meters)	Number of Rooms/ Subdivisions	Internal Area total (square meters)
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	IVC, NT	10	224	B68.H10	lower	17	2	13.2
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	IVC, NT	11	225	B68.H11	lower	51.5	2	35.72
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM, ABH	18	241	B68.H18	upper	28.24	3	21.615

Room Area (square meters)	Average Outer Wall Thickness (cm)	Average Outer Wall Height (cm)	Average Inner Wall Thickness (cm)	Average Inner Wall Height (cm)	Internal Depth (cm from surface)	Associated Walled Feature (Y/N)	Associated Walled Feature Cardinal Direction	Walled Feature Total Area (square meters)	Walled Feature Internal Area (square meters)
6.6, 4.6	60	MISSING	40	MISSING	0	Y	E	2.54	0.95
9.24, 25.28	100	39	40	MISSING	0	Y	SE	2.011	0.636
7.8, 9.66, 4.155	85	45	40	45	72	N	N/A	N/A	N/A

Walled Feature Average Wall Thickness (cm)	Walled Feature Attached (Y/N)	Total Area with Feature (square meters)	Associated Pit Feature (Y/N)	Associated Pit Feature Location	Pit Feature Area (square meters)	Pit Internal Depth (cm from Cut surface)	Excavated Y/N	Cultural Material Y/N	Other Type of Feature
30	N	N/A	N	N	.79, .38	25, 20	N	N	N
30	N	N/A	Y	Room 1	2.259, 1.131	60, 35	N	N	Y
N/A	N	N/A	N	N	1.131, 0.785	11, 14	N	N	N

Other Type of Feature Depth	Other Type of Feature Area	Other Type of Feature Cardinal Direction	Present Condition of Preservation	Notes
N/A	N/A	N/A	Moderate, dif	Areas based on approximation due to diffuse walls
Ground Level	0.785	NW	Intact	OF= Circular Collection of Red Rocks
N/A	N/A	N/A	Intact	

Site	Date	Recorded By	Structure #	Waypoint #	Photo #	Boulder Field Location	Total Area (square meters)	Number of Rooms/ Subdivisions	Internal Area total (square meters)
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	IVC, NT	10	224	B68.H10	lower	17	2	13.2
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	IVC, NT	11	225	B68.H11	lower	51.5	2	35.72
Belles Amour	Aug 3 2019	MCM, ABH	18	241	B68.H18	upper	28.24	3	21.615

Room Area (square meters)	Average Outer Wall Thickness (cm)	Average Outer Wall Height (cm)	Average Inner Wall Thickness (cm)	Average Inner Wall Height (cm)	Internal Depth (cm from surface)	Associated Walled Feature (Y/N)	Associated Walled Feature Cardinal Direction	Walled Feature Total Area (square meters)	Walled Feature Internal Area (square meters)
6.6, 4.6	60	MISSING	40	MISSING	0	Y	E	2.54	0.95
9.24, 25.28	100	39	40	MISSING	0	Y	SE	2.011	0.636
7.8, 9.66, 4.155	85	45	40	45	72	N	N/A	N/A	N/A

Walled Feature Average Wall Thickness (cm)	Walled Feature Attached (Y/N)	Total Area with Feature (square meters)	Associated Pit Feature (Y/N)	Associated Pit Feature Location	Pit Feature Area (square meters)	Pit Internal Depth (cm from Cut surface)	Excavated Y/N	Cultural Material Y/N	Other Type of Feature
30	N	N/A	N	N	.79, .38	25, 20	N	N	N
30	N	N/A	Y	Room 1	2.259, 1.131	60, 35	N	N	Y
N/A	N	N/A	N	N	1.131, 0.785	11, 14	N	N	N

Other Type of Feature Depth	Other Type of Feature Area	Other Type of Feature Cardinal Direction	Present Condition of Preservation	Notes

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Gateway Project 2019

Underwater archaeological surveys on the Lower North Shore



The *MV Pitsiulak* at anchor in Bonne-Espérance Harbour

Report presented to the University of Montreal, Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center, and Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication (MCC) Archaeological permit 19-SMII-02

June 2020

Report prepared by:



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The 15 of June 2020

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Special thanks to the people of the Lower North Shore, always friendly and welcoming, especially to Garland Nadeau whose knowledge made possible the discovery of new Basque sites and for all his personal insight of the terrain. Also, I must thank the Whiteley Museum for their collaboration and support. This project would not have been possible without the support of the Smithsonian Institution and the collaboration of the University of Montreal who in the last 15 years contributed to increase exponentially our knowledge of Lower North Shore prehistory and particularly Basque history. The Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center has played an incommensurable role in the comprehension of interactions between Basque or other early Europeans, with Inuit and Innu groups, along the Lower North Shore during the 16-18th centuries. It is a unique research program incomparable and unequalled in the province of Quebec.



Figure 1. The underwater team starting from the left: Erik Phaneuf, Saraí Barreiro Argüelles, Émilie Teasdale, Marianne Dorais, William Fitzhugh and Brad Loewen.

Référence à citer :
Phaneuf, Erik and Brad Loewen. 2020. Gateway Project 2019-Underwater archaeological surveys on the Lower North Shore. University of Montreal and the Arctic Studies-Smithsonian Institution. 35 p. and annexes

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1 Introduction

The Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center has been conducting archaeological and environmental research on the Quebec Lower North Shore yearly since 2001. Following a survey of the coast from Blanc-Sablon to Mingan in 2001, for the past 18 years, the Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center has worked largely in the regions east of Cape Whittle to identify and excavate archaeological sites in the little-known coastal regions. Its main goals have included identification of prehistoric and historical residents of the past 10,000 years. The project documented the westward expansion of Maritime Archaic Indian cultures (8000-3500 years ago) from Newfoundland and Labrador and identified three southern expansions of Arctic (Inuit) peoples into the Lower North Shore from Labrador: Groswater Paleoeskimos (500-0 BC), Dorset Paleoeskimos (200-500 AD), and most recently the Labrador Inuit ca. 1600 AD. Each of these expansions coincided with a cold climate period that brought sea ice and arctic marine and terrestrial fauna to the Quebec Lower North Shore. Our work has also identified numerous European Basque sites dating to AD 1550-1750 (Fitzhugh, 2019).

Along with terrestrial research, the University of Montreal accompanied the Smithsonian Institution's Arctic Studies Center since 2007 to gather unique and invaluable information on Basque presence on the Lower North Shore, particularly on a site located within Hare Harbour, on Petit-Mécatina Island (EdBt-3). The 2019 project was different; the underwater archaeological surveys were done in Salmon Bay Harbour, located on the northeast side of Demoiselle (Caribou) Island directly in front of the Old Salmon Bay settlement and in Bonne-Espérance Bay and Harbour (Baie et Havre de Bonne-Espérance), particularly around the western edge of the Bonne-Espérance Island, north of the Chenal Shallop, in Stick Point Bay and directly in front of the remnants of the Whiteley Fishery installations at the southern tip of the island.

The survey team used systematic survey methods for visual inspection of the near-shore bottom, and side-scan sonar was used to survey deeper water in these locations. Mostly 20th-century materials were observed, except along the western shore of Bonne-Espérance Island, where tiles and ballast rock indicate Basque sites. Inspection of the adjacent shores at Bonne-Espérance revealed small Basque shore stations and try-works confirmed by shovel tests (Fitzhugh, 2019).

The present report details the underwater archaeological activities done between the 31st of July and the 12th of August of 2019 under the permit number 19-SMII-02 from the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication (MCC) and the permission of the Quebec Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MERN).

1.1 The region

Both terrestrial and underwater archaeologists navigated on the Smithsonian's research vessel *Pitsiulak* (figure 2) skippered by Perry Colbourne to survey the Lower North Shore, and more closely the Saint-Paul archipelago. The two research teams totalled a crew of 10 crowded archaeologists and one essential Captain.



Figure 2. The *MV Pitsiulak* docked at the Bonne-Espérance fish plant wharf with Old Salmon Bay settlement in the background.

The Saint-Paul archipelago extends 10 kilometers from the coast of the Lower North Shore into the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Figure 3). It spans about 25 kilometers on an east-west axis and consists of about fifty islands altogether. Most islands are used seasonally for various activities. The archipelago also includes hundreds of islets and rocks used as seasonal bases for hunting and fishing since time immemorial.

The archipelago is transected by the channel of the Saint-Paul River and Champlain Passage leading to Whale Channel. In the eastern portion of the archipelago, Champlain Channel has two branches, the West Channel and the Bay of Bonne-Espérance which is more open to navigation. In the western portion, the islands are more scattered as is the human population.

The islands are mostly covered with shrub-like vegetation with some meadows set in gentle slopes leading to the ocean. Due to a rocky geology and a low tidal range (less

than 1.5 meter), the archipelago has few shore mud flats exposed at low tide. Most of the shores are made of glacially eroded materials or polished bedrock that continues below the submerged coastline. The shores often consist of a rocky plateau (up to 6 m above the low tide line), and then a plateau forming the shoreline and another plateau often present underwater at a depth averaging the 4 to 8 meters. Below this step-like bedrock formation, the bottom becomes more gravelly with a muddy substrate and sparse boulders probably dropped by moving winter ice (between 6 and 10 m deep). Below the 10 m depth line the bottom becomes clayish with a blackish substrate made of loose sediments present in the deepest part of the bays (more than 10 m deep). Most of the observed marine life is on the intermediate level between 6 and 10 meters below the surface, and it is also at this depth that we encountered most of the artifacts during our surveys.

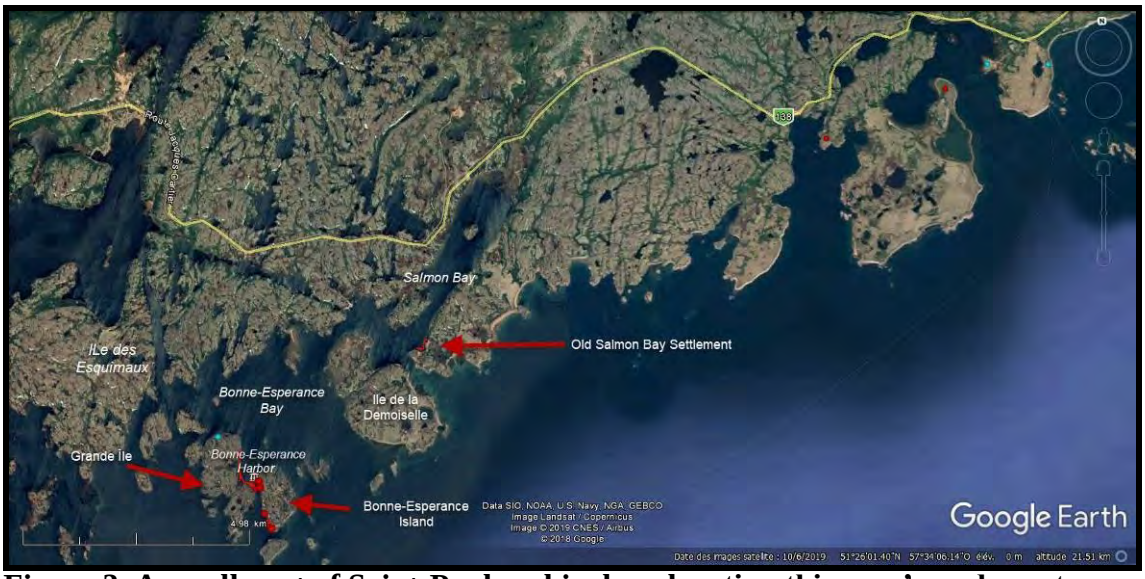


Figure 3. A small part of Saint-Paul archipelago locating this year's underwater surveys. (Source: adapted from Google Earth)

1.2 Underwater Survey

Underwater survey was done in a two-diver buddy system, often in two separate teams in order to cover a larger area. Each team followed a distinct isobath line, for example, 6 and 8 meters, while orienting with an underwater compass (figure 4). Surface support was provided at times by Captain Perry Colbourne who once again left his daily duties on the *Pitsiulak* to pilot the diving skiff, but surface support was mostly done by Brad Loewen who tracked our dives with his hand held GPS when the four divers were underwater simultaneously. On one occasion, the underwater archaeologists had to dive in two separate teams; surface support was then provided by the non-diving team. Most of the images were captured with GoPro type underwater cameras, from which images were taken to illustrate the present report.



Figure 4. Orienting our linear dive with the compass at the entrance of Chenal Shallop. (Source: Saraí image capture)

2 Bonne Espérance Island

In the 19th century, the island was first settled by John Goddard who arrived around 1810. Around 1825, John Goddard set up a fishing post on the southern tip of the island, probably acquired from Nathaniel Lloyd or Louis Chevalier who established it a few years earlier (Whiteley, 1977). The fishing post was then sold to James Buckle who re-sold it to William Henry Whiteley III, affectionally called “Bossy” by his wife. This nickname stayed with him for the rest of his life.

The first known census of fishing establishments was conducted in 1852 by Pierre Fortin. He listed ten fishing posts distributed ten miles on each side of Saint-Paul village. At that time the population totalled about 155 inhabitants in 27 families. The Canadian Fisheries Reports of 1862 mentions W. H. Whiteley as proprietor of a salmon fishery located at Bonne-Espérance since 1855. In 1859, the Whiteley family had a fish plant and a private house where they lived yearly until 1863-64, when a mission and a school was opened in Saint-Paul. The Whiteley family then built a winter home in Saint-Paul and lived on the island only during the summer months. Whiteley introduced the cod trap to the region, and he also bought fish from local residents and transported it to international markets. By 1881, Bossy Whiteley spent his winter in Newfoundland and brought with him his large crew to conduct the fisheries. By then, Newfoundland had established a regular steamer service to Labrador which included Bonne-Espérance, so it was more convenient to travel from Newfoundland since regular steamer service from Quebec would only begin around 1920 (Whiteley, 1977).

Another dimension of the 19th-century fishery in the Saint-Paul archipelago was the annual visit of the "American schooner fleet". Every year, the town of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and other New England ports dispatched over a hundred cod-fishing ships to Labrador. As many as thirty ships anchored in Bonne-Espérance and Old Fort Harbours, while their shallops fished for cod on the outer bank of the archipelago. In spring, the fleet unloaded its stores in Old Salmon Bay, and moved back to the protection of this inner harbour during the unpredictable weather of the early fall months.

Until 2019, the history of Bonne-Espérance only mentioned the American schooner fleet and Whiteley family's fish plant; no Basque sites were known prior to our discovery. Now we know that the Basques had small installations on the western side of the island at the sites designated as BE-3 and BE-4 during the field season. The Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication (MCC) has given Borden codes EiBk-60 and 61 respectively to these sites. The 2019 underwater expedition thus marked a new chapter in local Basque history.

2.1 Bonne Espérance Bay and Harbour

Bonne-Espérance Bay is enclosed by the Île de la Demoiselle to the east, Star and Fair Islands to the west, leading into the Northwest Channel, and the south is enclosed by the islands of Lion, Pigeon, Job, Grande Isle, and Bonne-Espérance leading into the Bonne-Espérance Harbour, known locally as Bonny ("Bony") Harbour. Embedded between La Grande Île and Île de Bonne-Espérance, Bonne-Espérance Harbour is widely open to the north (Figures 5 and 6). To the south, the narrow Chenal Shallop, also called Bony Tickle, with barely two meters depth at low tide, leads further offshore. On the east side of the harbour, Grande Isle has two coves, Sturt's Cove to the north and Clark's Tickle to the south. A shoal of rock runs from Clark's Tickle across the narrowest part of Chenal Shallop to the western side of Bonne-Espérance Island. The east side of the Bonne-Espérance Harbour is formed by the northern end of Bonne-Espérance Island. It presents a rocky, steep coastline with some beach meadows between 3 and 6 meters above the waterline. This coast continues south to form Chenal Shallop, which opens at the southern tip of the island, where the coast embraces a small sandy cove. The remains of the Whiteley Fishery are located on this cove at the southerly point of the island.

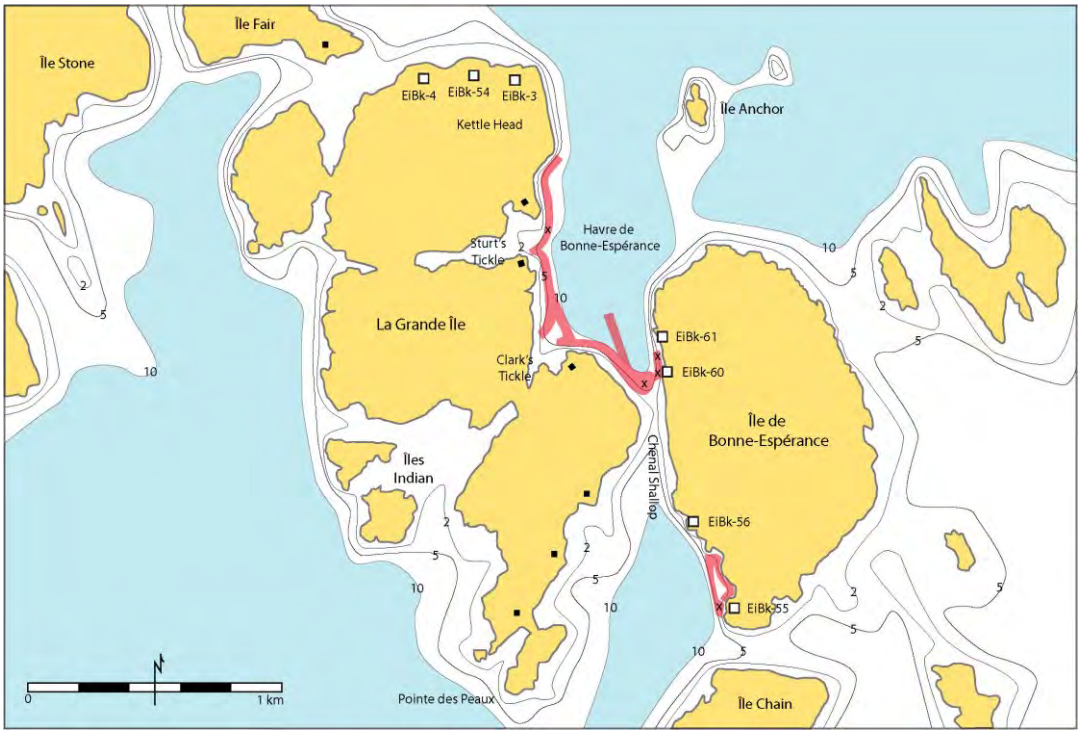


Figure 5. Location of the surveys in Bonne-Espérance Harbour and around Bonne-Espérance Island.

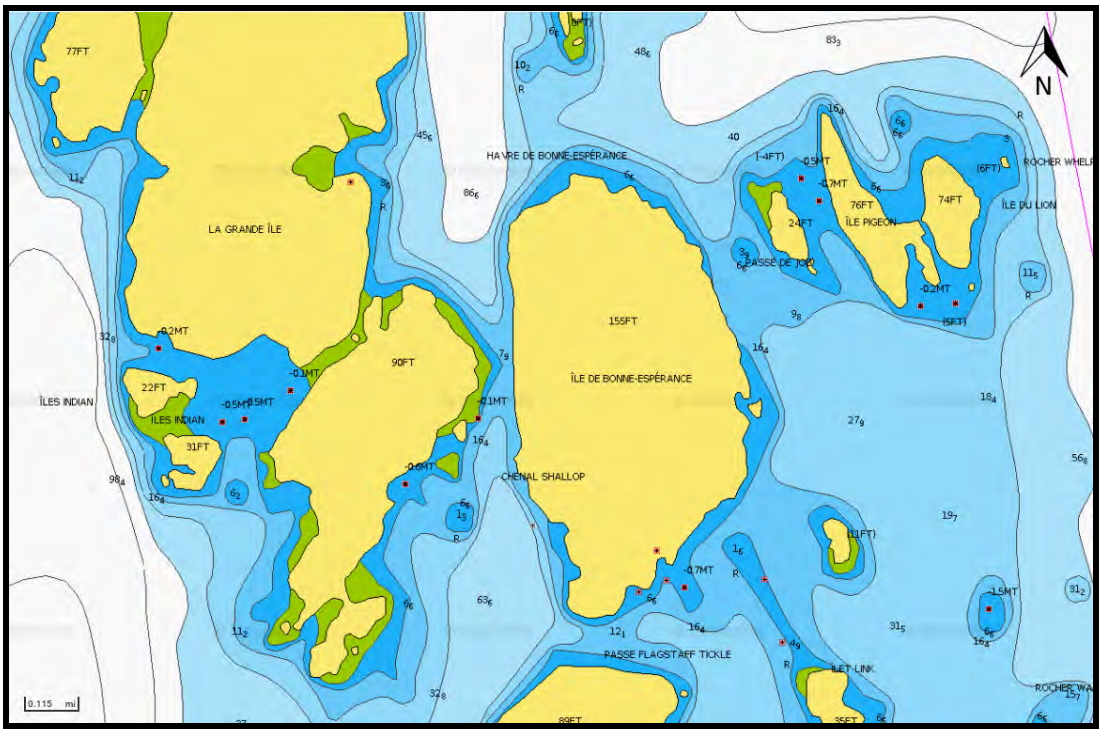


Figure 6. Nautical chart showing isobath depth line in feet Bonne-Espérance Harbour and Chenal Shallop. (Source: Navionics Chart Viewer)

2.2 Side-Scan Sonar Survey

We had the opportunity to test a side-scan sonar model Hummingbird Helix 9 SI GPS to see if it had the ability to detect anthropic perturbation (Figure 7). The sonar provided a unique opportunity to view the deeper section of Bonne-Espérance Harbour. The quality of the image seemed good enough to recognize potential wrecks. After testing it around the harbour, no feature of an anthropic nature was observed resembling a wreck or bottom scours left by scallop trawling.

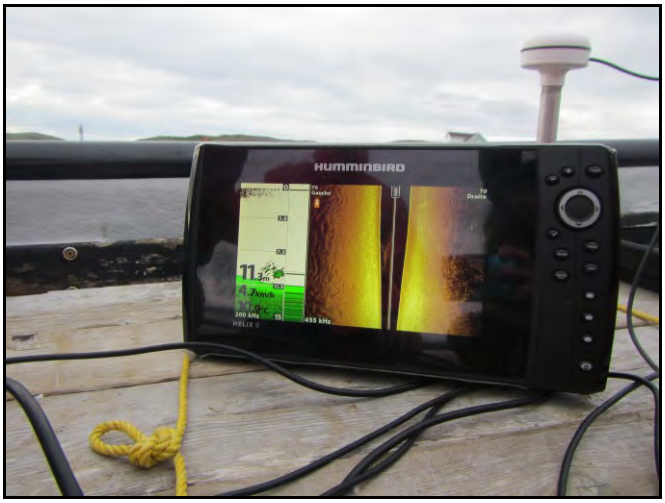


Figure 7. Side-scan sonar model Hummingbird Helix 9.

2.3 Sturt's Cove and Clark's Tickle

The interest in this sector comes from the discovery of a 17th century Saintongeais chafing dish found by a scallop fisherman about twenty or thirty years ago. Mr. Winston Thomas, a resident of Rivière-Saint-Paul, brought to the surface at least one notable artifact contemporaneous with a Basque occupation while dredging the bottom of the bay with a homemade scallop drag.

The surveys of the easterly part of Bonny Harbour was done on the 2nd and the 3rd of August 2019. The area surveyed followed the same trajectory used by Mr. Thomas when fishing scallops and covered the entrances of both Sturt's Cove and Clark's Tickle (Figures 8,9, and 10).

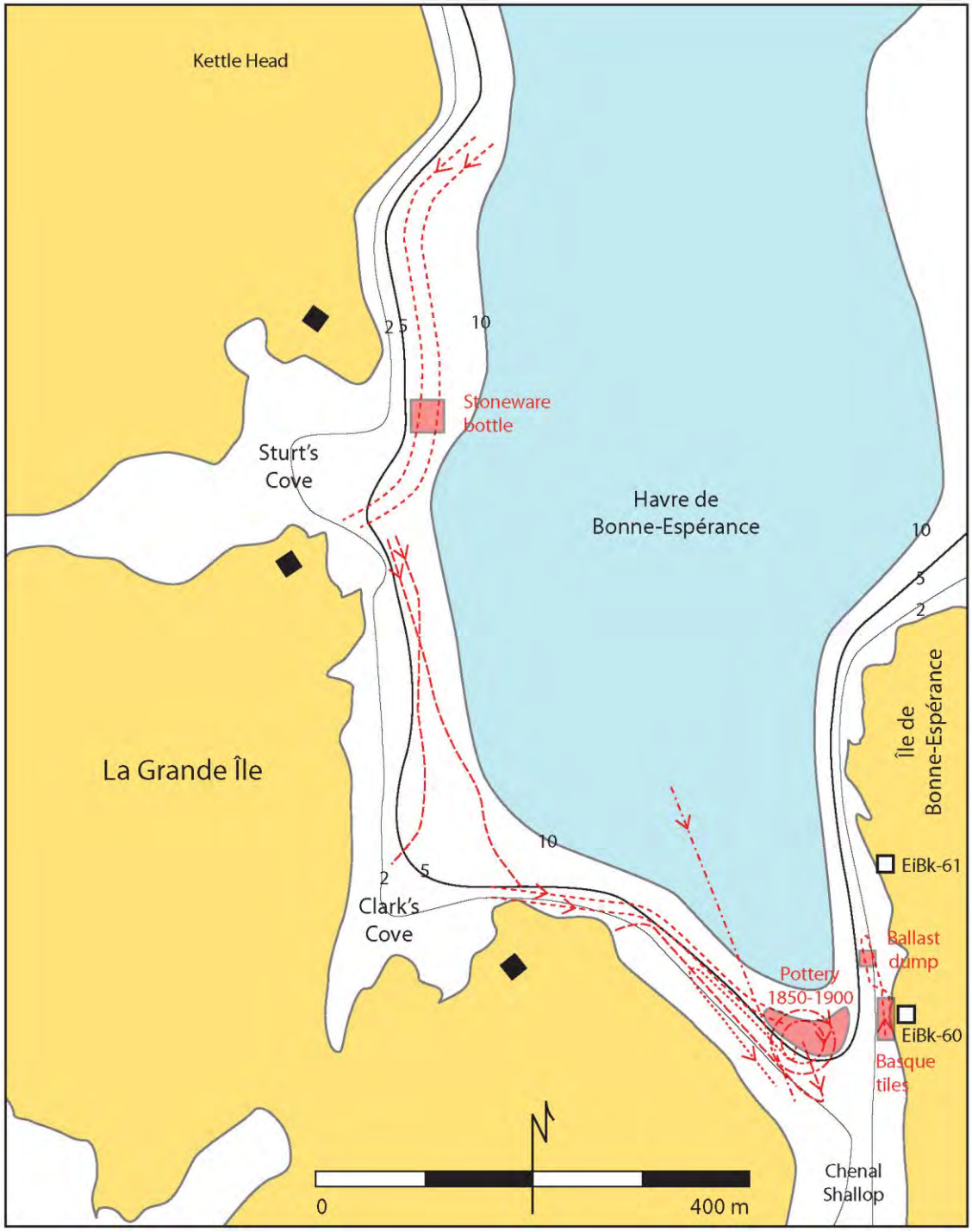


Figure 8. Diving corridors in Bonne-Espérance Harbour.



Figure 9. Sturt's Cove to the right and Clark's tickle to the left.



Figure 10. Clark's Tickle on the right with the diving skiff alongside *Pitsiulak* and the entrance of Shallop Chenal to the left.

On August 2nd the survey dive was done in a linear fashion starting about 250 meters north of Sturt's Cove and followed a southerly direction to the southern point of the cove. The two teams followed the 7-meter and 9-meter isobath depth lines for about 450 meters along the western bank of the harbour. The two surveyed corridors were on average 6 to 10 meters apart during most of the dive, which was done without visual contact between each team. The depths surveyed were chosen according to the dredging route followed by the scallop fishermen as known from oral tradition.

This first dive crossed the entrance of Sturt's Cove, where summer chalets are still in use. The starting point was located north of the cove and covered two corridors until reaching the southern limit of the cove. Marianne and Erik surveyed the 7-meter isobath for 45 minutes while Émilie and Saraí surveyed the 9-meter isobath for 36 minutes, for a combined total bottom time of 2 hours and 42 minutes.

At these depths, the bottom mostly consists of loose sediments (sand and gray muddy silt) about 8 to 20 cm thick, resting on a very compact gravelly substrate which is visible near

the shore. The deposit of silty sediment thickens in deeper water, particularly near the entrance of the cove (Figure 11). There are also sparsely distributed angular and rounded rocks less than 40 cm in diameter, often populated by anemones (Figure 12). The rocks are sometimes found packed close to each other, but without forming clusters characteristic of ballast piles.

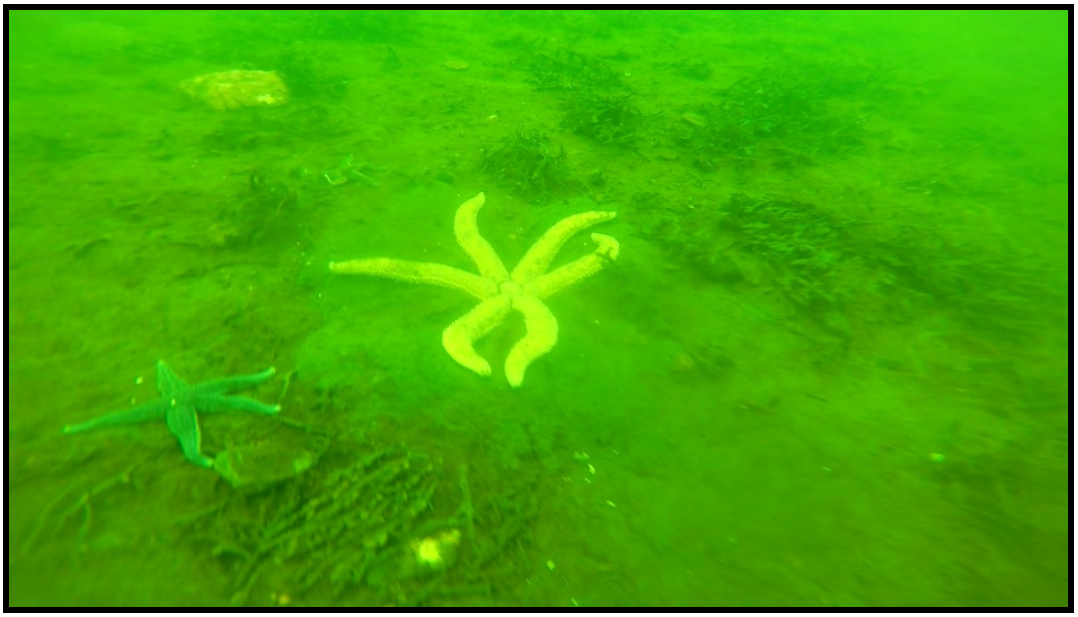


Figure 11. Flat silty bottom in front of Sturt's Cove at about 9 m depth. (Source: Saraí GoPro frame capture)

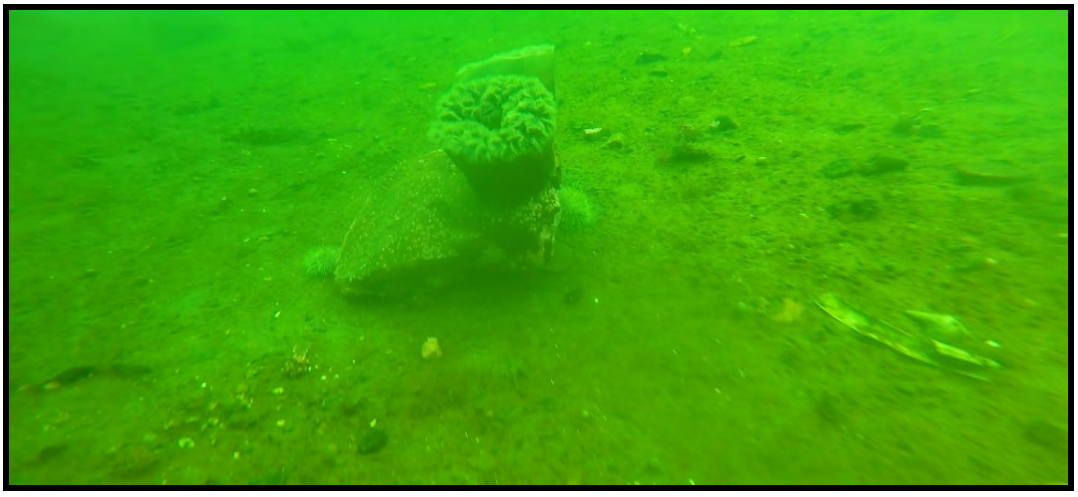


Figure 12. Sparsely distributed rocks on the bottom of Sturt's Cove at 9 m depth. (Source: Saraí GoPro frame capture)

On this dive, the artifacts observed mostly date to the 20th century. Most were partially buried bottles, cans of beer, an enamel pot, and modern fishing tackle (Figs. 13 and 14).

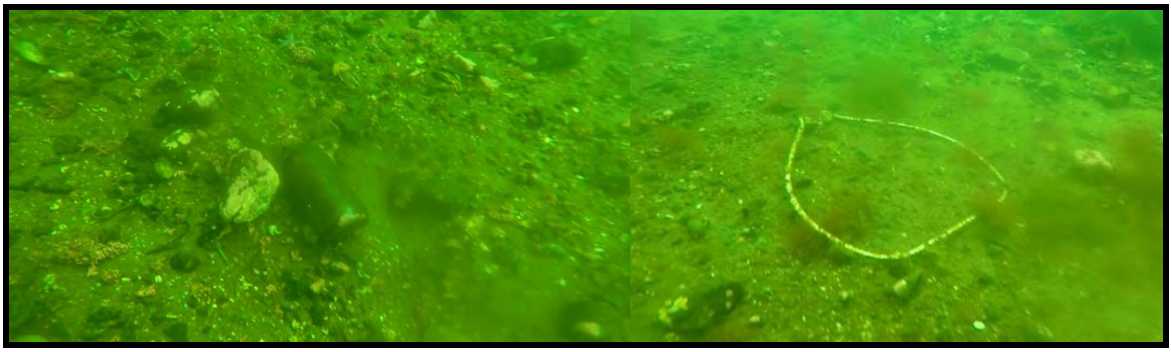


Figure 13. Stubby beer bottle and a hand landing fish net in Sturt's Cove. (Source: Saraí GoPro frame capture)

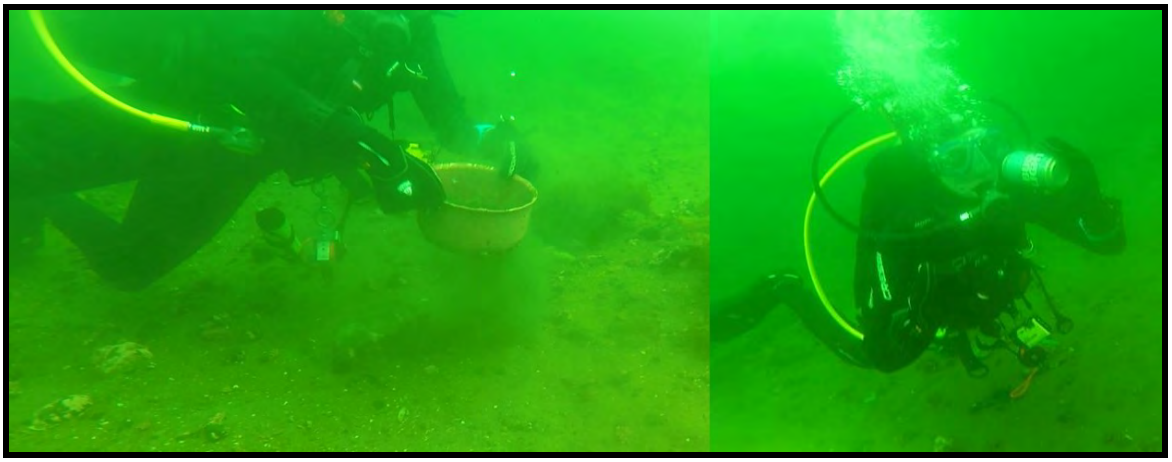


Figure 14. Early 20th century enamel pot; Émilie observing a modern blue artifact. (Source: Saraí GoPro frame capture)

One interesting artifact was found that puzzled everyone aboard the *Pitsiulak*. Lying alone on the bottom directly in front of Sturt's Cove, the ceramic fragment was examined out of the water, photographed, and returned to the bottom (Figures 15, 16). The sherd forming the neck and the shoulder of a stoneware bottle or gourd-like container is over 11 cm in diameter at the shoulder. The neck shows a flared and flattened lip, and the highest part of the body is decorated with parallel incisions running along its shoulder. The inner wall is rippled with parallel grooves made by fingers using a potter's wheel. An undefined glaze covers part of the object and appears as random dark gray and brown areas possibly altered by prolonged underwater exposure. The paste has a homogeneous yellowish cream color in its centre becoming light brown at the outer surfaces. It is similar to the Bray-Beauvaisis-Loire type of stoneware (type 1.2.1.4, Gauvin 1995: 123-124); however, the shape of the object is not described for this type of paste found on Canadian sites dating from 1608 to 1760 (Gauvin 1995: 123). More research is needed to date this artifact and to determine is cultural affinity, knowing that the harbour was

visited by Basque and French before 1760, then by the British and more recently by American and English cod-fishers between 1870-1930.

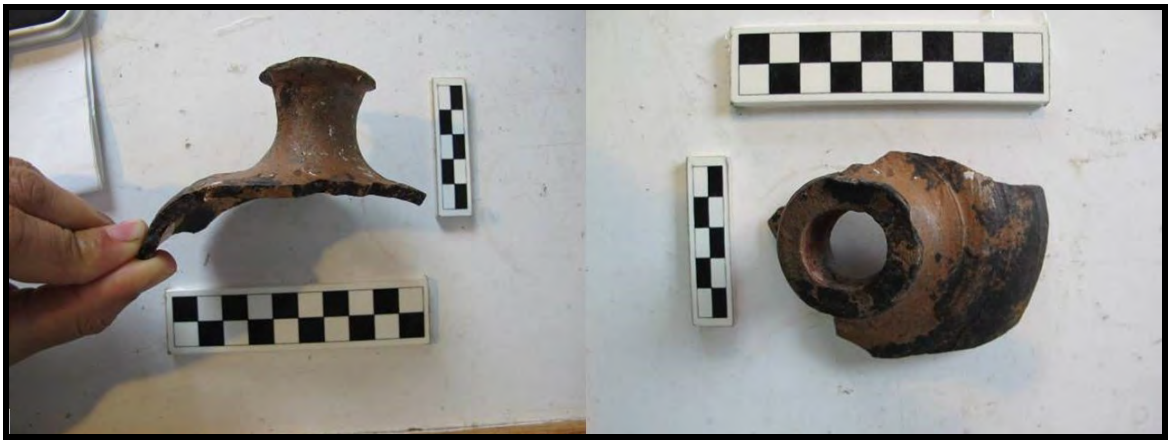


Figure 15. Unidentified pottery type found in Sturt's Cove, Bonne-Espérance Harbour.

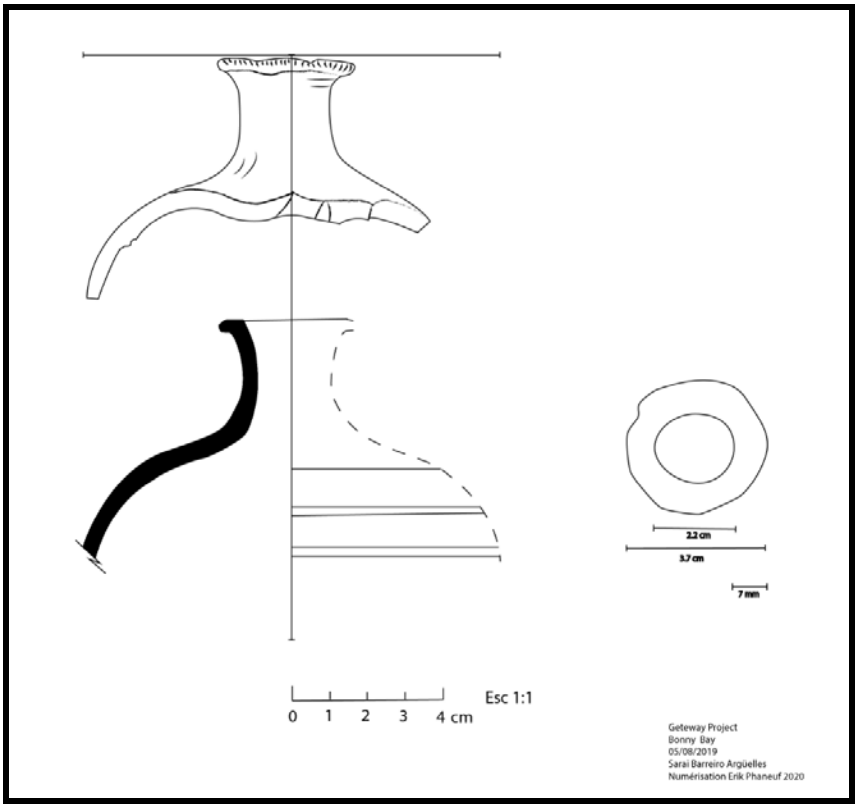


Figure 16. Unidentified pottery fragment found at the entrance of Sturt's Cove.

On August 3rd, the survey was continued on the western side of the harbour following the same isobath depth line in order to cover the entrance of Clark's Tickle. Émilie and Saraí surveyed a corridor following the nine-meter isobath for 34 minutes while Marianne and Erik followed the 7-meter isobath for 45 minutes, totaling 2 hours and 35 minutes of survey time.

The starting point was south of Sturt's Cove, and the survey followed a southerly course for another 450 meters, from the entrance to the cove to the northern limit of the Chenal Shallop. At its northern point, the bottom topography continues the rocky shoreline with a bedrock step-like formation about two to three meters in height between about 12 meters to 4 meters below the surface. At one time, the two teams following their own depth lines were diving almost on or top of one another. Then, progressing south-southeast in front of the entrance of Clark's Tickle, the seabed turns into a very gentle slope made of loose gray to blackish silty sediments about 15 cm in thickness. A few rocks less than 50 cm in diameter are scattered on the bottom.

More modern artifacts were observed in the southern portion of the route and probably come from the adjacent chalets. These are mainly beer bottles and cans, colourless glass bottles, a lawn mower (Figure 17), a washing machine drum, a 1950s Bakelite radio, and a computer motherboard. All the artifacts observed were from the 20th century.



Figure 17. Marianne with a lawn mower at seven meters in front of Clark's Tickle.

2.4 Bonne Espérance Harbour, the northern end of the Chenal Shallop

After acquiring new information concerning the discovery of the chafing dish, the location of its discovery was thought to be more to the south in front of Chenal Shallop entrance. Therefore, on the 6th, the 8th and the 10th of August, underwater prospection covered part of the Chenal Shallop and its northern entrance.

On August 6th, the dive started at the entrance of the Chenal Shallop in order to swim with the current. The first survey line followed the easterly shore of Grande Isle almost to the southern limit of Clark's Tickle. At the beginning of the dive, maintaining direction was difficult due to the strong current and the irregular, hilly bottom. The seabed at the entrance of the channel is strewn with rounded stones mostly covered with coralline algae (Figure 18). An interesting phenomenon was observed in some parts of the entrance: uncountable numbers of golf ball-like spheres made of coralline algae, each sheltering some kind of sea worm.

For this first dive in front of the Chenal, the two teams followed the 6-meter and 8-meter isobaths depth line for about 400 meters. Émilie and Saraí followed the 6-meter line for 44 minutes, Marianne and Erik were at the eight-meter depth line for 50 minutes, totaling 3 hours and 8 minutes bottom time. The second survey done in this part of the harbour was a bit different. The first team did as usual and followed approximatively the same path but at a deeper depth line. On August 8th, the isobath depth lines were set at 10 meters for Marianne and Erik. The dive lasted 53 minutes.

On the first linear survey, it was observed that on the 6- and 8-meter depth lines, located away from the entrance of the channel and more centered in the harbour, a higher concentration of artifacts were found evenly distributed on the bottom. Most of the artifacts observed dated from the second part of the 19th century. It was decided to explore this part of the bottom on a more systematic fashion in order to better understand the artifact distribution. For this reason, Émilie and Saraí spent 43 minutes between 6 and 8 meters of depth to survey a circle 30 meters in diameter (Figures 19 to 22). The center point set with the GPS coordinates was N 51 23.880 W57 40.370. This location was chosen because ceramics observed during the first survey seemed to concentrate in this zone. The two surveys totaled a bottom time of 3 hours and 12 minutes.

Most of the ceramics observed in Bonne-Espérance Harbour were concentrated at the northern end of the Chenal Shallop, on the slopes leading up to the tickle. Assessment of the ceramics showed many whiteware fragments with transfer printed decoration in various styles. Several large pieces of shell-edge whiteware plates stood out in this assemblage. The team was intrigued by a significant number of large fragments of coarse redware from jugs or pitchers. This pottery style appears to come from New England, or possibly the Maritime Provinces, and may be a tangible link to the American "schooner fleet" that anchored in Bonne-Espérance Harbour.

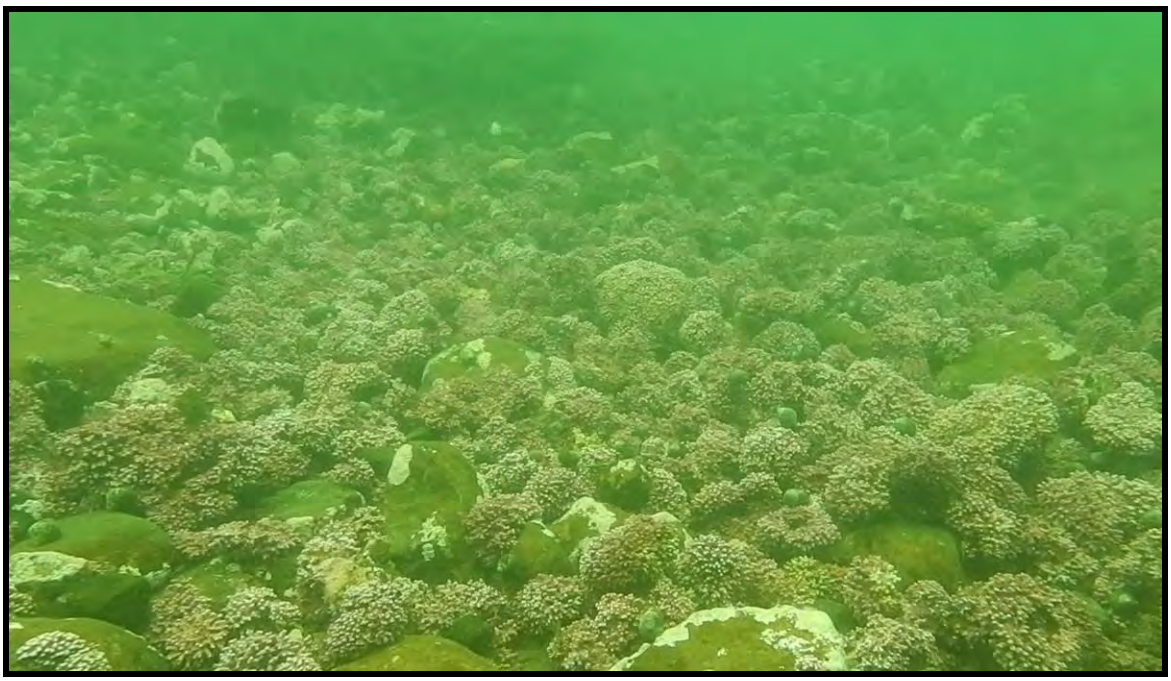


Figure 18. Rounded stone and coralline algae at the entrance of Chenal Shallop. (Source: Saraí GoPro image capture)



Figure 19. Émilie with a measuring tape. (Source: Saraí GoPro image capture)

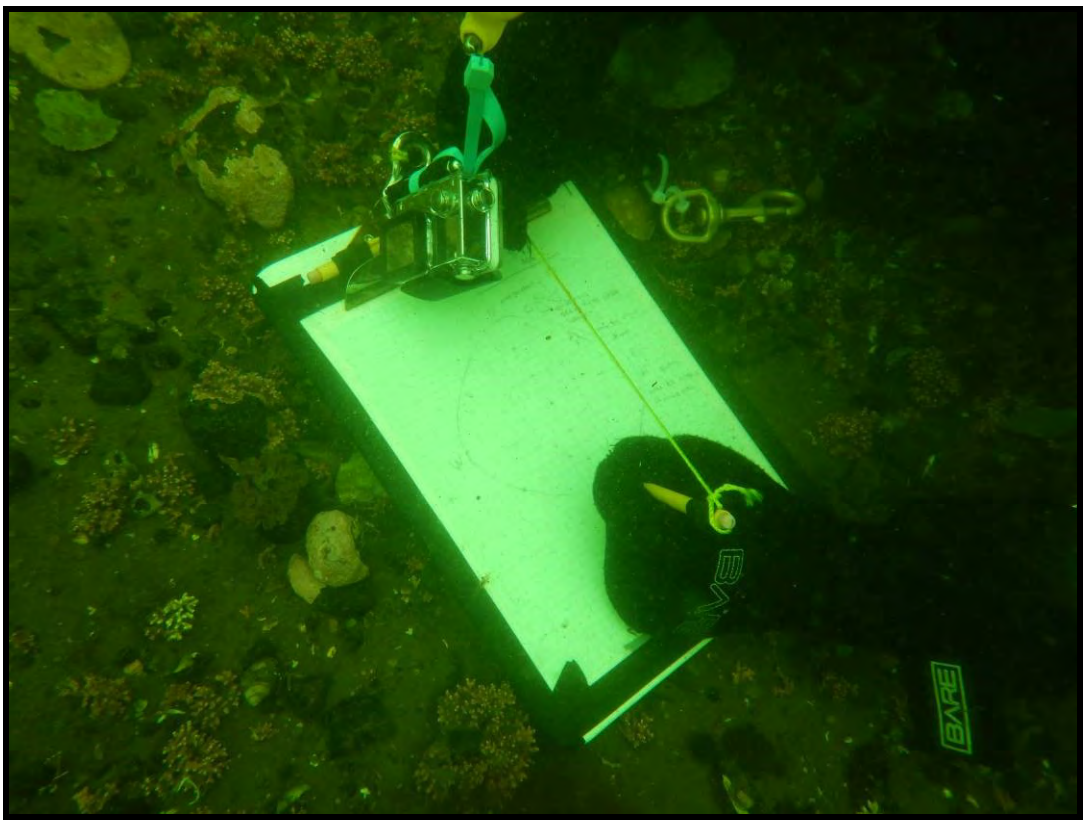


Figure 20. Marking observation during the circular survey. (Source: Émilie GoPro image capture)

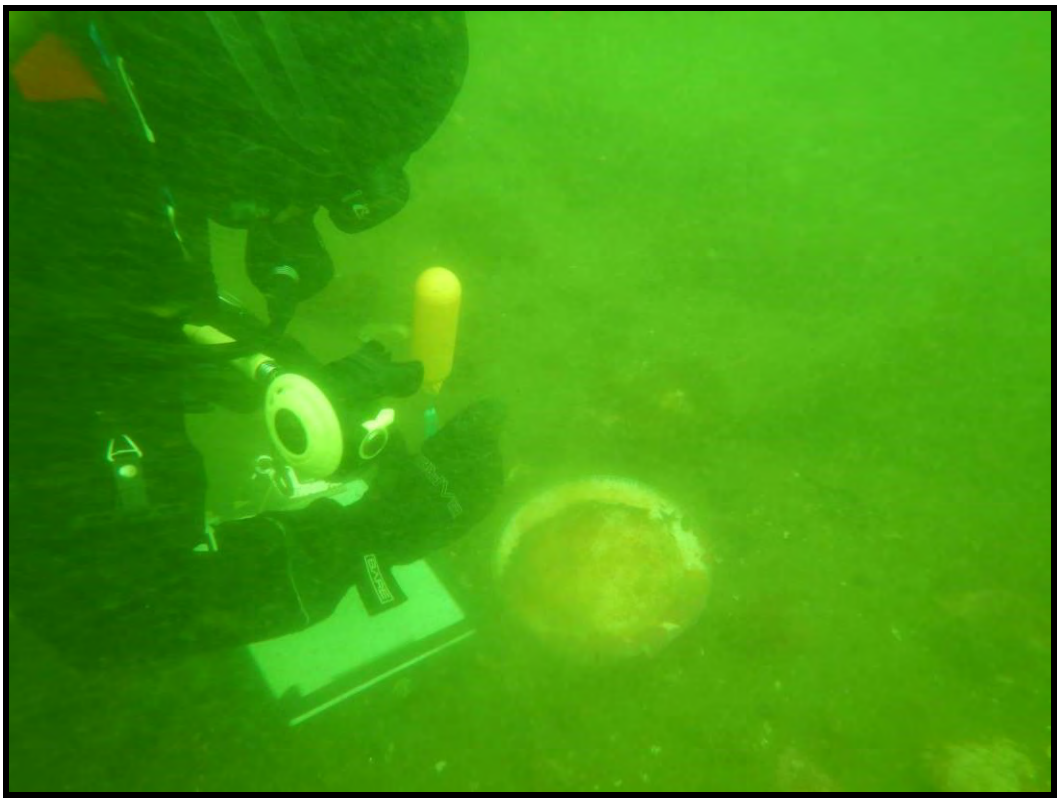


Figure 21. Marking the location of a Shell-Edge bowl dating at the 19th century. (Source: Émilie GoPro image capture)



Figure 22. Bandware decorated ceramics from the second half of the 19th century. (Source: Émilie GoPro image capture)

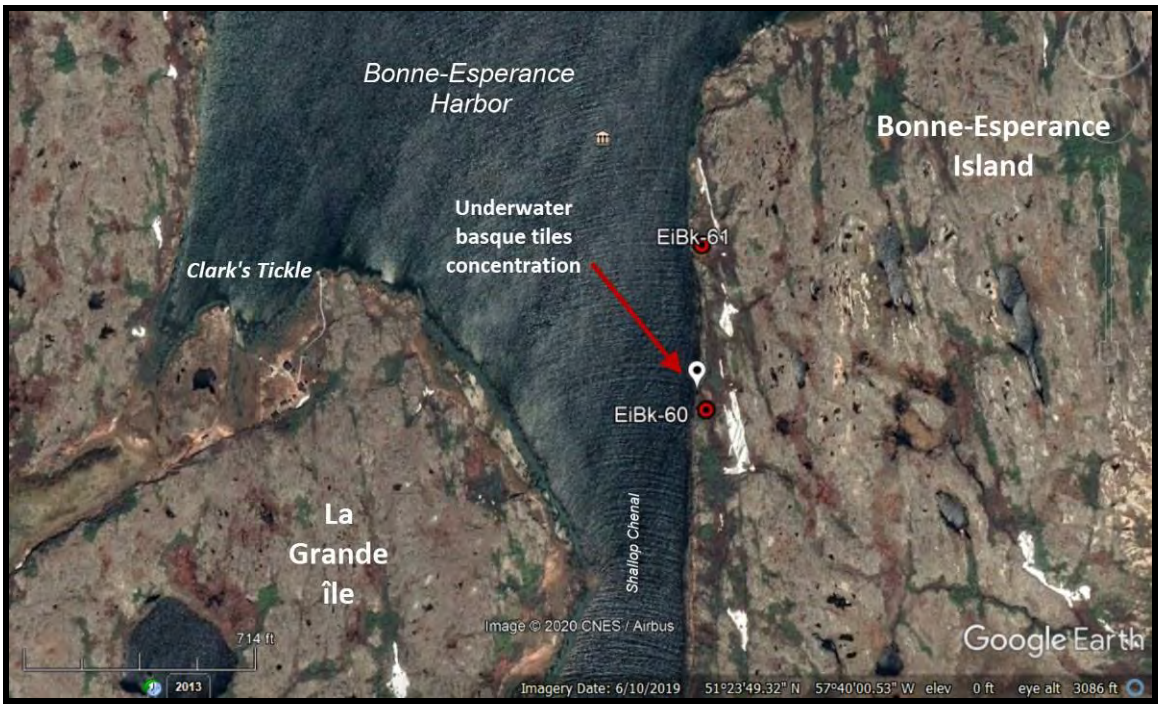


Figure 23. Newly discovered underwater Basque sites in Shallop Chenal. (Source: adapted from Google Earth)

On Sunday the 11th of August, the last day of survey, it was decided to explore deeper in the harbour and along the western edge of Bonne-Espérance Island. Garland Nadeau assured us that he had seen red tiles at the bottom near the shoreline (Figures 23 and 24). Since the western shore of the island is inset by small ledges, it did not initially seem like a potential locality for either Inuit or Basque occupation. However, a small grassy point designated Bonne Espérance-2 between the tickle and Whiteley Cove had been tested in 2017 and was found to have tiny (1-2 cm) eroded tile fragments and 19th century artifacts.



Figure 24. Garland Nadeau telling us where he saw red tiles underwater in front of Chenal Shallop.

The first dive was again set in a linear fashion starting under the *MV Pitsiulak* with its anchor specifically dropped at a depth of 20 meters. Marianne and Émilie followed the compass directly south toward the opening of the Chenal Shallop (Figure 8). The dive lasted 27 minutes. Nothing was observed at that depth, the bottom being covered with a soft silty sediment about 15 to 20 cm thick. No artifact was seen on the bottom, at least not until reaching the area previously explored in 7 meters of water near the channel entrance.

Saraí and Erik surveyed a corridor about 200 meters in length while zigzagging between the 7 and the 9-meter isobath depth lines, following the island coastline visible underwater. It was during this last dive that two Basque tile deposits were discovered (Figures 26 and 27) along with a small pile of ballast stones (Figure 25). One concentration was found at about 8 meters depth and the other in less than 2 meters of water directly adjacent to the shore (Figure 23), almost directly under EiBk-60. This new terrestrial site was discovered upon further investigation adjacent to the underwater discoveries located at the GPS coordinates 51°23'54.18"N, 57°40'17.72"W. A test pit on a low, linear mound revealed roof tiles and fire-cracked rocks that are believed to represent a try-works with two or three hearths. These finds indicating the presence of a compact Basque site are located on a sloping ledge 3 to 4 meters above the water. Directly adjacent to the site, the underwater survey found a deep-water approach suitable

for bringing boats or whales directly to a wave-protected shore. The terrestrial site displays high grasses and a more prolific vegetation than other locations on this shore (Fitzhugh, 2019).

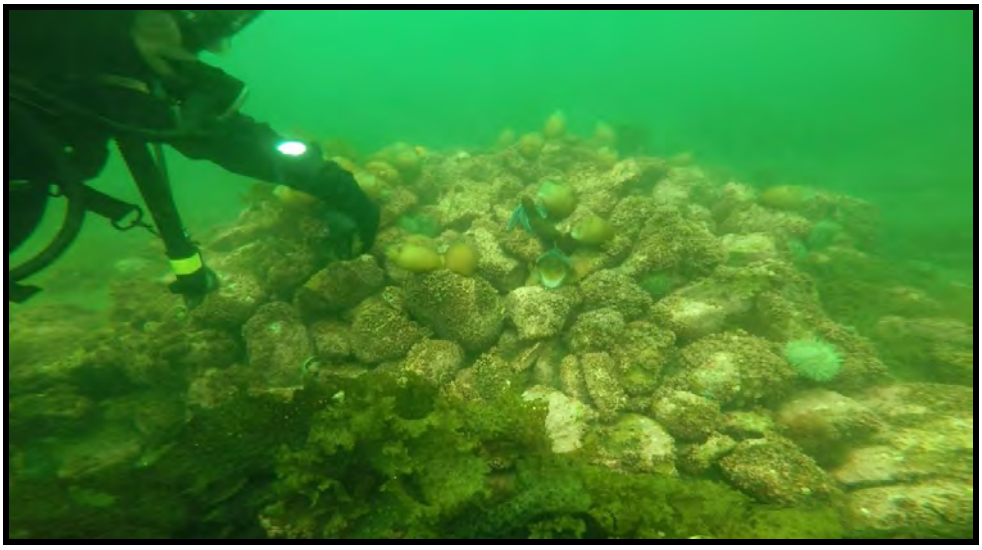


Figure 25. Small ballast pile between EiBk-60 and EiBk-61. (Source: Saraí GoPro image capture)

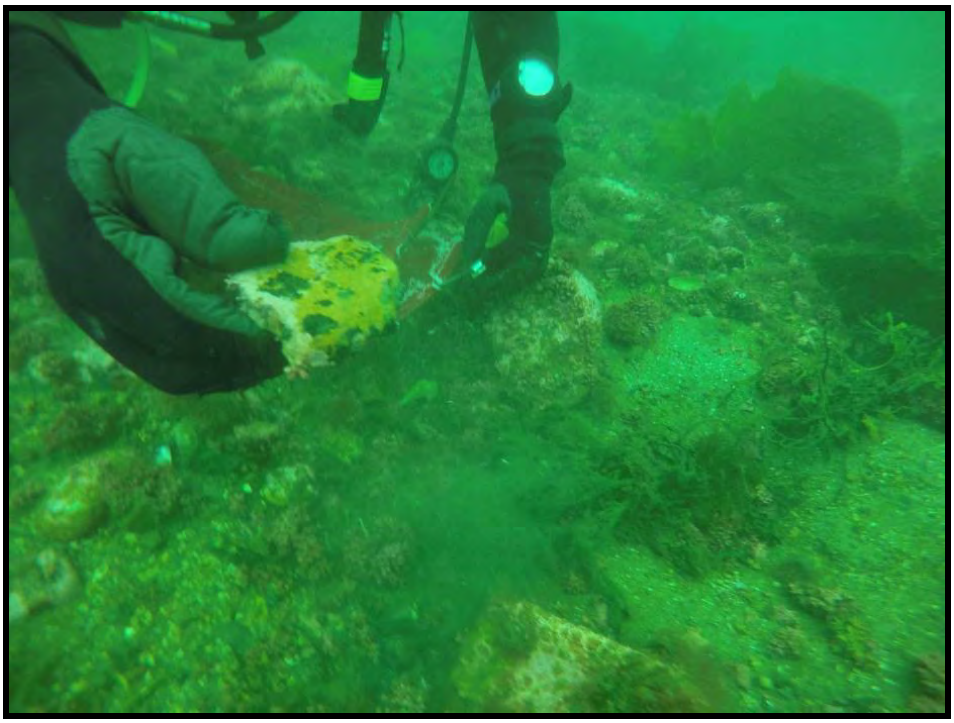


Figure 26. A small roof tile fragment found on the underwater on the western shore of Bonne-Espérance Island. (Source: Saraí GoPro image capture)

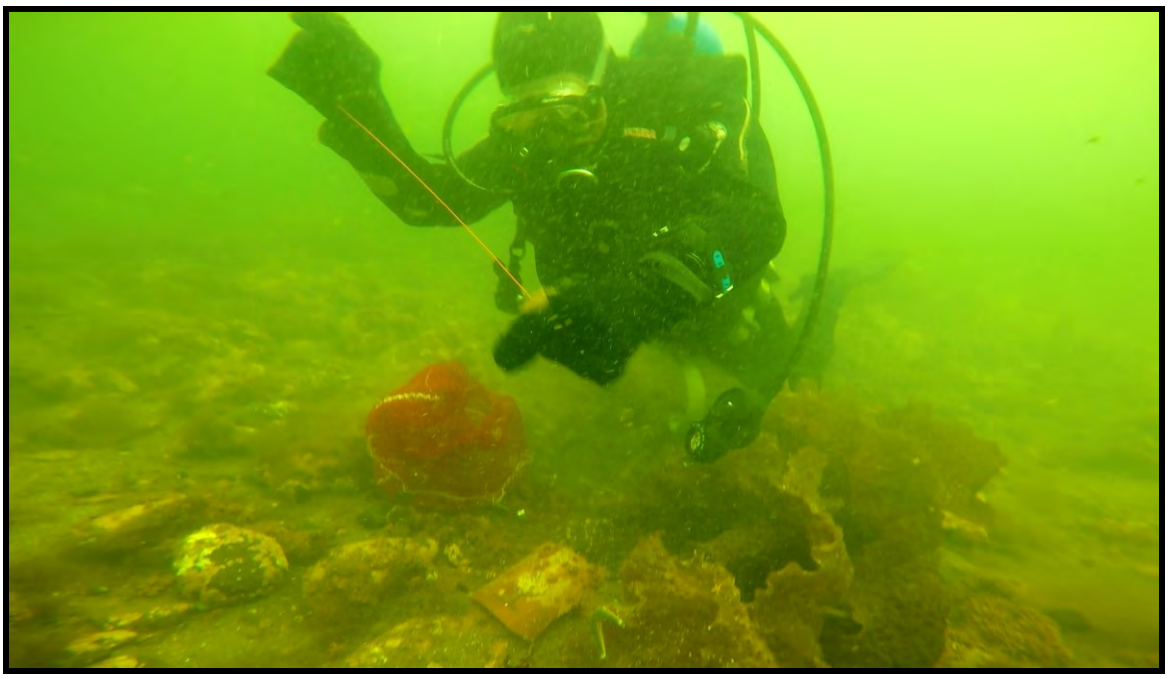


Figure 27. Marking the location of a roof tile concentration in about 8 metres of water south of EiBk-60. (Source: Saraí GoPro image capture)

Once more, underwater archaeology proved to be an invaluable asset to the understanding of human history. This particular survey made possible the discovery of two new terrestrial Basques sites in a location no one had thought to look because the site was perched on a ledge in a location never suspected to house a Basque fishery occupation.

2.5 The Whiteley Fishery Establishment

John Goddard arrived around 1810 and worked for Nathaniel Lloyd for three years in Saint-Paul. About 1825, John Goddard exploited a fishing post on the island of Bonne-Espérance probably acquired from Nathaniel Lloyd or Louis Chevalier. The post was sold to James Buckle and then acquired by William Henry “Bossy” Whiteley III (Whiteley, 1977).

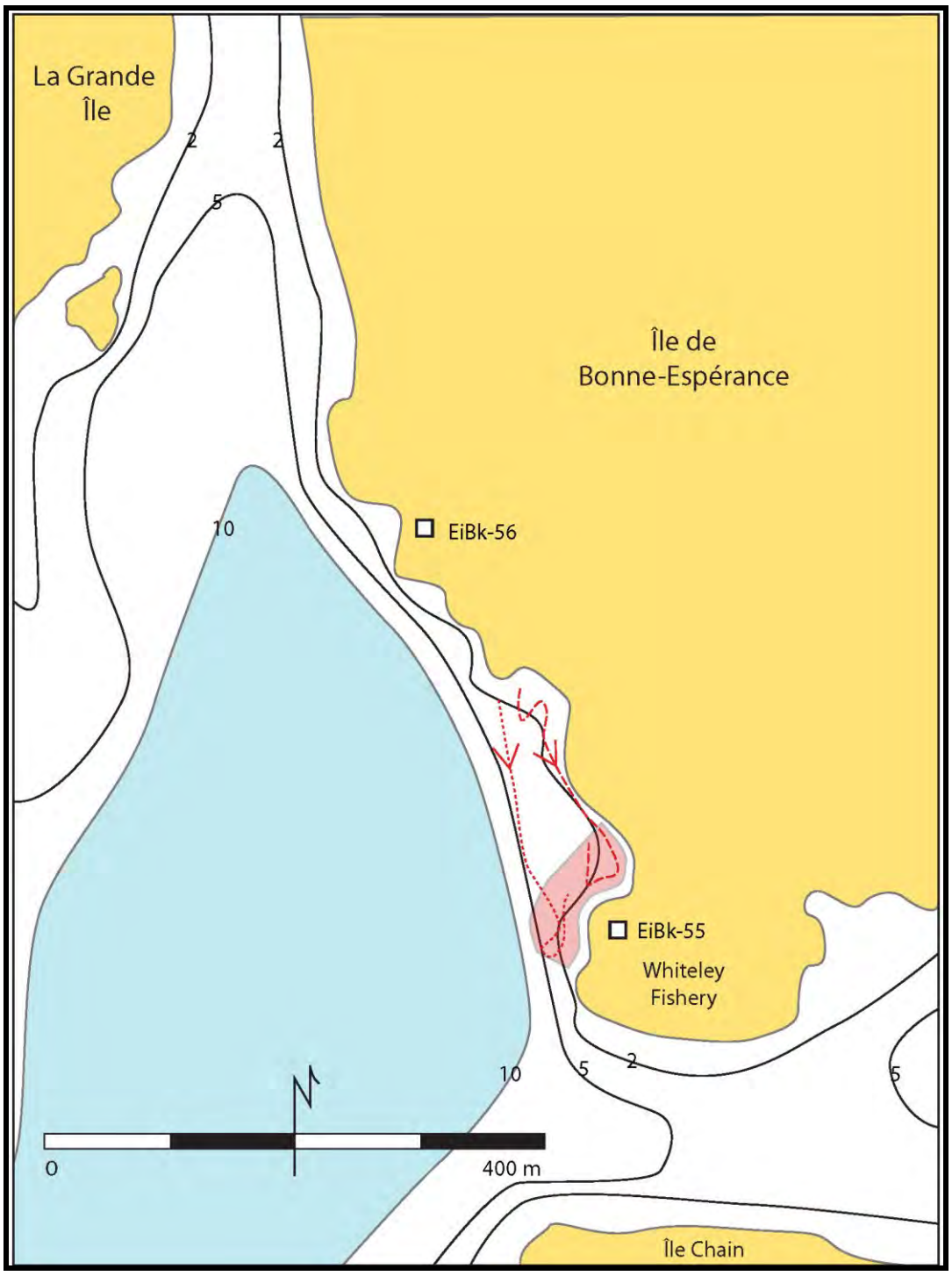


Figure 28. The Whiteley Fishery survey.

In 1852 Pierre Fortin enumerated ten fishing posts distributed about ten miles on each side of Saint-Paul, and a population of about 155 people in 27 families. The Canadian Fisheries Report for 1862 states that W. H. Whiteley had been a salmon fisherman at Bonne-Espérance for seven years. This would give a date of 1855 for the origin of the

Whiteley establishment. While construction in these early years remains to be fully researched, by 1860, “Bossy” Whiteley had built a house on the southern tip of Bonne-Espérance Island (Figures 29 to 32). The Whiteley family lived on the island at least until 1863-64. By this time, a Labrador mission with a school and church had been created in Saint-Paul, and Whiteley family built a winter home in Saint-Paul, and moved to the island during the summer months. Most Saint-Paul residents followed a similar seasonal migration, moving from the mainland to summer homes on the surrounding islands. By 1866, the Whiteley family spent some of their winter months in Quebec City in their house in Saint-Roch on Rue des Prairies. By 1881, “Bossy” Whiteley spent his winters in Newfoundland and brought a large crew to Saint-Paul for the fishery operations. By then, Newfoundland had established regular steamer service to Labrador, including Bonne-Espérance. It was more convenient to travel from Newfoundland since regular steamer service from Quebec would not begin around 1920 (Whiteley, 1977).

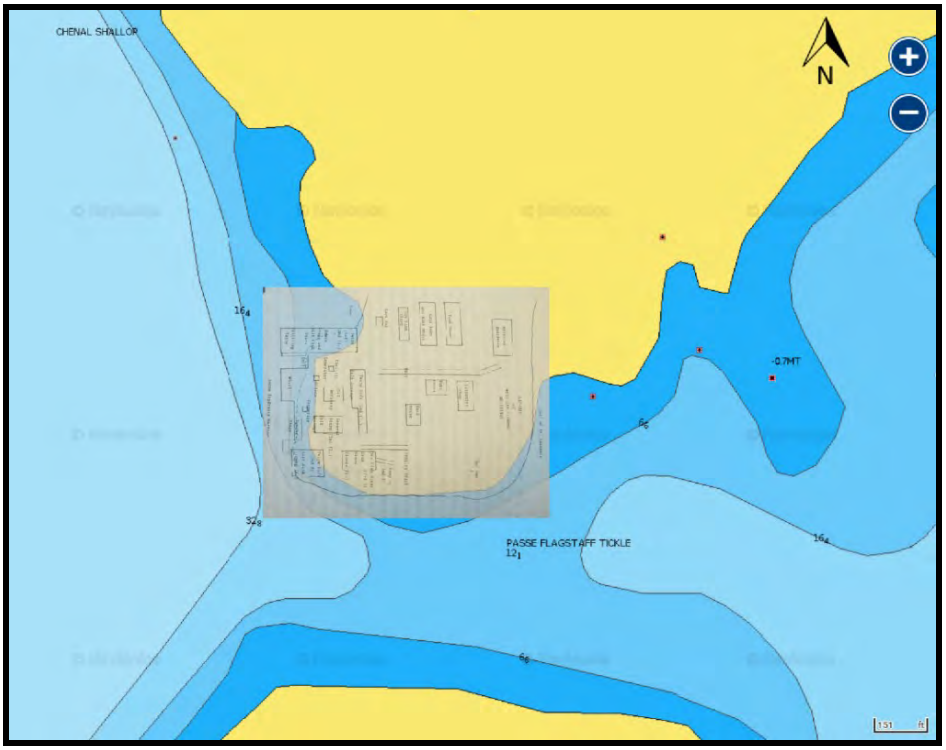


Figure 29. Nautical chart showing isobath depth line in feet, with the Whiteley Fishing Plant ground plan overlain on the point. (Source: Navionics; Whiteley 1977)



Figure 30. Model of the Whiteley fishing plant in the Whiteley Museum in Rivière-Saint-Paul.



Figure 31. The Whiteley Fisheries in 1917. (Source: Société Historique de la Côte-Nord, P003/001/066.03)

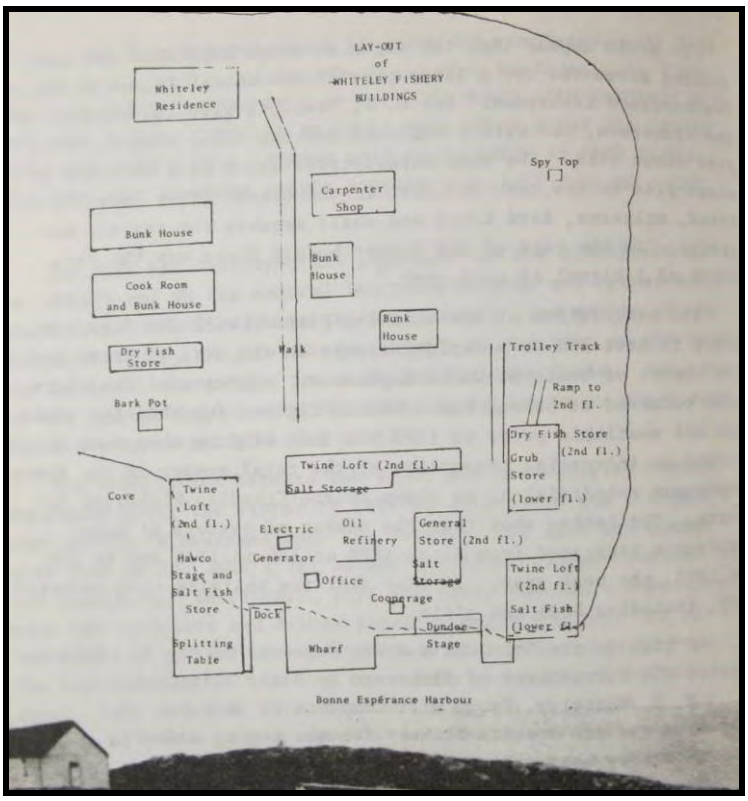


Figure 32. Whiteley Fishery Station ground plan. (Source: Whiteley 1977)

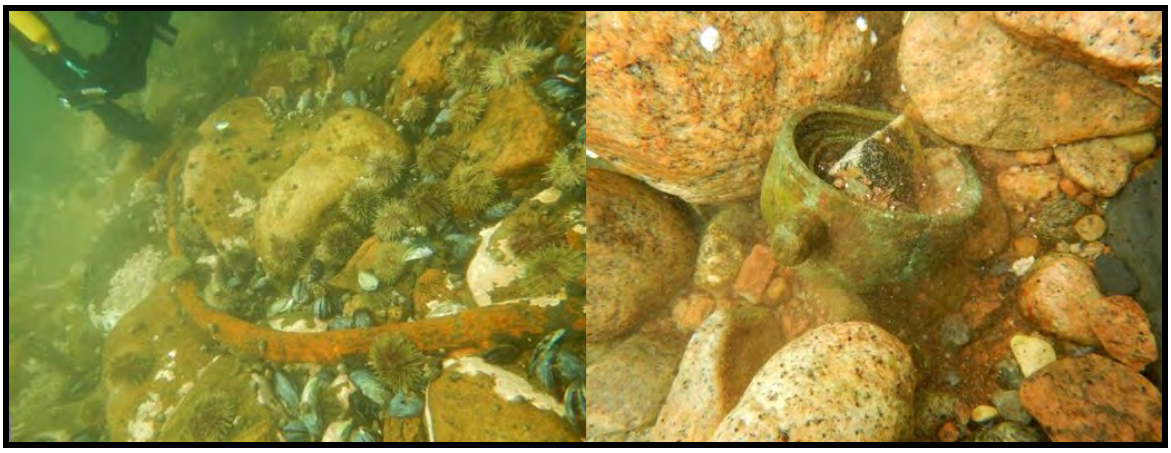


Figure 33. Metal artifacts in the Whiteley fishery plant cove. (Source: Saraí and Émilie GoPro image capture)

On the 5th of August, a survey was done in front of the Whiteley fisheries where small eroded fragments of presumed Basque roof tiles had been observed on the beach a few years ago. One dive was spent exploring the 5- and 10-meter isobaths in the hope of finding Basque artifacts and to evaluate the archaeological potential of a 19th century fishery plant from an underwater perspective. Marianne and Erik dove along the ten-meter isobath for 1 hour 13 minutes while Saraí and Émilie explored the 5-meter depth

line for 1 hour and 11 minutes, for a total exploring time of 4 hours 48 minutes. Both teams explored the shoreline at the end of the dive.

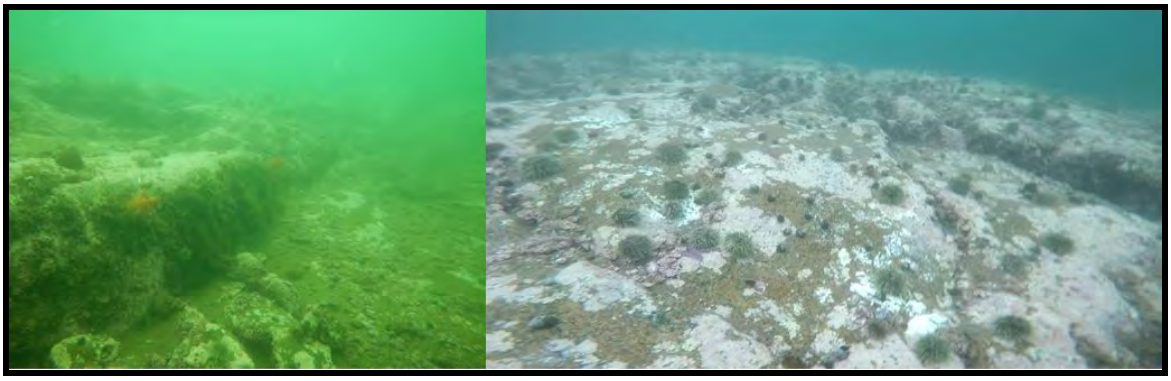


Figure 34. The rocky shoreline at the Whiteley wharf cove continues underwater. (Source: Saraí and Émilie GoPro image capture)



Figure 35. Metal artifacts found in front of the Whiteley Fishery Plant. (Source: Saraí and Émilie GoPro image captures)



Figure 36. Artifact collection gathered in front of the Whiteley Fishery plant.

The bottom varied from a continuation of the bedrock shoreline down to about 5 to 7 meters in depth with stony beach deposits (due to exposure to surf) followed by a flat silty bottom at the 10-meter depth (Figure 34). The site presented numerous artifacts as illustrated in Figures 33, 35, and 36, distributed mainly in front of the fish plant wharf. A small collection of artifacts was brought to the surface to characterize the site and was returned to the site after documentation. The collection contained many shards of whiteware with transfer print, unmarked clay pipe stems, dark green shards of possible wine bottle, transparent glass, electrical porcelain, and a few examples of mid-20th century soda bottles and a small sample of fish bones. Underwater, many larger size artifacts were observed mainly made of iron and copper-based metal (Figures 33 and 35)

Two main conclusions came from the evaluation of the collection. First, all artifacts date from the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, therefore a Basque presence could not be concluded from this surface collection. Second, most of the collection was consisted of small broken fragments with only two complete bottles, a notable fact for an underwater site usually rich in large pieces and filled with complete bottles. Our suspicion of previous diving activities on the site was confirmed later by a local diver. Directly in front of the now vanished wharf, in about 9 metres of depth, we found a deposit of cod fish bones covering the bottom. This would seem to indicate that a stratigraphy is still *in situ*. Even if the underwater site has been dived and most complete artifacts were removed, the survival of a small sample of the cultural material can still provide valuable information on domestic and commercial activities of the Whiteley Fishery. More so, the presence of a fish bone layer attests to the commercial nature of the site. In addition, these deposits may overlie an older Basque component.

3 Old Salmon Bay Settlement

The historic hamlet of Salmon Bay was founded around 1850. Nowadays, the site is occupied mostly during the summer months and has a handful of dwellings and out-buildings. The settlement is located in a cove on the southeast side of Salmon Bay (Figures 3 and 37). A public wharf still in use today is in the middle of the cove, and a small private wharf is located at its southern limit (Figure 38). The rocky shores continue underwater to form rocky shoal in a step-like formation with a slight slope extending for about 100 meters offshore. Three chalets and their out-buildings are in the center and south of the cove resting on terraces between 6 to 10 meters above the water's edge (Figure 39).

3.1 Salmon Bay Survey

The Salmon Bay survey stems from an eyewitness account stating that red tiles, possibly Basque in origin, were observed on the sea floor. The observation dates to about 30 or 40 years ago, when a teenager snorkeling around the bay near the public wharf, is said to have seen red tiles on the sea floor south of the wharf. Based on this information, an underwater survey was done to explore the presence of Basques tiles or Basque activity underwater.

Since *Pitsiulak* was docked at the Bonne Espérance wharf only 2 km directly west of the Old Salmon Bay Settlement, travelling was done with the diving skiff. On the 31st of July, the 1st of August, and the 9th of August, three dives were done to survey both sides of the public wharf.



Figure 37. Area surveyed in Salmon Bay north and south of the public wharf. (Source: adapted from Google Earth)

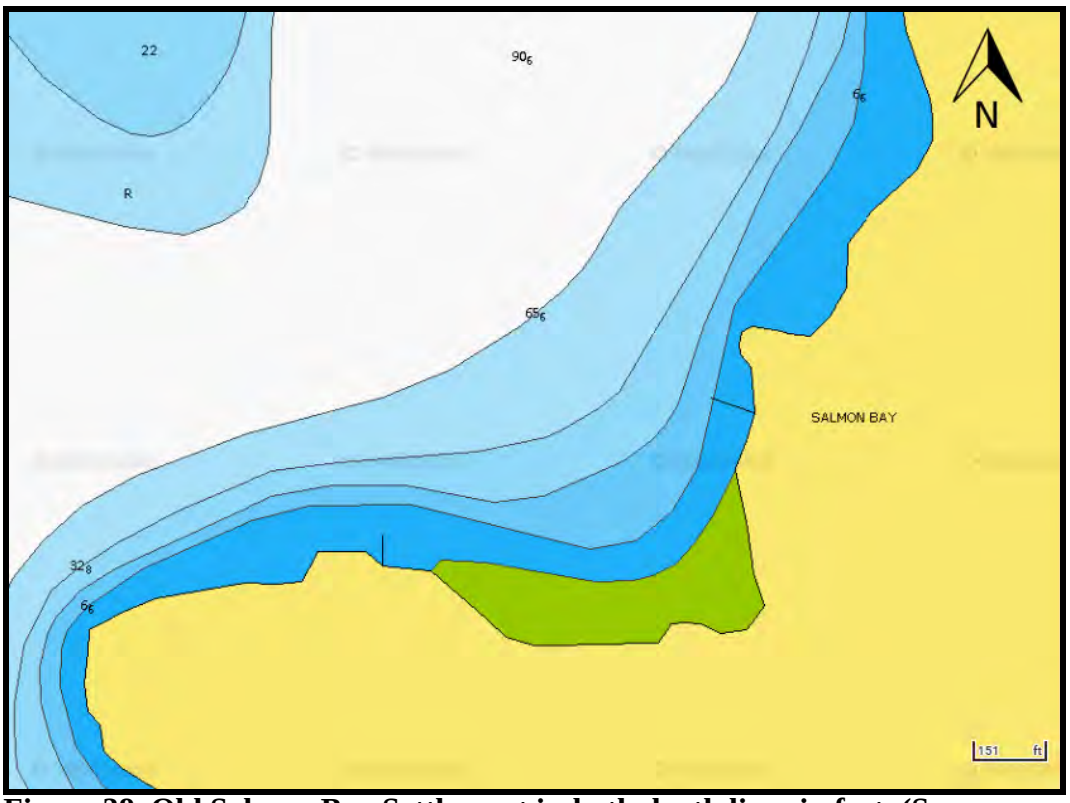


Figure 38. Old Salmon Bay Settlement isobath depth lines in feet. (Source: Navionics)

On 31 July Marianne and Saraí explored the bottom of the bay on the north side of the public wharf at a depth averaging 7 meters while Émilie and Erik followed the 5-meter depth line. All dives lasted about 54 minutes for a total of 3 hours and 14 minutes.

On the 1st of August prospection was done on the southern part of the bay, again starting at the public wharf. This time Marianne and Erik dove the 9-meter depth line for 41 minutes while Émilie and Saraí dove the 7-meter line for 29 minutes, totalling 2 hours and 20 minutes of survey. On both dives, snorkeling was done in shallow depths following the shoreline in order to survey the 2-meter depth line to check on the original eyewitness account.



Figure 39. Old Salmon Bay Settlement view southeast. (Source: Saraí GoPro image capture)

On the 9th of August, because of a mechanical problem that kept *Pitsiulak* tied up at the modern fish plant dock, we decided to explore Salmon Bay one more time. New bottom line depths were chosen. Erik and Marianne dove the southern part of the bay at a depth line of 11 meters for a duration of 45 minutes, and Émilie and Saraí at a depth of eight meters for 32 minutes, for a total of 2 hours and 34 minutes. Overall, a bit more than eight hours was spent surveying the bottom in front of Old Salmon Bay settlement at the 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11 meter depth lines.

No Basque artifacts were found, nor were ballast piles observed that would indicate the presence of Basque activity. Mostly modern artifacts ranged from the clear glass soda bottle and modern longneck beer bottles observed principally around the public wharf. Also observed were modern architectural elements such as modern planks, modern mechanical parts from small crafts, and many clay pigeons used for target practice (Figures 40, 41 and 42). Some ceramic sherds were also found distributed over the bottom, again with a higher concentration in front of the public wharf. Most of the ceramics were from the 20th century, but some rare shell-edge plate sherds and some whiteware decorated with transfer print testified to a an occupation dating from the second half of the 19th century.



Figure 40. Modern artifacts observed on the bottom of Salmon Bay. (Source: Saraí and Émilie GoPro image captures)



Figure 41. Different types of soda bottles observed on the bottom of Salmon Bay. (Source: Saraí and Émilie GoPro image captures)

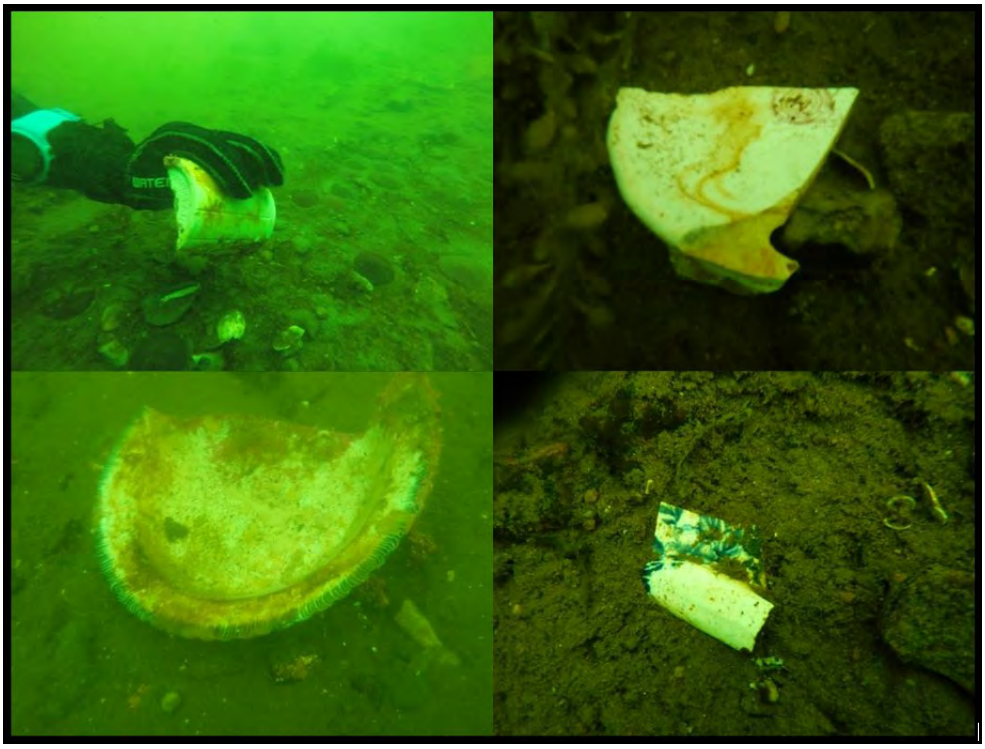


Figure 42. Different types of ceramic sherds observed on the bottom of Old Salmon Bay. (Source: Saraí and Émilie GoPro image captures)

In summary, despite eyewitness accounts from 30 or more years ago mentioning Basque tiles on the floor of the bay, nothing from the underwater survey indicates the presence of Basque activities. Numerous artifacts from the 20th century testify to ongoing activities and rare 19th century artifacts shed light on the early settlement. Knowing that the bay has been settled since 1850, the lack of any complete bottles or very few remains from the 19th century strongly indicate that the site was visited by divers previous to our survey.

Local historical interest in Old Salmon Bay stems from a belief that it might be the location of the port of Brest which is often mentioned in early records. This belief is supported by the fact that Salmon Bay is the finest ship harbour on this part of the Lower North Shore, as attested by its use as a schooner refuge during the 19th and early 20th century, especially by the New England fishing fleet. While it is certainly a fine harbour, we found no evidence of its early use. Compared to Bonne-Espérance Harbour, Old Salmon Bay is quite far from the outer fishing shelf and must be reached by narrow and in some places shallow channels that were difficult for sailing ships to navigate. In this context it is perhaps not surprising to find little evidence of settlement here until the mid-19th century. Readers interested in a detailed account of the early settlement and fisheries at Old Fort, Saint-Paul and Salmon Bay should consult the 19th century diaries of Charles Carroll Carpenter, *The Daily Journals of Charles Carroll Carpenter, 1856-1909*, edited by Dwight Bilodeau.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The 2019 underwater survey led to the discovery of at least two new 16th or 17th century sites on Bonne-Espérance Island that are likely of Basque origin. This finding adds an important new dimension to the cultural history of the Saint-Paul region, where Basque sites have not been found previously. These sites raise many questions about their precise date, cultural affiliations, the nature of their occupation, and their relation to comparable sites on the Lower North Shore. We therefore recommend a systematic underwater survey around Bonne-Espérance Island, particularly in front of the newly discovered sites. Also, terrestrial archaeological excavation should be done on the newly discovered land sites in order to date the site occupation and validate their cultural nature.

A review of previous archaeological research done on the Lower North Shore confirms that most of the coast has never been surveyed for archaeological sites, even less so for underwater sites. It is recommended that more systematic archaeological surveys being done in some of the least-known regions between Mutton Bay and Five Leagues/Middle Bay in both land and underwater environments.

Originally, the 2019 expedition also proposed to validate and document shipwreck sites known to local divers. This could not be done due to time and meteorological constraints, and still remains to be done. Data from residents provides indications and sometimes very specific knowledge and finds (materials, artifacts, locations) of shipwrecks on the Lower North Shore. It is recommended to systematically record local knowledge and then begin to locate and document these sites as part of a regional shipwreck inventory.

The Whiteley fish plant survey showed the presence of stratified deposits still in place, even in this fairly dynamic underwater environment. Little or no archaeology has been done on land on this fish plant or on any of the 19th-century fish plants in the Saint-Paul archipelago, or elsewhere along the Lower North Shore. It is recommended that an historical geography of the 19th century of the Lower North Shore be done. Using accounts like the C. C. Carpenter journals, combined with local knowledge and oral history, this era should be documented by way of an historical heritage assessment and archaeological research. The project should identify the locations where people lived and fished, gather data on the schooner fishery, on relations with Innu and Inuit communities, trading places, and the location of wrecks and other features, to recreate the lives and history of this early settlement era on maps and models suitable for museum displays.

The Lower North Shore is a vast territory that played a major role in the beginning of our history. Sadly, very little historical and archaeological research has been done so far. The Smithsonian Institution has played an important role in exploring this regional cultural resource, understanding commercial ties between First Nations and early Europeans, and sharing our buried history freely with local people and the wider public.

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Annexe A
Picture catalog

CATALOGUE PHOTOS
Projet « Smithsonian's St-Lawrence Gateways Project 2019 »
Permis 19-SMII-02

DATE	AUTEUR	CLICHÉ	DESCRIPTION ET COMMENTAIRES	Lieu
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3574	Détail d'une assiette au décor shelledge – old salmon bay nord du quai- 5m	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3577	Détail du motif shelledge-	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3581	Feuille métallique-tôle	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3582	Soleil de mer à côté de la tôle et d'une bouteille récente	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3589	Étoile de mer et bouteille de bière stubby, fond graveleux ± 5m	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3608	Fragment de TCFB motif floral	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3615	Fragment de TCFB avec détail de la marque	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3621	Feuille métallique indifférenciée	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3622	Fragment de vaisselle TCFB-fond peu graveleux et étoile	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3626	Début de la plage rocheuse, pierre recouverte de végétation ± 5m	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3622	Tesson de TCFB avec étoile- fond à ± 5m	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3632	Pierre solitaire au fond habité d'anémone	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3641	Élément métallique indifférencié	Old Salmon Bay-N
31 juillet 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3642	Erik Phaneuf avec une petite hélice de bateau	Old Salmon Bay-N
1 aout 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3656	Chaboisseau avec détail du dépôt sédimentaire du fond	Old Salmon Bay-S
1 aout 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3664	Rare élément de bois observé au fond	Old Salmon Bay-S
1 aout 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3669	Flotteur à filet sortant des sédiments du fond	Old Salmon Bay-S
1 aout 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3671	Roche locale de couleur rouge pouvant être confondue avec une tuile européenne	Old Salmon Bay-S
1 aout 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3686	Détail du fond marin au sud du quai public par ± 6 m de fond	Old Salmon Bay-S
2 aout 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3696	Compresseur sur le toit du Pitsiulak	Bonny bay
2 aout 2019	Emilie T.	DSCN3766	Pitsiulak à l'ancre dans Bonny Bay	Bonny bay
Caméra brisée				

Annexe B
Diving Log

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	Basse					**Date:**	**31 juillet 2019**
	Brad Loewen	**Ciel:**	nuageux					**Temp:**	**8 à 10 C**
	W. Fitzhugh	**Vent:**	faible					**Lieu:**	**Old Salmon bay settlement**
	_	**État :**	légère vague						
	_	**Courant**	faible						
	Prénom	**Nom**	**Basse**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	4:31:00 PM	5:25:00 PM	54:00.0	5	2900	1500	Prospection au nord du quai public
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	4:32:00 PM	5:25:00 PM	53:00.0	7	2900	1200	Prospection au nord du quai public
3	Emilie	Teasdale	4:31:00 PM	5:05:00 PM	34:00.0	5	2900	1100	Prospection au nord du quai public
4	Marianne	Dorais	4:32:00 PM	5:25:00 PM	53:00.0	7	2900	1500	Prospection au nord du quai public

Commentaire: Recherche de tuile basque ayant été observées par un adolescent ayant nagé le site en apnée il y a une trentaine d'années. Le fond marin est constitué d'un sable peu limoneux semi compact avec quelques pierres angulaires présence de pierres arrondies éparses. A proximité du quai se trouve beaucoup de bouteilles de soda datant possiblement des années 1940-1950, de nombreuses tiges de carbone de la vaisselle toujours du milieu 20ème siècle et un peu de bouteille de bière récentes. La vie est très riche avec beaucoup de dollars de sable, bourgots, présence d'œufs de lunatie, anémone et petites plies, quelques pétoncles.

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	Montante					**Date:**	**1 aout 2019**
	P1 (Érik et Marianne) et P2 (Sarai et Émilie)	**Ciel:**	nuageux					**Temp:**	**8 à 10 C**
		Vent:	faible du sud-ouest					**Lieu:**	**Old Salmon bay Settlement**
	_	**État:**	légère vague						
	_	**Courant**	faible						

	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	1:40:00 PM	2:21:00 PM	41:00.0	9	2800	1100	Prospection au sud du quai public
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	1:43:00 PM	2:12:00 PM	29:00.0	7	2900	1400	Prospection au sud du quai public
3	Emilie	Teasdale	1:43:00 PM	2:12:00 PM	29:00.0	7	2700	1600	Prospection au sud du quai public
4	Marianne	Dorais	1:40:00 PM	2:21:00 PM	41:00.0	9	2800	1200	Prospection au sud du quai public

Commentaires: Recherche de tuile basque ayant été observées par un adolescent ayant nagé le site en apnée il y a une trentaine d'années. Le fond marin est constitué d'un sable peu limoneux meuble en surface (10 cm) avec la présence sporadique de pierres arrondies et semi-angulaire (5-40 cm). Le fond est une pente abrupte descendante vers l'ouest. La vie marine est riche avec la présence de dollars de sable, bourgots, anémones, petites plies, crabes, méduse à crinière de lion, étoiles de mer et quelques pétoncles. A proximité du quai se trouvent plusieurs bouteilles de verre (brun, vert et incolore) datant des années 1900, de la vaisselle du 20ème siècle ainsi que des objets récents (batterie de moteur, four, métal varié). Les artéfacts sont concentrés surtout dans les profondeurs de 7 à 8 mètres et près du quai.

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	Basse				**Date:**	**2 aout 2019**	
	Brad Loewen	**Ciel:**	nuageux				**Temp.:**	**7 à 11 C**	
	Wiliam W. Fitzhugh	**Vent:**	faible				**Lieu:**	**Havre de Bonne Espérance/Bonny Bay- Sturt's cove et Clark's tickle moitié nord**	
		État:	légère vague						
		Courant	faible						
	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	12:16:00 PM	1:01:00 PM	45:00.0	7	2900	1100	Prospection de la moitié nord le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	12:16:00 PM	12:52:00 PM	36:00.0	9	2800	1200	Prospection de la moitié nord le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences
3	Emilie	Teasdale	12:16:00 PM	12:52:00 PM	36:00.0	9	2900	1000	Prospection de la moitié nord le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences
4	Marianne	Dorais	12:16:00 PM	1:01:00 PM	45:00.0	7	2900	700	Prospection de la moitié nord le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences

Commentaire: Prospection du fond à la recherche de témoins culturels associés à la présence française du 18e siècle ou américaine du 19 siècle. Fond variant d'aires sablonneuses peu graveleuses riche en dollars de sable avec parfois la présence de pierres angulaires regroupées ressemblant des pierres de lest. Les sédiments semi compacts d'une profondeur d'environ 15 cm sont constitués de sable en surface devenant limoneux en profondeur et noirâtre. La vie marine est riche avec la présence d'étoile de mer, dollars de sable, pétoncle, rare ilots d'algue et concentration d'anémone sur les grosses pierres libre de sédiment.

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	Basse					**Date:**	**3 aout 2019**
	Brad Loewen	**Ciel:**	nuageux					**Temp.:**	**7 à 11 C**
	Perry Colbourne	**Vent:**	faible					**Lieu:**	**Havre de Bonne Espérance/Bonny Bay moitié sud**
		État:	légère vague						
		Courant	faible						
	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	11:12:00 AM	11:57:00 AM	45:00.0	7	2900	1200	Prospection de la moitié sud le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	11:12:00 AM	11:43:00 AM	31:00.0	9	2800	1500	Prospection de la moitié sud le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences
3	Emilie	Teasdale	11:12:00 AM	11:46:00 AM	34:00.0	9	2900	1400	Prospection de la moitié sud le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences
4	Marianne	Dorais	11:12:00 AM	11:57:00 AM	45:00.0	7	2700	700	Prospection de la moitié sud le long de la côte ouest devant les résidences

Commentaire: Prospection du fond à la recherche de témoins culturels associé à la présence française du 18e siècle ou américaine du 19 siècle. Les langues rocheuses visibles en surface se poursuivent sous l'eau jusqu'à une profondeur de 9 m, créant parfois des parois rocheuses verticales de plus de 2 mètres de hauteur. Le fond présente une pente plus prononcée vers le large, les deux équipes se recoupaient un en bas du cran rocheux, l'autre en haut.

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	montante					**Date:**	**5 aout 2019**
	Brad Loewen	**Ciel:**	Fin d'orage en début, soleil à la fin					**Temp.:**	**11 à 13 C**
	Perry Colbourne	**Vent:**	moyen					**Lieu:**	**Devant l'usine de traitement de morue de la Whitely Co. à la limite sud-ouest de l'ile de Bonne Espérance**
		État:	légère vague						
		Courant	faible						
	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	11:46:00 AM	12:59:00 PM	13:00.0	10	2900	800	Concentré devant les deux quais partiellement visibles
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	11:46:00 AM	12:57:00 PM	11:00.0	5	2900	1500	Concentré devant le quai le plus au nord
3	Emilie	Teasdale	11:46:00 AM	12:57:00 PM	11:00.0	5	2900	1400	Concentré devant le quai le plus au nord
4	Marianne	Dorais	11:46:00 AM	12:59:00 PM	13:00.0	10	2900	800	Concentré devant les deux quais partiellement visibles

Commentaire: Le cap rocheux se poursuit au fond entre les deux quais, le fond est par la suite recouvert de pierres angulaires variant de profondeur jusqu'au 8 m. L'algue encroûtante recouvre les pierres majoritairement arrondies variant de dimension autour d'un mètre de diamètre. L'anse nord présente des artefacts rappelant le 20e siècle tandis que les quais au sud, appartenant à la Whiteley dont la base des gabions est toujours présente au niveau du fond. Nombreux artefacts métalliques associés à l'usine de poisson, plomb de filets de pêche, un plomb en forme de morue pour jigger, une feuille de plomb avec présence de trous de clou.

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	descendante					**Date:**	**6 aout 2019**
	Brad Loewen	**Ciel:**	Fin d'orage en début, soleil à la fin					**Heure:**	
	Perry Colbourne	**Vent:**	faible					**Lieu:**	**Havre de Bonne Esperance, limite nord du chenal shallop**
		État :	fort courant du nord vers le sud						
		Courant	faible						
	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	12:10:00 PM	1:00:00 PM	50:00.0	8	2900	1100	Recherche de témoins d'une occupation française ou basque du 17/18e siècle
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	12:10:00 PM	12:54:00 PM	44:00.0	6	2900	1400	Recherche de témoins d'une occupation française ou basque du 17/18e siècle
3	Emilie	Teasdale	12:10:00 PM	12:54:00 PM	44:00.0	6	2900	1600	Recherche de témoins d'une occupation française ou basque du 17/18e siècle
4	Marianne	Dorais	12:10:00 PM	1:00:00 PM	50:00.0	8	2900	1000	Recherche de témoins d'une occupation française ou basque du 17/18e siècle

Commentaire: La limite nord du chenal shallop, dans 3 m de profondeur, le fond est recouvert de nodules d'algue coralline/encroutante qui semble toujours avoir un ver en son centre. Une fois le 8 m atteint, une concentration de tuile de toit en tcg rouge est observée, vers le nord, le fond sédimenteux semi compact d'une 15 de cm avec parfois des concentrations de pierres qui rappellent des monticules de pierres de lest, la présence de pierres schisteuse/ardoise bleutée semble corroborer une origine étrangère. Les mêmes pierres sont observées dans les vestiges des gabions de quai de la Whiteley fish co. Nombreux fragment de vaisselle rappelant le milieu du 19e siècle.

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	montante				**Date:**	**8 aout 2019**	
	Brad Loewen	**Ciel:**	nuageux				**Temp.:**	**9 à 13 C**	
	Perry Colbourne	**Vent:**	faible sud-ouest				**Lieu:**	**Havre de Bonne Esperance, limite nord du chenal shallop**	
	Kally	**État:**	courant de surface en direction nord						
	_	**Courant**	faible						
	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	12:34:00 PM	1:27:00 PM	53:00.0	10	2800	1000	Recherche en corridors est-ouest au nord de de la limite nord du cercle d'inventaire
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	12:35:00 PM	1:18:00 PM	43:00.0	8.5	2500	1200	Inventaire dans une aire circulaire de 30 mètres de rayon
3	Emilie	Teasdale	12:35:00 PM	1:18:00 PM	43:00.0	8.5	2900	1200	Inventaire dans une aire circulaire de 30 mètres de rayon
4	Marianne	Dorais	12:34:00 PM	1:27:00 PM	53:00.0	10	2800	1000	Recherche de témoins d'une occupation française ou basque du 17/18e siècle

Commentaire: P2/Sarai et Emilie ont inventorié un cercle de 30 m de rayon à partir du point centrale gps N 51 23.880 W57 40.370, ce point est l'endroit présumé où se trouvait une concentration de tuile de toit en tcg rouge possiblement d'origine Basque. P1: Erik et Marianne procède à une exploration à partir de la limite nord du cercle en réalisant des corridors de recherche délimité par les profondeurs de 6 et 8 m, soit ± 70 m de longueur espacé d'environ 10 m entre chacun couvrant ainsi une distance d'environ une centaine de mètres. Le fond répétitif ne présentait pas de cicatrice de pêche au pétoncle, les artéfacts sont distribués de façon régulière au fond (±3%).

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	Montante					**Date:**	**9 aout 2019**
	P1 (Érik et Marianne) et P2 (Sarai et Émilie)	**Ciel:**	nuageux					**Temp:**	**8 à 13 C**
		Vent:	faible du sud-est					**Lieu:**	**Old Salmon bay Settlement**
		État:	légère vague						
		Courant	faible						

	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	11:49:00 AM	12:34:00 PM	45:00.0	11	2900	1200	Prospection au sud du quai public
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	12:52:00 PM	1:24:00 PM	32:00.0	8	2900	1200	Prospection au sud du quai public
3	Emilie	Teasdale	12:52:00 PM	1:24:00 PM	32:00.0	8	2700	1700	Prospection au sud du quai public
4	Marianne	Dorais	11:49:00 AM	12:34:00 PM	45:00.0	11	2800	1600	Prospection au sud du quai public

Commentaire: Recherche de tuile basque ayant été observées par un adolescent ayant nagé le site en apnée il y a une trentaine d'années. Le fond marin est constitué d'un sable peu limoneux meuble en surface (10 cm) avec la présence sporadique de pierres arrondies et semi-angulaire (5-40 cm). Le fond est une pente abrupte descendante vers l'ouest. La vie marine est riche avec la présence de dollars de sable, bourgots, anémones, petites plies, crabes, méduse à crinière de lion, étoiles de mer et quelques pétoncles. A proximité du quai se trouvent plusieurs bouteilles de verre (brun, vert et incolore) datant des années 1900, de la vaisselle du 20ème siècle ainsi que des objets récents (batterie de moteur, four, métal varié). Les artéfacts sont concentrés surtout dans les profondeurs de 7 à 8 mètres et près du quai.

	Pontonnier	**Marée:**	montante					**Date:**	**10 aout 2019**
	P1 (Érik et Sarai)	**Ciel:**	partiellement nuageux					**Temp:**	**9 à 11 celcius**
	P2: Brad Loewen et Perry Colbourne	**Vent:**	faible sud-est					**Lieu:**	**Havre de Bonne Esperance, limite nord du chenal shallop**
		État:	courant de surface en direction nord-ouest						
		Courant	fort et imperceptible au fond						
	Prénom	**Nom**	**Imm.**	**Surface**	**Durée**	**Prof.**	**Pression (psi)**		**Activité**
			(heure)	**(heure)**	**(min.)**	**(m)**	**debut**	**fin**	
1	Erik	Phaneuf	2:30:00 PM	3:25:00 PM	0:55:00	10	3000	800	Prospection à l'est du havre
2	Sarai	Barreiro Argüelles	2:30:00 PM	3:25:00 PM	0:55:00	8.5	3000	800	Prospection à l'est du havre
3	Emilie	Teasdale	12:40:00 PM	1:07:00 PM	0:27:00	20	3000	1800	Prospection visuelle à l'ouest du chenal shallop par 20 m de fond
4	Marianne	Dorais	12:40:00 PM	1:07:00 PM	0:27:00	20	3000	1800	Prospection visuelle à l'ouest du chenal shallop par 20 m de fond

Commentaire: La descente fut réalisée du Pitsiulak dans une profondeur de 20m. Le palanquier 1 a suivi la direction sud-est afin de rejoindre le littoral est du chenal shallop. Le fond est vaseux avec une sédimentation d'environ 30 cm. Quelques trous associés à la vie marine ont été

observés mais il y a peu de végétation. La pente est rapidement montante, mais peu abrupte vers le sud-est. Après une quinzaine de minutes, il y a la présence sporadique de pierres arrondies d'environ 30-40cm de diamètre. Le fond marin est ensuite composé de gravillon semi-compacte et la végétation se fait plus présente (étoiles de mer, anémones, algues, concombre de mer, crabe). Il y a quelques amas de pierres semi-angulaires d'environ 40 cm de diamètre dans une profondeur de 5 mètres, quelques-unes sont des ardoises bleues, possiblement d'origine américaine. La présence d'objets culturels est visible à partir d'une profondeur de 10 mètres. Il ne s'agit pas d'une concentration, mais plutôt de quelques objets éparses (Shell Edge, terre cuite fine blanche, verre incolore, grès). Ces objets révèlent une occupation au 19-20 siècle. Le courant insidieux poussait les plongeurs vers l'ouest malgré une orientation de plongée franc-est. Il en fut de même avec la palanqué 2 qui malgré une orientation vers l'est, les plongeurs étaient déviés vers l'ouest sans le savoir. Afin d'explorer la paroi est du havre, il faut absolument plonger à ses côtés afin de suivre sa côte immergée. Une fois Sarai et Erik aux abords de la paroi rocheuse à l'est du havre, dans 8 m d'eau, les tuiles de toit européennes ont été observées, un fragment indéniable a été marqué d’un flotteur afin d'en prendre la position gps. Un corridor limité par les profondeurs de 5.5 m à 8.5 m a été exploré en direction nord. Nombreuses tuiles de toit ont été observées disséminées sans concentration apparente mais aucun autre artéfact n'y est présent à la différence de la moitié ouest du havre. À la sortie de la plongée, une concentration de quelques centaines de petits fragments de tuiles (de moins de 15 cm) est observée. Un site européen de très petite taille serait présent juste au-dessus du lieu sur l'île de Bonne-Espérance.

Site Name: Grand Isle 2
Borden Code No.: EiBk-54
Date of Collection: 07-08/2019
Date of Inventory: 03/2020

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Layer	Parks Canada Material Code	Material / Type	Object Name	Qty	Condition	Description	Measurements	Fits with	Cultural affiliation / Date	Comment
EiBk-54:90		Location 2, 2N/0W, NE/NW Quads, Bag 2			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	10	Complete and fragmentary	three complete medium-sized nails, one complete very small nail, four shank fragments, one shank fragment with head, and one tip fragment	Lengths (complete nails): 7,8 cm, 7,5 cm, 6,6 cm, 2,5 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:91		Location 2, 2N/0W, NE/NW Quads, Bag 2			5.1.1	Bone	Whalebone, worked	1	Complete?	flat, roughly rectangular fragment, one edge cut straight, one end rounded, one end cut at an angle	9,6 x 3,6 x 1,2 cm			
EiBk-54:92		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	medium-sized fragment, orange and yellow mottled paste, outer surface missing	5,8 x 7,4 x max. 1,5 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:93		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small fragment, orange and yellow mottled coarse paste	3,1 x 6,5 x max. 1,9 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:94		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small fragment, red-brown paste, sooth and vitrified (organic?) black staining on lower surface	3,5 x 4,2 x max. 1,6 cm	EiBk-54:95	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:95		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small fragment, red-brown paste, sooth and vitrified (organic?) black staining on upper surface and edge	2,8 x 3,7 x max. 1,6 cm	EiBk-54:94	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:96	55	Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads	154	BE Cultural Layer	1.1.1.18	Coarse Earthenware, buff, micaceous	Cooking Vessel	1	Fragmentary	thin, curved wall fragment, buff, very micaceous paste; green eroded staining on interior wall, possibly eroded green glaze; irregular traces of applied roller-stamped band decoration visible, also mark of roller-stamp impression; sooth on outer wall	2,5 x 4,4 x 0,4 cm	EiBk-54:97	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:97	49	Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads	149	BE Cultural Layer	1.1.1.18	Coarse Earthenware, buff, micaceous	Cooking Vessel	1	Fragmentary	thin, curved wall fragment, buff, very micaceous paste; green eroded staining on interior wall, possibly eroded green glaze; irregular traces of applied roller-stamped band decoration visible, also mark of roller-stamp impression; sooth on outer wall and surface partially chipped	2,9 x 3,8 x 0,4 cm	EiBk-54:96	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:98		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Spike	1	Complete	Large spike, square, conical, but flattened head, flattened tip, square shank, slightly bent	Length: 14,9 cm (bent)		Historical, mostly pre-1790	

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EiBk-54:99		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	19	Fragmentary	one long square shank without head, eight fragments of medium-sized nails with large heads (square, where recognizable), ten shank or tip fragments, rather small; some traces of cristallized wood	Length: max. 11,7 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:100		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			3.1.1.1	Iron, unidentified	Blade?	2	Fragmentary	roughly rectangular, flat fragments, covered in corrosion, one very thick	5,2 x 1,6 to 2,8 cm; 2,4 x 1,6 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:101		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			3.1.1.1	Iron, unidentified	Corroded Fragment	4	Fragmentary	small fragments of corroded material, from nails of flat fragments	< 2,5 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:102	71	Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads	159	BE Cultural Layer, near hearth	3.1.4.1	Lead	Musket Ball	1	Complete	complete musket ball with two small protuberances linked to the cut-off of the sprue after molding the musket balls	Diameter: 1,5 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:103		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			4.1.3	Granite?	Rock Fragment	1	Fragmentary	irregular fragment of natural rock? Darkened surfaces, possibly altered by fire	2,5 x 2,0 x 1,8 cm		n/a	
EiBk-54:104		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			4.1.16	Chert	Flake	1	Fragmentary	small, elongated flake	1,5 x 1,0 x 0,1 cm			
EiBk-54:105		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	1	Complete	fragment with impact damage at two opposite ends	2,6 x 1,9 x 0,55 cm			
EiBk-54:106		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	1	Fragmentary	elongated proximal fragment of a large flake	2,1 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm			
EiBk-54:107		Location 2, 2N/0W, SE/SW Quads			5.1.1	Bone	Whalebone, worked	1	Fragmentary	irregular fragment with one flat surface, one straight side, bevelled ends and a clear cut mark, but also one irregular, unworked edge	6,7 x 3,4 x max. 1,5 cm			
EiBk-54:108		Location 2, 2N/0W			5.1.1	Bone	Mammal Bone	280	Fragmentary	mostly caribou bones				
EiBk-54:109		Location 2, 2N/2W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	7	Complete and fragmentary	one complete and one almost complete medium-sized nail (tip missing), two shank fragments, and two fragments with head caught in cristallized wood and corrosion	Lenghts (complete nails): 8,6 cm, 6,2 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:110		Location 2, 2N/2W			3.1.1.1	Iron, unidentified	Nail?	1	Fragmentary	rectangular corroded fragment with square-sectioned shank (?) visible at one end	3,2 x 2,0 x max. 1,3 cm		Historical	

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EiBk-54:111		Location 2, 2N/2W			3.1.1.1	Iron, unidentified	Corroded Fragment	7	Fragmentary	mostly large corrosion lumps from nails, possibly with cristallized wood			Historical	
EiBk-54:112	103	Location 2, 2N/4W	145	BE Cultural Layer	1.1.2.1	Tin-Glazed Earthenware, white	Porringer?	1	Fragmentary	thick wall fragment of a possible porringer, traces of white glaze on both surfaces, interior surface with dark blue painted decoration: a blue circling line and two leaf-shaped spots; Spanish majolica	3,4 x 2,4 x 0,6 to 0,9 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:113		Location 2, 2N/4W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Spike	1	Complete	Very large spike, large, square, domed head	Length: 22,4 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:114		Location 2, 2N/4W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Spike	4	Fragmentary	two spikes, one in three pieces, one without head	Lengths: 15,8 cm and 14,9 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:115		Location 2, 2N/4W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	6	Fragmentary	four nails, twice two fragments fit, medium-sized; one with head flattened in a vertical position but very thin (possibly reworked?); one fragment without head, one fragment without tip	Length: max. 7,6 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:116		Location 2, 0N/0W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	7	Complete and fragmentary	fragment with head of a very large nail, one complete large nail, three fragments and two small nails; the shanks of two nails are mostly rectangular in shape, but one head is still large and square	Length (complete nails): 10,3 cm, 4,9 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:117		Location 2, 0N/0W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Punch?	1	Fragmentary	iron rod of square section tapering to both ends, one end pointed, the other end possibly flat/bevelled, but partially broken	Length: 7,6 cm; section: max. 0,7 x 0,7 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:118		Location 2, 0N/0W			3.1.1.1	Iron, unidentified	Rod or wire	1	Fragmentary	thick wire or rod, circular section, both ends broken or pointed	Length: 6,7 cm; diameter: 0,35 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:119		Location 2, 0N/1W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	2	Fragmentary	nail head and stem fragment	Length (fitted): 4,8 cm	fragments fit	Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:120	31	Location 2, 0N/1W	156	BE Cultural Layer	4.1.1	Limestone	Ballast Rock?	1	Fragmentary	flat, pointed fragment; beige colour, rough surface	6,7 x 3,9 x max. 1,4 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:121	25	Location 2, 0N/1W	157	Bottom of BE Cultural Layer / Peat	4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Projectile Point	1	Complete	Complete point with quadrangular « box » type base	Length: 4,0 cm; width:1,7 cm; max. thickness: 0,4 cm		Groswater (2500-2200BP)	

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EiBk-54:122		Location 2, 0N/1W			5.2.3	Wood	Peg or branch	1	Fragmentary	pointed, curved wood fragment of circular section, larger end cut	Length: 9,0 cm; diameter: max. 1,6 x 1,8 cm			
EiBk-54:123		Location 2, 0N/1W			5.2.3	Wood	Wood Sample	1	Fragmentary	roughly triangular fragment, possibly blackened	8,1 x 5,3 1,3 cm			
EiBk-54:124		Location 2, 0N/4W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Spike	1	Fragmentary	shank fragment with bevelled tip and without head	Length: 12,5 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:125		Location 2, 0N/4W			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	1	Complete	large flake	3,5 x 5,1 x max. 1,2 cm			
EiBk-54:126		Location 2, 0N/5W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Spike	3	Complete and fragmentary	large spikes, one complete with traces of cristallized wood, one fragment with large, flat head, one shank fragment without head and with thinning end, tip missing	Lengths: 14,0 cm; 7,4 cm, 10,2 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:127		Location 2, 0N/5W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	1	Fragmentary	shank fragment with rectangular section	4,3 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:128		Location 2, 0N/5W			3.1.1.1	Iron, unidentified	Fragment, unidentified	1	Fragmentary	flat, irregular fragment, object or corroded fragment?	1,7 x 1,8 x 0,2 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:129		Location 2, 1S/2W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	4	Fragmentary	one large nail with very large head caught in corrosion and cristallized wood, one long nail shank, and two smaller fragments with heads of medium-sized to large nails, also corrosion fragments, some with sooth	Lengths: 10,2 cm, 9,1 cm, 3,2 cm, 2,7 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:130		Location 2, 1S/4W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	7	Fragmentary	very corroded fragments of medium-sized or small nails, three with heads, cristallized wood present in corrosion	Lengths: max. 5,4 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:131	52	Location 2, 1S/4W	136	Upper Sand	4.1.7.1	Slate	Tool?	1	Fragmentary	greenish grey oval fragment, one flatter surface and one convexe surface with several large, flaked and smooth areas; two opposing notches along longer edges, fragment more flattened on one side of these notches; black (fire?) staining on both large surfaces	7,3 x 3,5 x 2,0 / 1,0 cm		Prehistoric, Maritime Archaic?	
EiBk-54:132		Location 2, 1S/4W			4.1.8	Flint	Ballast Rock?	1	Fragmentary	large, flaked light grey flint nodule with cortex on outer surface, flaked surface roughly rectangular with some flaking along long edges	6,0 x 4,0 x 2,6 cm		Historical	

Site Name: Grand Isle 2
Borden Code No.: EiBk-54
Date of Collection: 07-08/2019
Date of Inventory: 03/2020

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Layer	Parks Canada Material Code	Material / Type	Object Name	Qty	Condition	Description	Measurements	Fits with	Cultural affiliation / Date	Comment
EiBk-54:133		Location 2, 1S/4W			4.1.16	Chert	Flake	1	Fragmentary	tiny, triangular fragment	1,5 x 0,9 x 0,4 cm			
EiBk-54:134		Location 2, 1S/4W			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	64	Complete and fragmentary	very tiny to large flakes	max. 2,7 x 2,6 x 0,4 cm; 3,3 x 1,5 x 0,4 cm			
EiBk-54:135		Location 2, 3S/0W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Spike	1	Complete	large, complete spike, bevelled tip, large, square, almost flat head	Length: 16,0 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:136	127	Location 2, 3S/2W	119	BE Cultural Layer	1.2.1.2	Normandy Stoneware, Domfrontais	Jar	1	Fragmentary	large wall fragment, near-cylindrical jar	9,6 x 8,7 x 0,7 to 0,8 cm	EiBk-54:136, EiBk-54:137, EiBk-54:138	Historical, French	
EiBk-54:137	126	Location 2, 3S/2W	119	BE Cultural Layer	1.2.1.2	Normandy Stoneware, Domfrontais	Jar	1	Fragmentary	wall fragment of near-cylindrical jar	6,7 x 4,5 x 0,8 to 0,9 cm	EiBk-54:136, EiBk-54:137, EiBk-54:138	Historical, French	
EiBk-54:138	125	Location 2, 3S/2W	119	BE Cultural Layer	1.2.1.2	Normandy Stoneware, Domfrontais	Jar	1	Fragmentary	wall fragment of near-cylindrical jar	7,4 x 5,7 x 0,8 to 0,9 cm	EiBk-54:136, EiBk-54:137, EiBk-54:138	Historical, French	
EiBk-54:139	131	Location 2, 3S/2W	153	BE Cultural Layer	1.2.1.2	Normandy Stoneware, Domfrontais	Jar	1	Fragmentary	flat base and wall fragment of a near-cylindrical jar; slight blackenig of outer base surface	Diameter: ca. 18 cm; height: 2,6 cm; wall thickness: 0,9 to 1,3 cm; base thickness: 0,8 to 1,2 cm		Historical, French	
EiBk-54:140		Location 2, 3S/2W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	1	Fragmentary	nail fragment covered in a thick mass of corrosion	Length: 5,1 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:141		Location 2, 3S/2W			4.1.16	Chert	Flake	1	Complete	large, elongated flake	3,0 x 1,3 x 0,25 cm			
EiBk-54:142		Location 2, 3S/2W			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	1	Fragmentary	large flake	2,9 x 2,3 x 0,3 cm			
EiBk-54:143		Location 2, 3S/2W			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	1	Complete	small flake	1,3 x 1,1 x 0,25 cm			
EiBk-54:144		Location 2, 3S/4W			1.1.1.18	Coarse Earthenware, buff, micaceous	Cooking Vessel	1	Fragmentary	lower wall and flaring, flat base fragment, sooth staining on outer surface, particularly near base; possible traces of green glaze on inner surface	5,8 x 4,4 x 0,4 to 0,6 cm; Height: 5,3 cm		Historical, Basque	

Site Name: Grand Isle 2
Borden Code No.: EiBk-54
Date of Collection: 07-08/2019
Date of Inventory: 03/2020

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Layer	Parks Canada Material Code	Material / Type	Object Name	Qty	Condition	Description	Measurements	Fits with	Cultural affiliation / Date	Comment
EiBk-54:145		Location 2, 3S/4W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	4	3 complete, 1 fragmentary	one large nail, two medium-sized nails and on large nail fragment with head	Length (complete nails): 13,4 cm, 6,9 cm, 6,8 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:146	123 or 137	Location 2, 3S/4W	119 or 121	BE Cultural Layer	3.1.1.12	Iron, wrought	Rod	1	Fragmentary	long rod with round section, one end flattened and curved; possible harpoon foreshaft?	Length: 31 cm; diameter: 1,1 to 1,5 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:147	123 or 137	Location 2, 3S/4W	119 or 121	BE Cultural Layer	3.1.1.13	Iron, wrought	Rod	1	Fragmentary	long rod with square to rectangular section; possible harpoon foreshaft?	Length: 30,6 cm; sides: 0,8 to 1,1 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:148		Location 2, 3S/4W			4.1.16	Chert	Flake	5	Fragmentary	two large fragments and three small to very small fragments	max. 2,7 x 2,6 x 1,2 cm; 4,5 x 2,5 x 1,1 cm			
EiBk-54:149		Location 2, 3S/4W			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	36	Complete and fragmentary	small to large flakes	max. 2,6 x 2,6 x 0,5 cm; 3,6 x 1,9, x 0,5 cm; 2,7 x 1,8 x 1,1 cm			
EiBk-54:150		Location 2, 4S/2W			5.2.3	Bois	Wood Sample	1	Fragmentary	triangular fragment with burn marks, one end sawn	13,6 x 6,7 x max. 3,4 cm			
EiBk-54:151		Location 2, 5S/2W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	4	1 complete, 3 fragmentary	medium-sized nails, including one complete nail, one fragment with head, two shank fragments	Length of complete nail: 9,2 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:152		Location 2, 5S/2W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Flat Fragment	1	Fragmentary	small, rectangular, flat fragment; possibly modified nail shank?	4,2 x 0,9 to 1,2 cm; thickness: 0,25 to 0,5 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:153		Location 2, 5S/4W			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	1	Fragmentary	shank fragment of medium-sized to large nail	Length: 5,5 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:154		Location 2, North-East Entry			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	23	Fragmentary	fragments of various sizes and two very small flakes; several fragments partially blackened and covered by sooth, one tile (6 fragments) also laminated	Largest fragment: 13,4 x 7,6 x max. 1,7 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:155		Location 2, North-East Entry			1.1.1.31	Coarse Earthenware, glazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small edge fragment, covered in greyish glaze on upper surface and side	5,8 x 4,8 x max. 1,6 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:156	33	Location 2, North-East Entry	170	BE Cultural Layer	1.2.1.2	Normandy Stoneware, Domfrontais	Jar?	1	Fragmentary	small body sherd	2,7 x 1,5 x 0,9 cm		Historical, French	
EiBk-54:157		Location 2, North-East Entry			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	8	Fragmentary	medium to large size nails, one large shank without head, five fragments with head, covered in corrosion, one small shank fragment	Length: max. 9,4 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	

Site Name: Grand Isle 2
Borden Code No.: EiBk-54
Date of Collection: 07-08/2019
Date of Inventory: 03/2020

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Layer	Parks Canada Material Code	Material / Type	Object Name	Qty	Condition	Description	Measurements	Fits with	Cultural affiliation / Date	Comment
EiBk-54:158		Location 2, North-East Entry			4.1.1	Limestone	Flake	1	Fragmentary	small flake	1,3 x 1,3 cm			
EiBk-54:159		Location 2, North-East Entry			4.1.7	Schist?	Fragment	3	Fragmentary	one small block, probably mistaken for a roof tile and heat-altered, and two tiny fragments	max. 2,2 x 2,0 x 1,7 cm			
EiBk-54:160	19	Location 2, North-East Entry	167	BE Cultural Layer	4.1.10	Quartz	Flake	1	Fragmentary	large, broken fragment of cristalline quartz	1,9 x 2,2 x 0,8 cm			
EiBk-54:161		Location 2, North-East Entry			4.1.16	Chert	Flake	44	Complete and fragmentary	small to large flakes, grey chert	max. 2,8 x 1,8 x 0,35 cm			
EiBk-54:162		Location 2, North-East Entry, Square 2			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small, thick fragment, red-brown past	3,5 x 4,4 x 2,1 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:163		Location 2, North-East Entry, Square 2			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	1	Fragmentary	small fragment of a nail shank, caught in cristallized wood	Length: 3,8 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:164		Location 2, West Test Pit			4.1.16	Chert	Flake	1	Complete	large, complete flake of white chert (?)	2,6 x 2,3 x 0,35 cm			
EiBk-54:165		Location 2, West Test Pit			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	80	Complete and fragmentary	small to medium-sized flakes, one large flake	2,1 x 3,0 x 0,3 cm			
EiBk-54:166		Location 2, Drain Test Pit			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	laminated fragment, orange-red paste with greyish surfaces	4,4 x 4,5 x max.1,0 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:167		Location 2, Drain Test Pit			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	laminated fragment, orange-red paste with greyish surfaces	3,6 x 3,4 x max. 1,1 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:168		Location 2, Drain Test Pit			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	laminated, small fragment, orange-red paste with greyish surfaces	1,8 x 2,5 x 0,8 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:169		Location 2, Drain Test Pit			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	3	Fragmentary	tiny flakes of orange-red coarse paste with black stains	< 1,1 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:170		Location 2, Drain Test Pit			4.1.16	Chert	Flake	10	Complete and fragmentary	very small to large flake	max. 2,2 x 1,9 x 0,3 cm			
EiBk-54:171	139	Location 2?	n/a	BE Cultural Layer	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	large, rectangular fragment, dark red-brown paste, entire inferior surface and most broken edges covered in sooth and burnt (organic) residue, staining also also on part of the upper surface	15,6 x 12,4 x 1,4 to 1,9 cm		Historical, Basque	Comment on Bag: Used as oil lamp, with oil encrustation, found on top of large boulder in east wall mound
EiBk-54:172		Location 2			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	medium-sized fragment, dark red-brown paste with traces of yellowish paste, traces of sooth on upper surface	6,7 x 7,5 x max. 2,0 cm		Historical, Basque	

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2019 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Grand Isle 2
Borden Code No.: EiBk-54
Date of Collection: 07-08/2019
Date of Inventory: 03/2020

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Layer	Parks Canada Material Code	Material / Type	Object Name	Qty	Condition	Description	Measurements	Fits with	Cultural affiliation / Date	Comment
EiBk-54:173		Location 2			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small fragment, orange-red paste, one flat surface almost entirely covered in sooth or burnt organic matter	3,8 x 5,9 x max. 2,2 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:174		Location 2			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	very small edge fragment, dark red-brown paste	3,0 x 2,6 x max. 1,4 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:175		Location 2			1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	very small fragment, dark red-brown paste	2,9 x 2,4 x max. 1,8 cm		Historical, Basque	
EiBk-54:176	110	Location 2	n/a	BE Cultural Layer	1.1.1.18	Coarse Earthenware, buff, micaceous	Cooking Vessel	1	Fragmentary	large lower wall sherd, traces of green glaze and possibly white slip on inner surface; outer surface partially covered in black sooth and partially stained black, irregular outer surface, particularly in the area covered by sooth, possibly from detachment of an applied element from the surface	5,7 x 4,3 x 0,4 to 0,6 cm		Historical	
EiBk-54:177	1	Location 2	159	BE Cultural Layer	3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	3	Fragmentary	three fragments of one or more large nails, one with head and traces of cristallized wood	Lengths: 2,6 cm, 6,0 cm, 2,4 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	Nailhead in rotten floor plank
EiBk-54:178	3	Location 2	124	At base of peat	3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	4	Fragmentary	one shank-head fragment of a very large nail, one nail head and two small shank fragments	largest fragment: 3,5 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:179		Location 2			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	2	Fragmentary	one shank with large, square head and one shank fragment; one or two large nails; covered in corrosion and sediment	Lengths: 6,5 cm, 8,3 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:180		Location 2?			3.1.1.11	Iron, wrought	Nail	1	Complete	medium-sized nail, with large square, flat head and curved tip	Length: 7,9 cm		Historical, mostly pre-1790	
EiBk-54:181	113	Location 2?	143	BE Cultural Layer	4.1.9	Soapstone	Cooking Pot	1	Fragmentary	large, flat fragment with irregular, broken edges of a cooking pot; no complete edge present, two repair holes with traces of iron fasteners along one broken edge; fragment largely incrusted with black organic burn matter and sooth on both surfaces and all broken edges	21,5 x 12,8 x 1,5 to 1,8 cm		Inuit	
EiBk-54:182		Location 2			4.1.18	Quartzite (Ramah Chert)	Flake	1	Fragmentary	medium-sized fragment	1,2 x 1,8 x max. 0,6 cm			

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2019 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Bonne Esperance 3
Borden Code No.: EiBk-60
Date of Collection: 07-08/2019
Date of Inventory: 03/2020

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Parks Canada Material Code	Material / Type	Object Name	Qty	Condition	Description	Measurements	Fits with	Cultural affiliation	Comment
EiBk-60:1	1	n/a	5-20 cm	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	large fragment of tile, red paste, havily blackened by sooth and possibly burnt organic matter on surfaces, edges, and fractures, fragment also laminated	9,2 x 8,7 cm; thickness: 1,4 to 1,8 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-60:2	1	n/a	5-20 cm	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	edge fragment of tile, red paste, havily blackened by sooth and burnt (organic?) matter on surfaces, edges and fractures	8,6 x 3,9 cm; thichness: 1,3 to 1,7 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-60:3	1	n/a	5-20 cm	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	laminated fragment of tile, light brown coarse paste, partially blackened	4,9 x 3,7 cm; thickness: 0,4 to 0,9 cm (laminated)	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-60:4	2	n/a	5-20 cm	4.1.8	Flint	Ballast Rock	1	Complete	small complete flint pebble, with cortex, but almost entirely blackened by fire	3,6 x 2,2 x 1,5 cm	-	Historical	
EiBk-60:5	2	n/a	5-20 cm	4.1.8	Flint	Flake	1	Fragmentary	edge fragment of a flint pebble with cortex on one half, brown flint, worked? But smoothed edges	2,3 x 2,2 x 0,9 cm	-	Historical	
EiBk-60:6	2	n/a	5-20 cm	4.1.8	Flint	Flake	1	Fragmentary	flake of brown flint with trace of cortex on one edge; smooth worn edges	2,2 x 1,7 x 0,9 cm	-	Historical	

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2019 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Bonne Esperance 4
Borden Code No.: EiBk-61
Date of Collection: 07-08/2019
Date of Inventory: 03/2020

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Parks Canada Material Code	Material / Type	Object Name	Qty	Condition	Description	Measurements	Fits with	Cultural affiliation	Comment
EiBk-61:1	2	Location 1	5 - 20 cm	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small, laminated fragment of a roof tile, orange-red paste, no original surface present, no altération	4,3 x 4,3 x max. 0,6 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-61:2	2	Location 1	5 - 20 cm	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	laminated flake of a roof tile, orange-red paste, no original surface present, no altération	2,5 x 2,5 x max. 0,6 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-61:9	2	Location 1	5 - 20 cm	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	small, laminated flake of a roof tile, orange-red paste, no original surface present, no altération	2,5 x 2,4 x max. 0,5 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-61:3	1	Location 1	5 - 20 cm	4.1.17	Clay	Fired Clay Fragment	1	Fragmentary	mass of consolidated, fired clay, brown-greyish color, blackened by exposure to fire	4,2 x 4,5 x 1,6 cm	-	Historical, Basque?	possibly associated with clay-lining of an oven for rendering whale oil
EiBk-61:4	1	Location 1	5 - 20 cm	4.1.17	Clay	Fired Clay Fragment	1	Fragmentary	mass of consolidated, fired clay, brown-greyish color, blackened by exposure to fire and burnt matter adhering to part of the surface	3,5 x 3,4 x 2,7 cm	-	Historical, Basque?	possibly associated with clay-lining of an oven for rendering whale oil
EiBk-61:5	4	Location 2	5 - 20 cm	1.1.1.3	Coarse Earthenware, unglazed	Roof Tile	1	Fragmentary	medium-sized fragment, orange-red and yellow marbled paste, partially laminated	6,3 x 7,2 x max. 1,7 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-61:6	2	Location 2	5 - 20 cm	5.1.1	Bone	Mammal Bone	1	Fragmentary	jaw with several teath including canine of a small mammal (fox?)	length: 6,2 cm	-	-	
EiBk-61:7	1	Location 2	5 - 20 cm	5.2.2	Baleen	Baleen Fragment	6	Fragmentary	small, curved fragments with clear cut marks, partially burnt	max. 2,4 x 2,8 cm and 2,3 x 4,3 cm	-	Historical, Basque	
EiBk-61:8	3	Location 2	5 - 20 cm	5.2.3	Wood	Charcoal	7	Fragmentary	small fragments of charcoal (more tiny fragments inside bag)	< 2 cm	-	-	

The Gateways Project 2018

Surveys in Groswater Bay and Excavations at Hart Chalet, Grand Isle and Grand Plain

William W. Fitzhugh



The Gateways 2018 team.

Produced by Mary Maisel, Gina Reitenauer and Chelsi Slotten.

Smithsonian Institution

Arctic Studies Center

2019

Culture et Communications Québec

AIDE-MÉMOIRE AU RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PERMIS

Résumé du contenu du rapport annuel de recherche archéologique

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[1] Tiré de la section IV du Règlement sur la recherche archéologique. Consulter le site Internet du Ministère pour obtenir une copie complète du Règlement et des éléments à remettre dans le rapport annuel.

[2] Au besoin, inscrire s.o. pour « sans objet

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Figure 0.3 Field crew visiting Saddle Island in Red Bay. (Photo: H. Brown)

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Cover. The 2018 team. Left to right: Bill Fitzhugh, Allie Castellanos, Katherine Meier, Jake Marchman, Mary Maisel, Halcyon Brown, Perry Colbourne, and Igor Chechushkov.

0.1 Map of Hart Chalet region.

0.2 Excavations at Hart Chalet, House 2. (Photo: H. Brown)

0.3 Field crew visiting Saddle Island in Red Bay. (Photo: H. Brown)

1.1 Mary, Jake, Katherine, and Bill docking the boat. (Photo: H. Brown)

1.2 Research areas in Groswater Bay in 2018 with the Nunatsiavut Archaeological Office. (Map data Google 2015)

1.3 Map of surveys on the Quebec Lower North Shore in 2018 (Map data Google 2015)

2.1 The 2018 team. Left to right: Igor Chechushkov, Allie Castellanos, Mary Maisel, Jake Marchman, Katherine Meier, and Halcyon Brown.

4.1 Excavating Grand Isle-2 in 2017

4.2 Grand Isle-2 (L2) showing entry excavation, v. SE.

4.3 Grand Plain-1 Groswater site.

4.4 Blanc Sablon Airport road pithouse.

5.1 Entering the Louisbourg Fortress.

5.2 Lindsay Marshall, Louisbourg Miq'maw interpreter.

5.3 Miq'maw birch bark canoe at Louisbourg

5.4 Plumes from an interrupted luncheon.

5.5 Clayton Colbourne.

5.6 Keeping warm at L'Anse Aux Meadows. Left to Right- Katherine, Halcyon, Mary.

5.7 Vikings for a day. Left to Right- Bill, Halcyon, Katherine, Jake, and Mary.

5.8 Ivory carving on display at the Grenfell Museum.

5.9 Mary, looking over the vista in the provincial park in Raleigh.

5.10 A proper Sunday feast from Boyce! Left to right: Nick, Jake, Mary, Matthias, Perry, Boyce, Bill, Halcyon, and Katherine (behind the camera).

5.11 Bill, a little windswept, back in his archaeological roots at the Port au Choix Dorset Site.

5.12 Reconstruction of Philips Garden Dorset Site at Port au Choix Museum.

5.13 The crew surveying Quirpon Island.

5.14 Iron and ceramics from Quirpon Island test pitting.

5.15 Ballast Rock on Quirpon Island.

5.16 Perry – prepping char for dinner.

5.17 Testing and Surveying on Cape North.

5 .18 Iron and Pipe fragments.

5.19 Many hands in the test pits.

5.20 Katherine taking flora samples for her own academic pleasure.

5.21 Boulder ring on George Island.

5.22 Excavation with a view, Shell Island.

5.23 Bill, investigating the ‘copper’ mine. Jake, photographing Bill. Halcyon photographing Jake photographing Bill while he is investigating.

5.24 Trekking around on Big Black Island.

5.25 Floaters in tow.

5.26 Maritime Archaic site excavation progress on West Indian Island.

5.27 Katherine’s sketch map of the Maritime Archaic “rooms.”

5.28 Katherine’s sketch of Maritime Archaic cache pits.

5.29 G. Peddle Canadian Coast Guard Ship at Rigolet.

5.30 Beautiful red Char prepped by Perry for dinner.

5.31 Divided up among the test pits- Left to Right- Jake, Allie, Mary, Halcyon, Katherine.

5.32 A bright and sunny day for archaeology at Collingham Cove.

5.33 Allie testing out the capabilities of her underwater camera.

5.34 Jake, Katherine, Mary, and Halcyon warming up on the rock face after their swimming dip.

5.35 Landing the speedboat. Jamie and Jake ashore, Katherine at bow, Allie (left), Halcyon (left), Mary (right) at Indian Point.

5.36 Working in the Backway, Bear Island.

5.37 Observing Jamie at work in a tent ring test pit on Henrietta Island.

5.38 1982, 1992, 1994. Rock graffiti on North Henrietta Island.

5.39 Allie, Jamie, and Jake tromping around at Grassy Point.

5.40 Artifacts from Grassy Point Test Pit 1.

5.41 The old Sheppard place.

5.42 Monument to the homestead of Jack and Dorcas Sheppard.

5.43 Plaque on Sheppard monument.

5.44 Test Pits 1, 2, and 3 underway on St. John Island.

5.45 Chert, ceramic, and beads from St. John Island-1.

5.46 Map of St. John Island-1.

5.47 A happy crew after a successful day at St. John Island-1.

5.48 A full speedboat returning to the Pitsiulak.

5.49 Nine for dinner in the galley. Left to Right- Jake, Halcyon, Katherine, Allie, Jamie, Igor, Bill, Mary, Perry.

5.50 Some of the crew sharing a quiet moment.

5.51 Elders Trip from Rigolet. Left to Right- Back Row: Keith Faulkner, Linda Palliser, Naomi Williams, Fred Shiwak, Ann Shiwak, Dora Hopkins, Sam Palliser. Front Row: Lisa Palliser-Bennett, Bernice Palliser.

5.52 Wagenborg ship with Muskrat Falls construction materials bound for Goose Bay.

5.53 Summer Cove opposite Rigolet.

5.54 Summer Cove, tent ring test pits.

5.55 Perry’s laptop focused on Groswater Bay.

5.56 Perry’s laptop focused on the Backway.

5.57 A cold day aboard the Pits. Left to right: Mary and Halcyon.

5.58 Allie and Jake alleviating cabin fever!

5.59 The Bradley’s rowboat and the Pitsiulak in the background, Indian Island.

5.60 The Bradley Family. Left to right: Bryan Marchand, Ralph Bradley, Samantha Marchand nee. Bradley with their daughter and son.

5.61 An old Acadia one-cylinder gasoline trap boat engine.

5.62 The view of Indian Cove/ Cape Charles.

5.63 Bill and Garland Nadeau discussing archeological collections at the Whiteley Museum. (Photo: H. Brown)

5.64 Hart Chalet House 2 midden excavation. View NW.

5.65 Jake Marchman Soapstone pot fragments from 12N 8W.

5.66 Early 17th century French coin from 12N 4W found by Igor.

5.67 Large Indian side scraper found in Hart Chalet parking area. (Photo: M. Maisel)

5.68 Two cobble hearths in 12N 8W, view N.

5.69 Katherine with stemmed point from 12N 8W.

5.70 WF working on Hart Chalet field notes. (Photo: H. Brown)

5.71 Mussels did not agree with Allie. (Photo: H. Brown)

5.72 National Geographic 2018 illustration of a Basque whaling scene at Red Bay.

5.73 Katherine Meier drawing of some Hart Chalet House 2 artifacts.

5.74 Grand Plain-1 Groswater hearth excavation. View S.W.

5.75 Southwestern side of Damoiselle Island. Nice raised beaches, but no sites found.

5.76 The Medric Thomas family vacationing at Leonard Thomas camp on Grand Isle.

5.77 Grand Isle-2 (L1) excavation underway.

5.78 Entrance passage to Grand Isle-2 (L2).

5.79 The dig team calls it quits.

5.80 Excavated entry passage floor of Grand Isle-2 (L2).

5.81 Pits at the new Blanc Sablon floating dock.

5.82 Florence Hart’s bread-fest. (Photo: H. Brown)

5.83 The Clifford Hart M.A. cache from the basement of his house. (Photo: H. Brown)

5.84 Lobster from Belles Amour!

5.85 Boulder mounds and pits near the airport road in Blanc Sablon. Probably machine excavated by Rene Levesque.

5.86 Boulder pit houses on Belles Amour Peninsula.

5.87 C.C. Carpenter’s diary of his life on the LNS in the 1860s.

5.88 Belles Amour House 1, one of two Inuit hourses we mapped while waiting for weather.

5.89 Humpback whale off Cape Onion, Nfld.

5.90 Reconstructed Norse longhouse at lighthouse hill, St. Anthony, Nfld. (Photo: H. Brown)

5.91 Spider passenger who survived entire round trip and disembarked at Lushes Bight.

5.92 Cassie, with lobsters.

5.93 Moose have citizenship in Newfoundland.

5.94 Field team and Colbourne family after putting Pits up for the winter.

5.95 Southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and Gulf of St. Lawrence. (Photo: M. Maisel)

7.1 Hart Chalet Inuit winter village, H2, view to north. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

7. 2 H2 showing midden trench and external cooking hearths, toward the NW. House interior is to the right. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

7. 3 H2 entrance bordered by whale bone slabs, with cooking hearths on either side. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

7. 4 Stone, ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts from H2 midden. (Photo: J. Marchman)

7. 5 Bone artifacts from H2: planed whale bone slab, perforated caribou scapula, and whale bone foreshaft fragment. (Photo: J. Marchman)

7. 6 Grand Isle-2 look west along the axis of the rectangular (qarmat) house, showing mounded turf walls, backfilled 2017 excavation in the center, and 2018 excavation of side benches. Wood roof remnant is seen at far end. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

7. 7 Grand Isle-3 entry pavement and house depression, viewed to west. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

7. 8 Grand Isle-3 artifacts from the entry pavement. (Photo: J. Marchman)

7. 9 Belles Amours site, House 1, entrance to left, viewed to west. (Photo: M. Maisel)

7. 10 Boulder house pit on east side of Belles Amours Peninsula. Note prepared floor and tiered walls. (Photo: M. Maisel)

7.11 Inuit winter houses on the Quebec Lower North Shore.

8.1 Hart Chalet House 2 2018 excavations.

8.2 Excavated areas of H2 in 2018, showing 2014 test pits.

8.3 Hart Chalet H2. v. NW.

8.4 Hart Chalet Inuit village settlement plan, v. N.

8.5 Excavated area of H1 in 2013.

8.6 Profile of north and east walls of 12N4W.

8.7 North wall profile showing 1970s pit excavated by Clifford Hart.

8.8 12N4W east wall profile.

8.9 Profiles of south and west walls of 12N4W.

8.10 West end of south wall of 12N4W.

8.11 Center of west wall of 12N4W showing edge of Hart test pit of 1970s.

8.12 House 2 12N6-8W showing whale bones lining entryway, v. N.

8.13 House 2 12N 6-8W additional finds to be added to earlier unit maps.

8.14 12N6W south wall profile across entry passage.

8.15 12N8W south wall profile across entry.

8.16 South wall profile from 12N4 to 12N8W.

8.17 12B6W profiles of 7W balk in center of photo, v. E.

8.18 12N6W showing profile of 7W balk and whale bone slabs lining the east entry passage, NE.

8.19 12N6W 7W balk profile seen from the west.

8.20 12N6W showing whale bone bordering entry after excavation of hearth rocks and food bone, v. SE.

8.21 Completed excavation of entry area hearths and midden, v. NW.

8.22 12N6W showing entryway, hearths, and whale bone slabs, v. N.

8.23 Rock pile in wall east of doorway and north of 12N6W, v. NE.

8.24 Door and entryway of 14N8W, v. SW.

8.25 14N8W NW quad excavation inside H2, v. SE.

8.26 House 2 12N6-8W units with hearths east and west of entry, v. SW.

8.27 West profile at 10-12N10W.

8.28 12N8W west wall profile with hearth stones removed.

8.29 12N8W north profile.

8.30 12N6W south wall showing entryway depression and whale bone border slab.

8.31 North wall profile of 12N6-10W.

8.32 East wall profile of 12N6W to 6N6W.

8.33 East wall of 12N6W with balk at 12N7W.

8.34 Rock and whale bone map of 12N8W.

8.35 Charcoal samples taken from west wall of 12N4W.

8.36 12N4W wall with rock feature, v. W.

8.37 12N8W excavated to sterile. Note stone hearth rocks, v. N.

8.38 Topographic map of H1, Hart Chalet. (by I. Chechushkov)

8.39 Topographic map of H2, Hart Chalet. (by I. Chechushkov)

8.40 Topographic map of H3, Hart Chalet. (by I. Chechushkov)

8.41 Iron artifacts from H2 12N8W.

8.42 H2 12N8W iron nails and iron plate or pot fragments.

8.43 12N8W stoneware and roof tiles.

8.44 12N8W ceramics, glass, and chert flakes.

8.45 12N8W stoneware vessel fragments.

8.46 12N8W chert flakes and chert stemmed point.

8.47 12N8W iron harpoon point, stitching needle, and copper riveted coper sheet.

8.48 12N8W burned bone from hearth.

8.49 12N4W iron arrow point and soapstone vessel fragment.

8.50 14N8W NW quad lead sounding weight, glass, nails, and iron from house interior floor.

8.51 12N4W bone foreshaft fragment or toggle, and perforated caribou scapula and caribou antler handle blank from 12N6W.

8.52 Assorted artifacts from Hart Chalet H2 midden units.

8.53 Fitting soapstone vessel fragments from 12N8W hearth 1 and lamp fragments from 12N6W and 12N4W.

8.54 Copper alloy double tournois French coin struck between 1634-1643 in the principality of Sedan for the La Tour d'Augergne family.

8.55 Grand Isle-2 (L1) at beginning of excavation, showing rear wall foundation between lines in foreground, v. N.

8.56 GI-2 (L1) showing rear foundation wall at right, v. E

8.57 GI-2 (L1) 4N4E west wall profile.

8.58 GI-2 (L1) 4N10E east and south walls and excavated house interior at right, v. SE.

8.59 GI-2 (L1) 4N4E west house bench with collapsed roof poles above peat and sterile sand. Wall trenches seen at left and rear. Poles much be roof structure because they continue onto central house floor, v. W.

8.60 GI-2 (L1) 2018 excavation overview showing 2017 central floor area backfilled and mounded rear (south) wall foundation and rear wall cuts, v. W.

8.61 GI-2 (L1) south half of 4N2E showing mounded western house wall, v. SE.

8.62 GI-2 (L1) 2018 excavation at east and west ends of the qarmat and back-filled 2017 central floor in between, v. E.

8.63 North profile of 4N4E-2E.

8.64 GI-2 (L1) north wall showing west bench dropping to the central house floor at right, v. N.

8.65 GI-2 (L1) south profile from 2N4E-0E.

8.66 GI-2 (L1) north profile from 4N8E-10E.

8.67 GI-2 (L1) north and east profiles showing dark peat of old ground surface, Inuit excavated sand, cultural layer, and turf. North profile shows dip to left from side bench into 2017 excavated interior house floor, v. NE.

8.68 GI-2 (L1) East profile from 4N-2N at 10E.

8.69 GI-2 (L1) East profile from 2N-1N at 8E.

8.70 GI-2 (L1) East profile of trench through rear (south) wall at 8 east, showing wall sods and inner edge of excavated house floor.

8.71 East profile from 1-0N at 4E.

8.72 Grand Isle-2 (L2) iron nail (Inuit) and chert flakes (prehistoric Innu).

8.73 Grand Isle-2 (L2) excavated entry pavement and outline of ‘house’ depression.

8.74 Grand Isle-2 (L2) plan of excavated entry pavement.

8.75 Grand Isle-2 (L2) artifacts from entry pavement: roof tile, nails, glass, ceramic, and iron hammer.

8.76 Grand Plain-1 Groswater site hearth excavation underway next to 2017 back-filled units, v. NE.

8.77 Grand Plain-1 Groswater hearth excavation showing slabs and fire-cracked rock, v. SE.

8.78 Grand Plain-1 Groswater hearth detail, v. N.

8.79 Topographic map of Belles Amours Inuit sod houses. (by I. Chechushkov).

13.1 Aerial photo of the Belles Amours region (courtesy of Natural resource Canada)

13.2 Aerial photo of the Hart Chalet region (courtesy of Natural resource Canada)

Ministère
de la Culture et
des Communications
Québec
Direction de l'archéologie

Québec, le 1er août 2018

Monsieur William Wyvill Fitzhugh
Smithsonian Institution : National Museum of Natural History
Department of Anthropology MRC 112
P.O. Box 37012
Washington D.C. 20013-7012
États-Unis

Monsieur,

La ministre de la Culture et des Communications vous a délivré le permis de recherche archéologique suivant **18-SMII-01** que vous trouverez ci-joint, effectif à la date de sa délivrance.

Nous tenons à vous rappeler que conformément au deuxième alinéa de l'article 69 de la *Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (LPC)* (chapitre P-9.002), c'est le titulaire du permis de recherche archéologique qui est autorisé à effectuer, conformément aux conditions déterminées par la *LPC*, le *Règlement sur la recherche archéologique (RRA)* (chapitre P-9.002, r. 2.1) et la ministre, des fouilles ou des relevés aux endroits spécifiés au permis par la ministre. De plus, en vertu de l'article 72 de la *LPC*, le titulaire du permis doit faire à la ministre, selon la teneur et les modalités déterminées par le *RRA*, un rapport annuel de ses activités.

Nous vous prions d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Olivier Roy
Archéologue

p. j. Permis

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Culture et Communications Québec

Numéro de permis **18-SMII-01**

PERMIS DE RECHERCHE ARCHÉOLOGIQUE

Sur la base des documents et renseignements soumis, la ministre délivre un permis de recherche archéologique à :

Smithsonian Institution : National Museum of Natural History
Department of Anthropology MRC 112
P.O. Box 37012
Washington D.C. 20013-7012
États-Unis

Le permis est valide pour une durée d'un an à compter de la date de sa délivrance, soit le 1er août 2018, conformément à l'article 70 de la Loi sur le patrimoine culturel *(chapitre P-9.002)*.

Le détenteur du permis est autorisé à effectuer les interventions archéologiques suivantes :

- Fouilles et sondages archéologiques sur les sites du Chalet Hart (EiBh-47), de Grande Isle-2 (EiBk-54) et de Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41) et prospection archéologique dans la région de Rivière-Saint-Paul dans le cadre du *Smithsonian's St. Lawrence Gateways Project* mené par l'*Arctic Studies Center*, municipalités de Bonne-Espérance et de Blanc-Sablon, Côte-Nord.

Le responsable de l'intervention archéologique est :

- William Wyvill Fitzhugh

Aux endroits suivants :

- Site du Chalet Hart (EiBh-47), baie de Brador, municipalité de Blanc-Sablon, Côte-Nord;
- Site de Grande Isle-2 (EiBk-54), La Grande Île, municipalité de Bonne-Espérance, Côte-Nord;
- Site de Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41), sur la péninsule à l'est de la baie Salmon, municipalité de Bonne-Espérance, Côte-Nord;
- Zone côtière de part et d'autre de l'embouchure de la rivière Saint-Paul, incluant les îles, de l'anse Hébert jusqu'à la baie de Belles Amours, tel qu'illustré sur le plan de localisation du MERN (dossier 920377), municipalité de Bonne-Espérance, Côte-Nord.

Selon les conditions suivantes :

- Les artéfacts collectés dans le cadre de cette intervention doivent demeurer sur le territoire québécois en tout temps;
- Le traitement visant la conservation et la restauration des vestiges mobiliers sont à la charge du titulaire du permis;

Important :

Conformément au deuxième alinéa de l'article 69 de la *LPC*, le titulaire du permis de recherche archéologique est autorisé à effectuer, conformément aux conditions déterminées par la *Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (LPC)* (chapitre P-9.002), le *Règlement sur la recherche archéologique (RRA)* (chapitre P-9.002, r. 2.1) et la ministre, des fouilles ou des relevés aux endroits spécifiés au permis par la ministre. De plus, en vertu de l'article 72 de la *LPC*, le titulaire du permis doit faire à la ministre, selon la teneur et les modalités déterminées par le *RRA*, un rapport annuel de ses activités.

Par ailleurs, conformément à l'article 74 de la *LPC*, quiconque découvre un bien ou un site archéologique doit en aviser la ministre sans délai. Cette obligation s'applique, que la découverte survienne ou non dans le contexte de fouilles et de recherches archéologiques.

Le présent permis de recherche archéologique ne dispense pas de l'obtention de tout autre permis, certificat ou autorisation pouvant être requis en vertu d'une loi ou de règlements.

Selon les conditions suivantes :

- Les artéfacts collectés dans le cadre de cette intervention doivent demeurer sur le territoire québécois en tout temps;
- Le traitement visant la conservation et la restauration des vestiges mobiliers sont à la charge du titulaire du permis.

Important :

Conformément au deuxième alinéa de l'article 69 de la *LPC*, le titulaire du permis de recherche archéologique est autorisé à effectuer, conformément aux conditions déterminées par la *Loi sur le patrimoine culturel (LPC)* (chapitre P-9.002), le *Règlement sur la recherche archéologique (RRA)* (chapitre P-9.002, r. 2.1) et la ministre, des fouilles ou des relevés aux endroits spécifiés au permis par la ministre. De plus, en vertu de l'article 72 de la *LPC*, le titulaire du permis doit faire à la ministre, selon la teneur et les modalités déterminées par le *RRA*, un rapport annuel de ses activités.

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Délivré ce 1er jour d'août 2018

La ministre de la Culture et des Communications

Par

Martin Pineault
Directeur général du patrimoine et
des immobilisations

Supplementary Data for Permit Report 18-SMII-01

The following provides supplementary information for my 2018 archaeological permit for research on the Quebec Lower North Shore between Blanc Sablon and St. Paul River. These data do not follow the article-by-article sequence in the reporting requirements, but provides responses to some permit requirements that may be difficult to find in the full report. I include the sheet indicating the pages numbers where other information can be found. Sites covered are Hart Chalet Inuit winter site (EiBh-47), Grand Plain-1 Groswater site (EiBj-41), Grand Isle-2, 3 (EiBk-54, 55) in the St. Paul area, and Belles Amours Inuit winter site (EiBi-12).

Article 7.1 Ancient and Environmental Framework

Pintal (1998) has provided information on Lower North Shore environmental history. The region was clear of glacial ice ca. 12-14,000 years ago, and as the land rose a series of raised beaches and terraces formed, of which the highest follows the modern road, Route 138, where perched boulders left from glacial ice have not been removed by the 'rising' ocean. Shrubs and then boreal forest following the initial tundra vegetation, and modern vegetation conditions have prevailed for the past 8000 years. The Lower North Shore displays prominent raised terraces and beaches where ancient peoples settled, over time adjusting their camps to lower elevations as the land rose, providing a relative chronology for archaeological sites. Both the Brador-Blanc Sablon and St. Paul areas have been extremely productive resource zones for the aboriginal peoples who settled there, ensuring these areas with deep cultural history. The Hart site is located a kilometer west of the mouth of the Brador River, in the midst of a new-growth spruce forest, partly cleared by tenants, Clifford and Florence Hart. Photographs from the early 20th century show the area as a grassy clearing; over the years it was overtaken by spruce trees, except right around the Hart cottage which has remained grass-covered. Little land clearance has taken place along the Lower North Shore except where communities developed, and in these areas spruce forest has been replaced by grass and shrubs. For the period in which these sites existed, the environment was similar to today.

Article 7.2 Culture history

Pintal (1998) also provides the most comprehensive culture history for the Lower North Shore region. The first human settlers were Late Paleoindians and Early Maritime Archaic people. Early and Middle MA cultural materials are found on high beach terraces, but little is known about their cultures except their stone tools: stemmed quartz points, bipointed bifaces, and endscraperes. About 2000 BC, longhouse dwellings began to be used, and red ocher graves with tool kits like those at Rattlers Bight in Labrador and Port au Choix in Newfoundland have been found in Tabatiere and a few other places, but without bone preservation. From this time to the present, a continuous sequence of cultures can be traced at the Hart Chalet, which was then a sandy beach, until the present day. Maritime Archaic is followed by Intermediate Period Indians, and during the past 3000 years by cultures ancestral to the Innu. Paleoeskimo peoples of the Groswater culture arrived from the North about 3400 years ago, occupying the LNS as far west at Cape Whittle until 1200 BP. Dorset sites are rare and found only in the easternmost part of the LNS. The Groswater Paleoeskimo occupation was followed by almost 2000 years of Indian occupation until Labrador Inuit settled here, sporadically, from 1620-1740, but were pushed out by Innu and Europeans by 1750. Signs of all these groups have been found in wall and floor deposits at the Hart

Chalet site. A summary of our findings at the Hart site, Grand Plain-1, Grand Isle 2 and 3, and Belles Amours are found in section 2 below.

The Hart chalet area seems to have attracted Native settlement for a very long time, and its attractions (shelter, wood, fresh water, fishing and sealing, and caribou, bear, and numerous land animals) were also of interest to the Inuit. However, perhaps a more important incentive for the Inuit was the presence of Europeans ships and trade. In the mid-16th C., Basque whalers and fishermen arrived, setting up posts and try-works. In the 17th C. they were replaced by the Dutch, and then by the French. Brador Bay was an important harbor and after 1700 became the location of Courtemanche's Fort Ponchartrain. The archaeology and environment of this general region has been well-described by Pintal (1998). Courtemanche's and Brouague's diaries and reports provide valuable information on Native contacts during this period. Basque tiles and ceramics and other European materials form a major component of the archaeological finds from the Hart Chalet.

Surveys in the St. Paul area revealed numerous archaeological sites that are summarized in Introduction Section 2 below, with detailed reporting in the subsequent in later sections.

Article 7.4 History of Research

A large amount of cultural resource management research was conducted on the Lower North Shore in the 1970s in response to Rt. 138 highway, town development, reservoir building and other infrastructure. Charles Martijn and his associated mapped many sites, but excavated few. Jean-Yves Pintal conducted several years of research on the Blanc Sablon River, which resulted in its designation as a provincial historical site and trail. A Smithsonian survey in 2001 was conducted between Blanc Sablon and Mingan, followed by surveys and excavations between Cape Whittle and Blanc Sablon between 2002-present, concentrating especially on the outer coast and islands not included in earlier research. Little was known about the extensions along the LNS of the Maritime Archaic, Dorset, Groswater, and Labrador Inuit cultures. Smithsonian work made progress in all of these areas, especially in identifying and excavating the Basque-Inuit site at Petit Mecatina where several seasons of work on land and underwater produced finds of two chronologically distinct Basque occupations: one on the late 16th century and a large operation in the late 17-early 18th C. We also discovered Maritime Archaic longhouses and Groswater sites and for the first time found evidence of several Labrador Inuit occupations not previously identified. One of these—Petit Mecatina—indicated co-occupation by Inuit who were collaborating with Basque whalers and fishermen. Other Inuit winter villages identified, tested, or excavated were found at Jacques Cartier Bay, Belles Amour, and most extensively at the Hart Chalet site in Brador.

8.1 Summary of Work

2018 research focused on testing the midden in front of Hart Chalet House 2, which had only be tested previously. We also excavated a hearth in the Groswater site at Grand Plain, mapped the two Belles Amours Inuit winter houses, finished the excavation of Grand Isle-2, and tested Grand Isle-3 in St. Paul. Short summaries are found below in Section 5 of this Introduction.

8.2 Fieldwork activities The nature of the work is described in the Strategies for Intervention in Introduction, Section 4. Formal excavation procedures were conducted at Hart Chalet, Grand Plain-1 and Grand Isle-2, 3. At the Belles Amour Inuit winter site we prepared a topographic map but did not conduct tests or excavations.

8.3 Permit number Work was conducted under permit 2018-SMII-01.

8.4 Sponsorship The Quebec research was sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and by William

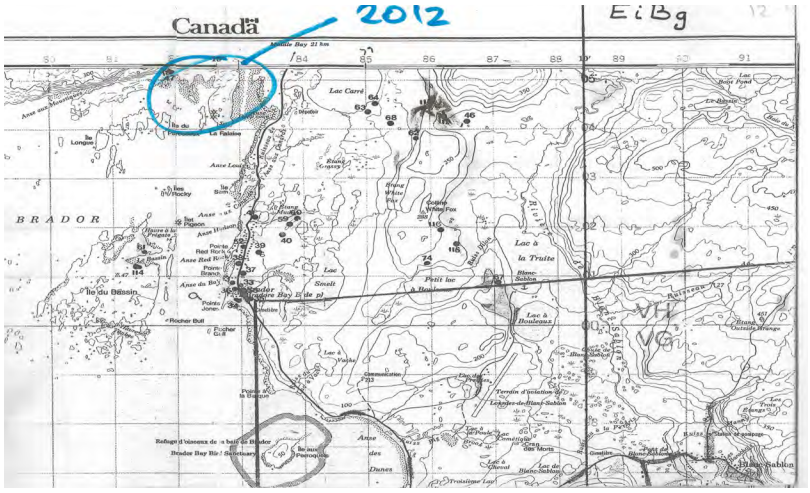


Figure 0.1 Map of Hart Chalet region.

Fitzhugh's personal funds because institutional support was not sufficient. We also received financial support from MRC du Golfe-du-St.-Lauren, a Quebec economic development agency. Caisse Desjardins Blanc Sablon, and I&S Seafoods of St Paul Municipality. Other local support was provided by the Whiteley Museum of St. Paul. Student support was provided by Dartmouth College, University of Pittsburgh, and Notre Dame University.

8.5. Composition of the crew See Acknowledgments, Intro Section 3. W. Fitzhugh, P. Colbourne (skipper), J. Marchman, M. Maisel, K. Meier, I. Chechushkov, A. Castellanos.

8.6 Localization of work See map in front matter providing site locations, names and GPS locations.

8.7 Site descriptions and interventions See pp. 98-182.

8.8 Methods of intervention and registration See page 12 for information about surveys procedures, excavation, and artifact registration.

8.9 Preservation and Conservation As in previous years, the collections were processed and catalogued by Anja Herzog in Quebec; any needed conservation will be done by MCC. Site preservation is handled by restoring the site environs to the condition before intervention occurs and adding stabilization when necessary to prevent future erosion by water, wind, or humans.

9.8 Importance and value of each site I have excavated at the Hart site for several seasons and published several reports in peer-reviewed journals. The site has been mapped and tested with small 50x50cm test pits (see previous reports). Portions of Houses 1 and 2 were excavated previously, and in 2017 we excavated several units in House 3 along the house wall and east of its doorway. Although organic preservation of wood and bone artifacts in House 3 is generally poor we recovered a small amount of food bone (caribou). Our 2017 work completed the full excavation of House 3—the only one of the Hart site's three Inuit houses for which complete excavation has been possible. Our 2018 work concentrated on the bone-rich midden along the south (front) wall of House 2. Previously we had found an ivory needlecase in a test pit in the entry of this house, whose entryway was lined with large slabs of whale bone. This midden turned out to contain a large number of artifacts and a huge volume of food bone, mostly of caribou, with a small amount of fish and bird bones. House 2 appears to date to the same period as House 1 and 3, and is the most intact of all the Hart Chalet Inuit dwellings. Based on the 1632-

34 French coin found in House 3, and a similar but illegible coin from House 2, we believe House 2 also dates in the mid-17th century, well before the establishment of Fort Ponchartrain.

Our 2018 work complements early results. Hart Chalet site heritage and archaeological value include: (1) excellent preservation of faunal remains (marine mammals, birds, fish, shellfish); (2) presence of artifact types and materials not found in the other LNS Inuit sites like stone beads and an ivory needle case; (3) a different Inuit winter house type than known from the Central Labrador coast; (4) proximity to European agents in the Strait of Belle Isle region; and (5) data on whether the Little Ice Age cooling was a factor in the expansion of Inuit south of central Labrador. The most important feature of the Hart Chalet site is its proximity to the Courtemanche fort site in Brador, making it an attractive location for touristic and economic development as the most important and well-preserved Inuit site in the Brador-Blanc Sablon region.

Work at the Grand Plain Groswater site augmented previous research by gaining information oin a small hearth associated with the artifacts found previously. This site, like the 2017 surface collection from Belles Amour blowout, provides another component of this earliest Paleoeskimo culture, which is surprisingly robust in this area. The finding of chert nodules in the blowout suggest a possibility that Groswater people obtained chert from this location, not only in Newfoundland, as previously believed.

The Grand Isle-2 site is important as the first Inuit site positively identified in the St. Paul area, and because it is a fall or spring 'qarmat' type of dwelling, not the usual winter dwellings known from other locales. Finds of Basque tile and soapstone pot fragments confirm both Inuit identity and trade with Basques. The discovery of a well-paved entrance passage in Grand Isle-3 on which we found Basque and Inuit artifacts, but further excavation is needed to determine it this house was abandoned before its completion, possibly as a result of hostilities that may have kept Inuit from establishing full residency in St. Paul as occurred in other LNS locations, possibly because of prior occupation by Europeans. Further excavation in 2019 will be done to explore why Inuit were not able to sustain residency here.

10. Recommendation:

(1) The Hart Chalet has excellent potential for continued archaeological. House 1 was only sampled but had been damaged by Hart cottage construction; House 3 has been fully excavated; and House 2 has now provided information on subsistence, hearths, and artifact inventories. Further excavations in the midden and interier of House 3 would yield important information on the most undisturbed structure at Hart Chalet. All of the houses (1, 2, 3) and eventually could be developed for tourism since it is the most completely excavated Inuit village south of Cartwright. At the moment, its full potential still is not known because House 2 is only partially excavated.

(2) Grand Isle 1 and 2 (L2) are VERY interesting prospects for more archaeological research. We also need to excavate the doorway and interior of this unfinished structure to see if it was occupied or abandoned in mid-construction. If the latter, it would add credence to Charles Martijn's report of an Inuit human remains from Grand Isle-1 a few hundred meters uphill from Grand Isle 2 (L1). The GI-2 qarmat is the only non-winter house dwelling known on the LNS. Research in the boulder pit houses at Grand Isle-1 may provide clues about other types of Inuit dwellings whose identity has not been recognized, solving the question, "where are all the expected Inuit tent rings on the LNS?"

St. Paul and Salmon Bay are the most intriguing locations on the LNS that may add substantially to knowledge of Inuit-European interactions at the southernmost extent of Inuit occupation, where contact with Europeans and Innu was most intense, and most destructive.

The artifact catalogs for our excavations prepared by Anja Hezog are found in an appendix to this report.

Article 11. General Site Information

No new sites were located in 2018. This field report contains extensive information on the Hart site House 2 excavations, including maps and diagrams, photographs and drawings of artifact finds, a complete artifact catalog and all field notes, all relevant site and excavation photographs. Faunal analysis has not yet been completed by Osteotheque at the University of Quebec in Montreal.

Published reports including information from the 2018 research are found in the following publications:

Fitzhugh, William. 2018. The Gateways Project 2017: Surveys in Groswater Bay and Excavations at Hart Chalet and St. Paul River, Quebec. Produced by Mary Maisel, Gina Reitenauer and Chelsi Slotten. Arctic Studies Center, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C.173 pp.

Marchman, Jacob, William Fitzhugh, and Mary Maisel, 2019. "Gateways 2018: More Evidence from Hart Chalet, Grand Plain, Belles Amours, and Grand Isle." *Provincial Archaeology Office 2018 Archaeology Review* 17: 155-166. St. John's, Newfoundland.

Article 11.2 Field Notes, Plan, and Drawings

The 2018 field report contains detailed notes on the excavations at Hart Chalet House 2, Grand Plain-1, Grand Isle 2 (L1 and L2), and Belles Amour. This report contains drawings and photographs of all artifacts, by 2x2 meter excavation unit, all profiles, general site views, and detailed artifact catalogues for sites from which we made collections. The report contains figures and photos covering all aspect of the research, as well as interpretative illustrations.

We begin the substance of the report with discussion of project goals, acknowledgments, strategies of intervention, and summary of results.



Figure 0.2 Excavations at Hart Chaet, House 2. (Photo: H. Brown)

1 – 2018 Project Goals

Since 2014, our summer archaeological research has conducted fieldwork in two locations: surveys and excavations in outer Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, and along the Quebec Lower North Shore. In 2018, our work involved three weeks in Labrador in July and two and a half on the Quebec Lower North Shore in August. Work on the LNS was dedicated to excavations at three sites: excavation of part of the House 2 midden at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter site (EiBh-47); excavation of a hearth at the Grand Plain Groswater Paleoeskimo site (EiBj-41); and completion of excavation at the Grand Isle-2 Inuit qarmat (EiBk-54); and testing at the Grand Isle-3 Inuit winter site (EiBk-55). Work took place in Rigolet from 13-25 July and on the Lower North Shore from 1-18 August. We began and ended our project at Lushes Bight, Newfoundland. Work in the Rigolet region of the central Labrador coast was sponsored by the Nunatsiaut Archaeology Porgram in collaboration with the town of Rigolet, with a permit granted to Jamie Brake of NAP by the Historic Resources Division of the Newfoundland and Labrador Government. Our work on the LNS was conducted under a permit from the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication and the Quebec Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources. Only the narrative portion of the Labrador work is reported here because its archaeological results are being submitted separately by Jamie Brake to Newfoundland (Brake and Fitzhugh 2019). Summaries of previous projects on the LNS and in Rigolet projects have appeared yearly in the Newfoundland Provincial Archaeology Office Annual Reports and in the Smithsonian Arctic Studies Center Newsletter, and a report on the 2018 Gateways Project has appeared as Marchman et al. (2019).

Surveys of Groswater Bay and the Narrows In 2018 our Rigolet (Hamilton Inlet) project continued the objectives of previous years, which was to survey unstudied regions of Groswater Bay, the Narrows, the Backway, and eastern Lake Melville. In particular, we planned to survey the southwestern shore of Groswater Bay, conduct test excavations at a Maritime Archaic sites on West Indian Island, survey the south shore of the Backway and northeastern shore of Lake Melville, and conduct tests at the westernmost Inuit winter site in Hamilton Inlet discovered in 2017 on the northern tip of St. John Island.

Brador and St. Paul River Since 2001, the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian has conducted a fieldwork program assessing the extension of Paleo-Eskimo and Neo-Eskimo cultures along the Lower North Shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence (LNS). Deemed the Gateways Project, this initiative has located Groswater sites on the LNS during the Sub-Atlantic cold epoch (mid-1st millennium BCE) and found definitive evidence that Inuit people expanded onto the LNS in the Little Ice Age between the mid-17th and early-18th century. Over this project, we have excavated Inuit villages at Petite Mécatina, Hare Harbor, Little Canso Island, Bonne-Espérance, and Hart Chalet, and mapped another on the Belles Amour peninsula. We are now focusing on clarifying the nature of this occupation by investigating economic relationships between Inuit, Europeans, and Innu, as well as demographics, seasonality, and land use. This season, we focused our excavations on Hart Chalet and Grand Isle. Hart Chalet is a medium sized settlement with three sod winter houses, two of which have already been excavated, in Brador Quebec. Grand Isle is smaller and more unusual site in the municipality of Bonne-Espérance. The site has three components: a small qarmat-style summer house; a sod winter house; and pit houses with caches and human remains on a high boulder beach. We also briefly excavated a Groswater hearth in Grand Plain and mapped two Inuit houses in Belles Amour.

Research in Brador was designed to excavate a portion of the House 2 midden at the Hart Chalet Inuit winter site. 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. The Smithsonian investigated the site at the request of the Harts in 2003 and returned to test and excavate portion of the site 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 2015-2017 we cleared the forest cover and excavated the interior and one of the external fireplaces of House 3, which had not been disturbed by land clearing and cottage construction. In 2015-2017 we began surveys in St. Paul River and began excavations in 2016-2017 at the Grand Plain Groswater Paleoeskimo site and the Grand Isle Inuit site. 2018 plans called for excavating the part of the midden of Hart Chalet House 2, a hearth at the Grand Plain site, and completing excavation of the Grand Isle-2 Inuit site. We also planned to test the Grand Isle-3 Inuit winter house whose entry pavement we tested in 2017.

Brake, Jamie, and William Fitzhugh. 2019. The Rigolet Archaeological Survey Project, 2018. *Provincial Archaeology Office 2018 Archaeology Review* 17: 27-37. St. John's, Newfoundland.

Marchman, Jacob, William Fitzhugh, and Mary Maisel. 2019. Gateways 2018: More Evidence from Hart Chalet, Grand Plain, Belles Amours, and Grand Isle. *Provincial Archaeology Office 2018 Archaeology Review* 17: 155-166. St. John's, Newfoundland.



Figure 1.1 Mary, Jake, Katherine, and Bill docking the boat. (Photo: Halcyon Brown)

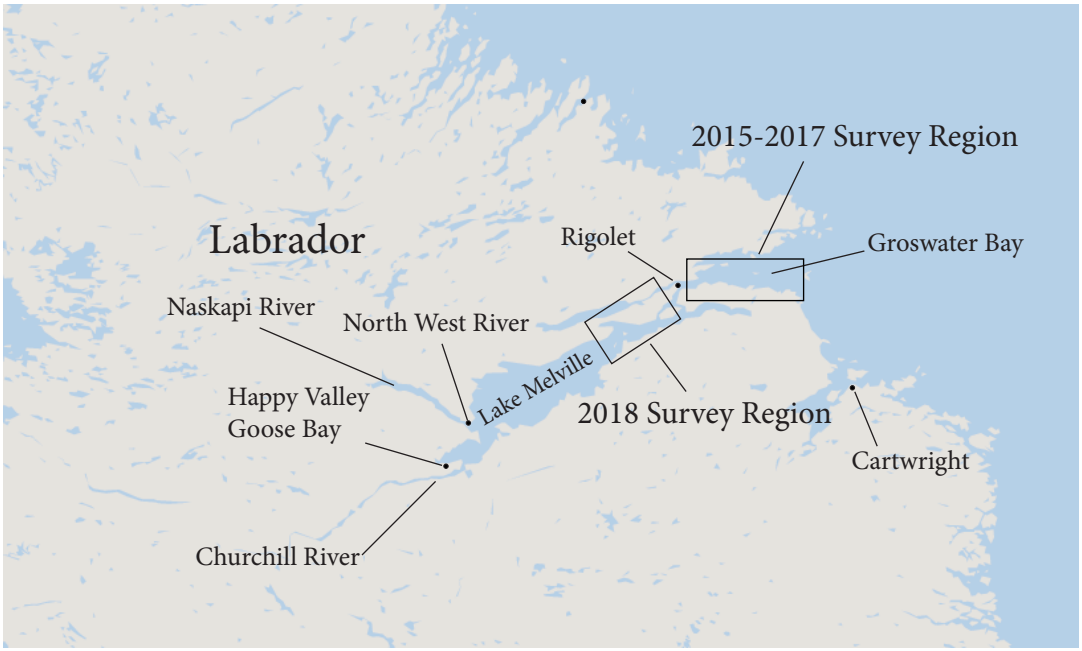


Fig 1.2 Research areas in Groswater Bay in 2018 with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office. Map Data @2015 Google.



Fig 1.3 Map of site on the Quebec Lower North Shore in 2018. Map Data, 2018 @2015 Google.

2 – Acknowledgments

As in previous years, the 2018 season owed its success to many individuals and organizations, and to a span of excellent summer weather. Our research sponsors for the Rigolet project included the Arctic Studies Center, the Archaeology Office of the Nunatsiavut Government, Notre Dame University (which provided support for interns Alexandra Castellanos), Dartmouth College (which supported Jacob Marchman). Our LNS work was expedited by Mayor Roderick Fequet of the Municipality of St. Paul, and by Eileen Schofield and Garland Nadeau of the Whiteley Museum of St. Paul Municipality through a grant from MRC du Golfe-du-Saint-Lauren, a Quebec government economic development agency, and by I&S Seafood via Irving Roberts. In Brador we enjoyed the hospitality of Florence Hart, who opened her home, cooked meals, and facilitated domestic bliss via showers and laundry. Most importantly, she allowed us to excavate in her chalet backyard. We thank the Quebec Natural Resources Department, and the Quebec Ministry of Culture and Communication for permits. Administrative support came from ASC's Nancy Shorey. Other members of the 2018 field team included Halcyon Brown of Williams College and Katherine Meier of Yale University, and Igor Chechushkov of University of Pittsburg. Boyce Roberts was our host in Quirpon, and at the Parcs Canada L'Anse aux Meadows site we were invited to become 'volunteer interpreters' for several days by Mathias Brennan while we awaited better cruising weather. In Rigolet, Joyce and Ozzie Allen, Lorraine Allen, Sarah and Belinda Oliver, Sandy Michelin, Bert Allen, Charlie and Jean Tooktoshina, Mary and Jack Shiwak, Charlotte Wolfrey, and many others made our field research pleasant and productive. Perry Colbourne skippered the Smithsonian's research vessel Pitsiulak, making sure our work was safe and entertaining, and Perry and his wife Louise opened their home for food and staging at both ends of the summer. Anja Herzog cleaned and catalogued our collections, and André Bergeron and the Quebec Conservation Center provided artifact storage and conservation services. Finally, I deeply appreciate assistance provided by Nancy Shorey for office and printing support, to Mary Maisel who worked up our field maps, profiles, and data, and to Chelsi Slotten and Igor Chechushkov who assembled and produced this report.



Figure 2.1 The 2018 Team. Left to Right: Igor, Allie, Mary, Jake, Katherine, and Halcyon.

3 – Strategies of Intervention

Excavation Procedures for Hart Chalet, EiBh-47: Following several visits to the Hart Chalet site in previous years, in 2018 we returned to excavate part of the House 2 midden that lies across the front (south) wall of the house and its entryway. The walls and interior of the house lie beneath a young re-growth of spruce trees. Our first task was to clear away the lower limbs of the spruce to allow access to the ground for mapping and setting up a grid. The previous grid was extended to include the entire house and the new excavation units, and a datum triangle was re-established for depth readings. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, 2x2m units were excavated in 12N4W, 12N6W, 12N8W, and a single 1x1 in the northwest quadrant of 14N8W. All excavation was done by trowel and all features, rocks, soil patterns, and artifacts were plotted in three dimensions. Detailed profiles documented stratigraphic levels and were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. At the conclusion of the work, all excavated areas were back-filled and covered with sod.

Archaeological Research in Salmon Bay and St. Paul: As in 2017 our work in these regions was invited by the Whiteley Museum and its board of directors, with most of the coordination facilitated by Garland Nadeau and Eileen Schofield. Our work in Salmon Bay took place at the Grand Plain-1 Groswater site we found in 2016 and excavated in 2017. This summer we returned to excavate a small hearth a meter west of the 2017 grid. We extended the 2017 grid and excavated two 2x2 meter squares finding a very thin cultural layer just beneath the moss, and a few slab rocks that constituted the hearth. All work was with trowels, and artifacts were recorded in two dimensions (because of there was no soil stratigraphy). Finds consisted of lithic flakes and artifacts and a small amount of charcoal; no organics were present. The site was back-filled when we were finished.

Our excavation at Grand Isle-2 extended the excavations conducted in the center of this rectangular Inuit qarmat structure in 2017. Our target this year were the lateral bench areas at the east and west ends of this low sod-walled structure. The site was photographed, the 2017 grid was extended, and new units were laid out to cover the remaining interior. Elevations were taken from a triangle datum. At the end of the excavation, the site was back-filled and sodded.

At the conclusion of our work in Rigolet and St. Paul/Brador, we held community meetings to report results of the work. Separate reports on the Rigolet and LNS projects were published in the Newfoundland Provincial Archaeology Annual Report for 2018 (see above citations).

Belles Amour Peninsula Inuit Site Map: A day of inclement weather provided an opportunity to make a topographic map the two Inuit winter houses at Belles Amour Peninsula. No excavations were conducted at this site, which had been tested in earlier years by Dumais and Poirier and by Fitzhugh and Marianne Stopp without preparing a topo map.

Processing, Analysis, and Reporting: All artifacts 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 will 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 are published and in future reports.

4 – Summary Results and Interpretation

Our work in Labrador is reported in the Newfoundland *Provincial Archaeology Office Annual Report for 2018*. The present report documents work at three sites on the Quebec Lower North Shore, with comments on Belles Amour and the Brador Airport Road mounds.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47), House 2: Previous excavations at the Hart Chalet site have been conducted at Houses 1 and 3. House 1 was sampled by 2-meter wide trenches, one through the entryway to the rear of the house and a second across the front of the house inside the south wall. The interior of House 3 was excavated completely over a three-year period, including the entryway and the cooking alcove to the east of the entryway. House 2 had only been tested by three 50 cm units in the entry and the NE, SE, and SW quadrants of a 2-meter square inside the door. The 2018 excavation excavated a 2x6m trench south of the house's front (south) wall, including the inner part of the entryway. We also excavated the NW quadrant of the 2x2 m. 14N8W unit inside the door. All three Hart Chalet houses have the same general features: a roughly 4x8 meter rectangular structure with short (2-3m) entries, side and rear sleeping platforms, and external hearths outside the door to the left exiting and sometime on both sides of the entry.

The House 2 excavation revealed layered cobble hearths on both sides of the entry, containing extensive deposits of bone mixed with house midden material 30-50 cm deep, with many artifacts. Most of the bone was caribou, but small amounts of seal and other animals were present. All of the caribou long bones had been split and broken for marrow extraction, mostly by being stewed in a large (probably iron) pot. Remains of soapstone cooking vessels were found also. Bones were often closely packed together, sometimes burned and mixed with charcoal as though they had been dumped out of cooking vessels; there were also patches of charcoal mixed with fish and bird bone.

Unit 12N4W was east of the 12N6Whearth and contained fewer bones, but produced a French coin and other artifacts. The northern part of this unit revealed evidence of two square test pits that had been excavated by Clifford Hart and possibly René Levesque back in the 1990s, and the eastern one contained a large coil of modern iron wire. Unit 12N6W, along the east side of the entryway, contained a series of disarticulated cobble hearths, filled with charcoal, bone, iron nails and spikes, European ceramics, a few bone artifacts, beads, glass, an iron harpoon and arrow point, and other material. Large slabs of whale bone bordering the east side of the entryway separated the hearth area from the entry. Unit 12N8W combined the west side of the entry and another cooking area, with, three distinct cobble hearths, one against the house wall and one overlying a deeper hearth in the southern part of the unit. Broken fragments of two soapstone cooking pots were found here as well as nails, beads, ceramics, and other artifacts. The NW quadrant of the unit inside the door (14N8W) produced part of a stoneware vessel, beads, and a lead navigation sounding weight. This interior unit did not have a stone pavement, but fragments of rooted wood suggest that the house floor was covered with wood planks. Either Levesque or Clifford Hart had excavated a small square hole in the center of the house floor area, and when we cleared the infilled soil, we found sterile soil and no evidence of slab pavement. Basque tile fragments were present in all of the excavated units. Besides nails, glass beads, stoneware, glass, rusted fragments of iron tools were common finds. A few whale bone artifacts were present as well as a perforated caribou shoulder blade. Otherwise, no bone tools were found (except for the ivory needlecase found in one of the entryway testpits several years ago). Earthenware and clay pipes were absent, suggesting a pre-1650 date. If the coin is similar to the one found in House 3, a date for House 2 should be around 1635-1650. The faunal assemblage mirrors that of Houses 1 and 3, and Little Canso Island. The extensive hearth build-up suggests an occupation span of a few years to a decade.

Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54) For many years we considered the St. Paul River region as the most likely



Figure 4.1 Grand Isle-2. 2017

territory for Inuit settlement on the LNS, especially after discovering and excavating Inuit winter dwellings at Petit Mecatina, Jacques Cartier Bay, Belles Amour, and Brador. Why would Inuit have chosen not to occupy St. Paul also, since it is one of the richest resource zones on the LNS? When our 2016 survey failed to reveal Inuit winter settlements or any sign of graves or summer tent-rings, it seemed that the region might have been avoided because it was already occupied by Europeans when Inuit appeared in the early 1600s. Our 2017 excavations forced us to reassess this view when a rectangular house foundation found in 2016 (Grand Isle-2) turned out to be Inuit rather than Innu. The structure was eroding at the edge of a shore-side terrace on the north side of Grand Isle and had lost its north wall and part of the interior to shore-edge erosion. Its low foundation made it barely distinguishable from the surrounding tundra. The foundation walls enclose two lateral sleeping benches and a slightly lower central floor area. We initially interpreted the house as an early Innu dwelling based on the presence of dark chert flakes, bits of rusted iron or tin sheeting, and a c14 date on charcoal of AD 1415-1455. These data suggested the site might have been occupied by an early European-contact period Indian (Innu) site. However, excavation of three 2x2 meter squares in the center of the structure in 2017 produced clear evidence Inuit occupation: Basque roof tiles, Inuit soapstone pot fragments, iron sheet metal, and large iron spikes found on the remains of a wood floor. Below the floor, a thin peat-humus level representing the original vegetated ground surface contained flakes of dark chert, Ramah chert, and charcoal (dated above). Apparently, Inuit had built a small rectangular dwelling at a location previously occupied by prehistoric Innu. The rectangular shape of the structure and its low sod walls and excavated interior suggest it was an Inuit qarmat-type structure used during the fall when summer tents did not provide sufficient protection, but before the move into a winter pithouse dwelling.

We returned in 2018 to complete the excavation of this structure, whose slightly-raised benches at the east and west ends remained unexcavated. Both areas were a few centimeters higher than the central floor. The eastern bench floor produced an iron spike and fragments of an iron spear point. The western bench had only nails and the remains of aligned wooden poles that were part of a collapsed roof. Chert flakes were found in all soil levels, including on the house floor and in and beneath the underlying peat/old ground surface. Inuit may have used turf for flooring that contained chert flakes from prior Indian occupations. There were very few artifacts in this structure other than iron nails, an iron spear point, and a piece of a soapstone pot. Much had certainly been lost when the front half of the house washed away, but the paucity of finds nevertheless suggests a brief occupation. Our knowledge of this site was enhanced by meeting Medric Thomas and other relatives of Leonard Thomas who were present during our work and provided information on the Kettle Head site (Grand Island 1) reported by Charles Martijn in 1974, but also on our current site. They did not realized there was a dwelling here, but they reported finding bones and stone arrowheads on the beach below.

In 2017 we also discovered a second Inuit structure (Grand Isle-2(L2), formerly called Grand Isle-2a) on a raised beach about 75 meters up-slope and south of GI-2(L1). Tests in this roughly circular feature about 20 meters in diameter revealed a paved entry passage and a hearth containing fire-cracked rock and caribou bones. This structure at first seemed to be a typical Inuit semi-subterranean winter house excavated into the raised beach, but when we tested the house interior we found no sign of a floor or cultural level

with artifacts, bones, or charcoal. What we thought was an excavated house pit turned out to be a natural declivity in which Inuit had begun building a winter house. The interior had not been excavated, and no walls were present. The site appears to have been abandoned after creating the entryway and hearth. It seems likely that both the rectangular L1 (GI-2) feature and the L2 unfinished winter dwelling were seasonal expressions of a single Inuit group that occupied this area for a brief period in the 17th century. The Grand Isle-2 site complex is our first evidence of Inuit occupation in St. Paul, but it appears to have been a short-lived. This group may also have contributed to the nearby boulder structures where Charles Martijn (1974) reported human remains and an Inuit snow knife at Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1) at the top of the hill a few hundred meters south of Grand Isle-2.



Figure 4.2 Grand Isle-2 (L2) showing entry excavation, v. SE.

In 2018, we returned to continue exploring GI-2, L2, which is only 30-40 meters upslope from GI-2. We only were able to spend a few hours here, but during that time we exposed a slab-paved entrance passage whose floor deposits included roof tiles, stoneware, nails and spikes, an improvised iron hammer, and other artifacts. The entry leads to a doorway, but beyond that, to the west, the structure is a mystery. Several test pits in the 'interior' area produced nails, and one, near the door had the remains of nailed planks. South of the door is a hearth pile containing caribou bones. More work is needed here to see what sort of an Inuit occupation this is. Our interpretation from 2017 still seems valid: a winter dwelling that was abandoned before it was completed.



Figure 4.3 Grand Plain-1 Groswater site.

Grand Isle-2 begins to flesh out the history of Inuit occupations in St. Paul River. The lack of substantial Inuit settlements, such as found elsewhere on the LNS, may result from Europeans having established prior 'ownership' of this important resource zone before Inuit appeared on the LNS.

Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41) This site is located about a kilometer east of the Old Salmon Bay settlement at the southwestern edge of a huge series of raised beaches north of Wild Cove and above Point Scramble. We found the site in 2016 from flakes of Groswater chert in one of the RV paths. Tests revealed *in situ* deposits beneath a thin veneer of caribou moss, lichen, and birch shrubs, and we returned in 2017 to obtain a sample of tools and charcoal. We excavated a 1x8 meter trench in sandy beach sediment on top of a low rocky ridge. Flakes and tools were scattered evenly across the excavation area. The site produced endscraper, side-notched and box-based points flake scrapers, microblades, and ground and spalled burin-like tools. Endscrapers were the most abundant finds, suggesting skin-working was an important activity. No internal features were noted and no organics remained other than charcoal stains and chunks. Two meters west of the excavation trench there is a small 30-centimeter high mound of fire-cracked rock containing burned chert. Called a "Crossroads Groswater" site in in our 2016 field report (2017:74), it produced a small but fine collection of Paleoeskimo artifacts that probably date ca. 2400-2200 BP.

In 2018, we returned for a day to excavate the hearth found in 2017. Groswater hearths—like remains of their dwellings—are rare, so we had hopes for an interesting excavation. This was not to happen. Our finds were modest, consisting of only a few microblades and fragments, a tiny charcoal sample, and some scorched slab rocks.

Belles Amours Peninsula We visited the Belles Amours Peninsula site for two hours to make a low reso-



Figure 4.4 Blanc Sablon Airport road pithouse.

lution topographic map of the two Inuit winter houses found originally by Dumais and Poirier (1994) in 1983. We tested the site in 2007, and Marianne Stopp did the same in 2013, but the site is been known only from sketch maps. Our map is not detailed but provide contour information for the two houses, each of which has a 4-6 meter long entrance tunnel and exterior hearths outside their doors. Both houses are intact with no evidence of disturbance.

Blanc Sablon Airport Road Sites Reports by local people of stone mounds north of the airport road prompted us to check out these stories. We found two prominent mounds of stone boulders a few hundred meters north of the road, several hundred meters in from the coast road. They were located on a prominent raised beach whose exposed boulder front runs for several hundred meters along the southern side of a former embayment. The exposed boulder beach has numerous pit features, some of which are large enough to be dwellings, while most are opened caches. The two mounds are piled high up to the south sides of two of the largest pits. The mounds as seen today are clearly the result of machine excavation of shallower pre-existing pits—probably house pits—with the excavated boulders piled up alongside the holes. They had to have been excavated by machinery, probably by René Levesque during his extensive survey and excavations in the Blanc Sablon-Brador area in the early 1970s. I imagine he found an equipment operator who agreed to test these pits to see what they might contain. He may have been stimulated to do this around the time he was excavating the Brador Maritime Archaic burial mounds.

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Photos credited in List of Figures

27 June, Wednesday (Washington to Fairlee)

I left Washington with my summer intern, Seth Clark, in charge of my D.C. home. Seth became fascinated with Mongolia during a study abroad stint last winter and has been working on my field records and putting data into the Smithsonian SIDORA data system. He plans a trip there later in the summer with Paula DePriest and, in preparation, has been taking horse riding lessons with her at a place outside D.C. The drive to Fairlee was uneventful, and I arrived at 8pm, discovering that I'd left my sneakers and Canon camera battery charger behind. Still to do were the Quebec land-use and archaeology permits. During the last few days, we were able to finish and print up copies of the 2017 Quebec and Labrador fieldwork report (produced by Mary Maisel), and most of the ASC 2017 newsletter. Nancy Shorey assembled most of the text, and Igor Chechushkov spent a few days in DC to finish inserting the photographs.

28-29 June, Thursday (Fairlee)

Preps in Fairlee. On Friday, Jacob Marchman, Mary Maisel, and Katherine Meier arrived in Hanover, and stayed the night at our place in Fairlee, enjoying the company of Lynne and our husky dog, Rosie. Last week my sister, Portia, had an operation to replace a left hip joint installed many years ago—a result of long-term rheumatoid arthritis. That joint had failed, and when the surgeons removed it, they found plastic particles in the joint capsule. After a couple days of good recovery, she began having problems with her vision and the doctors discovered she had suffered a stroke that damaged her visual cortex, causing optical hallucinations and a loss of her left-side peripheral vision. Scans showed the damaged tissue quite clearly. The results were scary and bizarre; when looking at peoples' faces or patterns of clothing, parts of the picture would distort and pixelate—a left eye or a mustache would wander off the face to the left and patterns would meander around. The doctors call this visual abnormality Barron's Syndrome. I visited Portia in Dartmouth's Mary Hitchcock hospital and was present for one of her doctors' interviews. They believed her vision would probably return to normal after a few days or weeks and arranged for her to spend a couple weeks at a convalescence facility in nearby Ascutney, VT. During my days in Lushes Bight I was able to follow her recovery, and her vision does seem to be slowly returning. (It did, although not completely, over the summer.)

30 June, Saturday (Fairlee to Sussex, New Brunswick)

Mary, Katherine, Jake and I departed Fairlee on a beautiful morning and found lots of hikers preparing to climb Mt. Washington from the Route 2 access. Crossing northern Maine on Rt. 2 provided an opportunity for a very polite state police trooper to give me a $200 speeding ticket. The border crossing at St. Stephen was the quickest I've had in many years, with no talk of work permits or counter-measures that might have served to answer President Donald Trump's recent slurs on Canada's Gary Trudeau at a recent G7 meeting. We reached Sussex by evening and took a room at the Fairway Inn, had dinner at a table near their wall display of old license plates, including one from Louisiana and Northwest Territories. Mary, Katherine, and Jake discovered their swimming pool open and spent an hour cavorting while I did some internet business, finishing corrections to the ASC Newsletter, which Igor Krupnik and Igor Chechushkov were finishing off.

1 July, Sunday (Sussex to North Sydney)

Canada Day!!! We got an early start, with breakfast in the motel's Elvis Presley-themed kitch decoration and reached our interim destination at Parks Canada's Louisbourg Fortress at 3pm, repeating last year's visit to this great historic site. Some of the towns we passed through, like Beddeck on Bras d'Or Lake, were full of people celebrating the holiday in red Canada tee-shirts, waiting for the start of local parades.



Figure 5.1 Entering the Louisbourg Fortress.

Parks Canada's Louisbourg Fortress was also in parade mode, and there was a large crowd of visitors at the Fortress. We visited many of the buildings, engaged in instructive banter with the presenters, and finished the visit with the daily 5:15pm cannon blast. The highlight of this year's tour was the demonstration by a Miq'maw Indian leader named Lindsay Marshall, who sang songs and did a fine job engaging the visitors. We had a chance to speak with him while we waited for the cannon shot and learned he had been a politician as well as a tribal leader and had worked for a time in New England, adding American citizenship to his Canadian biography. [In September I met him again at Louisburg when Lynne and I returned to Sydney to take part in the Basque-Mi'qmaw conference.] For dinner we tried out a new restaurant in Louisbourg that was built out over the harbor of this still-fishing town, discovering good food as well as whopping prices: at another table a couple were eating a lobster dinner for two priced at $198—a record in my experience. We settled for lesser fare, and enjoyed it. By 10pm we were on board the Marine Atlantic ferry, *Blue Puttees* (named for the blue boot gaiters worn by the Newfoundland regiments in WWI . By midnight, the snores were rising from the lounge passengers and giggles from Mary and Katherine, apparently a result of amusement with the floor sleeping accommodations following their visit to the ship's bar.



Figure 5.2 Lindsay Marshall, Louisbourg Miq'maw interpreter.

2 July, Monday (Port aux Basques to Lushes Bight)

A good and smooth passage across Cabot Strait, and the *Blue Puttees* did a masterful pirouette, turning 180 degrees inside the confines of Port aux Basques Harbor before sliding into the terminal dock. Beautiful sunny day, and because we were parked on Deck 5 we were off in the first wave of vehicles shortly after 8am. A couple hours later, we were cruising the aisles at the Canadian Tire store in Corner Brook looking for trowels and tape measures. With Mary's phone, we connected with Perry at home, learned about the ferry schedule from Pilley's Island, and then went on to Deer Lake, where we met Halcyon Brown, who came to the project through Lorraine Jensen, who she met at one of Henrik Williams' rune lectures in Minneapolis-St. Paul. Halcyon has just finished her freshman year at Williams College. Katherine Meier reached us through the good offices of Judith Burch when I gave a talk at Yale last year. Katherine has been volunteering at the Mystic Seaport Museum, which I had never been to until this spring when I met Lorraine and saw the museum's Viking show, a production from Sweden curated—at least partly—by Neil Price. (The theme was "Early Vikings" and featured a small number of beautiful Vendel/Viking relics (helmets, swords) but that made too much of their mystical beliefs and was too female-oriented; but then—hey—that's been Neil's research and public signature recently! What was really interesting was the museum's exhibit about Yale's Vinland Map. It's the first and may be the only show about this great fake map, originally promoted by Yale scholars and press, based on terrific research

by the Museum staff in collaboration with Yale's Beinicke Library. The library is under new curatorship and reversing their long-standing defensive posture about the map, about which a new publication is to be issued later this year. I found the museum interesting, and the whole whaling village a wonderful educational enterprise, like a smaller, maritime version of Jamestown with ships and chandler shops and warehouses. They have educational sailing cruises and lots of lectures and re-enactment programs. Recently, their George Comer Arctic photo exhibition opened at the Canadian Embassy in D.C. and I had a chance there to meet Nick Bell, the Mystic Seaport vice-director.



Figure 5.3 Miq'maw birch bark canoe at Louisbourg.

But back to our story. After meeting Halcyon, we lunched at the Driftwood Inn's Jungle Jim restaurant and went for bulk food at the More-For-Less store, but found it closed for the Canada Day holiday. Someone had left an unopened bottle of beer on their stoop—a cryptic offering to the gods of 'more-for-less'. We had a couple hours to kill before the Pilley's Island 3:45 ferry, so we snacked at Eddie's Diner at South Brook and visited the Marine Center in Triton. On the ferry we found Dennis Colbourne skippering *Hazel McIsaac*, so I introduced the gang and got a quick fill-in about Colbourne goings-on, learning about the death a week ago of Maurice's mother at the age of 102. The home-coming at Perry and Louise's place was lots of fun—they, and everyone including mother 'Nan,' were fine and looking forward to the arrival of summer (still), having had a very cold spring; there was snow on the hills until a week ago. The cherry trees around the house were still in blossom. The boat looked beautiful, all freshly painted inside and out by Perry and Louise. And also Pete Wilson's Marine Center fiberglass job on the keel, Perry's engine work, and fixes to the oil leaks and other troubles of last year, have us in good shape for the summer's work. We got settled on the boat and returned to the house for a dinner of lobsters—much more satisfying than the $198 Louisbourg variety. Had brief chats with Nan, Perry's sister Kay (home from Calgary for the summer), and Barb, who is about to put their house on the market and move off Long Island to Grand Falls. A new development: this year Perry's cat, Ginger, likes me! I was able to reach Nancy by phone and email at the Smithsonian and learned that fund transfers were in the works for part of Perry salary (the other part coming from Quebec) and Wendy's help with the *Pits*' fiberglass job. Funds ($5,000 US) for the latter were to be transferred to the marine center shortly. [Turned out this was not so 'shortly' and did not happen until September due to SI bureaucratic issues.]

3 July, Tuesday (Lushes Bight)

We loaded up, ferried across Long Island Tickle, and paid calls in Triton to find out about our accounts at the Marine Center and Budgell's Sports and Marine, and then on to Springdale for trip groceries, banking, and a meeting with Leonard Harvey, who disburses our funds for Perry and pays his taxes and benefits, saving us from the huge headaches of former years when we had to do this via my ASC assistants. The funds had not come through from the SI (but did a day later!), and I let Harvey know that the other half of

Perry's salary would be wired to him by Eileen Schofield from our Quebec grant for economic development in St. Paul River. (The day after I heard that Eileen had wired the funds, so Perry should be all set.). Seven hundred dollars of groceries filled our boat larder ("No spaghetti, please," pleaded Perry, after having suffered our pasta binge last summer), and I changed US for Canadian money at the Bank of Montreal. On the way home we stopped for lunch at Eddie's (we're 'regulars' by now!), and caught the 3:45 ferry back to Long Island. After dinner, we walked the trail to the gazebo in Baumont, finding a strong wind up on the hill, nice signage about the Beothuk burials in China Head Cave, and carnivorous plants in the marsh. A big surprise was the discovery of ant colonies in a group of spruce trees. I had never seen this before; the ants had eaten out channels in the trunk while the rest of the tree seemed oblivious. Back at Perry's, I discovered our trusty but elderly 50 Honda outboard bit the dust today when Perry was prepping it. He had started it successfully as a test, but the second time he cranked it something pretty major inside broke and jammed. Melvin and others pronounced it DOA with no chance for repair any time soon, or for less than $1-2,000 in labor and parts. I called Budgell's and heard from Robert that Eric Rideout had the same motor and was considering selling it. Perry called Eric, who lives in Lushes Bight, and found we could get it for $1400, averting a huge time and a much larger financial problem, since a new motor would cost 8-10K. Dinner tonight was crab legs from the Colbourne freezer!

4 July, Wednesday (Lushes Bight)

I took the 8am ferry and drove to Triton to pick up Eric's motor at Budgell's. It's about eight years old and has quite a bit of "fisherman use" (lots of salt corrosion on the block) compared to ours, which is a couple years older but looks brand new; that made its damage odd, considering the few hours we put on it. Nevertheless, Eric's is the only working motor available to us now, since ours could never be repaired in time. While in Triton I paid Perry's bill at Budgell's and stopped at the Marine Center to pick up our propane 'safety sniffer,' which had been ordered. It had not come in, but Pete was willing to take one off a new boat they had not yet delivered to the owner and to replace it when ours arrives. Pete told me that the Marine Center was doing well financially and that many fishermen are now wintering boats there—this, after Jerry Jones tried to wipe out the marine business, which he was legally required to maintain according to his purchase contract for the marine center. Currently, Pete is building new boats for retired skippers, servicing fishermen and fancy yachts for St. John's businessmen, and producing lots of aluminum gangways, fishing gear, and home metal furnishings. Jerry's Duralite diamond drilling business has pulled out of the second shed and moved into a shop up in town near Budgell's. Pete was incredibly tolerant of our cash-flow problem and even offered me use of his car if I was here without one. I made it back in time for the 10:30 ferry, returning poorer but with a working motor and a sniffer. Eric met us at the wharf and we pulled our motor off and put his on our boat, and I gave it a test run. We're down $1400, but we had a speedboat with a working motor, guaranteeing a morning departure. To give the motor a longer test, I took the team on a junket to the island nearby. Here, the ladies dunked in chest-high water for mussels—huge ones like those we found here last year—finding them with their toes and tossing them to Jake and me who did the 'quality control' inspection without getting into the freezing water! We went on to the boulder pit beach, inspected it and found a few flint flakes as usual in the eroding bank. Dinner was barbecued chicken, spare ribs, and mussels, followed by Louise's raspberry pie. It was a great meal. After dinner, Jane and young Cassie arrived, and we had fun watching Cassie get more and more familiar with us—and me—displaying her charms pretending to be various animals and TV personalities. We had to forego Barb and Maurice's shed party in favor of an early bedtime seeing as we are to rise at 4am for our departure. Jane, Lee, and Cassie are looking for a house on Pilley's Island so they can get Cassie into school there in the fall since all the schools have now closed on Long Island.

5 July, Thursday (Lushes Bight to Quirpon)

Up on board at 4am to the sound of Jake rushing into his clothes. I took my car to Perry's backyard 'garage' and met him and Louise coming out of the house. With goodbyes to Louise at the pier, we were underway by 5am with the rising sun a few degrees off the starboard bow, and by 8am off "the beaks" of Cape St.



Figure 5.4 Plumes from an interrupted luncheon.

John, and passing the Horse Islands by 10. There was only a light swell from the east and light winds the rest of the day. No whales or porpoises, and only a few crab pot strings and a single fishing boat seen off Englee. Puffins were fishing around the small gull/puffin island at the Grey Islands. We passed Fishot Island with no regrets after our grounding episode there last summer, but I had to admit, the island looks great for archaeology, with many coves, passages, and low beaches. When we were off St. Anthony's we called Boyce Roberts in Quirpon to alert him about our arrival around 7:30. Off Griquet, we ran into a huge pod of humpbacks feeding on capelin, almost on shore—a good sign for the fishery. At any given moment we could see 8-10 plumes in the air, so there must have been 20-30 whales feeding within a few hundred meters, and a second group of 4-6 was feeding in the mouth of the Quirpon channel. Most were too close to shore for us to approach. We had to inch our way in toward the Quirpon dock because the channel markers had been shifted by ice during the winter and had not been re-set. As we approached the pier, Boyce pulled up in his little car, and we had a fine greeting. He has been employed this summer ferrying painters to the Lighthouse Inn where they are stripping away old lead paint, and in his 2-3 daily trips around Quirpon has seen 20-30 humpbacks in the last few days. After settling the boat we drove to Boyce's for a dinner of fries, moose burgers, and blueberry pie—finished off with some of Boyce's 'ever-clear' and glacier ice. Matthias Brennan, the Parks Canada public programmer we worked with last year, is boarding with Boyce again. We had an interesting evening swapping stories and jokes while gathered around Boyce's washing machine tub campfire by the shore. Plans were made for us to do some public interpreting at the site tomorrow. Nick, Jaimie, and her husband joined us for awhile, along with their youngest son. Had a nice talk with Lynne who is recovering from the huge heat wave that finally broke today (many heat-related deaths in the East, including in the Toronto-Quebec region. My sister Portia has left the Ascutney rehab center for home, but her vision has not improved much, though the doctors predict improvement. The weather is supposed to turn to southeast and rain tomorrow. A good day for LAM work and not traveling at sea!



Figure 5.5 Clayton Colbourne.

6 July, Friday (Quirpon)

Today we 'played Vikings' at L'Anse aux Meadows as we did last year, dressed up in Norse clothes after Matthias had us sign lots of Parks Canada waivers. We started the day with the orientation film and then joined the first group of tourists for a tour of the site led by Clayton Colbourne, who grew up in the LAM village and participated in Birgitta's digs. He had a terrific spiel and interlaced his talk with jokes and local lore, so people got a good sense of a fisherman's life in a small Newfoundland outpost. After that, we settled in, with the girls mostly working with Lorraine, the senior "Viking" wife, Jake with Mark ("Ragnar") and the apprentice blacksmiths, and me in the living quarters. Lots of fun for all with many interesting questions from the tourists and their kids, and the usual repartee between the host Vikings, which included Paul, one of the old-timers

we've known for years when he was lodging in the tiny cottage in Boyce's driveway. The weather throughout the day was a cold wind, clouds and rain squalls. For most of the day a film team was shooting segments for the Canadian kids show "YTV" (for "Youth TV") with the leads, a blond white lady and a black guy, popping up here and there with short takes, backed by Viking 'extras,' including our team—except for me—too old to be a kid show extra, I guess. The show does not have a central story that we could discern, articulated by a central figure, and the takes we saw were being used as spice around the edges of some narrative. The show airs in late August and bits of it will be seen on YouTube. The iron smiths spent most of the day tending a low fire to dry out the wet clay bloomery oven; the girls carded wool and sewed; and Lorraine sewed up a leather part for the new two-chambered bellows Mark had made over the winter, following instructions from Darrell Markowitz, the Canadian Dark Ages master-smith who led the team for the Canadian Centennary program at LAM last year.



Figure 5.6 Keeping warm at L'Anse Aux Meadows. Left to Right: Katherine, Halcyon, Mary.

As usual, I met some really interesting people (almost everyone who gets to LAM is 'interesting' one way or the other): a Mr. Shaw from Nova Scotia stuck out as my most memorable character of the day, having been a world traveler, even to remote regions of Labrador. The Nova Scotia Shaws are a prominent family with early history in Halifax; many Shaws died in the great WWII harbor-side munitions explosion.

We re-united with Perry at the end of the day and went back to Boyce's. There we found some new arrivals, friends of Matthias' from Ottawa: a computer expert named Reid van Melle, working on artificial intelligence traveling with Eric Stephenson, an elementary school teacher and their son, Théo, a bright and energetic youngster already equally conversant in French and English. An avid bicyclist, Reid knew the Vermont roads well from bike trips; so he and Jake—also an avid bicyclist, have com-



Figure 5.7 Vikings for a day. Left to Right: Bill, Halcyon, Katherine, Jake, and Mary.

mon ground. The crowd made a big and lively group for dinner, with soup, a pasta-cheese-olive dish by Matthias, and for appetizers, some of the best fried capelin I've ever eaten, fried up by Boyce. During the evening, Michele called for Boyce so I had a nice chat with her. She's in New York City for some medical advice for problems with her legs. I had time to deal with SI email, finding a draft of the NMNH-Anchorage Museum MOU returned from the SI lawyers and Wendy Wiswall (whew! It seems solid and without issues for us), some blog entries to check from Chelsi (writing from her thesis work in Copenhagen), and messages from the Quebec archaeology permit people asking for clarification on my permit request. Claire St.-Germaine at University of Montreal is arranging to return Hare Harbor fauna bones to MCC as required for clearance of the old permits. I also learned that the other half of Perry's salary had reached Leonard Harvey, our accountant in Springdale, and that the Nunatsiavut gov't is wiring the MUN and NG funds to the account in Springdale. Nancy has been doing a great job holding things together for me and the ASC, along with Igor and Aron on other fronts.



Figure 5.8 Ivory carving on display at the Grenfell Museum.

7 July, Saturday (Quirpon)

Day of the bloom! We started the day off with a pancake breakfast using the Aunt Jemima 'light' syrup (the only brand available—we miss Will and his cache of wine and real maple syrup!). We did not expect to be here today, but weather held us, so we took the morning for a visit to St. Anthony. I had to buy some sneakers, and I wanted the team to see the William T. Grenfell Museum. With four in the back seat of Boyce's little sedan and Perry and me in front we set out, finding the road surface pretty full of potholes and badly-done patches. After a quick visit to the St. Anthony Lighthouse Point and the Norse sod longhouse banquet hall, we settled in for a couple hours at the Grenfell Museum, viewing its film of his life and enjoying the museum, which is really well done. It not only provides a great story of Grenfell the man; it also shows the character of the Labradorians, although a bit one-sided by not paying much attention to the Innu and Inuit or the life of the patients who eventually came to the St. Anthony Hospital in a steady stream for medical or hospice care. You certainly come to understand how important this single individual was for the development of Labrador from a little-known frontier whose people had mostly to fend for themselves into the more government-driven place that it has become. On the way back we lunched at Dark Tickle and met the founders, Stephen and Gwendolyn Knudsen. In addition to the great souvenirs and excellent book collections, they have converted their little upstairs museum into a lunch and coffee shop, and their son has returned from British Columbia to take over the business and start an ocean education tour using an underwater drone with a camera linked to a monitor in the boat. They were selling *Maine to Greenland* and might take *Narwhal*, which I'm asking Nancy to send them. Theirs is more than a sales shop; people here are starting to call it a 'factory'!

By the time we got back to L'Anse aux Meadows it was too late for us to dress up and 'act out', so we spent the afternoon hiking the hill behind Norstead, in part to look at a possible Norse feature Benedicte Ingstad had identified while visiting with her son last year. The "Norse site" did not pan out, and Norstead looked like it was not thriving and had few visitors. The hilltop view was great, and I left the team to poke around while I made a visit to the blacksmiths who were about ready to break open their furnace and see if they had produced an iron bloom. They had a good gathering as the moment arrived. Mark and

his team, including the Icelanders, looked tired and covered with coal dust from nearly twelve hours of hot, sweaty work, pumping the bellows, dumping coal in the furnace, and patching cracks (which were extensive—some spitting plumes of fire!) in the furnace wall. I had to rendezvous with the crew at the Norseman Restaurant before they broke open the furnace, but we heard later than they did extract a 4-kilo iron mass and considered the experiment a great success—only the fourth time Mark has done this on his own. We had a late afternoon snack at the Norseman, where I had nice conversations with Adrian, Gina, and their eldest son. Gina has a new children's book called "First Born" that tells the story of Gudrid and Snorri and is illustrated with Norse artifacts from the LAM site. I provided a few text corrections she seemed to appreciate. Possibly I might be able to interest the Smithsonian Shops to carry her children's dinosaur book! They were sorry to hear of Lindsay's passing and hoped to see Will again; the Richards had purchased some art from their shop over the years. Dinner was soup and muffins at Boyce's. I spent the evening until midnight making maps of the excavations we propose for Quebec, as requested by the Quebec permit folks, and sent off pdf's. Hopefully that completes the info needed for application. During the evening we said goodbye to Fred ("The Voice") Vinn, the tall French Canadian fellow we've known for a couple of years working at LAM who had become part of Boyce's household gang. He's taken a Parks job at Gros Morne where his girlfriend works. All are sorry to see him leave LAM, but it had not been possible for her to find a position here. During the crew's circum-ambulation of the 'Norstead' peninsula, they found the small cave just above tideline that Adrian had mentioned to me, and in it discovered a pile of bones. They photographed it and brought back a couple of teeth. All looked dog to me, and we later learned that people bury their pets there, including dogs, cats, and others.

The weather situation looks rather grim for the next several days. Strong SW winds every day until Thursday. Thank goodness for Boyce's hospitality. We discovered today that the Quirpon dock facility has wifi installed for their television and their tourist visitor's parking station—and can be accessed without a password from *Pitsiulak*.

8 July, Sunday (Quirpon)



Figure 5.9 Mary, looking over the vista in the provincial park in Raleigh.

Wind hit the boat at 5:00am and by 8:00am it was pretty clear that we were not going to be out in the Straits today; we are caught in a pattern associated with the heat wave plaguing the Northeast, and even Newfoundland. We had a leisurely breakfast of scrambled eggs, fruit, and fried corned beef and onions. While contemplating a possible trip to Port au Choix to see the Dorset and Maritime Archaic sites, and their Parks Canada museum, Matthias appeared, inviting us to join him and his Ottawa friends for a day at the provincial park in Raleigh, due west of L'Anse aux Meadows and Cape Onion. No choice here! Six hours in a small car was not a viable alternative! We met him, Reid, Eric, and son Théo at Dark Tickle where they were breakfasting, and followed them to the Park, which is a peninsula composed of limestone bedrock with many characteristics of Port au Choix—limestone barrens with small pockets of shrubs and trees in the few areas where soil has developed. But most of the surface is broken up limestone mixed with a very few glacially-transported cobbles and a few large boulders. One of the major features of the park is a huge sea cave on the western shore with an opening about 100 feet wide and rising 100 feet above the sea, whose waves crash into its dark



Figure 5.10 A proper Sunday feast from Boyce! Left to Right: Nick, Jake, Mary, Matthias, Perry, Boyce, Bill, Halcyon, and Katherine (behind the camera).

interior a couple hundred feet back. Local fishermen had placed lobster traps right in the middle of the surge pool in front of the cave, and our gang had fun trying to hit the floats with stones. Young Théo turned out to be one of the best shots.

For the next two hours we wandered around the northern part of the peninsula checking for archaeological sites, but the land is mostly a bare slab of limestone with a few pockets of spruce vegetation and scattered glacial erratic rocks. There are a couple of small fresh water pools on the northwest shore, but otherwise it's a dry, hard place—but still, a Maritime Archaic burial would not be out of the question. We checked the high locations with no success—only cairns built by modern folks. The town of Raleigh has a couple of fishing boats and a pier, but most of the income now is summer and tourist-related. There must be some archaeology in its low, sandy isthmus bar, but the entire area is built over. A single general store seems stocked with most everything you might need, from milk to barbecue stoves. Matthias' Ottawa friends departed for Deer Lake en route to St. John's after the trip.

We had barely got back to the boat when we were summoned to Boyce's for a big Sunday dinner. Meats were duck, moose, and turkey, and various kinds of potato, pasta, and other salads. A real Sunday feast! Afterwards, I worked on Jamie Brake and Michelle's draft article for Lisa Rankin's Rigolet book. By 11:30pm we were back aboard the boat, envying the mirror-like water of the harbor which enticed us with the possibility of an early morning departure. During the day, a large sloop had anchored in the harbor, and as dusk descended, a yawl appeared and dropped its anchor near it. This windy weather is a dream for these guys, but not for us. The news reports are now speaking of an unprecedented heat wave alert in Newfoundland, perhaps the first ever, as the East Coast system works its way to the northeast.



Figure 5.11 Bill, a little windswept, back in his archaeological roots at the Port au Choix Dorset Site.

9 July, Monday (Quirpon to Port au Choix and Back)

Still windy, so we planned a road trip to Port au Choix to visit the Parks Canada Museum and the Phillip's Garden Dorset site where I had my first taste of archaeology as part of Elmer Harp's Dartmouth College team in July 1963. Perry drove most of the way, I rid-

ing ‘shotgun,’ and Jake, Mary, Katherine, and Halcyon in the back packed like sardines. Every so often there would be a call for ‘switch’ and they would rotate their hips. The arrangement provided an intimate way to get to know your teammates. The whole way down to P-au-C they played word games: “Animal, vegetable, or mineral?” and interspersed their answers with peals of giggles and laughter. Every once in a while Perry opened the window to let is some fresh air, thinking it might bring them to their senses. We had almost reached our destination before silence descended as they simultaneously fell asleep. A lot of the highway was in poor shape, especially the LAM section, full of potholes. Worst of all was the main street of Port aux Choix, which we reached in the middle of a downpour. Boyce’s car got covered with mud.



Figure 5.12 Reconstruction of Philips Garden Dorset Site at Port au Choix Museum.

Upon arrival, we lunched at the Anchor Café, where I ate last year when making my brief trip to DC for the Narwhal show opening. The town is not much different from the way it was in 1963 when I was here on Harp’s crew. The major difference is more large fishing boats and a new wharf facility on the south shore of the main harbor. Gone is the ship’s mast that used to stick out of the water in the middle of the harbor, marking the site of a sunken ship. After lunch, we went to the PC Museum outside town overlooking Gargamelle Cove where a shallow cave was used as a burial place by Dorset people. The director of the museum I met last year came down with cancer and died only a few months later; she had been a member of Priscilla Renouf’s crew and knew the Harps as a young girl. Her sudden loss was a major tragedy for Parks and the town as she was a lively and gracious promoter of the town’s now-famous prehistory.

The museum impressed me last year and did so again this time. It’s theme is “crossroads of cultures” (perhaps picking up on our Smithsonian exhibition “Crossroads of Continents”) and features the four indigenous cultures of the Cape Riche peninsula: Maritime Archaic (from Harp’s and Tuck’s excavations in the town area), Groswater and Dorset (from Renouf’s and Harp’s excavations at Phillip’s Garden), and Beothuck. What is missing and should be added if the exhibition were to be expanded is the traditional French and English cultures that have been present here for the past 3-400 Years. The exhibits are excellent at introducing the ecology and technology of each group with lots of artifacts and illustrations. The Dorset and Groswater are particularly well-done and are ‘imagined’ by a large diorama of a Paleoeskimo winter house interior, full of people engaged in a variety of tasks. The front of the exhibit represents an archaeological dig with gridded squares that morphs into the illustration of the house interior to the rear. What is missing is a couple of excavators to make sense of the scene for visitors. Like last year, I pointed out a few errors that had not been corrected (and probably won’t be!): Dorset microblade cores shown upside-down, antler ice creepers described as drag handles, and a bone awl described as a ‘dagger’. The current staff—at least those present during our visit—don’t seem to have any direct connection with the excavation projects of the 1950-2010 period. I imagine archaeology will be dormant here for some years following the burst of activity of the recent past under Renouf’s leadership.

Before driving home we dropped in to say hi to Eileen and Bill Lowe in Port Saunders. Their surprise was considerable, not having any idea we were in the area. Perry and I had stayed a night with them a couple years ago when we were hunting for machinists to repair the Pitsiulak’s exhaust manifold, and I stopped in for a night last year on the way to Deer Lake for my flight to DC. Apparently, when I left early in the

morning I forgot to carry off some preserves Eileen had given me, so this year we got a whole box-full. Bill has recently had his 80th birthday and looks wonderful—hale and hearty like the old days before his heart attack—and Eileen has had a hip replacement that has not been as successful as she hoped; but they are still in their house, busy, and full of stories about family and friends. We learned that Gordon also had a heart problem that required major artery transplants, but he is still an active fisherman. Both Bill and Eileen know Boyce from the days when he lived in Hawke Bay, and so we brought one of Eileen's bottles of jam back to him. They still keep up with Arctic Studies via our newsletter and have many stories about the summers we staged from their house when the Pitsiulak was being kept at the Port Sunders Marine Center, then run by Bill's brother, Mark. One of their favorite stories is about the time when Stephen Loring came to Port Saunders to meet the Smithsonian team and mistook a neighbor's house for the Lowe's. He walked in and asked if he could have a shower. "Sure," replied the gracious neighbor, a bit curious about why a stranger should feel so familiar! After a couple hours Stephen discovered we were waiting for him next door.

Nothing special about the ride home, except that it was 'with the wind'. Near Anchor Cove we found the Newfoundland station where the Muskrat Falls power line emerges from its tunnel under the Strait. Only the center section lies on the bottom, buried under tons of rock; its four-mile sections on each end pass through a tunnel beyond the reach of icebergs. The line goes to Baie Despair and then splits into two, one to St. John's and the other to Port aux Basques and back up the west coast to Corner Brook. Dinner at Boyce's was left-overs from the big Sunday dinner. I spent the evening working on Jamie Brake's and Michelle Davies' Groswater Bay survey manuscript, on which I'm a co-author. Weather still not looking good for a crossing tomorrow, and Hurricane Chris is heading up the East Coast, likely to pass a bit east of Newfoundland.



Figure 5.13 The crew- surveying Quirpon Island.

10 July, Tuesday (Quirpon)

Today appeared to be a pretty quiet day on the water, at least here in northern Newfoundland, but the weather report for the Strait of Belle Island and southern Labrador remained too windy (southwest) for us to cross. So we spent the morning hiking and surveying the western shore of Quirpon Island where we documented several European sites. This side of the island was heavily occupied by European fishermen, and at least one person who was born on the island still has a cabin he occasionally uses. The door was unlocked, and we ducked in for a few minutes to escape the rain. The Lighthouse Hotel maintains a small dock at the best protected area, behind the small island with a harbor navigation light. Someone had excavated a test pit at the southern end of the island (our Site 1), and in it we found 19-20th century ceramics and bone. "Cabin Cove" was the second settlement spot, and here we found flint ballast rock on the beach. On the point south of 'Cabin Cove' (Site 2) we found several foundations and tested one, finding ceramics, nails, etc. (All materials here and elsewhere were left in the ground.). The cove north of the tickle was another settlement area (Site 3), the spot below the tower connecting the western shore with a



Figure 5.14 Iron and ceramics eroding from Quirpon Island beach.

cove on the south side. The entire shore to the west for the next few hundred meters must have been occupied since the 1700s (Site 4). Here the land is level, and we found lots of material eroding from the bank: ceramics with red paint and brown glaze, large and small square nails, stove parts, and ballast rock. We did not notice foundations in the thick 'pushki' vegetation, but this area is the best-protected place in this part of the island for landing small boats. Angus, the hotel's boatman, passed us with tourists on his way to see whales and the big iceberg. He told us that archaeologists from MUN had tested a Dorset site in a small cove on the northwest side of the island outside the harbor that had three or four clearly visible house foundations. He recalled it had a B.C. date, but it seems more likely to be Dorset rather than Groswater.



Figure 5.15 Ballast Rock on Quirpon Island.

The two yachts came to the pier for supplies, and our team went over to say hello. After a time, their crew returned the visit, and I found ten extra people in our little cabin. Their lead boat was called "Fairwinds," and I hope the name works, because they have been sailing—based out of Stavanger, Norway—for three years, rotating crew periodically. It seems to be a youth sailing education program. Their captain must be very competent to manage without a professional crew over long periods at sea. One of their memorable incidents was getting tangled up with a humpback whale that bent their rudder and prop when they struck it while it was immobilized while taking a dump ("brown water, bad smell"). They had come from Bermuda and later in the morning departed for Greenland and Iceland en route to Norway. Their voyage is reported at facebook.com/sailingfairwinds.

Boyce had started cooking a spaghetti dinner, and we gathered for that and a last round of showers at the end of the afternoon. I had been working on a draft manuscript that Jamie Brake sent me. Jamie and Michele have written a report for Lisa Rankin's book on our projects in the Rigolet area. I did an introduction for the volume, and Jamie, Michelle, and I have a chapter on our survey findings. I send off my comments later in the evening. The crew went to Black Tickle with Matthias and his friends for milk shakes after supper, racking up a $60 bill! The weather for the crossing we hope to make tomorrow is dicey, as there is no good 'light winds' window for crossing on the weather report.

11 July, Wednesday (Quirpon to Indian Tickle)

5am rolled around quickly, and the signs were good. I left money for Boyce in his car, and we were underway by 5:30. Before long, we were enveloped in fog and the southwest breeze and swell bit into us. The crew rapidly withdrew to their bunks when the rolling started. We were prepared to return if conditions worsened, but they did not, and pretty soon we were halfway across and the cross-wise swells and wind shifted more behind us. Eventually, we heard the fog-horn of the Camp Island lighthouse, and then the fog broke and the rounded knobs of Labrador granite poked through the mist. I called the crew for their first view of Labrador (except for Jake) and the cameras came out. For the next couple of hours I was able to write, and then took over the helm from Perry so he could get a rest. Slowly the south Labrador coast slipped by—St. Lewis Sound, St. Mi-



Figure 5.16 Perry preparing char for dinner.

chael Bay, Square Island, Bluff Island, Hawke Island, and more. For a while, there was a boat behind us, and at one point a large zodiac full of fisheries or wildlife officers roared past, waving rather than arresting—we have sometimes been accosted and asked about our business, all in a friendly way. We entered "punchbowl' passage at 4:30 and arrived at Indian Tickle at 7:30, anchoring in the bight across from the summer settlement I once visited with Tony Williamson in my second boat, *Tunuyak*. We had just got our anchor down when Ezra and Artell (sp?) Saunders appeared alongside to find out who we were and where we were going. She grew up here and comes for the summers; they winter in Cartwright and had worked in Goose Bay. We soon found ourselves the recipient of three beautiful char, straight from their net, and offered them a jar of moose meat in return. They knew Doris Saunders of course, and Ralph and Charlie Tooktoshina from Ezra's commercial fishing days. The girls were surprised to discover that people you have never known before would drop by and give you a bunch of fish!

Supper was moose stew, and afterward we tried to watch "Random Passage"—set up on Perry's computer, but it was in Arabic and we could not find an English translation on the disc. So instead, Jake and the girls had a round of hair braiding—doing French, Dutch and other 'twists' on each other, except for Jake who had short hair. The night was clear and beautiful, still, with a grand sunset. It's good to be finally moving and getting closer to doing archaeology. As in previous passages through the Black Tickle/Spotted Island region, I'm impressed by the need for archaeology, as this is one of the remaining unknown regions of Labrador, and it has great fish and land resources. During the trip south with Tony Williamson we found a Groswater Dorset site on the small long island on the southeast side of the Black Tickle harbor. The Saunders said a caribou had wandered through their settlement earlier today. I called Jeff Martin in the evening on the sat phone and arranged to meet him in Curlew Harbor at 10:00am tomorrow to look at a site he had found.

12 July, Thursday (Indian Tickle to Dumplin Island)

We were up at 5:00am and off across Table Bay by 5:30am, with a light northeast breeze. This often problematic passage (because of southeast headwinds) was calm, and we rounded Cape North and came to anchor in Curlew Harbor at 8:30am. While waiting for Jeff, Mary and Halcyon cooked up some char, fried potatoes and onions—a delicious brunch. Jeff showed up in his fast boat at 10, and we left immediately for his site, which is located in the second cove west of Cape North with hardly any protection from the sea. Its exposure would make it impossible to occupy except in summer. The site is covered with a growth of pushki (cow parsnip). There are probably several components dating to the past 200 years, especially the early 19th C. Although covered with midden vegetation, we found a pile of rocks at the north end that might be a grave and one of the 'circular pavements' we have found along this coast. The site's context suggests this feature is associated with fisherman rather than Innu. A shovel test in the center of the pushki produced square nails and spikes, blue point ceramics, and a clay pipe stem with an ornamented bowl and a piece of a stem with "…ALL" on one side and "GLAS…" [Glascow] on the other. Near the top of the beach ridge is a rectangular foundation perhaps 10 by 8 meters wide with a hearth rockpile toward its north end making it look like the foundation of a European dwelling with an iron stove. A shovel test produced square nails, charcoal, and cream-ware.



Figure 5.17 Testing and Surveying on Cape North.



Figure 5.18 Iron and Pipe fragments.



Figure 5.19 Testing a sod house in Curlew Harbor.



Figure 5.20 Katherine taking flora samples for her own academic pleasure.

There are many of these fishing stations in the Cartwright area, but given the site's proximity to the Curlew Harbor-1 Inuit winter site and the nearby qarmat (see below), this location might also have an Inuit component. The incorporation of Inuit into the early Cartwright community and family mixing make the Curlew Harbor sites interesting prospects for an acculturation study as these sites might have been used by Inuit families in the early stage of European accommodation.

On the way back to the boat we stopped to examine an unlikely patch of green vegetation on a rocky hillslope between the harbor entrance and the Inuit winter house we found a few hundred meters to the south a couple years ago. The structure is a rectangular, single room house foundation ca. 7.5m long and 4.5m wide, made of sod-covered rocks, with an entrance facing the bay in its west wall. Some of the wall rocks are piled 3-4 layers high. There is no evidence of internal structure or a hearth pile. The architecture and the site's location on an exposed hillside suggest it was an Inuit fall or spring qarmat. Two 50cm test pits produced a variety of square iron nails, a piece of window glass, and tar paper (or something similar) nailed to wooden floor boards. This is an interesting site. The dwelling architecture and hillside location indicate its use as an Inuit spring or fall site, probably occupied by the same group living at the nearby Inuit winter site.

Jeff went on to Cartwright Island to search for the place where Cartwright had his stage (fishing rooms), and we proceeded to town for fuel, fresh water, and groceries, since Rigolet is a tough place these necessities. In a few hours and we were off again to spend the evening at Dumplin Island, an old "Martin" place where Jeff has a cabin and where Doris Saunders spent summers. Lynne joined her on the epic voyage with Tommy Davis back in the '80s. It was a beautiful calm evening, so we surveyed the island east of Dumplin, finding only a couple of Inuit tent rings. A bit further to the east, near the east end of Huntingdon Island, is Snack Cove, where we found some of the first evidence of the previously unknown Inuit occupation in the Cartwright region, which Lisa Rankin later illuminated with her and her students' excavations. Dinner was the last of the char. The night was clear and the barometer high—hot weather in the 'country' for sure. Jeff had brought us a care package from his sister, Wendy Martin, now a retired Cartwright school teacher, and a former close friend of Tony Williamson, whom I got to know from Tony and my several visits to Cartwright: a bottle of nice wine, some delicious cheese, rum cake, and chocolates! A nice welcome/departure gift!



Figure 5.21 Boulder ring on George Island.

13 July, Friday (Dumplin Island to Run-By-Guess)

Perry said he wanted to leave early to get across the Wonderstrand before the wind came up, so by 5:00am when the sun's rays struck the inside of the boat, we were pulling the anchor and were off Pack's Harbor by 5:30am, and on towards Haypook and Stag Island. The sea was so calm and the weather so fine, with only light winds, that we decided to check out George

Island and to use that as a stepping stone toward my old haunts around Rattler's Bight. We cruised along the southwest shore of George Island and decided it was not worth a landing, and then went around to the east side and anchored. I have a vague memory of visiting the V-shaped east coast and finding it nothing but boulders and surf. Today there was no surf, and no boulders either. We were able to take the speedboat all the way in to a sandy beach, finding no boulder barricade, and after a bit of trouble, set up our off-haul. Katherine came up with the idea of making a 'deadman' for a shore-fast as we did not have a second anchor. Ashore, we were surprised to find deeply trenched caribou trails criss-crossing the land, and a few caribou bones here and there. We noticed one old tent site, perhaps of hunters or bakeapple pickers (this year they were still in bloom). There are nice terraces, but all were covered with thick tundra or brush growth, with virtually no exposures except in the caribou trains. We did not see any recent evidence of caribou or black bear. The sum total of the archaeology observed were three of four cache pits in boulder beaches. I think indigenous folks must have felt like us—a little nervous about being in a place so far from the mainland; what would we do if stranded? It did not help much that our 'new' used outboard has been hesitating when I hit the starter.

After leaving George Island we passed close to Winters cove without seeing signs of life, which seems odd since this is the middle of salmon season. I decided to revisit Shell Island to see if we could learn more about the Ramah chert flaking site we found there in 1969, when Geoff Conrad, Steven Cox, Gary Weil and I excavated 16 square meters and found no diagnostic artifacts but bagged huge amounts of Ramah debitage. As reported in my dissertation, in 1969 we found 47 artifacts, but all were utilized flakes and undiagnostic biface fragments. We saw it then (and now) as a late prehistoric Innu site whose residents were returning south with a load of Ramah chert for barter or trade further south, where large caches of Ramah bifaces, such as Spingle on the south Labrador coast and Huey Stubbert at Kegashga on the Lower North Shore have been found. We had trouble finding the exact spot where we did the excavation in 1969, but settled on a low terrace in the eastern part of the north-facing beach and immediately found some flakes in two test pits, TP1 and TP2, which we excavated over the course of two hours. When we returned to the boat I found a digital copy of my PhD thesis with a picture of us digging the site in 1969, and it was the same place we were digging today. Our units were only a few meter from the earlier ones, which is why we missed finding the huge amount of Ramah chert flakes. But we did find two artifacts: a flake scraper of Ramah chert and a battered slate celt blank. In any case, it was nice to know I was not getting senile failing it to find the location. With our new charcoal sample we have an opportunity, with new data from Ramah and the southern Ramah caches, to understand much more about the amazing story of Ramah chert and how Shell Island-1, with its biface reduction activity, tells part of that story. While returning from the site we surprised a mother and baby harp seal. Seems late for harp youngsters, but everything is late this year. Most of the bakeapples are still flowering and the blueberries have barely set.



Figure 5.22 Excavation with a view, Shell Island.

The rest of the day went slow. I'm worried that the starter on our motor is failing (it turned out to be just a bad battery connection). Mary made a nice chicken stew, which we augmented with Wendy Martin's wine and a shot of Newfi Screech. It's very quiet and strange being anchored here and not seeing anyone, compared with the goings-on with the fishermen during the 1960s-70s. As we passed Winters Cove I could clearly see the huge boulder that the Allens, Riches, and Tooktoshinas called "Mother Buxo," who



Figure 5.23 Bill, investigating the 'copper' mine. Jake, photographing Bill. Halcyon photographing Jake photographing Bill while he is investigating.



Figure 5.24 Investigating a miner's trench at the Black Island copper mine.

required donations of candy or cigarettes of all who passed by on the trail between Rattlers Bight and Winters Cove. My children, Ben and Joshua, were particularly sensitive to this legendary threat.

14 July, Saturday (Shell Island to Indian Island Harbor)

Bastille Day! Up at 6:00am and underway at 6:30am, passing Winters Cove, still without seeing any sign of life. Not like the old days! We headed for Big Black Island, planning to visit the Inuit spring camp on its southwest corner. A small speedboat left Rattlers Bight and passed us at a distance off Bluff Head. We anchored off the southeast corner of Big Black Island. Because the tide was falling, Perry ferried us to shore a few hundred meters from the point, at a spot where we could see a high rock wall. I thought it must be a duck blind, but it turned out to be the old silver mine I heard about in 1968. The main construction is a massive square edifice surrounding a mine pit about 4 meters across and 4-5 meters deep, right in the middle of the 'building', whose walls were 3-5 meters thick, made out of rock mined from the pit, and had three doorways. A huge amount of labor had gone into building this structure, just to enclose a mine shaft. Lots of broken quartz lay around the building, and a trench had been excavated across the beach slope to the south of the mine, apparently to intercept other potential ore bodies. A few hundred meters to the south was evidence of a second operation, a pit and trench and broken up quartz. Here we also found Inuit tent rings, caches, and perhaps a grave. The mine would be fascinating to research, and our documentation would make a good start. Most of the Rigolet old-timers know of the mine and many have probably seen it; but it would be news to the younger folks. This would be a good subject for PAO and ASC Newsletter articles next year.



Figure 5.25 Trekking around on Big Black Island.

Following this surprise adventure (it happened by chance because weather and surf kept us from our intended landing on the point), we documented Inuit activity at the SE point and then hiked along the shore to the SW point site. Negotiating bouncy tundra, spruce and larch thickets, streams, ravines and other obstacles, after about 90 minutes we reached our destination. In a short and unexciting survey we discovered relatively few tent rings in the boulder field and slopes—a far cry from what I had imagined, hearing the stories of how the Inuit woman, Caubvik, returning to Labrador from England with fancy clothes, lived here and infected her people with smallpox. If this was the site, there does not seem to be much archaeological

work to do. The walk back was along the shore, hopping boulders rather than trudging among the spongy shrubs and moss. Along the way we found a black bear den in an overhanging cleft, with a heavily-worn entry trail; “Nature Girl” Katherine (she had lived with apes in the jungle!) was game to go inside, but caution prevailed. A bit further one we came across the shaft and propeller of a trap boat that had met its end on the shore years ago; the prop was in pretty good condition. Few in Rigolet know about this find, but Charlie Tooktoshina and Bert Allen knew the prop must have come from the wreck of a boat owned by a Mesher. The hike was not archaeologically productive but was A+ for physical fitness. I found myself trailing everyone due to age-related issues like uncomfortable feet and balance problems hopping from rock to rock. Some of the team seem to have decided someone should hang back with me in case disaster struck. When Perry picked us up, we discovered a surprise visitor seemed to be defying gravity, floating above the surface of the water; it was a harbor seal that did not want to stop basking on a submerged rock until we came close.



Figure 5.26 Maritime Archaic site excavation in process on West Indian Island.

We then set out across the bay, spying a bald eagle in a nest on the east end of Saddle Island, and anchored in our usual Indian Island Harbor. After a late ‘Mary soup’ lunch, we landed on West Indian Island and set up a grid on the 6700-year old Maritime Archaic site we found here on a high beach in 2015. We’ll work here tomorrow, mapping and excavating the strange rectangular ‘rooms’ found near the pithouse we excavated and dated. No sign of bears here this year. Back at the boat we were visited by Levi Wolfrey, his wife, and Jimmy Allen and his wife on their way to their cabin in Tub Harbor, riding in Jimmy’s home-made boat. They told us Charlie Pardy was the one who had the sealing camp on the East Indian Island side of the tickle. The evening ended with some bucket baths on the stern, and a Saturday night feed of popcorn, and prospects of more fair weather.

15 July, Sunday (Indian Islands Harbor to Rigolet)

Jimmy was right about the weather—another nice day with a warm southwest wind. Seeing as it was Sunday, we took our time getting in gear, starting with a bacon, eggs, and fried potatoes breakfast that Mary and I hustled. We made it to the site by 10:00am and spent six hours excavating and mapping the Maritime Archaic site up on the high cobble beach. The grid we set up last night made mapping the ‘rooms,’ probably better described as ‘enclosures’ since we don’t know what their function was other than being associated with the pit-dwellings and cache pits on the same cobble beach. I did the mapping and the crew attacked a 2-meter square in Enclosure 2, which had 10-15 centimeters of peat resting on a small cobble substrate. The stratigraphy was the usual: turf, unconsolidated peat, humified peat, then a thin layer of 1-2 cm with dark organic deposit, resting on the sterile beach deposits. The results were completely negative: no charcoal, flakes, or artifacts. The same was found in a 1x1m square in Enclosure 3. In fact, we found nothing that proves these enclosures were made by humans, other than their very clear borders and empty internal spaces, cleared of large rocks. It’s diffi-

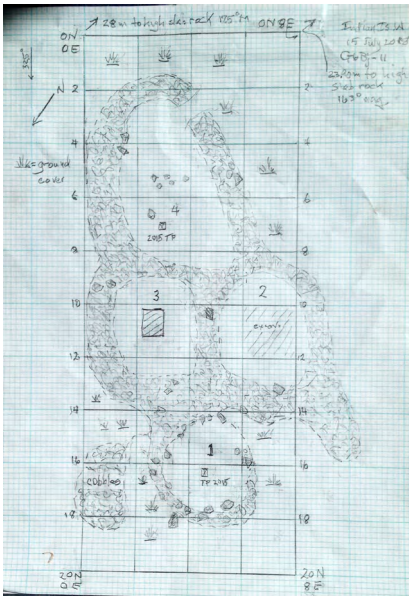


Figure 5.27 Katherine’s Map of the Maritime Archaic ‘rooms’ and test pits on West Indian Island.



Figure 5.28 Katherine's sketch of Maritime Archaic cache pits.

cult to see how they are natural features; but if cultural, we also don't know what their purpose was or who created them, if not the people making the caches and pit-houses.

While this work was progressing, I finished the enclosure map and excavated one of the larger pits on a lower beach level, Feature 9. This feature consisted of two pits a few meters apart. My hope for a dwelling dissolved when I got through 20-30 cm of peat and found a floor of broken rock resting on large beach boulders, and no sign of charcoal, pavement, or artifacts. It might make sense that any dwelling features would be on the higher beach levels, not the lowest, which would be used for caching. Jake decided to test the 'tent ring' (Feature 10) at the beach crest, the only cultural feature we have at the site with a reasonable ring and a cobble stone hearth. Testing around the hearth produced a couple of flakes of Ramah chert and a tiny bit of charcoal. This site probably has nothing to do with the caches and dwellings we'd been investigating. While we were doing these things, Katherine was using her artistic talent to draw a couple of the house pits, including the one we excavated previously.

We had a wrangle with the speedboat that had got tangled up with a rock as the tide fell during the afternoon, but we were able to push it off. Since it was only 5pm we had time to get to Rigolet, so pulled the anchor and had an easy trip in, at the end being overtaken by the *Northern Ranger* bound in for Goose Bay. The pier was alive with folks coming and going, many whom I recognized but did not know their names. We met Clark Chant, the *Ranger*'s skipper, who offered us assistance if we needed it. One of the local boys got into a verbal joust with him over the recent incident when the *Ranger* had to dock on the outboard site of the Rigolet pier rather than the inboard side, because the *Astron* was there, and got pushed by the current onto the rock ledge nearby. No serious damage. He said this has been a very late ice year and he has not been able to get to Nain because of ice north of Cape Harrigan. The same story with the bakeapples—they are still flowering in Groswater Bay and there are no signs of berries being set.

16 July, Monday (Rigolet)

Very hot today in Rigolet. I arranged for us to use the empty teachers' residence for showers and washing, so that's where part of the team spent the day. In the morning I dropped in on my old friends from Rattlers Bight days. Ozzie and Joyce have mostly moved into their new house, but their yard is filling up with new acquisitions, like a fancy motorboat. Oz had a knee replacement that has worked out well. He let us borrow his truck for getting around: I don't know what is holding his old rattle-trap together beyond "bailing wire and chewing gum"! Charlie is fine, and Jeanne is in St. John having some medical tests. He's been getting out and around, but mostly is tending his house and vehicles. Bert Allen has bounced back from his physical problems and the loss of Tib. He provided lots of information about the Black Island mine, which he says was for copper (not silver as I thought) and that the man running the operation shut it down when his son was killed (there?). He also knew about the propeller and shaft from the wreck of a long-liner owned by a Mesher when the boat was driven ashore in a fall storm.



Figure 5.29 G. Peddle *Canadian Coast Guard Ship at Rigolet.*

My visit with Bert was cut short when I got a message that I needed to call Lynne "right away." This got me pretty nervous, fearing it might be about Portia and her recent stroke. It wasn't, but it was sad news nevertheless—our dog Rosie had died. The cause was complicated and mostly unknown. She had been listless, not eating, and bumping into things. Lynne took her to the vet the day after I called on the sat phone from Indian Tickle. They thought she had cancer of the spleen, and operated to remove it, and sent her home. Her condition got worse, and another vet visit found her red blood cell count plunging, probably from internal bleeding, but they could not tell from where. Another visit to the vet and Lynne had to decide she needed to be put down. This is the third time she has had to do this when I was not home. She sent the sad message to Josh and Ben, who responded quickly, but I did not find out until a couple days later. It was a hard conversation. I'm really sorry I was not there to help. In the end we will find a dog more suitable for Lynne's need for companionship. Rosie was a dear but not much of a companion. The only time she came alive was on her walks in the woods.



Figure 5.30 Beautiful red Char prepared by Perry for dinner.

I got some email done and learned that our Quebec permit seems to be going through ok, as long as MERN natural resource permit comes through. Erik Phaneuf is wondering if we still will have a dive project in St. Paul River, but it seems unlikely since I haven't heard from Brad Loewen, who seems to be on holiday or off-line. Nothing new from the Smithsonian. Nancy has done a nice job bird-dogging the Quebec permit and the ASC Newsletter. It's about ready to be printed.

At 6pm Ian Jones, an ornithologist at Memorial University, and his grad student, Michelle, of Goose Bay, gave a presentation ("consultation") on a book they are developing on the birds of Nunatsiavut, using lots of local photography, local and regional bird names, Inuit uses, etc. They are imagining a beautiful book that could be a model for local natural history projects. We suggested the possible use of museum specimens, eggs, and early collectors like Lucien Turner. They are travelling village-to-village getting ideas from people about what they would like to see in the book. They believe it would be a sellable product for tourists. Like our surveys, it is a MUN Trends and Traditions funded project.

I had an emotional visit with Sarah (Oliver) and Garland Baikie. Sarah told me about the last days of her brother, Curtis, in Nova Scotia, where he moved after he met his wife, from there, who was teaching in Rigolet. He came back to Rigolet regularly for visits, and missed his old Labrador home. Sarah visited him after he started getting dementia, and in one of those visits without knowing it was his sister, he kept telling her he wanted to go home with her. At one point, he packed up the pictures of Labrador hanging on the wall, and some clothes. Toward the end, he left his house in the middle of a stormy night while his wife was asleep and, unable to walk, crawled down the road, crying out for help, until the police found him, hands and knees all torn up. He died some weeks later. Monday, Sarah and friends are committing his ashes on Ticoralak Island as he had requested. Sarah would like me to come and say a few words because I was "like family." I felt that way too; in 1968 and 69,


Figure 5.31 Divided up among the test pits. Left to Right: Jake, Allie, Mary, Halcyon, Katherine at the Mullins Cove site..

the Olivers were like my family away from home during the stressful work of battling the waves in a small boat, trying to find data for my PhD, and getting to know a wonderful Labrador family.

The *Northern Ranger* came in about 8:30pm, with Allie Castellanos on board. It's getting noisier and more cramped on the *Pits* now, and we still have a couple more people to show up!

17 July, Tuesday (Rigolet)

Another day of gorgeous weather which we used to good advantage by surveying the southwest shore of Groswater Bay, including spots we have looked at while passing for many years but did not have time to stop. The first was a series of raised beaches east of Collingham Cove where we found Jimmy Allen checking a salmon net. We're bumping into him all over the place this year. The wind was down and tide was rising all morning, so beach landings were easy. The crew walked the shore to our second survey destination, Mullins Cove, where we spotted a large grassy area on the cove's northwest point. A cabin with a solar panel and a large armchair facing west outside should allow us to identify the current station owner. Mullin's Point site turned out to be a 19th century dwelling place tucked between two rock ledges, with midden material spread out over an area about 25 meters in diameter. No structure walls were evident, but a possible entry extended downslope toward the sea. Three test pits in the center of the likely dwelling, its entry, and upslope produced ceramics, square nails, clay pipes, window glass, and animal bones. Following a nice lunch of baked beans, fried potatoes, and bratwurst we went ashore and found a third site, Collingham Cove Point-1, in the first cove inside Collingham Cove's eastern entry point. We later learned this site had been documented by Jamie Brake a couple years ago. Again, a grassy area announced its presence, this time several hundred meters from the shore and perhaps 6m above sea level. The grassy area turned out to be a midden with clay pipe fragments, strap iron, bones, a chocolate brown glazed ceramic, melted blue glass, white ceramic, and bones, including bird bone. About 10-15 meters upslope a partial tent ring could be seen, and two adjacent test pits here produce similar materials, including a red and a



Figure 5.32 A bright and sunny day for archaeology at Collingham Cove.



Figure 5.33 Allie testing out the capabilities of her underwater camera. Note the black bear observing from the woods.



Figure 5.34 Jake, Katherine, Mary, and Halcyon warming up on the rock face after their swimming dip.

blue glass beads—a good indicator of Inuit occupation. Both Grassy Point and Collingham Cove Point date in the 19th century, and their location on hillslopes indicate they are almost certainly Inuit occupations. No sign of prehistoric material was found.

It was hot ashore everywhere we surveyed, and when the Collingham Cove Point work was finished we were ready for a cooling-off period. This site is only a short distance from Broomfield Island tickle, so when we reached its sheltered waters I decided a plunge into the sea would cool and invigorate. A young black bear seemed to sense the occasion and poked out of the forest across on the mainland but retired before the real fun began. Off went most of our clothes and into the water we went with shrieks, epithets, and laughter at the shocking cold. Only Allie remained in the water more than a few minutes to enjoy the only slightly unfrozen water, taking the opportunity to test the underwater feature of her camera. The rest of us found the sun-warmed glacially-smoothed rock on the shore more inviting, and we spread out on a warm terrestrial griddle like sunning salamanders. We planned to see if Perry, anchored out of sight behind the island, would surmise our escapade when we arrived with wet hair and bare feet. Turns out he heard our squeals and shrieks and wondered if our shrieks meant we were being attacked by a bear, were struggling to dislodge our boat stranded by low tide, or more likely, just swimming.



Figure 5.35 Landing the speedboat. Jamie and Jake ashore, Katherine at bow, Allie (left), Halcyon (left), Mary (right) at Indian Point.

Jamie Brake was arriving on the 5:00pm flight from Nain, so we high-tailed it back, arriving about 6:30pm to find Jamie on the dock, bearded, with a kerchief headgear as bug deterrent. After hellos, the team headed for showers and washing salt from their swim clothes while Jamie and I tried, unsuccessfully, to find beer; the store was closed. Dinner was Perry's demise: the terror spaghetti. A cool breeze finally cut through the night, bringing some respite from the stultifying heat of the past couple days. Even out in the bay we were dripping whenever exertion was necessary.

18 July, Wednesday (Rigolet)

Jamie and I had some business with the Department of Health and Social Development in the morning, arranging for an elders tour on the boat, a talk for the town at the end of the project, and help locating a student assistant. We decided to make our first archaeological priority a survey of the Backway, but before leaving, we had to buy a cart of groceries ($407!)—about the same amount we spent in Springdale for two huge cartloads. We also went on the town radio and had a short discussion about what we are planning to do. Then it was off to work. About an hour later we were on the south shore of the Backway opposite Hanniuk at our first site, a small clearing with only a few hearth rocks to record. Our next site was more interesting—Indian Point, which had at least four or five tent rings behind a nice gravel beach. Although an uncertain supposition, this and other sites could contribute information to the Innu-Inuit history of this area. Local tradition tells of Innu families appearing at the Backway after traveling overland from the Mealy Mountains and Cartwright, meeting some of the Rigolet people at Hanniuk, and then crossing to Groswater Bay via a string of lakes and short portages originating from the northeast end of the Backway. We also documented tent ring sites at South Long Point, a headland on the south shore about halfway down the Backway, and a site that appears to be located near Derek Pottle's cabin about a kilometer east of Main Brook. The latter is a medium-sized river that empties into the Backway from the south in a deep lagoon which we checked for sites (and fish) without success. Bear Island, the only large-ish island in the sound, turned out to be the most interesting site area of the day, with several tent rings on its northwestern end, around a small pond. Jamie got his



Figure 5.36 Working in the Backway, Bear Island.



Figure 5.37 Observing Jamie at work in a tent ring test pit on Henrietta Island.



Figure 5.38 1982, 1992, 1994. Rock graffiti on North Henrietta Island.

drone into the air for a quick snapshot of this area, but the visit was cut short by a squall that descended upon us and forced a rapid speedboat retreat to the boat, anchored in front of the cabin east of Main River.

We were in the midst of a vegetable-chicken-spaghetti stew dinner when Perry leapt from the table shouting, “We gotta move!” The wind had shifted from southwest to northwest, blowing us onto the shore bank. And the tide was falling. At first, the engine was unable to drive us off, and the boat began to heel to starboard, setting us more firmly aground. It was beginning to look like a real abandon ship disaster, with the *Pits* tipping over on her side and possibly swamping. But by hauling on the anchor, we pulled our bow out away from shore toward deeper water, and with the engine, pulled us off and upright. It was a close call, avoided only by Perry’s third sense and quick thinking. Fortunately, it was still dusk—not dark—and the wind not too strong, and no damage was done to the prop or hull that we could tell (confirmed when we hauled the boat out in Triton). The bottom must have been rock, because when we retrieved the anchor, it was as clean as a whistle. Perry considered whether to re-anchor downwind of the island, but our earlier investigation of that anchorage showed it was unsuitable for the same reason—an abrupt transition from eight fathoms to two. We could have the same problem there. Lacking any suitable harbors in the Backway, we returned to Rigolet, which we reached about 1am. Here we had another problem: the red dock light was not lighted, and the pier was indistinguishable from the background of town lights, so locating the pier was difficult because Perry had forgotten to bring his powerful hand searchlight, and the boat’s had been out of commission for years. Within minutes of tying up, everyone was asleep, glad to be back in a secure harbor. The Backway is a fine location, but it’s a wind tunnel and no place for overnighting a long-liner without using two anchors!

19 July, Thursday (Rigolet)

Another slow morning. This time because of the late night and need for Facebook and email. Nancy seems to have everything under control in DC, and Seth says the house is cool with the new $12K air

conditioning unit finally installed on the roof. I would hope so! Lynne says Portia's sight is beginning to improve. Lynne's already starting to think about finding a new dog. Today our work focused on the north side of Henrietta Island, which I had always passed at a distance, assuming it was an un likely site locus. It turned out quite differently. The strong southwest wind blowing does not make the north shore hazardous, at least at high tide, and this important condition was in our favor, allowing us to tuck into several of the small rocky projections that have been choice locations for small hunting camps and modern fishing and hunting cabins. We hop-scotched the coast over a distance of a couple miles, dropping a team and then motoring ahead to meet them and provide transport to a new locations. Most sites were 19/20th C. tent rings. The most unusual find was an acre-sized outwash plain—a kind of desert of broken-up shingle rock—just above sea level where spring drainage from the island interior has cut channels and frost actions has broken the bedrock into small sharp-edged chunks of rock. The gravel flat had a number of interesting cultural features, including white quartz rocks that had been set into the darker shingle rock spelling out "1982, 1992, 1994" in one place, "JC" in another, and "[?]S" in a third. Several small mounds of rock had pieces of burned seal bone embedded in them; open plastic buckets had been buried upright in the gravel; and a few tent rings were present. A small stream runs through the middle of the desert-like landscape. Further on, we came to a stretch of beach with several modern cabins and a small "notch harbor" whose nearby beaches we will return to explore (we never had the time to do this).



Figure 5.39 Allie, Jamie, and Jake tromping around at Grassy Point.

By 2:00pm the tide had peaked and the shoreline, trending south, became too exposed to the southwest wind, so we returned to the *Pits* and motored to Snooks Cove, anchored, and had a lunch of the left-over stew. Wind continued strong and the tide rips discouraged venturing to Eskimo Island or other locations, so we called it a day and enjoyed the sun and breeze, working or snoozing until 7, when we returned to the Rigolet pier, now occupied by a sleek Canadian Fisheries vessel loaded with high-tech gear and surveillance equipment. There is more than catching salmon poachers in their work-plan, I imagine.

20 July, Friday (Rigolet)

We've been at the pier for the past few nights with the Canada Fisheries and Oceans vessel *S. Peddle*, a sleek ship with a narrow beam and a menacing-looking bow, perhaps appropriate for an outfit dedicated to apprehending fish poachers and other maritime thieves, including probably some of the local fishermen bending regs. The boat has an amazing array of topside sensing and electronic gear, and on the stern a super zodiac-type craft with two 200HP engines. As we were breakfasting, they were doing practice launches using a belt-pack control panel. Once in the water an orange-helmeted team boarded her and sped off down the Narrows. We left shortly after, looking a bit more civilian in our ragtag outfits.



Figure 5.40 Artifacts from Grassy Point Test Pit 1.

We had added another crew member for the day, a student from town who volunteered to see what we were up to. She had participated in an archaeological dig as part of a school science project. Strong southwest winds were predicted, so we



Figure 5.41 The old Sheppard place.

went back to Collingsham Cove which had a partially sheltered coast. After a few tent ring documentations on Groves (?) Point, opposite our Collingsham Cove-1 Inuit site, we arrived at Grassy Point (locally known as John's Point) where a large meadow invited all manner of speculation about Vikings, Groswater, and Dorset people. Visions of Philips Garden danced in my head, but of course, the trowel told the true tale in short order. At the back end of the site was the burned floor of a wood building, covered with broken or partially melted glass and ceramics, stove parts, and the headless body of a girl doll. I learned that Charlotte Wolfrey may have been among the last inhabitants. While Jamie flew drone transits, Jake, Allie, and I dug test pits that produced a wide variety of 19th/20th century materials and excellent preservation of seal, bird, and fish. Few pipe stems and not many square nails, but a blue bead was recovered. Wire and uncharred rope was also present in the upper level. I would not be surprised to see 200 years of occupation at this site, but unfortunately, no Dorset or prehistoric material. We motored from here to the reef where the Narrows turns south, finding no good settlement areas. So we have now completed most of the survey of the outer half of the Narrows.

Since the tide was by now falling and the wind building, we decided to return to Rigolet to catch up on notes and email. The end of the day brought a rain shower, welcome to thirsty berries. Dinner was a chili prepared by Mary with plenty to spare for tomorrow. We are now awaiting Igor Chechushkov's arrival on the morning *Northern Ranger* call and a run to St. John Island to test the Inuit winter site we found last year. Weather has now cooled for the first time in several days.

21 July, Saturday (Rigolet to St. John Island)

Northern Ranger pulled into Rigolet about 5:00am this morning, with the sun already up and people arriving from Goose Bay streaming down the gangway. Igor Chechushkov was supposed to be among them, but I got concerned at not seeing him after the gangway cleared and passengers headed for the luggage cart. But then I found him in a second batch of embarkaderos with his backpack and old leather satchel, 'cowboy' hat, and a big smile. He had had a good trip from Pittsburgh, his PhD alma mater where he was a student of Robert Drennan, via Goose Bay and a side trip to Northwest River. He has never been in the North American North before and was enjoying the smell of the forest and sea, the latter something new for him as a Bronze Age archaeologist who grew up in the southern Urals with horses. Also aboard the *Ranger* was Sarah (Oliver) Baikie, who had gone to Goose to meet Curtis Oliver's wife, Marilyn, and their two boys, Jason and Eric, (from Nova Scotia). Sarah introduced me to them as "almost part of the family." They are staying for a week or so, bringing Curtis' ashes to be returned to the Olivers' summer place on Ticoralak Island. I got Igor aboard a still-sleeping *Pitsiulak* and made some coffee. Gradually the team came to, and we had breakfast and got ready to depart for our Lake Melville work. But before we could leave, Perry and Ozzie Allen had to fix the fan belt in Oz's vintage auto! No belts are available in Rigolet, and the one Oz ordered from Goose had not arrived. Perry dipped into the *Pitsiulak*'s storage of new and used parts and found a used belt that was a bit loose, but worked for the time being. Oz concluded the installation with his usual "Right on!" affirmation.



Figure 5.42 Monument to the homestead of Jack and Dorcas Sheppard.



Figure 5.43 Plaque on Sheppard monument.



Figure 5.45 Chert, ceramic, and beads from St. John Island-1.



Figure 5.44 Test Pits 1, 2, and 3 underway on St. John Island.

We left about 7:30am under calm conditions and were at Neveisik (Pelters) Island by 9:30am. The wind was in the west, very light, and since Jamie wanted to do some surveys along the north shore of Lake Melville (responding to a report done for the NG by Steve Schwartz outlining prospective geographic and cultural features of that region), we decided the weather conditions could not be better—low wind, calm seas, and rising tide making landings easier—so we spent the morning extending last year's surveys that had reached Andy and Green Islands westward to slightly beyond Charlie Point. First stop was the old Sheppard place in a cove northwest of Andy Island, now owned by Joy and Dick Michelin. Their place is in a cove backed by thick spruce forest and bore the marks of an old-time trapping-fishing culture of the Northwest River variety—everything neat and well-engineered, beginning with a landing slip cleared of rocks and sporting a well-tended off-haul, which we made use of since no one was home. Their well-built cabin replaced an old dilapidated one, still standing, and there was a store shed, out-house, wire-cage fish-smoker, and other facilities. Old axes lay around an old chopping block. In the shallow end of the cove previous occupants (Sheppards) had stored their boats, and one home-built one was busy rotting on its blocks. The biggest surprise was in back of the house: a cemented rock monument with an ax and a fox-trap embedded into its base, and a plaque reading "This monument honors the old homestead of Jack and Dorcas Sheppard—Early 1850s." The dedication ending read: "Randall and Annie Sheppard and their children, Emily, Edward, Susan, Leonard, Rose, and Bert. In God We Trust." What a nice way to tribute some of the early pioneers and their accomplishments!

From the Michelin place, we traveled west, stopping to check likely site locales at small points or coastal projections, coves, and other places we could get ashore. *En route*, we met some fishermen-vacationers out for the weekend from Goose and Northwest River at their cabins located on the western shore of Charlie Point, whose coast has some beaches and coves where small boats can get ashore. One of our encounters resulted in a gift of four trout, which made a nice dinner. Another encounter was between out outboard motor and an underwater ledge I stupidly hit, taking a chunk out of one of the propeller blades. We found a few small features or tent-rings at some of these locations. The best location, the cove on the west side of Charlie Point, looked like a great prospect for historic or prehistoric sites, but all we found there was the remains of a recent drinking party.

All-in-all, we found the northeast coast of Lake Melville a low-prospect area for traditional use, until the recent era of fast boats and snowmobiles. Certainly, people passed through this region traveling between Goose, Northwest River and

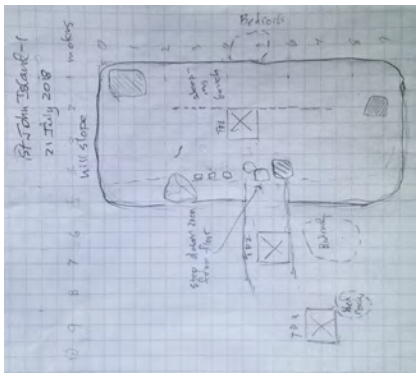


Figure 5.46 Map of St. John Island-1.



Figure 5.47 A happy crew after a successful day at St. John Island-1.

Rigolet, like the old trapper-fisher settlers who rowed or sailed between Northwest to as far east as Indian Harbor; but none of these travelers left an archaeological signature visible today, and when they came ashore it was to have a boil-up or a tent camp in the brush- and spruce-filled coves and not on the points or small patches of boulder beaches where their activities could be observed today. Immediately above high tide line, the beaches are covered with grass, sedge, and other ground-cover. We stomped about in the brush in these places, but wood stakes and tent poles were the construction materials, not stone tent-rings; and fires in the recent past were small tin trapper's stoves that burned wood and rested on four notched wood stakes that last only a few decades, at most. West of Charlie point, the coast is quite bluff, with few places to shelter small or large boats. Travelers crossing the western shore picked their travel days and tried not to get caught. At least in Lake Melville, the sea swell lasts only a few hours after the wind dies. Our survey did not produce evidence of much traditional use along this shore.

From Charlie Point we turned back toward St. John Island and the Inuit winter house we found on its northern tip last year. I dropped the crew off at the site in near flat calm condition—the only time it is feasible to access and depart from this exposed location. Perry and I returned to the old *Pitsiulak* anchorage at St. John Island Tickle, between St J's and Haines Island a few hundred meters to the south. Perry cleaned up the prop blade enough to use it until we can get a new one. Then I returned to work at the site, finding three one-meter test pits in progress at the end of the sleeping bench (TP1), in the entry (TP2), and in a likely midden area (TP3). Each produced interesting artifacts and architecture. Most common were seal bones, ear bullae being most prevalent, especially in TP2 just outside the doorway. This part of the entry was floored with wood planks or timbers, not rock slabs. Few artifacts were found here (a piece of plate iron, two seed



Figure 5.48 A full speedboat returning to the Pitsiulak.



Figure 5.49 Nine for dinner in the galley. Left to Right: Jake, Halcyon, Katherine, Allie, Jamie, Igor, Bill, Mary, Perry.

beads). Most of the cultural material came from TP1 at the center-rear floor of the house, at the intersection of the floor and the stone-edged sleeping platform where seed beads (blue, red, and white) were the most common finds. Jake found a tiny flake of what looks like Groswater chert, and Katherine a chipped flake of white chert or porcelain. A beautiful slab floor pavement was found here, abutting vertical slabs forming the edge of the sleeping platform.



Figure 5.50 Some of the crew sharing a quiet moment.

TP3 had its own surprise: a beautiful paved floor with nothing but grass roots over it and no cultural deposit at all—except for a single small corner fragment of a soapstone cooking vessel. What this pavement is for or from is a mystery, being outside the house and with no midden deposit. With no obvious answer, we called it a 'porch' and imagined Inuit folks sitting there in armchairs, watching for Europeans or Innu! Towards the end of the afternoon, Jamie flew a mission with his drone, sending the diggers scurrying for cover. Seals were obviously the economy of the site, verifying what Charlie Tooktoshina told us about this being a great place for netting seal under the winter or spring ice. Another strange feature of this site was the complete absence of ceramics (especially stoneware), clay pipes, and few nails—this from a site whose large rectangular architecture suggests a late 18th century communal house date.

We motored back to the tickle and spent the rest of a most pleasant warm, windless evening while Mary prepared the trout. Jake, Halcyon, and Katherine, lounging on their backs in the zodiac, spent a while doing Rorschak tests on each other using the cloud formations. After dinner and Mary's rice pudding dessert ("it's NOT burning, Perry"), and getting into stitches over Perry's description of "Waggling Ginger" (his cat), we all fell asleep more or less in our chairs, a deficit accumulated from a 5:00am rising. The wind shifted to the east, cooled, and blew a bit, but calmed and gave us a nice night.

22 July, Sunday (St. John Island to Rigolet)

The morning was calm, with a light northeast breeze. It being Sunday, we had a leisurely breakfast before upping anchor and heading off for a look at Stag Island. We arrived there to find a small cove on the east end of the island, making landing easy, and checked for sites, without success. From there, we did a hop-scotch survey along the north shore of Lake Melville east of Stag Island, but also found little of interest. Returning to the Narrows, we found the wind and tide fighting. We docked and spent the afternoon writing, cleaning artifacts, and doing chores. For an hour, I visited the Oliver clan all packed into Sarah's and Garland's home preparing a big Sunday dinner. I had a nice chat, and told them a bit about our recent work because they were busy and could not come to our community talk in the evening. By this time the weather was getting pretty messy—the Rigolet 'in-wind'—cold and raw. At 6:00pm we arrived at the Strathcona House for our 'talk'—a procedure mandated by the need for more community consultation. But it does not always work. Last year no one came; this year, three. But we had a nice talk with them and will see them again tomorrow when we host eight elders for a cruise to Ticoralak. We learned the names of some places we surveyed, and heard stories about the drowning of six young people who were living at Grassy (John's) Point and tried to save a person in distress on the nearby gull island. The parents were out and returned to discover an unbearable tragedy. As a memorial, they erected a monument on the island. We learned the name for our 1984 geo-art Henrietta Island site at Peter's Point, and heard about a battle between Innu and Inuit at Horse Top, a double mountain seen across the Narrows from Rigolet, south of Turner's Bight.

23 July, Monday (Rigolet)

Last night was somewhat wild. I've never experienced lightning in Labrador with a cold north wind

before, but that's what happened, along with some heavy rain. By 6:30am when Jamie started gathering his possessions for his planned flight to Nain, the ceiling was down and prospects did not look good for an air-borne departure. I drove him to the airport and found a few people waiting for a plane that never came; it by-passed Rigolet and went on straight to Goose, leaving Jamie with the plan to fly to Goose Bay in the afternoon and hope that a friend in Nain could get his passport delivered by a pilot. He is on his way to a family wedding in Colorado in a couple days.



Figure 5.51 Elders Trip from Rigolet. Left to Right. Back Row: Keith Faulkner, Linda Palliser, Naomi Williams, Fred Shiwak, Ann Shiwak, Dora Hopkins, Sam Palliser. Front Row: Lisa Palliser-Bennett, Bernice Palliser.

We had planned an outing for the Rigolet elders today with Ticoralak as the destination. I had hoped to combine this with the Olivers' memorial to Curtis at their old homestead, but the foggy, rainy weather scotched that plan. Then, by 11am, the weather changed abruptly and blue sky appeared. Plan B had the elders coming out with us at 1pm and heading to Snooks Cove. Since I would not be able to attend the memorial, I spent an hour with the Olivers at their home, enjoying leftovers from a big feast last night and talking a bit about Curtis, our relationship, and how Ticoralak was crucial to developing the concept of Groswater culture, after we had discovered the first finds on the high beaches of the island's northwest arm. Soon after I left, they were off to the island to spread Curtis' ashes and install a memorial plaque. One of Curtis' sons, Eric, is a physical oceanographer at Dalhousie University and is married to an Argentinian woman named Cecilia, and they have a daughter, Cora. The other, Jason, a carpenter, followed his father's profession and inherited his father's tools, his wife is, Anique. I was happy to meet them and was surprised and pleased to see that those few years of occasional contacts had ripened into a bond with Sarah that has lasted almost fifty years.



Figure 5.52 Wagenborg ship with Muskrat Falls construction materials bound for Goose Bay.

By the time I was back at the boat nine elders were gathering aboard. Many had brought food contributions—homemade bread, fruit salad, fried salmon, egg salad sandwiches and much more—all organized by Lisa Palliser-Bennett, whom I discovered is the great granddaughter of "Little" Joe Palliser, the Inuit who showed us the large boulder houses on top of Pompey Island back in 1968. We set out toward Snooks Cove, but when we reached the eastern arm around Henrietta (Big) Island, Perry suggested we circumnavigate the island to spend more time traveling and talking rather than swatting mosquitoes in Snooks Cove. Along the way the elders pointed out their camps and cabins, where they hunted seals or fished, and recalled stories of events and person-



Figure 5.53 Summer Cove opposite Rigolet.

alities: “That’s the old [so-and-so] place;” “That’s where we used to hunt ducks;” and so forth. We tried to give them some sense of the deeper history. The occasional sighting of a seal or grampus enlivened the cruise. When we got to the south side of the island and could see down into the Backway to the east and St. John and Neveisik floating off the horizon to the west, over a shimmering silver sea. Perry cut the engine, and we spent an hour eating lunch on the sunny deck with the ladies rolling up their sleeves and pant legs, making jokes and generally having a wonderful time. One memorable moment occurred when a huge cargo ship emerged from the Eskimo Island that the elders recognized as a Muskrat Falls support vessel, and Bernice Palliser exclaimed, “goddam bastards,” referring to the methyl mercury pollution and flooding that the dam is thought to be causing.

Instead of visiting Snooks Cove we decided it would be more fun and instructive to land on Eskimo Island because most of these people had never seen its huge 17-18th century Inuit villages. We had no problem getting ashore and had a good look, and even climbed into the Eskimo Island-1 houses. All were impressed with their size. Unlike a previous visit with elders a couple years ago, this time we made sure no one fell into the open, meter-deep test pits Dick Jordan failed to fill in after his excavation. Back at the pier, one of our passengers presented us with packs of red berries and bakeapples, just before the *Northern Ranger* arrived from Goose Bay with a load of passengers. Seems like Jamie got off to Goose Bay by plane in the afternoon. The night boasted a near full moon and continued calm.

24 July, Tuesday (Rigolet)

Another in our long string of nice days. This was the last day for Rigolet survey work, because we need a few days to re-locate to the Quebec Lower North Shore. We moved the *Pits* to the east side of the Narrows and scoped out a good anchoring place. Perry landed us ashore on a falling tide and we climbed to the high terrace in hopes we might find some exposures. We walked north about a half mile following a bear trail, finding only a few cobble exposures and no sign of hearths or pits. When the trees got too thick, we descended to the shore at a place where the Flowers and Shiwaks have had cabins over the years, long enough to have a small cemetery with six or seven graves going back into the mid-20th century—some adorned with plastic flowers. From there, we continued north along the shore, still finding nothing to report except modern signs. Returning to the south, we passed some other cabins and did a bit of beach-combing (finding a nice chunk of red quartzite with big natural flake scars—a result of natural percussion).

A break-through came at Summer Cove, which we had heard about from Fred Shiwak, one of ‘yesterday’s elders’ who had been a boatman for the MUN Double Mer Point archaeology project. Summer Cove has a beautiful long curving beach, two cabins and a third presently being built, patches of rhubarb, and other attractions. On the spit that creates the cove’s north shore we found a camp-ground of perhaps six or seven (and probably more!) tent-rings located on the outer half of



Figure 5.54 Summer Cove, tent ring test pits.



Figure 5.55 Perry's laptop focused on Groswater Bay.



Figure 5.56 Perry's laptop focused on the Backway.

the small promontory. Some were intact and partially buried; others had been cannibalized for rocks for later tents. We tested one of the intact rings and found a couple seal bones and a white glass bead, so an 18-19th century date is indicated. This is the largest Inuit campground we have found in the Narrows or Lake Melville, others being the one on the northern arm of Ticoralak and on Big Black Island (although we did not find much there in our visit a couple weeks ago). The southern part of Summer Cove beach had two small tent-ring and cache sites that Jake found, one of which produced a bit of window glass and ceramics. South of the cove, the shore is straight and rocky, and here we found a couple of seal meat caches, one of which we had seen a couple years earlier. At this point, we met up with one or our earlier surveys, so we have now completed the inspection of the east side of the Narrows.

This was also our last field effort of the Rigolet project for this year. We took a moment to reflect on our work and headed back to the Rigolet dock and a final round of showers, clothes washing, and provisioning. I visited with Sarah and Garland Baikie and got a report on their memorial visit to Ticoralak, which went beautifully. Curtis' ashes were spread and a small plaque was installed. By evening, the weather turned into a messy northeaster with wind and rain, requiring us to put out a couple more mooring lines. Most (but not all!) of yesterday's mac-'n-cheese got eaten up for lunch, and for dinner we had a salmon that Ann Shiwak had delivered to the boat by her son, in thanks for the tour yesterday.

25 July, Wednesday (Rigolet)

We had planned to leave today, but wind stayed strong in the northeast and rain and fog persisted throughout the day and got worse in the afternoon. Tomorrow and the next day the wind is supposed to be "light and variable," although rain may continue. We spent the morning on internet chores, and I was able to determine that our diving operation this summer cannot happen—Brad has been out of contact for several weeks. When he was back online he offered to have Sarai participate, but this morning Erik Phaneuf sent a note saying he was no longer available. I also got a disturbing note from Lynne saying she had a call from Portia, who was in a state of melt-down due to her own and John Karol's health issues—so bad that Lynne is considering moving down to their place to help out. I called Lynne from Sarah Baikie's to get more details. I'll try and keep in touch daily with the satellite phone after we leave Rigolet.

A scary incident occurred last evening on the boat tied up behind us. A family from Goose Bay came out for a bit of fishing in a fancy cabin cruiser, and the father started the gas generator, which he had installed in a compartment below deck in the stern. His two kids about 8-10 years old were playing on the dock, and when they came aboard they could not wake their grandmother, and the father, feeling drowsy, realized there was a problem and opened the cabin door. Someone on the pier got word to authorities, and everyone was taken to the nursing station where they were given oxygen. When the father inspected the generator, he found the exhaust fitting had blown off, sending fumes and carbon monoxide under the deck into the cabin. None of us was aware of this until morning, when we found the father installing the gen-



Figure 5.57 A cold day aboard the Pits. Left to Right: Mary and Halcyon.

erator on the pilothouse roof. They were all very lucky; another 20 minutes and they all would have perished. Carbon monoxide and propane are more dangerous on boats than drownings, fire, and other disasters.

The Department of Health and Social Development has been having science labs for the town kids during the past few days, led by a team who travel from village-to-village during the summer months. When they discovered a 'real' scientist was in town, I got dragooned into presenting a short spiel about archaeology, and explained what we have been doing this summer to learn about the history of Rigolet. They were a young but sharp group and were surprisingly attentive. In the evening I visited with Charlie and Jeanne Tooktoshina, and—it being Wednesday evening after 7pm—I found myself in the middle of the weekly radio bingo game. Jeanne is a master and won one of the rounds. Both are in fine spirit and health, and Charlie is still full of knowledge about subsistence, game availability, and local ecology. I also made a short visit to Ozzie and Joyce, returning and paying Oz for the loan of his truck. The crew got restless this afternoon and walked all the way to Double Mer Point (4 miles each way!) in the wind and rain and said they 'loved' it. Halcyon did the same, but ran. Surprisingly, they returned almost completely dry.

26 July, Thursday (Rigolet to Curlew Harbor)

Last night was one of those sleeps haunted by the need for an early rising, in this case caused by the 6:00am arrival of the *Astron*, the Labrador coastal freighter that needed our dock berth. We barely got off in time as she emerged from the fog, right on schedule. Travel conditions did not seem ideal for our first big push south: rain, fog, and still a moderate north wind; but we had to go. By the time we cleared Fish Point and Tub Harbor and got out into the open Labrador Sea, the ceiling lifted and we had a fairly civil run to the Cartwright Islands, and then calm conditions in to town, where we needed to get water and diesel fuel. As soon as we tied up, a fellow appeared and asked where we were from. When I mentioned my name, he brightened and said, "Fitzhugh! I thought it was you! We went on an archeological prospecting some years ago with Jeff Martin. I'm Tony Elson." I remembered that trip! While the crew went shopping for vegetables, Tony took me up to see Jeff and Wendy, who stuffed more of her home baking into my hands, even as I was thanking her for her care package on our way north a few weeks ago. Back at the boat, we spent $2,222 Canadian dollars on diesel and filled our fresh water tanks with water, which is still free in Labrador!



Figure 5.58 Allie and Jake alleviating cabin fever!

Cartwright's future at present depends on the fish plant, the only real commercial activity it has going today. They have not managed to launch a serious tourism program, which should start with a culture center and museum. They do not have the benefit of a cultural program like Nunatsiuvut because they were excluded from the Inuit land claims, and because their Inuit population had melted into the white

community over the past two centuries. Lisa Rankin's work demonstrating long-term Inuit culture continuity in Cartwright came too late for their inclusion. Now that they have a road connection, it is even more difficult to mobilize a cultural-political movement. Their best card is the Mealy Mountain National Park, part of which can be accessed best from Cartwright.

While we were taking on fuel, a thunderstorm/squall roared through town, advancing along our travel route, so we were glad to be tied up. Most of the weather had passed by the time we left town and were making a sloppy (rolling!) crossing east to Cape North. The passage today reintroduced the team to the uncomfortable 'Small Boat on the Atlantic' aspect of our project after two weeks of hot weather and placid waters of Hamilton Inlet. Since there was no chance of crossing Table Bay before dark, we anchored in our old spot in Curlew Harbor. Now the girls are having a boisterous field-day preparing beef stroganoff in the galley. About 10 pm the lights went out abruptly when the generator stopped. Perry spent a couple hours trying to psyche out the problem, suspecting it had shut down because of overheating. This suggested a familiar problem: a busted water cooling impeller, and his hunch turned out to be correct. We had replaced it last year. Now, after only a couple hundred hours, two of the eight rubber vanes had broken off. Fortunately, Perry had a spare on board (and two more on order not yet received). However, after replacement the gen would still not start—still too hot perhaps? We went to bed thinking it would cool and start in the morning.

27 July, Friday (Curlew Harbor to Punchbowl)

Woke at 5am to check the weather for an early departure. Perry immediately tried the generator—no luck. This time he thought it might be a dead battery, and this proved correct. Probably it had not been charging ever since we left Lushes Bight—the same problem we had with it last year. A charge from the engine quickly solved this new problem, so now we were back together again. The wind was down from last night, but still in the north and was building as we waited, and surf was pounding outside the harbor. The prediction called for diminishing wind later in the day, so we decided to stay put and re-assess after noon. Everyone went back to sleep until 9:00am, when Katherine produced a pancake breakfast garnished with Wendy Martin's smoked salmon. Later in the morning, I dropped the crew off for a hike around the coast and began working on a paper for Chris Wolff's *Arctic Anthro* volume on our southern Inuit finds. I picked them up about 1:00pm, discovering their packs laden with iceberg ice (someone observed, "Jake, you're dripping!") and mussels. They had seen a lone caribou wandering near the old Inuit sod-house village. After lunch, the wind began to drop. We had just enough time to reach Punchbowl, and left at 3pm. Crossing Table Bay was a bouncy, but at least it was a tail-wind. We passed through Indian Tickle around dinner-time and could see smoke coming from chimneys—no time to stop for char and for greeting the Saunders this time! Table Bay was full of seabird life, tinkers and ters; near Punchbowl we saw our first fulmers since leaving these waters on the way north. We reached Punchbowl at 9pm and found a cruising boat from Forteau at the wharf—fishermen on a trouting outing, the first time we have had neighbors at this abandoned fishing station. Their cook (whom we later discovered was mayor of Forteau) took our lines and assured me the bakeapples were still flowering here. We'll not have luck on that score, unlike last year when the countryside here was painted 'bakeapple orange'. It was another boisterous day for the crew (Allie's TV supernatural series, hair-braiding, tumultuous conversations, riotous laughter, and constant streams of banter and repartee). We need to channel that energy into archaeology soon! And we are likely to be marooned here for at least another day.



Figure 5.59 The Bradley's rowboat and the Pitsiulak in the background, Indian Island.

Saturday, 28 July (Punchbowl)

Perry and I woke at the same time, around 4:30am and quickly came to the conclusion that we would not be traveling today, and back to bed we went. The wind had already shifted into the southeast, was building, and surf was pounding on the distant islands. We did not stir until 9:00am, when Katherine roused us with a French toast breakfast. Breakfast was interrupted by a visit from one of the fishermen in the neighboring boat bearing a gift of two small salmon which made a great dinner. We spent the day at writing chores, reading, and hiking. Igor canvassed the Punchbowl peninsula and returned with a half-bucket of mussels. Jake and the women hiked around to the bakeapple fields, finding lots of berries making but none close to ripe. I worked on my paper for Chris Wolff but did not make much progress in the absence of my office files. The weather reports did not sound promising for a morning departure.

Sunday, 29 July (Punchbowl to Indian Cove/Cape Charles)

I poked my head out at 4:30am and found the southeast breeze still ruffling the harbor waters and so did not bother to disturb Perry. However, when I came to at 8:30am, the harbor was still and sun was breaking through. Perry rose, climbed on the pier and sniffed the wind and exclaimed, "It's blowin 'off." Our partner vessel had already left for points north. We had a quick breakfast and steamed out into the open ocean and found the wind light and seas on the bow and manageable, with patches of fog on the hills and sea. These conditions continued most of the way south to St. Lewis Bay, when we got chased by a big black thunderstorm that crept up over the land, and seas got higher and more confused by tidal currents. We out-ran the storm and entered Great Caribou Run, looking for a place to anchor for the night. Perry spied out a wharf in Indian Cove, and Katherine and I went in the speedboat to check it out, finding enough water depth and the dock in serviceable condition, even though the building was falling apart. We had some advice from a man on one of the speedboat piers across the harbor, motioning us to keep to the right entering the tickle. *Pitsiulak* tied up handily, and we had a spot of afternoon tea before embarking across the tickle to visit with our harbor hosts.



Figure 5.60 The Bradley Family. Left to Right: Bryan Marchand, Ralph Bradley, Samantha Marchand nee. Bradley with their daughter and son.



Figure 5.61 An old Acadia one-cylinder gasoline trap boat engine.

We met Carl Bradley at the pier and discovered he knew of Marianne Stopp's work here, some years ago now. He was on his way home across St. Lewis Sound after spending the weekend visiting with his brother, Ralph and his family at the summer place here where they grew up. It being 5:00pm and dinner-time, we found Ralph, his daughter Samantha, her husband Bryan Marchand, and their young daughter and son in the midst of dinner. So we agreed to return and wandered off toward the south end of the cove where we met Lilian and Lemuel Rumboldt at their tidy cottage. We had a nice visit, learning about their life over the years, summering here and living winters in Charlottetown. They told us that many visitors



Figure 5.62 The view of Indian Cove / Cape Charles.

call in here, and sometimes tourists are dropped off to walk back across Great Caribou Island to Battle Harbor, on its eastern end. Salmon, trout, and berry-picking are their major summer activities, besides fixing up their cottage. Lemuel had made a beautiful welded iron stove that was the pride and joy of the household. They have seen severe storms, and once a polar bear broke the picture window and left his blood on the window-sill after swatting at the face reflected in the window! His manner of speaking reminded me much of Henry Blake and other old-time Labradorians I've known. The south side of Indian Cove sports a row of derelict houses, most of which were built in the 1950s-60s when cod-fishing was still the summer way of life. Many of these people now are in the cemetery on the hill above the tickle, and the little community is preparing to install another grave in the coming week.

We returned to the Bradley home and had a great discussion and played games with their kids. Ralph, now 77, is a retired Air Canada pilot who lives in St. John's and comes back to his family's summering place here every year, giving him a chance to reune with his brother Carl. He came from a long line of fishermen here, but went to Goose Bay, where he found work with the predecessor of Labrador Air. Eventually, he worked himself into a pilot's position and flew for the Grenfell Association and Brinex (he knew my old friends, Peter Grimley, Tony Paddon, and pilot Bill Smith) in Northwest River. From there, he went to Air Canada and became an international 737 pilot. He is a distant relation to Boyce Roberts and knows him well, and Earl Pilgrim. His daughter, Samantha, has been an Air Canada stewardess for many years and has flown all around the world. Her husband, Bryan, teaches in a French school in Halifax, where they now live. Returning to Indian Cove in summers is for them a return to childhood memories and is now being passed on to their two young children. For many years Ralph maintained the small one-room school-house where he went to school here as a child, which is still standing near their house today; it was to be rebuilt and opened as a tourist venue, but instead has been used for storing lumber, he told me wistfully. They have a cute little rowboat that they putter around in the sheltered waters nearby. Carl offered to show me some of the house mounds he knows about, some of which Marianne Stopp may not have been aware of, that he thinks might be Inuit. [It is, and Marianne recently reported on exploratory work at this site.] Unfortunately, we did not have time to visit it.

Back aboard, we ate the second batch of salmon from Punchbowl and starting swatting mosquitos that appeared when the wind dropped. We will need an early start tomorrow to get to Red Bay before the predicted southwest wind starts up around noon. We were lucky today to outfox the wind gremlins that were supposed to blow 20 knots from the southeast, into our head. Dodging the wind is turning to be a real time-consumer for our movements from Newfoundland to and from Rigolet.

Monday, 30 July (Indian Cove to Brador),

We did not go aground at low tide last night, as Perry feared. The charted depth at the dock turned out to be as 1.8 meters, not 1.8 fathoms as Perry initially thought when he decided to go in, but it turned out we had a couple feet to spare. The morning weather was calm, but the forecast was for strong southwest wind and fog in the Straits. If we left we would probably get stuck in Chateau with no alternatives, and so we turned around and went to Mary's Harbor at the head of St. Lewis Sound. Perry drove there by car from Brador last summer and scoped out the dock, which he found new, large, and well-protected. We nestled in with several boats that had finished the last day of crab fishing. Mary's Harbor is a new port for *Pitsiulak*, and we had some explaining to do about our work. First task was to get some help for Perry, who sprained his back in the evening and could hardly move this morning. I

was able to get muscle relaxants from the Grenfell nursing station not far from the dock, in the "bottom," as locals describe the commodious inner harbor. The head nurse gave me medication that put Perry asleep for most of the afternoon.

I phoned to SportsMax in Blanc Sablon to see about renting a van, and fortunately they had one available. I was in the midst of arranging to ride a fish truck headed to L'Anse au Loup, when I bumped into Jim Roberts, the 'cook' we met in Punchbowl, who had just completed his fishing trip. He was driving south and offered me a ride all the way to the car dealer, which turned out to be a rival of one of his companies. I soon discovered he was more than a cook on a salmon-fishing expedition—he owns gravel, heavy equipment, construction, and transport companies, and is currently mayor of Forteau! Every year he puts on a chef's cap to go fishing with some buddies. We had an interesting ride on the newly-paved road from Mary's Harbor to Red Bay, enjoying spectacular scenery; but from there to Blanc Sablon we suffered a vicious, vehicle-smashing ride over an old surface full of pot-holes, much more dangerous to vehicles that anything I saw in Mongolia. I learned quite a bit about the construction business ("winter sand"—a grade of sand with crushed pea-sized gravel needed for stable road beds), and about major engineering snafus resulting from engineers whose deep road-cuts would pack with 30 feet of drifted snow an hour or two after plowing because they were not aligned with the prevailing wind. Many of these cuts were excavated deep through solid rock before the engineers learned they should have been listening to hunters and trappers who knew about blowing snow. As a result, parts of the road appear as a dual highway with only one lane paved.

Jim was pretty tuned-in to archaeology. He told me about a legal row he had with the government and a local land-owner over a gravel pit he needed for his company. His point seemed abstract until I saw the old Maritime Archaic burial mound at L'Anse Amour later in the day and found a huge gravel operation only a few hundred meters away. He said the location had been checked out by an archaeologist, but I doubt this could have been done very carefully given the huge size of the upper beaches involved. The pit is an eyesore for anyone imagining the cultural landscape of the early people who created this 7500 year old burial mound, which is the earliest one in Eastern North America and carries a bronze plaque and informative information panels.

Jim drove me to SportsMax where I picked up a snappy new white van and returned to Mary's Harbor with a lunch stop at the Whaler Station restaurant in Red Bay, dodging potholes. The upper Parks Canada Museum with the chaloupe has been closed for renovation and expansion, and two bus tours were parked by the lower museum. The Saddle Island Basque cooper's shop model is still the restaurant's centerpiece and has the photo of Jim Tick's and Robert Grenier's crew pinned to one of its roof-posts. I arrived in Mary's Harbor in the midst of a black-sky squall and found everyone packed and ready to return to Brador. We quickly secured the *Pitsiulak*, and with the van packed to the last square inch, headed back south—for my third 200-km trip of the day. Along the way, we stopped for what turned out to be a $180 dinner, for eight people, at the Whaler's Station and visited the Forteau mound. Avoiding potholes became a serious problem as it got dark; most of them I managed to miss, but one in L'Anse au Loup slammed us, breaking a plastic hubcap. We limped on to Blanc Sablon, got gas, groceries, and arrived to find Florence's house a welcome sight with the porch light on and keys in their normal hiding place. Showers and clothes-washing finished off the day. Tomorrow we hassle permits and meet with Garland Nadeau and Eileen Schofield to set up the program for the next couple of weeks. With the bit of email we have I got hold of a proof copy of the 2017 ASC Newsletter, which looks fine except for pictures being too dark.

Tuesday 31 July (Brador)

This was a day for getting organized. The morning was bright and clear of yesterday's fog, and it seemed the wind might stay down, but by mid-afternoon it was as strong as yesterday, so we would not have got far in bringing the boat down. I called Garland, and he picked up saying, "I guess someone has arrived," seeing Florence's telephone number. We arranged to meet at Whiteley Museum at 10am with Eileen



Figure 5.63 Bill and Garland Nadeau discussing archeological collections at the Whiteley Museum. (Photo: H. Brown)

Schofield, and Mayor Roderick Fequet. En route, we stopped to inspect the Hart Chalet site and dropped off digging gear. Everything was as we left it as last year, with considerable new vegetation in House 3 and near complete regrowth in the 5-year old trenches in House 1. Flies were as expected—hungry—and the road a bit worse than last year, especially for our low-slung van.

The meeting with our Bonne Esperance hosts was productive. Most important was resolving the permit problems, since MERN has not acted except to question our need for multiple sites on one permit and the question about the distance between sites. Something seems to have changed in MERN to raise questions that were not issues in earlier years when our work at these same sites was approved. After the meeting, Eileen and I helped Mayor Fequet with a telephone call to MERN that elicited the typical bureaucratic response from a clerk who has been instructed not to give out the name or number of the boss. After having got the supra-mayor to make calls on our behalf, we're hoping to have some positive action tomorrow. This is just the first step; after that the Ministry of Culture gets the final whack for the archaeology permit.

During our meeting, Garland and the Mayor got off on a philosophical debate about the value of local vs. regional approaches to tourism development. Garland argued strongly for pragmatic programs that had direct application to engage visitors with objects, sites, and stories. Mayor Fequet has more of a regional perspective coming from his work on a planning board. Clearly, there is need for both. Our students participated in the discussion and offered ideas for topics and with resources we have or will have available by the end of our work.

While returning to Brador, we spent an hour wandering about in the high country near the marine limit several hundred feet above Middle Bay. There is a huge amount of gravel and sand dumped here by the glacier, and some places are being actively mined for construction material. This area must have been very complicated to live in the early post-glacial period, since the shoreline topography was changing rapidly. The country must have looked very different also because all of the glacially-polished rock surfaces were gleaming white before being covered with the black lichen that darkens the hills today. But we did not find a single quartz flake—only a small cobble hearth of unknown age. To survey this country for early Paleoindian sites would be very time-consuming. Some beach series seem to rise all the way up to the marine limit, where glacial erratics begin. I got Florence's power mower started and mowed the high grass in her little patches of lawn, wanting her place to look a bit more acceptable when she arrives in a couple of days from her daughter's near Ottawa.



Figure 5.64 Hart Chalet House 2 midden excavation. View NW.

1 August, Wednesday (Brador)

Our permits came through today! Hurray! I thought I had my MERN permit request in with plenty of time in May, but Olivier Roy at MCC (Ministry of Culture and Communication) suggests no later than April. MERN signed off in the afternoon and forwarded it to MCC, and I had their permit within a couple hours! After

having to use some political pull from local politicians in St. Paul and the higher regional government to get MERN action, I will be interested to see how the questions about distances and sites got resolved. There were no conditions on the MCC permit other than artifacts remaining in the Province and paying for conservation treatments. We spent the morning clearing the undergrowth from House 2 and setting up the grid. The site looks very nice with lines and stakes and the forest deadwood removed. We've left all the standing trees, at Florence's request, to shield the cottage from northerly gales; it's already lost a bit of plastic siding on the north gable. Perry worked on Florence's jeep and has the tires pumped up and the battery charged. Everything is working now, so he drove it to Mary's Harbor to check on the *Pits*. All fine there, except the wind, which was "in" (easterly) and nasty (but fine here in Brador!). He found road workers filling some of the dangerous potholes. Jake, Igor, and I went back to the site after lunch to set up the triangle datum, take elevations, and map House 2, a task that took only a couple hours. As soon as we got back to the house, Igor was able to pump in the elevation numbers to a contour program and produced a nice map of House 2. Meanwhile, the girls went swimming and wading at the Blanc Sablon beach for a second day in a row, finding the water much warmer than their dip in Groswater Bay. Perry brought some surprises back: ice cream and fresh-baked bread. The ice cream we garnished with Sara Baikie's partridge berry jam!

2 August, Thursday (Brador)

First day of REAL digging, and we had a bit of everything—sun, fog, rain, flies, and interesting finds! It was one of those typical Brador summer days New Englanders would call a 'smokey sou'wester' that, here, comes with mist and rain. We reached the site after 9am and indoctrinated the new diggers with the joys of busting sod. Within an hour, people starting finding interesting things—nails and caribou bones of course, but also stoneware, an iron arrowhead, our first harpoon endblade, an caribou lance blade, a grooved anther beam, worked whalebone, and at the very end of the day a small metal (copper?) pendant used for decorating clothing. So far, no beads or clay pipes or Normandy stoneware. Decided to excavate a set of squares across the front of House 2 to pick up midden material. A huge amount of food bone was recovered, mostly caribou, and a small amount of seal. The economy looks much like the other two houses. We had a break for lunch and started in again but lost much of the afternoon to rain. Not having a tarp up, we could not record finds, so we hung out in the cottage for an hour or two, then got a final hour of work before more rain closed us out. Perry came to see what we were doing after getting us a meal of mackerel from the Brador fishermen. Around dinner-time I had a long talk on the phone with Ivars, a film researcher who is planning a science film about Norse contacts with Dorset culture. Unfortunately, he has not yet read our Viking book. I gave him a run-down on the topic, people to contact, and where some of the relevant collections are located.



Figure 5.65 Jake Marchman and Soapstone pot fragments from 12N 8W.

At St. Paul the other day I received a book Dwight Bilodeau has published containing the edited diaries of Charles Carroll Carpenter, who visited the St. Paul River and Quebec Lower North Shore for summers and a couple of times throughout the year during the period from 1856 -1963 and a few times later on. His entries remind me much of my own summer diary efforts, minus archaeology: "Today the wind blew hard from the southwest..." etc. I have only begun to read it, but have learned lots about the people, the fishery, and the places he visited, some of which, like Grand Plain, Salmon Bay, Five Leagues, are prime research areas for our work. Carpenter became a Congregational minister, and his writings are fill of religious as-

pirations and social notions, sometimes quite revealing: “Mrs. Buckle herself is a Catholic, and I believe Louisa also, but she seems an intelligent kindly woman and talks like a Christian.” Discounting Carpenter’s preaching (when first arriving on the Lower North Shore he was only about 22 years old, from Newburyport, Massachusetts). For many years, the Carpenter diaries were in the hands of Paul Charest, an anthropologist at Laval University whose research focused on the anthropology and ethnohistory of the North Shore. When he retired, he passed the diaries to Dwight Bilodeau, who spent several years editing out extraneous material and publishing the rest privately. Too bad he did not get a bit more advice: he did a nice job of indicating how he did the edit, but did not number the pages, provide maps, or an index, so it is difficult to use as a reference! Nevertheless, it is an important source of information on the region, its early families, Civil War period history, and economies.

Friday, 3 August (Brador)

We had a great day at the Hart Chalet site today, enjoying a cool northern breeze, sun, a tolerable level of flies, and great finds. Allie took the day off to nurse a strong reaction to yesterday’s blackfly bites that raised big welts and caused her wrists to swell. Perry took her to the pharmacy in Blanc Sablon where the pharmacist told her, “I can’t do anything for you that you haven’t done yourself with benadril.” While poking around the dock she and Perry found a man fishing for capelin with a hand-cast net, and they bought a bunch for supper, which Perry augmented with a codfish stew and Allie with corn bread. I had a couple talks with Nancy by telephone, hearing that all seems well at the Smithsonian, except for leaks in our office.

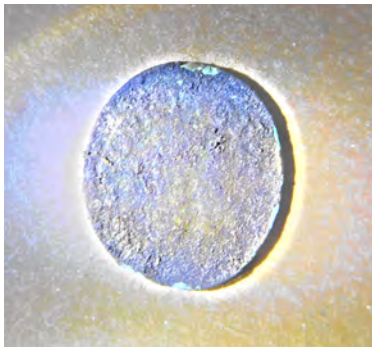


Figure 5.66 Early 17th century French coin from 12N 4W found by Igor.

The digging went well. We got deep into the three units along the front of House 2, and I started excavating the east entry wall square. But my square ended abruptly when I my trowel turned up two inch-long pink baby mice only a couple of days old, making this my second mouse nest dig (the other was at Little Canso Island in Jacques Cartier Bay). And then there was that bee nest I dug into at the Kuyait in Frobisher Bay! We retreated from the area, and in a few minutes the mother appeared, jumping about and trying to find the way back into her nest. Eventually she succeeded and was not seen again for the rest of the day. I guess these Inuit sod houses make lots of good nesting places! So I took over Allie’s part of square 12N 6W, along with Mary. This square borders the entry passage and is situated where the hearths are found in these southern Inuit houses, outside the front wall on either side of the entryway. We were finding prodigious amounts of caribou bone, and some seal, and a few bird bones. Also in small well-preserved pockets were remains of mussel and fish. Mary, digging very carefully, had found a small, perforated metal pendant here yesterday, and today uncovered a scapula that had had its mid-blade process cut off flush to the blade and tiny holes drilled side-by-side across the transverse part of the blade. Perry thought this might have been to create a scraping or currying tool out of the other piece, using the shoulder socket for a handle. The 25-30 tiny holes were perfectly drilled and spaced. I’ve never seen anything like this in Inuit material culture before. She also excavated a nearly intact Basque roof tile. My work on this unit did not progress very much because I was busy recording everyone else’s finds.



Figure 5.67 Large Indian side scraper found in Hart Chalet parking area. (Photo: M. Maisel)

Jake and Katherine worked on 12N 8W to the west of the entry and found two well-made cobble hearths

with lots of bone—again, mostly caribou. Jake's hearth was nearly a complete ring and contained caribou bone burned blue from a very high temperature, and had a chunk of burned limestone for a hearth base. A few centimeters west of the hearth, he found a worked slab of whale bone and beneath that, two fitting fragments of a small soapstone pot. Yesterday, Katherine had found an iron harpoon point end-blade of a size suitable for walrus or large seals, and today she recovered the bottom of a stoneware pot. Igor and Halcyon were equally fortunate in 12N 4W, a square that seems to be largely midden outside the house wall. In the morning Igor shouted out, much to our astonishment, "I found a coin!" At first, this seemed like a joke, since we have made much of Allie's finding a coin last year, after more than a decade digging Inuit houses on the Lower North Shore. But it was true and some writing appears legible on its surface, though I fear that it may be lost when the corrosion on the surface flakes off—so we are keeping it wet until we can find a way to get it scanned. The piece is very thin and not much metal is left in it. They also found flakes of chert, including a large one of Ramah chert and a biface preform. By the end of the day, they had gone through many stratigraphic levels and reached the old peat ground cover and the sterile grey beach sand beneath it. There is still lots of work to finish the other two units and get maps and profiles done by Monday or Tuesday, when we need to shift locations to St. Paul.

4 August, Saturday (Brador)

Another full day of digging at the Hart site. We're well down into our squares now, finding hearths and midden material. We don't have time to open up the middle of the house, though that would be really interesting, because this house is well-defined, with clear wall structure and suggestions of internal features. The day was clear and the afternoon really hot; I had to strip down to coveralls over underwear, a T-shirt, and a bug jacket without the head net, and still was dripping sweat onto my field notes. That and the shortage of good pencils and graph paper is making these notes pretty messy. Igor and Halcyon finished their midden square (12N 4W) and got it photographed and profiled by mid-afternoon. They did a great job excavating it. The profiles show the sequence from beach sand to early vegetation and forest peat development; then a layer of clean sand from the initial excavation of the house pit by the Inuit; and then the layered deposits of midden refuse (without huge amounts of food bone). The edge of the house pit excavation shows clearly, but the mystery of the two square pits seen on the surface still is not resolved. Are these pits ones Clifford Hart or Rene Levesque excavated? One of them was filled with coils of heavy wire! (It turned out that the larger western pit was Clifford Hart's, according to Florence, and the eastern one with the wire was his also.) When we got down to the bottom of the unit prehistoric flakes and a biface blank were found. The coin and some stoneware were the highlights of this square, other than the nice profiles.



Figure 5.68 Two cobble hearths in 12N 8W, view N.

Unit 12N 6W (Mary, Allie, WF) is, as expected, a kitchen. In the western portion of the square we found evidence of three spatially and stratigraphically distinct hearths—or at least hearth dumps where there were concentrations of cracked, splintered, and burned bone, small amounts of mussel shell, and the occasional fish bone or vertebrae—all mixed with charcoal. Much of this material was packed densely, often interlocking, making it difficult to extract. Most of the artifact finds were nails, but there were a few more interesting pieces, like the iron harpoon head, not known from any of our other Inuit sites on the Lower North shore; this one has multiple barbs, a central line hole, and an angled spur, and a socket for inserting the foreshaft. Another unusual find was the broken tine of a grapnel anchor found in one of the hearth deposits. Allie, who had been nursing her fly bite reaction in the morning, returned to the site in the afternoon and started making progress on the northwest quadrant of the square.

Next door, Jake and Katherine, nearly finished 12N 8W, where they



Figure 5.70 WF working on Hart Chalet field notes. (Photo: H. Brown)



Figure 5.69 Katherine with stemmed point from 12N 8W.

found more hearths that seem to have grown upward over time, requiring a new circular arrangement of hearth cobbles after the lower hearth (Hearth 1) filled up with bone and charcoal. Katherine, working in the northwest quadrant, had another hearth ring (Hearth 2) and found wood timbers or planks extending south in the square from the house wall which begins at the northern edge of the square. Their finds today were mostly fragments of roof tiles, nails, a few ceramics, and a copper stitching needle for sewing sail-cloth or leather—a European implement that would have been highly valued by Inuit seamstresses.

Perry arrived about 5pm to help get us back to Florence's and a turkey dinner he made, with lots of veggies, mashed potatoes, and gravy with onions. Delicious! Our plan to drive up to Mary's Harbor took a bad turn when I got out of the van (leaving the keys inside as usual) and the vehicle locked up with my knapsack, notes, wallet and some of the crew's necessities inside. Somehow, I must have touched the 'lock' button on the key when extracting it from the ignition. Of course, it would be Saturday night, so there's no hope of getting the SportsMax people here to open it up. A partial solution developed when I called Garland to see if his offer to rent us his SUV was still good. He agreed immediately, and Igor and I drove to St. Paul and picked it up, along with some fish he gave us. We'll use his car to go to Mary's Harbor tomorrow; Florence's jeep is not dependable for long-distance travel—it still has battery problems that Perry has not been able to fix.

5 August, Sunday (Brador to Mary's Harbor to Brador)

The big *Pitsiulak* transfer day. Perry thought we would have good weather for bringing the *Pitsiulak* to Brador from Mary's Harbor before a southeast weather system kicked in Sunday evening. So off we went in Garland's Chevy at 4am—first light--having had a couple hours of rest. Katherine and Allie accompanied Perry and me to drive the car back and rejoin the dig in mid-morning. We discovered the road had not been fixed and was still full of potholes, requiring zig-zaging. Fortunately, there was hardly anyone on the road at that time of day. Between Red Bay and Mary's Harbor there were patches of fog, causing us to think about the fatal accident last week that killed eight men in two pickup trucks that slammed into each other in the fog. I think I spotted the place it happened by the blackened road surface. In other ways, the drive was inspiring because you can't help but be in awe of the size of this land—a wilderness stretching to the horizon—lakes, spruce trees, barrens, rugged hills. It makes me think of being an Innu person with a family traversing its water courses and portages over routes passed down over thousands of years.

We arrived at the boat at 7:00am, got the engines started, stuck $25 in the harbor-master's door for dock fees, and steamed out into the fog. For the next three hours, the only land we saw was the profile of Caribou Island as we exited St. Lewis Sound. We also heard the Camp Island Light fog horn; then it was silence except for the swishing of the boat through the still water. We had no wind until we were south of Red Bay, and it came on as a tail-wind that gradually built into a brisk 15 knot breeze and began to give the speedboat

problems, cutting back and forth and running off with a slack tow-line down the wave fronts. We saw a few porpoises, but no whales or other sea life except gannets, pitsiulaks, ducks and gulls. It seemed like to took forever to get to Red Bay, but after that, the places ticked off rapidly. We crossed the transmission lines coming from Muskrat Falls descending to the shore and then crossing the Strait with its near and far ends in a hole bored through the rock, and its middle section on the sea floor buried in crushed rock. At Forteau, the wind dropped and waves subsided. At Blanc Sablon, we crossed trails with the ferry, *Apollo*, and arrived at the Brador wharf at 6:30pm, where we were met by our team just returning from work. Dinner was another riotous group effort with Allie doing fried cabbage with all sorts of other ingredients (and cook assistants), and me frying Garland's cod-fish. Allie's iphone music box set the tone, assisted by beer and a bottle of wine, all making such a hubbub that Perry decided not to eat and went to sleep for the night.



Figure 5.71 Mussels did not agree with Allie. (Photo: H. Brown)

6 August, Monday (Brador)

The weather was beautiful for our last day at the Hart site. All seven of us crammed into Garland's vehicle and got there without hitting any rocks in the one-lane 'country road,' which has deteriorated into a rocky streambed interrupted by a few stretches of passable gravel. Rocks seem to lurk behind the alders and tall grass along the sides waiting to bite as you pass, as would happen in a Stephen King novel. Perry managed the return of the rental car and bought lobsters and mussels from the Belles Amour folks for a goodbye dinner for Igor, who leaves tomorrow for the States, just before his US visa expires. Weather was hot and sunny again, and sweat was constantly dripping on my notes. I finished the northwest quadrant of 14N 8W inside the house interior that had not been excavated in 2014, finding a large stoneware jug fragment with a suspension attachment hole, a lead sounding weight, a large blue bead, nails, tile fragments, and a piece of glass—all in a 5cm floor level on top of sterile sand. Almost no bone refuse except one seal ear bulla. Jake and Igor spent most of the day drawing profiles of all the excavation walls, most of them beautifully showing the various soil levels. The rest of the team cleaned up the bone collections, getting rid of the loose sand and dirt. We have excavated almost a full barrel of bones from these three squares—almost all caribou. I cleaned up and packaged the artifact collections, and transferred these and the bones to Igor's bunk in the *Pits* which will be empty tomorrow. Katherine made a nice drawing of the rocks in 12N 8W and will draw the most interesting artifacts before she leaves. During the evening, Igor and I exchanged site notes, and I provided him with my papers on our work on the LNS. He and I agreed to collaborate on a paper for Chris Wolff's edited volume for *Arctic Anthropology*, describing our recent excavations and finds dealing with the Southern Inuit and boundary processes in the face of climate and European contact factors. Time is slipping way on us now, with Igor leaving tomorrow, Halcyon and Alexandra Friday, and Katherine a day or two after that, and we still have sites to dig in St. Paul!

At our departure dinner for Igor, and Jake convinced Allie, who is vegetarian, to try eating a mussel. This was a test because Perry decided Allie would not eat anything that had eyes. So why not a mussel. It didn't work. The answer was "Yuck!"

7 August, Tuesday (Brador to Red Bay to Brador)

Igor left today on the ferry *Apollo* at 9am (Quebec time). It was 'nip and tuck' getting him aboard because there was no trace of his reservation, because it turned out he had reserved for 8 August, the date of his flight

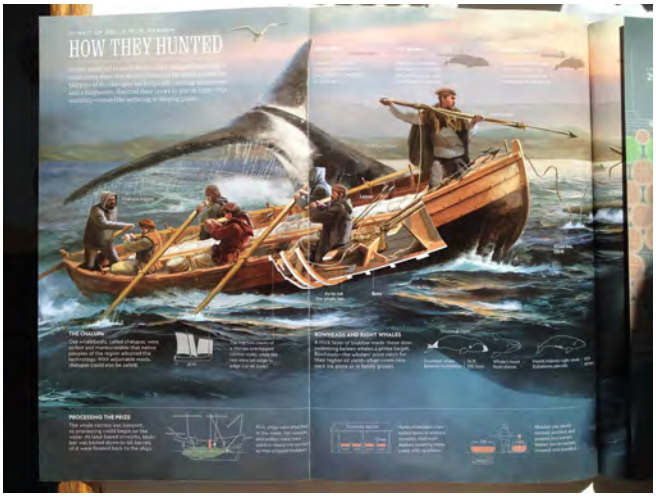


Figure 5.72 National Geographic 2018 illustration of a Basque whaling scene at Red Bay.

to Pittsburgh from Deer Lake. He had a pretty high number in the walk on queue, 29 (based on the time of our arrival at the ticket office). We should have come more than two hours before departure to avoid the anxious wait. He was the last to board; the ramp was being barred as we said goodbye. It was fun having him with us for the past several weeks. He proved a fast learner about nautical matters and was eager to learn about everything new—which was pretty much everything since his background til now was completely terrestrial. He also was a sociable companion. Getting aboard *Apollo* was only the first step in his homeward adventure, because he then needed to find a ride to Deer Lake from St. Barbe, the ferry's Newfoundland terminal, either from someone he met on board or by hitch-hiking.

At this point, we are waiting for Florence to arrive from her daughter's in Petawawa, near Ottawa. Her plane is due in Brador at 8pm tonight, but the entire day here was foggy and she called in the evening to say she was on weather hold at Sept Isles and would be in, hopefully, in the morning. We postponed our departure to St. Paul so we could meet her and show her what we accomplished at her cottage, so we are hoping she arrives or we will have to get on to St. Paul and see her on our return.

Since we have no other pressing work in Brador today, we decided to drive to Red Bay and visit the Parks Canada's Basque Whaling Museum. I dreaded the 80 km drive over that pot-holed road, but we managed to avoid most of the traps and arrived at what would have been noon Quebec time, but there it was 1:45, Newfi time. The museum staff (Cindy Gibbons and Phil Bridle, and others) remembered our annual visits and provided free admission. We were in time for a water taxi ride to Saddle Island and spent an hour on the tour path inspecting the ovens, cooper's shop, graveyard, and reading the informative plaques. Fog was in and out and gave the experience a realistic 16th century ambience—except for the working bustle of the whalers, ships, and try-works belching stinking black smoke. Probably only a few of the ovens were in operation on Saddle Island at one time.

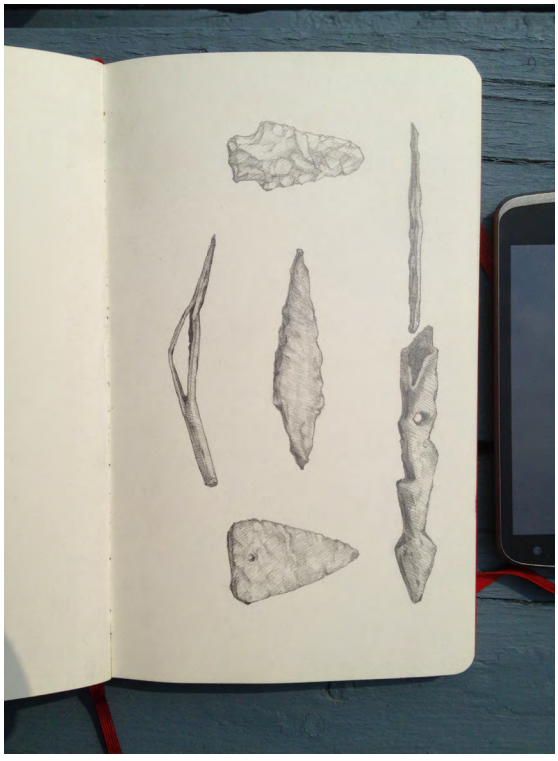


Figure 5.73 Katherine Meier drawing of some Hart Chalet House 2 artifacts.

Cindy and the staff are getting interested in the Innu and Inuit connections and are hoping some new work on the ca. 145 Indian hearths excavated on the island's shore south of the ovens, might contain clues. Most of the c14 dates on these features are between AD 1000-1500. I think if Jim Tuck's team had found evidence of contact we would have heard about it long ago, so probably these prehistoric visits (they would have been involved in the southern dispersal of Ramah chert) ended abruptly with the massive arrival of Basques. There is little mention of Innu in the Basque records. The Inuit were also quite soon to show up here, probably lured by Basque pres-

ence, as Thule culture Inuit slate tools have been found on the islands outside Red Bay. One of the other visitors on our tour was a couple from St. John's who knew Tuck. After touring the museum I bought a reproduction porringer in the gift shop and while talking with the keeper, and seeing that her name was 'Pye', I asked, "Did you ever know a Frank Pye?" "He is my father," she responded. Amazing! I told her I recalled having dinner at his home in Goose Bay in the later 1970s and remember meeting their children—one must have been her! Frank served as a United Church Minister in several of the Labrador towns. He was well-liked and out-going and became good friends with our archaeological teams. Not wanting to leave Labrador, after serving out his ministry activities, he and his wife moved to Goose Bay and took up farming in the outskirts of town. Karen is now living in L'Anse au Loup and volunteers at a small museum there. She is interested in our southern Inuit and Basque work and would like to get copies of our papers. Back at Florence's, we got her call about the delayed flight and had an unusual dinner: spaghetti squash with tomato sauce. While I was napping after the drive, the crew cleaned up the house for Florence and did all the towel-washing.

8 August, Wednesday (Brador)

Still stuck in Brador due to a combination of events: Florence's delayed arrival and fog, rain, and high winds. No news from Igor, so we presume he made it to Deer Lake and caught his flight back to the USA. Florence's saga was almost epic. A couple of flights from Ottawa to Sept Isle yesterday, but not further due to weather in Blanc Sablon. She was to land in BS at 9am, but when the plane got here, fog kept them circling over the airport for 90 minutes before fuel forced it to head for St. Anthony. There, the passengers for Blanc Sablon rented a bus and drove to St. Barbe, where they caught the afternoon ferry and plunged through near gale force northwest winds. Perry met her and got her home about 3pm. Hell of it was, that the weather completely cleared at BS about 30 minutes after the plane quit. From his high vantage point, the pilot probably was aware of the clearing weather but it just did not come in time.

We worked on notes in the morning and Katherine started drawing the more interesting artifacts. I went to the site and took another set of pictures of the profiles, this time with the correct labels. I cleaned up around the site and brought some of the gear back to the boat. The site looks great with its deep pits and clear stratigraphy. After Florence got settled in at home (she had been away since March), I took her to see what we had accomplished. She was duly impressed and proud that Clifford's interest in archaeology and site preservation had made our work possible and brought new knowledge. Dinner was a three-fish affair—cod, capelin, and mackerel. I had a nice conversation with Florence during the evening. She was curious about the diary of Charles Carroll Carpenter I've been reading, shared my horror of the religious bigotry he expressed, and said that it still persists today. The northwest clearing wind died out, so we should be able to leave for St. Paul in the morning.



Figure 5.74 Grand Plain-1 Groswater hearth excavation. View S.W.

9 August, Thursday (Brador to Salmon Bay)

Nice weather all day, which gave us a calm ride to Salmon Bay in the morning. We transferred personal gear and groceries aboard and were saying goodbye to Allie and Halcyon when we discovered the speedboat battery was dead and we could not tilt the motor up for towing. This, after Perry had it on charge for most of a day, and it seemed fine. But we were able to start it with Perry's new 600 amp battery booster pack and got the motor tilted, but it was clear we would need a new battery. So when we pulled out, Allie and

Halcyon went foraging for a new marine battery and would drive it down to Salmon Bay along with Garland's car, which we are keeping for the next week. Turns out they had to trek to L'Anse au Loup to find one. We heard about their enterprise over VHS Channel 16 radio as we were traveling along in the *Pits*; they had commandeered someone's radio to get a message to us. It was a beautiful day on the water, and the sun lit up the raised beaches on Caribou (Ile de la Madeleine) Island as we entered the Salmon Bay channel. The fish plant pier was three-deep in fishing boats and buzzing with activity—herring, crab, mackerel, cod—making it difficult for us to find a berth, which we eventually did, but it involved lots of jockeying. Garland had spied out our arrival and within minutes appeared alongside in his flat with his fishing partner, Ed, to give us cod and mackerel. He also loaned us his speedboat battery so we could get to work in case Allie and Halcyon did not appear (they did just before we left for the Grand Plain Groswater site). After a round of hugs and goodbyes, they left to get back to Brador for a lunch Florence was preparing, and we, to dig. Sad to see the team split up after getting so close and sharing so many experiences. Halcyon presented us with pretty post cards and expressed gracious thoughts on her time on board. I hope they manage to get out of Blanc Sablon tomorrow, when a southeast storm is due.



Figure 5.75 Southwestern side of Damoiselle Island. Nice raised beaches, but no sites found.

Our afternoon at the Groswater site only produced a few microblades, a few flakes, and a charcoal sample—not much new information there. But excavating this circular slab hearth was interesting, because well-defined hearths are rare in Groswater sites. Mary cooked Garland's mackerel for dinner. The boat dynamics have changed: we no longer have Halcyon's air of assured competence and bursts of laughter or Allie's verbal acrobatics--in short, it's much quieter, and perhaps the evenings will not be filled with movies, and the digs absent her Harry Potter readings and challenging word games. I got on email at the fish plant after dinner and caught up a bit with Lynne and the Smithsonian. By then, the southeast wind and rain had arrived; I moved the speedboat around to the inside of the dock, then to bed and a night with the *Pits* lightly bouncing against the pier with the waves.

10 August, Friday (Salmon Bay)

Perry and I were up once last night to fix the balloon fenders as the storm worsened, but by morning it was backing down, but with lots of rain. We were in the midst of Jake's pancake breakfast when Garland appeared in the door asking us to come to the Whiteley Museum to discuss plans. We arrived at 10am and spent two hours discussing the week's work and a presentation for the town next Friday. We also talked about turning the project into a multi-year research and educational program with funding from several sources local and government sources. Turns out that the fish plant has contributed $2,500 to our work this summer and might provide more in the future—so we need to keep an eye on "dock etiquette." The fish plant seems to be doing very well these days and there are plans for extending the pier to



Figure 5.76 The Medric Thomas family vacationing at Leonard Thomas camp on Grand Isle.

accommodate more boats; right now, there are about fifteen boats tying up, some three and four abreast. The dock manager here, Tony Roberts, has Wilson Evans (now separated from Christine and living in Sept Isles) as his boss. Wilson continues to work part time for Wildlife.

I had a long talk with the plant engineers in their office where the fish plant's email connection can be used. The older engineer told me about scallop dredgers finding artifacts between Nother, Cap, and Little Green Island. The younger engineer has a pot he dredged up and will show it to me and where the place is. This is not the Basque warming pot dredged from Bonnee inside harbor.

The weather did not improve until mid-afternoon, so we worked on board and then surveyed the northwestern corner of Caribou (Damoiselle) Island, landing at the place where Charles Carpenter built his house and walking some of the trails Carpenter described in his journal. Most of this country, beginning with the fertilizer factory (using fish offal), is flat and marshy, but there are lots of raised beaches and terraces in the higher ground. Unfortunately none have soil exposures, and our test pits were all negative. The better survey prospects are on the outer sides of the island, including a location on the southeast side where Tony says he has seen house depressions on a beach near a pond. This sounds promising. I called Lynne before dinner and had a nice chat. All's well there. Mary did up Garland's codfish for dinner and made some fried sliced sweet potatoes (Jake—a font of information—says Thomas Jefferson is credited with inventing potato chips when he asked his cook to fry potato slices very thin).

11 August, Saturday (Salmon Bay to Esquimaux Island Wharf)

Saturday and the fish plant was closed, so no early activity on the pier. The southwest wind was abating, and after breakfast we moved the *Pits* to the old abandoned fish plant wharf on Champlain Passage on the east side of Esquimaux Island. It has been condemned and has a "danger pollution" displayed on the side of the wharf. As soon as we tied up some local folks came by to tell us to watch out for the lobster pots around the pier: "Those pots are part of a scientific experiment," to see if creosote in the timbers could be detected in the lobsters. Perry did not think much of this 'experiment' given the decades that have passed. Perhaps this is pollution mania overkill.



Figure 5.77 Grand Isle-2 (L1) excavation underway.

It is only a ten minute speedboat ride to the Grand Isle-2 site from the wharf, and when we got ashore we found a Leonard Thomas family reunion underway, with sons and daughters staying in the cabin next to Leonard's, one daughter and her husband and daughter having come from Montreal for a holiday. They probably were counting on bakeapples, but only were able to pick unripe ones for jam. We had lunch on their porch, and the Montreal family joined us digging for a while before they had to leave to catch a plane this evening. One of the daughters, Trina, remembered seeing 'sharp rocks' near their cabin when she was young and brought some to us, but they were 'just sharply broken rocks'. Medric, one of Leonard's sons and a commercial fisherman living in St. Paul, provided important information about the Grand Isle (Kettle Head site, our Grand Isle-1). When he was a boy, he remembers when Charles Martijn and a student came to Grand Island and excavated one of the boulder pits at the top of the hill. They recovered a bone (whalebone?) snow-knife that was lying under the moss on a large flat rock in one of the large pits, and next to it, a human skull, jawbone, and some long bones, in the same structure. They assumed the pits were burials, perhaps related to the Inu-

it-European battle reported in the literature. The finds were put on display in the local school, and when the Principal departed, they disappeared, presumably with him (Later, I found the snow-knife on display in the Middle Bay Museum). Medric said he and other kids 'excavated' some of the pithouses but couldn't move the big rocks. He also drew us a picture of the snow-knife and a corner-notched point he found "of clear stone" (Ramah chert) on the beach near the Leonard house. So it seems that Leonard maybe was not the systematic amateur archaeology buff we assumed him to be in the past.

Digging at Grand Isle-2a was not as productive as I hoped. However, it began with a surprise when Jake found a chert biface fragment on the beach in the tickle where we brought our off-haul line ashore. A strange location as the land above is steep and unlivable. There seems to have been early Indian settlement all along this shore, and many must have been lost to erosion. We almost finished the two 'end' squares and only found five artifacts: a large spike, a small nail, a broken iron spear point, and a couple other pieces. Lots of flakes appeared in the upper and lower peat, mostly Ramah chert, but also black chert, and fine-grain tan-caramel chert. In the western house bench square, flakes were distributed from the sod to the sterile sand. Traces of rotten planks suggest the bench had a plank floor, but so far, no floor nails have been found. The eastern bench produced the large spike, an iron point, and a small nail, and many Ramah chert flakes came from the upper peat-sand interface. Below this was sand and pebbles the Inuit excavated from their house pit, and below this is a lower peat, the original ground surface before the Inuit house excavation. A small 50cm test pit two meters from the NE corner of the east end square produced many tan chert flakes in the basal peat. Traces of a wood floor or roofing timbers also appeared in the SW quad of the eastern bench square, a continuation of the wood members found adjacent to them in 2017. By 6pm, the SW wind shifted into the north, and a warm sun lit up the islands and hills. For dinner, Perry made his special pea soup with carrots, potatoes, and doughboys, and Mary a pan-fried cornbread.



Figure 5.78 Entrance passage to Grand Isle-2 (L2).

12 August, Sunday (Esquimaux Island)

Garland had offered to take the women fishing, so they were up and getting ready when Garland arrived in his punt at 4:00am. They met up with Ed and in his boat went out to the fishing spots near the entry buoy. We expected them back for breakfast at 7:30am, but they did not arrive until 9:00am, full of grins and stories and with a bucket of cod fish which they had learned how to clean, split, and leave round (boilers). And they had been served breakfast too—it was quite a ladies' early morning outing.

We didn't get to the site until almost 10:00am and spent the day finishing the excavations at Grand Isle-2. Like yesterday, the weather was beautiful, but it was not a very exciting day for archaeology—not a single artifact! But we did complete enough squares to have a good idea of the dwelling. Jake and Katherine's square (4N 4W) is on a bench-like platform at the west end of the structure, and at the bottom of the peat layer they found a set of aligned timbers or small logs running the long axis of the dwelling. At the eastern edge of the bench their rotted remains continued into the floor section of the dwelling, so rather than bench flooring they probably were the remains of fallen roof timbers. Another set of timbers (2-4?) angled more to the northeast and underlay the other set. Other rotted wood remains were present near the south house wall. To check the wall structure, Jake excavated the south half of 2N2E. This unit showed the same sandy gravel that had been excavated from the interior of the dwelling to form the wall foundation. Beneath that was the undisturbed old ground surface that contained chert flakes. Late in the day, I excavated a 1m square inside the south wall in 2N4E. At the house floor level were remains of timbers aligned



Figure 5.79 The dig team calls it quits.

with the wall edge. At the east end of the site, Mary excavated a 1x1m on the wall and found the same sandy gravel creating the house wall foundation seen elsewhere. I cleared a trench along the walls of 4N 10E to show the construction sequence from prehistoric remains in the base of the original ground peat, followed by Inuit house excavation, house floor, and post-Inuit revegetation. The scarcity of artifacts—only five in all recovered—suggests a very brief Inuit occupation. The widely scattered flint flakes and absence of finished or broken tools suggests the Indian occupations were mainly for hunting and re-sharpening tools while waiting for seals. The few bones we recovered from the Inuit house are mostly seal.

Today was gorgeous all day. Perry climbed up behind the old fish plant to check for bakeapples and found more black flies than berries. While we were digging, many boats passed on their way to check out their favorite berry-picking places. The north breeze shifted to southwest in early afternoon, grew to 15 knots, and then died out in the evening. The tide worked well for our speedboat landing and departure.

13 August, Monday (Esquimaux Island)

I woke hearing voices outside, but it wasn't Garland, who sometimes arrives earlier than we tend to rise. This time it was the research team checking their traps around the base of the old pier, and they were pleased to find a lobster in one of the pots—just the species the pollution biologists wanted for their study. There were lots of crabs also, but they dumped them all back in the water. It was barely 6:00am, but the sun had been up for two hours and many speedboats had already passed on their way to check nets and traps, so I made breakfast, ate the left-over mackerel and rousted the team. We were at the site by 7:30am.

The early start made for a long morning. We finished the profiles at the Grand Isle 2 site and back-filled and replaced the sod. As the last sod went down, who should motor up? Garland, of course! Only last year, he came in time to fill and carry buckets of back-dirt. So he's perfected his timing. We gave him a run-down on our results, which were modest this year, and told him we might be headed back to Brador later in the day. Every time we speak with him we learn new things. He asked about Medric and Leonard Thomas' excavation of the pithouse with Charles Martijn, and told us that the large obsidian biface in the museum had been found in St. Paul, not imported as some of the museum archaeological collections were (we later found this was true). We also learned about "naskopie," the markers placed on the hills and vantage points, mostly by schooner-men, so they could mark their positions. Skidoo drivers use them in the winter to help find their way in the drifting snow and white-outs. The term must have come from the Naskapi Indians who used to frequent the coast in the summers. I have been reading about their yearly visits in the Carpenter diary, which also mentions 'naskopies'.

At this point we were about to head up to the Grand Isle-1 (Kettle Head) boulder pits to see what could be done there. But first I wanted to check the Grand Isle 2, L-2 site up the beach from the qarmat we had just finished digging. This year I decided it would be called Grand Isle 2 (L-2) so as not to confuse it with the qarmat house. What began as a short investigation turned into a long afternoon of mucky digging when our 1x4m trench in what seemed to be the entrance of an Inuit winter house started producing square iron nails and pieces of Basque roof tile. Last year we had found a slab floor in a water-filled test pit we dug in the entrance, and cooked caribou bones in a nearby hearth. So the site now seemed confirmed as an Inuit-style winter house—or at least the entry to such a house. Last year's test pits had not been able to identify any floor or cultural materials in the depression connected to the sunken entry, and we assumed the dwelling had

been started but not completed or lived in. But now we were getting materials that suggested people had lived here for some period.



Figure 5.80 Excavated entry passage floor of Grand Isle 2 (L2).

After digging out a considerable amount of vegetation, peat, and mucky wet soil, we arrived at black earth containing charcoal and fragments of roof tile. Then nails and decayed wood appeared throughout the depression. It was not possible to determine if the wood was flooring or roof-fall, but probably the latter. A few nails were found in rotted wood timbers; there was no evidence of plank wood. The wood grain was oriented in different directions and not often following the axis or perpendicular to the depression. After removing rocks that had tumbled into the entry, we eventually reached a carefully-constructed stone pavement, finding large pieces of roof tile, nails, a piece of thick stoneware, and another of earthenware. The most unusual piece was an iron mass that had been used as a hammer but seems to have been modified to attach a handle; iron encrusted wood remains may be part of the hafting. No clay pipes or beads showed up, and other than cracked caribou bones in the entry area near a hearth, no bone or wood implements were preserved. Water began seeping in and we began to be pressed for time as the sun began sinking. It became hard to see, and we did not have time to properly map the pavement. So instead of back-filling and winging the map, we decided to return early in the morning when we could clean the pavement and get good pictures, map, and excavate the margins. All these finds in the entry and the bone-filled hearth raise questions of where were these people were living, if not adjacent to the entryway. There are also questions about the forked passage in the outer entry: are these separate entries? We need to test these areas and the large depression west of the entry for living floors, although none showed up in last year's test pits. To say the least, the GI-3 turned out to be much more interesting than we imagined and will require a major effort next year.

Back at the boat, we found Perry resigned to keeping the *Pits* in St. Paul for another day at least. Mary, Jake, and Katherine prepared a dinner of Ed's salmon and cod, including the britches, which I think I have never eaten before. They do look like britches (some having parts that look like human male genitalia!) that are the codfish's 'womb' where the eggs develop later on. They did not turn out to be a big treat, and even Perry did not indulge. The girls' bakeapple sauce turned out tasty. Garland and Perry are not impressed with this year's berry crop—small berries and few of them, perhaps a result of a cold winter and late spring.



Figure 5.81 Pits at the new Blanc Sablon floating dock.

14 August, Tuesday (Esquimaux Island to Blanc Sablon)

Another quiet night at the old fishery wharf, with light appearing by 3:30am. The authorities have a plan to demolish this wharf as part of a pollution clean-up program, but we hope this does not happen in the next couple of years; this is the

most handy location for us to tie up within easy speedboat distance of our survey areas. By 5:00am it was full daylight, and I woke to find Jake making his way to the galley to start cheese omelets. By 6:00am we were at Grand Isle 2 (L2) bailing out the water that seeped in overnight so we could take photographs and map the entrance passage. For the first time since we were on the site, the black flies were out in force. It did not take long to dry out the pavement with cups and Katherine's sphagnum moss sponges. She has a good eye for mapping, so I asked her to do the pavement while I plotted in the test pits. Mary and I dug a couple more test pits looking for cultural deposits in the presumed 'interior' of the house depression. It has been unclear if there was a finished house excavation or whether the depression was a natural one that the Inuit tried to make into a house. There was a well-defined drop in the uphill side, making the southern part of the depression, partially formed by a ledge; but the downhill, northern part had no defined wall or depression at all. Mary's TP a couple meters west of the entry excavation produced nails and signs of rotted wood; mine, at the northern edge of the grassy area, was barren. Mary's finds indicate some kind of floor and that there really is a house here--and that the paved entryway was not just part of an incomplete construction project; people must have lived in this structure. After Katherine completed her map, we backfilled the entryway and returned to the boat, taking advantage to eat a few bakeapples along the way.



Figure 5.82 Florence Hart's bread-fest. (Photo: H. Brown)

Perry was anxious to get underway for Brador or Blanc Sablon because the weather forecast called for strong southwest winds for the next few days. The Brador pier has poor protection for southwest wind, and being in Blanc Sablon cuts an hour from our trip across the Strait to Quirpon, so that was today's intended destination. We dropped Jake, Mary, and Katherine off at the fish plant so they could drive Garland's car to Florence's while we brought the boat along. That trip was uneventful, with light wind. Perry had heard that the new wharf constructed at Blanc Sablon would provide excellent berthing with plenty of wharf room. When we arrived, I was amazed to see the harbor's transformation from a tiny pier, with only a few berths, just a few years ago, to a huge breakwater built of massive granite blocks quarried from the hills east of Brador. In addition to modern fish-handling gear, the pier has a nest of floating docks capable of berthing 10 large fishing boats. It's the first time I ever hopped out of the *Pits* onto a floating dock where mooring lines don't need to accommodate tidal rise and fall.



Figure 5.83 The Clifford Hart M.A. cache from the basement of his house. (Photo: H. Brown)

Florence had a hot turkey sandwich lunch waiting, and we then spent the afternoon washing and getting Katherine to her flight to Halifax (via Goose Bay!). The strong wind never materialized; instead a light fog rolled in from across the Strait, but not heavy enough to cancel her flight. On the way back from the airport we noticed, north of the access road, the two stone mounds I was told about by the ArcticCat guy who rented us the van. They looked large and lichen-covered, so we will investigate them tomorrow. Back at Florence's I had a nasty surprise when I tried to start my laptop--no life at all. For weeks the battery has been losing its capacity to hold a charge,

so I have always been using the power cord—without any problems. But now, using the cord, the computer is completely dead--no flicker or any sign of life. Now I'm in a pickle and don't have access to any of my files and am using Perry's computer. All my pictures are locked up, so it will difficult to arrange my talk for the Whiteley Museum on Friday. If it's not the battery, then maybe the completer got fried by a surge when Perry started the boat generator in the morning. A message from Cisco Bratsis in the NMNH ADP office said I should be able to run the computer with the cord if the battery is dead, so maybe the computer got sizzled. (It did.)



Figure 5.84 Lobster from Belles Amour!

15 August, Wednesday (Brador)

We woke up this morning to the sound of rain pounding on Florence's stove pipe and a thick fog a-foot. It took a while for the crew to rise, but by 7:30am I ventured upstairs and found a body occupying the sofa. I feared it was Florence, who had stayed up to await the return of her grandson, Cole, from his gallivanting around with friends in her car; however, it was Cole, and in a few moments he was off again to be with his new friends in L'Anse au Loup. Soon, Jake had us fired up with a breakfast of French toast using Florence's new bread--she made 15 loaves yesterday (when cooking at the hospital she used to make 42 loaves every two days). There would be no visits to burial mounds today; instead, since I knew Garland would not be berry-picking today, I arranged to meet him at the museum to discuss our new information about the Inuit winter house.

Mary came with me to the Whiteley Museum; Jake stayed at the house working on a field report draft, and Perry went to check the boat. It was a foggy drive to St. Paul, and along the way we stopped at the Middle Bay Museum to check out their displays and say hi to Diana Blanche, the proprietor-cook. The displays were prepared by the Sorena Etheridge with a Quebec-Labrador Foundation grant about ten years ago and are excellent, both in content, design, and artifacts, many loaned by the Ministry of Culture and Communication. Among the collection were objects we have found in our sites, including a barbed toggling sealing harpoon (Garland says it is one he found!), stoneware and earthenware vessels, fragments of soapstone pots, roof tile, and others. We also found here the two-piece whale bone snow-knife from the Kettle Head site. The collections were organized by culture: Basque, French, English, Inuit, Inuu, and recent residents. However, there is little information of the archaeological sites from which they came, and no real discussion of the Inuit appearance or disappearance. The circular design of the panels creates lots of space for text and illustrations.

Garland invited Edward Griffin to meet us at the museum because he knows the history of some of the museum's archaeological collections. We learned that the large, notched obsidian biface was found a foot down in the soil when Camille Thomas was building his greenhouse. We visited Camille's mother, Pauline Thomas, at their home, and she pointed the spot out to us. He had loaned it to the Whiteley Museum, but recently took it back when he learned it was unique and likely valuable. Ed said "an archaeologist who was here years ago took the piece to Quebec City to have it cleaned, and returned it." This must have been Charles Martijn. So he might have recorded other information on this unusual piece. I need to find his notes and collections from those years. Ed was working as a janitor in the local school at the time and said for some years archaeological collections were displayed in the school but were removed when the

room was needed for classes, and after that, the collections became dispersed, some given away or sold while others were added. There seems to be no written record of their history, and even today, there is no inventory control. A point of Ramah chert we saw in the museum display a couple weeks ago is no longer in the case (which has no lock). How a large obsidian artifact like that notched biface got to St. Paul is a mystery, but at least we have credible evidence of its find location in the ground. We also spoke with Garland about the "Smithsonian panel" he wants us to prepare for the museum wall. Mary and I will work on this in September. Before we left, Garland stuffed a frozen duck and a slab of halibut into our hands--fodder for tomorrow's dinner! "Don't worry, I will get new ducks in September," he said when we protested, weakly. We also carried back a small, $70 pail of bakeapples Perry had commissioned from Garland's foraging.



Figure 5.85 Boulder mounds and pits near the airport road in Blanc Sablon. Probably machine excavated by Rene Lovesque.

At the museum, we learned I was scheduled to give a radio CFBS radio interview at 2:00pm, so we drove back, making a quick lunch stop at the Middle Bay Museum, which was full of local people eating and getting take-out. From there, we hustled to Blanc Sablon and met our host, Jocelyn Hobbs, who grew up in Brador, is a relative of Florence's, and returned here after working 15 years Ottawa for the Canadian and Provincial governments. Back in Brador, she found a job at the hospital, and then her current position as a radio researcher and interviewer. Mary and I enjoyed the interview and managed to get messages out about our recent research and artifact finds, stories about Inuit appearance in the south, site conservation, and the history of local people and cultures. It's supposed to air tomorrow afternoon. I'll be interested to see how she edits the long discussion, which touched on many subjects. After the interview, we discussed local and national politics, Trump and Canadians' view of a 'Trump-like Trudeau' (an amazing thought from the American vantage-point), and her son's interest in anthropology. We arrived back at Florence's for a dinner of pies: salmon, turkey, partridge-berry, and lemon. Jocelyn had earlier warned us of Florence's cooking reputation, but we were already well aware of this from years of experience. During dinner we discussed the negative reaction some people in Bradior and Blanc Sablon had when Clarissa Smith's "Broken Wings" book appeared, telling truthful tales about the lives and hardships of the people of Brador. No names were mentioned, but people nonetheless knew when some were starving and who the selfish or generous people were. In those days the town of Brador was located back near the outlet of the Brador River. Today it's all grown over.

16 August, Thursday (Brador)

Today might have been the beginning of fall around here. The wind was strong and cold, out of the northeast, and it felt like summer had gone over the hill. Tomorrow is to be more of the same, but then light and variable wind is predicted for the next three days, when we plan to be transiting to Perry's. Perry greeted us at breakfast with news that a search helicopter had been buzzing the bay since daybreak. We soon found the cause: a 24-year-old man from Quebec who had been kayaking eastward along the QLNS was reported missing and was last seen several days ago. Yesterday his kayak was found swamped between Forteau and L'Anse au Clair. He had been kayaking along the Quebec Lower North Shore and told people he was going to cross to Newfoundland. He was warned about tide rips and strong currents, and there were strong winds those days as well. Later in the day a Canadian Coast Guard ship joined the search. There was no news about whether he was wearing a life-jacket, and he must not have been

equipped with an EPIRB emergency beacon. Kayaking in these waters is dangerous, and when you leave the protected islands for the Straits, you are asking for trouble. On the other hand, if you wait for calm weather and take precautions, and don't travel alone, it's feasible. I recall the story Earl Pilgrim wrote about the Nova Scotia person—later to become a hero for being the first to carry the mail across the Strait in winter—who built a canoe in Newfoundland and paddled across to Labrador, where he hooked up with Wilfred Grenfell's health mission.



Figure 5.86 Boulder pit houses on Belles Amour Peninsula.

After breakfast, we investigated the stone mounds north of the airport road. *En route* we met a group of seasoned Quebecer 'salts' drying herring nets on the tundra, saying they were finished with herring because "the fish had all gone down Brador way". From there, it was a short walk to the first boulder beach north of the road. We immediately found cache pits and one circular pit large enough to be a dwelling. A bit further east were the two large stone piles we had seen from the road. They were abnormally high, and each was on the east side of a deep pit whose upper border rocks looked like intact pit-dwellings, but their bottoms were a meter deeper than normal and had minimal soil or vegetation. We figured that an excavating machine must have dug out the bottoms and dumped the rocks next to the pits. Archaeological material must have been destroyed in the process. The excavations look 40-50 years old judging from vegetation and lichen cover. Perhaps they were the work of René Levesque when he was surveying and excavating here in the 1960s-70s. We cruised some of the big blowouts south of the airport road but found no archaeological traces. In the past, these blowouts were prime collecting areas for local residents, some of whom built up large collections. [In the evening when I was paying for food at the Anchor Restaurant, the server showed me pictures on her phone of a large collection owned by one of her relatives. She knew who I was, I guess, because of the radio announcements of our talk at St. Paul tomorrow evening, and she had been at my talk there last year.]

From there, we spent a couple hours back-filling the Chalet site, assisted by Perry, who added levity to the otherwise grubby task. A couple weeks of rain and sun had not damaged the profiles and had given the floors a velvety look. We had left the pits open so Florence could show it to her grandson, Cole, who had come from Petawawa to visit his Hart relatives here. From the sound of his reaction, I don't think the dig inspired him to consider a career in archaeology; black flies are what came to mind when I asked about what he thought of the site. There is still a large amount of midden to be excavated in front of House 2 as well as the whole interior, but work inside the house would be complicated by the many spruce trees and roots.

We spent the afternoon hiking around Belles Amour Peninsula. I had not visited the pithouses Levesque mapped thirty years ago for several years, and I was surprised to see how large and well-constructed some were--not just a hole in the boulder-field. These were perfectly round in outline and had one and sometimes two tiers of carefully-placed rocks--mostly head-sized--selected for their flat sides and mounted with those sides in. There was a real plan to the construction, and most had external caches nearby. Some had a dividers or internal features. I have not seen pit-houses like this on the Labrador coast and would like to excavate one or two next year. The rest of our survey around the margins of Belles Amour Peninsula was unproductive, other than a few caches and possible pithouses on the highest boulder beach

on the southwest side of the peninsula. The two Inuit houses found by Dumais and Poirier on the western extension of the peninsula looked in great shape, with their walls clearly defined and long entrance tunnels. These sites have never been excavated--only tested, first by Poirier and Dumais, then by me, and most recently by Marianne Stopp. I was curious to see what her excavations amounted to (test pits only, it turned out), but for the life of me, I could not find any sign of her excavations, done just a few years ago. We returned to the car through some bakeapple bogs that looked like they would be productive in a few days.

Florence and Perry prepared a real feast for dinner: Perry cleaned and cooked Garland's eider duck (the next morning the gulls tore the garbage bag apart to get at the skin and feathers), and Florence made a boiled dinner with cabbage, potatoes, turnips, salt beef, and carrots. There was also a platter of turkey and two different stuffings and gravy, one each for the duck and turkey. Then of course, a couple of different pies--red-berry from Garland's berry stash, and sugar pie, and a red-berry "crumble" pudding that looked like an eroding mountaintop for lack of enough egg in the batter. Later in the evening I had a long talk with Florence about her social situation, not having friends of her own when she is away for months taking care of her daughter, Karen, and her family in Petawawa (Karen was injured in a car accident and has been awaiting treatment for a nerve problem in her neck). She loves being with the family, but they are working, the kids are in school, and she sometimes feels like a stranger not having her life-long friends in Brador available. Florence Hart is one of the generous souls who lives for serving others but rarely finds the time for herself. Hopefully, now that we are leaving she will be able to catch up with her Brador friends.

17 August, Friday (Brador)

Our last day in Brador--or so we thought (see tomorrow's entry). Planes, a chopper, and Coast Guard boats are still searching for the kayaker. There have been no reports of finds, but the focus seems to be on Brador Bay, probably because fisherman have told the rescue teams this is where currents tend to bring bodies or lost boats (like our speedboat when we had to abandon it in a storm when the towline broke a couple years ago).

Jake, Mary, and I were at the ferry dock at 7:30am this morning to greet the Dartmouth bus tour group that has been traveling around Newfoundland and later this morning will visit Red Bay. The Dartmouth Alumni travel folks asked me to lead this tour 18 months ago, and I agreed, not knowing what other plans might emerge. But when the chance for fieldwork materialized, I had to decline the tour. In my place, I suggested Peter Travis, a retired Dartmouth medieval language scholar who had taken my Arctic course a couple years ago. He had never been to Newfoundland but would give good support for the group's visit to L'Anse aux Meadows site and tell stories from the sagas. On the off chance that I might still be in the Blanc Sablon area when the tour arrived, I arranged to meet the bus when it got off the *Apollo* at 8:00am. So that's what we did and found a receptive group of 40-50 Dartmouth alums and spouses eager to hear what we've been doing, and about Red Bay, Vikings, and Basques. Jake and Mary participated, and we showed them some of our artifacts. The bus micro-

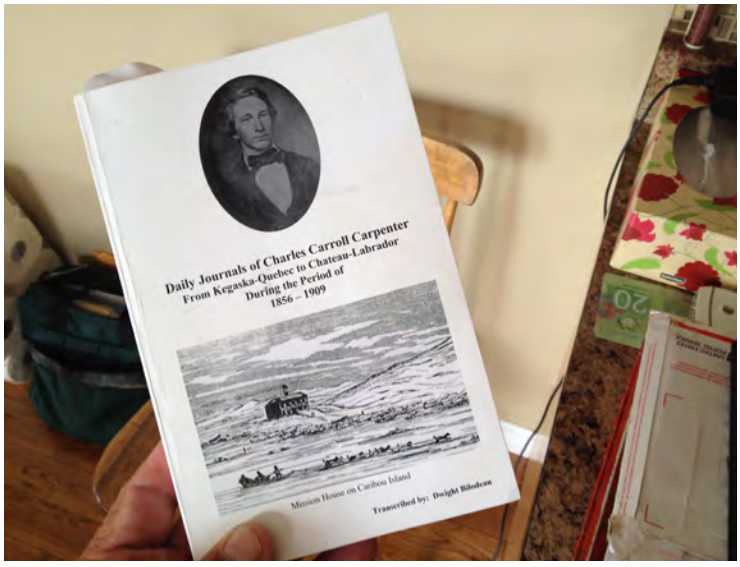


Figure 5.87 C.C. Carpenter's diary of his life on the LNS in the 1860s.

phone was on the blink, so we had to shout! They seemed like an interesting group and definitely liked the chance to visit with us and gave a rousing cheer at the news of Jake's recent graduation from Dartmouth, and only slightly less for Mary's from American University. They will be at L'Anse aux Meadows on Sunday morning, so we might cross trails again if we end up stuck in Quirpon on Sunday (we didn't!).

The Dartmouth tour had visited the "Viking" site near Point Rosee near Port aux Basques, and one of the questions they had for me was, "Why did the Newfoundland government not let Sarah Parcek continue digging there?" I had to answer, "because it was not a Viking site, and probably not an archaeological site at all." This seemed to be news to the group, so I'm afraid they were led astray by the tour operator and were not told that the site was discovered by an archaeologist who had never worked in Newfoundland, knew nothing about Viking archaeology, and was mostly interested in publicity for a sensational find. She had convinced BBC and NOVA on the basis of charm and satellite images of vague outlines in the soil. Too bad it was not a new Viking site, as we could use one excavated by modern standards.

The other big event was our invitation to dinner at the Whiteley Museum followed by my talk there at 7:00pm. The talk was advertised over the local Blanc Sablon radio station. We don't know what happened to the interview Mary and I did with Jocelyn Hobbs; we never heard of it being broadcast. We went down about 4:00pm and had some discussions with Eileen Schofield and Garland Nadeau about Garland's idea to create a "Smithsonian wall" in the museum describing our research. Mary agreed to help produce it this fall so it would be available for the tourist season next summer. The museum is not open in the winter because it is not insulated. (St. Paul gets quite a few winter tourists who come for winter sports, but the museum is not staffed and financed for winter use.) We discussed themes like "First Peoples--the Maritime Archaic"; "Inuit on the Lower North Shore", "Climate Change," "Culture History". "Smithsonian Research on the Lower North Shore."

The dinner was for us, Garland (who didn't eat--saving the board's money!), Eileen, Florence, and Cole, and came from the museum restaurant's menu. We were 'highly recommended' to order the house specialty, the deluxe club sandwich--and it lived up to its reputation. Local crab, of course. We were joined at dinner by a woman visitor from Australia who was touring the coast and happened by at dinner-time. She bought her own meal and was an interesting addition to the group, having been to many places in the world, including Greenland and had good knowledge of the Norse. The talk had a modest attendance--perhaps fifteen local people. It was pretty much a summer field report using slides I had on my iphone and pictures from my notes and the 2017 field report because everything else was locked up in my dead computer. I think people were pleased and enjoyed the talk, including the brief comments ("I think Bill said it all!") at the end by Jake and Mary. This year the borrowed projector worked like a charm. The most interesting part of the evening for me, besides the Aussie woman and the crab sandwich, was the discussions I had with Chesley Griffin and Medric Leonard. Several years ago, Ches led me on a walking tour of Five Leagues harbor. I had not seen him since, and we got into a long discussion about the C.C. Carpenter book, whose cover I included as a slide. He was fascinated by its description of the people (many Griffin ancestors settled in Five Leagues), places mentioned, and life on the LNS in the 19th Century. He has read the book FOUR times and has tremendous respect for CCC and his dedication to the coast, his endurance, energy, and Ches even did not mind Carpenter's religious proseletizing and denigration of other faiths than his own Congregationalist belief. The other conversation was with Medric, who had brought a Ramah chert knife blank he found on the beach by our site. The piece is too unfinished to be diagnostic culturally or chronologically, but it is almost certainly of 'Recent Indian' affiliation when Ramah chert was widely spread geographically. The get-together ended about 9 o'clock. We said goodbyes and spoke about our plans for next year. Garland was beaming throughout the evening and can't wait to trumpet the Smithsonian and our work next year to tourists in the museum and those he takes on tours around St. Paul. We returned to Florence's and drank the bottle of wine we had forgotten at her house last year, which she had thoughtfully saved for our return. We packed up and were ready to board *Pits* and head for Newfoundland at 4:00 in the morning.



Figure 5.88 Belles Amour House 1, one of two Inuit houses we mapped while waiting for weather.

18 August, Saturday (Brador)

But it did not happen--at least, not today. We did rise early, and Florence drove us to the boat. We said goodbye, boarded, and got underway at 5:00am. But as soon as we reached the outer part of Blanc Sablon Bay a southwest wind and heavy sea turned us back. The weather called for "10-15 knots, variable winds," but what we had was an ominous start for a bad crossing, with a following sea that guaranteed speedboat towing problems and a very uncomfortable ride. So we punted and returned, deciding to use the extra day to map the two Belles Amour Inuit houses, while Perry was eager for some bake-apple-picking. The weather got worse during the morning, and we almost had to abandon mapping after just starting House 1 when rain looked like it would continue all day. However, we got a reprieve, and the sun came out, and the flies. Lacking time to establish a lined grid, we set up a datum triangle and used two, long meter tapes at right angles, one down the middle of the house (north-south) and the second we advanced, perpendicular to the first tape, using my right-angle prism to keep the line orthagonal. Jake called out elevations using eye level readings with a hand tape and the triangle. In a couple hours we had two full pages of measurements on each house that can be pumped into a contour elevation program to create a site map. Mary did a great job recording the measurements Jake called out; I set up the orthagonals meter by meter and read readings off Jake's hand tape when the elevations got above his eye level. Perry abandoned his backapple quest after finding too many flies and not enough bakeapples and hung out in Florence's jeep, patiently waiting for us to finish (and buying a patch of mussels from the nearby mussel farm). The mussels were a great pre-dinner feed before we stuffed ourselves with Florence's lasagna--another great departure dinner. This time we did manage to get back to the boat, said more goodbyes to Florence, and were ready for an early start; and this time the signs were good for morning: a bright moon and no breeze.

19 August, Monday (Blanc Sablon to Englee)



Figure 5.89 Humpback whale off Cape Onion, Nfld.

Perry's weather watch was working this morning. Sun-up saw us out of Blanc Sablon at 5:00am, while the *Apollo* was only beginning to wake up, having over-nighted at the dock waiting to load a big line-up from the night and this morning. The sea was almost completely still. I wrote up some site notes, transferred pictures to my temporary file on Perry's computer, had a nap, and before you could say 'Jack Robinson' we were across and rounding Cape Norman, still without wind and only a low swell from the northeast. Halfway across to Cape Bauld we ran through a patch of humpback whales feeding on capelin. One young whale was so exuberant it kept slapping its tail on the water the entire time we were passing, perhaps just happy or maybe practicing its signaling skills. Other than that, we did not see much wildlife except seabirds.

I called Boyce Roberts as we entered Quirpon to let him and Michelle know we were stopping for a brief lunch at the Quirpon dock. Michelle answered saying Boyce was out fishing. While on the phone, I saw his speedboat coming in from the south entry of the harbor, and he spied us as well. We had hardly time to tie up before he was at the dock with a cheerful "Hallooo", his mustache grown over his mouth. We asked about the fishing and he said "the cod-fish are good for netting a few, but no good for hooking," which is what he needs to satisfy his tourist clients. The problem is the same we heard for crabbing in Brador: there is too much bait in the water—capelin and herring—so the cod are full and not interested in lures. But his reserve probably masks basic satisfaction with filling his needs for the winter and perhaps selling a few. He was quite interested in hearing about the whales, but thought they might be too far off the land to be a good target for tourists, even from towns west of L'Anse aux Meadows. He had his cod-fishing friend bring an extra car to the dock in case we needed it--a thoughtful gesture we did not need to take advantage of. Soon we were on our way again, passing into the open ocean and heading south along the coast past St. Anthony's, Hare Bay, and our nemesis of last year, the southern entrance to Fichot Island harbor. That is where, needing to avoid a storm, we ran aground for a hour in a channel Perry remembered as deeper from his days fishing here as a teenager. The weather stayed fine until we were near Englee, when sea fog moved in from the southeast and did not let up until we were in Englee harbor, well after dark, where we discovered a magnificent new wharf, waiting empty for us. It's a huge dock, brand spanking new, certainly a multi-million dollar affair. So this time--unlike last year when we arrived in the dark and had to tie up to a ramshackle bunch of pilings on the island side of the inner harbor—we had deluxe accommodations and only wondered if the harbor master lady of several years ago might visit us with a bill. Mary and Jake pulled together a quick dinner of black beans, rice, and corn, and we were to bed by 9:30pm. We lost 1.5 hours in crossing from Quebec to Newfoundland, it will now be light again about 5:30am Newfi time.



Figure 5.90 Reconstructed Norse longhouse at lighthouse hill, St. Anthony, Nfld. (Photo: H. Brown)

20 August, Monday (Englee to Lushes Bight)

Up at 4:00am to find the same light breeze from the southwest persisting and the weather reports calling for light winds, but becoming strong later today and tomorrow; so this was our best chance for getting home before being caught on weather-hold for a couple days in Englee--days we don't have. Our Port aux Basque ferry reservations are for this Friday and we have lots of clean-up and artifact work to do before leaving. We had a bit of fog and southwest wind upon leaving Englee, but after crossing White Bay and reaching the Horse Islands, it dropped to nothing, and we had a calm ride all the way to Lushes Bight. I had the usual moment of reflection upon passing Cape St. John about this summer's trip. Crossing the Cape on the way north always inspires uncertainty about the weeks ahead--our physical progress, weather encounters, people we meet and especially the outcomes of our research. Would we be successful in making significant archaeological discoveries? Would the team work well together? Would there be accidents or tragedies? Would there be a major engineering break-down or boat set-back? That passage is both filled with excitement and anticipation, while the return passage past the Cape and its parrot-like beaks brings forth an entirely different set of thoughts and emotions--in this case, gratitude and relief over the conclusion of another suc-



Figure 5.91 Spider passenger who survived entire round trip and disembarked at Lushes Bight.

cessful summer. The final trip home—whether from Punchbowl with all the open ocean passages or Blanc Sablon with the problems of weather and seas in the Strait of Belle Isle—is always filled with anxiety, and each successful stage in the return brings relief. By the time we reach Cape St. John, all the uncertainties have resolved and we take a last 'victory lap', thankful that the bumps and tangles have passed and we have nothing but gratitude for everything ending safely and successfully. The one above all responsible for our successes and safe return is our skipper, Perry Colbourne, whose decisions, advice, and actions make it possible for us to accomplish our goals. Needless to say, we arrived at Lushes Bight in good spirits and good shape, having completed another in a long string of archaeological and cultural expeditions.



Figure 5.92 Perry's grand-daughter, Cassie, with lobsters.

There were the usual greetings with fishermen and others when we reached the pier, including a confab with Melvin who we passed outside the harbor doing some extra-curricular fishing. At the Perry and Louise "Manor House," we found Nan and Kaye working in Nan's beautiful garden. Stephen dropped by with his husky-shepherd dog, and Dennis was on ferry captain duty for another week. We got the archaeological materials and food off the boat and by the end of the afternoon we were cleaning, processing, and photographing collections in Perry's combination workshop/laboratory. One of the nice discoveries was finding the small copper(?) pendant ornament that I thought had been lost, in one of the collection bags where I had probably misplaced it when bagging up finds on the last day at the Hart site. I also looked more closely at the coin and was able to see some letters around the edge, so maybe with some care a conservator can bring some information to life. I think I could see a fleur-de-lys on on3e face, so maybe it is a Fench coin like the 1634 one we found last summer in House 3. By evening, we were well into the Hart collection—Mary making a field catalog from the notes, Jake doing photography, and me answering questions and sorting stuff from the bags. We dumped all the bones on Perry's deck in the afternoon sun. When Cassie, Perry's and Louise's four-year-old grand-daughter via Jane came over, she was immediately taken by the piles of bones and began helping us clean them, asking, "What bone is this...what bone is that?" I imagine those 12 piles of bones (mostly caribou) will make a lasting impression on her, that way the roar of the Brooklyn Zoo Bufflalo Bison did to me when I was her age. We had a great dinner at Nan's house and heard all about the Long Island Day and Come-Home week that brought many relatives in from far away. I got in touch with Anja Herzog and discussed shipping the collections off to her. She's about to head off for two weeks of holidays in Cozumel, which she visited just a few months ago. During the summer she was employed as a lab tech for a large archaeological excavation of an early historic Iroquois site.

We had an unusual stow-away this summer. As we were preparing to leave Lushes Bight, the students noticed a large striped brown spider had made a web outside the pilot house door. It would spin the web during the day and then would retreat to a spot nearby in the eaves of the cabin roof, where it would spend the day hiding out of the wind behind an exposed bolt. Somehow, I never heard about or noticed our little rider until the day we crossed from Brador on the way home, when the lower part of the web caught in my hair as I walked from the pilot house to the stern; I must have walked through it many times. Seems miraculous to have survived all the wind and spray in that location. And yet the spider remained in that place for the entire seven weeks, no doubt, catching many mosquitos and flies that collected around the door. It was still there when we arrived in Lushes Bight; now I knew to duck carefully as I went fore and aft. When I emerged from the pilot house the next morning the web was gone and the spider lair was empty. I wonder if it abandoned us because it knew it was home again and left to tell its friends of its summer voyage and the lands and their insect fauna. Is there some special spider intelligence that

says, “You’re home. Time to get off”? And how does a spider get off a boat--across its mooring lines to the dock? We’ve had large ants aboard the boat previously, but boarding a solitary, tenacious spider sparks the imagination.



Figure 5.93 Moose have citizenship in Newfoundland.

21 August, Tuesday (Lushes Bight)

I had to catch the 8:00am ferry in order to get business done in Triton and Springdale and back again for the 1:00pm ferry, so I was up and out quickly. I drove to Triton to see what I owed the marine center for repair work, to Springdale to check on Perry’s salary accounts at Leonard Harvey’s Accounting, and to get the funds to pay the repair bill. I found that Eileen Schofield had transferred the funds as requested and took out a bank card from the Bank of Montreal. While going over the accounts we found a small error that will give Perry a bit more support this month. I was not aware of the name-change for the marine center and had a cashier’s check made out to the ‘Triton Marine Center” which is now called Mid-Island Marine. Fortunately, the bank will accept the check. We are heading there Thursday to haul the boat out. With the bit of time I had before the 1:00pm ferry I got a great lunch of squid rings from the restaurant at the ferry turn-off, run by a woman who ‘recognized my voice’ when we stopped for gas adjoining the restaurant! I missed seeing her this time!

Mary and Jake got the photography done and Mary was finishing up the field catalog. Perry was getting the boat gear off. I spent the afternoon packing the collections into four cardboard boxes, three of which were bones. I spoke with Igor and Nancy about SI business and did a bit of email. Francisco Bratsis in the SI computer office led me to believe my computer may be a goner and not just a battery problem. Jake and Mary played with four-year-old Cassie during the late afternoon, and during dinner she professed her ‘love’--Jake’s really got himself in a jam now!

22 August, Wednesday (Lushes Bight)

I mailed four boxes—one box of artifacts and three boxes of bones—to Anja in the morning. She will clean up the bones and catalog the artifacts. We had a discussion on the phone about the coin and how it should have been treated when recovered in the dig. My instinct was to keep it in as close to its ground conditions as possible, so I put a couple drops of water from the site with it in a small plastic bag. We checked it at Perry’s and found it in the same state as when it came from the ground. We could see some lettering around the edge but could not decipher them. There is a corrosion crust on it, and a small flake of corrosion had come off the edge when it was excavated. I did not want to dry it out for fear of more of the crust flaking off. The coin is very thin and perhaps much of its surface has already been destroyed. Anja will take a look when it arrives and show it to an expert for advice about what to do. Perhaps we were lucky that last year’s Louis XIV coin was in better shape and could be identified. Maybe this one is too far gone already. We shall see. At any rate I took photos of both sides before packing it up.

One of the emails that I got was from Mr. Hutchins, a lawyer whose Montreal (?) firm has done land claims work for native groups in Canada. Nick Shattler of St. Augustine has convinced him to look into the possibility of making a case for Inuit claims on the Lower North Shore. I met him when he visited me at the Smithsonian last spring to inquire about our Inuit site discoveries along the Lower North Shore. He is planning a workshop for the fall to discuss the status of the evidence —archaeological, ethnographic, linguistic, folkloristic—and is asking me now to prepare some answers to a series of questions about Inuit settlement history as known from the archaeological evidence. I will check with the Smithsonian lawyers to see how I can help with this project without getting into trouble with SI expert witness issues. One thing we know from the exploration literature is that Inuit were here as a settlement population for a considerable time, and during that period suffered predation and hostility from Europeans and the Innu. A land claims settlement would provide some compensation for their losses. It appears



Figure 5.94 Field team and Colbourne family after putting Pits up for the winter.

that when they arrived in the early 1600s they occupied outer coast regions that were not already occupied by Europeans or Innu. They did not displace anyone and utilized marine and land resources that were not already spoken for. In this region their history does not tell of raids and attacks on Innu or European establishments, and at least at Petit Mecatina they had a partnership going with Basques. It will be interesting to see how these discussions move forward. At any rate, I'm pleased to see that our work is being recognized and put to good use for land claims, as our early work in Hamilton Inlet was for the Labrador Inuit land claims.

The rest of the day was boat clean-up work, we hauled off the inflatable raft and cleaned and dried it for storage, and got everything off the *Pits* except what we will need for taking her to Triton and winter storage. Mary finished off the artifact lists, and has been transcribing the written field notes. I cleaned up the archaeology field gear and stowed it in the red trunk in our little shed, along with the broken 50hp Merc (Perry will have someone see whether it is salvageable or will cost more to repair than replace). At worst, we can use if for spare parts, since it's the same motor as the used one we purchased, except for the power handle assembly on the replacement (that alone costs $1,000), which is a great improvement over the old steering handle without the gear shift on it. We had another nice dinner with Perry's family and I got some writing done in the shed in the evening. Maurice and Barbara have their house on the market with a nice 'for sale' sign that Maurice produced. I joked that Lynne and I should buy it and retire to Lushes Bight; that brought up the story of how my father, visiting Dartmouth for an alumni meeting, put a low bid on Professor Sears modern-style house on Pine Tree Road in Norwich, across the river from Dartmouth, without telling his wife (my mother!). There was a lot of explaining to be done when his bid turned out to be the lowest and they had to move into glass-sided ranch-house that was far from my mother's vision of a colonial "mansions" she had been accustomed to all her life.

I spoke with Nancy at the SI and learned that the $5,000 the museum had provided for repairing the fiberglass on the *Pits*' bottom was never sent due to problems in the transfer to Mid-Coast Marine's credit union. Nevertheless, we were charged $50 for a transfer that never happened, and I had to pay the full amount of the yard work and Home Hardware purchases, some $14,000 Canadian. That left me about $9K in Perry's and my joint account.

After dinner we had a small bonfire and 's'mores' outside the shed, attended by a few of the Colbourne relatives. Kay, Trish, and Nan came and sat in the back row while Jane, Mary, and Jake (with Cassie on their laps most of the time) took 'front-row' seats. Mildrid ('Millie'), who had recently returned from Toronto or somewhere in the big-city west to Lushes Bight and taken on a 'fixer-upper' house in Baumont, entertained us with her stories of galavanting in St. John's bars. At the end of the gathering many went off 'squiding' in Baumont, lured by the success Jane's husband Lee had gathering squids by the shore a couple nights earlier. Lots of squid are on the go now, and many people are busy with their squid-jigging reels. [One of the hot-spots is right in front of the marine center, where we found several boats squidding when we took the *Pits* there for hauling on Friday.] Dinner was a feast of deep-fried squid rings, and tasty it was! For some reason they return to specific places to have their babies, which are born as tiny squids, already formed, not as eggs like most other fish.

23 August, Thursday (Lushes Bight to Corner Brook)

A major caravan got underway this morning. Perry, Mary, Jake, and I boarded the *Pits* and set off through Long

Island Tickle, bound for the Triton Marine Center, while Jane, Lee, and Cassie took Perry's truck and Louise my car, and met us at the hauling dock, after spotting us from shore at various places along the way. By boat it's about a 90-minute trip, and the weather was nice and calm. The squid jiggers were busy off the marine center, and we found the yard crew ready to haul us out with the big mobile crane. While the *Pits* was being rigged for hauling, I had a long, amiable talk with Doug about the shenanigins over the money transfer. I was a bit stunned seeing him in Pete's chair in the office, wondering why Pete had 'changed,' until I realized it was Pete's older brother, Doug, who used to run Budgells' Sports store until a few years ago. Doug had no problem with the funds business and seems to have enjoyed all the discussions with Nancy trying to work it out. He was also not concerned that the cashier's check I had got to pay off the center used the wrong name (Triton Marine Center) rather than their actual name, Midi-Coast Marine. "The bank knows who this is for," he said. I got back to the boat when it was coming out of the water in the straps. Perry was having a peek at the keel near the stern that had caught on the bottom when we went aground in the Lake Melville Backway. A bit of the surface fiberglass coat had been scraped up, but otherwise, our summer exploits had done no harm. We also noted that the prop turned rather easily, indicating that the stern tube needed its packing tightened and must have caused a bit of leaking when we were running. Nevertheless, this summer the *Pits* hardly leaked at all as we rarely heard the pump kick in. All in all, the *Pits* is in great shape and should not give us any problems in readying her for next year, if there is going to be a next year. Much of that will depend on getting more financing from St. Paul, especially if we are to mobilize an underwater exploration project.

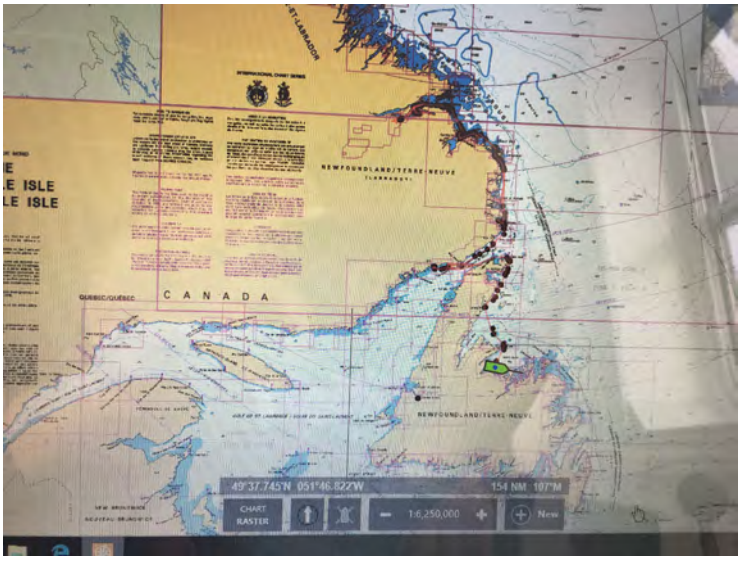


Figure 5.95 Southern Labrador, Newfoundland, and Gulf of St. Lawrence. (Photo: M. Maisel)

After getting the *Pits* blocked up for winter storage, assisted by the yard's crane operator, who has been attending our launches and haulings for years, we repaired to Eddie's Restaurant in South Brook for a group lunch. From there we all drove to Corner Brook to visit with Jill and Matthew, where we were to spend the night before driving to Port aux Basque. *En route*, Mary, Jake, and I spent an hour at the Insectarium in Deer Lake where we learned much about the natural history of insects and arachnids (which include lobsters and crabs) and took in the live butterfly exhibit, similar to one we have at the Smithsonian. We convened at Jill and Matthew's, wandered in the Corner Brook river park where we fed its two regal swans (permanent residents whose wings have been clipped), prowled the shopping mall where Cassie tried out all the driving machines. Then we hosted a big departure dinner—a small thank-you from the SI to the Colbourne's for all their hospitality and support over the summer. Back at Jill's, it did not take long before the apartment turned into a slumber party with bodies lying everywhere.

24 August, Friday (Corner Brook to Sussex, New Brunswick)

Jill was still at work in her laboratory at the hospital when we left at 7:30am with lots of goodbyes and a tearful-looking Cassie, who had adopted Mary and Jake as surrogate parents over the past couple of days—even I was occasionally recruited as "gramps". A couple hours later and we were aboard the ferry Blue Puttees rolling in the swells outside the Port Aux Basques harbor. The swells died as we crossed, and by arrival in North Sydney it was a beautiful sunlit summer evening. Five hours later, we were back at our roadside motel in Sussex, New Brunswick. There was no question about the change of scene; we had traded the smell of fresh salt air for the pungent aroma I recalled well from my years at Deerfield Academy in the Massachusetts dairy farm country—cow dung—which was being spread over the surrounding fields. Unlike our trip north, it was too late for the motel's swimming pool.

25 August, Saturday (Sussex NB to Fairlee, Vt.)

The last leg of the journey to Fairlee was uneventful, other than Mary's query from the driver's seat whether I had picked up my eyeglasses from the bed-side table at the motel. So round-about we went and had a second start for the day's travel. All else was a piece of cake, especially as I did not have to do the driving, except for a short stretch from St. Stephen's NB to Bangor. We stopped briefly to buy chocolates at Ganong's in St. Stephens and had a coffee at the shop across the street. US immigration wished us well, perhaps because we did not mention the word "Trump". We found many hikers and parked cars as we passed on of the popular trail-heads on the north side of Mount Washington and arrived in Fairlee in late afternoon, having brought a cooked chicken from Hannaford's in Bradford for dinner, at Lynne's request. Upon arrival, we were greeted by a beaming Lynne and a playful golden retriever puppy that leaped off the deck at us. For a moment, I was stunned because we had earlier agreed that we would make a decision about a new dog jointly. However, of course, I could not resist the charm of this people-hungry pup. Only after a few moments did Lynne concede that she was dog-sitting neighbor Daschel's new hound, replacing Daschel's old dog who died last year. But it appears likely that we will soon have a new dog in our—but mostly Lynne's—life, but hopefully one that will be more sociable and playful than poor old Rosie.

6 – 2018 Site/Unit Excavation Narrative

Following are excerpts from my field diary providing information on the conduct of our excavations and notes about our observations and finds. Date are presented by site, unit, and date. They are not intended as full descriptions, which can be found in the detailed field notes section of this report.

Hart Chalet Inuit Village, House 2 (EiBh-47)

2 August We don't have time to open up the middle of House 2, though that would be really interesting, because this house is well-defined, with clear wall structure and suggestions of internal features. All we have time for this summer is a set of squares across the front of the house where the entry, hearths, and middens are located. We made progress opening three units along the front of House 2 (12N-4,6, and 8W).

This was the first day of digging, and we had a bit of everything—sun, fog, rain, flies, and interesting finds! We decided to excavate a set of squares across the front of House 2 and concentrate on midden material. Within an hour, people starting finding interesting things—nails and caribou bones of course, but also stoneware, an iron arrowhead, our first harpoon endblade, an caribou lance blade, a grooved anther beam, worked whalebone, and at the very end of the day a small metal (copper?) pendant used for decorating clothing. So far, no beads or clay pipes or Normandy stoneware. A huge amount of food bone was recovered, mostly caribou, and a small amount of seal. The economy looks much like the other two houses.

Unit 12N4W

3 August Igor and Halcyon excavated this unit outside the south wall of House 2 and found it to contain large amounts of midden deposit. The outlines of two square pits could be seen in the sod and extended into the midden below. We later learned from the stratigraphy that these were the remains of test pits excavated and refilled by Clifford Hart. Soon after turfing, Igor found a coin that had some writing legible on its surface, but not well enough preserved to be read. The coin was badly corroded, so we are keeping it wet until we can find a way to get it scanned. The piece is very thin and not much metal is left. In addition to bones, flakes of chert, including a large one of Ramah chert, and a biface preform were recovered. By the end of the day, Igor and Halcyon had gone through many stratigraphic levels and reached the old peat ground cover and the sterile grey beach sand beneath it.

4 August Igor and Halcyon finished 12N 4W and got it photographed and profiled by mid-afternoon. The profiles show the sequence from beach sand to early vegetation and forest peat development; then a layer of clean sand from the initial excavation of the house pit by the Inuit; and then the layered deposits of midden refuse (without huge amounts of food bone). The edge of the house pit excavation shows clearly the pits Clifford Hart excavated. When we got down to the bottom of the unit prehistoric flakes and a biface blank were found. The coin and some stoneware were the highlights of this square, other than nice profiles.

Unit 12N6W

3 August This square borders the east side of the entry passage and is situated where external hearths are found in these southern Inuit houses, outside the front wall on either side of the entryway. We began finding prodigious amounts of caribou bone, and some seal, and a few bird bones. Also in small well-preserved pockets were remains of mussel and fish. Mary found a small, perforated metal pendant here yesterday, and today uncovered a scapula whose spine had been cut off flush to the blade and tiny holes were drilled side-by-side across the transverse part of the blade, severing the blade in two. Perry thought this might have been to create a scraping or currying tool out of the other piece, using the shoulder socket for a handle. The 25-30 tiny holes were perfectly drilled and spaced.

4 August This unit is, as expected, a kitchen. In the western portion of the square we found evidence of three spatially separated and stratigraphically distinct hearths—or at least hearth dumps where there were concentrations of cracked, splintered, and burned bone, small amounts of mussel shell, and the occasional fish bone or vertebrae—all mixed with charcoal. Much of this material was packed densely, often interlocking, making it difficult to extract. Most of the artifact finds were nails, but there were a few more interesting pieces, like the iron harpoon head, not known from any of our other Inuit sites on the Lower North shore; this one has multiple barbs, a central line hole, and an angled spur, and a socket for inserting an iron foreshaft. Another unusual find was the broken tine of a grapnel anchor found in one of the hearth deposits.

Unit 12N8W

3 August Jake and Katherine immediately encountered two well-made cobble hearths with lots of bone—mostly caribou. Jake's hearth was nearly a complete ring of cobbles and contained caribou bone burned blue from a very high temperature, and had a chunk of burned limestone for a hearth base. A few centimeters west of the hearth, he found a worked slab of whale bone and beneath that, two fitting fragments of a small soapstone pot. Yesterday, Katherine had found an iron harpoon point end-blade suitable for walrus or large seals, and today she recovered the bottom of a stoneware pot.

4 August Jake and Katherine found three cobble hearths that had grown upward over time, requiring a new circular arrangement of cobbles after the lower hearth (Hearth 1) filled up with bone and charcoal. Two of these hearths were located in the southern part of the unit while Katherine, working in the northwest quadrant, found a third. wood timbers or planks extended into the northern part of the unit from 14N8W. The finds today were mostly fragments of roof tiles, nails, a few ceramics, and a copper stitching needle for sewing sailcloth or leather—a European implement that would have been highly valued by Inuit seamstresses.

Unit 14N6W

3 August I started excavating the southeast quad of 14N6W, along the house wall east of the door, but work ended abruptly when my trowel turned up two, pink, inch-long baby mice. We abandoned this unit to the mouse family.

Unit 14N8W

6 August I excavated the northwest quadrant of inside the house interior that had not been excavated in 2014, finding a large stoneware jug fragment with a suspension attachment hole, a lead sounding weight, a large blue bead, nails, tile fragments, and a piece of glass—all in a 5cm floor level on top of sterile sand. Almost no bone refuse except one seal ear bulla.

Jake and Igor spent most of the day drawing profiles of all the excavation walls, most of them beautifully showing the various soil levels. The rest of the team cleaned up the bone collections, getting rid of the loose sand and dirt. We have excavated almost a full barrel of bones from these three squares—almost all caribou. I cleaned up and packaged the artifact collections, and transferred these and the bones to Igor's bunk in the Pits, which will be empty tomorrow. Katherine made a nice drawing of the rocks in 12N 8W and will draw the most interesting artifacts before she leaves Friday morning.

Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41) Groswater site

9 August We returned briefly to the Grand Plain Groswater site to excavate a hearth we had been unable to excavate in 2017 for lack of time. The excavation was about 2.5 sq. meters surrounding a group of burned slab rocks and charcoal stains and produced a few microblades, a few flakes, and a charcoal sample. Nevertheless, this circular slab hearth was interesting because well-defined hearths are rare in Groswater sites.

Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54)

11 August Digging at Grand Isle-2 was not as productive as I hoped. However, it began with a surprise when Jake found a chert biface fragment on the beach in the tickle where we brought our off-haul line ashore. A strange location as the land above is steep and unlivable. There seems to have been early Indian settlement all along this shore, and large amounts of the shore-side terrace habitation area has been lost to erosion. We almost finished the two 'end' squares of the Inuit qarmat dwelling partially excavated last year and only found five artifacts: a large spike, a small nail, a broken iron spear point, and a couple other pieces. Lots of flakes appeared in the upper and lower peat, mostly Ramah chert, but also black chert, and fine-grain tan-caramel chert. In the western house bench square, flakes were distributed from the sod to the sterile sand. Traces of rotten planks suggest the bench had a plank floor, but so far, no floor nails have been found. The eastern bench produced the large spike, an iron point, and a small nail, and many Ramah chert flakes came from the upper peat-sand interface. Below this was sand and pebbles the Inuit excavated from their house pit, and below this is a lower peat, the original ground surface before the Inuit house excavation. A small 50cm test pit two meters from the NE corner of the east end square produced many tan chert flakes in the basal peat. Traces of a wood floor or roofing timbers also appeared in the SW quad of the eastern bench square, a continuation of the wood members found adjacent to them in 2017.

12 August We didn't get to the site until almost 10 and spent the day finishing the excavations. This was not a very exciting day for archaeology—not a single artifact! But we did complete enough squares to have a good idea of the dwelling. Jake and Katherine's square **(4N 4W)** is on a bench-like platform at the west end of the structure, and at the bottom of the peat layer they found a set of aligned timbers or small logs running the long axis of the dwelling. At the eastern edge of the bench their rotted remains continued into the floor section of the dwelling, so rather than bench flooring they probably were the remains of fallen roof timbers. Another set of timbers angled more to the northeast and underlay the other set. Other rotted wood remains were present near the south house wall. To check the wall structure, Jake excavated the south half of **2N2E**. This unit showed the same sandy gravel that had been excavated from the interior of the dwelling to form the wall foundation. Beneath that was the undisturbed old ground surface that contained chert flakes. Late in the day, I excavated a 1x1m square inside the south wall in **2N4E**. At the house floor level were remains of timbers aligned with the wall edge. At the east end of the site, Mary excavated a 1x1m on the wall and found the same sandy gravel creating the house wall foundation seen elsewhere. I cleared a trench along the walls of **4N 10E** to show the construction sequence from prehistoric remains in the base of the original ground peat, followed by Inuit house excavation, house floor, and post-Inuit revegetation. The scarcity of artifacts—only five in all recovered—suggests a very brief Inuit occupation. The widely scattered flint flakes and absence of finished or broken tools suggests the Indian occupations were mainly for hunting and re-sharpening tools while waiting for seals. The few bones we recovered from the Inuit house are mostly seal.

Grand Isle-2(L2) (EiBk-54)

13 August We finished the profiles at the Grand Isle 2(L2) site and back-filled and replaced the sod. At this point we were about to head uphill to work at the Grand Isle-1 (Kettle Head) boulder pit site reported by Martijn. But first, I wanted to check the Grand Isle L2 site up the beach from the qarmat we had just finished digging. This year I decided it should be called Grand Isle L2 (not 2a) so as not to confuse it with the qarmat house. What began as a short investigation turned into a long afternoon of mucky digging when our 1x4m trench in what seemed to be the entrance of an Inuit winter house started producing square iron nails and pieces of Basque roof tile. Last year we had found a slab floor in a water-filled test pit we dug in the entrance, and cooked caribou bones in a nearby hearth. So the site now seemed confirmed as an Inuit-style winter house—or at least the entry to such a house. Last year's test pit had not been able to identify any floor or cultural materials in the depression connected to the sunken entry, and we assumed the dwelling had been started, but not completed or lived in. Now, we were getting materials that suggested people had lived here for some period.

After digging out a considerable amount of vegetation, peat, and mucky wet soil, we arrived at black earth containing charcoal and fragments of roof tile. Then nails and decayed wood appeared throughout the depression. It was not possible to determine if the wood was flooring or roof-fall, but probably the latter. A few nails were found in rotted wood timbers; there was no evidence of plank wood. The wood grain was oriented in different directions and not often following the axis or perpendicular to the depression. After removing rocks that had tumbled into the entry, we eventually reached a carefully-constructed stone pavement, finding large pieces of roof tile, nails, a piece of thick stoneware, and another of earthenware. The most unusual piece was an iron mass that had been used as a hammer but seems to have been modified to attach a handle; iron encrusted wood remains may be part of the hafting. No clay pipes or beads showed up, and other than cracked caribou bones in the entry area near a hearth, no bone or wood implements were preserved. Water began seeping in and we began to be pressed for time as the sun began sinking. It became hard to see, and we did not have time to properly map the pavement. So instead of back-filling and winging the map, we decided to return early in the morning when we could clean the pavement and get good pictures, map, and excavate the margins. All these finds in the entry and the bone-filled hearth raise questions of where were these people were living, if not adjacent to the entryway. There are also questions about the forked passage in the outer entry: are these separate entries? We need to test these areas and the large depression west of the entry for living floors, although none showed up in last year's test pits. To say the least, the GI-2(L2) turned out to be much more interesting than we imagined and will require a major effort next year.

14 August By 6am we were at Grand Isle-3 bailing out the water that seeped in overnight so we could take photographs and map the entrance passage. It did not take long to dry out the pavement with cups and Katherine's sphagnum moss sponges. She has a good eye for mapping, so I asked her to do the pavement while I plotted in the test pits. Mary and I dug a couple more test pits looking for cultural deposits in the presumed 'interior' of the house depression. It has been unclear if there was a finished house excavation or whether the depression was a

natural one that the Inuit tried to make into a house. There was a well-defined drop in the uphill side, making the southern part of the depression, partially formed by a ledge; but the downhill, northern part had no defined wall or depression at all. Mary's TP a couple meters west of the entry excavation produced nails and signs of rotted wood; mine, at the northern edge of the grassy area, was barren. Mary's finds indicate some kind of floor and that there really is a house here--and that the paved entryway was not just part of an incomplete construction project; people must have lived in this structure. After Katherine completed her map, we backfilled the entryway and returned to the boat, taking advantage to eat a few bakeapples along the way

Blanc Sablon *Airport Mounds*

16 August After breakfast, we investigated the stone mounds located on the first prominent boulder beach north of the Blanc Sablon airport road. We immediately found cache pits and one circular pit large enough to be a dwelling. A bit further east were the two large stone piles we had seen earlier from the road. They were abnormally high, and each was on the east side of a deep pit whose upper border rocks looked like intact pit-dwellings, but their bottoms were a meter deeper than normal and had minimal soil or vegetation. We figured that an excavating machine must have dug out the bottoms and dumped the rocks next to the pits. Archaeological material must have been destroyed in the process. The excavations look 40-50 years old judging from vegetation and lichen cover. We suppose they were the work of René Levesque when he was surveying and excavating here in the 60s-70s. We cruised some of the big blowouts south of the airport road but found no archaeological traces. In the past, these blowouts were prime collecting areas for local residents, some of whom built up large collections.

Belles Amour Survey

16 August We spent the afternoon hiking around Belles Amour Peninsula. I had not visited the pithouses Levesque mapped thirty years ago for several years, and I was surprised to see how large and well-constructed some were--not just a hole in the boulder-field. These were perfectly round in outline and had one and sometimes two tiers of carefully-placed rocks--mostly head-sized--selected for their flat sides and mounted with those sides in. There was a real plan to the construction, and most had external caches nearby. Some had a divider or internal features. I have not seen pit-houses like this on the Labrador coast and would like to excavate one or two next year. The rest of our survey around the margin of Belles Amour Peninsula was unproductive, other than a few caches and possible pithouses on the next to highest boulder beach on the southwest side of the peninsula. The two Inuit houses found by Dumais and Poirier on the western extension of the peninsula looked in great shape, with their walls clearly defined and long entrance tunnels. These sites have never been excavated--only tested, first by Poirier and Dumais, then by me, and most recently by Marianne Stopp. I was curious to see what her excavations amounted to (test pits only, it turned out), but I could not find any sign of her excavation pits.

Belles Amours Inuit House Mapping

18 August With a free morning while we await fair weather for crossing toi Newfoundland, we returned to the Belles Amour Inuit winter site to prepare a contour map. Lacking time to establish a lined grid, we set up a datum triangle and used two, long meter tapes at right angles, one down the middle of the house (north-south) and the second we advanced, perpendicular to the first tape, using my right-angle prism to keep the line orthagonal. Jake called out elevations using eye level readings with a hand tape and the triangle. In a couple hours we had two full pages of measurements on each house that can be pumped into a contour elevation program to create a site map.

7 – Archaeological Summaries: More Evidence from Hart Chalet, Grand Plain, Belles Amours, and Grand Isle

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Also appearing in the Newfoundland Provinvial Archaeology Office Newsletter 2018
(Publication Date 2019)

Introduction

Since 2001, the Arctic Studies Center at the Smithsonian has conducted a fieldwork assessing the extension of Paleoeskimo and Inuit cultures along the Lower North Shore of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence (LNS). Deemed the Gateways Project, this initiative located Groswater sites on the LNS occupied during the Subatlantic cold period (mid-1st millennium BCE) and found evidence that Inuit people expanded onto the LNS between the mid-17th and early-18th century. Over the course of the Gateways Project, we excavated Inuit villages at Petite Mécatina, Hare Harbor, Little Canso Island, Bonne-Espérance, and Hart Chalet, and tested another on the Belles Amour peninsula. We are now clarifying the nature of the Inuit occupation by investigating economic relationships between Inuit, Europeans, and Innu, as well as demographics, seasonality, and land use. This field season we focused our excavations on Hart Chalet and Grand Isle. Hart Chalet is a settlement with three sod winter houses, two of which we excavated or trenched, in Brador, Quebec. The Grand Isle sites, one of which—Kettle Head (Grand Isle-1, EiBk-3)—was visited by Charles Martijn in 1972 (Martijn 1974), are smaller, more unusual, and are located in the municipality of Bonne-Espérance. Grand Isle has three components: Grand Isle-1 (Kettle Head), Grand Isle-2, and Grand Isle-3. We also excavated a Groswater hearth in Grand Plain and mapped two Inuit houses in Belles Amour.

Hart Chalet (EiBh-47)

The Hart Chalet Inuit settlement is located on a forested beach in Jack's Cove on the northern shore of Brador Bay, Quebec. The site consists of three LNS style semi-subterranean sod houses, with short 1-2 meter entries, plank rather than pavement floors, and external wood-burning hearths instead of internal oil lamps for cooking. We excavated House 1and trenched House 3 in prior field seasons and explored subsistence practices, temporality, and external relationships. This year, our focus was on House 2. We cleared underbrush from the foundation walls, extended the grid, and recorded elevations to generate a contour map (Figure 6.1). We then opened a 6x2 meter trench across the front of the house to investigate the midden, entrance, and hearth mounds.

The H2 architectural layout was evident from surface features. As in most Inuit structures, its entryway faced the shore but was relatively short compared with contemporary Labrador sod houses (e.g. Jordan and Kaplan 1980; Rankin 2015). Like its H3 counterpart, the passage was approximately 2m long and lacked slab pavement, post and lentil doorway, and cold trap used in Labrador Inuit dwellings. The interior dimensions are 9 meters deep and 10 meters wide. Instead of building the rear wall out of sod, the inhabitants dug out a sand dune and recessed the house into it. Sleeping platforms of wood probably wrapped around the back and side walls, extending 1-2 meters into the interior.

Our excavation trench across the front of the house straddled the entry and two hearth mounds (Figure 6.2). As excavation proceeded, we identified four stratigraphic levels: the upper natural turf, an Inuit cultural layer, an underlying prehistoric turf/peat layer, and sterile beach sand. The cultural layer was composed primarily of sand and peat containing deposits of charcoal and midden bone. The cultural layer rested above, but occasionally cut through, the original ground surface of forest peat. Although we recovered prehistoric Indian and Paleoeskimo artifacts from the Inuit cultural layer that were redeposited during house construction and domestic activities, we located none *in situ* within the lower peat level and upper podsol horizon. We found several ancestral Innu artifacts, including a white patinated chert stemmed knife, a mottled chert endscraper, and a bifacially flaked ovate knife. There were few traces of Paleoeskimo activity other than a single Groswater microblade. Flakes of Ramah and local gray chert occurred throughout the excavation fill.



Figure 7.1 Hart Chalet Inuit winter village, H2, view to north. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)



Figure 7. 2 H2 showing midden trench and external cooking hearths, toward the NW. House interior is to the right. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

Several hearth features were present on either side of the entrance, each containing multiple layers of charred bone, rocks, and charcoal, indicating that the hearths were used over a long period of time (Figure 6.3). An abundance of charcoal and an absence of charred and oil-stained rocks suggested that wood rather than blubber was the primary fuel. Hearth 1 was rebuilt multiple times and consisted of a ring of rocks extending approximately 40cm from the upper to the lower layer, with the latest use separated from the bottom by a scorched limestone slab. We found burnt and calcined bone fragments in this hearth, and the soil surrounding it was almost pure charcoal. A distinctive feature of these LNS external hearths is the ubiquitous presence of charcoal, broken soapstone pots, and absence of stone lamps. This high breakage quotient may be due to thermal stress caused by wood-fueled fires rather than oil lamps. Wood fires may also have accelerated the transition to metal cookware, such as found in H3.



Figure 7. 3 H2 entrance bordered by whale bone slabs, with cooking hearths on either side. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)



Figure 7. 4 Stone, ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts from H2 midden. (Photo: J. Marchman)

At the bottom of the excavation, marking the edge of the entry and partially covered by the eastern hearth mound, were several large, planed whalebone slabs that lined the sides of the entry depression. Apart from this, there was no barrier or stone wall separating the entrance from the eastern and western hearth areas. We excavated a small trench in the house interior and found another whalebone 'plank' oriented parallel to the entryway.

Artifacts indicated a 17th-century occupation (Figures 6.4 and 6.5) with access to European goods. Iron nails and fragments of suspended and standing Normandy stoneware vessels, and Basque roof tiles were present in abundance. Green bottle and goblet glass, flat windowpane shards, and blue seed beads were also present. A single coin, too heavily degraded to identify except for the vague impression of a fleur de lys (therefore probably French), was found in the hearth midden. This is the second coin recovered at Hart Chalet; last year, we excavated a 1632-34 French Louis XIII 'double tournois' coin from H3. Neither of the coins had been perforated or modified for use as clothing ornaments, suggesting possible awareness of their economic value. The Inuit at Hart Chalet were also manufacturing their own tools, but seem to have embraced imported European materials at the expense of their indigenous technology, little of which survived because organic artifacts were not preserved.

Workable metal was an attractive commodity. We found a European navigator's sounding lead, which was probably intended to be melted down to form net sinkers like those found at Hare Harbor. A toggling harpoon point and foreshaft, a perforated triangular harpoon endblade, a stemmed arrowhead cold hammered from iron, and a sail-maker's needle were recovered. The occupants also manufactured traditional items from locally available materials. We found soapstone fragments including half a pot broken into quarters, decorated with a single rim groove, in the western hearth. A smaller soapstone oval dish carved from a broken pot fragment with a single decorative groove was found elsewhere in the site. The few preserved bone artifacts included a whalebone sled runner, an unusual multi-perforated scapula (perhaps a scraper), and a grooved antler knife handle.

Unlike at winter occupation sites in Labrador, the Hart Chalet Inuit focused on caribou rather than marine resources. We found very few seal bones in H2, which is particularly surprising because the fall and spring harp migration provides a huge and dependable early winter resource along this stretch of the LNS. Bones from various species of fish and birds and abundant mussel shells were present in the hearth



Figure 7. 5 Bone artifacts from H2: planed whale bone slab, perforated caribou scapula, and whale bone foreshaft fragment. (Photo: J. Marchman)

mounds. These small animal remains occurred in dense pockets of charred material, suggesting they may have been exploited intensively but are underrepresented in the acidic midden soil. This high caribou-to-seal ratio repeats across other LNS winter houses and is one of the defining features of LNS Inuit economy. It is unclear why the Inuit choose to embrace a different subsistence strategy than in Labrador, but on this part of coast, caribou may be more accessible in winter than farther north. Perhaps Inuit hunters, freed of using blubber as fuel by the abundance of wood, saw caribou herds as an alternative to sealing.

Grand Isle (EiBk-54)

Inuit activity on Grand Isle in St. Paul River was originally reported by Martijn (1974; Martijn and Clermont 1980) after Leonard Thomas, a fisherman whose family had a homestead on the island, showed him pit houses and caches at Kettle Head on the northeastern end of the island. Martijn reported finding an Inuit whalebone snow-knife, and Leonard reported finding rolls of birch bark, a bone handle, an iron spike, and a human mandible, which Martijn identified as Inuit. The mandible presumably is in Quebec City, and the snow-knife is on exhibit at the Middle Bay Museum. We returned to survey the island in 2016 and found a qarmat-style fall house (Grand Isle 2, EiBk-54) partially destroyed by shore erosion (Figure 6.6), which we originally interpreted as an ancestral Innu structure after our test pits revealed an abundance of chert flakes. Returning the next year, we identified the structure as Inuit based on a soapstone pot fragment, iron nails and spikes, and Basque roof tile and realized the site was an Inuit qarmat dwelling constructed at a prehistoric Innu site.

The Grand Isle-2 qarmat is about 7 meters long and before losing its northern half to erosion was probably 3.5-4.0 meters wide (Figure X.XX). Its central floor had been excavated 10-15 cm into the sandy terrace surface, leaving two raised sleeping platforms slightly below ground surface at each end. During excavation, we uncovered wood planks directly above the sand, following the contour of the floor. These appeared to be collapsed roof timbers rather than floorboards. The rectangular walls were composed of layers of peat and sand that had been built up 10-15 cm above the old ground surface. On the east floor were remains of timbers that may have been part of the roof structure.

Chert debitage, which is present *in situ* over a large area of the surrounding terrace, was mixed throughout the excavation, probably from Inuit use of turf sods as internal flooring or from mixing during house construction. Test pits outside the walls suggested that prehistoric Innu activity was concentrated around the area of the Inuit house, but no tents rings or hearths were found. Apparently, the location was a popular hunting camp or staging ground for hunters rather than for long-term occupation. We also found flakes eroding from the bank in front of the house, where members of the Thomas family remembered finding stone arrow-points. We obtained two radiocarbon determinations on charcoal from within the qarmat. One sample returned a date of 460±30 BP (Beta-454210), cal. AD 1415-1455, which is too early for Inuit activity and could result from old wood burned during the Inuit occupation. The second sample yielded 1240±30 BP (Beta-481305), cal. AD 684-780, 787-876, which most likely dates one of the ancestral Innu occupations.

Grand Isle-2 (L2)

While excavating Grand Isle-2 we noticed a large depression a few meters up-slope that appeared to be a

house depression. Our 4x1-meter trench uncovered a paved entry passage extending three meters from the house doorway (Figures 6.7 and X.XX). The entry passage followed the natural contours of the ground and had been excavated through bouldery beach deposits. The ca. 1-meter depth of the passage trench reached ground water, which flooded our excavation and may have been a reason the house was abandoned before completion. However, the water-saturated soil had preserved wood planks on the slab pavement. Test is the house 'interior' uncovered wood planks with nails but now clear indication of an interior room or walls. Further excavation is needed to clarify this enigmatic structure and why it was abandoned.



Figure 7. 6 Grand Isle-2 look west along the axis of the rectangular (qarmat) house, showing mounded turf walls, backfilled 2017 excavation in the center, and 2018 excavation of side benches. Wood roof remnant is seen at far end. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

The few artifacts (Figure 6.8) are typical of LNS Inuit occupations: Basque roof tiles, nails and spikes, and a large piece of rust-encrusted iron, likely an improvised hammer. The paucity of material culture prevented us from determining a date range. Some pieces of glass, apparently from a mason jar were recognized in the upper cultural soil, but these were associated with plastic and apparently were dumped there by the Thomas family, who maintain a summer camp at this location. It appears that GI-3 was occupied in the mid-17th to early-18th century and is almost certainly related to the Grand Isle-2 qarmat only a few meters away and was probably intended to serve as the group's winter dwelling.

Belles Amour (EiBi-12)

This year we spent a few hours mapping two Inuit sod houses (Figures 6.9 and X.XX) at the Belles Amours site discovered by Dumais and Poirier (1994) and later tested by the Smithsonian and by Marianne Stopp (2015). Both have 4-6-meter long entrance passages and external hearths. While H2 appears to be a standard LNS Inuit sod house, H1 is unusual in having an internal wall isolating the eastern sleeping bench, perhaps to reduce the size of the original dwelling. During our visit, we also photographed the pithouse complex on the boulder beaches on the east side of Belles Amours Peninsula. Several of these structures are 6-8 meters in diameter and have round, flat-bottomed features, are undisturbed, and have meat caches outside their walls (Figure 6.10).



Figure 7. 7 Grand Isle-3 entry pavement and house depression, viewed to west. (Photo: W. Fitzhugh)

Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41)

Grand Plain-1 is a small Groswater site located on the extensive raised beach series ("Grand Plain") east of the Old Salmon Bay settlement in the municipality of Bonne-Esperance. We partially excavated this site in 2017 but discovered a hearth ring on the last day, which prompted our return in 2018. The 2017 excavation produced a typical sample of Groswater lithics including box-based end blades, burin-like tools, microblades, bifacially flaked knives, a polished chert ax, and numerous eared endscrapers. Although Groswater chert was the most frequent raw material, a few microblades were Ramah chert.



Figure 7. 8 Grand Isle-3 artifacts from the entry pavement. (Photo: J. Marchman)

The hearth feature was a circular arrangement of cobbles and fire-burned slabs, one meter in circumference, with a light deposit of charcoal and charcoal-stained soil. The hearth did not show any evidence of long-term use, and no bone material was present. The lithic assemblage was scant within and around the hearth, and it appears that most tool processing occurred in the previously excavated area. This site may have been recorded as EiBj-4 during Charles Martijn's 1972 survey.

Summary

Although our prehistoric finds were few, there is much potential for prehistoric archaeology around Bonne-Esperance. The Grand Plain Groswter site contained a slab rock hearth and artifacts similar to other assemblages from the Quebec LNS and Labrador coasts. LNS Groswater people, like their counterparts in Labrador and Newfoundland, left few vestiges of their domestic life other than stone tools. Our investigations along Grand Plain suggest that ecological factors during the Subatlantic cold epoch were favorable to Groswater economic adaptations. Despite slightly later dates on the LNS, the Labrador and LNS lithic expressions of Groswater culture show no signs of cultural divergence, as seen in Newfoundland.



Figure 7. 9 Belles Amours site, House 1, entrance to left, viewed to west. (Photo: M. Maisel)

We also saw the ever-present mark that First Nations people have left on the land. In Bonne-Esperance, we encountered an extensive prehistoric Indian component beneath the Inuit occupation at Grand Isle-2. We were unable to recover diagnostic artifacts, but the beach elevation and radiocarbon dates suggest this was an ancestral Innu site. In addition to a variety of local LNS chert, the

collection contains an abundance of Ramah chert; this supports other evidence (from biface caches and chipping stations) of ancestral Innu trade networks that moved quantities of lithic material between the Torngat Mountains and the LNS. Hart Chalet revealed a similar recent ancestral Innu occupation containing diagnostic artifacts in secondary deposits in Inuit dwellings.



Figure 7. 10 Boulder house pit on east side of Belles Amours Peninsula. Note prepared floor and tiered walls. (Photo: M. Maisel)

Research on the Quebec LNS is producing an ever-clearer picture of southern Inuit settlement. In Bonne-Esperance, we identified long-term Inuit settlement in an area that was seeing heavy European activity. Both fall and winter dwellings are present, but the area remains somewhat of a mystery. Compared to other areas on the LNS occupied by Inuit, the St. Paul River sites have no long-tern winter sites, and the Grand Isle sites have few artifacts or midden deposits, suggesting short-lived ventures by just a single family. Perhaps long-term Inuit occupation was thwarted because Europeans were already established in this high-value resource region. Local tradition suggest Old Salmon Bay village area as the long-sought location of the European settlement of the 16th century settlement of Brest, Perhaps hostilities drove this Inuit group from Bonne-Esperance while their occupations flourished in other locales like Hare Harbor, Belles Amour, Ha-Ha Bay (Gros Mecatina), Jacques Cartier Bay, and Hart Chalet.

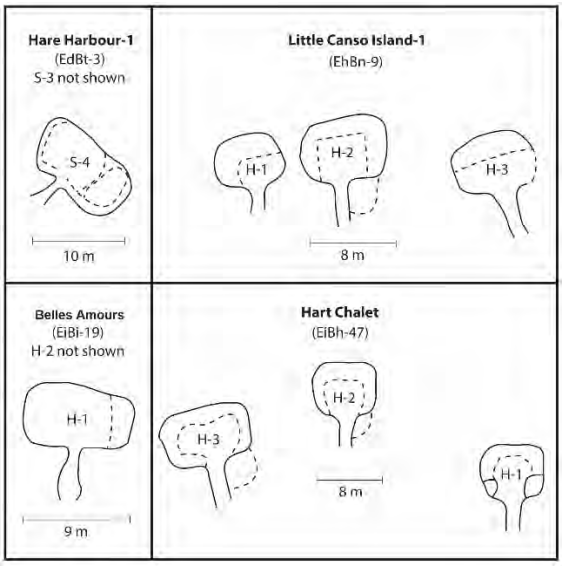


Figure 7.11 Inuit winter houses on the Quebec Lower North Shore.

Our continued excavations at Hart Chalet confirmed that House 2 was occupied contemporaneously with Houses 1 and 3. The artifacts, which included stoneware, trade beads, soapstone pots, and iron tools, all suggest that this structure dates to the mid-17th or early-18th century. The architecture is typical of this period: a large rectangular semi-subterranean sod structure, absence of raised earthen sleeping platforms, little or no stone floor pavement, and a short entrance passage flanked on either side by external hearths. The H2 faunal remains are similar to other houses. Whalebone planks were used as construction materials, and bones in the external hearth show caribou was the primary game, while seal, fish, bird, canid, and smaller game species were also present. This evidence supports the emerging picture of a distinctive LNS Inuit tradition during the 17th and early 18th century. What we are missing is information about LNS Inuit summer settlement and economy, a season that would have been optimal for trading with Europeans.

8 – Excavation Field Notes: Square Maps, Profiles, Artifact Finds, and Illustrations

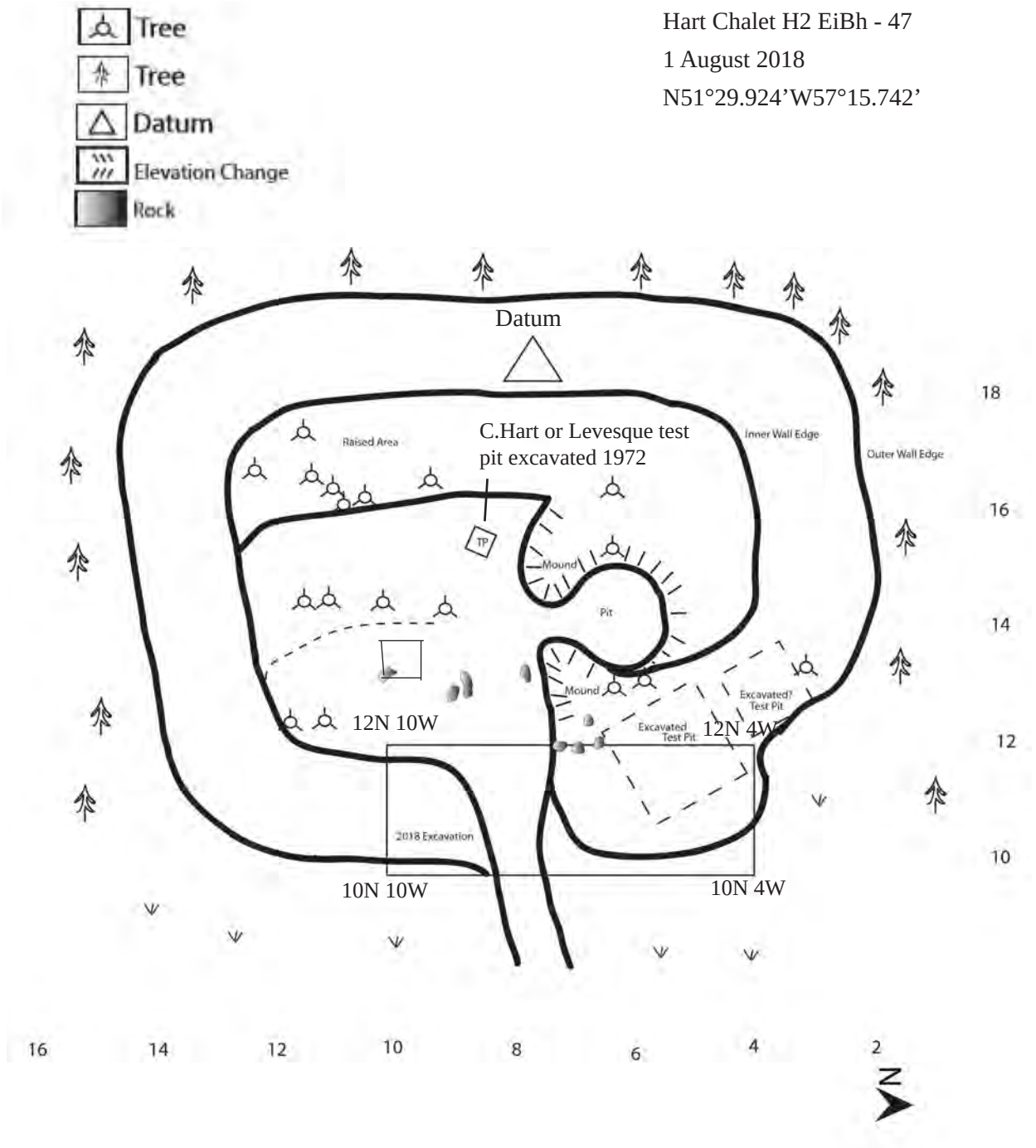


Figure 8.1 Hart Chalet, House 2, Map of Excavations

The pits in the SE Wall – at least the large one – are clearly archaeological and may have been excavated by Rene Levesque or one of his students. The smaller pit had coils of heavy iron in it and may not be an excavation.

Hart Chalet
EiBh-47
House 1, 2, 3
August 2018

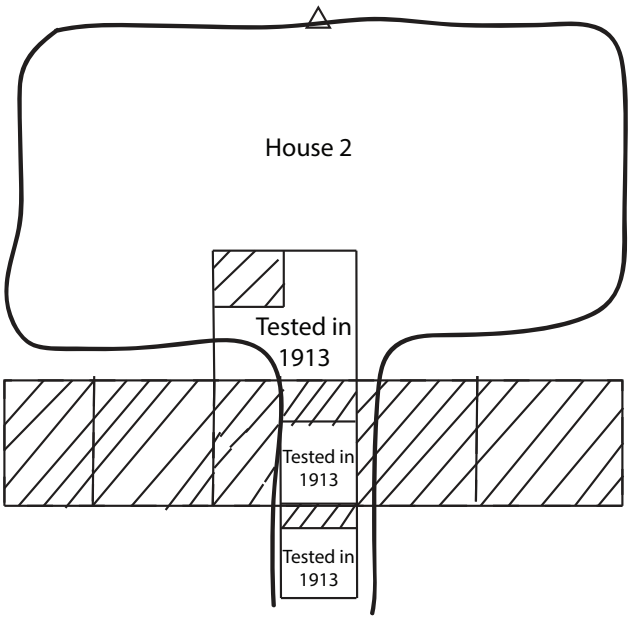


Figure 8.2 Excavated areas of H2 in 2018, showing 1913 test pits.



Figure 8.3 Hart Chalet H2. v. NW.

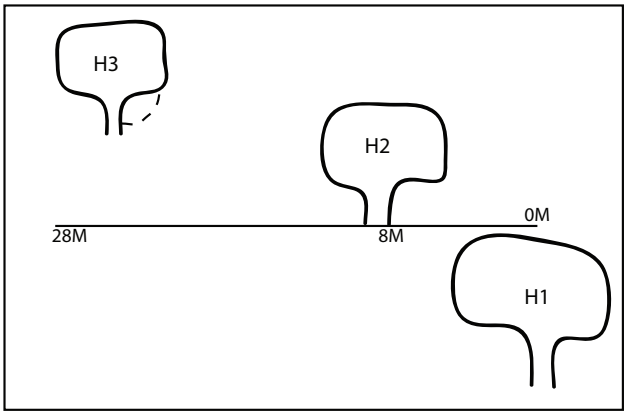


Figure 8.4 Hart Chalet Inuit village settlement plan, v. N.

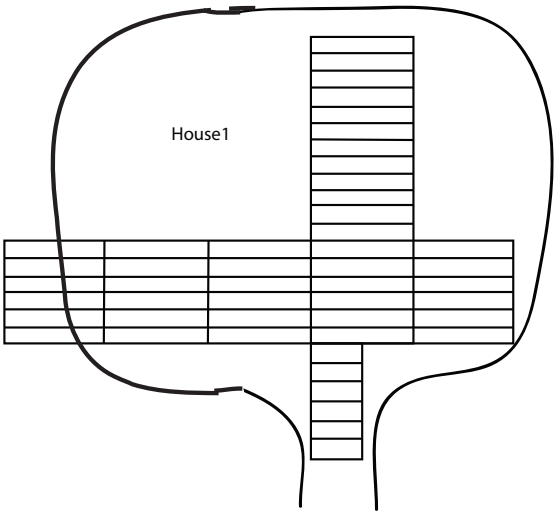


Figure 8.5 Excavated area of H1 in 2013.

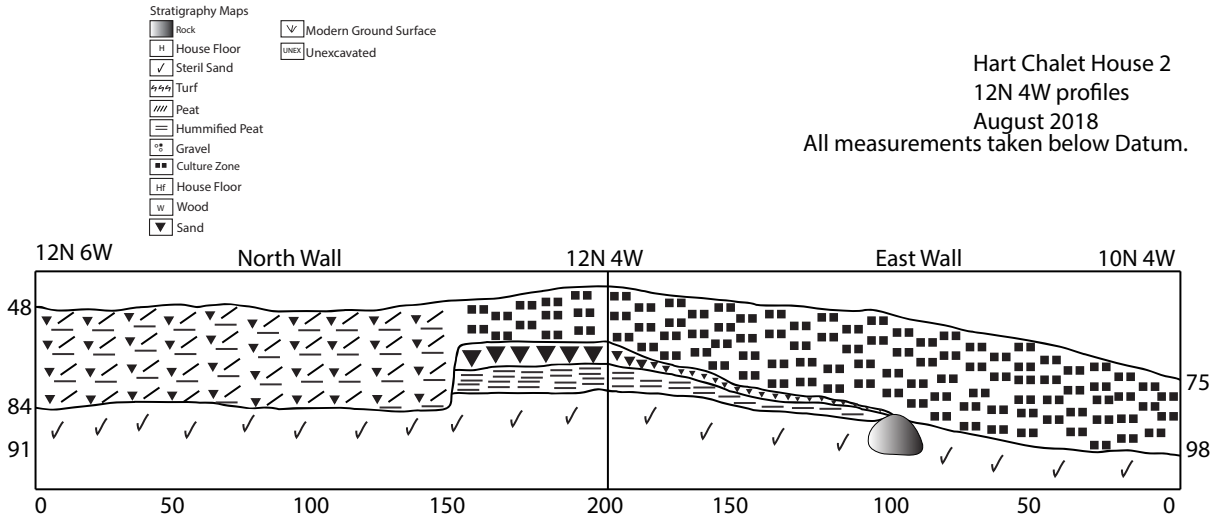


Figure 8.6 Profile of north and east walls of 12N4W.



Figure 8.7 12N 4W North wall profiles showing 1970s pit by Clifford Hart.



Figure 8.8 12N 4W East profile

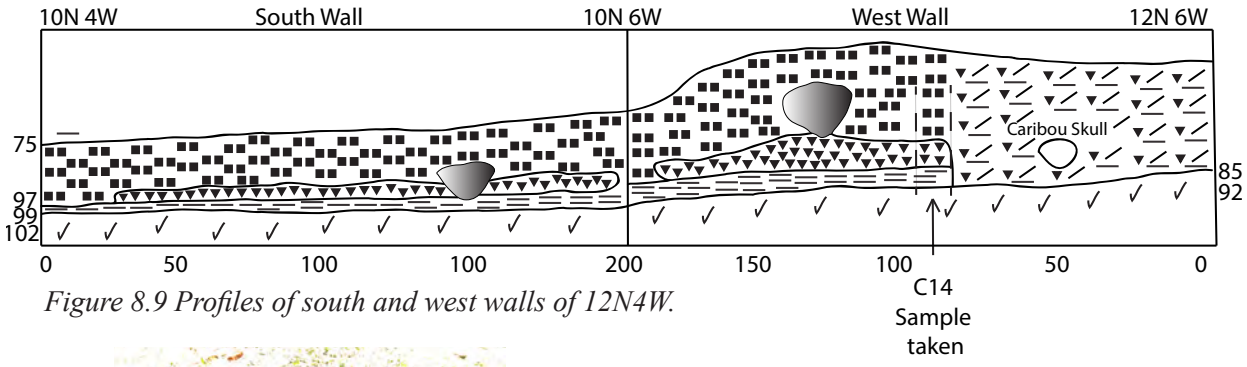


Figure 8.9 Profiles of south and west walls of 12N4W.

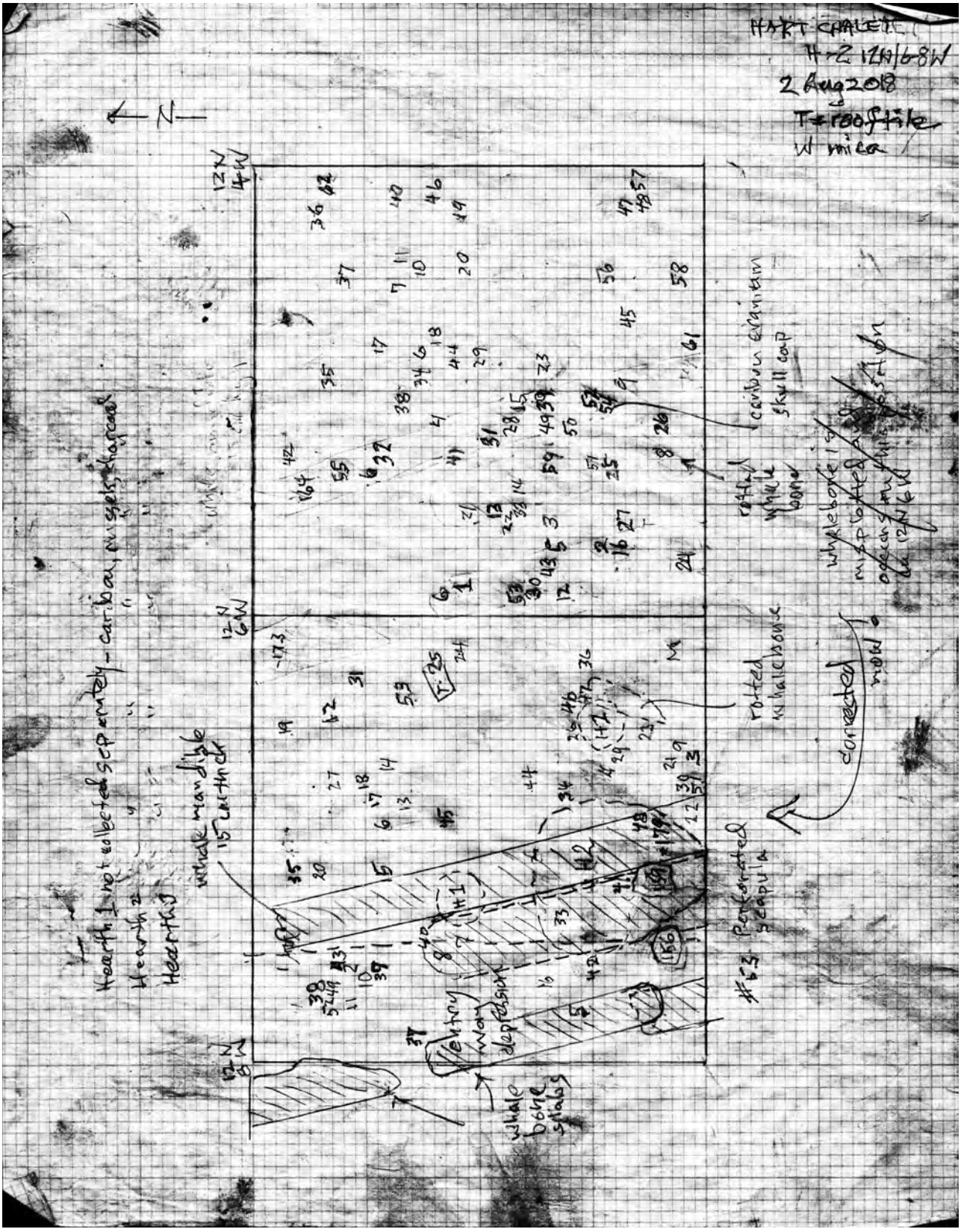


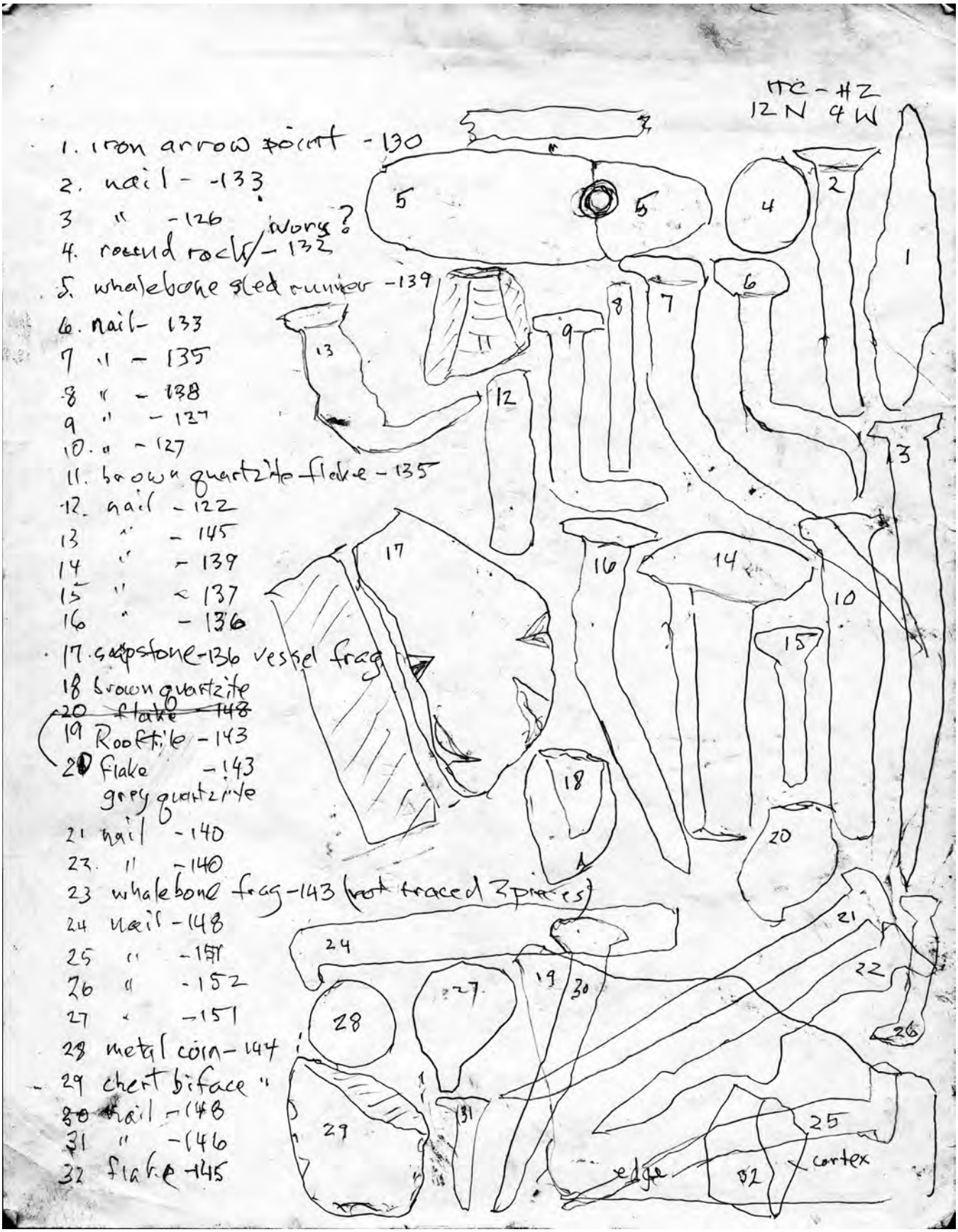
Figure 8.10 west end of south wall of 12N 4W.



Figure 8.11 12N 4W west wall center profile showing edge of Hart test pit of 1970s.

12N 6-8W


HART CHALET
H-2 12N/6-8W
2 Aug 2018
T+ roofpile
W mica
N
12N 4W
12N 5W
12N 6W
12N 7W
Hearth 1 not calibrated scapulae - caribou, muskox, harbor
Hearth 2
Hearth 3
whale mandible
1st earthdr
Ventral view depression
whale bone shards
#63 Perforated scapula
rotted whale bone
caribou antler
skull cap
whale bone
misplotted
does not match
12N 6W
corrected


1. iron arrow point - 130
2. nail - -133
3 " - 126
4. round rock/ - 132
5. whalebone sled runner -139
6. nail - 133
7 " - 135
8 " - 138
9 " - 137
10. " - 127
11. brown quartzite flake - 135
12. nail - 122
13 " - 145
14 " - 139
15 " - 137
16 " - 136
17. soapstone - 136 vessel frag
18 brown quartzite
~~20 flake - 148~~
19 Rooftile - 143
20 flake - 143
grey quartzite
21 nail - 140
23. " - 140
23 whalebone frag - 143 (not traced 3 pieces)
24 nail - 148
25 " - 151
26 " - 152
27 " - 151
28 metal coin - 144
29 chert biface "
30 nail - 148
31 " - 146
32 flake - 145
Worn?
edge
cortex
12N 4W


Hart Chalet 42
12 N 4 W
33. nail - 149
34. flake - 146 tan quartzite (cobble spall)
35. iron blade fragment (?) - 143
36. tooth - 142 (not perforated)
37. flake - 146
38. limestone grindstone - 145 (not coll.)
39. nail - 146.
40 nail - 146.
41. " - 151
42. " - 150
43. chert flake - 156
44 whalebone - 154 (not collected)
45 nail - 154
46 Normandy Stoneware (grey/brown)
47 flake qtz - 159
48 " - chert - 159
~~46 nail - 155~~
49 roofile edge - 158
50 bottle glass - 158
51 flake - 158
52 " - 158
53 Normandy Stoneware - 154
54 nail - 159
55 Ranch chert flake - 163
56 Roof tile frag. - 158
57 stoneware frag. - 164
58 tan chert flake - 165
59 nail - 147
60 iron shaft - 174
61 flake - 158 brown quartzite
62 nail - 148
35
33
39
37
36
34
43
41
46
44
45
wood
42
48
47
-155
54
53
52
51
50
49
58
55
57
59
56
60
61
62



Figure 8.12 House 2 12N6-8W showing whale bones lining entryway, v. N.

Hart Chalet
House 2

12N 6W/ 8W

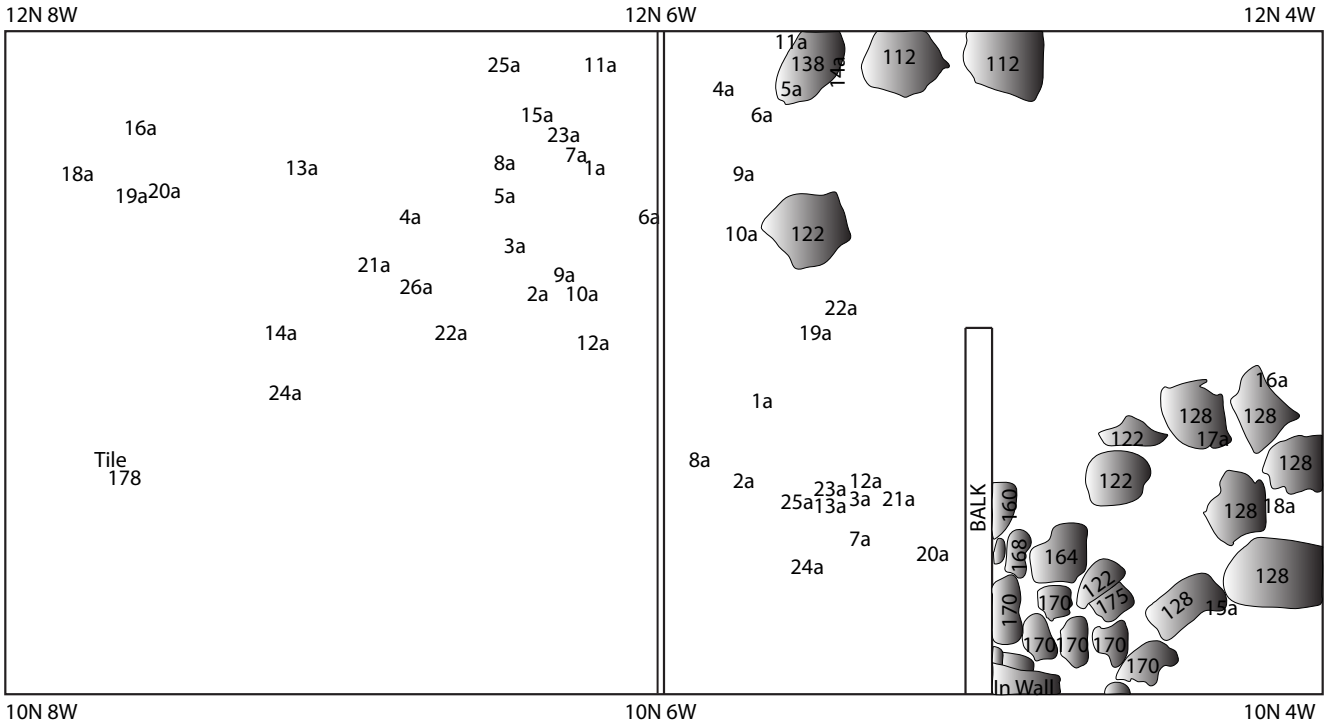


Figure 8.13 House 2 12N 6-8W additional finds to be added to earlier unit maps.

N

12N 8W Notes

WEST WALL

1. The cultural layer is composed of mixed peat and sand interspersed with charcoal and caribou bone. It was complex and periodic charcoal and sand lenses prevented clear interpretation of the depositional sequence.

2. The provenience of these white sand layers were unclear. Charcoal was often mixed into the sand, but it is unclear whether the sand was placed there during construction or was deposited naturally.

3. The peat/ mixed sand layer (3) appears to have derived from the ancient forest floor and devoid of artifacts, charcoal, or other cultural markers.

EAST WALL

The northernmost 20cm of the east wall and the easternmost 20cm of the north wall has an unusual soil layer, cutting through the cultural layer and prehistoric peat into the sterile sand. The soil consists of mixed sand with small charcoal lenses. This corresponds to the square depression on the surface and may be backfill from a previous excavation.

SOUTH WALL

The stratigraphy of the south wall followed a deposit and pattern similar to the north and east walls. A thin layer of sod overlay a deeper cultural layer, consisting of charcoal and peat, mixed with sand and numerous caribou bones. In the south wall, in the lower cultural layer, between 6W and 8W, the charcoal in the soil was especially concentrated, corresponding to the hearth structures which has been excavated in the southern half of 12N 8W. There was another dense concentration of charcoal around the whale bone planks, corresponding to the hearth feature that was observed there during excavation. The beginning of both these charcoal concentrations marked the terminus of the prehistoric peat, possibly due to excavations of these hearth mounds by their Inuit users. No obvious change in soil stratigraphy was observed in the depression around 10N SW which appears to have been formed by the entrance passage, although the cultural soil was thinner and had more sand and less bone and peat than in other areas. No indication of human activity was observed below the prehistoric peat.

All measurements taken below Datum.



Figure 8.14 12N 6W South wall profile across entry passage.



Figure 8.15 12N 8W South wall profile across entry.

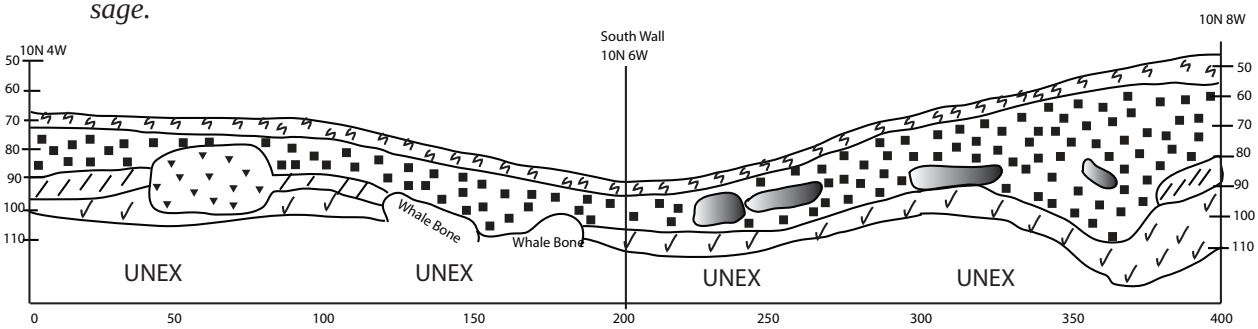


Figure 8.16 South wall profile from 12N4 to 12N8W.



Figure 8.17 12N 6W profile of 7W balk in center of photo. V. East.



Figure 8.18 12N 6W shows 7W balk and whale bone slabs lining the east edge of entry passage. V. NE.

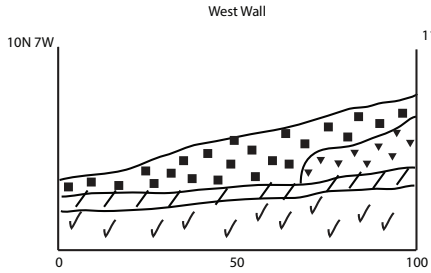


Figure 8.19 12N 6W 7 west balk profile as seen to the west.



Figure 8.20 12N 6W showing hearth area east of whale bone bordered entry after excavation of hearth rocks and bone. V. SE.

Hart Chalet House 2
EiBh-47
August 2018

General Notes 12N 6W

Mary Maisel wrote up the eastern part of this square and Jake and Allie excavated the northwest quadrant. I dug the upper part of the SW quadrant and found large amounts of hearth bone - mostly caribou - but with small amounts of seal and some bird, mussel, and a few fish bones where mussel shells helped preserve them. Most bone was in fair or good preservation and much was broken up for marrow extraction by boiling. Some was also charred. There were no distinct stone hearth rings, but rocks were present in the hearths and often were fire burned. Cultural artifacts were not frequent as this square was basically a cooking place, and other than nails that might have been included in wood used for fuel, there were few finds of ceramics, beads, etc. Along the western side of the square slabs of whale bone had lined the edge of the entry. But there was no evidence of a major separation - like a line of rocks bordering the entryway, and no evidence of a roofed entry passage or of a cold trap or lintel structure. Hearth deposits seemed more like dumps of cooking refuse from wood-fueled fires, not oil lamp cooking. No good evidence for entry floor deposits as found in some LNS dwellings. Also no use of rock slab pavements in the entry area.

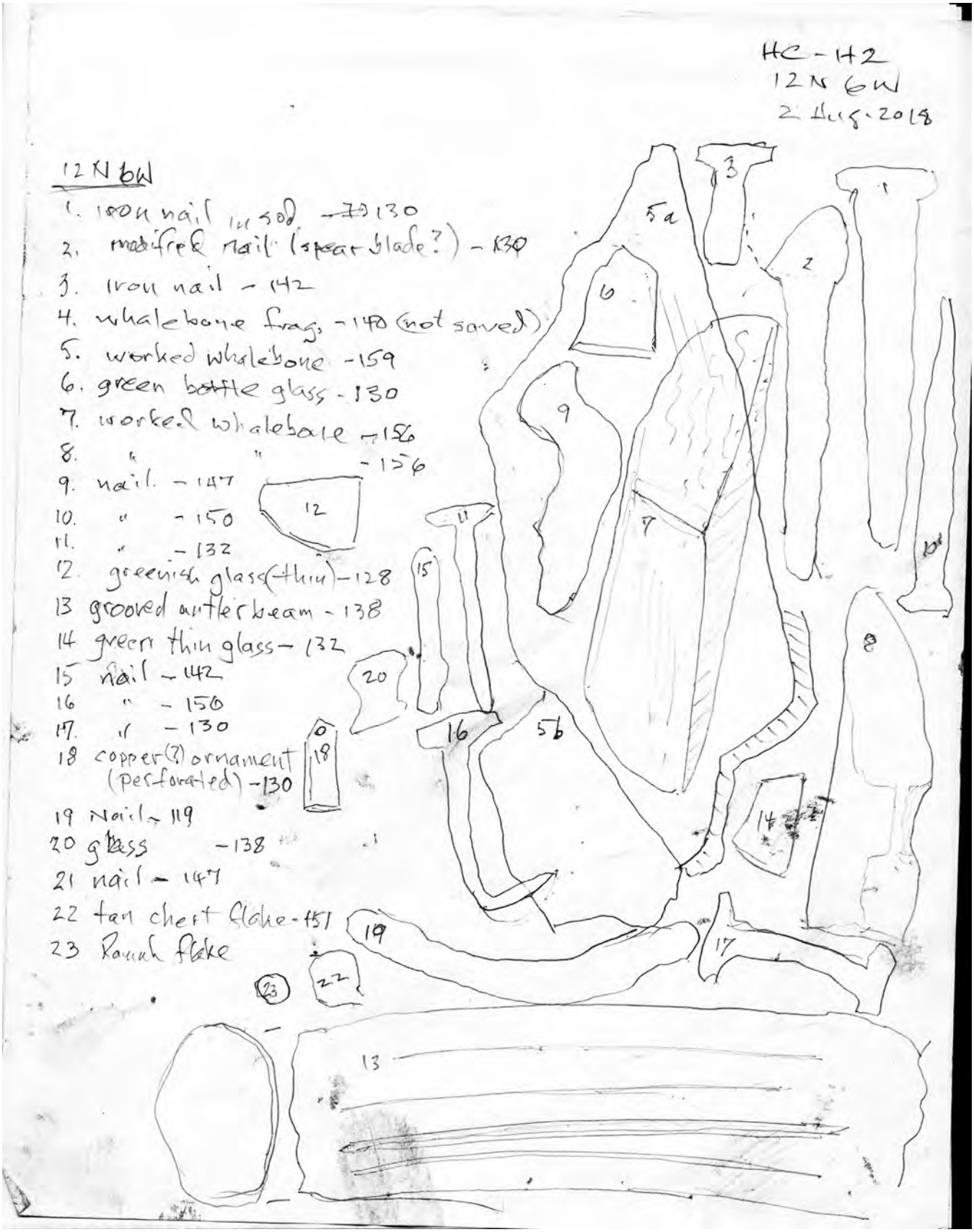
Hart Chalet House 2
12N 6W

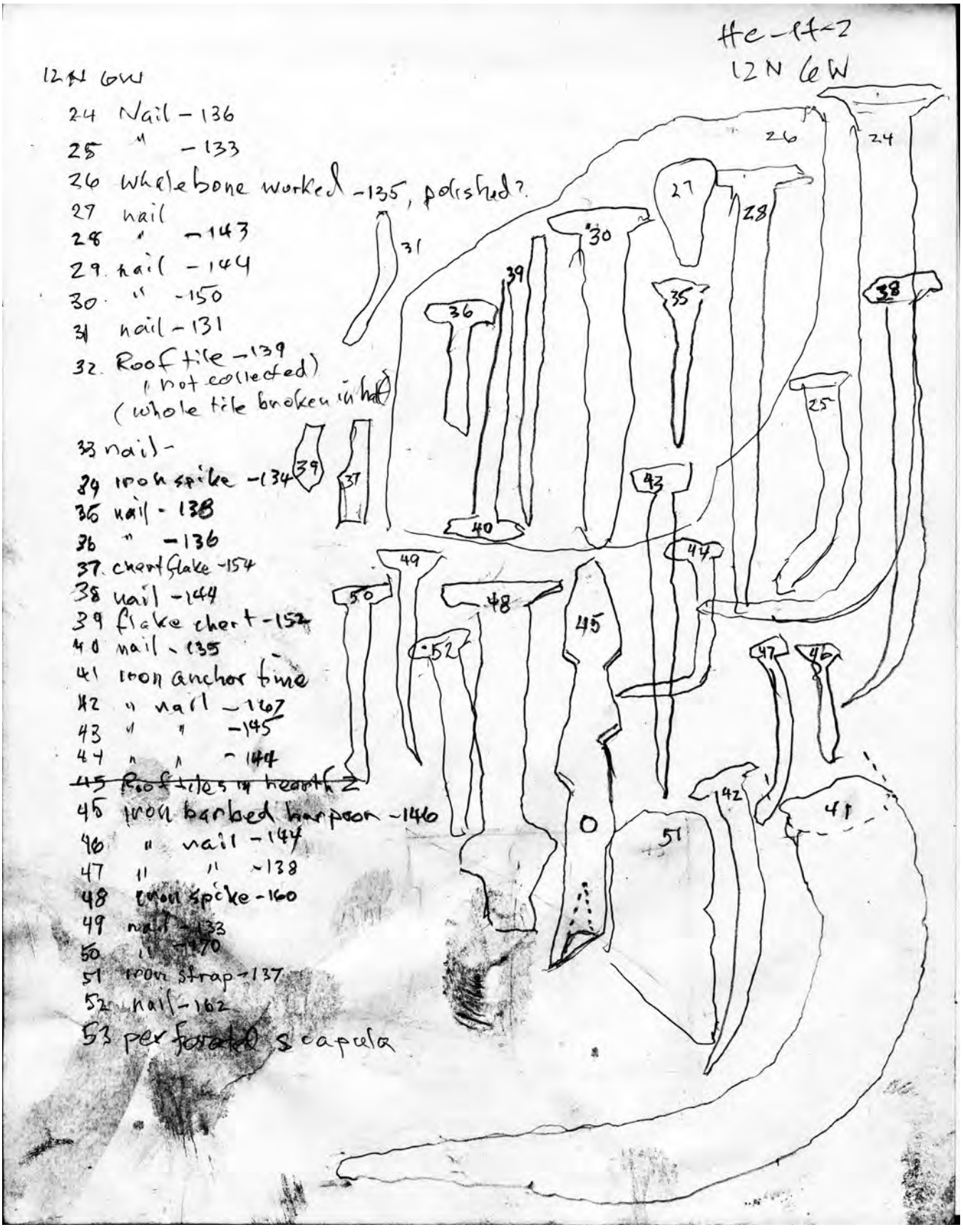
In the eastern half of this square there were several notable finds. All of these finds were located in the cultural layer. The cultural layer in this area was very thick as indicated by the profile, because it had a slope to the south. The earliest finds near the top of the cultural layer were the worked whale bone, near the south wall, the grooved antler beam or handle, near the 7W balk, and a copper/ bronze perforated ornament near the north wall. In the upper/ middle area of the cultural layer was a perforated scapula. This scapular portion has a drilled hole at one end and a serrated long edge. The serrations are near perfect in distribution and depth. At the edge of the east wall was a whole tile, broken into four sections, two larger and two smaller. This tile was located under the first concentration of rocks in the cultural layer. Near the bottom of the cultural layer, at the edge of the 7W balk, was the barbed iron harpoon. Scattered in the cultural layer were several iron nails and shards of thin glass. The sand layer and peat layer did not yield many finds, a nail or two and nothing else. There was a rock feature below the sand layer in the peat layer at the edge of the 7W balk. These rocks were arranged in a rectangular pattern. Throughout the cultural layer there were innumerable caribou, small rodent, carnivore, bird, fish, and seal bones most likely associated with a midden or hearth area.

HC-142
12N 6W
2 Aug. 2018

12N 6W

1. iron nail in sod ~~-129~~ 130
2. rusted nail (spear blade?) - 130
3. iron nail - 142
4. whalebone frag. - 140 (not saved)
5. worked whalebone - 159
6. green bottle glass - 130
7. worked whalebone - 156
8. " " - 156
9. nail - 147
10. " - 150
11. " - 132
12. greenish glass (thin) - 128
13. grooved antler beam - 138
14. green thin glass - 132
15. nail - 142
16. " - 150
17. " - 130
18. copper(?) ornament (perforated) - 130
19. Nail - 119
20. glass - 138
21. nail - 147
22. tan chert flake - 151
23. Rough flake




He-14-2
12N 6W
12N 6W
24 Nail - 136
25 " - 133
26 whalebone worked - 135, polished?
27 nail
28 " - 143
29 nail - 144
30 " - 150
31 nail - 131
32 Roof tile - 139
(not collected)
(whole tile broken in half)
33 nail -
34 iron spike - 134
35 nail - 138
36 " - 136
37 chert flake - 154
38 nail - 144
39 flake chert - 152
40 nail - 135
41 iron anchor fluke
42 " nail - 167
43 " " - 145
44 " " - 144
~~45 Roof tiles in hearth 2~~
46 iron barbed harpoon - 146
47 " nail - 147
48 " " - 138
49 iron spike - 160
50 nail - 133
51 " - 170
52 iron strap - 137
53 nail - 162
perforated scapula

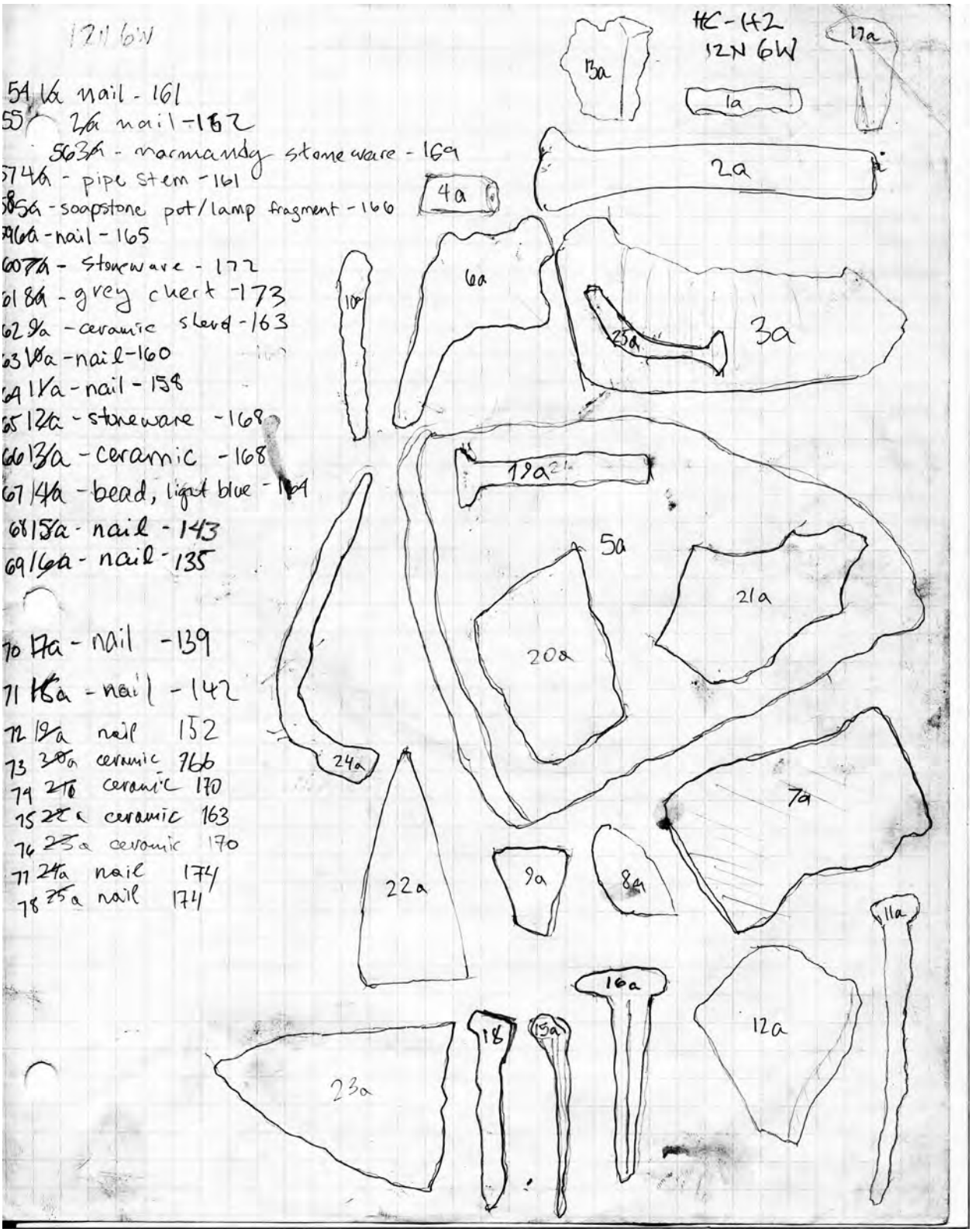

12N 6W
HC-42
12N 6W
54 16a nail - 161
55 26a nail - 152
56 36a - normandy stoneware - 169
57 46a - pipe stem - 161
58 5a - soapstone pot/lamp fragment - 166
59 6a - nail - 165
60 7a - stoneware - 172
61 8a - grey chert - 173
62 9a - ceramic sherd - 163
63 10a - nail - 160
64 11a - nail - 158
65 12a - stoneware - 168
66 13a - ceramic - 168
67 14a - bead, light blue - 164
68 15a - nail - 143
69 16a - nail - 135
70 17a - nail - 139
71 18a - nail - 142
72 19a nail 152
73 20a ceramic 166
74 21a ceramic 170
75 22a ceramic 163
76 23a ceramic 170
77 24a nail 174
78 25a nail 174
13a
17a
1a
2a
4a
6a
10
3a
23a
19a
5a
21a
20a
24a
7a
22a
9a
8a
11a
16a
12a
23a
18
15a



Figure 8.21 Completed excavation of entry area hearths and midden, v. NW.



Figure 8.22 12N 6-8W viewing entry and hearths with whale bone slabs. V. N



Figure 8.23 Rock pile on east side of H2 doorway. V. NE



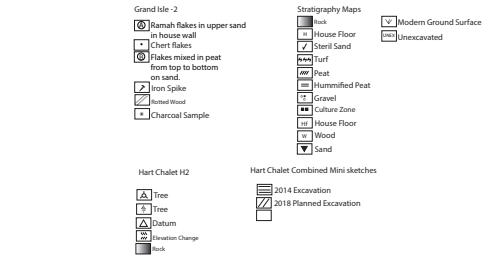
Figure 8.24 Door and entryway. View SW.



Figure 8.25 14N 8W NW quad excavation inside H2. V. SE.



Figure 8.26 House 2 12N6-8W units with hearths east and west of entry, v. SW.



Hart Chalet House 2
EiBh-47
August 2018
All measurements taken below Datum.

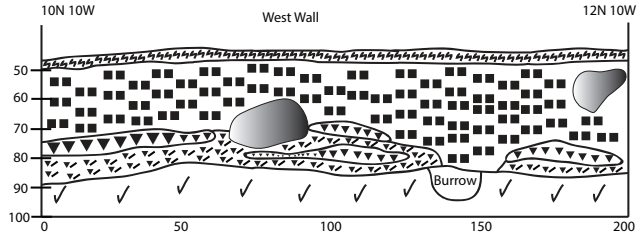


Figure 8.27 West profile at 10-12N10W.



Figure 8.28 12N 8W west wall profile with hearth stones removed.



Figure 8.29 12N 8W north wall.



Figure 8.30 12N 6W North wall showing entryway depression and whale bone border slab.

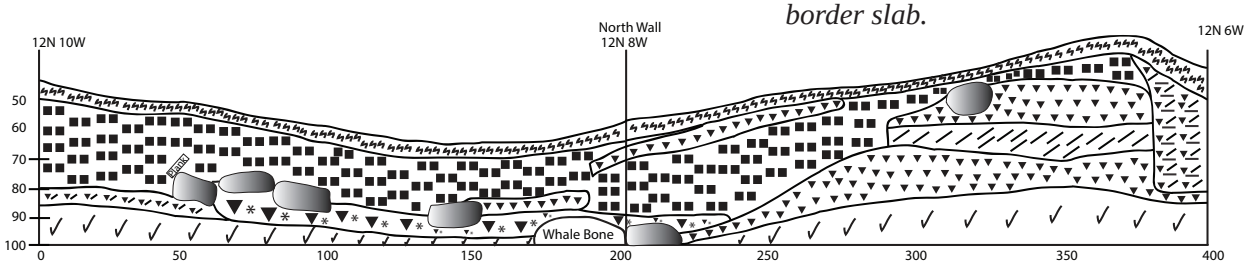


Figure 8.31 North wall profile of 12N6-10W.

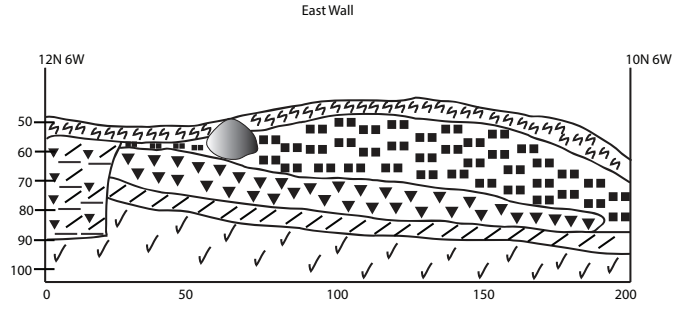
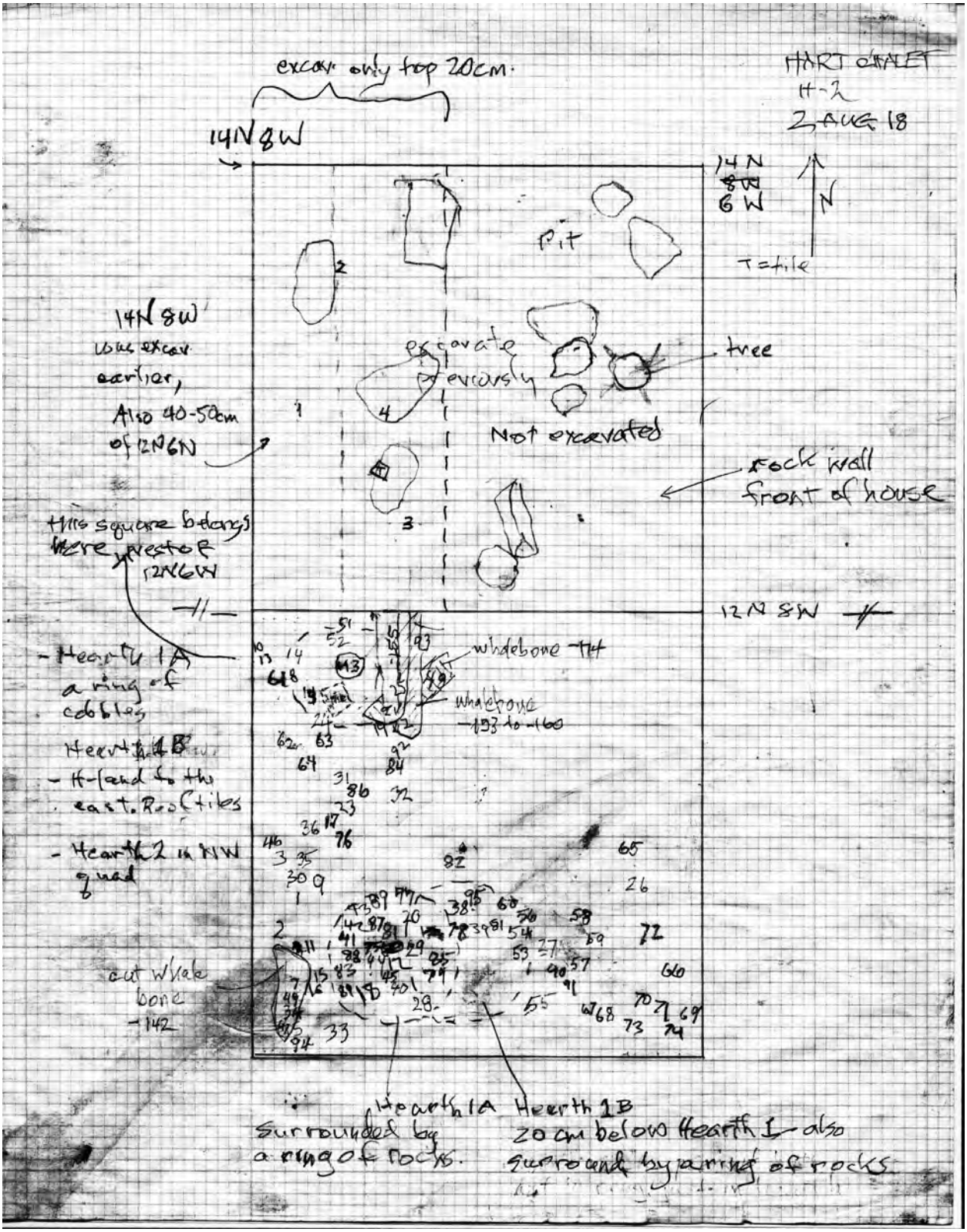


Figure 8.32 East wall profile of 12N6W to 6N6W.



Figure 8.33 East wall of 12N6W with balk at 12N7W.


excav only top 20cm.
HART cabinet
H-2
2 Aug 18
14N 8W
14 N
8 W
6 W
N
T=tile
Pit
14N 8W
was excav
earlier,
Also 40-50cm
of 12N 6W
excavate
evenly
tree
Not excavated
rock wall
front of house
this square bdary
were restor
12N 6W
12N 8W
- Hearth 1A
a ring of
cobbles
- H-1and to the
east. Roof tiles
- Hearth 2 in NW
quad
whalebone
whalebone
-133 to -160
cut whale
bone
-142
Hearth 1A
Surrounded by
a ring of rocks.
Hearth 1B
20 cm below Hearth 1 - also
surrounded by a ring of rocks

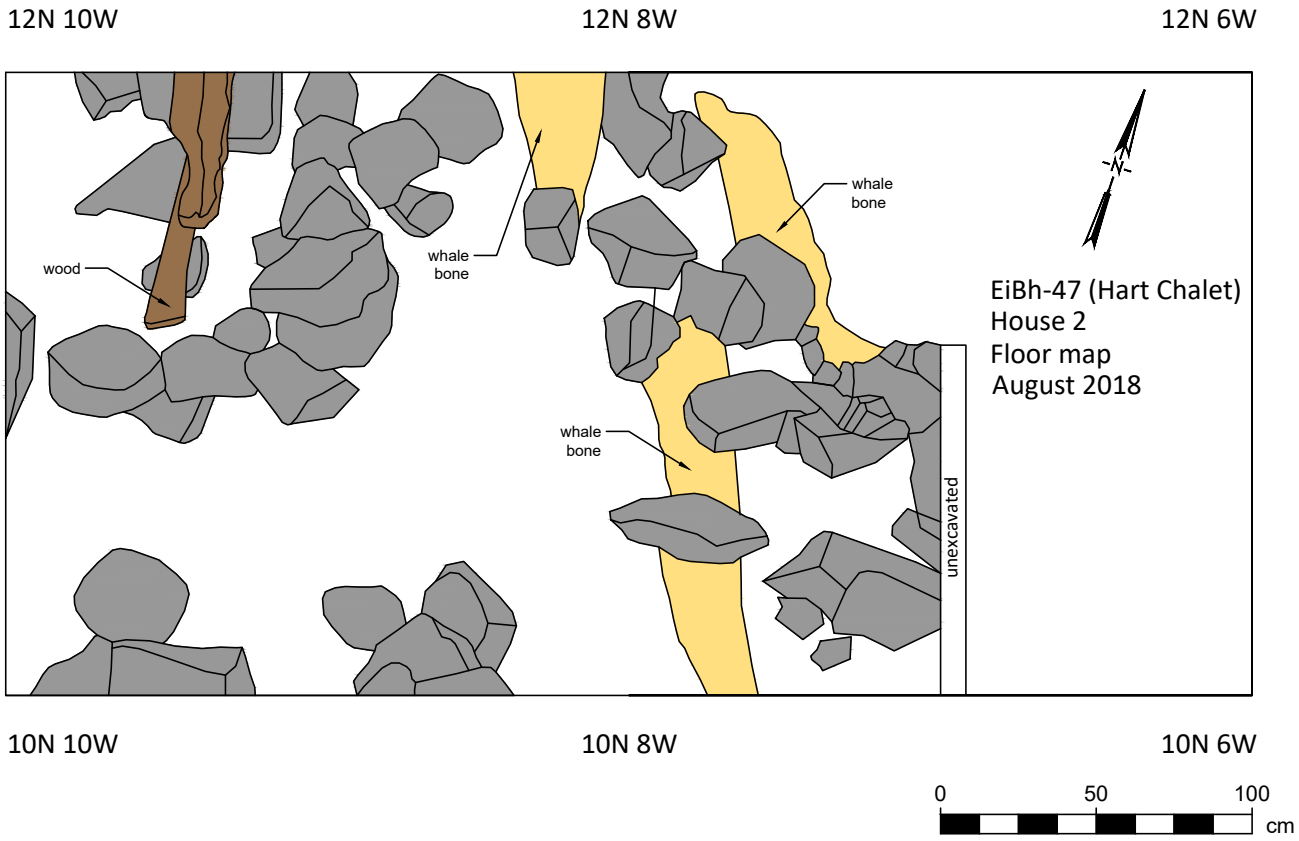
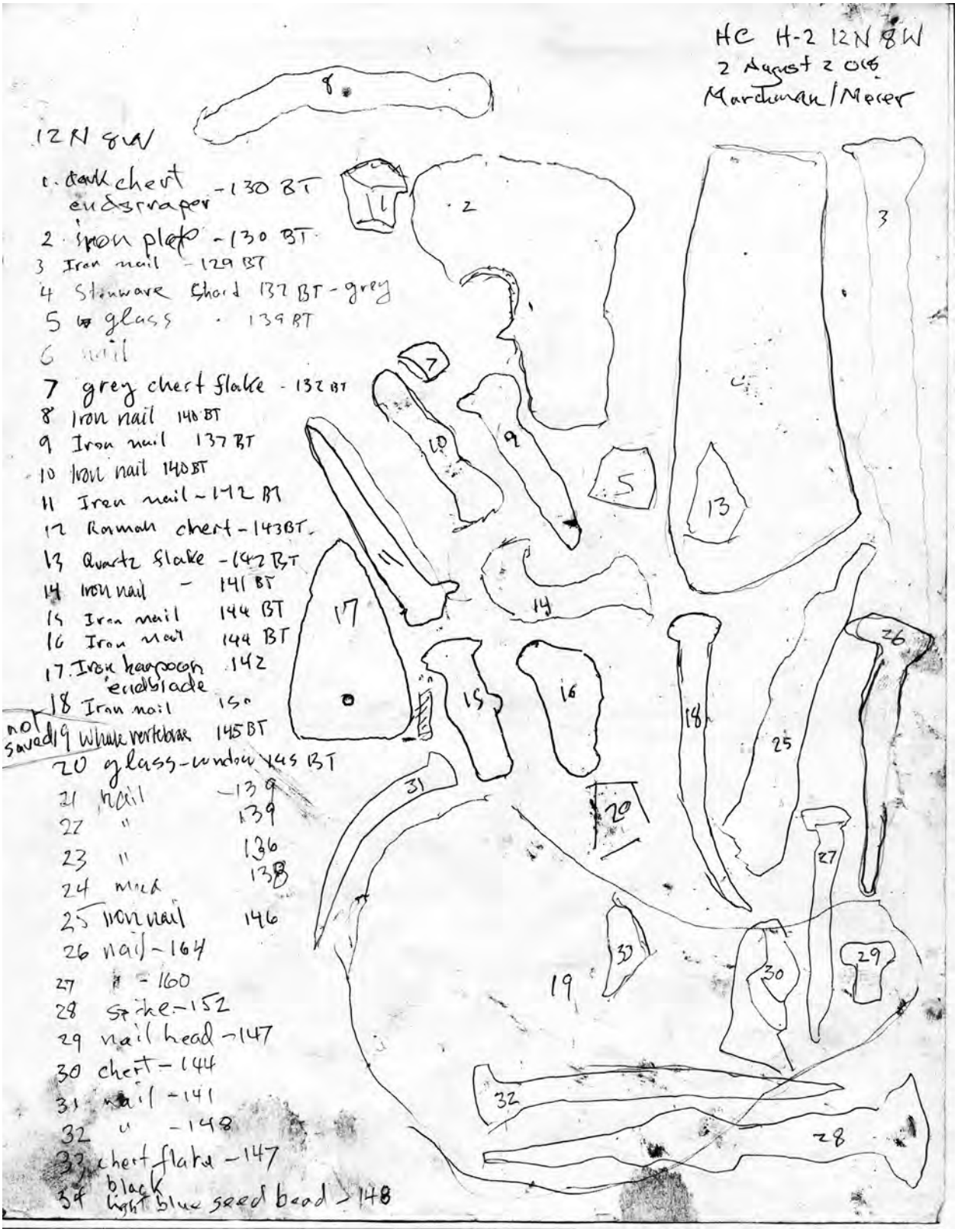
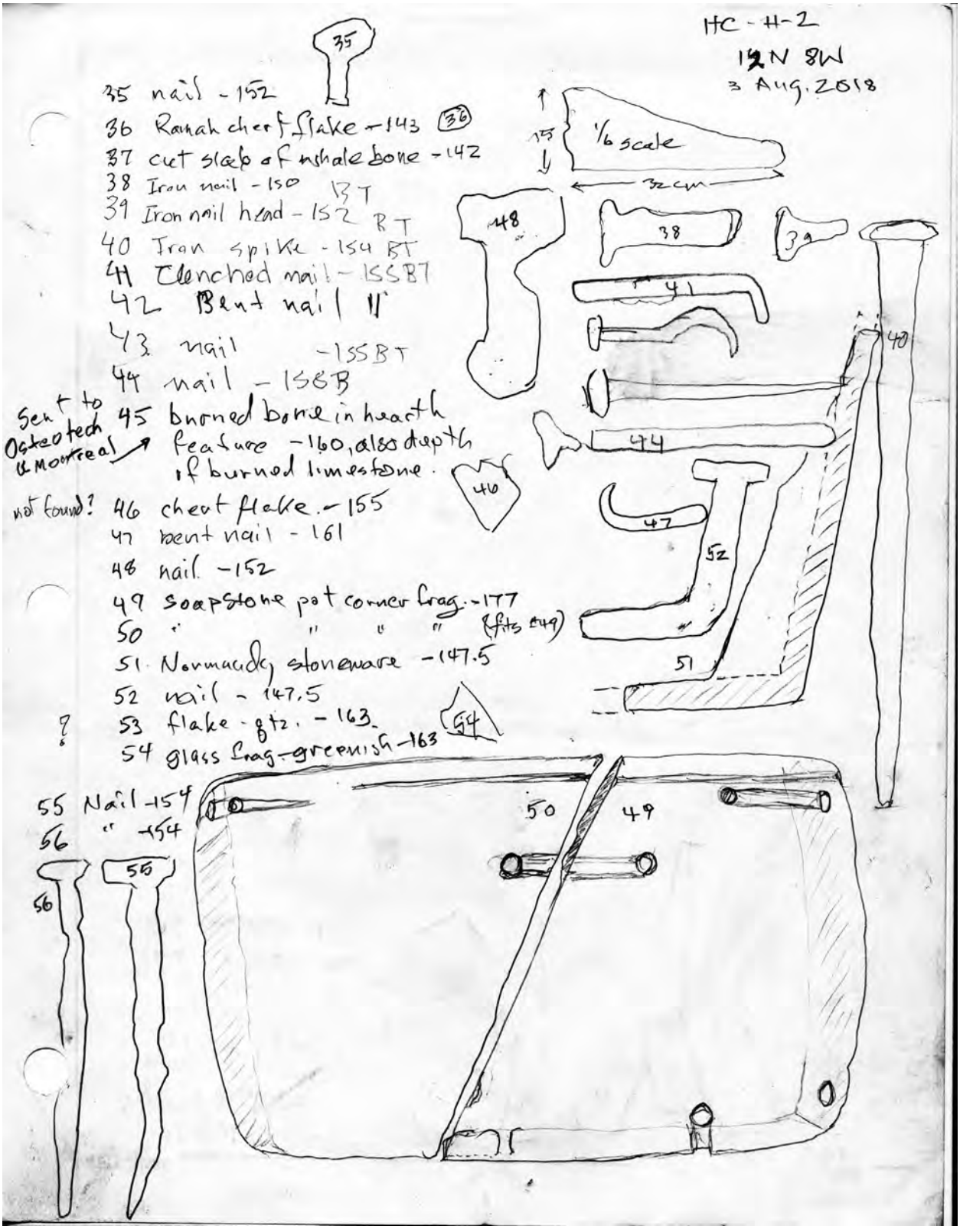
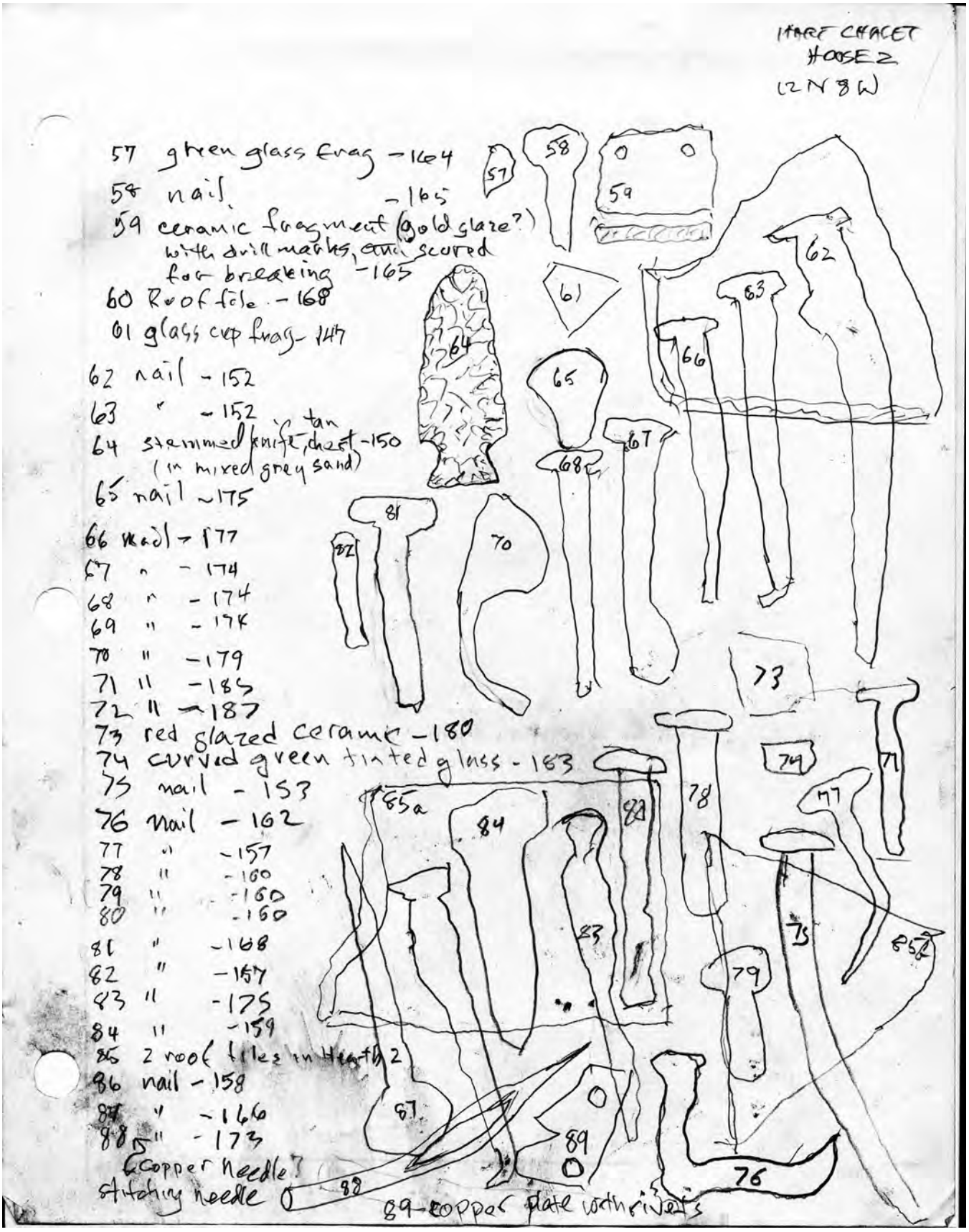
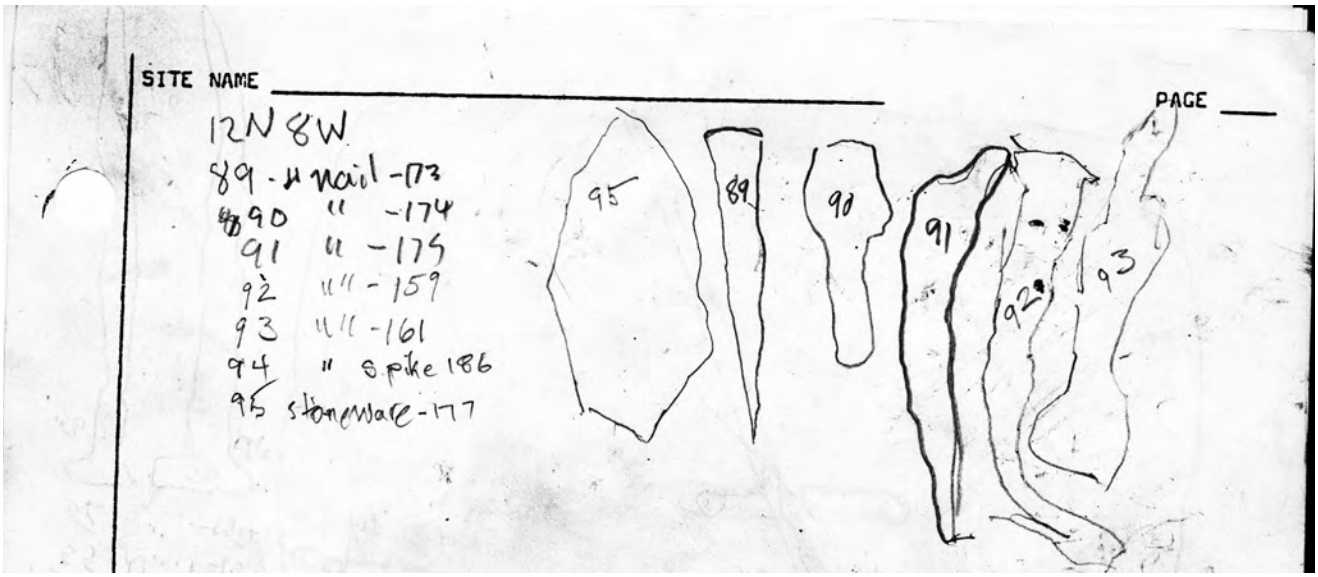


Figure 8.34 Rock and whale bone map of 12N8W.

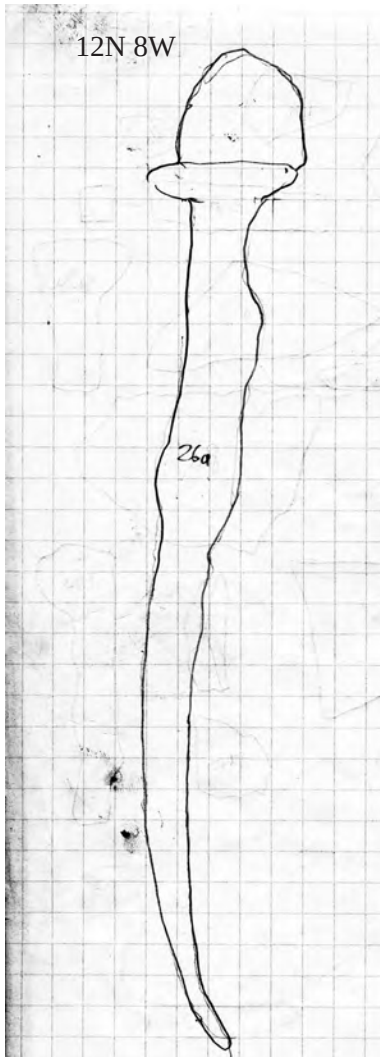

HC H-2 12N 8W
2 August 2016
Marchman/Mercer
12N 8W
1. dark chert endscraper - 130 BT
2. iron plate - 130 BT
3 Iron nail - 129 BT
4 Stoneware sherd 137 BT - grey
5 glass - 139 BT
6 nail
7 grey chert flake - 132 BT
8 Iron nail 140 BT
9 Iron nail 137 BT
10 Iron nail 140 BT
11 Iron nail - 142 BT
12 Roman chert - 143 BT
13 Quartz flake - 142 BT
14 Iron nail - 141 BT
15 Iron nail 144 BT
16 Iron nail 144 BT
17 Iron harpoon end/blade 142
18 Iron nail 150
not saved 19 Whale vertebrae 145 BT
20 glass - window 145 BT
21 nail - 139
22 " 139
23 " 136
24 nail 138
25 Iron nail 146
26 nail - 164
27 " - 160
28 Spike - 152
29 nail head - 147
30 chert - 144
31 nail - 141
32 " - 148
33 chert flake - 147
34 black light blue seed bead - 148


HC-H-2
1½N 8W
3 Aug. 2018
35 nail - 152
36 Ramah chert flake - 143
37 cut slab of whale bone - 142
38 Iron nail - 150 BT
39 Iron nail head - 152 BT
40 Iron spike - 154 BT
41 Clenched nail - 155 BT
42 Bent nail 11'
43 nail - 155 BT
44 nail - 156 B
Sent to Osteotech Montreal
45 burned bone in hearth feature - 160, also depth of burned limestone.
not found?
46 chert flake. - 155
47 bent nail - 161
48 nail - 152
49 soapstone pot corner frag. - 177
50 " " " " (fits #49)
51 Normandy stoneware - 147.5
52 nail - 147.5
?
53 flake - qtz. - 163
54 glass frag - greenish - 163
55 Nail - 154
56 " - 154
1/6 scale
32 cm
15
48
38
39
41
40
44
46
47
52
51
54
50
49
55
56

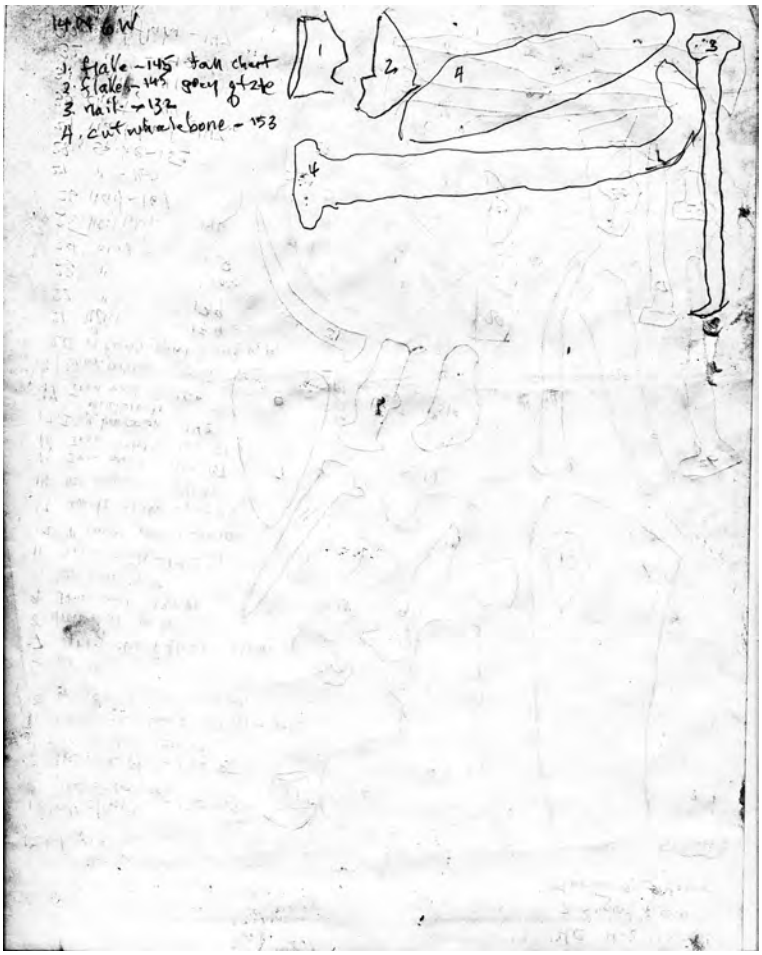

HARE CHACET
HOUSE 2
12N 8W
57 green glass frag - 164
58 nail - 165
59 ceramic fragment (gold glaze?) with drill marks, also scored for breaking - 165
60 Roof tile - 168
61 glass cup frag - 147
62 nail - 152
63 " - 152
64 stemmed knife, chert, tan - 150 (in mixed grey sand)
65 nail - 175
66 nail - 177
67 " - 174
68 " - 174
69 " - 178
70 " - 179
71 " - 185
72 " - 187
73 red glazed ceramic - 180
74 curved green tinted glass - 163
75 nail - 153
76 nail - 162
77 " - 157
78 " - 160
79 " - 160
80 " - 160
81 " - 168
82 " - 157
83 " - 175
84 " - 159
85 2 roof tiles in Hearth 2
86 nail - 158
87 " - 166
88 " - 173
Copper needle?
stitching needle
89 - copper plate with rivets


SITE NAME
PAGE
12N 8W
89 - " nail - 173
90 " - 174
91 " - 175
92 " - 159
93 " - 161
94 " spike 186
95 stoneware - 177
95
89
90
91
92
93

12N 8W


26a

12N 6W


14 8W
1. flake - 145 tan chert
2. flake - 145 grey gt-zte
3. nail - 132
4. cut whale bone - 153
1
2
4
3
4

12N 8W

96 1a - glass - 153

97 2a - ceramic sherd 153

98 3a - iron piece

99 4a - gray chert flake

100 5a - ceramic - 157 (tile?)

101 6a - ceramic sherd - 162

102 7a - nail - 162

103 8a - piece of iron - 162

104 9a - flake - 165

105 10a - nail - 165

106 11a - ceramic sherd - 165

107 12a - micro-blade - 174

108 13a - nail - 161

109 14a - nail - 156

110 15a - nail - 165

111 16a - nail - 158

112 17a - flake - 164

113 18a - nail - 173

114 19a - soapstone - 174

115 20a - stoneware - 170

116 21a iron piece 175

117 22a nail 175

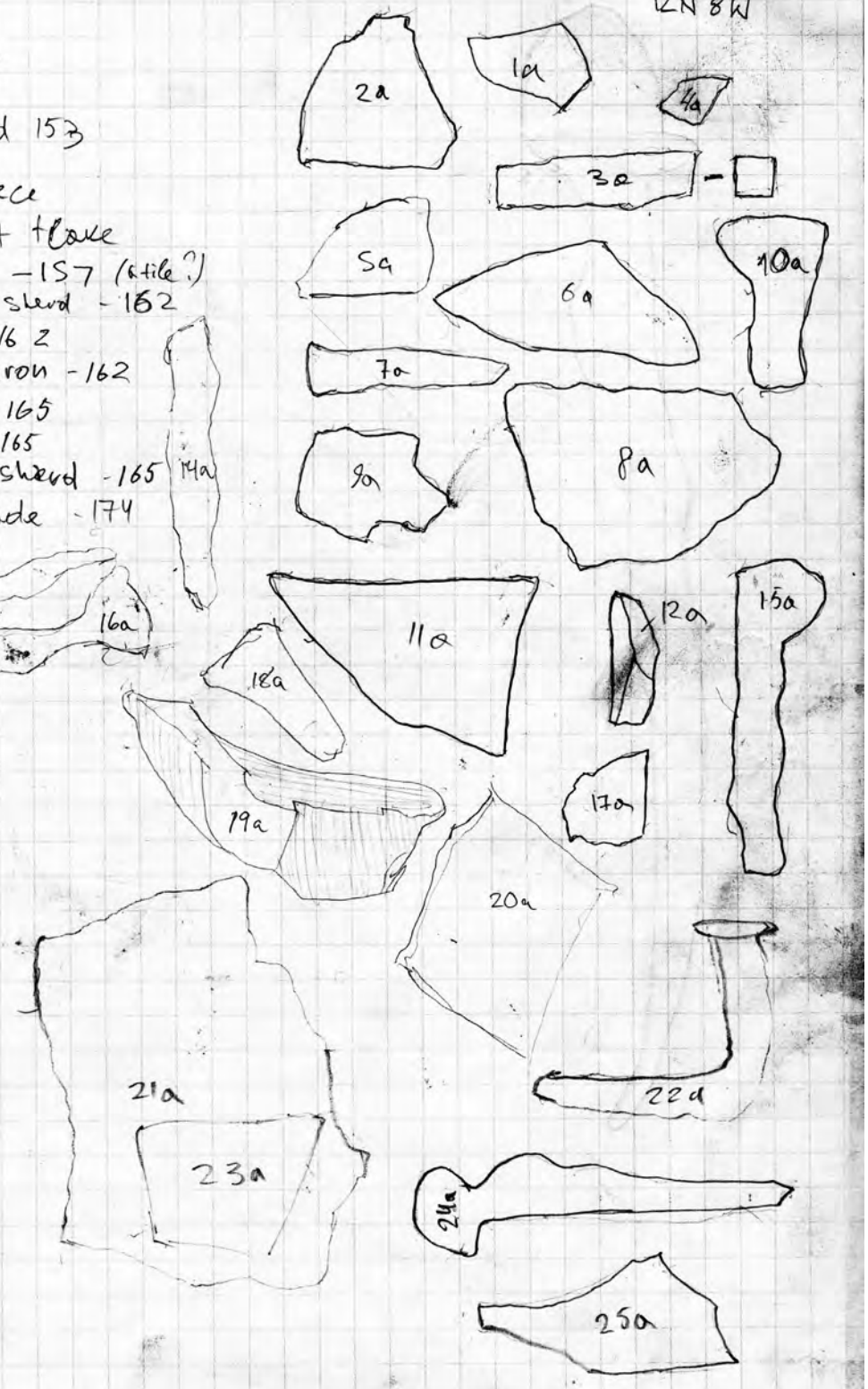
118 23a glass 170

119 24a nail 170

120 25a glass 170

121 26a nail 170

HC-HZ
12N 8W



Hart Chalet House 2

12N 8W

12N 8W included the hearth mound to the west of the entrance tunnel, and part of the entrance tunnel depression itself. During excavation four layers were discerned; upper modern sod, a cultural layer, consisting of mixed peat, sand, charcoal, and bone, a lower peat layer from the prehistoric tundra, and a deeper still sterile prehistoric beach. All finds were restricted to the cultural layer and no artifacts from earlier occupation were noticed between the prehistoric peat and beach level. However, in the southern, eastern, and central parts of the square, activity from the Inuit occupation had removed the prehistoric peat and charcoal impregnated soil from the hearth deposit rested directly on top of the sterile soil.

The archaeological feature in 12N 8W was a series of deep, built-up hearth mounds. Hearth feature one, in the south of the square, exhibited at least two periods of rebuilding, with a sandy layer of soil with a lower concentration of charcoal as well as a fire degraded limestone slab marking the terminus of the first episode of use. Each hearth feature consisted of a circular ring of stones, many fire cracked, that enclosed and area of wood-charcoal fill, mixed with numerous fragments of burnt and calcined bones.

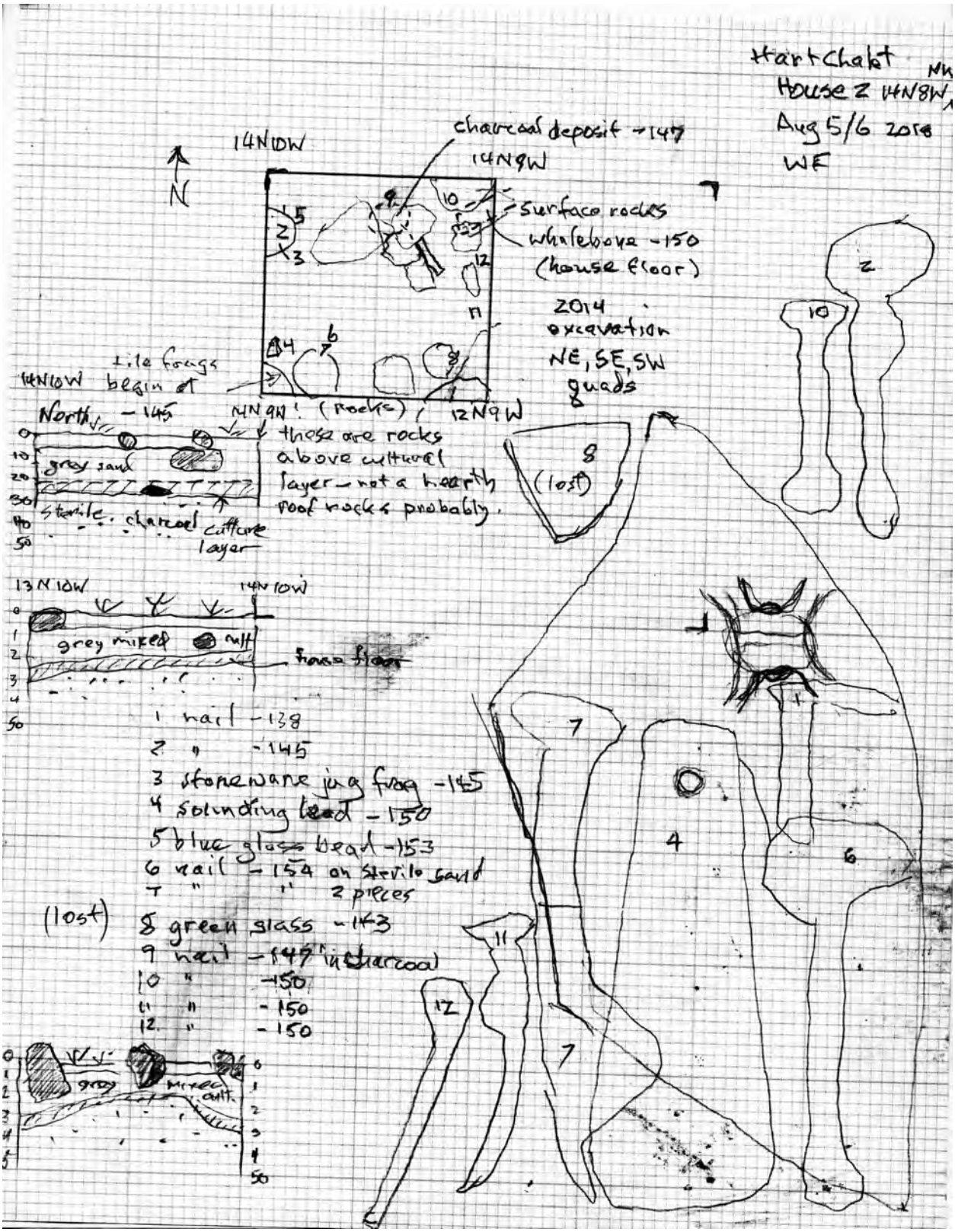
As usual, nails were the most numerous artifacts. Several items of interest were found in the southwest corner of the square. An endscrapper, possibly of recent Indian origin, judging by it's mottled grey chert, was found in the upper cultural layer. Below this, there was a flat/ sawn whale bone, approximately 2 cm thick. Under the whale bone, in a charcoal deposit extending to the sterile sand was half of a soapstone pot, with a single grooved rim, suggesting an early southern Inuit origin.

Hart Chalet House 2

14N 8W NW Quad

In 2014 I excavated the SW/ NE/ SE quadrants of this square, just inside the doorway of House 2, finding some large whale bone slabs on the floor. This year I excavated the NW quadrant, trying to leave most of the spruce roots in place to accommodate Florence's wishes to save the tree's shielding her house. The upper level was forest duff which transitioned to a dark cultural level, that extended to a floor level at circa 150 cm below triangle. Reaching the floor I found many small broken pieces of tile and at the floor level a blue glass bead, a large ceramic jug (stoneware) with a suspension lug, an an intact sounding lead which was unmodified by the Inuit. All these were on the far western side near the 10W line. In the east side a slab of whalebone lay on the floor. Rocks were everywhere in the cultural level, perhaps originating from the south wall of the house, where many large rocks were still in place. In the north-central area there was a 25 cm diameter charcoal deposit 3-4 cm thick with a couple nails present. This was not a burned roof support and did not extend below the floor level. No evidence of stone slab flooring. The finds suggest that it might be productive to excavate the entire interior of this house.

14N 8W MAP/NOTES SCAN



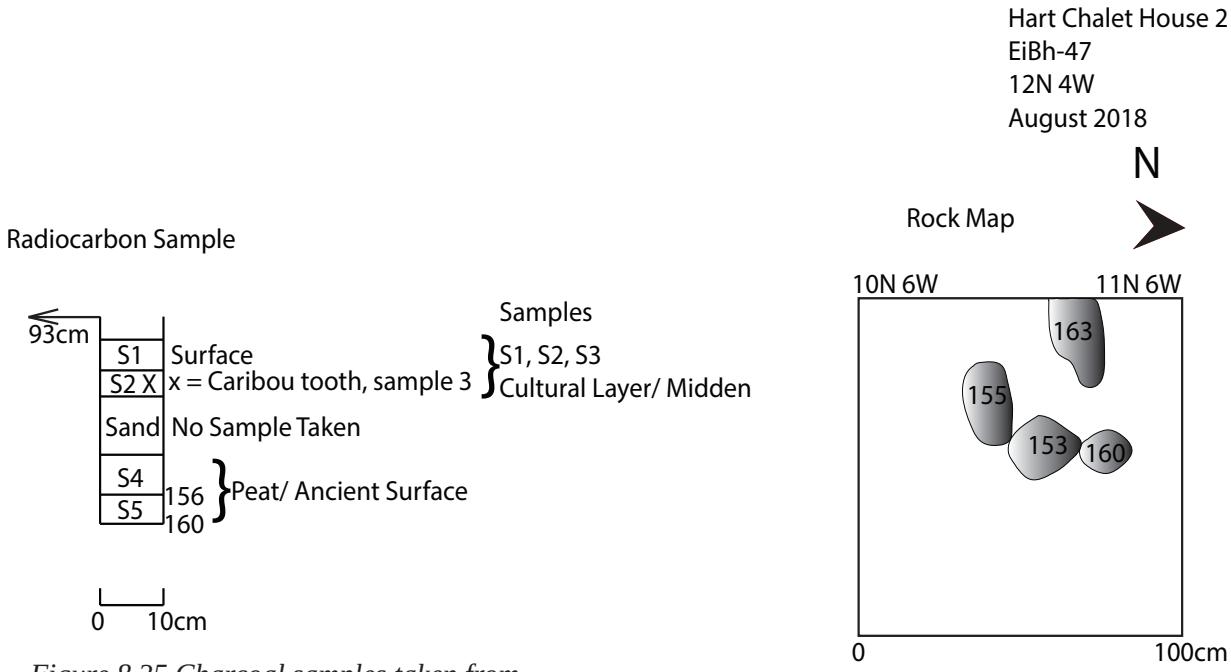


Figure 8.35 Charcoal samples taken from west wall of 12N4W.



Figure 8.36 12N 4W West wall with rock feature. V. W.



Figure 8.37 12N 8W excavated to sterile. Note stone hearth rocks. V. N.

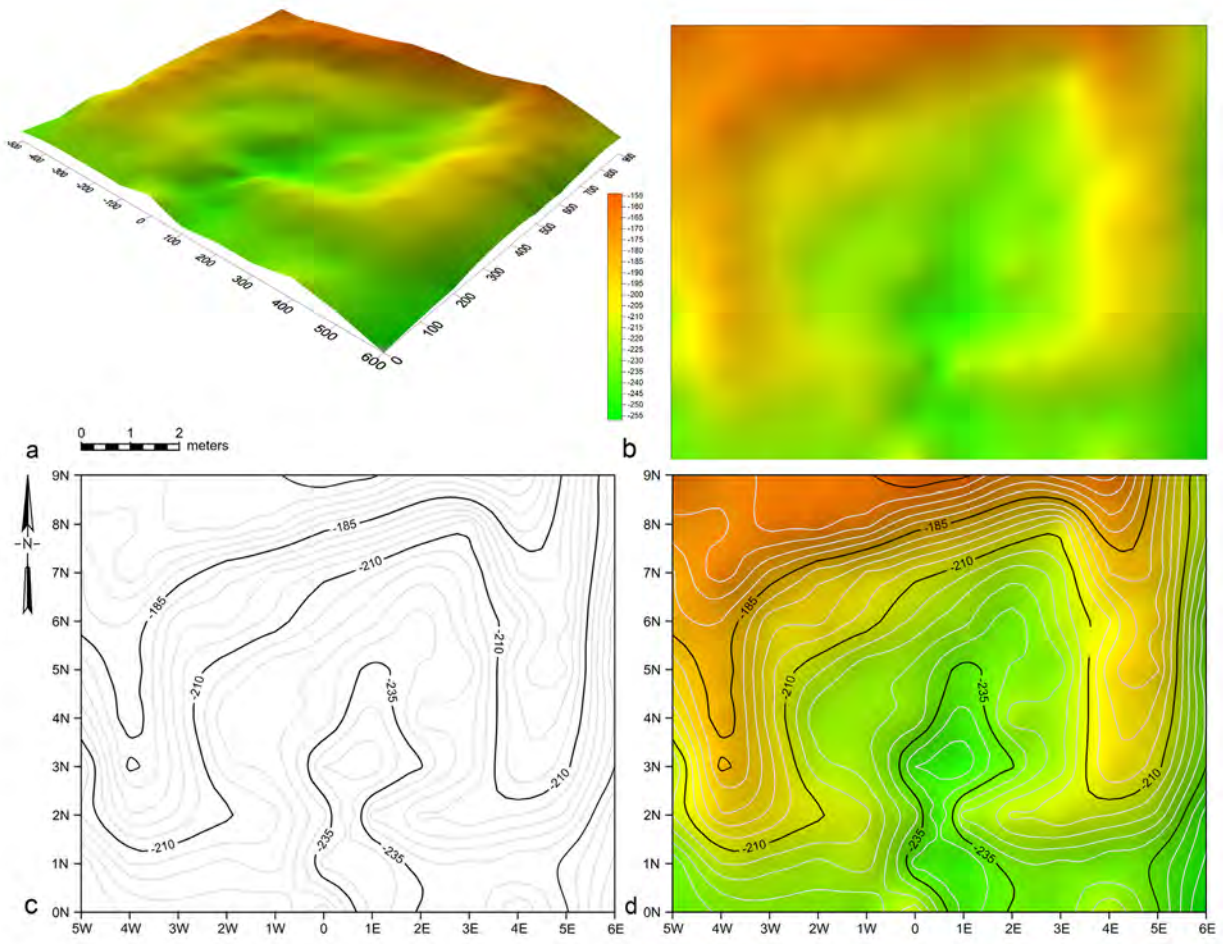


Figure 8.38 Topographic map of H1, Hart Chalet (EiBh-47). (by I. Chechushkov)

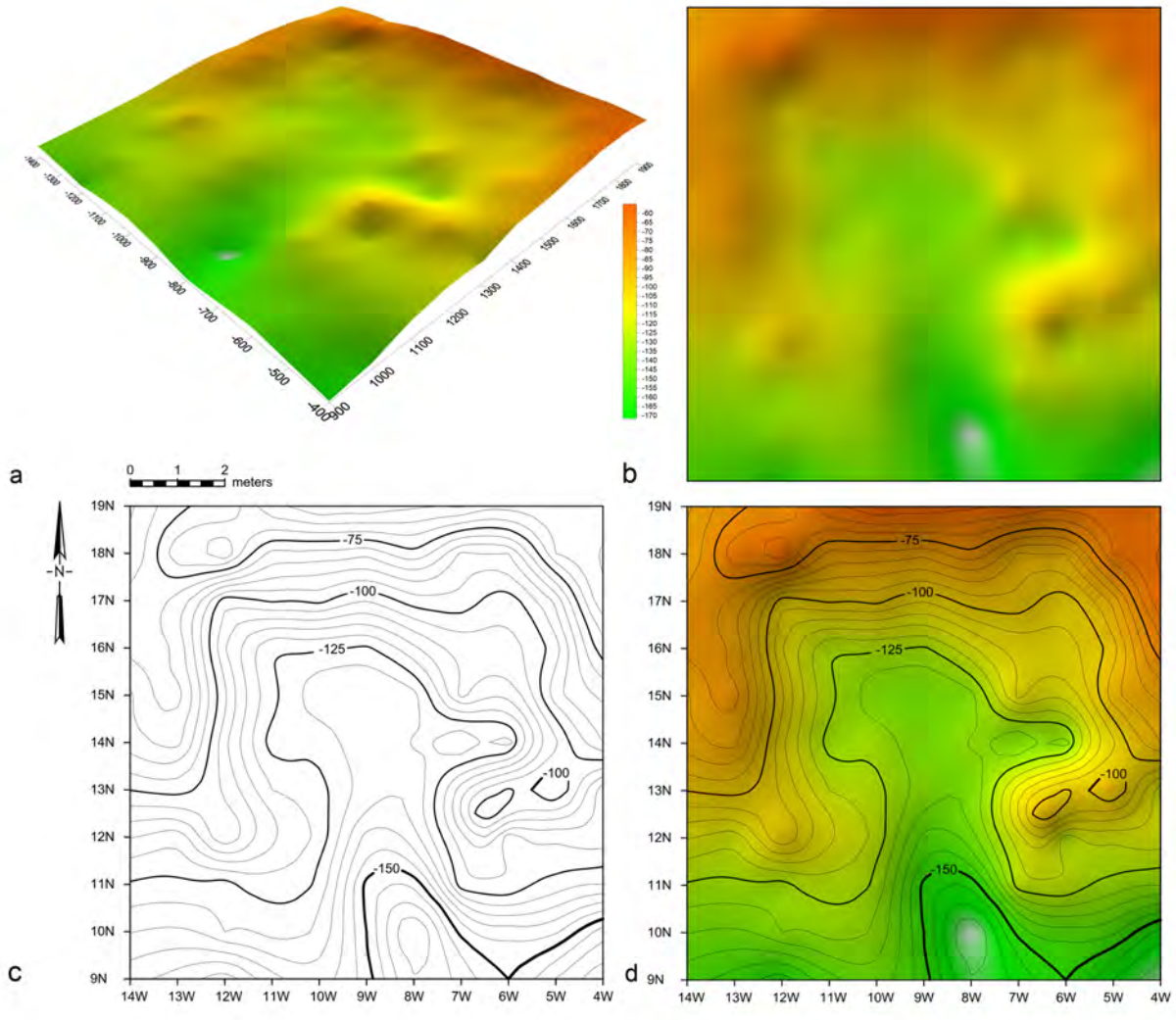


Figure 8.39 Topographic map of H2, Hart Chalet (EiBh-47). (by I. Chechushkov)

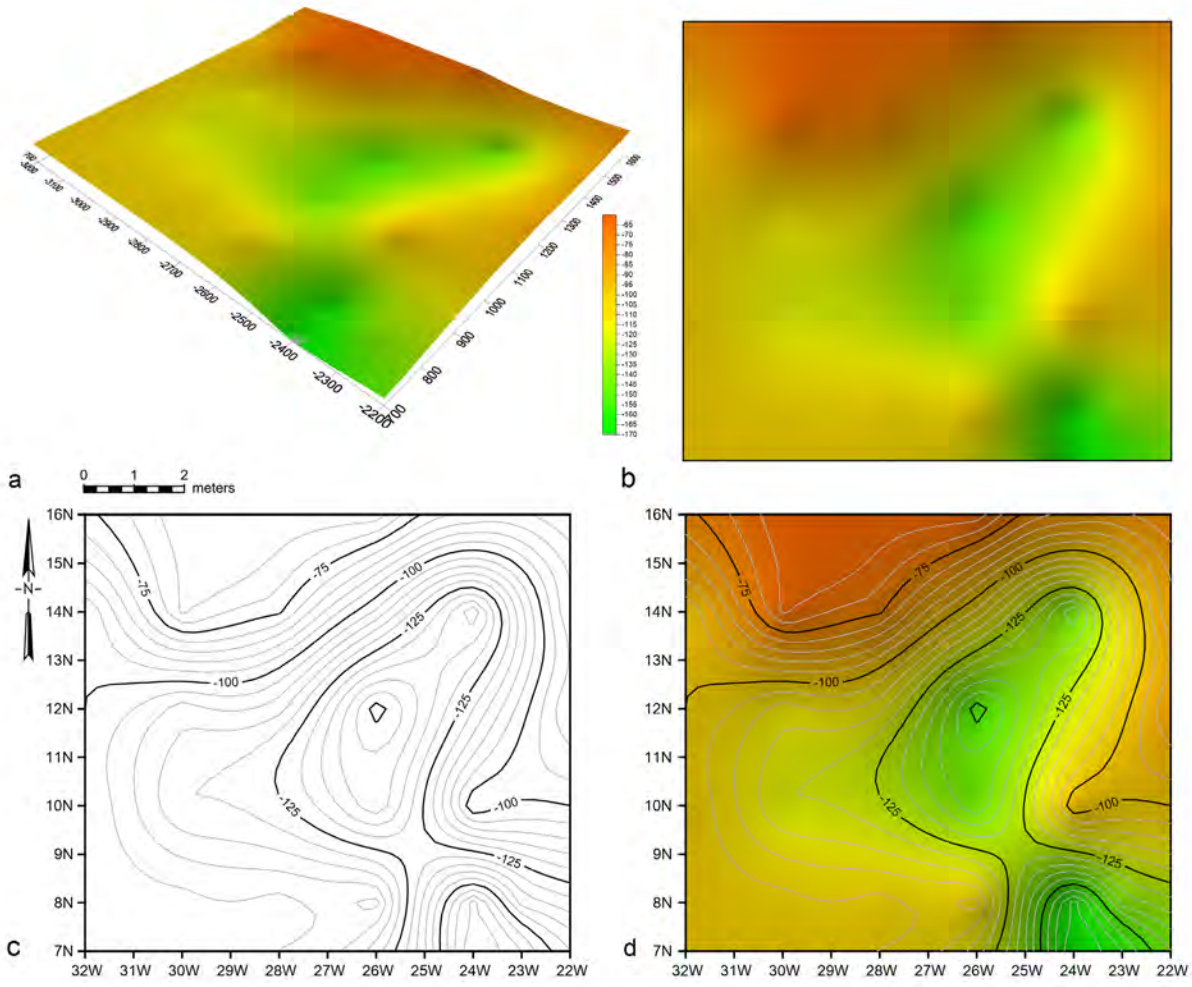


Figure 8.40 Topographic map of H3, Hart Chalet (EiBh-47). (by I. Chechushkov)



Figure 8.41 Iron artifacts from H2 12N 8W.



Figure 8.42 H2 12N 8W nails and iron plate or pot fragments.



Figure 8.43 12N 8W stoneware and rooftile.



Figure 8.44 12N 8W ceramics, glass, and flint chert flakes.



Figure 8.45 12N 8W stoneware vessel fragments.



Figure 8.46 12N8W chert flakes and chert stemmed point.



Figure 8.47 12N 8W iron harpoon point, copper stiching needle, and copper sheet with rivets.



Figure 8.48 12N 8W burned bone from hearth.



Figure 8.49 12N 4W iron arrow point and soapstone vessel fragments.



Figure 8.50 12N 8W lead sounding weight, glass, nails and iron from house interior floor.



Figure 8.51 Bone foreshaft or toggle (12N 4W), whale bone slab (12N 8W), perforated caribou scapula, and caribou antler handle blank from 12N 6W.



Figure 8.52 Assorted artifacts from House 2 units.



Figure 8.53 Fitting soapstone pot fragments from 12N 8W hearth 1, lamp fragments from 12 N 6W, and 12N 4W.

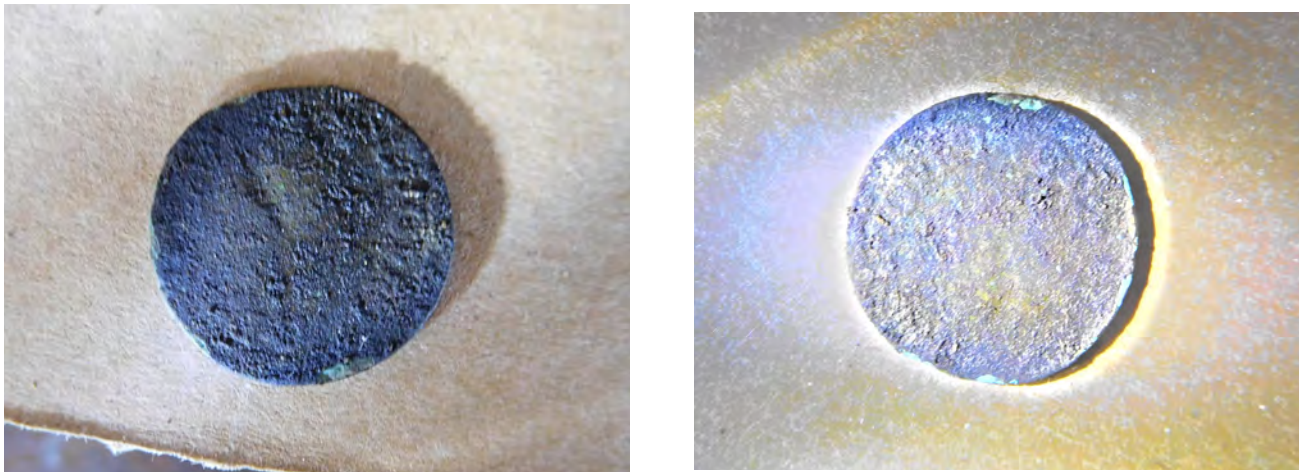


Figure 8.54 Copper alloy double tournois French coin struck between 1634-1643, principality of Sedan for the La Tour d'Auvergne family.

Grand Isle - 2, L1
N51-24.530' ; W57-41.016'
EiBk - 54
11-13 Aug. 2018

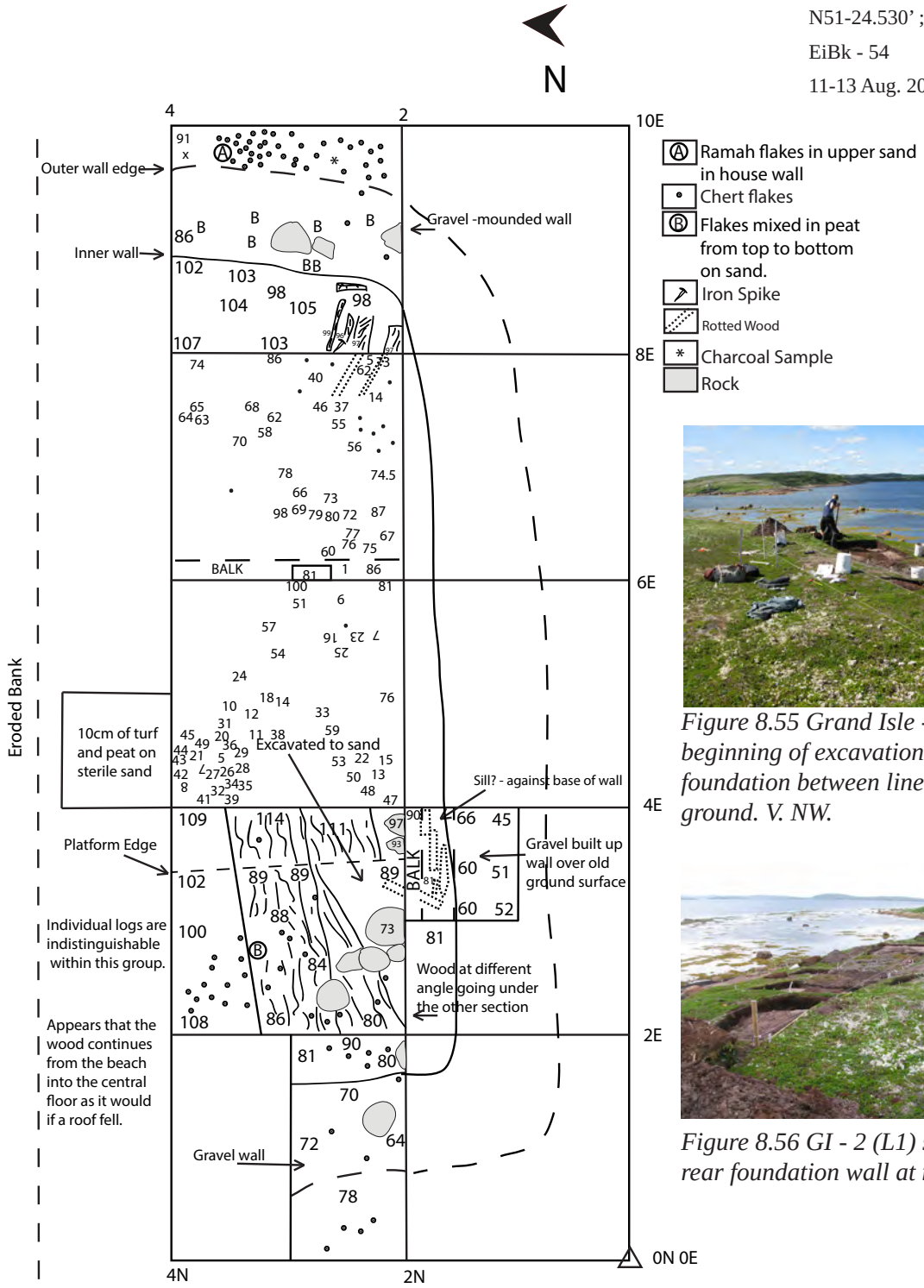




Figure 8.55 Grand Isle - 2 (L1) at beginning of excavation. Rear wall foundation between lines in fore-ground. V. NW.



Figure 8.56 GI - 2 (L1) showing rear foundation wall at right. V. E.

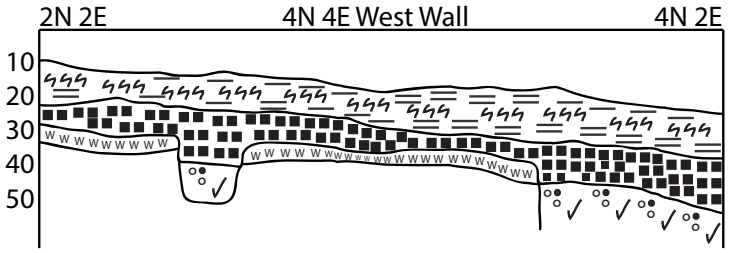


Figure 8.57 GI-2 (L1) 4N4E west wall profile.



Figure 8.58 GI-2 (L1) 4N10E east and south walls and excavated house interior at right, v. SE.



Figure 8.59 GI-2 (L1) 4N4E west house bench with collapsed roof poles above peat and sterile sand. Wall trenches seen at left and rear. Poles much be roof structure because they continue onto central house floor, v. W.



Figure 8.60 GI-2 (L1) 2018 excavation overview showing 2017 central floor area backfilled and mounded rear (south) wall foundation and rear wall cuts, v. W.



Figure 8.61 GI-2 (L1) south half of 4N2E showing mounded western house wall, v. SE.



Figure 8.62 GI-2 (L1) 2018 excavation at east and west ends of the qarmat and back-filled 2017 central floor in between, v. E.

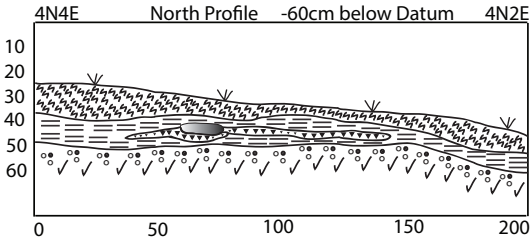


Figure 8.63 North profile of 4N4E-2E.



Figure 8.64 GI-2 (L1) north wall showing west bench dropping to the central house floor at right, v. N.

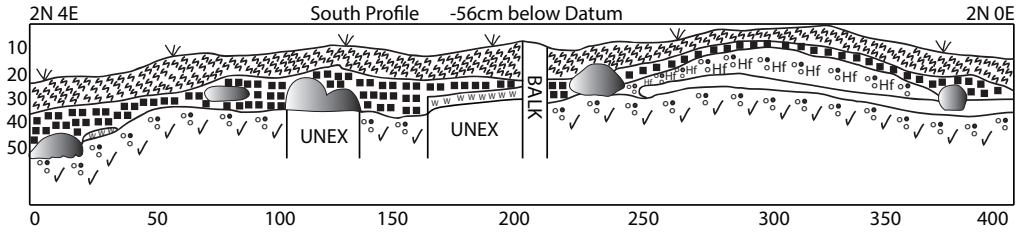


Figure 8.65 GI-2 (L1) south profile from 2N4E-0E.

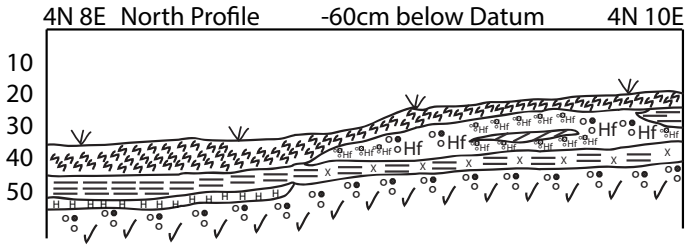


Figure 8.66 GI-2 (L1) north profile from 4N8E-10E.

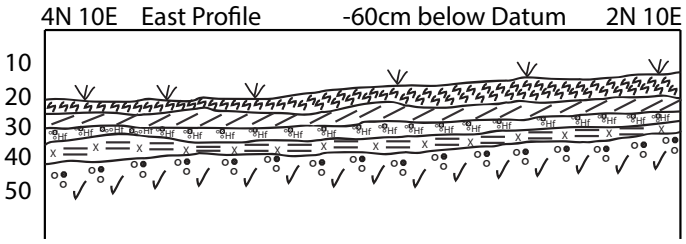


Figure 8.68 GI-2 (L1) East profile from 4N-2N at 10E.

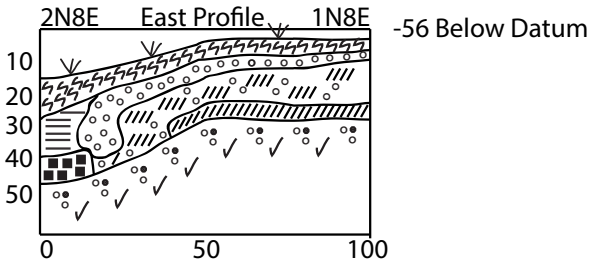


Figure 8.69 GI-2 (L1) East profile from 2N-1N at 8E.

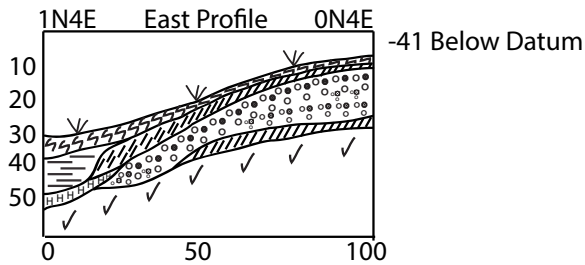


Figure 8.71 East profile from 1-0N at 4E.

Grand Isle-2 (L1)
12 August 2018
EiBk - 54



Figure 8.67 GI-2 (L1) north and east profiles showing dark peat of old ground surface, Inuit excavated sand, cultural layer, and turf. North profile shows dip to left from side bench into 2017 excavated interior house floor, v. NE.

Grand Isle 2
13 August 2018



Figure 8.70 GI-2 (L1) East profile of trench through rear (south) wall at 8 east, showing wall sods and inner edge of excavated house floor.

Grand Isle -2 (L1)

EiBk - 54

13-17 August 2018

We returned to the Grand Isle-2 (L1) “Fall” house to complete excavations begun in 2017, when we dig two 2x2m squares in the central floor area of this rectangular structure with raised gravel walls and missing its northern wall which had been eroded by the sea. This sand and gravel bench receives a beating from the northerly storms and the bank has been eroding for years, which is why local Thomas family has been finding artifacts and chert flakes on the beach. Large lumps of sod are falling down the bank today and we found pieces of roof tile, chert artifacts, and a few bones in the bank and beach. Leonard Thomas who had a cabin here for years, saw seal bones eroding from the bank near this site, according to Garland Nadeau. This year’s excavation was to salvage the rest of the house, identify the wall structure and the slightly raised platforms in the east and west sides of the house.

Everywhere in the house we found flakes of chert (Ramah, black, and tan/brown). Flakes were often mixed in with Inuit deposits and in some cases were found at the bottom of the old peat found beneath the Inuit levels. This suggests sod/ peat containing flakes (and charcoal) were being introduced into the house by the Inuit, perhaps as floor covering or in sods on the roof. Outside the house walls flakes and charcoal were found in the base of the old peat, ground cover. We had some samples of charcoal from these prehistoric levels. However there seem to have been many visitations in late, prehistoric times judging from the clusters of flakes of different raw materials so dates could range over many centuries. We found no finished chert artifacts inside or outside the house- only small re-sharpening flakes, perhaps indicating “waiting for game”- seals rather than much living site activity. Most of the prehistoric site eroded long ago.

The 2018 excavations were not as productive as anticipated and most of the interesting finds came from the central floor of the structure last year. This year’s work revealed the wall structure composed of gravel excavated from the house interior during its construction. The eastern “bench” was partly excavated in 2017 and only a small part remained. Most of the 2x2 unit was taken up by the wall deposits- sand, gravel and turf/peat. A few seal bones were found on top of the wall gravel. The remains of wood pieces were present on the floor deposit, connecting with pieces found last year. A large iron spike was associated with one of the wood timbers, probably part of the roof structure, and what may have been an iron spear point and a small nail were the only finds. More interesting but devoid of artifacts was the “western bench” which had a large area of wood on sterile gravel, under the upper; post-Inuit turf and peat. We could not tell if the wood pieces were timbers or planks—probably the former—but they seem more likely to have been roofing because they wood slumped over the edge of the platform on to the central floor. There was no visible cultural deposit beneath the wood layer. We excavated two 1x1 units into the south/ rear wall to reveal the junction of the floor and wall and could follow the floor/inner house excavation into the in situ ground with its normal turf/ peat/ consolidated peat/ sterile sand/ gravel stratigraphy. A fragment of roof tile came from the edge of the floor to 2N 4E unit.

The benches were more evident before excavation than after. The house must have had a brief occupation and perhaps much of its artifact content may have been in the midden in front and in the front half of the house lost to erosion. This is a good harp seal hunting location, not for ring/ harbor seals. The dwelling resembles the rectangular garmats (qarmats) from Central Labrador Inuit, fall dwellings with wall foundations.

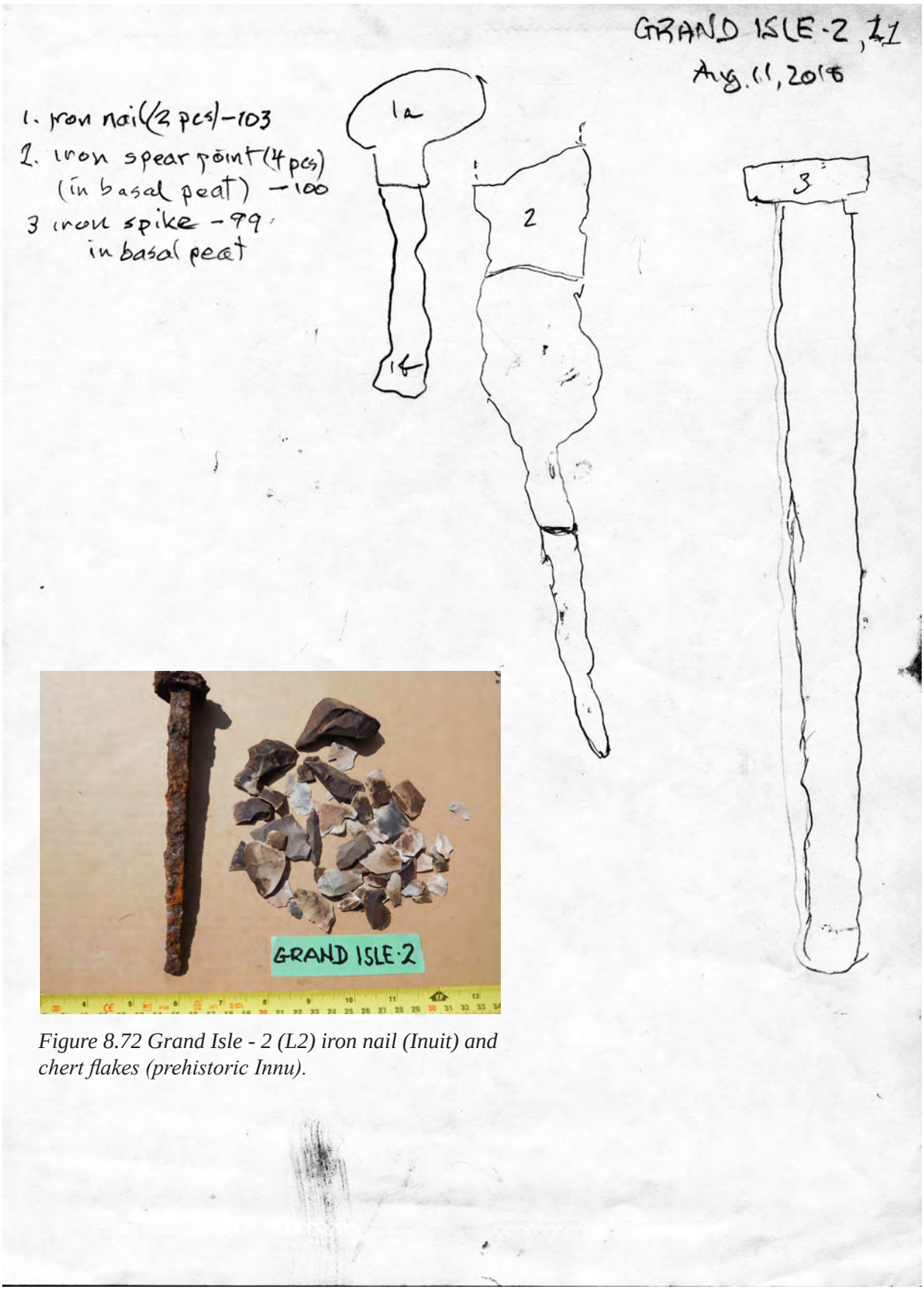


Figure 8.72 Grand Isle - 2 (L2) iron nail (Inuit) and chert flakes (prehistoric Innu).

N51-24.520'; W057-41.016'

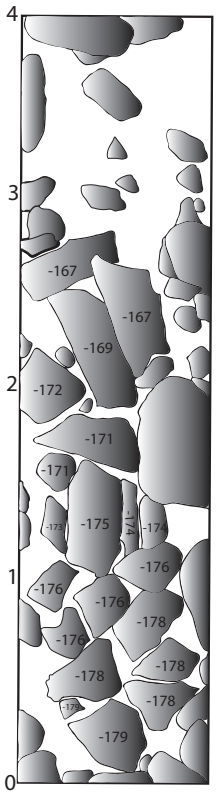




Fig... Grand Isle - 2 (L2) excavation of paved entrance passage with "house" depression at rear. V. W.

Grand Isle - 2 (L2)
EiBk-54
13 August 2018

0 1 2M

N 51˚ 24.520' W 57˚ 41.016'
GPS 270

T.P. 1 Trash (upper)
Slab Pavement
T.P. 2 C. Martijn TP?
T.P. 3 Hearth rock, caribou
T.P. 4 Rooftile
T.P. 5 Nothing
T.P. 6 Nothing
X Charles Martijn TP?
- ### depth below Datum

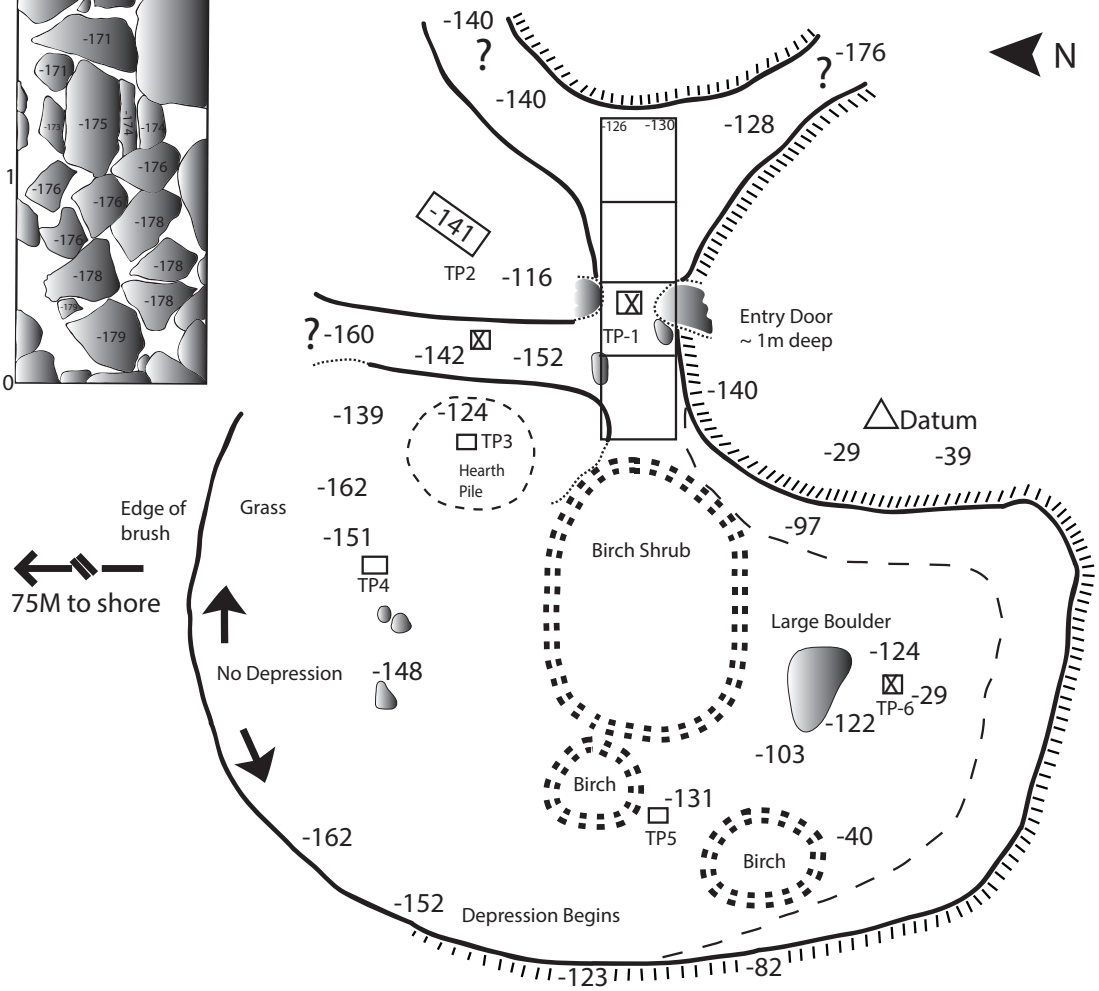


Figure 8.73 Grand Isle-2 (L2) excavated entry pavement and outline of 'house' depression.

This does not appear to be a well thought out winter dwelling:
Incomplete northern wall, no midden?
Short occupancy?
There is a large boulder in the middle of the dwelling area.



Figure 8.74 Grand Isle-2 (L2) plan of excavated entry pavement.

Grand Isle -2 L2

11 August 2018

In 2017 we identified this site as a possible winter Inuit dwelling based on a test pit that produced some modern garbage into the upper level and slab rocks at the bottom, but water seepage and time precluded more extensive work. This year we spent a day, after completing work on the nearby Grand Isle-2 (L1) site, excavating the trench like depression in the east side of the larger depression feature we surmised might be an Inuit house and found a very well-made pavement extending four meters from a “door” at the west end of the trench (next to a large birch shrub). Last year we had also found caribou bone, midden and hearth rocks north of entry area. An unusual feature of the site was the presence of three “entry depressions” connecting with the main entryway- (are these alternate entrances?). We did not have time to explore these parts of the site. We did however, excavate a couple more test pits in the houses “interior” and the TP a few meters west of the door contained rotted wood and nails, so some type of normal house features are present, even though we don’t have the full outline of a house wall or depression on the south side and other test pits on the interior failed to identify a floor or contain artifacts. The entry way excavation produced lots of nails, pieces of roof tile, charcoal and a few pieces of stoneware/ earthenware; also an iron hammer with a strange hafting modification (melted?). A large effort went into excavating a deep entry way and laying down a pavement, and lots of caribou was eaten and was a good sized prepared so what is the reason for the incomplete house interior and multiple entries and wall. Next year we will try to answer these questions.


GRAND ISLE - ~~32~~ 42
1. iron nail - 149
2. roof tile - 149
3. nail - 142
4. " - 156 square
5. mason jar fragment (2) in upper black soil
6 roof tile frags (not saved or drawn) (bottom of black wet soil)
7. glass fragments - 165 (2 pcs of mason j.)
8. 2 pcs nail - 152 small, thin - cut nail
9. stoneware frag. - 164
10. earthenware frag. - 127
11. nail - 162
12. " - 174
13. roof tile - 169
14 iridescent glass chip. - 170
15 chert flake - 162 (not saved)
16 nail - 158
17. earthenware 166
18. a, 18b - tile - 166
18c
19 - tile - 156
20 nail - 167
21 iron hammer? - 177
22 nail - 174
23 3 pieces roof tile 160
24 tile frag. - 170
25. " " - 161
26. " - 177
27 " - 170
28 large tile frag. - 170
see over - for tracing
1
2
3
4
5a
5b
7a
7b
8
9
10
11
12
13
16
16c
17
18a
18b
19
20
21
22

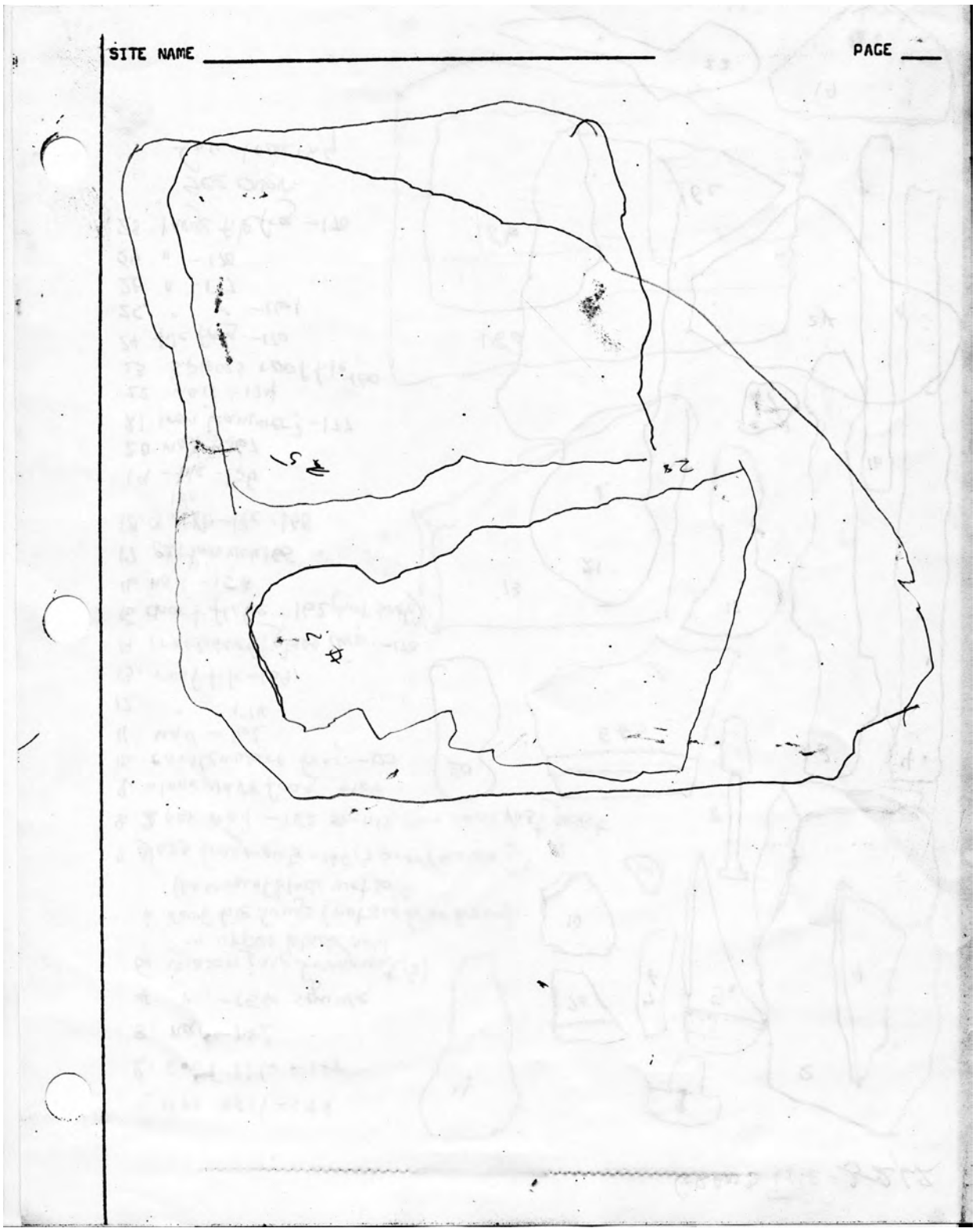

SITE NAME
PAGE



Figure 8.75 Grand Isle-2 (L2) artifacts from entry pavement: roof tile, nails, glass, ceramic, and iron hammer.

Grand Plain - 1
Groswater Paleoeskimo
EiBj - 41
9 August 2018

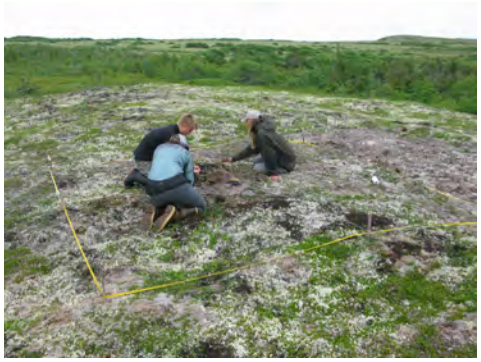


Figure 8.76 Grand Plain - 1 Groswater Paleoeskimo site hearth excavation underway. 2017 excavation backfilled to the right. V. NE.

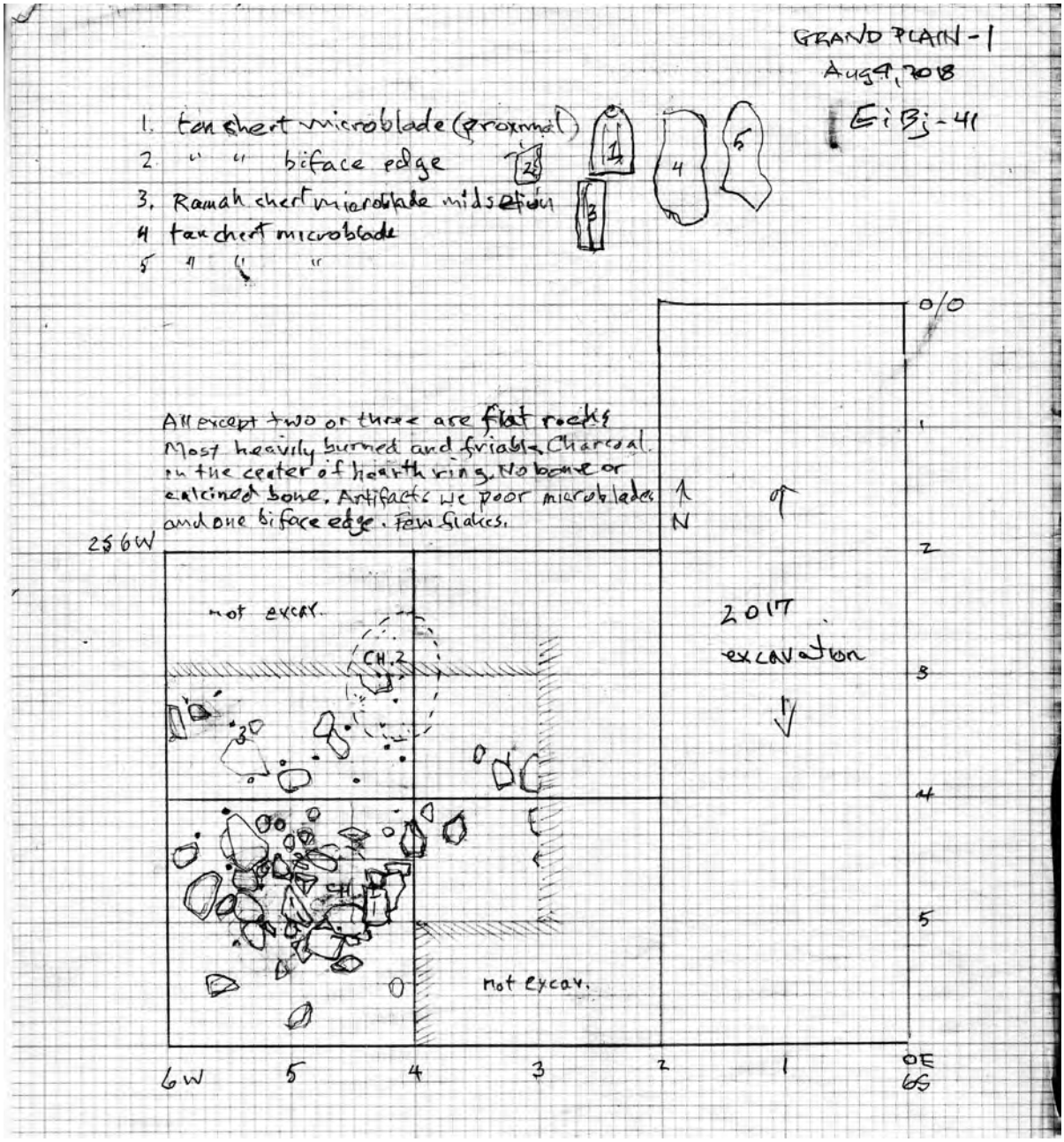


Figure 8.77 Grand Plain - 1 hearth excavated showing scattered slabs and fire cracked rock. N. SE.



Figure 8.78 Grand Plain - 1 Detail of hearth. V. N.

GRAND ISLE - 1 FIELD MAP
SCAN



All except two or three are flat rocks. Most heavily burned and friable. Charcoal in the center of hearth ring. No bone or calcined bone. Artifacts were poor microblades and one biface edge. Few flakes.

Belles Amour Inuit Site

EiBi-12

18 August 2018

We had a weather day and could not leave for Newfoundland so we returned to Belles Amour to map the two Inuit houses we visited two days ago. They had been tested several times (Poirier, Fitzhugh, Stopp) but never carefully mapped and not excavated. They along with the Little Canso Island site, have the clearest structure and the least disturbance of the Inuit villages on the Lower North Shore. We mapped both houses at 1-meter intervals. None of the previous test pits were visible, all regrown over with tundra and birch vegetation. The mapping should produce nice contour maps.

Some thoughts:

1. House 1 (the southern) is almost twice the size of H2 and has a clear adjoining “room” on its east side and a small extension in the center of the northern wall. A partition may be seen between the eastern “room” and the house center.

2. A bench area is visible along the north (rear) walls of H1 and H2.

3. Lots of midden vegetation growth outside south wall pf H1, on both sides of entry passage. H2 has no vegetation indicators of a midden or of an external heath/ hearth mound. Maybe all cooking was done in H1?

4. Both houses have long entrance tunnels which may be an indicator pf an early date compared to Hart Chalet.

5. H2 has a large “”lintel” stone or door post in the inner entry.

6. Each house has a cache pit nearby and several smaller pits evident may be present (if not archaeological test pits).

7. There don’t seem to be side benches on the west sides of H1 or H2 and no east benches in H2.

8. Perhaps H2 is a “subdivision” of H1, only for sleeping and other activities, but not the full range of activities represented in H1.

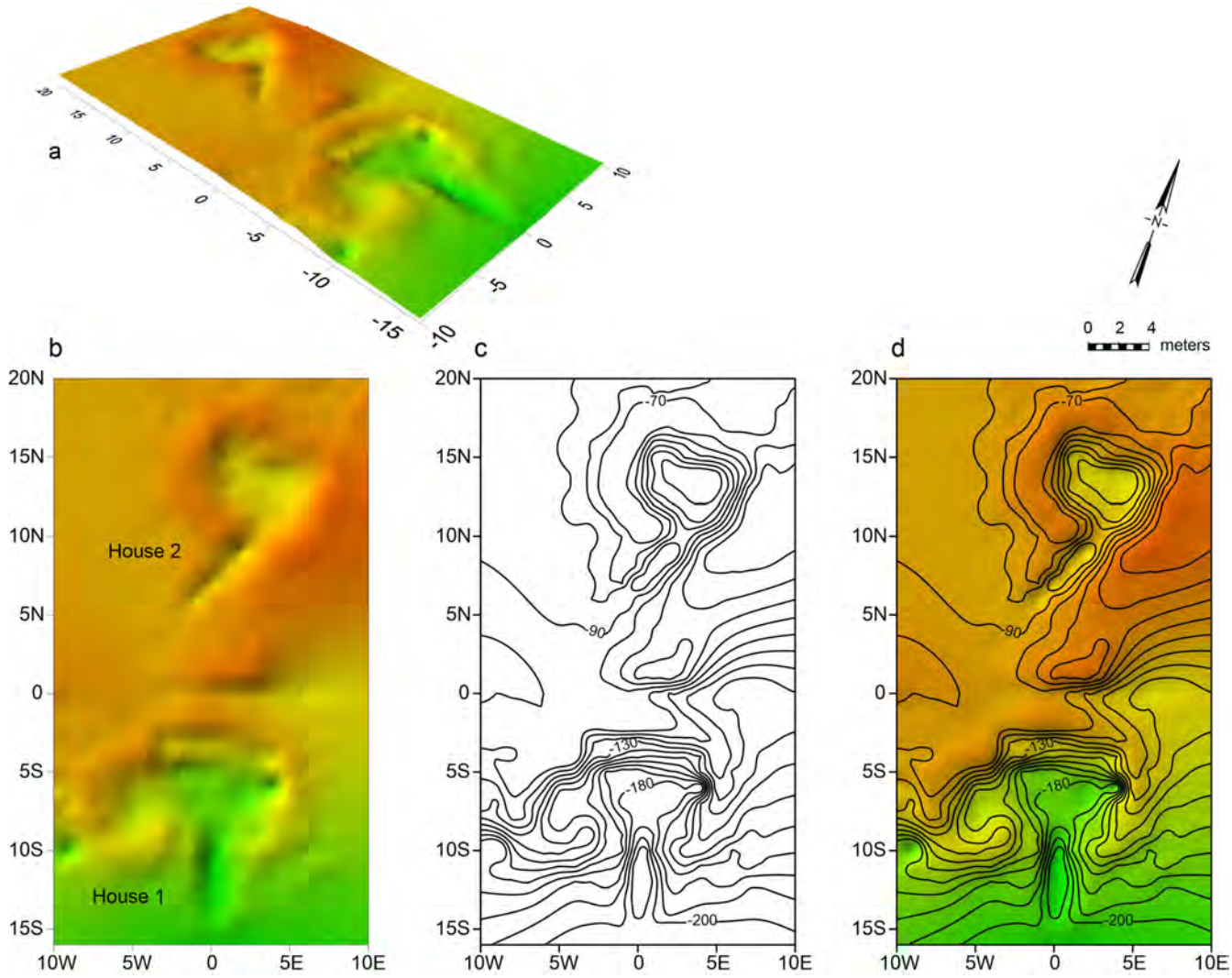


Figure 8.79 Topographic map of Belles Amours Inuit sod houses (EiBi-12). (by I. Chechushkov)

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10 – Hart Chalet (EiBh-47) Artifact Catalog

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-47:1049		see House 2, 12N/8W											bag identified as 12N/6W, but could be missing bead of 12N/8W
EiBh-47:1049	# 34 of 12N/8W?	House 2, 12N/8W?	148 in 12N/8W?		Bead	Glass, coloured opaque, blue	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 0,399 cm; length: 0,492 cm	small round bead, Aqua Blue, opaque; type IIa36 in the Kidd's classification system	bag identified as 12N/6W, but could be missing bead of 12N/8W
EiBh-47:1172	19	House 2, 12N/4W	143		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		9,6 x 5,5 x max. 1,8 cm	edge fragment, red-brown to pinkish paste, partially blackened surface	
EiBh-47:1173	56	House 2, 12N/4W	158		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		8,2 x 5,7 x 2,0 cm	orange-red paste, center fragment, blackened surface	
EiBh-47:1174	49	House 2, 12N/4W	158		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		5,1 x 3,9 x 1,5 cm	small, triangular edge fragment orange-red paste, but blackened on large part of the surface	
EiBh-47:991	46	House 2, 12N/4W	155		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,6 x 0,5 cm	wall fragment, grey interior, red-brown exterior surface	
EiBh-47:992	53	House 2, 12N/4W	158		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		2,3 x 2,5 x 0,4-0,5 cm	wall fragment, grey interior, red-brown exterior surface	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:993	57	House 2, 12N/4W	164		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		5,6 x 4,2 x 0,4-0,7 cm	large wall fragment, grey interior, red-brown exterior surface, large air bubble within wall	
EiBh-47:994	50	House 2, 12N/4W	158		Bottle	Bottle Glass, green-coloured	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		Height: 1,8 cm; diameter n/a; thickness: 1,5 to 4 mm	base fragment, center and side wall absent, thin-walled	
EiBh-47:995	1	House 2, 12N/4W	130		Arrow Point	Iron	1		Complete		Total length: 6,7 cm; length without stem: 4,8 cm; max. width: 1,7; thickness: 0,3 cm	elongated slender triangular-shaped arrowhead with large tapering flat stem; edges of point irrégular	
EiBh-47:996	14	House 2, 12N/4W	139		Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 6,7 cm	very large spike fragment with large, flat head	
EiBh-47:997		House 2, 12N/4W			Nail, wrought	Iron, wrought	28	Historical	12 Complete and 16 fragmentary		Lengths of complete nails: ca. 4,8 to 11 cm	12 small to large complete nails, five with flattened tip; 12 fragments with large, flat heads, three shank fragments (two fragment with trace of head), one tip fragment, medium-sized to large; one nail with cristallized wood	
EiBh-47:998	24	House 2, 12N/4W	148		Nail or Firestarter?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary			one large, square-sectioned fragment with bent end, possibly a nail shank or a broken firesteel	
EiBh-47:999		House 2, 12N/4W			Nail?	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary			two small flat fragments, probably nail shanks	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1000	28	House 2, 12N/4W	144		Coin	Copper Alloy	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Complete		Diameter: 1,85 cm; thickness: 0,09 cm	one side with partial insription visible, central motif obscured by corrosion, but possibly a shield; other side too altered with no inscription or image left to be identified; inscription: "[…]L◦TOUR◦D?V?C(or G)◦D◦B[…]"	
EiBh-47:1001	17	House 2, 12N/4W	136		Vessel Fragment	Soapstone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		4,7 x 5,7 x 1,9 cm	thick, flat fragment; one straight edge, one curved edge and one irreguar edge; one surface marked by many parallele striations, minimum of 6 indentations along curved edge and 4 indentations along irregular edge; black staining on one surface	
EiBh-47:1002	29	House 2, 12N/4W	144		Biface	Quartzite, pink	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		3,7 x 2,9 x 1,1 cm	biface base, distal end broken and missing	
EiBh-47:1003	11	House 2, 12N/4W	135		Flake	Quartzite, purple	1	Inuit	Complete		2,5 x 2,5 x 0,4 cm		
EiBh-47:1004	32	House 2, 12N/4W	145		Flake	Quartzite, purple	1	Inuit	Complete		2,3 x 2,4 x 1,3 cm	thick fragment, one edge of cortex	
EiBh-47:1005	18	House 2, 12N/4W			Flake	Quartzite, brown	1	Inuit	Complete		2,8 x 2,0 x 0,6 cm		
EiBh-47:1006	34	House 2, 12N/4W	146		Flake	Quartzite, brown	1	Inuit	Complete		4,1 x 2,4 x max. 1,2 cm	fragment with cortex from cobble	
EiBh-47:1007	20	House 2, 12N/4W	143		Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Inuit	Complete		2,6 x 2,0 x 2,5 cm		

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1008	61	House 2, 12N/4W	158		Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Inuit	Complete		4,4 x 2,3 x max. 0,9 cm	fragment with cortex from cobble	
EiBh-47:1009	43	House 2, 12N/4W	156		Flake	Quartzite, dark grey	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		2,7 x 2,1 x 0,3 cm		
EiBh-47:1010	52	House 2, 12N/4W	158		Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Inuit	Complete		2,2 x 1,3 x 0,4 cm		
EiBh-47:1011	78	House 2, 12N/4W			Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		1,5 x 2,2 x 0,5 cm		
EiBh-47:1012	58	House 2, 12N/4W	165		Flake	Chert, white-grey	1	Inuit	Complete		2,4 x 1,4 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1013	51	House 2, 12N/4W	158		Flake	Chert, white-grey	1	Inuit	Complete		1,6 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1014	37	House 2, 12N/4W	146		Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		0,7 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1015		House 2, 12N/4W			Flake	Chert, mottled gray	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,7 x 0,3 cm		
EiBh-47:1016	48?	House 2, 12N/4W	159		Flake	Chert, mottled gray	1	Inuit	Complete		1,3 x 0,7 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1017	47	House 2, 12N/4W	159		Flake	Quartz, cristalline	1	Inuit	Complete		1,1 x 1,5 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1018	55	House 2, 12N/4W	163		Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Inuit	Complete		4,3 x 2,1 x 0,4 cm	grand éclat	
EiBh-47:1019	4	House 2, 12N/4W	132		Rock	Rock, unidentified	1	Inuit	Complete		Diameter: 1,8 to 2,3 cm	perfectly rounded and smoothed/polished rock, dark grey with white and brown spots	
EiBh-47:1020	5	House 2, 12N/4W	139		Sled Runner?	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary	2 fitting fragments	7,3 x 2,3 x 1,0 cm	oval-shaped, flat fragment of a whalebone sled runner, with fixation hole, fragmented in two pieces	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1021	36	House 2, 12N/4W	142		Animal Tooth	Mammal Bone	1	Inuit	Complete		Length: 3,5 cm	incisor	
EiBh-47:1022		House 2, 12N/4W, NE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	344	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 10 teeth, 1 mandible fragment with 2 teeth and one other mandible fragment	
EiBh-47:1023		House 2, 12N/4W, NE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	6	Inuit	Fragmentary			4 vertebrae, 2 long bone fragments	
EiBh-47:1024		House 2, 12N/4W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	491	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 36 tooth and/or mandible fragments	
EiBh-47:1025		House 2, 12N/4W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		9,9 x 2,5 x 2,0 cm	whalebone fragment, worked: three flattened sides, one end bevelled, one end squared off with cut marks	
EiBh-47:1026		House 2, 12N/4W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary			flat fragmaent, ovoid section	
EiBh-47:1027		House 2, 12N/4W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone?	3	Inuit	Fragmentary			2 vertebrae and 3 long bones, one complete	
EiBh-47:1028		House 2, 12N/4W, SW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	426	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 29 tooth and mandible fragments	
EiBh-47:1029		House 2, 12N/4W, SW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	3	Inuit	Fragmentary			1 vertebrae	
EiBh-47:1030		House 2, 12N/4W, SW Quad.			Iron Concretion	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary			small nodule of corroded iron, among bone	
EiBh-47:1031		House 2, 12N/4W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	700	Inuit	Fragmentary			Including 28 tooth and mandible fragments	
EiBh-47:1032		House 2, 12N/4W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary			elongated fragment, probably worked	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1033		House 2, 12N/4W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	3	Inuit	Fragmentary			2 vertebrae, 1 longbone fragment	
EiBh-47:1034		House 2, 12N/4W, NW Quad.			Wood Fragment	Wood	1	Inuit	Fragmentary			short, cut fragment	
EiBh-47:1035	76	House 2, 12N/6W	170		Ceramic Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, green-glazed, slip-decorated	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,8 x 5,3 x 0,3 to 0,5 cm	body sherd, reddish-tan to grey micaceous paste, interior surface covered in green glaze, largely altered by heat appearing whitish, exterior surface slip-decorated by three parallel horizontal red-brown lines; partially blackened (exposed to fire?); ressembles Basque style cooking vessel paste	
EiBh-47:1036	73	House 2, 12N/6W	166		Ceramic Vessel	Coarse Earthenware, green-glazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,1 x 4,0 x 0,4 to 0,5 cm	body sherd, reddish-tan to grey micaceous paste, interior surface covered by heat-altered glaze, probably green; trails and spots of green glaze on exterior surface, also traces of thin, incised lines, possibly from a tool during manufacture; ressembles Basque style cooking vessel paste	
EiBh-47:1037	56	House 2, 12N/6W	169		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		7,5 x 4,5 x 0,5 to 0,9 cm	part of flat base and widening wall fragment, the base is separated by a ridge; grey surfaces	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1038	65	House 2, 12N/6W	168		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:1039, EiBh-47:1040	4,6 x 4,0 x 0,4 to 0,5 cm	body sherd, grey surfaces, extérieur surface glossy	
EiBh-47:1039	60	House 2, 12N/6W	172		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:1038, EiBh-47:1040	3,4 x 5,7 x 0,5 cm	body sherd, grey surfaces, extérieur surface glossy	
EiBh-47:1040	74	House 2, 12N/6W	170		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:1038, EiBh-47:1039	3,8 x 3,2 x 0,4 to 0,6 cm	body sherd, grey surfaces, extérieur surface glossy	
EiBh-47:1041	75	House 2, 12N/6W	163		Cover?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		5,4 x 2,5 x 0,5 to 0,7 cm	slightly convex fragment, trace of two concentric incisions near one corner	
EiBh-47:1042	62	House 2, 12N/6W	163		Ceramic Vessel	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		1,8 x 2,0 x 0,3 to 0,4 cm	very thin fragment, grey surfaces, small vessel?	
EiBh-47:1043	66	House 2, 12N/6W	168		Ceramic Vessel	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		1,9 x 2,4 x 0,1 to 0,5 cm	fragment without finished exterior surface; ressembles a rock fragment	
EiBh-47:1044	57	House 2, 12N/6W			Pipestem	Pipeclay, white	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1,9 cm; diameter: 1,0 cm; bore: 3 mm	short fragment with one end altered by chewing	
EiBh-47:1045	12	House 2, 12N/6W	128		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 2,2 x 0,1 cm	curved fragment	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1046	14	House 2, 12N/6W	132		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,4 x 0,1 cm	curved, thin fragment	
EiBh-47:1047	20	House 2, 12N/6W	138		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,2 x 0,1 to 0,2 cm	curved medium fragment	
EiBh-47:1048	6	House 2, 12N/6W	130		Bottle	Glass, coloured translucent, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,3 x 2,0 x 0,2 cm	curved fragment, probably from thin-walled bottle	
EiBh-47:1050	67	House 2, 12N/6W	164		Bead	Glass, coloured, opaque, blue	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter:0,346 cm; length: 0,252 cm	small circular bead, half bead with four tiny fragments, Robin's Egg Blue, opaque, type IIa41 in the Kidd's classification system; bead easily desintegrates	
EiBh-47:1051	45	House 2, 12N/6W	146		Harpoon Head	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 9,0 cm	harpoon head with two barbs, one on each site, one perforation on proximal end and socked for mounting and fixing	
EiBh-47:1052	41	House 2, 12N/6W			Anchor Tine	Iron, cast	1	Historical	Complete		Length (curved): 20,3 cm	Curved tapering anchor tine, round section, small bevelled end	
EiBh-47:1053		House 2, 12N/6W			Rod	Iron	1	Historical	Complete?		Lengths: 6,9 cm	reworked nail shank? Elongated rod, square section, both ends squared	
EiBh-47:1054		House 2, 12N/6W			Rod	Iron	1	Historical	Complete?		Lengths: 6,6 cm	reworked nail shank? Elongated rod, square section, with a flattened and a squared end	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1055		House 2, 12N/6W			Strap?	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,5 cm; width: 0,7 to 0,9 cm	elongated, flattened fragment; slightly S-shaped, reworked iron (nail)?	
EiBh-47:1056	51	House 2, 12N/6W	137		Strap?	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		5,0 x 2,3 cm	rectangular convex fragment, one end oblique; from strap?, trace of possible fixation hole along one edge	
EiBh-47:1057		House 2, 12N/6W			Spike	Iron, wrought	4	Historical	1 complete, 3 fragmentary		Complete nail: 15,5 cm	large nails, square shanks, large, square, flattened heads; complete nail with curved tip	
EiBh-47:1058		House 2, 12N/6W			Nail, wrought	Iron, wrought	35	Historical	18 complete, 17 fragmentary		Length (complete nails): 4,2 to 11,5 cm	four with curved tip, one of which completely, one with angled tip, two cought in cristallized wood, one of which with thick flat tip	
EiBh-47:1059	2	House 2, 12N/6W	139		Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,5 cm	long rod, square section, one end in square flat shape in the same sens as the rod; probably a nail shank with flattened, reworked head	
EiBh-47:1060		House 2, 12N/6W			Nail?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete?		Length: 4,3 cm	Nail with angled tip which is caught in a flat, square piece of metal, slightly curved	
EiBh-47:1061	18	House 2, 12N/6W	131		Pendant?	Pewter?	1	Historical	Fragmentary?		1,9 x 0,6 to 0,75 cm	flat, trapezoid-shaped fragment, pierced at narrow end; this end seems to have had a pointed shape but one corner is broken	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1062	58	House 2, 12N/6W	166		Oil Lamp?	Soapstone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		10,7 x max. 8,6 cm	rim fragment of a soapstone cooking vessel reworked into an oil lamp; rim with groove on upper surface and one groove on exterior wall below rim; one repair (?) hole below rim; one horizontal ridge (handle?) on outer surface; interior surface carved out in an D-shaped depression to be used as a small oil lamp; outer surface entirely blackened below handle and in part above handle, some burnt oil incrustations on interior surface and on broken edge	
EiBh-47:1063	23	House 2, 12N/6W			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		1,2 x 0,7 x 0,2 cm	broken rectangular fragment	
EiBh-47:1064	22	House 2, 12N/6W	151		Flake	Chert, mottled white-grey	1	Inuit	Complete		1,2 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1065	37	House 2, 12N/6W	154		Flake	Chert, mottled white-grey	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		2,4 x 0,7 x 0,05 to 0,4 cm	broken elongated fragment	
EiBh-47:1066	61	House 2, 12N/6W	173		Flake	Chert, grey	1	Inuit	Complete		2,4 x 1,4 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1067		House 2, 12N/6W			Mica	Mica	14	Inuit	Fragmentary		largest fragments: 3,0 x 2,2 cm		

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1068	13	House 2, 12N/6W	138		Handle?	Antler	1	Inuit	Complete		Length: 14,3 cm; diameter: 4,2 x 3,0 cm	slightly curved antler handle, oval section; the entire surface is decorated by 10 long grooves incised into the handle; perpendicular grooves are visible at both ends which are also slightly bevelled, one large surface is cracked from end to end following one of the incised grooves	
EiBh-47:1069	5a, 5b, 26	House 2, 12N/6W	159, 135		Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	3	Inuit	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	Total length: 21,8 cm; width: 8,7 cm; thickness: max. 1,0 cm	long, flat, worked whalebone fragments that fit together, part of the outer edges are missing; one surface smoothed, one long edge squared, other visible edges are thinning out, slightly beveled, one one end present with curved contour on one side	
EiBh-47:1070	7	House 2, 12N/6W	156		Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		10,8 x 2,6 x max. 1,9 cm	long rectangular fragment with straight sides and curved ends; one surface smoothed but partially missing	
EiBh-47:1071	8	House 2, 12N/6W	156		Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		7,8 x 2,3 x 1,2 cm	elongated fragment with one straight end and one curved and pointed end	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1072	53	House 2, 12N/6W			Scapula	Mammal Bone	2	Inuit	Fragmentary		ca. 8,7 x 8,7 cm; 6,7 x 4,2 cm	scapula fragments with one edge bordered by small half-circles, broken through a line of circular perforations of ca. 3 mm; 18 perforations on one fragment and 8 on the smaller fragment	
EiBh-47:1073		House 2, 12N/6W, Hearth 2 Sample			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	45	Inuit	Fragmentary			including two mandible fragments with teeth and two teeth	
EiBh-47:1074		House 2, 12N/6W, Hearth 2 Sample			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	2	Inuit	Fragmentary			seal ear bones	
EiBh-47:1075		House 2, 12N/6W, Hearth 2 Sample			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	6	Inuit	Fragmentary			small fragments	
EiBh-47:1076		House 2, 12N/6W, Hearth 2 Sample			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	19	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1077		House 2, 12N/6W, Hearth 2 Sample			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone?	3	Inuit	Fragmentary			small fragments	
EiBh-47:1078		House 2, 12N/6W, Hearth 2 Sample			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	10	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1079		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	###	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 72 mandible fragments and teeth	
EiBh-47:1080		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		4,3 x 4,7 x max. 1,5 cm	broken flat, worked whalebone fragment, one surface smoothed	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1081		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	7	Inuit	Fragmentary			small fragments	
EiBh-47:1082		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	2	Inuit	Fragmentary		Lengths: 9,2 cm and 12,9 cm	pointed fragments; tools?	
EiBh-47:1083		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Scapula	Mammal Bone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		3,7 x 3,6 cm	scapula fragment with one edge bordered by small half-circles, broken through a line of circular perforations of ca. 3 mm; 7 perforations visible on fragment	
EiBh-47:1084		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	4	Inuit	Complete			Seal ear bones	
EiBh-47:1085		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	106	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1086		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	41	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1087		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		4,1 x 3,7 x 2,2 cm	red-brown paste, partially blackened	
EiBh-47:1088		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Concrétion	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary			possible enclosing a nail head	
EiBh-47:1089		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Stake?	Wood	2	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8,6 cm; section: 2,1 x max. 1,2 cm; small fragment: 2,8 x 0,5 x 0,4 cm	one elongated, broken fragment, triangular section, red paint on intact end, blackened on one surface; small elongated fragment	
EiBh-47:1090		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Antler Fragment	Antler	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		Length: 8,4 cm	caribou antler fragment, curved	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1091		House 2, 12N/6W, SE Quad.			Vessel Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		max. size: 7,3 x 5,6 cm, height: 2,5 cm	triangular fragment with a carved-out oval-shaped depression, a hexagonal-shaped pointed knob on the opposite surface and rectangular extension, possible a handle	
EiBh-47:1092		House 2, 12N/6W, SW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	562	Inuit	Fragmentary			some fragment altered by head (whitish-grey colour or blackened); including 23 mandible and teeth fragments	
EiBh-47:1093		House 2, 12N/6W, SW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	3	Inuit	Fragmentary			one altered by heat (white)	
EiBh-47:1094		House 2, 12N/6W, SW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	5	Inuit	Fragmentary			one very altered (blackened)	
EiBh-47:1095		House 2, 12N/6W, SW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	2	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1096		House 2, 12N/6W, SW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	1	Inuit	Fragmentary			seal ear bone	
EiBh-47:1097		House 2, 12N/6W, SW Quad.			Pebble	Flint	1	Historical	Complete		2,3 x 1,2 x 1,0 cm	small, tan flintstone pebble with whitish cortex	
EiBh-47:1098		House 2, 12N/6W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	421	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 17 mandible fragments, teeth and tooth fragments, two antler fragments?	
EiBh-47:1099		House 2, 12N/6W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		7,0 x 1,7 x 1,0 cm	worked fragment, one flat surface and straight edge	
EiBh-47:1100		House 2, 12N/6W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	13	Inuit	Fragmentary				

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1101		House 2, 12N/6W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1102		House 2, 12N/6W, NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	1	Inuit	Complete			seal ear bone	
EiBh-47:1103		House 2, 12N/6W, SW-NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	486	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 24 mandible fragments and teeth	
EiBh-47:1104		House 2, 12N/6W, SW-NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	1	Inuit	Complete			seal ear bone	
EiBh-47:1105		House 2, 12N/6W, SW-NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	14	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1106		House 2, 12N/6W, SW-NW Quad.			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	2	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1107	60	House 2, 12N/8W	168		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		6,2 x 6,3 x 1,1 to 1,2 cm	edge fragment; tan to pinkish paste, almost flat and rather thin fragment; see 1110 and 1111, 1112	
EiBh-47:1108	85a	House 2, 12N/8W		in hearth	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		7,5 x 5,8 x 1,3 to 1,7 cm	edge fragment, dark red-brown paste, fire-burnt; see 1109	
EiBh-47:1109	85b	House 2, 12N/8W		in hearth	Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		5,9 x 6,3 x 1,7 to 1,8 cm	triangular fragment, from center of tile, dark red-brown paste, fire-burnt; see 1108	
EiBh-47:1110	97	House 2, 12N/8W	153		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,9 x 0,5 cm	thin, eroded roof tile fragment, light pinkish paste, see 1107 and 1111, 1112	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1111	106	House 2, 12N/8W	165		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		5,1 x 3,3 x 1,1 cm	edge fragment, lignt pinkish colour, thin, flat tile; see 1107 and 1110, 112	
EiBh-47:1112		House 2, 12N/8W			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		2,6 x 1,6 x 1,1 to 1,2 cm	small edge fragment, light pinkish colour, thin, flat tile; see 1107 and 1110, 1111	
EiBh-47:1113		House 2, 12N/8W			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	17	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		largest fragment: 10,4 x 9,3 x 1,6 to 2,1 cm	one large fragment, one small fragment and 15 small grains of a roof tile, bright red, very coarse paste, some black staining	
EiBh-47:1114	59	House 2, 12N/8W	165		Cooking Pot	Coarse Earthenware, green-glazed	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:1115	1,9 x 2,7 x 0,5 cm	wall fragment, coarse red paste with quartz and red inclusions; traces of green-brown glaze on both surfaces, black stained on exterior wall; with two small circular stamped or partially drilled holes close to one broken edge (for repair?); see also 1116	
EiBh-47:1115	73	House 2, 12N/8W	180		Cooking Pot	Coarse Earthenware, green-glazed	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:1114	1,7 x 1,8 x 0,4 to 0,5 cm	wall fragment, coarse red paste with quartz and red inclusions; traces of green-brown glaze on both surfaces, black stained on exterior wall; see also 1116	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1116	101	House 2, 12N/8W	162		Cooking Pot	Coarse Earthenware, green-glazed	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		2,1 x 4,9 x 0,4 to 0,6 cm	wall fragment, coarse red paste with quartz and red inclusions; traces of green-brown glaze on both surfaces, black stained on exterior wall; traces of possible stamp-marks from decorative bands; seel also 1114 and 1115	
EiBh-47:1117	115	House 2, 12N/8W	169		Cooking Pot	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,0 x 4,7 x 0,4 to 0,5 cm	wall fragment, coarse pinkish paste with quartz, mica and red inclusions, traces of green glaze (splashes) on exterior surface; black stained on interior surface; paste very similar to pinkish roof tile	
EiBh-47:1118	4	House 2, 12N/8W	132		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		9,6 x max. 4,5 x 0,8 cm	body sherd from large, thick-walled vessel, brown paste, dark grey surfaces	
EiBh-47:1119	51	House 2, 12N/8W	147.5		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Diameter of base: 12 cm; height:7,7 cm	base-wall fragment, flat base, dark red-brown paste, dark grey surfaces, exterior base blackened	
EiBh-47:1120	95	House 2, 12N/8W	177		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,5 x 4,6 x 0,6 to 0,8 cm	wall fragment, grey-brown paste, dark grey surfaces	
EiBh-47:1121	5	House 2, 12N/8W	139		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,6 x 0,1 cm	thin-walled curved fragment	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1122	20	House 2, 12N/8W	145		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,2 x 0,1 cm	thin-walled curved fragment	
EiBh-47:1123	54	House 2, 12N/8W	163		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,7 x 0,8 x 0,1 cm	thin-walled curved fragment	
EiBh-47:1124	57	House 2, 12N/8W	164		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,3 x 0,7 x 0,1 cm	thin-walled curved fragment, yellowish tint	
EiBh-47:1125	61	House 2, 12N/8W	147		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,4 x 1,2 x 0,1 cm	thin-walled curved fragment	
EiBh-47:1126	74	House 2, 12N/8W	183		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,2 x 0,8 x 0,1 cm	thin-walled curved fragment	
EiBh-47:1127	118	House 2, 12N/8W	170		Vessel Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2,6 x 3,2 x 0,1 cm	thin-walled, large, curved fragment	
EiBh-47:1128	96	House 2, 12N/8W	153		Bottle?	Glass, coloured, translucent, green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,6 x 2,2 x 0,1 cm	medium-walled curved fragment, heat(?)-altered glass, bottle-neck?	
EiBh-47:1129	120	House 2, 12N/8W	170		Bottle?	Glass, coloured, translucent, green	1	Historical, French?	Fragmentary		4,4 x 1,9 x 0,2 cm	small long, cylindrical bottle-neck fragment, green colour	
EiBh-47:1130	17	House 2, 12N/8W	142		Harpoon Point	Iron	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 4,4 cm; width at base: 2,7 cm	triangular shape, fixation hole at the center of the base; complete	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1131		House 2, 12N/8W			Spike	Iron, wrought	6	Historical	6 complete, 1 fragmentary		Length: 9,0 to 13,1 cm	large spikes, one with tip missing, one with curved tip, two with flattened tip	
EiBh-47:1132		House 2, 12N/8W			Nail, wrought	Iron, wrought	62	Historical	23 complete, 39 fragmentary		Length (complete nails): 3,7 to 8,8 cm	23 complete nails, 4 with bent shanks, 3 with bent tips, 3 with curved tips, 4 with flattened tips, 39 fragmentary nails, 24 with heads, 5 separate head fragments, 10 shank fragments without heads, two of which curved	
EiBh-47:1133	2	House 2, 12N/8W	130		Tool or instrument?	Steel or Iron?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		outer curve: approx. 12 cm in diameter; length of curved edge: 4,8 cm; length of side: ca. 5,6 cm; thickness: ca. 2,5 mm	flat fragment with an outer convexe curved edge, and a flat branch-like extention tapering away from the curved portion of the object; this branch has a narrow concave end, one slighly concave outer side, and the opposite side is straight but forms a small bevelled concave curve close to the outer convexe curve of the object; ressembles a fragment of ring-shaped construction with interior dividing branches, but the branch-like extension is not aligned at a right angle with the outer curved edge	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1134	116	House 2, 12N/8W	175		Vessel Fragment or Strap?	Steel or Iron?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		max. 7,4 x 4,9 x 0,4 to 0,7 cm	flat fragment with longer sides curved in convexe and convace form and shorter sides straight but tapering towards one side; traces of possible fixing holes, two on the edges, one in the shape of a deep and narrow indentation along one edge	
EiBh-47:1135	103	House 2, 12N/8W	162		Strap?	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		max. 4,5 x 3,3 x 1,5 cm	thin, flat fragment of roughly trapezoidal shape	
EiBh-47:1136	88	House 2, 12N/8W	173		Larding Needle?	Copper Alloy	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Curved length: 7,9 cm; diameter at square end: 0,5 x 0,5 cm	large pointed needle (?) with a solid, square-sectioned, flat end; the tapering part of the object is hollow, curved and the shank is separated in two long sections forming a long ear, one being detached (broken?); the tip is intact	
EiBh-47:1137	88	House 2, 12N/8W			Lug Handle	Copper	1	Historical	Fragmentary		3,3 x 1,6 x 0,1 cm	fragment of a copper lug handle from a copper kettle; with two rivets in place	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1138	49	House 2, 12N/8W	177		Cooking Pot	Soapstone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:1139	Height: 8,4 cm; max. length of sides: 8,5 and 6,5 cm; width of smaller side of reconstructed vessel: 13,7 cm; wall thickness: 1,4 to 1,6 cm; base thickness: 0,7 to 0,8 cm	corner fragment of a sopastone cooking vessel (rectangular shape?); one incised line below flat rim; two holes pierced into the rim at the corner, two repair holes along one edge with groves for fastening to the neighboring fragment; black staining along outer corner of vessel; outer surface covered in many horizontal or oblique scratch marks	
EiBh-47:1139	50	House 2, 12N/8W	177		Cooking Pot	Soapstone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary	EdBt-3:1138	Height: 8,5 cm; max. length of sides: 8,8 and 4,0 cm; width of smaller side of reconstructed vessel: 13,7 cm; wall thickness: 1,5 to 1,8 cm; base thickness: 0,8 to 1,6 cm	corner fragment of a sopastone cooking vessel (rectangular shape); one incised line below flat rim; two holes pierced into the rim at the corner, two repair holes along one edge (one in base) adn two more at the lower corner, with groves for fastening to the neighboring fragments; black staining below bottom; outer surface covered in many horizontal or oblique scratch marks	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1140	114	House 2, 12N/8W	174		Cooking Pot?	Soapstone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		Length of base: ca. 4,3 cm; height of outer wall: 2,3 cm; thickness: base: 1,8 cm; wall: 0,9 cm	base fragment width edge and lower wall, trace of a lashing hole with grove for fastening, black, burnt organic matter on intérior and lower surface, also covering the broken edges and the interior surface of the repair hole	
EiBh-47:1141	1	House 2, 12N/8W	130		Endscraper	Chert, black, mottled	1	Inuit	Complete		1,7 x 1,6 x 0,5 cm	small trapezoidal-shaped endscraper	
EiBh-47:1142	64	House 2, 12N/8W	150	in mixed grey sand	Knife	Chert, white	1	Inuit	Complete		4,8 x 2,3 x 0,9 cm	elongated shape, short, large stem, rounded end	
EiBh-47:1143	7	House 2, 12N/8W	132		Flake	Chert, grey	1	Inuit	Complete		0,8 x 0,8 x 0,3 cm	short, square shape	
EiBh-47:1144	30	House 2, 12N/8W	144		Flake	Chert, grey	1	Inuit	Complete		3,2 x 1,9 x 0,6 cm	elongated, irregular shape	
EiBh-47:1145	33	House 2, 12N/8W	147		Flake	Chert, black, mottled	1	Inuit	Complete		2,2 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm		
EiBh-47:1146	104	House 2, 12N/8W	165		Flake	Chert, grey-white	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		2,2 x 2,4 x 0,3 cm		
EiBh-47:1147	112	House 2, 12N/8W	165		Flake	Chert, grey-white	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		1,7 x 1,4 x 0,4 cm		
EiBh-47:1148	36	House 2, 12N/8W	143		Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		0,7 x 1,0 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1149	13	House 2, 12N/8W	142		Flake	Quartz, cristalline	1	Inuit	Complete		2,3 x 1,4 x 0,3 cm		

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1150	53	House 2, 12N/8W	163		Flake	Quartz, cristalline	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		1,6 x 0,9 x 0,4 cm		
EiBh-47:1151	107	House 2, 12N/8W	174		Microblade	Chert, green-gray	1	Paleo-Eskimo	Complete		2,3 x 0,9 x 0,2 cm		
EiBh-47:1152	37	House 2, 12N/8W	142		Whalebone Fragment, worked	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		29,5 x 14,5 x 2,7 cm	large, roughly triangular fragment of whalebone, one long edge cut straight and bevelled on lower surface, upper surface smoothed	
EiBh-47:1153		House 2, 12N/8W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	453	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 37 mandible fragments and teeth	
EiBh-47:1154		House 2, 12N/8W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	56	Inuit	Fragmentary			heavily burnt bone fragments	
EiBh-47:1155		House 2, 12N/8W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone	2	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1156		House 2, 12N/8W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Whalebone?	1	Inuit	Fragmentary			one heat-altered whalebone (?) fragment, white	
EiBh-47:1157		House 2, 12N/8W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	5		Fragmentary			seal ear bone fragments	
EiBh-47:1158		House 2, 12N/8W			Bone Fragment	Bird Bone	1	Inuit	Complete			vertebra	
EiBh-47:1159		House 2, 12N/8W			Mortar?	Mortar?	2	Historical	Fragmentary			small cubes of soft, white, chalky matter	
EiBh-47:1160		House 2, 12N/8W			Wood Knot Fragment	Wood	1		Fragmentary			large wooden know or root (?) fragment	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1161		House 2, 12N/8W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		Length: 6,0 cm; section: 0,9 x 1,0 cm	elongated, worked fragment, two flatened sides, one pointed end, other end broken	
EiBh-47:1162	3	House 2, 14N/6W	132		Nail, wrought	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Complete		Lengths: ca. 9,0 and 13,9 cm	complete nails with flattened, bent tips	
EiBh-47:1163	1	House 2, 14N/6W	145		Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Inuit	Fragmentary		2,4 x 1,5 x 0,5 cm		
EiBh-47:1164		House 2, 14N/6W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	221	Inuit	Fragmentary			including 11 mandible fragments and teeth	
EiBh-47:1165		House 2, 14N/6W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	2	Inuit	Fragmentary			heavily burnt bone fragments	
EiBh-47:1166		House 2, 14N/6W			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone, Seal	1	Inuit	Complete			seal ear bone	
EiBh-47:1167		House 2, 14N/6W			Bone Fragment	Fish Bone	5	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1168		House 2, 14N/6W, W. Quad.			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,5 x 2,9 x 0,8 cm	small fragment, coarse red-brown paste, partially burnt	
EiBh-47:1169		House 2, 14N/6W, W. Quad.			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,2 x 0,4 cm	smal chip of red-brown paste	
EiBh-47:1170		House 2, 14N/6W, W. Quad.			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	192	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1171		House 2, 14N/6W, W. Quad.			Wood Fragment	Wood	2	Inuit?	Fragmentary			small wood fragments, one worked and burnt(?)	
EiBh-47:1172		see House 2, 12N/4W											

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1173		see House 2, 12N/4W											
EiBh-47:1174		see House 2, 12N/4W											
EiBh-47:1175	3	House 2, 14N/8W, NW Quad.	145		Costrel?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 18,3 cm; width of flattened body: max. 9,3 cm; thickness: 0,4 to 0,6 cm; handle length: ca 3. cm and width: 1,8 cm	long, flattened body fragment with a small applied handle with a central groove; light brown coarse paste, and grey-brown surfaces	
EiBh-47:1176	8	House 2, 14N/8W, NW Quad.	143		Bottle	Glass, coloured, translucent blue-green	1	Historical, French, 17th-18th Century	Fragmentary		2,5 x 2,4 x 0,2 cm	flat fragment	
EiBh-47:1177	5	House 2, 14N/8W, NW Quad.	153		Bead	Glass, coloured, opaque, blue	1	Historical	Complete		Diameter: 0,527 to 0,56 cm; length: 0,572 cm	Medium-sized, round, Bright Blue, opaque bead, type IIa43 in Kidd and Kidd classification, surface flaked on one side and other traces of impact on the surface	
EiBh-47:1178	1,2,6,7,9, 10,11,12	House 2, 14N/8W, NW Quad.	138, 145,154, 154, 147,150, 150,150, 150		Nail, wrought	Iron, wrought	9	Historical	2 complete, 7 fragmentary		Lengths of complete nails: 5,7 cm, 6,5 cm; longest nail fragment: 9,1 cm	6 fragments with head, 1 shank fragment, two complete nails with bent tips	
EiBh-47:1179		House 2, 14N/8W, NW Quad.			Nail, wrought	Iron, wrought	2	Historical	Fragmentary		2,7 x 2,1 x 1,1 cm	two fragmentary nail shanks caught alongside in mineralized wood	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:1180	4	House 2, 14N/8W, NW Quad.	150		Sounding Weight	Lead	1	Historical	Complete		height: 11,0 cm; base 4,0 x 4,2 cm; weight: 921 g	pyramidically-shaped elongated sounding weight with attachment hole in the top part of the object and small slit-like depression at the center of the flat base; below the irregular top end, an irregular horizontal indentation is visible on the larger sides and in part on the smaller sides above the suspension hole; another horizontal incision spans two sides above base	
EiBh-47:1181		House 2, unknown square			Bone Fragment	Mammal Bone	3	Inuit	Fragmentary				
EiBh-47:1182	1	Chalet Driveway	Surface Find		Flake-Knife	Chert, pink	1	Prehistoric	Complete		3,8 x 7,9 x 0,9 cm	large, oval flake, one side of which has been flaked on one side to obtain a concave cutting edge	

Site Name: Grand Isle 2
Borden Code No.: EiBk-54
Date of Collection: 08/2018
Date of Inventory: 04/2019

11 – Grand Isle-2 (EiBk-54) Artifact Catalog

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
L1 rectangular foundation armat Inuit dwelling													
EiBk-54:37	2	Location 1, n/a	100	in basal peat	Knife	Iron or steel	3	Historical	Fragmentary	fragments fit	Total length: 8,2 cm; blade width: 2,5 cm	bent and broken knifeblade with pointed shaft for fixing in a handle, broken in three pieces; blade fragmentary and	
EiBk-54:38	2	Location 1, n/a	100	in basal peat	Nail	Iron, wrought	3	Historical	Fragmentary		Length of shank fragment: 4,7 cm	nail shank with tip and two corroded fragments, probably from head	
EiBk-54:39	3	Location 1, n/a	99	in basal peat	Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historial	Fragmentary		Length 17,9 cm	large spike with large and thick square head and flattened tip	
EiBk-54:40	1	Location 1, n/a	103		Nail	Iron, wrought	2			fragments fit	Fitted fragments: 6,7 cm	nail shank and head fragments, tip missing, head twisted, when	
EiBk-54:41		Location 1, 4N/2E			Flake	Ramah Chert	6	Prehistoric	2 complete 4 fragmentary			two small, one medium and three large flakes	
EiBk-54:42		Location 1, 4N/2E			Flake	Quartzite, white	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary			whitish with black streaks, Ramah? Small	
EiBk-54:43		Location 1, 4N/2E			Flake	Chert, light blue-	1	Prehistoric	Complete			small flake	
EiBk-54:44		Location 1, 4N/2E			Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary			medium-sized flake	
EiBk-54:45		Location 1, 4N/2E			Flake	Chert?	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary			large flake, light grey to dark grey	
EiBk-54:46		Location 1, 4N/4E, West Bench			Flake	Ramah Chert	27	Prehistoric	Fragmentary and complete		0,7 x 0,5 cm to 2,8 x 2,4 cm	very small to large flakes	
EiBk-54:47		Location 1, 4N/4E, West Bench			Flake	Quartzite, white	1	Prehistoric	Complete		1,7 x 1,7 x 0,6 cm	flake with cortex on one surface	
EiBk-54:48		Location 1, 4N/4E, West Bench			Flake	Chert, grey to white	50	Prehistoric	Fragmentary and complete		0,6 x 0,3 cm to 2,3 x 1,0 cm	tiny to medium-sized flakes	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth Soil		Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBk-54:49		Location 1, 4N/4E, West Bench			Flake	Chert, grey to green	5	Prehistoric	Complete		largest complete flake: 1,8 x 2,2 cm	small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBk-54:50		Location 1, 4N/4E, West Bench			Flake	Chert, grey	5	Prehistoric	2 complete, 2 fragmentary	two fragments fit		small to medium-sized flakes	
EiBk-54:51		Location 1, 4N/4E, West Bench			Flake	Chert, black	3	Prehistoric	2 complete, 1 fragmentary		largest complete flake: 3,0 x 2,6 cm	medium-sized to large flakes	
EiBk-54:52		Location 1, 4N/10E, East Square	Upper Outside Wall		Flake	Ramah Chert	52	Prehistoric	Complete and fragmentary			tiny to large flakes	
EiBk-54:53		Location 1, 4N/10E, East Square	Upper Outside Wall		Flake	Quartzite	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary			Tiny irregular fragment	
EiBk-54:54		Location 1, 4N/10E, East Square	Upper Outside Wall		Flake	Chert, black	4	Prehistoric	2 complete, 2 fragmentary			medium to large size	
EiBk-54:55		Location 1, 4N/10E, East Wall Trench	Lower Cultural Level		Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary			large fragmentary flake	
EiBk-54:56		Location 1, 4N/10E, East Wall Trench	Lower Cultural Level		Flake	Chert, green	4	Prehistoric	3 complete, 1 fragmentary			medium-sized flakes	
EiBk-54:57		Location 1, 4N/10E, East Wall Trench	Lower Cultural Level		Microblade?	Chert, green	1	Prehistoric	Complete		Length: 2,4 cm; max. width: 0,7 cm		
EiBk-54:58		Location 1, 4N/10E, Outside Wall	Lower Cultural Level		Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary			small fragment	
EiBk-54:59		Location 1, Test Pit			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Prehistoric	Complete		2,2 x 2,2 cm	large flake	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBk-54:60		Location 1, Test Pit			Flake	Chert, grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary		1,1 x 0,8 cm	medium-sized flake	
EiBk-54:61		Location 1, Test Pit			Flake	Chert, grey-tan-green	62	Prehistoric	Complete and fragmentary		smallest flake: 0,7 x 0,3 x 0,1 cm; largest flake: 2,5 x 3,5 x max. 0,9 cm; very large flakes: 4,2 2,7 x max. 1,2 cm and 4,4 x max. 4,1 x max. 1,2 cm	two very large fragments, tiny to large flakes; some with widespread black staining (lichen?)	
L2 Semi-completed winter sod house													
EiBk-54:62		Location 1, Test Pit			Flake	Chert?, light grey	1	Prehistoric	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,3 cm	medium-sized fragment	
EiBk-54:63		Location 1, Test Pit			Flake	Chert, dark grey	4	Prehistoric	2 complete, 2 fragmentary		largest flakes: 3,1 x 2,9 cm and 4,1 x 2,0 cm	large flakes	
EiBk-54:64	2	Location 2	149		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		7,5 x 4,2 x 1,7 to 1,9 cm	central fragment, red-brown paste, partially blackened, convex shape	
EiBk-54:65	13	Location 2	169		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		5,7 x 5,3 x 1,2 to 1,4 cm	corner fragment, orange-red paste, partially blackened	
EiBk-54:66	18a	Location 2	166		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		9,7 x max. 8,7 x 1,6 to 1,7 cm	central fragment, orange-red paste, partially blackened, convexe shape	
EiBk-54:67	18b	Location 2	166		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		4,1 x 5,3 x 0,9 x 1,6 cm	edge fragment, orange-red paste, ouer surface blackened	
EiBk-54:68	19	Location 2	156		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,6 x 3,4 x 1,4 cm	triangular central fragment, orange-red paste, outer surface blackened	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBk-54:69	24	Location 2	170		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		4,7 x 6,2 x 1,5 to 1,8 cm	central fragment, red-brown paste, convex shape, lower surface blackened	
EiBk-54:70	25	Location 2	161		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		10,3 x 8,4 x 1,4 to 2,1 cm	central fragment with one end, convex shape, red-brown paste, black staining on superior	
EiBk-54:71	26 or 27	Location 2	177		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBk-54:72	max. 6,7 x 11,9 x 1,6 to 1,7 cm	central, convex fragment with part of an edge, red-brown paste, black staining (organic matter?) along the partial edge	
EiBk-54:72	28	Location 2	170		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBk-54:71	16,2 x 14,2 x 1,2 to 2,0 cm	large edge fragment, convex shape, red-brown paste	
EiBk-54:73	23?	Location 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBk-54:74	6,0 x 9,4 x 0,5 to 1,8 cm	central, convex fragment, upper surface missing, red-brown paste, partially blackened	
EiBk-54:74	23?	Location 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary	EiBk-54:73	9,6 x 5,2 x 0,6 to 1,0 cm	central, convex fragment, lower surface missing, red-brown paste, partially blackened	
EiBk-54:75	23?	Location 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		2,7 x 3,2 x 0,2 to 1,1 cm	small fragment, lower surface missing, orange-red paste	
EiBk-54:76	23?	Location 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,1 x 2,8 x 0,3 to 0,8 cm	small fragment, upper surface missing, orange-red paste	
EiBk-54:77	23?	Location 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		3,0 x 2,5 x 0,4 cm	petit fragment, brown paste, upper surface missing	
EiBk-54:78	23?	Location 2			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthen ware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th Century	Fragmentary		1,9 x 4,5 x 0,3 to 1,4 cm	small convex fragment, red-brown paste, largely blackened surface (organic matter?)	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBk-54:79	10	Location 2	127		Vessel Fragment	Coarse Earthenware, glazed	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,8 x 0,5 cm	small wall fragment, light brown, very coarse paste, traces of yellow (?) glaze on interior surface; cooking vessel?	
EiBk-54:80	17	Location 2	165		Vessel Fragment	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,2 x 1,1 x 0,3 cm	very small and thin sherd, light brown, coarse paste, no glaze	
EiBk-54:81	9	Location 2	164		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French, 16th to 18th Century	Fragmentary		1,7 x 3,5 x 0,9 cm	thick wall fragment, brown paste, dark brown exterior surface with a thin black layer just beneath and dark grey interior surface	
EiBk-54:82	5a	Location 2		in upper black peat	Preserving Jar	Glass, clear, without lead	1	Historical, modern, 20th Century (1893+)	Fragmentary		4,5 x 1,6 x 0,3 to 0,4 cm	wall fragment with lower part of rim, separated by a horizontal ridge, body narrowing towards opening, horizontal mold seam below rim section; machine-made glass	
EiBk-54:83	5b	Location 2		in upper black peat	Preserving Jar	Glass, clear, without lead	1	Historical, modern, 20th Century (1893+)	Fragmentary		3,7 x 4,8 x 0,3 cm; rim diameter: 6 cm	wall fragment with rim, separated by a horizontal ridge, straight, flat rim, threaded on outside for cover; body narrowing towards opening; vertical mold seam on outer wall reaching to the rim; horizontal mold seam below rim section; machine-made glass	
EiBk-54:84	7a	Location 2	165		Preserving Jar	Glass, clear, without lead	1	Historical, modern, 20th Century (1893+)	Fragmentary		1,9 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm	convex wall fragment with trace of interior ridge	
EiBk-54:85	7b	Location 2	165		Preserving Jar	Glass, clear, without lead	1	Historical, modern, 20th Century (1893+)	Fragmentary		0,9 x 2,3 x 0,3 cm	convex wall fragment of container	
EiBk-54:86	14	Location 2	170		Chip	Glass, clear, without	1	Historical	Fragmentary		0,8 x 1,2 x 0,2 cm	tiny convex fragment; altered	

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBk-54:87	21	Location 2	177		Maul Head?	Iron, cast	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 9,8 cm; section: 3,1 x 3,1 cm; weight: 352 g	maul head with square section and flat end; grommet for handle is broken	
EiBk-54:88	20?	Location 2			Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 17,8 cm	large spile with large, square, flat head and flattened tip, slightly	
EiBk-54:89	1, 3, 4, 8, 11, 12, 16, 20?, 22	Location 2	149, 142, 156, 152, 162, 174,		Nail, wrought	Iron, wrought	11	Historical	1 complete, 10 fragmentary		Complete nail: ca. 5,7 cm; largest shank: 12,7 cm (head and tip missing)	medium to large size, 3 head fragments 3 shank fragments, 1 complete nail and 4 corroded fragments, probably associated with nails	

12 – Grand Plain-1 (EiBj-41) Artifact Catalog

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2018 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name:Grand Plain 1
Borden Code No.: EiBj-41
Date of Collection: 08/2018
Date of Inventory: 04/2019

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact Number	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBj-41:139	1	n/d			Microblade	Chert, grey-brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,5 x 1,0 cm	Proximal end	
EiBj-41:140	2	n/d			Biface edge	Chert, grey	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,0 x 0,7 cm		
EiBj-41:141	3	n/d			Microblade	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		1,6 x 0,8 cm	midsection	
EiBj-41:142	4	n/d			Microbalde	Chert, beige	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,3 x 1,2 cm	almost complete	
EiBj-41:143	5	n/d			Microblade	Chert, dark brown	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary		2,1 x 1,0 cm	distal end partially missing	
EiBj-41:144		n/d			Flake	Ramah Chert	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete		1,4 x 0,7 cm		
EiBj-41:145		n/d			Flake	Chert, grey	5	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	2 complete and 3 fragmentary			two small complete and three medium-sized fragmentary flakes	
EiBj-41:146		n/d			Flake	Chert,mottled light-brown to bluish	6	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	4 complete and 2 fragmentary		largest flake: 3,1 x 2,5 cm	one large fragmary and four complete and one fragmentary small flakes	
EiBj-41:147		n/d			Flake	Chert, white to light grey	11	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Complete and fragmentary			small to tiny flakes of various light colours	
EiBj-41:148		Hearth			Charcoal	Charcoal	1	Groswater Paleoeskimo, 2400-2200 BP	Fragmentary			Sample	

13 – Air Photos (Belles Amours, Hart Chalet)

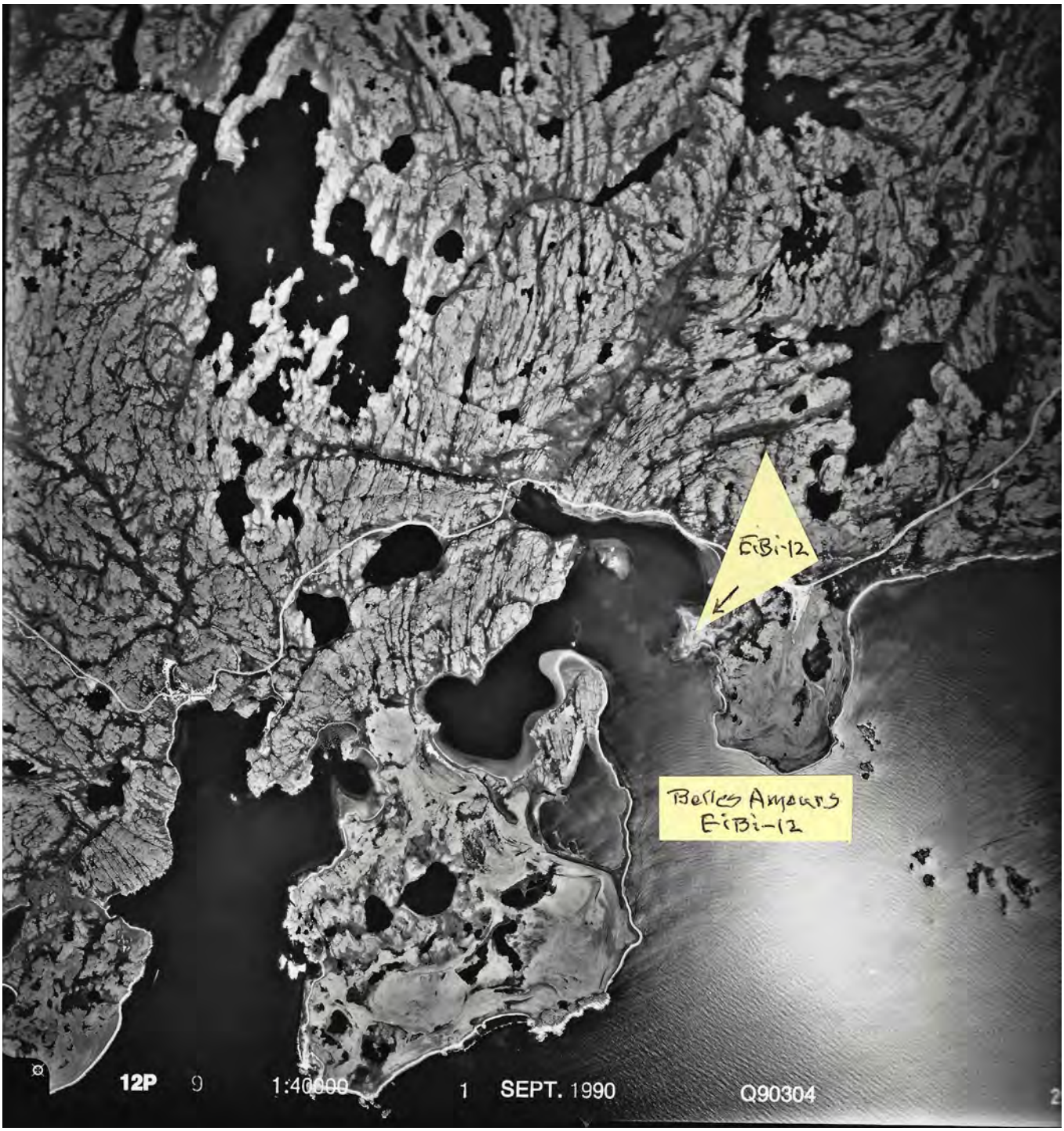


Fig 13.1 Aerial photo of the Belles Amours region (courtesy of Natural resource Canada)

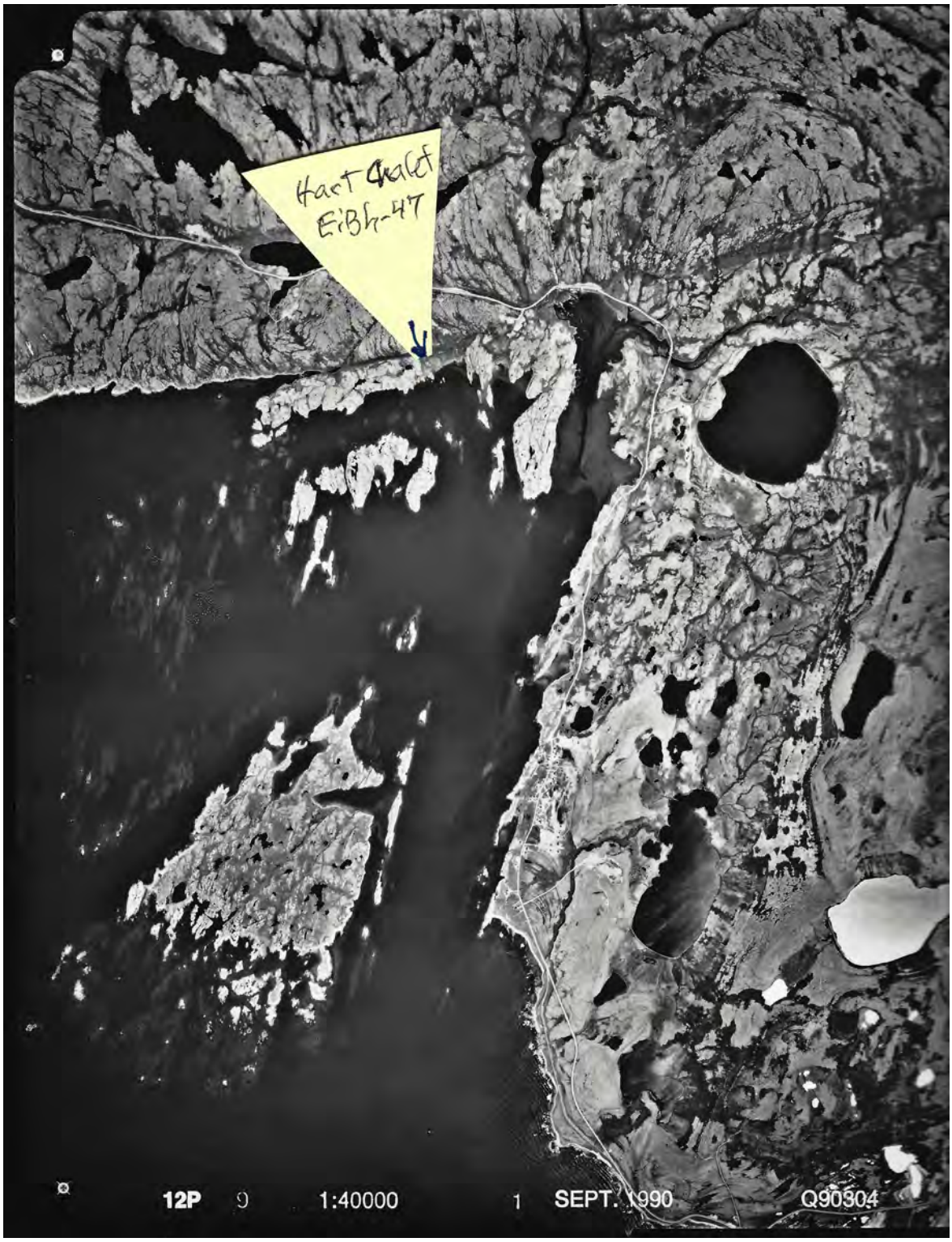


Fig 13.2 Aerial photo of the Hart Chalet region (courtesy of Natural resource Canada)