

The Gateways Project 2015

Surveys in Groswater Bay and Excavations at Hart Chalet

William W. Fitzhugh



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

Produced by Jacob Marchman and Chelsi Slotten



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

1b - 2015 Project Goals

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

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

Brador: Hart Chalet Inuit excavation: Research in Brador was to focus on excavations at House 3, one of three winter dwellings at the Hart Chalet Labrador Inuit village located west of the mouth of the Brador River. This site was originally identified by René Levesque in 1968 and is located where Clifford and Florence Hart of Brador built a cottage a few years later. At the time it was thought to be a Basque site on the basis of roof tiles and large spikes and nails found there. The Smithsonian investigated the site at the request of the Harts in 2003 and returned to tested it several times in subsequent years. We soon recognized the foundations of three Inuit sod houses and found that the Basque materials were present only as contact goods. In 2013 we excavated a trench through the middle of House 1. In 2014 we tested a midden between H1 and H2 and excavated test pits in the H2 entryway. Both houses had been disturbed and the H2 interior was grown over with mature spruce. House 3 was also in the forest but had not been disturbed by land clearing and cottage construction. We hoped for a larger sample of faunal remains and organic artifacts from this dwelling, which would provide a fourth excavated Inuit dwelling from the Quebec Lower North Shore and would help establish a broader basis for constructing an Inuit history for a region that until recently had no firm evidence of permanent Inuit occupation. Plans to survey the St. Paul River and Five Leagues areas west of Brador had to be shelved because of permit complications and insufficient time.

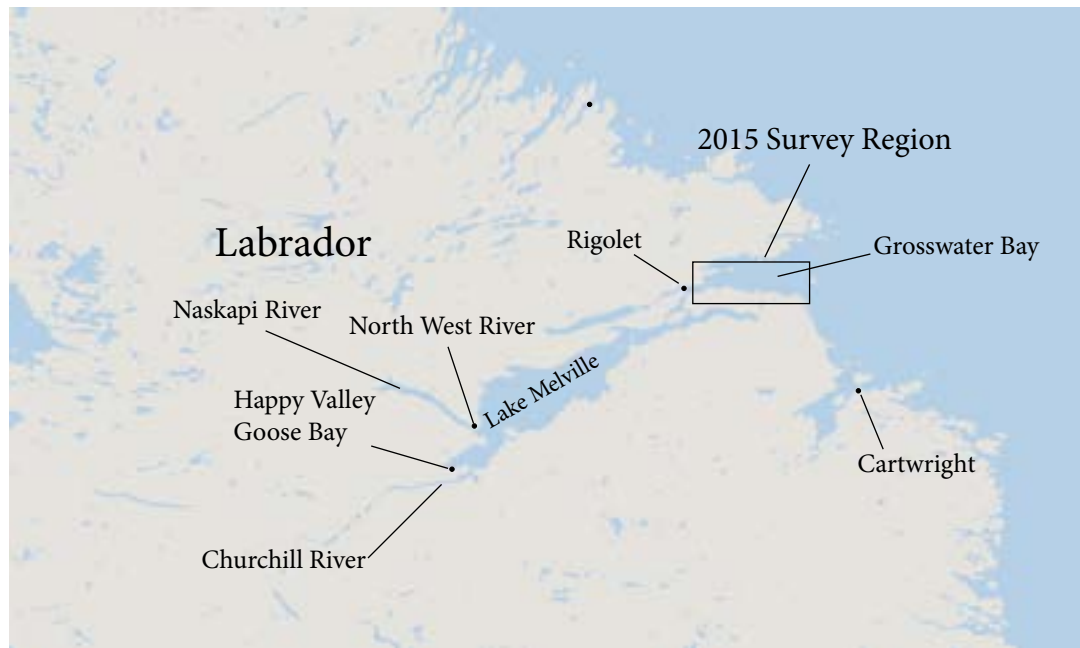


Fig 1.1 Research in Groswater Bay in 2015 with the Nunatsiavut Archaeology Office. Map Data @2015 Google.

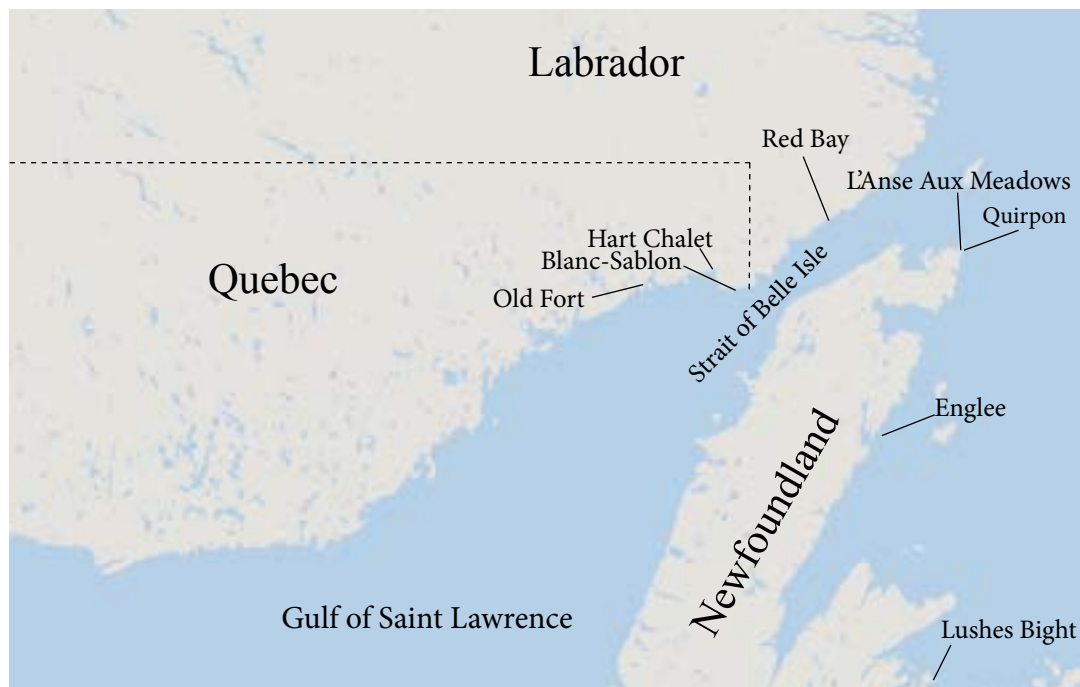


Fig 1.2 Map of areas visited. Map Data @2015 Google.

1c - Strategies of Intervention

Excavation Procedures: Following several visits to the Hart Chalet site in the years between 2003 and 2014, when we mapped and made several small test pits, in 2013 we returned to begin a small excavation in House 1 to determine its architectural plan, obtain representative collections, and dating materials. At that time a 1 x 8 m trench was excavated from the southern end of the entrance passage to the rear wall of the house, assigning unit names A,B,C,D to each 2-meter square from south to north. In 2014 we returned to open up more of this structure and established a 2-meter grid based on a datum point at the SW corner of 2013 Unit A, near the side of the Hart cottage. This grid was extended during the course of 2014 work to include the entrance passage and southern part of House 2, located a few meters northwest of House 1 at the edge of the grassy clearing north of the Hart cottage. Elevation data were provided by a level line strung between a datum triangle of small posts located at the NW corner of House 1 where sight lines could be made from any part of the excavation area. The site location and Houses 1 and 2 were photographed and a topographic map based on ground surface elevations was prepared. In 2015 we extended the site grid west to cover House 3 and its surroundings. Following photography, gridding and topographic mapping, three test pits were excavated and 3 2-meter squares was opened along a north-south line covering the inner part of the H3 entryway and the central floor of the dwelling. All excavation was done by trowel and all features, rocks, soil patterns, and artifacts were plotted in three dimensions. Profiles recorded stratigraphic levels, and site data were recorded photographically and on paper map grids. At the conclusion of the work all excavated areas were back-filled and covered with sod.

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

1d- Acknowledgments

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

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



Fig 1.3 Gateways excavation team with Florence Hart.



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

2 - 2015 Expedition Journal

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



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



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

28 June, Sunday, Fairlee, Vermont

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

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

29 June, Monday: Calais to North Sydney

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

30 June, Tuesday: Port aux Basques to Lushes Bight

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

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

We took the 3:45 ferry to Long Island, finding Perry's mother, Nan, and his sister, Barbara, in the car behind us. The discussion about closing Little Bay Island is still dead-locked, with just a few summer residents refusing to accept the government's offer of \$200K to leave and save the government's ferry support and other community amenities. Perry and Louise were fine, and the *Pitsiulak* was sitting at the town pier ready for departure, beautifully-painted and with a new back deck that Parry had replaced. The usual great seafood feast (lobster, crab, cod) brought us all around their kitchen table that



Fig 2.03 Lushes Bight, Newfoundland.

evening, with Nan, Jane, and her one-year old daughter, Cassie—who seems on her way to become a movie star, such an actor she is! Everyone in the Colbourne clan is fine. Nan seems a year younger, as usual, but the clan grounds are almost completely empty of the usual suspects: Shiela and Dennis visiting in Alberta; Maurice away, Stephen and Melvin not present...but Uncle Jim Wise is here, working on a new garden he hopes will attract his wife, Prudie, from her flower garden in Labrador City.

1 July, Wednesday: Lushes Bight



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

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



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

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

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

I was ready to head back to the Pits for the night I found the crew at Barb's 'club-house' lounging and waltzing to music Barb's daughter, Jasmine, had hooked up. Jake and Molly had turned into waltzing stars and were prancing about the room. The night was surprisingly cold, with a full moon.

2 July, Thursday: Lushes Bight

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



Fig 2.06 The Colbourne clan campfire.

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

3 July, Friday: Lushes Bight to Englee

Despite a lingering southeast breeze we took a chance and set out, leaving about 10am. Outside Cape St. John there was a fair swell on but not much wind. We drew in the speedboat and passed through the Horse Islands, deciding to go for Englee rather than the closer Fleur de Lys, as the weather looked fair. About ten miles out of Englee we entered a dense fog bank until we were at the mouth of Englee’s inner harbor. There were several boats at the pier, still fishing for crab.

During the evening quite a few people came by to check us out. A pot of spaghetti served as dinner, and we prepared for an early departure in the morning. Fog was still present during the evening but it cleared overnight. During the day’s passage we did not see a single whale or even a dolphin—only a couple of fulmars, gannets, and a few puffins. We are here a bit earlier than in previous years, and everyone says the season is weeks later than usual this year. Up the coast—towards St. John’s there have been reports of capelin, but not here. They say it takes the capelin’s arrival to “set the table” for the codfish, porpoises, whales, and most of the sea birds.



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

4 July, Saturday: Englee to Englee/Port Saunders

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

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

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



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

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



Fig 2.09 Steven Plowman assembling our exhaust pipe.

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

Just before supper Frank Noseworthy called to say he could not get the job done for us until Wednesday—“too many other obligations in the meantime”. Bummer! We did not want to lose another day, so we drove up and retrieved our stuff. Frank was sorry: “But if you want me

to do it for Wednesday, I can.” Bill had given us the name of a young welder named Steven Plowman who had a reputation for solid work. When we called Saturday evening to inquire, Plowman said, “Sure, but don’t come until dinnertime tomorrow [Sunday].” We spent the rest of the evening at the Lowe’s watching the televised 4th of July celebrations at the U.S. Capitol, where there was a huge crowd and the fireworks were, as usual, spectacular.

5 July, Sunday: Port Saunders to Corner Brook

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

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



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

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

6 July, Monday: Corner Brook to Englee

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

7 July, Tuesday: Englee

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

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



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



Fig 2.11 Christine and Joe Compton with their two grandsons.

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

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

8 July, Wednesday: Englee

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



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

9 July, Thursday: still in Englee!



Fig 2.12 Steam engine parts at the abandoned marble mine.

sure large boats will continue to be built of wood (with fiberglass exteriors) but not in small shops like this; rather in a few centralized yards in Newfoundland like La Scie.

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

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

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

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



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

10 July, Friday: Englee to Quirpon

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

Newfoundlander, he had been fishing for years out of Blanc Sablon before Englee. We were underway at 5:30 and had pretty calm steaming until Conche, when the northwest wind began shifting to north, and we ended up punching into the seas and large ocean swells until arriving at Quirpon about noon, finding



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

a large iceberg stuck in the southern entry channel. As we approached the iceberg a huge dorsal fin popped up, and then another, and two small ones—orcas: a small family pod, male and female, and two young. The small ones turned behind our stern while the adults crossed a few feet from our bow and continuing to surface without diving, as though leading us away from the young. We had excellent views of this pair for a couple minutes, while Perry following them slowly before turning off into Quirpon. Like the humpback whale, orcas can be ‘finger-printed,’ in their case by the shape and scars on their dorsal fins, and the size and position of the white spots on their sides.

I had called Boyce Roberts on Thursday and again as we passed St. Anthony’s, and we found his red Toyota parked alongside the pier when we tied

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



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

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

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

11 July, Saturday: Quirpon

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



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

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

12 July, Sunday: Quirpon.

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

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



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

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

13 July, Monday: Quirpon

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

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

14 July, Tuesday: Quirpon to Indian Tickle

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



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



Fig 2.20 Empty houses at Indian Tickle.

idea; it looked pretty bedraggled. I reached Joyce Allen on the sat-phone and got Jamie's number and called, but he's off somewhere in the field for the day. At Partridge Head (north of Hawke Island) we turned into the run behind the islands leading to Punchbowl, and then around the west side of Island of Ponds. We passed a sailboat heading north in the run off Porcupine Harbor, and a few minutes later we were passed by a spiffy Canadian Coast Guard patrol vessel, the *Corporal McClaren*, which was loaded with all sorts of technical gear. She passed us at a good clip, rounded the sailboat, and then both proceeded into Porcupine Harbor to anchor. We continued on another hour until reaching Indian Tickle, and as we were anchoring there, a fancy zodiac off the *McClaren* approached and checked us out, very courteously. "You guys seem to know your way around here. Where are you headed?" We exchanged a few pleasantries and they sped off back to their vessel, a good ten miles away. They are assigned to this



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

St. Lewis Bay put us in 'rolling position' for the next six hours until entering the run leading to Punchbowl, the deserted 1980s fishing station. Much of the time we were in fog, but only light wind. The crew slept until almost 3pm when things calmed down among the islands. There was lots of big ice around Square Island Harbor, and the scattered berg hugging the shore, but nothing much in the open sea lanes. Upon approaching the islands a sparrow landed on the foredeck, remained a few moments and then took off again for who knows where. I hope it had some

coast for six weeks during the summer and have a couple fisheries officers aboard. We're anchored just across the tickle from the houses I visited with Tony Williamson on our epic trip down this coast in the early 1980s. Now those houses look abandoned—no boats along the shore, but some of the houses are painted and tended, Perry thinks probably only for the salmon fishing season, which should be now. This is our first night at anchor. More southeast winds predicted tomorrow, before shifting into the northwest. I hope we're in Rigolet by then.

15 July, Wednesday: Indian Tickle to Rigolet

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

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

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



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



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

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

16 July, Thursday: Rigolet to Black Island and Back

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

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

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

17 July, Friday: Rigolet-Ticoralak Head-Rigolet

More of the same weather today, only from the northwest. The wind was too strong on the south shore of Groswater Bay to get the Pits into those shoal waters, so we spent the day working along the northern shore of the Narrows between Double Mer and Ticoralak Head where I’d seen some “green spots” – likely habitation middens. I ferried Jamie, Michele, and Eric White (a young Inuk with us for a couple days) to shore to the point near Eldred Allen’s cabin while Perry hovered offshore. Since conditions were okay, I then brought our team ashore so they could help with test pits. Meantime, Perry spotted a big black bear feeding on something a few hundred meters along the shore. We came quite close before it got concerned and moseyed off into the woods. The finds from the Eldred



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

Allen site were promising for an Inuit occupation and included a shotgun shell, pipe stems, blue-white and pink and white ceramics, and an iron knife blade. A bit farther east there is a grassy meadow that we did not have time to investigate but which needs inspection as a possible Groswater Dorset winter site locale. At noon we moved east and anchored south of Ticoralak Head, out of the strong NW wind in the Tikoralak run. Lunch was leftover fish and brews, and beans. Conditions for anchoring the speed-boat ashore were poor so Perry ferried us to the new cabin just west of Ticoralak Head. Here on a small point we tested a tent ring with a paved floor and large hearth rocks and found only a couple nails and charcoal. At the point there was a disturbed Inuit grave. The three cabins at the point, with a small pond behind, were in a near wreck condition, but next to a garden fence was a thick patch of grass and raspberries with a depression in the center. A test pit here produced tiny seed beads, transfer print ceramics, clay pipe fragments, and a most unusual find: the ocular lens and housing from a telescope. This deposit had three levels: an upper black earth midden with most of the materials in it; thin tan clayey layers with some artifacts, and a dark humic zone over-lying beach gravels that was probably the old ground surface. The area appears to be a dump rather than an Inuit house, especially with the intact humus layer and lack of paving stones. North of the point the shore was low and had a large inter-tidal zone and boulder barricade—a poor area for boats in the summer but ok for winter use. A few hundred meters north of the point and a small stream draining a large pond and bog was a clearing that must have been a European settlement area. Here Eric White found a 3-meter wide pit that produced lots of 19th C. ceramics, nails, and other materials that seem to have been a trash dump(GbBn-21). No house foundations or other structural signs were present. This we called the “Eric’s Pit Site.” By the end of the afternoon the nasty weather that could be seen out the bay worked its way in to us, and it began to rain, still with



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

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

consider how these materials should be formatted and transferred to local archives and museums like the Rigolet Heritage Center, the Northwest River Museum, and the MUN Labrador Institute in Happy Valley.)

18 July, Saturday: Rigolet to Indian Islands Harbor

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



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

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



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



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

ders extending downslope 15 meters to the shore—a feature whose purpose I could not fathom. Caribou bones and seal skulls were fairly common finds on this island. With the tide down we had to carry and wade the zodiac through the lagoon and across the barricade. Eric was not wearing his rubber boots and had to pay the price by wading barefoot.

seven of which were on the lowest beach and were right next to each other (perhaps the private caches of a group of hunters?). Connected to these caches was a lane bordered by two parallel lines of boulders

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

lots of small ponds and scattered rocks. Upon excavation, we found fat-consolidated sand deposits between and under the rocks, but nothing else. Our best guess is that these were ritual places where seals or fat were burned. No bones or other archaeological signs or Inuit tent-rings present in the



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



Fig 2.30 Stone pavement ring with paving removed.

vicinity. This area is a very good duck hunting and sealing region. A couple days later we found several other small circular cobble features at Tinker Island where they appeared to be associated with a stemmed point similar to those from the Sid Blake Northwest River phase. Wandering inland we soon found a large pit-house like structure on an exposed boulder beach high up in the middle of the island. The pit was built on the front edge of the boulder beach and had a doorway-like depression way on the north, terrace-front



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

side. Some of the inner walls of the pit were lined with inclined slabs as retaining walls, reinforcing the idea that it was a house rather than a cache. A second area of disturbed slabs nearby may be a related structure. Near the top of the island we found an oval rock feature with a white quartz cobble a couple meters from its north end, and nearby an outcropping vein of quartz, but without obvious signs of working. At the narrows between this and the southern island were three historic structures associated with metal barrels and other 20th century refuse. The northernmost was a rectangular structure with a rock and sod foundation and a doorway in the middle of its west wall that had foundations extending a couple of meters downslope toward the shore. The dwelling was about 10x6 m. A test pit produced only a couple of nails, one a square cut. The absence of grass vegetation suggests this structure is about 100 years old. On the point about 50 meters south of this structure there is another, more recent, structure with

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

Sunday, 19 July: Indian Islands Harbor

We are anchored in a bight between the two northern Indian Islands (Indian Island and West Indian Island; the third, to the east is called Spracklins Island), and the low lands that join the two islands at low tide cut off the sea swell and made a very useful harbor in all but southwest gales—a rarity these days when the winds have been only from the north or southeast. Visibility not bad in the early morning but deteriorated until noon, and improved again in the afternoon when the northern shore of Groswater Bay became visible. We returned to excavate the high beach site of yesterday afternoon, hoping it might be an early Maritime Archaic dwelling. After a couple hours of mapping and heaving boulders we came down on a slab pavement resting on undisturbed beach cobbles with no artifacts or charcoal in hand.



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

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

Our 'house' was probably a Maritime Archaic cache like so many of the other high cobble beach boulder pits. At least in this case we learned that some of these sites are prepared with slab floors. We returned to the Pits to have lunch and then went ashore on the northern Flatland Island (Western Indian Island). Right where we landed we found a large D-shaped tent ring with an external

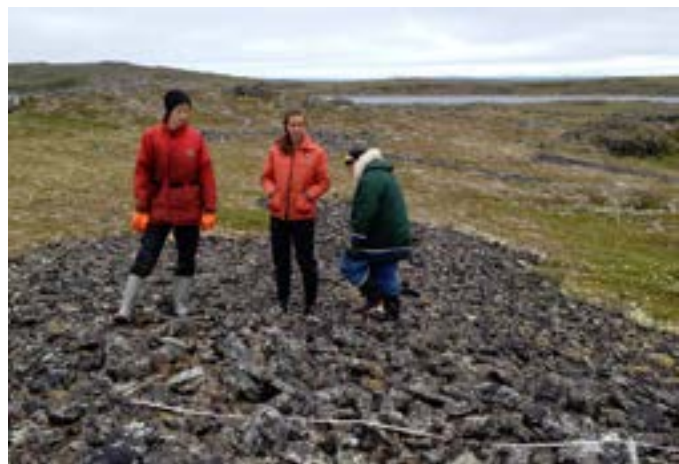


Fig 2.33 Jake, Katie and Eric prepare to excavate the Indian Island cache. (GbBj-2)

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



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

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

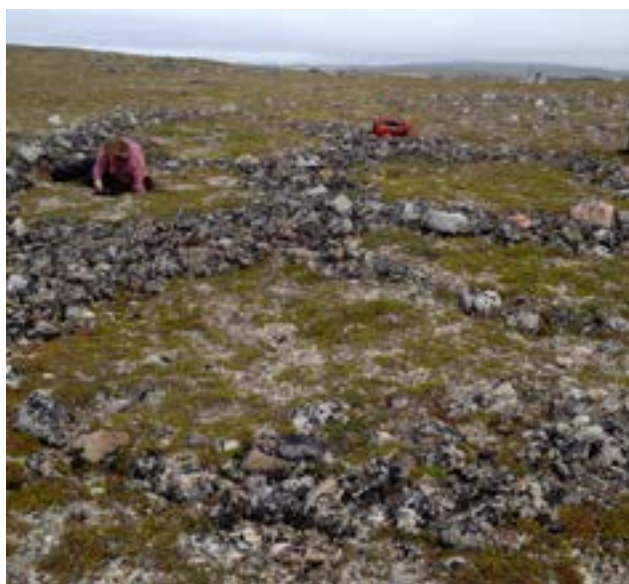


Fig. 2.35 “The Rooms Site” on a ca. 100 foot high beach terrace on Indian Island West



Fig. 2.36 Top left. The oval Maritime Archaic dwelling before excavation. Charcoal excavated from this small dwelling dated 6720-6560 cal B.P. (GbBj-11)

Fig. 2.37 Top right. Patrick, Michelle, Jamie, and Katie taking a break after excavation.

Fig 2.38 The dwelling excavated down to its cobble floor.

20 July, Monday: Indian Islands to Rigolet

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



Fig 2.39 Loading the zodiac before leaving Indian Island harbor.

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

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



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



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

our survey of the terrace produced flakes of streaky translucent quartz or quartzite, and Michelle came up with a real prize: a stemmed point (missing its tip) made of a more quartzite-like material, shaped like one of the stemmed bifaces from the Sid Blake Northwest River phase we excavated in 1968-9. Flakes

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

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

21 July, Tuesday: Rigolet to Indian Island Harbor

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

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

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



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

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

22 August, Wednesday: Indian Islands to Punchbowl

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

had a fair crossing to Packs Harbor. A small sailboat—the third we’ve seen this trip—was on a course from Cartwright to Indian Harbor. We had a lee shore until reaching Cape North, at which point we began butting into strong southeast headwind, with the Pits punching and diving into waves whose crests seemed higher than their fetch—some effect of currents, I guess. The denizens of the foc’s’le (galley)



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

a wreck—essentially a great archaeological site, with only one of the large buildings partly standing; everything else has been taken off, burned, or scavenged, including most of the iron wharf cleats. All of the tiny shore camps put up by the fisherman are blown down (or away) or are barely-standing wrecks filled with garbage (old clothes, mattresses, stove parts, and trash). We tied up in the wharf enclosure and had a quiet, enjoyable night. Supper was the rest of the chicken stew and a shepherd pie made with hamburger and potatoes. I spent a good bit of time on the phone with Meghan Mulkerin at the Smithsonian looking into our Quebec permit issue. No good news there. Valerie Proulx is in charge of my Natural Resource permit and sent an email I heard about from Meghan saying the permit is not being signed because the lat/long location on last year’s permit does not agree with the location (by 400 m!) my permit application from this year. Probably the earlier position was obtained ten years ago with a less accurate GPS unit. This year’s position I got off Google Earth, and matches the position of the Hart Chalet we found on our boat’s electronic navigation chart. Why this should be a problem when the DNR people are aware that we are duplicating the permit and project of last year, at the same

did not long remain in their semi-suspended gravitational mode, but soon migrated to the more stable after cabins. After a tough crossing we reached Indian Tickle and rounded the western end of Island of Ponds, and arrived at the sheltered harbor and docks of Punchbowl. As many as thirty long-liners had once worked out of Punchbowl, and many had small cabins and stages all around the harbor, which is nearly completely land-locked and free from sea swells. Perry used to fish out of here and says they could never judge the wind or sea conditions unless they went outside the protective island barrier. The entire complex is now



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



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

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

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

23 July, Thursday: Punchbowl

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

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

24 July, Friday: Punchbowl

I was up early to check on weather but quickly became convinced that we had a ‘no-go’ situation with a strong north wind so we snoozed a few hours and woke around 8am to check conditions, but they remained more or less unchanged all day long—a strong, cold north wind that promised lots of trouble if we ventured out. This was also a Friday, and I was not hopeful that any more calls to the DNR authorities would be useful, so I just worked most of the day on documenting the photographs Katie and Molly had scanned from my picture records of the Hamilton Inlet years.

It seemed clear that the Quebec DNR authorities had decided not to give me a permit, and no amount of bothering would change that. It remained quite cold all day long. Perry came and went between his bunk and the captain’s chair, and I worked my way slowly through the files. The girls tried to make bread but it failed, probably because they killed the yeast with water that was too hot, then turned to pizza with onions and peppers, and boiled potatoes. We decided to break out the pint bottle of “Captain Morgan’s Rum” – in reality a pint of 95 proof Everclear Boyce Roberts had given us, during dinner and that helped us maintain a level keel with the weather and bureaucratic delays. After dinner I called Meghan, home after her last day at work before leave for pregnancy. Our conversation was brief but inspiring. Apparently the Quebec DNR has approved our request, meaning that the action now moves to the MCC and Valerie Janssen. It’s also Friday, and there won’t be any news until Monday at the earliest. Everclear broke out of the Captain Morgan bottle again, and we had a nice evening of playing games like “Eskimo yo-yo”. At the same time, the wind broke and it seemed like tomorrow might be a day to make some tracks to Newfoundland or Red Bay. I finally managed to get all the Hamilton Inlet pictures annotated.



Fig 2.46. An evening of splicing taught by Bill Fitzhugh and “Captain Morgan.”

25 July, Saturday: Punchbowl to St. Anthony

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

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

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



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



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

26 July, Sunday: St. Anthony to Lushes Bight

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



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

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

27 July, Monday: Lushes Bight

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

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

28 July, Tuesday: Lushes Bight to Brador

We forgot to advance our watches the half-hour from Labrador to Newfoundland time, and so got off to a rushed start for the 7:45 Long Island ferry. But somehow (including a last-minute dash to retrieve Molly's boots from the Pits) we made it and found ourselves on the Trans-Canada heading to Deer Lake, via Springdale, where I retrieved some of my money at the Bank of Montreal. We left my car in the Deer Lake airport car-park and proceeded to Rocky Harbor, where we had lunch and then drove on to St. Barbe. Plans to visit the Port aux Choix museum had to be postponed for the return trip when we learned we could not make reservations for the ferry within 24 hours of sailing and would have to take our chances for a space

on a first-come-first-served basis. Katie had woven me a 'crown' of daisies which I promptly forgot I was wearing in the ferry terminal and so was puzzled by the strange looks I got. But we made it aboard with about 5-6 cars to spare. The Apollo's cafeteria food was pretty good, and I slept for the remainder of the smooth but foggy 1.5 hour crossing: the cost of passage: a modest \$55 for all of us, including the truck. The ferry is efficiently run and makes three round trips every day with clients including industrial machines, iron mine workers, tourists, and residents. The Muskrat Falls project accounts for a large part of their business. One attractive Quebecois woman and her small dog in a fancy Mini-Cooper attracted our attention as well as that of a solicitous loading official. Florence was waiting for us when we arrived in Brador but was a bit disappointed to learn we had already eaten dinner. After some catch-up we hit the sack in her several unused rooms. She had the same impression about the summer weather as everyone else: AWFUL. I discovered that she had been in touch with M. Gruennet of the Quebec Natural Resources authority to complain about their lack of attention to issues about her chalet on Crown land which she rents for \$350 a year. Perhaps her communication had something to do with our DNR permit coming through. I learned more about Clifford's death in March, whose funeral attracted many people from the



Fig 2.50 The foggy Forteau Lighthouse.

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



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

29 July, Wednesday: Brador-Red Bay-Brador

Overcast with light winds in the morning. We had a leisurely breakfast. When I got to the internet I found a note from Valerie saying I would have to re-write my permit request since it did not describe the work we intended at the Levesque mounds. I thought it had been clear in previous emails that we were back-filling Levesque's mounds at the request of the town, not digging the mounds or proposing new research. But rather than make the situation muddier by trying to explain, I said would only

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

30 July, Thursday: Brador—Old Fort—Brador

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



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



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

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



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

bought mussels and lobsters (\$7.50/lb). There was a feeling building that there might be a break-through on the permit front today, for which a big seafood dinner could be a celebration. Back at Florence's we found emails and a phone message from Valerie Janssen stating MCC's "intention to issue a permit" if I agreed to several conditions—which were easy to meet. Hopefully my telephone message and email response will trigger a permit issuance tomorrow morning. I called Lynne and found her in a great mood, with her sister Kris still in residence to help her with transport, until Saturday. She has bought a snow-blower and wood stove, got estimates on repairs to our chimney, and is snooping around Hanover for a 'pied-a-terre' as a possible transition from Fairlee.

31 July, Friday: Brador

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

peared to be a cairn graves or pits found in the 1970s by Charles Martijn. There is a beautiful Inuit whalebone snow knife—itsself a good Inuit winter indicator—in the Middle Bay Museum. Garland has arranged for me to meet Jean-Michel Perrot, the tourism development consultant hired by the local committee here, on the morning of the 4th when he comes in for consultations with the communities. I spoke with him in DC by phone once this spring. Garland has a different background from most of the local people here, having benefitted from schooling in Lennoxville on account of Rev. Bob Bryan's lifetime of work on the Lower North Shore. On the way home we stopped at the Belles Amours mussel farm and



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

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

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

1 August, Saturday: Brador

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

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

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

Molly's expanded one-meter unit at 8.5N/26W in or outside the southwest wall continued producing interesting artifacts, including several pieces of thin 'goblet' glass, a large fragment of a stoneware food storage vessel, a corner-notched biface of Ramah chert, several different types of chert, and more burned tile and caribou bones in addition to three caribou skulls

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



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

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

2 August, Sunday: Brador

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

3 August, Monday: Brador

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

4 August, Tuesday: Brador to Corner Brook

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



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

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

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

5 August, Wednesday: Corner Brook to New Glasgow

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



Fig 2.60 Molly having a fit about my camera

6 August, Thursday: New Glasgow to Fairlee

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



Fig 2.61 Off to see the sites at Lushes Bight/

Project Summary

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



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

3a - Overview

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

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



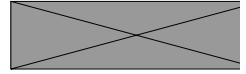
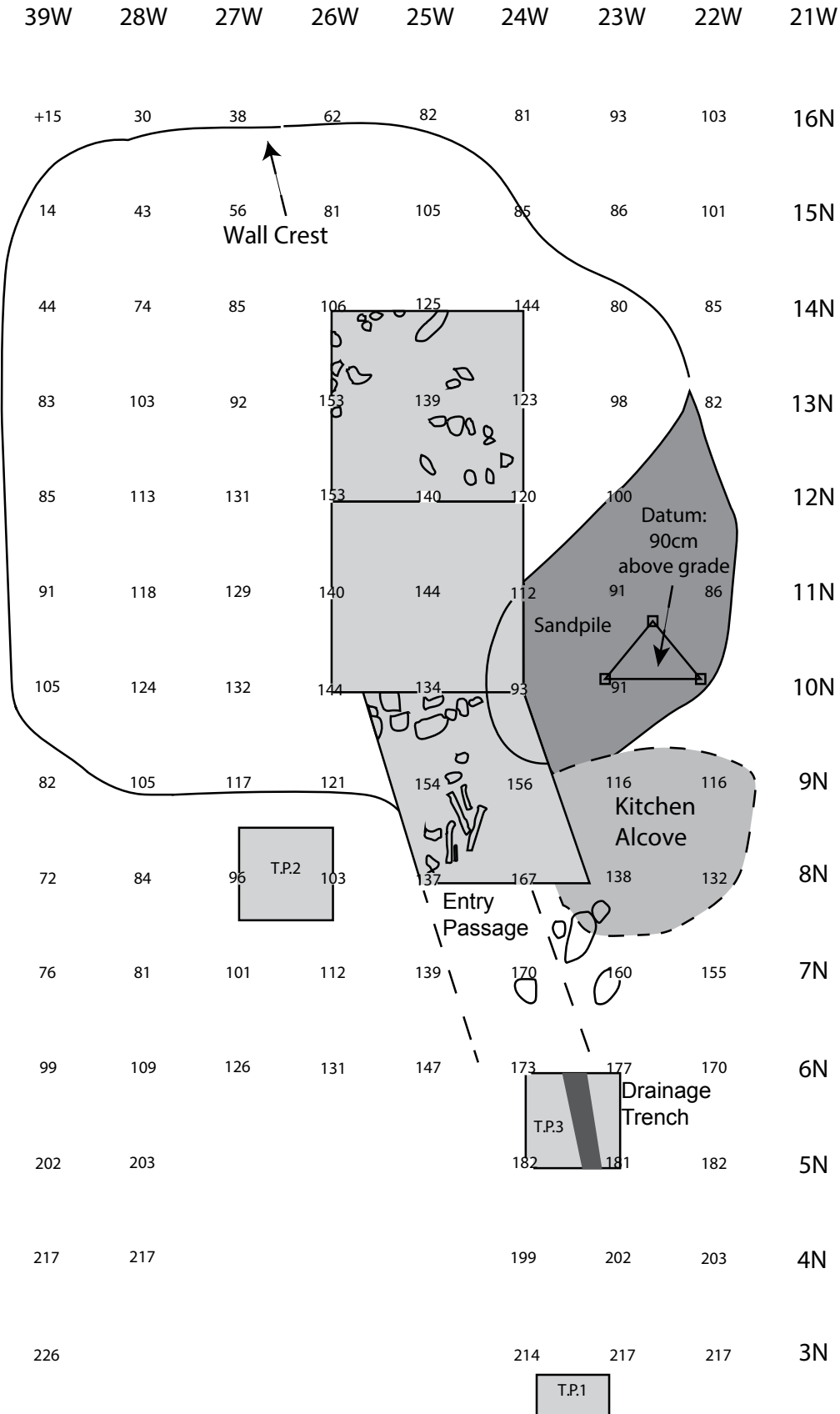
Fig. 3.01. Hart Chalet, House 3. North view of the sod house and its entranceway.



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

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

Figure 3.30



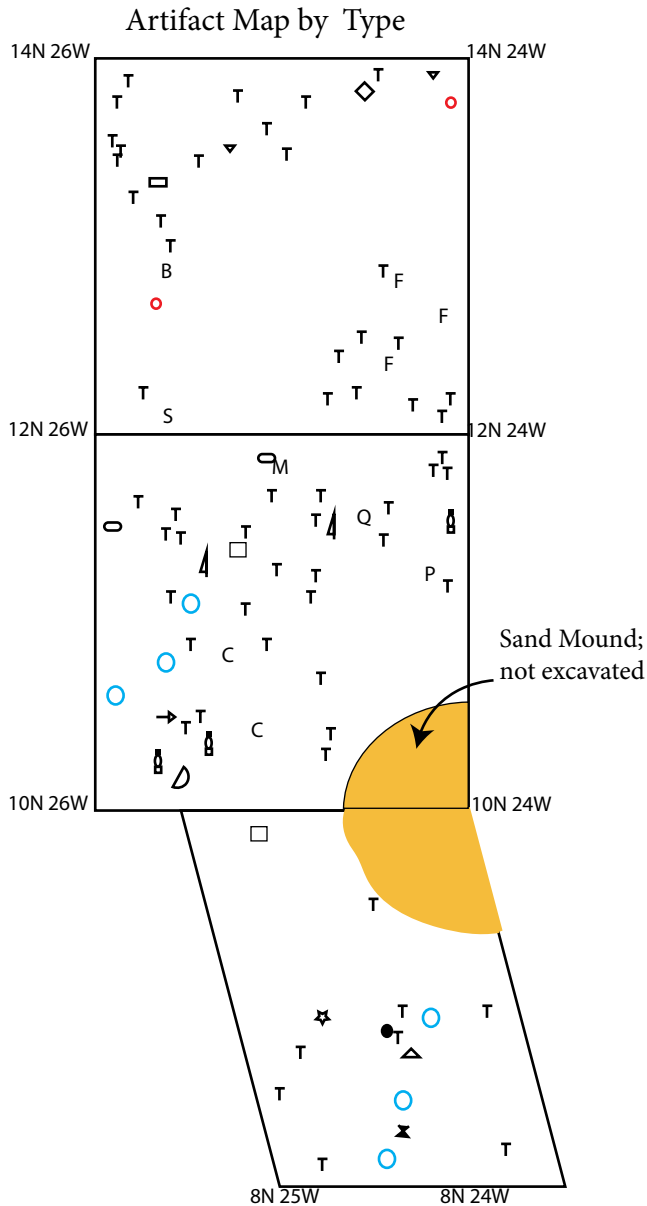
Hart Chalet
House 3
Topography
August 2015
N 51° 29.923'
W 57° 15.733'
Elevations listed
centimeters
below datum.

Hart Chalet

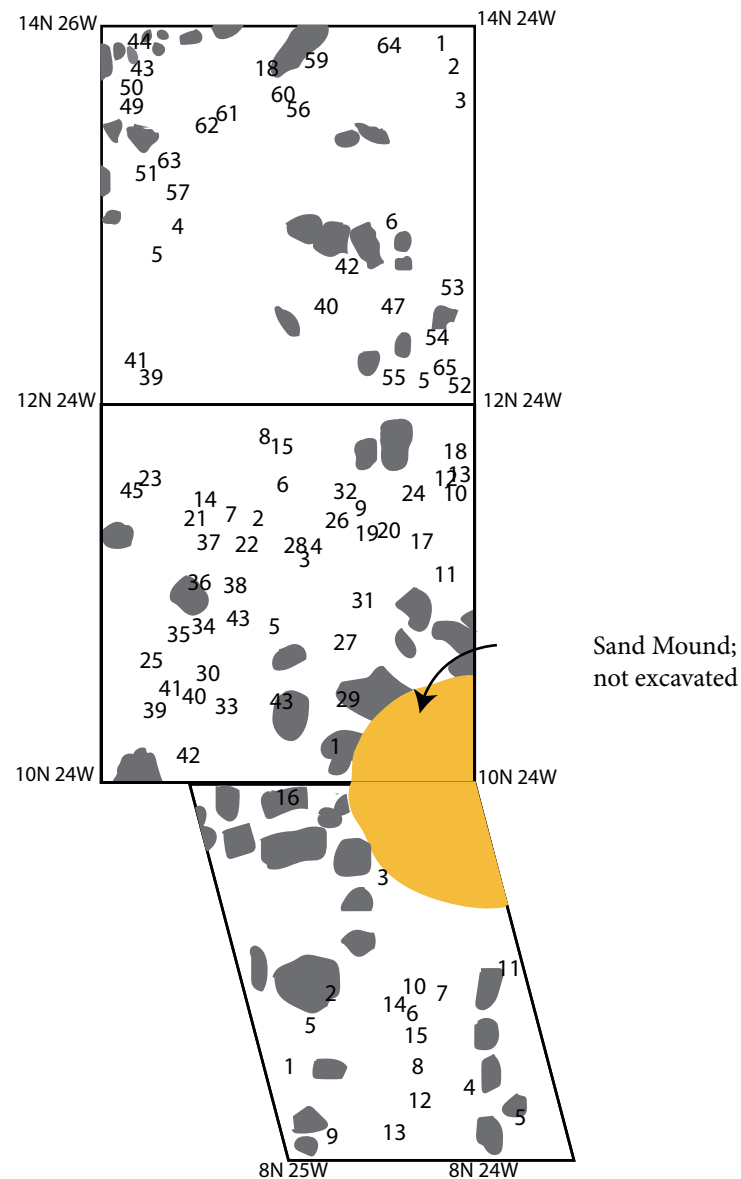
House 3

Excavation Square Artifact Map

August 2015



Artifact Map by Square and Aquare Field Number



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

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

3b- House 3 Square Descriptions

Squares listed by coordinates of north east corner.

10N 24W:

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

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

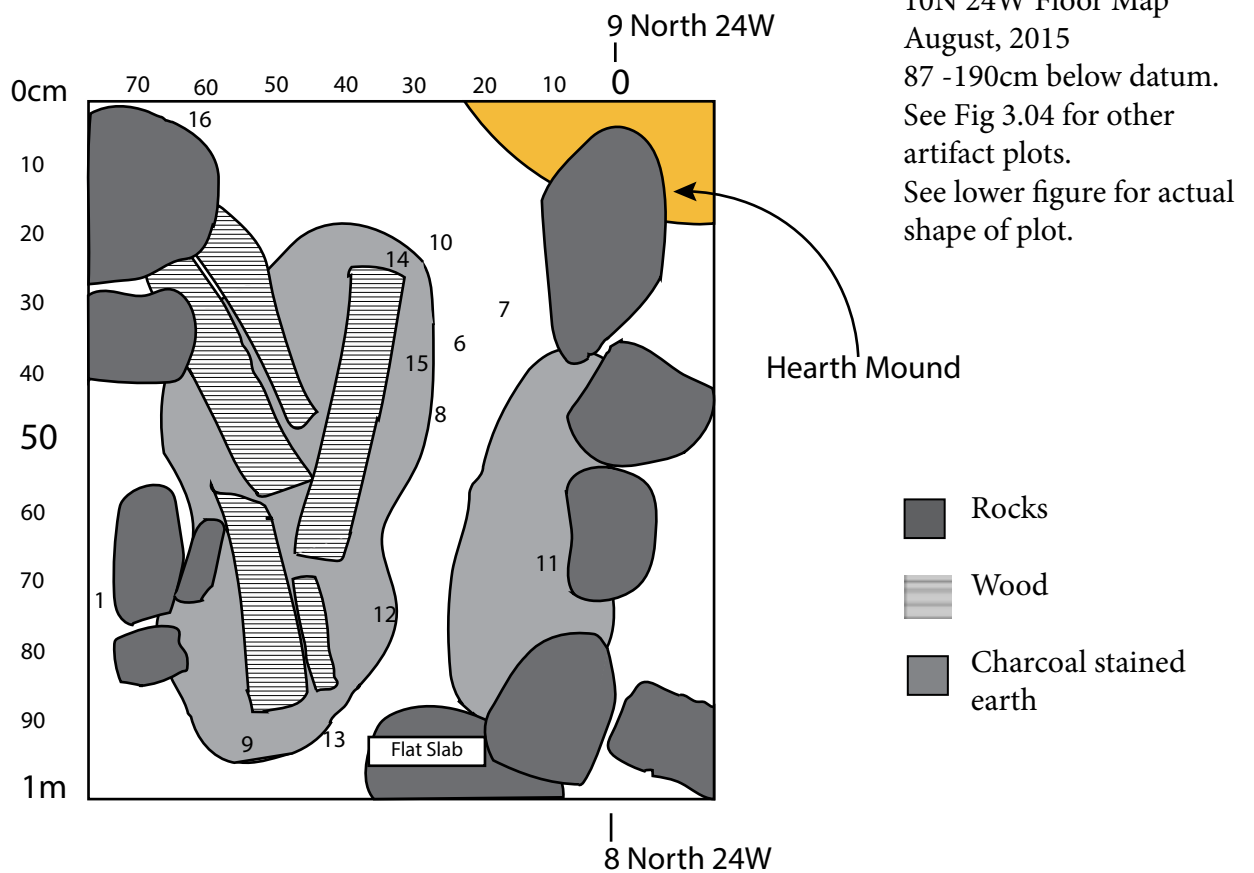
8/2: This day I concentrated on the southern half of the square, which was free of cobbles. I found that the black earth occupation level went underneath the hearth mound, which seems to have been constructed after the house was first occupied and was being re-structured. Unfortunately we don't have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

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

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



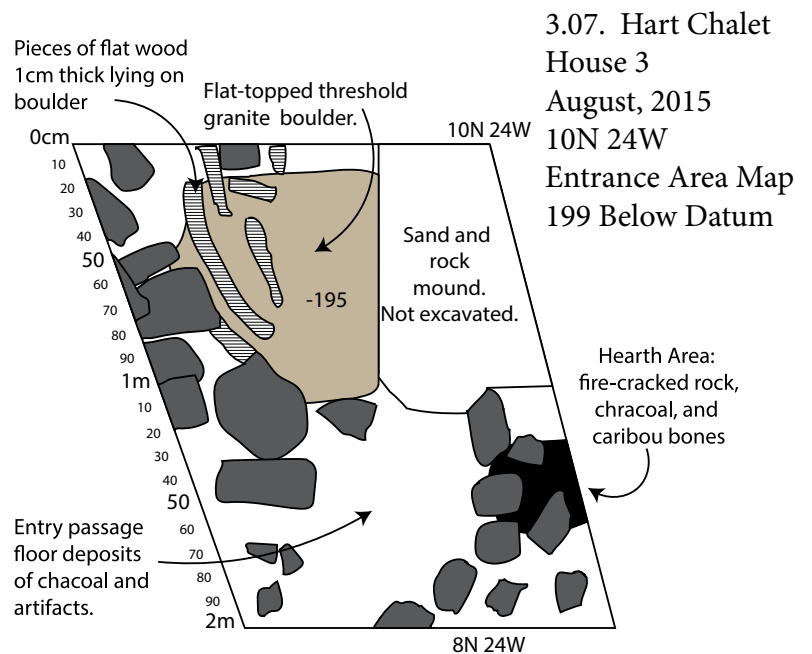
3.05. Hart Chalet, House 3. 10N 24W view north of North end of entryway.



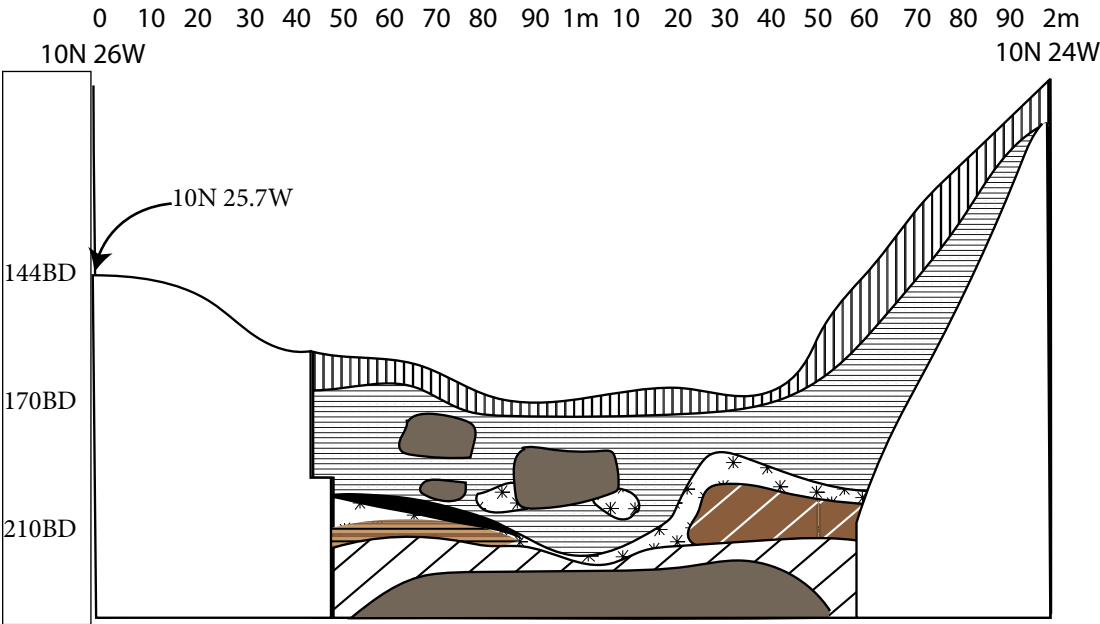
Artifact Type Breakdown:

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

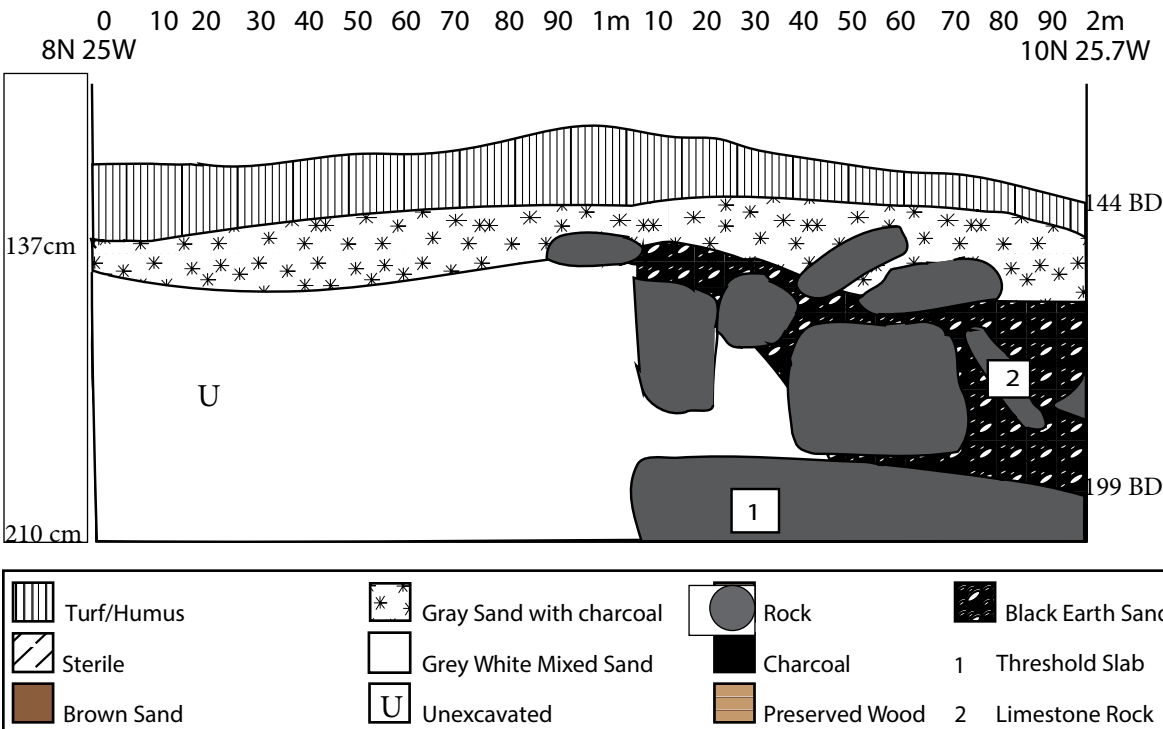
Total: 16



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



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



12N/24W

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

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

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

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

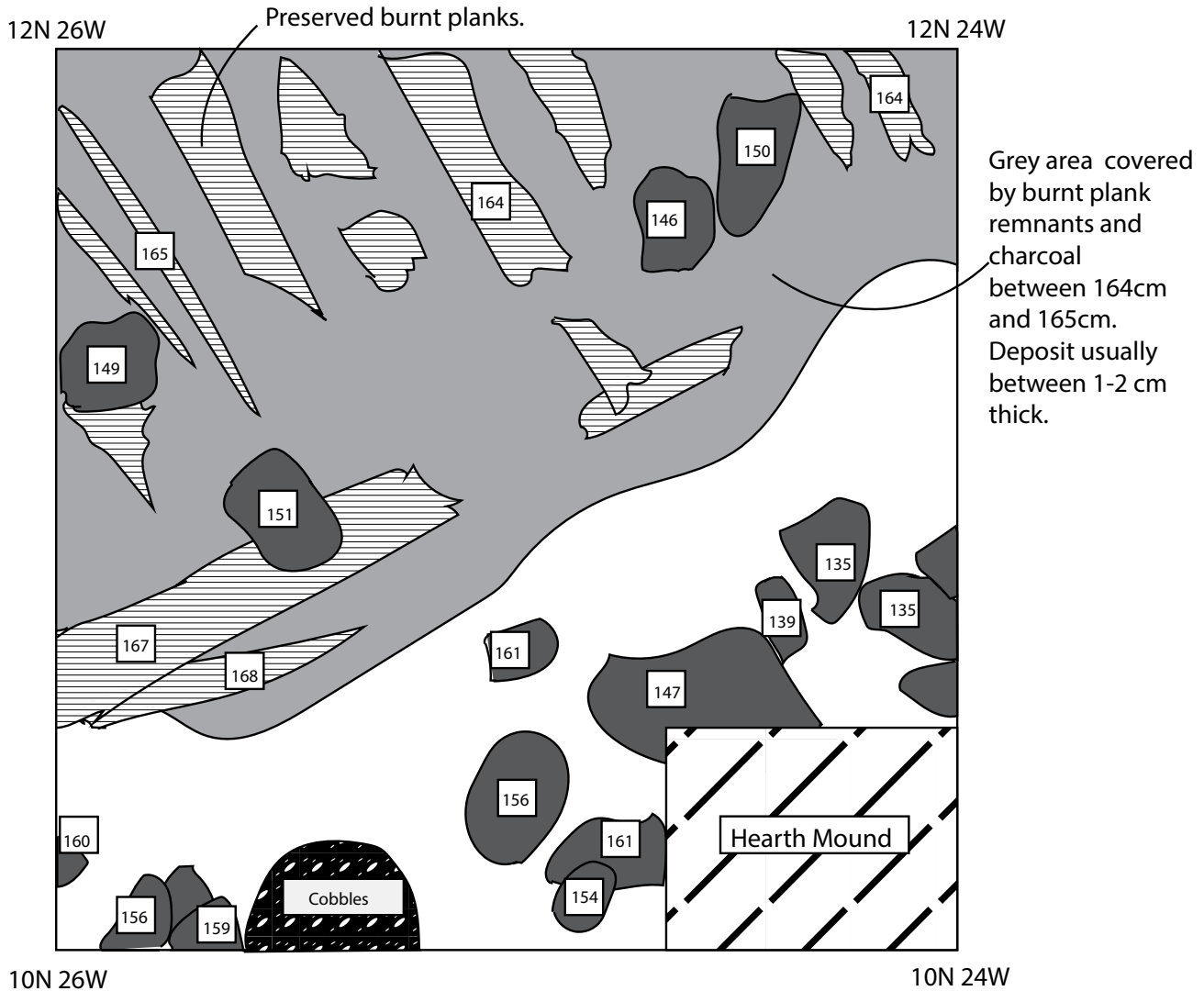


Fig 3.10. Hart Chalet, House 3 excavation trench. view north east.



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

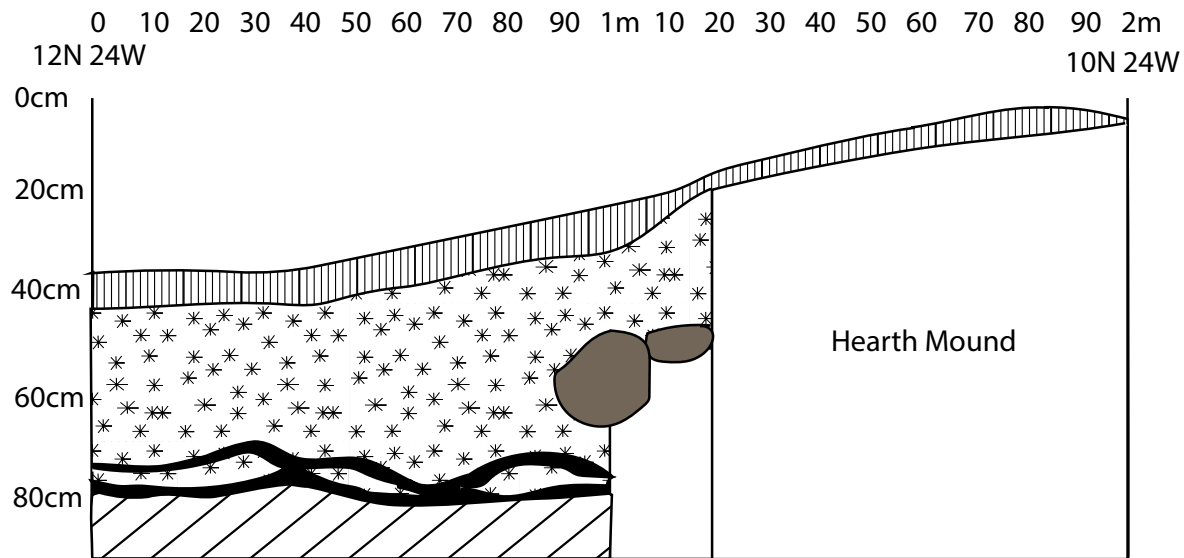
3.12. Hart Chalet
House 3
August, 2015
12N 24W
Floor level Map with
Elevations below datum



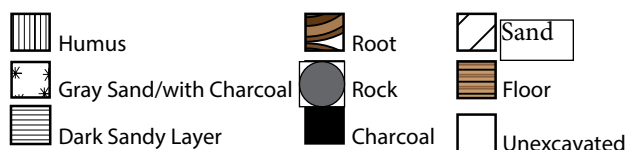
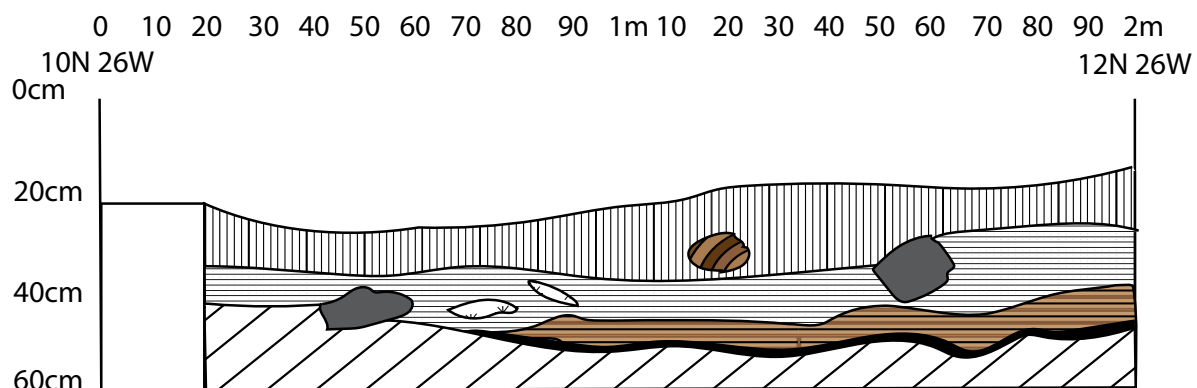
Artifact Type Breakdown for 10N 24W (See Fig. 3.04 for artifact distribution)

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

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



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



14N/24W

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

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

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

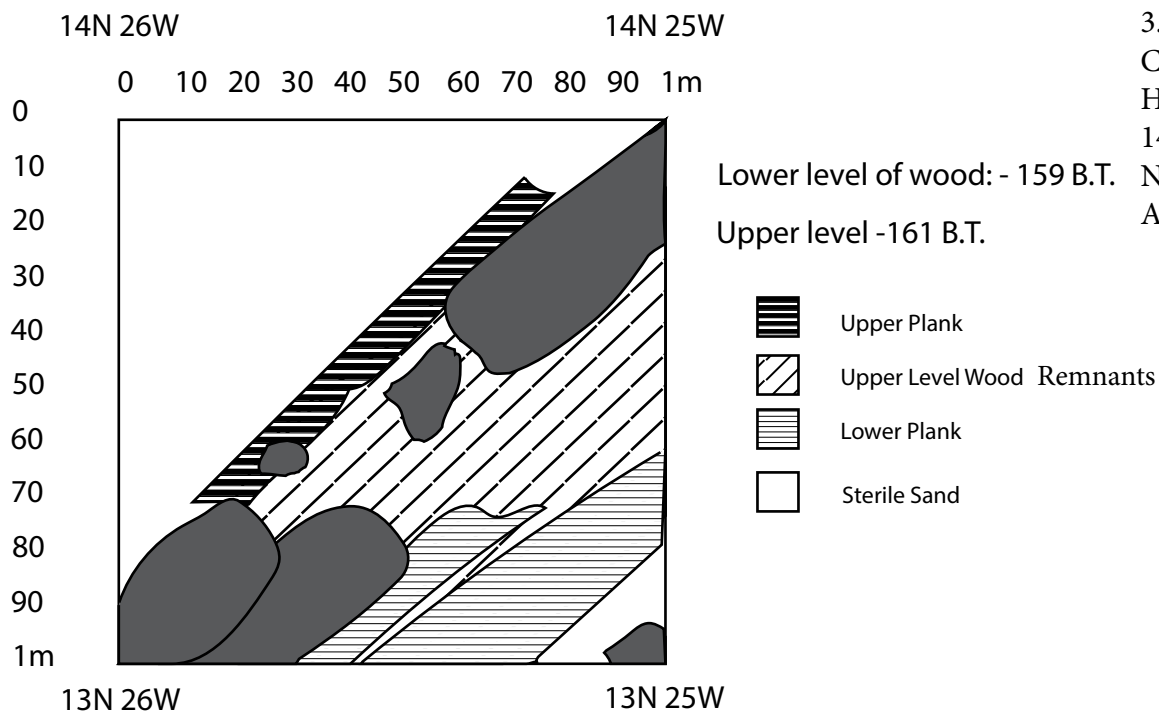
8/3: During the day we made good progress, finishing off all four units and profiling all four sides of 14N/24E and two of 12N/24W, leaving only three profiles and back-filling for tomorrow. Katie and Patrick worked their way down in their unit, finding more nails and an iron clasp plate for a trunk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



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



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



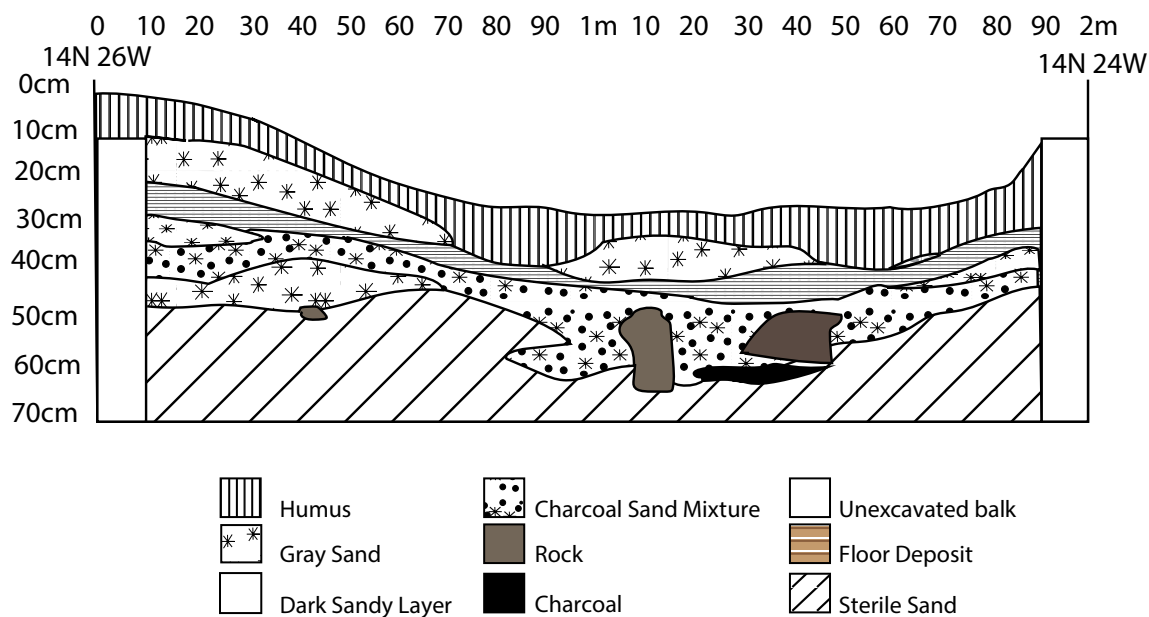
3.16. Hart
Chalet
House 3
14N 24W
NW Quadrant
August 2015

Artifact Type Breakdown:

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

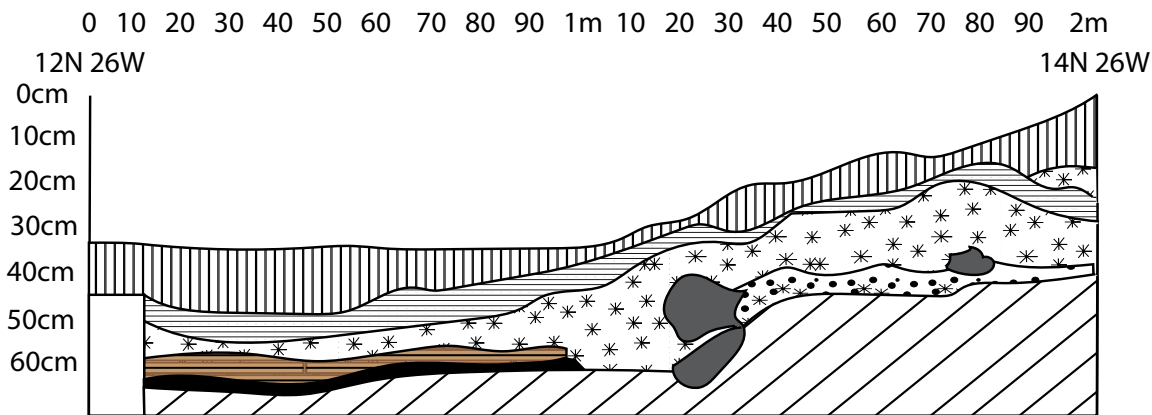
Nails 38
Normandy Stoneware Bottle (Broken) 1
Iron Pyrite 1
Glass Sherd 1

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

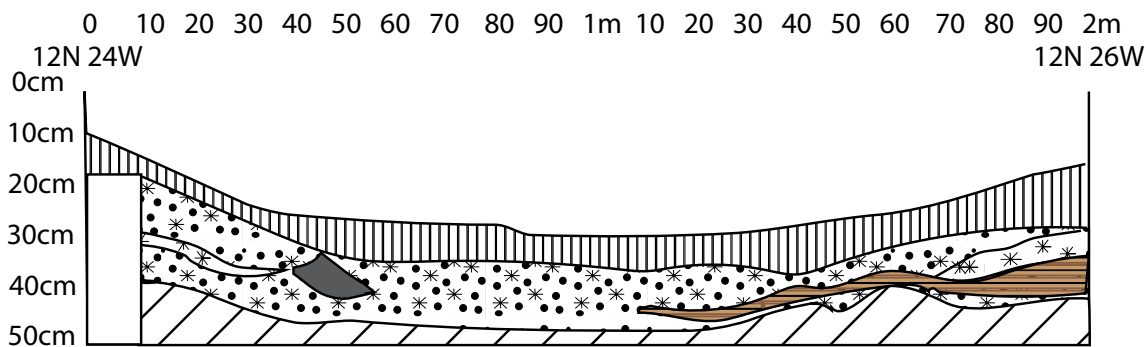


3.17. Hart Chalet
House 3
14N 24W
North Wall
Profile
August 2015
depths below
surface at NW
corner

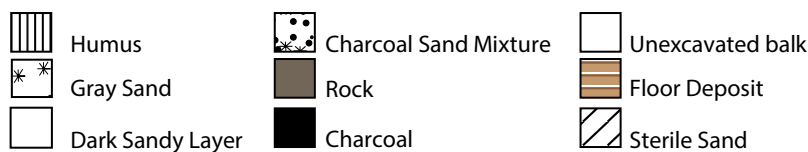
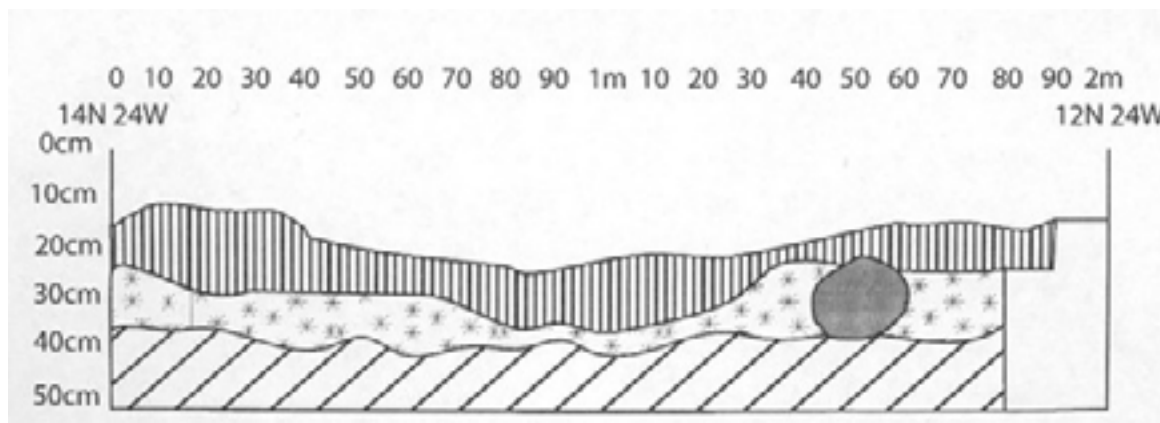
3.18. Hart
Chalet
House 3
14N 24W
West Wall
Profile
depths
below NW
corner



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



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



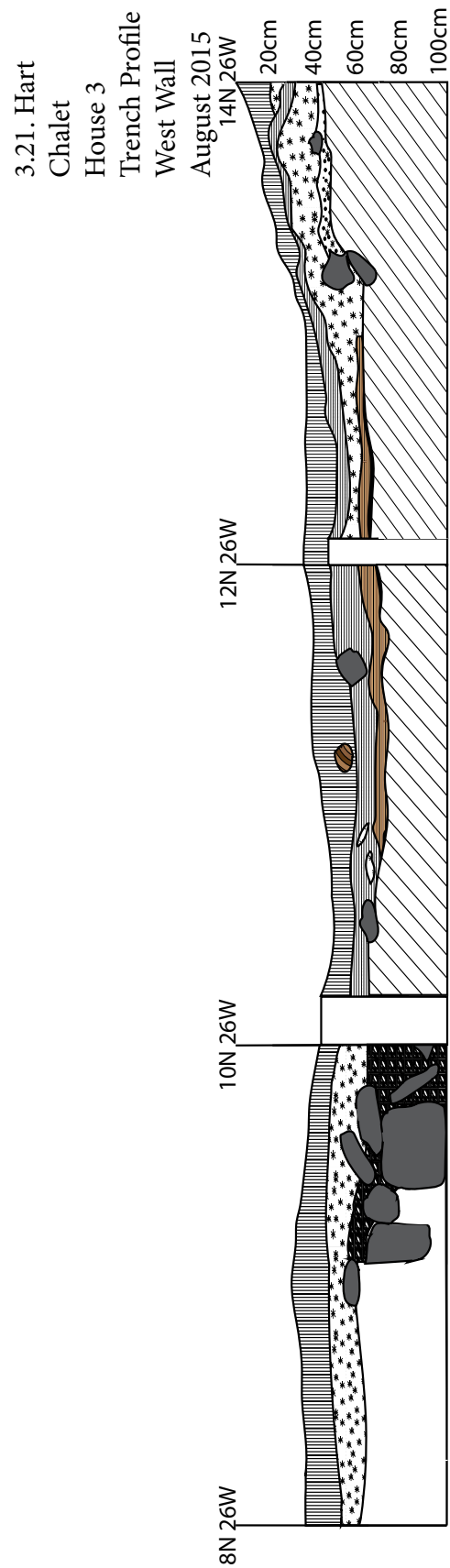


Fig 3.22. Hart Chalet, House 3. 12N 24W west wall profile.



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

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

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

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

Test Pit 1

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



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

Artifact Breakdown for TP1:

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

Test Pit 2

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

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

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

Artifact Breakdown for TP2:

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

Test Pit 3

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

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



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



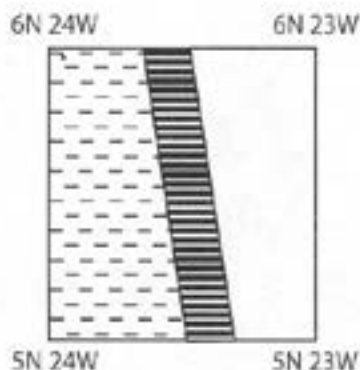
Fig 3.26. Hart Chalet, House 3. TP3. Close up of charcoal-filled trench.

Artifact Breakdown for TP3:

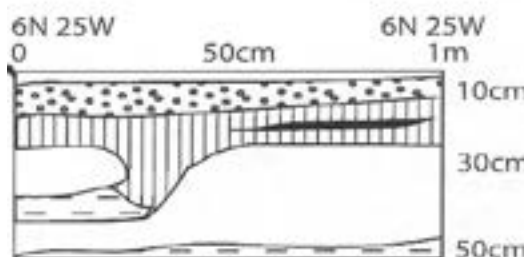
Calcined Bone Fragments: multiple
Fragmented Roof Tiles

Iron Spike 3
Misc Small Iron Tool 1

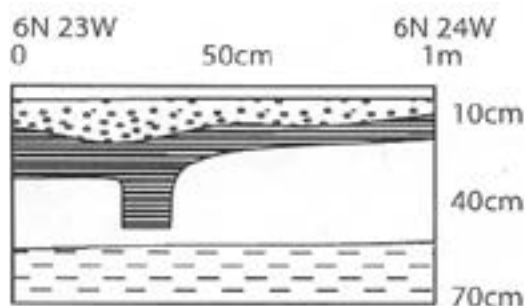
Nail or Nail Fragment 6



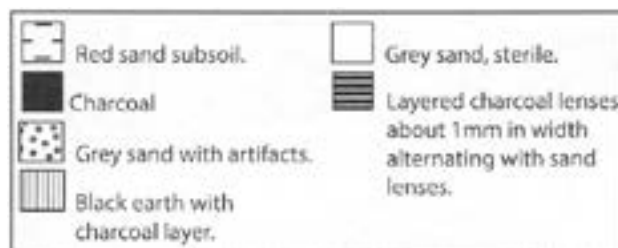
Hart Chalet
House 3
TP3
Overhead View
August 2015



Hart Chalet
House 3
TP3
North Wall Profile
August 2015



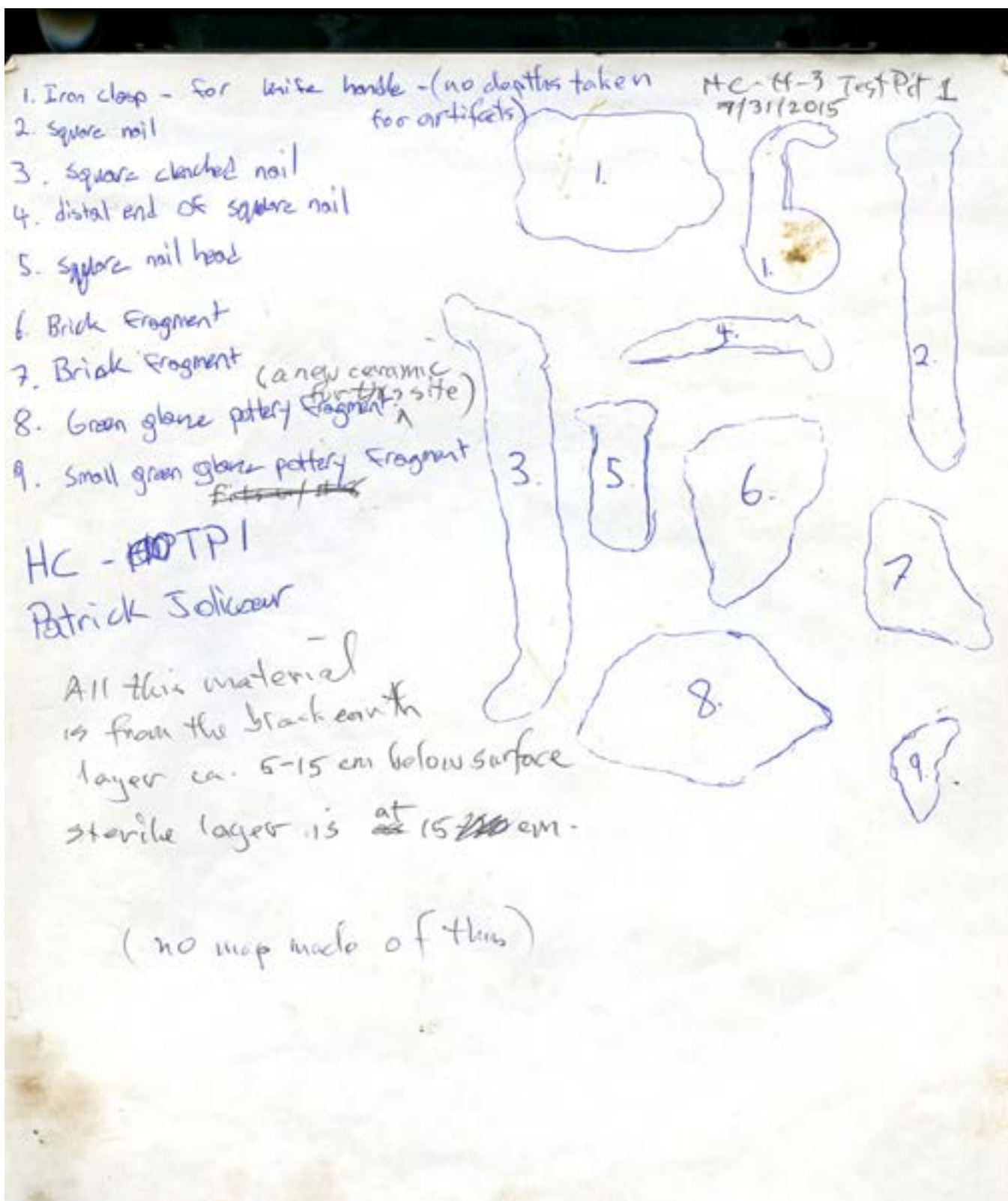
Hart Chalet
House 3
TP3
South Wall Profile
August 2015



Site closure:

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

3c- Artifact lists and tracings





HC-43 6N 23E

Test Pit 3

Molly Islet

1. Nail

2. "

rest on rock in hard grey sand.

no debris collected - most from upper grey sand

1. iron spike

2. " "

3. " "

4. round iron rod - tool
in handle? (concretion)

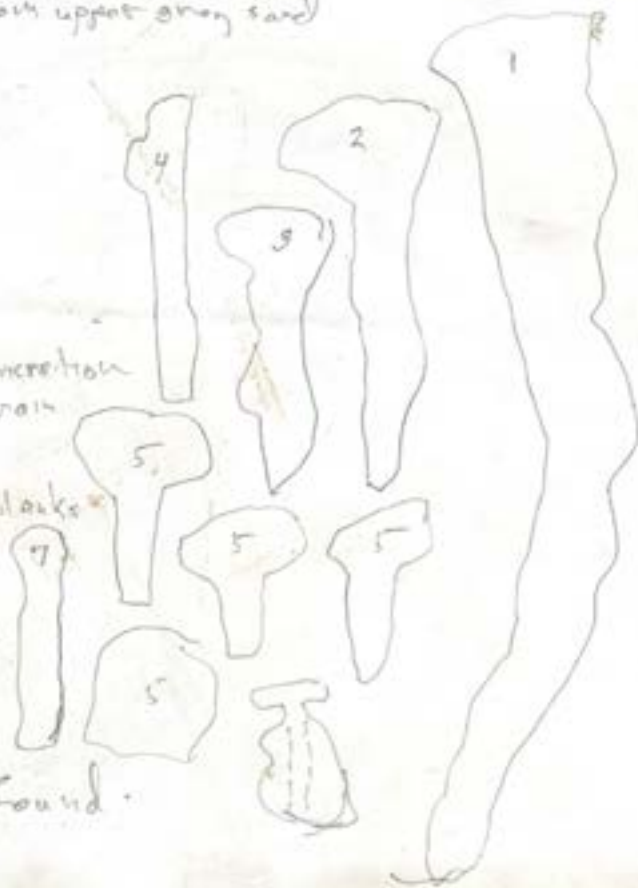
5. 4 nail heads

6. small nail with wood concretion
found in the charcoal drain
ditch - i.e. ditch may
have been lined with planks

7. nail shank

8. calcined mammal bone
fragments.

BHs of reef tile also found.



HC-H3

210°N 24°W
WF

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

1. iron nail - 158
2. chalcedony flake



Small tile fragments occur on the sides of the mound (hearth spalls perhaps?)

bone concentrations in SE wall and midway in west wall. Almost all is carbon.

3. nail - 125 in charcoal-stained soil at interface with sterile soil between cobbles, with tile frags

Floor deposit at -185 in passageway in Southern wall (S) square with charcoal and bits of tile

4. Nail clench - 170 in hearth deposit

5. small nail - 175 " " "

6. wall head - 187 on entry floor

7. blue glass bead - 187 on trampled floor with plant remains oriented with passage and bits of tile, lots of charcoal

8. blue bead - 188

9. metal triangle shaped piece (ornament?) broken when excavated

10. nail - 191 in floor charcoal deposit

11. nail - 192 " " "

12. calcined bone - 190 " "

13. iron nail shank - 190 " "

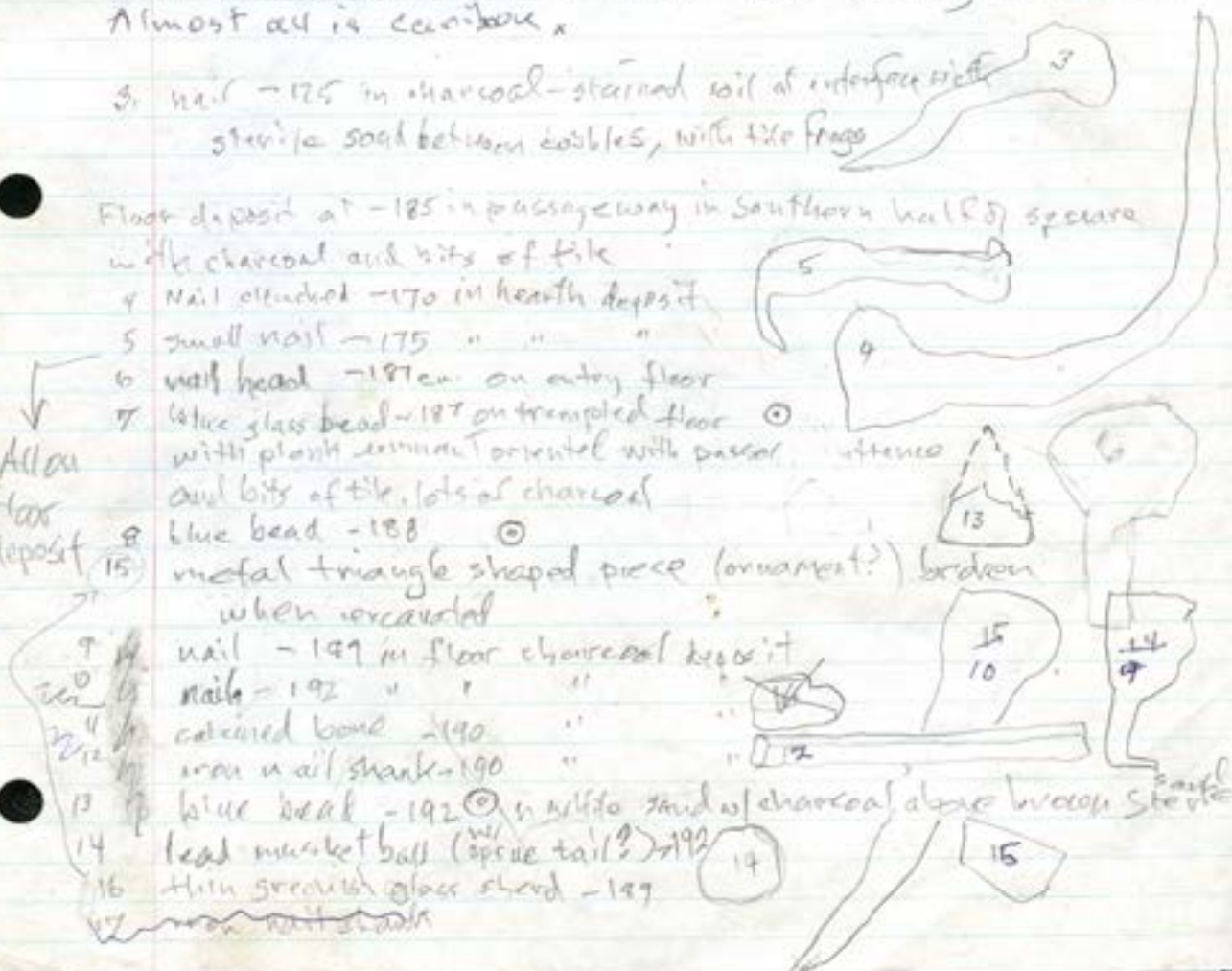
14. blue bead - 192 on white sand w/ charcoal, also broken sterile

15. lead musket ball (spine tail?) - 192

16. thin greenish glass sherd - 197

17. iron nail shank

Allen floor deposit



HC-H3 12N 24W

August 1, 2015

12N 24W

Julie Marchman

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

3. nail - upper upper - 163 (clenched)

4. " " " " " " 163 (clenched)

5. nail - 163 in black soil 2 pieces

6. nail - 156 - in interlayer black soil and sand, saw wood

7. Nail - 155

8. Iron fragment, found in mixed sand/soil - 158

9. grey pyrite, white sand - 159

10. orange fan - 148

stoneware

11. nail - 153 in red gray sand

12. nail head - embedded in charcoal pocket in grey sand. 1 cm from artifact B.

13. nail head, same situation as 12, both 100

14. nail head - 164 - in charcoal/wood layer

15. 163 - Iron tool? - charcoal/wood layer

16. 165 BT. iron knife blade w/ part of handle

17. pyrite nodule - 154 at upper floor level

18. nail upper floor - 152

19. green window glass - 164

20. nail - 156

21. splayed nail - 168 bifurcated shaft

22. green bottle glass - 168

23. clenched nail - 169 upper floor

24. " " " " " " 169

25. blue bead fragment - 169

26. nail - 164



Page 2

HC-113

12N 24W

Mardian

27 - nail - 174

28 - nail - 166

29 - large decorated nail - 177

30 nail - 173

31 " - 171

32 " - 166

33 Stoneware 173
rim sherd

34 nail - 175

35 blue - 171
glass bead (O)

36 nail - 170

37 iron black ferr - 192

38 blue bead - 174 (O)

39 stoneware fragment - 179

40 nail - 182

41 lead shaft on
head ??? - 182

2 pieces - fit together

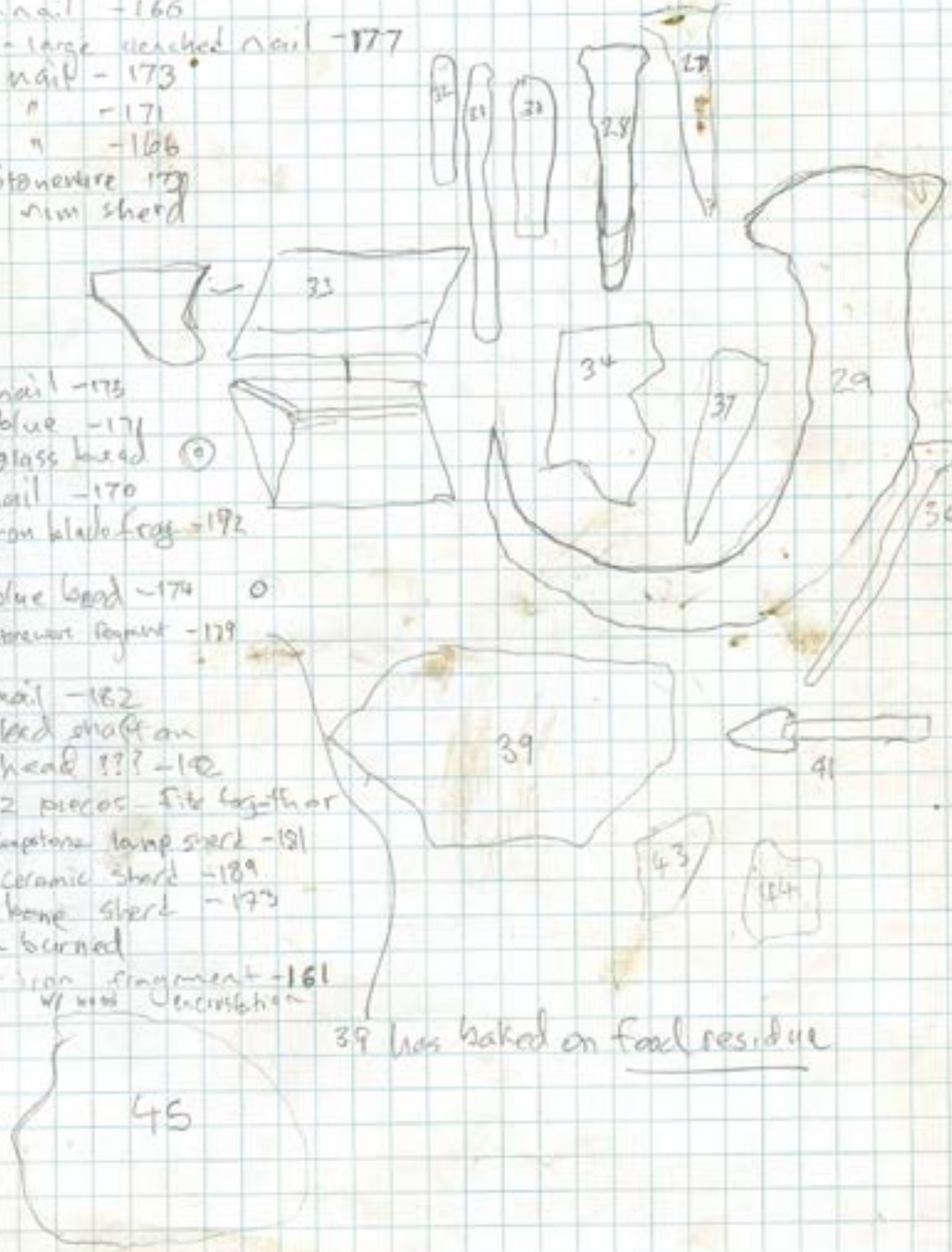
42 Suptone lamp sherd - 181

43 ceramic sherd - 189

44 bone sherd - 173
burned

45 - iron fragment - 161
w/ wood encrustation

39 has baked on food residue



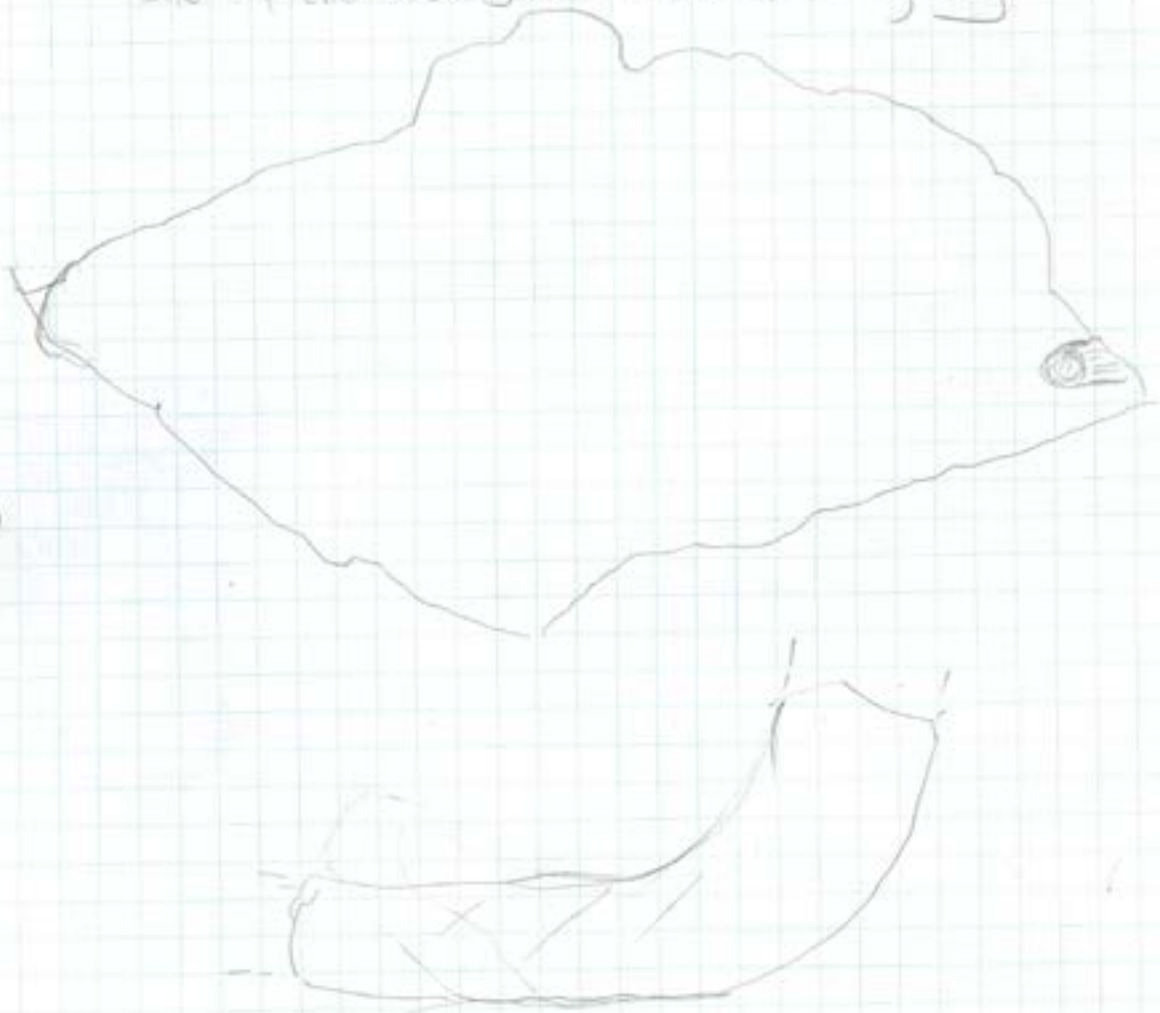
PAGE 3

HC #3

12 N 24 W

Jake Marchman
Kati Padman

42 Soapstone lamp fragment - found under
one of the rocks just inside the entry way



1. Iron spike
at top of gray sand level -140 BT

2. caribou skull, upside down w/
antlers cut off, -132

3. Ramah chert flake

4. brick fragment/tile -158

5. Ramah chert flake -158

6. nail -147

7. nail -149.5

8. nail -152

9. nail -161.5

10. nail

11. nail
Normandy Screware

12A ceramic bottle
bottom fragment,
top and side
views -155

12B. fragment of 12

13. round iron pyrite,
-162.5

14. iron pyrite -162

15. brick fragment/tile

16. nail head w/ concretion

17. nail shaft w/ concretion -157?

18. nail shaft

19. nail head

20. nail head

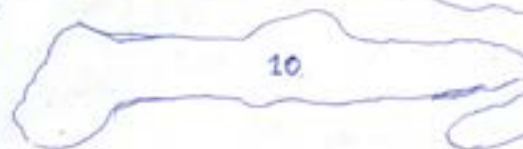
21. nail head

22. dark chert flake

H3C-H3

14 N 24 W

Patrick Jolicœur
Katie Portman



23. Flake, dark chert
 24. Flake, white chert
 25. Flake, dark chert
 26. thin bluish glass, curved
 27. greenish glass, flat

28. Brick Fragment

29. nail head

30. nail frag.

31. nail head

32. Brick frag.

33. tile frag.

34. tile frag.

35. Brick frag.

36. nail frag - missing head.

37 nail frag - no head.

38 - iron awl bit

39 N. stoneware bottle base fragment - 146

40. 3 piece iron - 154
 nail with ~~wood~~ ~~rebar~~ ~~rebar~~

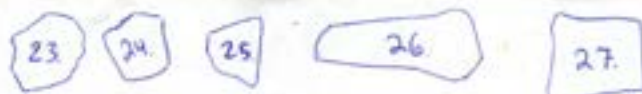
bottom of iron
 block cartilage
 above grey sand

41 nail in grey sand - 147

42 " in BE - 1525

43 ~~two~~ nails in grey sand - 133

44 " " " " "



HC - 43

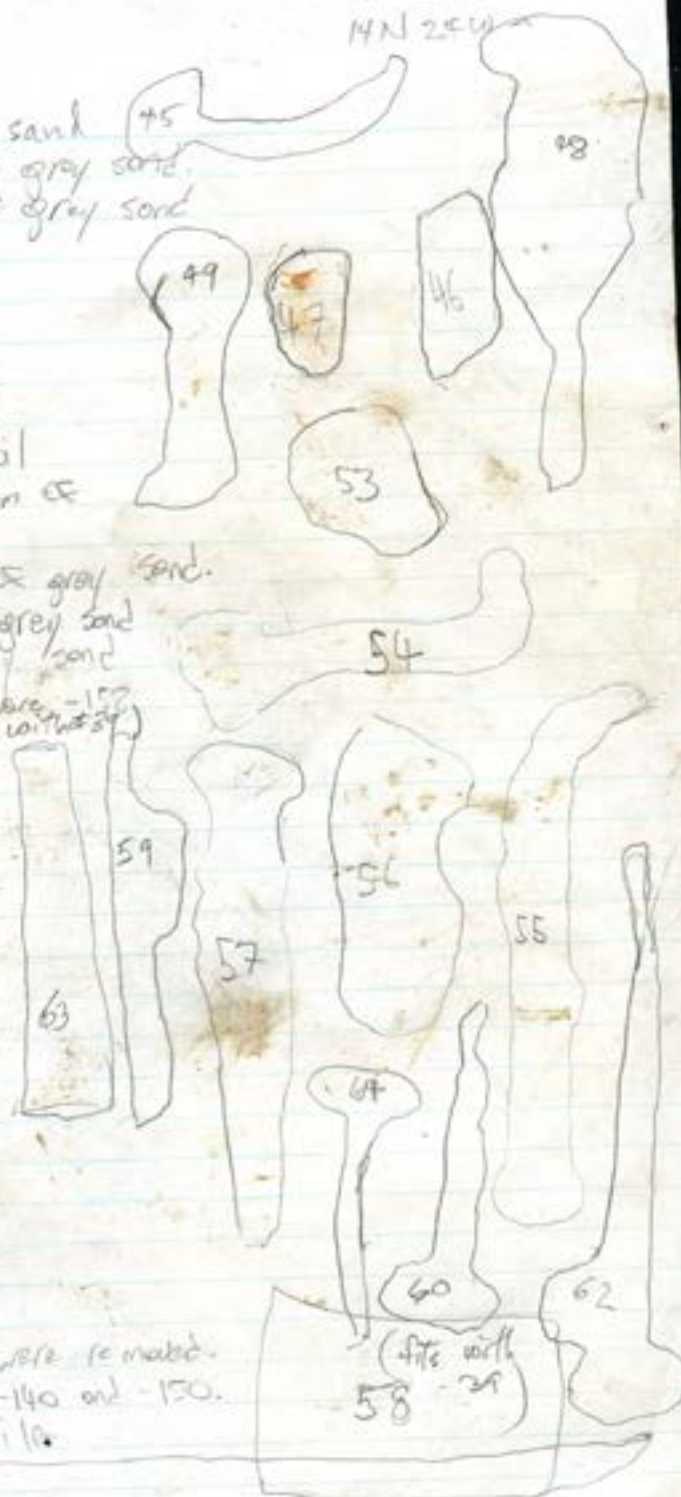
14 N 24 W

Patrick Jolicœur

Katie Portman

page 2

- 140 4-3
14N 25W
- 45 nail - 154 bottom of grey sand
 - 46 tile frag - 154 bottom of grey sand
 - 47 tile frag - 155 bottom of grey sand
 - 48 nail - 146 in grey sand
 - 49 " - 143 " "
 - 50 " 2 pieces " - 145
 - 51 " head " - 142
 - 52 nail - 147 in grey sand
 - 53 tile frag - 157 in dark beach soil
 - 54 clenched nail - 156.5 at bottom of grey sand.
 - 55 clenched nail - 163 bottom of grey sand.
 - 56 nail frag - 158 bottom of grey sand
 - 57 nail - 158 bottom of grey sand
 - 58 vessel frag - Normandy Shipwreck - 152 bottom of grey sand (fits with 57)
 - 59 Nail - 161 on floor deposit burned wood/planks
 - 60 nail - 162 floor deposit
 - 61 spike - 161 "
 - 62 nail - 162 "
 - 63 iron pipe 162 "
 - 64 nail - 162
 - 65 nail frag - 160 "



* Stones plotted on map were removed.
elevations were between -140 and -150.
All in layer above sterile.

65 iron latch - 159 BT
bottom of grey sand

66 nail - 160 BT
dark layer beneath rock



HC-H-3
14 N 24 W
Patrick Jolicœur
Kate Portman
3 August 2015
page 4



3d- Artifact Photographs



4~ Results and Interpretations

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

4a- Cultural Heritage and Archaeology in Hamilton Inlet

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4b- Hart Chalet Archaeology of Brador

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

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

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

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

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

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6- Artifact Catalog (Anja Herzog)

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

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

1

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

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

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2

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-47-303	11	House 3, 10N/24W	-190	charcoal deposit	Bone Fragment	Bone	1	Historical, Inuit?	Fragmentary		1.5 x 1,1 x 0,7 cm	small fragment of white bone	Bag 2? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47-304	15	House 3, 10N/24W			Flat Fragment?	Iron?	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.5 x 1,0 x 0,3 cm	small flat fragment, corroded iron or altered rock?	Bag 2? William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47-305	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12	House 3, 10N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	7	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: ca. 3,2 to 9,2 cm	three complete nails with large, flat heads, one shank fragment and one fragment with large, flat head, two small complete nails with tip largely bent, one partially caught in cristallized wood	Bag 2, William Fitzhugh
EiBh-47-306	10	House 3, 12N/24W	-148		Storage Jar	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		5,1 x 12,8 x 0,6 cm	large wall fragment, paste bright red with greyish outer surface	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-307	9	House 3, 12N/24W	-159	white sand	Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		3,8 x 2,3 x 0,7 cm	large flake with outer surface patinated (outer surface of core)	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-308		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, light brown	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,4 x 0,3 cm	small flake fragment	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-309		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2,7 x 1,3 x 0,3 cm	mottled grey colour	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-310		House 3, 12N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	10	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 2,5 to 9,2 cm	7 complete nails and 3 fragments (2 shanks fragments, one with head); large flat heads; some with traces of cristallized wood	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-311	45	House 3, 12N/24W	-161		Corroded Fragment	Iron/Wood	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1,8 x 1,8 x 0,4 cm	small fragment of cristallized wood and corroded iron	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-312	33	House 3, 12N/24W	-173		Sherd	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		3,2 x 2,0 x 1,8 cm	rim fragment? unknown shape, flat base, round shape with large diameter, elaborate border with groove, thin base	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-313	39	House 3, 12N/24W	-179		Storage Jar?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		3,4 x 5,6 x 0,6 cm	body fragment, largely covered by thick burnt organic residu, including on several edges	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-314	43?	House 3, 12N/24W	-189?		Vessel	Fine Earthenware	1	Historical, French ?	Fragmentary		1,1 x 1,8 x 0,3 cm	rim sherd, évasé; rounded thickened rim, light brown paste, no trace of glaze; possibly small pot or cup.	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-315	42	House 3, 12N/24W	-181	under rock inside entryway	Soapstone Lamp	Soapstone	1	Historical, Inuit	Fragmentary		18,2 x 10,4 x 2,2 cm	large fragment of base and lower wall of a soapstone lamp, probably oval shape, many scratches and grooves from tools, partially blackened surface, scratches cut through soot	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-316		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		4,3 x 4,4 x 1,0 cm	large flake	Jake Marchman
EiBh-47-317		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1,7 x 1,7 x 0,5 cm	small flake	Jake Marchman

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3

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-47-318		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2.3 x 0.9 x 0.4 cm	small elongated flake	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-319		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2.2 x 2.4 x 0.3 cm		Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-320		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1.1 x 0.9 x 0.2 cm	tiny flake	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-321		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1.3 x 1.0 x 0.3 cm	flake fragment	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-399		House 3, 12N/24W			Flake	Chert, red-brown	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1.8 x 1.3 x 0.5 cm	Newfoundland chert?	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-322	35	House 3, 12N/24W	-171		Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	1	Historical	Complete		Height: 4.52 mm; Diameter: 6.00 mm	round, opaque, turquoise glass bead	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-323	25	House 3, 12N/24W	-169		Glass Bead	Glass, coloured	4	Historical	Fragmentary		< 4.00 mm	small fragments of opaque, turquoise glass, one, possibly two round beads	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-324	19	House 3, 12N/24W	-164	upper floor level	Bottle?	Glass, tinted blue-green, French	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		1.4 x 1.5 x 0.4 cm	flat, thick fragment of French blue-green bottle glass	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-325	22	House 3, 12N/24W	-168	upper floor	Glass Sherd	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.6 x 0.8 x 0.2 cm	relatively thin, curved glass fragment	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-326		House 3, 12N/24W			Bone Fragment	Bone	3	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		max. 1.7 x 1.3 x 0.2 cm	small fragments of white bone	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-327		House 3, 12N/24W			Mica Fragment	Mica	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1.2 x 0.7 x 0.1 cm	tiny flat sheet fragment of mica, blackened surface	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-328	21	House 3, 12N/24W	-168		Nail	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete?		Length: max. 7.9 cm	1 nail with shank split in two separate fragments; reworked?	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-329		House 3, 12N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	17	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: max. 10.3 cm (bent nail); min. 1.5 cm	one large complete, one medium-sized complete and two small complete nails, five fragments with heads, six shank fragments and two tip fragments	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-330		House 3, 12N/24W			Nail	Iron, wrought	3	Historical	Complete		Length: 2.9 to 3.2 cm	three small nails with large heads, cristallized wood in corrosion	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-331		House 3, 12N/24W			Flat Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary		5.7 x 1.4 x 0.3 cm; 3.3 x 1.0 x 0.3 cm	thin, flat fragments, one with pointed end; from corroded nails or other objects?	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-332	17	House 3, 12N/24W	-154	upper floor level	Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	1	Historical	Complete		3.8 x 3.0 x 2.8 cm; weight: 75.6 g	round pyrite fragment	Jake Marchman
EIBh-47-333	12A	House 3, 14N/23W	-155		Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EIBh-47:334; EIBh-47:347	Diameter of base: 5.9 cm; height: 3.1 cm; wall thickness: 3 to 4 mm	Small flat base, rounded vessel shape, thin wall	Patrick Jolicoeur/Katie Portman; 8/1/2015
EIBh-47-334	12B	House 3, 14N/23W	-155		Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EIBh-47:333	1.5 x 1.8 x 0.3 cm	tiny wall fragment, thin-walled	Patrick Jolicoeur/Katie Portman

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

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

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

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Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EIBh-47:335	33, 34, 35	House 3, 14N/23W			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	3	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary	3 fragments fit	6.2 x 7.5 x 1.5 cm	corner fragment of tile	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:336	4	House 3, 14N/23W	-158		Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	7	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		< 3.0 cm	small and tiny fragments, rounded edges	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:337	27	House 3, 14N/23W			Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary		1.4 x 1.3 x 0.2 cm	flat fragment, relatively thick, tinted green to bluish green	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:338	26	House 3, 14N/23W			Glass Fragment	Glass, tinted green	1	Historical	Fragmentary	see EIBh-47:367 and 383	2.6 x 1.1 x 0.1 cm	thin, curved fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:339	22	House 3, 14N/23W			Flake	Quartzite, grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		3.7 x 3.5 x 0.6 cm	large flake	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:340	5	House 3, 14N/23W	-158		Flake	Quartzite, pinkish white	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		0.9 x 1.1 x 0.3 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:341	25	House 3, 14N/23W			Flake	Chert, black	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		0.7 x 1.1 x 0.2 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:342	24	House 3, 14N/23W			Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1.1 x 0.9 x 0.2 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:343	23	House 3, 14N/23W			Fragment	Calcareous Rock?	1	n/d	Fragmentary		1.0 x 1.3 x 0.1 cm	tiny, natural fragment?	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:400	38	House 3, 14N/23W			Drill Bit?	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 8.8 cm	rod with pointed end	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:344		House 3, 14N/23W			Nail	Iron, wrought	20	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 1.9 to 9.4 cm	one large fragmentary, four medium-sized complete and one small complete nail, six shank fragments, two tip fragments, and seven fragments with head possibly with nail fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EIBh-47:345		House 3, 14N/23W			Corroded Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.5 x 1.7 x 1.4 cm		Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

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

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Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

Artifact no.	Field Number	Provenience	Depth	Soil	Object Name	Material / Type	Qty	Cultural affiliation	Condition	Fits with	Measurements	Description	Comment
EiBh-47:346	13, 14	House 3, 14N/23W	-162.5; -162		Iron Pyrite	Iron Pyrite	2	Historical	Complete		2.2 x 1.6 x 1.4 cm; 2.1 x 1.8 x 1.6 cm; weight: 11.8 g; 15.0 g	two small round pyrites	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:347	39	House 3, 14N/24W	-146		Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:348; EiBh-47:333	Height: 3.4 cm; width: 3.8 cm; wall thickness: 3 to 4 mm	base and rounded wall fragment, thin walls	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:348	59	House 3, 14N/24W	-158	bottom of grey sand	Stoneware Pot	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary	EiBh-47:347	5.2 x 5.0 x 0.2 cm	thin wall fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:349		House 3, 14N/24W			Stoneware Vessel?	Normandy Stoneware	1	Historical, French	Fragmentary		2.0 x 3.4 x 0.4 cm	small fragment, red paste, edge fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:350		House 3, 14N/24W			Roof Tile?	Coarse Earthenware	8	Historical	Fragmentary		< 3.0 cm	small fragments with rounded edges, brick or tile?	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:351		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, light and dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2.4 x 1.7 x 0.5 cm	mottled grey chert?	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:352		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, mottled grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2.7 x 2.0 x 0.3 cm	dark and light grey chert	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:353		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, mottled grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2.3 x 1.8 x 0.6 cm	dark and light grey chert	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:354		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		2.0 x 2.2 x 0.4 cm	white-banded and -speckled	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:355		House 3, 14N/24W			Flake	Chert, dark grey	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1.8 x 2.2 x 0.2 cm	white-speckled	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:356		House 3, 14N/24W			Mica Fragment	Mica	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1.1 x 2.1 cm	small fragment	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman
EiBh-47:357		House 3, 14N/24W			Wood Fragment	Wood	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		1.3 x 0.5 x 0.1 cm	tiny fragment, blackened	Patrick Jolicoeur/ Katie Portman

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

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

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

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

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

Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

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

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

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

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Project Director: William Fitzhugh
Artifact Catalog: Anja Herzog

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

LOWER NORTH SHORE 2015 ARTIFACT CATALOG

Site Name: Hart Chert Site
Borden Code No.: EBI-47
Date of Collection: 2008-2015
Date of Inventory: 05-2016

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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
EBI-47:387		House 3, Test Pt 2			Flake	Quartzite, Ramah	1	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		2.5 x 1.8 x 0.5 cm	large flake	
EBI-47:388		House 3, Test Pt 2			Flake	Quartzite, Ramah	2	Prehistoric?	Complete		0.9 x 1.4 x 0.2 cm; 0.6 x 0.4 x 0.1 cm	small and tiny flake	
EBI-47:389		House 3, Test Pt 2			Flake	Quartzite, light brown	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1.8 x 0.7 x 0.4 cm	small flake	
EBI-47:390	107 18?	House 3, Test Pt 2			Flake	Chert, light grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		1.8 x 2.5 x 0.4 cm	tiny flake	
EBI-47:391	107 18?	House 3, Test Pt 2			Flake	Chert, medium grey	1	Prehistoric?	Complete		0.7 x 0.6 x 0.1 cm		
EBI-47:392		House 3, Test Pt 2			Nail	Iron, wrought	8	Historical	Complete and fragmentary		Length: 4.7 to 11.4 cm	seven medium-sized complete nails, one shank fragment	
EBI-47:393		House 3, Test Pt 3			Roof Tile	Coarse Earthenware	1	Historical, Basque, 16th century	Fragmentary		9.8 x 8.3 x 1.5 cm	large fragment	
EBI-47:394		House 3, Test Pt 3			Bone Fragment	Bone	18	Prehistoric?	Fragmentary		< 3.0 cm	small fragments of white bone	
EBI-47:395		House 3, Test Pt 3			Spike	Iron, wrought	1	Historical	Complete		Length: 14.4 cm	large nail	
EBI-47:396		House 3, Test Pt 3			Nail	Iron, wrought	11	Historical	Fragmentary		Length: 1.9 to 6.8 cm	1 small complete nail, 5 fragments with head, 4 shank fragments, 1 small fragment caught in crystallized wood, possibly with head	
EBI-47:397		House 3, Test Pt 3			Corroded Fragment	Iron	1	Historical	Fragmentary		2.5 x 2.2 x 1.3 cm	possibly with nail shank	
EBI-47:398		House 3, Test Pt 3			Flat Fragment	Iron	2	Historical	Fragmentary		2.1 x 1.5 x 0.2 cm; 0.9 x 1.2 x 0.2 cm	tiny, thin, flat fragments	

7- Fauna Reports

Université de Montréal
Département d'anthropologie
Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc.
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***ANALYSE DES RESTES FAUNIQUES
DES SITES LITTLE CANSO ISLAND (EhBn-9)
ET HART CHALET (EiBh-47),
BASSE-CÔTE-NORD, QUÉBEC, CANADA***

RAPPORT FINAL

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

Rapport no 305
15 septembre 2015

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Fiche signalétique

Code Borden : **EhBn-9**

Nom du site : Little Canso Island

Localisation du site : Basse-Côte-Nord

Région 9, Côte-Nord

Périodes temporelles : 17^e- 18^e siècles

Affiliation culturelle : Inuit historique

Nombre de restes analysés = **799**

- Saisons de fouilles 2011 et 2012

Code Borden : **EiBh-47**

Nom du site : Hart Chalet

Localisation du site : Basse-Côte-Nord

Région 9, Côte-Nord

Périodes temporelles : 17^e- 18^e siècles

Affiliation culturelle : Inuit historique

Nombre de restes examinés = **2875**

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

Avant-propos

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

La compilation des données et la rédaction de l'analyse
 ont été réalisées par Claire St-Germain.

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PRÉSENTATION

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

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

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

Toutes les données primaires ont été inscrites sur les fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque de Montréal, Inc. (déterminations zoologiques et anatomiques, localisation squelettique, latéralité des pièces anatomiques et informations d'ordre taphonomique — altérations et traces). Elles ont été saisies à l'aide de fichiers Excel conçus suivant le modèle des fiches d'identification de l'Ostéothèque. La quantification des ossements et des pièces anatomiques par taxon a été réalisée grâce au décompte des restes osseux (NR

et NRD)¹. Lorsque les pièces anatomiques présentes le permettaient, l'évaluation de la contribution relative des taxons a aussi été estimée par le calcul du nombre minimal d'individus de fréquence (NMI)².

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

¹ NR= nombre de restes et NRD= nombre de restes déterminés par taxon (identification taxinomique plus précise que la classe animale).

² Le NMI a été estimé principalement pour les taxons les plus importants selon le nombre de restes.

Catégories taxinomiques pour les sites à l'étude

Mammifères

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

Oiseaux

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

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

Nota bene :

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

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

Site EhBn-9

NR examinés = 799 restes squelettiques à l'état frais

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

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

Commentaires généraux

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

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

- Plusieurs fractures anthropiques observées, certaines avec trace(s) d'impact (importante réduction de la carcasse); deux os (côte et vertèbre cervicale) portent des traces fines de découpe.
- Plusieurs restes de **cervidés** appartiennent vraisemblablement au caribou; ils proviennent de toutes les parties de la carcasse, incluant un fragment d'os frontal avec bois. Parmi les os de cervidés, quelques-uns appartiennent à un animal très gracile (un jeune?) et d'autres à un cervidé de grande taille. En considérant ensemble les restes de caribou et de cervidés, un individu supplémentaire s'ajoute au nombre d'animaux (NMI= 7). Quelques os de cervidés ont été fracturés (parfois avec trace(s) d'impact) et un ulna a été grugé par un carnivore.
- Au moins deux espèces de **phocidés** ont été déterminées (phoque du Groenland et phoque commun); et peut-être une troisième espèce (phoque barbu). Un tarse de phocidés appartient à un jeune phoque (phoque du Groenland?). Les éléments anatomiques de phocidés proviennent des pattes avant (NR= 7) et arrière (NR= 11), ainsi que de la colonne vertébrale (NR= 9), mais principalement du crâne, dont de nombreuses bulles tympaniques (NR= 31; plus de la moitié des restes de phocidés).
- Par les bulles tympaniques gauches de phocidés et de phoque du Groenland, il y aurait au moins quatorze animaux (NMI= 14) : sept (NMI= 7) phocidés, dont probablement deux phoques du Groenland, probablement un phoque commun et peut-être un phoque barbu; sept (NMI= 7) phoques du Groenland, dont deux de grande taille.
- Un frontal de phoque (*cf* phoque barbu) exhibe une pathologie (« enflure » du côté latéral gauche). Aucune trace de découpe n'a été observée sur les os de phoque.

- Le fragment de mandibule de **carnivores** indéterminés provient d'une espèce de grande taille (*cf* ours noir).
- Le fémur de **mustélidés** appartient à un animal de la taille d'une grosse martre d'Amérique (*Martes americana*).
- Deux des cinq os de **cétacés** sont ouvragés : le premier a été aminci aux deux extrémités, une en pointe arrondie et l'autre en oblique (et peut-être sur deux faces) (EhBn-9 : 67); le second a été aminci sur sa face interne (EhBn-9 : 70). Les os de cétacés sont probablement des os plats (côte ou scapula?).

Site EiBh-47

NR examinés = 2393 restes squelettiques (2392 à l'état frais³ et 1 os brûlé)

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

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

³ Quelques os « blanchis » ou beiges ont probablement été altérés par les intempéries (*weathering*).

⁴ Nous n'avons pas inclus de pourcentage puisque tous les restes n'ont pas été comptabilisés.

Commentaires généraux

Mammifères

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

- La plupart des restes de **cervidés** appartiennent vraisemblablement au caribou; ils proviennent des différentes parties de la carcasse. Certains os proviennent d'animaux graciles alors que certains autres proviennent de cervidés de grande taille. En regroupant les restes de caribou et de cervidés, nous obtenons un nombre minimal de neuf animaux (NMI= 9). À l'instar des os de caribou, plusieurs os de cervidés présentent des traces de fracturation anthropique et quelques-uns montrent des traces fines de dépeçage. Un fragment distal de métapode a été grugé par un carnivore.
- Les restes de **phocidés** proviennent des différents segments de la carcasse (pattes arrière NR= 61, colonne vertébrale NR= 46, pattes avant NR= 44, crâne NR= 34 et pattes indéterminées NR= 6); au moins un jeune animal repéré (os longs non fusionnés – espèce non déterminable). Une mandibule aux dents (postcanines) très usées provient d'un animal vraisemblablement âgé. Les sept restes squelettiques de **phoque du Groenland** proviennent du crâne : bulles tympaniques et un maxillaire. Ils appartiennent à trois phoques, dont un de forte taille (NMI= 3). Le **phoque gris** a été repéré par un fragment de mandibule et le **phoque commun** par une bulle tympanique. Hormis ces trois espèces, le phoque annelé pourrait également être présent. En regroupant tous les restes de phocidés (incluant les trois espèces déterminées), nous obtenons un nombre minimal de six animaux (NMI= 6) (sept en incluant le phoque annelé).
- Quelques os de phoque portent des traces de découpe anthropiques, dont un radius coupé avec plusieurs traces de couteau (*cf* gros phoque du Groenland); un ulna fracturé avec traces d'impact (plusieurs traces de couteau), cinq traces fines de dépeçage et trois stries longitudinales (*cf* phoque du Groenland); et un os frontal qui a peut-être été coupé postérieurement (*cf* phoque commun). Quelques os de phoque ont été digérés (cortex « dissous » par les acides gastriques) et une épiphyse distale de radius exhibe une pathologie (tissu osseux poreux). Deux os de phoque (tibia et métatarse) ont été rongés par un carnivore.

- L'os attribué aux **pinnipèdes** (carnivores marins) est un fragment de bacculum (os pénien des mâles) qui appartient probablement à une espèce de phoque de bonne taille (taille phoque barbu ou phoque gris).
- Les restes squelettiques de *Canis spp.* proviennent de différentes parties du squelette; ils appartiennent soit au loup (fémurs, fibula et maxillaire), soit au chien domestique (radius, métacarpes, deux mandibules, tibia, ulna, calcanéum et maxillaire). Deux mandibules complètes gauches appartiennent plus vraisemblablement au chien (NMI= 2); l'une d'elles montre une pathologie pouvant résulter d'une infection (enflure du corps mandibulaire et cavité alvéolaire de la molaire carnassière envahie d'os poreux). L'ensemble des restes de *Canis spp.* appartiennent à au moins quatre animaux (NMI= 4), dont un jeune et peut-être un vieil animal; au moins deux *Canis spp.* seraient des chiens.
- Trois os de *Canis spp.* (loup ou chien) portent d'hypothétiques traces de découpe : une vertèbre lombaire probablement coupée dorsalement, un métacarpe4 fracturé (anthropique?) à son extrémité distale et un axis peut-être coupé postérieurement. Six fragments osseux de *Canis spp.* portent des traces de dents de carnivores (atlas, axis, radius, humérus, tibia et calcanéum). Soulignons qu'il s'agit du taxon pour lequel nous avons enregistré le plus grand nombre de marques de dents laissées par des carnassiers.
- Les os de **renard** proviennent de diverses parties du squelette (patte avant, patte arrière, mandibule et vertèbre cervicale). Les os et la dent attribués aux **canidés** appartiennent, soit à du renard, soit à du chien de petite taille. Ils proviennent de deux bêtes (NMI= 2).
- Une molaire mandibulaire2 droite appartient à l'**ours noir**; elle a été fracturée rostralement.

- Plusieurs os de **carnivores** indéterminés pourraient être du *Canis spp.* alors que quelques-uns pourraient appartenir à du phoque ou à du renard. Une vertèbre lombaire et une côte (*cf Canis spp.*) portent une pathologie (fracture ressoudée?); un fragment d'os du bassin a été digéré (*cf* renard).
- Deux os **cétacés** sont ouvragés : le premier est coupé et « poli » aux deux extrémités, et aminci sur une face (EiBh-47 : 116); le second a été coupé à une extrémité et il a peut-être été ouvragé (trop altéré pour l'affirmer) (EiBh-47 : 90). Les autres os de cétacés sont des fragments de vertèbre (dont deux pièces qui se recollent).
- Finalement, un ulna gauche de **léporidés** a été repéré dans l'assemblage du site; il présente une fracture (en spirale) à son extrémité distale.
- Le seul os qui a été clairement brûlé est un fragment de diaphyse d'os long de mammifères terrestres (métapode de cervidés?). Il est noirci sur un peu plus des deux tiers de sa superficie.

Oiseaux

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

Poissons

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

Contenu faunique par unités (EiBh-47)

House 1 (NR examinés = 1556)

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

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

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

Sondages 4 et 5 (NR examinés = 257)

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

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

- Caribou des bois : présence d'un très jeune animal (capture automnale ou hivernale?) (EiBh-47).
- Phoque du Groenland (EhBn-9 et EiBh-47) : espèce au comportement saisonnier présente dans la région à l'étude en hiver et au printemps jusqu'à la fonte des glaces, et de la fin de l'automne jusqu'au début de l'hiver⁵. Les phoques du Groenland migrent vers leur aire d'alimentation estivale dans les eaux arctiques après la mise bas à la fin du printemps (fin février à mi-mars)⁶. Ils peuvent donc être capturés entre l'automne et le printemps. La présence d'un jeune phoque (peut-être un phoque du Groenland) sur le site EhBn-9 suggère une capture printanière.
- Phoque commun (EhBn-9 et EiBh-47), phoque gris (EiBh-47) et phoque barbu (peut-être présent sur le site EhBn-9) : espèces généralement sédentaires sans comportement migratoire saisonnier marqué.
- Phoque annelé (peut-être présent sur le site EiBh-47) : espèce généralement solitaire sans comportement migratoire saisonnier marqué.
- Espèces aviaires (EiBh-47) :
 - Les anatidés (oies et canards) regroupent des espèces migratrices qu'il est possible de capturer au printemps et à l'automne lors de leurs déplacements migratoires⁷; certaines espèces sont nicheuses estivales (capture du printemps jusqu'à l'automne)⁸.

⁵ Prescott, J. et P. Richard, 2004. *Mammifères du Québec et de l'est du Canada*. Waterloo : Éditions Michel Quintin; Hannah, J. 2005. *Pinnipèdes du Canada Atlantique et du nord-est des États-Unis*. Rivière-du-Loup : ROMM.

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

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

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

- Taxons aviaires qui comptent des oiseaux nicheurs estivaux présents dans la région entre le printemps et la fin de l'automne : plongeurs, alcinés, larinés et laridés.⁹ En ce qui concerne les larinés et les laridés, certaines espèces peuvent être observées à l'année¹⁰.

⁹ Cyr et Larivée, 1995.

¹⁰ Cyr et Larivée, 1995; Peterson, 2003.

ANNEXE 1

LISTE DES CODES UTILISÉS

CODES SUR L'INTÉGRITÉ (INTEG)

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

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

SYMBOLES ANATOMIQUES (IDANA)

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

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

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

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

SYMBOLES DE LA POSITION ANATOMIQUE

APAX

p	appendiculaire
x	axial
i	indéterminé

CRTPV

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

DRGH

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

CODES SUR L'ÉTAT DES OS (ALTER)

Marques d'outils et fracture

cp	os coupé
fr	fracture (naturel ou anthropique)
fr (M)	fracture irrégulière
fra	fracture anthropique
frs	fracture en spirale (naturel ou anthropique)
fr/frs (U), (Ω), (V) et (\wedge)	fracture/fracture en spirale en U, en U inversé (Ω), en V (« pointe ») et en V inversé
mo	marque d'outil indéterminé (trace fine)
ou	os ouvragé
thc	trace de hache/couperet (trace profonde)
ti	trace d'impact

Marques de dents d'animaux

md	marques de dents
mdcv	marques de dents de carnivores
mdro	marques de dents de rongeurs

Autres altérations

be	os beige (combustion ou intempérisation)
bl	os blanc (combustion ou intempérisation)
br	os bruni (combustion ou édaphique)
comb	combustion
cr	craquelures (érosion climatique)
di	digestion (altération par acides gastriques)
ec	os écaillé (exfoliation par érosion climatique)
em	émoussé
nc	noirci (combustion ou édaphique)
pe	perforation (anthropique ou naturel)
po	polissage (anthropique ou naturel)
tac no	tacheté noirâtre (édaphique)
pa	pathologie
tf	trace fine (naturelle ou anthropique) (trace peu profonde)
w	<i>weathering</i> (érosion climatique ou intempérisation)

CODES DE LOCALISATION DES ALTÉRATIONS (LOALT)

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

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

SYMBOLES POUR L'ÂGE

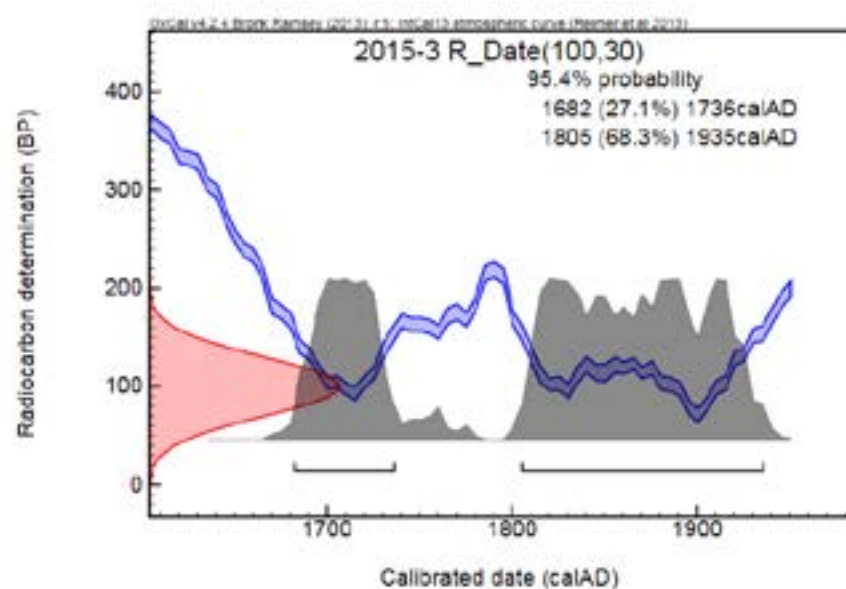
je	jeune
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FICHES D'IDENTIFICATION (Voir fichier Excel)

8- Radiocarbon Dating Report

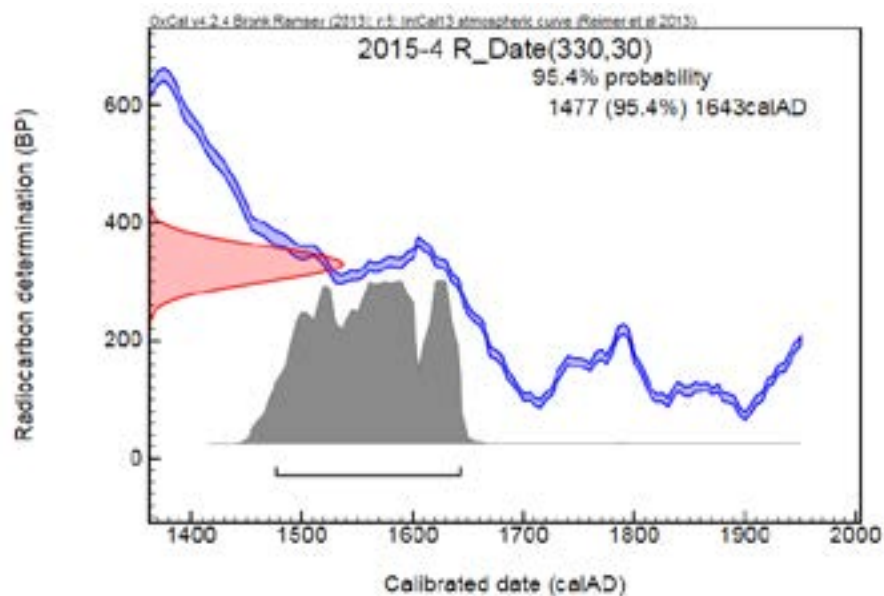
Little Canso island (EhBn-9)

Caribou tooth



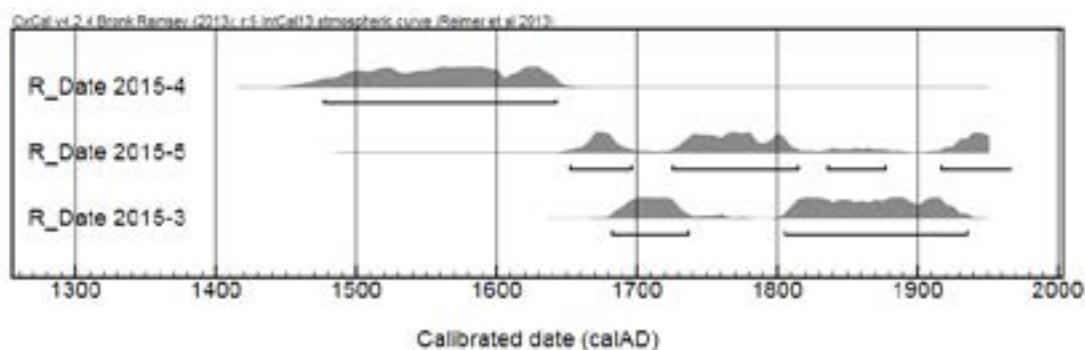
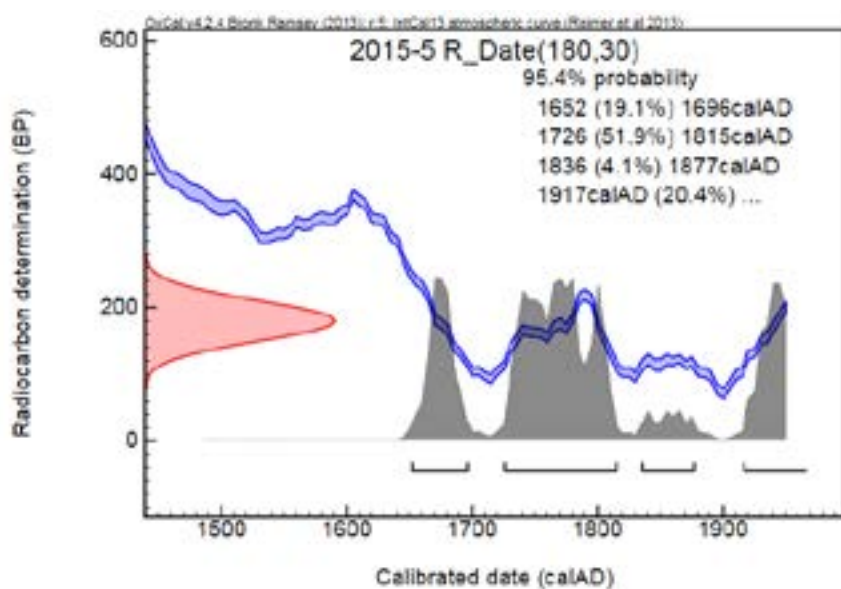
Hart Chalet, House 1 (EiBh-47)

Caribou tooth



Hart Chalet, House 3 (EiBh-47)

Caribou tooth



KEY:

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

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

